Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 1)

LAND OFF ELLEN ALDOUS AVENUE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

ASE Project No: 190370
Site Code: HAD 208

ASE Report No: 2021034

April 2021

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)

Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk IP7 6FG

NGR: TM 04050 42807

Planning Reference: DC/19/05419

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the first phase of archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk, in January/February 2021. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of their client Persimmon Homes, in fulfilment of a planning condition in advance of residential development.

A preceding geophysical survey detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, mainly concentrated in the western part of the site, indicating the potential presence of a series of ditched enclosures.

A total of fifty-five evaluation trenches were investigated across the northern 8.8ha of the overall 18.4ha site. Archaeological features were recorded in thirty-nine trenches and comprised ditches, pits and possible postholes. A close correspondence between the archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey results was evident, though smaller features such as pits and postholes had generally not been detected as geophysical anomalies.

Remains of Early Iron Age ditched enclosures, a possible trackway and a few pits were found in two distinct concentrations in the west and east of the evaluated area.

Remains of Roman ditched field/enclosure systems were recorded across the west half of the evaluated area. A further Roman ditch was found in the east. The significant quantity and range of artefacts and plant remains recovered from these Roman period features (especially from a few ditches in the west) suggests that they relate to a rural settlement, such as a farmstead, located in the near vicinity.

A number of ditches defining former field boundaries, along with quarries and other pits, relate to the agricultural use of this landscape in the late post-medieval and early modern periods. The boundary ditches are shown on historic mapping from the earlier 19th century onwards.

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Front Cover Image: SE facing section of ditch [19/007], Trench 19

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of Persimmon Homes, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk in advance of residential development and associated infrastructure.

1.1.2 This was a first phase of pre-determination trial-trench evaluation of the site, undertaken to inform planning decisions concerning the northern part of the wider development site.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located just to the east of the market town of Hadleigh, in Babergh District, Suffolk (NGR: TM 04050 42807; Fig. 1). It is a *c*.18.4ha irregular parcel of agricultural land bounded by a public bridleway, Durrant's Farm and residential properties to the north, agricultural land to the east and south, and livestock pasture to the west.

1.2.2 The site extends across three agricultural fields, with winter wheat predominant in its northern part. The site is undulating, with the south-western and south-eastern portions situated on prominent high ground, sloping down towards the north and central areas. The highest point on site is in the south-east, at a height of 60.44 m AOD, and slopes to a shallow valley within the central portion of site, at 48.40m AOD, before rising again at the south-west part of the site, located at 53.66 m AOD.

1.2.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are present within the vicinity of site, although a man-made drainage pond is situated immediately north of the bridleway that bounds the northern part of the site.

1.2.4 The site lies on an intersection of bedrock geologies, including Thames Group clay, silt, sand sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34-56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period, and Red Crag Formation sand sedimentary bedrock, formed approximately 3-4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene periods (BGS Online 2021). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period. Archaeological investigation (Everett 2008; Cass 2011) immediately to the north of the study site recorded the dominant underlying geology as varying from glacio-fluvial drift (loamy and sandy soils over gravel) in the west to chalky till with calcareous clay and loam to clay in the east.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A hybrid planning application (DC/19/05419) has been submitted to Babergh District Council comprising full planning permission on a 11.98 hectare site for proposed residential development of 250 dwellings and associated

infrastructure, including main access and estate roads, drainage attenuation ponds, utilities and services equipment and provision of public open space. There is also outline planning permission on 7.64ha of land to include commercial development and a pre-school site, with associated infrastructure and landscaping.

1.3.2 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2016 and the subsequent report (SUMO 2017) identified features of a probable archaeological interest, particularly within the western portion where probable enclosures were detected.

1.3.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS 2019) was prepared for the site, in support of the application. This identified that the site had a high archaeological potential for the Iron Age period and moderate potential for Neolithic, Bronze Age and post-medieval periods. A low potential was determined for remains of Roman, Anglo-Saxon/early Medieval and Medieval period. It was deemed that the development proposals would therefore have an archaeological impact.

1.3.4 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of their client Persimmon Homes, to carry out a trial-trench evaluation across the northern part of the site (Phase 1, *c*.8.8ha). A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced for this evaluation work (ASE 2020) and approved by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service prior to the archaeological evaluation commencing.

1.3.5 The trial-trench evaluation followed the methodology laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2020) and in a Risk Assessment Method Statement prepared for this work (ASE 2021).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of the investigation of fifty-six archaeological evaluation trenches (Phase 1) excavated within the northern part of the site 25 January to 01 February 2021 (Trenches 1-19) and 10 February to 24 February 2021 (Trenches 20-55).

1.4.2 The report describes the archaeological remains encountered, discusses their significance and assesses the archaeological potential of the wider development site.

1.4.3 Where pertinent, the archaeological results are described and interpreted in relation to the results of the preceding geophysical survey.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background information is mainly summarised from the Desk-Based Assessment (RPS 2019) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2020). A search of the Suffolk HER was conducted as part of the preparation of this report. The locations of sites and findspots alluded to in the text below are shown on Figure 2.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A Neolithic pit containing Late Neolithic Grooved Ware (MSF25010) was recorded during an archaeological evaluation *c*.850m northwest of the site. In addition to this, a single pit was positively identified as being of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date during an archaeological excavation just north of the study site boundary (ESF21349; Cass 2011).

2.2.2 West of the site, on Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, a Palaeolithic flint flake is recorded to have been found. Archaeological investigations immediately to the east of Aldham Mill Hill, (HAD 059, 150; SCCAS 1999; 2010), approximately a mile from the site, recorded evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic pits and findspots. Neolithic pits were also recorded *c*.650m to the east of the site (HAD 061; SCCAS 2000).

2.2.3 Excavations at Red Hill *c*.550m north of the site (MSF19122) revealed features dated to the Late Neolithic Period. A large number of postholes revealed square and rectangular structures probably dated to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

2.2.4 An Iron Age coin (MSF20215) was found within the current site, close to the northern boundary. A wide scatter of remains of Iron Age activity has been noted along the hill crest north and northeast of the town core (Cass 2011).

2.2.5 An archaeological excavation just north of the site (EFS21349, MSF24753; Cass 2011) located an area of an Early Iron Age occupation that included several post-built structures and a probable small trackway. Hearth debris pits and domestic artefacts such as loomweights and spindlewhorls suggested that the larger post-structures could have been dwellings.

2.2.6 A findspot of an undecorated Iron Age rim sherd (MSF5156) is recorded *c*.900m south of the site and an Iron Age coin was found *c*.600m to the southwest (Portable Antiquities Scheme 2019).

2.2.7 It has been suggested that Iron Age occupation may extend from this site to a previous excavation carried out in 2001 at Red Hill (MSF19122), *c*.550m to the north.

2.2.8 Evidence for Prehistoric land use is abundant approximately 1 mile west of the site, where archaeological excavations (HAD 059, 150; SCCAS 1999;

2010) recorded two Bronze Age ring-ditches (HAD 007, 031), previously identified from aerial photography. A total of forty-six cremation burials, which were focused in and around the ring-ditches, were also recorded (HAD 059, 150; SCCAS 1999; 2010).

2.2.9 An area of ditched field boundaries, a possible drove-way and a number of square and rectangular post-built structures, all dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods, were recorded during archaeological excavations *c*.650m to the west of the site (HAD 061; SCCAS 2000). Iron Age settlement features, a cremation burial and field boundaries were recorded *c*.660m north of the site (HAD 144, 145; TVAS 2014; SACIC 2016).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 A Roman ditch was recorded during an evaluation just north of the site boundary (ESF20433) and Roman features were recorded 850m further north (ESF20793). In addition, a Roman coin (MSF5178) was found *c*.700m to the southwest of the site and a residual sherd of Roman pottery was recorded *c*.700m to the west (MSF5193).

2.3.2 The available evidence suggests that the landscape during this period was probably agricultural.

2.3.3 A possible Roman villa (HAD 015) is located approximately a mile north-west of the site, along the A1071 Hadleigh bypass. Archaeological excavations in advance of bypass construction works (HAD 015; SCCAS 1999), revealed multiple Roman ditched enclosures (HAD 002), a corn drying kiln and frequent fragments of roof tile. No structural evidence was recorded; however, the evidence indicates the presence of a probable agricultural complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill, as features in this area contained large amounts of carbonised cereal grain (SCCAS 1999).

2.4 Anglo Saxon/ early Medieval

2.4.1 Part of a small Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (MSF12651) was recorded *c*.500m west of the site. A findspot of an Anglo-Saxon circular decorated fitting (18860) is recorded *c*.900m north of the site and an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (MSF5171) was found *c*.500m to the west.

2.4.2 Four Saxon inhumations were recorded to the north of the town (MSF25010; MSF21520; Everett and Boulter 2010). All were dated to the 7th century and were furnished with grave goods including beads, rings, knives and a complete Merovingian pot.

2.4.3 Hadleigh is recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Hetlega*, as part of the lands held by Archbishop Lanfranc. Prior to the Norman Conquest the manor was held by Edward the Confessor (Williams and Martin 2003). The Domesday Survey describes the settlement as having a manor with two mills, a church with a further mill, and forty-nine households (Phillimore, Suffolk 15,2).

2.4.4 The site most likely lay outside the Saxon/Early Medieval settlement of Hadleigh, probably on agricultural land.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The site lies *c*.200m to the east of the Medieval town of Hadleigh (MSF14954), as identified by the HER. The town was granted a market in the mid-13th century and was an early centre for the cloth industry. The Norman church may have an earlier origin.

2.5.2 The 1839 Tithe Map records field number 1319 as windmill field, indicating the presence of a windmill at some point (MSF24613). Mills in Hadleigh are mentioned in the Domesday Survey and a windmill used for corn is mentioned in 1304 (Page 1975, 640). However, the mill in question could be located to the north-west of the site, on the location of a dwelling depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map.

2.5.3 The Medieval Manor of Hadleigh (MSF23292) was located *c*.300m northwest of the site. The manor held about a hundred acres of land. The farmhouse of the demesne stood between the high road and the river.

2.5.4 Gallows Field (MSF24617) is recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map *c*.700m south of the site, indicating the presence of a gallows at some point.

2.5.5 Medieval findspots (pot sherd, brass ring, coin) have been recorded to the west of the site in the Medieval town core (MSF28994, MSF5208, MSF5209). Medieval ditches, pits, post-holes and an oven were recorded *c*.1000m northwest of the site (MSF25008).

2.5.6 A Medieval boundary ditch was recorded *c*.750m to the west of the site (MSF17547) and an evaluation *c*.550m to the north showed evidence of Medieval land division and a trackway (MSF19123). Ancient woodland considered to be of a Medieval date is recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map *c*.600m to the east of the site.

2.5.7 The site was located to the east of the Medieval settlement of Hadleigh, probably within agricultural fields.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 A Post-Medieval trader's token of Arthur Gale of Hadleigh, dated to 1664, has been found within the site (Portable Antiquities Scheme 2019).

2.6.2 The 1787 Hodkinson's Map of the County of Suffolk shows the site to be located east of the post-medieval town core, in what is probably agricultural land. The 1802 Ordnance Survey Drawing shows a similar picture. By this time, the site is divided into several plots of land and there are two dwellings within or on the edge of the site boundary.

2.6.3 The 1839 Hadleigh Tithe Map provides more detail than the previous maps, showing the site to comprise eight parcels of land, the majority under arable

cultivation. A house and a barn, a likely precursor of what is now Frog Hall (now west of the site boundary), are shown within the site in plots 1309 and 1310.

2.6.4 A probable 19th-century corn mill with adjacent buildings (MSF28971) is located just west of the site boundary, within a field that is referred to in the Tithe map apportionment as 'Windmill Field'. The presence of a sand pit is indicated in Plot 1312 (MSF24612).

2.6.5 The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows a slight change in the field boundaries within the centre of the site. Tower Mill is now shown to the west of the site and Durrant's Farm to the north. The house and barn shown on the 1839 Tithe Map are no longer present. The 1905 Ordnance Survey Map shows a similar layout.

2.6.6 The 1927 Ordnance Survey Map shows an orchard to the south of Durrant's farm, which is removed by the 1980s. The overall layout of the fields within the site remains consistent to the modern day.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Work

Geophysical Survey

2.7.1 The site was subject to a geophysical survey in 2016 (SUMO 2017). Anomalies possibly associated with an enclosure system were recorded in its north-west. Elsewhere, several ditch-like anomalies were noted, as well as some former field boundaries. A north/south aligned gas main also traverses the study site and was detected by the survey. The interpretive plot of the geophysical survey results are shown on Figure 4.

Evaluation and excavation

2.7.2 Land north of the site has been subject to various phases of archaeological work in advance of its development (ESF20832, ESF23940, ESF20433, ESF20329, ESF21349; Everett 2008, Cass 2011). Evaluation followed by archaeological excavation recorded a single Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit and an area of Early Iron Age occupation that included several post-built structures, pits containing domestic debris and a probable small trackway. In addition, late post-medieval/modern field boundaries were found.

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

2.8.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2020) 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.

- Understand how this site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to the understanding of activity in different periods in the county.

- To enable RPS and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 128).

2.7.2 With reference to the revised Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011), the site was identified to have potential to address a number of regional research topics. The project sought to address the following research aims:

- Roman: *'what forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region?*' (Medlycott 2011, 47).

- Roman: '*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?'* (Medlycott 2011, 47).

- Medieval: '*What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?* ' (Medlycott 2011, 70).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The trenches were all located in accordance with the WSI, with the exception of:

- Trench 1 – shortened due to the presence of a modern quarry pit infilled with construction demolition material, including corrugated asbestos sheeting.
- Trench 18 – extended to 39m length in order to further reveal the colluvium located in the south-west end of the trench.

A number of trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies as detected and interpreted by the preceding survey (SUMO 2017).

3.1.2 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It also adhered to the SCCAS requirements for trial trenching evaluation (SCCAS 2011, updated 2017). It was also carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2020) and Risk and Method Statement (ASE 2021).

3.1.3 The trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services using a CAT scanner prior to excavation.

3.1.4 All trenches were excavated using a 14-tonne tracked 360 excavator equipped with a toothless bucket of 1.8m width. The topsoil and subsoil, where present, were stripped under constant archaeological supervision down to the top of the archaeological or geological deposits, whichever was encountered first, and cleaned using hand tools where appropriate.

3.1.5 Metal detecting was conducted by an SCCAS approved metal detectorist, Graham Brandejs, to scan features, trench bases and spoil for additional artefacts in all trenches, particularly where archaeological remains were observed.

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

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

3.1.8 Finds, where present, were retrieved from all investigated features/deposits.

These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site and retained for specialist identification and study.

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

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014), and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

3.2.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material. The legal landowner of the site will be requested to transfer title of ownership of the retained artefacts to the collecting museum.

3.2.3 The site archive, which is quantified in Tables 1a and 1b, is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited in due course at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive store.

Context sheets	188
Section sheets	12
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	312
Context register	0
Drawing register	12
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	55

Table 1a: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	3 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	30
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	12 bags
Palaeoenvironmental specialist samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 1b: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of fifty-five trenches were excavated across the northern 8.8ha of the site (Fig. 3), each measuring 30m long by 1.9m wide, with the exception of Trench 1, which measured 20m long and Trench 18 which measured 39m in length. A number of these were positioned to investigate selected geophysical survey anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin (Fig. 4).

4.1.2 Trenches 1–19 were located west of the gas main traversing the site north to south. Trenches 20–55 were situated to the east of the gas main.

4.1.3 Of these, thirty-one trenches contained archaeological features that were investigated by hand and recorded. These are described by trench, below. Accompanying plan, section and photographic illustrations are presented in figures 5–35.

4.1.4 A further eight trenches (Trenches 7, 18, 24, 28, 32, 38, 40 and 54) contained no archaeological features, but exposed colluvium deposits containing archaeological material. These are similarly included in the trench by trench descriptions, below.

4.1.5 Sixteen trenches (Trenches 2, 4, 15–17, 20, 29–31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 45, 46 and 51) were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits and are given summary description in section 4.40.

4.1.6 The natural deposits exposed in the bases of the evaluation trenches mainly consisted of a variable firm, mid to light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk fragment inclusions (mainly located on high ground) and occasional flints and mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional gravels and flints (located within low-lying trenches to the north and south of the site). In all of the trenches the natural deposits was overlaid by a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil, with the exception of Trench 48 and the very western end of Trench 47 in which soft, friable, dark grey to black sandy silt was recorded, with frequent modern glass and building materials. Subsoil was also present within twenty-one trenches (Trenches 2, 4–6, 8–12, 19–20, 23–25, 27–28, 32, 38, 40, 45 and 54), being those situated within low-lying areas of the site or else situated adjacent to the northern site boundary with the bridleway. Subsoil was also present in those trenches situated against the southern site boundary, overlying colluvium deposits. This generally comprised a weathered/disturbed natural of soft, friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels.

4.1.7 Feature visibility was generally good and, where trenches were targeted on plotted anomalies, largely corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey (see figure 2). The exception to this was in the east of the site, within Trenches 41, 43, 50 and 52, as well as Trench 22 located towards the southern and central site boundary. The recorded features were mostly ditches, pits and postholes of varying size, as well as a relict dry. These were

largely located in the western half of the evaluated area, but also in its east. Unless otherwise stated, all recorded features were cut directly into the natural deposit.

4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.0	1.9m+	0.33-0.38m	47.38-47.72
1/002	Deposit	Made-ground	20.0	1.9m+	0.19m	46.93-46.98
1/003	Fill	Fill	20.0	1.9m+	0.06m+	
1/004	Deposit	Made-ground	20.0	1.9m+	0.19-0.21m	
1/005	Cut	Pit	20.0	1.9m+	0.22-0.27m+	

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located on the north-western boundary of the site, opposite the property of Linton View, and orientated north/south. This trench was targeted upon an extensive area of magnetic disturbance detected by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4).

4.2.2. Within the northern part of the trench a 0.19m-thick made-ground deposit [1/002], comprising a mid greyish brown sandy silt, was apparent. This contained fragments of tile and modern frogged brick and sealed a modern quarry pit [1/005].

4.2.3 Quarry pit [1/003] extended across almost the entirety of the trench, its northern edge being exposed near the trench end. Although not excavated to its full depth, its exposed fill [1/003] was a dark brownish grey to black clayey silt, with frequent pockets of ash and clinker. An abundance of modern glass bottles and ceramics, as well as leather shoes and vehicle batteries of 1940s–1950s date were noted. Within the central and southern portions of the trench, a dump of yellow builder's sand [1/004] sealed the top of the pit. On mechanical excavation of this, and of fill [1/003] below, a large quantity of corrugated asbestos sheeting was noted, and the decision made on site to abort the trench excavation.

4.2.3 The property owner of Linton View, adjacent to the site, stated that his grandfather, who used to own the land, excavated here for sand and gravels, and then backfilled the pit with demolition material from the nearby RAF Wattisham Airfield. The quarry and overlying made-ground levelling deposit evidently correspond with the plotted area of magnetic disturbance in this NW corner of the site.

4.2 Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.36-0.44m	49.00-50.20
3/002	Deposit	Colluvium	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.42-0.48m	
3/003	Deposit	Natural/Colluvium	30.0m+	1.9m+	-	47.84-49.28
3/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	0.71m	0.18m	

3/005	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	0.71m	0.18m	
3/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	0.65m	0.08m	
3/007	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	0.65m	0.08m	
3/008	Fill	Fill, Single	0.70m+	0.40m	0.06m	
3/009	Cut	Ditch	0.7.0m+	0.40m	0.06m	

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts.

4.2.1 Trench 3 was positioned in the eastern part of the Phase 1 area, adjacent to the northern site boundary, and orientated NW/SE. Three archaeological features and a deposit of subsoil/colluvium were recorded within the trench. A Roman copper alloy coin (RF<6), fragments of lead waste and a lead shot were recovered by metal detecting from topsoil [3/001].

4.2.2 Ditch [3/005] was located towards the SE end of the trench and aligned roughly north/south, measuring 2.0m+ long by 0.71m wide and 0.18m deep. This had moderately sloping sides breaking to a slightly concave base and contained a single fill [3/004]. This comprised a soft/friable mottled mid greyish brown silty sand, from which two large sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and a single worked flint were collected.

4.2.3 The north-western end of the trench was crossed obliquely by ditch [3/007], on a roughly north/south alignment, seemingly running parallel with ditch [3/005]. It measured 2.0m+ by 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallow, gently sloping sides, and a flat base. Its single fill [3/006] comprised a soft/friable mottled greyish brown silty sand. A single Roman mortarium flange rim was recovered. Ditch [3/007] truncated ditch/gully [3/009].

4.2.4 Ditch or gully [3/009] was aligned ENE/WSW and measured 0.40m wide and 0.06m deep. It had moderately sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [3/008] of soft/friable mottled mid greyish brown silty sand but no finds, though was truncated by [3/007] at its west end.

4.2.5 A 0.48m-thick subsoil/colluvium deposit (3/002) comprising a mid reddish brown sandy silt extended across the trench.

4.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.26-0.32m	51.52-52.68
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.06-0.08m	
5/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	1.9m+	-	51.20-52.43
5/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.32m+	1.02m	0.26m	
5/005	Cut	Pit	1.32m+	1.02m	0.26m	
5/006	Fill	Fill, upper	0.77m	0.72m	0.18m	
5/007	Fill	Fill, basal	0.77m	0.72m	0.14m	
5/008	Cut	Pit	0.77m	0.72m	0.30m	
5/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.71m	0.40m	0.16m	
5/010	Cut	Pit	0.71m	0.40m	0.16m	

5/011	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	1.33m	0.43m	
5/012	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.33m	0.43m	
5/013	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	0.70m	0.26m	
5/014	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	0.70m	0.26m	
5/015	Fill	Fill, single	1.14m	0.57m	0.17m	
5/016	Cut	Pit	1.14m	0.57m	0.17m	

Table 4: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts.

4.3.1 Trench 5 was orientated east/west. It was targeted upon two linear geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin, which appear to define parts of two separate rectangular enclosures (Fig. 4). Six archaeological features were identified, described from east to west. A sherd of Roman pottery, a Roman copper alloy coin (RF<5>) and three post-medieval/modern metal objects were retrieved from topsoil [5/001].

4.3.2 Pit [5/005] was oval in plan, measuring 1.32m by 1.02m and 0.26m deep. It had moderately sloping, concave, sides, breaking to a concave base. It contained a single fill [5/004] comprising a soft, loose, dark grey to black silty sand and gravel. The fill produced a small quantity of animal bone and an iron nail fragment, and a single small sherd of possibly earlier Iron Age pottery was collected from bulk soil sample <3>. The sample produced a single carbonised wheat glume base and a very small amount of charcoal.

4.3.3 Irregular oval pit [5/008] extended slightly beyond the northern trench limit. This measured 0.72m+ by 0.77m and 0.30m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Basal fill [5/007] comprised a soft, friable, dark grey silty sand gravel, of 0.14m thickness, with occasional flint inclusions, but no finds. Upper fill [5/006] consisted of a soft dark grey to black sandy silt, 0.18m thick, with occasional small stone inclusions. A single sherd of possible Roman pottery was retrieved from this upper fill. This pit coincides with the eastern of the two linear geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 5. It is perhaps possible that this feature is instead the end of a ditch and that the enclosure here is defined by an interrupted boundary.

4.3.4 Pit [5/010] was located south-west of [5/008]. This was oval in plan, measuring 0.71m by 0.40m and 0.16m deep, with moderately sloping, concave sides, breaking gently to a concave base. Single fill [5/009] consisted of a soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints, but produced no finds.

4.3.5 Ditch [5/012] crossed the trench on a NNNE/SSW alignment. It measured 1.33m wide and 0.43m deep, with moderately sloping sides breaking gently to a concave base. It contained a single fill, [5/011], comprising a loose dark grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of small to medium size sub-angular stones. Undiagnostic fired clay and an iron nail were retrieved from it. This ditch corresponds with the western of the two targeted linear geophysical anomalies.

4.3.6 Ditch [5/014] was adjacent to and parallel with ditch [5/012]. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.26m deep. This had moderately sloping sides, breaking to a concave base, and contained a single fill [5/013] of soft/friable dark grey to black silty sand with frequent inclusions of small gravel stones. No finds were

recovered from this. Located so close to ditch [5/012], this feature may also correspond with the western of the two targeted linear geophysical anomalies.

4.3.7 West of ditch [5/014] was oval pit [5/016]. This measured 1.14m long by 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep. It had moderately sloping sides breaking to an uneven, concave base. It contained a single fill [5/015] of soft, loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Two large sherds of earlier Iron Age pottery were retrieved from it.

4.4 Trench 6 (Fig. 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.26-0.32m	51.32-52.61
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.06-0.08m	
6/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	1.9m	-	50.93-52.21
6/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	1.28m	0.56m	
6/005	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	0.40m	0.10m	
6/006	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.28m	0.66m	
6/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	1.17m	0.40m	
6/008	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.17m	0.40m	
6/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.62m	0.56m	0.18m	
6/010	Cut	Pit	0.62m	0.56m	0.18m	
6/011	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	2.12m	0.42m	
6/012	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	2.12m	0.42m	

Table 5: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 6 was orientated NW/SE and positioned to target two parallel curvilinear geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin (Fig. 4). This trench contained three archaeological ditches and a pit, described from NW to SE. A number of lead and copper alloy items (waste, plate, buttons, buckle, horseshoe charm) were metal-detected from topsoil [6/001], of post-medieval/modern or else of undiagnostic date.

4.4.2 The NW end of the trench was crossed by north/south aligned ditch [6/008]. This measured 1.17m wide and 0.40m deep, and had moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking gently to a slightly concave to flat base. It contained a single fill [6/007] comprising a soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional stones and flints. A single sherd of earlier Iron Age pottery and six fragments of animal bone were recovered.

4.4.3 NNE/SSW aligned ditch [6/006] measured 1.28m wide and 0.66m deep, with moderate to steep sloping sides forming a V-shaped profile, with narrow rounded base. The ditch contained two fills. Basal fill [6/005] consisted of a 0.10m-thick loose mid yellowish grey brown sand and gravel slumping deposit, from which no finds were recovered. Upper fill [6/004], 0.56m thick, comprised a soft/friable dark brownish grey clayey sand, with occasional stones and flints. A single large earlier Iron Age pottery sherd and fifteen pieces of animal bone were retrieved from [6/004]. This ditch corresponds with the northwestern of

the two parallel curvilinear geophysical anomalies targeted by this trench. It is uncertain if the pottery sherd dates this feature, given that adjacent similar feature [6/012] produced later material.

4.4.4 Ditch [6/012] crossed the trench on a similar NNE/SSW alignment as [6/006] and measured 2.12m wide and 0.42m deep. This feature had moderately sloping, convex, sides breaking gently to a concave base. A single fill [6/011] of soft/friable dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel stones was recorded. Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were recovered, along with two small fragments of medieval or post-medieval CBM and a piece of animal bone. This ditch corresponds with the plotted position of the southeastern of the two targeted curvilinear geophysical anomalies.

4.4.5 Oval pit [6/010] was 0.62m by 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a gently sloping western side and a steeply sloping eastern side, breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. Its single fill [6/009] was a soft/friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel stones. Two sherds of earlier Iron Age pottery were retrieved.

4.5 Trench 7 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.30-0.32m	48.63-50.21
7/002	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	1.9m+	-	48.08-49.78
7/003	Deposit	Colluvium	6m+	1.9m+	0.39m	48.35

Table 6: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 7 was located adjacent to the western site boundary and orientated north/south. It was targeted on a short linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. Although no archaeological features were encountered in this trench, a colluvium deposit was recorded. Items metal-detected from topsoil [7/001] comprised a modern lead screw lid, modern copper alloy button and a small possible copper alloy ingot/bar of uncertain date.

4.5.2 Colluvium deposit [7/003] was exposed across the south end of the trench for c.6.0m, clearly extending beyond it. It comprised a 0.39m-thick dark reddish grey brown clayey silt that overlay the natural deposit. No finds were retrieved from it in this trench. It appears that the northern edge of this deposit was detected as the plotted geophysical anomaly. This colluvium was identified to continue into Trench 18 to the east.

4.6 Trench 8 (Fig. 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.29-0.38m	48.41-51.41
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.05-0.12m	
8/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	1.9m+	-	48.12-50.72
8/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	1.86m	0.34m	
8/005	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	1.31m	0.08m	

8/006	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.86m	0.41m	

Table 7: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 8 was located towards the northern site boundary and orientated NW/SE. It was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin on a roughly east/west alignment. A single archaeological feature was recorded within the trench, sealed by a thin subsoil layer underlying the topsoil. A Roman coin (RF<4>) and a modern clasp, both copper alloy, were recovered by metal detector from topsoil [8/001].

4.6.2 East/west aligned ditch [8/006] was located towards the NW end of the trench and measured 1.86m wide and 0.41m deep. It had moderately sloping sides breaking to a concave base, and contained two fills. Basal fill [8/005] comprised a 0.08m-thicknness of soft/friable light yellowish grey mottled sand and gravel. No finds were retrieved from this basal fill. Upper fill [8/004] consisted of a soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravels and flints, 0.34m thick. A single pottery sherd of Roman date (2nd century AD) and two Roman copper alloy coins (RF<2> and <3>) were recovered from this upper fill, as well as a single iron nail and fragments of animal bone. This ditch corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly and its probable eastward continuation was identified in Trench 9.

4.7 Trench 9 (Fig. 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.28-0.29m	48.02-50.48
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.03-0.04m	
9/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	1.9m+	-	51.01
9/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	8.68m	0.14m	
9/005	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	8.18m	0.11m	
9/006	Cut	Pit	2.0m+	8.68m	0.25m	
9/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.5m	1.58m	0.23m	
9/008	Cut	Pit	1.5m	1.58m	0.23m	
9/009	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	1.0m	0.29m	
9/010	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.0m	0.29m	
9/011	Fill	Fill, single	1.6m	1.80m+	0.28m	
9/012	Cut	Pit	1.6m	1.80m+	0.28m	

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts.

4.7.1 Trench 9 was located toward the northern edge of the site, east of gas main, and orientated north/south. Four archaeological features were recorded in this trench. Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, a Roman coin (RF<1>), a modern copper alloy strip fragment and a late post-medieval lead shot were collected from topsoil [9/001].

4.7.2 Possible pit [9/006] was situated approximately mid-trench. Parts of its north and south sides were exposed, establishing this feature to be 8.68m wide. It

extended beyond the eastern and western trench limits, though did not continue as far west as Trench 8. It had gently sloping sides breaking to a flat, undulating base, and contained two fills. Basal fill [9/005] comprised a loose light yellowish grey gravelly sand from which no finds were recovered. Upper fill [9/004] consisted of a soft/friable dark grey to black silty sand with occasional gravels and charcoal. It produced nine sherds of Early Roman pottery and two iron nails. Bulk soil sample <4> from fill [9/004] produced a significant assemblage of carbonised plant remains, largely comprising unidentified cereals and hulled barley, but also emmer/spelt, wheat and oat/brome.

4.7.3 At the northern end of the trench, three features were located adjacent to one another. Pit [9/008] was oval in plan, measuring 1.58m long by 1.5m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping sides breaking to a slightly concave to flat base. It contained a single fill [9/007] of soft/friable mid reddish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

4.7.4 Ditch [9/010] was located north of pit [9/008] and measured 1.0m wide and 0.29m deep. This had moderately steep sides breaking sharply to a slightly concave to flat base. It contained a single fill [9/009] of soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravels and flints. Four sherds of Early Roman pottery and one worked flint were recovered from this deposit. The probable westward continuation of this ditch was recorded in Trench 8 as feature [8/006].

4.7.5 At the very northern end of the trench was oval pit [9/012]. This measured 1.8m+ long, continuing beyond the northern and western trench limit, by 1.6m+ wide and 0.28m deep. It had gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a flat base and contained a fill of soft/friable mid reddish grey silty and with occasional gravels [9/011]. No finds were retrieved.

4.8 Trench 10 (Fig. 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.27-0.38m	51.12-52.60
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	1.9m+	0.06-0.09m	
10/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	1.9m+	-	50.75-52.27
10/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.68m	0.65m	0.32m	
10/005	Cut	Pit	0.68m	0.65m	0.32m	
10/006	Fill	Fill, basal	0.89m	0.80m	0.26m	
10/007	Cut	Pit	0.89m	0.80m	0.26m	
10/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	1.54m	0.48m	
10/009	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.54m	0.48m	
10/010	Fill	Fill, upper	0.89m	0.55m	0.23m	
10/011	Fill	Fill, intermediate	0.89m	0.65m	0.06m	
10/013	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	6.72m	0.42m	
10/014	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2.0m+	6.72m	0.74m	
10/015	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	6.72m	0.16m	

10/016	Cut	Pit	2.0m+	6.72m	0.58m	
10/017	Fill	Fill, single	1.0m+	0.54m	0.52m	
10/018	Cut	Pit	1.0m+	0.54m	0.52m	

Table 9: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts.

4.8.1 Trench 10 was orientated north/south and positioned to target an ENE/WSW aligned linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin. Six archaeological features were recorded within the trench. Two Roman coins (RF<16> and <17>), a late post-medieval thimble, a copper alloy strip fragment and lead waste were retrieved from topsoil [10/001].

4.8.2 Towards the southern end of the trench was circular pit [10/005], measuring 0.68m by 0.65m and 0.32m deep. This had steeply sloping sides breaking gently to a concave base and contained a single fill [10/004]. This comprised a loose mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel. No finds were retrieved.

4.8.3 North of this was pit [10/007], which was oval in plan, measuring 0.89m by 0.80m and 0.26m deep. This had moderately sloping sides breaking gently to a concave base. Three fills were recorded. Basal fill [10/006] comprised a 0.26m-thick loose mid reddish grey silty sand, with moderate gravel inclusions. Above this was 0.06m-thick intermediate fill [10/011] of soft, loose, mid greyish brown sandy gravel. Upper fill [10/010] was 0.23m thick and consisted of a soft/friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions. A single sherd of undiagnostic Roman pottery was retrieved from basal fill [10/006].

4.8.4 Crossing the middle of the trench was roughly east/west aligned ditch [10/009], measuring 1.54m wide and 0.48m deep. It had moderately sloping, slightly convex, sides, breaking gently to a concave, uneven, base. Single fill [10/008] was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand. Three sherds of Early Roman pottery were retrieved, as well as two fragments of Roman CBM and a single fragment of animal bone. This fill was sampled as <1>, which produced no carbonised plant remains, other than a very small amount of charcoal. This ditch corresponds with the linear geophysical anomaly targeted by Trench 10.

4.8.5 Large, irregular-shaped pit [10/016] was located towards the northern end of the trench, much of it extending beyond its eastern limit. As exposed in the trench this measured 6.72m north/south. Where investigated at its rounded southern end, it had moderately sloping sides breaking to a flat, irregular base and was 0.58m deep. Three fills were recorded. Basal fill [10/015] was a 0.16m-thick soft mid reddish brown silty sand. Above this, intermediate fill [10/014] measured 0.74m thick and comprised a loose mid reddish grey silty sand and gravels. A sherd of Early Roman pottery (residual) and a few pieces of post-Roman CBM were recovered from this deposit. Upper fill [10/013] comprised a soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flints, 0.42m thick. It produced eight fragments of CBM (seven tile and one brick), all probably post-medieval.

4.8.6 Feature [10/018] was a probable pit, largely truncated by [10/016]. Its surviving part measured 0.54m wide and was 0.52m deep. It had gradual sloping sides

and an uneven base and was filled with a blackish brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions [10/017]. No finds were recovered from it.

4.9 Trench 11 (Fig. 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.29-0.36m	50.98-52.94
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.05-0.07m	
11/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	2.0m+	-	50.83-52.51
11/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.02m+	0.96m	0.23m	
11/005	Cut	Ditch	2.02m+	0.96m	0.23m	
11/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.0m+	2.42m+	0.37m	
11/007	Cut	Pit/Ditch	2.0m+	2.42m+	0.37m	
11/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.63+	0.61m+	0.51m	
11/009	Cut	Pit	0.63+	0.61m+	0.51m	

Table 10: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 11 was located adjacent to the gas main and orientated NE/SW. It was positioned to target a NW/SE linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted as a probable former field boundary. Three archaeological features were recorded. Two possible Late Iron Age coins (RF<14.1> and <14.2>) and a Roman coin (RF<15>) were recovered from topsoil [11/001], along with a lead weight (RF27>), pieces of lead waste and a lead alloy mount of likely modern date.

