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LAND OFF LIME AVENUE, OULTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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NGR: TM 518 941		Report No: 4743
District: Waveney		Site Code: OUL037
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 5758
Signed:		Date: 15 th December 2015

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Project details			
Project name		<i>Land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk</i>	
<i>In December 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new residential development on land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk (NGR TM 518 941). The evaluation was required by Waveney Borough Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i>			
<i>The dating of features is tentative due to the occurrence of small quantities of pottery and other finds. Seventy eight features were recorded. The majority of features were linears (ditches, ditch terminals and gullies). Discrete features (pits) were common and structural remains (post and stakeholes) were also recorded. A possible sunken featured building was recorded in Trench 108.</i>			
<i>The earliest features were prehistoric. Early Bronze Age pottery was present in Pit F1088 (Trench 105), and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery occurred within Posthole F1033 (Trench 85). Sparse struck flint numbering 1 – 3 pieces were found in several features (Trenches 52, 67, 82, 114, 117 and 163).</i>			
<i>Five features contained Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery, and five features contained Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery. A possible sunken featured building (SFB) was recorded in Trench 108. Many of the Saxon features were discrete features (pits) as opposed to linears, and they included a possible hearth (F1081 Trench 108) and a sunken featured building (SFB, Trench 108). Trenches 64, 83 – 84 and 108 - 109 which contained the discrete Saxon features were located in close proximity. Pit F1114, and from the surface of the SFB, produced the largest number of sherds (34 and 12 sherds respectively). CBM, animal bone and a ?rubbing stone were also found within Pit F1114. The Saxon features were recorded in the southern sector of the site and were located within the semi-circular 'enclosure' identified during the geophysical survey.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>December 2014</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>Y</i>	<i>Future work TBC</i>
P. number		<i>5758</i>	<i>Site code OUL037</i>
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>None</i>	
Current land use		<i>Agriculture</i>	
Planned development		<i>Housing</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Ditches, pits, postholes, sunken featured building</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>Prehistoric, Saxon, Medieval (11th – 13th C)</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Waveney Oulton</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>-</i>	
Area of site		<i>c. 30 ha</i>	
NGR		<i>TM 518 941</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c. 10-20m</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Dr Matthew Brudenell)</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Persimmon Homes Ltd & Oldman Homes Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Orzechowski, K., Thompson, P., McClean, C</i>	
Report no.		<i>4743</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>December 2015</i>	

LAND OFF LIME AVENUE, OULTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

From December 2014 – March 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new residential development on land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk (NGR TM 518 941). The evaluation was required by Waveney Borough Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

There has been little in the way of previous investigation in the area to characterise its archaeological potential, but it is a large greenfield site in a topographic location favourable to early activity, overlooking the River Lothing to the south and the Oulton Marshes to the north. A small area of land adjacent to Mobbs Way has been subject to an archaeological evaluation in 2010 (HER OUL 11), revealing evidence of prehistoric and medieval occupation.

The dating of features is tentative due to the occurrence of small quantities of pottery and other finds. Seventy eight features were recorded. The majority of features were linears (ditches, ditch terminals and gullies). Discrete features (pits) were common and structural remains (post and stakeholes) were also recorded. A possible sunken featured building was recorded in Trench 108.

The earliest features were prehistoric. Early Bronze Age pottery was present in Pit F1088 (Trench 105), and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery occurred within Posthole F1033 (Trench 85). Sparse struck flint numbering 1 – 3 pieces were found in several features (Trenches 52, 67, 82, 114, 117 and 163).

Five features contained Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery, and five features contained Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery. A possible sunken featured building (SFB) was recorded in Trench 108. Many of the Saxon features were discrete features (pits) as opposed to linears, and they included a possible hearth (F1081 Trench 108) and a sunken featured building (SFB, Trench 108). Trenches 64, 83 – 84 and 108 - 109 which contained the discrete Saxon features were located in close proximity. Pit F1114, and from the surface of the SFB, produced the largest number of sherds (34 and 12 sherds respectively). CBM, animal bone and a ?rubbing stone were also found within Pit F1114. The Saxon features were recorded in the southern sector of the site and were located within the semi-circular 'enclosure' identified during the geophysical survey.

F1053 (Trench 163) contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new residential development on land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk (NGR TM 518 941; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required by Waveney Borough Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT), to comply with a condition on outline planning approval (DC/01/0977/OUT).

1.2 The evaluation comprised a geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. This report presents the results of the trial trenching.

1.3 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (dated 28th March 2014; Matt Brudenell), subsequent advice received from SCC AS-CT, and a specification compiled by AS (dated 24th April 2014) and subsequent trench plan agreed with SCC AS-CT. The evaluation adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Evaluations* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long

term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located to the north of Sands Lane, Oulton, Suffolk. The survey area is approximately 30 hectares over four fields. The site was partially cropped at the time of works; the evaluation was undertaken in phases.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site sits at approximately 10-20m AOD on a gentle, south-facing slope. The sites soils are those of the Wick 3 Association, described as 'Deep well drained coarse loamy often stoneless soils...with...Some similar sandy soils' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 9). These soils are at risk of water erosion and are suitable for the cultivation of cereals and some horticultural crops (*ibid.*).

3.2 The underlying geology comprises the Crag Group - Sand (British Geological Survey 1978). The drift geology comprises the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation – Sand across the majority of the surveyed area, with an area of Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel in the east (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 This is an area that has undergone very little systematic archaeological field investigation and there are just 16 HER points within an approximate 1km radius of the site. Prehistoric stone tools have been found in the area between 500m and 1km of the site including a Palaeolithic worked implement (OUL Misc), a Neolithic polished axe head, a late Neolithic flint artifact scatter including an adze and barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from Pound Lane to the north-east (LWT 015), and a Bronze Age hornblende granulite battleaxe from Lothingland to the south (SUF Misc). Cropmarks of at least one, and possibly three ring ditches, have been identified in

Oulton parish between 500m and 1km south/south-west of the site (OUL 005). The only Roman finds are two bronze coins found during metal detecting (OUL 001).

4.2 There is only one HER point recorded within 500m of the site where an archaeological evaluation was carried out on 1.7ha of arable land off Mobbs Way between approximately 200 and 500m east of the site (OUL 011). A small assemblage of prehistoric material was recovered and two undated ditches and three possible pits were identified. A medieval or post-medieval ditch was also recorded, and the isolated post-medieval finds recovered indicated that the area had probably remained as open arable land since the medieval period.

4.3 St Michael's Church located 1km to the south-west is thought to date back to Norman times although it is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey. It was rebuilt in the 14th and 15th centuries and was restored in the 19th (OUL 004). A market is recorded at Oulton in the year 1307 (Oulton Misc). Oulton Broad is the most southerly of the manmade Norfolk Broads. A 14th century jetton and medieval finger ring were found in a garden at Oulton Broad village (LWT Misc). The cropmark of a sub-oval enclosure or moat is located over 500m west/north-west of the site (FTN 013). Post-medieval tile and other finds were made within the area of the enclosure/moat (FTN 011).

5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

5.1 A geophysical survey recorded linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Egan 2014). In summary:

West Field

The survey of the western field identified four possible archaeological anomalies; however these could equally be related to modern agricultural activity.

Middle Field

The principal recorded anomaly forms a curve or an enclosure which may be of archaeological origin. The enclosure contains four anomalies possibly indicative of in filled discrete pits. In the same southern area of the field five anomalies may be pits of archaeological origin. A linear feature is located in the north east area of site and is oriented east-west. It may represent a former field boundary and may be of archaeological origin.

East Field

A linear ditch runs NE/SW across the north-eastern section of the site and may be of archaeological origin. It is close to a second ditch which may also be of archaeological origin.

The conducive geology and presence of possible archaeological anomalies suggests that the survey has been successful. The remaining anomalies are of modern origin, relating to agricultural activity and ferrous objects.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Fifty five trenches were excavated, each measuring 40m x 1.80m, using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Where present the trenches overlay the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

6.2 Some trenches (48, 59, 63, 70, 80, 88, 101 and 125) were re-located slightly for practical reasons. Three trenches were divided in two (Trenches 52 and 162) or three (Trench 161), again for practical reasons.

6.3 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 48 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 48A:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional angular, small and medium flint
0.38 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark orange brown, loose, sand with sparse small rounded and angular stones and flint.
0.69m +	L1002	Natural. Mid orange brown, loose, sandy gravel with moderate to frequent, medium to large angular flint

<i>Sample section 48B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.73m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 48.

Trench 49 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 49A:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.71m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 49B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.58m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 49.

Trench 50 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 50A:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.31 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.55m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 50B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 50.

Trench 51 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 51A:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.17 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.41m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 51B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.1m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 51.

Trench 52 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample section 52A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.39 – 0.95m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.95m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 52B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36 – 0.98m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.98m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Ditch F1039, possibly prehistoric, was recorded in Trench 52. It contained three struck flint.

Ditch F1039 was linear in plan (15m+ x 1.04m x 0.42m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional medium to small sub rounded and angular stone. It contained animal bone (184g) and three struck flint (17g).

Trench 59 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample section 59A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.40m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 59B:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.39 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.57m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Ditch F1041 was present in Trench 59. It contained two sherds of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (1.8m+ x 0.7m x 0.37m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional small to medium sub angular and sub rounded stones. It contained two sherds of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery (6g).

Trench 60 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample section 60A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 60B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Undated Gully F1009 was present in Trench 60.

Gully F1009 was linear in plan (2m+ x 0.5m x 0.1m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a light yellowish grey, firm, clay with occasional small to medium sub angular stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 61 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 61A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25– 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 61B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35 – 0.4m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.4m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 61.

Trench 62 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 62A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.44m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 62B:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.4m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.4m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Two undated parallel ditches (F1003 and F1007), and an undated pit (F1005) were recorded in Trench 62. F1003 contained an early – middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery sherd.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 1.30m x 0.50m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small to medium sub angular stones. It contained an early – middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery sherd (4g).

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 1.30m x 0.50m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub angular stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1005 was sub-circular in plan (1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.20m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with frequent sub angular small stones. It contained a fragment of animal bone (1g)

Trench 63 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 63A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 63B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.31 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.65m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 63.

Trench 64 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 64A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 64B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Pits F1067 and F1069 were present in Trench 64. F1067 contained CBM, animal bone and cu alloy fragments, and F1069 contained a sherd of Early – Mid Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery, CBM and two residual struck flint.

Pit F1067 was sub-circular in plan (1.20m+ x 1.10m x 0.43m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate, small to medium, sub angular flint. It contained CBM (554g) animal bone (4g), and cu alloy fragments (1g).

Pit F1069 was sub-circular in plan (0.82m+ x 1.05m x 0.38m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1070, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional, small, sub angular stones. It contained a sherd of Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery (6g), CBM (58g), and two residual struck flint (77g).

Trench 65 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 65A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.31 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 65B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Undated Gully F1011 was recorded in Trench 65.

Gully F1011 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.35m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with moderate, small, angular stone. It contained no finds.

Trench 66 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 66A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.66m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 66B:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.27m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 66.

Trench 67 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section 67A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 67B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Pits F1015 and F1019, Posthole F1013 and Stakehole F1017 were present in Trench 67. F1013 contained two struck flint.

Pit F1015 was subcircular in plan (2.00m+ x 1.06m x 0.33m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional, small to medium, sub angular and sub rounded gravel.

Pit F1019 was subcircular in plan (2.00m x 0.52m x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a dark greyish black, loose, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1013 was subcircular in plan (0.15m x 0.17m x 0.07m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small to medium, sub angular and sub rounded flint. It contained two struck flint (8g)

Stakehole F1017 was circular in plan (0.09m x 0.09m x 0.05m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional small to medium, sub angular and sub rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 68 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 68A:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.26m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 68B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 68.

Trench 69 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 69A:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 69B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 69.

Trench 70 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 70A:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.56m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 70B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.57m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 70.

Trench 79 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 79A:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.57m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 79B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 79.

Trench 80 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section 80A:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.37m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 80B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Pit F1163 and Ditch F1165 were present in Trench 80, and neither contained finds.

Pit F1163 was subcircular in plan (0.48m x 0.45m x 0.13m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1164, was a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1165 was linear in plan (12.00m+ x 0.67m x 0.24m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1166, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional, light brown and yellow nodules of natural clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 81 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 81A:</i> 0.00m = 15.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Only one sample section was recorded for Trench 81 due to the flooding of the trench. The features were recorded in plan but not excavated.

Trench 82 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section 82A:</i> 0.00m = 15.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.37m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 82B:</i> 0.00m = 15.08m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 - 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Five undated ditches (F1021, F1023, F1025 (terminus), F1029 and F1031 (terminus)) were present in Trench 82, and undated Gully F1027. Ditch F1023 contained a struck flint.

Gully F1027 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.37m x 0.16m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with sub rounded and sub angular small to medium stones. It contained no finds. F1027 was cut by Ditch F1025.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date	Relationships	Orientation
F1021	Linear in plan (2m+ x 0.8m x 0.26m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1022: Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W
F1023	Linear in plan (2m+ x 1.08m x 0.45m) with moderate sides and a concave base	L1024: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	Struck flint (13g)	-	E/W
F1025	Linear in plan (2m+ x 0.79m x 0.22m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1026: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	Cut Gully F1027	SE/NW
F1029	Linear in shape (2m+ x 1.22m x 0.25m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1030: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W
F1031	Linear in shape (2m+ x 0.8m x 0.12m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1032: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W

Trench 83 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 7)

<i>Sample section 83A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33 - 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.50m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 83B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36 - 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.43m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Four pits (F1108, F1110, F1114 and F1116) and two ditches (F1106 and F1112) were recorded in Trench 83. Pits F1110 and F1114 contained Early – Middle (mid 5th – 9th century) Saxon pottery.

The pits are tabulated:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds
F1108	Sub circular in plan (2m+ x 0.98m x 0.46m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1109: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-
F1110	Sub circular in plan (1.15m+ x 0.5m x 0.21m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1111: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	Early-Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C) pottery (18g), struck flint (5g)
F1114	Sub circular in plan (0.9m x 1.2m x 0.45m) with steep sides and a concave base	L1115: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C) pottery (434g), CBM (284g), animal bone (60g), ?rubbing stone (38g), struck flint (63g)
F1116	Elongated in plan (1.1m x 1.15m x 0.14m) with shallow sides and an uneven, base	L1117: Friable, mid brownish red, silty sand.	-

The ditches are tabulated:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships	Orientation
F1106	Linear in plan (2m+ x 0.8m x 0.26m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1107: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	Animal bone (41g)	-	N/S
F1112	Linear in plan (2m+ x 0.4m x 0.26m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1113: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	N/S

Trench 84 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 7)

<i>Sample section 84A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 84B:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.40m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Pit F1047 and Ditches F1049 and F1051 were recorded in Trench 84. F1047 contained three sherds of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery, animal bone, and a struck flint.

Pit F1047 was irregular in plan (2.7m x 0.7m x 0.48m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional, small to medium sub angular, sub rounded stones. It contained three sherds of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery (95g), animal bone (13g) and a struck flint (15g).

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.8m+ x 1.65m x 0.38m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1050, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional, small to medium, sub angular, sub rounded stones. It contained no finds. F1049 was cut by Ditch F1051.

Ditch F1051 was linear in plan (3.50+m x 0.6m x 0.4m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional, small, sub rounded, sub angular stone and flint. It contained no finds and it cut Ditch F1049.

The position of Ditches F1049 and 1051 appear to correspond to a N/S boundary alignment depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1885 (Fig. 3a). Their alignment (c. E/W) was different, however.

Trench 85 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 7)

<i>Sample section 85A:</i>		
<i>0.00m = 14.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.20 - 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 85B:</i>		
<i>0.00m = 14.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Posthole F1033 and Ditches F1035 and F1037 were recorded in Trench 85. Posthole F1033 contained three sherds of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1035 was a continuation of Ditch F1051, Trench 84, and contained modern pottery

Posthole F1033 was oval in plan (0.4m x 0.3m x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional, small, sub angular, sub rounded stones. It contained three sherds of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery (96g).

The ditches are tabulated:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships	Orientation
F1035	Linear in plan (1.8m+ x 1.15m x 0.4m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1036: Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay.	Modern pottery (157g)	= F1051	N/S
F1037	Linear in plan (2.5m+ x 1.7m x 0.48m) with near vertical sides and a flattish base.	L1038: Compact, dark greyish brown, sandy clay.	-	-	NW/SE

Although devoid of finds, the excavated section of Trench F1035 appeared to align with a N/S field boundary depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1885 (Fig. 3a). A possible continuation of the same boundary may have been marked by Ditch F1075 in Trench 87, some 80m to the north (see below).

