

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Land at High Street, Walton Green,  
Felixstowe, Suffolk**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis**

Site Code: WGF17/12  
HER Code: FEX 312

(TM 2877 3577)

# **Land at High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, Suffolk**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for BDW Eastern Counties**

by Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WGF 17/12  
HER Code FEX 312

**March 2017**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, Suffolk

**Grid reference:** TM 2877 3577

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 6th – 16th February 2017

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Teresa Vieira

**Site code:** WGF 17/12

**HER code:** FEX 312

**HER event number:** ESF25496

**OASIS ID:** thamesva1-280748

**Area of site:** c. 4.8 ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation to the south of the High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed housing development. Despite the fact that numerous archaeological features were recorded across the site, the dating evidence recovered was rather poor. However, there are certainly a number of features dating from the prehistoric period, along with at least two probable post-medieval quarry pits.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Suffolk Archaeology Service in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

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# Land at High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, Suffolk An Archaeological Evaluation

by Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis

**Report 17/12**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at to the south of High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, Suffolk (TM 2877 3577) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Taylor, of BDW Eastern Counties, 7 Springfield Lyons Approach, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 5EY.

Outline planning permission (DC/13/3821/OUT) has been gained from Suffolk Coastal District Council for the redevelopment of a parcel of arable land for residential housing. The planning consent is subject to a condition (3) relating to archaeology and historic environment, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council, who advises Suffolk Coastal District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Will Attard, Rebecca Constable, Jesse Coxey, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Cecilia Galleano, Tom Stewart, Benedikt Tebbit, Teresa Vieira, and Jim Webster between 6th and 16th February 2017, and the site code is WGF 17/12. The HER parish code is FEX 312 and the HER event number is ESF25496. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with the Suffolk Archaeology Service in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located to the south of Walton High Street, about 1.8km north-west of the historic core of Felixstowe, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The surrounding area has been significantly built up since the late 19th century, but Walton was historically a separate hamlet within Felixstowe parish. The site consists of an irregular parcel of arable land, centred on NGR TM 2877 3577 (Fig. 2). It is bounded to the north by Walton Hall and the access road to the newly built Felixstowe Academy, to the east by the Academy's playing fields, to the south by the railway line from Ipswich to Felixstowe, and to the west by the bypass road (A154). The site is relatively flat, and lies at a height of approximately 20m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of sand and gravel from the Kesgrave Formation (BGS 2001). However, the

geology observed during the evaluation generally consisted of a mid orange brown silty sandy clay, which was interpreted as representing post-glacial Brickearth. This deposit varied in composition across the site, and some gravel patches were noted in a few trenches.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Hawkins 2012) and subsequent HER search (6<sup>th</sup> April 2017). In summary, the site lies in an archaeologically rich landscape with a number of prehistoric and Roman sites recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. There is evidence visible from the air for enclosures and field boundaries, possibly of Bronze Age and / or Roman date, on the site itself, and a number of anomalies were identified during a recent geophysical survey (Masters 2013). The magnetometer survey recorded a curvilinear positive anomaly on the eastern side of the field which was interpreted as a ring ditch with pit feature at its centre (Fig. 21) while further possible buried ditches were identified across the remaining site area and interpreted as Bronze Age activity. Recent archaeological fieldwork to the north and east of the site revealed deposits of Middle Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date, comprising enclosures and field systems (Cass, 2010, House 2012). Walton Hall, to the north, is a post-medieval Grade II\* Listed Building (Hawkins 2012) and cropmarks to the north of this suggest pre-1880 field systems (HER TYY 061).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were;

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

to determine the nature and date of any cropmarks on the site.

to provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be produced if necessary.

Forty-four trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and between 1.80m and 2.00m in width, which represents a *c.* 4% sample of the development area. The trenches were generally positioned in a grid pattern, although some trenches were specifically to target geophysical anomalies (Fig. 3). The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological

supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above.

## **Results**

The forty-four trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some had to be shortened or moved slightly due to various site restrictions (Fig. 3). An additional three trenches (36, 46 and 47) were dug to clarify the initial findings. All the trenches were 1.80m wide, and measured between 8.80m and 27.20m in length, and between 0.53m and 0.86m in depth. The trenches which contained archaeological features are detailed below, and a complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The features investigated are summarized in Appendix 2. Figure 3 shows the trenches with features in red, those without in green. Measurements along the trenches are all from the south, south-west or west end unless noted otherwise below.

### Trench 2 (Figs 4, 11 and 14)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.73m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50), and 0.36m of subsoil (51). Gully 6 was partially exposed between 7.40m and 10.60m from the south end of the trench, and its probable terminus (or possibly a corner) was excavated. The feature was at least 1m wide and up to 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (57). No finds were recovered from this deposit. The terminus of another probable gully (2) was excavated between 11.50m and 12.30m. The gully was up to 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep, but no finds were found within its single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (53).

A large feature, which was interpreted as a spread, was investigated between 15m and 21.50m. Two test slots (1 and 44) were excavated through the feature, and these revealed that it was at least 0.37m deep, and filled with a deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt (52/254). Two struck flints and one sherd of abraded medieval pottery were recovered from slot 1. The nature of slot 44 indicated that it could be a separate pit, and not the same feature as 1. Slot 44 was excavated together with ditch 43, as they appeared to be the same feature on the stripped surface. Ditch 43 appeared to be at least 1.10m wide and 0.48m deep, but no finds were found within its fill of mid orange brown sandy clay (253). It is possible that the large feature in this trench may be a quarry pit, although its location corresponds to what appeared to be a curving linear feature on the geophysical plot.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 12; Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 24.60m long and up to 0.66m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Gully 14 was investigated between 5.40m and 7.40m, and its terminus excavated by hand. The feature was up to 0.28m deep and 0.65m wide with a single fill of light brownish grey sandy clay (65) which contained no archaeological finds. Ditch 11 was excavated between 12.70m and 14.20m, and was seen to be up to 1.42m wide and 0.50m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (62). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Gully10 was revealed between 16.10m and 70m and a 1m long slot was excavated through it by hand. The feature was up to 0.15m deep and 0.58m wide, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (61) which contained no archaeological finds. Another gully (13) was exposed between 20m and 23m and was excavated revealing a single fill of light brownish grey clayey sand (64). The feature was up to 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep, but contained no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 12; Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated approximately ESE-WNW, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.78m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50), and 0.42m of subsoil (51). An intercutting gully (7) and pit (8) were observed between 7.50m and 9.30m from the south-east end, and a slot excavated through the features indicated that the pit had been partially truncated by the gully. Gully 7 was up to 0.36m deep and 0.80m wide, with a single fill of mid brown greyish clayey silt (58), which produced no archaeological finds. Pit 8 measured about 0.30m in diameter and was 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid yellowish grey silty sand (59). There was no obvious correlation between the features in this trench and the geophysical anomaly.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 4 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately ESE-WNW, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.68m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50), and 0.20m of subsoil (51). Gully 4 was exposed between 10.30m and 11.40m and its terminus excavated. The feature was revealed to be quite shallow, measuring up to 0.12m deep and 0.40m wide, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey sand (55). No finds were recovered from the gully.

#### Trench 6 (Figs 4 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately ESE-WNW, and was 26.20m long and up to 0.66m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). Gully 5 was investigated

between 5.80m and 7.30m. The feature was up to 0.77m wide and 0.21m deep, with a single fill of mid brown greyish clayey silt (56), which contained no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 7 (Figs 5, 16 and 17)

This trench was orientated approximately ESE-WNW, and was 27.00m long and up to 0.81m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.42m of topsoil (50), and 0.34m of subsoil (51). In this trench four ditches were exposed and sampled by hand (116, 117, 118 and 127). Ditch 116 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, and was seen to be up to 0.88m wide and 0.21m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (170). One sherd of pottery dating from either the Early or Middle Bronze Age was recovered from this deposit. Ditch 117 was excavated between 4.20m and 5.20m, revealing a shallow feature up to 0.09m deep and 0.77m wide. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (171) from which one struck flint was recovered.

With a slightly curvilinear shape in plan, ditch 118 was revealed between 12.70m and 14.70m. A slot through the feature indicated that it was up to 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (172). No finds were recovered from this ditch. Ditch 127 was investigated between 18.40m and 20.50m, and was seen to be up to 0.39m deep and 1.80m wide. It has a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (178), which yielded a small number of burnt flint and fired clay fragments.

#### Trench 8 (Figs 5, 12, 13 and 14; Pls 2, 9)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.80m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.39m of topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). Several intercutting pits (28, 29, 34 and 35) were investigated between 8.60m and 12m. Pit 28 was seen to be up to 0.60m in deep and 1.10m in diameter, with a single fill of a dark greyish brown sandy clay fill (86). It appeared to cut an earlier pit (29), which measured up to 0.45m in diameter and 0.46m in depth. Pit 29 had a single of dark reddish brown sandy clay (87). Pit 34 was up to 0.44m in diameter and 0.35m deep, with a single fill of dark reddish sandy clay (88). This feature appeared to be cut by pit 35, which measured up to 1.10m in diameter and 0.70m in depth, with a single fill of a dark brownish grey sandy clay (89). No finds were recovered from any of these features, and it is possible that 28 and 35 may represent two ends of the same large pit.

Pit 27 was partially exposed between 13.80m and 14.90m. It was seen to measure at least 0.92m in diameter and 0.30m in depth, and had a single fill of a light brownish grey sandy clay deposit (90), which contained no archaeological finds.

A gully terminus (26) was exposed between 17.10m and 18m. This feature was up to 0.60m wide, but only 0.06m deep, with a single fill of light yellowish grey sandy silt (83). No archaeological finds were recovered from this deposit.



Ditch 9 was investigated at the northern end of the trench between 20.40m and 22.20m. This feature was up to 0.90m wide and 0.63m deep, with a single fill of a mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (60). This deposit yielded one small sherd of pottery dating from either the Middle or Late Iron Age, along with several fragments of burnt flint, and one sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery, which may be residual. It is possible that this ditch matches a geophysical anomaly.

#### Trench 10 (Figs 5 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.81m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50), and 0.41m of subsoil (51). Gully 3 was recorded at the western end of the trench. A slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 0.24m wide and 0.07m deep, with a single fill of a mid brownish grey clayey sand (54). One struck flint was recovered from this deposit.

A gully (16) and pit (17) were exposed between 9.10m and 10.60m, but were not excavated as they were clearly modern.

#### Trench 14 (Figs 5 and 12)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). Gully 12 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, between 1.50m and 2.40m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey sand (63). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

#### Trench 15 (Figs 5 and 12; Pl. 11)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 27.10m long and up to 0.63m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50), and 0.27m of subsoil (51). Ditch 15 was exposed and excavated between 8m and 9.50m. This feature was up to 1m wide and 0.40m deep, with a primary fill of light brownish grey sandy clay (69), up to 0.30m thick, and an upper fill of dark brownish grey sandy clay (68). No finds were recovered from either deposit.

#### Trench 16 (Figs 6 and 18; Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.39m of topsoil (50), and 0.25m of subsoil (51). Ditch 133 was recorded at the western end of the trench, measuring at least 7m in length. A slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep, with a single fill of a mid greyish brown clayey silt (188). This deposit contained one small fragment of tile, probably dating from the post-medieval period.

A probable treebole (134) was investigated at the eastern end of the trench between 23m and 23.60m. The feature was quite irregular in nature, and measured 1.40m in length and 0.60m in width. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (189), up to 0.10m thick, which contained one struck flint.

#### Trench 17 (Figs 6 and 18)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 27.00m long and up to 0.77m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.34m of subsoil (51). Two ditches were observed at the eastern end of the trench. Ditch 136 was recorded between 19m and 21.60m, and was up to 2m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a single fill of light greyish brown clayey silt deposit (191), which contained four sherds of pottery dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age.

Ditch 135 was investigated between 23.70m and 25.20m. The feature was up to 1m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (190). One sherd of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age was recovered from this deposit.

#### Trench 18 (Figs 6 and 18)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.72m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). Gully 139 was revealed between 10.20m and 11m. It was seen to be up to 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (194), which contained no archaeological finds.

Ditch 138 was exposed between 14.90m and 17m, and was up to 2m wide and 0.53m deep. It had a single fill deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt (193) which produced one small fragment of fired clay. This ditch probably correlates with a geophysical anomaly. Ditch 137 was investigated at the eastern end of the trench, between 19.20m and 20.70m. The feature was up to 1.22m wide and 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (192). No finds were retrieved from this deposit.

#### Trench 19 (Figs 6 and 16)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.71m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.33m of subsoil (51). A possible spread was observed between 11.30m and 13m, but subsequent excavation revealed that there was only a gully (123) present. The gully was up to 0.50m wide and 0.12m deep, with a single fill of a light greyish brown silty sand (177). No finds were recovered from this deposit. Although slightly further north than predicted, this gully might match a geophysical anomaly, but it is clearly a much slighter feature than ditch 138 in Trench 18 which appears to match the same anomaly.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 6 and 14)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 24.60m long and up to 0.81m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.39m of topsoil (50), and 0.37m of subsoil (51). Gully 45 was exposed between 15.80m and 16.60m, and was seen to be up to 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (99), which contained one small sherd of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

#### Trench 21 (Figs 6 and 17)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.69m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). Three features (128, 129 and 130) were recorded in the trench. Ditch 128 probably represents a geophysical anomaly and matches ditch 138 in Trench 18.

Gully 129 was investigated between 7.20m and 8m, and was seen to be up to 0.40m wide and 0.06m deep. The feature had a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey sand (183), which contained no archaeological finds. Ditch 128 was observed between 11.50m and 14.50m and was up to 1.96m wide and 0.40m deep, with a single fill of light brownish grey sandy clay (182). This deposit yielded seven sherds of pottery dating from the Early to Middle Bronze Age.

A probable ditch terminus (130) was investigated between 18.50m and 19.50m. The feature was at least 1m wide and 0.50m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (184) which contained one small sherd of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

#### Trench 22 (Figs 7 and 17)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.64m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50), and 0.29m of subsoil (51). Gully 131 was exposed between 12m and 13.10m. This feature was up to 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy clay (186). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

#### Trench 23 (Figs 7 and 18)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 24.60m long and up to 0.61m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50), and 0.29m of subsoil (51). A ditch was observed running across the trench between 11.60m and 23m, and two slots (144 and 145) were excavated across the feature. The ditch appeared to be up to 0.20m deep, and at least 1.10m wide, being noticeably wider towards its northern end. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (250 / 251). Slot 145 was positioned to investigate the relationship between the ditch and a possible pit (146). The ditch clearly cut feature 146, which

measured at least 0.86m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.12m in depth, and was subsequently interpreted as a probable treebole. Its fill of light yellow brown clayey sand (252) produced no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 24 (Figs 7 and 17; Pl. 18)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.80m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.34m of topsoil (50), and 0.41m of subsoil (51). Gully 124 was observed between 4.20m and 5.30m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 0.56m wide and 0.20m deep, with a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (179). This deposit contained no archaeological finds.

The feature investigated between 17m and 20.70m was originally thought to be a single ditch. However, subsequent excavation revealed that it was actually two ditch termini (125 and 126). Ditch 125 was up to 1.10m wide and 0.47m, with a single fill of light yellow brown sandy silt (180). Ditch 126 was slightly larger, measuring up to 1.20m wide and 0.48m deep, with a similar fill of light yellow brown sandy silt (185). Neither deposit contained any archaeological finds, and the relationship between 125 and 126 could not be established. It is possible that these two ditches may represent an enclosure ditch dug in sections. It is possible that these features correlate with the geophysical anomaly in this location (and which continues north to Trenches 21 and 18), though their alignment is not an especially close match.

#### Trench 26 (Figs 7 and 15; Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.37m of topsoil (50), and 0.31m of subsoil (51). Gully 31 was investigated between 7.30m and 8m, and a slot through it revealed that it was up to 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (79).

Most of a sub-circular feature (36) was exposed in the trench, and was interpreted as being either a pit or treebole. It measured 1.83m in length and was at least 1.08m wide, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (82), up to 0.25m thick. One small sherd of pottery, possibly prehistoric in date, was recovered from this deposit.

Ditch 30 was recorded between 14.50m and 16.20m, and was seen to be up to 1.50m wide and 0.25m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (78), which contained no finds.

While the ditches share the same alignment as a geophysical anomaly, the locations of the features do not present a particularly close match to its plotted line.