4.9.2 At the north-eastern end of the trench was NW/SE aligned ditch [11/005], measuring 0.96m wide up to 0.23m deep, seeming shallowing towards its north-west and possibly terminating just beyond the trench limit. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, [11/004], of dark grey to black silty sand mottled with dark reddish brown sand patches, containing occasional inclusions of gravel and CBM/daub flecks and abundant charcoal. Two sherds of Early Roman pottery, a fragment of fired clay, two pieces of probable millstone (RF<28>), animal bone, shell and four iron plate fragments were retrieved. This fill was sampled as <5>, which produced a significant carbonised plant assemblage mainly comprising unidentified cereals and emmer/spelt, with remains of barley, naked wheat, wheat/rye, oat and brome also present.

4.9.3 Ditch [11/007] crossed the approximate middle of the trench on a NW/SE alignment. It measured *c*.4.0m wide. The SW side of the feature was investigated in a 2.4m-long slot where it had a moderately sloping edge breaking gently to a flat, wide and undulating base at a depth of 0.37m. Its single fill [11/006] was a soft/friable mid reddish grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Occasional rooting was evident in the fill, not dissimilar to the subsoil present within the trench. A small mixed assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery, Roman CBM, post-medieval brick and tile, animal bone and three iron nail fragments were recovered. This feature corresponds with the targeted field boundary anomaly and is of probable late post-medieval date.

4.9.4 At the very south-western end of the trench was circular pit [11/009], measuring 0.63m by 0.61m and 0.51m deep. It had steep, near-vertical, sides breaking sharply to a flat base. A single fill [11/008] was recorded, consisting of a soft dark greyish brown silty sand. Four pieces of animal bone were recovered.

4.10 Trench 12 (Fig. 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.29-0.31	52.93-53.58
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.04-0.09	
12/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	2.0m+	-	52.57-53.30
12/004	Fill	Fill, upper	0.40m+	0.33m	0.15m	
12/005	Fill	Fill, intermediate	0.40m+	0.52m	0.28m	
12/006	Fill	Fill, primary	0.40m+	0.43m	0.42m	
12/007	Fill	Fill, basal	0.40m	0.52m	0.20m	
12/008	Cut	Posthole	0.40m+	0.86	0.45	

Table 11: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 12 was aligned WNW/ESE and contained a single archaeological feature. A Roman coin (RF<13>) and two lead waste lumps were recovered from topsoil [12/001].

4.10.2 Possible posthole [12/008] was located towards the ESE end of the trench extending beyond the north-eastern trench limit. As exposed, it measured was located, measuring 0.40m+ by 0.86m wide and 0.45m deep. It had steeply sloping sides breaking gently to a concave base and contained four distinct fills. A possible post-packing deposit [12/007] was observed down the eastern edge of the feature, comprising a compact mid yellowish grey chalky clay. Stratigraphically above this was bottom fill [12/006], a possible deliberate backfill of the posthole, consisting of a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal fragments and stones. Secondary fill [12/005], a possibly deliberate backfill, was a firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with an abundance of charcoal and burnt clay fragments. Uppermost fill [12/004] was a firm mottled dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from any of these fills. Fill [12/005] was sampled as <2>, which produced no carbonised plant remains, other than a very small amount of charcoal.

4.11 Trench 13 (Fig. 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.26-0.31m	53.35-53.66
13/002	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	2.0m+	-	53.09-53.39
13/003	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	0.73m	0.29m	
13/004	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	0.54m	0.09m	
13/005	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	0.73m	0.35m	
13/006	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	1.83m	0.44m	
13/007	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2.0m+	1.17m	0.16m	

13/008	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	1.26m	0.25m	
13/009	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	1.83m	0.71m	
13/010	Fill	Fill, upper	2.0m+	3.0m	0.25m	
13/011	Fill	Fill	2.0m+	3.0m	0.27m	
13/012	Fill	Fill	2.0m+	3.0m	0.12m	
13/013	Fill	Fill, basal	2.0m+	3.0m	0.28m	
13/014	Cut	Pit, quarry	2.0m+	3.0m	0.53m	
13/015	Fill	Fill, single	0.50m+	2.10m	0.35m	
13/016	Cut	Pit	0.50m+	2.10m	0.35m	

Table 12: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 13 was positioned on top of a hill and orientated north/south. It was positioned to target two roughly east/west linear geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin and, in between these, an irregular discrete anomaly of possible archaeological origin (Fig. 4). Four archaeological features were present within the trench, described north to south. A fragment of Roman flue tile was collected from topsoil [13/001].

4.11.2 East/west ditch [13/005] crossed the northern end of the trench. It measured 0.73m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping, slightly convex sides, breaking to a flat base. Two fills were recorded. Basal fill [13/004] consisted of a firm dark grey silty clay of 0.09m thickness. Upper fill [13/003] was a 0.29m-thick firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Sherds of both earlier Iron Age and Roman pottery, and six pieces of animal bone, were retrieved from this upper deposit. This ditch was detected by the geophysical survey and appeared to continue in to Trench 14.

4.11.3 The eastern edge of probably circular pit [13/016] extended into the middle of the trench. As exposed, this measured 2.10m by 0.50m+ and 0.35m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, breaking sharply to a concave base. A single fill [13/015] was recorded, comprising a firm mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from it.

4.11.4 Possible large quarry pit [13/014] extended across the approximate middle of the trench. Parts of its northern and southern sides were recorded, showing the feature to be *c*.3.0m wide; it continued beyond the eastern and western trench limits. It had steeply sloping sides breaking to a flat base and contained four distinct fills. Basal fill [13/013] comprised a firm dark greyish brown silty clay of 0.28m thickness, whilst above this was a redeposited natural fill [13/012] of firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.12m thick. A firm dark greyish brown silty clay [13/011] overlay this, 0.27m thick, and may have been upcast caused by the excavation of surrounding pits. A 0.25m-thick, naturally accumulated, uppermost fill [13/010] was a firm dark brown silty clay. This feature corresponds with the irregular discrete geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench.

4.11.5 The southern end of Trench 13 was crossed by east/west ditch [13/009]. This was 1.83m wide and 0.71m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave, U-shaped base. Three fills were recorded. Basal fill [13/008]

comprised a soft dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.25m thick. Above this middle fill [13/007] appeared to be a 0.16m-thick dump of refuse material, consisting of a firm dark grey sandy silt with abundant oyster shell inclusions. Over 200 mid Roman pottery sherds, and large quantities of animal bone and oyster shell were retrieved. Uppermost fill [13/006] was a 0.44m thickness of soft mid brownish grey silty clay from which a further 200+ mid Roman pottery sherds, 50+ fragments of animal bone, an iron nail fragment and a number of worked flints were recovered. This ditch corresponds with the southern east/west linear anomaly targeted by the trench. Its eastward continuation was recorded in Trench 14 as [14/012].

4.12 Trench 14 (Fig. 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD]
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.32-0.38m	54.17-54.59
14/002	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	2.0m+	-	53.91-54.29
14/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.04m+	0.81m	0.24m	
14/004	Cut	Ditch	2.04m+	0.81m	0.24m	
14/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.04m+	0.76m	0.15m	
14/006	Cut	Ditch	2.04m+	0.76m	0.15m	
14/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.30m	0.28m	0.04m	
14/008	Cut	Posthole	0.30m	0.28m	0.04m	
14/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.31m	0.29m	0.19m	
14/010	Cut	Posthole	0.31m	0.29m	0.19m	
14/011	Fill	Fill	2.0m+	2.32m	Unexc	
14/012	Cut	Ditch	2.0m+	2.32m	Unexc	

Table 13: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 14 was located adjacent to the gas main and orientated NE/SW. It was positioned to target two east/west linear geophysical anomalies and a lesser NW/SE linear anomaly, all of probable archaeological origin (Fig. 4). Five archaeological features were recorded within this trench and are described from NE to SW. A single Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery sherd and two pieces of lead waste were collected from topsoil [14/001].

4.12.2 At the very NE end of the trench were parallel narrow ditches [14/004] and [14/006], orientated NW/SE. Ditch [14/004] was 0.81m wide and 0.24m deep, and had moderately sloping sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Its single fill [14/003] was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, flint nodules and stones. Seven Early Roman pottery sherds and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered.

4.12.3 Ditch [14/006] was similar in form to [14/004], measuring 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately sloping sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Its single fill [14/005] was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules and charcoal flecks. Three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pot, animal bone and oyster shell. This ditch could perhaps be continuation of [13/005], though its differing recorded orientation makes this uncertain.

4.12.4 Postholes [14/008] and [14/010] were located in the middle of the trench. Posthole [14/008] was circular in plan, measuring 0.30m by 0.28m and 0.04m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of firm dark greyish brown silty clay [14/007]. No finds were retrieved from it

4.12.5 Posthole [14/010] was also circular in plan, measuring 0.31m by 0.29m and 0.19m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks [14/009]. No finds were retrieved from it.

4.12.6 The SW end of the trench was crossed by roughly east/west aligned ditch [14/012]. This was unexcavated within Trench 14, being identified as the eastward continuation of ditch [13/009]. The ditch measured 2.32m wide. A fill [14/011] of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of flint nodules and occasional charcoal flecks was noted and sherds of earlier Roman pottery and twenty fragments of animal bone were retrieved from its surface. This ditch corresponds with the southern of the two east/west linear geophysical anomalies targeted by this trench.

4.13 Trench 18 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	39.0m+	2.0m+	0.25-0.30m	49.46-52.13
18/002	Deposit	Natural	39.0m+	2.0m+	-	48.61-51.72
18/003	Deposit	Colluvium	11m+	2.0m+	0.39m	49.28

Table 14: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts.

4.13.1 Trench 18 was located adjacent to the western site boundary and orientated NE/SW. It was targeted on a NW/SE linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. Although this trench did not contain any archaeological features, a colluvium deposit was encountered. An iron chain link of post-medieval date was recovered from topsoil [18/001].

4.13.2 Towards the SW end of the trench, in the vicinity of the plotted anomaly, colluvium deposit [18/003] extended for *c*.11.0m, continuing beyond its SW, NW and SE limits. This comprised a 0.39m-thick dark reddish grey brown clayey silt from which five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. This colluvium continued into Trench 7 to the north-west.

4.14 Trench 19

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.32-0.34m	47.48-48.31
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.0m+	2.0m+	0.11-0.43m	
19/003	Deposit	Natural	30.0m+	2.0m+	-	47.73
19/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.02m+	1.68m	0.43m	46.73
19/005	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2.02m+	1.23m	0.22m	
19/006	Fill	Fill, basal	2.02m+	2.53m	0.67m	
19/007	Cut	Ditch	2.02m+	2.53m	1.10m	

Table 15: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 19 was located along the northern edge of site and adjacent to the gas main and bridle path, orientated ENE/WSW. A deeper subsoil was apparent at the ENE end of the trench, associated with the bank at the boundary between the bridle path and the agricultural field in which the site is located. A roughly ENE/WSW aligned service was apparent running the length of the trench and appears to be that mapped as running along the site boundary. A single feature was apparent in the ENE end of the trench. A Roman coin (RF<11>) was metal-detected from topsoil [19/001].

4.14.2 Ditch [19/007] was aligned NW/SE and measured 2.53m wide and 1.10m deep. It had moderately steep, convex sides, breaking to a concave base. Three fills were recorded. Basal fill [19/006] comprised a 0.67m-thick soft/friable light orangey grey silty sand with occasional gravels. Above this was intermediate fill [19/005] of 0.22m thickness, consisting of a soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal flecks. Seven sherds of probably earlier Roman pottery were retrieved from this. Upper fill [19/004] was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand of 0.43m thickness. From which no finds were retrieved.

4.15 Trench 21 (Fig. 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m+	1.9m+	0.26-0.33	48.40-49.34
21/002	Deposit	Colluvium	30m+	1.9m+	0.33-0.60	
21/003	Deposit	Colluvium	30m+	1.9m+	0.13	47.40-48.33
21/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.9m+	0.9	0.29	
21/005	Cut	Ditch	1.9m+	0.9	0.29	

Table 16: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.15.4 Trench 21 was aligned NW/SE and was located towards the central part of the Phase 1 evaluation area, just east of the gas main. It was targeted on a NE/SW linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin (Fig. 4). A single feature was encountered within the trench, overlain by a colluvium deposit and also cut into a lower colluvium deposit.

4.15.5 NE/SW aligned ditch [21/005] was 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep, and had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. Its single fill [21/004] was a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. Pottery of Early Roman date was retrieved from this, along with three pieces of lava quern (RF<29>) and fired clay fragments. The ditch was not observed continuing within trenches to either side, but it does correspond with the targeted linear anomaly. Ditch [21/005] corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly; its relatively weak geophysical signature may have been due the presence of the overlying colluvium.

4.15.6 Upper colluvium [21/002] was a 0.33–0.66m thick mid reddish-brown silty sand deposit that overlaid ditch [21/005]. The ditch also cut into a lower colluvium deposit [21/003] that comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional

gravels. This was not removed down to the top of the natural deposit. No finds were recovered from either colluvium deposit.

4.16 Trench 22 (Fig. 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m+	1.9m+	0.30-0.34	51.13-53.99
22/002	Deposit	Natural	30m+	1.9m+	-	50.87-53.50
22/003	Voided	-	-	-	-	
22/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.2m+	1.9m+	0.22	
22/005	Fill	Fill	0.72m+	1.9m+	0.18	
22/006	Fill	Fill	3.12m+	1.9m+	0.5	
22/007	Fill	Fill	1.44m+	1.9m+	0.05	
22/008	Deposit	Animal burrow	1.35m	1.9m+	0.25	
22/009	Fill	Fill	1.72m+	1.9m+	0.31	
22/010	Fill	Fill, basal	2.36m+	1.9m+	0.2	
22/011	Cut	Pit	11.7m	1.9m+	0.8	
22/012	Fill	Fill, single	1.84m	1.59m	0.19	
22/013	Cut	Pit	1.84m	1.59m	0.19	

Table 17: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts.

4.16.4 Trench 22 was orientated north/south and located in central part of the Phase 1 evaluation area adjacent to the gas main. It was targeted to investigate a large and elongated geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of natural origin (Fig. 4). Two archaeological features were recorded in the trench. A Roman copper alloy coin (RF<10>) was retrieved from the top of natural deposit [22/002].

4.16.5 Possible large pit/depression [22/011] extended across the central portion of the trench. As exposed, it measured a total of 11.7m across, north to south, and extended beyond the east and west trench limits. A 3.2m long slot was excavated at its southern end. This revealed a gently sloping southern edge that broke gradually to a flattish base, at a depth of 0.80m, although this was disturbed by an animal burrow [22/008]. A sequence of six distinct fills were recorded. At the base of the pit/depression was a 0.20m-thick redeposited natural light greyish yellow chalky sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking [22/010]. Above this was a 0.31m-thick soft mid brown sandy silt [22/009], which extended up the side of the cut. Within this fill, animal burrowing had caused disturbance, with soft dark greyish brown sandy silt 0.25m thick being recorded [22/008]. Over this, fill [22/007] was a soft dark grey to black charcoal-rich silty clay, presumably a dump deposit, 0.05m deep. This was sealed by [22/006], a 0.50m-thick soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal. Within [22/006] a 0.18m-thick deposit of flint and stone cobbles was recorded. The uppermost fill of the pit comprised a 0.16m-thick soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking [22/004]. Small quantities of Roman pottery were recovered from fills [22/007], [22/006] and [22/004], along with worked flints, a limestone block and fired clay. Uppermost fill [22/004] produced a Roman coin (RF<8>) and an iron nail fragment, but also fragments

of presumably intrusive post-Roman CBM. Feature [22/001] appears to correspond with the targeted geophysical anomaly and may therefore, at least in part, be a substantial and elongated archaeological feature rather than a natural one. Neither bulk soil sample <7> collected from fill [22/006] or <8> collected from [22/007] yielded any charred plant macrofossil remains, other than very small quantities of charcoal.

4.16.6 Pit [22/013] was located in the north of the trench. This was irregular oval in plan, measuring 1.84m+ long by 1.59m wide, and continuing beyond the eastern trench limit. Although the pit was heavily disturbed by animal burrowing, it was discerned to have gently sloping sides breaking gradually to an irregular, flat base at a depth of 0.19m. Its single fill [22/012] was a soft, mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay inclusions. A number of large sherds of late 1st and 2nd-century Roman pottery, including a mortarium rim and decorated Samian ware, together with animal bone and fired clay, was retrieved from it. This feature did not extend northeastwards as far as Trench 24. Bulk soil sample <9> collected from fill [22/012] did not produce any charred plant macrofossil remains, other than very small quantities of charcoal.

4.17 Trench 23 (Fig. 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.33	50.48-53.07
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	26.9	1.9	0.45-0.58	
23/003	Deposit	Natural	3.1	1.9	-	50.15-52.63
23/004	Deposit	Natural	26.9	1.9	0.05-0.06	
23/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.01	1.83	0.21	
23/006	Cut	Pit	2.01	1.83	0.21	

Table 18: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.17.4 Trench 23 was located in the northern part of the Phase 1 area, adjacent to the bridleway, and orientated east/west. It was positioned to target a probable natural anomaly within its western end (Fig. 4). The anomaly was not identified as a below-ground feature. A single modern pit was found. Single sherds of earlier Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were collected from subsoil [23/002].

4.17.5 Pit [23/006] was located in the eastern end of the trench and measured 2.01m long by 1.83m+ wide, being oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.21m. Its single fill [23/005] was a soft, friable, dark grey to black silty sand with occasional gravel stone inclusions. Modern metalwork and wire was noted to be present in the fill but not collected.

4.18 Trench 24 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.37-0.43	50.43-50.06
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.62-1.03	48.45 – 49.01
24/003	Deposit	Natural	3.53	1.9	-	
24/004	Deposit	Natural	6	1.9	0.11	
24/005	Deposit	Colluvium	20.47	1.9	0.11-0.85	
24/006	Deposit	Natural alluvial deposit	2	1.9	0.47	

Table 19: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 24 was located in the central part of the Phase 1 area and orientated north/south. It contained colluvium deposits indicating the presence of a relict/dry valley and a single Roman pottery sherd was collected from subsoil [24/002].

4.18.2 At the northern end of the trench was a deposit of natural alluvial gravels [24/004], situated on the edge of the dry valley. This deposit comprised firm mid grey brown silty gravels in excess of 0.11m thickness, extending approximately 6m southwards from the end of the trench.

4.18.3 In the middle of the trench and continuing south for 20.47m was colluvium deposit [24/005], consisting of a mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravels. Possible Early Iron Age (or early Neolithic?) pottery sherds were retrieved from it.

4.10.4 A machine-excavated sondage at the southern end of the trench revealed that this deposit extended to a depth of 0.85m, overlying an alluvial deposit [24/006]. This alluvial deposit comprised a mid greenish grey sandy clay with frequent ?charcoal flecking, to a depth of 0.47m, overlying natural mid yellow clayey sand [24/003]. This alluvial deposit was also encountered in Trench 28 as [28/005].

4.19 Trench 25 (Fig. 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.34	53.29-54.78
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	23	1.9	0.12-0.14	
25/003	Deposit	Natural	23	1.9	-	52.94-54.29
25/004	Fill	Fill	7.21	1.9	0.07	
25/005	Cut	Pit	7.21	1.9	0.07	
25/006	Fill	Fill	1.9	0.76	0.03	
25/007	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.76	0.03	

Table 20: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 25 was located along the northern edge of the site and aligned WNW/ESE. It was positioned to investigate a NNE/SSW linear geophysical

anomaly identified to be a historic former field boundary. Two archaeological features, a ditch and a possible pit, were recorded towards the WNW end of the trench.

4.19.2 Possible pit [25/005] was located at the WNW end of the trench and extended beyond it, with only its eastern edge identified. It measured 7.21m+ across and contained a soft/friable dark grey clayey silt [25/004] that was observed to contain charcoal and ash, stones and modern scrap metal. The feature was not excavated. Four modern iron object fragments were recovered from it.

4.19.3 Narrow ditch [25/007] crossed the trench a short distance east of the possible pit, on a NNE/SSW alignment. It was 0.76m wide. It was not investigated in this trench, being excavated further south in Trench 27. It contained a fill of soft dark greyish brown silty sand [25/006], within which pieces of timber were noted. This ditch may correspond with the targeted geophysical anomaly and former field boundary; however, it is equally possibly that pit [25/005] constitutes the boundary – it is notable that the geophysical anomaly appears to significantly widen here (Fig. 4).

4.20 Trench 26 (Fig. 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.41	54.09-54.53
26/002	Deposit	Natural	16	1.9	0.03-0.04	53.82
26/003	Deposit	Natural	14	1.9	-	54.07
26/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.61	0.55	0.1	
26/005	Cut	Posthole	0.61	0.55	0.1	
26/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.46	0.35	0.12	
26/007	Cut	Posthole	0.46	0.35	0.12	
26/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.34	0.33	0.1	
26/009	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.33	0.1	
26/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.53	0.5	0.11	
26/011	Cut	Posthole	0.53	0.5	0.11	

Table 21: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

14.20.1 Trench 26 was orientated north/south and positioned to investigate a geophysical anomaly of apparent natural origin, which was not subsequently identified as a below-ground feature of any kind. Four postholes or small pits were recorded within the south of the trench.

14.20.2 Posthole [26/005] was located at the southern end of Trench 26 and was oval in shape, measuring 0.61m long by 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill [26/004]. This fill was a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks from which no finds were recovered.

14.20.3 Posthole [26/007] was located approximately 4m north of [26/005] and was similarly oval in plan, measuring 0.46m long by 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep.

It had gentle to moderately sloping sides leading to a slightly concave, irregular, base. Its single fill [26/006] consisted of a soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking, from which no finds were recovered.

14.20.4 Posthole [26/009] was situated adjacent to [26/007], 0.09m to its west. This was circular in shape, measuring 0.34m by 0.33m and 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [26/008] comprised a soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered.

14.20.5 Posthole [26/011] was located approximately 3m north of [26/007] and was circular in plan, measuring 0.53m by 0.50m and 0.11m deep. It had gently sloping sides breaking gently to a concave base and contained single fill [26/010], a soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.21 Trench 27 (Fig. 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.32-0.35	51.71-53.67
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	23	1.9	0.04-0.19	
27/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	51.20-52.66
27/004	Deposit	Made ground	7	1.9	0.25	
27/005	Deposit	Redeposited natural	7	1.9	0.11	
27/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.1	1.12	0.35	
27/007	Cut	Pit	2.1	1.12	0.35	
27/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.9	1.45	0.45	
27/009	Cut	Ditch	1.9	1.45	0.45	

Table 22: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 27 was located in the central part of the Phase 1 area and orientated WNW/ESE. It was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly identified to be a former field boundary and also a large area of ferrous disturbance (Fig. 4). Two features were identified within the trench, both post-medieval to modern in date.

4.21.2 Modern pit [27/007] was located at the ESE end of the trench. The pit was elongated oval shaped in plan, measuring 2.1m long by 1.12m wide and 0.35m deep, continuing slightly beyond the trench limit. It had moderately sloping sides breaking to a concave base and contained a single fill [27/006] consisting of a soft dark greyish brown silty sand. This contained brick, metal and glass. The pit was overlain by a 0.11m deep redeposited natural mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions [27/005] and a 0.25m thick deposit of made ground [27/004] consisting of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent CBM and metalwork.

4.21.3 Ditch [27/009] crossed the WNW part of the trench on a NE/SW alignment. It measured 1.45m wide and had moderately sloping sides breaking sharply to a

slightly concave to flat base. Its single fill [27/008] comprised a soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional stones and wood inclusions. Ditch [27/009] corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly and is shown on historic OS mapping as a field boundary. The northeastward continuation of this ditch was found in Trench 25.

4.22 Trench 28 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m+	1.9m+	0.31-0.36	51.80-52.59
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m+	1.9m+	0.04-0.41	
28/003	Deposit	Natural	11m+	1.9m+	-	52.15
28/004	Deposit	Colluvium	19m+	1.9m+	0.77-1.44	50.6
28/005	Deposit	Alluvium	3m+	1.9m+	0.27	

Table 23: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 28 was located towards the central southern part of the evaluated area, adjacent to the site boundary, and orientated north/south.

4.22.2 Colluvium deposit [28/004] extended across the southern 19m of the trench. This comprised a mid reddish-grey brown clayey sand with moderate amounts of gravel inclusions. A sondage at the southern end of the trench revealed this deposit to be 0.77–1.44m deep. This overlay an alluvial deposit [28/005] of mid greenish grey sandy clay with moderate ?charcoal flecking that was in excess of 0.27m deep. The natural deposit was not reached in the sondage. Ten small and abraded sherds of possible Early Iron Age (or Early Neolithic?) pottery, four Roman pottery sherds and five lava quern fragments (RF<30>) were recovered from colluvium [28/004].

4.23 Trench 32 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.32-0.35	52.82-53.37
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.52-0.64	
32/003	Deposit	Colluvium	26.3	1.9	0.21-1.04	51.39
32/004	Deposit	Natural	3.7	1.9	-	52.04

Table 24: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 Trench 32 was located in the southern central part of the Phase 1 evaluation area, adjacent to the southern site boundary and orientated north/south.

4.23.2 The edge of the dry valley was located approximately 3.7m from the northern end of the trench. A substantial subsoil deposit [32/002] was observed within the trench, comprising a mid reddish brown clayey silt, between 0.42m deep in the northern part of the trench and 0.64m deep in the southern end of the trench. A machine-excavated sondage at the south of the trench revealed a 1.04m thick colluvium deposit [32/003] of mid brownish grey sandy clay with moderate quantities of gravel and flint inclusions to be present under the subsoil. A small quantity of possible Early Iron Age (or Early Neolithic) pottery

was retrieved from this deposit.

4.24 Trench 33 (Fig. 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.34	56.36-57.54
33/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	56.10-57.21
33/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.03	0.99	0.31	
33/004	Cut	Ditch	2.03	0.99	0.31	
33/005	Fill	Fill, single	3.82	0.82	0.26	
33/006	Cut	Ditch	3.82	0.82	0.26	

Table 25: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Trench 25 was located in the north of the evaluation area, adjacent to the bridleway and Durrant's Farm. The trench was orientated NW/SE and was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly identified as of uncertain origin. Two archaeological features were recorded.

4.24.2 Ditch [33/004] crossed the NW end of the trench on a NE/SW alignment. It measured 0.99m wide and 0.31m deep, and had moderately sloping sides breaking gently to a concave base. It contained a single fill [33/003] of firm mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and stone inclusions. No finds were recovered. The ditch corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly which, although plotted to continue southwestwards, was not found in Trench 29.

4.24.3 Ditch [33/006] crossed the SE end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.26m deep, and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [33/005] consisting of a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking. Two small fragments of Roman CBM were recovered and may not reliably date this feature. The southern continuation of this ditch was recorded in Trench 35, but was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.25 Trench 35 (Fig. 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.34	57.29-58.54
35/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	57.03-58.26
35/003	Fill	Fill	1.9	0.64	unexc	
35/004	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.64	unexc	

Table 26: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Trench 35 was located in the north part of the Phase 1 area, close to Durrant's Farm, approximately 14m south of Trench 33, and aligned east/west. A single archaeological feature was identified approximately mid-trench.

4.25.2 Ditch [35/004] was aligned north/south and measured 0.64m wide. It was not investigated here, its northward continuation being excavated and recorded in

Trench 33. Its fill [35/003] was a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stones. No finds were recovered from its surface.

4.26 Trench 38 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.32	53.25-54.96
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.27-0.68	
38/003	Deposit	Colluvium	16.1	1.9	0.14-1.22	51.94
38/004	Deposit	Natural	24	1.9	-	
38/005	Deposit	Natural	6	1.9	-	54.33

Table 27: Trench 38 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 Trench 38 was located in the southern central part of the evaluated area, adjacent to the southern site boundary and orientated east/west.

4.26.2 Colluvium deposits were recorded throughout the length of the trench, with the exception of the last 6m towards the eastern end of the trench. Deposit [38/003] consisted of a mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay, mottled with mid grey silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecking, gravels and flint. This was measured at 0.14m thick mid trench, overlying a natural deposit [38/004], of firm mid orange silty clay, mottled light yellowish grey sandy clay. A machine excavated sondage in the western end of the trench revealed [38/003] to be 1.22m thick, overlying natural deposit [38/004]. Pottery sherds of uncertain prehistoric and possible Roman date were recovered from the colluvium here.

4.27 Trench 40 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.36-0.39	54.17-55.64
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.33-0.79	
40/003	Deposit	Colluvium	30	1.9	0.10-1.12	53.31-54.82
40/004	Deposit	Natural	3	1.9		

Table 28: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Trench 40 was located adjacent to the southern edge of the Phase 1 area and orientated east/west. No archaeological features were identified, but colluvium was recorded.

4.27.2 Colluvium deposit [40/003] was recorded the length of the trench and comprised a mid reddish brown clayey sand with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional gravels. Its thickness varied along the length of the trench, from 0.10m+ in the east to 1.12m at the western end, as revealed in a machine-excavated sondage. Single sherds of Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered from it.

4.28 **Trench 41** (Fig. 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.29-0.32	56.59-57.64
41/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	0.04-0.06	56.35-57.33
41/003	Fill	Fill, upper	1.9	4.37	0.48	
41/004	Fill	Fill, primary	1.9	2.16	0.38	
41/005	Cut	Ditch	1.9	4.37	0.86	

Table 29: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Trench 41 was located toward the south-east of the evaluated area, orientated north/south. It was positioned to target a large east/west curvilinear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin (Fig. 4). A single linear archaeological feature was found mid-trench. A Roman coin (RF<23>) was recovered from topsoil [41/001].

4.28.2 Ditch [41/005] crossed the central part of Trench 41 on an east/west alignment. It measured 4.37m wide and 0.86m, and had a moderately steep southern edge and a gently sloping northern edge, breaking sharply to a concave base. The ditch contained two fills. Primary fill [41/004] consisted of a naturally accumulated firm/friable mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk fragments, angular flint stones and charcoal flecking. The upper fill [41/003] comprised a friable mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional chalk fragment, flint and gravel stone inclusions. Small quantities of earlier Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone were recovered from both deposits, along with fired clay from [41/003]. Bulk sample <11> from fill [41/004] produced only a few charred weed seeds and a small quantity of charcoal.

4.29 **Trench 42** (Fig. 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.35	**58.26-59.32**
42/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	**58.03-59.04**
42/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.4	1.6	0.22	
42/004	Cut	Pit	1.4	1.6	0.22	

Table 30: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Trench 42 was located toward the southeast of the Phase 1 area and was orientated NE/SW. It was positioned to target an apparent discrete ferrous disturbance anomaly at its north-east end. A single, undated, archaeological feature was encountered.

4.29.2 Possible pit [42/004] was located towards the NE end of the trench, situated against the NW trench limit. It appeared sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.4m+ long by 1.6m wide, continuing beyond the trench limit. It had gently sloping sides leading to a concave base at a depth of 0.22m. It contained a single, naturally accumulated, fill [42/003] comprising a firm mid grey silty clay with abundant chalk and flint fragment inclusions. No finds were recovered

from it. This feature roughly coincided with the larger targeted ferrous disturbance anomaly and may have been related to it.

4.30 Trench 43 (Fig. 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.32	58.06-59.03
43/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	57.85-58.75
43/003	Fill	Fill, single	8.87	0.98	0.18	
43/004	Cut	Ditch	8.87	0.98	0.18	
43/005	Fill	Fill	1.9	4.03	unexc	
43/006	Cut	Ditch	1.9	4.03	unexc	

Table 31: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 Trench 43 was located toward the eastern end of the evaluated area, situated 23m east of Trench 41, and similarly orientated north/south in order to target an E/W curvilinear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin (Fig. 4). Two archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.30.2 Situated approximately mid-trench was NNE/SSW aligned ditch [43/004]. This ran obliquely down the trench for 8.87m and was 0.98m wide and 0.18m deep. The excavated segment revealed moderately sloping sides breaking to a flat base. It contained a single fill [43/003] consisting of a firm mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. An iron horseshoe (RF<25>), a copper alloy buckle (RF<26>), both of early post-medieval date, and an undated coin (RF<22>) were recovered from the fill. The ditch was truncated by an east-west aligned ceramic land drain. Ditch [43/004] truncated ditch [43/006] at its exposed southern extent.

4.30.3 Ditch [43/006] crossed the south of the trench on an east/west alignment, measuring 4.03m wide. It was not investigated in this trench, its westward continuation being excavated in Trench 41. A fill [43/004] of friable mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt was recorded. A single sherd of uncertainly Roman pottery and animal bone was retrieved from its surface. This ditch corresponds with the targeted curvilinear geophysical anomaly.

4.31 Trench 44 (Fig. 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.29-0.35	57.12-58.32
44/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	56.86-57.99
44/003	Fill	Fill, upper	1.9	3.49	0.41	
44/004	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1.9	2.55	0.11	
44/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1.9	2.65	0.23	
44/006	Cut	Ditch	1.9	3.49	0.74	

Table 32: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

4.31.1 Trench 44 was located adjacent to the south-east boundary and orientated

WNW/ESE. This trench was targeted on a NNE/SSW linear geophysical anomaly detected by the geophysical survey and identified as a former field boundary (Fig. 4). A single linear archaeological feature was found, along with a square pit of modern date (unexcavated).

4.31.2 Ditch [44/006] crossed the approximate middle of the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment. It measured 3.49m wide and 0.47m deep, and had a gently sloping NW edge and a steeply sloping SE edge, breaking to a flat base. The ditch contained three fills. The basal fill [44/005] was a 0.23m-thick soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional fragments of charcoal and coal. Above this was a deliberate infill of a 0.23m-thick firm, compact, mottled mid brownish grey yellow redeposited natural sandy clay [44/004]. Uppermost fill [44/003] comprised a soft dark grey silty clay.

4.31.3 Basal fill [44/005] contained modern metalwork, including the percussion cap of a shotgun cartridge (not collected), whilst upper fill [44/003] contained occasional brick, a plastic button and modern glass. The ditch corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly.

4.32 Trench 47 (Fig. 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.28-0.32	60.96-61.85
47/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	60.58-61.51
47/003	Fill	Fill, upper	2.1	1.97	0.46	
47/004	Fill	Fill, primary	2.1	1.1	0.21	
47/005	Cut	Ditch	2.1	1.97	0.63	

Table 33: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.32.1 Trench 47 was located in the northeast of the Phase 1 area and orientated east/west. It was targeted on a north/south linear geophysical anomaly identified as a former field boundary. A single ditch was recorded mid-trench. A post-medieval halfpenny (RF<21>) was collected from topsoil [47/001].

4.32.2 Ditch [47/005] crossed the central portion of the trench on a north/south alignment. It measured 1.97m wide and 0.63m deep, and had moderately sloping sides breaking sharply to a concave base. It contained two fills. Primary fill [47/004] comprised a firm mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecking, as well as chalk fragments. The upper fill, [47/003], consisted of a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecking and flint stones.

4.32.3 Primary fill [47/004] contained animal bone fragments, post-medieval CBM and two iron nail fragments were retrieved from upper fill [47/003]. The ditch corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly and is shown on historic mapping as a field boundary extending southwards as far as Trench 53. The landowner mentioned that this ditch was the boundary surrounding an orchard that previously occupied this part of the site.

4.33 Trench 48 (Fig. 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.31	60.44-61.38
48/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	60.14-61.02
48/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.02	0.71	0.17	
48/004	Cut	Ditch	2.02	0.71	0.17	

Table 34: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.33.1 Trench 48 was located in the east of the evaluated area, orientated east/west and positioned to target a NNE/SSW linear geophysical anomaly identified as a former field boundary (Fig. 4). The topsoil was noted to be a soft, friable, dark grey to black sandy silt containing frequent modern glass and building materials; this corresponds with an extensive area of ferrous/magnetic disturbance recorded by the geophysical survey to the southeast of Durrant's Farm (Fig. 4). A single archaeological feature was recorded towards the western end of the trench. Two square pits of modern date were also identified (unexcavated)

4.33.2 Ditch [48/004] crossed the west of the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment. It measured 0.71m wide and 0.17m deep, and had gently sloping sides breaking gradually to a concave base. It contained a single fill [48/003] of soft/friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking and CBM fragment inclusions. Fragments of late 19th- to mid 20th-century glass were retrieved from the fill. The ditch corresponds with the targeted linear anomaly and is shown on historic OS mapping as a field boundary that extents SSW through Trenches 50 and 44.