Trench 86 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Description: Trench 86 was not recorded due its flooding.

Trench 87 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 8)

Sample section 87A: 0.00m = 14.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.47m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.47m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Sample section 87B: 0.00m = 14.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Ditches F1075, F1077 and F1079 were contained in Trench 87. None contained finds.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships	Orientation
F1075	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.95m x 0.26m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1076: Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay.	-	-	N/S
F1077	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 1.45m x 0.41m) with moderate sides and narrow V-shaped base.	L1078: Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay.	-	-	N/S
F1079	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 1.13m x 0.19m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1080: Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay.	-	-	N/S

Like Ditch F1035 (Trench 85), Ditch F1075 appeared to align with a N/S field boundary depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1885 (Fig. 3a).

Trench 88 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 88A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 88B:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 – 1.16m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
1.16m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 88. A possible palaeochannel was present and also recorded in Trench 102.

Trench 101 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 101A:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 101B:</i> <i>0.00m = 15.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.34 - 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.50m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 101.

Trench 102 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 102A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.6m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 102B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 102. A possible palaeochannel was present and also recorded in Trench 88.

Trench 103 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 103A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.24m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 103B:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.26m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 103.

Trench 104 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 104A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 104B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.28 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.26m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: The features present in Trench 104 was not excavated due to flooding.

Trench 105 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 8)

<i>Sample section 105A:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.31m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.37m–0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.49m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 105B:</i> <i>0.00m = 13.78m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35m–0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.54m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Ditches F1084 and F1086, Pit F1088 and Posthole F1090 were recorded in Trench 105. Ditch F1084 contained a sherd of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery, and Pit F1088 contained five sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery.

Ditch F1084 was linear in plan (1.8m+ x 0.70m x 0.37m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1085 was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional, small to medium size, sub angular, sub rounded stones. It contained a sherd of Saxo Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery (14g).

Ditch F1086 was linear in plan (1.8m+ x 0.50m x 0.12m) and parallel to Ditch F1084. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1087, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay. It contained no finds.

Pit F1088 was subcircular in plan (0.60m x 0.50m x 0.12m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1089, was a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional, medium size, sub angular flint. It contained five sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery (13g).

Posthole F1090 was circular in plan (0.18m x 0.18m x 0.08m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1091, was a mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 106 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 8)

Sample section 106A: 0.00m = 12.92m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Sample section 106B: 0.00m = 12.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.24m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Three ditches (F1128, F1130 (terminus) and F1145), two pits (F1132 and F1143) and Posthole F1134. None of the features contained finds.

Posthole F1134 was sub circular in plan (0.55m x 0.41m x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1135, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. F1134 was cut by Pit F1132.

The ditches are tabulated:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relation-ships	Orientation
F1128	Linear in plan (1.8m+ x 1.30m x 0.28m) with moderate sides and a concave base	L1129: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W
F1130	Linear in plan (1.45m+ x 0.97m x 0.35m) with steep sides and a concave base	L1132: Friable, mid greyish brown, sandy sand.	-	-	SW/NE
F1145	Linear in plan (2.90m+ x 0.35m x 0.20m) with moderate sides and a concave base	L1146: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W

The pits are tabulated:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relation-ships
F1132	Subcircular in plan (1.10m+ x 0.79m x 0.26m) with steep sides and a flattish base	L1133: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	Cut Posthole F1134
F1143	Sub rounded in plan (1.10m+ x 0.59m x 0.28m) with steep sides and a concave base	L1144: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	N/A

Trench 107 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 107A:</i> 0.00m = 11.85m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 107B:</i> 0.00m = 11.20m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 107.

Trench 108 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 9)

<i>Sample section 108A:</i> 0.00m = 10.89m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 108B:</i> 0.00m = 11.17m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: ?Hearth F1071, Ditch F1073 and Pit F1092 were recorded in Trench 108. The possible hearth, F1071, contained Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery, CBM and animal bone. In an extension of the trench a possible Sunken Featured Building was revealed but not excavated. Saxon pottery was collected from the surface of the feature.

?Hearth F1071 was oval in plan (2.00m x 1.20m x 0.35m). It had steep sides and flattish base. Its fills are tabulated below.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1083 Basal	Loose, black, charcoal/burnt flint.	-
L1082	Loose, white, burnt flint.	-
L1081	Friable, dark blackish brown, silty sand.	Saxo-Norman (10 th – 12 th C) pottery (17g), CBM (497g), animal bone (20g)
L1072 Upper	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand.	-

Ditch F1073 was linear in plan (1.8m+ x 1.3m x 0.26m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small to medium, sub angular and rounded gravel. It contained no finds.

Pit F1092 was sub oval in plan (1.3m x 0.75m x 0.16m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1093 was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small, sub angular and sub rounded stone. It contained no finds.

Trench 109 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 9)

<i>Sample section 109A:</i> <i>0.00m = 10.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.34 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.41m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 109B:</i> <i>0.00m = 11.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 109 contained Pits F1126 and F1141, and Ditches F1136 and F1140. Pit F1126 contained Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery, struck flint and animal bone.

Pit F1126 was sub circular in plan (0.90m x 0.97m x 0.44m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fills are tabulated below.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1127 Basal	Loose, dark brown black, silty sand.	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C) pottery (30g), struck flint (35g)
L1139 Upper	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand.	Animal bone (1g)

Pit F1141 was sub circular in plan (2.05m x 1.00m x 0.35m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1142, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional, small rounded stones.

The ditches are tabulated:

Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date	Relationships	Orientation
F1136	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 1.02m x 0.18m) with shallow sides and a concave base.	L1137: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	Cut by Ditch F1140	N/S
F1140	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.55m x 0.24m) with moderate to steep sides and a concave base.	L1138: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	Cut Ditch F1136	N/S

Trench 110 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 9)

<i>Sample section 110A:</i> <i>0.00m = 10.86m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.27 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.40m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 110B:</i> <i>0.00m = 11.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.27 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.40m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 110 contained undated Gully F1147.

Gully F1147 was linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.60m x 0.17m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1148, was a light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand. It contained animal bone (231g).

Trench 111 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 111A:</i> <i>0.00m = 9.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.28 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.44m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 111B:</i> <i>0.00m = 10.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 111 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 112 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 112A:</i> <i>0.00m = 9.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 112B:</i> <i>0.00m = 10.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 112 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 113 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 10)

<i>Sample section 113A:</i> <i>0.00m = 11.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.28 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.59m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 113B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.58m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 113 contained four undated ditches: F1118, F1120, F1122 and F1124.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships	Orientation
F1118	Linear in plan (1.00m+ x 0.25m x 0.17m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1119: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W
F1120	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 1.30m x 0.37m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1121: Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand.	Animal bone (16g)	-	SE/NW
F1122	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 1.10m x 0.35m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1123: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	Animal bone (7g)	-	SE/NW
F1124	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.55m x 0.11m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1125: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	SE/NW

Trench 114 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 10)

<i>Sample section 114A:</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.47m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 114B:</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 114 contained undated Pits F1055 and F1059, and Posthole F1057. F1055 contained struck flint.

The features are tabulated below.

Feature type	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships	Orientation
Pit	F1055	Sub oval in plan (1.75m+ x 0.85m x 0.55m) with moderate sides and a concave base.	L1056: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, contained 1 struck flint.	Struck flint (4g)	Cut by: P/H F1057	NW/SE
Posthole	F1057	Circular in plan (0.35m+ x 0.35m x 0.33m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1158: Friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand.	-	Cuts: Pit F1055. Cut by: PPV F1065	NW/SE
Pit	F1059	Sub oval in plan (3m x 0.8m x 0.44m) with moderate sides and concave base.	L1060: Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	N/A	N/S
Post Pipe	1065	Sub circular in plan (0.15m x 0.22m x 0.33m) with steep sides and pointed base.	L1066: Friable, dark brownish black, organic silty sand.	-	Cuts: P/H 1057	NW/SE

Trench 115 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 10)

<i>Sample section 115A:</i> 0.00m = 11.33m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.24 – 0.86m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.86m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 115B:</i> 0.00m = 10.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.27–1.04m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
1.04m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 115 contained Ditch F1061 and Pit F1063, neither contained finds.

Ditch F1061 was linear in plan (5.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.27m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a mid orange grey, firm, sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Pit F1063 was sub circular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was a mid greyish brown, firm, clayey sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 116 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 11)

<i>Sample section 116A:</i> 0.00m = 11.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.49m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 116B:</i> 0.00m = 12.68m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.72m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 116 contained undated Ditch F1043 which was identified during the geophysical survey. It contained seven sherds of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery.

Ditch F1043 was linear in plan (2m+ x 1m x 1.05m). It had moderately sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional, small to mid, sub rounded, sub angular stones. It contained seven sherds of Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery (67g).

Trench 117 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 11)

<i>Sample section 117A:</i> <i>0.00m = 11.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.27 – 0.87m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.87m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 117B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.26m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 117 contained three parallel gullies (F1153, F1155 and F1157), Pit F1159 and Posthole F1161. Pit F1159 contained struck flint.

The gullies are tabulated:

Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date	Relationships	Orientation
F1153	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.45m x 0.16m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1154: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W
F1155	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.85m x 0.14m) with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1156: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W
F1157	Linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.55m x 0.21m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1158: Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-	E/W

Pit F1159 was sub circular in plan (1.5m x 0.8m x 0.36m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1160, was a mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional small to medium, sub rounded and sub angular flint. It contained two struck flint (19g)

Posthole F1161 was sub circular in plan (0.2m x 0.35m x 0.26m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1162, was a dark blackish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional small to medium sub angular, sub rounded flint.

Trench 118 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 118A:</i> <i>0.00m = 11.87m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 – 0.91m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.91m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 118B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.26 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.40m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 118 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 119 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 11)

<i>Sample section 119A:</i> <i>0.00m = 11.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 119B:</i> <i>0.00m = 12.89m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.52m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 119 contained two undated features, Ditch F1149 and Pit F1151.

Ditch F1149 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.55m x 0.24m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1150, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional, mid, sub rounded, sub angular stones near the base.

Pit F1151 was sub oval in plan (1.00m x 1.00m x 0.21m). It had gentle sides and a flattish base. Its fill, F1152, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand.

Trench 120 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 120A:</i> <i>0.00m = 14.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.25m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 120 contained no archaeological finds or features. Only one sample section was recorded due to flooding.

Trench 123 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 123A:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 123B:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 123 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 125 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 125A:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 125B:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 125 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 126 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 12)

<i>Sample section 126A:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.31m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 126B:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 126 contained a modern feature (F1220) which was not fully revealed

Trench 133 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 133A:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 133B:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 133 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 134 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 12)

<i>Sample section 134A:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 134B:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 134 contained undated Pit F1216 and undated Ditch F1218.

Pit F1216 was sub-circular (0.45 x 0.39 x 0.02m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1217, was a friable, dark grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1218 was linear (0.75+ x 0.34+ x 0.05m), orientated NW/SE. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1219, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 135 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 12)

<i>Sample section 135A:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 125B:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.35m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 135 contained no archaeological finds or features. A natural hollow, F1222, was test pitted.

Trench 136 (Figs 2 - 3 & 13)

<i>Sample section 136A:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 136B:</i> <i>0.00m = 16.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.39m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 136 contained an undated pit (F1202).

Pit F1202 was sub-circular (0.85 x 0.62 x 0.11m). It had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1211, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 137 (Figs 2 – 3)

<i>Sample section 137A:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.27m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 137B:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 137 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 138 (Figs 2-3 & 13)

<i>Sample section 138A:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 138B:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 138 contained an undated pit (F1209) and a modern field drain.

F1209 was a subcircular (0.70 x 0.50 x 0.14m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L2010, was a friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small and medium sub-rounded, sub-angular, and angular stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 139 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 139A: North end, West facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 139B: South end, East facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.44 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 139 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 140 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 140A: East end, North facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.42 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.57m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 140B: West end, South facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 48
0.38 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 48
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 140 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 141 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 141A: North end, East facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.43 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 141B: South end, West facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.43 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.49m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 141 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 142 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 142A: East end, North facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.55m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 142B: West end, South facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.71m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 142 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 143 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 143A: South end, East facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 143B: North end, West facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.47m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.139
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.139

Description: Trench 143 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 153 (Figs 2-3 & 15)

<i>Sample section 153A: North end, East facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 153B: South end, West facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.47m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 153 contained undated Ditches F1314 and F1316. The ditches were located at the southern area of the trench on a roughly north east/south west alignment. Both features may be natural water channels; they were aligned in the same direction as the natural slope.

F1314 was linear in plan (2.15+ x 1.32 x 0.46m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately to steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1315, was a loose, mid blueish grey silty sand with moderate to occasional sub-angular, sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

F1316 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.86 x 0.18m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill L1317, was a loose, mid blueish grey silty sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 154 (Figs 2-3 & 15)

<i>Sample section 154A: East end, South facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 154B: West end, North facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.31 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.53m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 154 contained undated features: Ditch Terminal F1308, and ?Pits F1306 and F1310.

F1308 was located at the east of Trench 154, terminating 1.40m into the trench and extending north-east beyond the limit of the trench. It was aligned north east / south west. It was linear in plan (1.04m+ x 0.59 x 0.15m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1309, was a loose, mid blueish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1006 was located near the centre of the trench close to F1310. It was sub-circular to irregular in plan (1.16 x 0.60 x 0.26m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1307, was a loose, mid blueish grey silty sand. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1310 was sub-circular in plan (0.35 x 0.29 x 0.10m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1311, was a loose, mid blueish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 155 (Figs 2-3 & 16)

<i>Sample section 155A: North end, West facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.70m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 155B: South end, East facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.53m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 155 contained undated Ditch F1304 and a modern land drain.

Ditch F1304 was located close to the northern area of the trench, and was cut by a modern land drain. It was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.52 x 0.10m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1305, was a loose, mid blueish grey silty sand with occasional small angular to sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 156 (Figs 2-3 & 16)

<i>Sample section 156A: East end, South facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.42 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 156B: West end, North facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.39 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.53m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 156 contained undated Ditch Terminal F1312.

F1312 was located at the north-west area of the trench, terminating 1.25m into the trench. It was aligned north west / south east. It was linear in plan (1.25+ x 0.54 x 0.28m). It had moderately to steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1313, was a loose, mid to light blueish grey silty sand with moderate to occasional sub-angular to rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 157 (Figs 2 – 3 & 13)

<i>Sample section 157A:</i>		
<i>0.00m = 19.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.34 – 0.44m	L1200	Riverine deposit. Compact, mottled grey brown with yellow and orange patches. Moderate small stones.
0.44 – 0.65m	L1201	River deposit. Friable, dark grey brown silt and gravel.
0.65m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 157B:</i>		
<i>0.00m = 18.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 157 contained two undated pits (F1203 and F1207), and a modern drain pipe trench (F1205).

Pit F1203 was oval (0.96 x 0.64 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1204, was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Pipe Trench F1205 was linear (1.80+ x 0.40 x 0.15m), orientated east/west. It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1206, was a friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small rounded stones. It had a modern ceramic drain pipe running along its length.

Pit F1207 was sub-circular (0.39 x 0.25 x 0.10m). It had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1208, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

Trench 158 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 158A:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 158B:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.26m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 158 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 159 (Figs 2-3)

<i>Sample section 159A:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.19m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 159B:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 159 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 160 (Figs 2-3 & 19)

<i>Sample section 160A:</i> <i>0.00m = 18.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.29m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 160B:</i> <i>0.00m = 17.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.23m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 160 contained an undated ditch (F1212) and an undated pit (F1214).

Ditch F1212 was linear (2.00+ x 1.16 x 0.18m), orientated east-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1213, was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1214 was a sub-oval (0.90 x 0.77 x 0.30m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1215, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

Trench 161 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 14)

<i>Sample section 161A:</i> 0.00m = 19.94m AOD		
0.00m–0.56m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.56m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 161B:</i> 0.00m = 19.82m AOD		
0.00m–0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.44m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 161 was divided in three sections labelled A, B and C. It contained Ditch F1094, its re-cut (F1096), ?F1104 and Posthole F1102. None of the features contained finds. No sample section was recorded for Section C due to flooding.

Ditch F1094 was linear in plan (30.00m+ x 1.15m x 0.40m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1095 was a mid grey, loose, sandy gravel with moderate to frequent, small to medium, angular flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by Ditch F1096.

Ditch F1096 was linear in plan (30.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.22m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1097, was a dark grey, firm, silty sand with moderate, small to medium, sub angular flint. It contained no finds. It cut Ditch F1094.