#### Trench 27 (Figs 7 and 15)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.71m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50), and 0.25m of subsoil (51). Post-hole 101 was investigated

between 7m and 7.40m. It measured approximately 0.35m in diameter, but was only 0.05m deep, with a single fill of light brownish grey sandy clay (155), which contained no finds. Another post-hole (100) was recorded between 10.20m and 10.50m. The feature measured 0.26m in diameter and was 0.14m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (154).

Gully 102 was excavated at the northern end of the trench, between 20.80m and 22m. The feature was up to 0.84m wide and 0.14m deep, with a single fill of mid brown sandy clay (156) which contained two small sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, and a tiny fragment of burnt flint.

#### Trench 28 (Figs 8, 16 and 18; Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 26.80m long and up to 0.69m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50), and 0.31m of subsoil (51). A number of intercutting linear features were investigated at the western end of the trench, between 6.30m and 9.90m, where they present a good match for a geophysical anomaly. Gully 120 / 122 was up to 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep, with a single fill of light greyish brown clayey silt (174 / 176), which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery. This feature had been truncated by another gully (119 / 121), which was up to 0.70m wide and 0.28m, and filled with a deposit of light greyish brown silty sand (173 / 175). Gully 119 / 121 also truncated gully 132, which was up to 0.36m wide and 0.26m deep, with a single fill of light brown silty sand (187).

Ditch 115 was excavated between 12.60m and 14.70m, and was seen to be up to 1m wide and 0.40m deep. One struck flint was recovered from its single fill of mid brown silty sand (169).

#### Trench 29 (Figs 8 and 15)

This trench was orientated approximately WSW-ESE, and was 23.00m long and up to 0.74m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50), and 0.39m of subsoil (51). An oval feature (49) was investigated between 10.10m and 11.80m, which was interpreted as being either a pit or treebole. It was 1.10m long, 0.80m wide, and up to 0.19m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (153), which yielded no archaeological finds. There was no trace of any feature matching the geophysical anomaly at the east end of the trench.

#### Trench 30 (Figs 8, 18 and 19; Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.65m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50), and 0.29m of subsoil (51). Gully 140 was recorded between 9.10m and 10.40m, and seen to be up to 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep. One small sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from its single fill of greyish brown sandy clay (195). Another gully (141) was observed close by, and its terminus was excavated by hand. The feature was up to 0.35m wide and 0.31m

deep, with a single fill of light brownish sandy clay (196), which contained two sherds of pottery dating from the Early or Middle Bronze Age.

Ditch 142 was investigated between 13.80m and 15.70m, and was observed to be up to 1.92m wide and 0.63m deep. The primary fill was up to 0.29m thick, and consisted of mid brownish sandy clay (197). Two sherds of pottery dating from the Middle to Late Iron age were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of burnt flint and animal bone. The upper fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (198) was up to 0.34m thick, and contained two residual sherds of pottery dating from the Late Bronze age or Early Iron Age, and one small fragment of post-medieval tile.

#### Trench 31 (Figs 8 and 16; Pls 7, 16)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 27.00m long and up to 0.77m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.39m of subsoil (51). Five linear features (108, 109, 110, 111 and 112) were recorded in this trench.

Gully 108 was investigated at the western end of the trench, between 4.20m and 5.30m, and was revealed to be up to 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep. Two small fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered from its single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (162), along with two pieces of burnt flint.

Ditch 109 and gully 110 were located between 11.50m and 14m, and appeared to be roughly parallel with each other. Ditch 109 was up to 0.98m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (163), which contained one small sherd of pottery dating from the Middle or Late Iron Age, along with a struck flint, and a probable residual sherd of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Gully 110 was up to 0.24m wide and 0.18m. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (164).

Ditch 111 was recorded between 21m and 23m, and was up to 1.20m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (165), which contained one small sherd of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Gully 112 was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, between 25m and 26m. The feature was up to 0.43m wide and 0.09m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (166) which one struck flint.

#### Trench 32 (Figs 8 and 13)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24.20m long and up to 0.76m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50), and 0.38m of subsoil (51). Post-hole 20 was partially exposed in the trench between 5.20m and 5.60m. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring at least 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. One small sherd of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age was recovered from its fill of mid greyish sandy silt (72), along with a fragment of burnt flint.

#### Trench 34 (Figs 8 and 16; Pl. 17)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.80m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.41m of subsoil (51). Gully 113 was investigated between 8.80m and 11.10m, and was seen to be up to 0.41m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (167), which contained a large fragment of post-medieval brick, along with two residual sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Ditch 114 was recorded between 14.20m and 16.50m. It is probably the cause of the geophysical anomaly in this location. The feature was up to 1.83m wide and 0.26m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay (168). This deposit contained over ninety sherds of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, along with fragments of animal bone and burnt flint.

#### Trench 35 (Figs 9 and 15; Pl. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.86m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50), and 0.41m of subsoil (51). Ditch 103 was investigated at the northern end of the trench, between 2.40m and 3.80m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (157) which contained no archaeological finds.

A sub-circular post-hole (48) was recorded between 5.60m and 6m, and half-sectioned. The feature measured 0.33m in diameter and was up to 0.08m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (152).

Another post-hole (47) was excavated between 8.80m and 9.20m, which measured 0.32m in diameter. The feature was up to 0.09m deep, with a single fill of light greyish brown clayey silt (151). No finds were recovered from this deposit. The post-hole was close to the terminus of a gully (46). Gully 46 was up to 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (150), which produced no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 36 (Figs 9 and 13; Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 14.00m long and up to 0.68m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.31m of subsoil (51). Two sub-circular post-holes were recorded at the northern end of the trench, between 2.70m and 4.60m. Post-hole 21 was up to 0.76m long, 0.45m wide, and 0.21m deep, with a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (73). No finds were recovered from this deposit. Post-hole 22 measured 0.45m in diameter, and was up to 0.09m deep. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (74), which contained no finds.

#### Trench 37 (Figs 9 and 18)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.72m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.34m of topsoil (50), and 0.35m of subsoil (51). A sub-circular pit (143) was partially exposed at the western end of the trench, between 4.70m and 5.40m. The pit measured at least 0.66m in diameter, and was up to 0.23m deep. Sixteen sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from its single fill of dark brownish grey silty sand (199), along with fragments of fired clay and burnt flint. There was no correlation with the two (potentially three) geophysical anomalies that this trench intercepted.

#### Trench 38 (Figs 9, 12 and 13; Pl. 12)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 23.40m long and up to 0.74m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50), and 0.34m of subsoil (51). Ditch 19 was recorded between 10m and 11.80m, and a slot excavated in the place where it appeared to change in width from 1.30m to 0.80m. The feature was up to 0.34m deep, but no archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (71).

Pit 18 was investigated between 14m and 14.50m, and measured 0.55m in length, 0.40m in width, and was up to 0.13m deep. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (70), which contained no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 40 (Figs 9 and 13)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 23.00m long and up to 0.85m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50), and 0.45m of subsoil (51). Gully 23 was investigated at the southern end of the trench between 1.50m and 2.10m, and was seen to be up to 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (75).

#### Trench 41 (Figs 9, 14 and 15; Pls 14, 15)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 26.40m long and up to 0.65m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). The western end of the trench was occupied by a large feature (106), which measured at least 4.50m in length, and was interpreted as a possible quarry pit. A test pit was excavated through the feature which established that it was at least 0.30m thick. A single fill of mid reddish yellow silty sand (160) was recorded, which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery, along with fragments of fired clay and tile.

A section of gully (40), which appeared to be curvilinear in plan, was recorded between 5.50m and 7.30m. The terminus of this feature was excavated by hand and it was seen to be up to 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its single fill of light yellow grey silty sand (98).



The terminus of another, slightly larger, gully (39) was investigated further along the trench, between 15.30m and 17.10m. This feature was up to 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill of light yellow grey silty sand (97). Two struck flints were found within this deposit, along with one piece of burnt flint.

Ditch 38 was recorded between 18.10m and 19.20m, and was revealed to be up to 1.09m wide and 0.44m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of light greyish yellow silty sand (96). Another ditch (37), which appeared to run parallel to ditch 38, was investigated between 21.90m and 23.10m. Ditch 37 was up to 1.20m wide and 0.59m deep, with a primary fill of mid reddish yellow silty sand (95), up to 0.20m thick. A secondary fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (94) with occasional charcoal fragments, up to 0.10m thick, was also identified along with a 0.30m thick upper fill of light greyish yellow silty sand (93). No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

#### Trench 42 (Figs 10, 14, 15 and 16)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 27.60m long and up to 0.68m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50), and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Ditch 41 was observed running across the western end of the trench between 0.40m and 5m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 0.84m wide and 0.21m, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sandy clay (91). One sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this deposit, along with a small fragment of burnt flint.

Gully 42 was investigated between 7.90m and 8.80m, and was seen to be up to 0.41m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (92), which produced no archaeological finds.

Ditch 104 was excavated between 18.80m and 19.50m. The feature was up to 0.65m wide and 0.11m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sandy clay (158). The deposit yielded one small sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, along with a struck flint. Another ditch (105) was sampled between 22.10m and 23.40m, which appeared to run parallel to ditch 104. Ditch 105 was up to 1.16m wide and 0.41m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (159), which contained one sherd of pottery dating from either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint.

A probable gully terminus (107) was investigated at the eastern end of the trench, between 25.60m and 26.30m. This feature was up to 0.51m wide and 0.18m deep, but no finds were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (161).

#### Trench 44 (Figs 10 and 14)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.69m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.33m of subsoil (51). An oval pit (33) was observed between 16.40m and 18m, which measured up to 1.15m in length and 0.76m in width. The feature was half

sectioned to reveal a single fill of mid brown sandy clay (81), which was up to 0.21m thick. No archaeological finds were recovered from this deposit.

A probable ditch (32) was investigated at the northern end of the trench, and was seen to be at least 0.84m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay (80), which produced no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 45 (Figs 10 and 13)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.24m of subsoil (51). A ditch was observed aligned along the trench between 11m and 21m, and two slots (24 and 25) were excavated through it, including the terminus. These indicated that it was up to 1.10m wide and 0.30m, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay (76 and 77). No finds were recovered from this feature.

#### Trenches 43, 46 and 47 (Fig. 3)

Trench 43 was positioned in order to locate the magnetic anomaly which had been interpreted as a ring ditch by the previous geophysical survey of the site (Masters 2013). The trench was orientated approximately NW-SE and was 25m long and 0.71m deep. The stratigraphy exposed consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.33m of subsoil overlying the Brickearth natural geology. Aside from some patches of natural gravel there was nothing of note visible in the base of the trench. To ensure that the magnetic anomaly had been covered a further trench (46) was excavated perpendicular to Trench 43 and crossing it just to the east of its centre and Trench 43 was extended eastwards by 8.8m as Trench 47. Neither of these additional trenches located any archaeological finds or features, with, again, the only changes being patches of gravel within the Brickearth geology.

## **Finds**

### *Later Prehistoric Pottery* by Richard Tabor

The later prehistoric pottery assemblage from the evaluation comprised a total of 134 sherds weighing 1986.5g (Appendix 3). The weights, fabrics and vessel parts of all sherds were recorded. The assemblage appeared to derive from three phases of occupation, Early to Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and later Iron Age. At least part of the middle group is likely to be comprise distinctively Late Bronze Age plain ware.

The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by

rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

This area of coastal Suffolk lacks substantial assemblages of later prehistoric pottery hence comparisons have been made with material from much further inland on the Fens and from coastal and estuarine areas north and south of the Thames.

### Fabrics

The fabrics have been divided into a Middle Bronze Age group, comprising grog and quartz mixtures, an eclectic Late Bronze Age group comprising various flint mixtures and a later Iron Age group of quartz with or without flint. The dating of the Early to Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age material is supported by association with sherds carrying diagnostic traits. Dating of the later Iron Age material is by analogy with preferred fabrics from the wider region.

#### *Early to Middle Bronze Age: grog and quartz mixtures*

**mG1** (coarse) Moderately soft grey sparsely micaceous fabric with red brown exterior surface including sparse medium to coarse subrounded grog (<5mm), and sparse red iron oxides (<1mm).

**QG1** (coarse) Moderately soft grey, moderately micaceous fabric with buff exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including poorly sorted moderate rounded grog (<4mm), sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm) and rare to sparse coarse subangular quartz crystals (<5mm).

**QG2** (coarse) Moderately soft grey, moderately micaceous fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including moderate subrounded and subangular grog (<4mm) and fine to medium rounded quartz (<1mm).

**fQG1** (coarse) Moderately hard grey sparsely micaceous fabric with red brown exterior and grey interior surfaces including common fine (<0.25mm) and sparse medium (<1mm) subrounded quartz, moderate coarse grog (<5mm), and poorly-sorted sparse fine to medium angular burnt flint (<1.5mm).

**fQG2** (medium) Moderately hard grey, moderately micaceous fabric with buff red exterior and grey interior surfaces including moderately sorted moderate rounded grog (<2mm), sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm), sparse medium subrounded quartz (<1mm) and rarely fine flint (<0.5mm).

**mFG1** (coarse) Moderately soft grey sparsely micaceous fabric with red brown exterior and grey interior surfaces including abundant medium to coarse subangular grog (<5mm), and poorly-sorted sparse medium (<1.5mm) to rare coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint.

#### *Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age: micaceous flint*

**mF1** (fine/medium) Moderately hard dark grey commonly micaceous fabric grey surfaces including moderate fine/medium (<1.5mm) and rare medium (<2.5mm) angular burnt flint and sparse brown iron oxides (<1.5mm).

**mF2** (coarse) Moderately hard grey, commonly micaceous fabric with buff to yellowish brown exterior and grey to dark grey interior surfaces including poorly sorted moderate fine/medium (<1.5mm) and sparse coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint and rarely brown iron oxides (<1.5mm).

**mF3** (coarse) Moderately hard dark grey commonly micaceous fabric with buff to yellowish brown exterior and grey to dark grey interior surfaces including poorly sorted moderate fine/medium (<1.5mm) and sparse coarse (<8mm) angular burnt flint and sparse brown iron oxides (<1.5mm).

#### *Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age: flint and quartzite mixtures*

**FS1** (medium) Moderately hard grey to red fabric with red brown exterior and red brown or grey interior surfaces including abundant quartz sand (<0.25mm) and sparse poorly-sorted, angular flint (<4mm).

**FS2** (medium) Moderately soft grey, sparsely micaceous fabric with buff red to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including common fine quartz sand (<0.25mm), common fine (<1mm) and sparse medium angular flint (<3mm).

**FS3** (medium) Moderately hard grey, sparsely micaceous fabric with buff brown to grey surfaces including abundant fine quartz sand (<0.25mm), moderate to common fine (<1mm) and rarely coarse (<3mm) angular flint. Smoothed exterior.

*Middle to Late Iron Age: flint and quartz mixtures*

**fQ1** (medium) Moderately soft, grey sparsely micaceous, sandy fabric with buff orange exterior surface including moderate fine (<0.5mm) and rare to sparse medium (<1.5mm) rounded quartz and rare medium angular flint (<2mm). The flint is probably an incidental inclusion.

**FQ2** (medium) Moderately hard, grey, commonly micaceous, sandy fabric with buff orange exterior and grey interior surfaces including sparse rounded quartz (<1mm) and moderate, poorly-sorted, medium to coarse angular burnt flint (<4mm).

*Undated: quartz mixture*

**vQ1** (coarse) Moderately hard grey, moderately micaceous fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including moderate subrounded medium (<1mm), rare coarse, iron rich subangular (<5mm) quartz and sparse narrow linear voids (<10mm long).

The site's underlying siliceous sand and the clays of the nearby tidal flats of the estuary of the rivers Stour and Orwell (BGS 2002) offer ready potential raw materials for all the fabric types but flint may have been harder to come by. The nearest outcrops of White Chalk are 14km to the north west of the site, south of Ipswich (BGS 2006) and as such lie outside the maximum 10km range for the acquisition of temper recorded in ethnographic studies (Jones 2006, 20). However, the River Orwell was and remains navigable where it cuts through the chalk around Ipswich and the beach sand and gravel deposits on the headland shielding its estuary may have offered a source of pebble flint only 3km south of the site (BGS 2002).

A very small but relatively unabraded, undecorated, thin-walled, grog tempered sherd from gully 141 appears to be from a well made vessel, possibly a Beaker. Inclusions of flint may be incidental so that the fabric of a slightly larger sherd from the same context may be from the same vessel. The other grog-tempered sherds are readily distinguishable from the later material by the thickness of the walls, typically around 12mm compared with 8mm or less, and the lack, or sparseness, of flint. Unsurprisingly, given the paucity of material in these fabrics, there are few feature sherds but the single most diagnostic example has Ardleigh or Deverel-Rimbury traits. In much of south east England grog mixtures of the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age give way to flint during the Middle Bronze Age but grog tempered fabrics featured more strongly in Ardleigh type vessels (Seager Thomas 2008; Leivers 2008, 17.7; Needham 1996; Brown 1995, table 12.2).

