ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit, Suffolk IP30 9QS

Planning Application Ref: 1636/16

OASIS ID: archaeol6-357324

Site Code: WPT 054

JAC25695
February 2020

rpsgroup.com

Abstract

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

The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the third phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey and an initial phase of trial trenching (24 trenches). For this second phase of evaluation, an additional twenty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated; these being positioned in order to provide a random sample of the site, while also investigating selected geophysical anomalies and providing additional information on some of the features recorded during the first phase of evaluation.

The site geology varied considerably. Woolpit Beds brickearth was recorded in central and northern areas, with Lowestoft Till on the higher ground to the west and Lowestoft outwash sands to the south.

An Early Neolithic pit and two Early/Middle Iron Age pits provided clear evidence for distinct periods of prehistoric occupation on the light, sandy soils at the south end of the site. The pits contained flint-working débitage, pottery, animal bone (some with butchery marks), charred cereals and other plant macrofossils, suggesting habitation in the immediate area.

There was no evidence for the use of the site area during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. In the medieval period, the site was part of Woolpit Heath, and was apparently unoccupied.

Some post-medieval ditches, probably corresponding to agricultural field boundaries shown on the 1846 tithe map, represented piecemeal enclosure of former heathland.

In the second half of the 19th century, intensive quarrying of brickearth took place in the northern part of the site, probably associated with the nearby Woolpit Brickworks. At the south end of the site, sand and gravel deposits were quarried. Following the closure of the brickworks in the 1930s, the site was restored to agricultural use.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent for a housing-led development, and was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd. It was the third phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey (Schofield 2016) and an initial phase of trial trenching (Cuthbert 2016).

1.1.3 The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 97970 62345, on the eastern edge of the village of Woolpit, in Mid Suffolk District (Figure 1).

1.1.4 The proposed development site is an irregular parcel of land, formerly in agricultural use. It is bounded to the north by Old Stowmarket Road, to the west by housing on Saffron Close, to the east by a fishing lake (a former brickearth quarry) fringed with woodland, and to the southeast and south by fields. The site has an area of approximately 6.5 hectares.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site was located on a NE-facing slope, overlooking a shallow tributary valley of the Black Bourn. The site falls in height from *c.* 63m OD in the southwest corner to *c.* 58m OD in the northeast, with a distinct change in level (particularly noticeable in Trenches 12, 34 and 35), occurring in the centre of the site. Notably, the ground level in the northeast corner of the site was approximately 1.5m below the level of the adjacent road surface, suggesting widespread truncation in that part of the site.

1.2.2 Ground level falls sharply at the eastern boundary, where the disused brickearth pits of the former Woolpit Brick and Tile Works are screened by mature, mixed woodland and hedgerows, and where a large fishing lake has been created from a former quarry pit, to the east of the site. The ground level also falls away, though less sharply, at the southern boundary, where a disused gravel pit shown on historic maps is still visible.

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology of the site is Crag Group – Sand. Overlying superficial deposits comprise Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton in the western part of the site, and Woolpit Beds – Clay and Silt in the eastern part of the site. A localised outcrop of Croxton Sand and Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel is recorded above the Woolpit Beds, just to the north of the site (BGS 2019).

1.2.4 The Lowestoft Formation is an extensive sheet of chalky till (boulder clay), together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays, that forms the plateau area of much of East Anglia.

1.2.5 The Woolpit Beds, commonly described as 'brickearth', have previously provided the raw material for locally famous bricks known as Woolpit or Suffolk Whites. These deposits occupy a depression in the surface of the Lowestoft Formation, approximately 1km in diameter. They are locally covered by glacial sand and gravel and/or chalky boulder clay, presumed generally to have been part of the Lowestoft Formation (*ibid*).

1.2.6 In 1978 two boreholes drilled immediately east of the current site revealed that the Woolpit Beds extended to depths in excess of 19.5m, and that the uppermost 2m consisted of buff, laminated silts, fine-grained sands, silty clays and clayey silts (Bristow and Gregory 1982; Figure 52).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application was submitted (April 2016) to Mid Suffolk District Council for the erection of up to 120 dwellings, the construction of a car park associated with Woolpit Health Centre, access to the site and individual accesses to individual plots and associated open space (Ref. No.: 1636/16).

1.3.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Tindall 2015) was compiled in support of the planning application; this highlighted that the site had potential for heritage assets dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The site lies adjacent to the former Woolpit Brick and Tile Works, while Roman and medieval finds have been made nearby.

1.3.3 Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS), in its capacity as archaeological advisor to the local authority, required a programme of archaeological evaluation in relation to the proposed development. The evaluation was to include a geophysical survey and two phases of trial trenching. The first phase of trenching was to provide a 2% evaluation of the total area of the site (*c.* 6.5 ha), to be undertaken pre-determination. An additional 1.5% (plus 0.5% contingency) would be carried out as a condition of planning permission, should it be granted.

1.3.4 The geophysical survey and initial phase of trial trenching were carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) in 2016 (Schofield 2016; Cuthbert 2016).

1.3.5 Subsequently, outline planning permission was granted (July 2018), with the following archaeological conditions attached:

> ***Condition 5:*** *ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS*
>
> *No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for the area to be developed (this may be a number of phases/reserved matters), in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that area. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*
>
> *a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
> *b. The programme for post investigation assessment.*

c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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

Condition 6: *ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS*

No building shall be first occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed for that location, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for the agreed area, or as may be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority in respect of any phasing of development, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 5 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

1.3.6 In accordance with Condition 5, RPS Consulting Services Ltd commissioned ASE to undertake the second phase of trial-trench evaluation. ASE duly prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2019a) that was submitted to and approved by SCCAS. The subsequent evaluation is the subject of this report.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken on land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit, Suffolk. The fieldwork was carried out in two phases: 30 June–13 July 2016 (by SACIC) and 27 November–06 December 2019 (by ASE).

1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the full results of both phases of fieldwork and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. As such, this report largely supersedes an earlier, uncompleted, report on the first phase of evaluation (Cuthbert 2016).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following summary is derived largely from an Archaeology Assessment for the site produced by Archaeological Risk Management (Tindall 2015). Further details of relevant sites are available in that report (*cf.* figs 5, 6, 12, and Appendix 1). Cited HER sites and find spots are located on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Sporadic finds of prehistoric material have been made in the surrounding landscape, but only two sites have provided evidence for prehistoric activity within 500m of the site. Some apparently Palaeolithic faunal remains were found at the New Kiln Brickworks to the north of the site (WPT 023), and a small blade fragment from a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (WPT 017) was found by metal detecting to the northwest of the site.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Roman finds have been made to the southwest of the site. These include a *Sestertius* of Hadrian (AD 117–138) found in a garden in Steeles Road (WPT 001) and scatters of 1st- to 2nd-century greyware pottery sherds (WPT 009 and WPT 010) found during field walking in the same area. Coins of Carausius (AD 286–293) and Constantine II (AD 337–340) have also been found to the west of the site, in the churchyard of St Mary (WPT 007).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 In the early medieval period, Woolpit formed part of Thedwastre Hundred, within the Liberty of St Edmund. The name is first recorded in 1013 as *Wlpit*, in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Wlfpeta*, and in 1095 as *Uulfpet*, and probably derives from the Old English *wulfpytt*, meaning 'pit for trapping wolves' (Ekwall 1960, 533). At the time of the Norman Conquest, the manor was held as an outlier by the Abbey of St Edmund (Morris 1986, 14.55).

2.4.2 There were fifteen acres in alms belonging to the church, presumably a predecessor of the Parish Church of St Mary. The present parish church (WPT 007) [LB 280888] is a Grade I Listed Building, with surviving late 13th-century fabric and notable for its mid-15th century south porch and clerestory with double hammerbeam roof.

2.4.3 To the northeast of the church is the 'Lady's Well' (WPT 002), a holy well or spring first recorded in 1574 and possibly marking the site of a chapel. It is surrounded by an apparently unoccupied, partially water-filled moat and is a Scheduled Monument (SF 201 / SM 1005992).

2.4.4 Woolpit does not appear to have been a wealthy settlement until the late medieval period, and it was not granted a market until 1481 (Dymond and Martin 1999, 79). The nucleus of the late medieval settlement lay around the parish church and village green. The settlement core is defined by a cluster of late medieval Listed Buildings, mainly of 15th- to 17th-century date. The only

Listed Building in close proximity to the site is the Grade II Southlands [LB 280881], dating from the 16th century. It is on the north side of Old Stowmarket Road, approximately 180m east of the site.

2.4.5 Finds of the medieval period are concentrated west of the site, near to the historic core of the settlement. They include the following:

WPT 010: scatter of 11th- to 13th-century pottery, a St Nicholas Token and two possibly French jettons

WPT 046: lead seal matrix found in a garden on Green Road

WPT 017: lead scallop-shaped *ampulla*

WPT 044: medieval pottery

WPT 045: three late medieval/early post-medieval coins from the area northwest of Old Stowmarket Road.

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

2.5.1 Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk (1783) shows the historic settlement of Woolpit clustered around the parish church, with the old Bury to Stowmarket Road, turnpiked in 1711, heading eastwards towards 'Hawleigh Park'. The area of the current site, to the south of that road, was then part of Woolpit Heath.

2.5.2 Although much of the surrounding land was presumably agricultural, there is evidence for gravel and clay extraction, and brickmaking, in Woolpit from the 16th century. Notably, there was 'a great gravel pit made by the Lord's tenants of Woolpit' near the site (Scarfe 2002, 155), while a Manorial Extent of 1574 mentions clay pits and 'le bryckell' at Woolpit. An estate map of 1761 shows a 'Kiln Close' on the north side of Old Stowmarket Road.

2.5.3 The tithe map of 1846 indicates that the site, then part of Heath Field, was under arable cultivation and multiple occupancy, suggesting piecemeal enclosure from the former heath. On the north side of Old Stowmarket Road, the tithe map showed the 'House, Kiln and Premises' of William Caldecott, presumably known previously as Kiln Close (2.5.2), and including the Listed Building *Southlands* (2.4.4). Caldecott owned or occupied much of Heath Field, including two large fields east of the current site (Town Field and House Field), which later became the site of the Woolpit Brick and Tile Works.

2.5.4 The Woolpit Brick Company was formed in 1844, and by the late 19th century was a major concern, manufacturing and exporting Suffolk White bricks on an industrial scale. The First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1884 shows the '*Woolpit Works (Brick and Tile)*' to the east of the current site and associated large clay pits extending southwards almost to Heath Road. A track was used to transport the excavated material from the quarry to the nearby kilns. An isolated and relatively small clay pit is shown to the west of the brickworks and close to Old Stowmarket Road, east of the current site.

2.5.5 The 1884 map shows two other major brickworks to the north of Old

Stowmarket Road, with extensive clay pits, some of which were labelled as 'old'. The only feature shown on this map within the area of the current site was a small gravel pit in its west, at the end of a trackway running northwards to Old Stowmarket Road.

2.5.6 The Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1904 shows a more fully developed brickworks and indicates that new pits had been dug to its west, ultimately becoming the fishing lake now located immediately east of the current site. A notable feature of this map is the network of tramways that ran down into the quarries, by which the excavated material was transported. Within the site area, the gravel pit shown on the preceding map had apparently been backfilled and the trackway extended to access a larger pit located just outside the southern boundary of the site; this pit remains partially extant.

2.5.7 Subsequent maps show no obvious changes in land use on the site, with the trackway leading the gravel pit in existence until at least the 1950s. Map evidence suggests that the Woolpit Brickworks were disused by the late 1930s, and an account on the village website states that they went out of business at the beginning of the Second World War (www.woolpit.org/history). An attempt to re-open the quarry after the War (by the London Brick Company) apparently failed when the workings became flooded.

2.5.8 Although Ordnance Survey maps show no features within the site area (apart from the aforementioned small western gravel pit and trackway), a geological survey of the site carried out in 1978 (Bristow and Gregory 1978) recorded an arc of five disused quarry pits, defining the known western extent of the Woolpit Beds (Figure 52). Three of those pits were located within the current site boundary, while the fourth is the extant gravel pit immediately south of the site boundary. The same survey also shows the steep slope defining the western edge of the extensive former quarries, immediately east of the current site.