4.34 Trench 49 (Fig. 31)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.32	61.06-61.13
49/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	60.78-60.85
49/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.21	1.17	0.31	
49/004	Cut	Ditch	2.21	1.17	0.31	

Table 35: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

4.34.1 Trench 49 was located in the east of the Phase 1 evaluation area and orientated north/south. A single archaeological feature was identified in the north of the trench. Two square pits and an elongated rectangular cut (a geotechnical test-pit?), all of modern date, were planned but not recorded further. A post-medieval copper alloy strap fitting and a modern iron door handle were recovered from topsoil.

4.34.2 Ditch [49/004] was aligned NE/SW, measuring 1.17m wide and 0.31m deep. It had gently sloping sides, breaking imperceptibly to a slightly concave to flat base. Its single fill [49/003] was a firm/friable mid reddish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk flecking and occasional flint, stone and charcoal inclusions.

Animal bone and undiagnostic fired clay was recovered from the fill. This ditch was not observed to extend southwestward into any other trenches.

4.35 Trench 50 (Fig. 32)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.33	59.70-60.74
50/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	59.47-60.36
50/003	Fill	Fill, primary	2.28	2.27	0.41	
50/004	Fill	Fill, basal	2.28	1.31	0.05	
50/005	Cut	Ditch	2.28	2.27	0.41	
50/006	Fill	Fill	1.9	0.74	unexc	
50/007	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.74	unexc	

Table 36: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

4.35.1 Trench 50 was located toward the east end of the evaluated area and orientated WNW/ESE. It was positioned to target both a NNE/SSW linear anomaly at its WNW end, identified as a former field boundary, and a NE/SW linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin at the ESE end (Fig. 4). Two archaeological ditches were identified, as were two square pits of clearly modern date that were planned only. A Roman coin (RF<20>) and a copper alloy strip fragment were retrieved from topsoil [50/001].

4.35.2 Ditch [50/005] crossed the ESE end of the trench on a NE/SW alignment. It was 2.27m wide and 0.41m deep, with a steeply sloping SE edge and a gently sloping NW edge, breaking sharply to a concave, U-shaped, base. The ditch contained two fills. Primary fill [50/004] consisted of a compacted, 0.05m-thick mid yellowish grey silty clay with abundant flint and chalk cobbles, slightly packed and limited to the shallow step on the NW side. Above this was a naturally accumulated fill [50/003] comprising a soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking, 0.41m thick. Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from this fill. It was bulk sampled as <12> but did not yield any carbonised plant remains other than a very small quantity of charcoal. The ditch corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical survey that appears to form part of a rectangular enclosure. A further part of this enclosure ditch was recorded in Trench 52 to the SE.

4.35.3 Ditch [50/007] was located 20m northwest of ditch [50/005], crossing the NW end of the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment. It was 0.74m wide and was not investigated here, having been excavated in Trench 44 to the SW and Trench 48 to the NE. It contained fill [50/006] of soft/friable dark grey sandy silt. No finds were recovered from its surface.

4.36 Trench 52 (Fig. 33)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.29-0.32	60.31-61.54
52/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9		60.11-61.22
52/003	Fill	Fill, upper	2.01	1.13	0.2	

52/004	Fill	Fill, secondary	2.01	1.11	0.15	
52/005	Fill	Fill, primary	2.01	1	0.29	
52/006	Fill	Fill, basal	2.01	0.25	0.05	
52/007	Cut	Ditch	2.01	1.13	0.61	
52/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.3	0.43	0.14	
52/009	Cut	Gully	2.3	0.43	0.14	

Table 37: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

4.36.1 Trench 52 was located in the southeast of the evaluated area, *c*.17m SE of Trench 50 and aligned ENE/WSW. It was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin, in its ENE end. Two linear features were recorded within the trench. A Roman coin (RF<19>) and two late post-medieval copper alloy buttons were recovered from the topsoil.

4.36.2 NW/SE aligned ditch [52/007] crossed the ENE of the trench. It measured 1.13m wide and 0.61m deep, and had moderately steep sides breaking gently to a concave base, and contained four fills. The 0.05m-thick basal fill [52/006], was a firm mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and charcoal flecking, seemingly a slumped/redeposited natural. Above this was fill [52/005], a 0.29m-thick, dark bluish grey silty sand clay with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal, CBM and daub flecking; this appeared to be a waterlaid fill. A redeposited natural fill [52/004] overlaid [52/005] and consisted of a firm mid-greyish yellow sandy clay with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments, 0.15m thick. The uppermost was a 0.20m-thick soft/friable mid grey clayey silt [52/003] with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.

4.36.3 Finds were retrieved from all but the basal fill. Fills [52/003] and [52/005] produced small quantities of Early Iron Age pottery. Animal bone was retrieved from fill [52/004] and fired clay from [52/005]. Bulk soil sample <6> collected from [52/005] did not yield any charred plant macrofossil remains, other than a very small quantity of charcoal. This ditch corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly, which appears to define the eastern side of a rectangular enclosure. A further part of this enclosure ditch was recorded in Trench 52.

4.36.4 The WSW end of Trench 52 was crossed by possible gully [52/009]. This was WNW/ESE aligned and measured 0.43m wide and 0.14m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, containing a single fill [52/008] of firm mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

4.37 Trench 53 (Fig. 34)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.31	60.20-61.23
53/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	60.02-60.94
53/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.9	0.85	0.2	
53/004	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.85	0.2	
53/005	Fill	Fill, upper	1.9	1.6	0.52	

53/006	Fill	Fill, basal	1.9	1.12	0.33	
53/007	Cut	Ditch	1.9	1.6	0.78	

Table 38: Trench 53 list of recorded contexts

4.37.1 Trench 53 was located in the south-east corner of the Phase 1 evaluation area, south of Trench 52, and orientated WNW/ESE in order to target the NNE/SW part of a linear geophysical anomaly identified as a former field boundary. Two archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.37.2 Shallow ditch [53/004] crossed the trench on a NE/SW alignment. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep, and had gently sloping sides, breaking gently to a concave base. Its single fill [53/003] was a firm mid reddish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. A Late Iron Age or Roman coin (RF<18>) was retrieved by metal detector from it.

4.37.3 Situated approximately mid-trench was NNE/SSW aligned ditch [43/007]. This was 1.6m wide and 0.78m deep. The excavated segment revealed moderately sloping sides breaking to a concave base. It contained two fills. Basal fill clay with moderate amounts of chalk fragments and flints. A single sherd of probable Roman pottery was retrieved from the upper fill. This ditch corresponds with the targeted linear anomaly and is shown as a field boundary on historic OS mapping. Its northern continuation was recorded in Trench 47.

4.38 Trench 54 (not illustrated)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.33-0.40	58.38-60.06
54/002	Layer	Subsoil/Colluvium	30	1.9	0.25-0.51	
54/003	Deposit	Natural	12	1.9	-	57.49
54/004	Deposit	Natural	18	1.9	-	59.68

Table 39: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.38.1 Trench 54 was located in the southeast corner of the evaluated area, orientated east/west.

4.38.2 Subsoil/Colluvium deposit [54/002] extended the length of the trench and comprised a mid reddish brown clayey sand with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional gravels. The thickness of [54/002] varied along the length of the trench, from 0.24m in its eastern end to east to 0.51m deep in its west. Although recorded as subsoil, it seems probable that this is a colluvium deposit accumulated in the dry valley. No finds were recovered from it.

4.39 Trench 55 (Fig. 35)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (OD)
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.28-0.30	61.97-62.18
55/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	61.71-61.90
55/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.74	0.71	0.25	
55/004	Cut	Pit	0.74	0.71	0.25	

Table 40: Trench 55 list of recorded contexts

4.39.1 Trench 55 was located in the southeast corner of the Phase 1 area, orientated north/south. A single, discrete archaeological feature was identified.

4.39.2 Small circular pit [55/004] was located approximately mid-trench and measured 0.74m by 0.71m and 0.25m deep. It had vertical sides, breaking sharply to a flat base and contained a single fill [55/003] of soft/friable mid to dark bluish grey sandy clay with occasional stone and flints, as well as daub and charcoal flecking. No finds were recovered and bulk soil sample <10> did not yield any charred plant macrofossil remains, other than very small quantities of charcoal.

4.40 Archaeologically Blank Trenches

4.40.1 Sixteen trenches (Trenches 2, 4, 15–17, 20, 29–31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 45 and 46 and 51) were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits of potential archaeological significance.

4.40.2 These blank trenches contained a straightforward sequence of topsoil and, in some instances, subsoil deposits overlying a variable undisturbed natural geology. The thickness of the topsoil in these trenches, which were distributed across the site, varied in thickness between 0.26m (Trench 15) to 0.43m (Trench 24). The subsoil was generally present only in the trenches in the northern part of site, adjacent to the bridleway, and in those trenches situated in the low-lying portions of the site. The thickness varied between 0.04–0.13m in the western part of the site and 0.51–1.03 in the southern part of the site adjacent to the southern site boundary and overlying the colluvium deposits. Further details of the recorded deposit sequences are presented in Appendix 1.

4.40.3 A number of metal artefacts were recovered from topsoil deposits in these blank trenches. Post-medieval or modern items of iron, copper alloy and lead were recovered from Trenches 2, 4, 15, 16, 17, 30, 36 and 37. More notably, a Roman coin (RF7>) came from Trench 30 and a post-medieval halfpenny (RF<34>) from Trench 34.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the Phase 1 evaluation at Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh. 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 quantified in Appendix 2; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 4. Thirty finds, mostly metal-detected objects, have been assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 41). The stone artefacts are detailed in section 5.7 and the metal detected finds are detailed in section 5.8. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)
1	9/001	COPP	COIN	9
2	8/004	COPP	COIN	8
3	8/004	COPP	COIN	9
4	8/001	COPP	COIN	4
5	5/001	COPP	COIN	2
6	3/001	COPP	COIN	2
7	30/001	COPP	COIN	2
8	22/004	COPP	COIN	1
10	22/002	COPP	COIN	7
11	19/001	COPP	COIN	2
12	16/001	COPP	COIN	3
13	12/001	COPP	COIN	1
14.1	11/001	COPP	COIN	4
14.2	11/001	COPP	COIN	4
15	11/001	COPP	COIN	2
16	10/001	COPP	COIN	1
17	10/001	COPP	COIN	2
18	53/003	COPP	COIN	1
19	52/001	COPP	COIN	8
20	50/001	COPP	COIN	2
21	47/001	COPP	COIN	8
22	43/003	COPP	COIN	7
23	41/001	COPP	COIN	24
24	34/001	COPP	COIN	6
25	43/003	IRON	HORSESHOE	286
26	43/003	COPP	BUCKLE	2
27	11/001	LEAD	WEIGHT	11
28	11/004	STON	MILL	2990
29	21/004	STON	QUERN	46
30	28/004	STON	QUERN	80

Table 41: Summary of Registered Finds

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced eleven pieces of worked flint weighing 108g and a single unworked burnt flint fragment weighing 8g. The worked flints were thinly spread, coming from six contexts in five trenches (Trenches 3, 9, 13, 22 and

44). The flintwork has been quantified by piece count and weight, and catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.2 None of the pieces are in a fresh condition and, overall, they exhibit moderate edge modification that suggests some post-depositional disturbance. The assemblage comprises nine flakes, an end-and-side scraper, and a retouched flake. The scraper from upper fill [13/006] of ditch [13/009] is manufactured on a flake with thin removal scars on the dorsal surface. It exhibits direct retouch on the distal and right hand-side, and is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The tool also displays evidence of edge damage that indicates re-deposition, and is therefore likely to be residual in a later context.

5.2.3 The flake-orientated assemblage indicates a late prehistoric (Neolithic to Late Bronze Age) date. It is likely that several flakes with thin removal scars on the dorsal face (for example from the fill [9/009] of ditch [9/010] and one of the flakes from the fill [22/012] of pit [22/013]) predate the Middle Bronze Age.

5.2.4 The evaluation has provided limited evidence for prehistoric presence. No chronologically diagnostic tools are present in the recovered assemblage. However, based on technological grounds, a broad late prehistoric date (Neolithic to Late Bronze Age) can be proposed for the flake-based assemblage. The end-and-side scraper is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. Overall, the pieces represent isolated finds that are likely to be residual in later contexts.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A moderately large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 744 hand-collected sherds, weighing 6.46 kg. An additional fifteen sherds, weighing 51g, were recovered from the residues of bulk soil samples. The assemblage includes a relatively modest component of earlier Iron Age pottery, but is predominantly of Roman date. The majority of pottery-producing contexts are of Early Roman date, but a large proportion of the assemblage comes from a single ditch group of *c*. mid 2nd- to earlier 3rd-century date; a single small Late Roman pottery group was also recorded from a colluvium deposit.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in a Excel spreadsheet. At present, the prehistoric fabrics have only been broadly classified according to their major inclusion type. Further typological classification of these fabrics may be required in the event of further work, producing a larger assemblage which requires assessment or analysis. Late Iron Age/Roman fabrics and forms have been recorded using codes from the unpublished type-series developed for recording Roman pottery from Pakenham.

Prehistoric pottery

Distribution

5.3.3 Prehistoric pottery was quite widely and thinly spread across the evaluated

area, with a small concentration of material in Trenches 28, 32, 38, 40, 41, 43, 50 and 52 in the south-eastern. The assemblage is highly fragmented, with an average sherd weight of just 4g. The largest individual stratified context group contains just nineteen sherds. Of the few contexts which contained more than ten sherds, three were colluvium deposits in Trenches 28, 32 and 38, where the prehistoric pottery was sometimes mixed with later material. Ditches [41/005], [50/005] and [52/007] also produced small groups of 10–25 sherds from multiple fills.

Fabrics

5.3.4 As shown in Table 42, the small assemblage of prehistoric pottery is dominated by flint-tempered wares containing quartz sand. The size of flint inclusions varies, but most sherds contained fine to moderately coarse inclusions (up to *c*.3mm) in rare to moderate frequencies. The size grade of quartz sand also varies from very fine (*c* 0.1mm) to very coarse (up to *c* 2mm). For the most part these fabrics are very typical of the earlier Iron Age. Although no individual context group can be dated with much certainty, the high proportion of sandy flint-tempered wares in the assemblage is probably indicative of activity around the earliest Iron Age (*c.*800–500BC).

5.3.5 A few examples of sandy flint-tempered wares, primarily those found in colluvium, contained unusually coarse and ill-sorted flint (up to 5-6mm). These may represent particularly coarse Iron Age fabrics, but it also possible that they belong to earlier periods such as the Early Neolithic. It can be difficult to distinguish flint-tempered wares of these periods in the absence of diagnostic feature sherds or large associated groups of fabrics. In one context, colluvium [38/003], a coarser range of sandy flint-tempered wares were associated with a small group of grog-tempered wares which are suspected to pre-date the Late Iron Age, based on their slightly oxidised firing colour, low firing temperature and relatively coarse and rounded grog inclusions of up to 3mm. The dating of these sherds is uncertain. Prehistoric grog-tempered wares typically fall between the Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age. These sherds do not feature any decoration which might allow them to be identified confidently as Beaker or Grooved Ware, but they are relatively thin-walled and so are unlikely to belong to one of the Early or Middle Bronze Age urn traditions.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight	ENV
FLQG	Flint tempered wares with quartz and glauconite	19	112	9
FLQU	Flint-tempered wares with quartz	82	332	44
GROG	(Pre Late Iron Age) grog-tempered wares	6	13	2
QUAR	Quartz rich fabrics	19	76	16
QUOR	Quartz rich fabrics with prominent organic inclusions	1	16	1
Total		*127*	*549*	*72*

Table 42: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics by broad fabric class

5.3.6 Several flint-tempered fabrics were recorded which contained common glauconite, likely originating from Gault/Greensand geology, the nearest

source of which is in Cambridgeshire. The remaining fabrics are hand-made quartz rich wares of variable coarseness, including one variant with large linear organic voids of up to 10mm. Quartz rich fabrics tend to first appear in very small quantities in the earliest Iron Age (*c*.800–500BC) and make up increasing proportions of stratified groups thereafter. The relatively small proportion of these fabrics suggests that most activity on site probably belongs to the earliest Iron Age although slightly more equal proportions of sandy flint-tempered wares and quartz rich fabrics in the small groups from the fills of ditch [41/005] might suggest a marginally later date.

Forms

5.3.7 Just three diagnostic rims were noted in the prehistoric assemblage. One is a bipartite jar with a flattened rim top, from fill [41/003] of ditch [41/005]. Another is very partial rim profile from a necked jar with a flattened rim in fill [10/008] of pit [10/009]. Both are in keeping with a *c.* earliest Iron Age to Early Iron Age date range. A single large rimsherd from a plain rim jar of ovoid profile was noted as a residual element in a large Roman assemblage in fill [21/004] of ditch [21/005]. This form is probably of Middle Iron Age date.

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery

Distribution

5.3.8 Roman pottery was found in eighteen different evaluation trenches, almost entirely from the western and central part of the evaluated area. Most of the assemblage (quantified below in Table 43) came from a single feature, ditch [13/009], which produced over four hundred sherds. A moderately large group of 86 sherds was noted in pit [22/011], while a small number of large fresh sherds were also recorded in pit [22/013] in the same trench. All other context groups were of relatively small size (1–30 sherds).

Fabrics

5.3.9 As shown in Table 43, most of the assemblage is made up by unsourced or local coarse wares. Unsourced grey wares (GX) make up 44% of sherds and the next most common group are sandy, black-surfaced wares (BSW). In the very large assemblage from mid 2nd-/early 3rd-century ditch [13/009], a number of unsourced, black-burnished style fabrics (BB) were recorded, and it suspected that some of the black-surfaced wares in the same group may be of the same type, although they could not be conclusively attributed to the black-burnished tradition. More generally, the sandy black surfaced wares (BSW) from outside this mid Roman ditch group, are more typical of Early Roman fabrics and a small number of examples contain some grog inclusions (GROG/BSW). More-certainly attributed BB2 makes up a relatively substantial percentage of sherds (16%), but appears to come from a relatively small number of vessels, again mostly recorded in ditch [13/009]. Unsourced coarse red and buff wares (RX, BUF) were noted in very small quantities as well as a few examples of Colchester buff ware (COLB) including some mortaria (COLBM).

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight	ENV
BB	Black burnished style wares	12	164	3
BB2	Black burnished ware 2	102	724	21
BSW	Black surfaced wares (sandy)	165	1260	91
GROG/BSW	Black surfaced wares (sparsely grog-tempered)	4	76	4
BUF	Unsourced buff wares	6	36	5
COLB	Colchester buff ware	5	18	4
COLBM	Colchester buff ware mortaria	3	353	3
COLC	Colchester colour-coated ware	6	36	4
GF	Unsourced fine grey wares	10	79	4
GROG	Grog-tempered wares	7	92	6
GROG-S	Fine red grog-tempered wares	1	3	1
GX	Unsourced coarse grey wares	281	2043	200
HAX	Hadham red ware	1	4	1
NGWF	North Gaulish white fine ware	1	15	1
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	3	9	1
OXRC	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	1	10	1
RED	Unsourced red oxidised wares	9	71	9
SASG	South Gaulish samian ware	1	1	1
SACG	Central Gaulish samian ware	1	6	1
SAEG	East Gaulish samian ware	1	6	1
SAEG/SACO	East Gaulish/Colchester samian ware	4	79	1
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	8	880	7
Total		632	5965	370

Table 43: Quantification of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

5.3.10 A very small number of Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog-tempered fabrics (GROG, GROG-S) were recorded, almost always in association with post-Conquest fabrics. In the few cases that contexts were spot-dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman, it was almost always based on a single grog-tempered sherd, unaccompanied by other pottery, suggesting that there is no strong evidence for Late Iron Age activity on site. Better-fired grog-tempered storage jar fabrics (STOR) were also noted in small quantities.

5.3.11 Local fine wares are solely made up by unsourced fine grey ware (GF) and Colchester colour-coated wares (COLC). Three conjoining sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC) in upper fill [13/006] of ditch [13/009] suggest that it may have been filled as late as the early 3rd century AD. Meanwhile a single Late Roman group of late 3rd- to 4th-century date was identified in colluvium [18/003], based on the presence of sherds of Hadham red ware (HAX) and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXRC).

5.3.12 Only a small assemblage of imported wares was recorded, including a butt beaker in Gallo-Belgic white ware (NGWF). The samian assemblage includes single sherds in South, Central and East Gaulish fabrics (SASG, SACG, SAEG), as well as a large portion of a Dragendorff 37 in an uncertain

Colchester or East Gaulish fabric (SAEG/SACO).

Forms

5.3.13 As shown in Table 44, just under half of the form assemblage is made up by jars. These are predominantly made up by early cordoned necked jars (4.1), plain necked jars (4.5, 4.6) and storage jar forms (4.14, 4.15). A single example of a black burnished style strongly everted rim jar was recorded (4.13.2) and another partial rim from a wide mouth jar (5).

Form class	EVE	EVE %	ENV	ENV
Jars	2.64	46.7%	25	47.2%
Wide mouth jars	0.44	7.8%	2	3.8%
Coarse dishes	1.25	22.1%	10	18.9%
Beakers	0.68	12.0%	7	13.2%
Fine dishes	0.17	3.0%	2	3.8%
Fine bowls	0.14	2.5%	1	1.9%
Cups	0.11	1.9%	2	3.8%
Mortaria	0.22	3.9%	4	7.5%
Total	*5.65*	*100.0%*	*53*	*100.0%*

Table 44: Quantification of Roman pottery forms by form class

5.3.14 Coarse dishes entirely comprise examples of black burnished plain rim (6.19) and rounded/triangular rim forms (6.18). Beakers include an imported butt beaker of form Cam 112, and globular (3.5) and bag-shaped (3.6) beakers. Fine dishes are made up by two examples of forms based on Dragendorff 36 in fine grey wares (6.15) and a large profile from a samian Dragendorff 37 bowl with an unusual ovolo, apparently made up by an ivy-leaf like motif. This bowl may be of Colchester or East Gaulish origin and may be further identified by a samian specialist in the event of further work. Cups include samian examples of Dragendorff 27 and 33. Mortaria are solely made up by low-bead and flange forms mostly in Colchester white ware.

Discussion

5.3.15 In general, the prehistoric assemblage is relatively small, fragmented, and undiagnostic, with no large, stratified groups. Most of the material, however, appears consistent with *c* earliest Iron Age dating (*c*.800–500BC). The Roman pottery is of typical character for a lower status rural assemblage of early to mid-Roman date. The very large assemblage of pottery from ditch [13/009] is of note and suggests proximity to areas of settlement.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.4.1 A small assemblage consisting of thirty-four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 2,202g, was collected from ten contexts during the evaluation. The assemblage includes a small quantity of Roman CBM, although the majority consists of undiagnostic roof tile with a broad medieval to post-medieval date range. There are also several post-medieval brick fragments present.

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and entered into an Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and site specific codes have been applied using 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 shown below in Table 45. The material from the evaluation has been retained should it prove useful for future work.

Fabric	Description
R1	Orange fabric with moderate to common fine quartz, mica, sparse medium dark red oxidised material and calcareous material.
R1A	abundant quartz.
R2	Orange powdery fabric with very fine quartz (gritty), mica and moderate fine black speckle.
T1	Orange fabric with sparse to moderate medium and coarse quartz, mica, and sparse dark red oxidised material.
T2	Orange fabric with common to abundant fine and medium quartz, mica, and sparse fine to medium black iron oxide.
T3	Orange fabric with abundant fine quartz, mica and common fine black speckle.
B1	Orange fabric with abundant medium quartz.
B2	Orange powdery fabric with abundant fine quartz, mica and moderate to common fine black speckle.

Table 45: CBM fabric descriptions

5.4.3 Five fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from contexts: [10/008], [11/006], [13/001] and [33/005]. A fragment of flue tile with comb keying consisting of five wavy lines is present in [13/001]; other than this piece, all the Roman CBM is undiagnostic tile. The fragment in [33/005] is fully reduced to a light grey, but no vitrification is present. Considering the small quantity, the Roman CBM is all most likely residual.

5.4.4 Twenty fragments of flat roof tile were collected from seven contexts; however, they were sparsely spread, with the largest quantity consisting of seven fragments in [44/004]. These seven fragments are all post-medieval in date. Due to the consistency in flat roof tile production from the medieval to the post-medieval period, refined dating is seldom possible with flat roof tile. However, the fabric of the post-medieval brick is identical to the fabric of the tile from [44/004], which suggests that they are contemporaneous. The remaining roof tile is broadly medieval to post-medieval in date and were recovered from contexts [6/011], [10/013], [10/014], [11/006], [22/004] and [47/003].

5.4.5 Nine pieces of brick were recovered; barring one, all are in the quartz rich B2 fabric. Except for two pieces, all the brick consists of small, abraded fragments. The two larger pieces are both in the B2 fabric, and are between 50mm and 54mm thick; no other technical dimensions were possible. The surfaces of these pieces are smooth, with no creasing noted, and the form is neat and

consistent - both indicating later post-medieval date. These were collected from contexts [47/003] and [10/013]. The remaining brick was collected from contexts [11/006] and [44/004].

5.5 **Fired Clay** by Ted Levermore

5.5.1 Evaluation work produced a small, abraded assemblage of fired clay (106 fragments, 663g). The material was both hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples, from Trenches 5, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 41, 49 and 52. The fragments were counted and weighed, to the nearest whole gram, and any remnant structural traits were recorded, that is flattened faces, arrises or wattle/withe impressions (the full catalogue is on a Excel spreadsheet in the site archive). Three well-fired fabrics were present: F1 - a compact silty clay containing fine and coarse calcareous pellets (0.5-3 and 4-8mm), F2 - a compact fine sandy clay with no coarse inclusions, and F3 - a compact silty clay with occasional sandy minerals and rare medium to coarse angular flint (2-6mm).

5.5.2 No diagnostic forms were present in the assemblage. The most notable fragments are an arris fragment of a silty object (F3) from [5/011], which may be from a prehistoric weight or a Romano-British bar-type object, and a possible kiln plate type object, with an 18mm thickness and made in a silty clay with flint inclusions (F3), collected from [13/006]. In the main, the rest of the fragments are small (less than 6cm) and abraded. Structural features comprise fragments with flattened faces, recovered from [5/004], [5/011], [11/004], [13/006], [21/004], [22/012], [41/004] and [52/005]. Two fragments exhibit rod impressions; one from [5/004] that is of cylindrical shape with faceted faces made up of at least four impressions, ranging from D6 to 15mm, and the other a small fragment from [22/004] with a 10mm diameter impression.

5.5.3 The original form of all fragments is unknown, but it is likely that this material is the detrital remains of domestic oven or light industrial hearth-type structures.

5.6 **Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising eight vessels and vessel fragments, with a combined weight of 1,247g, was recovered from three individually numbered contexts. None of the pieces predate the late 19th century.

5.6.2 Four complete bottles were recovered from [1/003]. Included are a wide-necked, clear cylindrical milk bottle embossed “A. F. CHAMBERS WHITE HORSE DAIRY EAST BERGHOLT” across its front. A small hexagonal, clear glass pharmaceutical bottle with external screw thread was also found. It is embossed “PATENT DROP BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND” on one panel, flanked by ribbed panels either side. The latter two are of early to mid 20th-century date. The same context also contained an amber oval cough syrup bottle with external screw thread, embossed “PULMO BAILLY LONDON” and a square sauce or coffee essence bottle, again with external screw thread and with “A” embossed beneath the base. These too date to the 20th century.

5.6.3 A base fragment from a cylindrical vessel, probably a tumbler, was found in [44/003]. It dates to the late 19th to 20th century. Context [48/003] produced three fragments, including a green beer or wine bottle fragment, a clear glass cylindrical bottle fragment and part of a clear glass stemmed serving bowl. All three are of late 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.7 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The evaluation recovered twelve pieces of stone, weighing 6,149g, from five individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 46.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
11/004	Millstone Grit	2	2990	Probable millstone fragments. c.500-600mm diameter, 50mm thick. Circumferential grooves on grinding face. RF<28>
21/004	German lava	3	46	Quern fragments, amorphous. RF<29>
22/009	Dense mid grey fossiliferous limestone	1	3029	c.220 x 130 x 50mm, rough block. Large brachiopod fossils
28/004	German lava	5	80	Quern fragments, amorphous. RF<30>
41/004	Fine non-calcareous sandstone	1	4	Irregular, unworked

Table 46: Quantification of stone assemblage

5.7.2 Except for the sandstone from context [41/004], which could derive from the local Crag or Thanet formations, all the stone appears to have been deliberately brought to the site by human agency. The limestone block from context [22/009] could have been used in construction, though its original source is uncertain. The remaining pieces are from artefacts. Although the German lava is all amorphous, the pieces are certainly from rotary querns (RFs<29–30>). The type was in common use during the Roman, Late Saxon and medieval periods. The two (conjoining) pieces of Millstone Grit from context [11/004] (RF<28>) have a diameter large enough to suggest they derive from a millstone rather than a hand quern. The pieces are quite fresh, though whether they represent primary deposition from a mill or deposition after re-use elsewhere is uncertain.

5.7.3 The recovered stone is of well-known types for the area and, except for the millstone fragments, is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. As such the majority has been discarded.

5.8 Metal detected finds by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 A total of 98 objects weighing 1.653kg were recovered by metal-detecting during the evaluation. The majority are from the topsoil, but a small number derive from stratified contexts. The assemblage represents a typical group of detected finds, including coins, dress accessories and other portable objects which are easily lost. Most of the finds are copper alloy or iron; there is a small

proportion of lead objects and a single plastic button. The assemblage is listed by trench in Appendix 3. Registered Find (RF) numbers were given to relevant objects (Table 41).

5.8.2 Objects associated with dress and costume consist mainly of buttons, none of which predate the 18th century, and all are utilitarian undecorated types with separate wire loops or more modern four-hole buttons. A plastic four-hole button was recovered from ditch fill [44/003] and a lead alloy four-hole button from [6/001].

5.8.3 A potential 17th-century buckle fragment came from ditch fill [43/003], along with a complete iron horseshoe of similar date. A square buckle was recovered from topsoil in Trench 6.

5.8.4 The coins recovered were predominantly Roman, although there are two or three which could be Late Iron Age units. Roman coins have been identified to denomination, where possible, to provide broad dating. All the coins require cleaning for further ID to ruler. Most are of late 3rd- to early 4th-century date, as might be expected for a rural site in this region.

5.8.5 Thirteen nails were recovered from stratified features and largely agree with the pottery dating for these contexts. However, the two examples from pit fill [11/004] are probably of post-medieval date and a fragment with circular head from pit fill [5/004] is Roman or later.

5.8.6 Other objects of interest include a group of modern ironwork from pit [25/004] which provides good dating evidence for this feature.

5.9 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.9.1 The evaluation produced a relatively small assemblage of animal bone, comprising 764 fragments weighing approximately 4416g, recovered from twenty-seven contexts. They were both hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples. Preservation of bone is moderate and fragmented, with most of the assemblage affected by taphonomic alterations including weathering, erosion, root etching and some recent breaks. The identified bones consist of the main domesticated species, dominated by cattle, followed by horse, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, dog, and cat. Wild taxa are represented in small quantities by roe deer, rodent, vole, flatfish and fish. Provisional dating indicates that most of the identified assemblage derives from the Roman period, predominantly recovered from ditch fills. Smaller quantities of bone were also retrieved from Iron Age and seemingly mixed Iron Age/Roman contexts (Table 47).

Period		**N**	**HC**	**ENV**	**NISP**	**Preservation %**		
						Poor	*Moderate*	*Good*
0	Undated	179	36	143	77	86	13	1
1	Iron Age	162	53	109	107	53	41	6
2	Iron Age/Roman	9	9	-	7	-	86	14
3	Roman	414	223	191	182	47	46	7

Period	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
					Poor	*Moderate*	*Good*
Total	*764*	*321*	*443*	*373*			

Table 47: Quantification of animal bone assemblage, by period; showing total fragment count (N), hand-collected bone (HC), environmental sampled bone (ENV), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

5.9.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented referencing Schmid (1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, including long-bone, rib and vertebrae fragments (with the exception of axis, atlas and sacrum), have been recorded according to their size and categorised as 'Large' (cow/deer/horse sized), 'Medium' (sheep/pig/dog sized) or 'Small' (cat/rabbit sized) mammal. The total number of unidentifiable fragments from each context has been noted, although not included further. Each hand-collected and sampled context containing faunal bone has been quantified and weighed. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) was calculated for all taxa. Recently broken bones have been re-joined and recorded as single fragments. Categories for bone preservation were noted as 'Good', 'Moderate' or 'Poor' depending on the degree of taphonomic damage to the bone.

5.9.3 Distinctions between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats were made referencing Boessneck et al (1964) and Halstead and Collins (2002). Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where possible. The state of epiphyseal and metaphyseal long bone fusion was recorded as 'fused', 'unfused' and 'fusing' (fusion line visible) categories and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). The mandibular tooth eruption and wear stages of cattle and sheep were recorded using Grant (1982) and converted to definitive age ranges with reference to Hambleton (1998). Tooth eruption and wear data was only recorded for mandibles with two or more teeth in-situ. Mammal measurements have been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976), with withers height calculations following Driesch and Boessneck (1974). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, heat exposure, gnawing, non-metric traits, and pathological manifestations.

Assemblage

5.9.4 The recovered assemblage contains 764 fragments, of which 373 have been identified to taxa (Table 48). Over half of the assemblage has been retrieved through environmental processing (n=443 of 764), with the remainder hand-collected (n=321). A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 48); the main domesticates are dominated by cattle, followed by sheep/goat, sheep and pig in much lesser quantities. Other domesticates of horse, dog and cat are also present. Wild taxa are represented by small quantities of roe deer,

rodent, vole, flatfish and indeterminate fish. Poor preservation affecting the animal bone assemblage has led to fragmented large and medium mammal bones.

Taxa	**NISP**	**Period**			
		Iron Age	*Iron Age / Roman mix*	*Roman*	*Undated*
Cattle	91	14	3	71	3
Sheep	2			2	
Sheep/goat	7	2	1	2	2
Pig	5	3		2	
Horse	22	20		1	1
Dog	5			5	
Cat	1	1			
Roe deer	1			1	
Large mammal	121	15	1	81	24
Medium mammal	114	50	2	15	47
Rodent	1			1	
Vole	1	1			
Flatfish	1			1	
Fish	1	1			
Total	*373*	*107*	*7*	*182*	*77*

Table 48: Animal bone taxa abundance by the NISP count (Number of Identifiable Specimens) and period

Iron Age:

5.9.5 The assemblage from Iron Age contexts constitutes the second greatest quantity of faunal bones, consisting of 107 identifiable fragments. The bones were recovered from ditch fills [6/004], [6/007], [41/004], [50/003] and pit fill [5/004]. Domestic taxa dominate this small assemblage (Table 48). Most of the assemblage is dominated by large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial fragmented elements.

5.9.6 Cattle specimens consist of mandible fragments and loose dentition. Context [6/004] contains mandible fragments (n=7), with context [6/007] containing loose dentition (n=5) and mandible fragments (n=1). Context [41/004] <11> also produced a single tooth fragment. Evidence of pathology is noted in the mandibular 3rd molar from context [6/007] with a type 1 absent hypoconulid (Argant *et al* 2013). Sheep/goat specimens were recovered from pit fill [5/004]. The bones identified included a radius fragment and an unfused distal epiphysis from a tibia, suggesting the animal was less than 1.5-2 years old at death. Evidence of canid gnawing is noted in the radius fragment, indicating that bones were accessible for a time before disposal. Pig bones were recovered from ditch fill [41/004], consisting fragments of tibia and maxilla and ditch fill [50/003] a single tooth fragment. Evidence of butchery is noted in the tibia fragment with a chop mark suggestive of marrow processing, typical of the period. Horse mandible fragments and deciduous mandibular dentition

were recovered from ditch fill [50/003], as well as a cat mandible fragment. Wild taxa are represented by a fish cranial fragment from ditch fill [41/004] <11> and a vole tooth fragment from pit fill [5/004] <3>.