The micaceous and sandy flint fabrics from ditch slot 114 are associated with vessel forms most likely to be of Late Bronze Age date. The remaining material is only datable by extrapolation from that pottery and with reference to preferred fabrics in the wider region. At Hadleigh, west of Ipswich, flint remained the predominant inclusion but quartz was well-represented in an assemblage lacking feature sherds which was judged to be of Middle Iron Age date (Lyne 2014).

### Vessel forms, decoration and surface treatment

Sherds of a single vessel from slot 114 give the only profile from the site and that is interrupted. Otherwise, diagnostic sherds are restricted to four rims, a base angle, a decorated sherd and one with a scratched surface. The decorated sherd from ditch 128 has two well-formed fingertip impressions, probably from a horizontal row. There are traces of two similar impressions suggesting a parallel row above, where the wall thickens in a manner similar to that of heavy rims on barrel and some biconical form vessels of the Deverel-Rimbury style. Double rows of fingertip impressions have been found on and below a rim at Reculver and Netherhale in north east Kent, an unsubstantiated date of 1250-1150BC being preferred for the former (MacPherson-Grant 1992, 58, 62, fig. 4). More complex patterns, including columns of fingertip impressions occur in the Ardleigh cemetery assemblage (Couchman 1975, fig. 5) which it has been argued belongs to the early to mid 2nd millennium BC, predating the floruit of the Deverel-Rimbury styles and potentially overlapping with late Beakers (Brown 1995, 128; Brown and Murphy 1997, 16).

The sherds from 114 have distinctive traits which taking into account the range of fabrics give a minimum of four vessels. Two vessels had simple, rounded rims finishing short upright necks. However, one was from a high-shouldered jar for which the profile is broadly reconstructable whilst the other is from a much larger vessel which was more probably of ovoid or bowl form. The latter retained traces of finger moulding comparable with similar vessels from Late Bronze Age Essex assemblages at Slough House Farm in the Blackwater Valley and Stansted (Brown 1998, 136, fig. 96, 30; Leivers 2008, fig. 17.4, 29) but it was absent from a rounded jar at South Hornchurch (Harrison 2000, 338-9, fig. 14, 33). A flattened rim from an upright, straight-sided vessel was in fresh condition, suggesting that rather being residual it might represent a lingering of Deverel-Rimbury traits also noted at Slough Farm, although a weakly open vessel with an otherwise similar rim formed part of the Late Bronze Age assemblage at South Hornchurch (Brown 1998, 136, fig. 95, 18 and 23; Harrison 2000, 143, fig. 17, 59). The upright flattened rim from gully slot 45 is likely to be of similar or slightly later date to the pottery from 114. Vertical scratching on lower wall sherds such as that from pit 143 features occasionally in Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age assemblages throughout the south east region. It occurred on Late Bronze Age jars in the Middle Thames Valley at Runnymede and on the north east coast of Kent at Margate (Needham 1996, fig. 83, P844; Smith 1987, fig. 11, 27 and 28), but also on Iron Age jars at Flag Fen Power Station site and Slough House Farm (Barrett 2001, 253, fig. 9.3, 23 and 24).

## Conclusion

The finishes of a thin scatter of thinned-walled grog tempered sherds suggests that there is a small earlier Bronze Age component in the assemblage. Heavy coarse vessels may be contemporary with them but are probably of Middle Bronze Age date. Subsequently there is a clear cut difference in the fabrics and style of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age material. It is highly probable that a group of sherds from one slot, 114, are specifically Late Bronze Age but similar material from elsewhere on the site is not necessarily contemporary and may be slightly later. By analogy with fabrics from uncomfortably remote sites in the wider region there appears to be a small group of later Iron Age sherds. It is likely that the pottery of all phases was locally produced, assuming that there were accessible flint gravels or that the proximity of the River Orwell might have extended the range of flint procurement.

## *Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery* by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered just three sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery (Appendix 4). Too little pottery is present to draw conclusions but the assemblage suggests low-level refuse disposal in the High Medieval and Late Medieval/Transitional periods. Although the Raeren sherd is quite fresh, this is likely to be due to its hard-fired durability. Certainly the other sherds suggest the material has seen some reworking.

## *Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay* by Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of brick, tile and burnt clay was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was in mixed condition, but the vast majority of it consists of small heavily abraded pieces. The fabrics recorded and the assemblage are summarized in Appendix 5.

The small size and heavily abraded nature of the vast majority of the ceramic building material make identification difficult. This, together with the lack of association with intrinsically datable finds and low numbers involved, mean dating is tentative. However, the assemblage would suggest a scatter of later medieval to early post-medieval material at the site but too little is present to draw any conclusions from it.

## *Burnt Flint* by Sean Wallis

A total of 36 fragments of burnt flint, weighing 1106g, was recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 6). The largest assemblage came from pit 143 in trench 37, which yielded 9 fragments, weighing 458g. None of the material found during the evaluation had been worked.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A small collection consisting of 18 struck flints was recovered from the evaluation as detailed in Appendix 7. Four of these came from the topsoil with those from cut features usually only in ones or twos. One flake is very fresh and may have been made accidentally in modern times. The flint appears to have come from a gravel source. A small broken nodule had been flaked twice to produce spall-sized flakes spalls are less than 20x20mm), but seems a poor candidate for a core. One flake may have come from a hammerstone or possibly from a heavily crushed and damaged nodule such as could be found in road metalling. A single small scraper was recovered from the topsoil of trench 5.

None of the collection is closely datable and could be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The one narrow flake is cortical and is almost certainly a fortuitous by-product of knapping rather than any indication of an earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic component to the collection.

### *Animal Bone* by Lizzi Lewins

Fifteen fragments of cattle tooth, weighing 8g, were recovered from ditch 142 (197) and thirteen fragments of unidentifiable burnt bone from ditch 114 (168) (bulk sample 26). No further analysis was possible.

### *Macrobotanical plant material* by Jo Pine

Thirty-eight samples (390l) were processed from deposits encountered during the evaluation. None of the samples were recovered from waterlogged contexts and only material typically surviving in a dryland setting were expected. The flots were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between  $\times 10$  and  $\times 40$ . Neither charred plant macrofossils nor charcoal other than minute flecks were present in any of the samples.

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological evaluation to the south of the High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed housing development. Numerous archaeological features were recorded in the majority of the trenches across the site, with most of those that can be dated being prehistoric, although the dating evidence recovered was rather poor. However, there are certainly

a number of features dating from probably three episodes in the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with only a low density of activity in any one period, along with at least two probable post-medieval quarry pits. The features are well preserved with little sign of truncation although it was noted that the subsoil depth does vary across the site area but this has no pattern to it.

Correlation with the geophysical survey was marginal at best, only a couple of ditches were convincing matches, and many trenches revealed substantial features which had not produced geophysical anomalies. The possible ring ditch on the eastern side of the site was investigated with three trenches which identified changes in the natural geology but no archaeological features.

The site adds to our understanding of the local archaeological setting already highlighted from the excavations to the north and east which revealed Bronze Age Roman and medieval deposits.

The distribution of prehistoric finds across the site is shown in Figure 20. It is considered that the entire site has some archaeological potential. None of the features suggest a site of exceptional importance, and preservation of bone and environmental evidence was poor.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.20	1.80	0.86	0-0.34m turf and topsoil (50); 0.34-0.77m subsoil (51); 0.77-0.86m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
2	25.40	1.80	0.73	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69-0.73m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Quarry pit 1. Gullies 2 and 6. Ditch 43. Pit 44.
3	24.60	1.80	0.66	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 10, 13 and 14. Ditch 11. <b>[Pl. 10]</b>
4	24.70	1.80	0.78	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.72m subsoil (51); 0.72-0.78m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 7. Pit 8. <b>[Pl. 1]</b>
5	26.00	1.80	0.68	0-0.35m turf and topsoil (50); 0.35-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 4.
6	26.20	1.80	0.66	0-0.31m turf and topsoil (50); 0.31-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 5.
7	27.00	1.80	0.81	0-0.42m turf and topsoil (50); 0.42-0.76m subsoil (51); 0.76-0.81m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 116, 117, 118 and 127.
8	25.10	1.80	0.80	0-0.39m turf and topsoil (50); 0.39-0.76m subsoil (51); 0.76-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 9. Gully 26. Pits 27, 28, 29, 34 and 35. <b>[Pls 2, 9]</b>
9	25.40	1.80	0.85	0-0.38m turf and topsoil (50); 0.38-0.79m subsoil (51); 0.79-0.85m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
10	24.70	1.80	0.81	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.74m subsoil (51); 0.74-0.81m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 3 and 16. Pit 17.
11	25.00	1.80	0.65	0-0.29m turf and topsoil (50); 0.29-0.59m subsoil (51); 0.59-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
12	24.00	1.80	0.90	0-0.42m turf and topsoil (50); 0.42-0.85m subsoil (51); 0.85-0.90m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
13	25.50	1.80	0.73	0-0.31m turf and topsoil (50); 0.31-0.67m subsoil (51); 0.67-0.73m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
14	25.00	1.80	0.70	0-0.35m turf and topsoil (50); 0.35-0.67m subsoil (51); 0.67-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 12.
15	27.10	1.80	0.63	0-0.29m turf and topsoil (50); 0.29-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.63m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 15. <b>[Pl. 11]</b>
16	25.00	1.80	0.70	0-0.39m turf and topsoil (50); 0.39-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 133. Treebole 134. <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
17	27.00	1.80	0.77	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.66m subsoil (51); 0.66-0.77m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 135 and 136.
18	24.00	1.80	0.72	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62-0.72m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 137, 138 and 139.
19	25.00	1.80	0.71	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.65m subsoil (51); 0.65-0.71m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 123.
20	24.60	1.80	0.81	0-0.39m turf and topsoil (50); 0.39-0.76m subsoil (51); 0.76-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 45.
21	25.40	1.80	0.69	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62-0.69m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 128 and 130. Gully 129.
22	24.80	1.80	0.64	0-0.31m turf and topsoil (50); 0.31-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.64m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 131.
23	24.60	1.80	0.61	0-0.29m turf and topsoil (50); 0.29-0.58m subsoil (51); 0.58-0.61m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 144 and 145. Treebole 146.
24	24.00	1.80	0.80	0-0.34m turf and topsoil (50); 0.34-0.75m subsoil (51); 0.75-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 124. Ditches 125 and 126. <b>[Pl. 18]</b>
25	25.00	1.80	0.69	0-0.36m turf and topsoil (50); 0.36-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.69m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
26	24.80	1.80	0.70	0-0.37m turf and topsoil (50); 0.37-0.68m subsoil (51); 0.68-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 30. Gully 31. Pit / treebole 36. <b>[Pl. 4]</b>
27	25.00	1.80	0.71	0-0.40m turf and topsoil (50); 0.40-0.65m subsoil (51); 0.65-0.71m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-holes 100 and 101. Gully 102.
28	26.80	1.80	0.69	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61-0.69m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 115. Gullies 119, 120, 121, 122 and 132. <b>[Pl. 5]</b>
29	23.00	1.80	0.74	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69-0.74m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit / treebole 49.
30	24.00	1.80	0.65	0-0.31m turf and topsoil (50); 0.31-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 140 and 141. Ditch 142. <b>[Pl. 6]</b>
31	27.00	1.80	0.77	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.71m subsoil (51); 0.71-0.77m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112. <b>[Pls 7, 16]</b>
32	24.20	1.80	0.76	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.71m subsoil (51); 0.71-0.76m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-hole 20.
33	26.30	1.80	0.85	0-0.39m turf and topsoil (50); 0.39-0.79m subsoil (51); 0.79-0.85m+

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				natural geology (Brickearth).
34	25.20	1.80	0.80	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.73m subsoil (51); 0.73-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 113. Ditch 114. <b>[Pl. 17]</b>
35	25.00	1.80	0.86	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.74m subsoil (51); 0.74-0.86m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 46. Post-holes 47 and 48. Ditch 103. <b>[Pl. 8]</b>
36	14.00	1.80	0.68	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-holes 21 and 22. <b>[Pl. 13]</b>
37	24.00	1.80	0.72	0-0.34m turf and topsoil (50); 0.34-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69-0.72m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 143.
38	23.40	1.80	0.74	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.67m subsoil (51); 0.67-0.74m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 18. Ditch 19. <b>[Pl. 12]</b>
39	27.20	1.80	0.83	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.74m subsoil (51); 0.74-0.83m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
40	23.00	1.80	0.85	0-0.32m turf and topsoil (50); 0.32-0.77m subsoil (51); 0.77-0.85m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 23.
41	26.40	1.80	0.65	0-0.24m turf and topsoil (50); 0.24-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 37 and 38. Gullies 39 and 40. Quarry pit 106. <b>[Pls 14, 15]</b>
42	27.60	1.80	0.68	0-0.31m turf and topsoil (50); 0.31-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 41, 104 and 105. Gullies 42 and 107.
43	25.00	1.80	0.71	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63-0.71m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
44	24.50	1.80	0.69	0-0.23m turf and topsoil (50); 0.23-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.69m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 32. Pit 33.
45	24.00	1.80	0.53	0-0.24m turf and topsoil (50); 0.24-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.53m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 24 and 25.
46	15.00	1.80	0.68	0-0.33m turf and topsoil (50); 0.33-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
47	8.80	1.80	0.76	0-0.38m turf and topsoil (50); 0.38-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61-0.76m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
2	1	52	Quarry pit	Medieval ?	Pottery.
2	2	53	Gully	Undated	
10	3	54	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Struck flint.
5	4	55	Gully	Undated	
6	5	56	Gully	Undated	
2	6	57	Gully	Undated	
4	7	58	Gully	Undated	
4	8	59	Pit	Undated	
8	9	60	Ditch	Middle-Late Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
3	10	61	Gully	Undated	
3	11	62	Ditch	Undated	
14	12	63	Gully	Undated	
3	13	64	Gully	Undated	
3	14	65	Gully	Undated	
15	15	68, 69	Ditch	Undated	
10	16	66	Gully	Undated	
10	17	67	Pit	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
38	18	70	Pit	Undated	
38	19	71	Ditch	Undated	
32	20	72	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age?	Pottery
36	21	73	Post-hole	Undated	
36	22	74	Post-hole	Undated	
40	23	75	Gully	Undated	
45	24	76	Ditch	Undated	Same feature as 25.
45	25	77	Ditch	Undated	Same feature as 24.
8	26	83	Gully	Undated	
8	27	90	Pit	Undated	
8	28	86	Pit	Undated	
8	29	87	Pit	Undated	
26	30	78	Ditch	Undated	
26	31	79	Gully	Undated	
44	32	80	Ditch	Undated	
44	33	81	Pit	Undated	
8	34	88	Pit	Undated	
8	35	89	Pit	Undated	
26	36	82	Pit / treebole	Undated	
41	37	93, 94, 95	Ditch	Undated	
41	38	96	Ditch	Undated	
41	39	97	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Struck and burnt flint.
41	40	98	Gully	Undated	
42	41	91	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
42	42	92	Gully	Undated	
2	43	253	Ditch	Undated	
2	44	254	Pit	Undated	
20	45	99	Gully	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery.
35	46	150	Gully	Undated	
35	47	151	Post-hole	Undated	
35	48	152	Post-hole	Undated	
29	49	153	Pit / treebole	Undated	
27	100	154	Post-hole	Undated	
27	101	155	Post-hole	Undated	
27	102	156	Gully	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
35	103	157	Ditch	Undated	
42	104	158	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery and struck flint.
42	105	159	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery, struck and burnt flint.
41	106	160	Quarry pit	Post-medieval	Pottery and CBM.
42	107	161	Gully	Undated	
31	108	162	Gully	Post-medieval ?	Tile
31	109	163	Gully	Middle – Late Iron Age	Pottery and struck flint.
31	110	164	Gully	Undated	
31	111	165	Gully	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery.
31	112	166	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Struck flint.
34	113	167	Gully	Post-medieval	Brick.
34	114	168	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery, struck and burnt flint.
28	115	169	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Struck flint.
7	116	170	Ditch	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Pottery.
7	117	171	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Struck flint.
7	118	172	Ditch	Undated	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
28	119	173	Gully	Undated	Same feature as 121.
28	120	174	Gully	Post-medieval	Pottery. Same feature as 122.
28	121	175	Gully	Undated	Same feature as 119.
28	122	176	Gully	Post-medieval	Same feature as 120.
19	123	177	Gully	Undated	
24	124	179	Gully	Undated	
24	125	180	Ditch	Undated	
24	126	181, 185	Ditch	Undated	
7	127	178	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Fired clay and burnt flint.
21	128	182	Ditch	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Pottery.
21	129	183	Gully	Undated	
21	130	184	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery.
22	131	186	Gully	Undated	
28	132	187	Gully	Undated	
16	133	188	Ditch	Post-medieval ?	Tile
16	134	189	Treebole	Undated	
17	135	190	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery.
17	136	191	Ditch	Middle – Late Iron Age	Pottery.
18	137	192	Ditch	Undated	
18	138	193	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Fired clay.
18	139	194	Ditch	Undated	
30	140	195	Gully	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Pottery.
30	141	196	Gully	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Pottery.
30	142	197, 198	Ditch	Post-medieval ?	Tile
37	143	199	Pit	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	Pottery, burnt flint and fired clay.
23	144	250	Gully	Undated	
23	145	251	Gully	Undated	
23	146	252	Treebole	Undated	

### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of prehistoric pottery

**Table A3.1. Early to Middle Bronze Age sherds and weights of fabrics by cut**

Trench	cut	dep	mG1		QG1		QG2		fQG1		fQG2		mFG1	
			No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)
27	102	156											2	5
7	116	170			1	36								
21	128	182							7	91				
30	140	195	1	0.5										
30	141	196					1	3			1	0.5		
	Totals		1	0.5	1	36	1	3	7	91	1	0.5	2	5

**Table A3.2. Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age sherds and weights of fabrics by cut**

Trench	cut	dep	LBA-EIA											
			mF1		mF2		mF3		FS1		FS2		FS3	
			No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)
	-	50			1	1	1	7						
8	9	60			1	1								
32	20	72			1	1								
42	41	91							1	3				
20	45	99	1	3										
42	104	158			1	4								
42	105	159			1	3								
31	109	163			1	7								
31	111	165			1	1								
34	113	167			2	6								
34	114	168			67	1407	2	5			5	15	21	200
21	130	184											1	1
17	135	190							1	5				
30	142	198			2	3								
37	143	199									16	166		
	Totals		1	3	78	1434	3	12	2	8	21	181	22	201

**Table A3.3. Middle-Later Iron Age sherds and weights of fabrics by cut**

Trench	cut	dep	M-LIA				Undated	
			fQ1		FQ2		vQ1	
			No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)
8	9	60	1	0.5				
26	36	82					1	6
31	109	163			1	3		
17	136	191			4	26		
30	142	197			2	77		
	Totals		1	0.5	7	106	1	6

**APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of medieval and post-medieval pottery**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Date (Century AD)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	52	Fine sandy greyware with common larger polished quartz to 1mm	13th-14th	1	2	Cooking pot (externally sooted). Worn
41	106	160	Oxidised fine well-fired earthenware	Mid 15th – 16th	1	28	Uncertain form (x1 incised horizontal line). Worn
28	120	174	Raeren stoneware	Later 15th – mid 16th	1	4	Mug handle (iron wash, salt glaze)

**APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of ceramic building material and fired clay**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
41	106	160	Flat (peg tile?)	T1a	1	4	No full thickness survives. Very worn
41	106	160	Daub?	D1a	3	6	Amorphous
31	108	162	Flat (peg tile?)	T1a	2	8	No full thickness survives. Very worn
34	113	167	Daub?	D2a	3	10	Amorphous
34	113	167	Brick	B1a	1	506	60mm thick. Sooted header 9from hearth/chimney)
7	127	178	Daub?	D2b	1	1	Amorphous
16	133	188	Flat (peg tile?)	T1a	1	56	12mm thick
18	138	193	Daub?	D2b	1	4	Amorphous
30	142	198	Flat (peg tile?)	T1a	1	6	12mm thick. Very worn
37	143	199	Daub?	D2a	1	32	X1 flat face

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Suggested date (century AD)</i>
B1a	Abundant fine quartz, occasional vegetable/stem impressions	Quite crudely formed, medium fired	16th – mid 18th
D1a	Moderate fine quartz	Daub?	Not datable
D2a	Reduced fine silty with sparse fine quartz	Daub?	Not datable
D2b	Oxidised fine silty with sparse fine quartz	Daub?	Not datable
T1a	Abundant fine/medium quartz, occasional iron oxides to 0.5mm	Quite well formed, medium fired	?15th – 16th



**APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of burnt flint**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	9	60	4	314	
32	20	72	1	3	
41	39	97	1	1	Taken from soil sample.
42	41	91	1	11	
27	102	156	1	1	Taken from soil sample.
42	105	159	3	43	
31	108	162	2	17	
34	114	168	4	89	Includes 1 fragment from soil sample.
7	127	178	2	9	
30	142	197	8	160	
37	143	199	9	458	

## APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
5		50	Scraper
10		50	Broken flake
19		50	Broken flake; Spall
2	1	52	2 Broken flakes; Tested nodule (small)
10	3	54	Spall
41	39	97	Intact flake; Spall
42	104	158	Intact flake
42	105	159	Broken flake
31	109	163	Spall
31	112	162	Broken flake
34	114	166	Flake from hammerstone
28	115	169	Broken flake
7	117	171	Broken flake (modern?)
16	134	189	Intact narrow flake

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**OASIS ID: thamesva1-280748**

### Project details

Project name	Land at High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe
Short description of the project	Numerous archaeological features were revealed, but dating evidence was rather poor. There are at least some prehistoric features and and post-medieval quarrying.
Project dates	Start: 06-02-2017 End: 16-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WGF17/12 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/3821/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PITS Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Bronze Age
Monument type	GULLIES Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	QUARRIES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE Land at Walton Green
Study area	4.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2877 3577 51.972652444264 1.331140780536 51 58 21 N 001 19 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36m Max: 36m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	TVAS South
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Sean Wallis
Project director/manager	Sean Wallis
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	BDW Eastern Counties

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Microfilm","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at High Street, Walton Green, Felixstowe, Suffolk: an archeological evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Vieira, T

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wallis, S

Other bibliographic details 17/12

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URL <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp>

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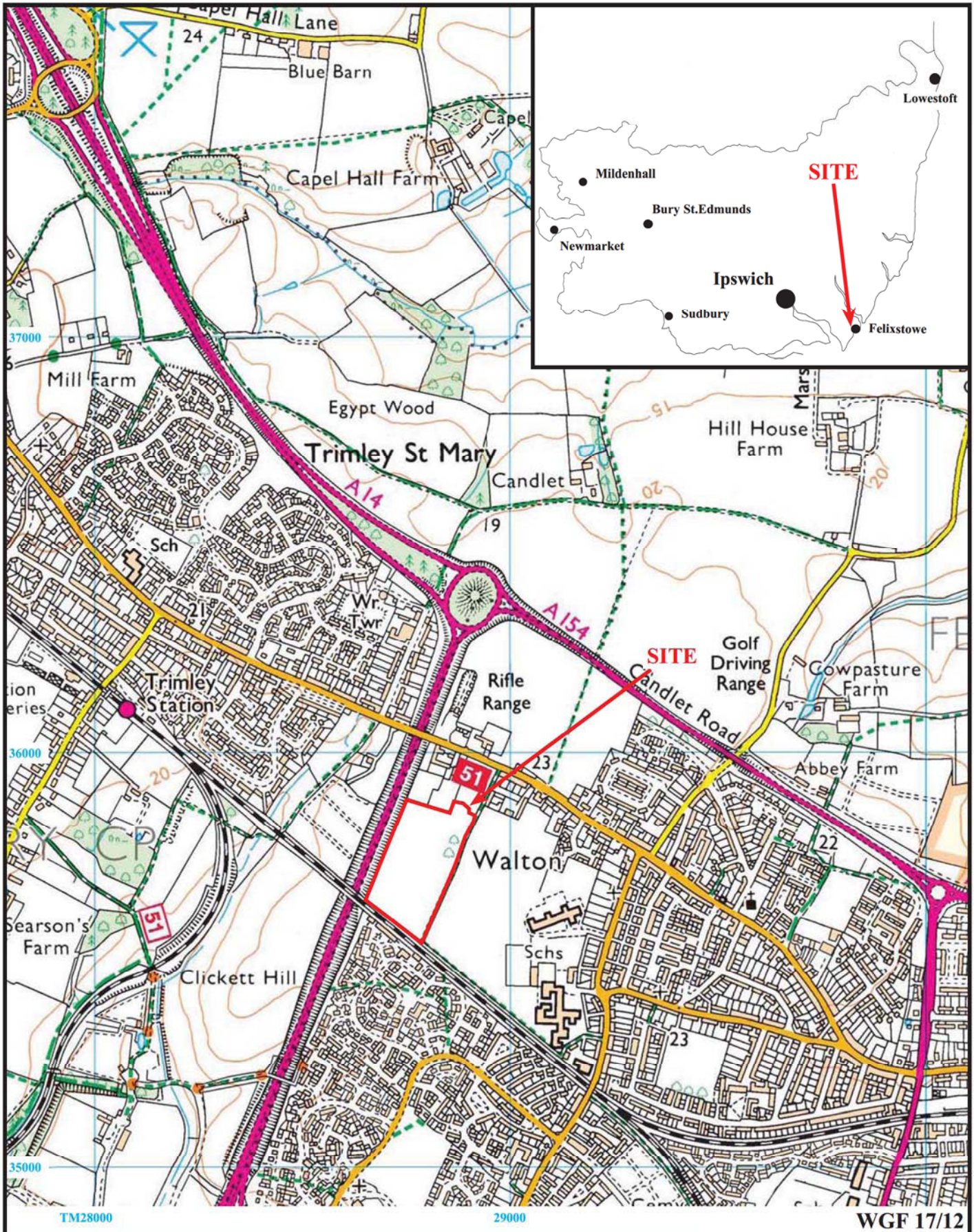
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## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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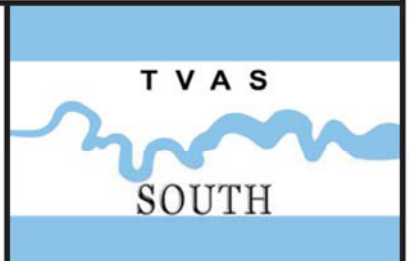
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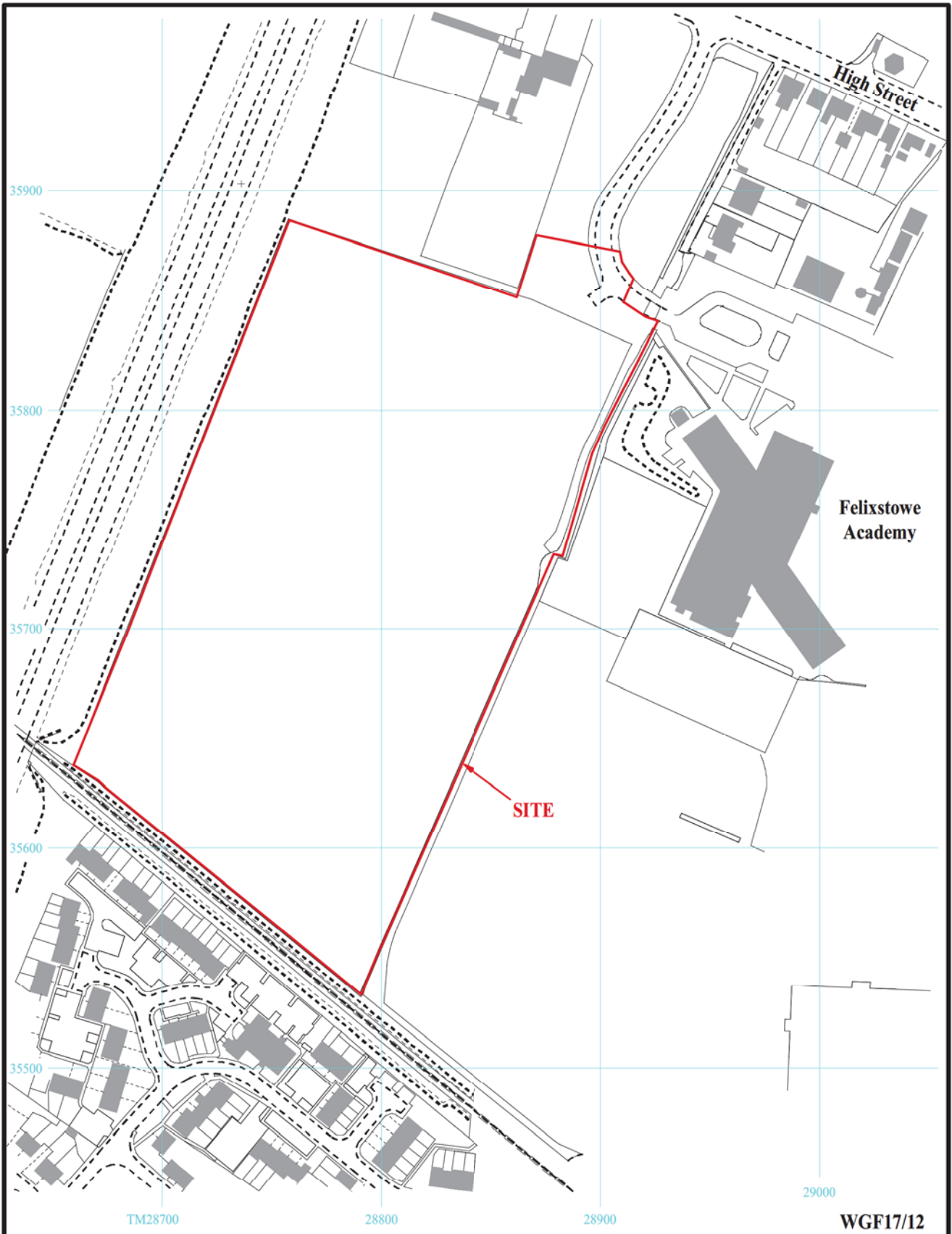


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Figure 1. Location of site within Felixstowe and Suffolk.

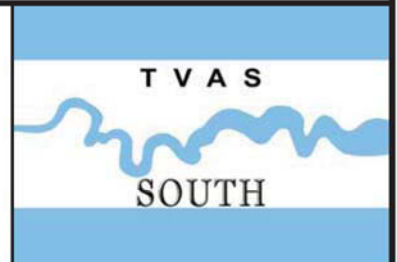
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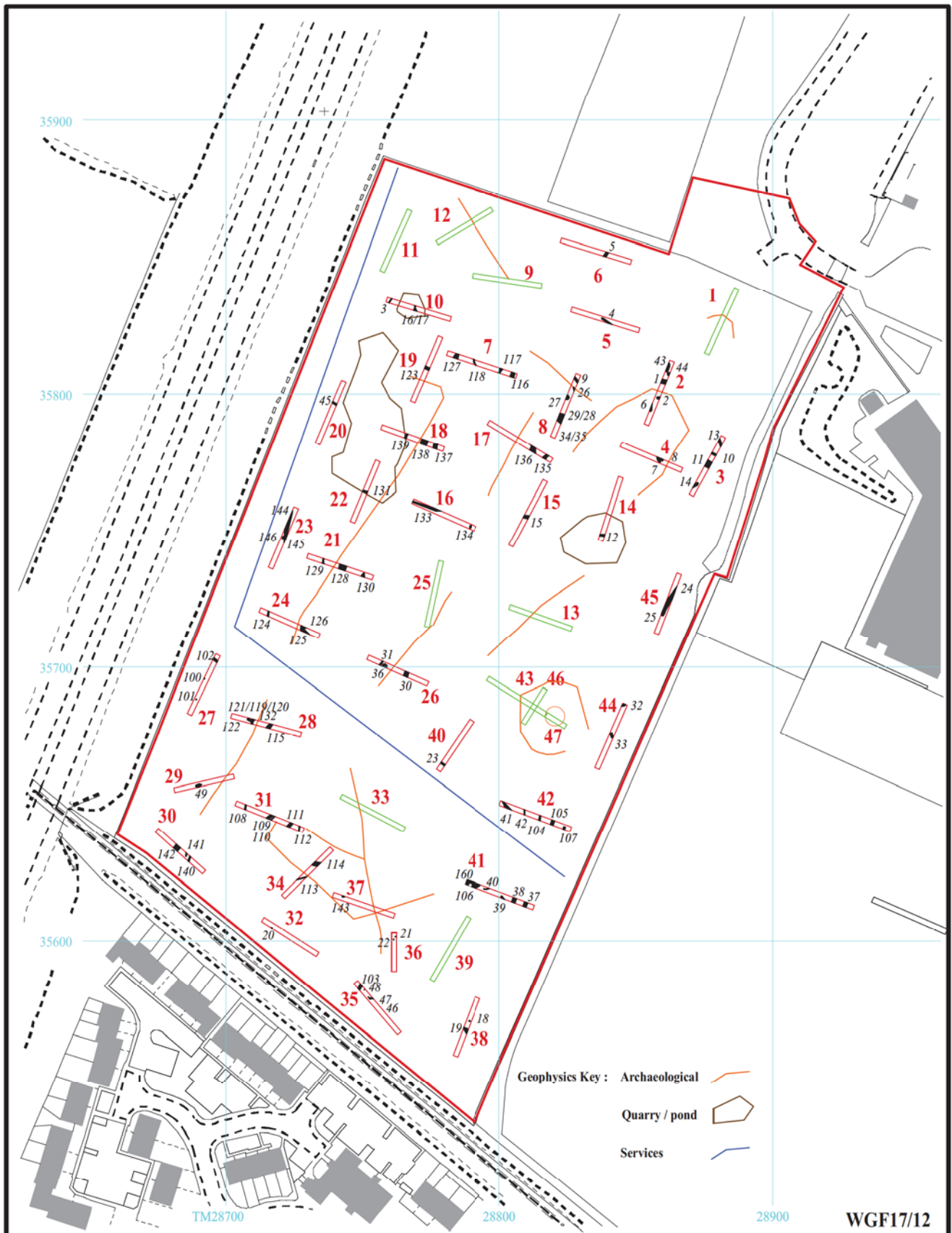




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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.





