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WIDER SITE, CHILTON LEYS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASES 1 AND 2

HER Event No. **ESF24018** & **ESF25962**

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NGR: TM 0318 5950		Report No: 5197
District: Mid Suffolk		Site Code: HGH 055
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 5227
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Project name	*Wider Site, Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk*		
In August and September 2016, and September 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation on 30.78 hectares of land at Chilton Leys, Suffolk (NGR TM 0318 5950; Figs. 1-2). A geophysical survey (Chaplin et al. 2016) was undertaken prior to the trial trenching (Phase 1). The evaluation was undertaken in two phases: pre planning (Phase 1: August and September 2016 Trenches 1 – 124); and post planning (Phase 1: September 2017; Trenches 125 – 151). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) and the local planning authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT. *The earliest feature was an isolated Bronze Age pit (F4002) recorded in Trench 88. It contained Bronze Age pottery (25; 565g), burnt flint (1244g) and fired clay (17g). Sparse struck flint was found within a few later features. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from two pits in Trench 146 (F7008 and F7087), and Ditch F7099 (Trench 131). Pit F7087 contained 9 sherds.* *Positive linear geophysical survey Anomalies Nos. 2 - 3, 5 - 6, 8 and 16 were sometimes detectable (Trenches 10 (F5013), 14 (F5089 and F5094), 15 (F5097), 45 (F5160) and 46 (F5174)). The dating of the features is often tentative and based on sparse pottery finds, for example, F5013 contained a 6th – 9th century sherd and F5089 contained a post-medieval sherd. However Ditch F5160 contained 79 medieval sherds, and the features identified as Anomaly 3 (Trench 25 (F5134) and 26 (F5113, F5130, F5132 and F5145) consistently contained medieval pottery assemblages (27, 50, 22, 16 and 15 sherds respectively). Trenches 130, 131 and 140 did not directly overlie a geophysical anomaly, but were located in this area of the site. Ditches F7042 and F7093 (Trench 130); Ditches F7077 and 7103 (Trench 131); and Postholes F7050 and F7052 and Ditch F7032 (Trench 140) all contained between 1 – 4 medieval pottery sherds. Trench 140 contained numerous postholes. The pottery was found in association with animal bone, fired clay and oyster shell.* *Medieval features were also identified in Trenches 4 (Pit F5070 and Ditch F5074) and 45 (Ditch F5160). The medieval features in Trench 4 were intercutting, while Ditch F5074 also truncated the fills of undated Pits F5072 and F5076, and Ditch F5078, which suggests that these features were medieval or earlier in date. Ditch F5160 (Trench 45) correlated with surveyed Anomaly 7 (Fig. 3a). This anomaly continued as ?medieval Ditch F5174 in Trench 46.* *Anomalies 1 – 3 appeared to be broadly contemporary being adjacent and having a similar axis. Anomaly No. 1 was an enclosure and was detected in Trenches 17 (F5056), 18 (F5105 and F5107), 20 (F5015) and 21 (F5039). Oddly it was not detected in Trench 16. The enclosure ditch proved to be surprisingly substantial: c.2.50 x 3.50m wide and c.1.50 – 1.80m deep. It contained medieval pottery found in association with CBM, animal bone, fired clay and iron fragments. The pottery was not found in high number, just 18 sherds from F5039 and 8 sherds from F5015. The function of the medieval features is uncertain as they are of uncommon form, for example, the enclosure ditch being exceptionally deep. The latter may represent the remains of a moated site.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*September 2016, September 2017*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*5227*	Site code	*ONS 012*
Type of project	*Trial Trench Evaluation*		
Site status	-		
Current land use	*Agricultural*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Enclosure ditch, ditches, pits*		
Significant finds	*Prehistoric pottery, medieval assemblages*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Mid Suffolk*	*Onehouse CP*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*c. 30.78ha*		
NGR	*TM 0318 5950*		
Height AOD (min/ max)	*c. 46-55m*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s	*Bull, K.*		
Funded by	*Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Ltd*		
Full title	*Wider Site, Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Bull, K.*		
Report no.	*5197*		
Date (of report)	*October 2017 (Revised 02/10/2017 & 14/11/2017)*		

WIDER SITE, CHILTON LEYS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PHASES 1 AND 2

SUMMARY

In August and September 2016, and September 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation on 30.78 hectares of land at Chilton Leys, Suffolk (NGR TM 0318 5950; Figs. 1-2). A geophysical survey (Chaplin et al. 2016) was undertaken prior to the trial trenching (Phase 1). The evaluation was undertaken in two phases: pre planning (Phase 1: August and September 2016 Trenches 1 – 124); and post planning (Phase 1: September 2017; Trenches 125 – 151). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) and the local planning authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

The trial trench evaluation followed a geophysical survey (Chaplin et al. 2016). Post-medieval field boundaries and trackways (geophysical survey Anomaly No. 15) were readily detected in Trenches 3 – 8, 10, 12 – 13, 23 – 24, 31 – 33, 39 – 40, 43, 54 – 56, 59, 71 – 74, 94, 111, 124 – 125, 129 – 132, 134, 142 – 143, and 146. These included a total of 20 ditch segments, predominantly located in the central and northern area of the site. Other post-medieval (and/ or modern) features constituted gullies (Trenches 95 – 97) and two burnt pits (Trench 7).

The earliest feature was an isolated Bronze Age pit (F4002) recorded in Trench 88. It contained Bronze Age pottery (25; 565g), burnt flint (1244g) and fired clay (17g). Sparse struck flint was found within a few later features. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from two pits in Trench 146 (F7008 and F7087), and Ditch F7099 (Trench 131). Pit F7087 contained 9 sherds.

Roman CBM was found in low quantity, accounting for a total of 7 fragments (922g) of 15-30mm thick flat tile, probably tegula roof tile (although no flanged edges were present). The fragments were contained in Ditches F5013 (Trench 10), F5091 (Trench 8), F5136 (Trench 24) and F5174 (Trench 46); however the paucity of this material is demonstrated by the total weight, which does not equate to that of a single complete tegula roof tile (see The Ceramic Building Materials & Fired Clay, Appendix 3).

An Early – Middle Saxon (6th – 9th century) sherd was found within Ditch F5013 (Trench 10). It was found in association with CBM (28g) and animal bone (25g). The only other Early to Middle Saxon sherd was residual in Ditch Terminus F5046 (Trench 21).

Positive linear geophysical survey Anomalies Nos. 2 - 3, 5 - 6, 8 and 16 were sometimes detectable (Trenches 10 (F5013), 14 (F5089 and F5094), 15 (F5097), 45 (F5160) and 46 (F5174)). The dating of the features is often tentative and based on sparse pottery finds, for example, F5013 contained a 6th – 9th century sherd and F5089 contained a post-medieval sherd. However Ditch F5160 contained 79 medieval sherds, and the features identified as Anomaly 3 (Trench 25 (F5134) and

26 (F5113, F5130, F5132 and F5145) consistently contained medieval pottery assemblages (27, 50, 22, 16 and 15 sherds respectively). Trenches 130, 131 and 140 did not directly overlie a geophysical anomaly, but were located in this area of the site. Ditches F7042 and F7093 (Trench 130); Ditches F7077 and 7103 (Trench 131); and Postholes F7050 and F7052 and Ditch F7032 (Trench 140) all contained between 1 – 4 medieval pottery sherds. Trench 140 contained numerous postholes. The pottery was found in association with animal bone, fired clay and oyster shell.

Medieval features were also identified in Trenches 4 (Pit F5070 and Ditch F5074) and 45 (Ditch F5160). The medieval features in Trench 4 were intercutting, while Ditch F5074 also truncated the fills of undated Pits F5072 and F5076, and Ditch F5078, which suggests that these features were medieval or earlier in date. Ditch F5160 (Trench 45) correlated with surveyed Anomaly 7 (Fig. 3a). This anomaly continued as ?medieval Ditch F5174 in Trench 46.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August and September 2016, and September 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation on 30.78 hectares of land at Chilton Leys, Suffolk (NGR TM 0318 5950; Figs. 1-2). A geophysical survey (Chaplin *et al.* 2016) was undertaken prior to the trial trenching (Phase 1).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in two phases: pre planning (Phase 1: August and September 2016 Trenches 1 – 124); and post planning (Phase 1: September 2017; Trenches 125 – 151). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) and the local planning authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.3 The first phase of the archaeological trial trench evaluation, which included a geophysical survey, was required to be carried out in advance of the determination of two separate planning applications (outline and full) for residential development and the construction of an access road. It was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (28th January 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 18th August 2016) and approved by SCC AS-CT.

1.4 The second phase of the archaeological trial trench evaluation was required to be carried out as a condition attached to planning approval for residential

redevelopment (Mid Suffolk Planning Application 5005 and 5007/16). It was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (3rd May 2017), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 4th May 2017) and approved by SCC AS-CT.

1.5 The evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.*

1.6 The principal objectives for 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

1.7 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.

1.8 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 evaluation area is located on the north-west edge of Stowmarket within the parish of Onehouse. It comprises two large fields amounting to 30.78 hectares. It is bounded by agricultural land to the north, west and south and by sports grounds to the east.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site occupies an undulating topography between *c.* 46m and 55m AOD. The Rattlesden River follows a broadly NW-SE course approximately 550m to the south of the site and the River Gipping follows a NW-SE course approximately 1km to the west. The two rivers converge at the southern margins of Stowmarket.

3.2 The site's soils are those of the Ashley Association, comprising 'fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils'. Some 'calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils' are also likely to occur (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 13). The underlying geology comprises chalky till, overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey, 1991).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND[1]

Neolithic

4.1 In Suffolk, the distribution of Neolithic pottery strongly suggests that settlements were mainly on light soils within easy access of water (Martin 1999a, 37). The distribution of axes in the county, however, suggests that they also penetrated the heavy claylands of central Suffolk (*ibid.*). These were then probably densely wooded and could have provide fuel, timber, game and other natural resources (*ibid.* 36). During this period 'factories' also developed producing polished stone axes that were distributed all over the country. In north-west Suffolk, axes from the Lake District are most common, while in south-east Suffolk axes of Cornish origin predominate. These suggest possible early divisions within the region's population, perhaps 'foreshadowing' subsequent Iron Age tribal divisions (*ibid.*). A stone battle axe has been found to the south of the current site (SHER MSF5414). The 2012 trial trench evaluation of the Phase 1 site also encountered prehistoric

[1] HER Invoice: **9161807**; where possible, referenced Suffolk HER points are displayed on Figure 1

material including lithic implements dating to late Mesolithic or early Neolithic (SHER HGH052; Haskins 2013).

Bronze Age

4.2 Round barrows are the earliest form of 'man-made' monument in Suffolk, and most date to the earlier part of this period (Martin 1999b, 38). An early Bronze Age beaker was found to the south of the current site (SHER MSF5414), while further evidence, comprising a bronze side looped spearhead (SHER ONW005) was associated with an area of Romano-British cremations within a kilometre to the north-east. Late Bronze Age settlement evidence, including finds of worked flint, burnt flint and pottery has been previously reported from the south-east corner of the Phase 1 site (Haskins 2013, 32).

Iron Age

4.3 Excavations at Cedars Park, Stowmarket – to the south-east of Chilton Leys – have revealed a late Iron Age settlement comprising two ditched enclosures with associated roundhouses and a four-post granary (Nicholson and Woodhouse 2016). This type of enclosed settlement is atypical of late Iron Age Suffolk, however, with the only strong parallel at Darmsden, some 7km to the south-east. Such settlements may reflect their proximity to a postulated tribal boundary, running along the line of the River Lark (Martin 1999c, 41; Nicholson and Woodhouse 2016).

Romano-British

4.4 Suffolk contained several unplanned towns by the end of the 1st century AD (*ibid.* 42-3), although the vast majority of Romano-British sites were individual farmsteads, ranging in size and complexity from villa estates to smallholdings (Plouviez 1999, 42). Agriculture dominated the regional Romano-British economy but pottery manufacture and other industries are also well represented (*ibid.*).

4.5 The neighbouring farmstead at Cedars Park continued in use throughout this period, although some reordering of the landscape was evident (Nicholson and Woodhouse 2016). The site's buildings also increased in number and diversity over time. Overall the site was of low-economic status, however, and largely self-sufficient, including the production of pottery for local consumption between the mid 2nd and mid 3rd centuries (*ibid.*). A pottery kiln is also known from within the Phase 1 site at Chilton Leys (Haskins 2013). The presence of a kiln is interesting as kilns in Suffolk tend to be found exclusively within production centres (close to suitable raw materials) or within small towns (Nicholson and Woodhouse 2016). Another kiln was excavated on Victoria Road, to the south-east of the current site, however, while similar examples exist from Pakenham (Plouviez 1989, 11) and Snape (Mustchin 2014). Evaluation and subsequent excavation of the Phase 1 site has encountered a range of Romano-British features including a watering hole or well (Haskins 2013, 9) and a ditched enclosure system containing kilns and corndriers (Bull and Mustchin 2016).

4.6 Roman cremation burials were found to the north-east of the site in 1875. Associated finds included glass urns with lids, glass counters, an amber glass flask,

pottery and beads (SHER ONW005). A brooch fragment was also found *c.* 1km to the north-east (SHER MSF12338).

Anglo-Saxon

4.7 Suffolk settlements of the early Anglo-Saxon period display a clear preference for easily worked soils (West 1999, 44). In contrast, the county's central 'claylands' are devoid of early settlement evidence, with the exploitation of these heavier soils only beginning around AD 650-850 (*ibid.;* Wade 1999, 46). Most Suffolk villages date from this middle Anglo-Saxon expansion (Wade 1999, 46). Evidence from the Phase 1 site at Chilton Leys site includes sunken-featured buildings and ditches and an inhumation cemetery with grave goods (SHER HGH052; Bull and Mustchin 2016; Haskins 2013).

Medieval

4.8 The medieval settlement pattern across Mid Suffolk is predominantly one of small farmsteads and green-edge settlements. Medieval settlement evidence in the Chilton Leys area includes a late 15th century farmhouse at Shepherds Farm (SHER 280600), adjacent to the site's northern boundary and the medieval moated manor of Chilton Hall, located to the south (SHER SKT050). A dense concentration of such sites exists across the east Midlands and the southern part of East Anglia (Aberg 1978, 2, fig. 1). The 12th to 13th centuries witnessed local pottery production (SHER MSF19664), evidence for which was found during road widening in 1937. Medieval kilns were found during the Phase 1 excavation of the current site (Bull and Mustchin 2016).

4.9 Evidence of local site abandonment is attested from the mid 14th century (e.g. Woolhouse 2016). A similar decline has been noted at a number of regional sites (e.g. Church Farm, Brettenham (SHER BTT027), Mill House, Darsham (SHER DAR030) and Semer Road, Whatfield (SHER WHA018); Mustchin *et al.* 2015), possibly attesting to a broad social or economic cause(s). For example, the mid-14th century arrival of the Black Death in England resulted in major social upheaval and population decline (Platt 1997), and has been discussed as the possible cause of economic change at a number of medieval sites (e.g. Newton and Sparrow 2009). Examples of total village abandonment as a result of the Black Death include the parochial centre of Alston St John, to the south-east of Ipswich, although in the majority of cases depopulation of rural settlements occurred over many centuries as a result of multiple contributory factors (Bailey 2010, 239). Other possible causes for a local decline include the difficulties of farming the heavy clay soils under worsening climatic conditions (after Woolhouse 2016).

Post-Medieval and Early Modern

4.10 Two 16th century farmhouses to the north-east of the site attest to local agricultural activity in the early post-medieval period (SHERs 280637 and 280632). The increasing fortunes of Stowmarket from this time are reflected in large scale population increases (Grace 1999, 107-9). However, 19th century cartographic sources show the site as occupying agricultural fields (www.old-maps.co.uk).

5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

5.1 Excavation of the Phase 1 site was undertaken by AS in 2014/ 2015. In summary:

'Fieldwork revealed six phases of activity dating between the late Neolithic /late Bronze Age and the modern era. Features were recorded across the site and included evidence of both settlement and industrial activity. Of particular note were two Romano-British Pottery Kilns, two T-shaped corn-driers, and a high-status Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Evidence of simple, Romano-British post-built structures and two medieval pottery kilns – thought to be indicative of small-scale 'cottage' industry – were also encountered'. (Bull and Mustchin 2016, 4).

5.1 AS undertook a geophysical survey of the current evaluation area in 2016 (Fig. 3 a & b). In summary:

*'The main areas of archaeological potential are located within Field A, most notably in the north-eastern part of the survey area. These are represented through positive linear anomalies of varying strengths. Three probable enclosures can be inferred from the magnetic data (**1**, **2**, **3**) with the potential for a fourth (**4**) nearby. The overall extent of these enclosures has been truncated by post-medieval field boundaries and paths (**15**). Both **1** and **3** contain internal features. Remaining archaeological features are mainly positive linear anomalies or positive dipoles, e.g. (**12-14**), which may relate to surviving hearth or kiln structures. Apart from **(14)**, the survey provided little evidence of surviving archaeological remains in Field B.*

*Post-medieval field boundaries and paths that were identified during the survey (**15**) correlate well with historic maps (**Fig**. **28**), providing a confident conclusion to the origin of these magnetic anomalies. A number of these alignments also form part of the modern drainage network on the site (**Fig. 29**). There are numerous linear subsurface features detected as relatively weak bipolar anomalies (**17**, **18**, **19**) deemed to relate to a network of modern land drains and confirmed through reference to the drainage plan supplied by the farmer (**Fig. 29**). The most southerly area of Field A contains an area of considerable magnetic patterning compared to the rest of the survey area, most likely due to intense modern agricultural activity, mainly ploughing (**20**). Modern Surface anomalies were obvious before undertaking the survey, taking the form of a metalled footpath in Field B (**21**) and a metal cover located in the centre of Field A (**22**).*

*The broad, low amplitude positive and negative anomalies (**23**, **24**, **25**) most likely relate to the course of a palaeochannel.*

*Magnetic responses from surviving sub-surface features potentially of archaeological origin were strong and well defined, providing good levels of magnetic contrast with surrounding soils and underlying geology, demonstrating the site's suitability for magnetometer survey. Areas of magnetic disturbance were present (**27**, **36**) which may have obscured weaker magnetic anomalies, but because of their location on the periphery of the survey area this would have had a limited impact on the overall results.*

There was some striping in the raw data, caused predominantly by the metal fence-line east of Field A, the occasional unevenness of the terrain and atmospheric conditions. These errors were easily compensated through basic data processing protocols and it is not considered that they have had an effect on the detection or recognition of geophysical anomalies'. (Chaplin *et al.* 2016)

6 METHODOLOGY

Metal Detector Survey (Phases 1 and 2)

6.1 A metal detector survey of the trial trenches – conducted by an experienced metal detectorist – was undertaken prior to and throughout the excavation of the trenches. The detecting was undertaken by AS staff assisted by a local detectorist who records with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The survey targeted non-ferrous items.

The Trial Trench Evaluation (Phase 1)

6.2 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover the site of the proposed development. The trial trenching layout and scope was agreed with SCC AS-CT following the geophysical survey (Chaplin *et al.* 2016). The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas.

6.3 The site comprises two fields (A and B), and a 4% and 1% contingency evaluation was required. Field A was subject to a 2.5% evaluation, with a contingency of 1.5% implemented as a second phase, as a condition of any granted planning permissions. Field B was evaluated in one phase and was subject to a 4% and 1% contingency. A trial trench plan of 124 trenches, each 40m in length, reflected the first phase of trenching. At the very southern end of Field B a 50m exclusion zone centred on a pond was excluded from trial trenching to provide for the possibility of great crested newts.

6.4 One hundred and nineteen trenches (each 40m x 2.30m) were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Five trenches (Trenches 107-109, 112 and 113) were not cut due to their placement within a Great Crested Newt exclusion zone. Trench locations were approved by SCC AS-CT (Fig. 3a).

The Trial Trench Evaluation (Phase 2)

6.5 SCC AS-CT required a second phase of archaeological trial trenching to cover the northern part of the proposed development area (Field A), to fill in the gaps between trenches, as below: The trenches targeted any geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas.

6.6 Field A was initially subject to a 2.5% evaluation with a contingency of 1.5% implemented as a second phase attached to a condition of any granted planning permissions for this site. This further 1.5% sample comprised Phase 2. The requirement was for 1950m2 of additional trenches, allowing for c.1080m2 of

trenching at 1.8m width. 26 trenches each 40m x 1.8m were excavated (Trenches 125 – 151).

6.7 Following the mechanical removal of overburden, under close archaeological supervision, all additional investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector (see above).

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 4)

Sample section 1A: *0.00m = 43.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. Firm, dark reddish brown sandy clay.
0.33- 0.56m	L5002	Subsoil. Firm pale orange brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular gravel and flints.
0.56m – 1.0m	L5003	Subsoil. Loose, mixed small to large sixed sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel and flints.
1.0m+	L5001	Natural. Firm, pale yellow-grey clay with small to large angular flints.

Sample section 1B: *00 = 41.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.46m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.46- 0.86m	L5002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.86m – 1.14m	L5003	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
1.14m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 1 contained undated Ditch F5023.

Ditch F5023 was linear in plan (5.0+ x 0.85 x 0.25m), orientated south-east/north-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5024) was a firm, pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional angular flints and gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 2A: *0.00 = 44.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 2B: *0.00m = 45.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.29m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 4)

Sample section 3A: *0.00 = 42.33m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
038m- 0.78m	L5002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.78m – 1.04m	L5003	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
1.04m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 3B: *0.00 = 42.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.46	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.46m- 0.73m	L5002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.73m – 0.94m	L5003	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.94m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained post-medieval Ditch F5048 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained iron fragments.

Ditch F5048 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.55 x 0.30m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It fill (L5049) was a firm, dark black/ brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained iron fragments (632g).

Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)

Sample section 4A: *0.00m = 44.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 4B: *0.00m = 43.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained Ditches F5066, F5068, F5074, F5078, F5080, and Pits F5070, F5072, and F5076. Pit F5070 and Ditch F5074 contained medieval pottery and Ditch F5068 contained modern pottery.

Ditch F5066 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.55 x 0.16m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5067) was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds. F5066 was cut by Ditch F5068.

Ditch F5068 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.76 x 0.31m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5069) comprised compact, dark greyish brown silty clay. It contained modern pottery. It cut Ditches F5066 and F5074.

Pit F5070 was circular in plan (0.21 x 0.09m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5071) was a compact, dark greyish brown silty clay. It contained medieval (12^{th} – 13^{th} century) pottery (2; 6g). It was cut by Ditch F5074.

Pit F5072 was sub circular in plan (0.27 x 0.21 x 0.05m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5073) was a compact, dark greyish brown silty clay. It contained no finds. It was cut by Ditch F5074.

Ditch F5074 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.40 x 0.51m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5075) was a compact, mid orange brown silty clay. It contained medieval (12^{th} – 14^{th} century) pottery (1; 10g), animal bone (<1g), fired clay (1; 6g) and iron fragments (1; 7g). It was cut by Ditch F5068 and a land drain. It cut Pits F5070, F5072 and F5076, and Ditch F5078.

Pit F5076 was linear in plan (0.60+ x 0.41 x 0.28m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5077) was a compact, dark greyish brown silty clay. It contained no finds. It was cut by Ditch F5074.

Ditch F5078 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.75 x 0.31m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5079) was a compact, mid orange brown silty clay. It contained fired clay (2; 9g). It was cut by Ditch F5074.

Ditch F5080 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.22 x 0.06m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5081) was a compact, greyish brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 5)

Sample section 5A: *0.00 = 47.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 5B: *0.00 = 45.77m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 5 contained post-medieval Ditch F5020 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained CBM and an iron fragments.

Ditch F5020 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.7 x 0.43m), orientated east / west. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L5021) comprised a firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional angular flints. Its upper fill (L5022) was a firm, dark black brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints. It contained CBM (213g) and an iron fragments (1g).

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 6)

Sample section 6A: *0.00 = 47.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.31m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 6B: *0.00 = 48.89m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.29m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 6 contained post-medieval Ditch F5027 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained a residual medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery sherd.

Ditch F5027 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.6 x 0.50m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its basal fill (L5030) comprised a compact, pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flints and chalk nodules. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill (L5029) was a compact mid orange brown silty clay. It also contained no finds. Its upper fill (L5028) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints and CBM flecks. It contained a residual medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery sherd (6g)

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 6)

Sample section 7A: *0.00 = 42.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.43m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.43m - 0.78m	L5002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.78m - 0.94m	L5003	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.94m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 7B: *0.00 = 43.13m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.43m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.43m - 0.88m	L5002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.88m - 1.10m	L5003	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
1.10m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 7 contained post-medieval or modern burnt pits, F5060 and F5085, and post-medieval Ditch F5083. The latter corresponded to a positive anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). Surveyed Anomaly 6, intersecting with the central part of Trench 7 (Fig. 3a) was not identified during the evaluation (see Section 10.11, below).

Ditch F5083 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.65 x 0.67m), orientated west/ east. It had irregular sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5084) was a loose, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sized angular flints. It contained CBM (5g).

Burnt Pit F5085 was irregular in plan (1.00+ x 0.99 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its secondary fill (L5087) was a loose, dark grey black silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular flints. Its upper fill (L5086) comprised a loose, mid brown grey silty sand.

Burnt Pit F5060 was sub rectangular in plan (4.20+ x 1.1+ x ?m). Its outer fill (L5061) was a dark pink red partially baked clay which surrounded an internal fill (L5062). The latter comprised a dark red brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks. A modern date is assigned to F5060 based on surface finds of CBM (1405g) and iron fragments (2; 4g). It was planned but not excavated

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 7)

Sample section 8A: *0.00 = 43.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.45m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.45m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 8B: *0.00 = 45.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.31m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 8 contained post-medieval Ditch F5091 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). No feature corresponding to the other anomaly (6) was evident (see Section 10.11, below). F5091 contained concrete and was cut by a modern drain.

Ditch F5091 was linear in plan (9.5+ x 1.50+ x 0.65m). It had a moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5092) comprised a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained two

fragments (531g) of residual Roman tile (see *The Ceramic Building Materials & Fired Clay*, Appendix 3) and a large concrete block with mortared sides. Its upper fill (L5093) comprised a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 9A: *0.00 = 46.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 9B: *0.00 = 44.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.38m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: A linear anomaly (6) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) was not evident. Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 7)

Sample section 10A: *0.00 = 47.18m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 10B: *0.00 = 46.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.41m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.41m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 10 contained post-medieval Ditch F5006 and Ditch F5013 which corresponded to positive anomalies (15 and 5 respectively) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). F5006 contained a residual struck flint, CBM, fired clay and iron nails. F5013 contained animal bone, CBM (28g) and a sherd of Saxon (6th – 9th century) pottery (5g).

Ditch F5006 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 1.72 x 0.77m), orientated south-east / north-west and was a continuation of Ditch F5091 (Trench 8). It had relatively steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its lower fill (L5007) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It yielded CBM (5g). Its upper fill (L5008) was a firm, mottled pale grey brown and mid orange brown, silty clay with occasional medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained a residual struck flint (1g), CBM (8g), fired clay (5g) and iron nails (20g).

Ditch F5013 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.93 x 0.35m), orientated south-east east/ north-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5014) comprised a compact, pale grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flints.

It contained a sherd of Saxon (6th – 9th century) pottery (5g), a fragment (28g) of residual Roman tile and animal bone (25g).

Trench 11 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 11A: 0.00 = 46.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.41m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.41m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 11B: 0.00 = 45.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 11 was located to investigate a linear anomaly (5) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a), but the anomaly was not evident (see Section 10.11, below). The trench contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 8)

Sample section 12A: 0.00 = 45.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 12B: 0.00 = 43.60m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.36m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 12 contained post-medieval Ditch F5063 which was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). The trench also contained undated Pit F5081. Surveyed Anomaly 6, intersecting with the south-eastern part of Trench 12 (Fig. 3a) was not identified during the evaluation (see Section 10.11, below).

Ditch F5063 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 1.30+ x 0.22m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5064) comprised a friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L5065) comprised a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It yielded CBM (1g) and a glass fragment (10g).

Pit F5081 was sub circular in plan (0.58 x 0.60 x 0.16m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5082) was a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular gravel. It contained CBM (1g).

Trench 13 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 8)

Sample section 13A: *0.00 = 44.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.41m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.41m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 13B: *0.00 = 43.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.49m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.49m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 13 contained post-medieval Ditch F5109 which was previously identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (12, 23 – 24 and 32). Surveyed Anomaly 5, intersecting with the south-eastern end of Trench 13 (Fig. 3a) was not identified during the evaluation (see Section 10.11, below).

Ditch 5109 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.1 x ?) orientated northeast/southwest. It was a continuation of Ditch F5063 (Trench 12). It was planned but not excavated.

Trench 14 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 9)

Sample section 14A: *0.00 = 44.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 14B: *0.00 = 45.31m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.38m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 14 contained post-medieval Ditch F5089 and undated Ditch F5094. The former was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). Surveyed Anomaly 5, intersecting with the south-western half of Trench 14 (Fig. 3a) was not identified during the evaluation (see Section 10.11, below).

Ditch F5089 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.10+ x 0.72m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It was a continuation of Ditch F5097 (Trench 15). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5090) comprised a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It yielded modern (19th - 20th century) pottery (1; 5g) and CBM (13g). A land-drain was later inserted along the south-eastern edge of Ditch F5089.

Ditch F5094 was linear in plan (2.3m x 0.84 x 0.64m), orientated south-east/ north-west. It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill (F5095) comprised a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 9)

Sample section 15A: *0.00 = 46.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.43m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.43m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 15B: *0.00 = 46.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 15 contained undated Ditch F5097 which corresponded to an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a).

Ditch F5097 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.60+ x 0.75m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It was a continuation of Ditch F5089 (Trench 14). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5098) comprised a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It yielded no finds. A land-drain was later inserted along the south-eastern edge of Ditch F5097.

Trench 16 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 16A: *0.00 = 46.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 16B: *0.00 = 48.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 16 was located in order to examine a large enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Anomaly 1; Fig. 3a). The trench was extended in order to examine the feature but excavation was constrained due to the presence of an underground cable. The enclosure was not evident within Trench 16 but was recorded in Trenches 17 - 18 and 20 - 21.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 10)

Sample section 17A: *0.00 = 49.64m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 17B: *0.00 = 49.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.36m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 17 contained Ditches F5031, F5033 and F5056, Gully F5052 and ?Pits F5035 and F5037. Ditch F5056 formed part of a large enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). Ditches F5031 and F5033 and ?Pit F5035 contained medieval pottery. Ditch F5056 contained CBM, and Pit F5037 and Gully F5052 were undated.

Enclosure Ditch F5056 was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) and was rectilinear in plan (4m+ x 7.30 x 1.88m). It had steep south-western sides and moderately sloping north-eastern sides with a concave base. It contained three fills. The lowest fill (L5057) was a firm, slightly leached mid blue grey mottled with mid red brown iron pan staining, clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints. No finds were present. Overlying L5057 was L5058, a compact mid yellow/brown grey silty clay with sparse sub-rounded chalk nodules and occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (313g). The upper fill (L5059) was a compact mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded chalk nodules and small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (509g), animal bone (11g) and iron fragments (80g). F5056 was mechanically excavated and stepped appropriately due to its depth in order to fully investigate the feature. The ditch was also recorded in Trenches 18, 20 and 21.

Ditch F5031 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 0.65 x 0.22m), orientated south-east / north-west. It was parallel to Ditch F5033 which was similar. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5032) was a firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with sub-rounded nodules and small sub-angular flints. It contained a sherd of medieval (12^{th} – 13^{th} century) pottery (12g) and fired clay (19g).

Ditch F5033 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 1.15 x 0.48m) orientated south-east / north-west. It was parallel to Ditch F5031 which was similar. It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5034) was a firm, mid brown grey silty clay with sub-rounded nodules and small sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (mid 12^{th} – early 14^{th} century) pottery (7; 32g) and animal bone (82g).

?Pit F5035 was sub circular in plan (0.7+ x 1.48 x 0.36m). It may represent a ditch terminus. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5036) comprised a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained a sherd of medieval (mid 12^{th} – early 14^{th} century) pottery (3g) and animal bone (17g). F5035 was cut by a modern land-drain.

?Pit F5037 was sub-circular in plan (0.9+ x 1.15 x 0.35m). It may also have represented a ditch terminus. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5038) comprised a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and sparse manganese. It contained no finds.

Gully F5052 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 0.6 x 0.28m), orientated south-east / north-west. It was a continuation of Ditch F5101 (Trench 18). It had steep sides and a

concave base. Its fill (L5053) was a friable, mid orange brown silty clay mottled with clayey sand and small sub-rounded gravel. It was devoid of any finds.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 10)

Sample section 18A: *0.00 = 50.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.42m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.42m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 18B: *0.00 = 49.25m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 18 was located to investigate the two large positive anomalies that formed part of the enclosure ditch system identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). Both enclosure ditches (F5105 and F5107) were present, and also traced in Trenches 17, 20 and 21. Trench 18 also contained undated Gully F5101 and undated large ?Ditch F5099.

?Ditch F5099 was ?linear in plan (2.3m+ x 2.9 x 0.5m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had steep sides and had a concave base. Its fill (L5100) was a friable dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (77g).

Gully F5101 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 0.6 x 0.28m), orientated south/ north. It was a continuation of Ditch F5052 (Trench 17). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5053) was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with small sub-angular gravel. It was devoid of any finds.

Enclosure Ditches F5105 and F5107 were both linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.2 x ? and 2.3+ x 3.5 x ? respectively) and orientated north-west / south-east. Both formed part of a large enclosure system identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). The enclosure was traced through several trenches (Trench 16 - 17 and 20 - 21). Due to its large size it was planned but not excavated having been investigated in Trenches 17, 20 and 21. The uppermost fills (L5106 and L5108 respectively) comprised firm, mid yellow/grey brown silty clays with occasional small to medium sized gravel and flints. The former (L5106) yielded surface finds of CBM and an iron fragment (51g).

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 19A: *0.00 = 51.46m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 19B: *0.00 = 51.95m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 19 contained no archaeological features and finds.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 11)

Sample section 20A: *0.00 = 50.91m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 20B: *0.00 = 49.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 20 contained Ditch F5015 which formed part of a large enclosure system previously identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was also recorded in Trenches 16 - 18 and 21, and it produced medieval pottery.

Enclosure Ditch F5015 was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) and was rectilinear in plan (2.3m+ x 3.90 x 0.95m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen as exceeded the safe working depth of 1.2m. It contained four fills. The lowest fill (L5016) was a firm, slightly leached mid blue grey mottled with mid red brown iron pan staining, clayey silt with occasional small to large sub-rounded flints. It contained medieval (12th – early 14th century) pottery (3; 10g), animal bone (111g) and fired clay (14g). Overlying L5016 was L5017, a compact mid yellow/brown grey silty clay with sparse sub-rounded chalk nodules and occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. No finds were present. Overlying L5017, L5018 comprised a firm, dark grey black clayey silt with moderate chalk. It contained medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (5; 13g), animal bone (1g), fired clay (2; 8g) and iron fragments (2; 20g). Its uppermost fill (L5019) was comparable to previous fill (L5017) and comprised a compact mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded chalk nodules, and small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It was devoid of any finds.

Trench 21 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 11)

Sample section 21A: *0.00 = 99.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 21B: *0.00 = 49.55m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.36m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 21 contained five Ditches: Enclosure Ditch F5039, F5042, F5044, F5046 and F5054. All the ditches contained medieval pottery except F5042 which is undated. Enclosure Ditch F5039 corresponded to the large enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was also traced in Trenches 17, 18 and 20.

Enclosure Ditch F5039 was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) and was rectilinear in plan (2.3m+ x 2.90+ x 1.65m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (L5040) was a firm, slightly leached dark blue grey mottled with mid red brown iron pan staining, clayey silt with occasional small to large sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L5041) was a compact mid yellow/brown grey silty clay with sparse sub-rounded chalk nodules and occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (18; 156g), CBM (157g), animal bone (179g), iron fragments (2; 7g) and stone (199g). F5039 was cut by F5042 a possible ditch terminus.

Ditch Terminus F5042 was linear in plan (1.0+ x 1.8 x 0.62m) orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5043) was friable, mottled dark grey/orange brown silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F5044 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.10 x 0.34m) orientated north-west/ south-east. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill (L5045) was a friable, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It produced medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery (12; 228g), animal bone (10g), fired clay (1; 1g) and oyster shell (12g).

Ditch terminus F5046 was linear in plan (1.0+ x 1.03 x 0.22m). It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5047) was a friable, mid orange brown silty clay. It contained medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (6; 47g), animal bone (11g), oyster shell (100g) and iron fragments (11g). F5046 was cut by a modern land-drain.

Ditch F5054 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.10 x 0.34m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5055) was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk nodules. It produced medieval pottery (12th – 14th century) pottery (2; 5nd CBM (25g) and fired clay (22g).

Trench 22 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 12)

Sample section 22A: *0.00 = 46.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.38m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 22B: *0.00 = 47.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.31m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 22 was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). The anomaly was not evident (see Section 10.11, below). Undated ?Ditch, F5103 was present.

?Ditch, or possible natural solution channel, F5103 was sinuous in plan (13.0+ x 0.90 x 0.18m), orientated north/ south. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill (L5104) was a friable, mid orange/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 23 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 12)

Sample section 23A: *0.00 = 43.99m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.40 – 0.71m	L5002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.71 – 0.82m	L5003	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.82m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 23B: *0.00 = 45.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 23 contained post-medieval Ditch (F5117), which was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a); and represents the same feature which traversed Trenches 12 - 13, 24 and 32. In Trench 23 it contained shot gun shells.

Ditch F5117 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.85 x 1.19m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its lower fill (L5118) was a friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It was devoid of finds. L5119 was a firm, mottled mid red brown/orange brown silty clay. Its upper fill (L5120) was a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent angular flints. None of the fills contained finds except L5118 which contained shotgun shells (2; 6g).

Trench 24 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 13)

Sample section 24A: *0.00 = 45.74m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 24B: *0.00 = 44.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.40m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 24 contained post-medieval Ditch F5136 which was identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a), and represents the same feature which traversed Trenches 12 - 13, 23 and 32.

Ditch F5136 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.90 x 0.60m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its basal (L5137) comprised a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained iron nail fragments (37g) and pumice (702g). L5138 comprised a firm, dark black/ brown silty clay. It contained animal bone (1g) and a single fragment (7g) of Roman tile. Its uppermost fill (L5139) comprised a firm, mid red brown silty clay and was devoid of any finds. It was cut by a modern land-drain which contained a ceramic pipe and was backfilled with gravel (L5140).

Trench 25 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 13)

Sample section 25A: *0.00 = 48.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 25B: *0.00 = 46.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 25 contained Ditch F5134 which corresponded to a positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F5134 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.0 x 0.75m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5135) comprised a firm, mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to large sized sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk nodules. It yielded medieval (11^{th} – 13^{th} century) pottery (27; 92g), animal bone (22g), oyster shell (53g), fired clay (10g) and struck flint (4g).

Trench 26 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 14)

Sample section 26A: *0.00 = 48.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.29m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 26B: *0.00 = 48.17m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 26 contained six ditches: F5113, F5115, F5130, F5132, F5145 and F5148; all broadly parallel. The features all corresponded to positive anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). All contained medieval pottery except F5148 and F5115 which were undated.

Ditch F5113 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 0.7 x 0.35m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5114) was a firm, mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flint and chalk flecks throughout. It yielded medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (50; 691g) and struck flint (10g).

Ditch F5115 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 0.55 x 0.21m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5116) was a firm, mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flint and chalk flecks throughout. It yielded no finds.