2.5.9 It is clear from the above (2.5.8) that relatively small-scale quarrying of brickearth took place within the site boundary, and that some of those pits were still open in the late 1970s. From the map evidence, it is unclear if quarrying within the site area was associated with the adjacent Woolpit Brickworks, although this seems likely.

2.5.10 It is assumed that the clay pits had been backfilled and the site returned to agricultural use by the 1980s. Google Earth images demonstrate that the site remained in cultivation until at least 2015.

2.6 Previous archaeological work on the site

2.6.1 Prior to the first phase of trial-trench evaluation, the only archaeological work on the site was a geophysical survey (Schofield 2016). This revealed a series of positive linear trends indicative of post-medieval field boundaries, linear areas of magnetic enhancement associated with modern quarrying, negative linear anomalies deriving from modern agricultural practices, a curvilinear anomaly of geological or archaeological derivation and discrete anomalies identified as potential rubbish pits (*ibid*. 9). An interpretive plan of the geophysical results (after Schofield 2016) is included on Figure 3.

2.6.2 The Phase 1 evaluation took place in 2016, and was the subject of an uncompleted preliminary report (Cuthbert 2016). Twenty-four archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area (Figure 2; Trenches 1-24). The trenches were positioned systematically to sample all areas of the site and to investigate anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey. The evaluation revealed that the site had been used in the post-medieval period for the quarrying of brickearth, with a number of quarry pits identified and selectively excavated within Trenches 1–19. Several post-medieval ditches thought to postdate the brickearth quarrying activity, were also recorded. Earlier features were identified at the southeast corner of the site, in areas undisturbed by post-medieval quarrying. A rubbish pit containing charcoal, heat-effected flint, worked flint and pottery was identified in Trench 24, and a shallow gully in Trench 21: both of these features were dated provisionally to the Early Neolithic period.

2.6.3 The results of the Phase 1 evaluation have been reassessed and are included in this report, together with the Phase 2 evaluation results.

2.7 Aims of the project

2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation, as defined in the WSI (ASE 2019a) was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any identified remains to be implemented before development took place.

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

2.7.3 This information would enable SCCAS to make an informed decision regarding any requirement for further work.

2.7.4 Some site-specific research aims were formulated, as follows:

- Is there any evidence of industrial activity on the site: either mineral extraction or clay extraction, the latter associated with the nearby tile and brick works, or of any other industrial features?

- Further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the possible agricultural or domestic activity identified in Phase 1.

- The southeast corner of the site should be further evaluated as the focus area for prehistoric activity. The Early Neolithic pit and gully found during the Phase 1 works are heritage assets of regional significance. Are the pit and gully isolated features?

- Further animal bone analysis may provide more specific identification, which was lacking during the Phase 1 specialist work. This should be a focus during the Phase 2 works.

- There were several linear features in the Phase 1 evaluation, which were identified but had an unclear function. In Phase 2, can we gain better idea of what the function of these features were?

2.7.5 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott 2011):

Bronze Age

- Should Bronze Age deposits be identified, consider inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, which offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott 2011, 20).

- Is there any evidence for the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and for any Iron Age land use or settlement? (cf. Medlycott 2011, 22-30)

Roman

- Is there evidence for continuity from the Iron Age into the Roman period? (cf. Medlycott 2011, 22-30)

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott 2011, 46)

- What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites, which span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott 2011, 57).

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, 57)

Post Medieval

- Serious work is required on material culture studies of the post-medieval and particularly modern periods, including pottery, brick and tile, glass and clay tobacco pipes (Medlycott 2011, 78). Are there deposits of material culture debris evidencing the production from the nearby brick and tile works? If so, can they contribute meaningfully to the above research aim?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Phase 1 evaluation methodology

3.1.1 The Phase 1 methodology is described comprehensively in an earlier report (Cuthbert 2016, 6). In summary, twenty-four trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide ditching bucket. The trenches were 30m long. They were located to sample all areas of the site and to test the results of the preceding geophysical survey.

3.1.2 Selected features were sample-excavated by hand, and one feature was excavated partially by machine. Some of the excavated features were drawn in plan and section at 1:20 on archival standard drawing film, while most were planned using a Leica RTK GNSS. Written descriptions of features and deposits were made on *pro forma* trench sheets and context sheets.

3.2 Phase 2 evaluation methodology

3.2.1 The Phase 2 evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2019a) and Method Statement (ASE 2019b).

3.2.2 Twenty-eight evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.1m-wide ditching bucket. The trenches were generally 30m in length. They were numbered 25–52, continuing the number sequence from the Phase 1 evaluation.

3.2.3 The trenches were distributed to achieve a random sample of areas of the site not covered by the Phase 1 evaluation, while also investigating selected geophysical anomalies. The main constraints on trench location were overhead electricity cables at the south end of the site and a 30m diameter exclusion zone centred on a badger sett in the southeast corner of the site (Figure 2).

3.2.4 The trenches were mostly located according to the proposed trench plan in the WSI (ASE 2019a), with occasional minor adjustments of position or length to avoid local obstructions such as overhanging trees or (unofficial) footpaths. Short, L-shaped, extensions were machine excavated at the ends of Trenches 40 and 45, in order to trace the further extents of selected features.

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

3.2.6 Selected archaeological features were sample excavated by hand. Due to the large number of post-medieval quarry pits, only a representative example of these features was excavated in each trench. This methodology was approved by the SCCAS monitoring officer, following a site meeting on 02 December 2019.

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

3.2.8 Excavated archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench and are shown in this report thus: [1/001], whereby the first number is the trench reference and the second number is the context. By contrast, the Phase 1 evaluation employed a straightforward sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0050.

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

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

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

3.2.12 Two deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. The samples were numbered <3> and <4>, continuing the number sequence from the Phase 1 evaluation.

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

3.2.14 The site code WPT 054, allocated by the SCCAS Historic Environment Officer, was included on all site records (both phases of evaluation).

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The fieldwork archives (both phases of evaluation) are currently held at the Witham office of ASE and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council's archive store in due course. The nature and contents of the archives are described in Table 1.

3.3.2 The Phase 1 archive has already been collated by SACIC, having been deposited and subsequently retrieved on loan by ASE. The Phase 2 archive will be collated in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019) prior to its deposition.

Description	Quantity	Type
Phase 1 (SACIC)		
Trench record sheets	24	A4 paper
Context register	1	A4 paper
Context sheets	46	A4 paper
Section register	1	A4 paper
Plan register	1	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	4	A3 permatrace
Environmental sample sheets	1	A4 paper
Digital photograph register	1	A4 paper
Digital images	60	High-resolution JPGs
Phase 2 (ASE)		
Trench record sheets	28	A4 paper
Context sheets	165	A4 paper
Drawing register sheets	3	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	11	A3 permatrace
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	2	A4 paper
Digital images	61	High-resolution JPGs

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive (both phases of evaluation)

4.0 TRIAL-TRENCHING RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The locations of the fifty-two evaluation trenches are shown on Figure 2. Trenches 1–24 (Phase 1) were excavated by SACIC in June/July 2016 and Trenches 25–52 (Phase 2) by ASE in November/December 2019.

4.1.2 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in forty-five evaluation trenches, distributed randomly across the site. These results are described by trench in sections 4.3 to 4.47, with a full context list provided as Appendix 1. The remaining seven trenches (20, 23, 37, 46, 47, 49 and 50) were negative archaeologically; these were located mainly in the southeast part of the site. Trenches with negative archaeological results are given summary description below (4.48) with further detail presented in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 Archaeological features in the western, central and northern parts of the site were for the most part recognised immediately below the ploughsoil, cutting natural strata of clay or brickearth; feature visibility in those areas of the site was generally good. In areas where the underlying geology consisted of sand (in the south and southeast areas of the site), the natural sand was invariably sealed by a sandy subsoil, interpreted as part of a naturally developed soil profile. In those areas, feature visibility was sometimes poor. Later features, which were dug through the subsoil, were mostly only recognised at the level at which they cut the underlying natural sand. Earlier (prehistoric) features were sealed by the subsoil.

4.1.4 A relatively high density of features, predominantly pits associated with brickearth and/or sand/gravel extraction, was encountered across much of the site. These were found to often intercut or merge with one another. The stratigraphic relationships between them were not generally established and only the selectively investigated features in each trench were allocated context numbers and fully recorded.

4.1.5 Some trenches were positioned to investigate selected geophysical anomalies. Where appropriate, the results of the evaluation are considered in relation to those of the preceding geophysical survey. The locations of targeted anomalies is shown on Figure 3.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 Geological strata varied considerably across the site. In trenches located on the higher ground on the west side of the site, the natural consisted of compact, light yellowish, greyish or orangey brown clay/silt, sometimes with patches or sinuous veins of orangey brown clayey sand, or concentrations of crushed chalk and flint. These deposits were consistent with descriptions of the *Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton*, mapped at the site by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019).

4.2.2 In the central and northern parts of the site, the natural was light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt, often finely bedded, with distinct bands of iron staining. These deposits were consistent with descriptions of the

Woolpit Beds – Clay and Silt, mapped at the site by the BGS (*ibid*.). In some areas (Trenches 10, 11 and 12, for example), Lowestoft Clay and Woolpit Beds brickearth occurred within the same trench, apparently marking the interface between the two geological strata.

4.2.3 In the southern and south-eastern parts of the site, the natural strata comprised deposits of loose, light yellowish, greyish or orangey brown sand or more compacted greyish or orangey brown silty or clayey sand. Rarely, the sands contained concentrations of gravel. These deposits have been interpreted as outwash sands of the Lowestoft Formation, probably covering the Woolpit Beds in those areas of the site (1.2.5). However, they might alternatively have been part of the relatively recent Croxton Sand and Gravel Member, which has been mapped as a localised outcrop just to the north of the site (BGS 2019).

4.2.4 Extensive deposits of subsoil were recorded in those trenches (in south and southeast areas of the site) where the underlying geological strata were mostly of a sandy nature: the subsoil is interpreted as representing part of a natural soil profile. Typically, the subsoil was soft, mid brown silty sand, 0.25m to 0.45m thick. Generally, it had an indistinct interface with the underlying natural, and was heavily disturbed by animal burrowing. There were few finds from the subsoil; post-medieval pottery from subsoil [39/004] is likely to have been intrusive, while prehistoric finds of pottery and struck flint from subsoils [44/002] and [47/002] might have derived from nearby features. Some post-medieval ditches were recorded cutting through the subsoil (for example, in Trenches 39 and 43), demonstrating that the subsoil deposits could not be of recent origin.

4.2.5 During the Phase 1 evaluation, subsoil deposits ([0003]) were recorded more widely, including in areas of intensive modern quarrying, where the subsoil supposedly sealed some of the quarry pits. These records were assessed in the light of evidence from the subsequent (Phase 2) evaluation. As a result, it is concluded that any 'subsoil' deposits in the quarried areas of the site (Trenches 1–13, 16, 17) did not constitute developed soils, but were in fact dumped deposits filling and overlying the quarry pits.

4.2.6 Modern ploughsoil deposits were soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam, depending on the nature of the underlying subsoil or natural stratum. The ploughsoil was generally 0.30m thick (typical plough depth), and extended site-wide.

Phase 1 evaluation trenches:

4.3 Trench 1

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.38m deep
Ground level: 61.8m OD (N), 61.2m OD (S)
Figure: 4

Note: Approximate ground levels for Trenches 1–24 have been extrapolated from recorded levels on trench bases.

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m	Discontinuous

N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.38m	Trench-wide

Table 2: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 contained two large cut features, interpreted as quarry pits; neither of them were excavated, or recorded in detail. The pits were recognised at the level at which they cut the natural clay, and the stratigraphic relationship between the pits and subsoil [003] was not determined.