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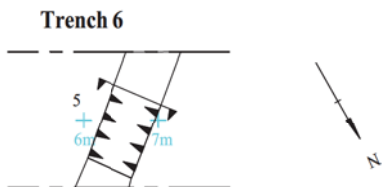
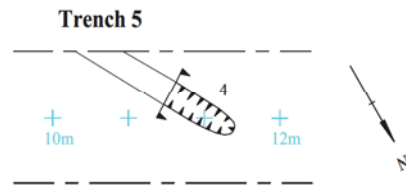
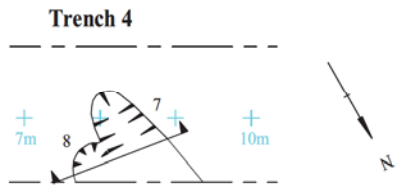
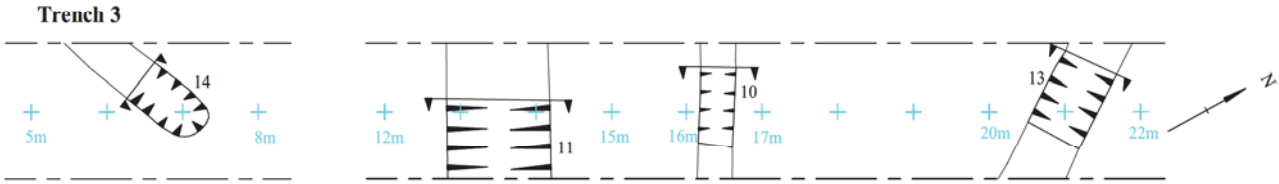
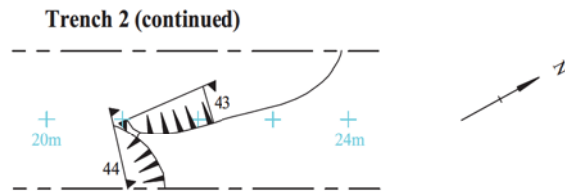
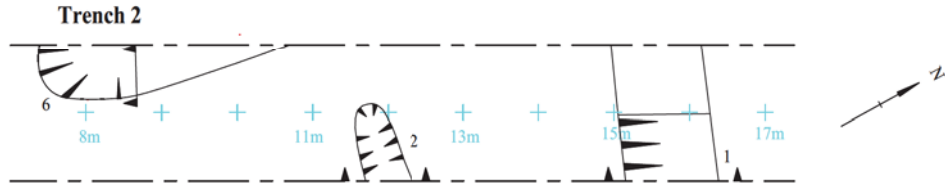
Figure 3. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches, features and geophysics (excluding modern features).

0 100m

T V A S

SOUTH





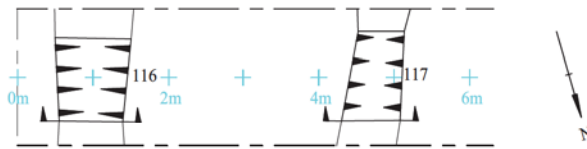
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Figure 4. Plan of trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.



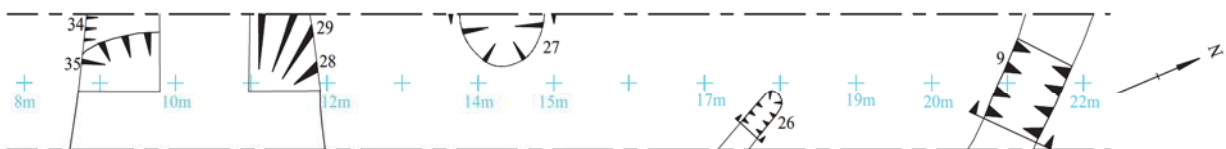
**Trench 7**



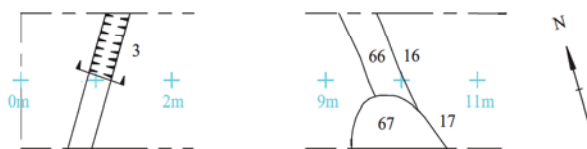
**Trench 7 (continued)**



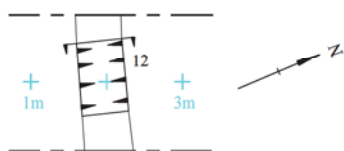
**Trench 8**



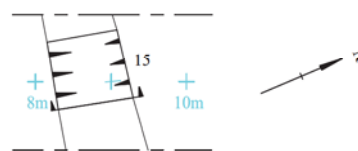
**Trench 10**



**Trench 14**



**Trench 15**



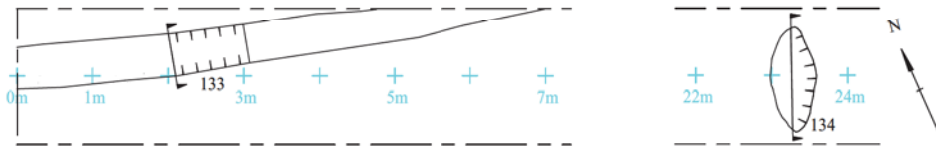
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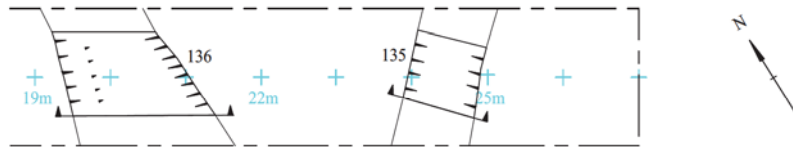
Figure 5. Plan trenches 7, 8, 10, 14 and 15.



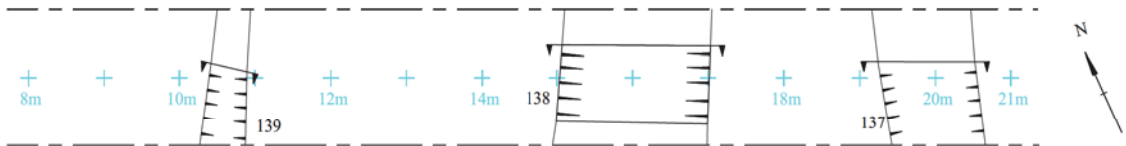
Trench 16



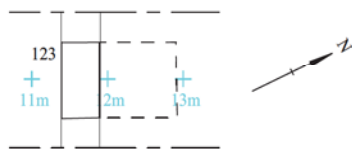
Trench 17



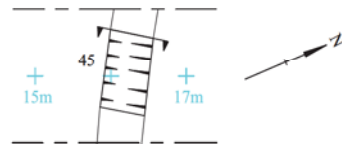
Trench 18



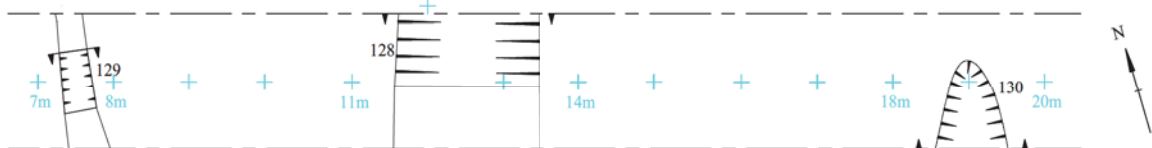
Trench 19



Trench 20



Trench 21

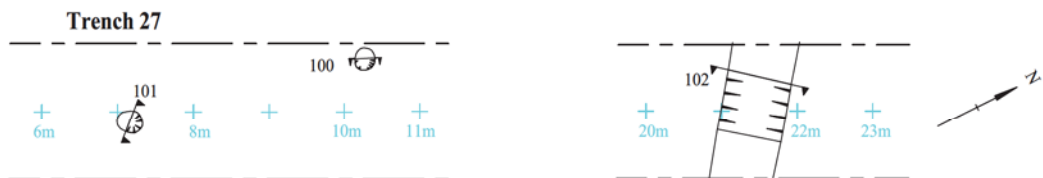
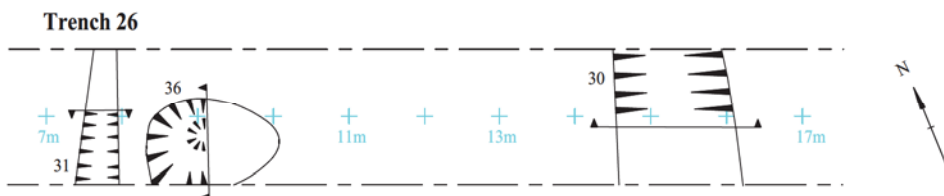
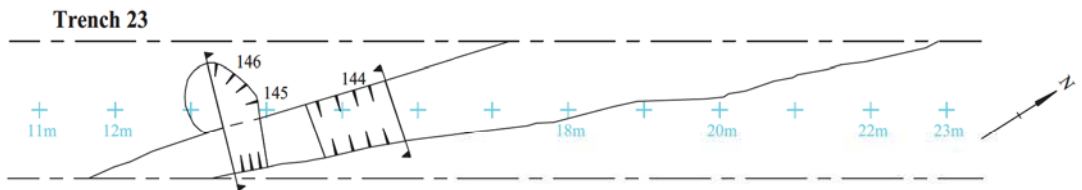
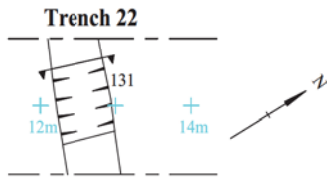


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Figure 6. Plan of trenches 16-21.



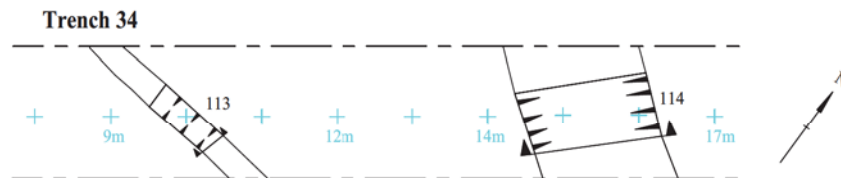
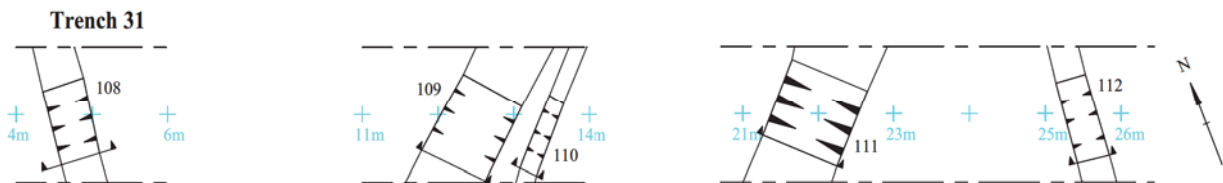
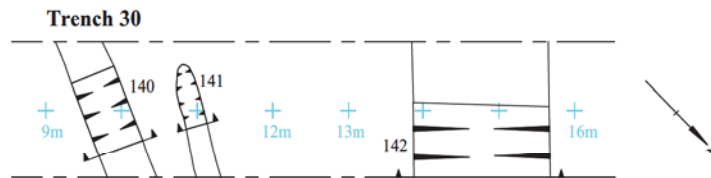
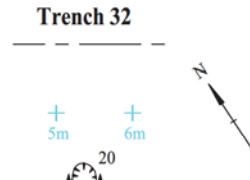
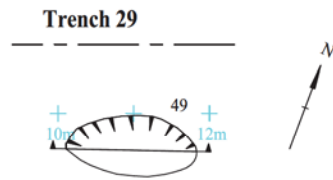
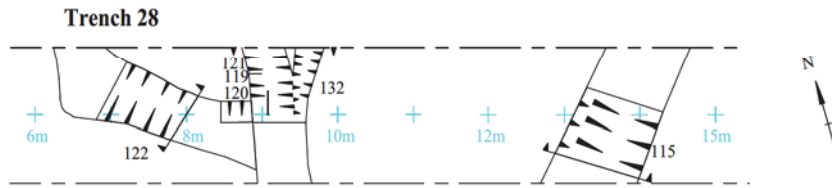


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Figure 7. Plan of trenches 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.





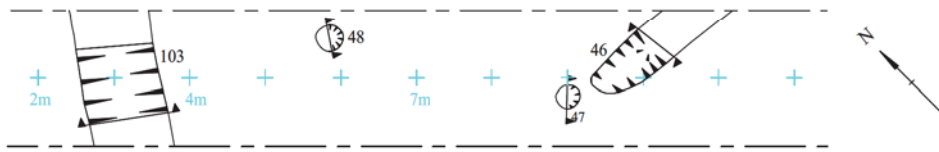
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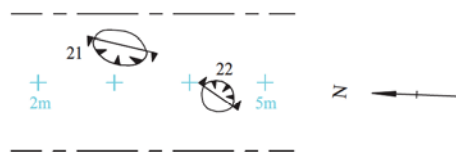
Figure 8. Plan of trenches 28-32, 34.



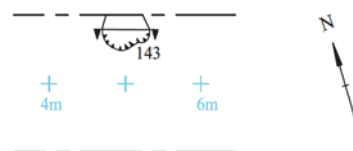
Trench 35



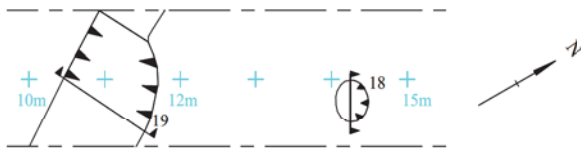
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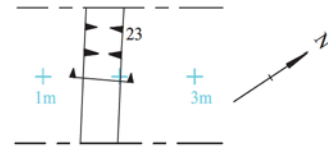
Trench 37



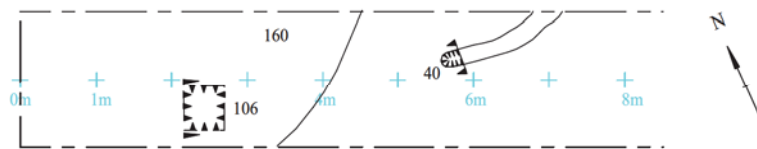
Trench 38



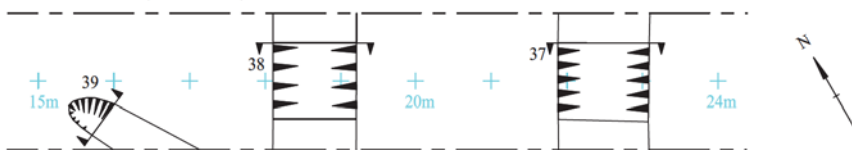
Trench 40



Trench 41



Trench 41 (continued)



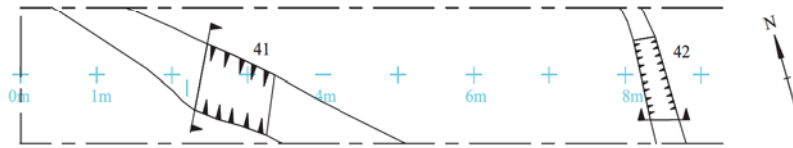
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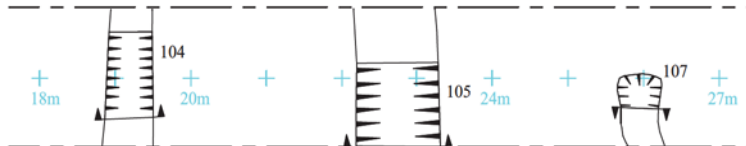
Figure 9. Plan of trenches 35-38, 40, 41.