Iron Age/Roman mixed:

5.9.7 Just seven identifiable bones derive from two contexts, pit fill [11/006] and ditch fill [13/003] dated on the presence of mixed Iron Age/Roman pottery groups. Context [11/006] contains a cattle 2nd phalanx, a sheep/goat axis cervical vertebra fragment and a medium mammal atlas cervical vertebra fragment. Context [13/003] contains a single cattle mandibular molar tooth and a proximal metacarpal fragment, with a large mammal rib fragment and medium mammal atlas cervical vertebra fragment also present. Evidence of butchery is noted in a sheep/goat axis cervical vertebra with multiple cut marks from pit fill [11/006], suggestive of carcass decapitation/dismemberment. Chop marks to a cattle proximal metacarpal fragment from pit fill [13/003] are suggestive of marrow processing. No evidence of heat exposure, gnawing or pathological manifestations are noted and no ageable mandibles or measurable bones are present.

Roman:

5.9.8 Dated Roman contexts produced the greatest concentration of faunal bones, consisting of 182 identifiable fragments. The bones were recovered primarily from ditch fills [6/011], [8/004], [11/004], [13/006], [13/007], [14/003], [14/011], [43/005] as well as pit fills [10/008], [22/007] and [22/012]. Cattle dominate this assemblage (Table 48). The remainder of the assemblage consists of large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial fragmented elements.

5.9.9 The majority of cattle bones were recovered from contexts [13/006] and [13/007]. Context [8/004] contains four fragments of dentition. Context [13/006] comprises mostly of fragmented cranial elements (n=8), a mandible fragment, two fragments of a left and right navicular-cuboid tarsal bone, from different animals due to size discrepancies, and a 1st phalanx. Context [13/007] contains the greatest quantity of cattle bones, with a minimum number of individuals count of at least three animals. Most of the bones from this context consist of fragmented cranial elements (n=42), including identified bones of the frontal, parietal, nasal and right sided zygomatics, as well as loose dentition (n=4). Mandible fragments are also present (n=4), with one providing a tooth wear stage of I (senile 7-20 years at death). Context [14/011] produced a cattle mandible and metacarpal fragment, and a single metacarpal was also recovered from context [43/005].

5.9.10 Evidence of butchery was noted in the mandible fragment with chop to the diastema and a cut mark to the 1st phalanx from context [13/006]. Butchery was also noted in several cattle bones from context [13/007], including a midline chop to a frontal bone. Repetitive cuts and chops were also observed, located at the diastema and ascending ramus in the four mandibles present. Two scapulae also exhibited cut and chop marks to remove the acromion and scapula spine. A metacarpal from context [14/011] and [43/005] had also been chopped axially, possibly for marrow processing. These butchery marks are

typical of the period. Evidence of pathology was noted in two cattle teeth from Context [13/007], an absent hypoconulid type 1 was observed in a 3rd mandibular molar and a type 3 hypoconulid was noted in a 3rd maxillary molar (Argant et al, 2013). Grade 4 calculus deposits (Dobney and Brothwell 1987) were also found in these specimens, as well as another mandible from the same context.

5.9.10 Sheep/goat specimens were recovered from Roman ditch fill [11/004] and consist of a worn mandibular premolar and a metacarpal fragment with evidence of canid gnawing. Ditch fill [13/006] produced a mandible with a tooth wear stage of G (4-6 years old) and a metacarpal (125.59mm) with a withers height estimation of 60.78cm. Evidence of butchery was also noted in the sheep metacarpal from [13/006] with multiple cuts to the anterior proximal aspect. Pig bones were recovered from single fill [22/012] <9> containing a calcined unfused metapodial fragment and a phalanx fragment, approaching calcined. Other domesticates include horse, represented by a single astragalus from ditch fill [13/006]. A small number of fragmented dog bones consisting of mandible, canine, radius and ulna were also recovered from [13/006] and a mandible fragment with adult dentition from [14/011]. Wild taxa are represented by a fragmented male roe deer skull from ditch fill [13/006]. A rodent tibia was recovered from pit fill [22/007] <8> and a calcined right-eyed flatfish caudal vertebra was recovered from single fill [22/012] <9>.

Undated:

5.9.11 A small assemblage consisting of 77 identifiable animal bones was recovered from posthole [12/005] <2>, ditch [14/005], [44/003], [47/003], [47/004], [49/003], [52/004] and pit [11/008] fills. Taxa identified includes cattle, sheep/goat and horse. Fragments of cattle mandible and tibia, as well as a single loose maxillary molar were recovered from [11/008] and [49/003], respectively. A single sheep/goat zygomatic fragment from [12/005] <2> and a mandible fragment from [14/005] were present. A single horse mandible fragment was also recovered from [11/008]. Large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements make up the remainder of this assemblage. Evidence of butchery suggestive of carcass portioning is noted in the distal cattle tibia fragment with chop marks, from pit fill [11/008]. Evidence of heat exposure nearing high temperatures (approaching calcined) was noted in most of the faunal remains (n=42) recovered from posthole [12/005] <2> consisting mostly of medium mammal long bone fragments and a sheep/goat zygomatic skull fragment. No evidence of gnawing or pathological manifestations were noted. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones are present.

Discussion

5.9.12 The identified animal bone assemblage from this site derives from Iron Age and Roman period features, and consists of domestic refuse disposal and general butchery waste. The greatest concentration of animal bone is dated to the Roman period, with a slightly smaller quantity dated as Iron Age. Cattle bones dominate the Roman contexts, with evidence of typical butchery practices noted. The small quantity of wild taxa present in the assemblage indicates that these resources were not often exploited as a dietary supplement.

5.10 **Marine Shell** by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A relatively small assemblage comprising 99 fragments of shell, with a combined weight of 1,481g, was recovered from four different contexts. All comprise oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves and valve fragments. Available dating suggests they are all from Roman contexts. Contexts [14/004], [14/005] and [44/003] contained one or two fragments or valves each; the majority was recovered from [13/007], which produced 94 pieces, including 32 right valves and 51 left valves, representing at least 51 individual oysters. The majority of valves are from mature oysters, although juvenile specimen are noted too. Parasitic activity is mostly minor, with worm burrows (*Polydora ciliata*) recorded in 14 valves, ranging in severity from 1/5 to 3/5. Sponge (*Cliona celata*) borings are noted in just two valves.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS by Elsa Neveu

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Twelve bulk samples, measuring 20 to 40 litres, were collected during the Phase 1 evaluation at the site. They were collected from ditches, pits and postholes:

<1> [10/008], ditch [10/009]. Early Roman
<2> [12/005], posthole [12/005]. Undated
<3> [5/004], pit [5/005], Early Iron Age
<4> [9/004], pit [9/006]. Early Roman
<5> [11/004], ditch [11/005]. Early Roman
<6> [52/005], ditch [52/007]. Early Iron Age
<7> [22/006], ?pit/depression [22/011]. Roman
<8> [22/007], ?pit/depression [22/011]. Roman
<9> [22/012], pit [22/013]. Early Roman
<10> [55/003], pit [55/004]. Undated
<11> [41/004], ditch [41/005]. Early Iron Age
<12> [50/003], ditch [50/005]. Early Iron Age

6.1.2 Sampling aimed to retrieve dating evidence and environmental remains, such as charcoal and charred plant macrofossils. This report examines the evidence for crops and local vegetation environment.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for the retention of the flot. Residues and flots were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. The residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts; quantification in Appendix 4a. A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used in order to sort the flots and identify the remains. Its contents are described and recorded in Appendix 4b. The identification of the charred plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. The remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas (Cappers *et al.* 2006) were also consulted. The nomenclature for the taxa follows Stace (1997) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants. Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 An array of archaeological remains, including charcoal, flint, pottery, fired clay, ceramic building material, glass and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin, were recovered from the residues of the processed bulk soil samples. These finds have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports and are listed in Appendix 4b.

6.3.2 Plant remains were also recovered from the soil samples. Appendix 4a and 4b detail the environmental remains retrieved through flotation and residue sorting. The following text summarises the results.

Early Iron Age:

6.3.3 The assemblages from Early Iron Age dated contexts produced uncharred material, including rootlets and weed seeds, which suggested a moderate level of modern disturbance through root activity. No plant macrofossil was retrieved from samples <6> [52/005] and <12> [50/003], while samples <3> [5/004] and <11> [41/004] yielded a few charred plant remains, which were moderately-well preserved. The density of plant macrofossils was very low and the remains were recorded as glume base of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) and unidentified knotgrass (*Polygonaceae*, Appendix 4b).

Roman:

6.3.4 Uncharred material was abundant in samples from Roman contexts and comprised rootlets and weed seeds, which indicates a moderate level of modern disturbance through root activity. Samples <1> [10/008], <7> [22/006], <8> [22/007] and <9> [22/012] did not produce charred plant remains, while samples <4> [9/004] and <5> [11/004] yielded both a moderate amount of plant macrofossils, which were poorly or moderately-well preserved.

6.3.5 Sample <4> [9/004] produced 57 individuals and the most abundant taxa were unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). In addition emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and brome (*Bromus* sp.) were recorded in lower quantities (Appendix 4b).

6.3.6 Sample <5> [11/004] produced 68 individuals and the main taxa were unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) and emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). Some remains of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), wheat/rye (*Triticum*/*Secale cereale*), oat (*Avena* sp.) and Brome (*Bromus* sp.) were also recorded (Appendix 4b).

6.3.7 Some charcoal fragments, mainly <2mm, were retrieved, but no taxonomic identifications have been obtained because the amount of charcoal fragments is too small to warrant identification work.

Undated:

6.3.8 No charred plant remains were extracted from samples <2> [12/005] and <10> [55/003], which only revealed uncharred material, including rootlets and weed seeds, suggesting a moderate level of modern disturbance through root activity. Some charcoal fragments, mostly <4mm, were retrieved, but no taxonomic identifications have been obtained. These assemblages of charcoal are too small to warrant identification work.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The samples correspond to domestic waste comprising charred plant remains and fuel that accumulated in these features. Indeed, pits and ditches can

remain open for extended periods allowing waste to accumulate gradually. The lack and the scarcity of macrofossil plants in some features could be explained by the poor state of preservation of plant macrofossils and the infrequence of activities related to crop husbandry and processing.

6.4.2 This said, samples <4> and <5> provided a glimpse of the likely cultivated and consumed cereals, emmer, spelt, six-row hulled barley, hulled barley, naked wheat and perhaps oat, at the site during the Roman period. The status of oat is unknown, although it is likely that the grains represent either a cereal crop or an invasive weed established in crop cereals. These sparse results appear consistent with the synthesis carried out by Parks (2012) regarding the east of England region and by Lodwick (2017) regarding Britain during the Roman period.

6.4.3 These Roman period assemblages demonstrate there is a good potential for nearby deposits to preserve charred plant remains and charcoal. Any future work at the site should continue to sample a range of features across the site in order to retrieve a larger and more significant environmental assemblage.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 Natural geology was encountered in all Phase 1 evaluation trenches at between 47.73m AOD (Trenches 19) in the west of the site and 61.90m AOD (Trench 55) in the west of site. of a variable firm, mid to light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk fragment inclusions (mainly located on high ground) and occasional flints and mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional gravels and flints (located within low-lying trenches to the north and south of the site).

4.1.8 The natural deposits exposed in the trenches mainly consisted of a variable firm, mid to light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk fragment inclusions (mainly located on high ground) and occasional flints and mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional gravels and flints (located within low-lying trenches to the north and south of the site). In all of the trenches the natural deposits was overlaid by a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt plough soil, with the exception of Trench 48 and the very western end of Trench 47 in which a soft, friable, dark grey to clack sandy silt was recorded, with frequent modern glass and building materials. Subsoil was present within twenty-one (Trenches 2, 4-6, 8-12, 19-20, 23-25, 27-28, 32, 38, 40, 45 and 54) of the trial trenches, being evident within those trenches situated within low-lying areas of the site and those situated adjacent to the northern site boundary with the bridleway. Subsoil was also present in those trenches situated against the southern site boundary, overlying colluvium. This generally comprised a weathered/disturbed natural of soft, friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels.

7.1.2 Subsoil was present within twenty-one (Trenches 2, 4-6, 8-12, 19-20, 23-25, 27-28, 32, 38, 40, 45 and 54) of the trial trenches, being evident within those trenches situated within low-lying areas of the site and those situated adjacent to the northern site boundary with the bridleway. Here subsoil depth varied between 0.04m (Trenches 5-6, 7-8, 9-12) to 0.13m (Trench 19) to the west of the site, and 0.12m (Trench 45) to 0.29m (Trench 20) to in the northern part of the site. Subsoil was also present in those trenches situated against the southern site boundary, overlying colluvium, where depths varied from 0.25 (eastern end of Trench 54) to 1.03m (southern end of Trench 24). The evidence suggests that the subsoil was likely an intermittent interface between the natural deposit and the topsoil, possibly due to variable ploughing depth, in the north of the site, and natural accumulation with low-lying areas of the site towards the south. In all of the trenches the natural deposits were overlaid by a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt plough soil between 0.26m–0.43m thick, with the exception of Trench 48 and the very western end of Trench 47 in which a soft, friable, dark grey to black sandy silt was recorded, with frequent modern glass and building materials, measuring 0.30–0.31m thick.

7.1.3 Within Trenches 19, 21, 24, 28, 32, 38 and 40 (and possibly 54, which exhibited deeper subsoil deposits of 0.51m thickness in its western portion) colluvium deposits were recorded that perhaps accumulated in the dry valley that ran along the southern edge of the evaluated area. These colluvium deposits

produced pottery of largely prehistoric date, though also occasionally Roman.

7.1.3 Archaeological features were identified in thirty-one trenches, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. These were spread across the evaluated area, with a notable sparsity within the central portion and NE of the site, with only post-medieval / modern impacts being recorded. All features were overlain by topsoil, and by subsoil where present, and cut directly into the natural deposit. A notable density/concentration of features was located in the west of the area and a lesser concentration in the south-east.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Archaeological features were overlain by 0.26–0.43m thickness of topsoil and, where present, 0.06–0.13m subsoil, and were cut into the natural strata. The only recorded exception was the ditch recorded in Trench 21 that was cut into a colluvium deposit.

7.2.2 It is clear that post-medieval and modern agricultural activity has reworked the soils and truncated the upper portions of all surviving archaeological features within the site. However, no deeper general agricultural intrusion was evident, with no significant disturbance of the tops of archaeological remains within the evaluation trenches discerned.

7.2.3 Localised modern impacts, such as land drainage, were observed during the evaluation, prevalent within the south of the evaluated area, where multiple ceramic land drains were recorded within Trenches 24, 28, 32, 40 and 54. Land drainage was also apparent in the north-east of site, having been inserted in 2016 (Trenches 45, 47, 48). Within Trench 1 a modern quarry pit was recorded, with further modern deposits evident in Trenches 25 and 27.

7.2.4 Small square pits found in Trenches 44, 48, 49 and 50 are thought to be tree planting holes relating to the past use of this vicinity of the site as an orchard. Possible geotechnical ground investigation test-pits were identified, in the east of the site, in Trenches 49 and 53.

7.3 Correlation between geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation results

7.3.1 The majority of the Phase 1 evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate and verify the results of the preceding geophysical survey (Figure 4). The results of the evaluation has confirmed the archaeological origin of virtually all of the anomalies identified and interpreted by the geophysical survey as being of probable or possible archaeological origin.

7.3.2 The majority of the linear geophysical anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin targeted by the evaluation have been determined as correlating with the below-ground remains of relatively substantial ditches, possibly associated with enclosure systems. Similarly, anomalies identified to be former historic field boundaries were also found by the evaluation as ditches of post-medieval date.

7.3.3 Almost all of the pits recorded during the trial trench evaluation were not identified by the preceding geophysical survey, presumably due to their relatively small size and/or containing fills not conducive to magnetic detection.

7.3.4 Some smaller linear ditches recorded by the evaluation (in Trenches 3, NW end of Trench 6, NE end of Trench 11, Trench 19, Trenches 33 and 35 and 49) were not identified by the geophysical survey, presumably due to either their small size or their contents not being conducive to detection.

7.3.5 The anomaly of natural origin that was detected within Trench 22 was determined to be archaeological in nature, whilst the uncertain origin trend within Trench 33 was proven to be a small ditch. Its continuation was not observed with Trench 29.

7.3.6 The linear anomaly of uncertain origin crossing Trenches 41 and 43 was determined to be a substantial Bronze Age ditch, and was not seen continuing west or east, this perhaps suggesting that its extent has been accurately mapped by the geophysical survey data.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.4.1 Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content. These are discussed below, by broad period, with their distribution shown on Figure 38.

Prehistoric

7.4.2 Prehistoric features recorded by the Phase 1 evaluation appear to be all early or earliest Iron Age in date. Various ditches define two concentrations of activity that coincide with curvilinear trackway-like and linear enclosure-like linear geophysical anomalies, in the west of the evaluated area (Trenches 3, 5, 6) and in the east (Trenches 41?, 50, 52, 53). Early Iron Age pits were also recorded in Trenches 5 and 6. Although only small amounts of artefacts were retrieved from these features, it is possible that they define areas of enclosed domestic occupation.

7.4.3 In between these concentrations of features, colluvium deposits encountered along the southern fringes of the evaluated area also contained small quantities of pottery of a probable similar date (Trenches 24, 28, 32, 38).

7.4.4 These results are consistent with those from the previous archaeological investigations to the north of the site (Everett 2008; Cass 2011) which primarily recorded Early Iron Age settlement remains and only identified a single earlier feature, a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit. The Iron Age remains at Land off Lady Lane (HAD 089) included an E/W ditched trackway, a boundary ditch, buildings and pits. While no direct linkages between the sites are readily apparent, it appears that the remains in this northern part the current site were part of a wider landscape of Early Iron Age occupation enclosures, trackways and associated farming and disposal activity.

Roman

7.4.5 The identified Roman features predominantly comprise ditches and pits that broadly conform to the same western concentration of activity as demonstrated by the Early Iron Age remains, albeit being more extensively distributed (Trenches 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21, 22). It is currently unclear whether this indicates some degree of continuity of land use here.

7.4.6 The majority of the ditches date to the Early/Mid Roman period. Most correlate closely with linear geophysical anomalies that appear to define rectilinear enclosure systems that extend across much of the western half of the evaluated area. The Roman ditches and pits have produced a range and quantity of artefacts, including pottery, CBM, fired clay, quernstone, metalwork/coins, animal bone, oyster shell and carbonised plant remains, that suggest the presence of a domestic settlement in the vicinity. However, few obvious structural remains have been found by the evaluation.

7.4.7 A further Roman ditch was found in Trench 42 (and 41?) in the east of the evaluated area, again in close proximity to the concentration of Iron Age features here. The recovery of Late Iron Age and/or Roman coins across Trenches 41, 42, 50, 52, and 53 suggests that this activity might also be more extensive here.

7.4.8 No Roman remains were recorded by the previous archaeological investigations to the north of the site (Everett 2008; Cass 2011). It appears that the land use found within the Phase 1 area did not extend that far north.

Post-Medieval/Modern

7.4.9 Post-medieval/modern remains were apparent across the Phase 1 evaluation area, with quarry pitting and field boundary ditches being recorded.

7.4.10 A number of ditches were recorded that clearly relate to post-medieval field boundaries as shown on historic mapping and that were identified as corresponding linear anomalies by the geophysical survey. The three former field boundary ditches found in Trench 11, Trenches 25/27 and Trenches 47/53 are all shown on the 1839 Hadleigh Tithe Map, though only that in Trenches 25/27 appears to endure later, appearing as a field division on mapping until the 1990s. This boundary is evidently joined by the field ditch found in Trenches 44/48/50 which is shown on OS mapping from 1905 to the 1970s.

7.4.11 Post-medieval pits were found in Trenches 5 and 10 and a large modern quarry pit was uncovered in Trench 1, which had been detected by the geophysical survey as an extensive area of magnetic disturbance. These presumably represent a low level of activity related to the use and management of the farmland.

7.4.12 A number of small square pits of evident modern date were identified in Trenches 44, 46, 49 and 50, in the east of the evaluated area. A narrow strip of orchard is shown on the 1926 OS map to run down the east side of the field boundary ditch found here. It is speculated that these features are therefore

tree planting holes.

7.4.13 These results are broadly consistent with those from the previous archaeological investigations to the north of the site (Everett 2008; Cass 2011) which recorded a number of late post-medieval/modern field boundaries.

Undated

7.4.11 Undated remains mostly comprised approximately seventeen pits and postholes spread across the evaluated area (Trenches 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 26, 42 and 55). A small number of gullies and ditches also lacked dating evidence (Trenches 33, 35, 49, 52). A number of these were located in the Iron Age and Roman feature concentrations noted above and at least some are likely to have been associated.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The archaeological evaluation has succeeded in determining the presence and nature of archaeological remains within the north of the development site. A moderate density and low stratigraphic complexity of archaeological features have been recorded, with ditches, pits and a small number of possible postholes defining two concentrations of Early Iron Age and Roman remains in the west and east parts of the evaluated area. Post-medieval remains of ditches and pits relate to the late agricultural use of the landscape.

7.5.2 *Roman: 'what forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region?' (Medlycott 2011, 47).*

A complex of ditches possibly defining multi-phase rectilinear enclosure systems of apparent Early to Mid Roman date has been identified to extend across much of the western half of the Phase 1 evaluation area. A single ditch of Roman date is identified in the east. The enclosure-like form of some of these ditches, and the relatively large quantity and range of artefacts and ecofacts recovered, suggests that these are related to an agricultural settlement. However, no obvious remains of *in situ* domestic occupation remains have been identified. As such, the form and function of this land use is unclear. However, its coincidence with earlier Iron Age remains may hint at a degree of continuity in land use between these periods.

7.5.3 *Roman: '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?' (Medlycott 2011, 47).*

Whilst the evaluation trial trenching has identified possible Roman field system/enclosure remains, their overall extent, layout and development have not been sufficiently exposed. The presence of some good Roman animal bone and charred plant assemblages does, however, indicate that the site has potential to inform on the nature of agricultural regimes and perhaps its relationships with other surrounding settlements.

7.5.4 *Medieval: 'What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present*

and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? ' (Medlycott 2011, 70).

No Medieval features or finds have been found by the Phase 1 evaluation.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The Phase 1 evaluation has established the presence of multi-phase archaeological features in the western and eastern areas of the northern part of the overall development site at land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh. A close correspondence between the archaeological remains of ditches and larger pits with plotted geophysical survey anomalies has been demonstrated.

7.6.2 Early Iron Age remains of ditched enclosures, a possible trackway and a few pits have been found in the west (Trenches 3, 5, 6) and east (Trenches 50, 52, 53, and possibly 41?) of the evaluated northern part of the site.

7.6.3 Roman remains of ditched field/enclosure systems have been recorded across the west half of the evaluated area (Trenches 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21, 22). A further Roman ditch has been found in Trenches 43 and 41, in the east of the evaluated area. The significant quantity and range of artefacts and plant remains recovered from these features (especially from ditches in Trenches 13 and 22) suggests that they relate to a rural settlement, such as a farmstead, located in the near vicinity.

7.6.4 A number of ditches defining former field boundaries, along with quarries and other pits, relate to the agricultural use of this landscape in the late post-medieval and early modern periods.

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Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth [m]	Height [OD)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9		45.60-47.17
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9		
2/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9		45.33-46.67
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9		50.07-50.33
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9		
4/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9		49.88-49.94
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.26-0.30	51.63-52.78
15/002	Deposit	Natural	10.75	1.9	-	51.43
15/003	Deposit	Natural	9	1.9	-	
15/004	Deposit	Natural	12	1.9	-	52.46
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.33	53.73-53.98
16/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	53.47-53.75
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.28-0.32	52.01-53.69
17/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	51.86-53.36
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.34-0.36	
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.27-0.29	
20/003	Deposit	Natural	25.77	1.9	-	
20/004	Deposit	Colluvium	30	1.9	0.23-0.57	
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.34	55.21-55.82
29/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	54.93-55.49
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.27-0.35	54.96-56.05
30/002	Deposit	Natural	9	1.9	-	55.72
30/003	Deposit	Natural	11	1.9	-	54.85
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.29-0.31	53.16-55.00
31/002	Deposit	Natural	25	1.9	-	53.02-54.61
31/003	Deposit	Natural	5	1.9	-	
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.33	56.82-57.06
34/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	56.46-56.76
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.30-0.34	54.66-56.02
36/002	Deposit	Natural	20.5	1.9	-	54.45
36/003	Deposit	Natural	9.5	1.9	-	55.66
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.35	56.49-57.71
37/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	56.22-57.28
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.32-0.37	55.43-56.70
39/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	55.19-56.38
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.32-0.33	58.75-60.19
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.12-0.19	
45/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	58.44-59.83
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.27-0.31	59.87-61.35

46/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	59.69-60.95
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.29-0.32	58.91-59.78
51/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	-	58.69-59.50

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/003																	4	1027		
2/001									3	2										
3/001									3	2										
3/004	1	5	2	59																
3/006			1	58																
4/001									1	1										
5/001			1	10					3	3										
5/004									1	1	1	7	3	43						
5/006			1	11																
5/011									1	1			1	32						
5/015			2	34																
6/001									7	7										
6/004			1	40							19	38								
6/007			1	7							6	53								
6/009			2	11																
6/011			2	29	2	19					1	2								
7/001									3	3										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
8/001									1	1										
8/004			1	16					1	1	54	13								
9/001			2	32					2	2										
9/004			9	138					2	2										
9/009	1	18	4	96																
10/001									4	3										
10/006			1	4																
10/008			4	31	1	80					33	33								
10/013					8	547														
10/014			1	13	1	20														
11/001			1	35					6	3										
11/004			7	78					4	1	2	6	2	14						
11/006			4	13	4	56			3	2	5	21	1	7						
11/008											5	477								
12/001									2	1										
13/001					1	87														
13/003			3	17							4	130								
13/006	4	46	214	1246					1	1	61	739	11	288						
13/007			217	1833							56	2204							94	1457

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
14/001			1	27					2	1										
14/003			7	371							1	4								
14/004																			2	<1
14/005											1	7							2	14
14/011			4	13							13	117								
15/001									1	1										
16/001									1	1										
17/001									1	1										
18/001									1	1										
18/003			5	37																
19/005			6	84																
21/004			30	350									2	7						
22/003			1	6																
22/004	1	12	50	386	1	13			1	1			1	15						
22/006			30	325											1	8				
22/007			3	16																
22/009							1	3029												
22/012	3	23	15	632							1	7	13	57						
23/002			2	11																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
24/002			1	34																
24/005			6	11																
25/004									4	4										
28/004			14	24																
30/001									1	1										
32/003			19	39																
33/005					2	32														
36/001									1	1										
37/001									1	1										
38/003			17	32																
40/003			2	41																
41/003			10	44									10	31						
41/004			12	44			1	4			7	41	10	64						
43/005			5	13							1	139								
44/003	1	4							2	2	16	164					1	13	1	10
44/004					10	259														
47/003					4	1089			2	1	1	2								
47/004											6	6								
48/003																	3	207		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
49/001									2	2										
49/003											6	54	1	1						
50/001									1	1										
50/003			9	52							20	73								
52/001									2	2										
52/003			5	8																
52/004											1	4								
52/005			8	46									1	12						
53/005			1	6																
Total	*11*	*108*	*744*	*6463*	*34*	*2202*	*2*	*3033*	*71*	*58*	*321*	*4341*	*56*	*571*	*1*	*8*	*8*	*1247*	*99*	*1481*

Appendix 3: Metal-detected Finds

Context	RF No	Material	Object	Ct	Wt (g)	Period	Notes
2/001		COPP	?MOUNT	1	5	PMED	Rectangular sheet, ?rivet at one end L42mm 18.8mm Th1.5mm
2/001		LEAD	WASTE	2	31		Strip fragment and irregular lump
3/001	6	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	Barberous radiate Di18.1mm 1.75mm DAM 12
3/001		LEAD	WASTE	2	15		Irregular lumps
3/001		LEAD	SHOT	1	7	LPMED	Unfired
4/001		COPP	TACK	1	1	LPMED	Dome headed tack
5/001	5	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	Barberous radiate, uncertain ruler Di16.1mm Th1.9mm DAM 11
5/001		COPP	BUTTON	1	3	LPMED	Flat undecorated, wire loop missing Di17.6mm
5/001		COPP	TACK	1	1	LPMED	Dome head, square sectioned stem L15.2mm
5/001		IRON	DOOR STUD	1	86	MOD	Square headed door stud L33mm W30.5mm
5/004		IRON	NAIL	1	<2		Circular head/stem section L23.5+mm
5/011		IRON	NAIL	1	7		Sub circular head, circular section
6/001		COPP		1	<2		Small plate fragment L12mm 8.9mm
6/001		LEAD	CHARM	1	5	MOD	Miniature horseshoe charm/token/applique L24mm W25.1mm 3.1mm
6/001		LEAD	BUTTON	1	<2	MOD	Circular, four hole Di13.5mm
6/001		COPP	BUTTON	1	2	LPMED	Two piece, undecorated. Wire loop. Di13.9mm
6/001		COPP	BUCKLE	1	3	PMED	Rectangular, triangular section L21.2mm W18.2mm
6/001		LEAD	PLATE FRAG	1	1	PMED	Moulded surface decoration L17.1mm13.5mm Th2.1mm
6/001		LEAD	WASTE	1	45		irregular lump
7/001		COPP	BUTTON	1	1	MOD	Four holes Di13mm
7/001		COPP	?INGOT	1	2		Ingot? L15mm W10.5mm Th2.3mm
7/001		LEAD	LID	1	1	MOD	Fragment, internal screw thread
8/001	4	COPP	COIN	1	4	ROM	Di14.6mm Th3.2mm
8/001		COPP	CLASP	1	1	MOD	Sheet metal clip or clasp, flattened. L17.5mm W7.3mm 3mm

Context	RF No	Material	Object	Ct	Wt (g)	Period	Notes
8/004	2	COPP	COIN	1	8	ROM	Di21.1mm Th4mm Uncertain denomination/ruler
8/004	3	COPP	COIN	1	9	ROM	Di20.8mm Th5.2mm Uncertain denomination/ruler
8/004		IRON	NAIL	1	8		Square head, square section. Fragment.
9/001	1	COPP	COIN	1	9	ROM	Di21.7mm Th3.9mm poss Antoninus Pius As Obv: LBR Rev:Illeg ?B in right field
9/001		COPP	STRIP FRAG	1	3	MOD	Strip fragment, bent L30.1mm W12mm Th0.7mm
9/001		LEAD	SHOT	1	7	LPMED	Unfired
9/004		IRON	NAIL	1	3		L shaped head L23.8mm
9/004		IRON	NAIL	1	34		Heavy duty, square head and section L113mm
10/001	16	COPP	COIN	1	1	ROM	Barbarous radiate Di15.1mm Th1.6mm
10/001	17	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	Radiate or nummus D12.9mm Th2.6mm
10/001		COPP	STRIP FRAG	1	2		Strip fragment folded at widest point, ends taper to a point L26.2mm W7.7mm
10/001		COPP	THIMBLE	1	6	LPMED	Circumferential groove around aperture, ?square indents. H18.6mm Di17.5mm
10/001		LEAD	WASTE	2	12		strip fragments
11/001	14.1	COPP	COIN	1	4	LIA/ROM	?Coin flan or LIA unit Found with RF14.2 Di16.8mm Th3.6mm
11/001	14.2	COPP	COIN	1	4	LIA/ROM	As RF14.1 Di16.3mm Th5mm
11/001	15	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	?Barbarous radiate Di16.7mm Th2.6mm
11/001		LEAD	WASTE	4	66		Irregular lumps
11/001	27	LEAD	WEIGHT	1	11	MED-PMED	Slightly conical with central circular aperture and flat base. Indistinct moulded ?decoration on upper surface Di22.2mm H6mm
11/001		LEAD	WASTE	1	8		strip fragment
11/001		LEAD	?MOUNT	1	4	MOD	?Pewter mount, hollow fragment
11/004		IRON	PLATE FRAGS	4	18		?Conjoining four plate fragments from the edge of a larger object L40.7mm
11/006		IRON	NAIL	1	16		Heavy duty, square head and section L37.4mm
11/006		IRON	NAIL	2	4		Fragments
12/001	13	COPP	COIN	1	1	ROM	Barberous radiate Di16.5mm Th1.24mm
12/001		LEAD	WASTE	2	14		Irregular lumps

Context	RF No	Material	Object	Ct	Wt (g)	Period	Notes
13/006		IRON	NAIL	1	6		stem fragment
14/001		LEAD	WASTE	2	38		Irregular lumps
15/001		COPP	APPLIQUE	1	3	MOD	Pressed metal applique. Floral (pansies?) with openwork border Folded and distorted L27mm W20.3mm Th5.7mm
16/001	12	COPP	COIN	1	3	ROM	?LIA unit Di13.3mm Th3.7mm
16/001		COPP	TOY	1	3	MOD	Wheel from a toy vehicle Di23.8mm
17/001		COPP	TACK	1	1	LPMED	Domed head, stem missing
18/001		IRON	CHAIN	1	29	PMED	Oval chain link/loop L69mm W32mm Th8mm
19/001	11	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	Nummus Di15.5mm Th1.7mm
22/002	10	COPP	COIN	1	7	ROM	?Dupondius or as Di21.8mm Th3.6mm
22/004	8	COPP	COIN	1	1	ROM	Barbarous radiate Di15.7mm Th2.2mm
22/004		IRON	NAIL	1	4		flat circular head, square section
25/004		IRON	CHAIN	1	110	MOD	Oval loop, broken at one end L102mm W43mm Th3.5mm
25/004		IRON	LOOP	1	60	MOD	Rectangular loop L108mm W52.8mm Th7mm
25/004		IRON	FINIAL	1	243	MOD	Square sectioned tapering spiked finial
25/004		IRON	PEG	1	155	MOD	Large metal peg with circular ring head - poss gate latch?
30/001	7	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	Nummus; two soldiers two standards Di15.6mm Th1.9mm DAM 5
30/001		COPP	PENDANT	1	1	MOD	Hollow, pressed sheet metal pendant in the form of a cornucopiea or similar; hole for suspension L25.1mm W10.2mm Th6.5mm
34/001	24	COPP	COIN	1	6	PMED	Post medieval half penny Di27mm
36/001		COPP	THIMBLE		2	LPMED	Crown fragment; machine made
37/001		COPP	BUTTON	1	1	LPMED	Reverse and loop from a three piece button; seperate wire loop Di15.5mm
41/001	23	COPP	COIN	1	24	ROM	Dupondius or as Di30.8mm Th4.5mm
43/003	22	COPP	COIN	1	7		uncertain denomination Di20.5mm Th3.9mm
43/003	25	IRON	HORSESHOE	1	286	EPMED	Complete horseshoe. Wide web, keyhole cut out internally; eight rectangular nail holes, arranged four-four within a fullered groove. Two nails remain in situ

Context	RF No	Material	Object	Ct	Wt (g)	Period	Notes
43/003	26	COPP	BUCKLE	1	2	EPMED	Poss buckle frame fragment. Flat, curving strip with central incised line on upper surface L35.4mm W7.1mm Th2.5mm
44/003		IRON	NAIL	1	5		Square section, head missing L36.9mm
44/003		PLASTIC	BUTTON	1	1	MOD	Four holes Di13mm
44/005		COPP	AMMUNITION	1	4	MOD	Shotgun cartridge
47/001	21	COPP	COIN	1	8	PMED	Post med half penny Di28mm
47/003		IRON	NAIL	2	6		Headless, square section and fragment L48.1mm
49/001		COPP	STRAP FITTING	1	3	PMED	Strap fitting or small hinge. Rectangular plate with circular rivet hole at one end L32.6mm W14.3mm Th2.7mm
49/001		IRON	HANDLE	1	129	MOD	Cast circular door handle with attachment spike
50/001	20	COPP	COIN	1	2	ROM	Nummus? Di11.6mm 3.3mm
50/001		COPP	STRIP FRAG	1	2		Strip fragment, tapers to point at one end L43.7mm W8.7mm Th1.1mm
52/001	19	COPP	COIN	1	8	ROM	?Nummus Di24.8mm Th3mm
52/001		COPP	BUTTON	1	3	LPMED	White metal coated, separate wire loop 19.2mm
52/001		COPP	BUTTON	1	4	LPMED	White metal coated, separate loop missing Di24.7mm
53/003	18	COPP	COIN	1	1	LIA/ROM	?LIA unit Di9.3mm Th2.4mm

Appendix 4: Quantification of material recovered from environmental samples

4a: Residues quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Notes
1	10/008	pit	10/009	40	*	1	**	1													Pottery (*/2g)	
2	12/005	posthole	12/008	20	**	4	**	4			*	6	*	5	**	5	**	3			CBM (*/6g)	
3	5/004	pit	5/005	40	**	2	**	1			**	5					*	<1			FCF (*/3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*/1g)	
4	9/004	pit	9/006	40	***	5	***	2	**	2							**	<1			Pottery (*/ 1g)	
5	11/004	ditch	11/005	40	**	4	**	3	**	2							*	<1			Pottery (*/48g)	
6	52/005	ditch	52/007	40			*	<1													Flint (*/8g); pottery (*/7g)	
7	22/006	?pit/depression	22/011	30	*	93	***	40													Flint (*/37g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)	50% of 2-4mm charcoal extracted.
8	22/007	?pit/depression	22/012	30	***	26	***	28			*	<1							*	<1	Fired Clay (*/2g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (*/21g)	50% of 2-4mm charcoal extracted.
9	22/012	pit	22/012	30	**	12	**	2							**	10	**	2			CBM (**/82g); Pottery (*/4g)	

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Notes
10	55/003	pit	55/004	40	*	<1	*	<1														
11	41/004	ditch	41/005	40	*	<1	**	1			**	22					*	<1			Fired Clay (*/3g); Glass (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)	
12	50/003	ditch	50/005	40	*	<1	**	1			*	1					*	<1	*	<1	FCF (*/79g); Pottery (*/7g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g0	

4b: Flots quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent context	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	Potential	notes	Dates
1	10/008	pit	10/009	<2	<2	100	0	10				**							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets	Early Roman
2	12/005	posthole	12/008	1.7	<5	100	100	25	*Chenopodiaceae* (*)			**							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets	Undated
3	5/004	pit	5/005	<2	<1	100	0	10				*	*	Wheat glume base (1)	+				CPR: very low density; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets	Early Iron Age
4	9/004	pit	9/006	12	15	100	0	25				***	**	6-row hulled barley (8), hulled barley (4), emmer (3), emmer/spelt (1), naked wheat (1), *Cerealia* (19), wheat (8)	+/++	*	*Bromus* sp. (9), *Avena/Bromus* sp. (4)	+	CPR: very low density; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets	Early Roman
5	11/004	ditch	11/005	1.2	<5	100	0	25				***	**	Emmer (3), emmer glume base (4), spelt (1), emmer/spelt (17), barley (1), naked wheat (1), wheat/rye (1), *cerealia* (23)	+/++	*	oat (6), *Bromus* sp. (11)	+	CPR: no remains; Charcoals: low density	common rootlets	Early Roman

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent context	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	Potential	notes	Dates
6	52/005	ditch	52/007	7.6	20	100	0	80				**							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: low density	common rootlets	Early Iron Age
7	22/006	?pit/ depression	22/011	<2	8	100	100	10	*Chenopodiaceae* (*)	**	***	**							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: low to moderate density	common rootlets	Roman
8	22/007	?pit/ depression	22/011	12.6	25	100	100	90	*Chenopodiaceae* (*), rachis of cerealia (*)	**	***	****							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: moderate density	common rootlets	Roman
9	22/012	pit	22/012	2.4	8	100	100	40	*Chenopodiaceae* (*)			***							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: low density	common rootlets	Early Roman
10	55/003	pit	55/004	<2	<2	100	0	50			*								CPR: no remains; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets	Undated
11	41/004	ditch	41/005	0.4	<5	100	75	20	Polygonaceae (*)		*	***				*	*Chenopodium album* (1), *Polygonaceae* (1)	+	CPR: very low density; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets	Early Iron Age
12	50/003	ditch	50/005	9.5	35	100	100	80	Cerealia by-product (rachis and glumes)		*	**							CPR: no remains; Charcoals: low density	common rootlets	Early Iron Age

Appendix 5: Suffolk HER Summary

Site Code	HAD208							
Site Name & Address	Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk							
County, District	Suffolk, Babergh District							
OS Grid Ref	TM 04050 42807							
Geology	Thames Group clay / silt / sand and Red Crag Formation sand, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton							
ASE Project No	190370							
Type of Fieldwork	Trial-trench evaluation (Phase 1)							
Type of Site	Residential development							
Dates of Fieldwork	25 January to 24 February 2021							
Sponsor/Client	RPS for Persimmon Homes							
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson							
Project Supervisor	James Alexander							
Period	~~NEO~~	~~BA~~	IA	RB	~~SAX~~	~~MED~~	PM	MOD

Summary:

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was carried out across the northern part of the site in advance of residential development. A preceding geophysical survey detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, mainly concentrated in the western part of the site, indicating the potential presence of a series of ditched enclosures.