4.3.2 In Trench 1, subsoil [0003] was a discontinuous layer of mid orangey brown silty sand, up to 0.10m thick.

4.3.3 The unnumbered pit at the north end of the trench was probably rectangular, measuring >7.00m NS x >1.10m EW. Parts of its northern and eastern sides were exposed in plan. It extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the west. Its fill was mid to dark brown silty sand, containing flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.3.4 The unnumbered pit at the south end of the trench was rectangular, measuring >10m NS x >1.60m EW. Parts of its northern and western sides were exposed in plan. It extended beyond the edges of the evaluation trench to the east and south. Its fill was mid to dark brown silty sand, containing flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.3.5 The northern quarry pit was cut by a probable land drain, running approximately E-W (not planned).

4.4 Trench 2

Dimensions: 30.00 x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 60.7m OD (W), 60.0m OD (E)
Figure: 5

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m–0.36m	Discontinuous
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.46m	Trench-wide
0030	Cut	Ditch	0.28m–0.48m	W half of trench
0031	Fill	Fill of ditch	0.28m–0.48m	W half of trench
0032	Cut	Quarry pit	0.28m–0.85m	Trench-wide
0033	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit 0032	0.28m–0.38m	Discontinuous
0034	Fill	Lower fill of quarry pit 0032	0.28m–0.85m	Trench-wide

Table 3: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 was positioned in order to investigate a large, irregular geophysical anomaly: an area of magnetic enhancement interpreted provisionally as a geological feature (Figure 3). In retrospect, this anomaly, and two others to the south, appear to have corresponded with the alignment of a north–south trackway leading to a larger gravel pit located just south of the site, as shown on historic mapping (Tindall 2015, figs. 9 and 10).

4.4.2 Trench 2 contained a large but relatively shallow quarry pit [0032] (or possibly a series of closely spaced or intercutting pits), truncated by a N-S ditch [0030].

Another N-S ditch and a NW-SE ditch were planned but not excavated, or recorded in detail.

4.4.3 In Trench 2, 'subsoil' [0003] was a discontinuous layer of mid orangey brown silty sand, up to 0.10m thick.

4.4.4 As recorded, quarry pit [0032] extended beyond the edges of the evaluation trench in all directions, and its full extent is not known. A localised sondage in the western half of the trench (where the quarry pit was truncated by later ditch [0030]) revealed that the quarry pit had a flat base and a depth of 0.57m, at that location.

4.4.5 The excavated part of the quarry pit contained two fills. Principal fill [0034] was friable, mid brown silty sand, up to 0.57m thick, containing occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal, flecks and small fragments of CBM and one sherd (4g) of a medieval glazed jug dated 13th–15th century. Upper fill [0033], up to 0.10m thick (where recorded), occurred in discrete patches throughout the trench. It was light to mid orange sandy clay, containing pebbles but no cultural material, and was interpreted as redeposited natural.

4.4.6 Ditch [0030] was linear, oriented N-S. It measured >1.80m long x 0.86m wide x 0.20m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch post-dated infilled quarry pit [0032] (Figure 5, Section 1 and photograph).

4.4.7 Single ditch fill [0031] was firm, mid to dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt. It contained occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and flecks to medium fragments of CBM, a sherd (11g) of glazed red earthenware dated 17th–20th century and a fragment from a wine bottle (*c.* 1750–1910).

4.4.8 Another N-S ditch (0.70m wide) located 1.5m west of ditch [0030] and a NW-SE ditch (*c.* 1m wide) located immediately east of ditch [0030], were both recognised below the ploughsoil, cutting the fills of quarry pit [0032]; they were not excavated, or recorded in detail.

4.4.9 The functions of the three ditches in Trench 2 are not known, but they were clearly of modern date and some or all might have been associated with the N-S trackway recorded in Trenches 26, 36 and 40, to the south.

4.5 Trench 3

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.30m deep
Ground level: 59.0m OD (N), 59.1m OD (S)
Figure: 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m	Discontinuous
N/A	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.28m–0.48m	Trench-wide
0024	Fill	Fill of pit 0025	0.32m–0.78m	Centre of trench
0025	Cut	Pit	0.32m–0.78m	Centre of trench
0026	Fill	Fill of quarry pit 0027	0.50m–0.80m	S half of trench
0027	Cut	Quarry pit	0.50m–0.80m	S half of trench
0028	Fill	Fill of posthole 0029	0.80m–1.10m	S half of trench

0029	Cut	Posthole	0.80m–1.10m	S half of trench

Table 4: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 contained four large cut features that were interpreted as quarry pits; one of them, [0027], was excavated partially. A probable posthole [0029] was recorded in the base of the quarry pit. A small pit [0025] was excavated in the centre of the trench.

4.5.2 In Trench 3, 'subsoil' [0003] was a discontinuous layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, up to 0.20m thick, mostly filling depressions in the surface of the natural brickearth.

4.5.3 Pit [0025] was oval, measuring 0.86m x >0.50m x 0.46m deep, with nearly vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 6, Section 2). The pit extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the west. It was dug through 'subsoil [0003], suggesting a relatively recent date.

4.5.4 Single fill [0024] was soft, mid brownish yellow sandy clay with some large lumps of redeposited natural clay. It contained occasional charcoal and a fragment of post-medieval brick (not retained).

4.5.5 Quarry pit [0027] was seemingly rectangular, measuring >1.80m E-W x 2.90m N-S x 0.30m deep. Where investigated, it had a vertical southern edge, breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 6, Section 3 and photograph). It extended beyond the edges of the evaluation trench to the east and west. The pit was sealed by subsoil [0003]. Single fill [0026] was soft, dark brown silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.5.6 Posthole [0029] was identified in the base of quarry pit [0027]. It was oval, measuring 0.25m x 0.18m x 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. There was no indication of a surviving post or post pipe. Single fill [0028] was soft, mid brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

4.5.7 Another three large cut features present elsewhere along the trench were interpreted as quarry pits but were not excavated, or recorded in detail. They all extended beyond the edges of the evaluation trench and their full extents are unknown. These features contained similar fills of mid to dark brown silty sand with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.6 Trench 4

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.55m deep
Ground level: 58.6m OD (W), 58.6m OD (E)
Figure: 7

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m	Central part of trench
N/A	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.44m	Trench-wide
0010	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.66m	E end of trench
0011	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit 0010	0.30m–0.40m	E end of trench
0012	Fill	Lower fill of quarry pit 0010	0.30m–0.66m	E end of trench
0013	Cut	Probable quarry pit	0.30m–0.54m	E end of trench

0014	Fill	Lower fill of pit 0013	0.30m–0.40m	E end of trench
0015	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0013	0.30m–0.54m	E end of trench
0016	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.55m	W half of trench
0017	Fill	Fill of pit 0016	0.30m–0.55m	W half of trench
0018	Cut	Probable quarry pit	0.30m–0.42m	W end of trench
0019	Fill	Fill of pit 0018	0.30m–0.42m	W end of trench

Table 5: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 was positioned to investigate a N-S linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3).

4.6.2 Trench 4 contained numerous sub-rectangular and/or irregular cut features, interpreted as quarry pits, most of which were not excavated, or recorded in detail. Three of the pits ([0010], [0013] and [0018]) were excavated partially, revealing shallow, square-cut profiles. An oval pit [0016], of uncertain function, was also excavated. There was a N-S land drain at the east end of the trench.

4.6.3 In Trench 4, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, up to 0.16m thick, confined mainly to the central part of the trench.

4.6.4 Quarry pit [0010] was rectangular in plan, measuring >1.80m N-S x 2.70m E-W x 0.36m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 7, Section 4). As recorded, pit [0010] cut adjacent pit [0013], although in retrospect, the similarity of their fills suggests that [0010] and [0013] might instead have been parts of the same L-shaped feature. Such L-shapes are apparent in pits elsewhere within the site.

4.6.5 Pit [0010] contained two fills. Principal fill [0012] was firm, mid grey silty sandy clay, 0.36m thick, with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and flecks to medium fragments of post-medieval roof tile and brick. Upper fill [0011] was friable, mid brown silty clayey sand, up to 0.10m thick, with moderate pebbles but no cultural material.

4.6.6 Probable quarry pit [0013] was rectangular, measuring >1.70m E-W x >0.50m N-S x 0.24m deep, extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the south. Parts of its northern and western edges were exposed. It had near vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Pit [0013] had an unclear relationship with quarry pit [0010], to the east.

4.6.7 Pit [0013] contained two fills. Principal fill [0015] was firm, mid grey silty sandy clay, 0.24m thick, with occasional pebbles but no cultural material. Upper fill [0014] was friable, mid brown silty clayey sand, up to 0.10m thick, with moderate pebbles but no cultural material.

4.6.8 Small pit [0016] was probably oval, measuring 0.95m E-W x >0.65m N-S x 0.25m deep and extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the north. It had a vertical edge to the east, becoming moderately steep elsewhere, with all edges breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 7, Section 5 and photograph). Single fill [0017] was firm, mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal and flecks of CBM.

4.6.9 Possible quarry pit [0018] was rectangular, measuring 1.80m E-W x >0.90m

N-S x 0.12m deep, extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the north. It had steep to vertical sides, breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 7, Section 6). Single fill [0019] was firm, mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal and flecks of CBM.

4.6.10 No clear evidence was found in Trench 4 for the targeted N-S geophysical anomaly (4.6.1), although it is likely that the anomaly related to the unexcavated land drain noted to cross the east end of the trench. During the second phase of evaluation, a large diameter, N-S oriented, land drain was noted in Trench 28 (south of Trench 4), corresponding closely to the plotted anomaly. The drain's intercutting relationship with other quarry-like features here in Trench 4 was not established, but it is assumed to have cut them.

4.7 Trench 5

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.55m deep
Ground level: 58.8m OD (N), 59.0m OD (S)
Figure: 8

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.33m (N)–0.55m (S)	Trench-wide
0004	Cut	Quarry pit	~0.50m–1.00m	S half of trench
0005	Fill	Fill of pit 0004	~0.50m–1.00m	S half of trench
0006	Cut	Quarry pit	~0.50m–1.10m	S half of trench
0007	Fill	Fill of pit 0006	~0.50m–1.10m	S half of trench
0008	Cut	Quarry pit	~0.35m–0.41m	N half of trench
0009	Fill	Fill of pit 0008	~0.35m–0.41m	N half of trench

Table 6: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 5

4.7.1 Trench 5 was positioned in order to investigate an E-W linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3). The anomaly corresponded approximately with the line of a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 272 and 275 (Figure 51).

4.7.2 Trench 5 contained three investigated sub-rectangular or oval features, [0004], [0006] and [0008], interpreted as quarry pits. Three additional features, sub-rectangular or irregular in plan, were not excavated, or recorded in detail, but were probably also quarry pits. There was an E-W land drain (not excavated) at the north end of the trench.

4.7.3 In Trench 5, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, 50mm to 0.27m thick (increasing from north to south), and extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.7.4 Pit [0004] was sub-rectangular, measuring 2.54m N-S x >0.60m E-W x 0.50m deep, extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the west. It had very steep to vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base, and partially removed earlier pit [0006], to the east (Figure 8, Section 7 and photograph). Single fill [0005] was firm, mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal and CBM, and a larger fragment (125g) of post-medieval

brick.

4.7.5 Pit [0006] was probably oval, measuring 2.70m N-S x >1.20m E-W x 0.40m deep and extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the east. It had vertical sides breaking sharply into a mostly flat base, becoming deeper in a localised area at the edge of the trench (Figure 8, Section 7 and photograph). Single fill [0007] was light to mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal and CBM, and a larger fragment (386g) of post-medieval glazed floor tile.

4.7.6 Pits [0004] and [0006] corresponded approximately with the alignment of the E-W linear geophysical anomaly (4.7.1), interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary. There was no direct evidence in Trench 5 for a linear feature (ditch or trench) at this location, although evidence from the second phase of evaluation (in Trenches 32 and 33) suggests that pits [0004] and [0006] might have removed or truncated an underlying ditch, which was not recognised.