**Trench 42**



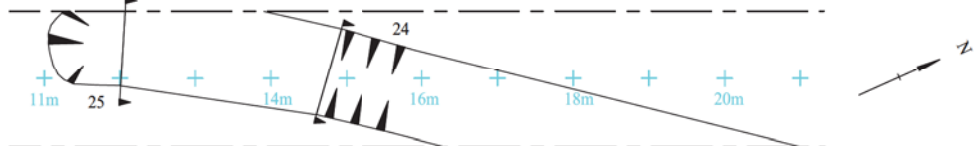
**Trench 42 (continued)**



**Trench 44**



**Trench 45**

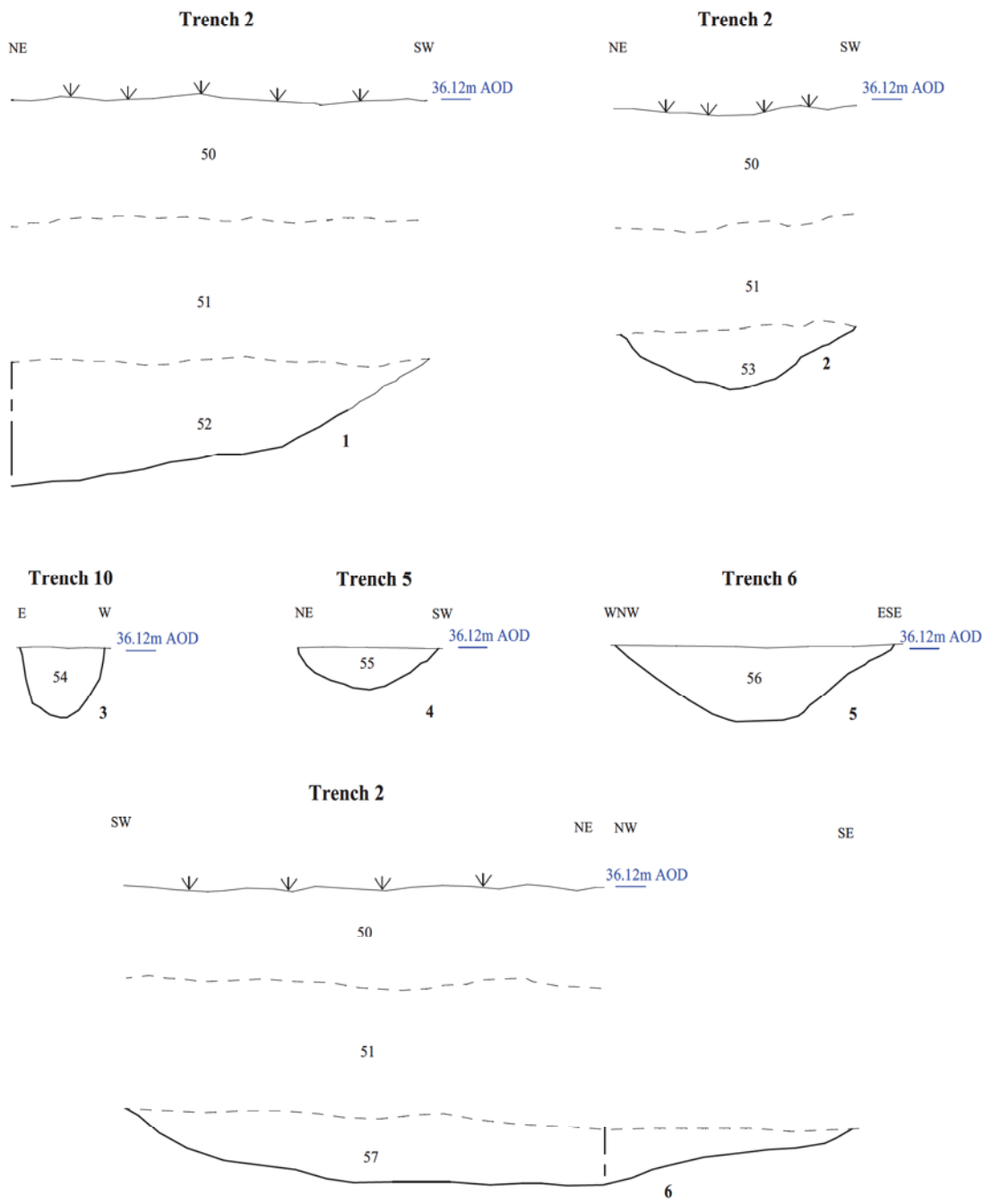


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Figure 10. Plan of trenches 42, 44, 45.





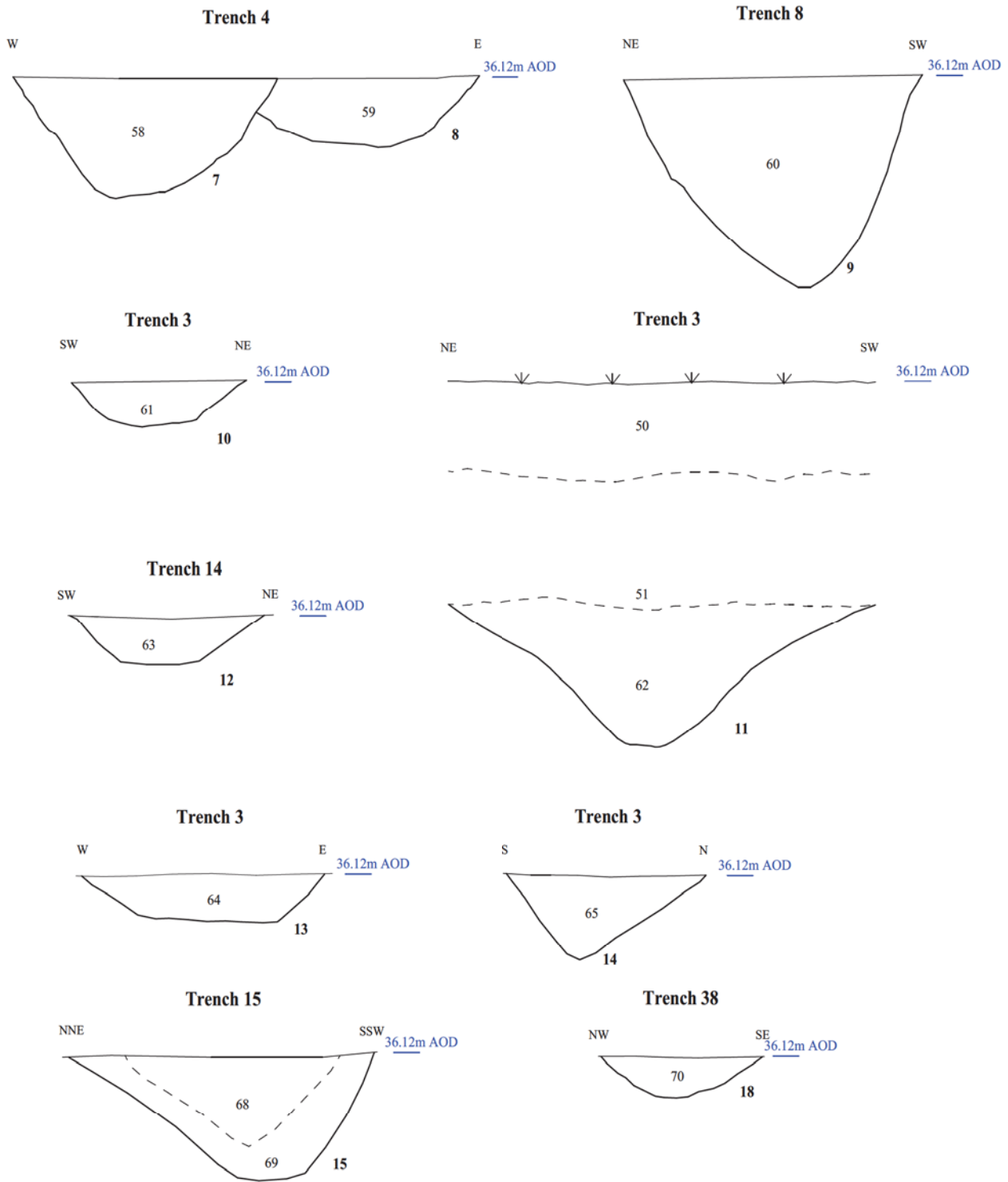
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Figure 11. Sections.





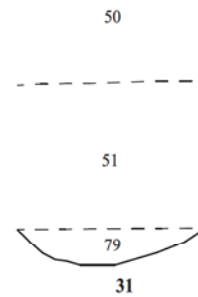
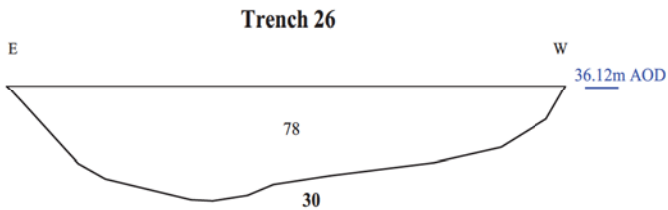
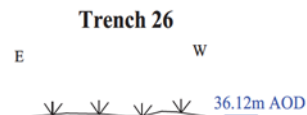
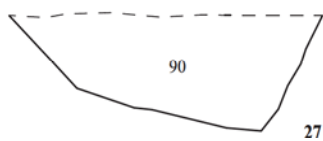
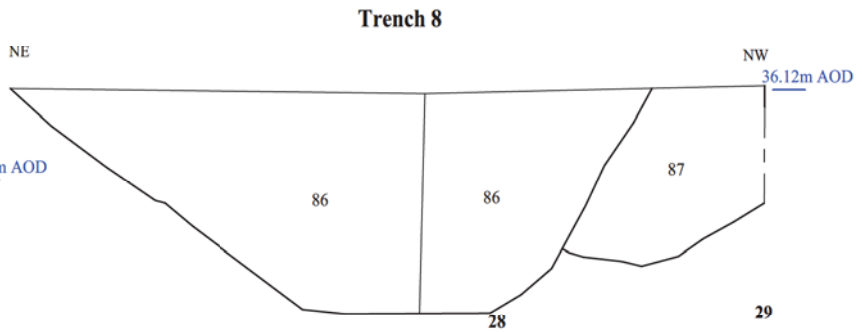
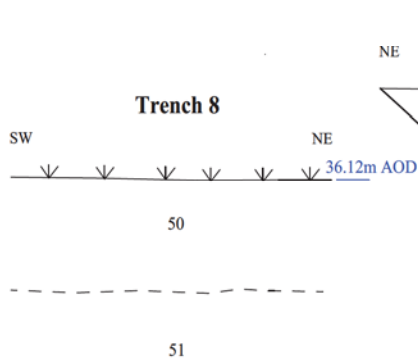
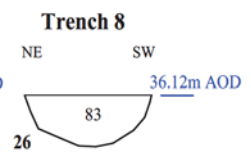
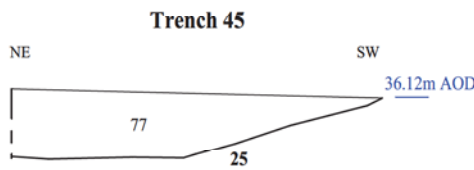
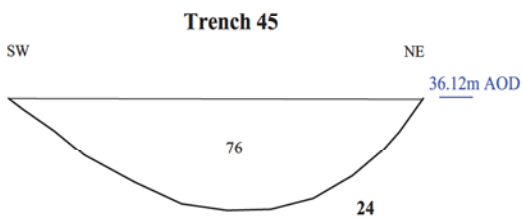
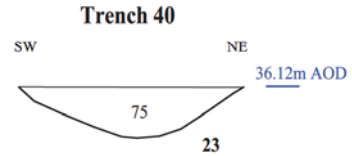
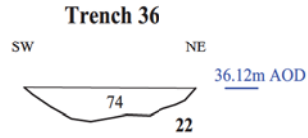
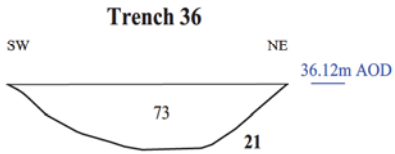
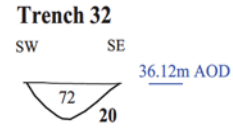
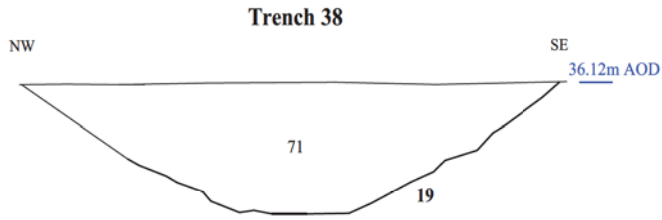


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Figure 12. Sections.



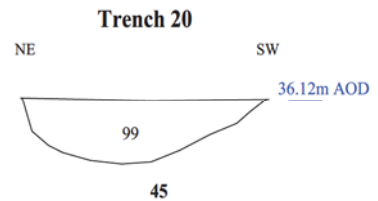
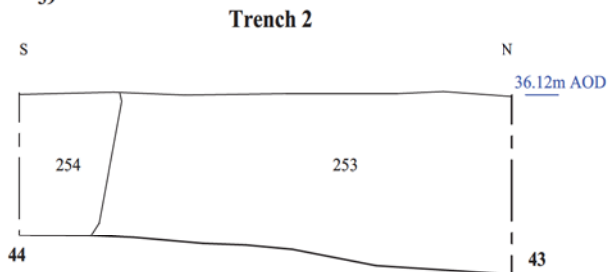
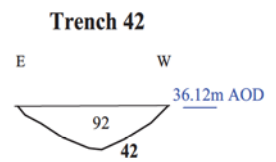
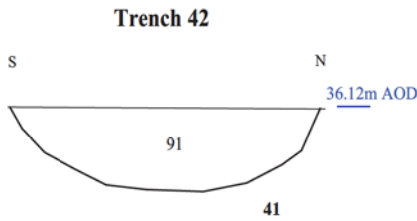
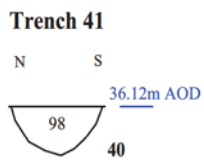
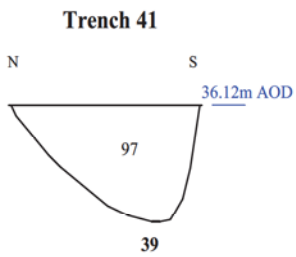
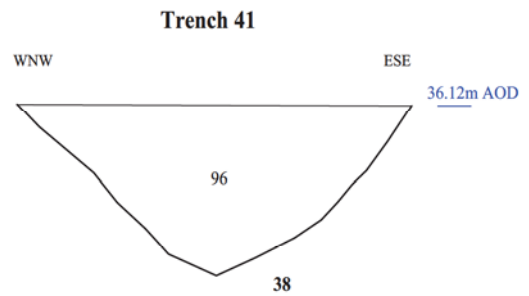
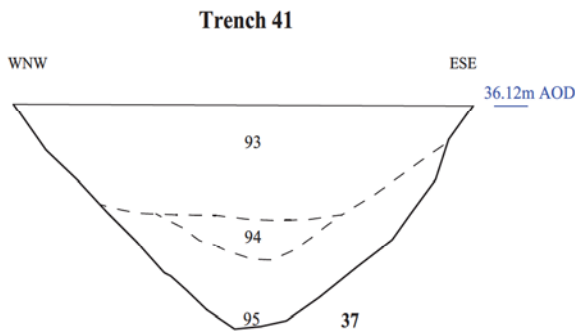
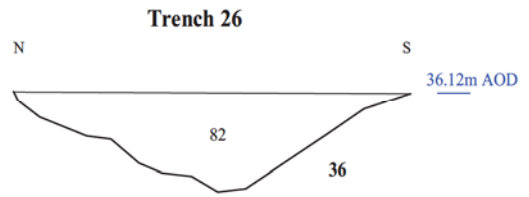
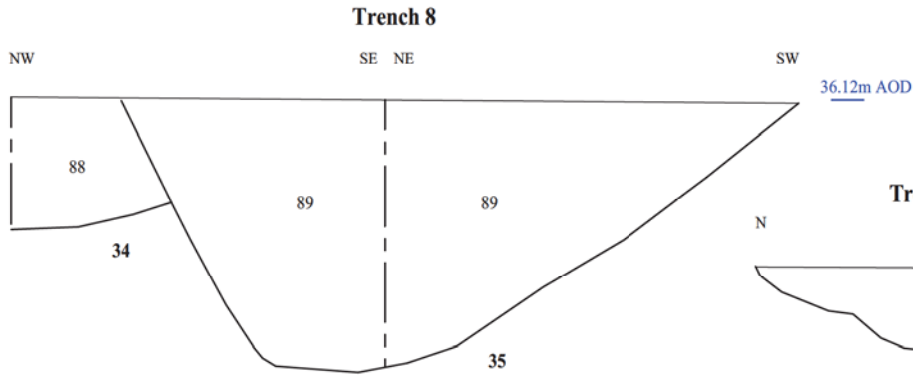
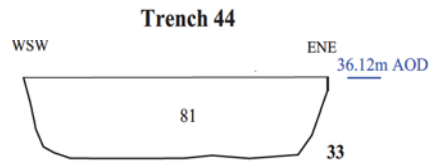
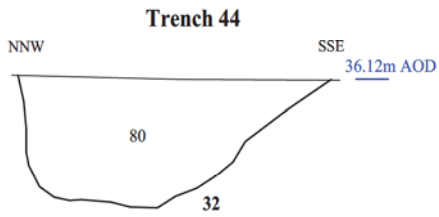


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Figure 13. Sections.