Ditch F5130 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 1.65 x 0.85m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L5131) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate quantities of large sized angular flints and sparse chalk flecks. It yielded medieval (late 12th – early 14th century) pottery (22; 147g), animal bone (2g), oyster shell (<1g) and fired clay (14g).

Ditch F5132 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 0.55 x 0.21m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5133) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-rounded flint. It yielded medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (16; 66g), animal bone (2g), fired clay (4g). F5132 was cut by modern land-drain.

Ditch F5145 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.4 x 0.58m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had irregular and an irregular base. Its lower fill (L5146) was a compact, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sized sub-angular flints. It yielded medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (12g), animal bone (59g) and oyster shell (7g). Its upper fill (L5147) comprised a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk nodules. It contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery (3; 14g) and animal bone (2g).

Ditch F5148 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 0.90 x 0.30m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5149) was a compact, mid grey

brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints. It was devoid of any finds.

Trench 27 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 14)

Sample section 27A: *0.00 = 49.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 27B: *0.00 = 49.61m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 27 contained large Ditch F5025 which was also recorded in Trench 30 (F5011). The ditch correspond to a positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a), and it contained a sherd of medieval pottery,

Large Ditch F5025 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 3.4 x 1.30+m), orientated north-west /south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen due to the depth of the feature. Its fill (L5026) comprised compact, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small sized sub-angular flints. It contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century pottery (1; 7g), animal bone (7g), glass fragments (1; 6g), slate (1; 25g) and a copper alloy buckle. F5025 was cut by two modern land-drains.

Trench 28 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 15)

Sample section 28A: *0.00m = 50.74 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 28B: *0.00m = 49.55 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 28 contained Ditches F5004 and F5009; the latter corresponding to a positive anomaly identified previously during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) and contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery. F5004 contained no finds.

Ditch F5004 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.55 x 0.30m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5005) comprised a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints and sparse manganese flecks. It contained no finds.

Ditch F5009 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.6 x 0.48m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had irregular gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L5010) comprised firm, dark red brown silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk nodules and sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery (2; 20g), animal bone (16g), CBM (1g) and fired clay (2g).

Trench 29 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 29A: 0.00 = 46.56m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 29B: 0.00 = 47.02m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 29 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 30 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 15)

Sample section 30A: 0.00 = 51.08m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.43m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 30B: 0.00 = 50.86m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 30 contained Ditch F5011 which was recorded in Trench 27 (F5025). The ditch corresponded to a positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a).

Ditch F5011 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.1 x 0.70m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5012) comprised compact, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk nodules and sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (1g), CBM (10g) and an iron fragment (10g).

Trench 31 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 16)

Sample section 31A: 0.00 = 50.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.40m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 31B: *0.00 = 49.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 31 contained Ditch F5154 which corresponded to a positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F5154 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.5 x 1.02m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its lower fill (L5155) comprised a friable, mid brown grey clayey silt with sparse small to medium sized sub-rounded flints and manganese flecks. It was devoid of any finds. Its upper fill (L5156) was a compact, mid yellow/orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones. It contained medieval (2; 6g) pottery and CBM (11g).

Trench 32 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 16)

Sample section 32A: *0.00 = 44.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 32B: *0.00 = 46.07m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 32 contained Ditch F5111 which was previously identified during the geophysics survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of the ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 12 - 13 and 23 – 24).

Ditch 5111 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.0 x ?) orientated north-east/ south-west. It was a continuation of Ditch F5063 (Trench 12), F5109 (Trench 13), F5117 (Trench 23) and F5136 (Trench 24).

Trench 33 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 17)

Sample section 33A: *0.00 = 47.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.43m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.43m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 33B: *0.00 = 47.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 33 contained post-medieval Ditch F5141 which corresponded to a positive anomaly identified on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained CBM.

Ditch F5141 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.7 x 0.9m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides tapering to flattish base. Its lower fill (L5142) comprised a friable, mid brown grey clayey silt with moderate small to large sized sub-angular flints and rounded chalk nodules. It was devoid of any finds. L5143 was a friable, brown grey clayey silt. It was devoid of any finds. Its upper fill (L5144) comprised a compact, mid yellow/grey brown sandy/clayey silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (41g).

Trench 34 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 34A: *0.00 = 46.58m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 34B: *0.00 = 46.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 34 was located in order to investigate a linear anomaly identified during the geophysics survey (Fig. 3a). The anomaly was not evident (see Section 10.11, below).

Trench 35 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 35A: *0.00 = 46.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 35B: *South end, East facing* *0.00 = 47.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.22m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 35 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 36 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 36A: *0.00 = 46.83m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 36B: *0.00 = 47.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 36 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 37 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 37A: *0.00 = 48.09m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 37B: *Northeast end, Northwest facing* *0.00 = 48.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.25m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 37 contained no archaeological features. Surveyed Anomalies 8 and 12, intersecting with the central and eastern parts of Trench 37 (Fig. 3a) were not identified during the evaluation (see Section 10.11, below).

Trench 38 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 38A: *0.00 = 49.37m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 38B: *0.00 = 50.37m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.22m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 38 was located in order to investigate a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). No feature was evident (see Section 10.11, below).

Trench 39 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 17)

Sample section 39A: *Southwest end, Southeast facing* *0.00 = 50.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 39B: *0.00 = 50.52m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.57m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.57m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 39 contained Ditches F5166 and F5170, and Pit F5168. Both F5170 and F5168 contained post-medieval finds, and the former corresponded to a positive anomaly previously identified during the geophysics survey (Fig. 3a). F5166 was undated.

Ditch F5166 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.15 x 0.40m), orientated east/ west. It had steep sides tapering to a flattish base. Its fill (L5167) was a compact, pale orange brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F5168 was sub-oval in plan (1.25+ x 1.80 x 0.27m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L5169) was a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt. It contained a horse shoe fragment (360g).

Ditch F5170 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.67 x 0.84m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its lower fill (L5171) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints. Overlying L5171 was L5172, a pale yellow brown silty clay. Its upper fill (L5173) was a firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. Only basal fill, L5171, produced any finds and it contained a sherd of modern (19^{th} – 20^{th} century) pottery (1; 2g).

Trench 40 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 18)

Sample section 40A: *0.00 = 50.40m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.31m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 40B: *0.00 = 51.40m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.29m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 40 contained post-medieval Ditch F5150 which corresponded to a positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a).

Ditch F5150 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.25 x 0.95m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately sloping sides tapering to a flattish base. It contained three fills. Its lower fill (L5151) comprised a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small to large sized sub-angular flints and rounded chalk nodules. Its secondary fill (L5152) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. Its upper fill (L5153), comprised a firm, mid orange/grey brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk nodules. All three fills were devoid of any finds.

Trench 41 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 18)

Sample section 41A: *Northwest end, Southwest facing* *0.00 = 50.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 41B: *Southeast end, Northeast facing* *0.00 = 51.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.56m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.56m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 41 contained undated Ditch F5157 which corresponded to a positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). A larger anomaly could not be located and likely corresponded to a variation in the natural.

Ditch F5157 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 0.59 x 1.00m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill (L5159) was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (2g). Its upper fill (L5158), comprised a compact, mid orange/ grey brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sized rounded stones. It contained no finds. F5157 was cut by two modern land-drains.

Trench 42 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 42A: *North end, East facing* *0.00 = 51.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 42B: *South end, West facing* *0.00 = 52.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.40m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 42 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 43 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 19)

Sample section 43A: *Northeast end, Southeast facing* *0.00 = 51.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.38m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 43B: *Southwest end, northwest facing* *0.00 = 51.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 43 contained large natural Hollow F5203 and post-medieval Ditch F5207. The latter corresponds to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). An anomaly (8) could not be located but likely corresponded to a variation in the natural (see Section 10.11, below). F5207 contained modern pottery.

F5203 was a large hollow at the north-eastern end of the trench (2.30+ x 4.00+ x 0.96m). Its profile was established as the feature extended beyond the trench baulk, although it did appear to have a flattish base. It contained three fills. Its lower fill (L5204), was a firm, leached mid blue grey mottled with mid red iron-pan, water-lain clayey silt with sparse small sub-rounded flints. Overlying L5204 was L5205, a firm mid orange/brown grey clayey silt. Its upper fill (L1130) comprised a firm, mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to mediums sized sub-angular flints. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits. Hollow F5203 was cut by Ditch F5207. The existence of Hollow F5203 was still visible on the ground and its continuation was also recorded in Trenches 59, 72 and 71 to the southwest.

Ditch F5207 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 3.7 x 1.08m), orientated north/ south. It had steep sides with a concave base. It contained three fills. Its lower fill (L5208) was a firm, mid to dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk nodules. L5208 was overlain by L5209 which comprised a friable, dark grey black sandy, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. Its upper fill (L5210) was a compact, mid orange/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk nodules. Only L5210 contained any finds, comprising modern (19th - 20th century) pottery (3; 8g). Ditch F5207 cut Hollow F5203, and corresponds to linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysics survey (Fig. 3a).

Trench 44 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 44A: *Northwest end, Southwest facing* *0.00 = 50.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 44B: *Northeast end, Southeast facing* *0.00 = 50.77m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.38m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 44 was located to investigate a linear anomaly (8) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). No archaeological features or finds were present (see Section 10.11, below).

Trench 45 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 19)

Sample section 45A: *0.00 = 48.49m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.52m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.52m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 45B: *0.00 = 49.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 45 contained Ditch F5160 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (7) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It contained medieval pottery. A second anomaly (16) could not be located, probably due to a variation in the natural (see Section 10.11, below).

Ditch F5160 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.68 x 0.53m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5161) was a firm, mid orange grey silty sandy clay with occasional small to large sized sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pottery (63; 270g). Its upper fill, (L5165), comprised a firm, pale orange brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (mid 11th – 13th century) pottery (16; 188g) and fire clay (19g). The continuation of F5160 (F5174) was recorded in Trench 46.

Trench 46 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 20)

Sample section 46A: *0.00 = 48.37m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.52m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.52m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 46B: *0.00 = 49.20m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.45m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.45m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 46 contained Ditch F5174 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (16) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). An additional anomaly (7) could not be located, probably due to a variation in the natural (see Section 10.11, below).

Ditch F5174 was linear in plan (2.4+ x 1.6+ x 0.65m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. On the base of

F5174 were small to medium sized sub-angular flints (L5175). The latter contained animal bone (66g) and cu. Alloy fragment (1g). L5175 was surrounded by L5176, a very compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. L5176 contained eight fragments of peg tile (162g), one fragment (9g) of Roman tile and an iron fragment (38g). Uppermost Fill L5177 was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained two fragments (347g) of Roman tile. The continuation of F5174 (F5160) was recorded in Trench 45.

Trench 47

Not excavated.

Trench 48 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 48A 0.00 = 48.16m AOD		
0.00– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. Firm, dark reddish brown sandy clay.
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. Firm, pale yellowish red sandy clay with frequent small, medium and large angular flints.

Sample section: 48B 0.00 = 47.95m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 48 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 49 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 49A North end, West facing 0.00 = 48.68m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 49B South end, East facing 0.00 = 49.08m AOD		
0.0– 0.42m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.42m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 49 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 50 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 50A 0.00 = 48.40m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 50B 0.00 = 48.88m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 50 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 51 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 51A 0.00 = 48.55m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 51B 0.00 = 48.44m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 51 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 52 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 52A 0.00 = 48.61m AOD		
0.0– 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.38m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 52B 0.00 = 48.37m AOD		
0.0– 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.30m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 52 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 53 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 53A: *0.00 = 48.30m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.52m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.52m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 53B: *0.00 = 49.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 53 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 54 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 20)

Sample section 54A: *0.00 = 49.61m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.42m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.42m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 54B: *0.00 = 49.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.39m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 54 contained post-medieval Ditch (F5162), which corresponded to linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a); and represented the same feature that traversed Trenches 55 and 56. F5162 contained modern glass.

Ditch F5162 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 0.95 x 0.60m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5163) was a loose, mid orange brown sandy clayey silt with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained modern glass (590g). Its upper fill (L5164) was a friable, dark grey brown clayey silt and contained no finds.

Trench 55 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 21)

Sample section 55A: *0.00 = 50.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.38m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 55B: *0.00 = 50.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.58m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.58m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 55 contained post-medieval Ditch F5180 which corresponded to linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was also recorded in Trenches 54 and 56.

Ditch F5180 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.70 x 0.63m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5182) was

loose, orange brown sandy clayey silt. Its upper fill (L5181) was a friable, dark grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 56 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 56A: *0.00 = 52.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 56B: *0.00 = 52.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.75m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.75m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 56 contained post-medieval Ditch F5178 which corresponded to linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was also recorded in Trenches 54 and 55.

Ditch F5178 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.20 x 0.54m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L5179) was a loose, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 57 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 57A: *0.00 = 52.18m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.57m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.57m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 57B: *0.00 = 52.74m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.85m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.85m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 57 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 58 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 58A: *0.00 = 51.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.42m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.42m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 58B: *0.00 = 51.89m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 58 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 59 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 22)

Sample section 59A: *0.00 = 50.55m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.42m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.42m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 59B: *0.00 = 51.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 59 contained a large natural hollow (F5199) and post-medieval Ditch F5215. The latter corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). Ditch F5215 was recorded in Trenches 43 and 72 and in this trench was just planned.

Natural Hollow F5199 was elongated in plan (2.30+ x 2.9+ x ?m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It was not excavated but it was planned. Its uppermost fill (L5200) was a firm, mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized gravel and flints.

Ditch F5215 was linear in plan (2.30+ x 4.0+ x ?m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It was not excavated but was planned. It was investigated in Trenches 43 and 72. Its uppermost fill (L5216) comprised a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized gravel and flints. An Fe. fragment (1g) was recovered from its surface.

Trench 60 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 60A: *0.00 = 49.64m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 60B: *0.00 = 49.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 60 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 61 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 61A 0.00 = 48.66m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 61B 0.00 = 49.09m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 61 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 62 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 62A 0.00 = 49.24m AOD		
0.0– 0.33m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.33m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 62B 0.00 = 48.92m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 62 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 63 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 63A 0.00 = 49.47m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 63B 0.00 = 48.96m AOD		
0.0– 0.37m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
037m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 63 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 64 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 64A 0.00 = 49.95m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 64B 0.00 = 50.32m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 64 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 65 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 65A 0.00 = 49.40m AOD		
0.0– 0.37m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.37m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 65B 0.00 = 49.89m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 65 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 66 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 66A 0.00 = 49.51m AOD		
0.0– 0.37m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.37m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 66B 0.00 = 49.63m AOD		
0.0– 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.29m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 66 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 67 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 67A 0.00 = 50.65m AOD		
0.0– 0.39m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.39m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 67B 0.00 = 50.94m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 67 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 68 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 68A 0.00 = 50.26m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 68B 0.00 = 50.04m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 68 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 69 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 69A 0.00 = 49.75m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 69B 0.00 = 50.26m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 69 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 70 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 70A Northwest end, Southwest facing 0.00 = 49.80m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 70B Southeast end, Northeast facing 0.00 = 50.35m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 70 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 71 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 22)

Sample section 71A: *0.00 = 51.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 71B: *0.00 = 50.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 71 contained a large natural hollow (F5201) which was planned but not excavated.

Natural Hollow F5201 was elongated in plan (2.30+ x 10.3+ x ?m). It was planned but not excavated. Its uppermost fill (L5202) comprised a compact, mid to dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized gravel and flints. An iron fragment (134g) was recovered from its surface.

Trench 72 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 23)

Sample section 72A: *0.00 = 50.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 72B: *0.00 = 51.43m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 72 contained a natural Hollow F5211 and post-medieval Ditch F5217. The latter corresponded to linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a).

F5211 was a large hollow at the centre of the trench (2.30+ x 8.70+ x 1.2m+). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained five fills. Its lowest fill (L5212) was a compact, dark blue grey silty clay with frequent iron pan flecks throughout. It was overlain by L5213, a firm, mid to dark orange brown silty clay with sparse chalk flecks. Above was deposit L5214, a pale yellow brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded chalk nodules. Overlying L5213 and L5214 was L5219, a compact, mid orange/ grey brown silty clay with occasional medium sized sub-angular flints. The uppermost fill (L5220) was a compact, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints and sparse chalk flecks. L5220 contained intrusive finds of a modern (18th - 19th century) pottery sherd (1g) and iron fragments (13g).

Ditch F5217 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 3.1 x 1.00m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. It contained four fills. Its lower fill (L5218) was a firm, mid to dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk nodules. L5218 was overlain by L5221, a friable, dark grey black sandy, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. Above was L5222, a firm, mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-rounded chalk nodules. Its uppermost fill, L5223, was a compact mid to dark orange/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints and sub-

rounded chalk nodules. None of the fills produced finds. Ditch F5217 cut Hollow F5211.

Trench 73 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 23)

Sample section 73A: *0.00 = 51.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 73B: *0.00 = 51.95m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.28m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 73 contained post-medieval Ditch F5189 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). The ditch was also recorded in Trench 74.

Ditch F5189 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.5 x 0.73m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5190) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained Fe fragments (21g). It was overlain by four fills (L5191 - L5194), all of which comprised similar firm, silty sandy clay fills with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. The fills contained no finds. Its uppermost fill (L5195), was a firm dark black brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (<1g). A continuation of F5189 (F5196) was recorded in Trench 74.

Trench 74 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 24)

Sample section 74A: *0.00 = 52.34m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.29m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 74B: *0.00 = 52.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.29m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 74 contained post-medieval Ditch F5196 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). The ditch was also recorded in Trench 73.

Ditch F5196 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 1.6 x 0.82m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5197) was a friable, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sized sub-rounded flints. Its upper fill (L5198), was a compact, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk

flecks and sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (7g). The ditch was a continuation of F5189 recorded in Trench 73.

Trench 75 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 75A: *0.00 = 53.30m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 75B: *0.00 = 53.86m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 75 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 76 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 76A: *0.00 = 52.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.34m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 76B: *0.00 = 53.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.31m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 76 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 77 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 77A: *0.00 = 51.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.35m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 77B: *0.00 = 52.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 77 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 78 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 78A: *0.00 = 51.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.27m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 78B: *0.00 = 51.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.22m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 78 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 79 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 79A 0.00 = 50.85m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 79B 0.00 = 51.42m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 79 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 80 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 80A 0.00 = 50.43m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 80B 0.00 = 50.64m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 80 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 81 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 81A 0.00 = 50.69m AOD		
0.0– 0.37m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.37m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 81B 0.00 = 50.91m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 81 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 82 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 82A 0.00 = 50.41m AOD		
0.0 – 0.44m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.44m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 82B 0.00 = 50.77m AOD		
0.0 – 0.33m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.33m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 82 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 83 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 83A 0.00 = 51.01m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 83B 0.00 = 50.63m AOD		
0.0 – 0.42m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.42m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 83 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 84 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 84A 0.00 = 51.19m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.38m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 84B 0.00 = 51.36m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.38m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 84 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 85 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 85A 0.00 = 51.30m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 85B 0.00 = 50.95m AOD		
0.0 – 0.46m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.46m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 85 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 86 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 86A 0.00 = 50.95m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 86B 0.00 = 51.36m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 86 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 87 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 87A 0.00 = 51.50m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 87B 0.00 = 51.68m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 87 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 88 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 24)

Sample section: 88A 0.00 = 52.43m AOD		
0.0– 0.42m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.42m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 88B 0.00 = 52.22m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 88 contained Bronze Age Pit F4002.

Pit F4002 was sub-circular (1.58+ x 1.58 x 0.48m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4003) was a friable, very dark grey brown sand with moderate burnt flints and occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints. It contained Bronze Age pottery (25; 565g), burnt flint (1244g), and fired clay (17g).

Trench 89 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 89A 0.00 = 51.41m AOD		
0.0– 0.40m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.40m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 89B 0.00 = 51.61m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 89 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 90 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 90A 0.00 = 51.40m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 90B 0.00 = 51.73m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 90 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 91 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 91A 0.00 = 51.74m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 91B 0.00 = 51.92m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 91 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 92 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 92A 0.00 = 52.19m AOD		
0.0– 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.30m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 92B 0.00 = 52.69m AOD		
0.0– 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.29m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 92 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 93 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 93A: *0.00 = 52.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.33m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 93B: *0.00 = 53.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 93 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 94 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 25)

Sample section 94A: *0.00 = 53.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 94B: *0.00 = 54.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.27m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 94 contained post-medieval Ditch F5125 which corresponded to a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a).

Ditch F5125 was linear in plan (2.3+ x 2.26 x 0.98m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L5126) was a compact, mid brown grey silty clay that was devoid of any finds. It was overlain by (L5127), a firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints. It contained iron fragments (18g). L5127 was overlain by L5128, a firm, mid brown yellow sandy clay. L5127 and L5128 contained no finds. Its uppermost fill (L5129) was a firm dark brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. It contained modern pottery (2; 5g).

Trench 95 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 25)

Sample section 95A: *0.00 = 54.64m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 95B: *0.00 = 55.18m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.30m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 95 examined linear anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey (20) (Fig. 3a). It contained two post-medieval/ modern Gullies, F5183 and F5185.

Gully F5183 was linear in plan (9.2+ x 0.32 x 0.17m) orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L5184) was a firm, dark orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints flecks. It contained an Fe fragment (2g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (2g).

Gully F5185 was linear in plan (2.5+ x 0.36 x 0.19m) orientated southeast/northwest. It has moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L5186) was a firm, dark orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained modern (18^{th} – 19^{th} century) pottery (1; 2g).

Trench 96 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 26)

Sample section 96A: *0.00 = 55.18m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.31m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 96B: *0.00 = 55.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.36m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 96 was positioned to examine linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (20). It contained post-medieval/ modern Gullies F5121 and F5123. F5121 contained glass and F5123 contained CBM.

Gully F5121 was linear in plan (6.7+ x 0.38 x 0.21m) orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L5122) was a firm, dark orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and sparse charcoal flecks. It contained glass (<1g).

Gully F5123 was linear in plan (2.5+ x 0.36 x 0.19m) orientated south-east / north-west. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L5124) was a firm, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (4g).

Trench 97 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 26)

Sample section 97A: *0.00 = 53.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Sample section 97B: *0.00 = 54.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L5000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1
0.32m+	L5001	Natural. As Above Tr.1

Description: Trench 97 examined linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (20). It contained undated Gully F5187.

Gully F5187 was linear in plan (6.2+ x 0.38 x 0.23m) orientated north/ south. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L5188) was a firm, dark orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 98 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 98A 0.00 = 52.52m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 98B 0.00 = 52.99m AOD		
0.0– 0.26m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.26m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 98 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 99 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 99A 0.00 = 52.08m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 99B 0.00 = 52.28m AOD		
0.0– 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.30m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 99 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 100 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 100A 0.00 = 52.57m AOD		
0.0– 0.25m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.25m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 100B 0.00 = 52.89m AOD		
0.0– 0.20m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.20m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 100 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 101 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 101A 0.00 = 52.47m AOD		
0.0– 0.33m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.33m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 101B 0.00 = 52.54m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 101 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 102 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 102A 0.00 = 51.97m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 102B 0.00 = 52.19m AOD		
0.0– 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.29m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 102 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 103 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 103A 0.00 = 51.69m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 103B 0.00 = 51.92m AOD		
0.0– 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.30m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 103 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 104 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 104A 0.00 = 51.48m AOD		
0.0– 0.33m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.33m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 104B 0.00 = 51.48m AOD		
0.0– 0.37m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.37m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 104 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 105 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 105A 0.00 = 51.33m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 105B 0.00 = 51.35m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 105 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 106 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 106A 0.00 = 51.53m AOD		
0.0– 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.38m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 106B 0.00 = 51.71m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 106 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trenches 107, 108, 109

These trenches were not excavated as they were located within a Great Crested Newt buffer zone.

Trench 110 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 110A 0.00 = 51.39m AOD		
0.0– 0.33m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.33m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 110B 0.00 = 51.77m AOD		
0.0– 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.29m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 110 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 111 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 27)

Sample section: 111A 0.00 = 51.33m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 111B 0.00 = 51.72m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 111 contained post-medieval Ditch F4004.

Ditch F4004 was linear (1.00+ x 1.65 x 0.79m), orientated east/ west. It had irregular sides and a narrow base. Its lower fill (L4005) was a friable, mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained a modern metal

bar (161g). Its upper fill (L4006) was a friable, greyish brown yellow sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints and moderate charcoal. It contained oyster shell (14g).

Trenches 112 and 113

These trenches were not excavated as they were located within a Great Crested Newt buffer zone.

Trench 114 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 114A 0.00 = 51.82m AOD		
0.0– 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.31m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 114B 0.00 = 51.60m AOD		
0.0– 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.34m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 114 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 115 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 115A West end, South facing 0.00 = 50.82m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 115B East end, North facing 0.00 = 51.40m AOD		
0.0– 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.36m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 115 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 116 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 116A 0.00 = 50.73m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 116B 0.00 = 50.31m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 116 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 117 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 117A West end, South facing 0.00 = 51.07m AOD		
0.0– 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.38m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 117B East end, North facing 0.00 = 51.83m AOD		
0.0– 0.39m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.39m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 117 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 118 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 118A 0.00 = 52.36m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 118B 0.00 = 52.25m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 118 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 119 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 119A 0.00 = 52.94m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 119B 0.00 = 52.98m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 119 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 120 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 120A 0.00 = 52.44m AOD		
0.0– 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.30m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 120B 0.00m = 53.53m AOD		
0.0– 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.32m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 120 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 121 (Figs. 2 - 3 and 27)

Sample section: 121A 0.00 = 51.42m AOD		
0.0– 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.30m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 121B 0.00 = 51.04m AOD		
0.0– 0.33m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.33m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 121 contained undated Pit F4007.

Pit F4007 was sub-circular (0.58 x 0.54 x 0.23m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4008) was a compact, black, charcoal rich clay with medium rounded stones. It contained tiny, extremely degraded fragments of pottery or CBM.

Trench 122 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 122A 0.00 = 49.86m AOD		
0.0– 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.29m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 122B 0.00 = 50.88m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 122 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 123 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section: 123A 0.00 = 49.23m AOD		
0.0– 0.26m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.26m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 123B 0.00 = 48.62m AOD		
0.0– 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.28m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 123 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 124 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 27)

Sample section: 124A 0.00 = 49.47m AOD		
0.0– 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.35m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Sample section: 124B 0.00 = 49.63m AOD		
0.0– 0.42m	L4000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.48
0.42m+	L4001	Natural. As above, Tr.48

Description: Trench 124 contained a ditch that was a continuation of Modern Ditch F4004 excavated in Trench 111. It was not excavated or photographed within Trench 124, although its approximate location is shown on Figure 27.

Trench 125 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 28)

Sample section: 125A 0.00 = 42.80m AOD		
0.0 – 0.49m	L7000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay.
0.49 – 0.75m	L7001	Subsoil. Firm,pale orange brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular gravel and flints.
0.75 – 1.05m	L7002	Subsoil. Loose, mixed small to large sixed sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel and flints.
1.05m+	L7003	Natural. Firm, pale yellow-grey clay and mid red brown clay with small to large angular flints.

Sample section: 125B 0.00 = 43.36m AOD		
0.0 – 0.41m	L7000	Topsoil. As above
0.41m+	L7003	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 125 contained post-medieval Ditch F7071 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a

continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 3 - 4 and 128).

Ditch F7071 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 3.75 x ? m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was a continuation of a post - medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 3 - 4 and 128) and was previous investigated within Trenches 3 (F5048) and 4 (F5068). It was planned but not excavated.

Trench 126 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 28)

Sample section: 126A 0.00 = 47.03m AOD		
0.0 – 0.48m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.48m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 126B 0.00 = 48.08m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 126 contained Ditches F7036 and F7039.

Ditch F7069 was previously recorded in Trench 5 (F5020) where it contained CBM. It was planned but not excavated.

Ditch F7036 was linear in plan (3.80+ x 0.81 x 0.38m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L7037, was a mid yellow brown silty clay with sparse flint. It contained no finds. It was not visible in Trench 2 but may correspond to Ditch F5023 (Trench 1).

Trench 127 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 28)

Sample section: 127A 0.00 = 43.37m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35 – 0.85m	L7001	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.85 – 1.02m	L7002	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
1.02m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 127B 0.00 = 45.03m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 127 contained undated Posthole F7030.

Posthole F7030 was sub-circular in plan (0.46 x 0.48 x 0.43m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L7031, was a firm, mid – dark yellow brown silty clay with sparse flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 128 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 29)

Sample section: 128A 0.00 = 47.54m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32 – 0.58m	L7001	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.58m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 128B 0.00 = 48.20m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 128 contained Ditches F7114, F7118, F7120 and F7131, and Pits F7124 and F7126.

Two pits were revealed and are tabulated:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Relationships	Spot Date
F7124	L7125	Sub-circular. Shallow moderately sloping sides, flattish uneven base (4.28 x 1.22 x 0.31m)	Dark grey brown silty clay with sparse angular flint	Cut F7120, F7126, F7131	
F7126	L7130 Upper	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.53+ x 1.14+x 0.40m)	Firm, pale yellow brown silty clay	Cut 7131 Cut by F7124	-
-	L7129	-	Firm, grey yellow brown silty clay	-	
-	L7128	-	Firm, pale yellow brown silty clay	-	
-	L7127 Basal	-	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay	-	

Four ditches were revealed and are tabulated:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Relationships	Spot Date
F7114	L7115	Linear (NW/SE). steep sided, flattish base (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.62m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-
F7118	L7119	Linear (NW/SE). steep sides, concave base (1.80+ x 1.0 x 0.62m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	Post-medieval (18^{th} - 19^{th} C) pottery (1; 4g)
F7120	L7121	Linear (NW/SE). moderately sloping sides, narrow base (1.80+ x 1.62+ x 0.39m)	Firm, pale grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut F7131 Cut by F7124	-
F7131	L7123 Upper	Linear (NW/SE). steep sided, base	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small	Cut by F7124, F7120, F7126	-

		unseen (1.80+ x 1.0 x 0.62m)	sub-angular flints		
-	7133	-	Firm, pale grey brown silty clay	-	
-	7132 Basal	-	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints	-	

Trench 129 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 29)

Sample section: 129A 0.00 = 43.17m AOD		
0.0 – 0.62m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.62 – 0.84m	L7001	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.84 – 0.98 m	L7002	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.98m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 129B 0.00 = 42.81m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.38 – 0.92m	L7001	Subsoil. As above
0.92 – 1.20m	L7002	Subsoil. As above
1.20m+	L7003	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 129 contained post-medieval Ditch F7066 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of the post-medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 7, 10 and 130). Modern drains also traversed the trench.

Ditch F7066 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 3.62 x ? m), orientated south-west/north-east. It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 7, 10, and 130) and was previous investigated within Trenches 7 (F5083); 10 (F5006); and 130 (F7107). It was planned but not excavated.

Trench 130 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 30)

Sample section: 130A 0.00 = 48.16m AOD		
0.0 – 0.48m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.48m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 130B 0.00 = 48.10m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 130 contained ten ditches. Ditches F7074 and F7107 were post-medieval; while Ditches F7042 and F7093 contained medieval (mid 9th – 12th century and 12th - 14th century, respectively) pottery. The remainder of the ditches were undated (F7089, F7097, F7079, F7091, F7095, F7040 and F7101). None of the above features corresponded to the positive anomalies identified during the

geophysical survey (Fig.3a) except Ditch F7107 which was recorded in Trenches 7 (F7083), 10 (F5006), and 129 (F7066).

The recorded ditches are tabulated below:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Relationships	Spot Date
F7040	L7041	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	Cut F7042	-
F7042	L7043	Linear (NE/SW). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base (9.50+ x 0.50 x 0.22m)	Firm, mid – dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut by F7040, F7074, F7101	Medieval (mid 9th-12th C) pottery (1; 5g)
F7074	L7075 Basal	Linear (NW/SE). Steep sides, concave base (1.80+ x 1.72 x 0.52m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small chalk flecks and sub-rounded nodules	Cut F7042	-
	L7076 Upper		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints & very occasional charcoal flecks		Modern (19th- 20th C) pottery (22; 111g); CBM (83g); animal bone (3g), Fe. fragments (2; 21g)
F7079	L7080	Linear (NW/SE). Steep irregular sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.85 x 0.32m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-
7089	7090	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (1.8 x 1.00 x 0.39m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular gravel and flint, and chalk flecks	-	-
F7091	L7092	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, narrow concave base (1.80+ x 0.95 x 0.30m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-
F7093	7094	Linear (NW/SE). Steep sides, concave base (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.25m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints	-	Medieval (13th-14th C) pottery (1; 24g)
F7095	L7096	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.34m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints	-	-
F7097	L7098	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.85 x 0.42m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small chalk flecks and sub-rounded nodules	-	-
F7101	7102	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small	Cut F7042	-

		sides, flattish base (1.80+ x 0.40+ x 0.28m)	sized sub-angular flints & occasional charcoal flecks		
F7107	7108	Linear (NW/SE). Steep sided, concave base (1.80+ x 1.30 x 1.10m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay	-	Post-Medieval
	7109 Basal		Firm mid to dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints		Post-Medieval

Trench 131 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 31)

Sample section: 131A 0.00 = 47.75m AOD		
0.0 – 0.37m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.37m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 131B 0.00 = 47.84m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 131 contained six ditches of diverse size and orientation. The earliest was F7099 which yielded prehistoric pottery (4;7g). Sparse medieval (Late 12th - 15th century) pottery was recovered from F7077 (1; 2g) and F7103 (1; 12g). Ditch F7105 contained modern (19th-20th century) finds, and Ditches F7081 and F7110 were undated. None of the features corresponded to any positive anomalies identified within the geophysical survey (Fig.3a).

The ditches were recorded and are tabulated below:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Relationships	Spot Date
F7077	L7078	Linear (WSW/ENE). Moderately sloping sides, concave base (5.00+ x 0.54 x 0.24m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal and red clay flecks	Cut F7110	Medieval (late 12th-14th C) pottery (1; 2g)
F7081	L7082	Linear (SE/NW). Moderately sloping sides, shallow concave base (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.33m)	Firm, mid – dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-
F7099	L7100	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.84 x 0.35m)	Firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	Prehistoric pottery (4; 7g)
F7103	L7104	Linear (WSW/ENE). Moderately sloping sides, shallow concave base (6.60+ x 0.85+ x 0.22m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded flints	Cut by F7105	Medieval (mid 13th-15th C) pottery (1; 12g)
F7105	L7106	Linear (SE/NW). Steep to moderately	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional	Cut F7103	Modern (19th-20th C)

		sloping sides, concave base (1.80+ x 1.37+ x 0.66m)	small to medium sized sub-rounded flints		pottery (17; 433g) & Shells (3; 2g)
F7110	7111	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base (1.80+ x 0.48+ x 0.17m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-rounded flints	Cut by F7077	-

Trench 132 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 31)

Sample section: 132A 0.00 = 44.53m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.38 – 0.72m	L7001	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.72 – 0.98m	L7002	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.98m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 132B 0.00 = 45.60m AOD		
0.0 – 0.40m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.40m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 132 contained post-medieval Ditch F7064 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 8, 12 -13, 23 - 24 and 32).

Ditch F7064 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 3.55 x ? m), orientated south-west/north-east. It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed several trenches (Trenches 8, 12 - 13, 23 - 24 and 32) and was previous investigated within Trenches 8 (F5091); 12 (F5063); 23 (F5117) and 24 (F5136). It was planned but not excavated.

Trench 133 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 133A 0.00 = 46.86m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 133B 0.00 = 46.97m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 133 contained no archaeological features or finds..

Trench 134 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 31)

Sample section: 134A 0.00 = 46.07m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35 – 0.60m	L7001	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.60m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 134B 0.00 = 45.58m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 134 contained post-medieval Ditch F7024 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of post-medieval Ditch F5141 which traversed Trench 33.

Ditch F7024 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.5 x 0.72 m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L7027) was a friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small to large sized sub-angular flints and rounded chalk nodules. L7025 was a friable, mid brown grey clayey silt. Its upper fill (L7026) was a compact, mid yellow/grey brown sandy/clayey silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. All three fills were devoid of any finds. F7024 was a continuation of a post-medieval Ditch F5141 (Trench 33).

Trench 135 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 135A 0.00 = 46.67m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 135B 0.00 = 47.36m AOD		
0.0 – 0.34m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.34m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 135 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 136 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 136A 0.00 = 45.69m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 136B 0.00 = 46.99m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.38m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 136 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 137 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 137A 0.00 = 47.29m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 137B 0.00 = 47.42m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: A linear anomaly (8) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) was not evident. Trench 137 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 138 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 138A 0.00 = 47.02m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.38m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 138B 0.00 = 46.61m AOD		
0.0 – 0.36m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.36m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 138 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 139 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 139A 0.00 = 50.40m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 139B 0.00 = 51.08m AOD		
0.0 – 0.36m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.36m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 139 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 140 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 32)

Sample section: 140A 0.00 = 49.95m AOD		
0.0 – 0.36m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.36m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 140B 0.00 = 50.18m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 140 contained Pit F7058; five postholes (F7050, F7052, F7054, F7056 and F7060) and four ditches (F7028, F7032, F7038 and F7062). Ditch F7032 contained three medieval (mid 12th-13th century) pottery sherds, and Postholes F7050 and F7052 contained medieval pottery (respectively 3; 76g & 1; 4g). Posthole F7054 contained lava stone (25g). None of the above features corresponded to any positive anomalies identified within the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a).

The ditches were recorded and are tabulated below:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Relationships	Spot Date
F7028	L7029	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base (1.80+ x 1.09 x 0.26m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-
F7032	F7033	Linear with sub-circular terminal (SW/NE). Moderately sloping sides, narrow base (9.00+ x 0.43 x 0.13m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and very occasional charcoal flecks	Cut Pit F7058	Medieval (mid 12th - 13th C) pottery (3; 9g), fired clay (1g)
F7038	L7039	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.81 x 0.22m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-
F7062	L7063	Linear (NW/SE). Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.75 x 0.24m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints	-	-

The postholes and pit were recorded and are tabulated below:

Cut	Fill	Profile	Fill	Relationships	Spot Date
F7050	L7051	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.46 x 0.19m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints	-	Medieval (12th-14th C) pottery (3; 76g)
F7052	F7053	Sub-circular, steep sided, flattish base (0.80 x 0.40 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints		Medieval (11th-13th C) pottery (1; 4g)

F7054	L7055	Sub-circular, steep sides, flattish base (0.27 x 0.30 x 0.18m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints and very sparse charcoal flecks	-	Lava stone frags (4; 25g)
F7056	L7057	Sub-circular, steep sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints and very sparse charcoal flecks	-	-
F7058	L7059	Sub-circular, gently sloping sides, flattish base (0.84 x 0.45+ x 0.10m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints and sparse charcoal and CBM flecks	Cut by Ditch F7032	-
F7060	L7061	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.20 x 0.09m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular flints	-	-

Trench 141 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 32)

Sample section: 141A 0.00 = 51.27m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 141B 0.00 = 51.22m AOD		
0.0 – 0.37m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.37m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 141 contained large undated ?Ditch F7034. It did not correspond to any anomaly identified within the geophysical survey (Fig.3a).

?Ditch F7034 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 7.2 x 0.72m), orientated south-south-east/ north-north-west. It had irregular sides and a flattish uneven base. It contained three fills. Its basal fill (L7035) comprised a firm, mid brown yellow with pale blue grey mottling, silty calcareous clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-rounded chalk flecks. L7112 was a firm, pale orange grey with mid red brown iron pan staining, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and manganese flecks. Its upper fill (L7113) was a firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. All three fills were devoid of any of finds.

Trench 142 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 33)

Sample section: 142A 0.00 = 51.45m AOD		
0.0 – 0.36m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.36m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 142B 0.00 = 51.88m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 142 contained Ditch F7020 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (2) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed Trenches 27 and 30.