4.7.7 Pit [0008] was an irregular feature with a shallow, saucer-shaped profile, in the northern half of the trench. It measured >2.34m NW-SE x >1.90m SW-NE x 60mm deep, and extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the east (Figure 8, Section 8 and photograph). Single fill [0009] was mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal and CBM, and a larger fragment (51g) of late medieval or post-medieval roof tile.

4.8 Trench 6

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep
Ground level: 60.1m OD (W), 59.1m OD (E)
Figure: 9

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.40m	Trench-wide

Table 7: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 6

4.8.1 Trench 6 contained several small to large, sub-rectangular or irregular features, similar to those in surrounding trenches, and interpreted as probable quarry pits. None of them were excavated, or recorded in detail. Fills were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM. A land drain (unexcavated) ran approximately E-W across the west end of the trench.

4.8.2 In Trench 6, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, approximately 0.12m thick and extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.9 Trench 7

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x 0.38m deep
Ground level: 60.3m OD (N), 60.8m OD (S)
Figure: 10

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.32m	Centre and N end of trench
N/A	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.28m–0.58m	Trench-wide

Table 8: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 7

4.9.1 Trench 7 was positioned in order to investigate a short, curving geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a 'rubbish pit' (Figure 3).

4.9.2 Trench 7 contained numerous sub-rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as quarry pits. Some appear to have been intercutting. None of them was excavated by hand, or recorded in detail. One of the probable quarry pits coincided with the geophysical anomaly (4.9.1), but the potential correlation was not investigated.

4.9.3 In Trench 7, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, approximately 0.12m thick and extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.9.4 A machine-dug sondage at the north end of the trench revealed parts of two large rectangular pits with vertical edges and flat bases, approximately 0.30m apart. Both pits measured >5.00m N-S x >0.75m E-W x at least 0.50m deep, extending beyond the edges of the evaluation trench to the north, west and east. Although no written or drawn records of these features was compiled, a photographic record was made (Figure 10, photograph).

4.9.5 Fills of all features in Trench 7 were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM. Large fragments of post-medieval brick were found, but not retained, in the two large quarry pits at the north end of the trench.

4.10 Trench 8

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep
Ground level: 62.0m OD (W), 61.6m OD (E)
Figure: 11

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.26m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft/Woolpit Beds	0.40m	Trench-wide
0038	Fill	Fill of pit 0039	0.30m–0.65m	E end of trench
0039	Cut	Probable quarry pit	0.30m–0.65m	E end of trench

Table 9: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 8

4.10.1 Trench 8 contained numerous sub-rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as quarry pits. Most appeared to be either minimally intercutting or immediately adjacent to one another. Only one of the more distinct and isolated pits, [0039], was excavated. Fills of all unexcavated features in Trench 8 were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown

silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.10.2 In Trench 6, the natural consisted of Lowestoft Till, with patches of Woolpit Beds silt. 'Subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, approximately 0.14m thick and extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.10.3 Relatively small pit [0039] was possibly sub-rectangular, measuring 1.25m E-W x >0.67m N-S x 0.35m deep, extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the north. It had vertical sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base, and it was apparently dug through subsoil layer [0003] (Figure 11, Section 9 and photograph).

4.10.4 Single fill [0038] was compact, mid brown silty clay with some lumps of redeposited natural clay. It contained occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and CBM, and two sherds (21g) of glazed red earthenware, one dated late 16th–18th century, and the other dated 17th–20th century.

4.11 Trench 9

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.26m deep
Ground level: 61.9m OD (N), 62.2m OD (S)
Figure: 12

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (chalky clay)	0.26m	Trench-wide

Table 10: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 9

4.11.1 Trench 9 was positioned to investigate a WNW-ESE linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3).

4.11.2 Trench 9 contained a large, cut feature, interpreted as a post-medieval quarry pit, and part of a 'modern' ditch, probably corresponding to the linear geophysical anomaly (4.11.1). Neither of these features was excavated, or recorded in detail; however, further parts of one or both were investigated in adjacent Trench 25.

4.11.3 Notably, there was no subsoil in Trench 9, with ploughsoil directly overlying the natural clay.

4.11.4 The possible quarry pit was sub-rectangular, with straight sides, measuring >1.80m E-W x 2.49m N-S, extending beyond the edges of the evaluation trench to east and west. Its fill was similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.11.5 The ditch, to the north of the pit, was oriented WNW-ESE, and measured >1.80m long E-W x 1.40m wide N-S, extending beyond the edges of the evaluation trench to east and west. 19th/20th-century glass and fragments of 'blue and white' china were found on the surface of the fill, but were not

retained.

4.11.6 The ditch probably corresponded with a field boundary shown at this location on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 275 and 276 (Figure 51).

4.12 Trench 10

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.36m deep
Ground level: 62.0m OD (N), 62.2m OD (S)
Figure: 13

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.26m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft/Woolpit Beds	0.36m	Trench-wide

Table 11: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 10

4.12.1 Trench 10 contained a number of small to large, vaguely sub-rectangular, oval and seemingly irregular features, mostly interpreted as possible quarry pits. None of them were excavated, or recorded in detail. Fills were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.12.2 In Trench 10, the natural consisted of Lowestoft Till, with patches of Woolpit Beds silt. 'Subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, approximately 0.10m thick and extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.13 Trench 11

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 61.1m OD (W), 61.3m OD (E)
Figure: 14

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.14m	Centre & W end of trench
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft/Woolpit	0.22m (E)–0.40m (W)	Trench-wide

Table 12: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 11

4.13.1 Trench 11 was positioned to investigate a discrete geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a rubbish pit (Figure 3).

4.13.2 Trench 11 contained four medium to large features, interpreted as possible quarry pits. None of them were excavated, or recorded in detail. Fills were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.13.3 In Trench 11, the natural consisted of Lowestoft Till, with patches of Woolpit Beds silt. 'Subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, up to 0.14m thick and confined to the central and western parts of the trench. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut

features were not recorded.

4.13.4 One of the unexcavated features corresponded to the discrete geophysical anomaly (4.13.1). As exposed, the feature measured 2.46m E-W x >0.30m N-S, the majority of it clearly extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the north.

4.14 Trench 12

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.53m deep
Ground level: 59.7m OD (N), 61.2m OD (S)
Figure: 15

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.29m	Centre & N end of trench
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft/Woolpit	0.35m (S)–0.53m (N)	Trench-wide

Table 13: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 12

4.14.1 Trench 12 contained a number medium to large, oval, rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as possible quarry pits. None of them were excavated, or recorded in detail. Fills were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.14.2 In Trench 12, the natural consisted of Lowestoft Till, with patches of Woolpit Beds silt. 'Subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey sand, up to 0.24m thick and confined to the central and northern parts of the trench. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.15 Trench 13

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.50m deep
Ground level: 60.2m OD (W), 58.8m OD (E)
Figure: 16

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.29m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.36m (W)–0.50m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 14: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 13

4.15.1 Trench 13 was positioned to investigate a short, curving geophysical anomaly, provisionally interpreted as a relict field boundary (Figure 3).

4.15.2 Trench 13 contained several medium to large, oval, rectangular or irregular features that generally intercut or merged into one another, interpreted as possible quarry pits. None of them were excavated, or recorded in detail. Fills were similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid greyish brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM.

4.15.2 In Trench 13, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey silty clayey

sand, extending trench-wide and ranging in thickness from 80mm (W) to 0.20m (E). The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.15.3 One of the unexcavated features, at the east end of the trench, possibly corresponded to the curving geophysical anomaly, interpreted as a relict field boundary (4.15.1), but this was not corroborated by excavation.

4.16 Trench 14

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.60m deep
Ground level: 60.1m OD (N), 60.3m OD (S)
Figure: 17

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.30m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (sands)	0.46m (N)–0.60m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 15: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 14

4.16.1 Trench 14 was positioned in order to investigate an E-W linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted as a relict field boundary (Figure 3). It probably corresponded to a boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 271 and 272.

4.16.2 Natural strata varied, with orangey brown sand to the south and brownish yellow clayey sand to the north.

4.16.3 Two features were identified at the south end of Trench 14, one of which corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly (4.16.1) and was probably a ditch, *c*. 1.5m wide. Neither of the features was excavated, or recorded in detail, and fills were not described.

4.16.3 In Trench 14, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey clayey sand, extending trench-wide and ranging in thickness from 0.18m (N) to 0.28m (S). The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the two cut features were not recorded.

4.17 Trench 15

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.68m deep
Ground level: 61.6m OD (W), 61.2m OD (E)
Figure: 18

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.33m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.42m (W)–0.68m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 16: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 15

4.17.1 Trench 15 contained two or three large features, none of which were excavated, or recorded in detail.

4.17.2 A straight-sided feature at the west end of the trench was interpreted as a probable quarry pit, or perhaps two adjacent pits. Its fill was not recorded, but was presumably similar to those of excavated quarry pits recorded in other evaluation trenches.

4.17.3 A possible large oval feature, at the east end of the trench, had a mid greyish brown fill. It was interpreted as a possible localised variation in the natural sand.

4.17.4 In Trench 15, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid brownish grey clayey sand, extending trench-wide and ranging in thickness from 80mm (W) to 0.36m (E). The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the two cut features were not recorded. The subsoil was probably real here, rather than being quarry infill / overburden.

4.18 Trench 16

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 61.3m OD (N), 61.9m OD (S)
Figure: 19

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m (N)–0.36m (S)	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.42m (N)–0.74m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 17: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 16

4.18.1 Trench 16 was positioned to investigate a discrete geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a rubbish pit (Figure 3).

4.18.2 Trench 16 contained several medium to large, oval, rectangular or irregular features, some interpreted as possible quarry pits, and a probable geotechnical test pit. None of these features were excavated, or recorded in detail. Fills were presumably similar to those of quarry pits recorded in other trenches, consisting of mid to dark brown silty sands with flecks of charcoal and CBM. All of the features were considered by the excavator to have been of post-medieval date

4.18.3 In Trench 16, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid grey silty sandy clay, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal. It extended trench-wide, ranging in thickness from 0.14m (N) to 0.38m (S). The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.18.4 One of the larger unexcavated features, at the north end of the evaluation trench, might have corresponded with a discrete geophysical anomaly interpreted provisionally as a rubbish pit (4.18.1).

4.19 Trench 17

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 62.6m OD (W), 62.2m OD (E)
Figure: 20

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	'Subsoil'	0.28m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.36m–0.40m	Trench-wide

Table 18: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 17

4.19.1 Trench 17 contained several small to medium/large, oval, rectangular or irregular features, at least one of which was interpreted as a possible quarry pit. None of these features was excavated, or recorded in detail, and fills were not described. In comparison to some trenches (e.g. Trenches 12 or 19), these features were relatively scattered and discrete from one another.

4.19.2 In Trench 17, 'subsoil' [0003] was a layer of mid grey silty sandy clay, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, approximately 0.10m thick and extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationships between subsoil [0003] and the various cut features were not recorded.

4.20 Trench 18

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep
Ground level: 62.9m OD (N), 63.2m OD (S)
Figure: 21

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	Subsoil	0.24m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.40m	Trench-wide

Table 19: Summary of recorded deposits in Trench 18

4.20.1 Trench 18 was positioned to investigate a discrete geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a rubbish pit (Figure 3).

4.20.2 Trench 18 contained only a narrow ditch or trench at its north end and a localised area of scorched ground at its south. Neither of these features was excavated, or recorded in detail, and fills/deposits were not described.

4.20.3 The ditch/trench was located at the north end of the evaluation trench. It was oriented E-W, measuring >1.80m long x 0.38m wide. The trench photograph (Figure 21, photograph) appears to show a light greyish brown fill, contrasting with the surrounding darker, yellowish brown natural clay.

4.20.4 The area of scorched ground was identified only in section, immediately below the ploughsoil, at the south end of the trench. It corresponded with the discrete geophysical anomaly (4.20.1).