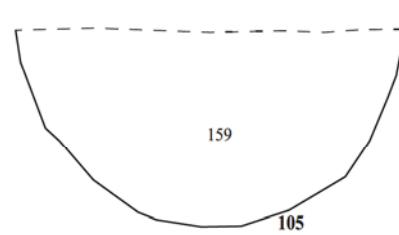
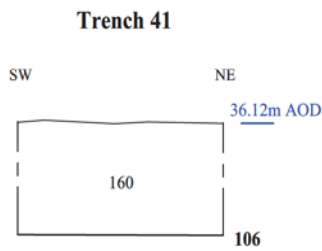
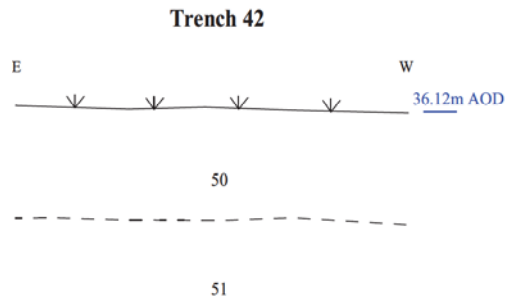
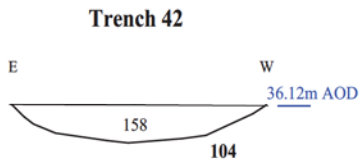
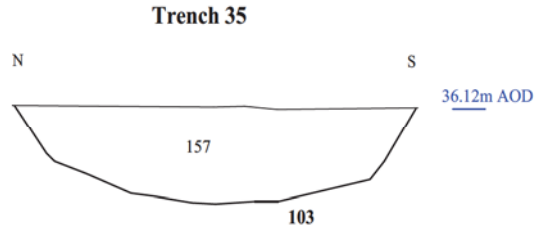
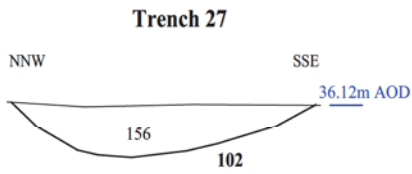
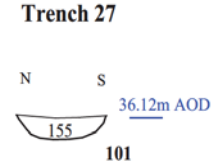
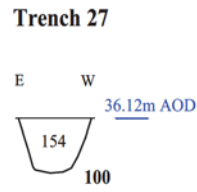
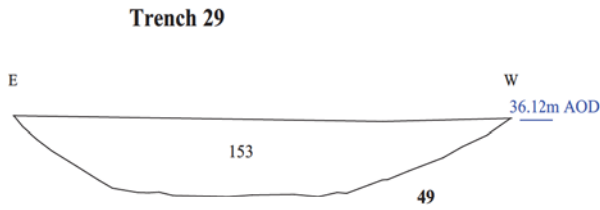
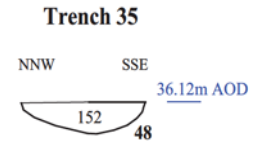
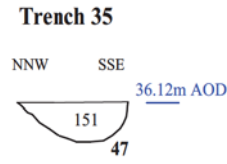
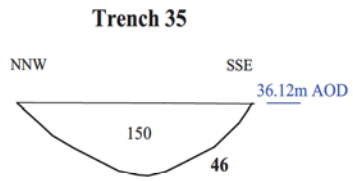


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**Land at Walton Green, Felixstowe  
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Figure 14. Sections.



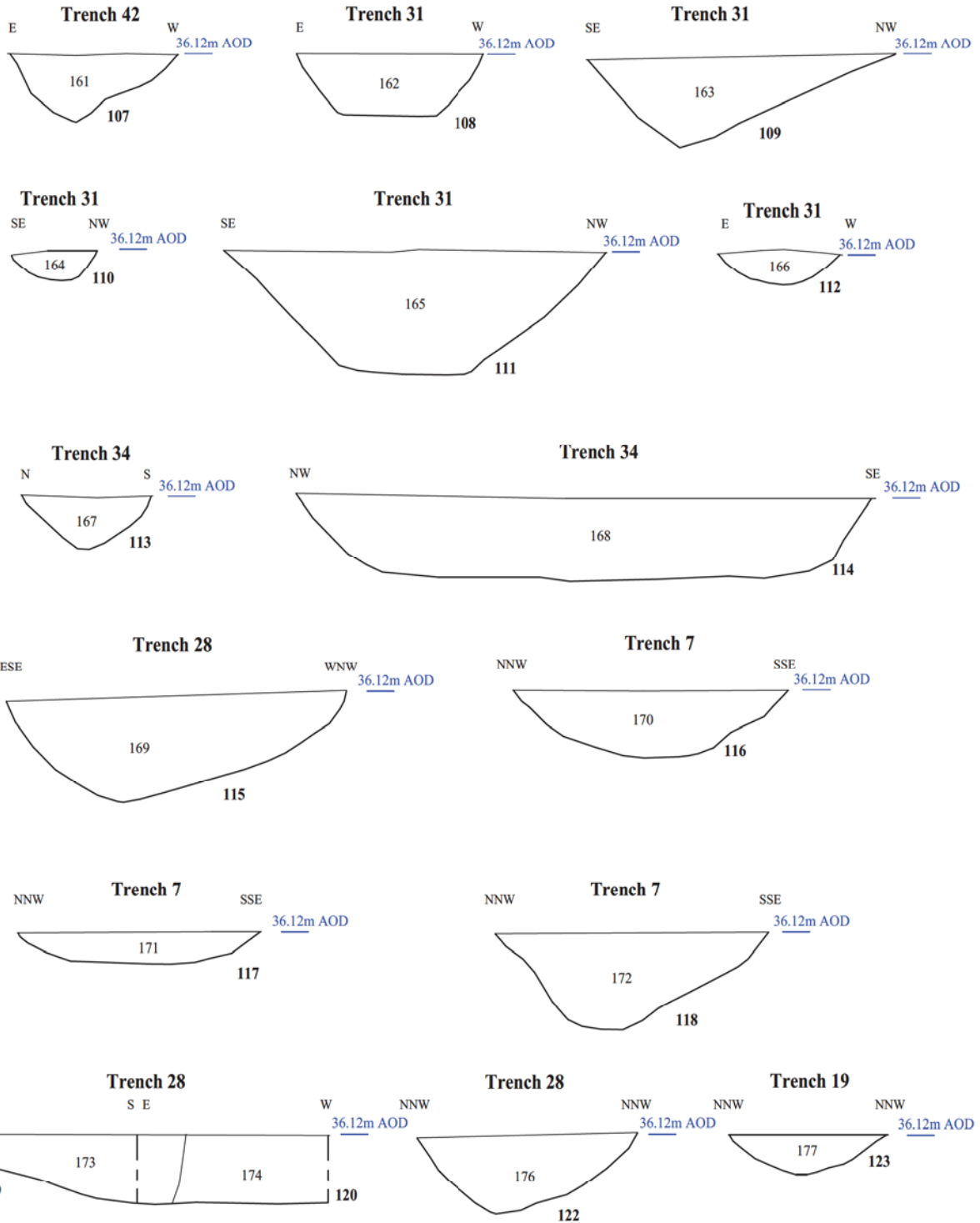


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Suffolk, 2016  
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Figure 15. Sections.



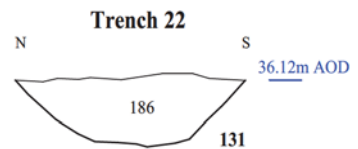
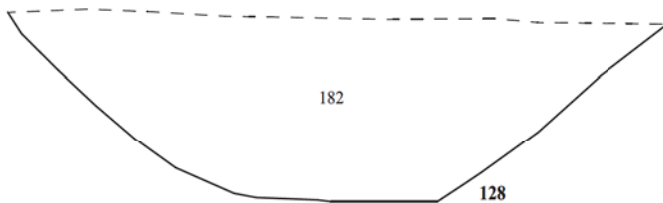
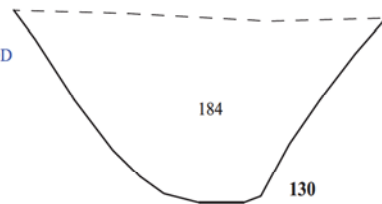
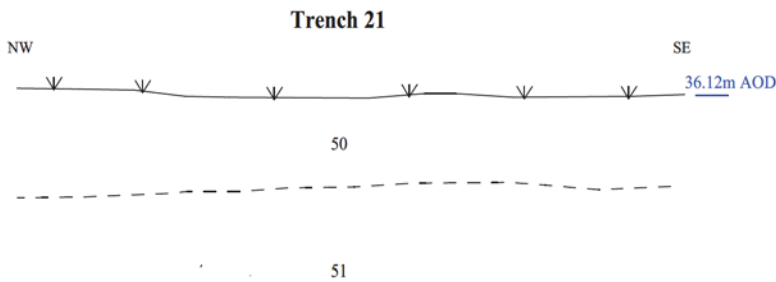
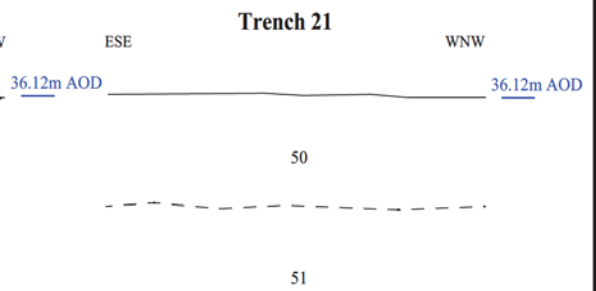
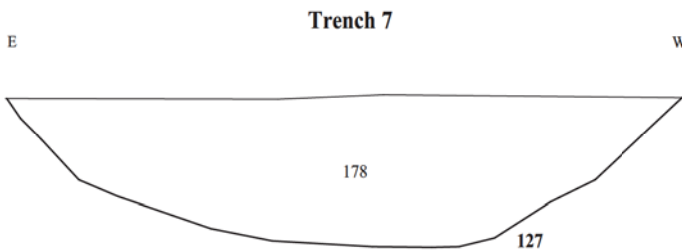
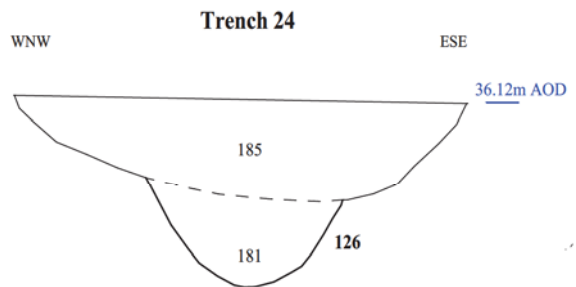
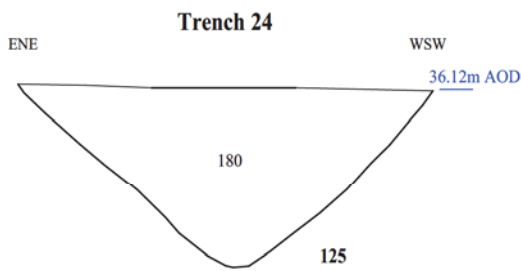
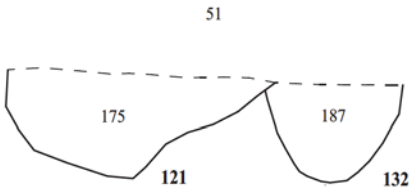
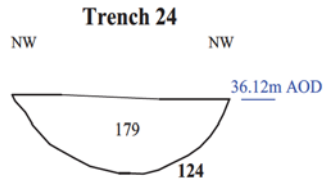
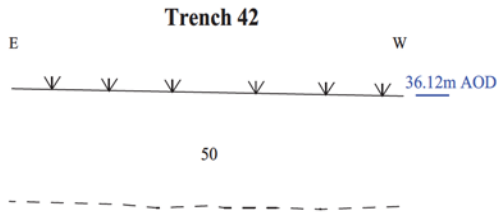


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Suffolk, 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 16. Sections.

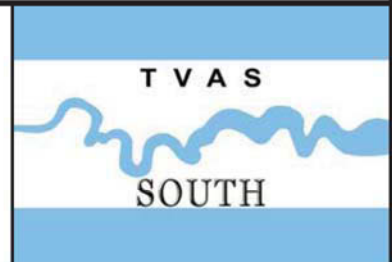


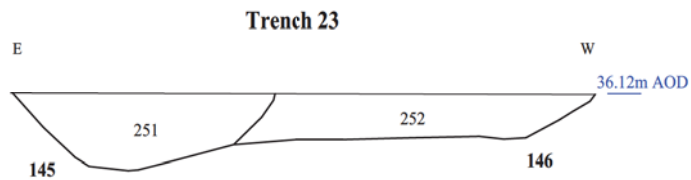
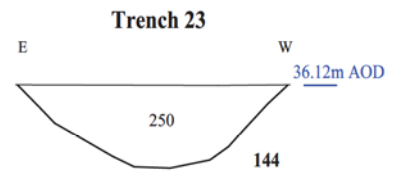
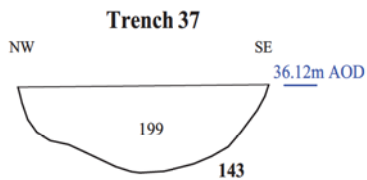
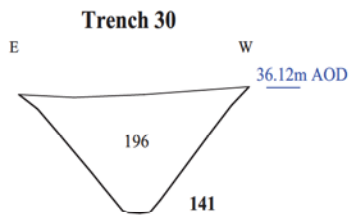
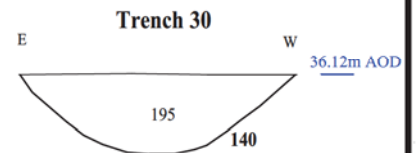
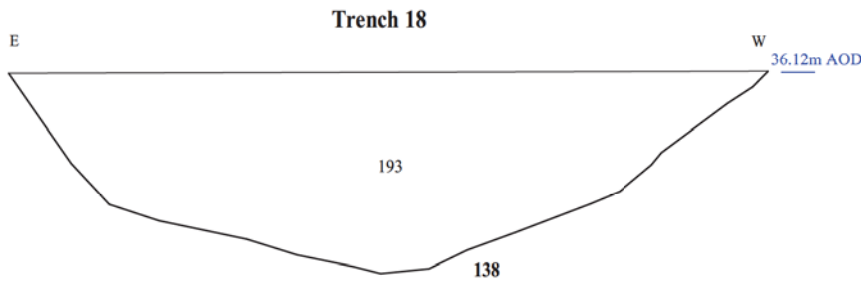
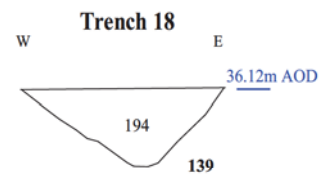
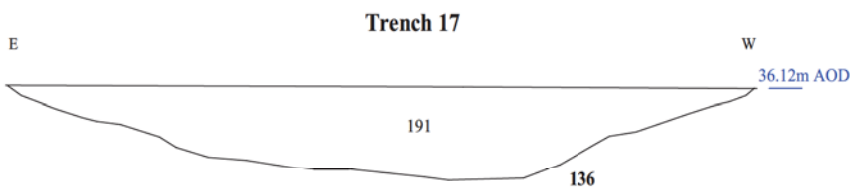
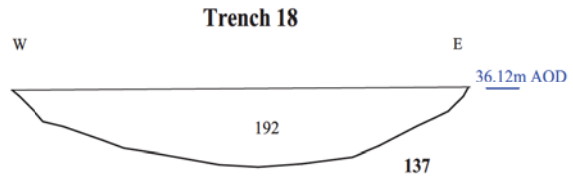
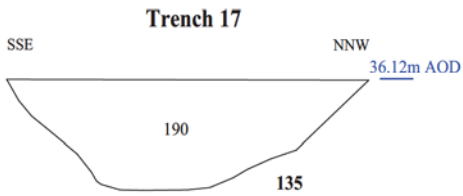
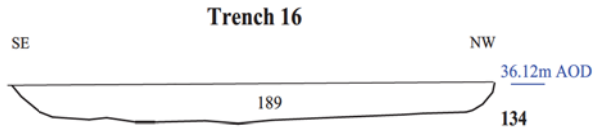
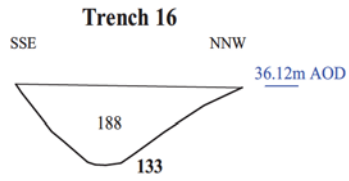


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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 17. Sections.