Posthole F1102 was circular in plan (0.4m x 0.4m x 0.22m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1103, was a dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with sparse small flint. It cut F1104.

?Ditch F1104, a possible construction cut, was recorded in plan only.

Trench 162 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 162A:</i> 0.00m = 20.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.2m – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 162B:</i> 0.00m = 20.19m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.33 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.42m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 162 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 163 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 14)

<i>Sample section 163A:</i> <i>0.00m = 20.69m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.36m–0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.59m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 163B:</i> <i>0.00m = 21.03m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 163 contained two parallel ditches F1045 and F1053. F1045 contained two struck flint, and F1053 contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery.

Ditch F1045 was linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.65m x 0.19m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046 was a dark greyish brown, friable to loose, silty sand with moderate, small to medium, sub angular, rounded flint. It contained two struck flint (11g).

Ditch F1053 was linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.50m x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1054 was a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional, small to medium, sub angular and sub rounded flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (23g).

Trench 164 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 164A:</i> <i>0.00m = 20.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.37 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.47m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

<i>Sample section 164B:</i> <i>0.00m = 20.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.40–0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.48
0.64m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: Trench 164 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 165 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 14)

<i>Sample section 165A:</i> <i>0.00m = 20.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.51m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.48
0.51m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.48

Description: In Trench 165, only one sample section recorded due to flooding. The trench contained a small undated pit, F1098, and an undated, irregular feature, possibly a ditch, F1100.

Pit 1098 was circular in plan (0.65m x 0.65m x 0.13m). It had moderate steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1099, was a light grey, loose, sand with occasional, small to medium, sub rounded flint.

?Ditch F1100 was irregular in plan (3.00+m x 1.37m x 0.35m). It had moderately steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, F1101, was a mid grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate to frequent, small to medium, rounded flint.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds within the site, excepting the flooding of the trenches (81, 86, 104, 120, 139 - 143, 161 (Section C) and 165) which inhibited the excavation of the exposed features.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, was a mid brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional, small to medium, angular flint (0.17 to 0.56m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a dark brown/ orange, loose, sand with sparse small to medium, rounded and angular flint (0.03m to 0.86m thick). Below the subsoil was the natural, L1002, a mid orange brown, loose, sand and gravel.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date/ Finds
48	-		
49	-		
50	-		
51	-		
52	F1039	Ditch	Struck flint
59	F1041	Ditch	Saxo-Norman (10 th – 12 th C)
60	F1009	Gully	
61	-		
62	F1003	Ditch	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C)
	F1005	Pit	
	F1007	Ditch	
63	-		
64	F1067	Pit	CBM
	F1069	Pit	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C)
65	F1011	Gully	
66			
67	F1013	Posthole	Struck flint
	F1015	Pit	
	F1017	Stakehole	
	F1019	Pit	
68	-		
69	-		

70	-		
79	-		
80	F1163	Pit	
	F1165	Ditch	
81 Flooded			
82	F1021	Ditch	
	F1023	Ditch	Struck flint
	F1025	Ditch	
	F1027	Gully	
	F1029	Ditch	
	F1031	Ditch	
83	F1106	Ditch	
	F1108	Pit	
	F1110	Pit	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C), residual struck flint
	F1112	Ditch	
	F1114	Pit	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C), residual struck flint
	F1116	Pit	
84	F1047	Pit	Saxo-Norman (10 th – 12 th C), residual struck flint
	F1049	Ditch	
	F1051	Ditch	
85	F1033	Posthole	late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age
	F1035	Ditch	Modern
	F1037	Ditch	
86 Flooded	-		
87	F1075	Ditch	
	F1077	Ditch	
	F1079	Ditch	
88	-	?Palaeochannel	
101	-		
102	-	?Palaeochannel	
103	-		
104 Flooded	--		
105	F1084	Ditch	Saxo-Norman (10 th – 12 th C)
	F1086	Ditch	
	F1088	Pit	Early Bronze Age
	F1090	P/H	
106	F1128	Ditch	
	F1130	Ditch	
	F1132	Pit	
	F1134	Posthole	
	F1143	Pit	
	F1145	Ditch	
107	-		
108	F1071	?Hearth	Saxo-Norman (10 th – 12 th C)
	F1073	Ditch	
	F1092	Pit	
	-	Sunken Building	Featured Saxon
109	F1126	Pit	Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5 th – 9 th C), residual struck flint
	F1136	Ditch	
	F1140	Ditch	
	F1141	Pit	
110	F1147	Gully	
111	-		
112	-		
113	F1118	Ditch	
	F1120	Ditch	
	F1122	Ditch	
	F1124	Ditch	
114	F1055	Pit	Struck flint
	F1057	Posthole	
	F1059	Pit	
115	F1061	Ditch	
	F1063	Pit	
116	F1043	Ditch	Saxo-Norman (10 th – 12 th C)
117	F1153	Gully	
	F1155	Gully	

	F1157	Gully	
	F1159	Pit	Struck flint
	F1161	Posthole	
118	-		
119	F1149	Ditch	
	F1151	Pit	
120	-		
125	-		
134	F1216	Pit	
	F1218	Ditch	
136	F1202	Pit	
138	F1209	Pit	
139	-		
140	-		
141	-		
142	-		
143	-		
153	F1314	Ditch	
	F1316	Ditch	
154	F1306	?Pit	
	F1308	Ditch	
	F1310	?Pit	
155	F1304	Ditch	
156	F1312	Ditch	
157	F1203	Pit	
	F1205	Ditch	
160	F1212	Ditch	
	F1214	Pit	
161	F1094	Ditch	
	F1096	Ditch	
	F1102	Posthole	
	F1104	Ditch	
162	-		
163	F1045	Ditch	Struck flint
	F1053	Ditch	Medieval (12 th – 13 th C)
164	-		
165	F1098	Pit	
	F1100	?Ditch	

Dating and Range of Features

10.2 The dating of features is tentative due to the occurrence of small quantities of pottery and other finds. While many of the features are undated, open area excavation would clarify the layout and structure of the archaeological remains and enhance the phasing of the site. Ninety four features were recorded and are tabulated below. The majority of features were linear (ditches, ditch terminals and gullies). Discrete features (pits) were common and structural remains (postholes and stakeholes) were also recorded. A possible sunken featured building was recorded in Trench 108.

Feature	Count
Ditches / ditch terminals	47
Pits	32
Gullies	6
Postholes	7
Stakeholes	1
Sunken Featured Building	1
TOTAL	87

Range of features

10.3 The earliest features were prehistoric. Five sherds of early Bronze Age pottery were present in Pit F1088 (Trench 105). Three sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery occurred within Posthole F1033 (Trench 85).

10.3 Sparse struck flint numbering 1 to 3 pieces were found in several features (Trenches 52, 67, 82, 114, 117 and 163). Sometimes the struck flint was residual within Saxon features, for example, Pits F1110 and F1114 (Trench 83).

10.4 Five features contained early to middle Saxon (mid 5th to 9th century) pottery: Ditch F1003 (Tr.62), Pit F1069 (Tr.64), Pits F1110 and F1114 (Tr.83), and Pit F1126 (Tr.109); while five features contained Saxo-Norman (10th to 12th century) pottery: Ditch F1041 (Tr.59), Ditch F1043 (Tr.116), Pit F1057 (Tr.84), ?Hearth F1081 (Tr.108), and Ditch F1084 (Tr.105). A possible sunken featured building (SFB) was recorded in Trench 108. Many of the Saxon features were discrete features (pits), including possible Hearth F1081 (Trench 108). Trenches 64, 83, 84, 108 and 109, which contained the discrete Saxon features were located in close proximity. Pit F1114 and the surface of the ?SFB produced the largest number of pottery sherds (34 and 12 sherds, respectively). CBM, animal bone and a ?rubbing stone were also found within Pit F1114.

10.5 F1053 (Trench 163) contained a sherd of medieval (12th to 13th century) pottery.

10.6 Undated Ditches F1035 and F1075, respectively located in Trenches 85 and 87, appeared to align with a N/S field boundary depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1885 (Fig. 3a). Although lacking finds it is possible that both features were 19th century in origin, or possibly earlier. The same boundary was not identified in Trench 86, although subsequent ploughing or some other agency may have resulted in the loss of evidence here. Two Ditches in Trench 84 (F1049 and F1051) appeared to run perpendicular to this field boundary (Fig. 3a). Two ditches in Trench 153 (F1314 and F1316) were possible natural water channels as they ran along the same alignment as the slope in the topography.

Correlation with the Geophysical Survey

10.7 The Saxon features were recorded in the south-eastern sector of the site and were located within the semi-circular 'enclosure' identified during the geophysical survey.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004		62	Fill of Ditch	Mid 5th-9th C	(1) 4g			
1005	1006		62	Fill of Pit				1	
1013	1014		67	Fill of Posthole					Str. Flint (2) - 8g
1023	1024		82	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (1) - 13g
1033	1034		85	Fill of Posthole	EIA	(3) 96g			
1035	1036		85	Fill of Ditch	Modern	(3) 157g			
1039	1040		52	Fill of Ditch				184	Str. Flint (3) - 17g
1041	1042		59	Fill of Ditch	10th-12th C	(2) 6g			
1043	1044		116	Fill of Ditch	10th-12th C	(7) 67g			
1045	1046		163	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (2) - 11g
1047	1048		84	Fill of Pit	10th-12th C	(3) 95g		13	Str. Flint (1) - 15g
1053	1054		163	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	(1) 23g			
1055	1056		114	Fill of Pit					Str. Flint (2) - 4g
1067	1068		64	Fill of Pit			554	4	Cu. Alloy Frags (2) - 1g
1069	1070		64	Fill of Pit	Mid 5th-9th C	(1) 6g	58		Str. Flint (2) - 77g
1081	1071		108	Fill of Hearth	10th-12th C	(1) 17g	497	20	
1084	1085		105	Fill of Ditch	10th-12th C	(1) 14g			
1088	1089		105	Fill of Pit	EBA	(5) 13g			
1106	1107		83	Fill of Ditch				41	
1110	1111		83	Fill of Pit	Mid 5th-9th C	(1) 18g			Str. Flint (1) - 5g
1114	1115		83	Fill of Pit	Mid 5th-7th C	(34) 434g	284	60	?Rubbing Stone - 38g Str. Flint (2) 63g
1120	1121		113	Fill of Ditch				16	
1122	1123		113	Fill of Ditch				7	
1126	1127		109	Primary Fill of Pit	Mid 5th-9th C	(2) 30g			Str. Flint (1) - 35g
	1139		109	Secondary Fill of Pit				1	
1147	1148		110	Fill of Gully				231	
1159	1160		117	Fill of Pit					Str. Flint (2) - 19g
-	-		108	Possible SFB	Saxon (one med sherd)	(12) 99g			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 18 pieces (252g) of struck flint, including two scrapers (Table 1), whose technological traits suggests they were produced in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age, if not later in the Bronze Age. The preservation of the flint is mixed, ranging from un-patinated to dulled or moderately patinated; with sparse flakes residual in Saxon features, but the bulk occurring in features with no other associated dating.

Implement/ Flake Type	F	W
Scraper	2	135
Debitage	16	117
<i>Total</i>	18	252

Table 1: Quantification of Flint (F: frequency, W: weight in grams)

Methodology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Raw Material

The raw flint is dark grey with only the two scrapers in the assemblage preserving limited areas of cortex, which range from off-white, abraded and chalky to brown-grey, chipped and crystalline, suggesting that good raw material could be sourced from local surface gravels and that relatively little selectivity was employed, a trait often observed in flint assemblages from the later Neolithic onwards.

Discussion of Struck Flint

Re-touched implements are limited to medium-large scrapers contained in Pits F1069 (L1070) and F1114 (L1115). The former was manufactured on a thick wedge-shape flake with dorsal scars suggesting it had formed part of an unsystematic flake core, possibly shattered. Limited retouch has been applied around the distal end but does not extend far along the lateral edges. In contrast,

the latter was manufactured on a thermal flake with a sub-rectangular profile; with semi-abrupt retouch applied to the lengths of perpendicular 'distal' and 'lateral' edges, suggesting contrasting functions of the two scrapers. The basic technological traits of these scrapers, including relatively crude flakes and limited retouch is characteristic of lithic technology that emerges in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age, although these scrapers appear so limited a date late in this range if not in the subsequently in the Bronze Age appears likely, but based on a small sample this remains a tentative conclusion.

The remaining debitage is entirely un-corticated and generally comprised of small, hard-hammer struck flakes with broad-squat profiles, although some may be less regular. A single larger flake contained in Pit F1126 (L1127) exhibits numerous dorsal scars of similar multi-directional flake removals; however, the flakes appear very sparsely distributed, suggesting that while they are consistent with later Neolithic to early Bronze Age technology, that do not represent in situ flint reduction in the close vicinity.

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The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 8 sherds (109g) of slightly abraded prehistoric pottery, including parts of single vessels of early Bronze Age and early Iron Age date from separate contexts (Table 2).

Fabric	Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
G1	EBA	5	13
F1	EIA	3	96
<i>Total</i>		8	109

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE (including minimum number of vessels) with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in separate fields and free-text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995).

Discussion of Prehistoric Pottery

Pit F1088 (L1089) contained five sherds (13g) of early Bronze Age pottery in a grog-tempered fabric (G1) from a single incised Beaker vessel. The fabric is pale orange

with common grog inclusions (<1mm), largely cream/white but occasionally red, with occasional larger quartz grains also present. The vessel is represented by small body sherds only, some cross-joining, decorated with incised lozenges filled with incised lattice decoration, but the profile of the vessel remains indistinct.

Posthole F1033 (L1034) contained three sherds (96g) of an early Iron Age bowl, manufactured in a fabric tempered with common poorly-sorted calcined flint (0.5-5mm). The vessel comprises a bowl with a relatively tall, shallow neck, a slightly rim that tapers to a point and a slightly angular shoulder. Bowls comparable to this typically align with 'late' decorated groups of post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery dated to c.600/500-350BC, however similar vessels are also present in 'early' decorated PDR groups that emerge c.800BC (Brudenell 2011, 16-19), and this evidence remains too limited to prove conclusive beyond a broad early Iron Age date.

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The Saxon and Medieval Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The evaluation recovered 70 sherds weighing 0.933 kg from 12 features and a layer. The majority of the sherds date to the Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines for fabrics and forms (Slowikowski et al 2001 & MPRG 1998). The pottery is quantified by period below (Table 3), and a full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available on Excel.

Period	Sherd Number	Fabric Weight
Prehistoric	1	1
Anglo-Saxon	52	581
Saxo-Norman	12	171
Medieval	2	27
18 th -20 th century	3	153
TOTAL	70	933

Table 3: Quantification of fabrics by period

Description of the Pottery by Feature

The most abundant pottery recovered (52/581g) was datable to the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon periods. The fabrics could be broadly divided into two types, one comprising quartz inclusions of varying degree of coarseness, and the other sand with occasional burnt organics. In addition there was a single sherd containing voids

probably deriving from leached shell, from the possible SFB (TT 108). Pit F1114 (L1115) yielded 34 sherds (153g) representing a minimum of five vessels. This included the inturned simple rim and sagging base of an Early Anglo-Saxon bowl containing "line and dot" decoration comprising dispersed vertical incised lines with impressed Type A1b negative circles stamped in between (Briscoe 1981). This feature contained three further simple rims, one to a weak shouldered jar.

Pit F1110 (L1111) and possible SFB (Trench 108), also contained pottery in a coarse quartz fabric similar to that of the Early Anglo-Saxon decorated bowl, suggesting a similar date. However, the SFB contained a single wheel-finished early medieval rim sherd suggesting that either the Anglo-Saxon pottery was residual, or that the rim sherd was intrusive. Pit F1069 (L1070), Ditch F1003 (L1004) and Layer L1081 each contained at least one sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery.

Ditch F1043 (L1044) contained six sherds (60g) of Saxo-Norman Thetford ware and a residual Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon sherd. Three of the Thetford sherds conjoin to form the upper profile of a cooking pot with a rouletted line above the widest point of the vessel shoulder. Ditches F1041 (L1042) and F1084 (L1085), and Pit F1047 (L1048) also contained Thetford ware, including a cooking pot body sherd with internal girth grooves (L1048), and a flat base with cheese wire marks (L1085). The latter is a characteristic of Thetford ware produced at Norwich, and production there is thought to have taken place between the late 10th and mid 12th centuries (McCarthy & Brooks 1988).

Ditch F1053 (L1054) contained a flat topped medieval sandy ware rim extended externally and of probable 12th-13th centuries date. The only other medieval sherd was the grey sandy ware rim from the possible SFB (Trench 108). In addition there was a single tiny fragment of flint tempered Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery residual in SFB (Trench 108), and three fragments of Victorian or later pottery from Ditch F1035 (L1036).