4.20.5 In Trench 18, subsoil [0003] was a layer of mid grey silty sandy clay, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, approximately 0.16m thick and

extending trench-wide. The stratigraphic relationship between subsoil [0003] and the ditch/trench at the north end of Trench 18 was not recorded. The area of scorching at the south end of the trench was presumably at the surface of the subsoil. If so, the subsoil deposit here is likely to be real, rather than being quarry fill / overburden.

4.21 Trench 19

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x 0.60m deep
Ground level: 61.9m OD (N), 62.0m OD (S)
Figure: 22

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	Subsoil	0.35m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft clay (S), sand (N)	0.60m	Trench-wide
0022	Fill	Fill of pit 0023	0.60m–1.20m	N half of trench
0023	Cut	Possible quarry pit	0.60m–1.20m	N half of trench

Table 20: Summary of recorded deposits and features in Trench 19

4.21.1 Trench 19 was positioned to investigate a discrete geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a rubbish pit (Figure 3).

4.21.2 Trench 19 contained a possible quarry pit [0023], which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly.

4.21.3 Possible quarry pit [0023] was rectangular, measuring >1.80m E-W x 2.40m N-S x 0.60m deep, with very steep to vertical sides breaking moderately into a broad, undulating horizontal base (Figure 22, Section 10 and photograph). Single fill [0022] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. It produced a sherd (7g) of glazed red earthenware (17th–20th century), two fragments (96g) of post-medieval roof tile and two pieces (7g) of clay pipe stem (17th–19th century).

4.21.4 In Trench 19, subsoil [0003] was a layer of mid brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, approximately 0.25m thick and extending trench-wide. The relationship between this deposit and pit [0023] was uncertain.

4.22 Trench 21

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.75m deep
Ground level: 59.9m OD (N), 59.6m OD (S)
Figure: 23

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.68m (N)–0.75m (S)	Trench-wide
0044	Fill	Fill of gully segment 0045	0.85m–1.09m	Centre of trench
0045	Cut	Gully segment	0.85m–1.09m	Centre of trench
0046	Fill	Fill of gully segment 0047	0.85m–1.05m	S half of trench
0047	Cut	Gully segment	0.85m–1.05m	S half of trench

0048	Cut	Gully	0.85m–1.00m	Centre of trench
0049	Fill	Fill of gully 0049	0.85m–1.00m	Centre of trench
0050	Group	Segments 0045/0048	0.85m–1.09m	Centre of trench

Table 21: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 21

4.22.1 Trench 21 contained two small ditches/gullies: [0045]/[0048] (group number [0050]) and [0047]. They were both recognised below subsoil [0003], although the actual relationships between the subsoil and cut features were not determined. The extents and functions of these two features are not known.

4.22.2 In Trench 21, subsoil [0003] was a layer of mid brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, extending trench-wide and ranging in thickness from 0.40m (N) to 0.47m (S).

4.22.3 Ditch/gully [0047] was linear, oriented SW-NE, and measuring >2.20m long x 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 23, Section 12 and photograph). Single fill [0046] was soft, light to mid brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

4.22.4 Curving ditch/gully [0050] was investigated within two segments: [0045] and [0048]. Similar profiles were recorded for each segment, showing steep to very steep edges, breaking gradually into a concave base. The ditch/gully was up to 0.47m wide x 0.24m deep, and extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the west (Figure 23, Sections 11 and 13, and photograph).

4.22.5 Both segments of ditch/gully [0050] contained a similar fill of soft, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. Fill [0044] (segment [0045]) produced two small sherds (7g) of undiagnostic flint-tempered pottery, one of which is probably Early Neolithic, and the other probably Early/Middle Iron Age. Fill [0044] also contained two prehistoric struck flints. Fill [0049] (in segment [0048]) produced two small sherds (4g) of undiagnostic, flint-tempered pottery, though probably of Early Neolithic date.

4.23 Trench 22

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.55m deep
Ground level: 58.9m OD (WNW), 58.6m OD (ESE)
Figure: 24

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m (NW)–0.40m (SE)	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.40m (NW)–0.55m (SE)	Trench-wide
0040	Fill	Fill of ditch 0041	~0.45m–0.62m	Centre of trench
0041	Cut	Ditch	~0.45m–0.62m	Centre of trench
0042	Cut	Ditch	0.55m–1.01m	ESE end of trench
0043	Fill	Fill of ditch 0042	0.55m–1.01m	ESE end of trench

Table 22: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 22

4.23.1 Trench 22 contained two small ditches/gullies on the same roughly N-S orientation: [0041] and [0042]. They were both recognised below subsoil

[0003], although the actual relationships between the subsoil and ditches are uncertain. The extents and functions of the ditches were not determined.

4.23.2 In Trench 22, subsoil [0003] was a layer of mid brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, extending trench-wide and ranging in thickness from 0.12m (WNW) to 0.15m (ESE).

4.23.3 Undated ditch/gully [0041] was linear, oriented N-S and measuring >2.20m long x 1.00m wide x 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 24, Section 14). Single fill [0040] was soft, mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

4.23.4 Ditch/gully [0042] was linear, oriented N-S and measuring >2.20m long x 1.70m wide x 0.46m deep, with moderate to steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 24, Sections 15 and 16, and photograph). The ditch was heavily disturbed by tree roots. Single fill [0043] was mid brown clayey silty sand with occasional pebbles. It produced one small fragment (2g) of fired clay in a distinctive fabric suggesting a late medieval or post-medieval date.

4.23.5 Although ditch [0041] could not be dated, the fact that it was parallel with ditch [0042] suggests that it was a contemporary (post-medieval or later) feature. Ditches [0041] and [0042] did not obviously correspond with field boundaries shown on the tithe map of 1846.

4.24 Trench 24

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.78m deep
Ground level: 62.4m OD (W), 61.4m OD (E)
Figure: 25

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
0002	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
0003	Layer	Subsoil	0.38m	Trench-wide
N/A	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.66m (E)–0.78m (W)	Trench-wide
0020	Cut	Prehistoric pit	~0.70m–1.14m	E end of trench
0021	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0020	~0.70m–0.92m	E end of trench
0035	Fill	Fill of pit 0020	~0.76m–1.02m	E end of trench
0036	Fill	Fill of pit 0020	~0.86m–1.10m	E end of trench
0037	Fill	Fill of pit 0020	~1.00m–1.14m	E end of trench

Table 23: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 24

4.24.1 A single prehistoric pit, [0020], located near the east end of Trench 24, was recognised below subsoil [0003], cutting the natural clayey sand.

4.24.2 In Trench 24, subsoil [0003] was a layer of mid brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, extending trench-wide and ranging in thickness from 0.28m (E) to 0.40m (W).

4.24.3 Pit [0020] was oval, measuring 1.05m NS x 0.85m EW x 0.44m deep, with vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 25, Section 17 and photograph). The pit contained a sequence of four fills, as follows:

Basal fill [0037], confined to the western side of the pit, was light brown silty sand, up to 80mm thick, with no finds. It was probably derived from the slumping of the side of the pit.

Fill [0036] was dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.11m thick, with occasional pebbles. It produced three sherds (9g) of probable Early Neolithic pottery, nine abraded fragments (14g) of pottery or fired clay (from residues of soil sample <2>), thirteen struck/worked flints, some heat-altered flint and a small amount of calcined animal bone of indeterminate taxa. Sample <2> produced some charred grains of wheat and fragments of charred hazel nutshell.

Fill [0035] was mid brown silty sand, 0.12m thick, with occasional pebbles, one blade-like flint flake and two pieces of heat-altered flint.

Uppermost fill [0021] was dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.22m thick, with occasional small to large pebbles. It produced forty-eight sherds (230g) of flint-tempered pottery (plus a large amount of abraded material from residues of soil sample <1>), probably dated to the Early Neolithic period, thirty-five struck/worked flints (of probable Early/Middle Neolithic date), and small amounts of heat-altered flint and other stone, and calcined animal bone that included cattle, pig and indeterminate medium and large mammals. Sample <1> also produced some charred grains of wheat and fragments of charred hazel nutshell.

Phase 2 evaluation trenches:

4.25 Trench 25

Dimensions: 29.30m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 61.81m OD (SSW), 61.57m OD (NNE)
Figure: 26

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
25/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
25/002	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 25/004	0.30m–1.12m	S half of trench
25/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 25/004	0.30m–1.18m	S half of trench
25/004	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.18m	S half of trench
25/005	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.30m	Trench-wide
25/006	Fill	Upper fill of pit 25/009	0.30m–0.85m	Centre of trench
25/007	Fill	Middle fill of pit 25/009	0.30m–0.80m	Centre of trench
25/008	Fill	Lower fill of pit 25/009	0.30m–1.12m	Centre of trench
25/009	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–1.12m	Centre of trench

Table 24: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 25

4.25.1 Trench 25 was positioned to investigate two WNW-ESE linear geophysical anomalies, provisionally interpreted as relict field boundaries (Figure 3).

4.25.2 Trench 25 contained a post-medieval ditch [25/004], a quarry pit [25/009] and five unexcavated pits. The latter (located at the north and south ends of the trench) were probably rectangular quarry cuts, filled with similar soil deposits that contained occasional small fragments of brick and coal, indicating a post-

medieval or modern date.

4.25.3 Ditch [25/004] was linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 1.65m wide x 0.88m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a narrow, flat base (Figure 26, Section 19 and photograph). It contained two fills, as follows:

Primary fill [25/003], up to 0.15m thick, was compact, light yellowish or greyish brown (mottled) clay/silt, lying against the sides and base of the ditch. It contained occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal, but no finds, and is interpreted as weathered natural.

Principal fill [25/002] was compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.83m thick. It contained two fragments of CBM (roof and floor tile, 83g), a small fragment of clay pipe stem (*c.* 1640–1710), and four sherds (143g) of pottery with a broad date range of 18th-early 20th century, including two fragments of a china mug dated 1835–48. An iron heel plate and a fragment of unidentified iron strip (both post-medieval), were also recovered. A fragment of German lava (44g), from a rotary quern of Roman to medieval date, was obviously residual.

4.25.4 The westward continuation of this ditch was noted previously (although not excavated, or recorded in detail) in Trench 9. It corresponded to the southernmost of the two linear geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 25, and can be identified as a field boundary shown at this location on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 275 and 276 (Figure 51).

4.25.5 Quarry pit [25/009] was rectangular or rectilinear, measuring >2.10m long x 4.40m wide x 0.72m deep, with a moderately steep but irregular southern side breaking gradually into a slightly concave base (Figure 26, Section 18 and photograph). It contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

Lower fill [25/008] was soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick, containing one sherd (24g) of glazed earthenware (17th C+), a horseshoe (post-medieval), five fragments (2632g) of floor tile, moderate pebbles and frequent cobbles/nodules, concentrated at the base of the deposit.

Middle fill [25/007] was soft, mottled light grey, yellowish brown and brownish grey clayey silt mixed with redeposited chalky clay natural, 0.12m thick, containing occasional pebbles but no finds.

Upper fill [25/006] was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, up to 0.55m thick, with occasional pebbles, charcoal and two fragments (106g) of roof tile.

4.25.6 [25/009] corresponded to the northernmost of the two linear geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 25, although in this case the profile suggests that this was an elongated pit rather than a ditch.

4.26 Trench 26

Dimensions: 29.70m x 2.10m x up to 0.50m deep
Ground level: 61.12m OD (W), 60.38m OD (E)
Figure: 27

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
26/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
26/002	Fill	Upper fill of pit 26/004	0.20m–0.65m	Centre of trench
26/003	Fill	Lower fill of pit 26/004	0.33m–0.90m	Centre of trench
26/004	Cut	Quarry pit	0.20m–0.90m	Centre of trench
26/005	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.20m–0.32m	Trench-wide
26/006	Layer	Trackway	0.20m–0.26m	Centre of trench

Table 25: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 26

4.26.1 Trench 26 was targeted on a large, amorphous geophysical anomaly: an area of magnetic enhancement interpreted provisionally as of geological origin (Figure 3).