A total of fifty-five evaluation trenches were investigated across the northern 8.8ha of the overall 18.4ha site. Archaeological features were recorded in thirty-nine trenches and comprised ditches, pits and possible postholes. A close correspondence between the archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey results was evident, though smaller features such as pits and postholes had generally not been detected as geophysical anomalies.

Remains of Early Iron Age ditched enclosures, a possible trackway and a few pits were found in two distinct concentrations in the west and east of the evaluated area.

Remains of Roman ditched field/enclosure systems were recorded across the west half of the evaluated area. A further Roman ditch was found in the east. The significant quantity and range of artefacts and plant remains recovered from these Roman period features (especially from a few ditches in the west) suggests that they relate to a rural settlement, such as a farmstead, located in the near vicinity.

A number of ditches defining former field boundaries, along with quarries and other pits, relate to the agricultural use of this landscape in the late post-medieval and early modern periods. The boundary ditches are shown on historic mapping from the earlier 19th century onwards.

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-417599

Project details

Project name	Phase 1 evaluation: Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh
Short description of the project	A preceding geophysical survey detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, mainly concentrated in the western part of the site, indicating the potential presence of a series of ditched enclosures. A total of fifty-five evaluation trenches were investigated across the northern 8.8ha of the overall 18.4ha site. Archaeological features were recorded in thirty-nine trenches and comprised ditches, pits and possible postholes. A close correspondence between the archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey results was evident, though smaller features such as pits and postholes had generally not been detected as geophysical anomalies. Remains of Early Iron Age ditched enclosures, a possible trackway and a few pits were found in two distinct concentrations in the west and east of the evaluated area. Remains of Roman ditched field/enclosure systems were recorded across the west half of the evaluated area. A further Roman ditch was found in the east. The significant quantity and range of artefacts and plant remains recovered from these Roman period features (especially from a few ditches in the west) suggests that they relate to a rural settlement, such as a farmstead, located in the near vicinity. A number of ditches defining former field boundaries, along with quarries and other pits, relate to the agricultural use of this landscape in the late post-medieval and early modern periods. The boundary ditches are shown on historic mapping from the earlier 19th century onwards.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2021 End: 24-02-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Associated project reference codes	HAD208 - Sitecode 190370 - Contracting Unit No DC/19/05419 - Planning Application No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches'',''Targeted Trenches''
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue
Postcode	IP7 6AD
Study area	8.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 04050 42807 52.04552216548 0.97593812719 52 02 43 N 000 58 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.33m Max: 61.9m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	RPS Group
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	James Alexander
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store

Digital Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Drawing'',''Miscellaneous Material'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Survey ''

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation. Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alexander, J.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep. 2021034
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4 PDF format report of c.150 pages including figures, tables and appendices

Appendix 7: Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Land South of Tower Mill Lane/East of Frog Hall Lane Hadleigh Suffolk
NGR: 604050 242807

Archaeology South-East

UCL

Babergh District Council

ASE Project No: 190370

Site Code: EAA19

January 2020

rpsgroup.com

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land South of Tower Mill Lane/East of Frog Hall Lane Hadleigh Suffolk (Fig. 1; NGR 604050 242807).

1.2 A hybrid planning application (DC/19/05419) has been submitted to Babergh District Council comprising full planning (11.98Ha) for proposed residential development of 250 dwellings, associated infrastructure, including main access and estate roads, drainage attenuation ponds, utilities/services equipment, provision of Public Open Space. Outline Planning Application (7.64Ha) to include 5.5Ha of land for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses, a 928sqm pre-school site (Use Class D1), associated infrastructure and landscaping.

1.3 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising fifty six (56) 30m x 1.80m trenches of Area 1 (the northern area - Figure 2), to provide a 4% trenching sample.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The site is located south of Ellen Aldous Avenue, to the east of Hadleigh town centre in Suffolk. The overall study site is an irregular parcel of land approximately 18.4ha in total. Hadleigh is situated in south-central Suffolk, located adjacent to the north-eastern bank of the River Brett, which is a tributary of the River Stour. The town centre is positioned on the alluvial floodplain adjacent to the river, with the main High Street running northwest to south-east. No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the vicinity of the study site.

2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of bedrock geology to be Thames group and Neogene clay, silt, sand and gravel. Till and glacial sand and gravel are recorded as superficial deposits (BGS 2019). An archaeological evaluation (Everett 2008) and excavation (Cass 2011) immediately to the north of the study site recorded the dominant underlying geology as varying from glacio-fluvial drift in the west (loamy and sandy soils over gravel) to chalky till with calcareous clay and loam to clay in the east.

2.3 This WSI outlines the scope for work agreed between the RPS Group and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Advisors in June 2019 to satisfy the pre-planning requirement at the site. The WSI has been prepared with reference to the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2012, updated 2018) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). All work will be carried out in accordance with these documents.

2.4 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the evaluation phase of works of the northern area only as marked on Figure 2. It is expected that further archaeological evaluation will be expected post planning consent on the southern area and will need to be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation. The results of evaluations will be used to inform further phases of archaeological mitigation, which may include

open area excavation. All further phases of work will be detailed in separate Written Schemes of Investigation, approved by SCCAS.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search data (Figure 2) and Desk Based Assessment (RPS 2019) and is summarised below, with all due acknowledgement.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 An Iron Age coin (MSF20215) was found within the study site, close to the northern boundary. The geophysical survey (Figure 4) identified features that could be associated with an Iron Age occupation at the study site in the same location forming part of the widely scattered Iron Age activity noted along the hill crest north and northeast of the town core (Cass 2011).

3.2.2 It is suggested that the Iron Age occupation may extend from this site to a previous excavation carried out in 2001 at Red Hill (MSF19122) c.550m north of the study site, encompassing the area of the study site.

3.3 Romano-British

3.3.1 A Roman ditch was recorded during an evaluation just north of the study site boundary (ESF20433) and Roman features were recorded 850m north of the study site (ESF20793). In addition, a Roman coin (MSF5178) was found c.700m to the southwest of the study site and a residual sherd of Roman pottery was recorded c.700m west of the study site (MSF5193).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 A portion of a small Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (MSF12651) was recorded c. 500m west of the study site. A findspot of an Anglo Saxon circular decorated fitting (18860) is recorded c.900m north of the study site and an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (MSF5171) was recorded c.500m west of the study site.

3.4.2 Hadleigh is recorded in the Domesday Survey as Hetlega as part of the lands held by Archbishop Lanfranc. Prior to the Norman Conquest the manor was held by Edward the Confessor (Williams and Martin 2003). The Domesday Survey describes the settlement as having a manor with two mills, a church with a further mill, and approximately 50 residents (Babergh District Council 2008).

3.4.3 The study site lies c.200m to the east of the medieval town of Hadleigh (MSF14954), as outlined by the HER. The town was granted a market in the mid-13th century and was an early centre for the cloth industry. The Norman church may have earlier origin.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 A post-medieval alloy trader's token of Arthur Gale of Hadleigh, dated to 1664, was found within the boundaries of the study site (Portable Antiquities Scheme 2019).

3.5.2 The 1787 Hodkinson's Map of the County of Suffolk shows the study site to be located east of the town core in what is probably agricultural land. The 1802 Ordnance Survey Drawing paints a similar picture. The study site is divided into several lots of land and there are two dwellings within or on the edge of the study site boundary.

3.5.3 The 1839 Hadleigh Tithe Map provides more detail than the previous maps. The study site is shown comprising of 8 parcels of land. The majority of the study site was arable land. A house and a barn, a likely precursor of what is now Frog Hall (now west of the site boundary) are shown within the site on plots 1309 and 1310.

3.5.4 The medieval Manor of Hadleigh (MSF23292) was located approximately 300m northwest of the study site. The manor held about a hundred acres of land. The farmhouse of the demesne stood between the high road and the river.

3.5.5 Gallows Field (MSF24617) is recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map c.700m south of the study site indicating the presence of Gallows at some point.

3.5.6 Medieval findspots (pot sherd, brass ring, coin) were recorded to the west of the study site where the medieval core of the town was (MSF28994, MSF5208, MSF5209) and a medieval ditches, pits, post-holes and an oven were recorded c.1000m northwest of the study site (MSF25008).

3.5.7 A medieval boundary ditch was recorded c.750m to the west of the study site (MSF17547) and an evaluation c.550m north of the study site showed evidence of medieval land division and a trackway (MSF19123). Ancient woodland considered to be of a medieval date is recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map c.600m to the east of the study site.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

3.6.1 The study site was subject to a geophysical survey in 2016 (Figure 4). Anomalies possibly associated with an enclosure system were recorded in the north-west of the study site. Elsewhere, several ditch-like anomalies were noted, as well as some former field boundaries. A N-S aligned gas main also traverses the study site.

3.6.2 Land north of the study site was subject to various phases of archaeological work to establish archaeological potential (ESF20832, ESF23940, ESF20433, ESF20329, ESF21349). An archaeological excavation after evaluation revealed a single pit that was positively identified as being of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, with a small amount of disassociated 'stray' finds identified in the hill wash deposit to the south of the study site. The excavation also located an area of early Iron Age occupation. Several post structures and a probable small trackway, with hearth debris, pits and domestic artefacts such as loom weights and spindle whorls suggested that the larger post-structures could well have been dwellings. In addition, elements of late post-medieval/modern field boundaries were found across the study site.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The overarching aims of the project are to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas;

- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and

- Understand how this site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to the understanding of activity in different periods in the county.

- Disseminate the results of the work

4.2 With reference to the East of England research framework (Medlycott 2011), the archaeological works were identified to have the potential to contribute to the following regional research objectives:

Roman

- What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

- 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? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

Medieval

- What forms do farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 70)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General

5.1.1 The evaluation will consist of 56 trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m (Fig. 3). The trenches have been set out to achieve a generally random sample of the site but also to target specific features identified during the geophysical survey at the request of SCCAS. Any significant changes to the approved trench layout, for example to on-site constraints will be agreed in advance by RPS Limited and SCCAS.

5.1.2 A parish number was requested from the Historic Environment Service as the site code for this project (EAA19). This new number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records, archive and reports.

5.1.3 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.

5.1.4 At least two weeks written notice will be given to Suffolk Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

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

5.1.7 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).

5.1.8 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.

5.1.9 All machine excavation will be under constant archaeological supervision. 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.

5.1.10 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.

5.1.11 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.

5.1.12 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.

5.1.13 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project under reference archaeol6-379386.

5.2 Standards

5.2.1 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.

5.3 Excavation and Recording

5.3.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 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.

5.3.5 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.

5.3.6 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.

5.3.7 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.

5.3.8 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.

5.3.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made (resolution of 16M (4608 x 3556) for still images, and 1920 x 1280 for video as standard). 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.

5.4 Finds/Environmental Remains

5.4.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 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.

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 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.

5.4.4 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 Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.4.5 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, RPS 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 Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 A copy of the draft report will be supplied to SCCAS digitally for comment. Once approved one hard copy and a PDF copy of the report will be supplied electronically to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to RPS 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 under reference archaeol6-379386.

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 RPS 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 and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.

6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the SCCAS Archives 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 six weeks.

8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with RPS and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Gemma Stevenson (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 SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

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

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

10 Insurance

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

11 Standards

11.1 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.

References

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Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014. Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation.

CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Historic England, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

Historic England, 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Historic England, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*.

Medlycott, M. 2011, (ed) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*

SCCAS 2011, updated 2017 *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

SCCAS 2014, updated 2017 *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, (1st ed)*

British Geological Survey
http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html
Accessed 29/11/2017

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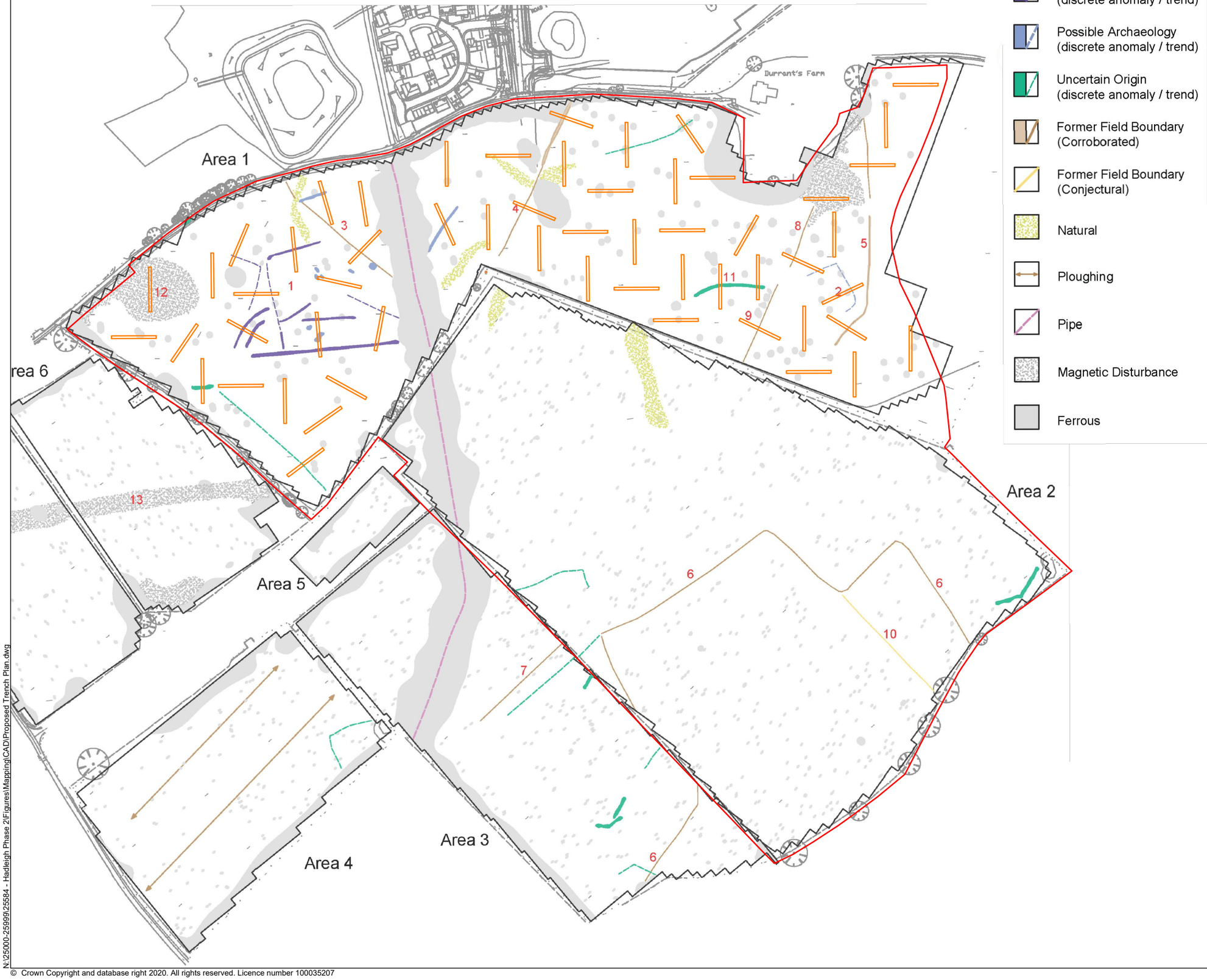
Project Ref: 190370	Jan 2020	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

NB / 07/01/20



Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)

Possible Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)

Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)

Former Field Boundary (Corroborated)

Former Field Boundary (Conjectural)

Natural

Ploughing

Pipe

Magnetic Disturbance

Ferrous

Legend

Site Boundary

Proposed Trench 30m x 1.8m

N

0 50m

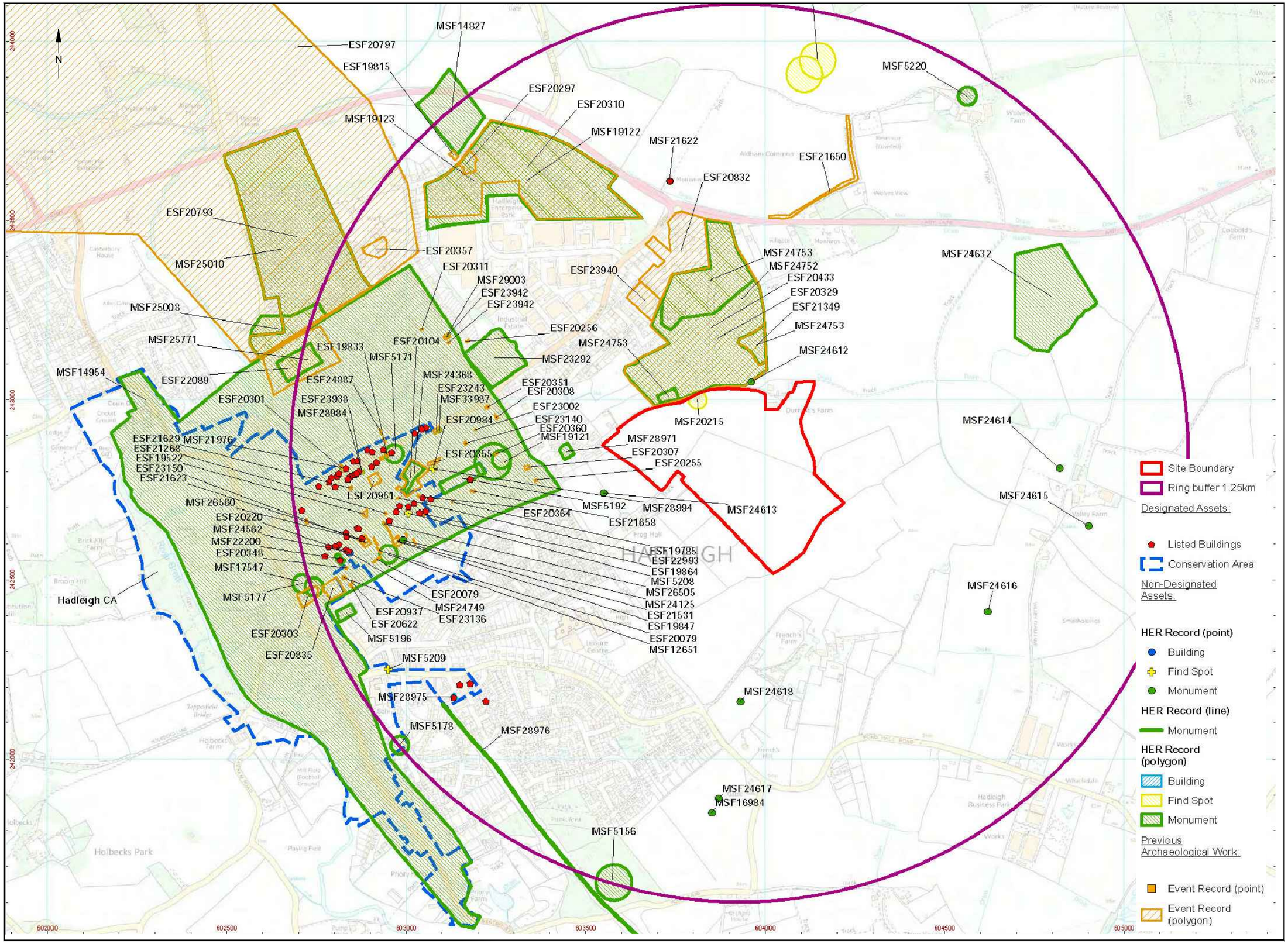
Scale at A3: 1:2,500

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 2

Proposed Trench Plan

N:\25000-25999\25584 - Hadleigh Phase 2\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Proposed Trench Plan.dwg



HER data taken from CGMS DBA

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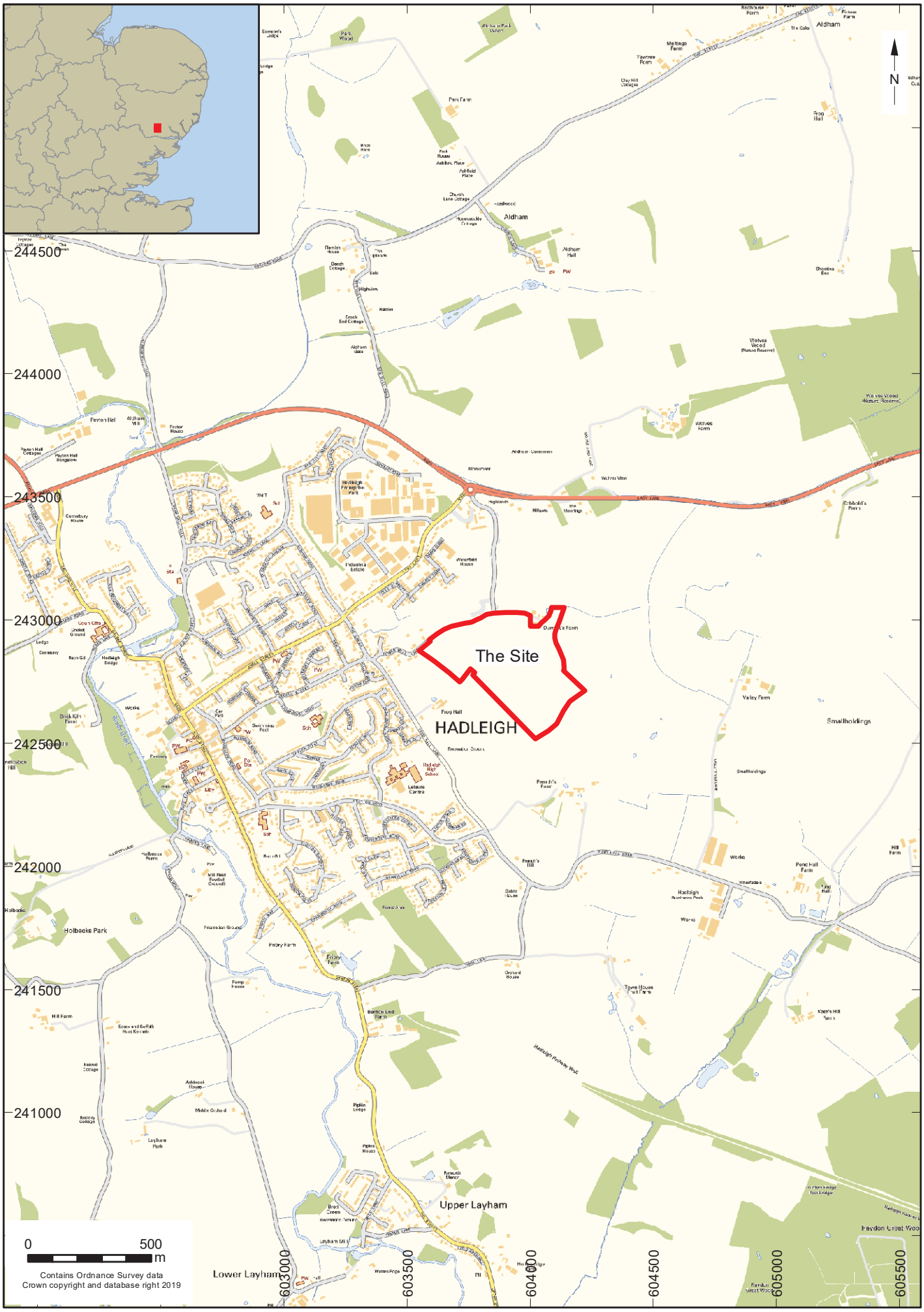
Project Ref: 190370	Jan 2020	Site location with HER references	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

rpsgroup.com



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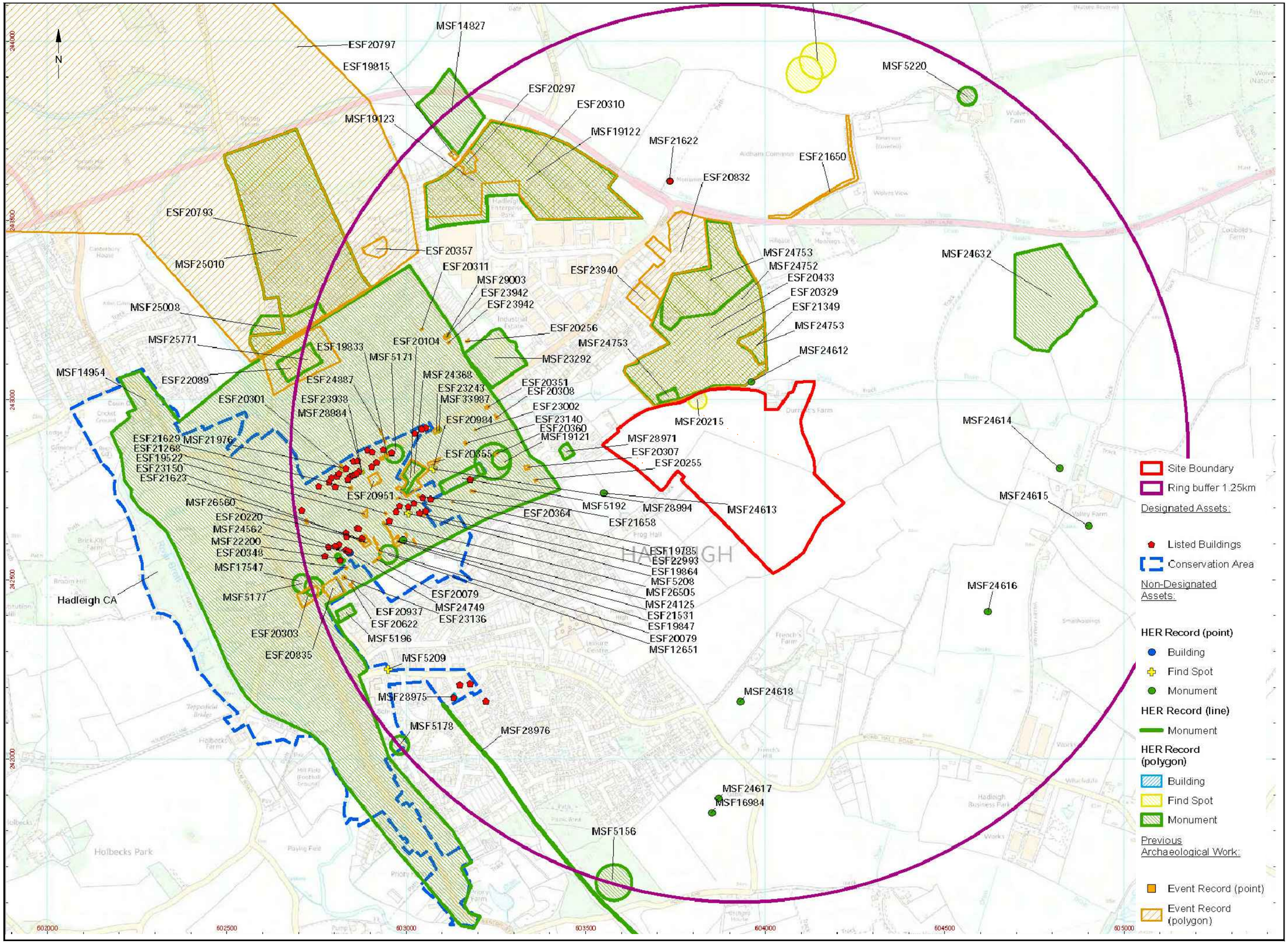
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Site location	
Report No: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



HER data taken from CGMS DBA

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Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Site location with HER references	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

N

Linton View

Valley Lodge

The Oaks

El Sub Sta

GIRLING CLOSE

EMMA

Durrant's Farm

Pond

Track

Gas with buffer

OH Electric with buffer

OH Electric with buffer

Track

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 T32 T33 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41 T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50 T51 T52 T53 T54 T55

0 50m

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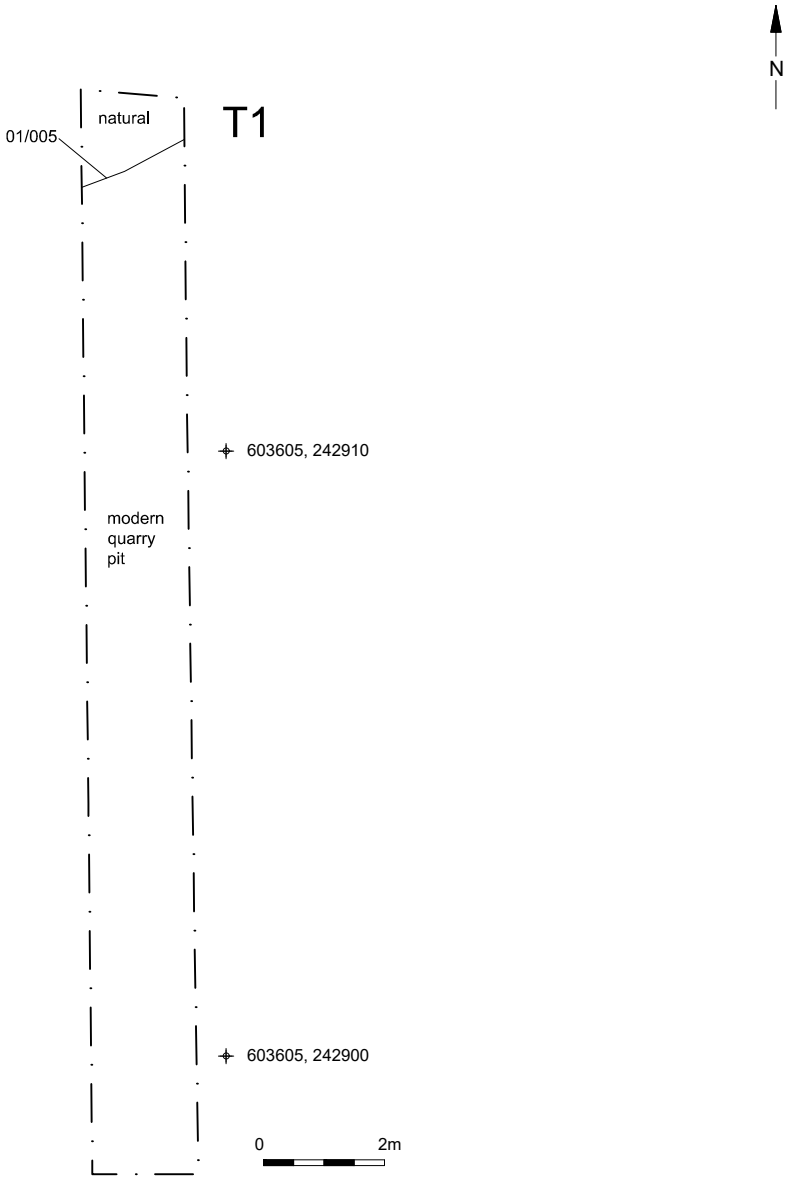
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench locations with site constraints	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench locations with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 1 looking south