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The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at land north of Sands Lane, Oulton, six bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Four of the six were rich in carbonised remains, although only contexts L1071 (F1081) and L1115 (F1114) contained dateable artefactual material (Anglo-Saxon period). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains encountered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant), based on reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

All samples >10 litres were 50% sub-sampled. Where significant archaeobotanical remains were encountered within a sample (i.e. abundant charcoal or the potential to produce an assemblage of macrofossils >30 items), the remaining material will be processed and retained.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

Neither of the dateable samples produced plant macrofossil remains. However, three other samples from L1020 (pit F1019), L1067 (pit F1066) and L1117 (pit F1116) contained remains of cereal and non-cereal taxa. Pit fill L1020 contained abundant cereal remains, including grains of glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.), along with wheat glume bases and spikelet forks, some of which were identifiable as spelt (*T. spelta*). A small range of non-cereal taxa were also present, including black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), medium Fabaceae and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), all of which are likely to have been present as arable weeds. Sample 6 of L1117 was also rich in cereal remains, with numerous free-threshing type wheat grains (*T. aestivum/turgidum* type) accompanying hulled barley and oats. This sample contained a wider range of probable arable weeds, including common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and wild grasses, such as *Lolium* sp. Corn spurrey in particular

reflects the sandy soils prevalent on and around the site. Pit fill L1068 (F1067) contained fewer remains, with hulled barley representing the only cereals. Non-cereal taxa included knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), legumes (Fabaceae) and wild grasses (Poaceae).

Although only tentative, it is possible to suggest that the material in L1117, dominated by free-threshing type wheat grains, is likely to correspond with the Saxon or later dates obtained for features F1081 and F1114. Although such wheat varieties are recorded in archaeobotanical assemblages from prehistoric sites (e.g. Campbell & Straker 2003), they are most commonly associated with Saxon and later periods when cultivation of heavier soils became more common and the arable economy changed (cf. Carruthers 2008, 34.16). The material in L1020 is likely to be earlier however. The predominance of spelt wheat in the deposit suggests a date in the Iron Age or Roman period, when spelt cultivation was most prevalent. However, spelt has been recorded in assemblages from the middle Bronze Age (e.g. Campbell & Straker 2003) to earlier medieval periods (e.g. Ballantyne 2005).

Charcoal

Charcoal was recorded in a number of samples. In hearth fill L1071 (F1081), which is dated to the early to middle Saxon period, oak charcoal (*Quercus* sp.) was abundant in the bulk sample light fraction. Oak was also recorded in post pipe L1066, which could represent the remains of the original oak post. The sample from L1020 contained oak and another ring porous wood type, which could be ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). This suggests a wider range of fuel woods are represented in this sample, although the charcoal is quite fragmentary. Diffuse porous charcoal was noted in L1117.

Terrestrial molluscs

None of the samples contained evidence of archaeological mollusc shells. This reflects the free-draining, slightly acidic soil conditions on the site.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets and seeds were common, along with a small number of burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*). However, none were present in such high concentrations as to suggest extensive biological disturbance of the deposits.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

Despite many of the sampled features presently being undated, the concentrations of carbonised material indicate good potential for recovery and analysis of carbonised macrofossils and charcoal. The predominance of spelt wheat in L1020 suggests the presence of Roman or prehistoric material, perhaps bridging the gap between the early Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon features already identified from the site. It is hoped that any future work at the site will add to the current datasets and allow the investigation of changing diet and economy over time.

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (m)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
1	1020	1019	Fill of Pit	-	30	20	66%	150	XXX	X	E/S (XX + germinated X), Trit (XX), HB (X + germinated X), Hord (X), Oat (X), Spelt GB+SF (X), E/S SF+GB (X)	XX	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (X), Small Poaceae (X)	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Ring porous (cf. <i>Fraxinus</i> sp.)	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
2	1066	1065	Fill of Post Pipe Void	-	30	20	66%	25	-	-	-	X	Small Poaceae (X)	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	X	XX	-	-
3	1068	1067	Fill of Pit (Kiln?)	-	40	20	50%	5	X	-	HB (2), Hord (1), NFI (5)	X	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (1), Polygonaceae (1), Medium Fabaceae (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-
4	1071	1081	Fill of Hearth	Early-middle Saxon	40	20	50%	300	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
5	1115	1114	Fill of Pit	Mid 5th-7th C	40	20	50%	5	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-

6	1117	1116	Fill of Pit	-	40	20	50%	20	XX	-	FTW (X), Trit (X), HB (X), Hord (X), Oat (X)	XX	Chenopodiaceae (X), <i>Stellaria media</i> (X), <i>Spergula arvensis</i> (X), Polygonaceae (X), <i>Vicia/ Lathyrus</i> sp. (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Lolium</i> sp. (X)	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
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Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Oulton. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base; SF = spikelet fork

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

LAND OFF LIME AVENUE, OULTON, SUFFOLK
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LAND OFF LIME AVENUE, OULTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief & specification issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, dated 28th March 2014). It provides for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development on land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk (NGR TM 518 941). The evaluation is required by the LPA, on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the northern side of Lime Avenue, Oulton. It is largely greenfield/agricultural, and extends to some 35.ha.

3.2 It is proposed to construct new residential development on the site.

3.3 There has been little in the way of previous investigation in the area to characterise its archaeological potential, but it is a large greenfield site in a topographic location favourable to early activity, overlooking the River Lothing to the south and the Oulton Marshes to the north. A small area of land adjacent to Mobbs Way has been subject to an archaeological evaluation in 2010 (HER OUL 11), revealing evidence of prehistoric and medieval occupation.

3.4 The County Historic Environment Record will be consulted in order to provide the historic background data.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal research objectives for the evaluation as a whole include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

4.2.2 The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

4.2.3 Inter-relationships between settlements and greater understanding of patterns of burial practice are important areas of research for the Bronze Age (Medlycott & Brown 2008). Medlycott (2011, 21) identifies artefact studies as of particular importance for the study of the Bronze Age in the region; the typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating, the further study of Bronze Age flintworking and the significance of hoarding and other depositional practices are all identified as being key research subjects. Artefact studies can

contribute to the refinement of chronologies for the period and to an assessment of the reasons behind the marked divide in research results between the northern and southern parts of the region, which are identified by Medlycott (2011, 21) as important research areas. Like the Neolithic, sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences are considered to be important areas of research as are the effects of colluviation and the possibility that colluvial deposits mask some significant sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).

4.2.4 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.5 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.6 Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.7 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.8 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.9 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.10 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any early activity on this large, mainly greenfield site.

References

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5 SPECIFICATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the IfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 2).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (revised 2012)* and English Heritage *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Evaluation* (2008). It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3* and *Requirements for a Geophysical Survey 2011 Ver 1.1*.

5.1.4 The brief requires a programme of geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. The initial geophysical survey will be carried out by Stratascan. It will comprise a detailed magnetometer survey conducted on a regular grid pattern, to include a sampling interval of 1m x 0.25m.

5.1.5 Following the geophysical survey a trial trench evaluation will be undertaken.

5.1.6 The SCC AS-CT brief requires a programme of archaeological trial trenching. A 5% sample has been allowed for, focussing on any anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey, and also to test 'blank' areas. An initial trench plan is attached, for 195 trenches each 40m x 1.8m. This allows for an initial 4% sample, with a contingency for a further 1% sample, as required, to clarify any remains encountered in the initial trenches. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT. The proposed trench plan will be reviewed with SCC AS-CT in the light of the results of the geophysical survey, in order that any revealed anomalies and 'blank' areas are targeted by the trenching.

5.1.7 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to Zoe Outram who co-

ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. It will be particularly important on this project to identify any palaeoenvironmental remains and to identify any waterlogged remains present on the site.

5.1.8 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive c.30 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.1.9 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the County HER to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.1.10 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MIFA /Jon Murray MIFA.

5.1.11 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.1.12 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

a) the archaeological background

- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County HER.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010). A unique event number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk HER; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and HER. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

10.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the county HER and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to

produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique accession number will be obtained from the HER.

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stakeholes, postholes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoinings. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Drs Peter Murphy and Patricia Wiltshire, and the specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. The project will also accord with the recent guidelines of the English Heritage document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60

litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or English Heritage Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the EH regional coordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife will visit to advise of sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor (Helen Chappell) if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MifA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77).

Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980).

Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff

complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MifA

Qualifications: Member of the IfA

Experience: Tom has twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7)., and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MifA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive

experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer.

Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007.

Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA

Kamil Orzechowski joined AS in 2012, as an experienced field archaeologist after spending five years in various commercial archaeology units working on large-scale construction projects including railways and pipelines. Before becoming a field archaeologist, Kamil graduated from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

Kamil is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).

PROJECT OFFICER

(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College
Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including

participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

**ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has 11 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony is part-way through writing up a PhD on Viking Age demographics, a long-term academic interest that has led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project/ Føroya Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years

working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of “the remains of victims of paramilitary violence.

APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeoi7-200264

Project details

Project name	Land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In December 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new residential development on land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk (NGR TM 518 941). The evaluation was required by Waveney Borough Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The dating of features is tentative due to the occurrence of small quantities of pottery and other finds. Seventy eight features were recorded. The majority of features were linears (ditches, ditch terminals and gullies). Discrete features (pits) were common and structural remains (post and stakeholes) were also recorded. A possible sunken featured building was recorded in Trench 108. The earliest features were prehistoric. Early Bronze Age pottery was present in Pit F1088 (Trench 105), and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery occurred within Posthole F1033 (Trench 85). Sparse struck flint numbering 1 - 3 pieces were found in several features (Trenches 52, 67, 82, 114, 117 and 163). Five features contained Early - Middle Saxon (mid 5th - 9th century) pottery, and five features contained Saxo-Norman (10th - 12th century) pottery. A possible sunken featured building (SFB) was recorded in Trench 108. Many of the Saxon features were discrete features (pits) as opposed to linears, and they included a possible hearth (F1081 Trench 108) and a sunken featured building (SFB, Trench 108). Trenches 64, 83 - 84 and 108 - 109 which contained the discrete Saxon features were located in close proximity. Pit F1114, and from the surface of the SFB, produced the largest number of sherds (34 and 12 sherds respectively). CBM, animal bone and a ?rubbing stone were also found within Pit F1114. The Saxon features were recorded in the southern sector of the site and were located within the semi-circular 'enclosure' identified during the geophysical survey
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2014 End: 24-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P5758 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	OUL037 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES, PITS, POSTHOLES, SUNKEN FEATURED BUILDING Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Medieval

Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY OULTON LAND OFF LIME AVENUE, OULTON, SUFFOLK
Study area	30.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 518 941 52.4859983867 1.70919056278 52 29 09 N 001 42 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.00m Max: 20.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	SCC AS Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Kamil Orzechowski
Name of sponsor/funding body	Persimmon Homes Ltd & Oldman Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land off Lime Avenue, Oulton, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Orzechowski, K

Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, P

Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4743

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
East facing section of ditch F1039 in Trench 52.
Looking west.



2
Sample section 107A facing south-east.



3
Possible SFB (unexcavated) in Trench 108 extension.
Looking south.



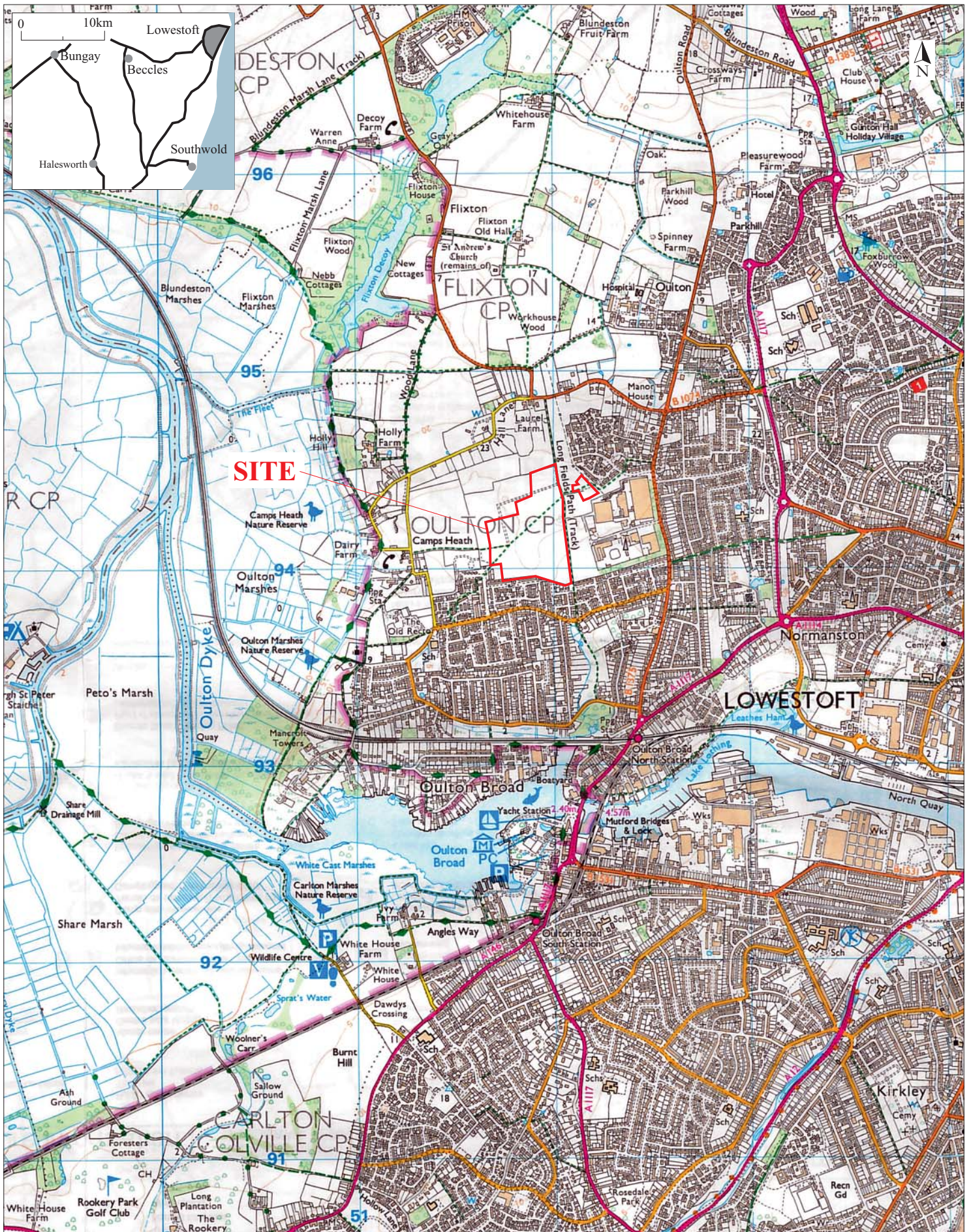
4
Sample section 49A facing north. Looking south.