Ditch F7020 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.50m) orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L7021) was a compact dark grey brown, silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flints. It was devoid of any finds. It was a continuation of a medieval ditch which traversed Trenches: 27 (F5025) and 30 (F5011) and corresponded with a linear anomaly (2) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig.3a).

Trench 143 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 33)

Sample section: 143A 0.00 = 50.81m AOD		
0.0 – 0.34m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.34m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 143B 0.00 = 51.46m AOD		
0.0 – 0.29m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.29m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 143 contained post-medieval Ditch F7012 which corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a). It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch F5150 which traversed Trench 40. Undated Posthole F7014 was also present in this trench.

Ditch F7012 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 2.4 x 0.8 m), orientated east-north-east/ west-south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L7017) was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to large sized sub-angular flints and rounded chalk flecks. L7016 was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Its upper fill (L7018) was a compact, mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints. All three fills were devoid of any finds. F7012 was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch F5150 (Trench 40) and corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig.3a).

Large Posthole F7014 was oval in plan (0.50 x 0.60 x 0.20m) with vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill (L7015) comprised firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded stone/ flint and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Trench 144 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 33)

Sample section: 144A 0.00 = 49.64m AOD		
0.0 – 0.30m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.30m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 144B 0.00 = 49.92m AOD		
0.0 – 0.27m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.27m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 144 contained parallel undated Ditches F7018 and F7022. None of the above features corresponded to any positive anomalies identified within the geophysical survey (Fig.3a).

Ditch F7018 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.90 x 0.40m) orientated west-north-west/ east-south-east. It was had steeps and a flattish base. Its fill (L7019) was a firm mid yellow brown, silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flints and occasional small flecks of chalk. It was devoid of any finds.

Ditch F7022 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.80 x 0.30m) orientated west-north-west/ east-south-east. It was steep sided with a flattish base. Its fill (L7023) was a firm mid yellow brown, silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flints and occasional small flecks of chalk. It was devoid of any finds.

Trench 145 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 34)

Sample section: 145A 0.00 = 51.73m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.38m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 145B 0.00 = 51.31m AOD		
0.0 – 0.39m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.39m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 145 contained undated Posthole F7004.

Posthole F7004 was circular in plan (0.5 x 0.50 x 0.22m). It had moderately sloping sides with a shallow concave base. Its fill (L7005) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It was devoid of any finds.

Trench 146 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 34)

Sample section: 146A 0.00 = 47.89m AOD		
0.0 – 0.43m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.43m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 146B 0.00 = 48.36m AOD		
0.0 – 0.40m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.40m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 146 contained three pits (F7008, F7010 and F7087) and four ditches (F7044, F7046, F7083 and F7085). Pits F7008 and F7087 produced several sherds of prehistoric pottery. Ditch F7044 contained sparse CBM fragments. Ditch F7046 corresponded with a linear anomaly (15) identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a), and it was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch, F5141, which traversed Trenches 54 (F5162), 55 (F5180) and 56 (F5178).

Pit F7008 was sub-circular in plan (0.60 x 0.80 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L7009) was a firm mid - dark red brown silty sandy clay. It yielded prehistoric pottery (19; 55g) and CBM fragments (10g).

Pit F7010 was sub-circular in plan (0.61 x 0.79 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L7011) was a firm mid red brown silty sandy clay. It was devoid of any finds.

Ditch F7044 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.30m) orientated north-east/ south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L7045) was a firm mid red brown silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flints. It yielded CBM fragments (2g) and shale (2g). It was cut by post-medieval Ditch F7046.

Ditch F7046 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.8 x 0.75 m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had steep sides tapering to flattish base. Its basal fill (L7049) was a friable, mid to dark orange brown sandy clay with moderate small rounded chalk nodules. It contained a residual sherd of medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery (1; 1g), CBM (5g) and a gun cartridge (5g). L7048 was a loose, dark grey black burnt ash lense. Its upper fill (L7047) was a compact, mid yellow/grey brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained residual medieval (11th - 12th century) pottery (4; 14g) and fired clay (6g). It was a continuation of a post-medieval ditch which traversed Trenches 54 (F5162); 55 (F5180) & 56 (F5178). F7046 cut Ditch F7044.

Ditch F7083 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.15m) orientated south-west/north-east. It was steep sided with a flattish uneven base. Its fill (L7084) was a friable mid yellow brown, clayey sand with occasional medium sub-rounded flints. It was devoid of any finds.

Ditch Terminus F7085 was linear with a sub-rounded terminal (1.30+ x 0.35 x 0.22m), orientated west/east. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L7086) was a firm mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flints. It was devoid of any finds.

Pit F7087 was circular in plan (0.91 x 0.80 x 0.23m). It was steep sided with a shallow concave base. Its fill (L7088) was a firm mid red brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It yielded prehistoric pottery (9; 21g).

Trench 147 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 147A 0.00 = 52.01m AOD		
0.0 – 0.30m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.30m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 147B 0.00 = 52.31m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 147 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 148 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 35)

Sample section: 148A 0.00 = 41.73m AOD		
0.0 – 0.45m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.45 – 0.85m	L7001	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
0.85 – 1.25m	L7117	Fill of F7116.
1.25 – 1.42m	L7002	Subsoil. As above Tr.125
1.42m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 148B 0.00 = 42.41m AOD		
0.0 – 0.40m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.40 – 0.80m	L7001	Subsoil. As above
0.80 – 1.00m	L7002	Subsoil. As above
1.00m+	L7003	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 148 contained an undefined feature, a ?hollow (F7116) which yielded small quantity of lava stone (10g).

Feature F7116 was difficult to define within the confines of the trench (9.10+ x 1.80+ x 0.19m). Its fill (L7117) was a mid yellow brown silty clay and it contained a lava stone fragment

Trench 149 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 149A 0.00 = 51.47m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 149B 0.00 = 52.11m AOD		
0.0 – 0.35m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.35m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 149 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 150 (Figs. 2 – 3 and 35)

Sample section: 150A 0.00 = 49.95m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 150B 0.00 = 49.41m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32 – 0.50m	L7001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.50m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 150 contained undated ?Ditch Terminus F7006.

?Ditch Terminus F7006 was linear with a rounded terminal (1.00+ x 0.57 x 0.10m) orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L7007) was a firm mid red brown silty clay with occasional medium rounded flints and flecks of much degraded CBM fragments.

Trench 151 (Figs. 2 – 3)

Sample section: 151A 0.00 = 52.24m AOD		
0.0 – 0.30m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.30m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Sample section: 151B 0.00 = 52.20m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L7000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.125
0.32m+	L7003	Natural. As above, Tr.125

Description: Trench 151 contained no archaeological features or finds.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 Correlation between geophysical and archaeological data was poor in some instances. Possible reasons for this are presented in Section 10.11 (below). It is not felt that any additional factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Topsoil (L4000 (=L5000 =7000)) directly overlay the natural deposits (L4001 (=L5001 =7003)). Two colluvial deposits (L5002 (=L7001) and L5003 (=L7002)) were recorded in the north sector of the site (Trenches 1, 7, 23, 125, 127, 129, 132, 148).

9.2 Topsoil L4000 (=L5000 =7000)) was a firm, dark reddish brown sandy clay (0.26 – 0.46m thick). Below L4000 (=L5000 =7000)) Colluvium L5002 (=L7001) was firm, pale orange brown, sandy clay (0.23 – 0.45m thick). It overlay Colluvium L5003 (=L7002), a mixed of medium to large sized sub-angular, sub-rounded flints and gravels (0.13 – 0.44m thick).

9.3 The natural deposits (L4001 (=L5001 =L7003)) were comprised a mixture of firm, pale yellowish red and pale yellow grey sandy clay with frequent small, medium and large angular flints. The sand to clay ratio varied across the site.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F5023	Ditch	-
3	F5048	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
4	F5066	Ditch	-
	F5068	Ditch	Modern
	F5070	Pit	Medieval (12^{th} – 13^{th} C)
	F5072	Pit	-
	F5074	Ditch	Medieval (12^{th} – 14^{th} C)
	F5076	Pit	-
	F5078	Ditch	-
	F5080	Ditch	-
5	F5020	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
6	F5027	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway Residual medieval sherd
7	F5060	Burnt Pit	Post-medieval/Modern
	F5083	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
	F5085	Burnt Pit	Post-medieval/Modern
8	F5091	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
10	F5006	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
	F5013	Ditch	6^{th} – 9^{th} C sherd
12	F5063	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
	F5081	Pit	-
13	F5109	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
14	F5089	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F5094	Ditch	-
15	F5097	Ditch	-
17	F5031	Ditch	Medieval (12^{th} – 13^{th} C)
	F5033	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12^{th} – early 14^{th} C)
	F5035	?Pit	Medieval (mid 12^{th} – early 14^{th} C)
	F5037	Pit	-
	F5052	Gully	-
	F5056	Enclosure Ditch	-
18	F5099	Ditch	-
	F5101	Gully	-
	F5105	Enclosure Ditch	Medieval
	F5107	Enclosure Ditch	Medieval
20	F5015	Enclosure Ditch	Medieval (12^{th} – early 14^{th} C)
21	F5039	Enclosure Ditch	Medieval (mid 12^{th} – early 14^{th} C)
	F5042	Ditch	-

	F5044	Ditch	Medieval (13th – 14th C)
	F5046	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12th – 14th C)
	F5054	Ditch	Medieval (12th – 14th C)
22	F5103	?Ditch	-
23	F5117	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
24	F5136	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
25	F5134	Ditch	Medieval (11th – 13th C)
26	F5113	Ditch	Medieval (12th – 13th C)
	F5115	Ditch	-
	F5130	Ditch	Medieval (late 12th – early 14th C)
	F5132	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12th – early 14th C)
	F5145	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12th – 14th C)
	F5148	Ditch	-
27	F5025	Ditch	?Medieval
28	F5004	Ditch	-
	F5009	Ditch	Medieval (12th – 14th C)
30	F5011	Ditch	?Medieval
31	F5154	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway X2 Residual medieval sherds
32	F5111	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
33	F5141	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
39	F5166	Ditch	-
	F5168	Pit	Post-medieval/Modern
	F5170	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
40	F5150	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
41	F5157	Ditch	-
43	F5203	Natural Hollow	-
	F5207	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
45	F5160	Ditch	Medieval (mid 11th – early 14th C)
46	F5174	Ditch	?Medieval
54	F5162	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
55	F5180	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
56	F5178	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
59	F5199	Natural Hollow	-
	F5215	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
71	F5201	Natural Hollow	-
72	F5211	Natural Hollow	-
	F5217	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
73	F5189	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
74	F5196	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
88	F4002	Pit	Bronze Age
94	F5125	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
95	F5183	Gully	Post-medieval/Modern ploughing
	F5185	Gully	Post-medieval/Modern ploughing
96	F5121	Gully	Post-medieval/Modern ploughing
	F5123	Gully	Post-medieval Modern ploughing
97	F5187	Gully	-
111	F4004	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
121	F4007	Pit	-
124	F4004	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
125	F7071	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
126	F7036	Ditch	-
	F7069	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
127	F7030	Posthole	-
128	F7114	Ditch	-
	F7118	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F7120	Ditch	-
	F7124	Pit	-

	F7126	Pit	-
	F7131	Ditch	-
129	F7066	Ditch	-
130	F7040	Ditch	-
	F7042	Ditch	Medieval (mid 9th –12th C)
	F7074	Ditch	Post-medieval (19th – early 20th C)
	F7079	Ditch	-
	F7091	Ditch	-
	F7093	Ditch	Medieval (mid 13th –14th C)
	F7095	Ditch	-
	F7097	Ditch	-
	F7101	Ditch	-
	F7107	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
131	F7077	Ditch	Medieval (late 12th –14th C)
	F7081	Ditch	-
	F7099	Ditch	Prehistoric
	F7103	Ditch	Medieval (mid 13th –15th C)
	F7105	Ditch	Post-medieval (19th – early 20th C)
	F7110	Ditch	-
132	F7064	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
134	F7024	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
140	F7028	Ditch	-
	F7032	Ditch	Medieval (12th –13th C)
	F7038	Ditch	-
	F7050	Posthole	Medieval (12th –14th C)
	F7052	Posthole	Medieval (11th –13th C)
	F7054	Posthole	-
	F7056	Posthole	-
	F7058	Pit	-
	F7060	Posthole	-
	F7062	Ditch	-
141	F7034	?Ditch	-
142	F7020	Ditch	Post-medieval
143	F7012	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
144	F7018	Ditch	-
	F7022	Ditch	-
145	F7004	Posthole	-
146	F7008	Pit	Prehistoric
	F7010	Pit	-
	F7044	Ditch	-
	F7046	Ditch	Post-medieval field boundary/trackway
	F7083	Ditch	-
	F7085	Ditch	-
	F7087	Pit	Prehistoric
148	F7116	?Hollow	-
150	F7006	?Ditch Terminus	-

10.2 The most recent features were geophysical survey anomalies Nos. 18 and 20, and these are described as 'possible land drains and modern ploughing'. The gullies in Trenches 95 (5183 and F5185) and 96 (F5121 and F5123) correspond to these anomalies.

10.3 The post-medieval field boundaries and trackways, geophysical survey Anomaly No. 15, were readily detected in Trenches 3 – 8, 10, 12 – 13, 23 – 24, 31 – 33, 39 – 40, 43, 54 – 56, 59, 71 – 74, 94, 111, 124 – 125, 129 – 132, 134, 142 – 143, and 146. These included a total of 20 ditch segments, predominantly located in the

central and northern area of the site. Many of these followed surveyed boundaries running across the slope of the site. Other post-medieval (and/ or modern) features constituted gullies (Trenches 95 – 97) and two burnt pits (Trench 7).

10.4 Natural Hollows recorded in Trenches 43 (F5203), 71 (F5201) and 72 (F5211). Sometimes anomalies were not apparent and were judged to be variations in the natural, for example, Trenches 45 and 45.

10.5 The earliest feature was an isolated Bronze Age pit (F4002) recorded in Trench 88. It contained Bronze Age pottery (25; 565g), burnt flint (1244g) and fired clay (17g). Sparse struck flint was found within a few later features. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from two pits in Trench 146 (F7008 and F7087), and Ditch F7099 (Trench 131). Pit F7087 contained 9 sherds of pottery in addition to small debitage flakes (struck flint). The highly fragmented but only slightly abraded body sherds from F7087 are non-diagnostic, although potentially date to the Bronze Age/ early Iron Age, or possibly earlier. The sparsity and wide distribution of encountered prehistoric features makes it impossible to associate them or meaningfully interpret the character or scale of prehistoric activity. However, prehistoric exploitation of the local landscape was identified by earlier excavation work at the Chilton Leys site.

10.6 Roman CBM was found in low quantity, accounting for a total of 7 fragments (922g) of 15-30mm thick flat tile, probably tegula roof tile (although no flanged edges were present). The fragments were contained in Ditches F5013 (Trench 10), F5091 (Trench 8), F5136 (Trench 24) and F5174 (Trench 46); however the paucity of this material is demonstrated by the total weight, which does not equate to that of a single complete tegula roof tile (see *The Ceramic Building Materials & Fired Clay,* Appendix 3). Romano-British activity, characterised by a formal system of rectilinear enclosures has been identified by excavations in the east of the Chilton Leys site, while further features have been identified in the north. Features identified within Trenches 8 and 10 may relate to the latter, being relatively close to the latest phase of excavation, although those in Trenches 24 and 46 are more difficult to interpret. Topographically, the ditches (or parts thereof) in Trenches 8, 10 and 46 ran down the slope of the site, possibly implying a drainage function, while that within Trench 24 ran across the slope.

10.7 An early to middle Saxon (6th – 9th century) sherd was found within Ditch F5013 (Trench 10). It was found in association with CBM (28g), animal bone (25g) and a notable concentration of medieval coarse ware (see below). The only other early to middle Saxon sherd is residual from Ditch Terminus F5046 (Trench 21). A single sherd of St Neots ware, potentially dating from the 9th/ 10th century was also found within Ditch F7042 (Trench 130). Medieval Gritty Coarse ware, dating from as early as the Saxo-Norman/ early medieval period is the most abundant fabric type present (totalling 142 sherds (1,230g)), with notable concentrations from Ditches F5013 (Trench 10; 49 sherds (688g)) and F5160 (Trench 45; 55 sherds (250g)); however, that from F5160 was found in association with later pottery. Ditch F7046 contained two abraded early medieval sandy sherds and one of early medieval shelly ware, indicating an 11th-12th century date.

10.8 Positive linear geophysical survey Anomalies Nos. 2 - 3, 5 - 6, 8 and 16 were sometimes detectable (Trenches 10 (F5013), 14 (F5089 and F5094), 15 (F5097), 45 (F5160) and 46 (F5174)). The dating of the features is often tentative and based on sparse pottery finds, for example, F5013 contained a 6th – 9th century sherd and F5089 contained a post-medieval sherd. However Ditch F5160 contained 79 medieval sherds, and the features identified as Anomaly 3 (Trench 25 (F5134) and 26 (F5113, F5130, F5132 and F5145) consistently contained medieval pottery assemblages (27, 50, 22, 16 and 15 sherds respectively). Trenches 130, 131 and 140 did not directly overlie a geophysical anomaly, but were located in this part of the site. Ditches F7042 and F7093 (Trench 130); Ditches F7077 and 7103 (Trench 131); and Postholes F7050 and F7052 and Ditch F7032 (Trench 140) all contained between 1 – 4 medieval pottery sherds. Trench 140 contained five postholes in total; Posthole F7054 contained lava stone and may also be medieval. The pottery was found in association with animal bone, fired clay and oyster shell.

10.9 Medieval features were also identified in Trenches 4 (Pit F5070 and Ditch F5074), 17 (?Pit F5035, Ditch F5031 and Ditch F5033), 27 (Ditch F5025), 28 (Ditch F5009) and 45 (Ditch F5160). The medieval features in Trench 4 were intercutting, while Ditch F5074 also truncated the fills of undated Pits F5072 and F5076, and Ditch F5078, which indicates that these features were medieval or earlier in date. Ditch F5160 (Trench 45) correlated with surveyed Anomaly No. 7 (Fig. 3a). This anomaly continued as ?medieval Ditch F5174 in Trench 46 (see above). Medieval Ditches F5009 and F5025 corresponded to Anomaly No. 2, located to the south-west of a substantial enclosure (see below), and appear to represent further boundaries associated with the latter. Ditch F5025 contained 12th to 14th century pottery (1 sherd (7g)), animal bone (7g), glass (6g), slate (25g) and a copper alloy buckle; while F5009 contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery (20g), animal bone (16g), CBM (1g) and fired clay (2g). Based in the current evidence it does not appear that these features were regularly receiving large quantities of waste.

10.10 Geophysical anomalies 1 – 3 appeared to be broadly contemporary, being adjacent and having a similar axis. Anomaly No. 1 was an enclosure and was detected in Trenches 17 (F5056), 18 (F5105 and F5107), 20 (F5015) and 21 (F5039); additional medieval ditches in Trenches 17 (F5031 and F5033) and 21 (F5044, F5046 and F5054) lay within the enclosure and may represent internal divisions of space. Oddly the enclosure was not detected in the south-east end of Trench 16. The ditch proved to be surprisingly substantial: *c*. 2.50 – 3.50m wide and *c*. 1.50 – 1.80m deep. It contained medieval pottery found in association with CBM, animal bone, fired clay and iron fragments. The pottery was not found in large quantities, just 18 sherds from F5039 and eight sherds from F5015. The function of the medieval features is uncertain as they are of uncommon form, for example, the enclosure ditch being exceptionally deep. However, the latter may represent the remains of a moated site (see below). Possible medieval Pit F5035 lay within the enclosure ditch (Trench 17), close to its north-eastern edge. This feature contained a single sherd (3g) of mid-12th to early 14th century pottery and animal bone (17g), possibly derived from activity occurring within the enclosure.

10.11 The distribution of medieval features within the trial trenches displays and overwhelming bias towards the area of the identified enclosure (geophysical Anomaly No. 1) and associated boundaries (Anomalies 2 – 3). Only Pit F5070 and

Ditch F5074 (Trench 4) appear isolated from this principal group, being located over 70m to the north of the enclosure (Fig. 3a). Included in the grouped medieval features are Postholes F7050 and F7052, and Ditch F7099 (Trench 131). These were located close to Anomalies 2 – 3 (Fig. 3a) but did not themselves correspond to the surveyed data. However, it is likely that F7099 related to other identified medieval boundaries in this part of the site. All of the grouped features lay between the 50m and 55m contours, with the ditches running either across or down the slope of the site. Those running downslope may have been associated with surface water drainage, running towards an existing watercourse which eventually joins the River Gipping.

Correlation of Archaeological Features and Surveyed Anomalies

10.12 In a number of instances, surveyed geophysical anomalies were not identifiable as archaeological features. All such instances occurred in the northern half of the surveyed area (as far south as Trenches 43-6; Fig. 3a). In this more central zone – specifically within Trenches 43 and 45 – the poor correlation of archaeological and geophysical data may have resulted from variations in the site's superficial geology. Further north, in the area of Trenches 7 - 14, some form of masking deposit may have limited archaeological visibility. Disturbance of deposits by historical plough action may also have resulted in the poorer visibility of archaeological features within the excavated trenches.

Research Potential
Antony RR Mustchin

10.13 The current evaluation at Chilton Leys presents modest research potential predating the medieval period. It may be possible, however, to relate the sparsely represented prehistoric and Romano-British evidence to activity of these dates identified by Phase 1 (Excavation) of the project, located to the east.

Medieval

10.14 The medieval period features, provisionally dated between the 12th and 14th centuries AD, constitute the most significant period of archaeological activity at the site; sherds of 6th to 9th century pottery was also encountered and may relate to activity of this date identified by Phase 1 (Excavation) of the project. The medieval site is characterised by field/ enclosure boundaries, including a substantial boundary in the north-eastern part of the excavation (principally identified within Trial Trenches 17-18 and 20-21), which present significant research potential linked to the origins and development of the rural landscape (Medlycott 2011, 70). The site is located close to the western bank of the River Gipping – an important physical and cultural boundary in the medieval period (*ibid.* 60) – and a study of the layout and development of the medieval site (post-excavation), with reference to local and regional comparisons has the potential to contribute to our understanding of various facets of rural settlement within this liminal landscape: e.g. the form of farms and the extent to which functions can be attributed to fields/ enclosures (based on their size and shape); and the relationship between rural and urban sites (cf. Medlycott 2011, 70). The latter is an important consideration given the location of the site on the north-eastern edge of Stowmarket, a significant urban centre by at least the late 11th

century AD (cf. Woolhouse 2016). Any interpretation of site dynamics would depend heavily on the recovery of a good quantity and quality of environmental and artefactual material, as well as on comparison with other excavated sites in the local landscape (e.g. Cedars Park; Woolhouse forthcoming) and historical mapping (e.g. Hodskinson's map of 1783). Assessment of the site's palaeoenvironment and past economy would form integral parts of the above research themes.

10.15 The substantial enclosure ditch present in the north-eastern site area occupies the edge of a plateau within the immediate landscape (*c.* 50m AOD). The unusually large proportions of the ditch, measuring between 2.5m and 3.5m wide and up to 1.8m deep, might suggest that it represents the remains of a moated site. This site type – encompassing a variety of forms and functions – occurs across medieval England with particular concentrations in the Midlands and East Anglia (Aberg 1978, 1-2, fig. 1). Although the surrounding ditch in this case is somewhat narrower in plan than the 5m+ dictated by Aberg (*ibid.* 1), a degree of truncation by modern plough action must be considered. Also, a comparable 13th/ 14th century moated site, interpreted as a probable farmstead, has been excavated at Cedars Field, on the far bank of the River Gipping (Anderson 2004), and comprises a potentially important parallel to the Chilton Leys 'enclosure'. Medlycott (2011, 70) states the need for a regional study of moated sites and the current example, if genuine, could make a significant contribution to this area.

10.16 At present, the recovered medieval pottery assemblage suggests a cessation or alteration in the character of local activity at some point in the 14th century AD. Assessing the cause of any social or cultural change at this time is a potentially important research theme; possible contributory factors include the arrival of the Black Death and the onset of the Little Ice Age (Bailey 2010, 239-40; Fagan 2000; Platt 1997). There may also be potential to examine any evidence for continuity or change in local activity between the medieval and post-medieval periods at the site; this will tie in with documentary research already undertaken as part of the wider project (see Appendix 4).

Late Post-Medieval/ Early Modern

10.17 Encountered late post-medieval/ early modern (18th century and later) features mostly comprise boundaries/ trackways or the remnants of ploughing. 19th century Stowmarket boasted a brisk corn and livestock trade (Hollingsworth 1844, 71 (after Woolhouse 2016)), while infrastructure improvements including the opening of the Gipping Navigation (AD 1793) and Ipswich to Bury railway (AD 1864), ensured good commercial and communications links (Kelly 1846, 1476 (after Woolhouse 2016)). The town's rural hinterland, including the current site, would have been integral to supplying local markets with raw materials and goods. As such, an assessment of the site's post-medieval environment and economy – based on recovered environmental artefactual evidence – has the potential to inform regarding the role of the site within the local economy (once again with reference to documentary sources; Appendix 4). Medlycott (2011, 79) also states the huge potential for further regional research into aspects of the post-medieval/ modern landscape such as field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways, especially utilising historic mapping, and the current project may make a useful contribution to these themes. Also of regional importance is the role of canals and rivers in the

economic development of the post-medieval and later landscape (*ibid.*), and the juxtaposition of the current site and the River Gipping, some 1.4km distant, is of potential significance in understanding the nature and development of encountered early modern activity.

11 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the 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 (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	4000			Topsoil						Cu.Objects	3	16
										Pb.Frag	1	17
										Fe.button	1	2
										Cu.button	1	2
										Metal button	1	1
										Metal Frag	1	38
4002	4003		88	Fill of Pit	Prehistoric	25	565			B.Flint		1244
										F.clay	1	17
4004	4005		111	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frags		161
	4006			Fill of Ditch						O.Shell	1	14
5006	5007		10	Fill of Ditch				5				
	5008		10	Fill of Ditch				8		F.Clay	4	5
										S.Flint	1	17
										Fe.Nails	2	20
	5000			Topsoil						Cu.Button	1	3
										Cu.Button	1	1
										Pb.Frag	1	6
										Cu.Button	1	4
										Cu.Button	1	2
										Cu.Button	1	1
										Cu.Button	1	2
										Fe.Staple	1	68
										Pb.Frag	1	15
										Fe.Horseshoe	1	302
										Pb.Frag	1	7
										Pb.Frag	1	70
										Pb.Frag	1	24
										Cu.Button	1	1
										Cu.Thimble	1	2
										Cu.Button	1	8

										Cu.Coin	1	5
5009	5010		28	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	2	20	1	16	F.Clay		2
5011	5012		30	Fill of Drainage Ditch				10	1	Fe.Frag	1	10
5013	5014		10	Fill of Ditch	6th-9th C	1	5	28	25			
5015	5016		20	Fill of Ditch	12th-early 14th C	3	10		111	F.Clay		14
	5018		20	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	5	13		1	F.Clay	2	8
										Fe.Frag	2	20
5020	5022		5	Fill of Ditch				213		Fe.Frag	1	1
5025	5026		27	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	1	7		7	Cu.Buckle	1	10
										Glass	1	6
										Slate	1	25
										Fe.Frags		32
5027	5028		6	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	1	6					
5031	5032		17	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	1	12			F.Clay		19
5033	5034		17	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	7	32		82			
5035	5036		17	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-early 14th C	1	3		17			
5039	5041		21	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	18	156	157	179	Fe.Frags	2	7
5044	5045		21	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th C	12	228		10	F.Clay	1	1
										O.Shell	1	12
5046	5047		21	Fill of Terminus	Mid 12th-early 14th C	6	47		11	Shells		100
										Fe.Frags	1	11
5048	5049		3	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frags		352
										Fe.Handle		280
5054	5055		21	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	2	5	25		F.Clay	2	22
5056	5058		17	Fill of Ditch				313				
	5059		17	Fill of Ditch				509	11	Fe.Frags	3	80
5060	5062		7	Fill of Pit				1405		B.Flint	3	3
										Fe.Frags	2	4
5063	5064		12	Fill of Ditch				1		Glass	1	10
5070	5071		4	Fill of Pit	12th-13th C	2	6					
5074	5075		4	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	1	10		<1	F.Clay	1	6
										Fe.Frag	1	7
5078	5079		4	Fill of Ditch						F.Clay	2	9
5081	5082		12	Fill of Ditch				1				

5083	5084		7	Fill of Ditch				5				
5089	5090		14	Fill of Ditch	19th-20th C	1	5	13		Fe.Frags F.Clay	2 1	<1 2
5091	5092		8	Fill of Ditch				407		Fe.Frags F.Clay	2 1	52 124
5099	5100		18	Fill of Ditch					77			
5107	5108		18	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frag	1	51
5113	5114		26	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	50	691			S.Flint	2	10
5117	5118		23	Fill of Ditch						shotgun shells	2	6
5121	5122		96	Fill of Ditch						Glass	1	<1
5123	5124		96	Fill of Ditch				4				
5125	5127		94	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frags	3	18
	5129		94	Fill of Ditch	19th-20th C	2	5	40		Clay Pipes Glass Fe.Frags Slate	2 1 1	3 22 671 9
5130	5131		26	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-early 14th C	22	147		2	O.Shell F.Clay	1 5	<1 14
5132	5133		26	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	16	66		2	F.Clay	2	4
5134	5135		25	Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	27	92		22	O.Shell F.Clay S.Flint	1 1	53 10 4
5136	5137		24	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frags Pumice	2 	37 702
	5138		24	Fill of Ditch					1	F.Clay	1	7
5141	5143		33	Fill of Ditch				41				
5145	5146		26	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	12	31		59	O.Shell	2	7
	5147		26	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th C	3	14		2			
5154	5156		31	Fill of Ditch	Medieval	2	6	11				
5157	5159		41	Fill of Ditch				2				
5160	5161		45	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	63	270					
	5165		45	Fill of Ditch	Mid 11th-13th C	16	188			F.Clay	1	19
5162	5163		54	Fill of Ditch						Glass Fe.Frag	 1	590 1

5168	5169		39	Fill of Pit						Fe.Horseshoe	1	360
5170	5171		39	Fill of Ditch	19th-20th C	1	2					
5174	5175		46	Fill of Ditch					66	Cu.Frag	1	1
	5176		46	Fill of Ditch				162		F.Clay Fe.Frag	1 1	9 38
	5177		46	Fill of Ditch				347				
5183	5184		95	Fill of Gully						Clay Pipe Fe.Frag	1 1	2 2
5185	5186		95	Fill of Gully	18th-19th C	1	2					
5189	5190		73	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frags		21
	5194		73	Fill of Ditch				<1				
5196	5198		74	Fill of Ditch				7				
5201	5202		71	Fill of Natural Hollow						Fe.Frag	1	134
5207	5210		43	Fill of Ditch	19th-mid 20th C	3	8	18	10	F.Clay Fe.Nails	1	6 61
5211	5220		72	Fill of Natural Hollow	18th-19th C	1	1			Fe.Frag	2	13
5215	5216		59	Fill of Ditch						Fe.Frag	1	1

APPENDIX 2 CATALOGUE OF METALWORK

Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
Cu.Objects, Thimble, 1 piece flat disc button with wire shank, Shim	3	16
Molten lead	1	17
Fe.1 piece semi domed button with wire shank	1	2
Cu.1 piece domed button with wire shank, decorative stamped face. 19th/20th C	1	2
Metal 1 piece flat faced button, soldered shank, wire missing 19th/20th C	1	1
Metal Frag	1	38
Cu.1 piece concave backed button, wire shank damaged, face stamped with bird motif, 20th C	1	3
Cu.4 eyed button with stamped face, military 20th C	1	1
Pb.Frag	1	6
Cu. Flat disc button, soldered wire shank, gilt stamped back. Military? 19th/20th C	1	4
Cu.1 piece, flat disc button with a cone shank, embedded wire eye 19th/20th C	1	3
Cu.1 piece convexed back button with stamped face, military? 19th/20th C	1	1
Cu.1 piece discc button with wire eye, convex back 19th/20th C	1	2
Fe.Staple	1	68
Pb.sheet	1	15
Wrought Iron Horseshoe 19th C	1	302
Pb. Shot Musket Ball 17th/18th C	1	8
Molten lead	1	70
Molten lead	1	24
Cu.flat 1 piece collar button, stamped back	1	1
Cu.Thimble	1	2
Cu.button, 2 piece construction, stamped decorated face with soldered wire shank, 18th/19th C	1	8
Coin 1915 George V Half Penny	1	5

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of eight pieces (91g) of struck flint; which appears to represent sparsely-distributed residual material in the topsoil and medieval ditches. The bulk of the assemblage appears to have been produced using the blade-based technology of the early Neolithic, including an end scraper, a blade and debitage flakes, with a single contrasting horseshoe scraper of potentially later date (Table 1).

Period	Implement/flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Early Neolithic	Scraper	1	40
	Blade	1	2
	Debitage (blade-like)	5	32
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Scraper	1	17
Total		*8*	*91*

Table 1: Quantification of implement/flake type by period, based on technological traits

Methodology & Terminology

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 site is situated upon Lowestoft Formation Diamicton that comprises an extensive sheet of chalky till formed under glacial and outwash condition, characterized by the presence of chalk and flint content along with gravels, silts and clays. These deposits would have provided a ready source for relatively high quality raw material for knappers at Chilton Leys, and are consistent with the high quality and characteristics of the generally very dark grey, occasionally near black raw flint that comprises the bulk of this assemblage. Where extant, cortex is thin off-white and powdery to medium white chalky, consistent with secondary, chalk-derived (glacial) deposits. However the horseshoe scraper from the topsoil (L7000) was manufactured using a dark red-brown flint with a smooth white cortex, that is

suggestive of a source from local riverine gravels (and atypical in comparison with the significant assemblage from previous phases of excavation at Chilton Leys).

Discussion

The bulk of the assemblage is consistent with early Neolithic technology, in particular an end scraper and a blade recovered from Topsoil L4000. The end scraper was manufactured by the application of abrupt retouch across the distal end of a sub-rectangular flake. It also exhibited blade-like dorsal scars, consistent with the core reduction technology that produced the unworn small blade, as well as the small debitage flakes contained in Ditches F5006, F5113, F5134 and Pit F7087. Blade-based reduction strategies consistent with these flakes are characteristic of early Neolithic assemblages in the region, including others found in the area of Chilton Leys.

In contrast the single horseshoe scraper recovered from Topsoil L7000 was manufactured on a elongate tertiary flake with a pronounced bulb of percussion and a corticated butt; traits most common on implements in late Neolithic to early Bronze age assemblages, but not conclusive in isolation. The edges of the scraper were modified by relatively coarse abrupt retouch, resulting in a near-serrated edge; therefore it remains possible the implement was designed as a denticulate.

References

Andrefsky, W. 2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd edition).* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Healy, F. 1988 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC*. East Anglian Archaeology No. 39

The Prehistoric Pottery
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 57 sherds (648g) of prehistoric pottery in contrasting states of preservation. The prehistoric pottery was entirely manufactured in a bonfire-fired orange-grey fabric tempered with common calcined flint (0.5-5mm).

Pit F4002 contained a total of 25 sherds (565g) of well-preserved prehistoric pottery, derived from at least three vessels. Cross-joining sherds from one of these vessels identified a bucket-shaped urn with a weak, shallow neck above a mid body cordon comprised of an applied strip that has been obliquely slashed (rim diameter 22cm, R.EVE: 0.15). Comparable urns are characteristic of middle Bronze Age assemblages in the region, notably at Grimes Graves (Longworth *et al* 1988: figs.30.199, 32.252 & 34.287).

In contrast small groups of highly fragmented but only slightly abraded body sherds were contained in Pits F7008 and F7087, both in Trench 146, with negligible quantities also present in Ditch F7099 (Trench 131). Limited to non-diagnostic body sherds, these potentially date within the Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, if not earlier,

and while they are most likely contemporary with those from Pit F4002, previous phases of excavation at Chilton Leys have also identified vessels in this fabric as late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) vessels (Brudenell 2013, 66).

References

Brudenell, M. 2013 'Late Bronze Age Pottery' in Haskins, A. A Kiln, Burial and Ditches at Chillton Leys, Stowmarket: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East Report No. 1426, 65-6

Longworth, I., Ellison, A., & Rigby, V. 1988 *Excavations at Grimes Graves, Norfolk, 1972-1976 – Fascicule 2, The Neolithic, Bronze Age and Later Pottery*. British Museum Press, London

The Post-Roman Pottery
Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluations recovered 334 sherds weighing 2.796g from 39 features and a natural hollow**.** Out of these, the majority (283 sherds/ 2.211kg) are medieval. The remaining sherds comprise two Early to Middle Saxon (11g), and two Saxo-Norman sherds (6g), plus 47 sherds of late post-medieval to modern pottery (Table 2).

Methodology

The sherds were examined using x35 binocular microscope to identify the fabrics, and were recorded in accordance with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 3). Fabric codes comprising letters and numbers, were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology is based on the Suffolk post-Roman rim forms and the medieval pottery form descriptions presented in the MPRG (1998).

The Pottery

Ditch F5013 (L5014) contained a single sherd of Early to Middle Saxon grass and sand tempered ware, commonest in the 6th and 7th centuries, that potentially dates the feature. The only other Early to Middle Saxon sherd in the assemblage was residual in Ditch Terminus F5046. The earliest stratified medieval sherds were in the following features. Ditch F7042 (L7043 Segment B) contained a single moderately abraded body sherd of St Neots ware of 10th-12th centuries date. Ditch F7046 (L7047) contained two abraded early medieval sandy sherds (EMW) and one early medieval shelly ware (EMWS), indicating an 11th-12th centuries date. Ditch F7032 (L7033) contained a sherd of medieval sandy coarseware (MCW6) and two abraded sherds of early medieval shelly ware (EMWS) suggesting a date of c.12th-13th centuries. The shell has leached out while the sandy sherd is hard fired and may have been subjected to heat/burning. Posthole F7052 (L7053) also contained a sherd of MCW6, with charcoal residue on the inner surface and so probably derives from a cooking pot.

The commonest fabric present is Medieval Gritty Coarse ware (142/1,230g) containing medium to coarse rounded quartz usually with reddish-brown, but also grey surfaces. Its date range is believed to span the late 11th-13th centuries. In addition there are a further 33 (150g) of these sherds containing sparse white platy shell (MCWGS). Most of the MCWG sherds came from two features. Ditch F5113 (L5114) contained 49 sherds (688g) deriving from either one or possibly two cooking pots. (This feature also contained the tiny fragment of St Neots ware). Ditch F5160 (L5161) contained 55 sherds (250g), and was associated with a green glazed jug neck in Hedingham ware which supports a date of late 12th-13th centuries.

The next most common fabric is Hollesley type coarse ware (48/437g) which is mostly of the medium coarse HOLL2 fabric group. Hollesely ware is dated between the 13th and 14th centuries, but it is quite possible the industry originated in the mid to late 12th centuries in keeping with a general trend The Chilton Leys examples mainly have pale grey to buff surfaces with some containing clay pellets. The fabric seems a little coarser than usual Hollesley coarse ware, but Ditch F5044 (L5045) contained a bowl rim with thumb impressions below the neck which is characteristic of Hollesley ware. Therefore this fabric may be similar to the unsourced Hollesley-type ware found at Cedars Field, Stowmarket, which was dated to the late 13th- early 14th centuries (Anderson 2004, 20). There were 8 Hedingham fine coarse ware sherds (78g), including the upper profile of a small jar from Ditch Termius F5046 (L5047). The remaining coarse wares are all unsourced sand tempered sherds.