4.26.2 Trench 26 contained several small to large rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as quarry pits. One of them, [26/004], was partially excavated and recorded. The unexcavated features appeared mostly to intercut/merge with one another and were filled with similar soil deposits, containing occasional small fragments of post-medieval or modern brick and tile. In addition, Trench 26 contained part of a modern trackway [26/006] that crossed its middle.

4.26.3 Quarry pit [26/004] was rectangular, measuring >2.10m N-S x 3.00m E-W x 0.70m deep, with a vertical west side, breaking sharply into a very irregular base (Figure 27, Section 20 and photograph). Lower fill [26/003] was soft, yellowish grey sandy silt, up to 0.59m thick, with occasional pebbles and three fragments (28g) of CBM (brick and roof tile). Upper fill [26/002] was soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.45m thick, containing one sherd (17g) of a 19th-century china plate or dish, seven fragments (88g) of roof tile and a residual prehistoric worked flint.

4.26.4 Trackway [26/006] was a deposit of loose, crushed red brick, forming a thin, discontinuous layer/spread, *c*. 60mm thick and approximately 4m wide (Figure 27, photograph). It was recognised immediately below the ploughsoil, overlying the natural stratum and sometimes filling probably N-S wheel ruts.

4.26.5 Similar deposits were recorded in Trenches 36 and 40, to the south, and in each case, they corresponded to areas of magnetic enhancement as revealed by the geophysical survey (Figure 3). Almost certainly, these areas reflected the alignment of a N-S trackway leading to a quarry pit (still partly extant, to the south of Trench 44 but beyond the site boundary), as shown on late 19th- and 20th-century mapping (Tindall 2015, figs. 9 and 10).

4.27 Trench 27

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 58.79m OD (SW), 58.71m OD (NE)
Figure: 28

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
27/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
27/002	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	Trench-wide
27/003	Fill	Fill of pit 27/004	~0.70m–1.14m	NE end of trench
27/004	Cut	Quarry pit	~0.70m–0.92m	NE end of trench

Table 26: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 27

4.27.1 Trench 27 contained two probable quarry pits, one of which, [27/004], was partially excavated and recorded. The unexcavated feature, at the SW end of the trench, contained a similar fill that included occasional flecks of red brick and coal, indicating a post-medieval or modern date. An E-W land drain was noted, but not excavated or recorded, in the NE half of the trench.

4.27.2 Quarry pit [27/004] was an irregular oval, measuring 2.74m SW-NE x >1.75m NW-SE x 0.29m deep, extending NW beyond the trench limit. It had a moderately steep southern edge breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 28, Section 21 and photograph). Single fill [27/003] was soft, mid reddish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and a small fragment (10g) of CBM.

4.28 Trench 28

Dimensions: 29.60m x 2.10m x up to 0.57m deep
Ground level: 58.71m OD (W), 58.68m OD (E)
Figure: 29

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
28/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
28/002	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.35m	Trench-wide
28/003	Fill	Fill of pit 28/004	0.20m–0.40m	W half of trench
28/004	Cut	Quarry pit	0.20m–0.40m	W half of trench
28/005	Fill	Fill of pit 28/006	0.20m–0.65m	E half of trench
28/006	Cut	Quarry pit	0.20m–0.65m	E half of trench

Table 27: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 28

4.28.1 Trench 28 was targeted on a N-S linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3).

4.28.2 Trench 28 contained several, mostly distinctly rectangular, features, interpreted as quarry pits. Two of them, [28/004] and [28/006] were partially excavated and recorded. The unexcavated features contained similar fills, some of which included small fragments of charcoal, coal and CBM, indicating a post-medieval or modern date.

4.28.3 A ceramic land drain with a relatively large diameter was noted, but not excavated or recorded in detail, in the eastern half of the trench, cutting the quarry pits (Figure 29, plan). It is likely that this corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly (4.28.1).

4.28.3 Quarry pit [28/004] was rectangular, measuring 6.20m E-W x >2.10m N-S x up to 0.24m deep, with a very steep excavated east side, breaking gradually into a slightly sloping base (Figure 29, Section 22 and photograph). Most of this

feature (to the west of the recorded section) was much shallower and only identified in section. Single fill [28/003] was friable, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.28.4 Quarry pit [28/006] was rectangular, measuring 8.20m E-W x >1.16m N-S x 0.45m deep; only its northern end was exposed. Where excavated, it had a vertical (stepped) eastern edge breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 29, Section 23 and photograph). Single fill [28/005] was friable, mid reddish brown silty clay, with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal, a small sherd (1g) of Chinese porcelain (18th century), six fragments (134g) of CBM, including roof tile, floor tile and ceramic land drain.

4.29 Trench 29

Dimensions: 31.10m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 62.38m OD (NW), 62.22m OD (SE)
Figure: 30

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
29/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
29/002	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.30m	Trench-wide
29/003	Cut	Probable quarry pit	0.25m–0.60m	SE end of trench
29/004	Fill	Fill of pit 29/003	0.25m–0.60m	SE end of trench

Table 28: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 28

4.29.1 Trench 29 contained a single large but shallow pit [29/003], interpreted as a probable quarry. Two N-S land drains were noted, but not excavated or recorded in detail.

4.29.2 Quarry pit [29/003] was sub-rectangular or oval, measuring 6.60m NW-SE x >2.10m SW-NE x 0.37m deep, with a steep side to the east, breaking sharply into an undulating base. The west side of the pit was gently sloping, breaking imperceptibly into the base. The pit was recorded mainly in section (Figure 30, Section 24 and photograph). Single fill [29/004] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with no inclusions.

4.30 Trench 30

Dimensions: 31.30m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 61.82m OD (SW), 61.22m OD (NE)
Figure: 31

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
30/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
30/002	Natural	Lowestoft over Woolpit Beds	0.25m–0.30m	Trench-wide
30/003	Cut	Quarry pit	0.25m–0.50m	NE end of trench
30/004	Fill	Fill of pit 30/003	0.25m–0.50m	NE end of trench
30/005	Cut	Ditch	0.25m–0.60m	NE end of trench
30/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 30/005	0.25m–0.60m	NE end of trench
30/007	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.80m	SW end of trench
30/008	Fill	Fill of pit 30/007	0.30m–0.80m	SW end of trench

Table 29: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 30

4.30.1 Trench 30 contained three quarry pits, of which two, [30/003] and [30/007], were partially excavated and recorded. The fill of the unexcavated pit, in the centre of the trench, contained small fragments of CBM, indicating a post-medieval or modern date. Quarry pit [30/003] was cut by a shallow ditch [30/005]. A N-S land drain was noted, but not excavated or recorded in detail, near the northeast end of the trench.

4.30.2 The natural strata consisted of Woolpit Beds material covered by a discontinuous layer of orangey brown clayey sand (Lowestoft Till), up to *c.* 0.10m thick.

4.30.3 Quarry pit [30/003] was rectangular, measuring >2.10m NW-SE x >3.5m SW-NE x 0.25m deep. The sides of the pit were not exposed, but a flat base was recorded in section where investigated east of its truncation by [30/005] (Figure 31, Section 25 and photograph). Single fill [30/004] was compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with no inclusions.

4.30.4 Ditch [30/005], at the east end of Trench 30 and cut through [30/003], was oriented N-S, measuring >3.00m long x 1.30m wide x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Single fill [30/006] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, producing four fragments (76g) of CBM (roof and possible floor tile).

4.30.5 Ditch [30/005] was close to the line of a 19th/20th-century trackway, as shown on historic mapping and identified in Trenches 26, 36 and 40. It is possible therefore, that [30/005] might have been part of an associated drainage ditch.

4.30.6 Quarry pit [30/007] was seemingly oval, measuring 6.00m SW-NE x >2.10m NW-SE x 0.52m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a (mostly) flat base (Figure 31, Section 26 and photograph). Single fill [30/008] was compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent patches of redeposited natural. There were no obvious inclusions.

4.31 Trench 31

Dimensions: 29.40m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 60.49m OD (SW), 60.17m OD (NE)
Figure: 32

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
31/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
31/002	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	Trench-wide
31/003	Fill	Upper fill of pit 31/005	0.30m–0.75m	NE end of trench
31/004	Fill	Lower fill of pit 31/005	0.45m–0.90m	NE end of trench
31/005	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.90m	NE end of trench

Table 30: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 31

4.31.1 Trench 31 contained several sub rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as quarry pits, covering most of the area of the evaluation trench. Their similar orientation and close positioning in relation one another is notable. One of the pits, [31/005], was partially excavated and recorded. The fills of the unexcavated features contained small amounts of CBM and coal, indicating a

post-medieval or modern date.

4.31.2 Quarry pit [31/005] was oval, measuring 2.50m SW-NE x >2.10m NW-SE x >0.60m deep, with a moderately steep but irregular NE edge, breaking gradually into an irregular base (Figure 32, Section 27 and photograph). Lower fill [31/004] was compact, mid orangey brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick, with occasional pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [31/003] was friable, mid reddish brown clayey silt, up to 0.45m thick, with moderate pebbles, occasional charcoal, three fragments (34g) of roof tile and a large fragment (336g) of iron slag, probably from smithing.

4.32 Trench 32

Dimensions: 29.20m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 58.86m OD (SE), 58.81m OD (NW)
Figure: 33

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
32/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
32/002	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	Trench-wide
32/003	Fill	Fill of pit 32/004	0.25m–0.45m	Centre of trench
32/004	Cut	Quarry pit	0.25m–0.45m	Centre of trench
32/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 32/008	0.25m–0.60m	SE end of trench
32/006	Structure	Land drain	~0.35m	SE end of trench
32/007	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 32/008	0.25m–0.70m	SE end of trench
32/008	Cut	Ditch	0.25m–0.70m	SE end of trench

Table 31: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 32

4.32.1 Trench 32 was targeted on an E-W linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3). It corresponded approximately with the line of a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 272 and 275 (Figure 51).

4.32.2 Trench 32 contained several sub-rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as quarry pits, covering most of the area of the evaluation trench. Again, their similar orientation and close positioning in relation one another is notable. One of the pits, [32/004], was partially excavated and recorded. The fills of some of the unexcavated features contained small amounts of CBM and coal, indicating a post-medieval or modern date. Narrow ditch [32/008]) ran E-W across the southeast end of the evaluation trench. This was possibly associated with the disturbed remnants of a modern land drain, or an entirely earlier feature.

4.32.3 Quarry pit [32/004] was rectangular, measuring >5.00m N-S x c. 3.00m E-W x 0.21m deep, with a vertical west edge breaking sharply into a (mostly) flat base (Figure 33, Section 28 and photograph). Single fill [32/003] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.32.4 Ditch [32/008] was linear, oriented E-W, measuring >2.10m long x 0.75m wide x >0.42m deep, with steep sides (Figure 33, Section 29 and photograph). Primary fill [32/007] was soft, mottled mid greyish brown and yellowish white clayey silt, 0.10m thick, and probably represented slumping of the ditch/trench sides. Secondary fill [32/005] was soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, pebbles and a fragment of unidentified iron strip

(post-medieval).

4.32.5 The disturbed remains of a ceramic land drain [32/006], possibly destroyed by quarrying or subsequent ploughing, were found in the upper part of ditch [32/008]. The drain was originally circular, with an outside diameter of 150mm and a wall thickness of 40mm. Feature [32/008] was originally interpreted as the construction cut for the land drain, but was subsequently determined to be an entirely earlier feature, corresponding to a field boundary on the tithe map of 1846, and to the linear geophysical anomaly described above (4.32.1). It is possibly significant that it was similarly aligned with the quarry pits in this trench.

4.33 Trench 33

Dimensions: 29.60m x 2.10m x up to 0.45m deep
Ground level: 58.70m OD (N), 58.67m OD (S)
Figure: 34

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
33/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
33/002	Fill	Fill of pit 33/003	0.30m–0.70m	N end of trench
33/003	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.70m	N end of trench
33/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 33/005	0.50m–0.95m	N end of trench
33/005	Cut	Ditch	0.50m–0.95m	N end of trench
33/006	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 32: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 33

4.33.1 Trench 33 was targeted on an E-W linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3). It corresponded approximately with the line of a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 272 and 275 (Figure 51).