5
Post-ex shot of Saxon pit F1114 in Trench 83 with large
boulder enclosed.

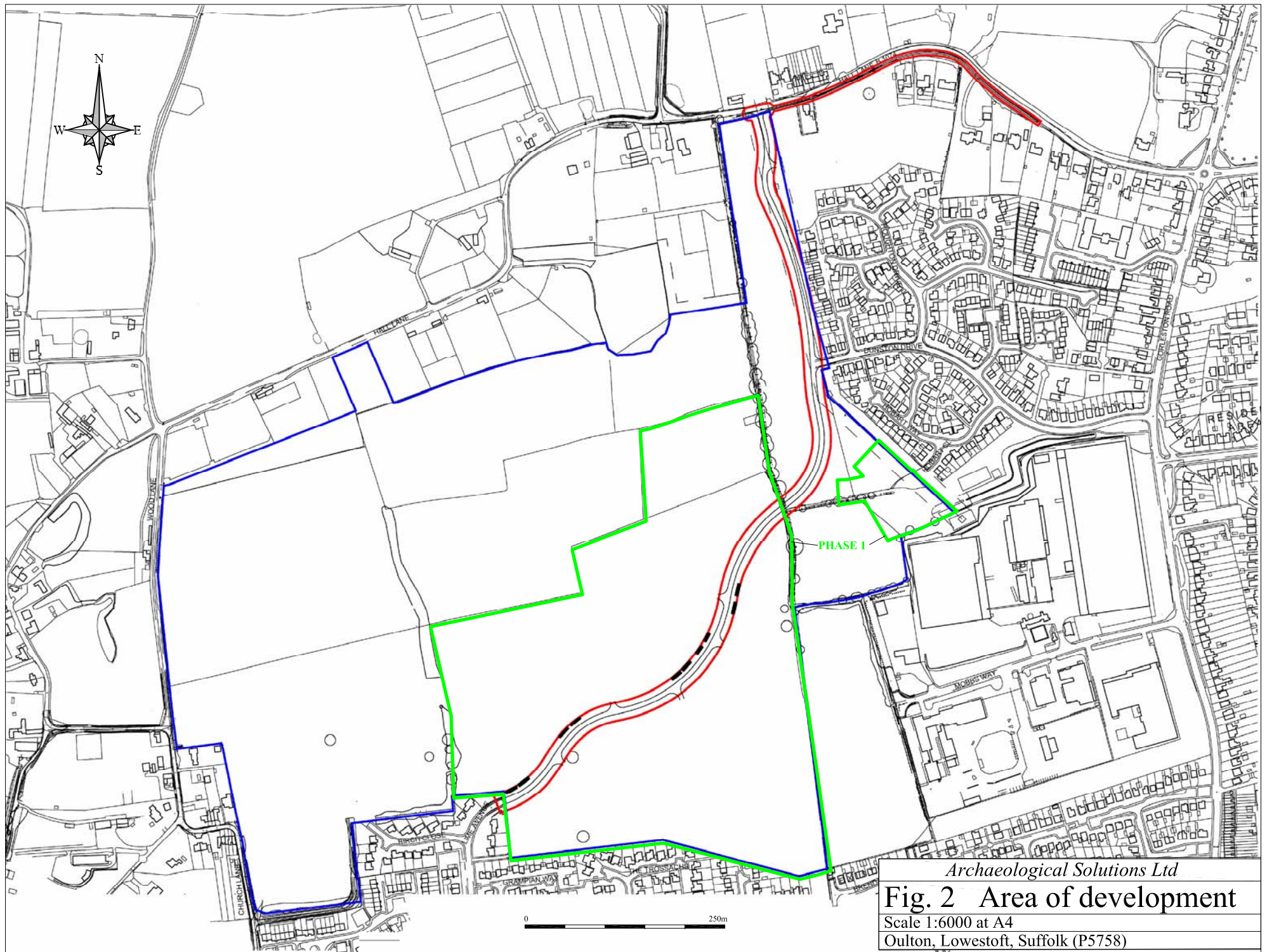


6
South-west facing section of pit F1071 in Trench
108 containing layers of burnt flint. Looking north-
east.



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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



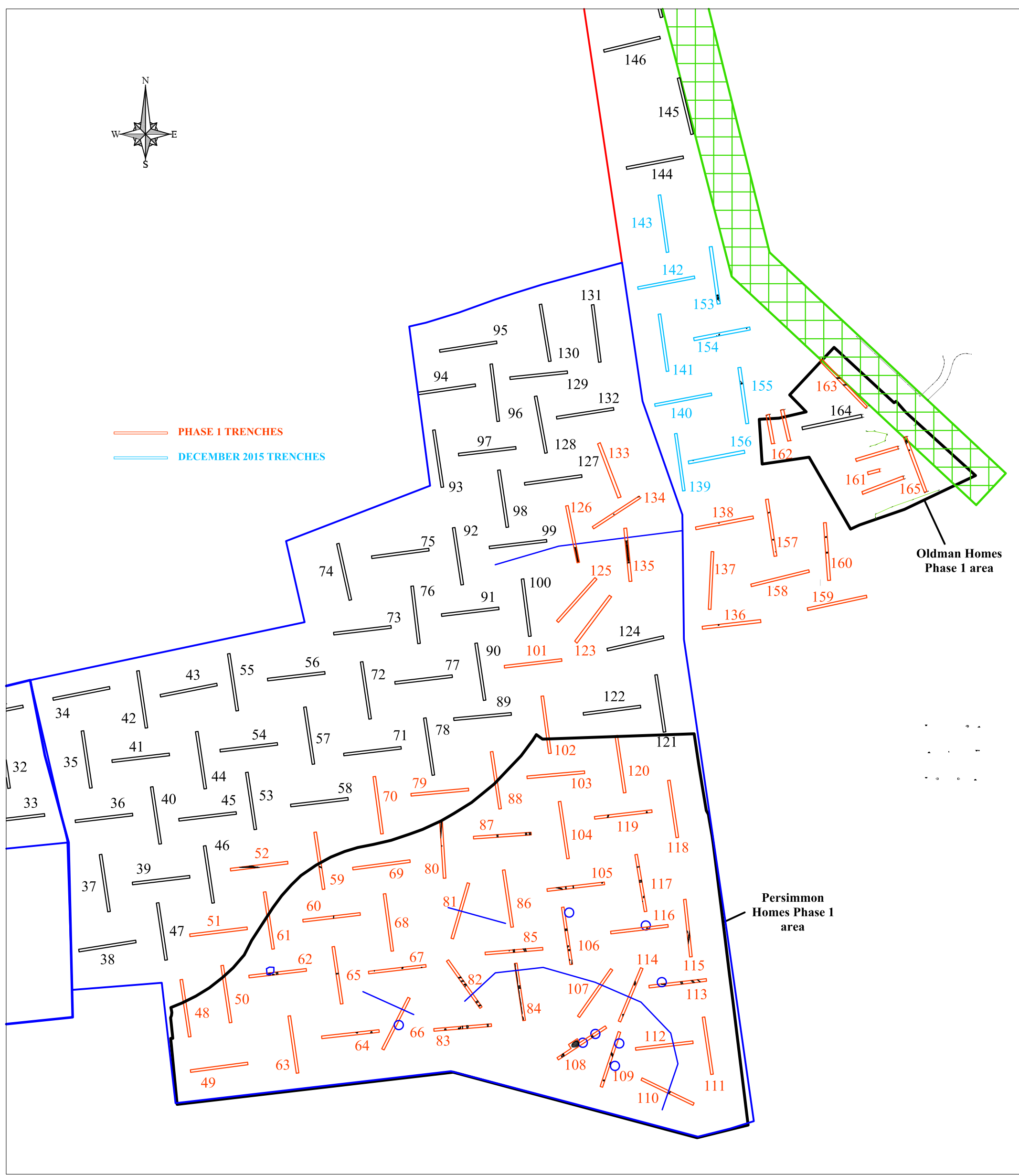
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Area of development

Scale 1:6000 at A4
Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



— PHASE 1 TRENCHES
— DECEMBER 2015 TRENCHES

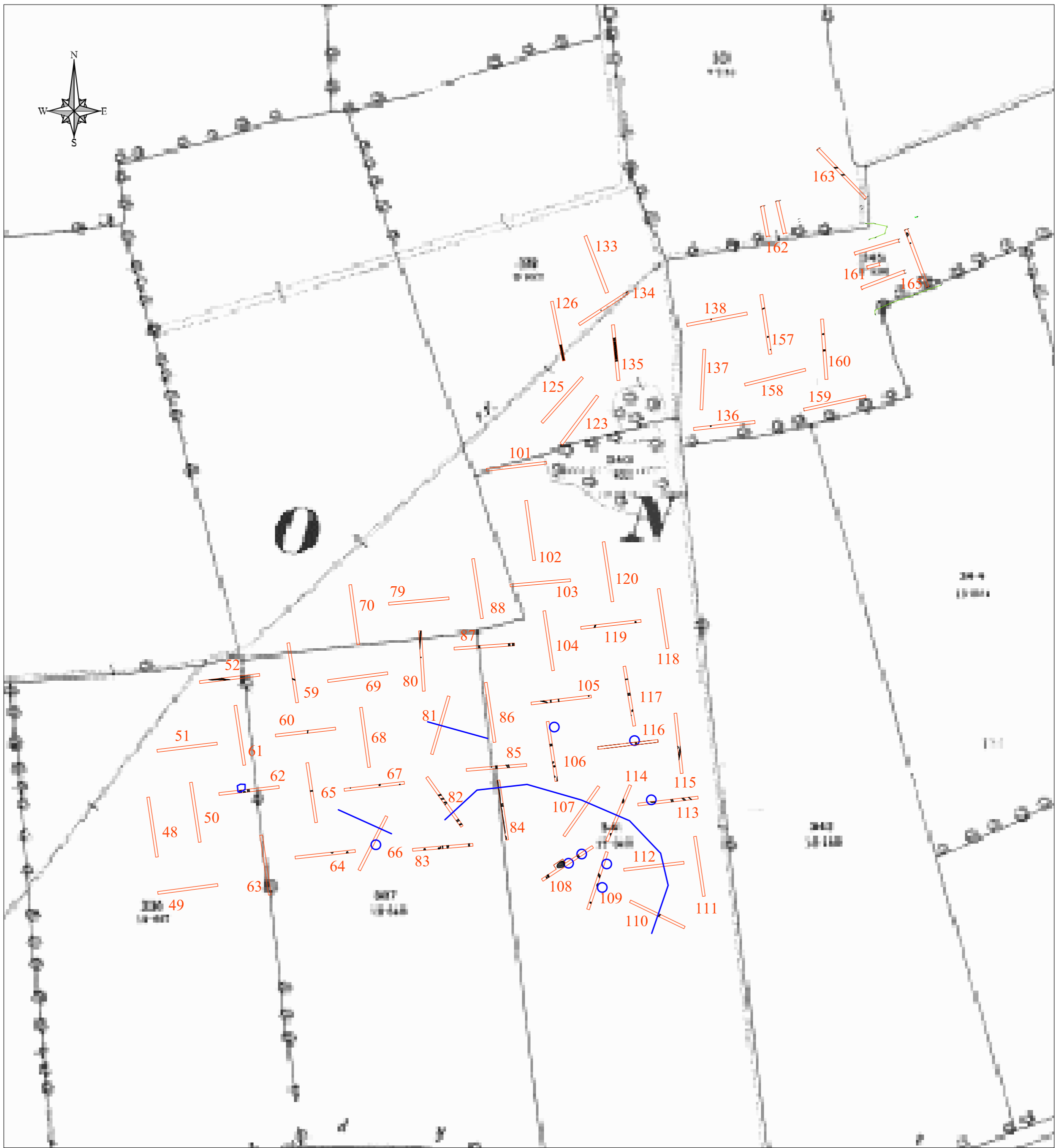


Oldman Homes
Phase 1 area

Persimmon
Homes Phase 1
area

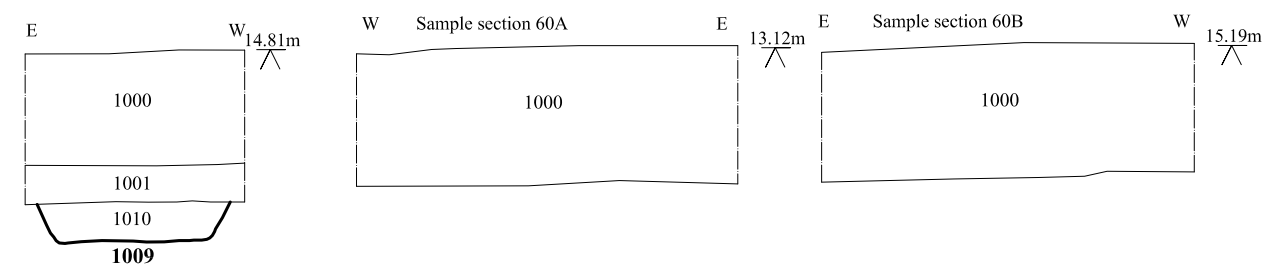
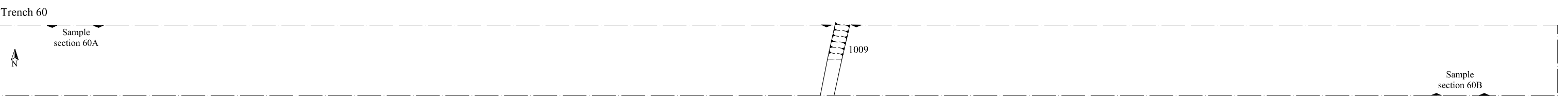
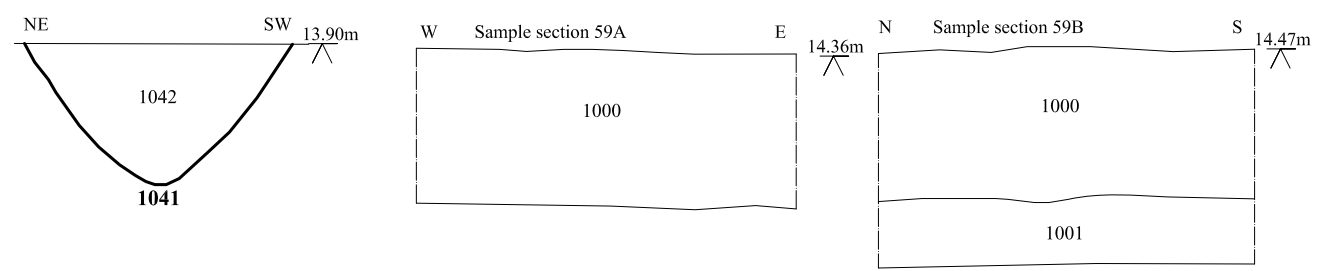
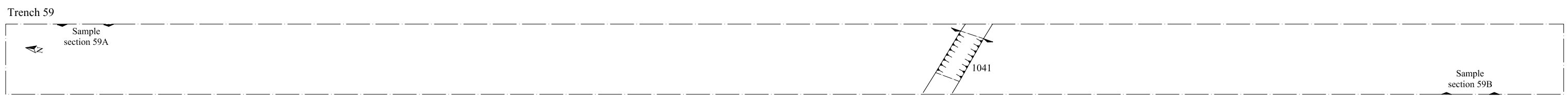
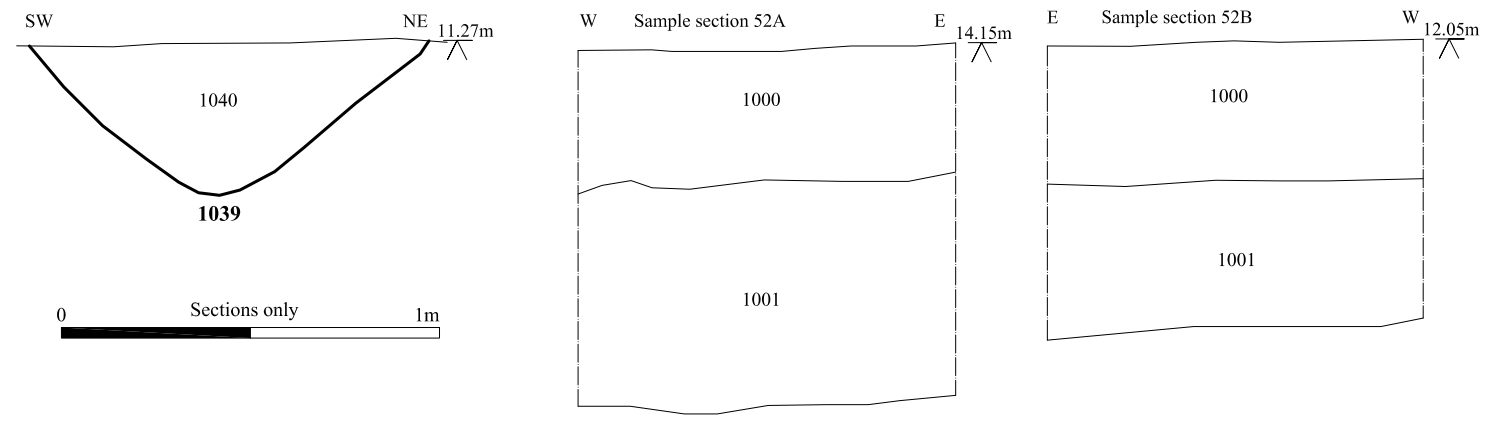
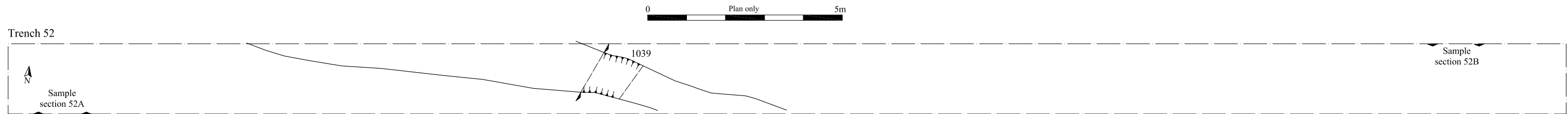
0 1:2500 150m

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Fig. 3 Phase 1 Trench location plan
Scale 1:2500 at A3
Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



0 1:2500 150m

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Fig. 3a Trenches on OS 1st edition, 1885
 Scale 1:2500 at A3
 Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