There were 12 glazed sherds of which four (12g) are Hedingham fine ware and five (37g) Hollesley glazed ware, two with painted vertical lines of white slip. Ditch F7093 (L7094) contained an abraded partially glazed Hollesley sherd probably from a jug bearing the scar from a broken off strap handle.One glazed Hedingham sherd from Pit F5035 (L5036), contained vertical lines of applied white slipped clay and may be from a stamped strip jug which are dated to the last three quarters of the 13th century (Cottar 2000, 91). The tiny sherd of UPG1 is in keeping with the general description of East Anglian red ware, but so small that little further comment can be made. The UPG2 has a black fabric with oxidised outer surface and faded patchy green glaze. Ditch F7103 (L7104) contained a twisted rod handle from a glazed Grimston jug of mid 13th-15th centuries date

The assemblage contains several flat topped everted rims most commonly used in the 13th century, while there is an absence of neckless rims more characteristic of the late 13th and 14th centuries. This, together with the diagnostic characteristics outline above, suggests that most of the assemblage fits within a 12th-early 14th century time frame. The exceptions are the eight Saxo-Norman/early medieval sherds which could predate the 12th century, and the Grimston twisted jug handle which potentially could be as late as the 15th century. The presence of sooting on some sherds representing cooking pots indicates the site was generally of a domestic nature, with the imported glazed pottery serving as the finer table ware.

Ware Code	Fabric Code	Name	Date	Sherd Count	Fabric Weight (gms)
Anglo-Saxon					
ESO2	2.02	Early to Middle Saxon grass and tempered	6th-8th	1	5
MSHM	2.34	Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon	mid 7th- 9th	1	7
Saxo-Norman					
STNE	2.70	St Neots ware	Mid 9th-12th	2	6
Medieval					
EMWS	3.14	Early Medieval shelly ware	11th-12th	4	11
EMW	3.10	Early medieval sandy ware abundant quartz sand, grey cores, orange brown surfaces	11th-12th / 13th	2	7
MCW1	3.20	Medieval coarse ware 1 abundant fine to medium sub-rounded to rounded quartz with sparse larger quartz. May contain rare clay pellets	12th -14th	9	113
MCW2	3.20	Medieval coarse ware 2 moderate to common fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz	12th -14th	20	70
MCW3	3.20	Medieval coarse ware 3 moderate fine to medium sub- angular to sub-rounded grey, white and pink quartz. Oxidised pale orange throughout	12th -14th	1	11
MCW4	3.20	Medieval coarse ware 4 fine moderate to common sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, voids from burnt organics	12th -14th	1	8
MCW5	3.20	Medieval coarse ware 5 Pale grey throughout, contains common well sorted fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, sparse rounded black iron mineral and occasional coarser quartz	12th -14th	1	13
MCW6	3.20	fine sandy fabric, few other inclusions visible	12th – 14th	2	10
MCWG	3.21	Medieval coarse ware (gritty)	Late 11th-13th	138	1,211
MCWGS	3.21	Medieval coarse ware (gritty with shell)	Late 11th – 13th	37	175
HCWF	3.431	Hedingham (fine) coarse ware	Mid 12th-early 14th	8	78
HOLL1	3.42	Hollesley type fine coarse ware	13th-14th	4	13
HOLL2	3.42	Hollesley type medium coarse ware	13th-14th	44	424
HFW1	4.23	Hedingham fine ware	Mid 12th-early 14th	4	12
GRIM	4.10	Grimston glazed ware	Late 12th-15th	1	11
HOLG	4.32	Stowmarket type glazed ware	Mid 13th- 14th	5	37
UPG1	4.36	Fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, oxidised with faded green glaze	13th-14th	1	1
UPG2	4.30	Unprovenanced glazed ware moderate fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded grey quartz, very fine calcareous inclusions,	13th-14th	1	6

		black core with orange outer surface, faded green glaze			
Post-medieval to Modern					
TPW	8.0	Transfer Printed Ware	Late 18th+	2	2
RWE	8.03	Factory made white earthenware	Late 18th+	19	62
LPMRE	8.01	Late post-medieval red earthenware	18th+	2	11
LGRE	8.50	Late glazed red earthenware	18th+	16	416
YELL	8.13	Yellow ware	Late 18th-19th	1	5
LBW	8.52	Late black glazed post-medieval red earthenware	18th+	7	70

Table 2: Quantification of wares/fabrics

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 5009	5010	1x9g MCWG 1x13g MCW5	12th-14th	MCWG: D1 rim
Ditch 5013	5014	1x5g ESO2	6th-9th	
Ditch 5015	5016	1x1g HOLL1 1x7g HOLL2 1x2g MCW2	13th-early 14th	
	5018	1x7g MCWGS 2x3g HOLL2 1x2g MCW2 1x1g UPG1	Mid 13th-early 14th	Includes MCWG and HFW1
Ditch 5025	5026	1x7g MCW1	12th-14th	
Ditch 5027	5028	1x8g HOLL2	12th-14th	Holl type? Has pellets, flint and chalky inclusions
Ditch 5031	5032	1x13g MCWGS	12th-13th	MCWG
Ditch 5033	5034	4x15g MCWG 2x15g MCWGS 2x3g HFW1	Mid 12th-early 14th	Includes med gritty ware with chalk inclusions, and HFW1
Pit 5035	5036	1x5g HFW1	13th-early 14th	HFW1: applied white slipped strips
Ditch 5039	5041	1x9g MCW1 2x22g MCWGS 4x33g MCWG 3x27g MCW2 5x58g HCWF 1x8g MCW4	Mid 12th-early 14th	MCW4: D4 simple jar rim 22-24cm diam, 0.05 REVE MCWG: D1 jar, c.20cm diam, 0.02 REV. Simple everted rim with small bead on top
Ditch 5044	5045	12x229g HOLL2	13th-14th	HOLL2: E4 flat topped, thickened everted rim 45cm diam, REV 0.11, finger deco below neck. Quite good condition
Terminus 5046	5047	1x16g HCWF 4x25g MCWG 1x7g MSHM	Mid 12th-early 14th	HCWF: small D2 jar 12cm diam, 0.18 REV MCWG: B2 jar rim 20cm diam, 0.05 REV
Ditch 5054	5055	1x2g MGCW 1x3g HOLL2	13th-14th	
Pit 5070	5071	1x4g MCW1 1x2g MCWG	12th-13th	MCWG
Ditch 5074	5075	1x11g MCW3	12th-14th	
Ditch 5089	5090	1x6g LPMRE	19th-20th	
Ditch 5113	5114	18x183g MCWG	12th-13th	F2 cooking pot, applied TI strip and sooting to some sherds
	5114	31x505g MCWG 1x1g SNEOT	12th-13th	As above, probably all one vessel Rim 32cm diam 0.2 REV
Ditch 5125	5129	1x2g LBW	19th-20th	

		1x5g LPMRE		
Ditch 5130	5131	14x117g HOLL2 2x3g MCWG 2x12g MCWGS 4x6g MCW2 1x6g UPG2	13th- early14th	HOLL2: B5 bowl rim c.35cm 0.05 HOLL2: 20cm F4 rim, 0.02cm REV HOLL2: c.24-6cm E4 rim, 0.05 REV MCWGS: base 16 0,06 BEV
Ditch 5132	5133	2x11g HOLL1 8x39g HOLL2 2x8g HOLLG 2x5g MCWG 1x4g MCW1	13th- early14th	HOLLG: x2 base/body angle sherds prob same vessel c.12-14cm diam o.1 BEVE HOLLG: prob same vessel, vertical lines of white slip under green glaze
Ditch 5134	5135	25x81g MCWGS 1x7g MCW2 1x7g MCW1	11th-13th	I
Ditch 5145	5146	2x4g HCFW 2x6g HOLL2 1x2g HOLG 2x5g MCWG 4x10g MCW2	13th-early 14th	HOLL2: E3 rim
	5147	2x11g MCW1 1x3g HOLG	13th-14th	MCW1: B3 bowl rim,
Ditch 5154	5156	2x7g MCWG	12th	
Ditch 5160	5161	55x260g MCWG 4x8g MCW2 1x4g HFW	Mid 12th-early 14th	MCWG: base 20cm, 0.07 BEV MCWG: F2 rim c.30cm diam, 0.07 REV MCWG: B4 rim c.24cm diam, 0.02 REV MCW2 x1 sooting HFW : green glazed jug neck
Ditch 5160	5165	15x176 MCWG 1x10g HOLL2	13th – early 14th	MCWG: deep bowl rim with sooting F2 Rim c.30cm diam, 0.11 RVE MCWG: jar rim C3 flat topped externally extended rim with slight internal bead, 20cm diam 0.08 RVE MCWG: circular scar probably from spouted jar
Ditch 5170	5171	1x5g YELL	19th-20th	
Gully 5185	5186	1x4g LGRE	18th-19th	
Ditch 5207	5210	1x9g LBW 2x2g TPW	19th-mid 20th	
Natural Hollow 5211	5220	1x1g LGRE	18th-19th	

Table 3a: Quantification of pottery by context (Phase 1)

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil	7000	1x3g PMBL	18th-19th	
Ditch 7032	7033	1x6g MCW6 2x3g EMWS	12th-13th	
Ditch 7042	7043 B	1x5g STNE	Mid 9th-12th	
Ditch 7048	7049	1x1g HOLL	Late 12th-14th	
Posthole 7050	7051	2x71g MCW1 1x4g EMWS	12th-14th	MCW1: jar body/sagging base EMWS: C4 beaded jar rim (leached shell, possibly a St Neots ware)
Posthole 7052	7053	1x4g MCW6	11th-13th	MCW3: charcoal residue on inner surface
Ditch 7074	7076	1x7g MCW2 3x52g PMBL 18x52g RWE	19th- early 20th	MCW2: body/sagging base sherd
Ditch 7046	7047	2x7g EMW 1x4g EMWS	11th-12th	
Ditch 7077	7078	1x1g HOLL	Late 12th-14th	HOLL: external charcoal residue
Ditch 7093	7094	1x24g HOLLG	13th – 14th	HOLLG: Splash glazed body sherd with strap handle scar
Ditch 7103	7104	1x11g GRIM	Mid 13th-15th	GRIM: glazed twisted jug rod handle
Ditch 7105	7106	1x1g MCW2 1x1g HOLL 14x411g GRE 1x10g RWE	19th-early 20th	
Ditch 7118	7119	1x4g PMBL	18th-19th	

Table 3b: Quantification of pottery by context (Phase 2)

References

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Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay
Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 128 fragments (4837g) of Roman and medieval to post-medieval CBM, with a further 43 fragments (158g) of fired clay (Table 4). The assemblage was very highly fragmented and abraded, and almost

entirely sparsely distributed in ditch features, probably reflecting agricultural processes that re-deposited this material.

Material	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Tegula roof tile	Roman	14	1515
Peg (roof) tile	Medieval & later	61	1745
Fired Clay (chalky): daub/kiln/oven lining	Roman/Medieval	46	160
Fired Clay (silty): daub/kiln/oven lining	Roman/Medieval	6	12
Suffolk White-Type Brick	L18th-19th C	1	1405
Total		*128*	*4837*

Table 4: Quantification of total fired clay and CBM assemblage

Methodology

The fired clay and CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with fabrics examined at x10 magnification, diagnostic traits and extant dimensions measured and recorded in free text comments. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

The Roman CBM

Roman CBM occurs in low quantity (Table 4), accounting for a total of 14 fragments (1515g) of 15-30mm thick flat tile, probably tegula roof tile (although no flanged edges were present). The fragments were contained in Ditches F5013, F5091, F5136, F5174, F7074, Pit F7008, with sizeable fragments also recovered as un-stratified material (L7000); however the paucity of this material is demonstrated by the total weight, which does not equate to that of a single complete tegula roof tile. Significant quantities of comparable CBM were recorded as part of the farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, where three Roman buildings had tegula bearing roofs (Peachey 2016), but these fragments do not appear to be directly associated with any structures in the immediate vicinity.

The medieval and post-medieval CBM

The assemblage includes sparse fragments of medieval to early post-medieval peg tile (Table 4) in an orange, sandy fabric not dissimilar to that of locally-produced pottery. They include a small group of 18 fragments (822g) in Ditch F5056, but are otherwise very sparsely scattered in ditches recorded in over 30 trenches on the site, likely as a result of material introduced to the site through manuring or soil improvement to increase drainage. A single fragment of 18th-19th century Suffolk white-type brick was contained in Pit F5060, potentially representing post-packing material.

The Fired Clay

The fired clay recorded reflects the expedient utilisation of local resources in the manufacture of daub, or possibly lining for kilns and ovens, specifically boulder clay. The variations within the fired may reflect contrasting natural resources, or possibly decisions regarding preferred sources or limited mixing by individual workmen. Two broad fired clay fabrics were identified with the dominant inclusion comprising either fine silty quartz or poorly-sorted rounded chalk (0.5-10mm). The fired clay was very

sparsely distributed as very small fragments in numerous ditches across the site, and was probably re-distributed through agricultural processes. No extant surfaces or technological traits remained extant, and comparable fired clay has been recorded associated with Roman and medieval structures, ovens and kilns in the local area.

Reference

Peachey, A. 2016 'Appendix 5: The Ceramic Building Materials' in Nicholson, K. & Woolhouse, T. A late Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk. *East Anglian Archaeology 158*

The Animal Bone
Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small assemblage of animal bones was recovered from this phase of trial trench excavation at Chilton Leys. Animal bone was recovered from 22 contexts, the majority of which were ditch fills of medieval date (Table 5). Overall preservation of animal bone deposits was rated as very poor through to ok on a five point scale of very poor through to excellent. The majority of contexts were rated as ok or poor. The bones were fairly abraded and fresh breakages were common. Canid gnawed bones were present in approximately one quarter of the contexts.

Identified mammal taxa present (Table 5), in order of abundance, were cattle, sheep/ goat, horse and pig. The majority of bones present could only be identified as large or medium mammal. A single small mammal bone was present; this was the mandible of a rabbit or hare. Two bird bones were also present, these were a chicken femur (L5210) and a goose sized carpo-metacarpus (L5135).

Pig was represented by a single metapodial (foot bone) distal epiphysis (unfused) and horse was represented by two tarsals (foot bones); none of these bones were butchered or showed signs of pathology. Sheep/ goat was represented by a mandible, a lower third molar (LM3), a metatarsal fragment and a piece of humerus. The mandible and the LM3 both indicated the presence of adult animals. The mandible was noted as pathological as the LM3 appeared to have a tiny additional cusp/column attached to the rear of the third cusp and the wear along the tooth row was distinctly uneven.

Cattle were represented largely by head and foot elements, but a distal tibia was also present. The presence of two LM3 teeth indicate the presence of relatively mature animals, although one of these was only slightly worn on the first cusp and the other was fairly heavily worn across all three cusps, indicating animals of two different ages. A single cattle bone was noted as butchered. This was a mandible fragment with cuts on the ascending ramus, indicative of carcass dismemberment. No pathological cattle bones were noted.

Large and medium mammal bones were a mix of long bones fragments, rib fragments and skull fragments. One of the large mammal rib fragments was noted as being butchered. Little else can be determined from this small assemblage.

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Bird	Total
5009	5010	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	ok	1					2			3
5011	5012	Fill of Drainage Ditch		poor						1			1
5013	5014	Fill of Ditch	6th-9th C	poor	1								1
5015	5016	Fill of Ditch	12th-early 14th C	ok		1	1	2	10				14
5015	5018	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	ok						1			1
5025	5026	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	poor						2			2
5033	5034	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	ok	3				9				12
5035	5036	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-early 14th C	poor					4				4
5039	5041	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	ok	5				50				55
5044	5045	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th C	ok					1				1
5046	5047	Fill of Terminus	Mid 12th-early 14th C	ok					1				1
5056	5059	Fill of Ditch		poor	1								1
5074	5075	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	v poor						1			1
5099	5100	Fill of Ditch		Ok	1								1
5130	5131	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-early 14th C	Ok						1			1
5132	5133	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	Ok					1				1
5134	5135	Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	Ok					1	1		1	3
5136	5138	Fill of Ditch		Ok							1		1
5145	5146	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	Ok	1	1			15	4			21
5145	5147	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th C	Poor		1							1
5174	5175	Fill of Ditch		Poor		1			2				3
5207	5210	Fill of Ditch	19th-mid 20th C	Ok								1	1
				Total	13	4	1	2	94	13	1	2	130

Table 5: Quantification of animal bones from Chilton Leys

The Shell
Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small assemblage of marine shell was recovered from the latest phase of trial trench excavation at Chilton Leys. All of the recovered shells came from medieval ditch fills (L5045, L5047, L5131, L5135, L5146). All of the shell present belonged to oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). Overall the shells were well preserved with little sign of abrasion in most cases. A total of eight lower valves and one upper valve plus four fragments were recovered. None of the shells showed signs of human modification. One fragment had been significantly penetrated by sponge borings and another showed a small number of worm burrows. Little else can be said about this small assemblage.

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, thirty bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The sampled deposits were largely of medieval date and complement the dataset from ongoing excavations in other parts of the site. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and places the results in the wider context of the ongoing investigation of carbonised plant remains from the site (Summers 2015).

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 and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) 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.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 6.

Carbonised remains were rare in the bulk sample light fractions from the present evaluation. A small number of cereal remains, in the form of grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), were identified in L5133, L5146, L7032 and L7059. In addition, pulses, including horse bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*), were recorded in L4008 and L5032. Pulses were an important part of medieval cultivation regimes and diet, and complement comparable specimens from medieval deposits sampled during the Phase 1 excavation (Summers 2015). The small assemblage of non-cereal taxa of potential arable weed origin included a daisy family (Asteraceae)

and small grass (Poaceae) seed in L5116, a medium legume (Fabaceae) in L7053, stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) in L7055 and annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) in L7104. Unfortunately, this provides little insight into crop husbandry regimes. The low density of material indicates an origin as scattered, potentially wind-blown carbonised debris, which became incorporated into deposits.

Charcoal remains were present, although concentrations were relatively low. An assessment of vessel patterns identified oak (*Quercus* sp.), non-oak ring-porous and diffuse-porous wood types. These most likely represent the remains of scattered fuel debris.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The samples in the present investigation were largely focussed on the area of activity identified through magnetic gradiometer survey in the NE of the site. These medieval features as sampled do not appear to have been receiving large volumes of carbonised material related to the use or processing of cereals. This raises questions regarding the role of the large ditched enclosure and the types of activities associated with it. It is hoped that a detailed programme of bulk sampling, which would be associated with any future investigation of these features, would provide a more representative sample of the deposits and facilitate a more detailed examination of medieval activity in this area of the site. As part of the wider archaeobotanical investigation of the Chilton Leys site, a detailed investigation of the spatial distribution of activities in different periods will be completed.

References

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1.1	4003	4002	Fill of Pit	88	Prehistoric	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	*Carychium* sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	4008	4007	Fill of Pit	121	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	X	*Vicia faba* var. *minor* (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
2.1	5016	5015	Fill of Ditch	20	12th-early 14th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	5018	5015	Fill of Ditch	20	12th-early 14th C	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	X	*Carychium* sp.	X	-	-	X	-	-
2.3	5019	5015	Fill of Ditch	20	12th-early 14th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
2.4	5032	5031	Fill of Ditch	17	12th-13th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	5034	5033	Fill of Ditch	17	Mid 12th-early 14th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.6	5040	5039	Fill of Ditch	21	Mid 12th-early 14th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	X	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Vallonia* sp.	X	-	X	-	-	-
2.7	5057	5056	Fill of Ditch	17	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Anisus* sp., Helicidae	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.8	5058	5056	Fill of Ditch	17	-	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Carychium* sp., *Vallonia* sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-
2.9	5059	5056	Fill of Ditch	17	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.10	5131	5130	Fill of Ditch	26	Late 12th-early 14th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.11	5114	5113	Fill of Ditch	26	12th-13th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2.12	5116	5115	Fill of Ditch	26	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	X	Asteraceae (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.13	5133	5132	Fill of Ditch	26	Mid 12th-early 14th C	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Discus rotundatus*, *Vallonia* sp.	X	X	-	X	-	-

2.14	5135	5134	Fill of Ditch	25	11th-13th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Anisus* sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-
2.15	5146	5145	Fill of Ditch	26	Mid 12th-early 14th C	20	10	50%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	*Trichia hispida* group	X	-	X	-	-	-
2.16	5147	5145	Fill of Ditch	26	Mid 12th-early 14th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
3.1	7007	7006	Fill of Ditch	150	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.2	7033	7032	Fill of Ditch	140	12th-13th C	20	10	50%	X	-	Trit tail (1)	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.5	7009	7008	Fill of Pit	146	Prehistoric	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
3.6	7011	7010	Fill of Pit	146	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.7	7059	7058	Fill of Pit	140	-	20	10	50%	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.8	7051	7050	Fill of Posthole	140	12th-14th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.9	7053	7052	Fill of Posthole	140	11th-13th C	10	10	100%	-	-	-	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.10a	7055	7054	Fill of Posthole	140	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	X	*Anthemis cotula* (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.10b	7057	7054	Fill of Posthole	140	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.11	7076	7074	Fill of Ditch	130	19th-early 20th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., Clausilidae, *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
3.12	7113	7034	Layer	141	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
3.13	7104	7103	Fill of Ditch	131	Mid 13th-15th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	X	*Poa annua* (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-

Table 6: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from the Chitlon Leys evaluation. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (Hordeum sp.); Trit = wheat (Triticum sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Documentary Report and Assessment: Chilton, Stowmarket
Anthony M Breen

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. The research follows on from Geophysical Survey of Phases 2 & 3 of the Chilton Leys development and the area of study is in part defined by the area bordered in red on site location plan given as figure 1 in that survey report. The study is further extended to include the area bordered in blue on the same plan, the current Northfield View development.

Each archive source has been first examined and described in this report and the assessment of their potential and the possible outcome of further research are presented in the conclusion.

The two areas cover the north western side of the civil and ecclesiastical parish of Stowmarket with the addition at its southern end the area includes parts of the civil and ecclesiastical parish of Onehouse. To the northeast the area's boundary rests on the line of the present A14, formerly the turnpike road from Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds, a branch of Suffolk's first turnpike trust established in 1711. On the southwest the boundary rests on Union Road, which takes its name from the former Incorporated Hundred Workhouse, later the Stow Union Workhouse whose main building built in 1780 still stands at the junction of Union Road and Chilton Way. The boundary intrudes a little on the grounds of the former workhouse but respects the site of the former burial ground with its unmarked pauper burials. The archives of the former Stow Union have been deposited at the record office in Ipswich but are awaiting a full catalogue (ref ADA 8). There are no deeds in this collection. The records do include plans and specifications for the building dated 1779 and burial registers 1856-1930. The burial ground would have been closed in 1929 as grants for funerals became available through the National Assistance Board.

Also excluded from the area of the development are the sites of Sheppard's or Shepperd's Farm and Woodside Farm to the north and Chilton Leys Farm to west. The name of 'Sheppard's Farm' comes of the family who were tenants of the farm in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

In terms of the area's history, apart from the lands in Onehouse, the remaining area was in the Domesday hamlet of Chilton. Both the lands in Onehouse and in Stowmarket were formerly predominately part of the Manor of Haughley cum Membriis. The parts or members of this manor included amongst others Onehouse, Chilton and Tothill. The boundaries of these areas are not defined on any map.

Ordnance Survey Maps

The cartographic sources available for this area are extremely limited. A copy of the 1884 edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map showing the area bordered in red has been reproduced as figure 17 in the geophysical survey report. The record office

has in their map room a copy of the 1904 edition of the same map (ref. Suffolk Sheet No. LVI.NW), the record office's copy has been annotated in that the fields owned by the Stow Union Workhouse have been labelled with their crops. The part of the field labelled 'Infirmary' which is now within the boundaries of the study area is labelled 'Mangolds', a root vegetable formerly widely grown for animal fodder. On the evidence of the 1927 edition and 1953 provisional edition there were no significant changes in the area Chilton Leys. The former tollgate is shown on the 1927 edition on the west side of the road to Bury St Edmunds but beyond the immediate study area. This building is not shown on the provisional edition. The record office does not have a copy of the 1884 edition. Between 1884 and 1904 a small field boundary a little to the south east of Chilton Leys Farm was removed.

The parish boundaries are marked on these maps but the individual fields are not numbered with their Ordnance Survey parcel numbers or given their acreages. The field boundaries as shown in these maps are consistent with those shown on the earlier tithe maps of Stowmarket (1839) and Onehouse (1846). As the tithe maps are linked to the apportionments for each parish which contain further descriptions of the fields with their then names, acreages and state of cultivation together with the names of the then owners and occupiers, the tithe details have been used in this report as the basis for additional discussion.

Sale Plans and Estate Maps

Chilton Leys Farm was offered for sale at auction on 25 July 1929. The sale particulars and plans are in the Farrar Collection (ref. HD78:2671 Stowmarket). The sale plan uses the Ordnance Survey parcel numbers and the then state of cultivation is given in simple terms of arable or pasture in a separate schedule. On the Ordnance Survey maps the areas measuring less than an acreage would have been given as decimal fractions but in the same particulars, in accordance with the then current practice, the acreages are express in acres, roods and perches. There were 40 perches to a rood and 4 roods to an acre (0.404686 hectare). The schedule details are compared with those given in the tithe apportionments below.

The property was offered for sale on the direction of the trustees of the late Mr Thomas Almack. In the condition of sale it states that the title to the property was to begin with an Indenture of conveyance dated 30 October 1915 between John Wollaston Greeve on the first part, Charles Pettiward on the second part, Ernest Terry on the third part and Thomas Almack. Both Charles Pettiward and Ernest Terry were members of the Pettiward family formerly lords of the manor of Onehouse. The family moved their main place of residence in the late eighteenth century to Great Finborough but retained the lands in Onehouse. At various dates the surname Pettiward died out in the male line and was adopted by successive heirs in place of their own surnames. The family's history is described under Finborough in Copinger's 'Manors of Suffolk'.

The only estate map for any part of Chilton is held at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. It is a plan, particulars and elevation of Chilton Hall Farm, Stowmarket the work of the surveyor J.G. Lenny (ref. HA 535/5/34). It is within a volume of plans of other parts of an estate owned by the Oakes family of Bury St Edmunds. The lands shown on the map were to the north of Union Road but to the

southeast of the present Chilton Way. The south-eastern boundary of this farm rested then on the roads now known as Recreation Road and Violet Hill. The northern boundaries of this farm are labelled with the name of the owner of the adjoining property John Mathew. Though this map is not of immediate relevance to this study it helps to define the area of the former Domesday hamlet of Chilton in Stowmarket. In 1874 Henry James Oakes leased Chilton Hall Farm to Samuel Page and amongst the clauses of the lease, it mentions 'all such part or parts of the said premises as is or are of copyhold tenure' though the specific pieces are not described or the manor or manors named (ref. HA 535/5/24).

Copyhold tenure, abolished in 1922, related to lands held of a manor. At each exchange of copyhold property the lands were first surrendered back to the lord of the manor at a manorial court before being granted to their new owners on the payment of an 'arbitrary fine'.

On 27 June 1892 the Plashwood estate was offered for sale at auction. The sale included the copyhold lands of the manor of Thorney Hall, Stowupland. Amongst the copyhold lands held of the manor of Thorney and subject to an arbitrary fine were two and a half acres in Chilton in a place called Padmore (ref. fSC 198/1). At an earlier sale of the manor of Abbots Hall in Stowmarket, held in 1880 amongst the copyhold lands belonging to that manor there were 8 acres called 'Dawes' in Chilton (ref. fs 333.32). Though it is unlikely that the copyhold lands mentioned in these particulars of 1892 and 1880 were within the study area, they do show that the lands in Chilton were subdivided between various manors but as will be shown the manor Haughley cum Membriis was dominant.

There is an earlier sale particulars dated 1794 in the bundle of deeds for Chilton Leys Farm.

Tithe Maps and Apportionments

In the 1846 tithe apportionment the lands forming the area of this study in Onehouse were the then property of 'Lady Jane Seymour Hotham' (ref. FDA188/1A/1a). She formerly the widow of Roger Pettiward of Great Finborough. The land was in the occupation of tenant John Green. According to the tithe apportionment Lady Hotham held just over 565 acres of the parish's 898 acres. Her tenants are named in the apportionment but there are no sub-totals for the quantity of land held by each tenant.

The boundaries of the farm then in the occupation of John Green were more extensive than those shown on the 1929 sale plan. Unusually for a tenant, he held two parcels both of 33 acres in Northfield Wood. The woods are not shown on the map but described as such in the apportionment. Woodlands were normally reserved to the owners of an estate.

The lands within the study area included:

Tithe Apportionment 1846			Sale Particulars 1929		
No. Name	A	R P Cultivation	No.	Cultivation	A R P
31 Road Field	1	2 28 Arable	Pt of 135		

32 Seven Acres	8 1 32 Arable	118	Arable	8 1 25
34 Six Acres	6 2 20 Arable	133	Arable	6 2 34
35 Mill House Grove	3 0 34 Arable	Pt of 135		
36 Eight Acres	8 3 15 Arable	Pt of 135		
51 Little Raylands	7 2 24 Arable	146	Arable	7 3 0
52 Great Raylands	12 1 36 Arable	131	Pasture	12 1 7

By 1904 the field boundaries of the three small fields numbered 31 and 35 in 1846 had been removed and their acreage combined with 36 to create the larger field numbered 135 shown in 1929 measuring 11 acres 3 roods 32 perches. In 1929 Great Raylands (52) had only recently been converted to pasture 'Laid down by Tenant'.

The field shown on Onehouse Tithe map numbered 50 was then the property of John Garnham and in the tenure of his tenant Jacob Green, it was named Front Piece in arable used and measured at 6 acres 2 roods and 9 perches. The field numbered 37 was part of the ground of Stow Union. The field is described as 'Sick House Field' pasture and measured at 5 acres 1 rood and 27 perches. Some poor law unions in order to contain contagious infections built separate 'sickhouses'. The Stow Union owned 25 acres 23 perches in this parish.

John Green junior is named as the tenant of the trustees of Lady Jane Seymour Hotham in the tithe apportionment for Stowmarket (ref. FDA239/1A/1a). As women on their marriage could not hold property in their own right, it was common to preserve a woman's right to her real estate for the lands to be placed in the hands of trustees. John Green held 63 acres 3 roods in the parish of Stowmarket including various fields in this study area.

These were:

Tithe Apportionment 1839		Sale Particulars 1929		
No. Name	A R P Cultivation	No.	Cultivation	A R P
32 Barn Field	2 1 38 Arable	46	Pasture	3 2 5
40 Spring Meadow	1 1 35 Meadow	44	Pasture	1 1 27
41 Long Meadow	2 2 12 Meadow	61	Pasture	2 2 14
44 Road Field	5 0 18 Arable	66	Arable	5 0 17
45 Brambly Pightle	2 2 36 Arable	Pt of 67		
46 Four Acres	4 1 10 Arable	Pt of 60		
47 Chapel Field	6 1 34 Arable	67	Arable	9 1 10
48 Lodge Field	2 0 33 Arable	60	Arable	6 1 26
49 Lodge Meadow	2 1 33 Meadow	45	Pasture	2 2 16
50 Barn Meadow	1 0 33 Pasture	Pt of 46		

John Green also occupied three other fields to the north of Long and Spring Meadow; 37 Sand Field, 38 Pond Field and 39 Spring Field together with 5 Stow Field and the two small pieces numbered 4 and 4a adjoining Northfield Wood. To the south of the farmhouse 51 on the map and to the east of Chapel Field, John Green also occupied the field numbered 52 Cook's Pightle. In the published testament of Robert Leche dated 20 April 1471, there is the request 'to be buried in the Chapel of St Margaret' and in the footnotes, it states that 'The chapel of St Margaret seems to

have been a free-standing chapel in Chilton Hamlet on the north-western edge of Stowmarket. John Kyng also asked to be buried there (1454) ... otherwise nothing is known of this chapel' (Northeast and Falvey 2010).

Beyond the lands occupied by John Green, John Lock was the owner and occupier of all the fields to the north and east of Chilton Leys Farm and to the north of the roadway from Sheppards' Farm to the present A14. He lived at the farmhouse named Woodside Farm on the Ordnance Survey maps and in Stowmarket parish he owned 115 acres 2 roods 4 perches. All his lands were located to the north of the track-way shown on the map. In the area to the east of Shepperd's Farm the track-way is shown as a public roadway, but in the area of the farm itself parts of the track-way were included in the field acreages.

The Turnpike Trustees owned the small plot to the west of the road numbered 23 on the map and measured at only 16 perches.

The fields to the south of the road from Sheppard's Farm were all the property of John Mathew and in the occupation of John Mathew junior. His farm 'Chilton Hall' was measured at 105 acres 2 roods 16 perches. The farm numbered 94 is not named on the map or apportionment. Within the study area marked in blue, he owned the following fields:

53	Codlands Meadow	Pasture	2a 0r 15p
54	Upper Hants or 10 acres	Arable	11a 0r 13p
55	Bench Field	Arable	5a 1r 22p
56	Pasture and waste	Pasture	0a 1r 18p
81	Little Gravel Pit Field	Arable	4a 1r 02p
82	Lower Hants or 8 acres	Arable	9a 1r 07p

Chilton Leys Farm

The deeds for Chilton Leys Farm were amongst the earliest records deposited at the former East Suffolk Record Office, now the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. Originally catalogued with the reference 52/10 the collection is now listed as HA8. Each item in the bundle is given an individual catalogue number (ref. HA8/52/10/1-73). The deeds cover a date range of 1672 to 1827, though the earliest deed does recite the court proceedings for a manor court of the manor of Haughley cum membriis held on 1666. The deeds relate to both Chilton Leys Farm and Sheppard's Farm.

This farm was offered for sale as Lot 2 at an auction held at the White Hart in Stowmarket on the 1 May 1794. It was described as:

'A Freehold and Copyhold Estate situate in Stowmarket late in the Occupation of Hammond Green (deceased) and now of William Maidwell, under lease, which expires at Michaelmas 1796, at the yearly rent of £105.; comprising a Farm House, Barns, Stables, and other convenient Buildings, all in good Repair, with 103 acres of Arable, Meadow and Pasture Ground, of which the Farmhouse and Yards, and 74A 0r 27P are Copyhold of the manor of Haughley and 7 Acres of the Manor of

Dagworth...Quit Rents together £2 2s 10d and also £3 12s being Yearly Charge to Stowmarket for a Lecture'.

In some post-medieval wills there are bequests for an annual lecture or sermon paid for out of the issues of certain lands or property. Such bequests are often described in the parish's glebe terriers. In the 1794 glebe terrier for Stowmarket, there is a list of various payments to the vicar of the parish for lectures including 'the sum of Two pounds and twelve shillings per annum out of a rent charge of fourteen pounds per annum issuing out of the Great Tithe of Stowmarket and Stowupland bequeathed by Thomas Blackerby esquire late of Stowmarket deceased towards maintaining the weekly lecture Also there is paid to the vicar the sum of one pound out of the aforesaid rent charge for preaching two sermons annually one on the festival of Saint Peter and the other on the festival of Saint Thomas' (ref. FF569/S95/18). In an earlier terrier of 1725 the same payment was from a Mr Lynch, who is named in earlier manorial records for Chilton (ref. FF569/S95/7). Thomas Blackerby is mentioned for the first time in the terrier of 1709 (ref. FF569/S95/4). In the 1674 Hearth Tax returns Thomas Blackerby was living in a house of 12 hearths by far the large house in Stowmarket. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 27 August 1689 and includes further generous bequests to the parishes of Stowmarket and Stowupland but is not directly relevant to this report.

At the same auction two farms called Starhouse and Rowlands situated in Onehouse, Stowmarket and Coombs were sold as Lot 4. Lot 5 was 'a Messuage and Four Pieces of Land, containing 10 Acres, situate in Onehouse and Stowmarket, Copyhold of the Manor of Haughley, in the Occupation of Widow Downing, Tenant at Will at the Yearly rent of £10 Quit Rent to the Manor of Haughley 8s'. The copy is endorsed to state that Robert Sheppard had purchased lot 5 (ref. HA8/52/10/49).

The earliest deed in this bundle, written in Latin, is record from the manorial court of the manor of Haughley cum Membriis held 19 July 1672 (ref. HA8/52/10/1). It begins with the record of an earlier court held on 24 October 18 Charles II (1666) when Thomas Morley and Avice his wife surrendered:

'All that piece of land with a messuage thereupon built and one croft adjoining called the Backhouse Close lying between the piece next mentioned in part and the lands formerly of Robert Ladbrooke called the Backhouse Close in part on the part of the east the south head thereof abutting upon the way leading from the Bridge called Burforth Bridge And one piece of land being an Orchard with a house called a Neathouse thereupon built formerly a tenement lying between the lands formerly of Robert Ladbrooke called Gregories Pightle on the part of the east and the messuage and lands aforesaid on the part of the west the south head thereof abutting upon the aforesaid way leading from the aforesaid bridge called Burforth Bridge and the north head thereof abutting upon the said close formerly of Robert Ladbrooke and containing by estimation eight acres And also one close of land lying between the lands formerly Robert Ladbrooke on the part of the north and the lands formerly John Cooke on the part of the south east the east head thereof abutting upon the lands formerly of Edmund Denny with a grove of wood on the part of the west being in two pieces And also one close called Pease Close lying between the last close on the part of the north and the lands of the Manor of Onehouse with Caldecott's on the part of the south the east head abutting upon Bildeston Way And also one piece lying at

the east end of the said close between Bildeston Way on the part of the west and the lands formerly Edmund Denny called the Spring Close in part and the close called Tylor's in part on the part of the east the north head thereof abutting upon Bildeston Way containing together by estimation Eighteen acres more or less'.

Thomas Morley had died and by his will dated 16 March 1671 had the land was granted to his widow Avice and after her death to his daughter Abigail Morley. This property description remained in use until at least 1825. The position of Burforth Bridge later spelt Burford Bridge is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps to the south of the Shepard and Dog public house. It is also marked on the 1929 sale plan. Other deeds in this bundle that are also exchanges of copyhold mention the fields called Spring Close, Brumble Pightle and Cook's or Cock's Pightle all of which are also named in the Stowmarket tithe apportionment.

Rentals

The rentals for this manor were kept in a variety of different forms. Most are sub-divided into the separate leets so it is easy to identify the tenants of each area, however in most the lands are not described in any detail. The leets were Haughley sub-divided between New Street, Haughley Street and Haughley Green, then Tothill, Chilton, Old Newton and Gipping, Wetherden, Bacton, Onehouse, Harleston, Shelland, Buxhall, Darmisden and Debach.

The rental for the years 1817-1826 (ref. HB 11/1/96) is more informative than most. Amongst the 13 tenants in Chilton, Robert Sheppard held two pieces in his own occupation, 26 acres and 1 rood 'late Conner's' and 23 acres late Codd's. The entry is annotated 'sold to Mr Pettiward'. John Lock held three pieces all in the occupation of William Cross. These were 70 acres 2 roods 7 perches formerly Bayly's, 6 acres 3 roods and 28 perches formerly Layers and a 'messuage barn & stable called Smith's all late Booty's'. John Mathew also held two pieces in the occupation of John Mathew junior but formerly William Canlet, 67 acres 3 roods 29 perches and 5 acres 0 rood and 38 perches both 'late Wollaston's'. Under Onehouse, Roger Pettiward's was the sole tenant and held two pieces formerly occupied by Thomas Robert but later by William Cross, 1 acres called 'Pickard's Grove late Eyres and 1 acres called Reyner's late Sheppard. To this entry there is the note 'about 10 or 12 acres vide printed particulars of sale in my possession', which is likely to be a reference to the 1794 particulars. Roger Pettiward also held lands of this manor in Harlston and Tothill.