4.33.2 Trench 33 contained an E-W ditch [33/005], truncated by a large quarry pit [33/003], which was partially excavated and recorded. Several other rectangular or irregular features, covering most of the area of the evaluation trench, are interpreted similarly as quarry pits. Although they were not excavated, many of their fills contained occasional flecks or small fragments of CBM, suggesting a post-medieval or modern date.

4.33.3 Ditch [33/005] was linear, oriented E-W, measuring >2.10m long x 0.55m wide x 0.45m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, flat base (Figure 34, Section 30 and photograph). Single fill [33/004] was soft, light yellowish grey sandy silt, with no finds. The ditch probably corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly described above (4.33.1) and was probably the continuation of ditch [32/008], to the west.

4.33.4 Quarry pit [33/003] was rectangular, measuring >5.30m N-S x >2.10m E-W x 0.45m deep, with a moderately steep south edge, breaking gradually into an undulating base (Figure 34, Section 30 and photograph). It truncated underlying ditch [33/005]. Single fill [33/002] was soft, light brownish grey sandy silt, with seven fragments (198g) of CBM (floor tile, roof tile and brick), a small fragment of glazed earthenware (later 16th–19th century) and

occasional pebbles

4.34 Trench 34

Dimensions: 29.50m x 1.80m x up to 0.50m deep
Ground level: 61.20m OD (S), 60.50m OD (N)
Figure: 35

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
34/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
34/002	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.30m	S half of trench
34/003	Cut	Quarry pit	0.40m–1.15m	N half of trench
34/004	Fill	Fill of pit 34/003	0.40m–1.15m	N half of trench
34/005	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.40m	N half of trench

Table 33: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 34

4.34.1 Trench 34 contained at least three quarry pits, one of which, [34/003], was partially excavated and recorded. The other two contained occasional small fragments of coal or CBM, indicating a post-medieval or modern date. A land drain was noted at the north end of the trench, cutting one of the unexcavated quarry pits.

4.34.2 Natural strata consisted of typical Woolpit Beds silt [34/005] in the northern half of the trench and loose, orangey brown sand with patches of gravel [34/002] (Lowestoft Till) in the southern half of the trench. The boundary between the two types of geological material was sharp.

4.34.3 Quarry pit [34/003] was oval or sub-rectangular, measuring 5.30m N-S x >2.10m E-W x >0.75m deep, with a shallow northern edge, becoming steeper with depth. The base of the pit was not exposed (Figure 35, Section 31 and photographs). Single fill [34/004] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with two fragments (36g) of roof tile, a horseshoe nail (post-medieval) and a tiny fragment of roofing slate (19th/20th century).

4.35 Trench 35

Dimensions: 29.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.55m deep
Ground level: 60.51m OD (S), 59.27m OD (N)
Figure: 36

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
35/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
35/002	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	N half of trench
35/003	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.65m	N end of trench
35/004	Fill	Fill of pit 35/003	0.30m–0.65m	N end of trench
35/005	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	~1.00m–1.14m	S half of trench

Table 34: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 35

4.35.1 Trench 35 contained two or three rectangular or sub-rectangular quarry pits, one of which, [35/003], was partially excavated and recorded. The unexcavated features contained occasional small fragments of coal, indicating a post-medieval or modern date.

4.35.2 Natural strata consisted of typical Woolpit Beds silt [35/002] in the northern half of the trench and loose, light to mid orangey brown sand with frequent patches of gravel and pockets of dark brown sand [34/005] (Lowestoft Till) in the southern half of the trench. The boundary between the two types of geological material was sharp. It is notable that the quarry features present in this trench were all located on the Woolpit Beds silt geology.

4.35.3 Quarry pit [35/003] was rectangular, measuring >2.10m E-W x >2.00m N-S x 0.35m deep, with a vertical southern edge, breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 36, Section 32 and photograph). Single fill [35/004] was soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, with no finds.

4.36 Trench 36

Dimensions: 29.80m x 1.80m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 62.11m OD (WNW), 61.47m OD (ESE)
Figure: 37

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
36/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
36/002	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.30m	Centre & W half of trench
36/003	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	E end of trench
36/004	Deposit	Trackway	0.30m	Centre of trench

Table 35: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 36

4.36.1 Trench 36 was targeted on part of a large and elongated area of magnetic enhancement, revealed by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.36.2 Trench 36 contained several, closely-spaced, rectangular or irregular quarry pits. These were confined to the eastern part of the trench, exploiting an area of Woolpit Beds silt. None of the pits was excavated, but the exposed tops of their fills mostly contained small amounts of red brick, indicating a post-medieval or modern date (Figure 37, photograph). An E-W land drain was noted at the west end of the trench.

4.36.3 Natural strata consisted of chalky clay [36/002] (Lowestoft Till) in the centre and western half of the trench, and typical Woolpit Beds silt [36/003] at the east end of the trench.

4.36.4 Trackway [36/004] was represented by a zone of disturbed natural, including two N-S shallow linear depressions filled with greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional flecks and small fragments of red brick.

4.36.5 [36/004] corresponded approximately to the area of magnetic enhancement (4.36.1). Together with similar deposits in Trench 26 (to the north) and Trench 40 (to the south) it almost certainly represented part of a N-S trackway leading to a large quarry pit (still partly extant, to the south of Trench 44 but beyond the site boundary), as shown on late 19th- and 20th-century mapping (Tindall 2015, figs. 9 and 10). It is perhaps notable that quarry pits were confined to its east.

4.37 Trench 38

Dimensions: 30.60m x 2.10m x 0.65m deep
Ground level: 59.85m OD (W), 59.30m OD (E)
Figure: 38

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
38/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
38/002	Fill	Fill of pit 38/003	0.30m–1.18m	W end of trench
38/003	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–1.18m	W end of trench
38/004	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m–0.60m	Trench-wide
38/005	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.60m	Trench-wide

Table 36: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 38

4.37.1 Trench 38 contained a single large, rectangular quarry pit [38/003], cutting subsoil [38/004] and dug to exploit the underlying Woolpit Beds [38/005].

4.37.2 Subsoil [38/004] was a layer of soft, mid brown mottled light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.30m thick and extending trench-wide. It had a clear interface with underlying natural [38/005] (Woolpit Beds).

4.37.3 Quarry pit [38/003] was rectangular, measuring 6.10m E-W x >2.10m N-S x 0.90m deep, with a vertical (stepped) western edge, breaking sharply into a slightly sloping base (Figure 38, Section 33 and photograph). Single fill [38/002] was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles, and occasional flecks of charcoal, and red and yellow brick.

4.38 Trench 39

Dimensions: 29.60m x 2.10m x 0.55m deep
Ground level: 63.25m OD (S), 62.85m OD (N)
Figure: 39

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
39/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
39/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 39/003	0.30m–1.16m	Centre of trench
39/003	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.16m	Centre of trench
39/004	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
39/005	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.50m	Trench-wide

Table 37: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 39

4.38.1 Trench 39 contained an E-W ditch [39/003], cutting subsoil [39/004] and underlying natural clay [39/005].

4.38.2 The natural stratum [39/005] was firm, light yellowish brown clay/silt, with patches of mid brown clayey sand (Lowestoft Till). It was sealed by subsoil [39/004]: soft, light to mid brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick and extending trench-wide. Six joining sherds (247g) from a post-medieval earthenware vessel, recovered from the subsoil at the south end of trench, might have been intrusive.

4.38.3 Ditch [39/003] was linear, oriented E-W, measuring >2.10m long x 1.80m wide x 0.86m deep, with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base (Figure 39,

Section 34 and photograph). Single fill [39/002] was compact, light brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.38.4 The ditch was also recognised in Trenches 14, 40, 41 and 42, and probably corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the northern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51).

4.39 Trench 40

Dimensions: 29.40m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 62.67m OD (W), 61.75m OD (E)
Figure: 40

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
40/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
40/002	Fill	Fill of pit 40/007	0.30m–0.50m	Centre of trench
40/003	Fill	Fill of pit 40/007	0.40m–0.80m	Centre of trench
40/004	Fill	Fill of pit 40/007	0.75m–0.97m	Centre of trench
40/005	Fill	Fill of pit 40/007	0.63m–0.87m	Centre of trench
40/006	Fill	Fill of pit 40/007	0.80m–1.20m	Centre of trench
40/007	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–1.20m	Centre of trench
40/008	Natural	Lowestoft (clay)	0.30m	W half of trench
40/009	Fill	Fill of wheel rut 40/010	0.30m	Centre of trench
40/010	Cut	Wheel rut	0.30m	Centre of trench
40/011	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 40/013	0.30m–0.67m	W half of trench
40/012	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 40/013	0.55m–0.80m	W half of trench
40/013	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–0.80m	E half of trench
40/014	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	E half of trench

Table 38: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 40

4.39.1 Trench 40 was targeted on a large area of magnetic enhancement, revealed by the geophysical survey (Figure 3). A short, N-S extension to the trench was machine-excavated at its west end, in order to provide a complete profile of feature [40/013].

4.39.2 Trench 40 contained an E-W ditch [40/013], which was removed to the east by a large quarry pit [40/007]. A probable wheel rut [40/010] represented part of a N-S trackway, overlying the infilled quarry pit. Several, closely spaced rectangular quarry pits at the east end of the trench were not excavated, but some of their fills contained brick fragments, indicating a post-medieval or modern date.

4.39.3 Natural strata consisted of firm, light yellowish brown chalky clay [40/014], in the western part of the site, and typical Woolpit Beds silt [40/008], in the eastern part of the trench. Quarry pits were located in the east of the trench only.

4.39.4 Ditch [40/013] was linear, oriented E-W, measuring >9.25m long x 1.30m wide x 0.52m deep, with moderate to steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base (Figure 40, Section 35 and photograph). It was removed to the east by quarry pit [40/007] and was not identified beyond it. Lower ditch fill [40/012] was compact, light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.28m thick, with no inclusions. Upper fill [40/011] was compact, light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.40m thick, with no inclusions.

4.39.5 The ditch was also recognised in Trenches 14, 39, 41 and 42, and probably corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the northern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51).

4.39.6 Quarry pit [40/007] was probably rectangular, measuring 11.30m E-W x >2.10m N-S x >0.90m deep. The sides and base of the pit were not exposed (Figure 40, Section 36). A sondage dug into the centre of the pit revealed a vertical sequence of at least five distinct fills, as follows:

[40/006]: Lowest recorded fill. Soft, mixed orangey brown sand and mid brown sandy silt (waterlogged), with occasional pebbles but no finds. >0.35m thick.

[40/005]: Soft, mid orangey brown sand, up to 0.10m thick.

[40/004]: Firm, light yellowish brown chalky clay, up to 0.18m thick.

[40/003]: Firm, light to mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional flecks to small fragments of brick and coal (not kept). Up to 0.25m thick.

[40/002]: Upper fill. Compact, dark grey sandy silt with moderate pebbles and flecks to small fragments of modern red brick (six fragments, 966g collected), and a decorative copper wire inlay (late 19th–20th century). Up to 0.25m thick.

4.39.7 The edges of quarry pit [40/007] corresponded closely to a large area of magnetic enhancement (geology), revealed by the geophysical survey (Figure 3), but might also have related to a large oval anomaly indicating magnetic disturbance (ferrous material), plotted just to the north of Trench 40. This particularly large quarry was almost certainly the '*Gravel Pit*' shown on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map.

4.39.8 Wheel rut [40/010] ran N-S across the infilled quarry pit. It was linear, measuring >2.10m long x 0.60m wide. Fill [40/009] (not excavated) was compact, light brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent small to large fragments of red and yellow brick, and occasional coal. Two or three similar features on the same N-S orientation were noted, but not recorded, in the same part of Trench 40, immediately below the ploughsoil.