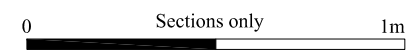
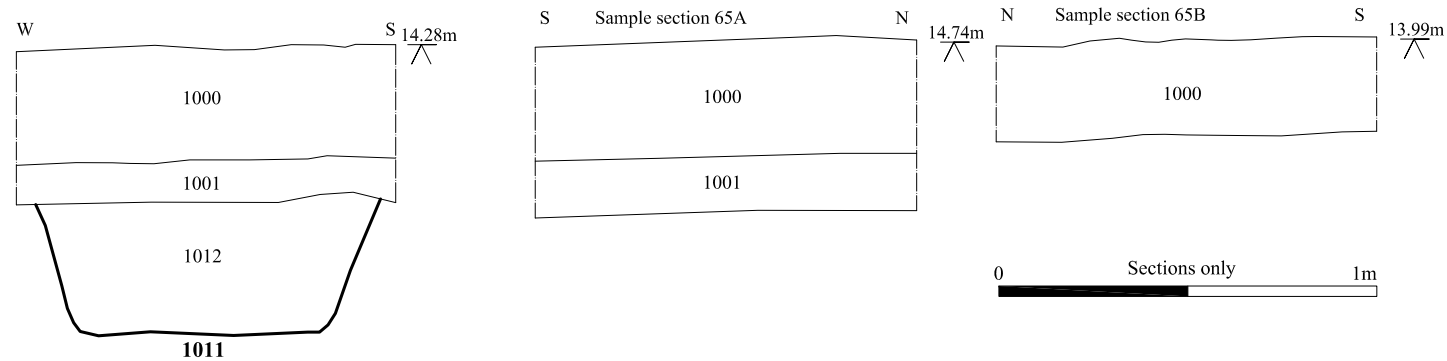
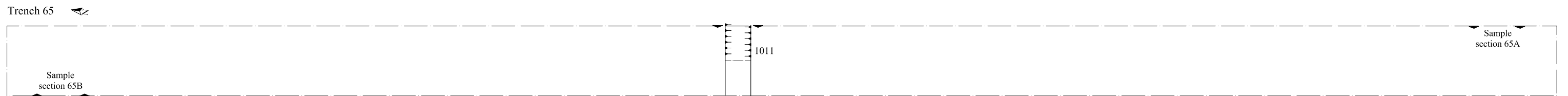
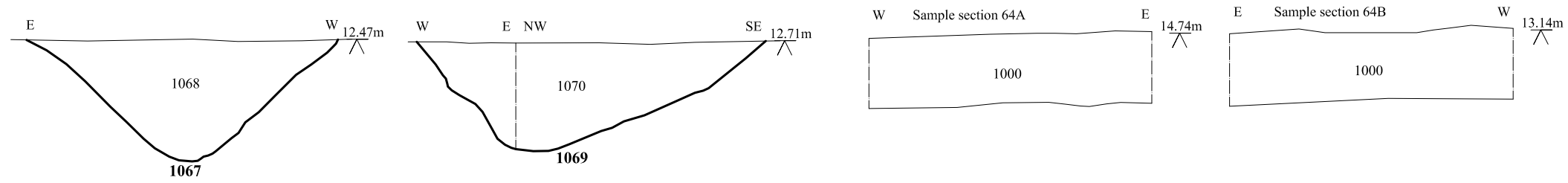
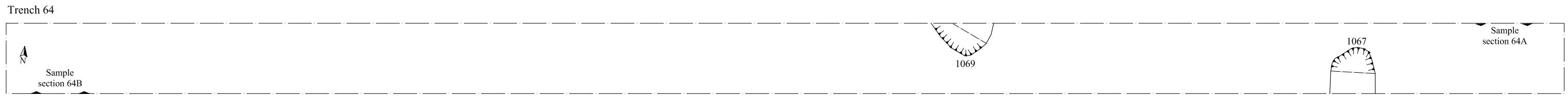
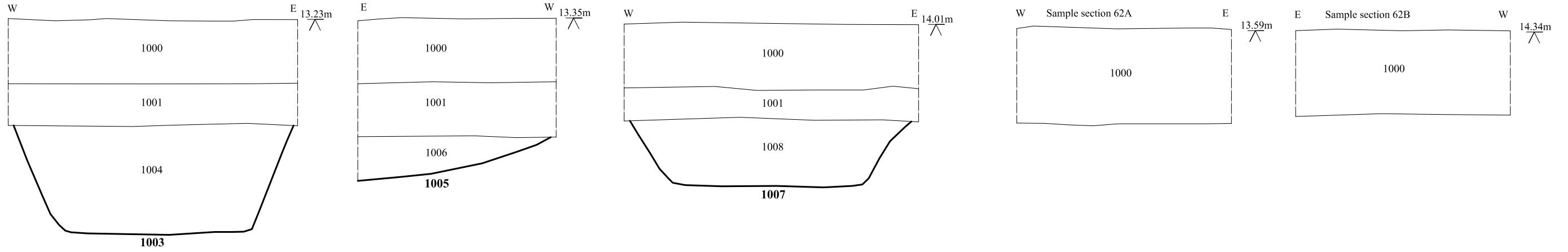
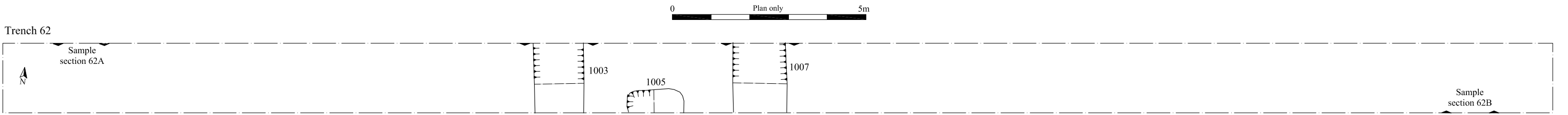


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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

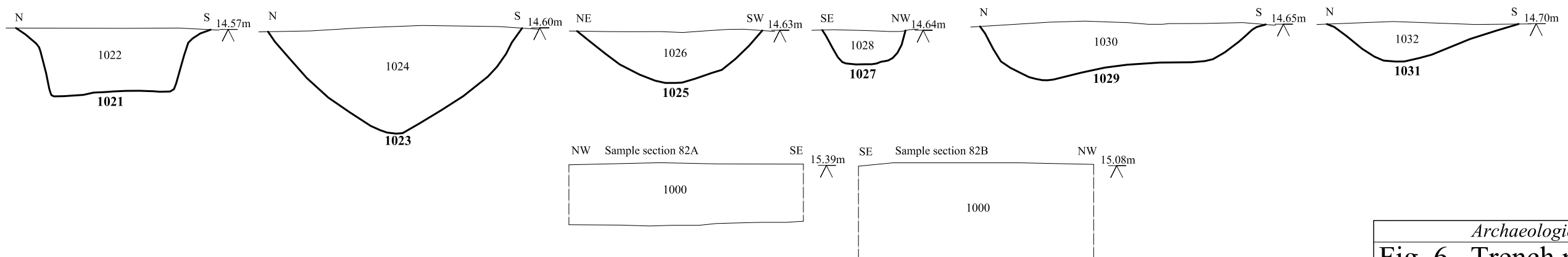
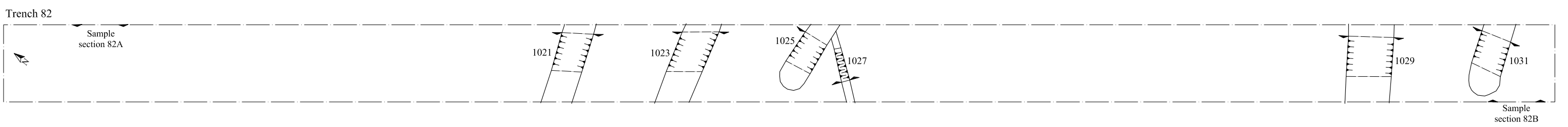
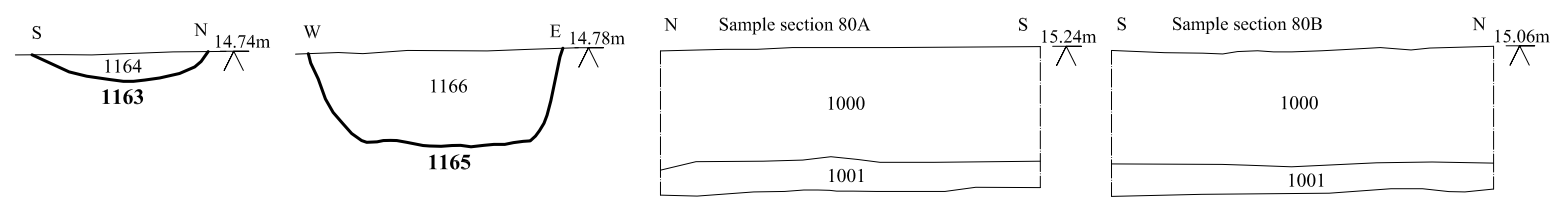
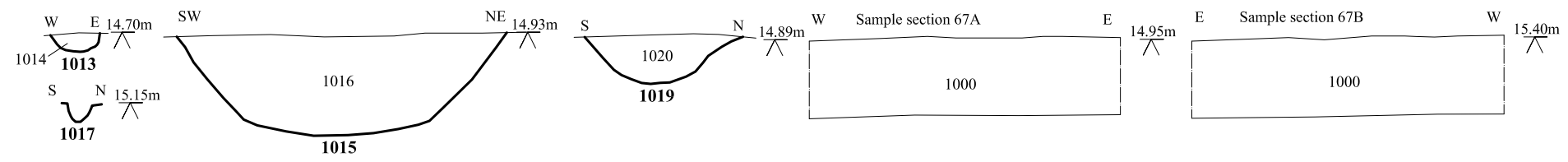
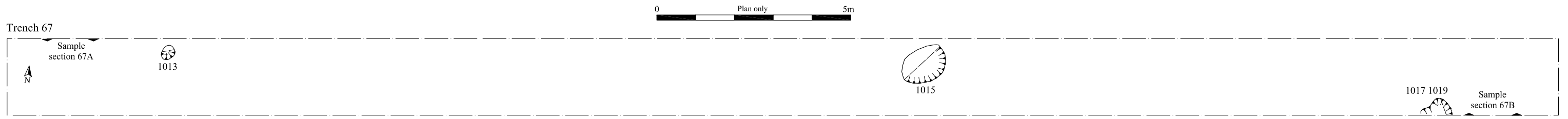


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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



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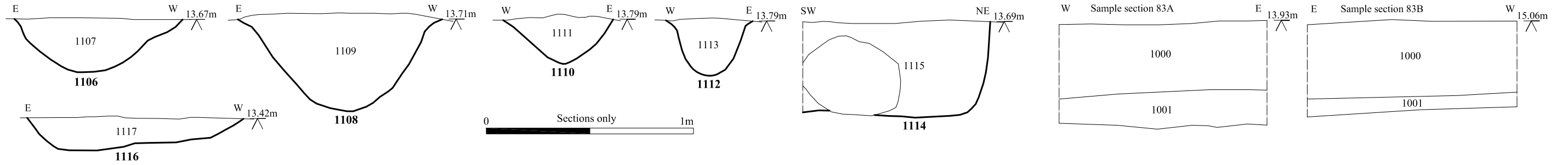
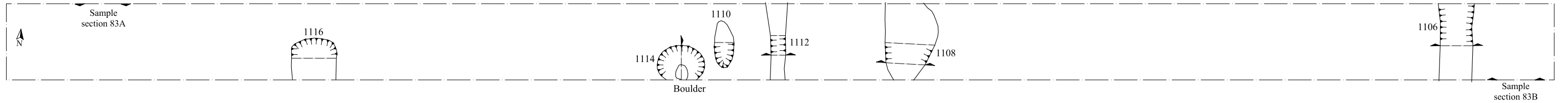
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Oulton (P5758)

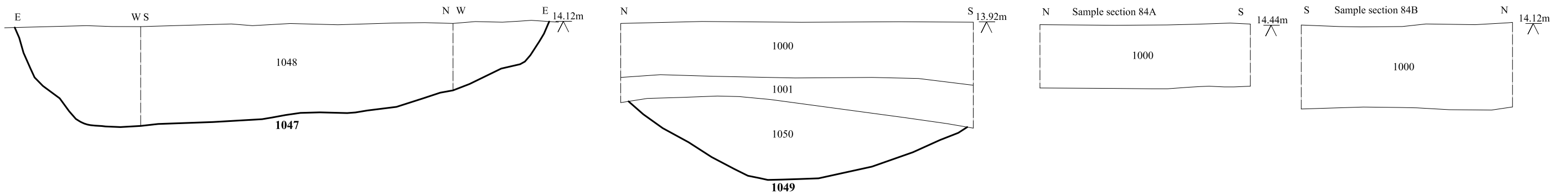
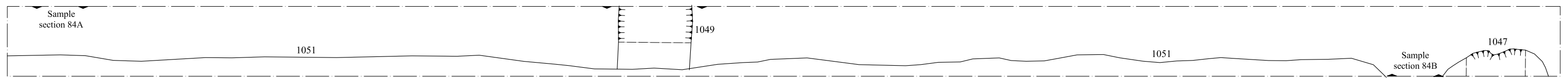
0 Plan only 5m

Trench 83

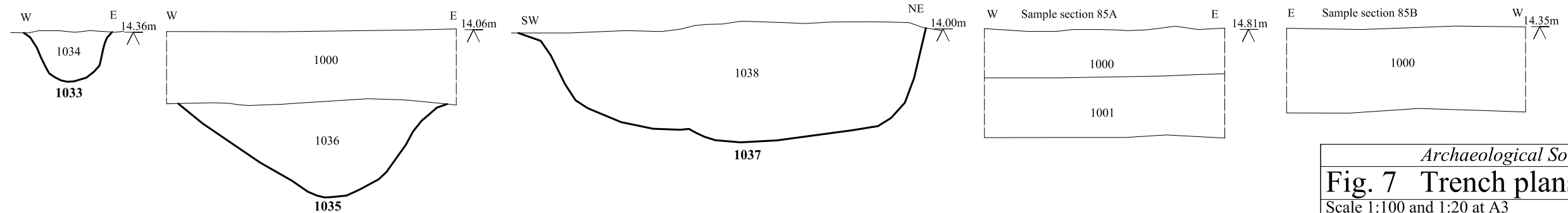
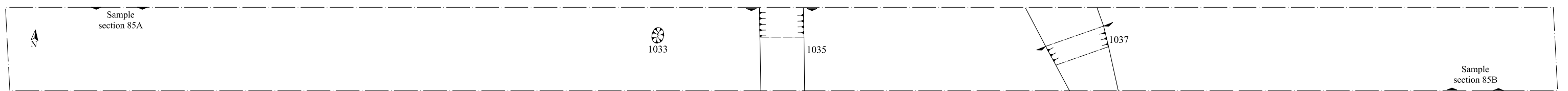