The next rental for 1828-1835 contains mainly the same details. The land in Chilton formerly held by Robert Sheppard was now held by Roger Pettiward and in the occupation of Reeve. John Lock's property was in his own occupation rather than being tenanted to William Cross (ref. HB 11/1/97). In the rental for 1828-29 the tenants are listed alphabetically with only the amounts of rent paid by each tenant (ref. HB 11/1/98). There are no references to the Oakes estate or land being held of this manor by the Stow union in these rentals.

The earlier rental for 1779-1785 and 1793-1802 has a reference to John Booty but with the name Mr Lock inserted. The land had been occupied by James Bryant but his name is crossed out and Mr Cross inserted. John Booty had also owned 'Layers

at Tothill'. William Woolaston is named as tenant of lands 'Late Lynches' and 'more late Patcheys late Cooke's'. Mr Mathew name is inserted against these entries. Woolaston's lands were occupied by Thomas Rust and later Mr Hammont. George Codd held land 'late Mullice' this had passed to 'Sheppard widow' and was in her occupation. She also held other lands not described at a rent of 16s. This was probably the lands 'late Conner's' described in the later rentals as the property of Robert Sheppard as the rent for this piece was also 16s. Under Onehouse Roger Pettiward held land in the occupation of first Thomas Edgar then his widow and later Thomas Rout at a rent of 1s 6d and William Woolaston held land 'late Lockmores' in the occupation of John Downing at a rent of 8s this second piece later passed to Robert Sheppard. In the later rentals Roger Pettiward held the two pieces in Onehouse at rents of 1s 6d and 8s. The lands are not quantified in this rental (ref. HB11/1/95).

The rental for 1768-1770 (ref. HB11/1/94) has John Booty of Stowlangtoft Hall holding with Anne Needen land later Mary Sheppard widow and 'more for Layers at Tothill'. He had entered the property in 1757. William Wollaston had entered his lands 'late Lynch' and 'Patcheys late Cookes' in 1766. Mary Sheppard had entered her own property in the occupation of George King in 1766. George Codd had entered his lands 'late Mulley's' in 1765. Under Onehouse Roger Pettyward 'Doctor of Divinity' had entered his land in 1749 and William Wollaston had entered the land of Lucy Letchmore 'late Raymond's' in 1766. The further details of many of these exchanges can found in the deeds.

The earliest rental in this collection is dated 1761. Under Chilton Ann Neden the wife of Ger'd Neden had entered 'Backhouse 70 acres 2 roods 9 perches in 1757. The land was then in the occupation of Richard Sheppard. This land is described as 'late Cooke's'. The 9 acres 0 rood and 28 perches 'Layers at Tothill' are also listed under her name. Mary Sheppard widow had entered 26 acres 1 rood for George Comer 'late Mary Whitehead' in 1766 but this was a moiety or half share in the property. The other half share had been exchanged in 1734. George Comer had married Abigail Scullard one of four co-heirs the others being Mary Impey, Elizabeth Comer and Susannah Johnstone, so there is clearly a complicated inheritance relating to this property which can be clarified in the deeds. Mary Sheppard's property was then in the occupation of George King. William Lynch had entered his property of 67 acres 'late Thompson's and 'Patchey's Late Cook's' in 1747 and these passed to William Wollaston in 1766. They were in the occupation of John Death. Thomas Mullis held his 20 acres of land 'late his mother's' in the occupation of James Chenery from 1745. William Lynch esq had held land 'late Thompson's a messuage and 67 acres from 1747 but this entry is crossed out and Wollaston and 1766 inserted. He also held 'more for Patchey's late Cook's 5 acres 38 perches. Both pieces were in the occupation of John Death.

In this 1761 rental in Onehouse Roger Pettiward Morelock held all three parts of land formerly Ann and Walter Pettiward, Jermy Stepson and John Eyre from 1749 the total quantity is given as 15 acres 2 roods and was in the occupation of Robert Maltywood. He also held another piece of the same holding 'late Eyre clerk formerly Ann and Walter Pettyward in the occupation of Isaac Pammont' from 1760. Lucy Lechmere held 'a tenement and lands' at a rent of 8s 'late William Raymonds formerly Reyners from 1756. This land was in the occupation of James Chenery (ref.

HB11/1/93). In the bundle of deeds there are copyhold records for 'Reyner's from 1690 onwards.

An earlier rental dated 1731 was published in Copinger's 'Manor of Suffolk'. Mr John Boggas held land 'Late Baily's' £1 19s 0d and 'late Layer's at Tothile' 6s 10d the combined rent was £2 5s 10d. Mr Roger Turner held three pieces for the widow Turner rent 8s 10d for Adamson's £1 4s 8d and for late Eyre's 7s 8d. The combined total was £2 1s 2d. Mr Edward Lynch held 'late Thompson's' and 'Patches (late Cook's formerly Firmin's)' at a combined rent of £1 17s 8d. In Onehouse Mr Pettyward held a piece at a rent of 1s 6d and Duffield Offwood held another at a rent of 8s.

There are earlier rentals 1711, 1717 1725 written on paper that lists the names of the tenants and their rents. These rents are not subdivided into the leets and may not cover the entire manor (ref. HD 58/11). An earlier rental of 1677 does have the sub-divisions of the manor. In this rental there were 17 tenants in Chilton. These included Mr Edmund Tirrell who held two pieces annotated in pencil Lynch with the combined annual rent of £1 17s 8d as in 1731. The property Mr Adamson 2s 3d rent is also annotated Turner and the widow Turner's property is listed separately with the rent of 6s 8d above another piece also listed as Mr Addamson rent 12s 4d. Under Tothill there is an entry for Mrs Layer at a rent of 3s 5d for half a year. On a separate sheet also labelled Chilton Hamlet a piece owned by Mr Crossman is annotated John Boggas the rent was £1 0s 10d (ref, HD 58/10).

Surrenders

The manorial court books for this period are no longer extant. Instead there are bundle of surrenders of copyhold lands.

John Matthew made a conditional surrender his lands on 21 July 1842 for the purpose of raising a mortgage on the property. He had been admitted as tenant at a court held 22 April 1842 under the terms of the will of John Mathew dated 15 May 1818. The lands are described in detail (ref. HB11/1/108) as:

'One close called Peasefield otherwise Peaseland Field containing by estimation eleven acres And also one acre and an half of land lying there on the south part of the same close abutting upon the said close called Peasefield towards the north And also two acres and an half of land lying there in length by a certain Bottom upon the lands of the manor of Sorrells called Robletts on the north part And likewise one close of land called Gravel Field containing five acres and half a rood lying in two furlongs abutting upon Jennys Close towards the north and upon Cocks Pightle towards the south with one Pightle in the north west end of the same And moreover one Inclosure of land called Patches containing nine acres and twenty one perches abutting upon Jennys towards the south east and upon Bildeston Way towards the north west And further more one close of land called Gennys otherwise Jennys Close containing by estimation four acres And also one close of land called Way Croft containing by estimation four acres abutting upon the lands called Richmonds near the way called Way Croft way towards the south And also one close of land called Mill Field with one orchard in the west and of the same containing one acre and an half abutting upon an orchard of this manor towards the west And also one

orchard adjoining to the said close called Way Croft containing two acres and half a rood abutting upon Robletts Way towards the north And moreover one messuage newly built with the yards gardens orchards and crofts to the same adjoining as they were enclosed containing in the whole seven acres abutting upon Croft Way towards the south and upon Holmes's Field towards the north late of Roger Barnes and Mary his wife And also all that close of land called Holmes's Field containing by estimation Twenty Acres late of Henrietta Calthorpe'

In the tithe apportionment instead of Gravel Field there are the two Gravel Pit Fields (80&81). There are also two fields named Robletts (97 & 98) and instead of 'Mill Field' there are Little and Great Mill Mount (114 & 116).

The next piece 'Patches' described in 1842 was in Stowmarket 'between the way called Pater Noster Lane on the south part and the lands of this manor called Dawes in part and the lands of the manor of Thorney in part on the north'. The manor of Abbot's Hall also owned lands in Chilton called 'Dawes'. The final piece in this 1842 description was also in Stowmarket. The description is historic but as very few earlier tenants are mentioned it suggests that the land was consolidated into a single holding at a much earlier dated.

Robert Sheppard late of Stowmarket had moved to Clare by the time he surrendered his lands to Roger Pettiward of Finborough Hall at a court held on 25 May 1827. He had entered the lands at a court held on 18 December 1810 but the previous tenant is not named in the surrender document. The lands were described as 'All that piece of land with a messuage thereupon built and one croft adjoining caked the Backhouse Close lying between the piece next mentioned in part and the lands formerly of Robert Ladbrooke called the Backhouse Close in part on the part of the east the south head thereof abutting upon the way leading from the Bridge called Burforth Bridge And one piece of land being an Orchard with a house called a Neathouse thereupon built formerly a tenement lying between the lands formerly of Robert Ladbrooke called Gregories Pightle on the part of the east and the messuage and lands aforesaid on the part of the west the south head thereof abutting upon the aforesaid way leading from the aforesaid bridge called Burforth Bridge and the north head thereof abutting upon the said close formerly of Robert Ladbrooke and containing by estimation eight acres And also one close of land lying between the lands formerly Robert Ladbrooke on the part of the north and the lands formerly John Cooke on the part of the south east the east head thereof abutting upon the lands formerly of Edmund Denny with a grove of wood on the part of the west being in two pieces And also one close called Pease Close lying between the last close on the part of the north and the lands of the Manor of Onehouse with Caldecott's on the part of the south the east head abutting upon Bildeston Way And also one piece lying at the east end of the said close between Bildeston Way on the part of the west and the lands formerly Edmund Denny called the Spring Close in part and the close called Tailor's in part on the part of the east the north head thereof abutting upon Bildeston Way containing together by estimation Eighteen acres more or less And also one orchard formerly in the copyhold tenure of John Cobbold and Mary his wife lying between the free lands of the Manor of Dove Hall on the part of the south and the way called Bildeston Way towards the north abutting upon the free lands formerly of Thomas Bernard towards the east containing one rood And also all that piece of land or pasture with the appurtenances called Tyler's Close containing by estimation Four

acres And one other piece of pasture with the appurtenances called the Pightle beneath Chilton Wood containing by estimation three acres And one close with the appurtenances called Churchfield containing by estimation five acres And one other pightles with the appurtenances called Bramble Pightle containing by estimation three acres And two pieces of land formerly one piece with the appurtenances called Spring Close containing by estimation Eight acres' (ref. HB 11/1/107). The first part of this description is the same as in 1666.

Admissions

Amongst a bundle of admission (ref. HB 11/1/106), there is the admission of Thomas Jonathan Lock as heir of John Lock dated 4 December 1852. John Lock had been admitted to the same property on 26 April 1816. The description begins with the lands formerly Layers and that is followed by a lengthy description of the remaining areas of Woodside Farm. Again the descriptions are historic. At various points in the description there are references to the way 'leading from Dagworth to Burforth Bridge'. His field called 'Backhouse Close' in the description is probably the same as Backhouse Field (31) on the tithe map situated immediately to the east of Shepperd's Farm. The description also mentions 'a copyhold pightle called Gregories', the same as Gregories Pightle as mentioned in the description of the lands of Shepperd's though instead of Robert Ladbrooke, the former tenant is named as Richard Barnard otherwise Miller, this pightle had formerly been built on. Also amongst the former land holders mentioned Judith Cook's lands were to the west of Backhouse Close and another former tenant Elizabeth Courtnell owned lands in the same area.

The various former tenants named in the abuttals of the lands of John Mathew, Robert Sheppard or Thomas Lock are not named in the earlier rentals as contemporary tenants which suggests that all the descriptions belong to an earlier period.

The surnames of John Cooke, Judith Cook, Roger and Mary Barnes, John and Mary Cobbold and Edmund Denny are all quite common and these individual cannot be readily identified. Robert Ladbrooke' surname is unusual. The will of Richard Barnard alias Miller was proved at the archdeaconry of Sudbury Court in 1618 but there were two earlier Richards the first had his will proved at the same court in 1545 and the other in 1604. There was also a Thomas Barnard alias Miller of Stowupland whose will was proved in 1592. The records of that court are in Bury St Edmunds. An Elyzabeth Courtenall widow is mentioned in the Subsidy returns for Stowmarket in 1568. It is possible that the property descriptions date from the period of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

Earlier Manorial Records

The surviving records for the manor of Haughley cum Membriis are listed online on the Manorial Documents Register. These are divided between those held by the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Archive Service and by the National Archives.

Amongst the records held at Stafford there are a list of tenants and rental dated 1650, an earlier rentals dated 1450, 1565, 1583, 1589-1602, 1612 The court rolls

include a rolls for the years 1409-1413, 1419, 1483-1586, and separate rolls for 1575, 1586-1591 and bailiff's receipts of rent 1568-1570. Possibly the most useful document is a memorandum of transfers of land 1467-1602 compiled in 1602.

The earliest records relating to this manor dating from 1272 are at the National Archives in the form of ministers and bailiffs accounts and an incomplete rental of 1377 and a fragment of an extent of 1440-1441. Not all of these records will contain specific references to the lands within the study area.

The records for the manor of Onehouse with Caldecotes are not as plentiful. The earliest surviving document is a 14th century rental is at Ipswich but other earlier records from 1339 to 1363 are held together with later rolls for 1514, 1540-1 and 1558-1561 at the Law School of Harvard University, Connecticut. There is a rental for 1466 and a court roll for 1517 at Stafford. The later court rolls are held at Ipswich, some in uncatalogued collections, covering various years for 1527-1533, 1568-1586, 1597 and 1609-1698 but all the rolls appear to be incomplete. The later records relating to the enfranchisement of copyhold are also in Ipswich. These begin in 1837 after the date when the Pettiward family acquired the property.

The records for the manor of Dagworth and Sorrells are very incomplete and are not worth considering for further research.

In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Hugh de Montfort held Haughley and lands in Dagworth, 'Eruestuna' (Tothill) and Chilton. His manors late became the manor of Haughley com Membriis'

Conclusion

Both study areas are with the Domesday hamlet of Chilton. The lands in this hamlet were divided between four large farms, but unusually a very large proportion of the lands remained copyhold held of the manor of Haughley cum Membriis. Sheppard's Farm and Chilton Leys Farm became the property of the Pettiward family in the early nineteenth century. The deeds for the property have survived and offer a history of the ownership back to 1666. The same owners who were also copyholders can be found in the manorial rentals back to 1677 and the rents remain consistent throughout. In the property description there is a reference to the site the 'Neathouse thereupon built formerly a tenement', the site of this tenement was to the east of the farmhouse itself but probably beyond the study area.

The lands forming Woodside Farm were to the north of both study areas and the history of the ownership not immediately relevant beyond again most of the land belonged to the manor of Haughley cum Membriis and the rentals are consistent. Amongst the manorial lands that belonged to this farm the piece named Gregories Pightle was also formerly built on. The pightle was immediately to the east of Sheppard's Farm and adjoined the road way to the south. This piece and the Neathouse piece suggest a small cluster of houses in this area.

In the descriptions of the lands forming these farms the road way is described as leading from Dagworth to Burforth Bridge suggesting a now disused medieval road.

The lands of Chilton Hall were to the south of the roadway. Again the lands include large amounts of copyhold land, elements of which can be identified on the tithe map. The property descriptions for each property though they appear in later documents all relate to an earlier period of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century.

The lands of Chilton Hall Farm are shown on the 1830 map now at Bury St Edmunds. The names of the owners of the property the Oakes family do not appear in the records for the manor of Haughley cum Membriis.

As there is such a close relationship between the lands within the study area and the manor of Haughley cum Membriis, it is certainly worth considering extending the research to include the records held at Stafford. The records in Stafford might include references to Robert Leche (1470) and John Kyng (1454) who requested burial at St Margaret's Chapel , possibly associated with 'Chapel Field' on the tithe map.

Stowmarket is fortunate in that the poll tax returns of 1381 have survived and have been published (Powell 1896). Amongst those named in the returns there is a reference to the tilers 'Roberto Boyo et Johanne *tegulatoribus* cum uxoribus Margeria et Katerina', the 'close called Tylor's' is mentioned in the property descriptions for Sheppard's Farm.

References

Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich
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Sale Particulars
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fSC 198/1 Plashwood Estate 1891
fs 333.32 Abbot's Hall, Stowmarket 1880

Tithe Maps and Apportionments
P461/188 Tithe Map Onehouse 1846
FDA188/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment Onehouse 1846
P461/239 Tithe map Stowmarket 1839
FDA239/1A/1a Tithe apportionment Stowmarket 1839

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Glebe Terriers Stowmarket and Stowupland
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HB 11/1/93-99 rentals 1761-1835
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APPENDIX 5 SPECIFICATION

WIDER SITE, CHILTON LEYS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

29th January 2016
Rev 18th August 2016

WIDER SITE, CHILTON LEYS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (revised 28th January 2016). It provides for a geophysical survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of two separate planning applications (Outline and Full) for residential development and an access road on land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 032 596). The evaluation is required by Suffolk County Council and the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new residential development on land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. The site lies to the west of the Phase 1 development area and A14. It extends to some 30.08ha, of which 29ha is required to be subject to evaluation (excluding an eastern area which has already been evaluated).

3.2 The site lies at c.41m AOD above the valley and floodplain of the river Lark which flows to the west.

3.3 An archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 site was carried out in 2012 (HER HGH 052). In summary the fieldwalking/metal detecting/trial trench evaluation revealed:

A range of features of archaeological interest were uncovered, including prehistoric (Late Neolithic and Bronze Age), Roman and Anglo-Saxon material. Of less significance was a series of areas of modern features most likely associated with drainage and the construction of the A14.

The prehistoric material was focused in two main areas. The larger concentration was a series of worked flints recovered from the bases of the trenches and within deposits focused around a hollow within the south-western arm of the site (trenches

41 and 47). This included a large assemblage of burnt flint, evidence for the blade and narrow flake-based soft hammer knapping, within deposits of either an alluvial or fluvial nature, and a similar assemblage found in two features underlying these deposits. Poorly preserved wood was also found within this material. It was sealed in places by modern deposits which were probably associated with the construction of the A14.

Further evidence of prehistoric occupation was located in the south-eastern corner of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches 51, 42 and 43. This included a pit containing a large assemblage of Late occupation to the north of these features in Trench 42. Finally, a small isolated pit containing Early Bronze Age material was located in the south-western arm of the site in Trench 11. The pottery was struck flint found within it appears to be a domestic assemblage, suggesting that further features are located in its vicinity.

Material initially believed to be Iron Age, but proving in fact to be very Early Roman, was located in Trench 25 in four small postholes in pairs either side of a truncated fire-pit. Although not certain, this is likely to represent a large double-posted structure forming a focus occupation.

The later Roman material was primarily located within two parts of the proposed development area. A pottery kiln intact from its perforated floor downwards was found in Trench 50, with its permanent kiln floor resting on what was probably a tongue support. The kiln has been tentatively dated to the mid 1st to early 2nd century. Adjacent to it was a group of clearly associated postholes, that presumably formed a structure designed to control air flow into the flue and perhaps to restrict light levels, which was necessary for temperature management.

A second area of Roman material was located at the northern end of the site. Trenches 14, 15 and 30 produced the most material of this date, with further ditches and other features occurring in the vicinity, including Trenches 16 and 17. This probably represents the edge of an area of occupation with pits, postholes and a watering hole or well.

One large, shallow like-pit feature was perhaps a sunken-featured building (SFB) of Early Saxon date. Early Saxon burials were located in Trenches 39 and 52, with possible burials in Trench 53. The burial in Trench 39 contained grave goods including a large sheet metal bowl or cauldron, a spearhead and a seax (a type of knife).

In between the areas mentioned lay various field systems of varying date.

3.4 Excavation of the Phase 1 site was undertaken in 2014/2015 by AS. In summary:

The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, containing evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity. Of particular significance is a Romano-British Kiln and Anglo-Saxon cemetery previously recorded within the current site.

Fieldwork revealed six phases of activity dating between the late Neolithic /late Bronze Age and the modern era. Features were recorded across the site and included evidence of both settlement and industrial activity. Of particular note were two Romano-British Pottery Kilns, two T-shaped corndriers, and a high-status Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Evidence of simple, Romano-British post-built structures and a medieval pottery kiln was also encountered.

3.5 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted to update.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation 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 regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). 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).

4.2.2 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).

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that he 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).

4.2.6 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).

4.2.7 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of the known prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity recorded in the Phase 1 area and which may continue into the wider site, and for any associated palaeoenvironmental remains, as well as to characterise any as yet unknown remains from all periods which may be present.

References

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Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks,* www.eaareports/algaoee

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5 SPECIFICATION
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 CIfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Geophysical Survey Appendix 1
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 2

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014) and Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014).* 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. The geophysical survey will conform with the guidelines set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Geophysical Survey* (revised 2014) and English Heritage (now Historic England) *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Evaluation* (2008).

5.1.4 Surveys

Geophysical survey

5.1.5 Information regarding the extent and significance of sub-surface features is required in order to target any further trial trenching that may subsequently be required in association with the planning proposals for the site. A programme of geophysical survey will be undertaken in order to achieve this, and is to comprise a magnetometer survey conducted on a regular grid pattern, to include a sampling interval of 1m x 0.25m. The site is not suitable for fieldwalking survey at this stage.

5.1.6 The initial geophysical survey of the wider site will be carried out by AS (excluding the area that has been previously subject to evaluation trenching). It will comprise a detailed magnetometer survey conducted on a regular grid pattern, to include a sampling interval of 1m x 0.25m. No current constraints to survey are known. The method statement is attached (Appendix 1).

5.1.7 The results of the geophysical survey will be supplied to SCC AS-CT to inform the subsequent trial trench locations.

Metal detector survey

5.1.8 Metal detector surveys of the trial trenches will be undertaken prior to and throughout the machine excavation of the trenches, and also during the subsequent hand-excavation phase by an experienced metal detectorist The detecting will be undertaken by AS staff assisted by a local detectorist who records with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The surveys will target non-ferrous items and will be undertaken during the trial trenching.

5.1.9 All metal finds will be collected, other than later 20th century items such as shotgun cartridges, which will be discarded on site. The artefacts will be plotted by Total Station/GPS so that they can be accurately located. AS owns metal detectors and staff are trained in their use, and the machines can detect ferrous and non-ferrous items.

Trial trenching

5.1.10 SCC AS-CT will require a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover the site of the proposed development. The trial trenching layout and scope will be agreed with SCC AS-CT following the geophysical survey and metal detecting. The trenches will target any geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas, and a proposed trench plan will be supplied to SCC AS-CT following the initial surveys.

5.1.11 The site comprises two fields: A and B and a 4% and 1% contingency evaluation is required. Field A will be subject to a 2.5% evaluation with 1.5% and a contingency of 1% implemented as a second phase as a condition of any granted planning permissions for this site. Field B will be evaluated in one phase and subject to a 4% and 1% contingency. A trial trench plan of 122 trenches each 40m in length reflects the first phase of trenching accompanies the WSI. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT. All further phases of evaluation and mitigation will be subject to separate written schemes of investigation.

5.1.11 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation,* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An assessment of any palaeoenvironmental /geoarchaeological deposits in the floodplain will be undertaken. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The assessment will aim to address the objectives in the brief (section 3.5). Sampling methodology in contained in Appendix 2.

Additional Documentary Research

5.1.12 The geophysical survey may indicate the presence of medieval sites following the line of a former lane. The 2008 DBA will be revisited with an assessment of readily accessible historical sources and also present some further background information on the history of Chilton. The documentary research will refine the

questions to be asked about the medieval landscape, for example, is 'Chilton' a Domesday vill? This research will be carried out at the evaluation stage in order to inform our understandings of the archaeology at this site.

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

Geophysical Survey

Preparation of Report and Archive *c.*20 Days

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

5.1.14 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.

5.1.15 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 3). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.16 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.

5.1.17 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 / search number
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

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY METHOD STATEMENT

STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

All site work and reporting will be carried out in accordance with English *Heritage Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation,* 2008, IfA Paper 6: *The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations* and *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (revised 2014)*

GEOPHYSICAL METHOD

It is proposed to carry out a detailed magnetometer survey. Such a technique can detect a wide variety of structures including cut features, earthworks, pits, burnt structures such as kilns and hearths which may be associated with the anticipated remains.

DETAILED MAGNETIC SURVEY

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument. The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil. To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

DATA COLLECTION

AS has a capacity for cart-based survey, which will be implemented in ground conditions are appropriate. Otherwise the survey will be conducted using hand held gradiometers on a 30m survey grid.

The detailed magnetic survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 1m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.

Readings will be taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid. Data collection requires a temporary

grid to be established across the survey area using wooden pegs at 30m intervals. The grid will be laid out using hand tapes based on traditional survey methods. The location and the baseline and grids will be recorded using GPS survey equipment. On a large grid, the accuracy of the grid will be checked and adjusted using GPS survey equipment. If a cart-based system is used, it has a built in GPS receiver that will track the cart's progress and enable the display of transects on a plan. The survey and basemap will be tied together through GPS survey of the site boundaries and survey baseline.

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution.

One grid will be selected and surveyed twice each day to demonstrate the repeatability of the technique. A reasonable time delay will be left before the re-survey.

The data will be stored onto a hard drive within the control unit for later transferral to a PC for processing and analysis.

PROCESSING, ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

Processing of the data will be carried out using specialist software, *Terrasurveyor* and in-house software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The presentation of the data for the survey will be a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale and colour plots of extreme values, together with a grey scale plot of the processed data. Magnetic anomalies will be identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site.

The presentation of the data for the survey will be a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale and colour plots of extreme values (magnetic data only) together with a grey scale plot of the processed data. Anomalies will be identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site.

REPORTING & ARCHIVE

The report for the survey will comprise a written section describing the background to the survey, the methodologies used and a discussion of the results. The text will be

illustrated using plots of the results using CAD to overlay the results and interpretations over the base mapping. The format for these drawings will either be A3 or A1 depending on the size and configuration of the survey areas. The report will describe processing information and the figures wil show scale/key (for nT/m). Three paper copies will be supplied and one digital copy.

The archive for the geophysical survey will be prepared for deposition to a suitable digital repository (see archive guidelines Section 10 above).

The OASIS database will be completed.

APPENDIX 2
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 Chartered Institute for 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 stake holes, 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. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

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. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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 conjoins. 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. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) 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 John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE 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 Historic England 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 HE regional co-ordinator 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/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on 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 John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor 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 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR
Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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 Irthlingborough 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 MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CIfA
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 MCIfA

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
Julie Walker BSc MA PCIfA

Qualifications: Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)
University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)
Experience: Julie is a member of the Institute for Archaeologists (PIfA grade) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Julie has a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

SUPERVISOR
Matthew Baker BA MA

Qualifications: Cardiff University: BA Archaeology (2008-2011)
Cardiff University: MA Archaeology (2012-2013)
Experience: Since concluding his higher education, Matthew has worked for a number of archaeological projects and organisations including GeoArch (Cardiff), the Damerham Archaeology Project and Cambridge University. He has a gained a varied experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice including geophysical survey/ interpretation and isotopic analysis.

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)
Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc
Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)
University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)
Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)
Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro

do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

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 PCIFA

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 over 14 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's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. 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 Føroys Fornminnissavn, 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 ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)
Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)
Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early

Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)
Dr Julia Cussans

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997- 2001)
University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)
Experience: Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)
Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER
Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and

dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)
Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER
Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Ms J Cowgill
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr R Scaife
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 6

LAND NORTH OF CHILTON LEYS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

PHASE 2 (SECOND PHASE EVALUATION), FIELD A

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

4th May 2017

LAND NORTH OF CHILTON LEYS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
PHASE 2 (SECOND PHASE EVALUATION), FIELD A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 3rd May 2017). It provides for the conclusion of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out as a condition on planning approval for residential redevelopment of land at Phase 2, Field A, Land North of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 032 596). The evaluation is required by Suffolk County Council and the LPA (Mid Suffolk Planning Application 5005 and 5007/16), based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an initial archaeological field evaluation, followed by further mitigation as necessary by the results of the evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for initial archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. Mitigation will be subject to a separate brief and WSI.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new residential development on Phase 2 land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. The site lies to the west of the Phase 1 development area and A14. The site has been subject to a previous partial trial trench evaluation and the remaining area to be subject to the conclusion of the trial trench evaluation extends to some 13ha.

3.2 The site lies at c.41m AOD above the valley and floodplain of the river Lark which flows to the west.

3.3 An archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 site was carried out in 2012 (HER HGH 052). In summary the fieldwalking/metal detecting/trial trench evaluation revealed:

A range of features of archaeological interest were uncovered, including prehistoric (Late Neolithic and Bronze Age), Roman and Anglo-Saxon material. Of less significance was a series of areas of modern features most likely associated with drainage and the construction of the A14.

The prehistoric material was focused in two main areas. The larger concentration was a series of worked flints recovered from the bases of the trenches and within deposits focused around a hollow within the south-western arm of the site (trenches 41 and 47). This included a large assemblage of burnt flint, evidence for the blade and narrow flake-based soft hammer knapping, within deposits of either an alluvial or fluvial nature, and a similar assemblage found in two features underlying these deposits. Poorly preserved wood was also found within this material. It was sealed in places by modern deposits which were probably associated with the construction of the A14.

Further evidence of prehistoric occupation was located in the south-eastern corner of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches 51, 42 and 43. This included a pit containing a large assemblage of Late occupation to the north of these features in Trench 42. Finally, a small isolated pit containing Early Bronze Age material was located in the south-western arm of the site in Trench 11. The pottery was struck flint found within it appears to be a domestic assemblage, suggesting that further features are located in its vicinity.

Material initially believed to be Iron Age, but proving in fact to be very Early Roman, was located in Trench 25 in four small postholes in pairs either side of a truncated fire-pit. Although not certain, this is likely to represent a large double-posted structure forming a focus occupation.

The later Roman material was primarily located within two parts of the proposed development area. A pottery kiln intact from its perforated floor downwards was found in Trench 50, with its permanent kiln floor resting on what was probably a tongue support. The kiln has been tentatively dated to the mid 1st to early 2nd century. Adjacent to it was a group of clearly associated postholes, that presumably formed a structure designed to control air flow into the flue and perhaps to restrict light levels, which was necessary for temperature management.

A second area of Roman material was located at the northern end of the site. Trenches 14, 15 and 30 produced the most material of this date, with further ditches and other features occurring in the vicinity, including Trenches 16 and 17. This probably represents the edge of an area of occupation with pits, postholes and a watering hole or well.

One large, shallow like-pit feature was perhaps a sunken-featured building (SFB) of Early Saxon date. Early Saxon burials were located in Trenches 39 and 52, with possible burials in Trench 53. The burial in Trench 39 contained grave goods including a large sheet metal bowl or cauldron, a spearhead and a seax (a type of knife).

In between the areas mentioned lay various field systems of varying date.

3.4 Excavation of the Phase 1 site was undertaken in 2014/2015 by AS. In summary:

The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, containing evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity. Of particular significance is a

Romano-British Kiln and Anglo-Saxon cemetery previously recorded within the current site.

Fieldwork revealed six phases of activity dating between the late Neolithic /late Bronze Age and the modern era. Features were recorded across the site and included evidence of both settlement and industrial activity. Of particular note were two Romano-British Pottery Kilns, two T-shaped corndriers, and a high-status Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Evidence of simple, Romano-British post-built structures and a medieval pottery kiln was also encountered.

3.5 Initial partial evaluation of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 development area was carried out by AS in 2016 (Bull et al 2017). This revealed sparse prehistoric, Roman and Saxon evidence, and a greater concentration of medieval activity, along with post-medieval activity (ONS 12).

The earliest feature was an isolated Bronze Age pit (F4002) recorded in Trench 88. It contained Bronze Age pottery (25; 565g), burnt flint (1244g) and fired clay (17g). Sparse struck flint was found within a few later features.

Roman CBM was found in low quantity, accounting for a total of 7 fragments (922g) of 15-30mm thick flat tile, probably tegula roof tile (although no flanged edges were present). The fragments were contained in Ditches F5013 (Trench 10), F5091 (Trench 8), F5136 (Trench 24) and F5174 (Trench 46); however the paucity of this material is demonstrated by the total weight, which does not equate to that of a single complete tegula roof tile (see The Ceramic Building Materials & Fired Clay, Appendix 3).

An Early – Middle Saxon (6th – 9th century) sherd was found within Ditch F5013 (Trench 10). It was found in association with CBM (28g) and animal bone (25g). The only other Early to Middle Saxon sherd was residual in Ditch Terminus F5046 (Trench 21).

Positive linear geophysical survey Anomalies Nos. 2 - 3, 5 - 6, 8 and 16 were sometimes detectable (Trenches 10 (F5013), 14 (F5089 and F5094), 15 (F5097), 45 (F5160) and 46 (F5174)). The dating of the features is often tentative and based on sparse pottery finds, for example, F5013 contained a 6th – 9th century sherd and F5089 contained a post-medieval sherd. However Ditch F5160 contained 79 medieval sherds, and the features identified as Anomaly 3 (Trench 25 (F5134) and 26 (F5113, F5130, F5132 and F5145) consistently contained medieval pottery assemblages (27, 50, 22, 16 and 15 sherds respectively). The pottery was found in association with animal bone, fired clay and oyster shell.

Medieval features were also identified in Trenches 4 (Pit F5070 and Ditch F5074) and 45 (Ditch F5160). The medieval features in Trench 4 were intercutting, while Ditch F5074 also truncated the fills of undated Pits F5072 and F5076, and Ditch F5078, which suggests that these features were medieval or earlier in date. Ditch F5160 (Trench 45) correlated with surveyed Anomaly 7 (Fig. 3a). This anomaly continued as ?medieval Ditch F5174 in Trench 46.

Anomalies 1 – 3 appeared to be broadly contemporary being adjacent and having a similar axis. Anomaly No. 1 was an enclosure and was detected in Trenches 17 (F5056), 18 (F5105 and F5107), 20 (F5015) and 21 (F5039). Oddly it was not detected in Trench 16. The enclosure ditch proved to be surprisingly substantial: c.2.50 x 3.50m wide and c.1.50 – 1.80m deep. It contained medieval pottery found in association with CBM, animal bone, fired clay and iron fragments. The pottery was not found in high number, just 18 sherds from F5039 and 8 sherds from F5015. The function of the medieval features is uncertain as they are of uncommon form, for example, the enclosure ditch being exceptionally deep. The latter may represent the remains of a moated site (below).

The medieval period features, provisionally dated between the 12th and 14th centuries AD, constitute the most significant period of archaeological activity at the site; two sherds of 6th to 9th century pottery was also encountered and may relate to activity of this date identified by Phase 1 of the project. The medieval site is characterised by field/ enclosure boundaries, including a substantial boundary in the north-eastern part of the excavation (principally identified within Trial Trenches 17-18 and 20-21), 10.14 The substantial enclosure ditch present in the north-eastern site area occupies the edge of a plateau within the immediate landscape (c. 50m AOD). The unusually large proportions of the ditch, measuring between 2.5m and 3.5m wide and up to 1.8m deep, might suggest that it represents the remains of a moated site.

Encountered late post-medieval/ early modern (18th century and later) features mostly comprise boundaries/ trackways or the remnants of ploughing.

3.6 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted for a new search to update.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation 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 regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). 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).

4.2.2 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).

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that he 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).

4.2.6 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).

4.2.7 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of the known prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon activity and greater volume of medieval activity recorded during the previous investigations.

References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

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Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Haskins, A., 2013 *A Kiln, Burial and Ditches at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket: an archaeological evaluation report*, Oxford Archaeology East Report No. 1426 (Cambridge)

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks,* www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 SPECIFICATION
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 CIfA.

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

All senior AS Field Staff have experience of the use of metal detectors during excavation projects. Gareth Barlow, Kerrie Bull or Vinny Monahan will conduct the metal detector surveys.

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological*

Evaluations (revised 2014) and Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014). 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* 2017

Trial trenching

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a second phase of archaeological trial trenching to cover the northern part of the proposed development area, to fill in the gaps between trenches, as below: The trenches will target any geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas.

5.1.5 The overall site comprises two fields: A and B and a 4% and 1% contingency evaluation is required. Field A was initially subject to a 2.5% evaluation with 1.5% and a contingency of 1% implemented as a second phase as a condition of any granted planning permissions for this site. This further 1.5% sample is the subject of this WSI. The requirement is for 1950m2 of additional trenches, allowing for c.1080m2 of trenching at 1.8m width. 27 trenches each 40m x 1.8m are proposed. A trial trench plan is appended. A contingency for a further 1% trenching (722m of trenching at 1.8m width) is also allowed for if required. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT. All further phases mitigation will be subject to separate written schemes of investigation.

5.1.6 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation,* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An assessment of any palaeoenvironmental /geoarchaeological deposits will be undertaken. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The assessment will aim to address the objectives in the brief (section 3.5). Sampling methodology in contained in Appendix 2.

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

Trial Trenching
Preparation of Report and Archive *c.*15 Days

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

5.1.8 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.

5.1.9 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 3). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.10 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.

5.1.11 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 / search number
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 PROJECT ARCHIVE

10.1 The SCC County Archives Store, Suffolk, will be the depository for the resulting project archive. The deposition of the archive will be agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. A unique reference number will be obtained.

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 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument 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 Archaeological Archives; 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 Suffolk Archaeological Archives. 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 Suffolk Archaeological Archives 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 event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

11 MONITORING

11.1 As set out in the brief. It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

11.2 ***Notification*** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

11.3 ***Monitoring*** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI, analyses and publication.

11.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

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 Chartered Institute for 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 stake holes, 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. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

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. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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.

METAL DETECTOR

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted prior to the topsoil stripping, 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.

The location of metal finds will be recorded using GPS, and detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron

An item/s of treasure, if found, will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will inform the coroner within 14 days.

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 conjoins. 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. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) 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 John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE 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 Historic England 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 HE regional co-ordinator 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/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on 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 John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor 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 MCIfA

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 Irthlingborough 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 MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CIfA
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 (ACCOUNTS)
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.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)
Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER
Jon Murray BA MCIfA

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 projectmanaes) 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 OFFCICER
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).