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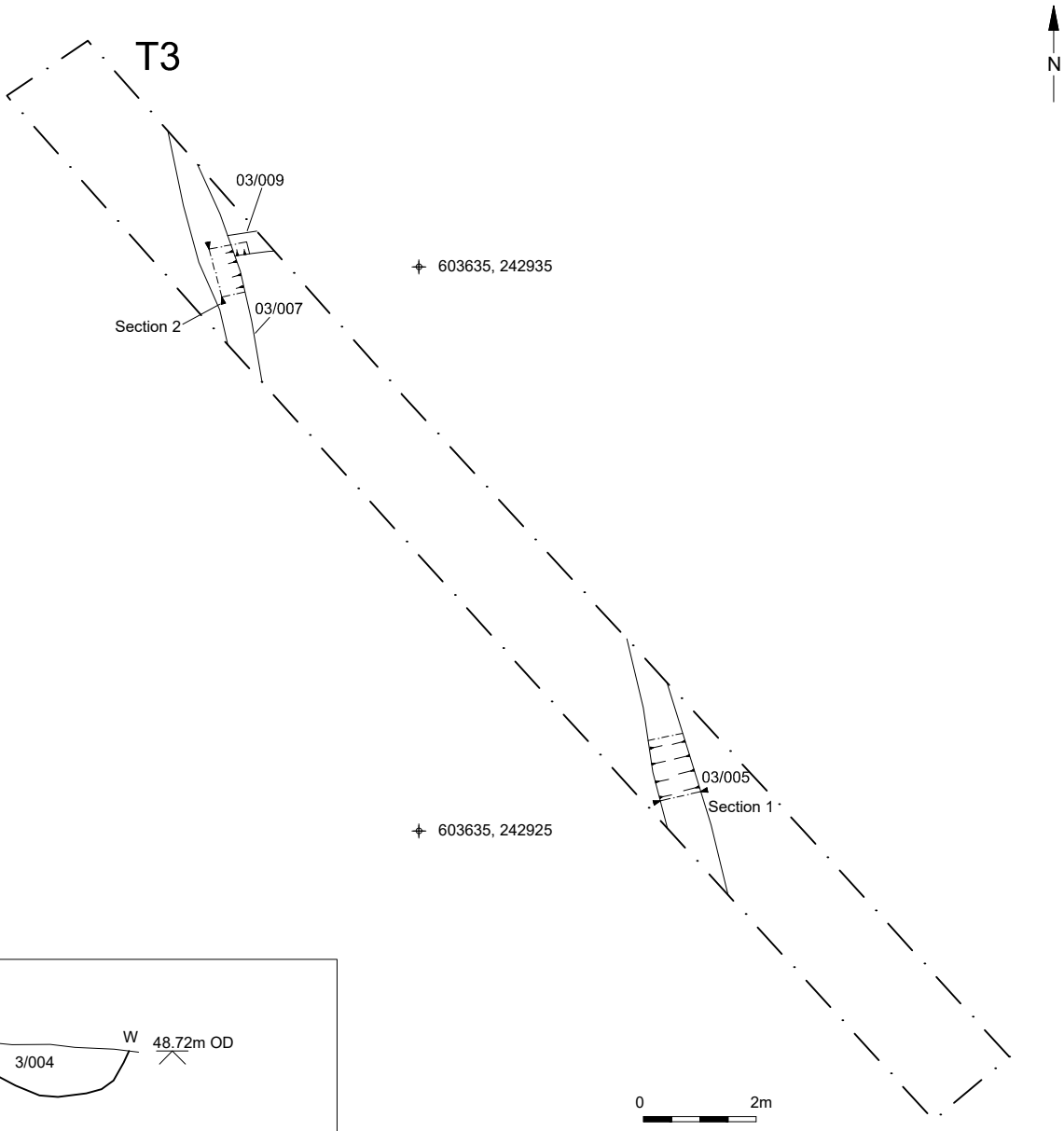
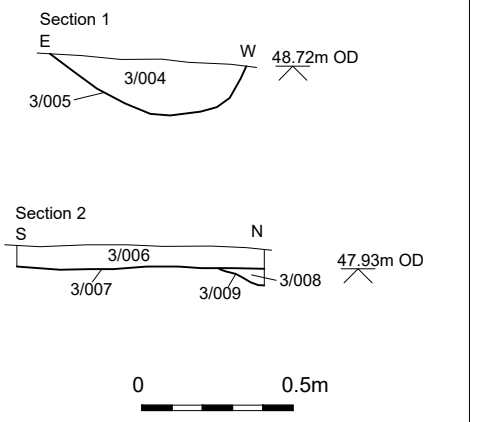
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 1 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		





Ditch 3/005

Ditches 3/007 & 3/009

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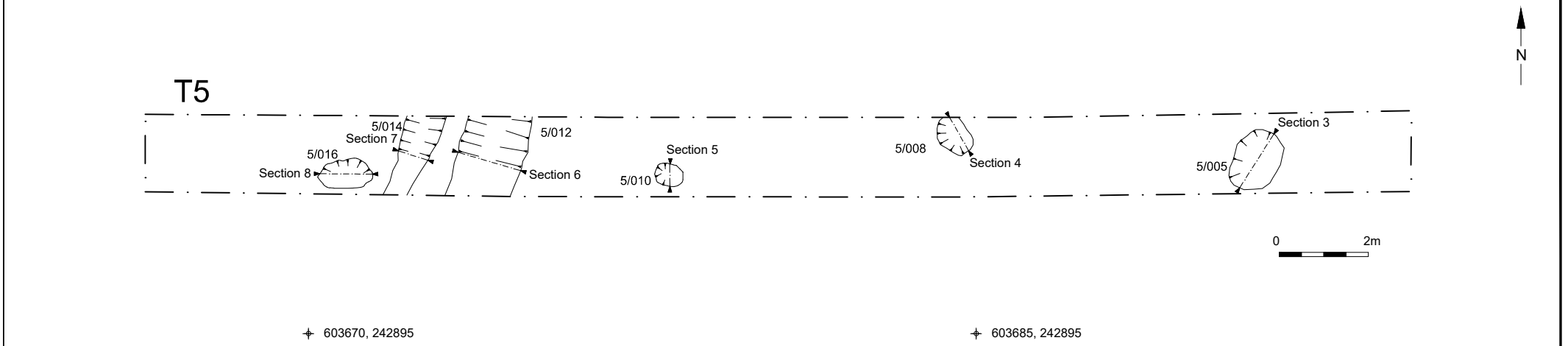
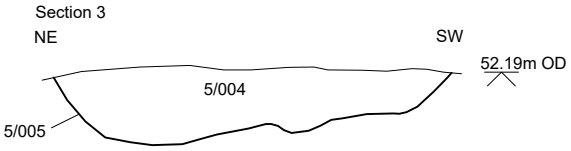


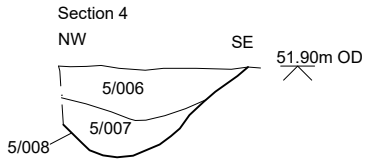
Pit 5/005

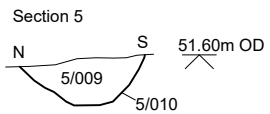
Ditch 5/012

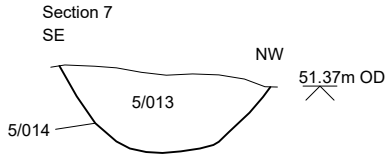
Ditch 5/014

Pit 5/016









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Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 5 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

T6

6/008

Section 10

6/006

Section 9

603660, 242875

603675, 242875

Section 12

6/012

Section 11

6/010

N

Ditch 6/012

Ditch 6/006

0 2m

Section 9

SE NW

51.30m OD

6/004

6/006

6/005

Section 10

E W

50.98m OD

6/007

6/008

Section 11

W E

51.86m OD

6/009

6/010

Section 12

NW SE

51.75m OD

6/011

6/012

0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
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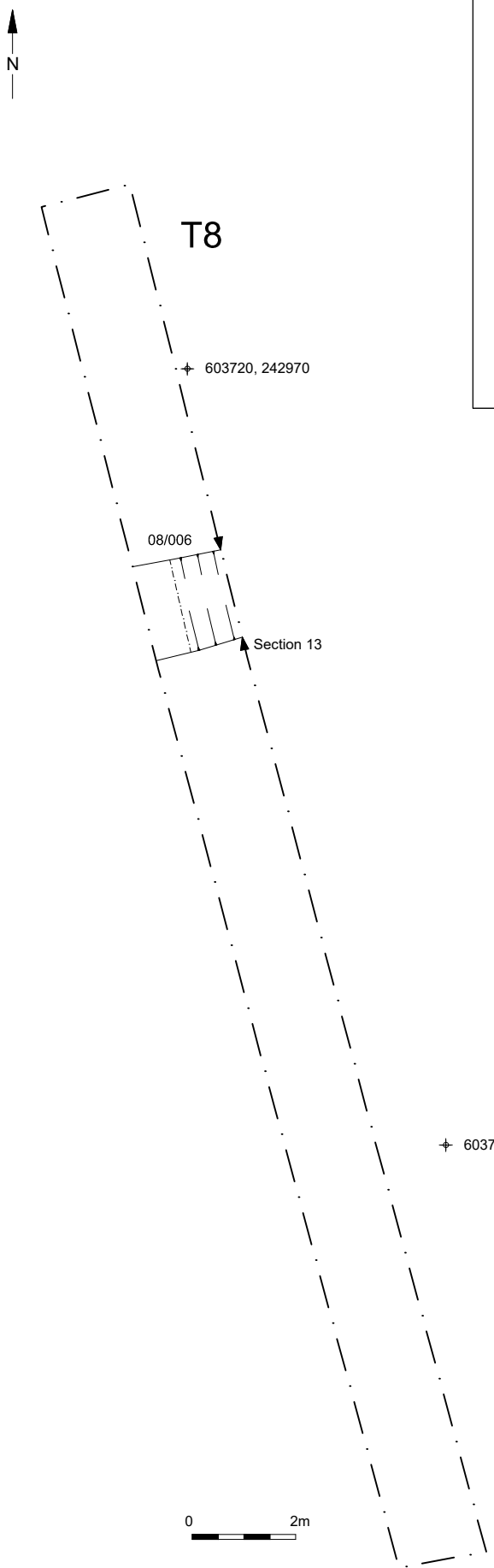

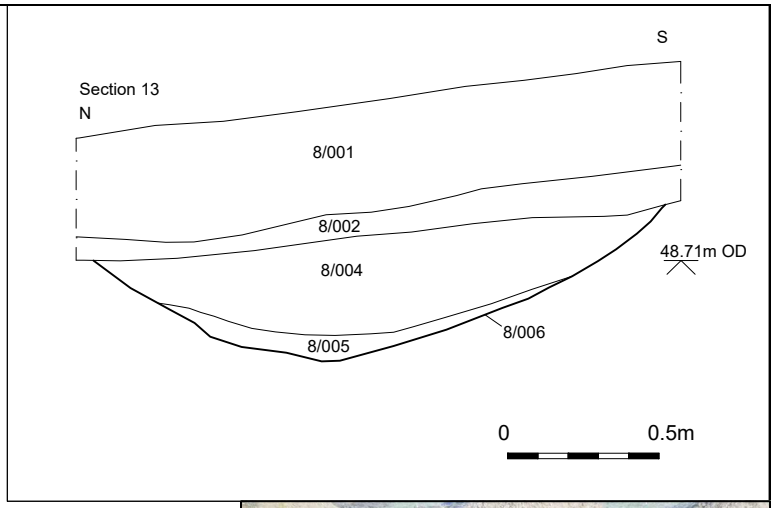

Ditch 8/006

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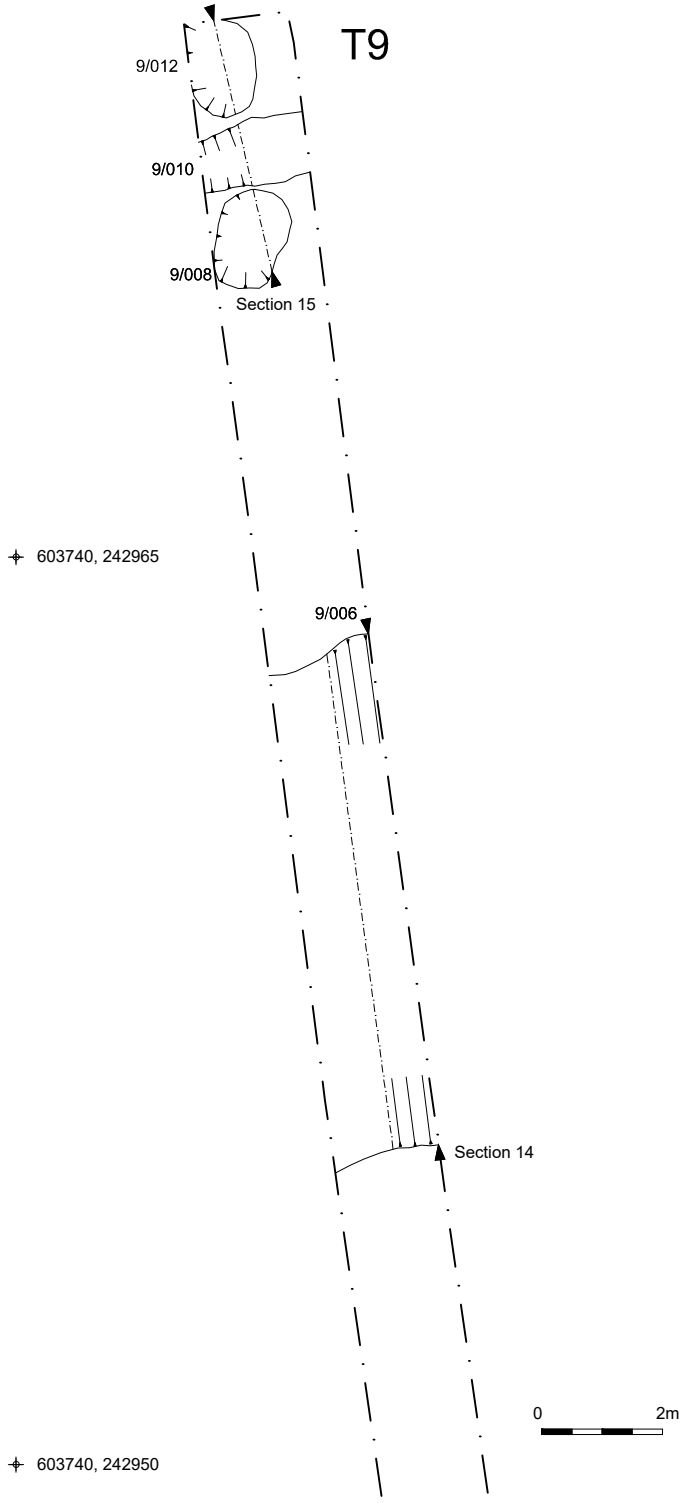
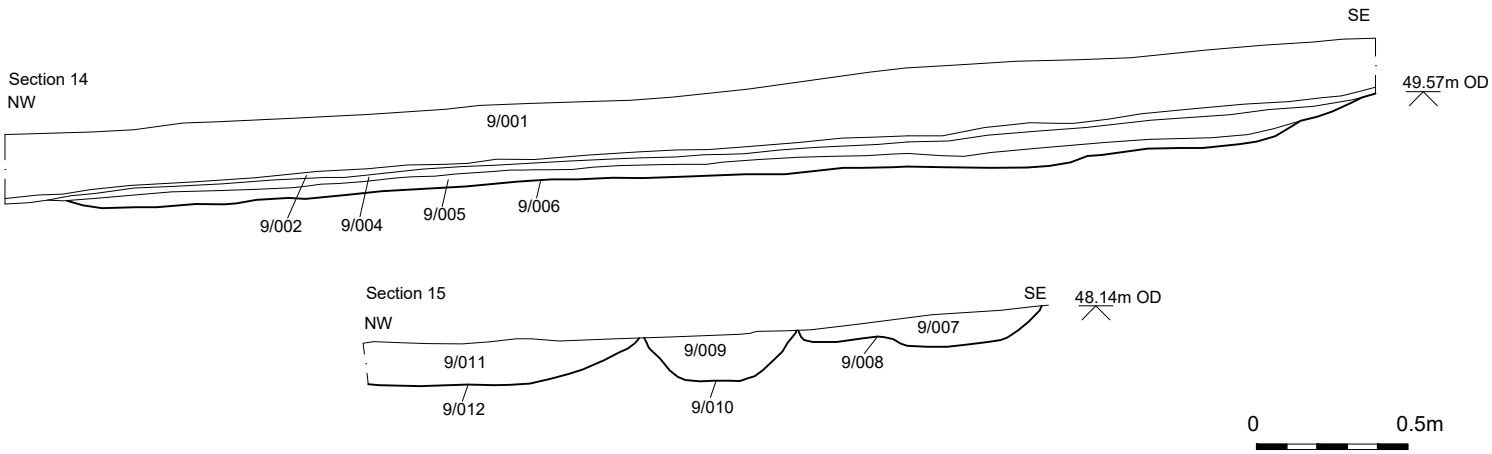


Ditch 9/006

Pit 9/012, ditch 9/010 and pit 9/008



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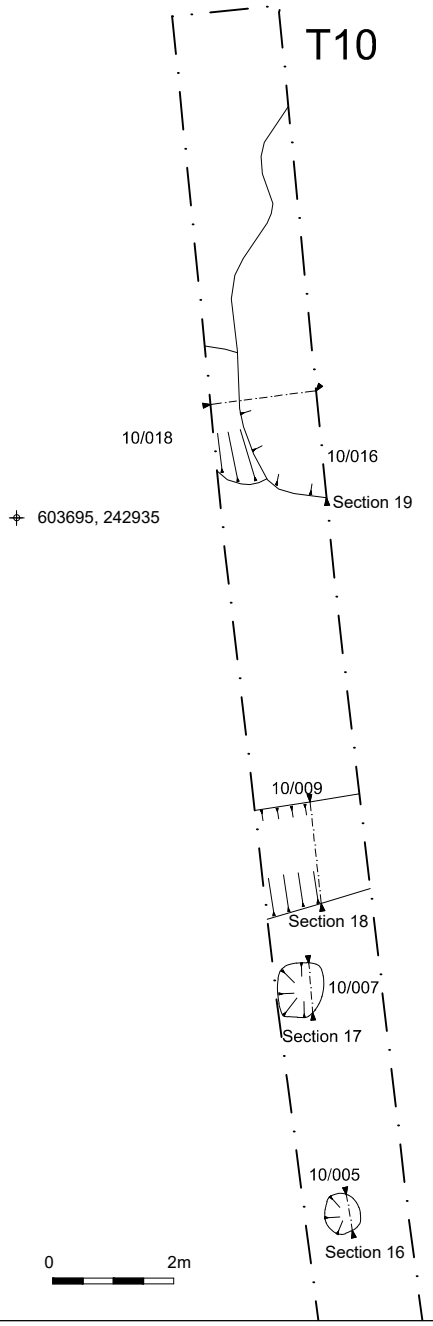
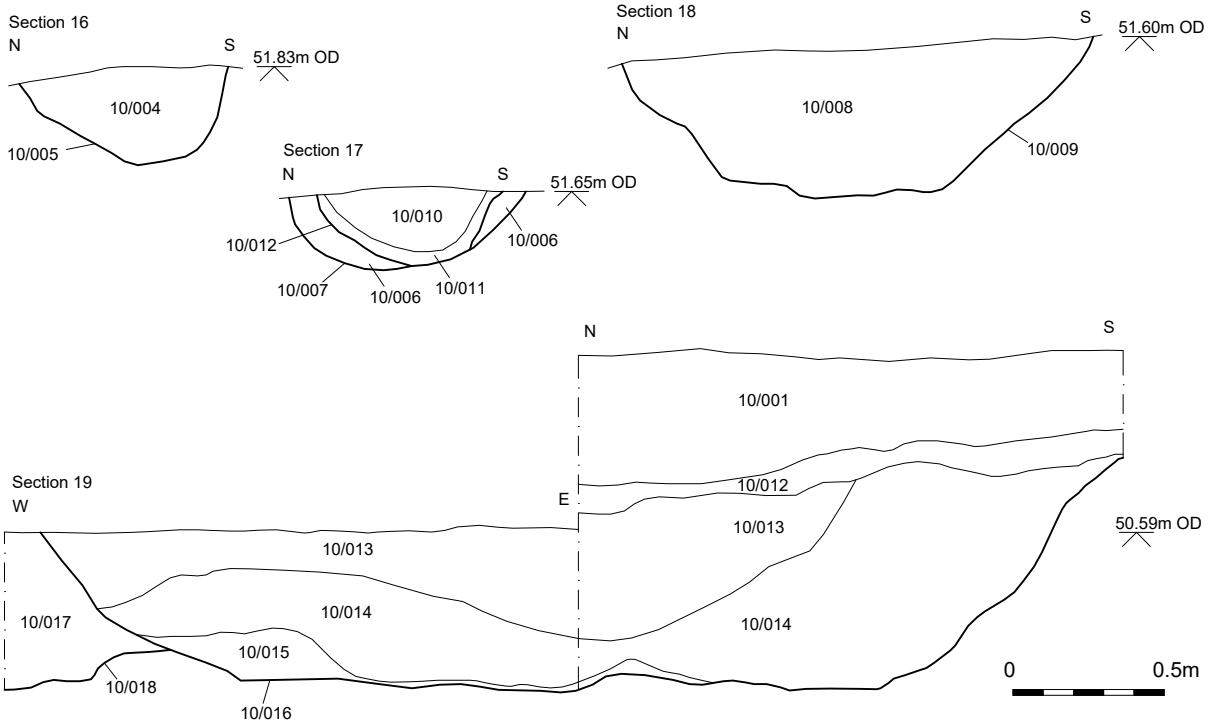


Pit 10/016

Ditch 10/009

Pit 10/007



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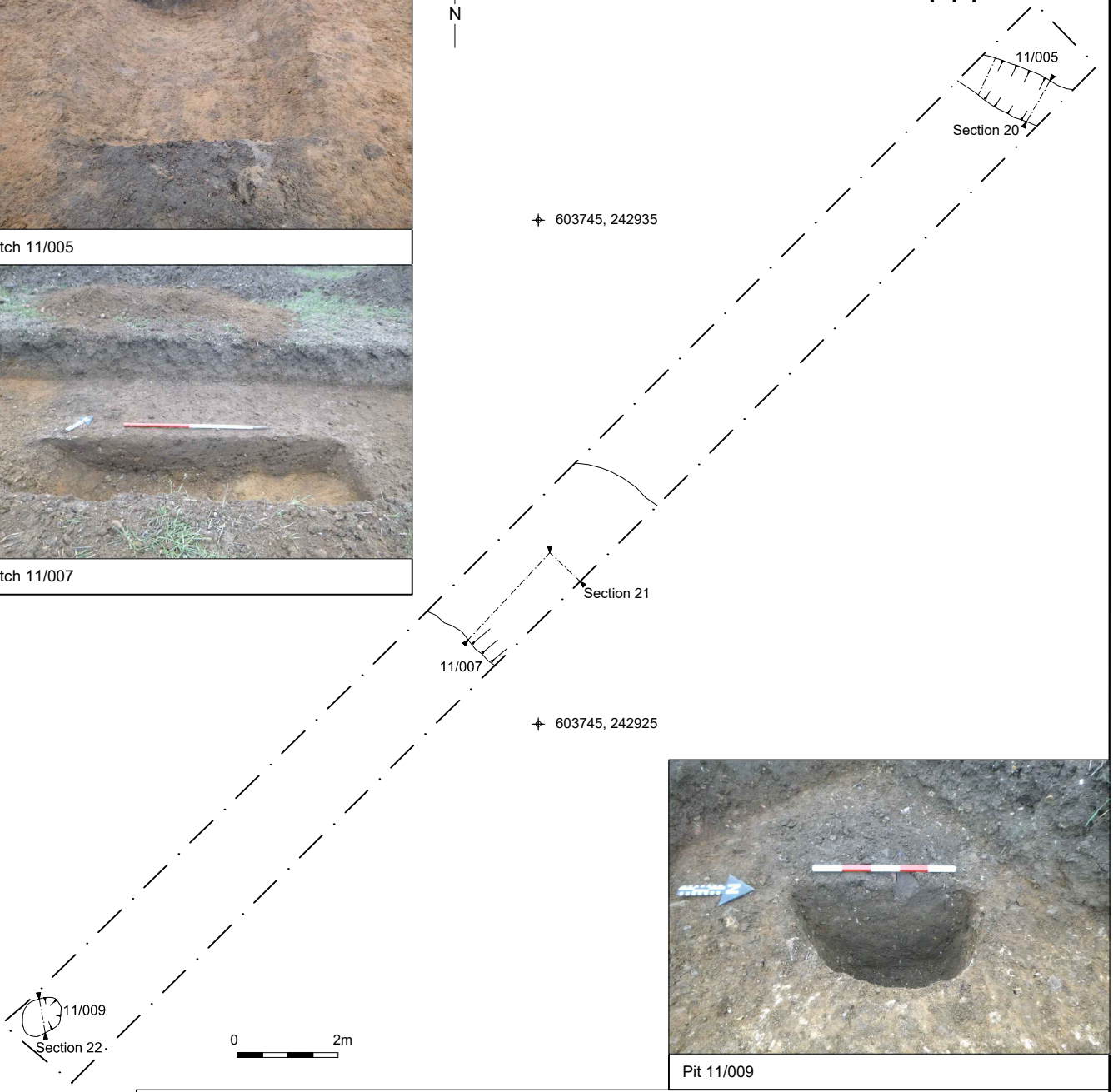
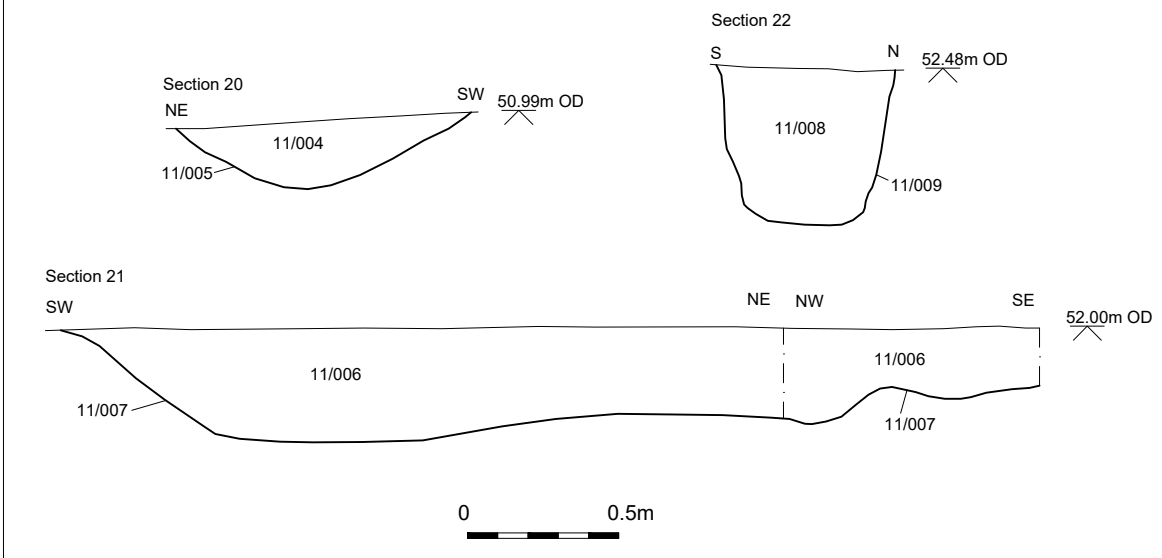
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 10 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch 11/005

Ditch 11/007



Pit 11/009



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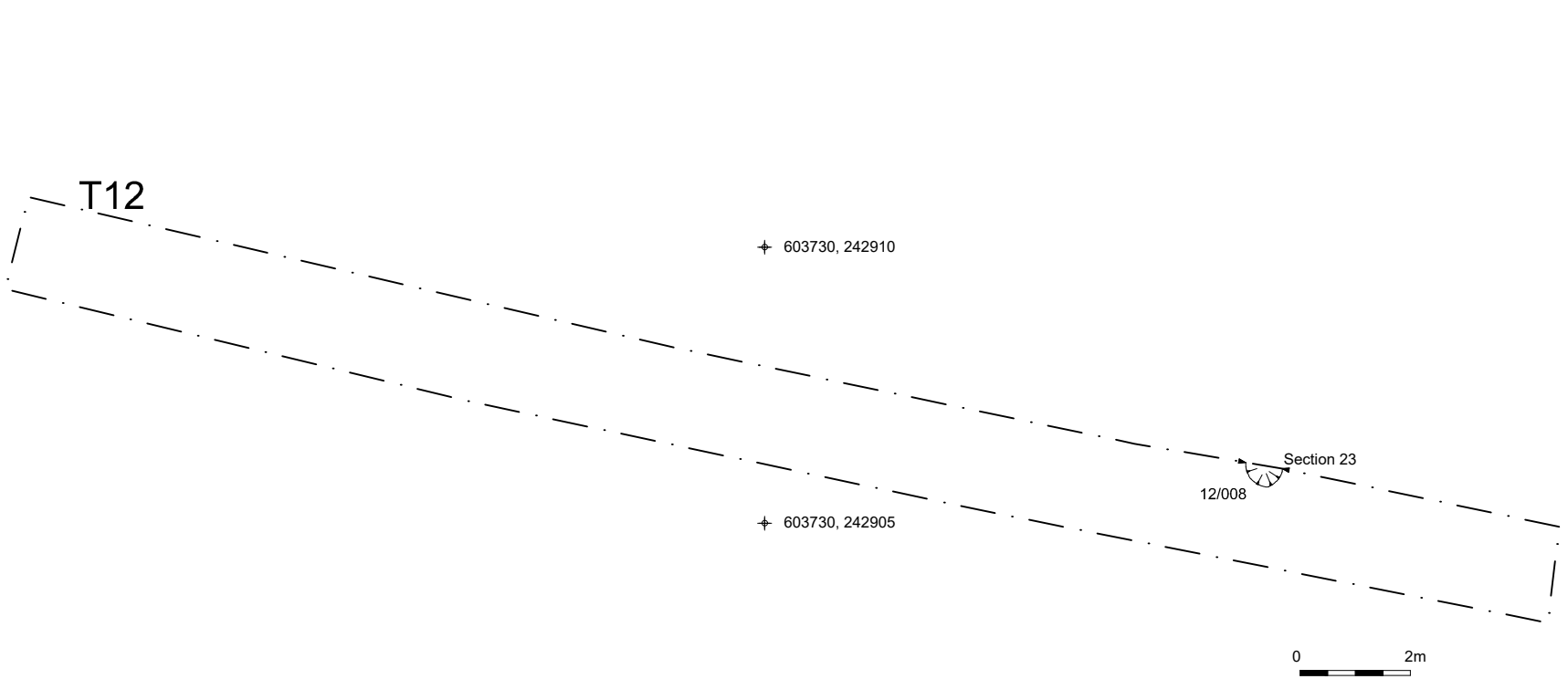

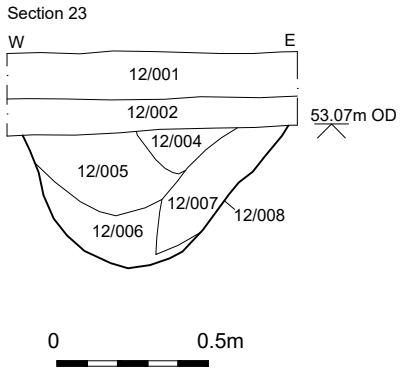

Pit 12/008

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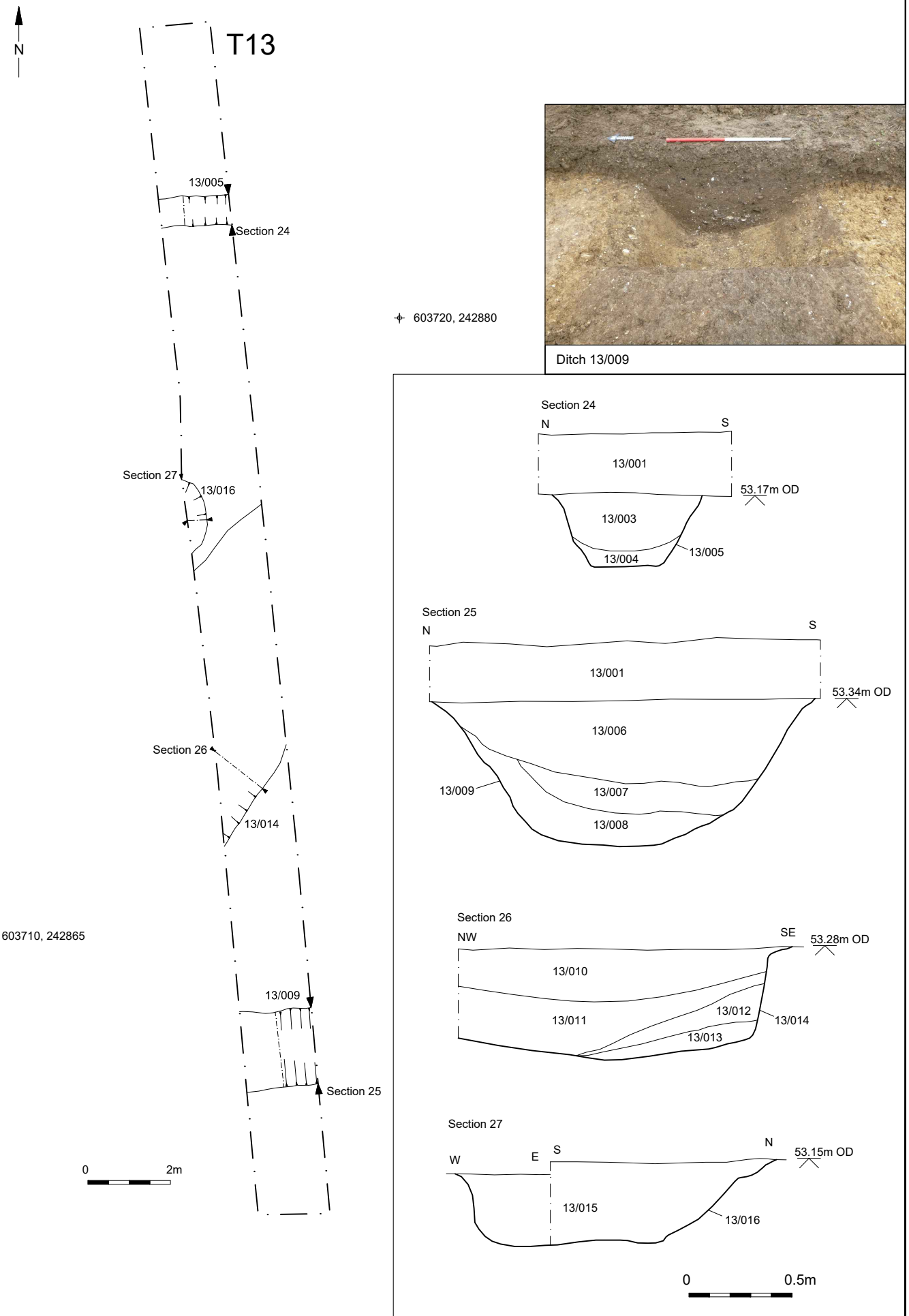

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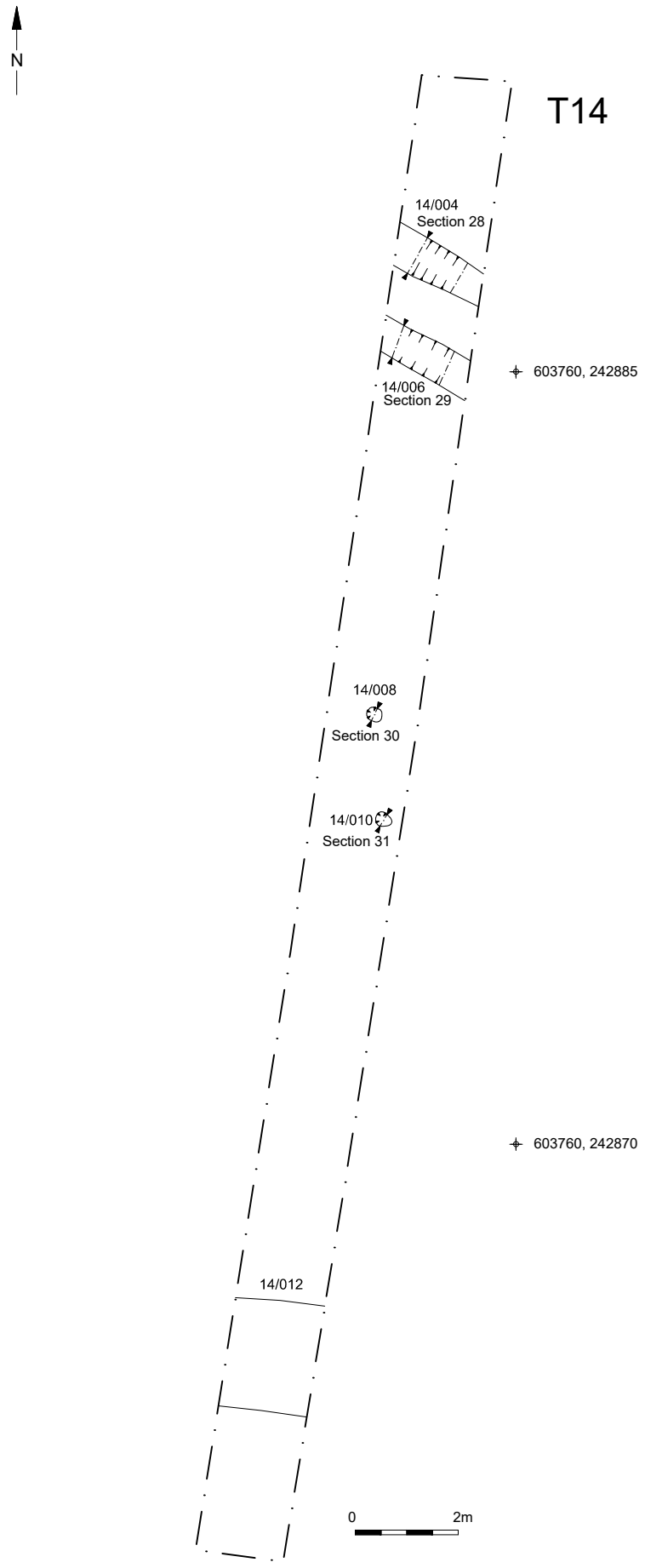