0 Sections only 1m

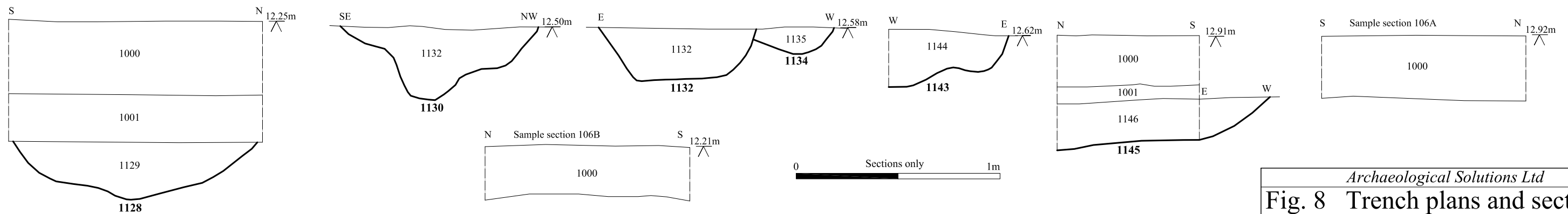
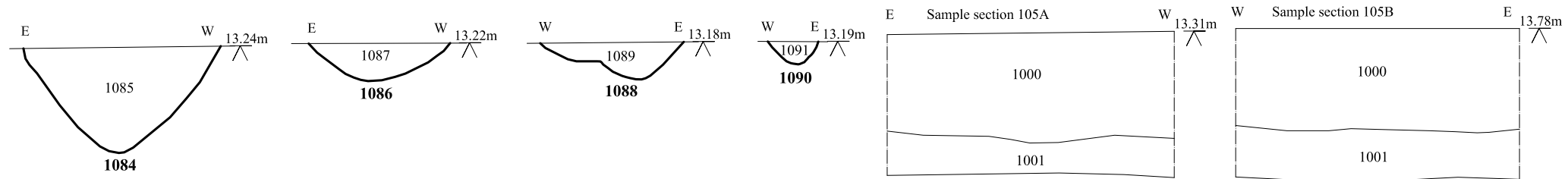
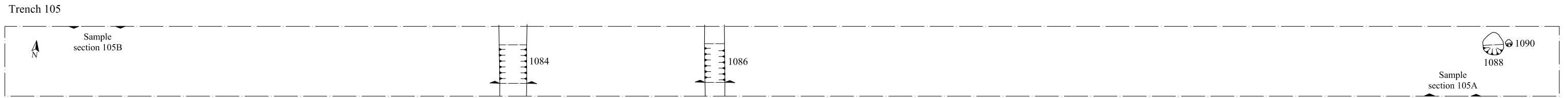
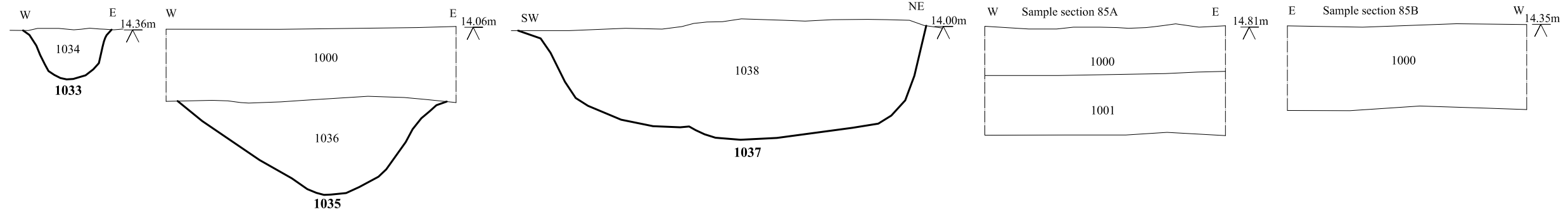
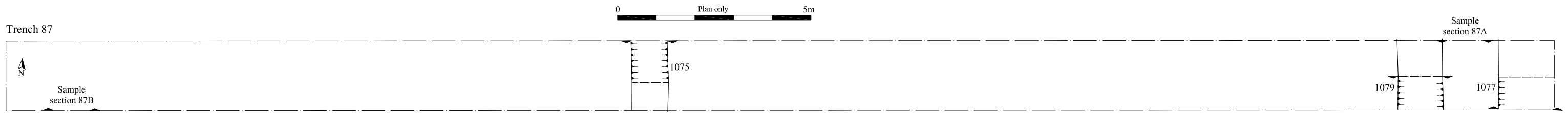
Trench 84



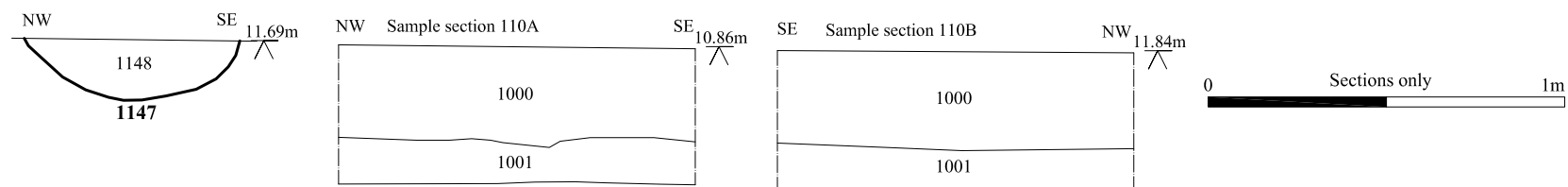
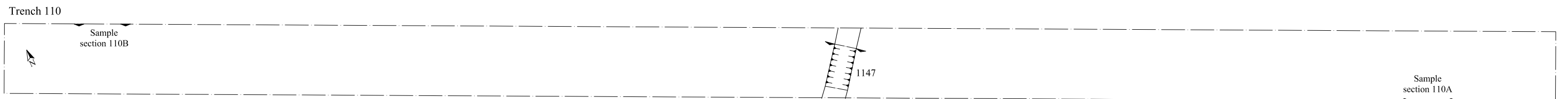
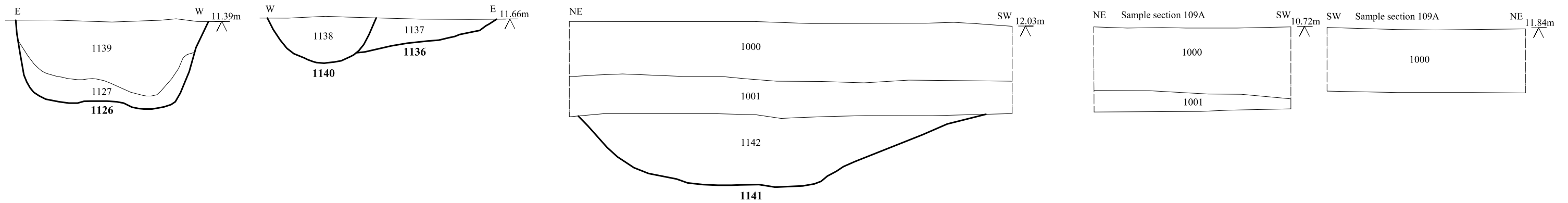
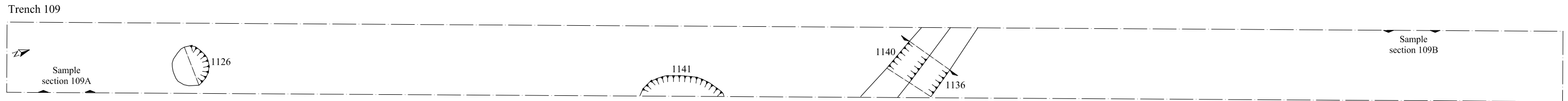
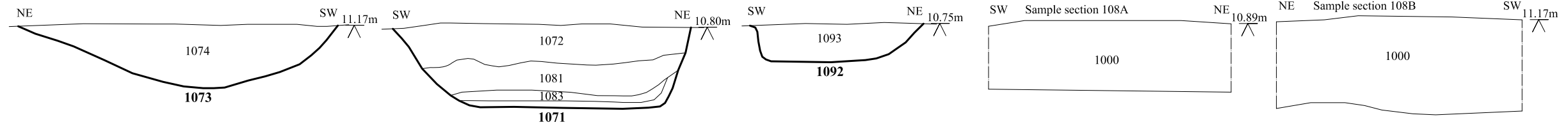
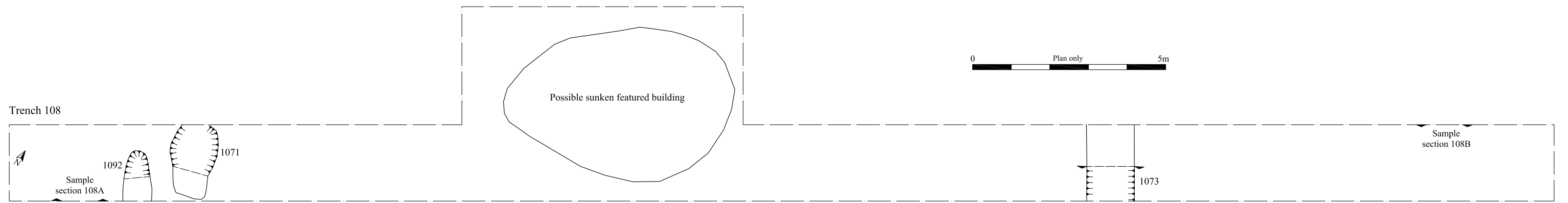
Trench 85



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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



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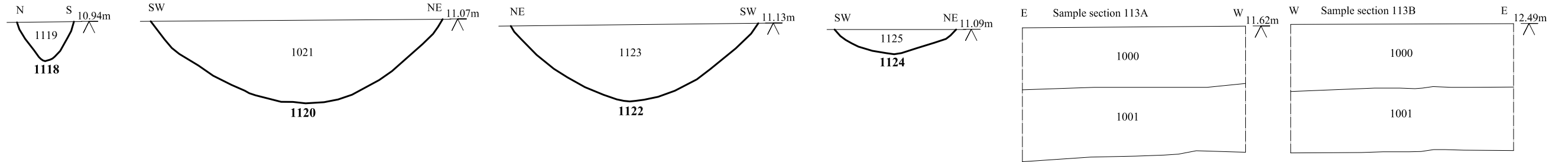
Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

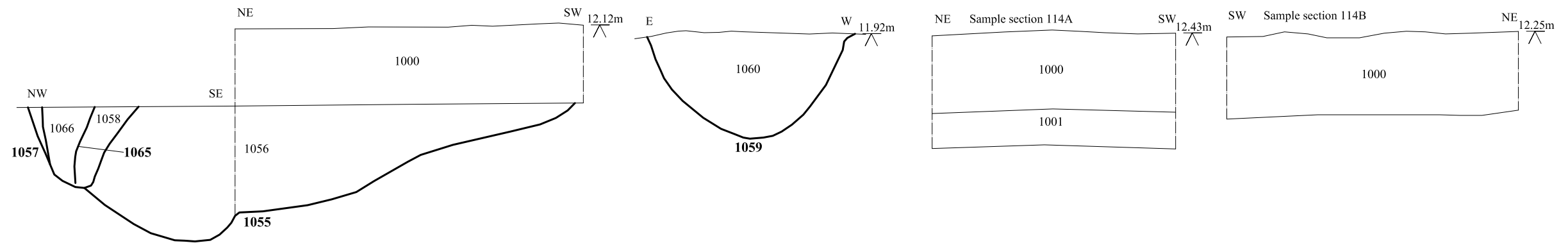
Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

0 Plan only 5m

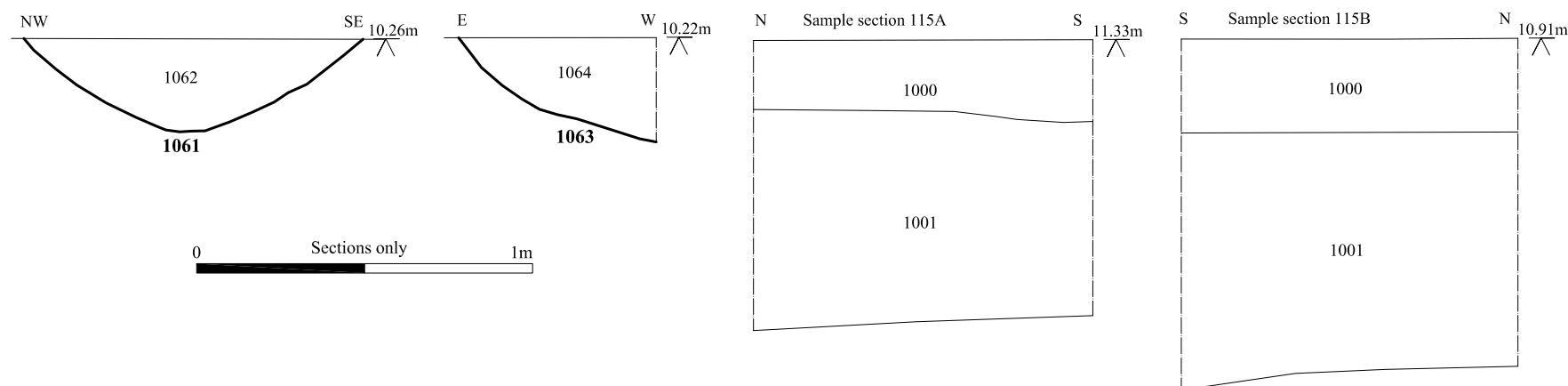
Trench 113



Trench 114



Trench 115

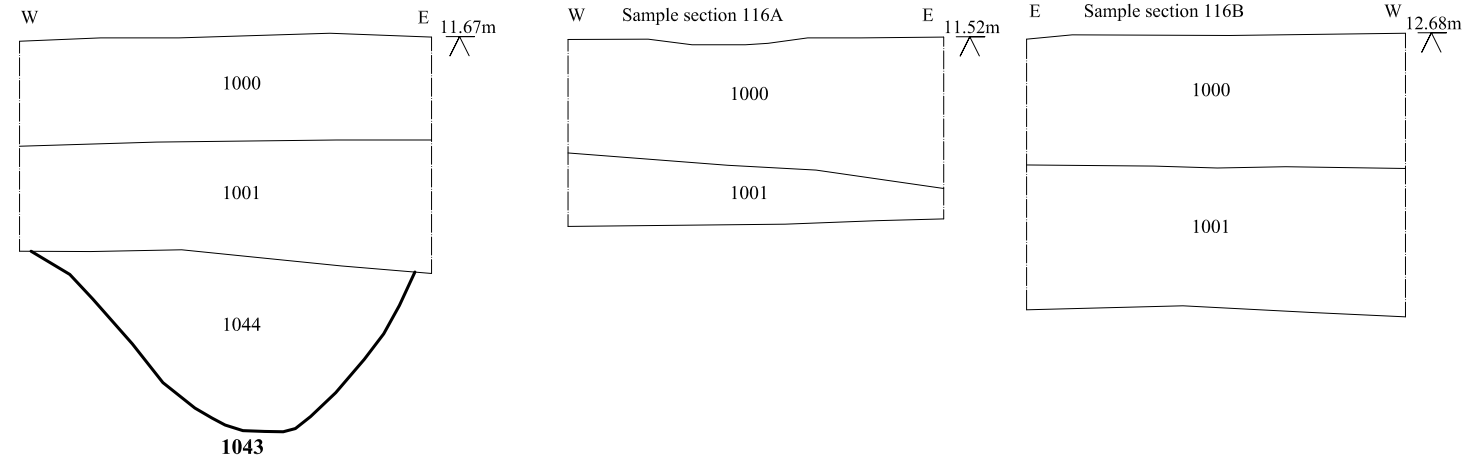


0 Sections only 1m

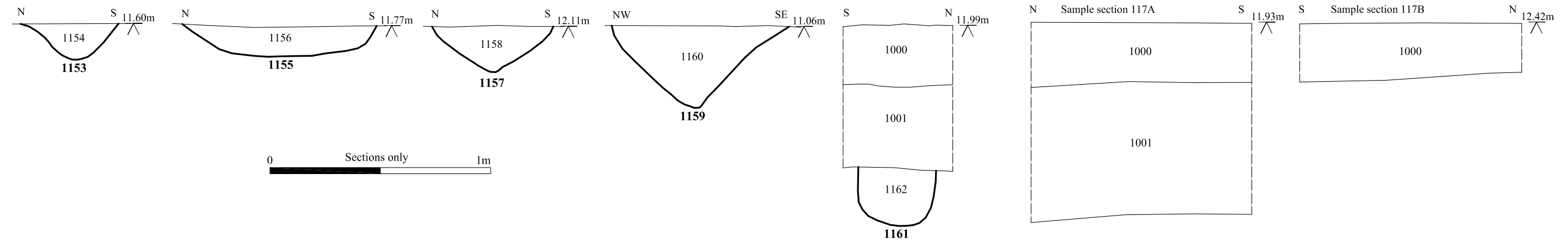
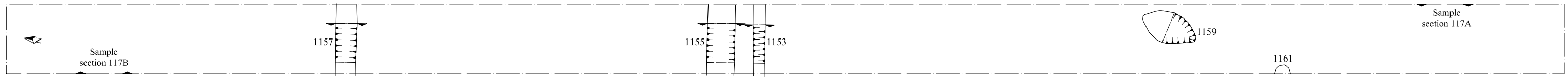
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