PROJECT OFFCICER
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)
Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)
Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)
University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)
Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR
Katie Lee-Smith BA MA
Qualifications: Durham University (2010 - 2013) BA Archaeology
Leiden University (2014 - 2015) MA Archaeology and Museum Studies
Experience: Katie has a good academic record, including a sound background in British archaeology, and from 2008 has engaged in a number of work experience roles, including fieldwork with the *Ambel Project* (Spain), outreach work with Suffolk Archaeology and an internship at the British Museum. She also has a practical understanding of geographical information systems, CAD and photographic and other software. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Katie held the role of Assistant Supervisor with Oxford Archaeology, a company she originally joined as a graduate trainee following her undergraduate degree. In this role she gained a broad experience of professional fieldwork, including detailed recording/ interpretation, finds and environmental processing, and project supervisory roles. In 2016, Katie also spent a short period as a research assistant at Leiden University. Katie holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR
Freya Townley BA (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: University of Warwick (2012 - 2015) BA Ancient History and Classical Archaeology
University of the Highlands and Islands (2015 - 2016) MSc Archaeological Practice

Experience: Freya has an excellent academic record, culminating in a Masters in Archaeological Practice at the University of the Highlands and Islands. This course provided a good grounding in fieldwork techniques including geophysical prospection and excavation. In addition to her academic achievements, Freya has gained practical experience as a volunteer with various projects/ organisations including Skylarks Experimental Archaeology (Nottinghamshire) and Tankerness House Museum (Orkney). In 2016, Freya worked as an intern at the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and before joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, worked in a voluntary capacity at South Yorkshire HER. She has also completed the CIfA training course *Professionalism in Archaeology* and holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR
Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)
Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science
Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

Experience: Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

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 PCIFA

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 EnvironmentalImpact 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 over 14 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's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. 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 Føroys Fornminnissavn, 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 ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)
Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)
Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)
Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997- 2001)
University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)
Experience: Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER
Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER
Thomas Light

Qualifications:	University of Kent (2009-2012)	BA Classical and Archaeological Studies
	University of Kent (2012-2013)	MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)
Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a

variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Lauren Wilson BA MA

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings
Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a

good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 7 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-302724

Project details

Project name	Wider Site, Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Phase 1 and 2
Short description of the project	In August and September 2016, and September 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation on 30.78 hectares of land at Chilton Leys, Suffolk (NGR TM 0318 5950; Figs. 1-2). A geophysical survey (Chaplin et al. 2016) was undertaken prior to the trial trenching (Phase 1). The evaluation was undertaken in two phases: pre planning (Phase 1: August and September 2016 Trenches 1 - 124); and post planning (Phase 1: September 2017; Trenches 125 - 151). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) and the local planning authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2016 End: 30-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P5227 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ONS012 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	BURNT PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	ENCLOSURE DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	SCRAPER Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	BLADE Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	DEBITAGE Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	SCRAPER Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
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 MID SUFFOLK ONEHOUSE Wider Site, Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Phase 1 and 2
Study area	30.78 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0318 5950 52.195736282808 0.973234456849 52 11 44 N 000 58 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46m Max: 55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Kerrie Bull

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
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	Wider Site, Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Phase 1 and 2

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bull, K
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5197
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by	Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	1 December 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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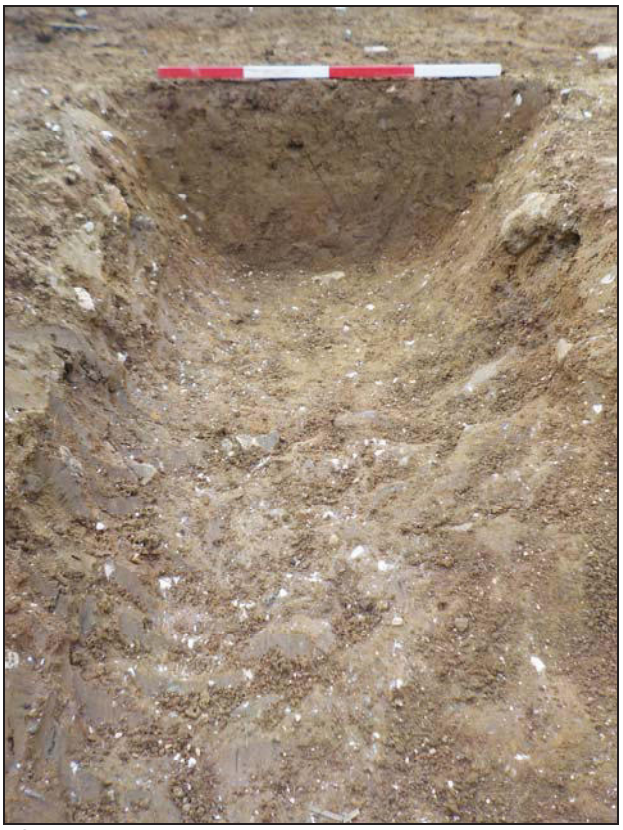

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

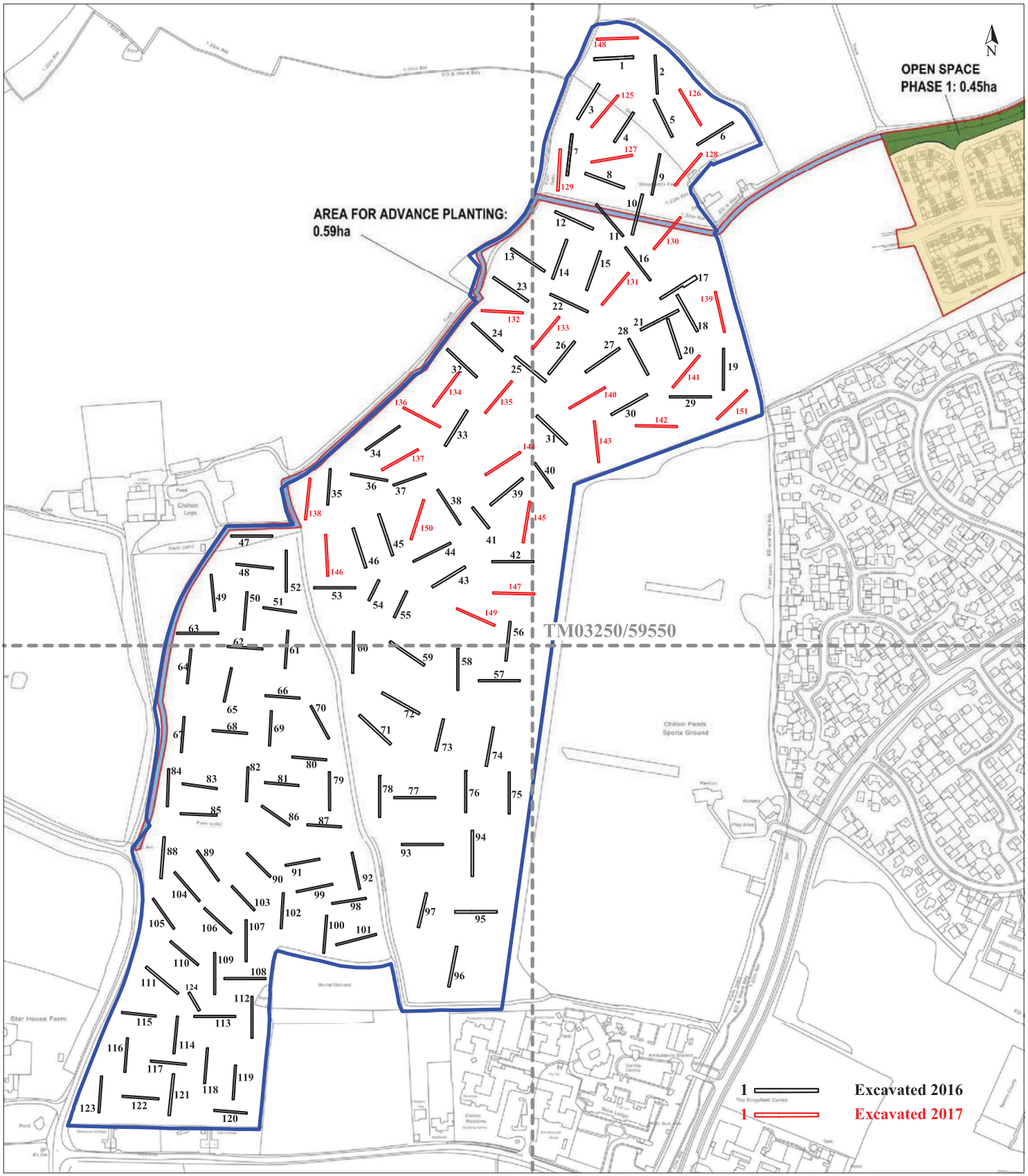

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

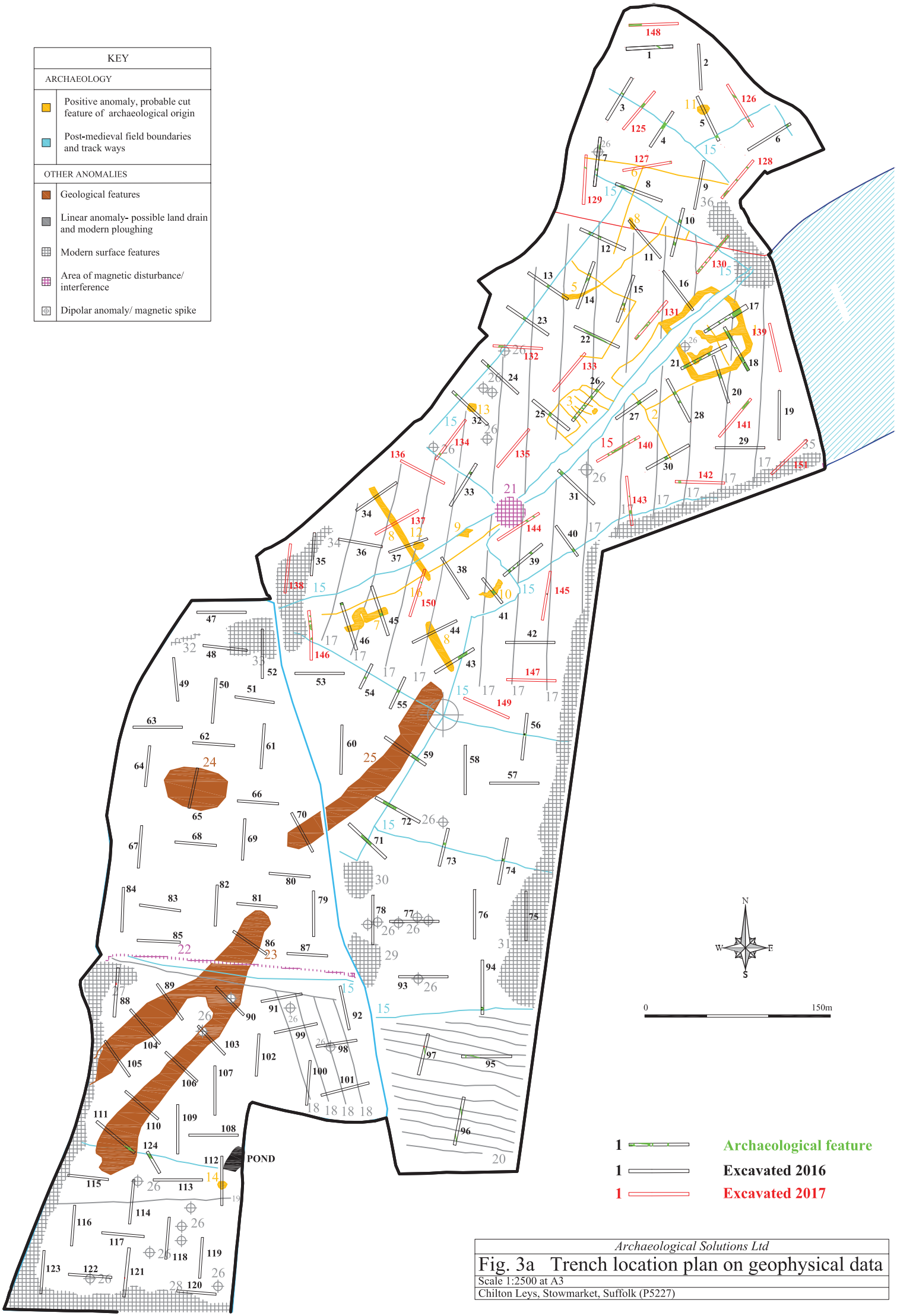

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Fig. 3a Trench location plan on geophysical data

Scale 1:2500 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

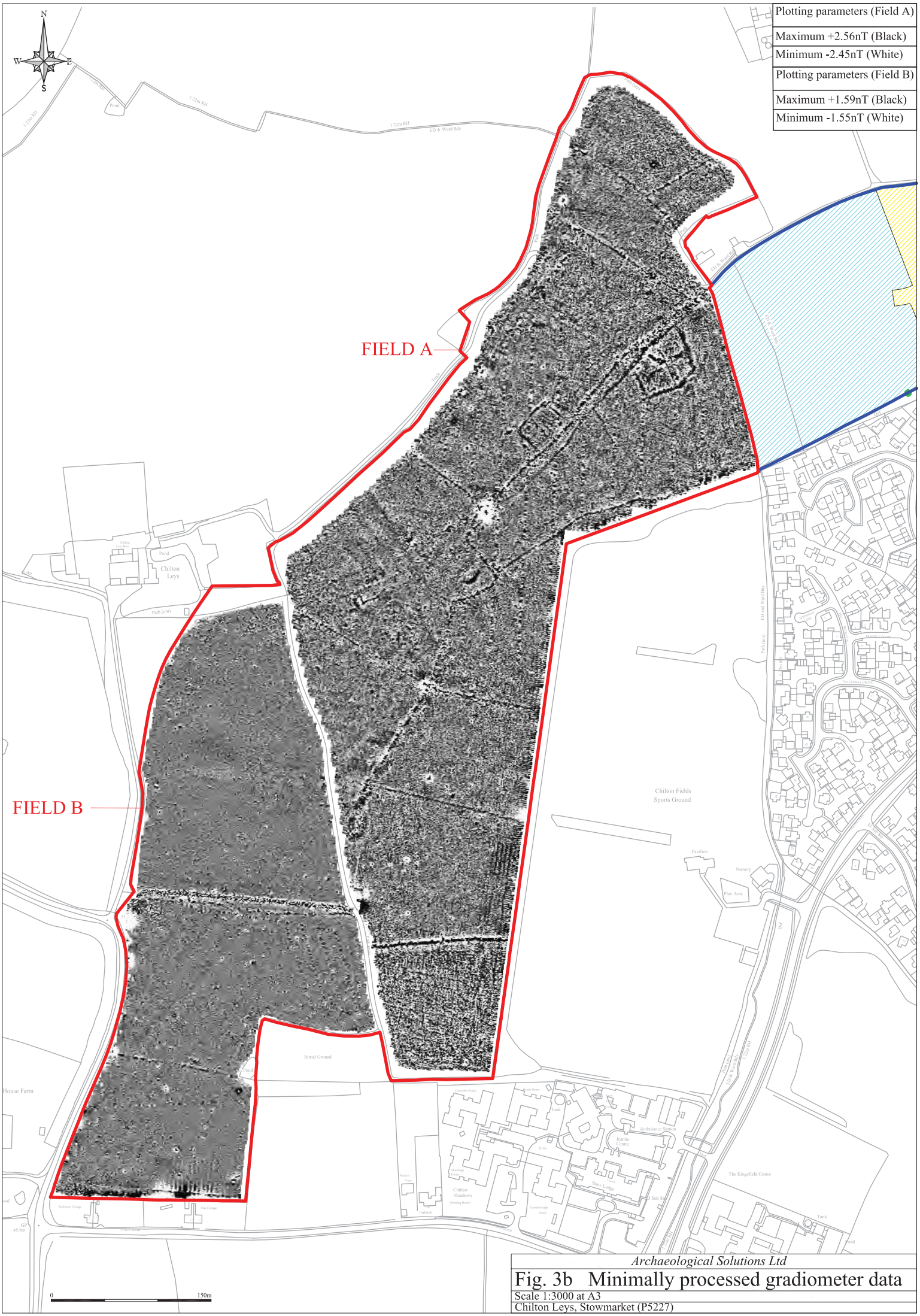

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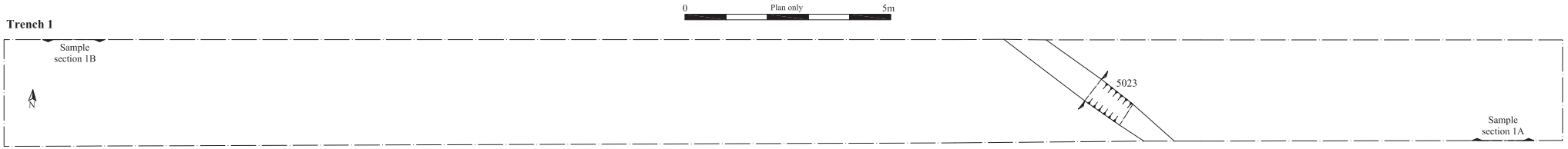
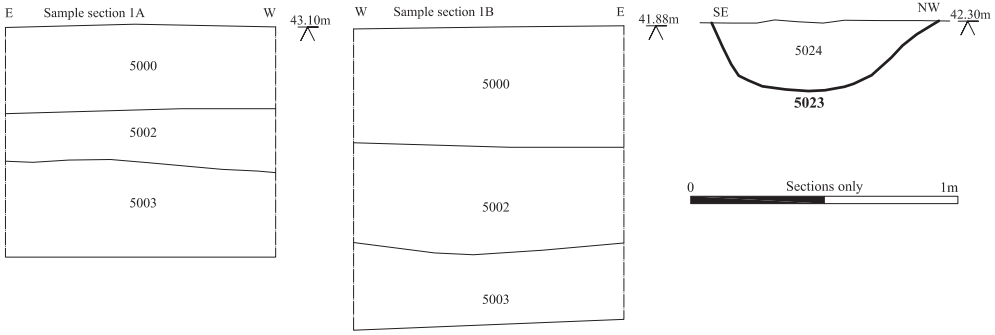
Fig. 3b Minimally processed gradiometer data

Scale 1:3000 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (P5227)





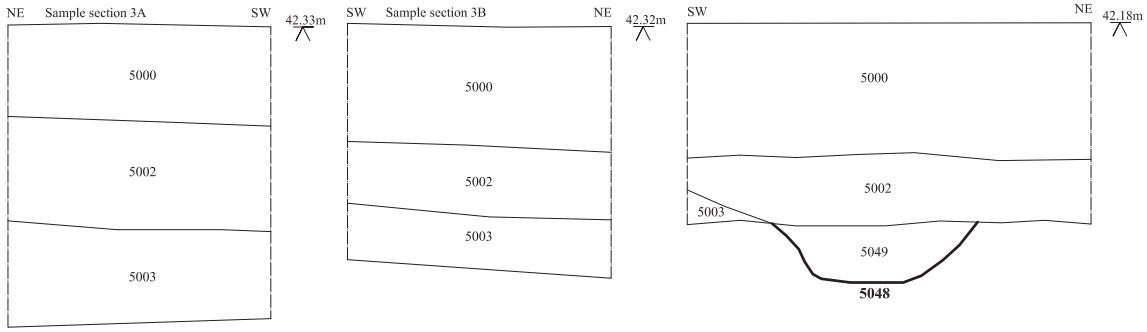


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Fig. 4 Plans and sections
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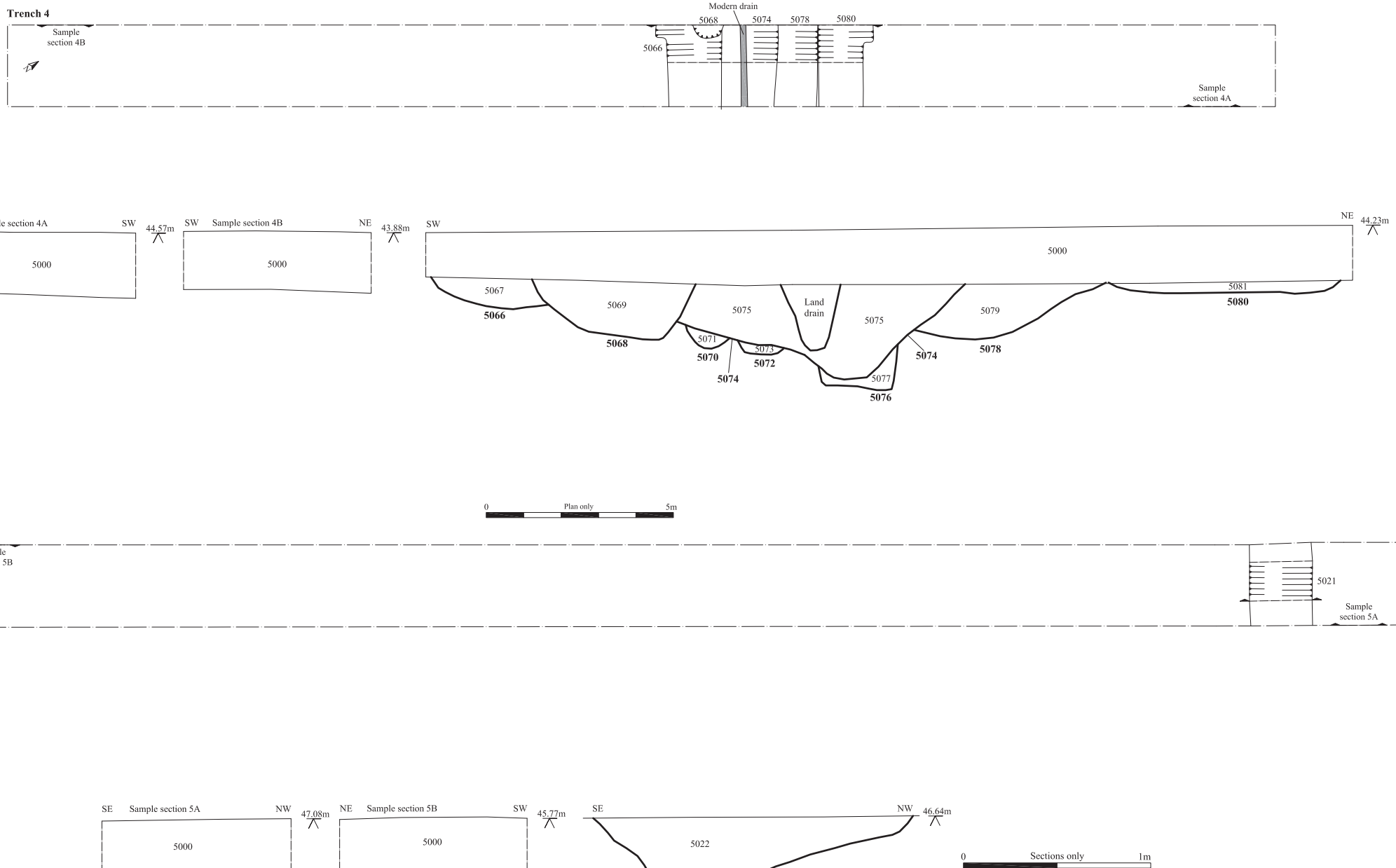

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Plans and sections
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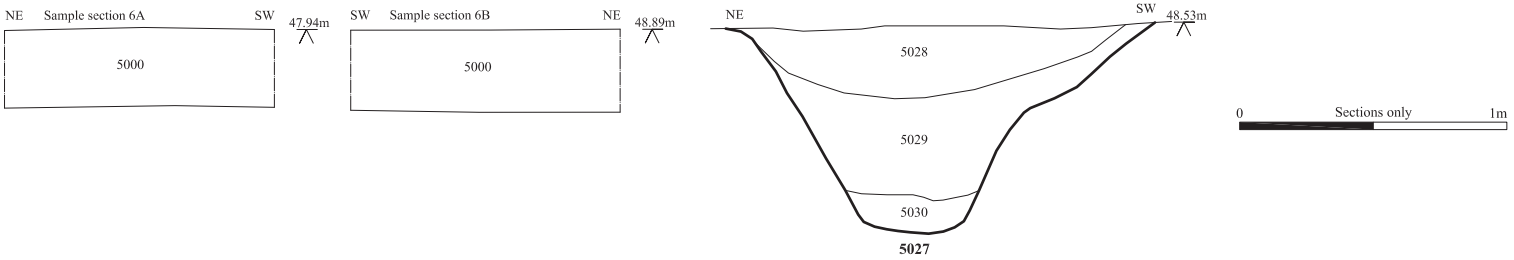

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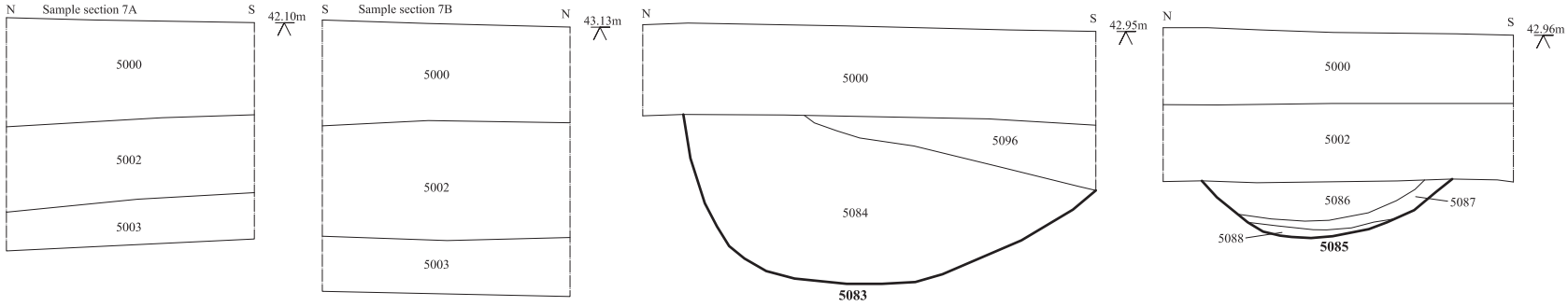

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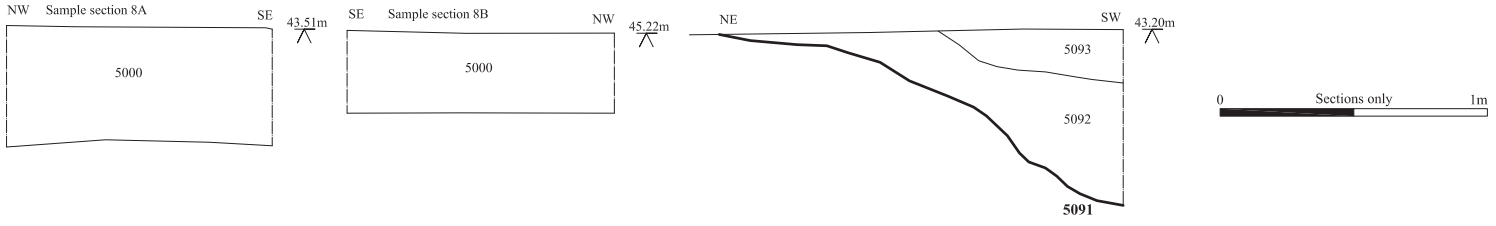

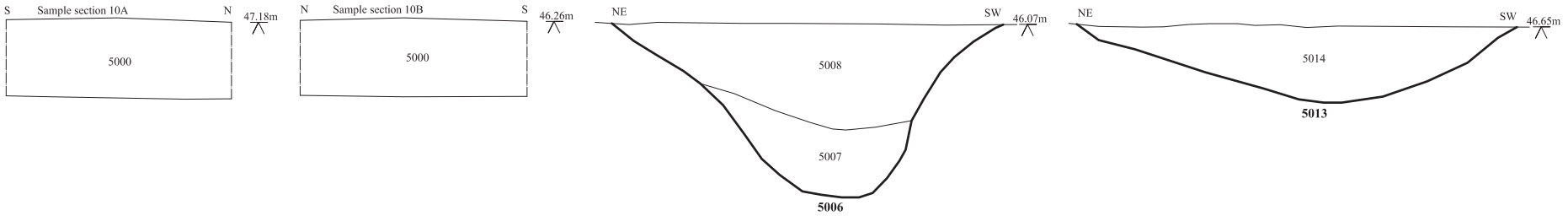

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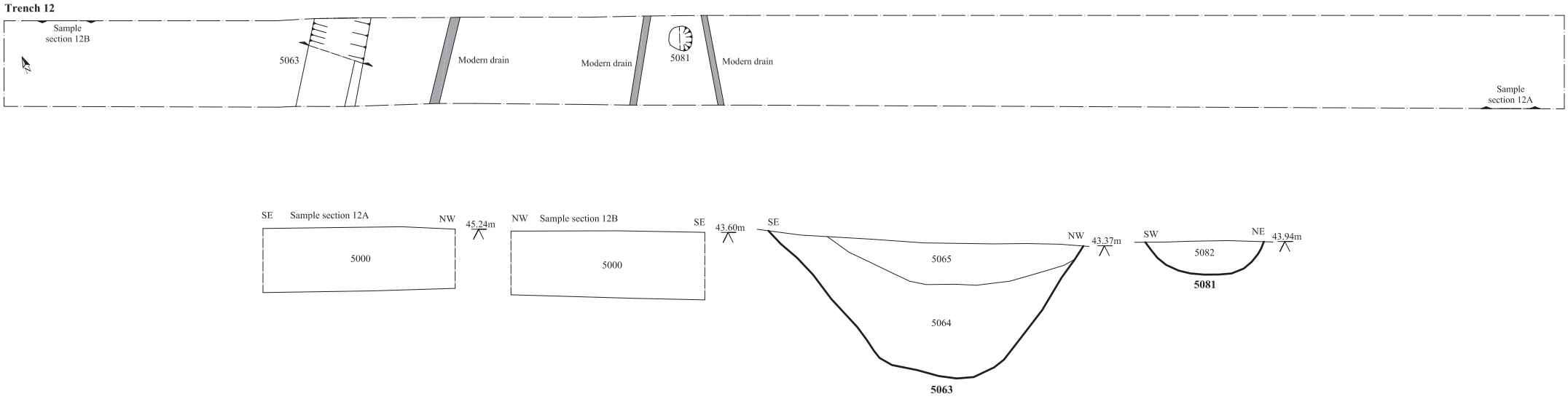

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Plans and sections
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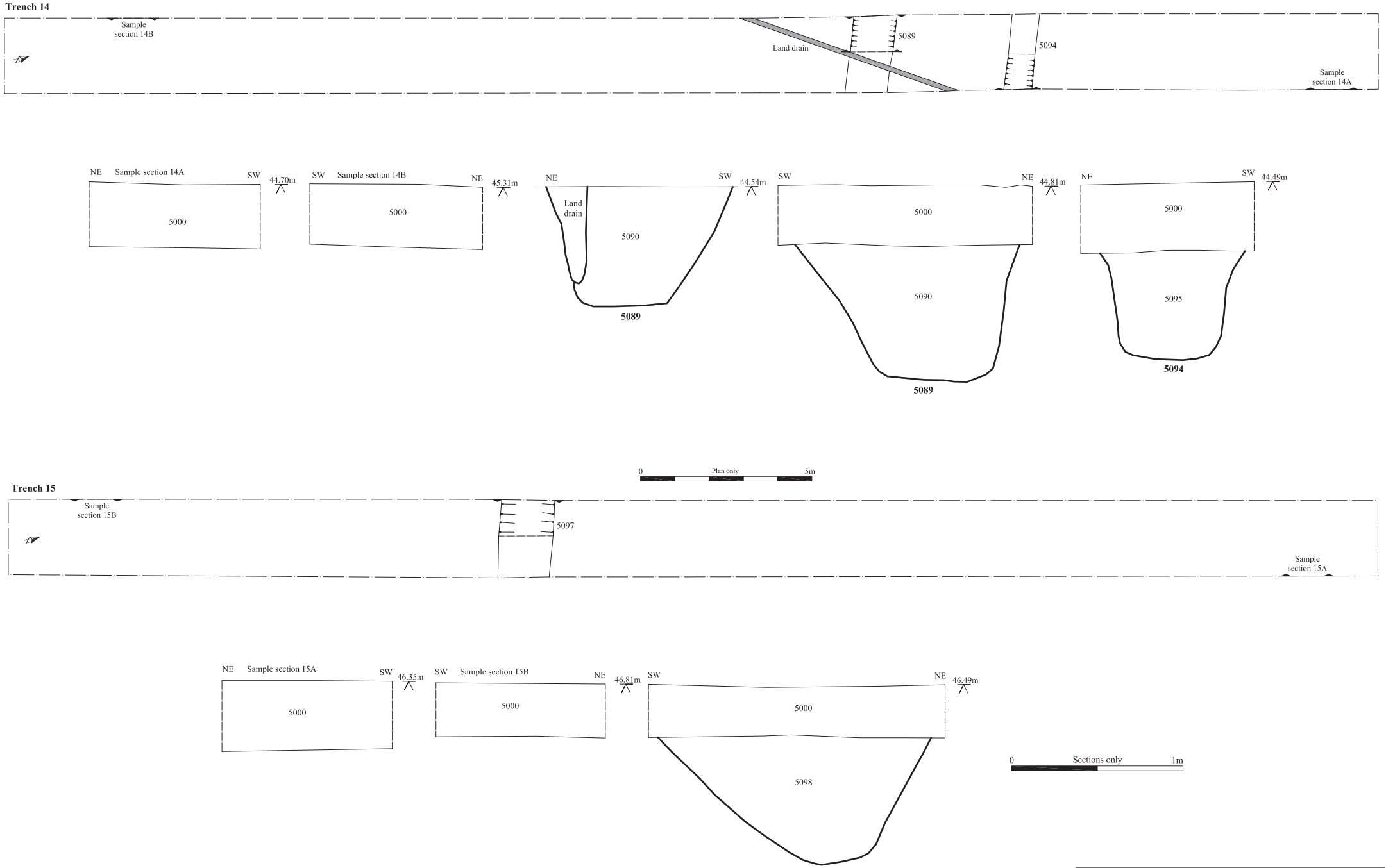

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Plans and sections
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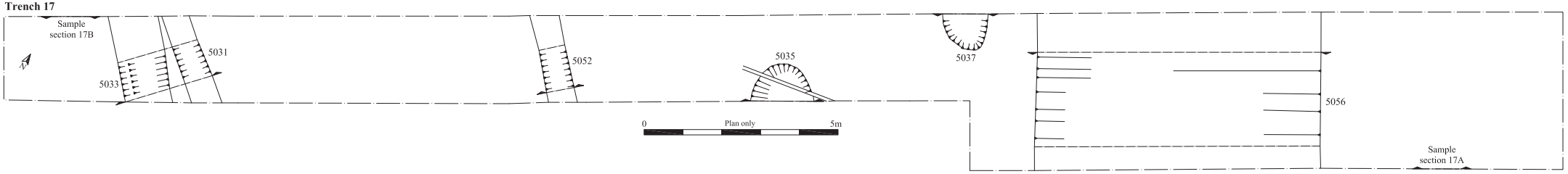

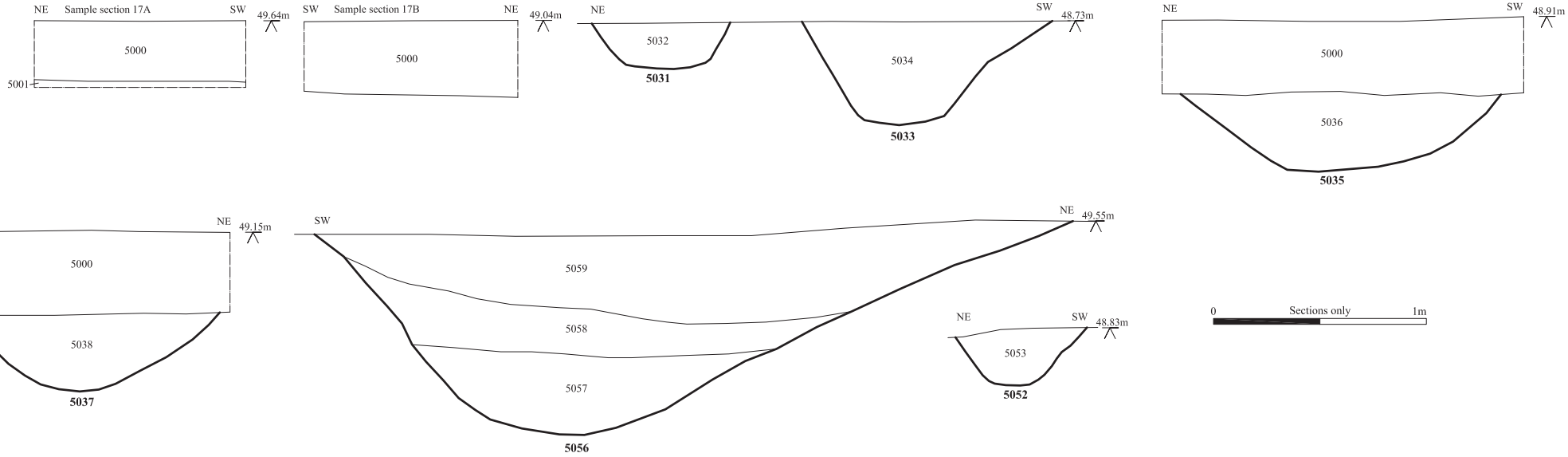

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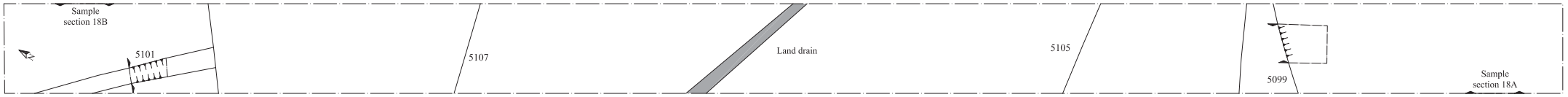

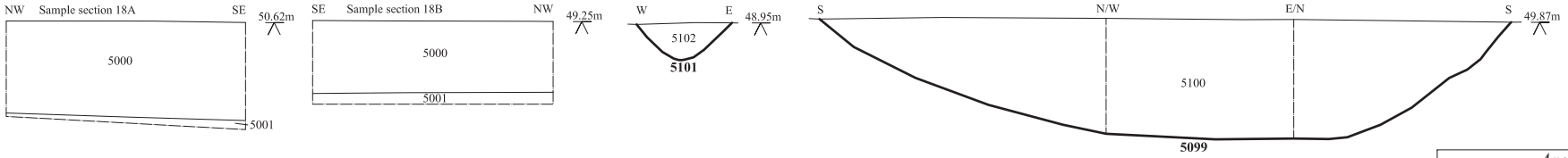

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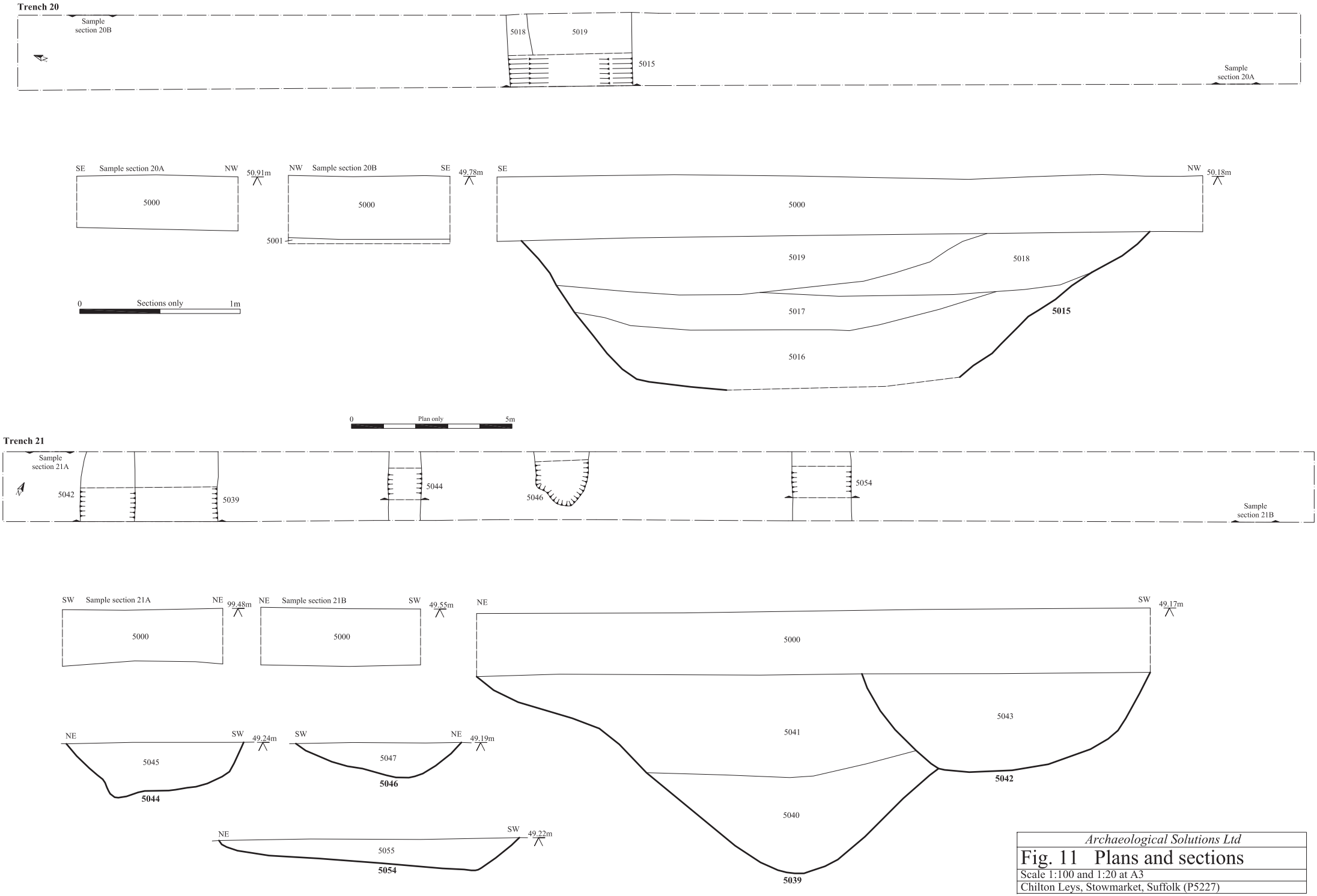