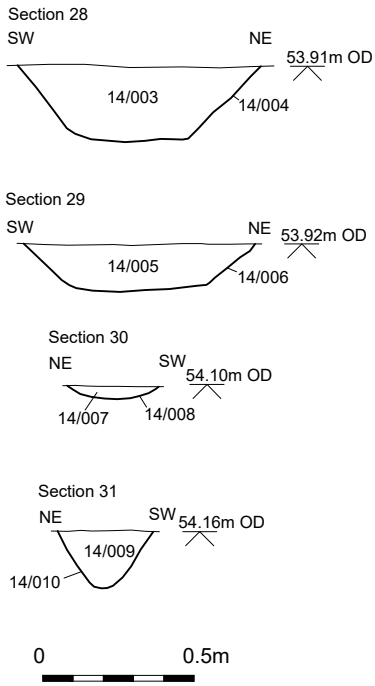

Ditch 14/004

Ditch 14/006

Posthole 14/010

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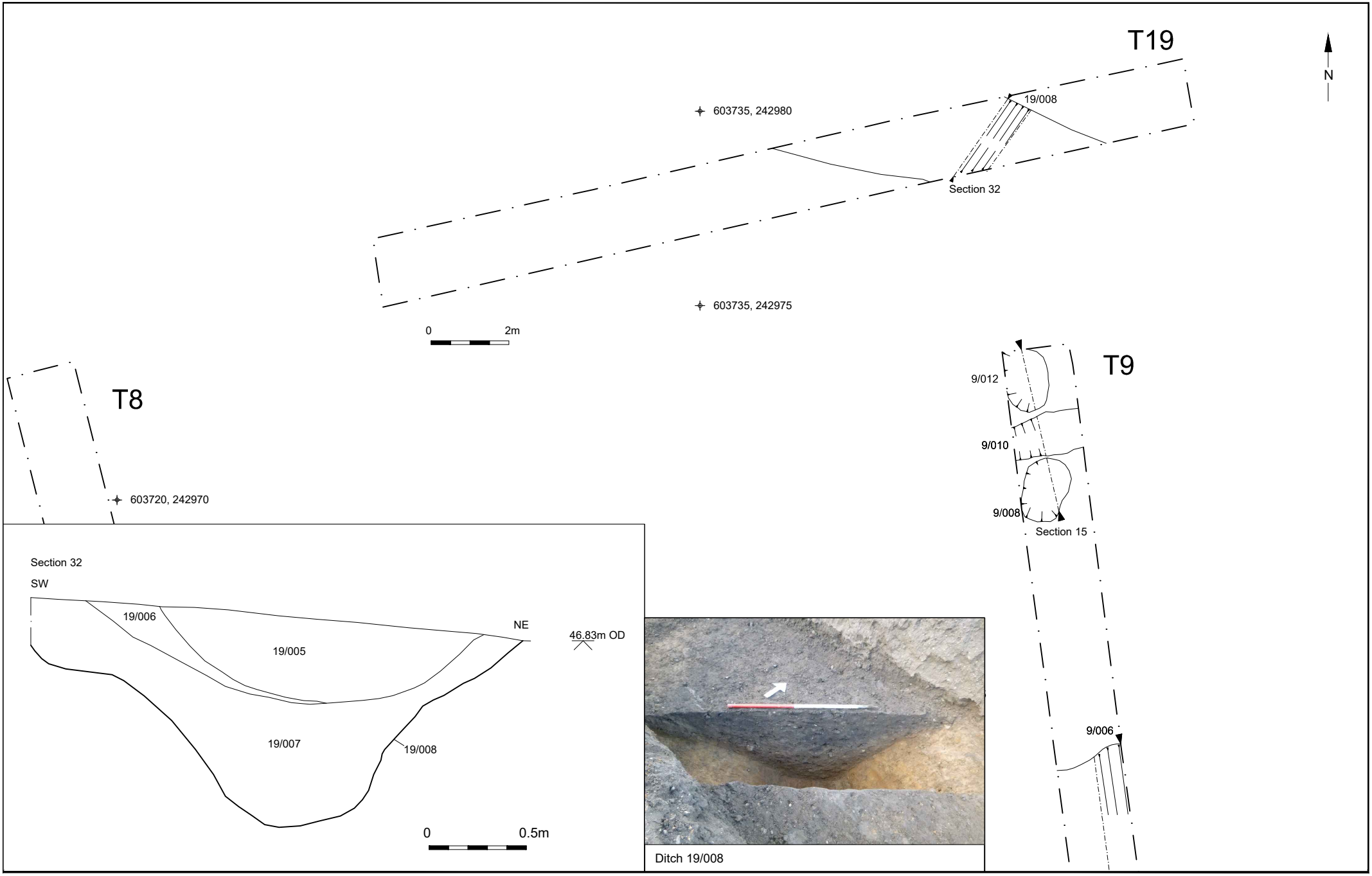
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 19/008

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Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 19 plan, section and photograph	
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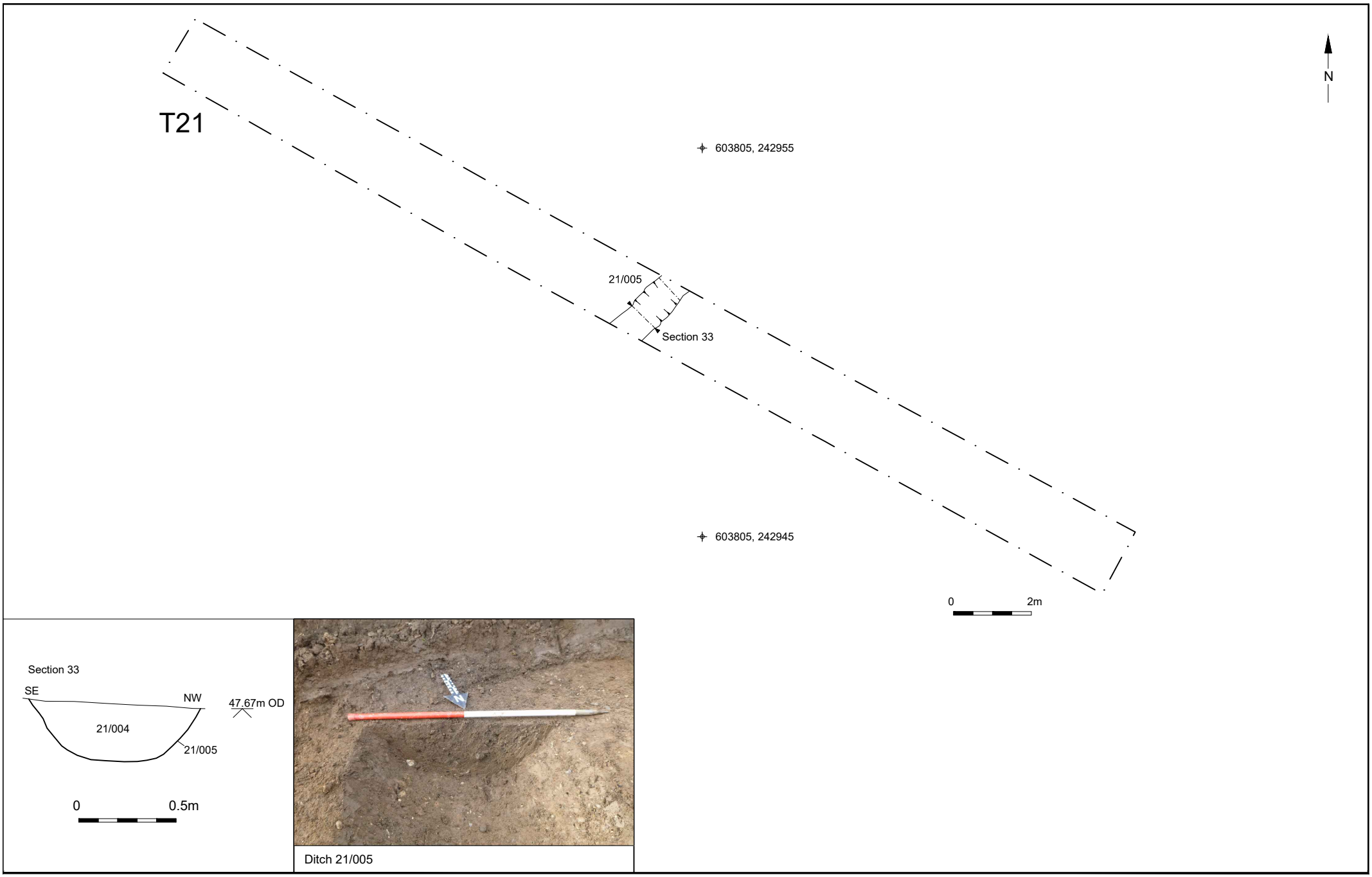

Ditch 21/005

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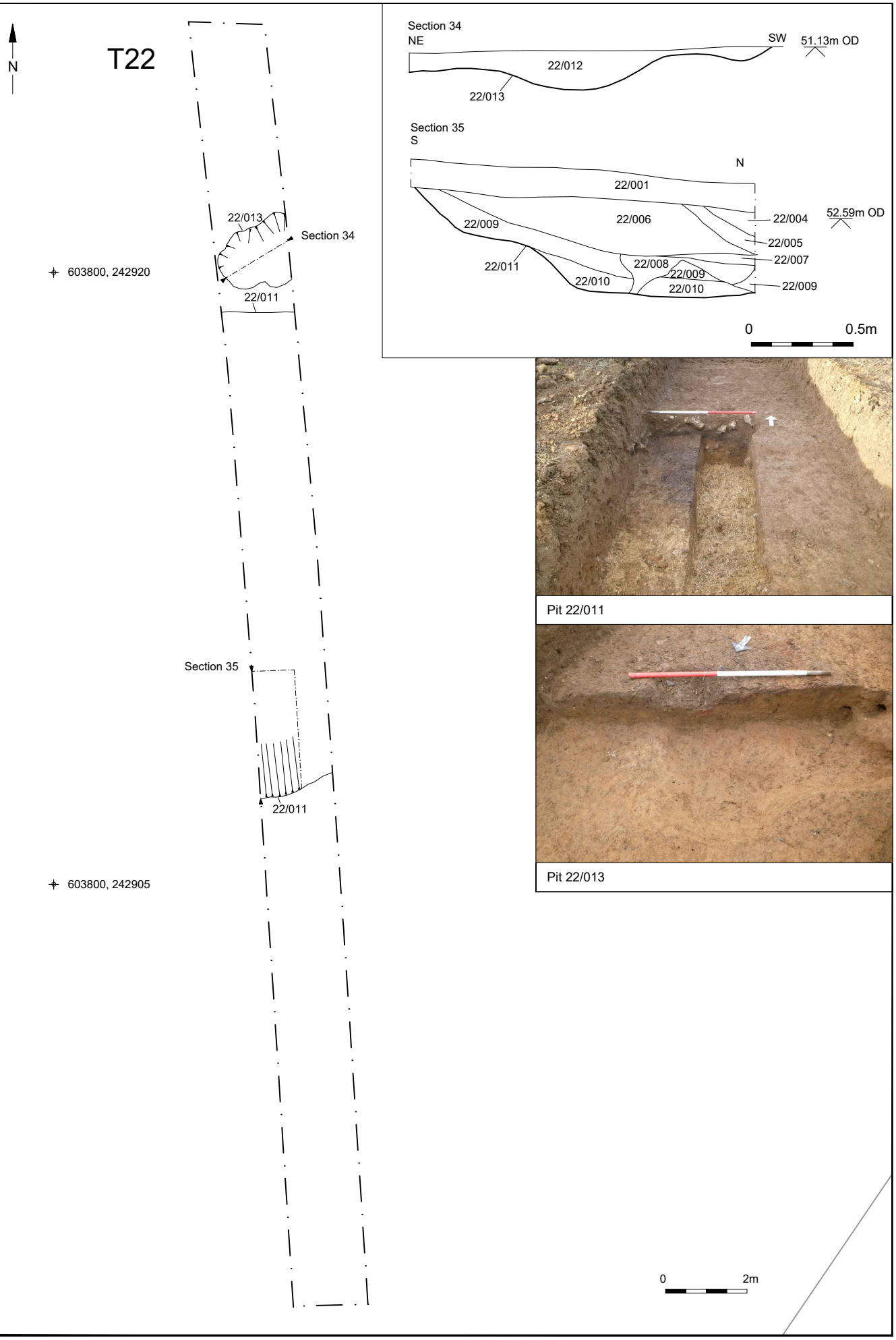

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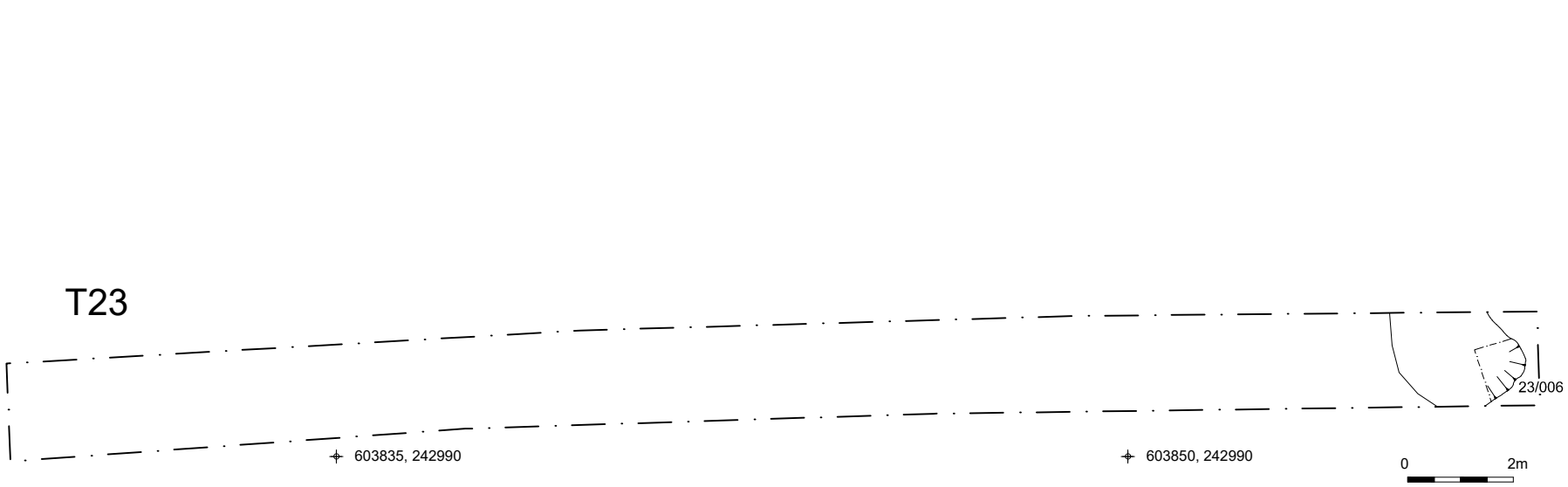

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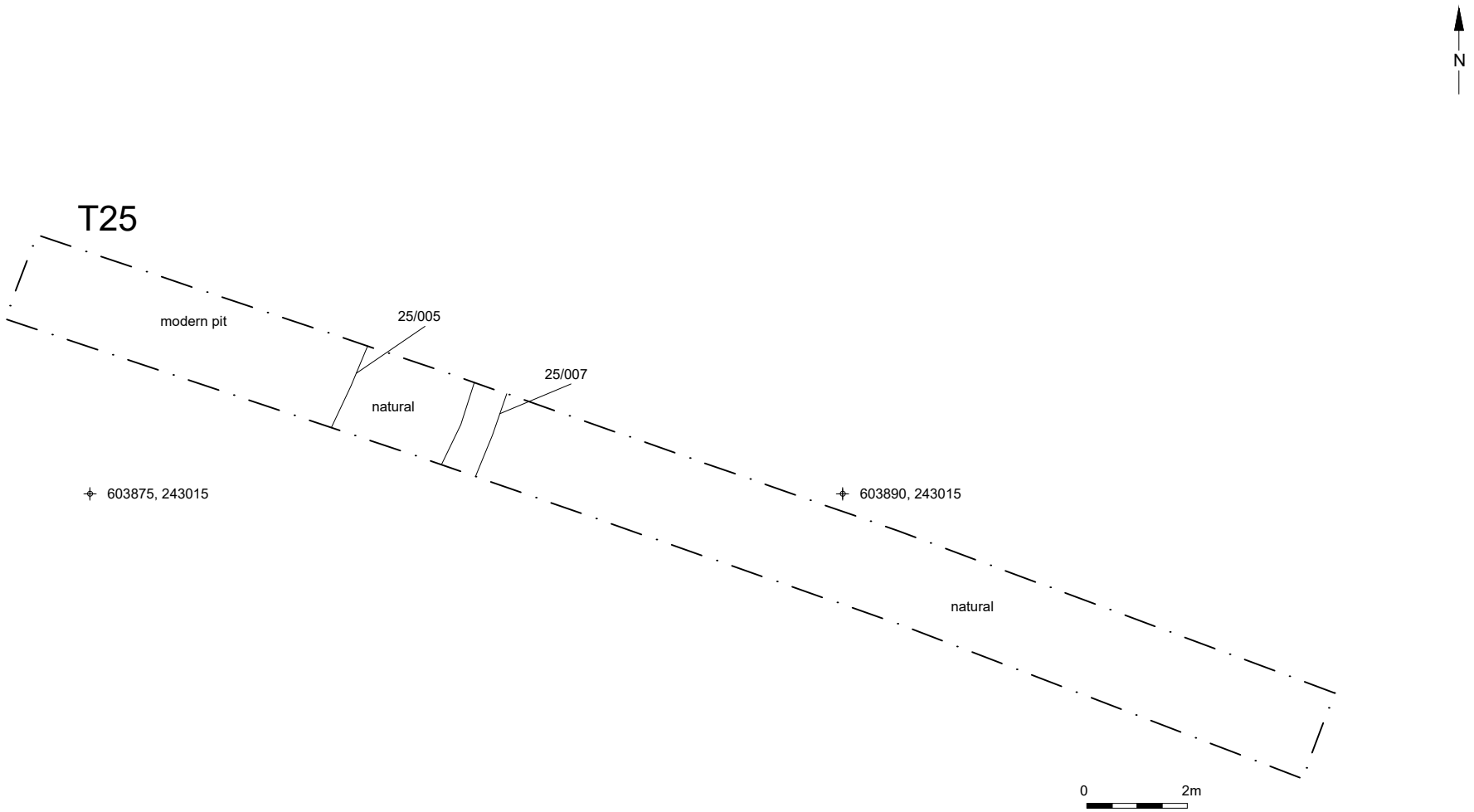

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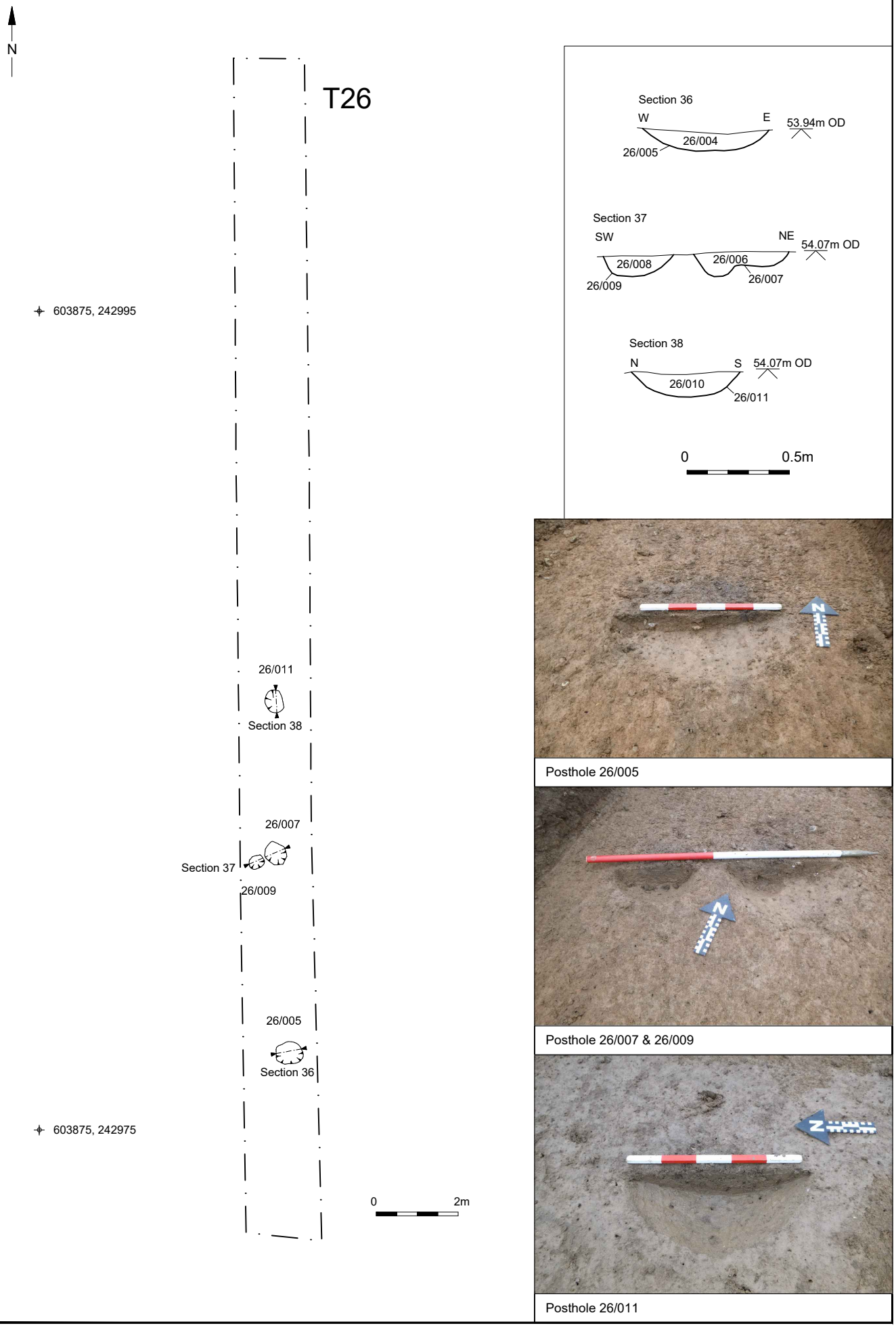

Posthole 26/005

Posthole 26/007 & 26/009

Posthole 26/011

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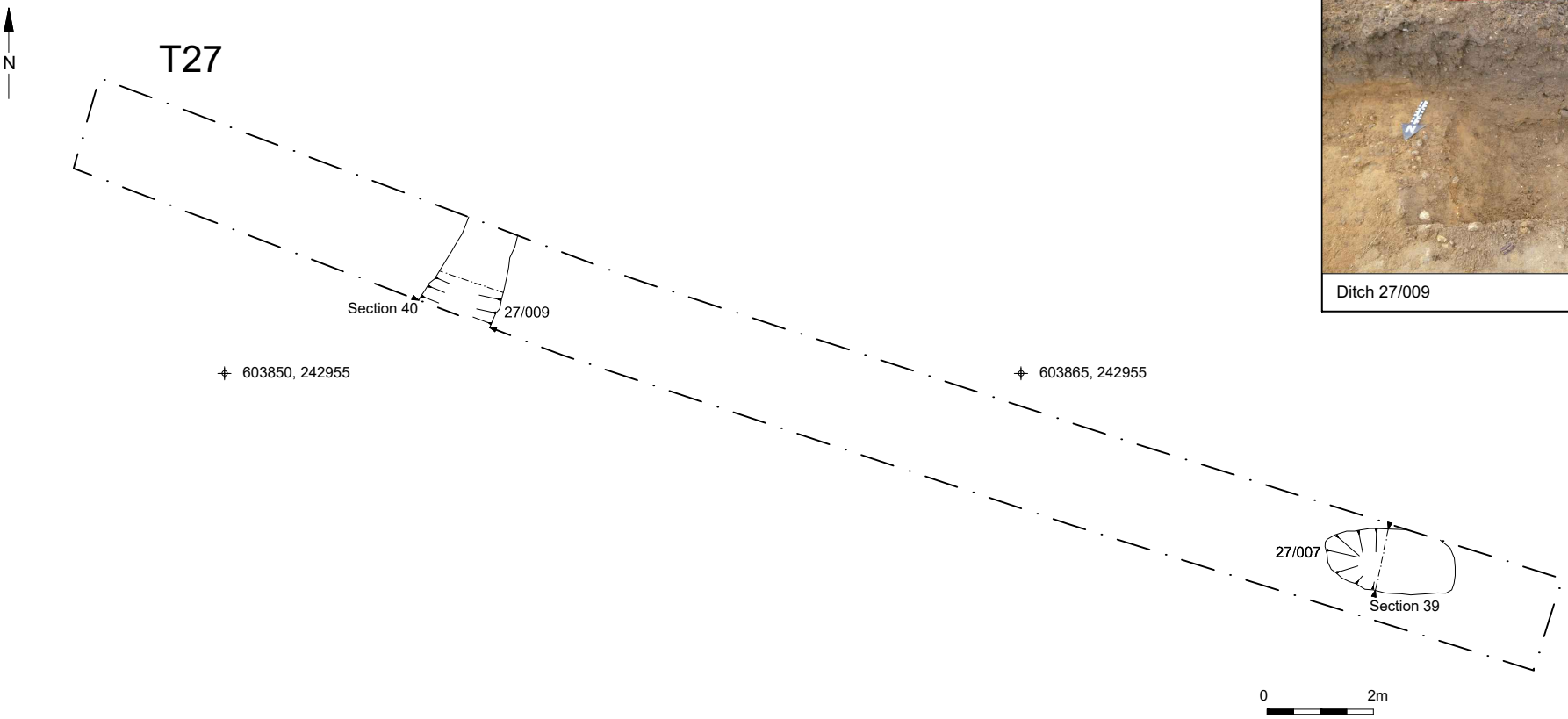
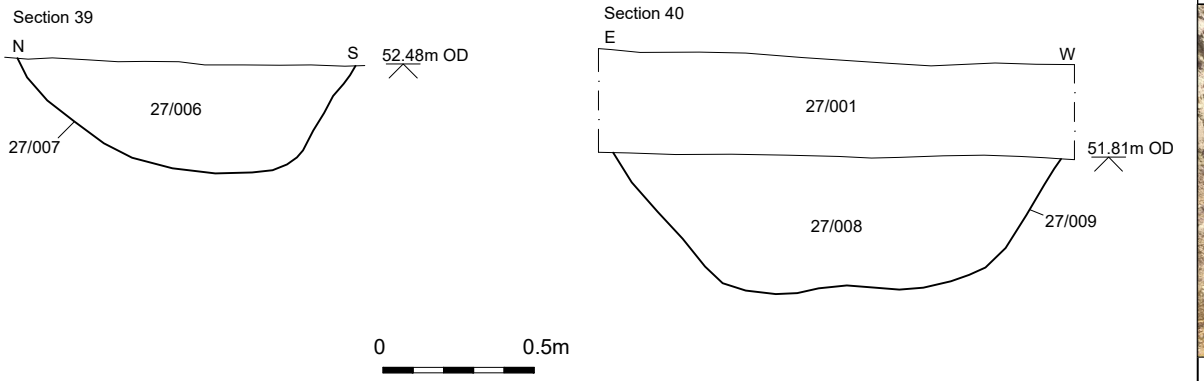


Ditch 27/009



Pit 27/007

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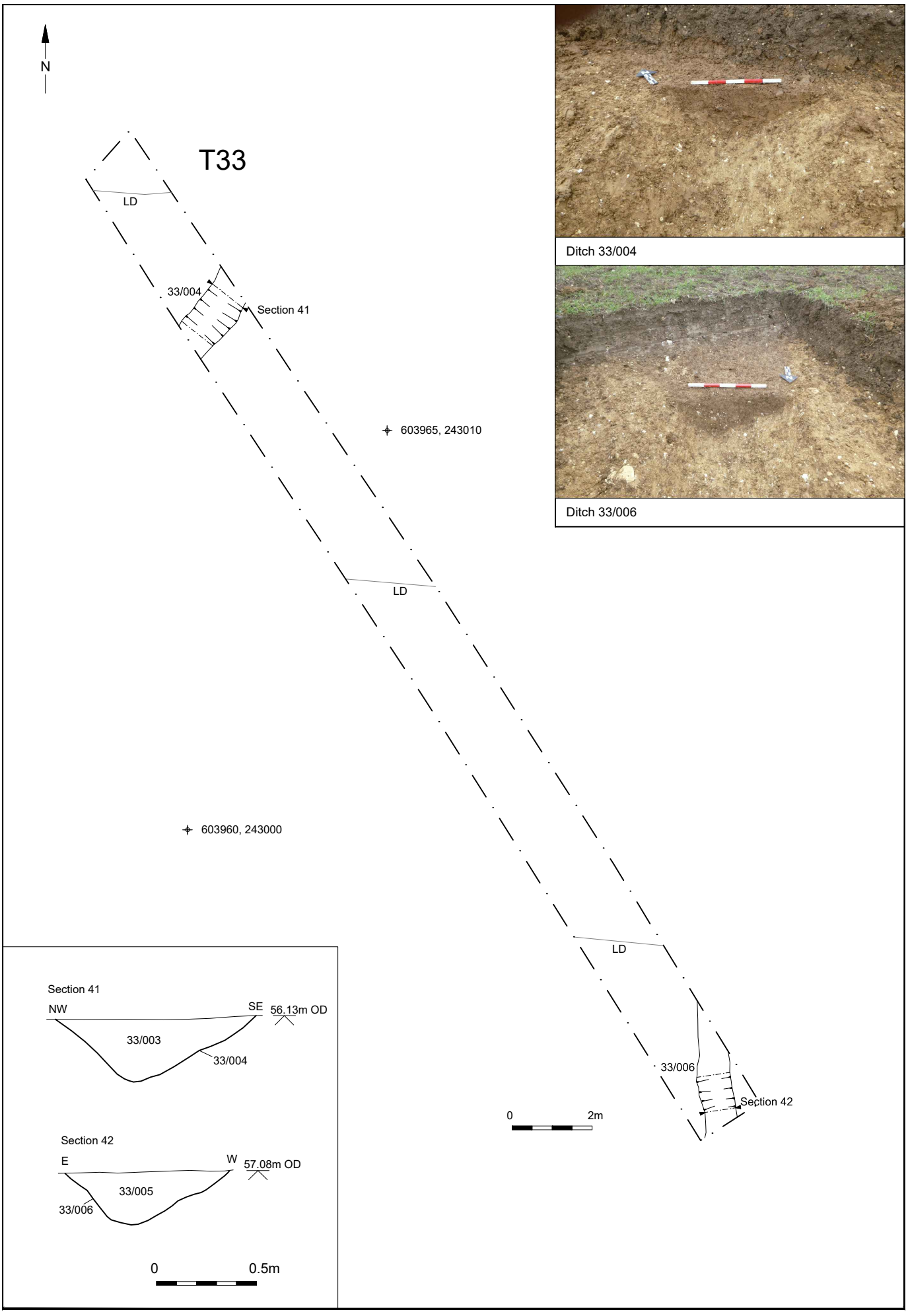

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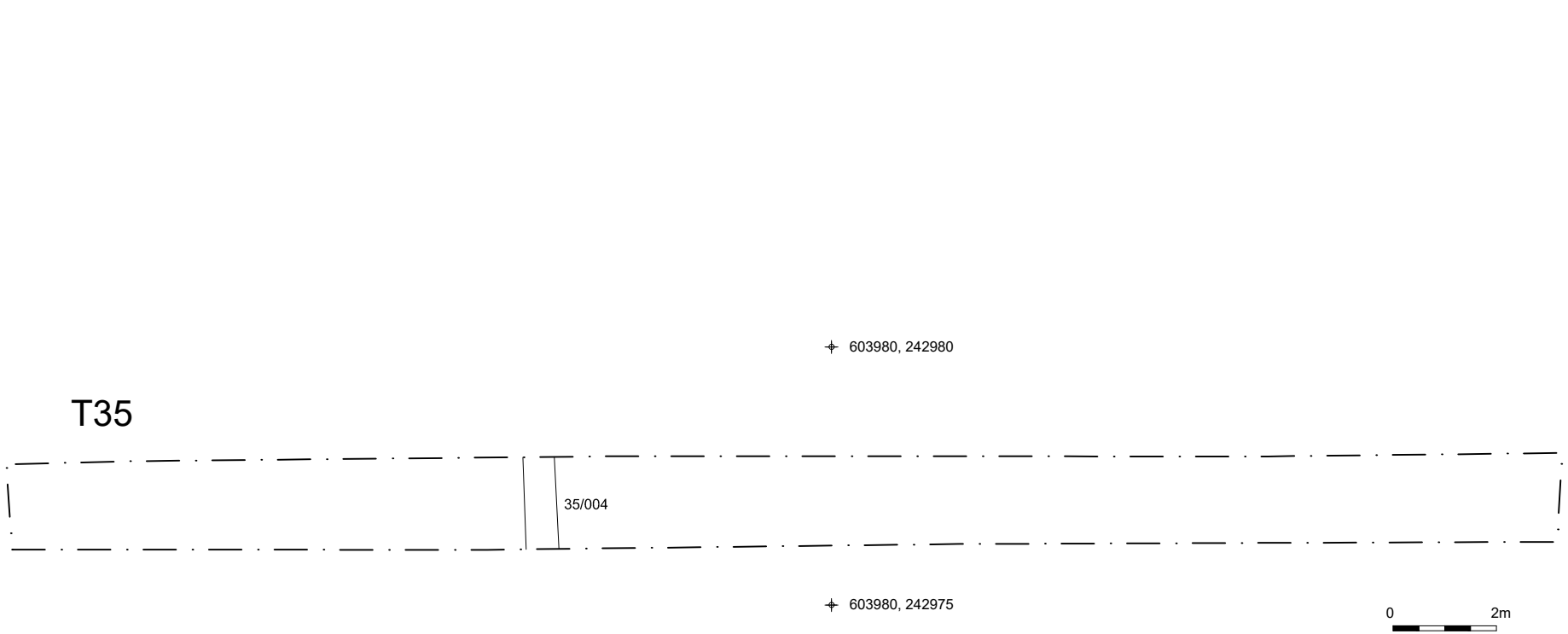