0 Plan only 5m

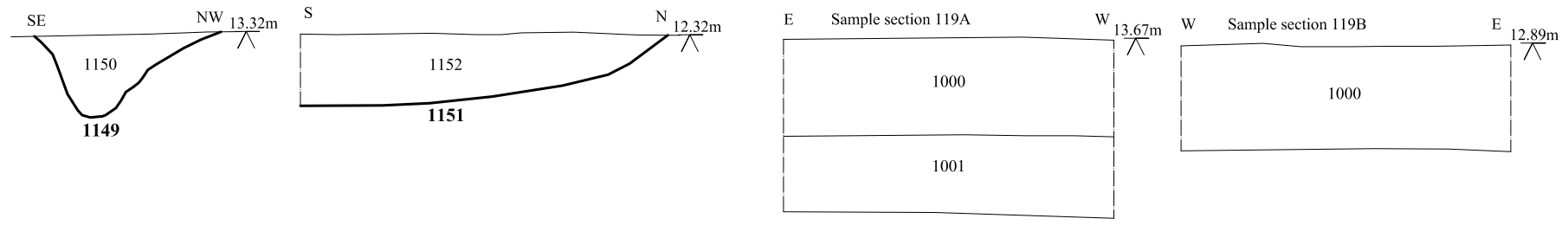
Trench 116



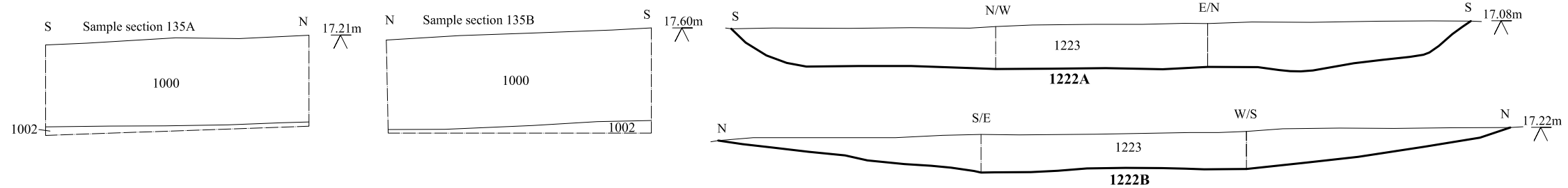
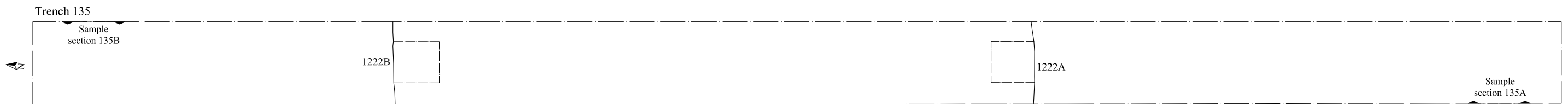
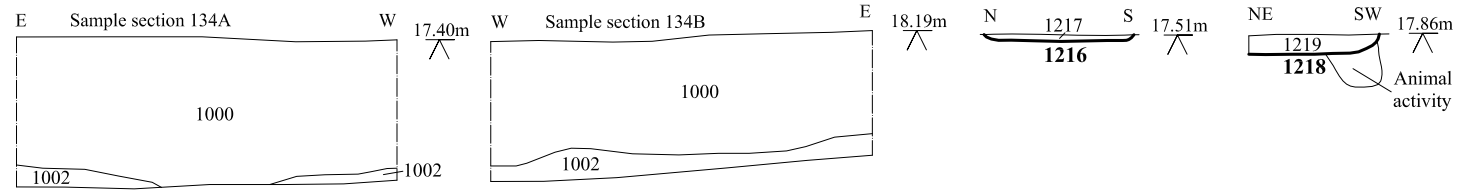
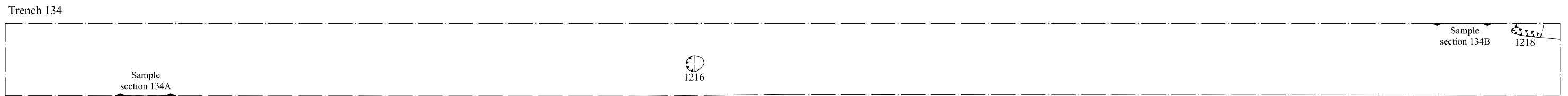
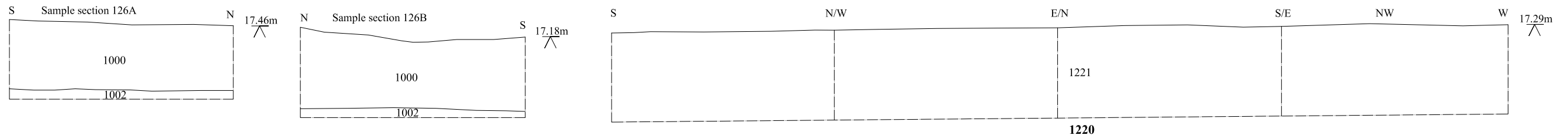
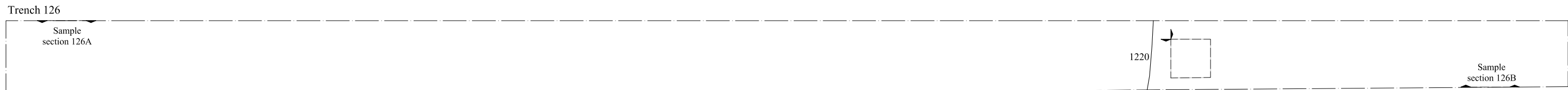
Trench 117



Trench 119

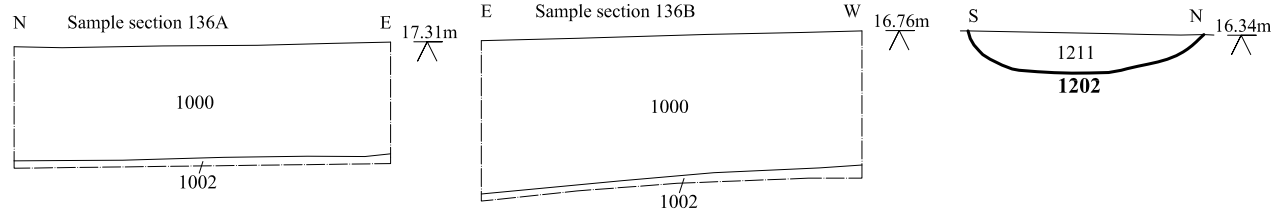


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

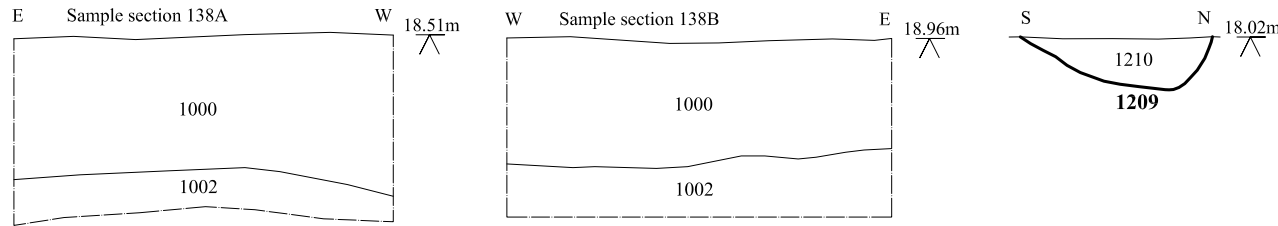


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

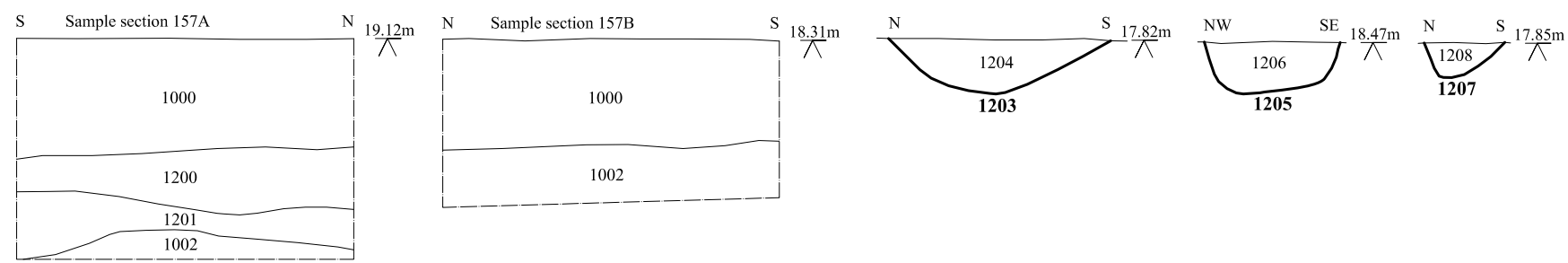
Trench 136



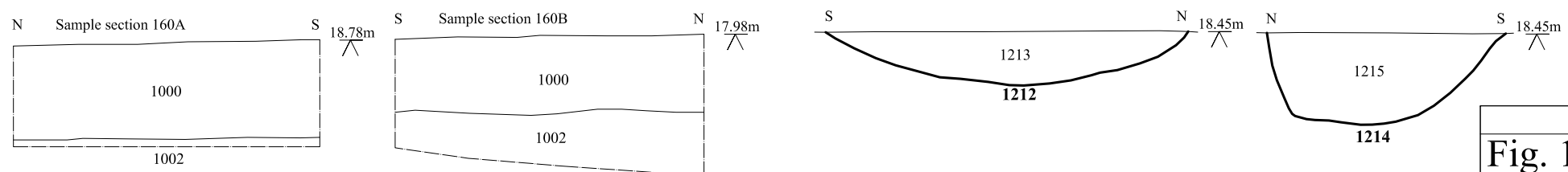
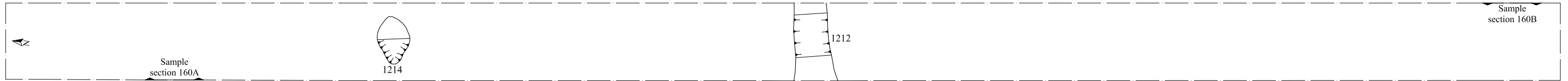
Trench 138



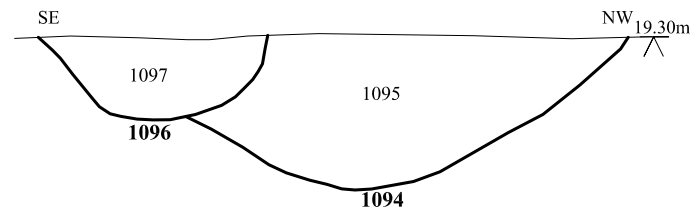
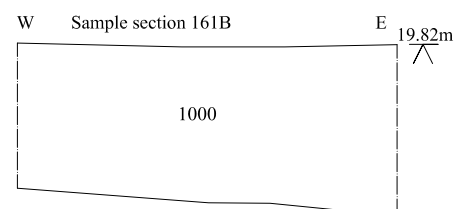
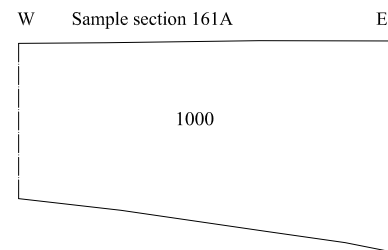
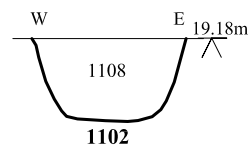
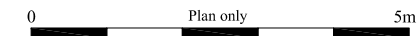
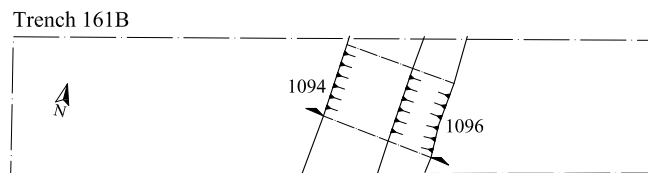
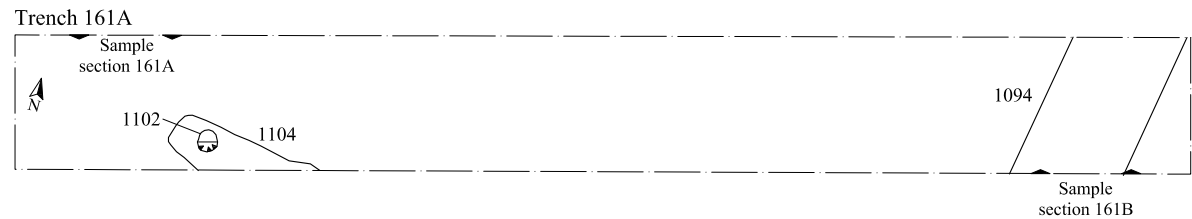
Trench 157



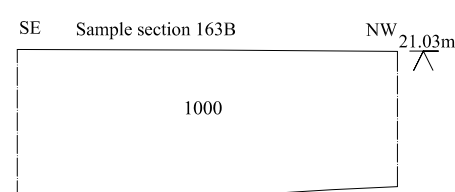
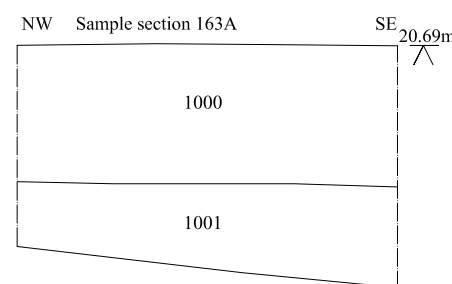
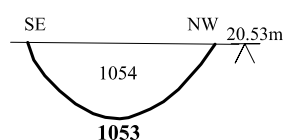
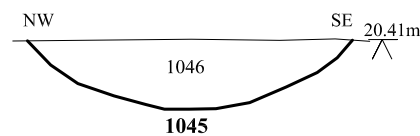
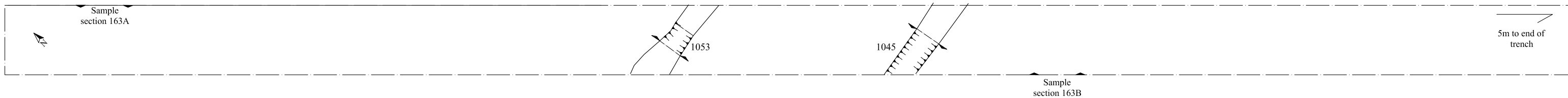
Trench 160



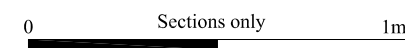
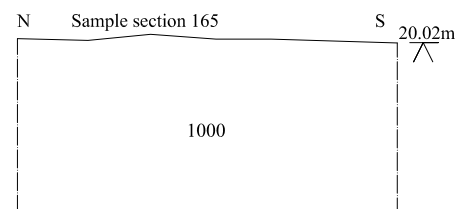
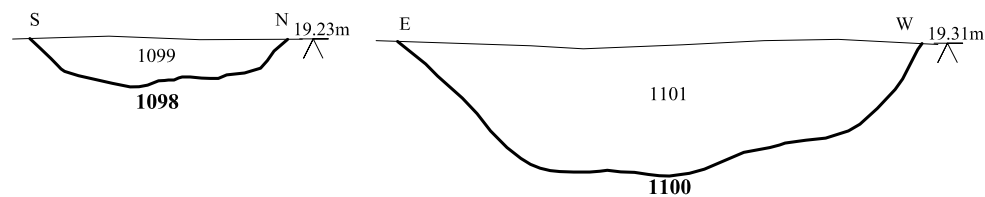
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



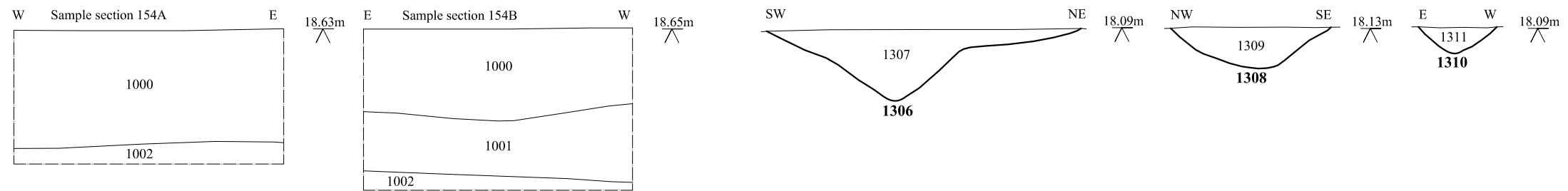
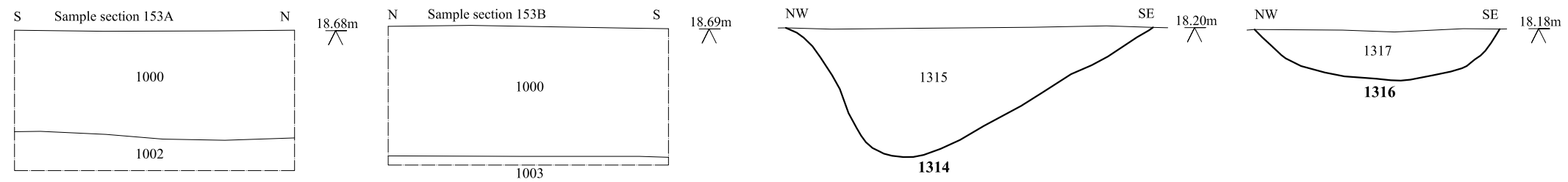
Trench 163



Trench 165



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Fig. 14 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)



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Fig. 15 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Oulton, Lowestoft, Suffolk (P5758)