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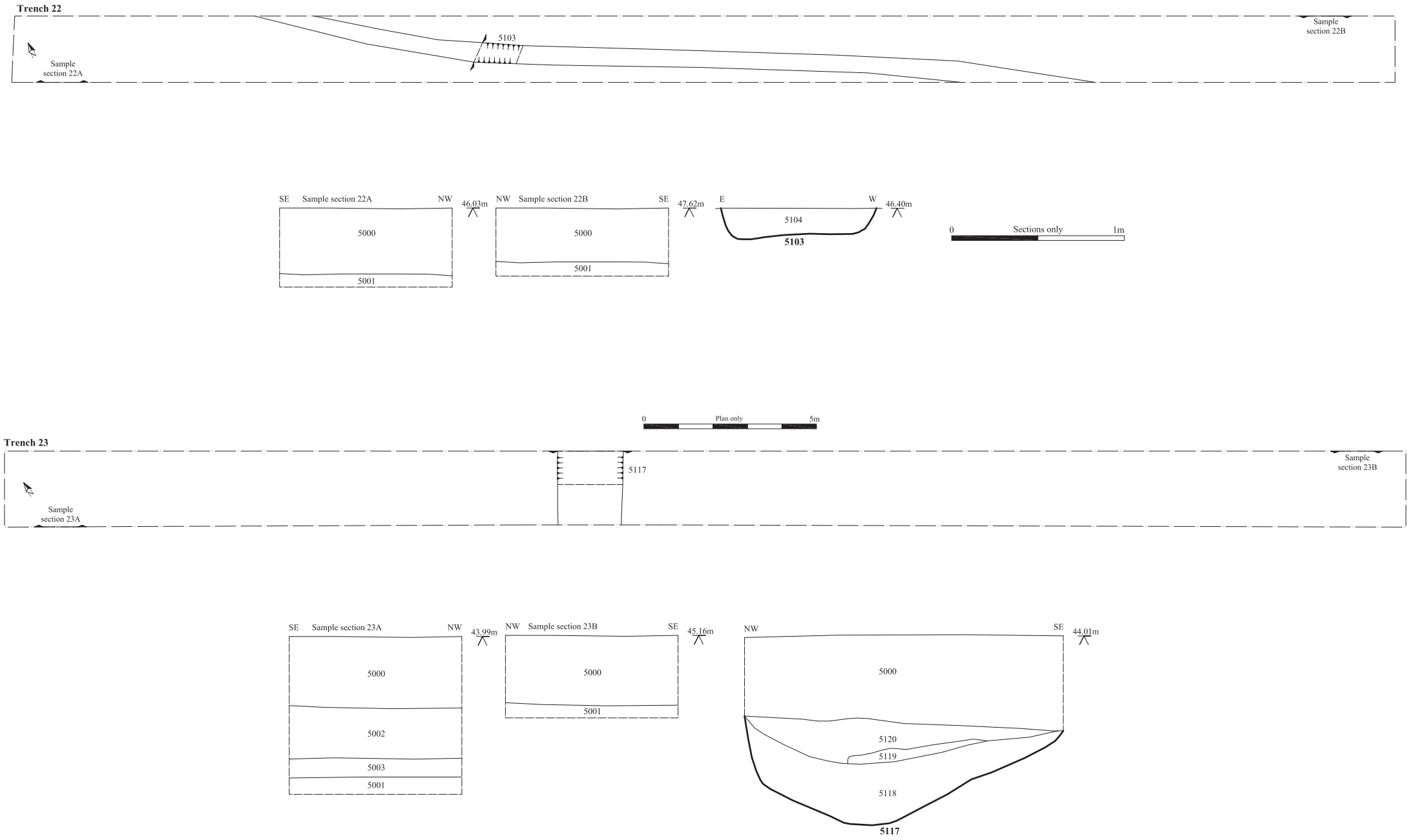

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Plans and sections
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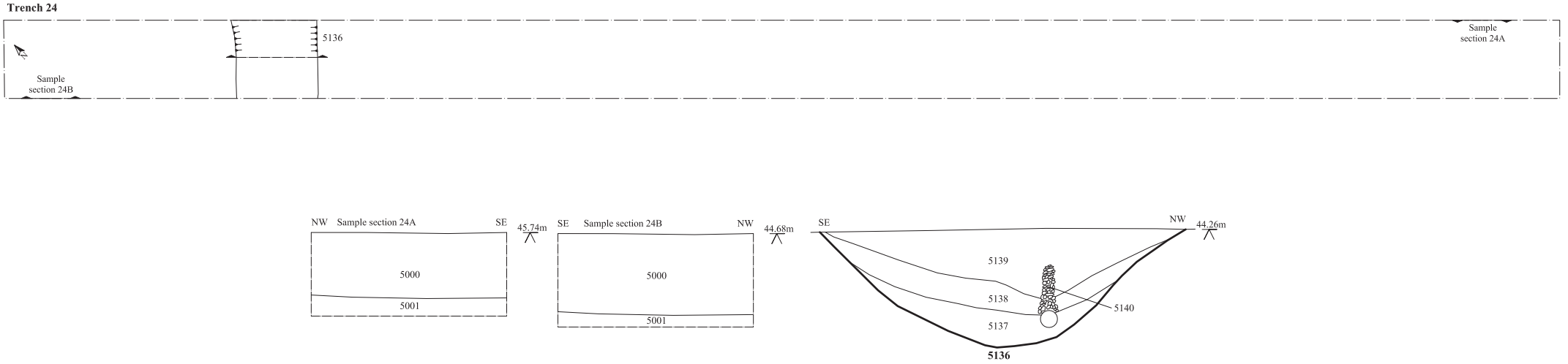

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Fig. 13 Plans and sections
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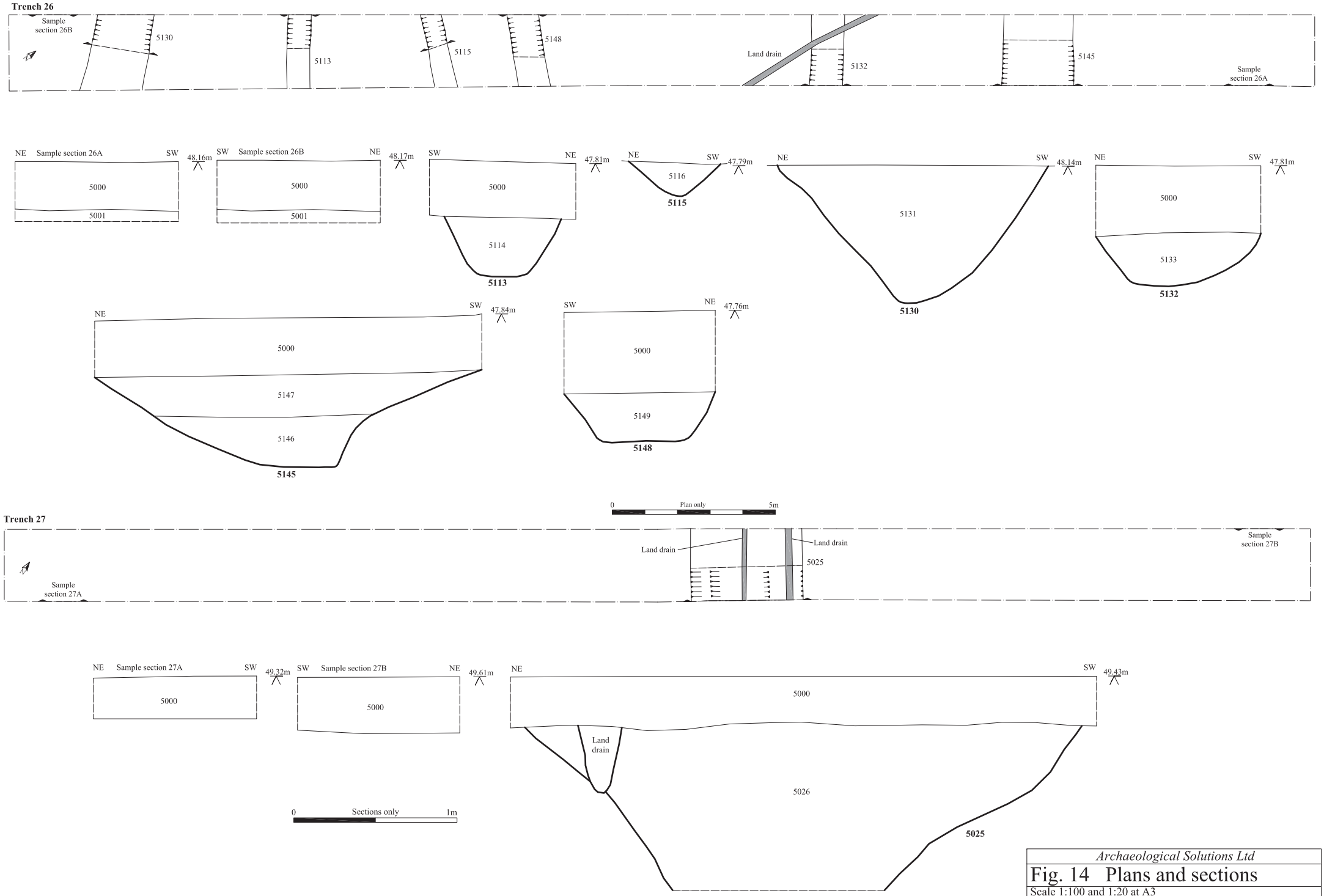

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Plans and sections
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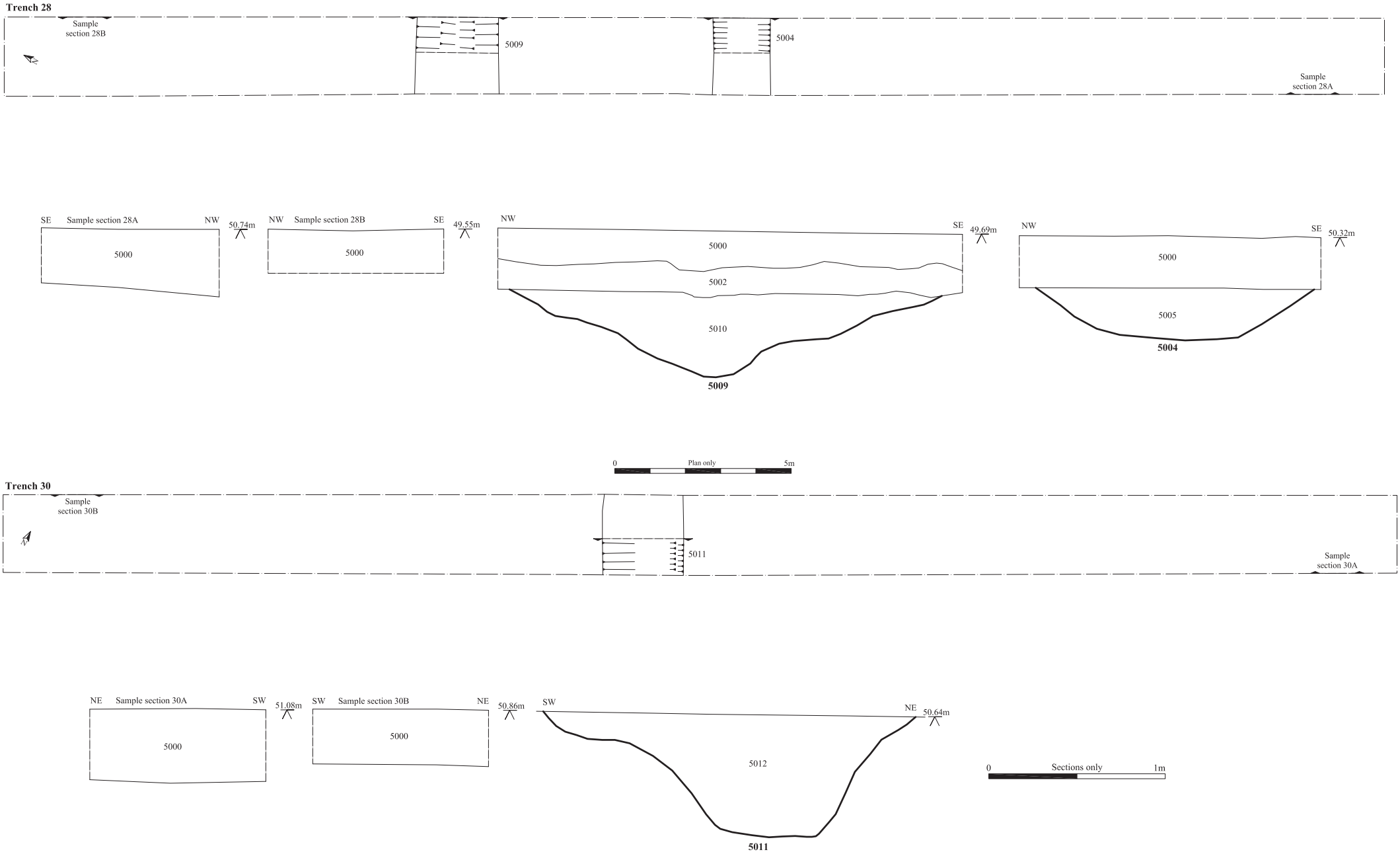

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 15 Plans and sections
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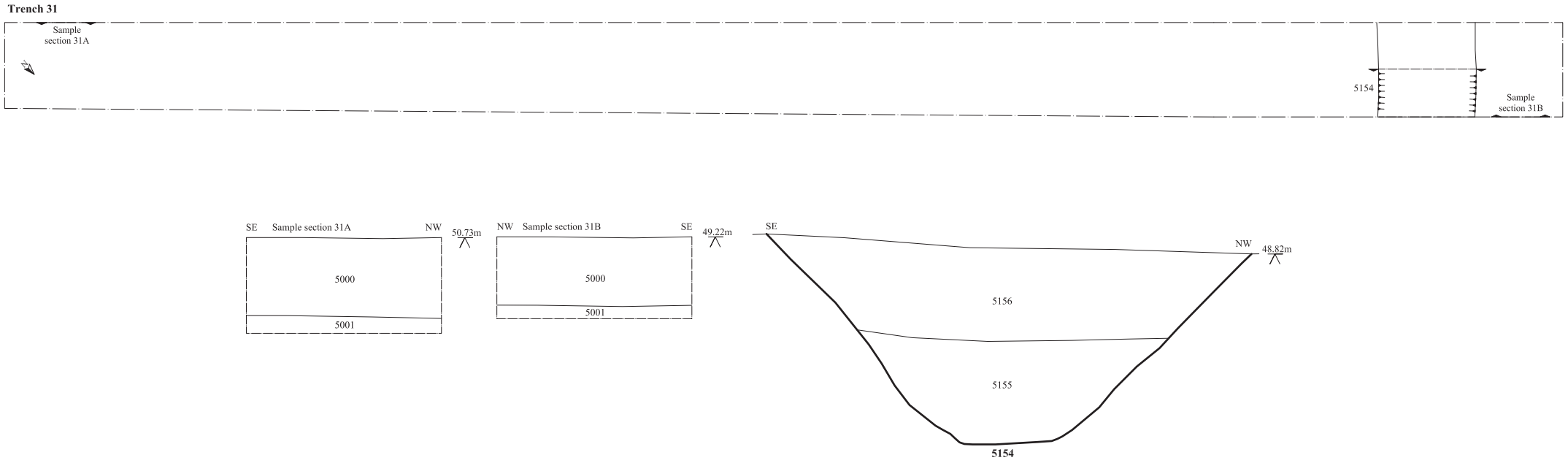

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 16 Plans and sections
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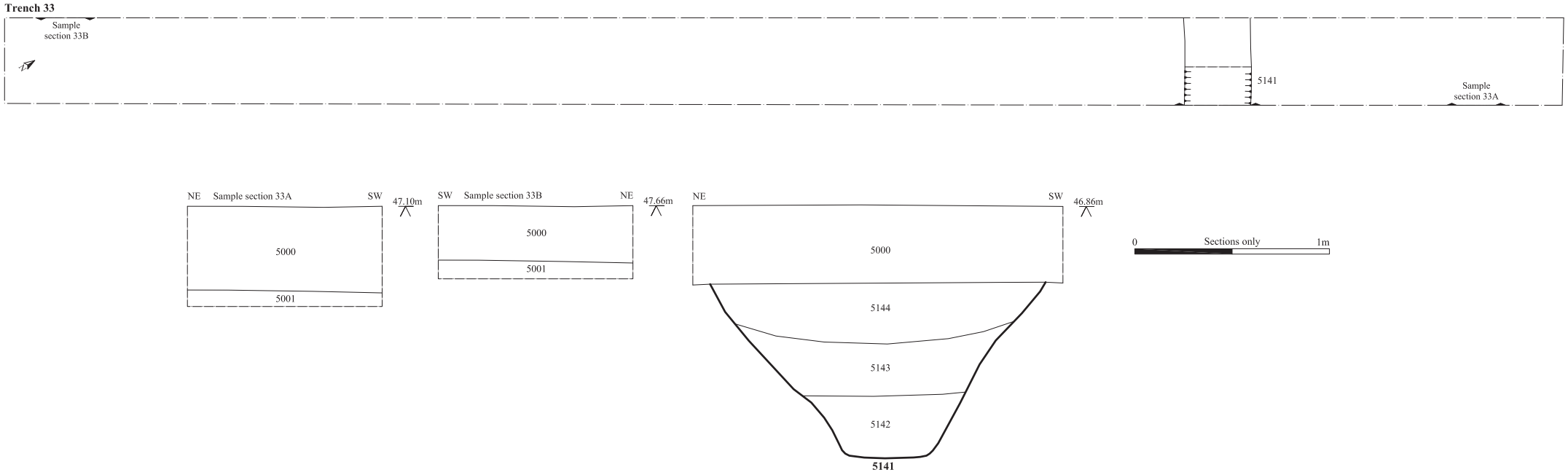

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
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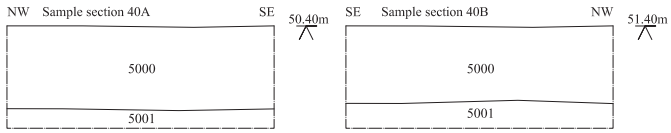
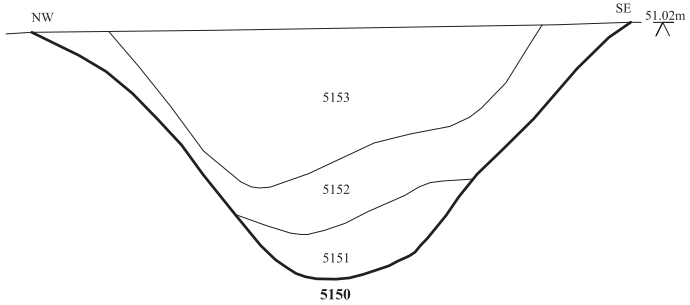
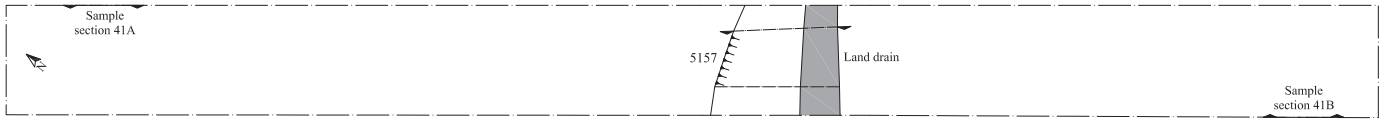
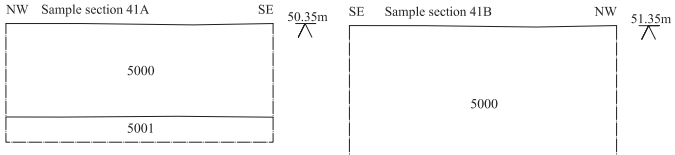
Trench 40

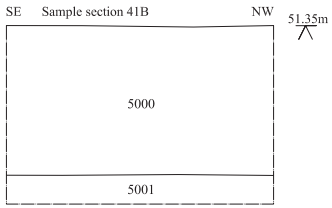


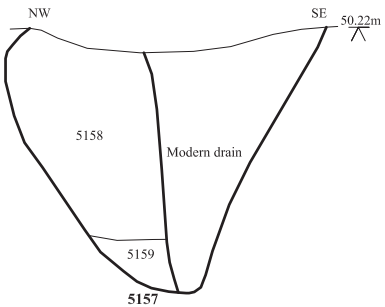


Trench 41

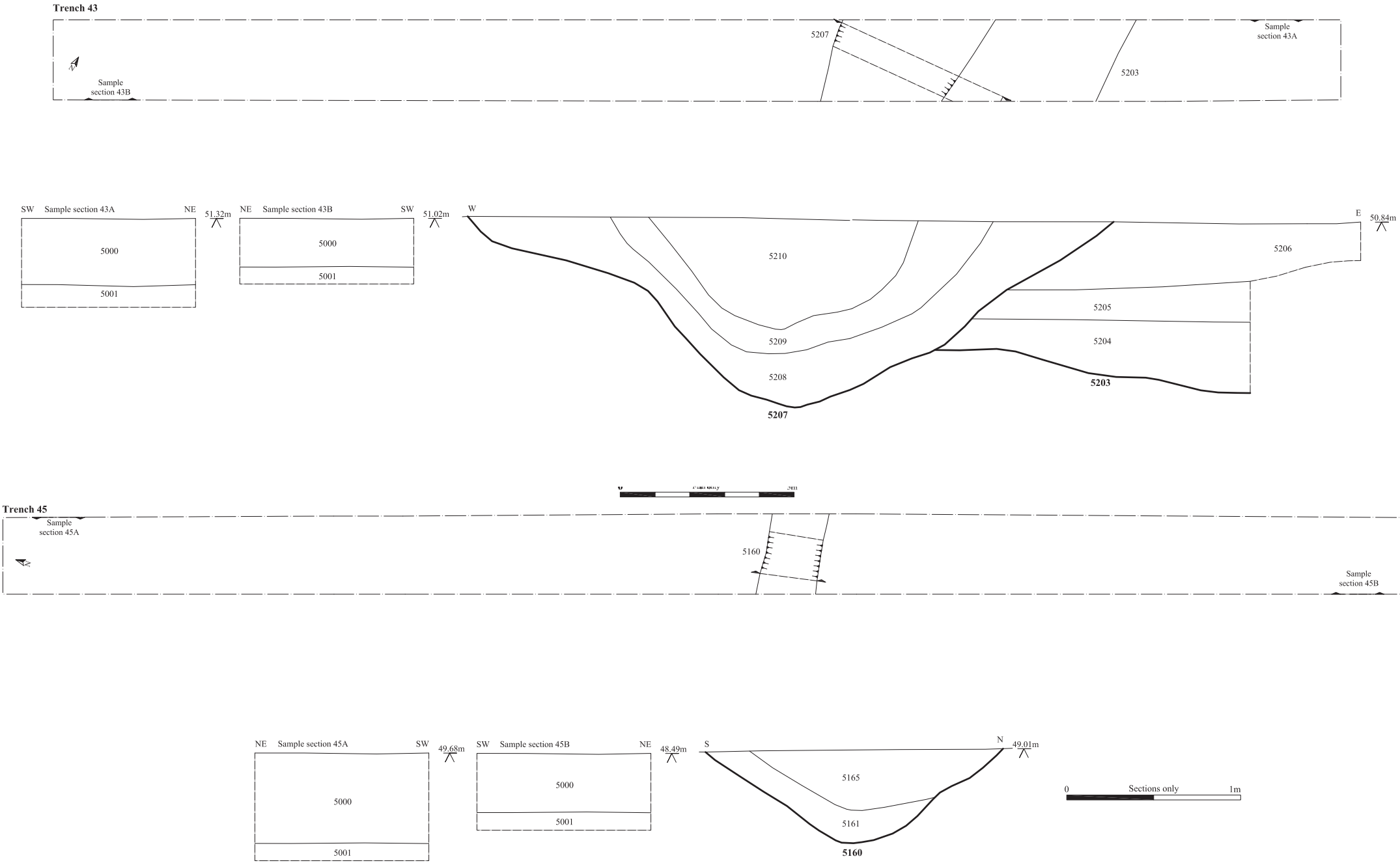




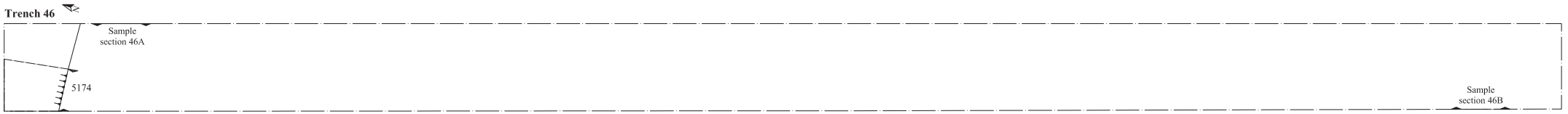


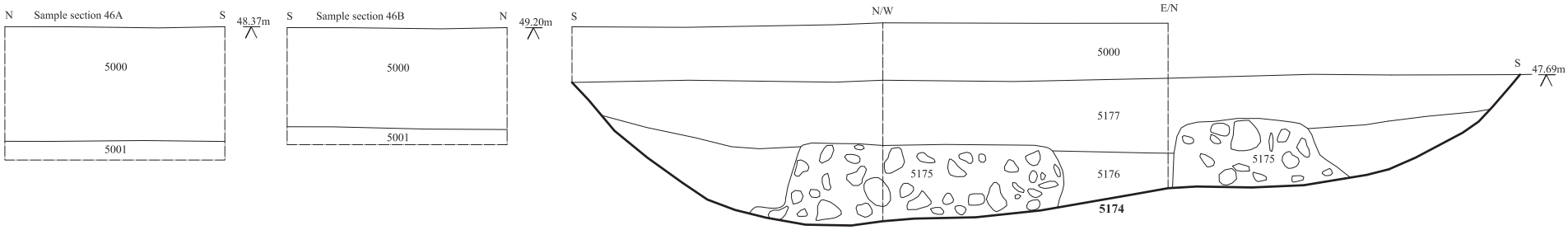


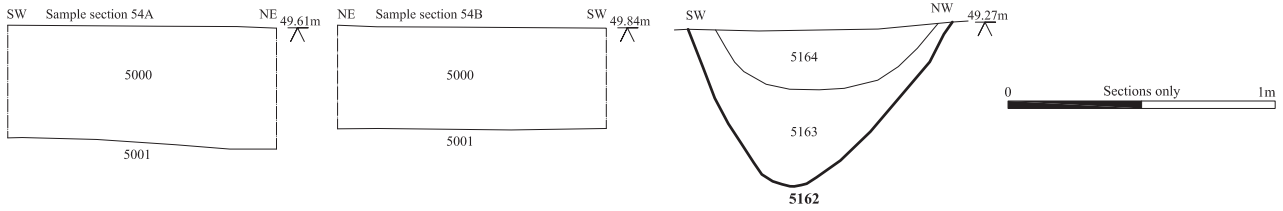
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 18 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



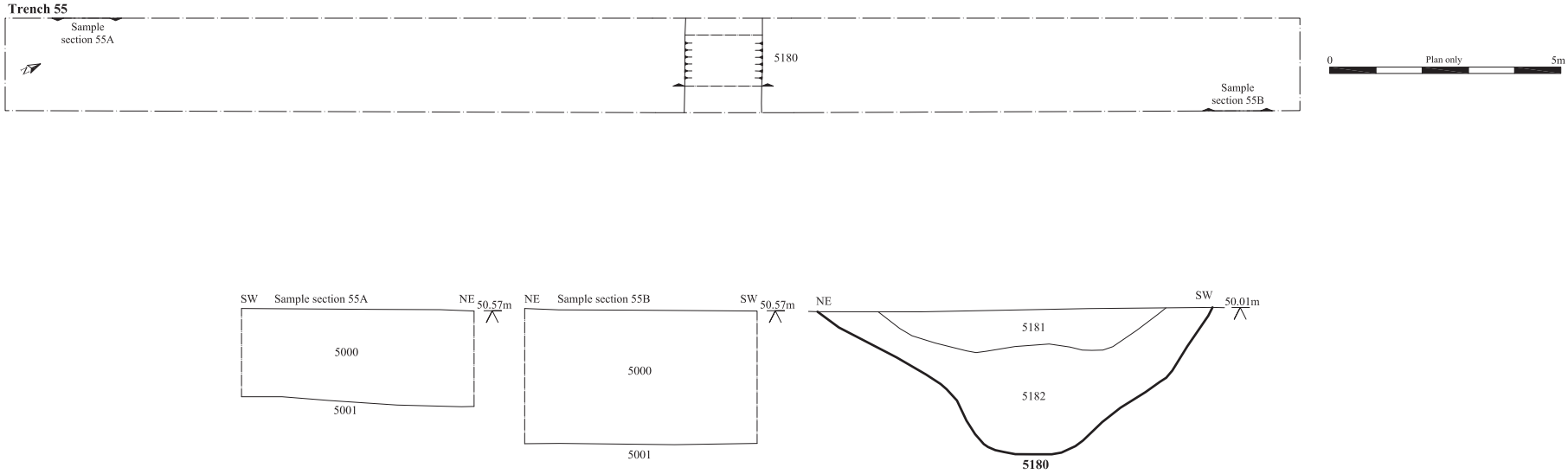
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 19 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



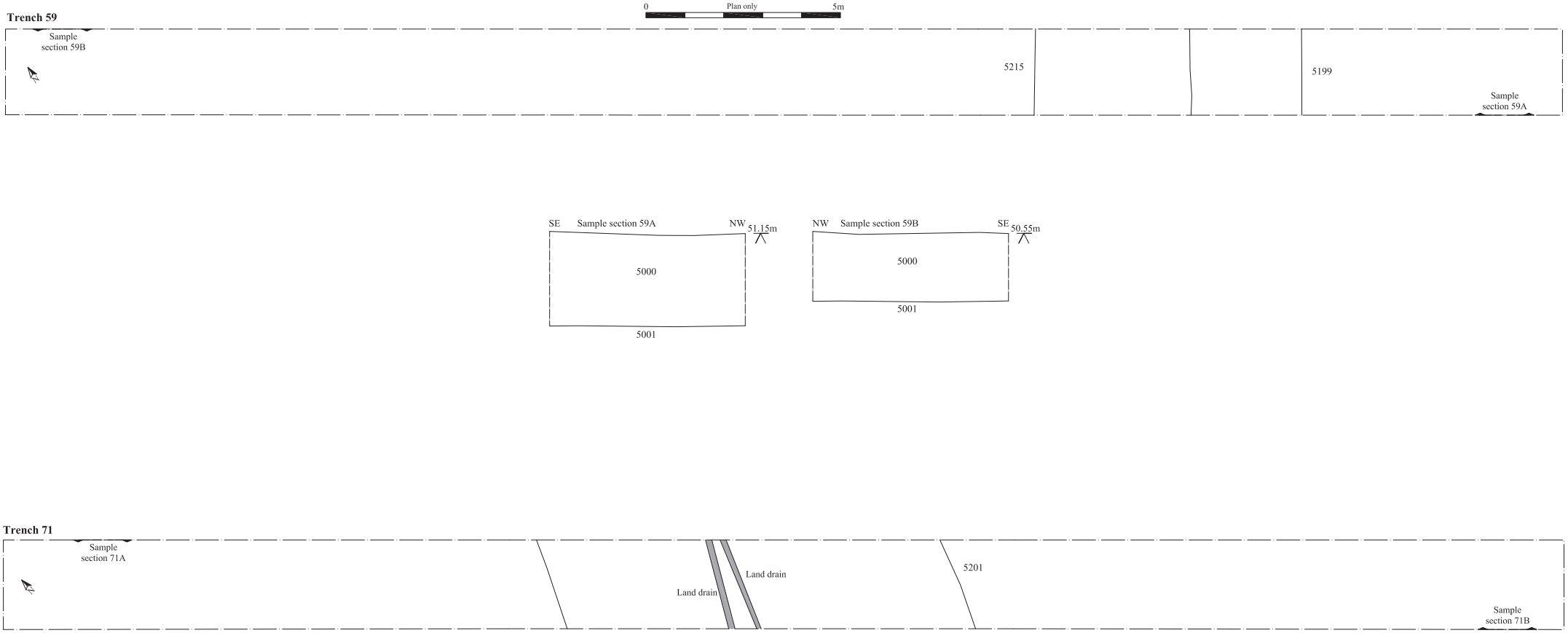




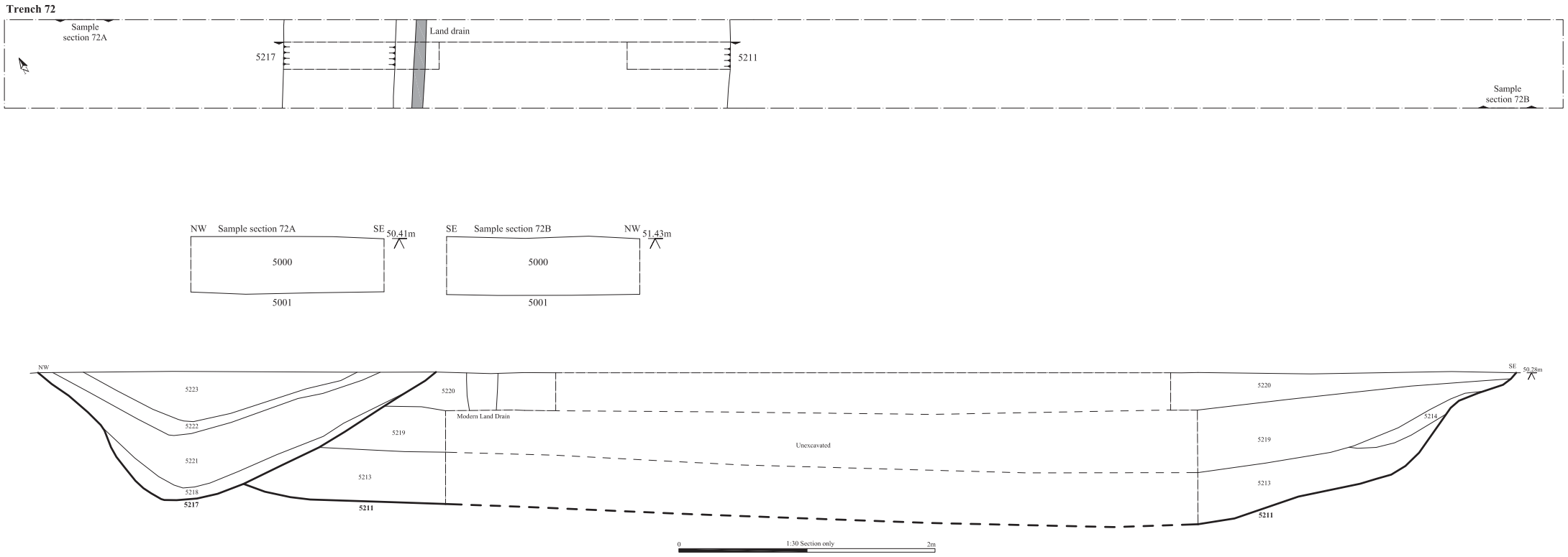
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 20 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



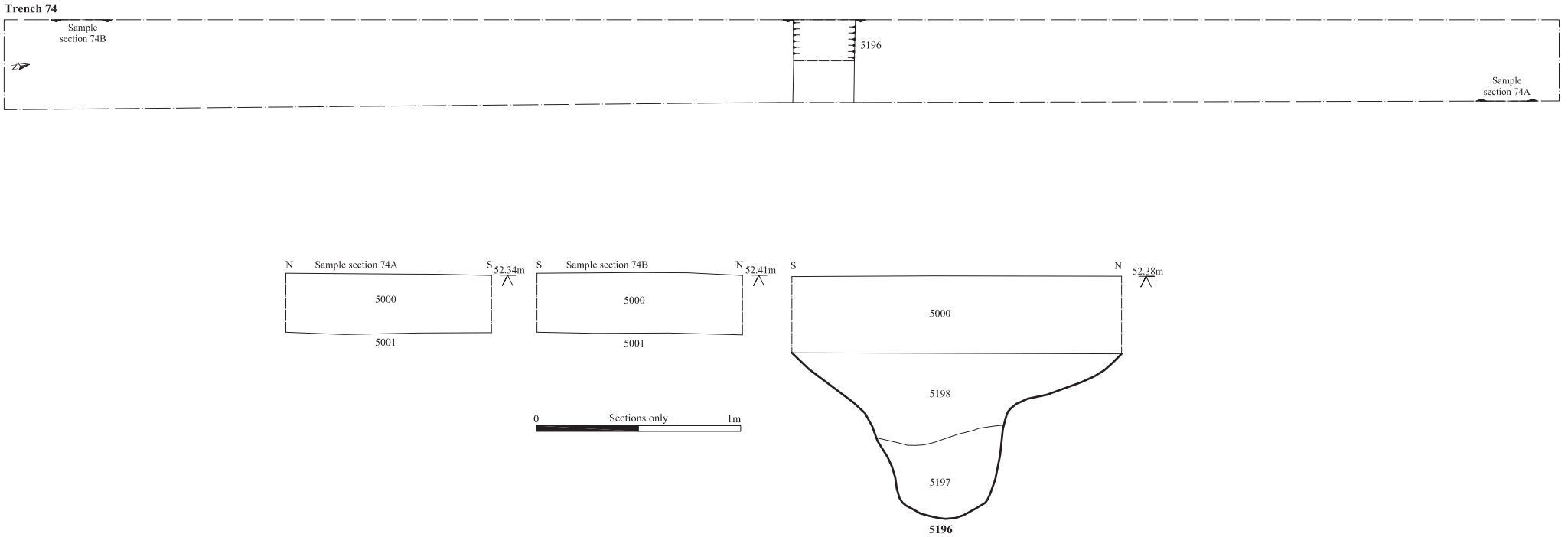
Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Fig. 21 Plans and sections	
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3	
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)	