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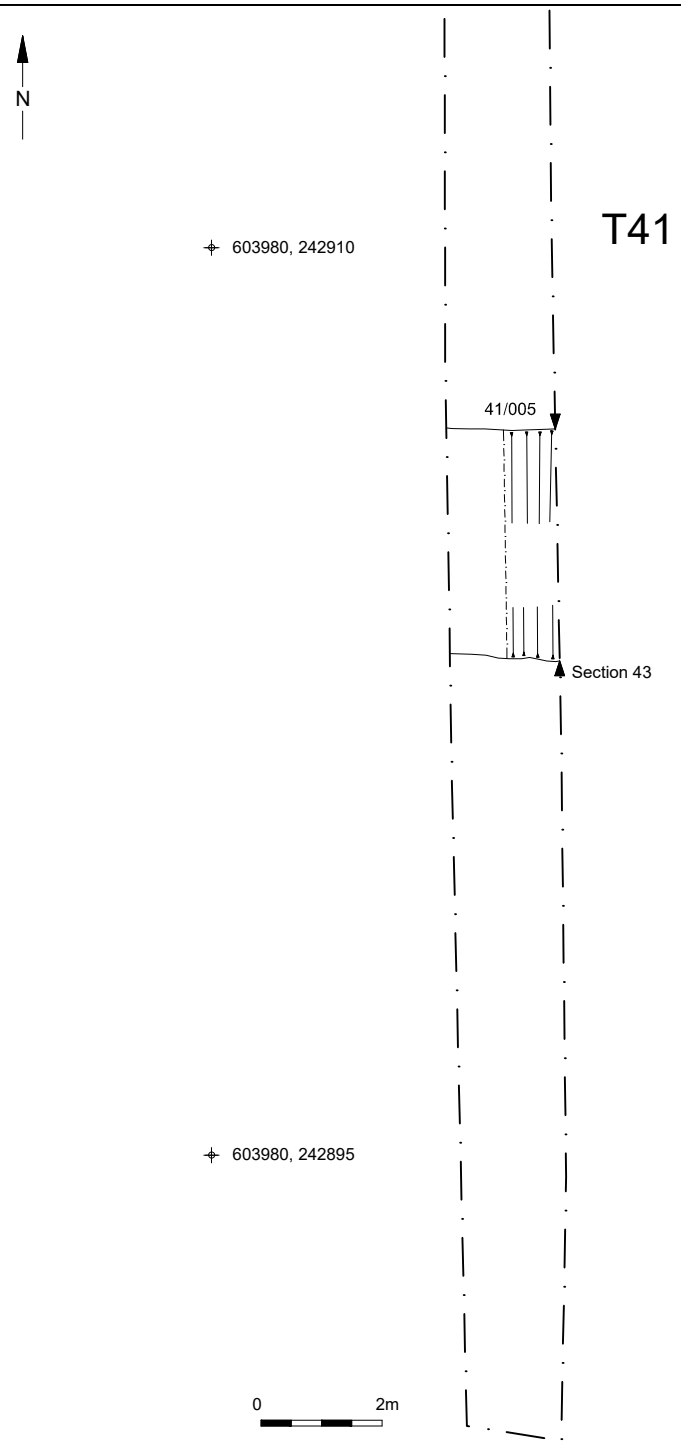
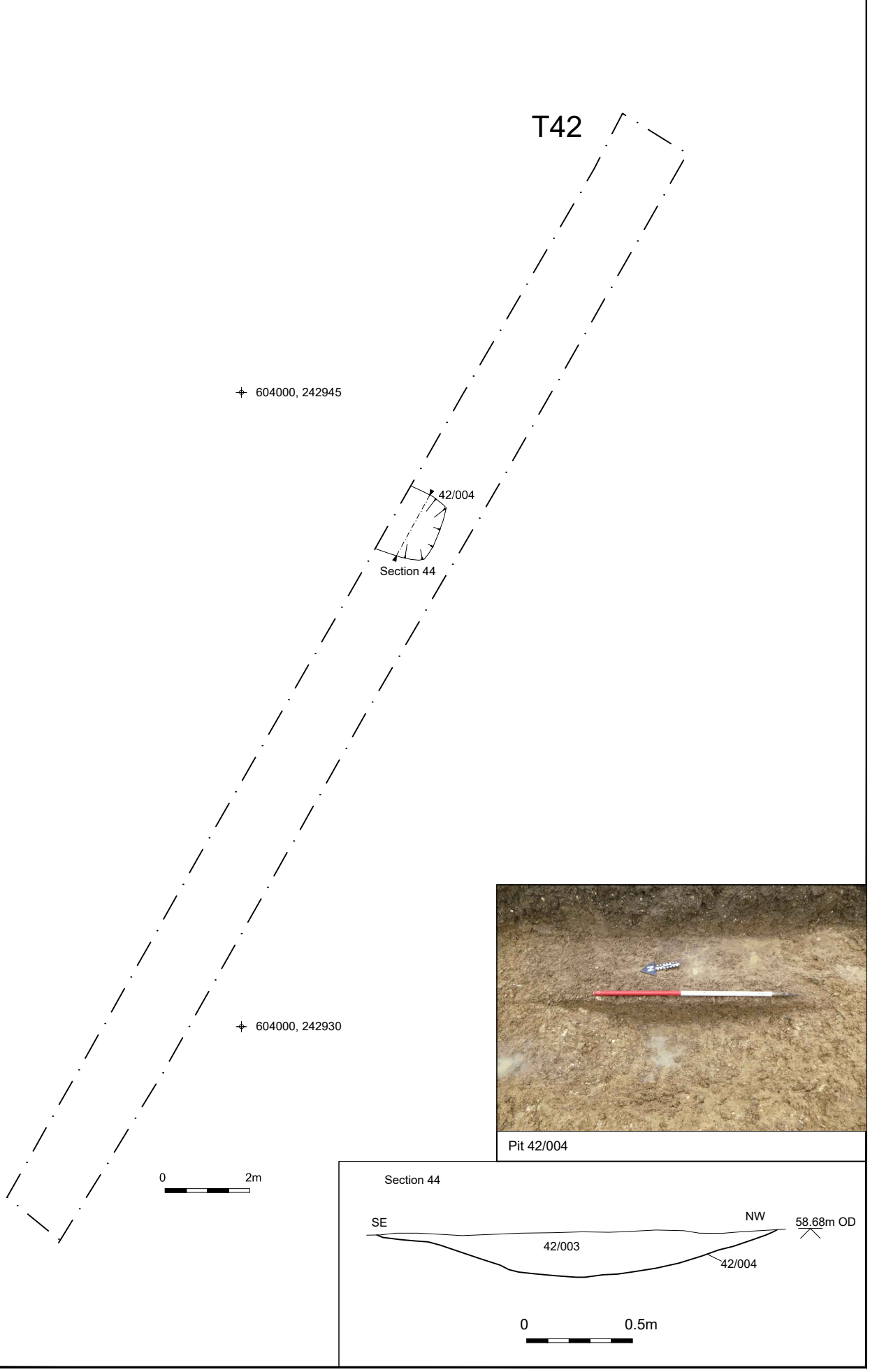
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

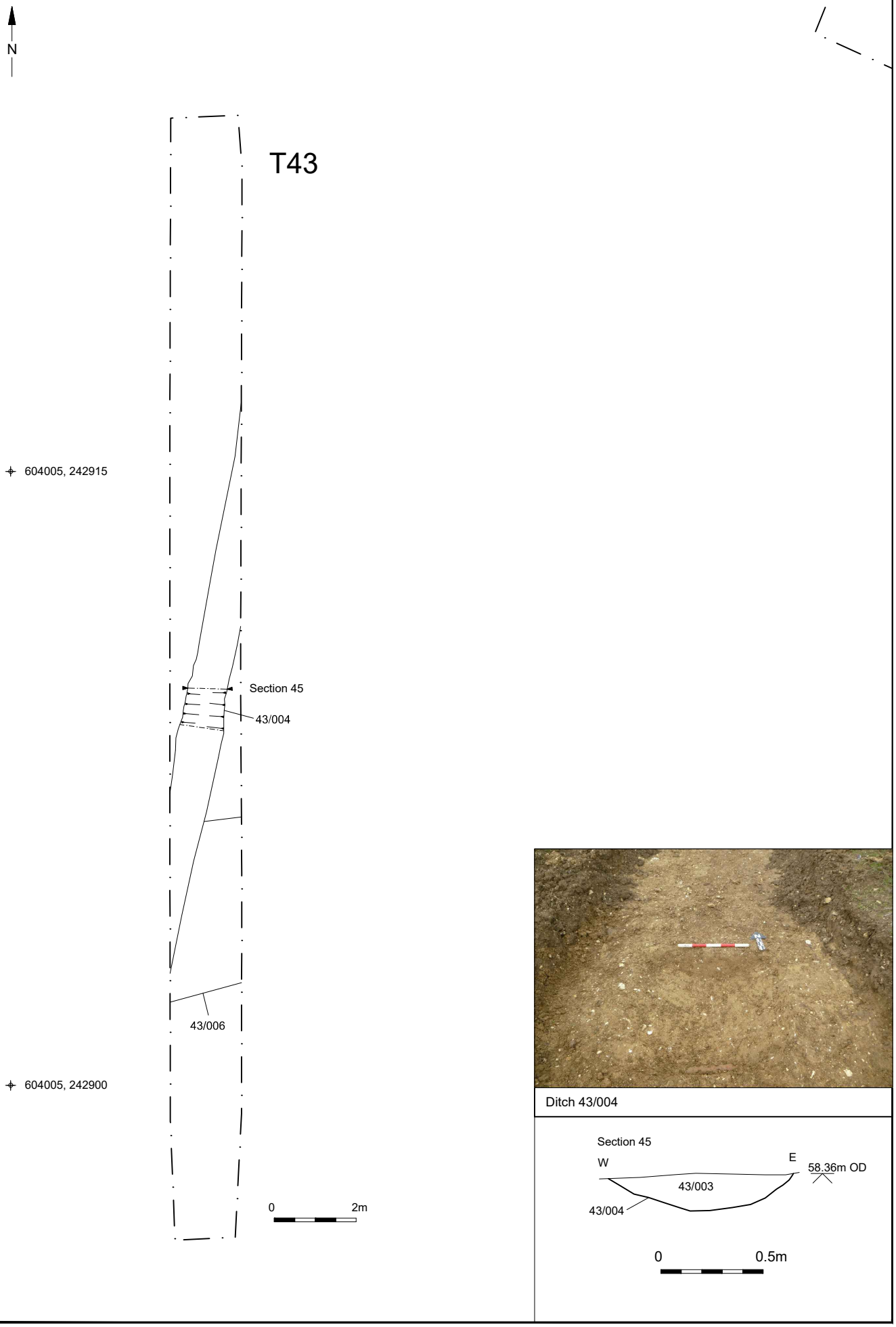


Ditch 41/005

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 41 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

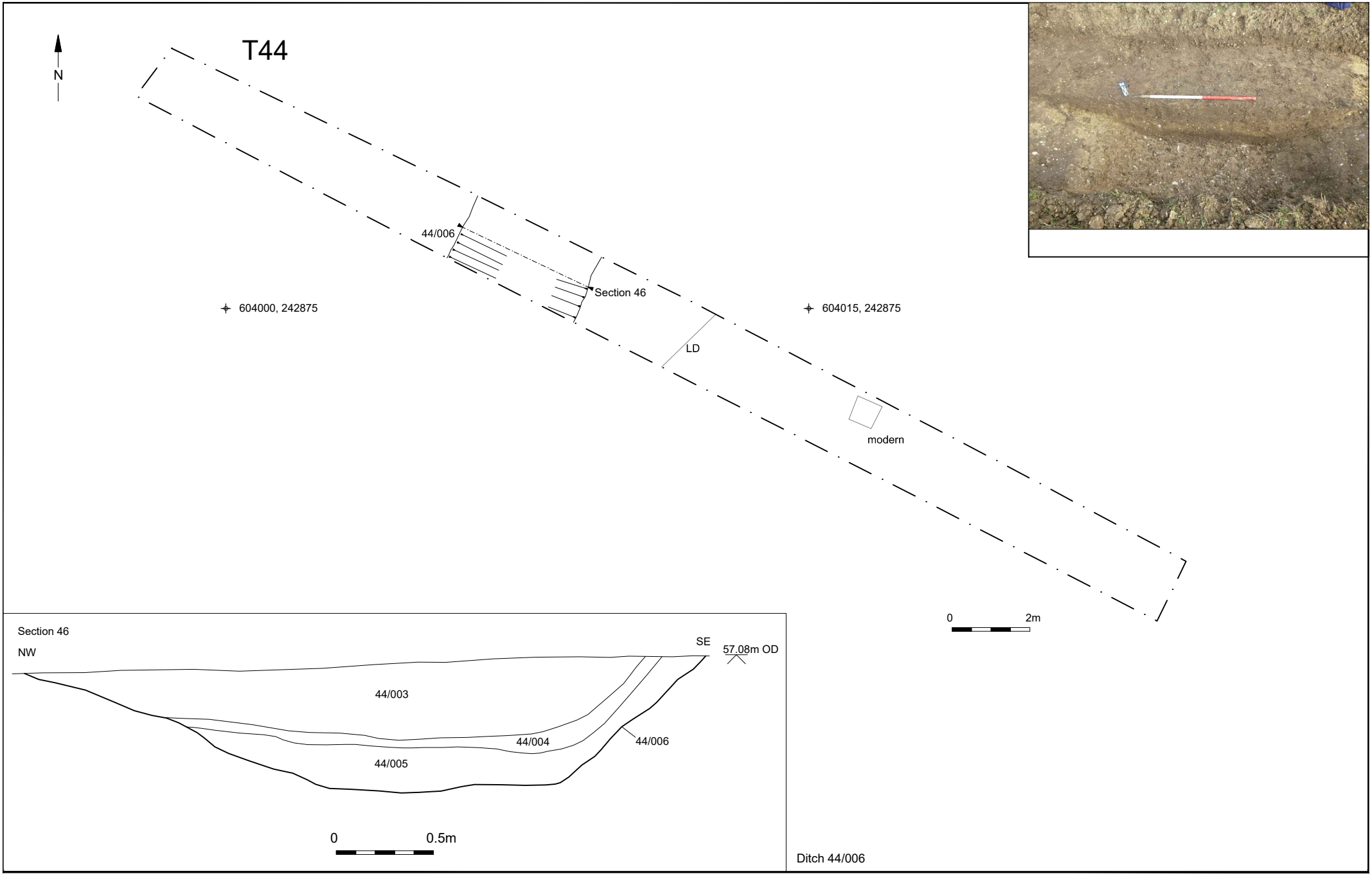


© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 26
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 42 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

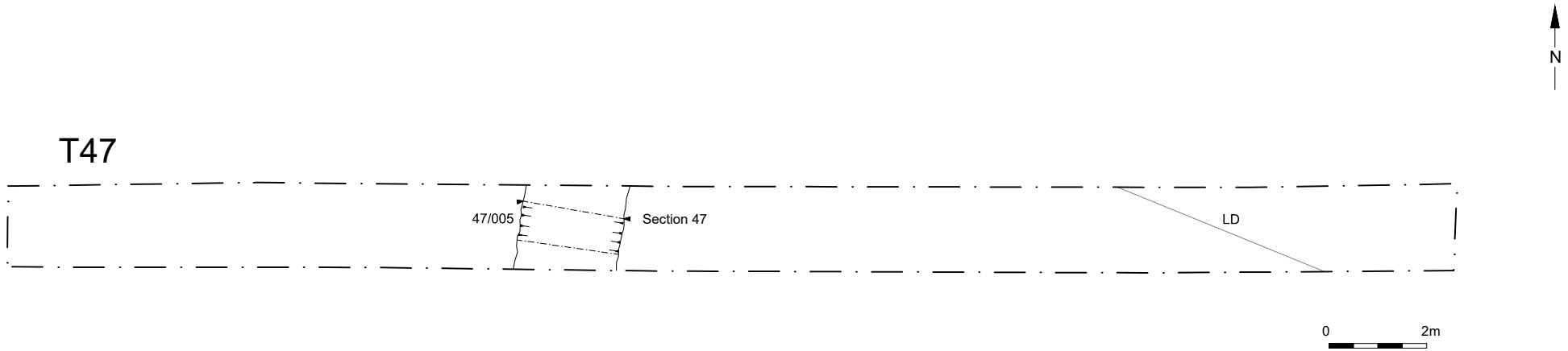


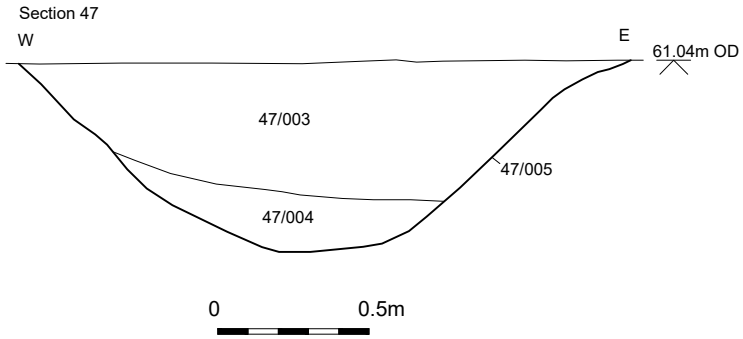
Ditch 43/004

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 43 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



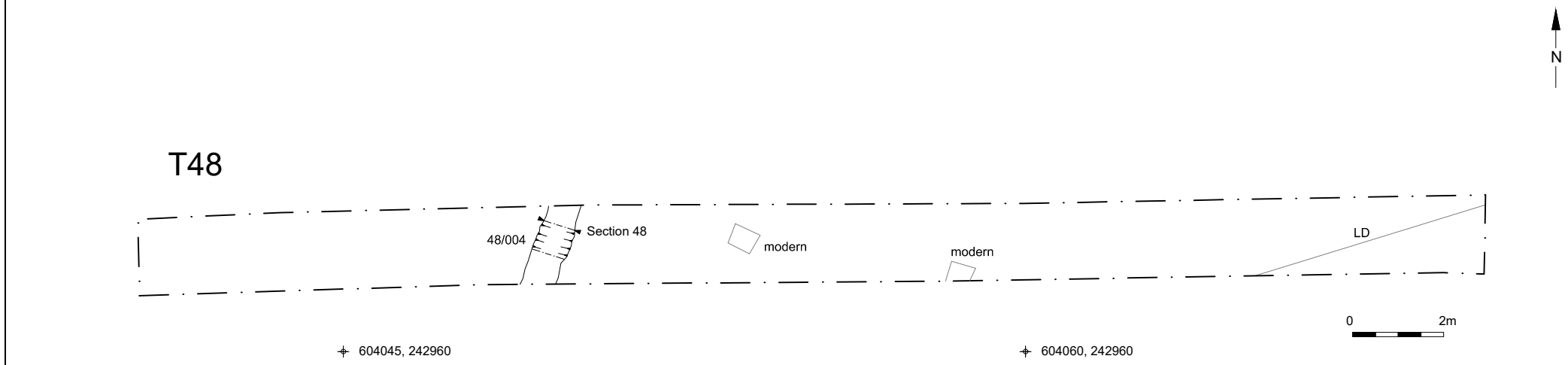
© Archaeology South-East		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 44 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



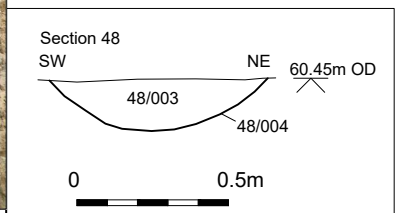


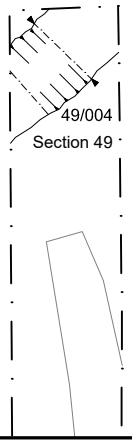
Ditch 47/005

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 47 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



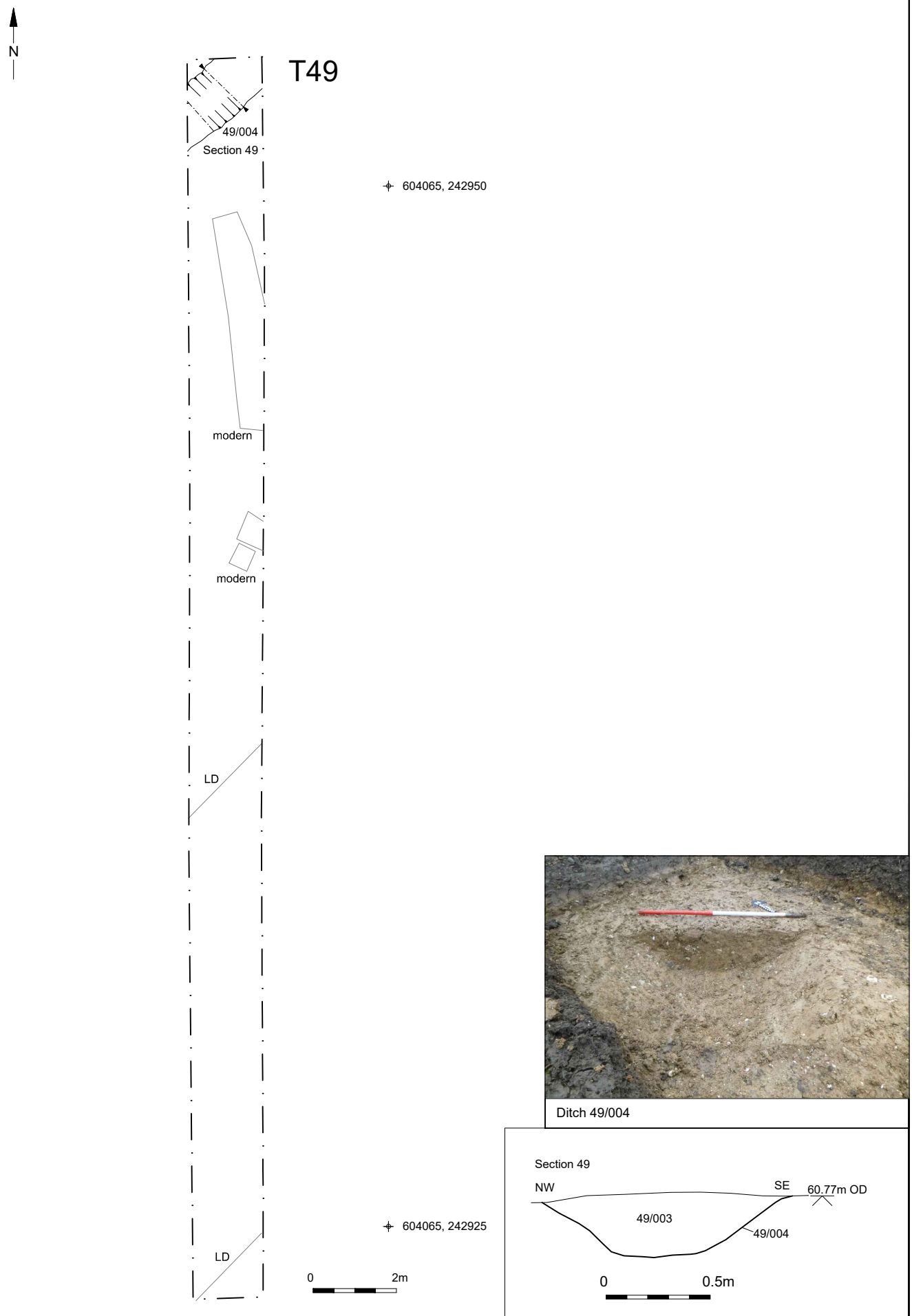
Ditch 48/004



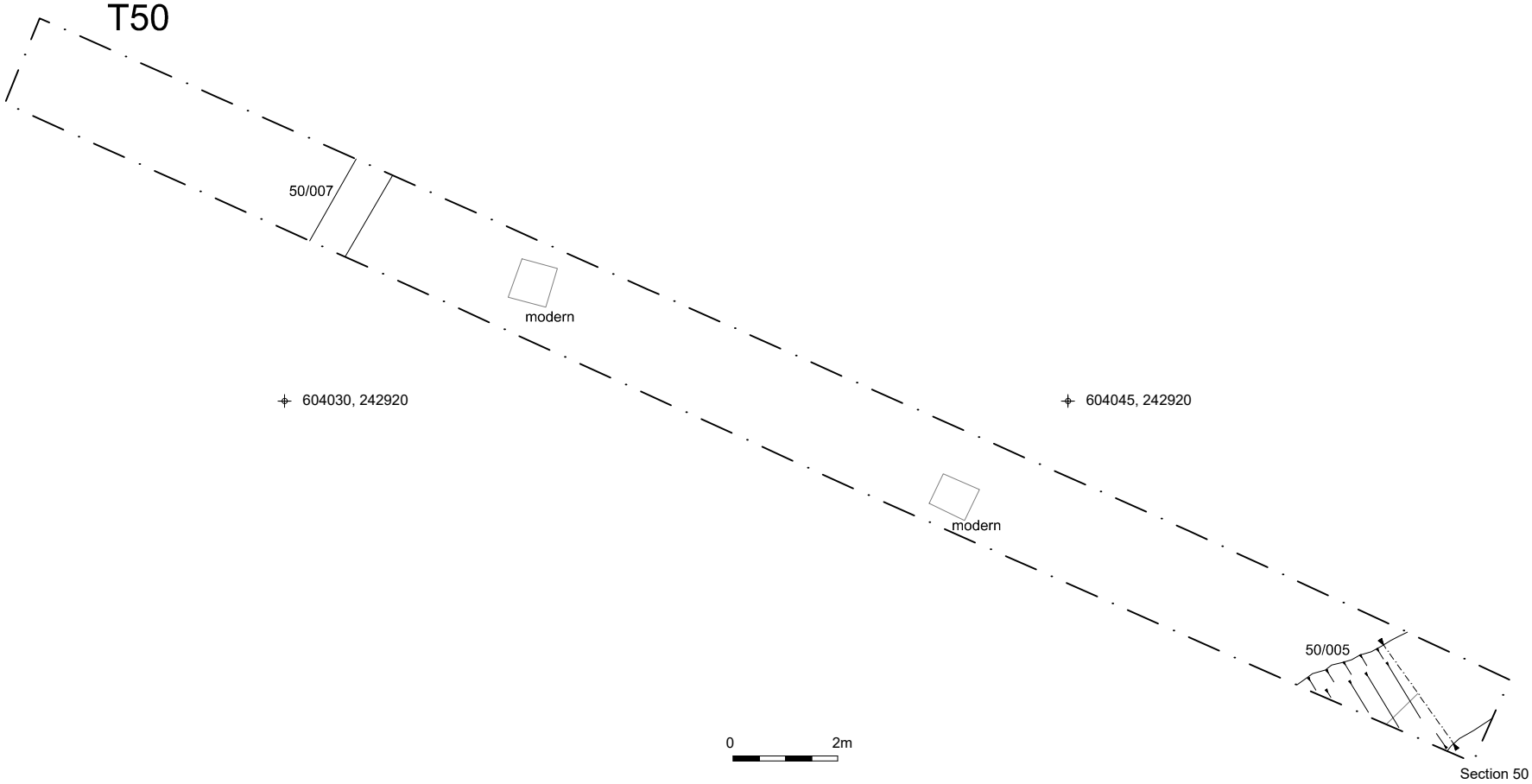


604065, 242950

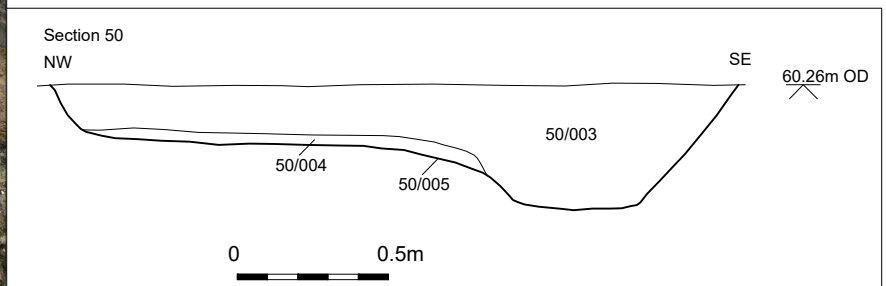
© Archaeology South-East		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 48 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 31
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 49 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 50/005



© Archaeology South-East		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 32
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 50 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch 52/007

Gully 52/009

T52

N

604065, 242905

604065, 242895

Section 51

52/007

LD

Section 52

52/009

LD

0 2m

Section 51

SW NE

52/001

52/003

52/004

52/005

52/007

52/006

60.75m OD

Section 52

SW NE

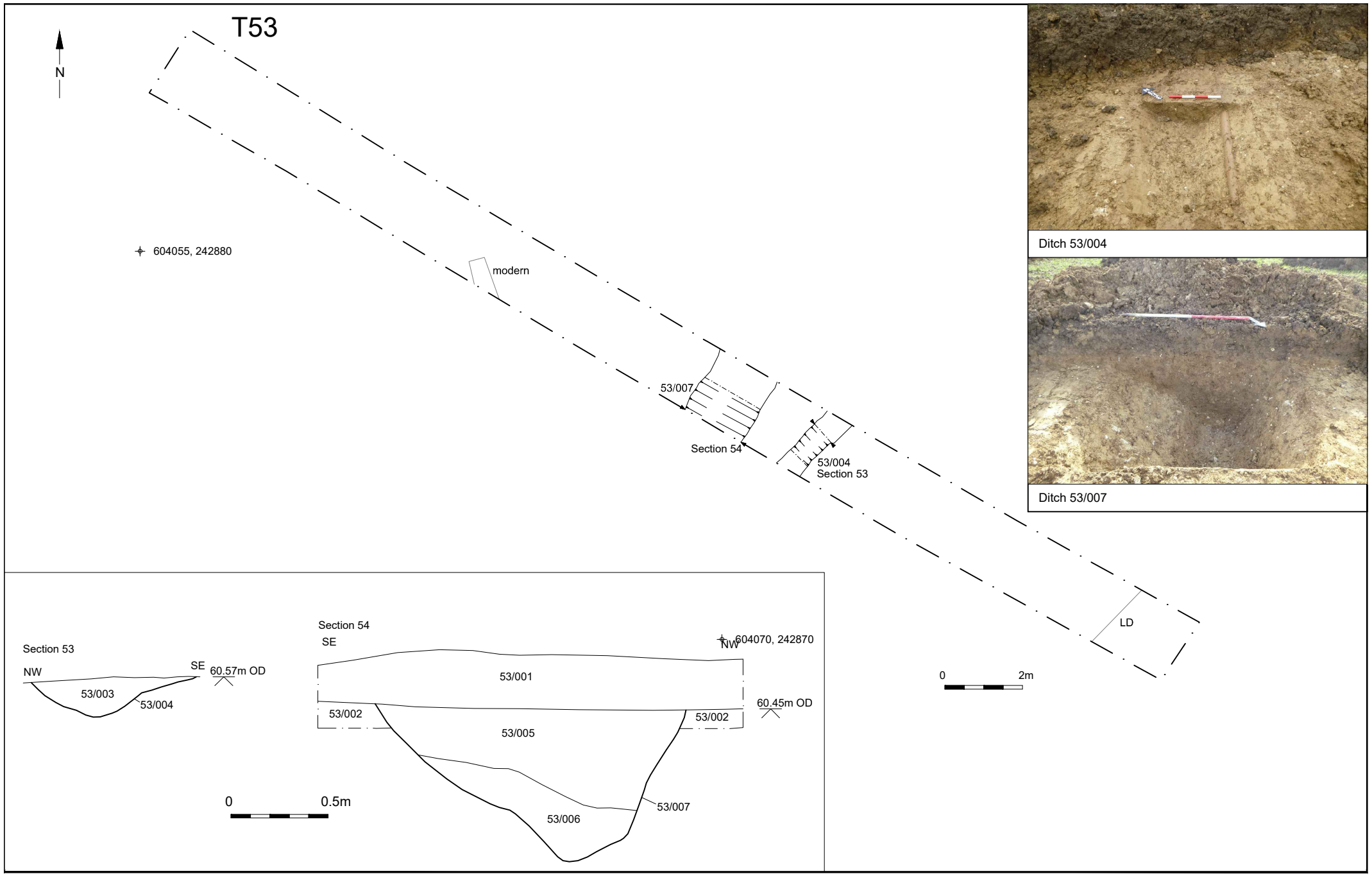
60.25m OD

52/008

52/009

0 0.5m

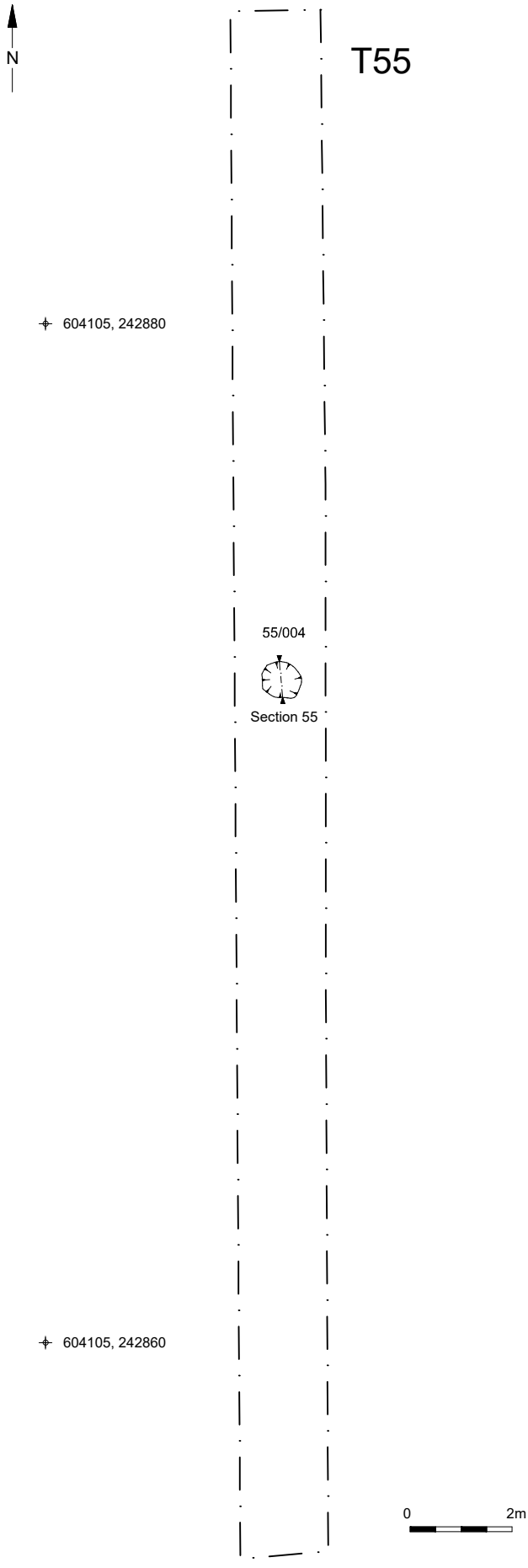
© Archaeology South-East		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 52 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

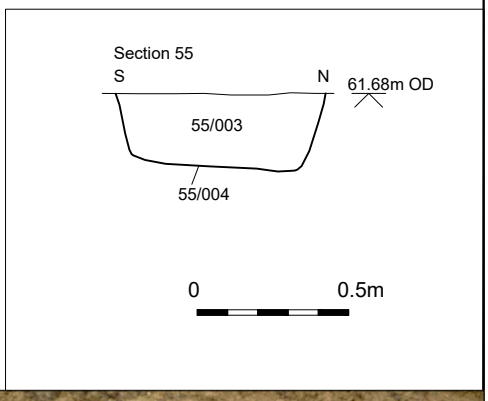


Ditch 53/004

Ditch 53/007

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 53 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		





Pit 55/004

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Trench 55 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 2

Trench 4

Trench 7

Trench 15

Trench 16

Trench 17

Trench 18

Trench 20

Trench 24

Trench 28

Trench 29

Trench 30

Trench 31

Trench 32

Trench 34

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Photographs of archaeologically negative trenches	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 36

Trench 37

Trench 38

Trench 39

Trench 40

Trench 45

Trench 46

Trench 51

Trench 54

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig. 37
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Photographs of archaeologically negative trenches	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

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 T32 T33 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41 T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50 T51 T52 T53 T54 T55

EMMA GIRLING CLOSE

11

15

El Sub Sta

Sewage Pyg Sta

Durrant's Farm

Pond

Gas with buffer

OH Electric with buffer

OH Electric with buffer

Track

Iron Age
Iron Age find from colluvium
Late Iron Age / Roman
Late Iron Age / Roman find from colluvium
Post-medieval / Modern
Undated

0 50m

© Archaeology South-East		Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue	Fig38.
Project Ref: 190370	Mar 2021	Distribution of dated features	
Report Ref: 2021034	Drawn by: APL		

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