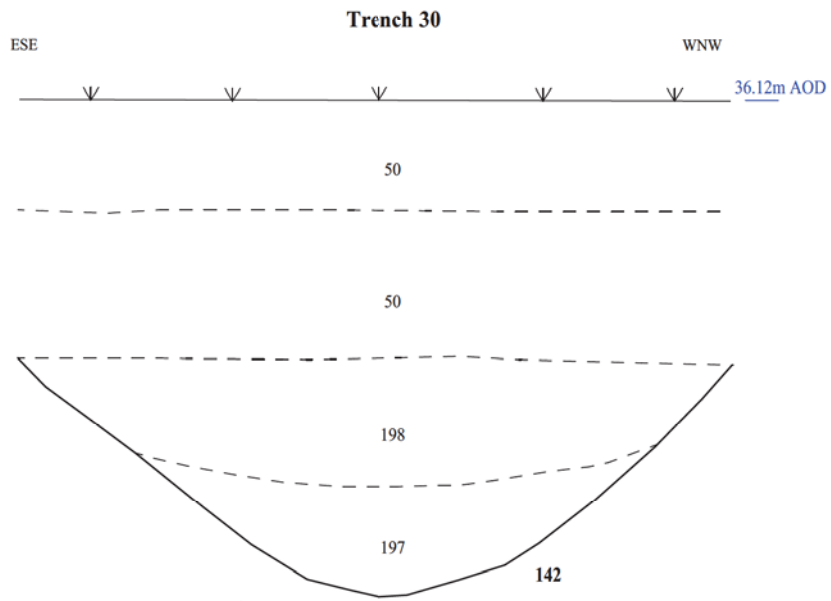


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Figure 18. Sections.

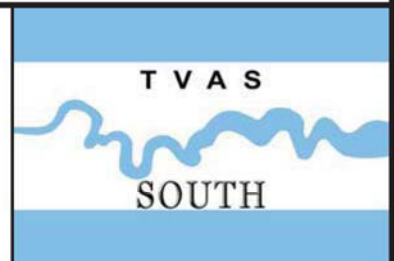




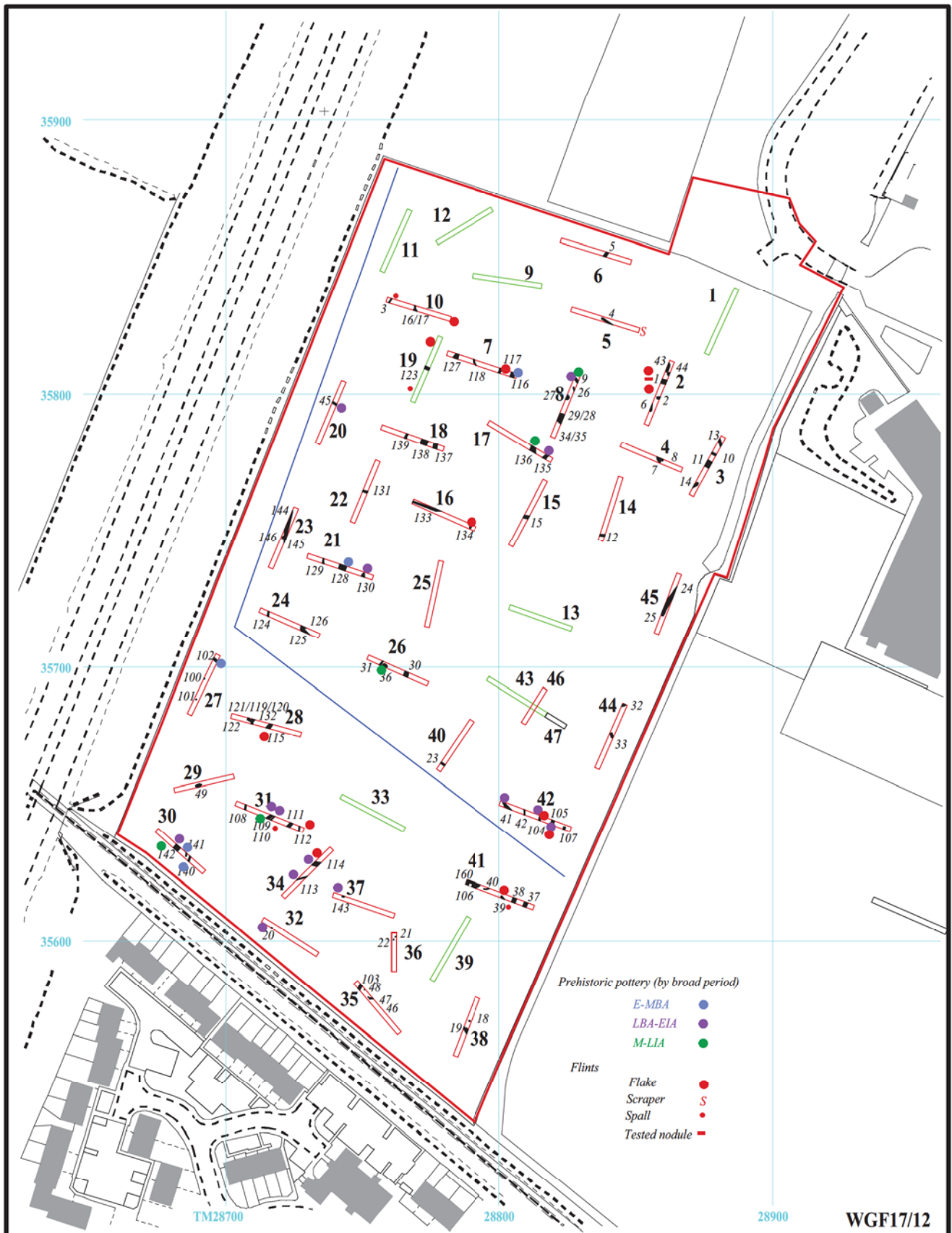
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 19. Sections.





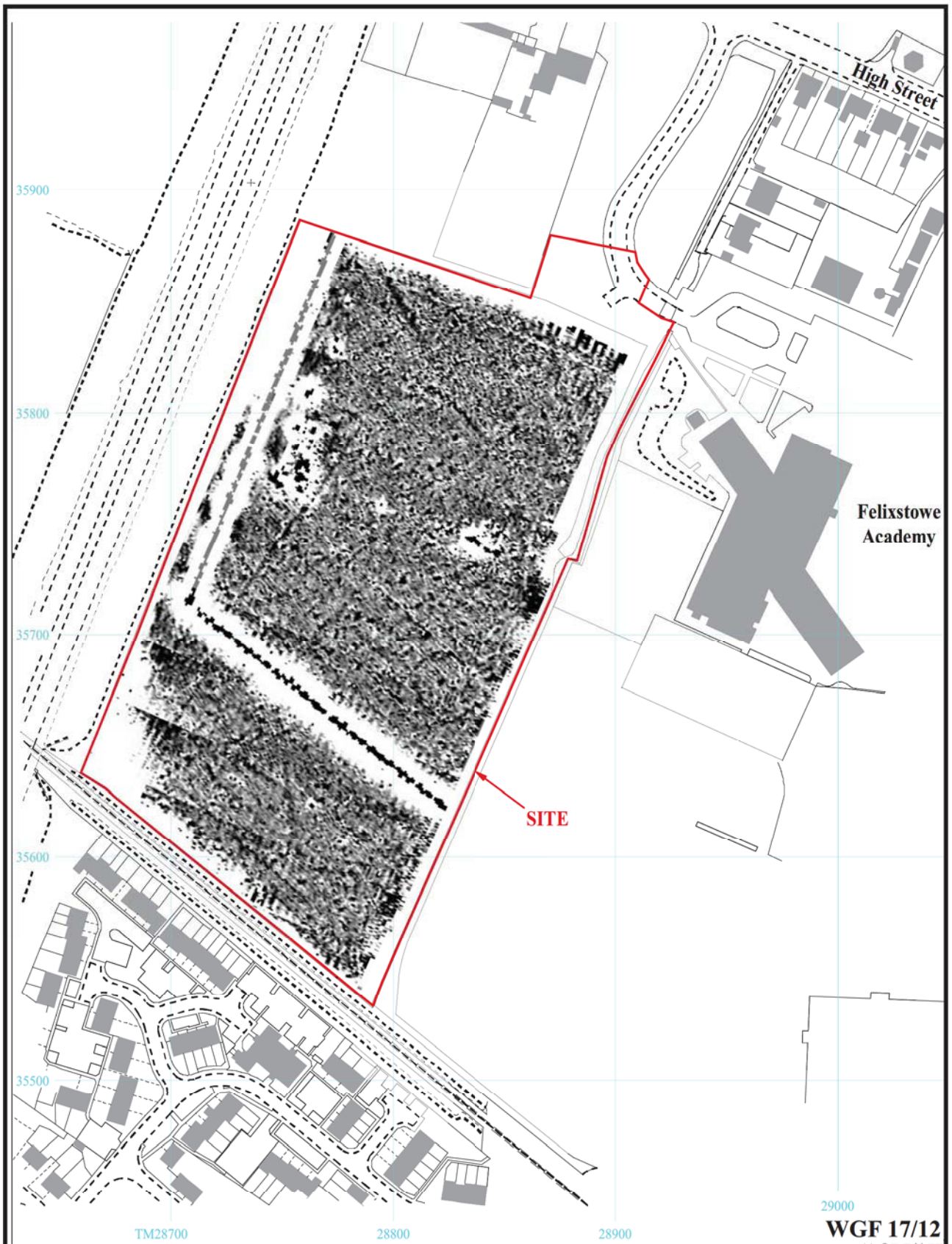


**Land at Walton Green, Felixstowe,  
Suffolk, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 20. Distribution of prehistoric pottery and flints.

0 100m





**Land at Walton Green, Felixstowe,  
 Suffolk, 2017**  
**Archaeological Evaluation**  
 Figure 21. Greyscale plot of geophysical survey results  
 (after Masters 2013).





Plate 1. Trench 4 looking NNW.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 8 looking NNE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Trench 16 looking SSE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 26 looking SSE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Land at High Street, Walton Green,  
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Plates 1 - 4.**

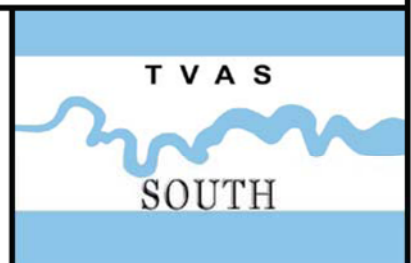




Plate 5. Trench 28 looking SE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 30 looking SE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Trench 31 looking SE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 35 looking SE.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 5 - 8.**





Plate 9. Ditch 9 looking South.  
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

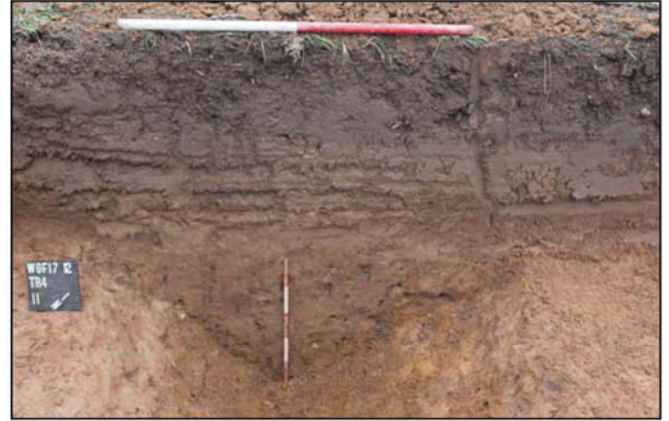


Plate 10. Ditch 11 looking South east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 11. Ditch 15 looking South south east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 12. Pit 18 looking South south west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.

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Plates 9 - 12.





Plate 13. Post-hole 21 looking East south east.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 14. Ditch 37 looking East north east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 15 .Gully 39 looking South south west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 16. Gully 112 looking South south east.  
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.

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Plates 13 - 16.





Plate 17. Ditch 114 looking East south east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 18. Ditch 125 looking South south east.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

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Plates 17 - 18.**

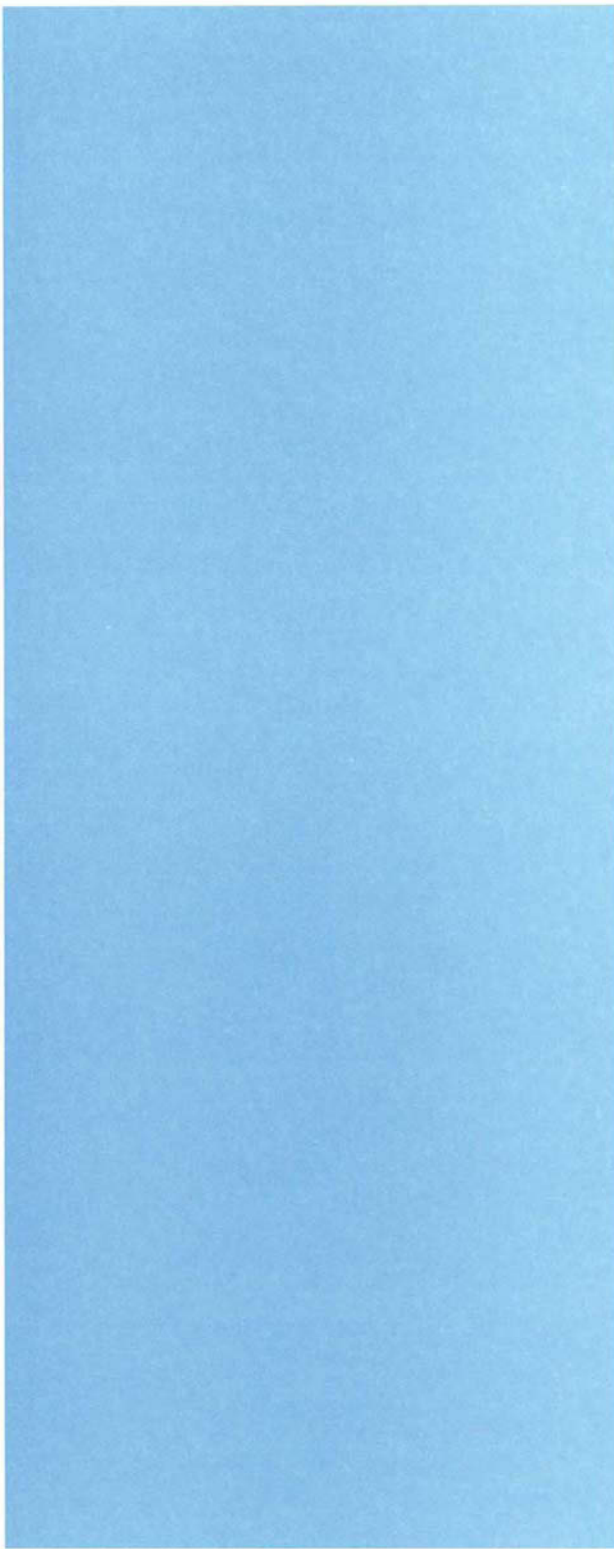


## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC







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**Web: [www.tvas.co.uk](http://www.tvas.co.uk)**