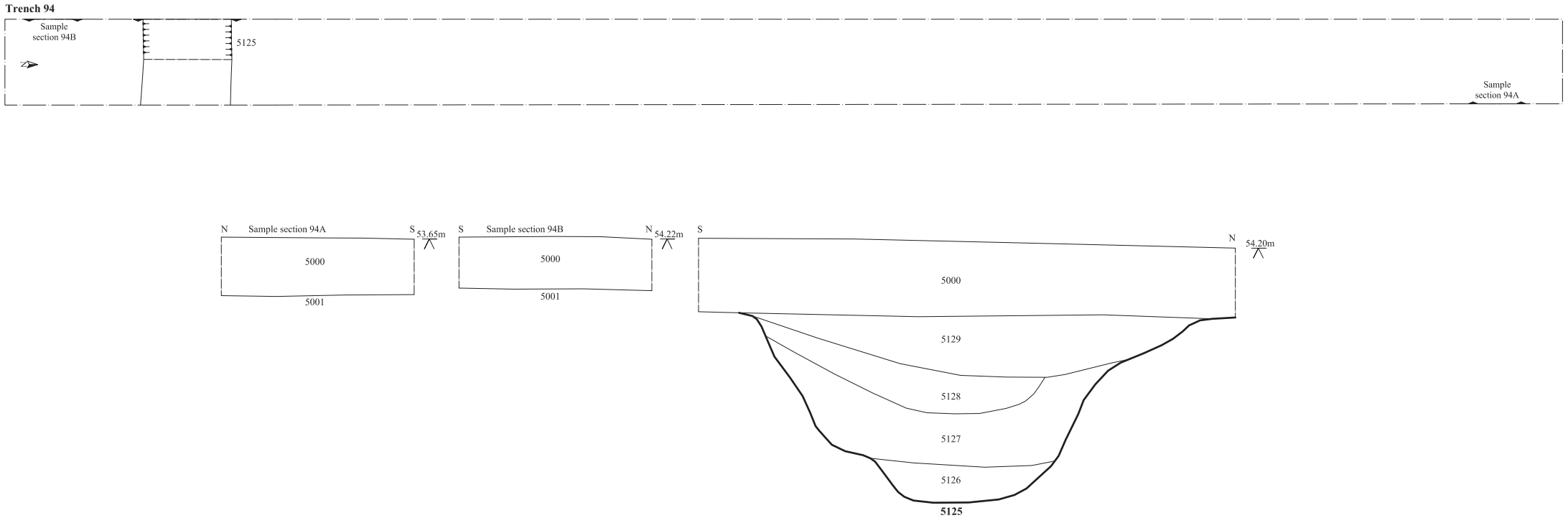
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 22 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



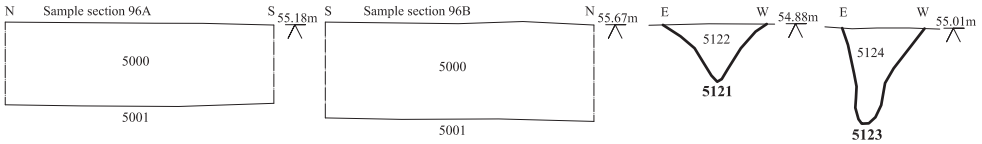
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 23 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100, 1:30 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

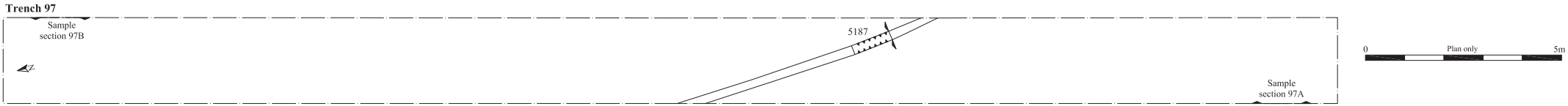


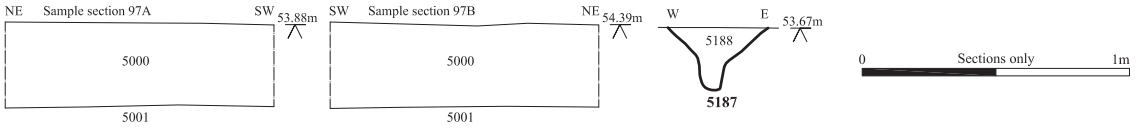
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 24 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



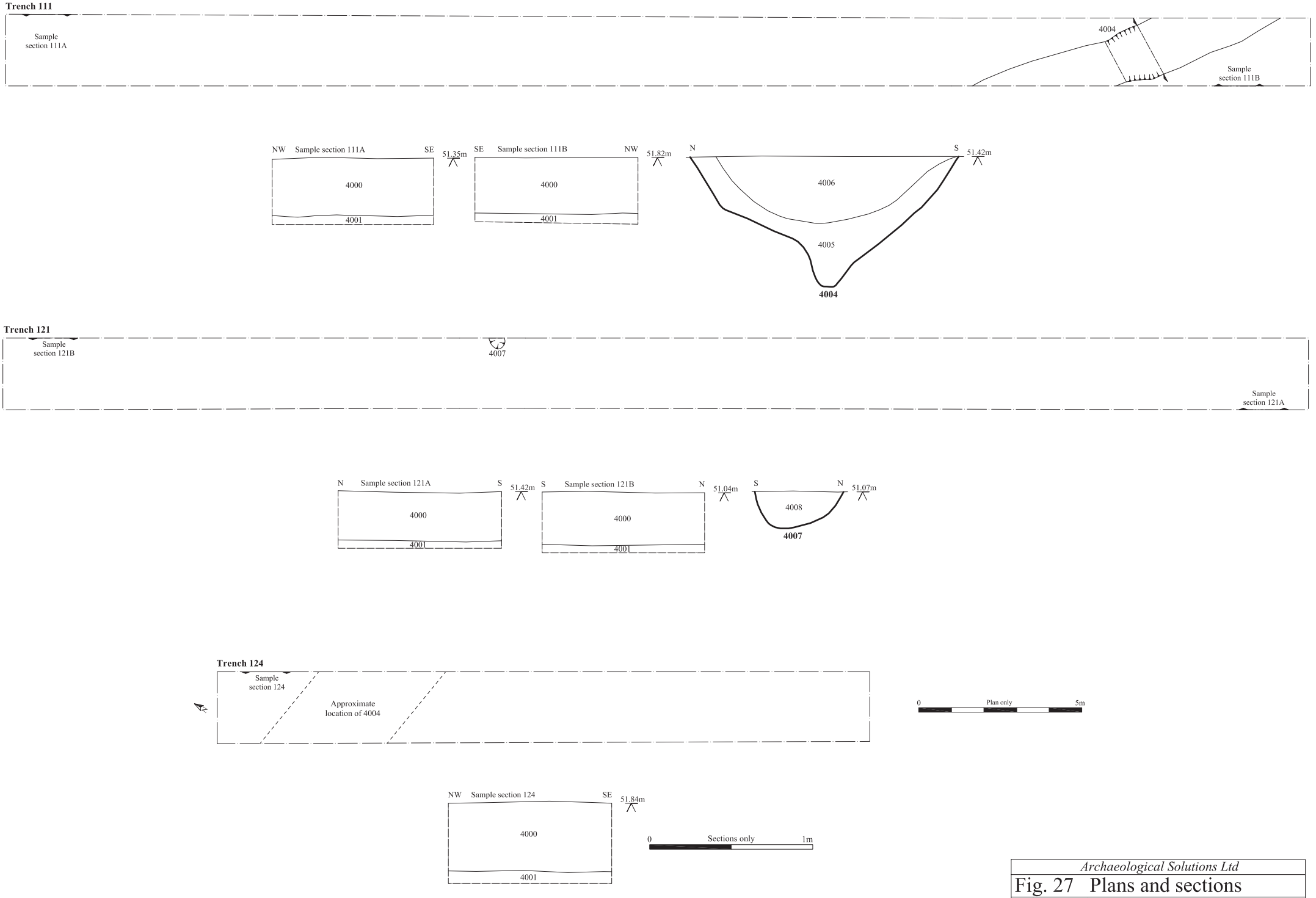
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 25 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



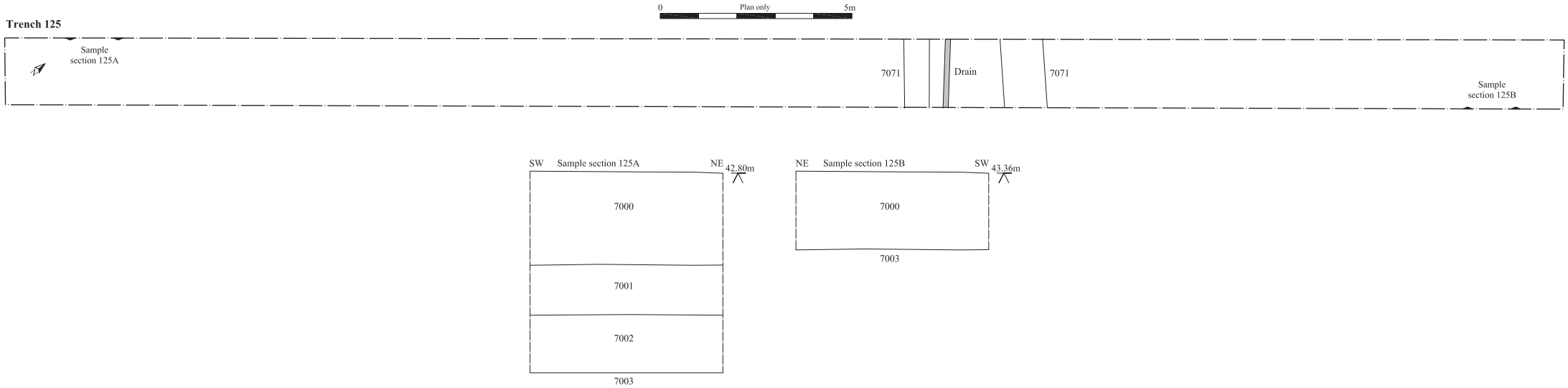




Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 26 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 27 Plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



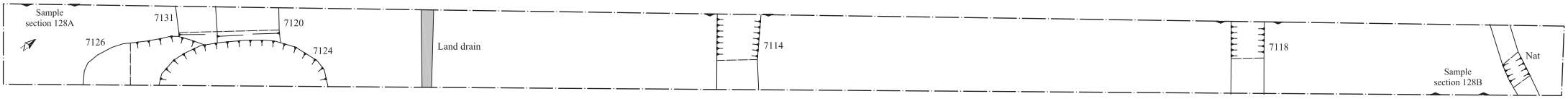
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

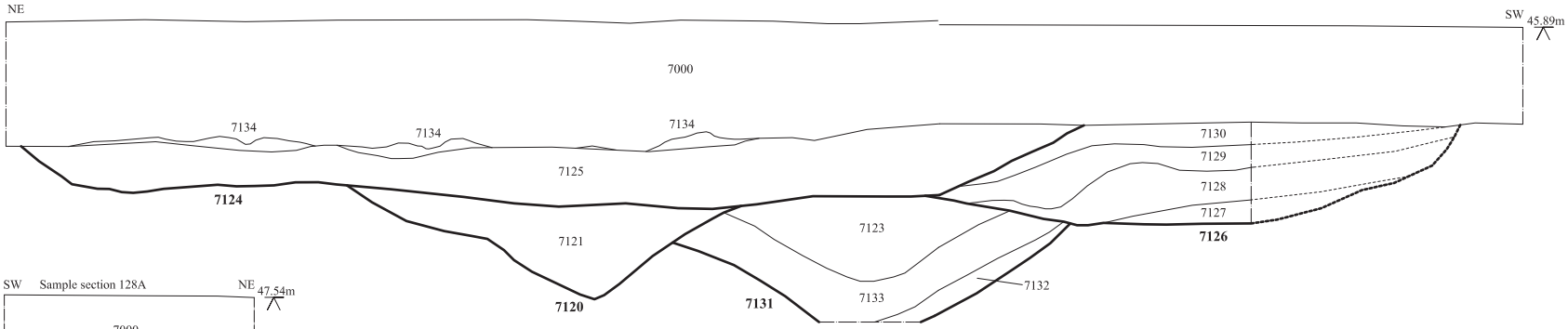
Fig. 28 Trench plans and sections

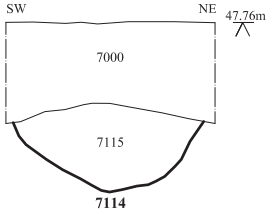
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

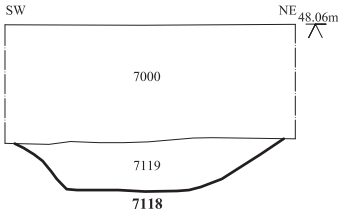
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

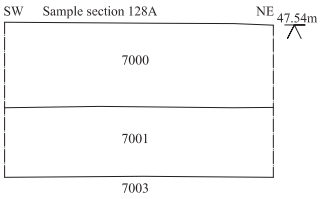
Trench 128

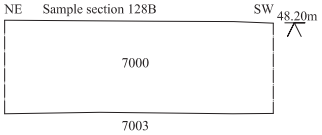


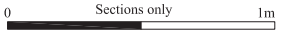




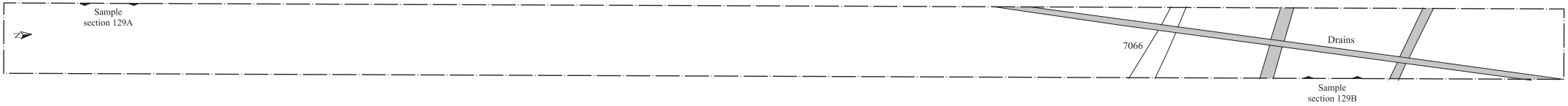


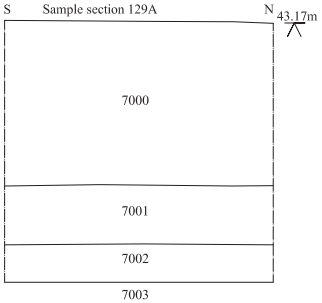


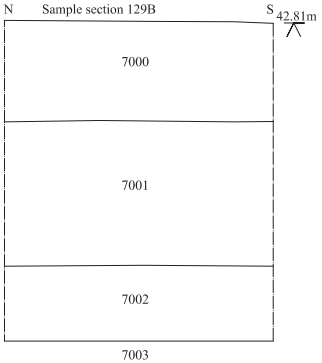




Trench 129





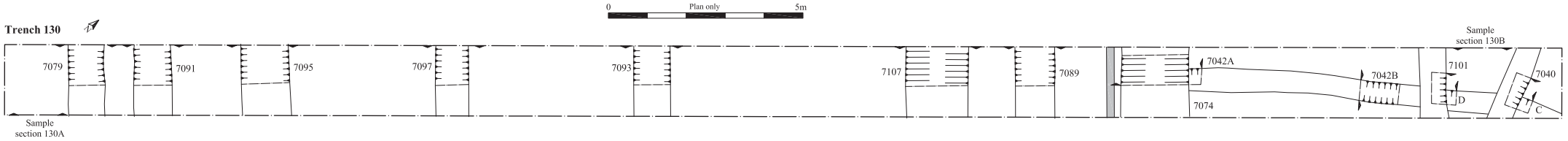


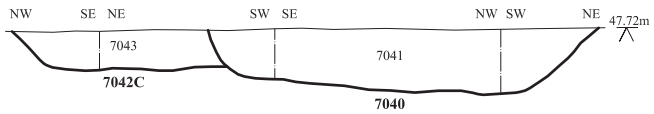
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

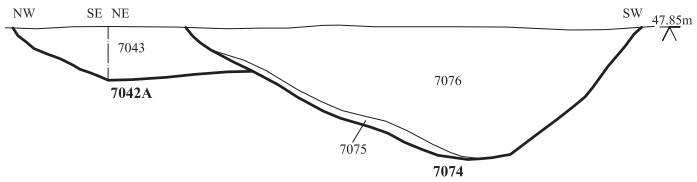
Fig. 29 Trench plans and sections

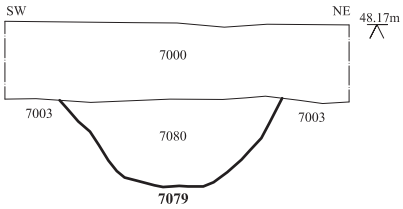
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

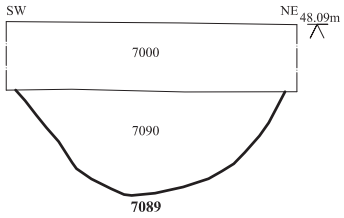
Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

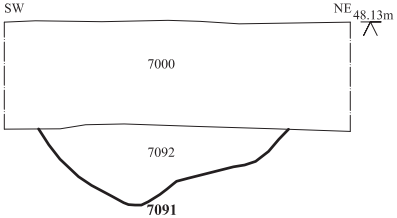


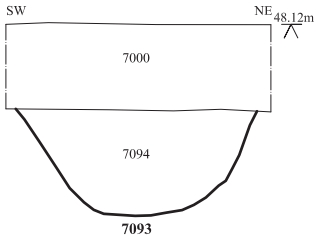


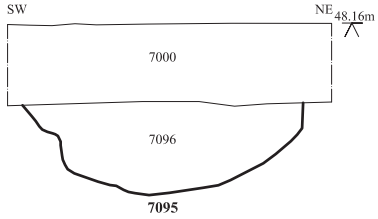


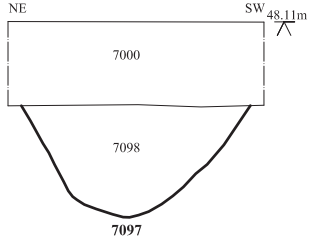


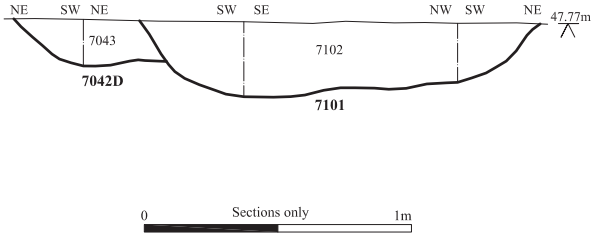


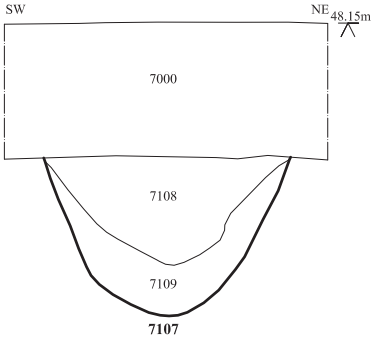


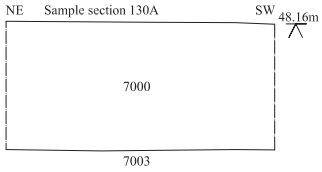


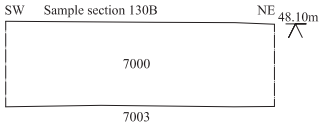










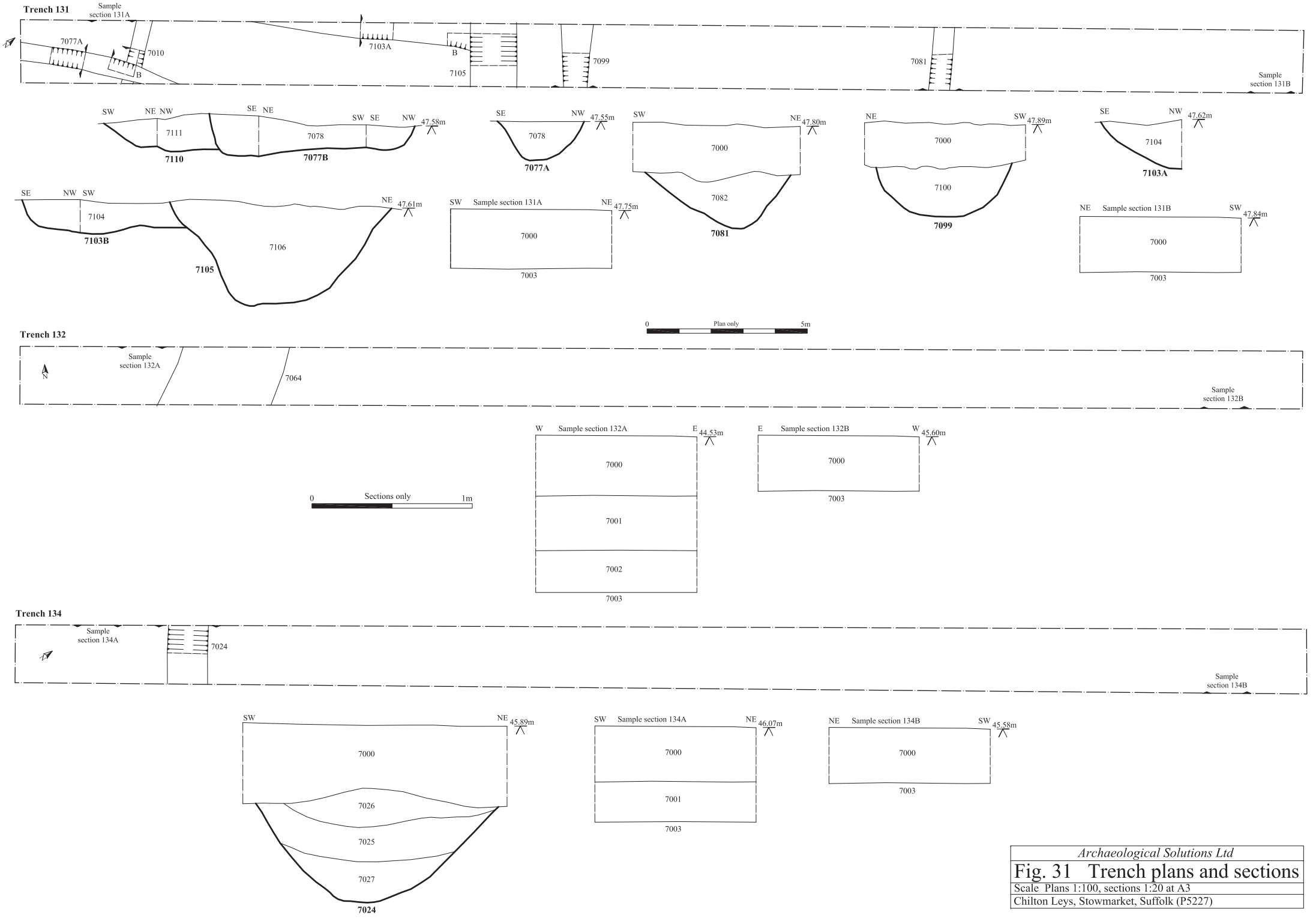


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 30 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

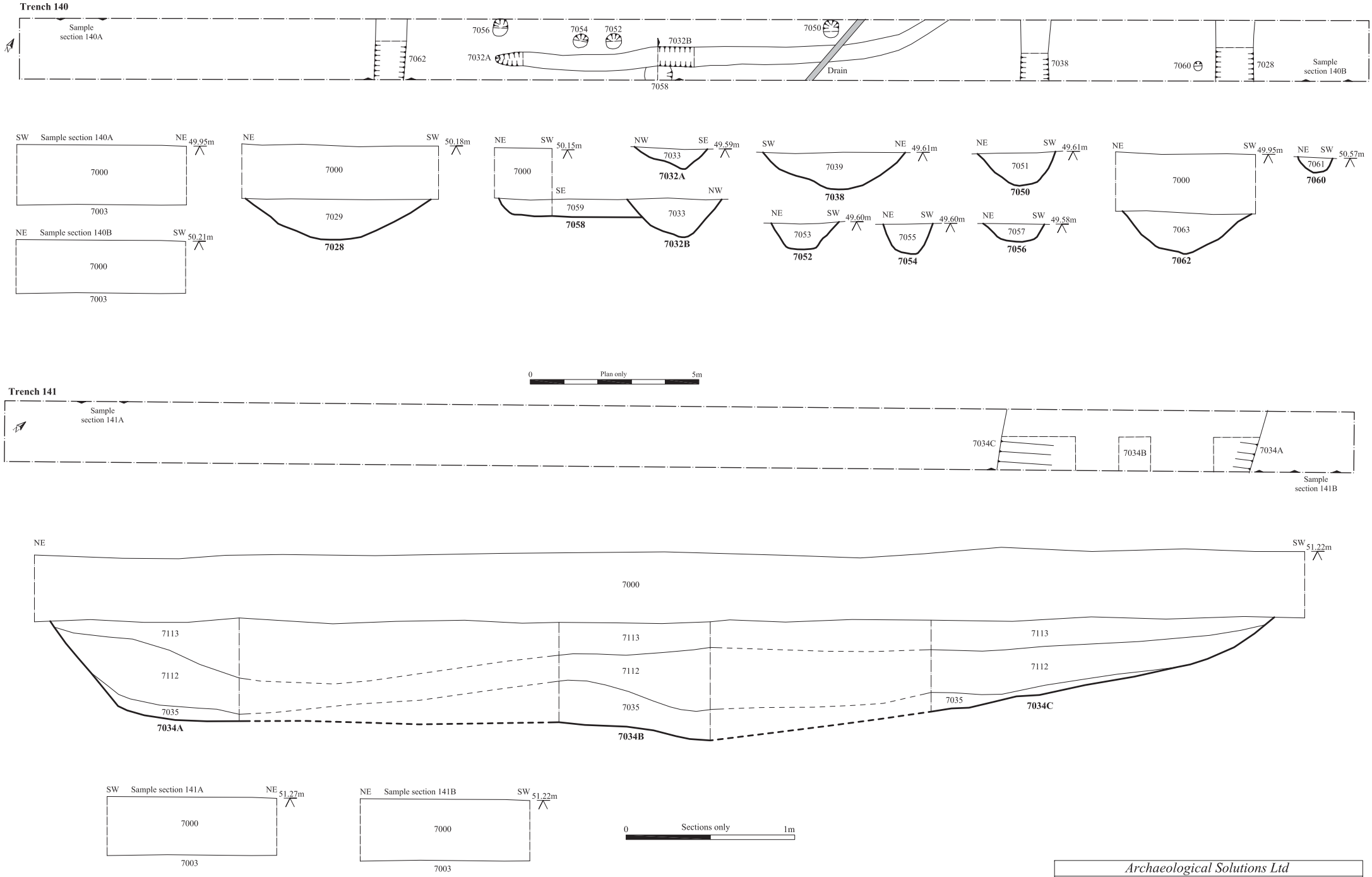


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 31 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

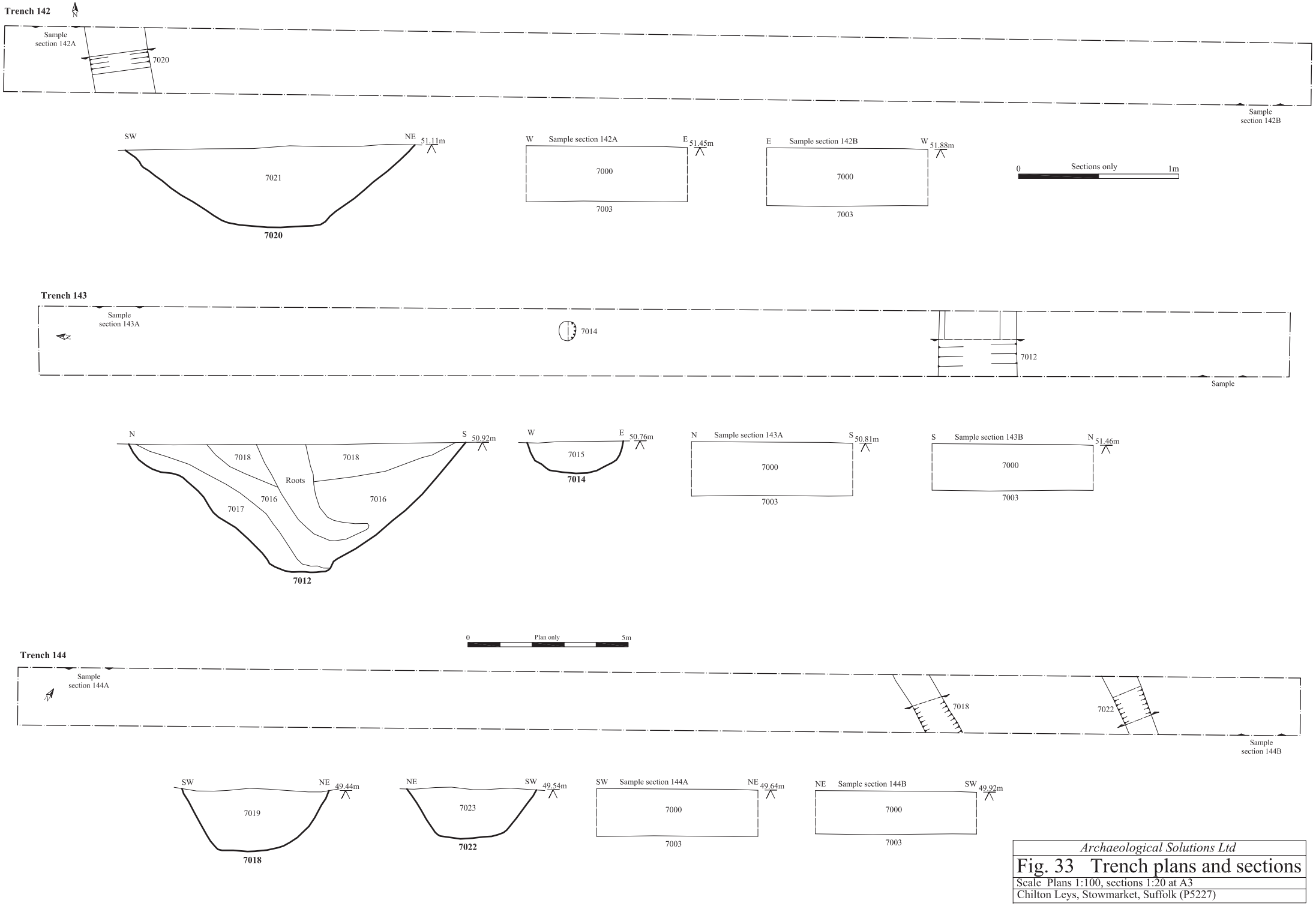


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 32 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

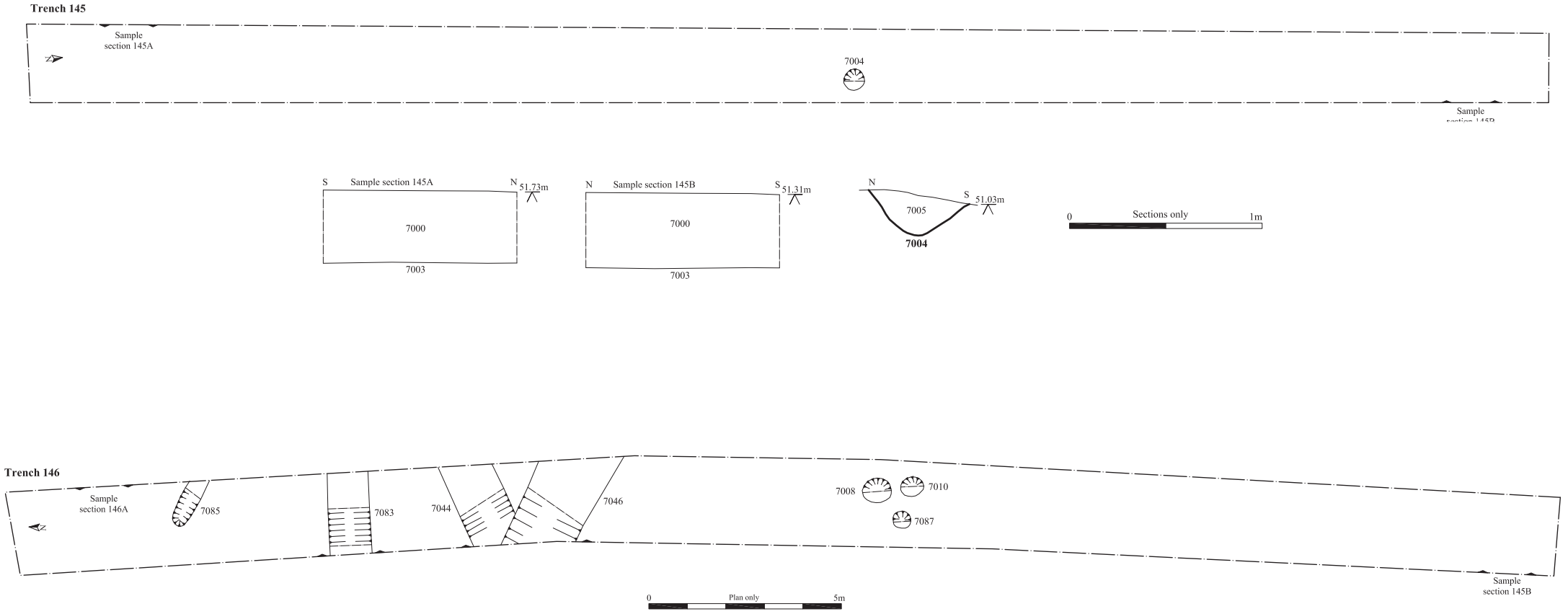


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 33 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

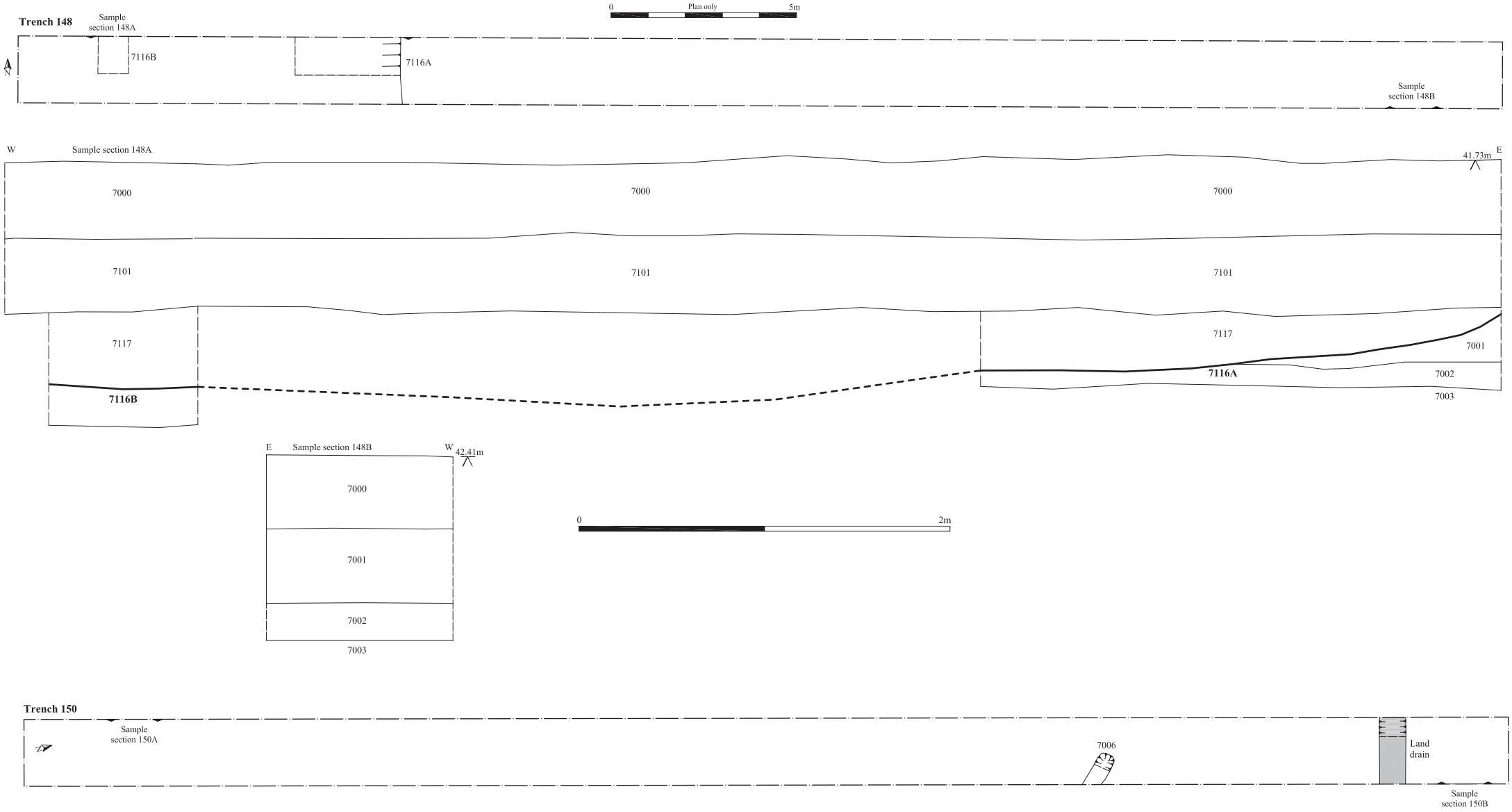


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 34 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)

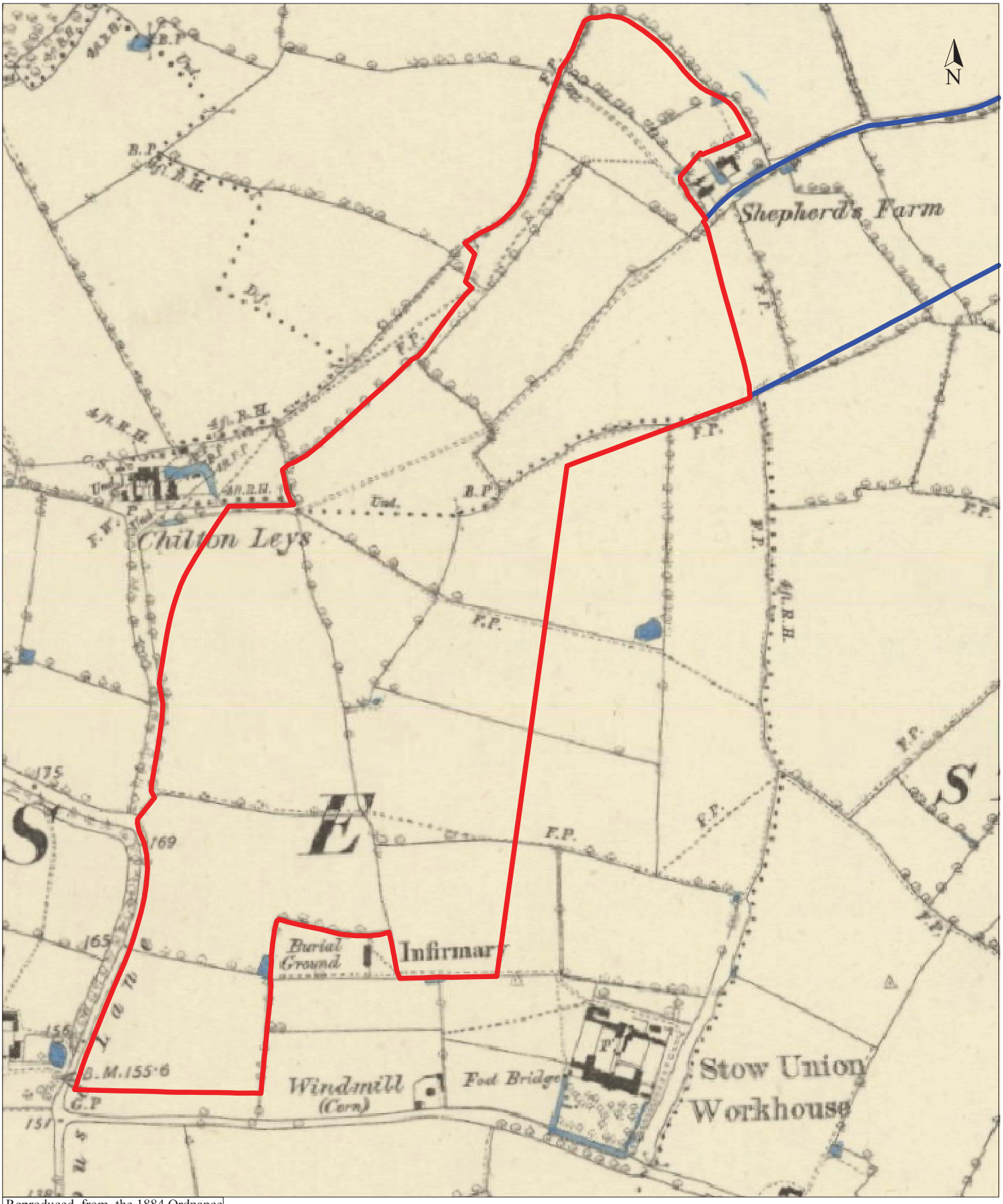


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 35 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk (P5227)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 36 OS Map 1884

Scale 1:5000 at A4

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (P5227)

0 250m

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Fig. 37 Drainage plan

Scale 1:4000 at A4

Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (P5227)