4.39.9 The wheel ruts corresponded approximately to the area of magnetic enhancement (4.39.1). Together with similar features/deposits in Trenches 26 and 36 (to the north) they represented part of a N-S trackway leading to a large quarry pit (still partly extant, to the south of Trench 44 but beyond the site boundary), as shown on late 19th- and 20th-century mapping (Tindall 2015, figs. 9 and 10).

4.40 Trench 41

Dimensions: 29.60m x 2.10m x up to 0.78m deep
Ground level: 61.01m OD (S), 60.89m OD (N)
Figure: 41

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
41/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
41/003	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.18m	Centre of trench
41/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 41/003	0.30m–1.18m	Centre of trench
41/005	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.60m	Trench-wide

Table 39: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 41

4.40.1 Trench 41 was targeted on an E-W linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3).

4.40.2 Trench 41 contained a single E-W ditch [41/003], cutting subsoil [41/002] and underlying natural sand [41/005].

4.40.3 The natural stratum [41/005] was soft, light orangey brown sand (Lowestoft Till). It was sealed by subsoil [41/002]: soft, dark orangey brown silty sand, 0.30m thick and extending trench-wide.

4.40.4 Ditch [41/003] was linear, oriented E-W, measuring >2.10m long x 2.90m wide x 0.90m deep. The south side was moderately steep, breaking gradually into a concave base. The north side was steeper, with a wide step (possibly over-dug) (Figure 41, Section 37 and photograph). Single fill [41/004] was soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, with no finds.

4.40.5 The ditch was also recognised in Trenches 14, 39, 40 and 42, and probably corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the northern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51).

4.41 Trench 42

Dimensions: 29.40m x 2.10m x up to 0.74m deep
Ground level: 60.23m OD (S), 59.91m OD (N)
Figure: 42

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
42/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
42/003	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.18m	N end of trench
42/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 42/003	0.30m–1.18m	N end of trench
42/005	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.70m	Trench-wide

Table 40: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 42

4.41.1 Trench 42 was targeted on an E-W linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a relict field boundary (Figure 3).

4.41.2 Trench 42 contained a single E-W ditch [42/003], cutting subsoil [42/002] and the underlying natural sand [42/005].

4.41.3 The natural stratum [42/005] was soft, light brownish grey sand (Lowestoft Till). It was sealed by subsoil [42/002]: soft, dark brown sand, 0.40m thick and extending trench-wide.

4.41.4 Ditch [42/003] was linear, oriented E-W, measuring >2.10m long x 2.84m wide x 1.00m, deep, with moderately steep and slightly convex sides, tapering to a narrow concave base (Figure 42, Section 38 and photograph). Single fill [42/004] was soft, dark brown sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds.

4.41.5 The ditch was also recognised in Trenches 14, 39, 40 and 41, and probably corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the northern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51).

4.42 Trench 43

Dimensions: 26.50m x 2.10m x 0.70m deep
Ground level: 59.50 OD (WNW), 58.89m OD (ESE)
Figure: 43

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
43/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
43/002	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 43/004	0.30m–0.65m	E end of trench
43/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 43/004	0.30m–0.95m	E end of trench
43/004	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–0.95m	E end of trench
43/005	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
43/006	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.60m	Trench-wide

Table 41: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 43

4.42.1 Trench 43 contained a single N-S ditch [43/004], cutting subsoil [43/005] and underlying natural sand [43/006].

4.42.2 The natural stratum [43/006] was soft, light yellowish brown sand (Lowestoft Till). It was sealed by subsoil [43/005]: soft, mid brown silty sand, 0.30m thick and extending trench-wide.

4.42.3 Ditch [43/004] was linear, oriented N-S, measuring >2.10m long x 2.50m wide x 0.65m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into an undulating base (Figure 43, Section 39 and photograph). Lower fill [43/003] was soft, light to mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.50m thick, with occasional pebbles, two fragments (55g) from a stoneware blacking bottle (1830s–*c.*1920) and a small fragment of clay pipe stem (*c.* 1640–1710). Upper fill [43/002] was soft to compact mid brown silty sand, 0.38m thick, with moderate pebbles but no finds.

4.42.4 Ditch [43/004] continued beyond the edges of Trench 43 to north and south, but notably did not continue as far south as Trench 44. The ditch might have corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the eastern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51).

4.43 Trench 44

Dimensions: 29.70m x 2.10m x up to 0.55m deep
Ground level: 63.04m OD (S), 61.96m OD (N)
Figure: 44

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
44/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
44/003	Fill	Fill of pit 44/004	0.35m–0.70m	Centre of trench
44/004	Cut	Small pit	0.35m–0.70m	Centre of trench
44/005	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.30m N–0.50m S	Trench-wide

Table 42: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 44

4.43.1 Trench 44 contained a small, circular pit [44/004], cutting the natural sand. Two larger, rectangular pits, at the north end of the trench, were assumed to have been quarries, exploiting localised deposits of Woolpit Beds silt. The pits were not excavated, but their fills contained flecks and small fragments of red brick, indicating a post-medieval or modern date.

4.43.2 Natural stratum [44/005] was compact, mid greyish brown silty sand. In the northern half of the trench, there were patches of Woolpit Beds silt, becoming more extensive towards the north.

4.43.3 Overlying subsoil [44/002] was soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. A small fragment (12g) of Early Neolithic pottery and a struck flint were retrieved from it. The subsoil was 0.20m thick at the south end of the trench, petering out in the middle of the trench.

4.43.4 Pit [44/004] was circular, measuring 0.85m wide x 0.34m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly sloping base (Figure 44, Section 40 and photograph). Single fill [44/003] (excavated fully) was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds. The relationship between pit [44/004] and subsoil [44/002] was not determined.

4.44 Trench 45

Dimensions: 36.80 x 2.10m x up to 0.55m deep
Ground level: 62.48m OD (WNW), 62.07m OD (ESE)
Figure: 45

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
45/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
45/003	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.40m	Trench-wide
45/004	Fill	Upper fill of pit 45/006	0.40m–0.60m	W end of trench
45/005	Fill	Lower fill of pit 45/006	0.50m–0.76m	W end of trench
45/006	Cut	Prehistoric pit	0.40m–0.76m	W end of trench
45/007	Fill	Fill of pit 45/012	0.40m–1.05m	W end of trench
45/008	Fill	Fill of pit 45/012	0.65m–1.10m	W end of trench
45/009	Fill	Fill of pit 45/012	1.05m–1.15m	W end of trench
45/010	Fill	Fill of pit 45/012	0.75m–1.25m	W end of trench
45/011	Fill	Fill of pit 45/012	0.95m–1.35m	W end of trench
45/012	Cut	Prehistoric pit	0.40m–1.35m	W end of trench

45/013	Fill	Fill of pit 45/014	0.30m	W end of trench
45/014	Cut	Modern pit	0.30m	W end of trench

Table 43: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 45

4.44.1 Trench 45 targeted a discrete geophysical anomaly, interpreted provisionally as a rubbish pit (Figure 3).

4.44.2 Trench 45 contained two adjacent prehistoric pits [45/006] and [45/012], which corresponded to the discrete geophysical anomaly (4.44.1). A larger, rectangular pit [45/014] located nearby was presumably of Late post-medieval/modern date.

4.44.3 The prehistoric pits were dug into the natural stratum [45/003] of soft, yellowish brown sand, and were sealed by subsoil layer [45/002]: soft, mid brown silty sand, up to 0.12m thick and extending trench-wide. Modern pit [45/014] was dug through subsoil [45/002].

4.44.4 Pit [45/006] was oval, measuring 1.53m x 1.40m x 0.39m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base (Figure 45, Section 42 and photograph). It contained a sequence of two fills, as follows:

Lower fill [45/005] was compact, dark grey/black silty sand, 0.30m thick, with frequent charcoal, from which three sherds (38g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and some animal bone were recovered. The latter included cattle, pig and fragments of medium and large mammal bones, not identifiable to taxa; some of the bone was calcined.

Upper fill [45/004] was loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.21m thick, with moderate small to medium fragments of animal bone, two fragments (20g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and two fragments (28g) of fired clay/daub with possible wattle impressions. The bone included cattle, sheep and fragments of large mammal bones, not identifiable to taxa. Environmental Sample <3> produced a charred grain of hulled barley, a charred brome seed and hazel nut shells, and some oak charcoal.

4.44.5 Pit [45/012] was probably oval, measuring 1.65m EW x >0.40m NS x 0.96m deep, with steep but slightly irregular sides breaking sharply into an irregular base (Figure 45, Section 41 and photograph). The majority of the feature extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench, to the north. The pit contained a sequence of five distinct fills, as follows:

[45/011]: Lower fill. Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.18m thick.

[45/010]: Compact, dark grey/black silty sand and charcoal (90:10), with two joining sherds (52g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and moderate flecks of fired clay/daub (the latter not collected). Environmental Sample <4> produced charred grains of hulled barley and possible wheat, charred hazel nut shells, a charred grass stem and a small amount of calcined animal bone, including a medium mammal bone, not identifiable to taxa. 0.12m thick.

[45/009]: Loose, mid orangey brown silty sand, no finds. 90mm thick.

[45/008]: Compact, dark grey/black silty sand and charcoal (90:10). Ten sherds (48g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery, and occasional flecks of fired clay/daub (not collected). 0.20m thick.

[45/007]: Loose, light brownish grey silty sand. Two small fragments (12g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery, flecks of fired clay/daub (not collected) and charcoal. 0.75m thick.

4.44.6 Modern pit [45/014] was rectangular, measuring >3.90m EW x 3.36m NS. Fill [45/013] (not excavated) was loose, light yellowish brown fine sand, with no obvious inclusions.

4.45 Trench 48

Dimensions: 29.60m x 2.10m x up to 0.51m deep
Ground level: 59.55m OD (SW), 59.01m OD (NE)
Figure: 46

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
48/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
48/002	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m	Trench-wide
48/003	Fill	Fill of pit 48/004	0.30m–0.56m	Centre of trench
48/004	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.56m	Centre of trench

Table 44: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 48

4.45.1 Trench 48 contained several rectangular or irregular features, interpreted as quarry pits. One of the pits, [48/004] was partially excavated and recorded. The fills of some of the unexcavated pits contained small amounts of CBM, suggesting a post-medieval or modern date.

4.45.2 Quarry pit [48/004] was rectangular, measuring >3.00m N-S x 2.86m E-W x 0.30m deep, with a vertical west side breaking sharply into a flat (but stepped) base (Figure 46, Section 43 and photograph). Single fill [48/003] was soft, dark brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.46 Trench 51

Dimensions: 29.30m x 2.10m x up to 0.58m deep
Ground level: 60.20m OD (SW), 59.64m OD (NE)
Figure: 47

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
51/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
51/002	Fill	Fill of pit 51/003	0.30m	Centre of trench
51/003	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–0.36m	Centre of trench
51/004	Natural	Woolpit Beds	0.30m–0.36m	Trench-wide

Table 45: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 51

4.46.1 Trench 51 contained several rectangular or irregular features, mostly intercutting/merging, interpreted as quarry pits. One of the pits, [51/003] was partially excavated and recorded. The fills of some of the unexcavated pits contained small amounts of CBM, suggesting a post-medieval or modern date.

4.46.2 Quarry pit [51/003] was sub-rectangular, measuring approximately 4m E-W x 3.20m N-S x >0.70m deep. The sides were initially vertical, becoming steep and slightly irregular. The base of the pit was not exposed (Figure 47, Section 44 and photograph). Single fill [51/002] was soft, brown silt, with no inclusions.

4.47 Trench 52

Dimensions: 29.60m x 2.10m x 0.50m deep
Ground level: 61.51m OD (W), 61.34m OD (E)
Figure: 48

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
52/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
52/003	Natural	Lowestoft (sand)	0.45m	Trench-wide
52/004	Cut	Pit	0.30m–0.60m	Centre of trench
52/005	Fill	Fill of pit 52/004	0.30m–0.60m	Centre of trench
52/006	Fill	Fill of pit 0020	0.30m–0.70m	W end of trench
52/007	Fill	Fill of pit 0020	0.30m–0.90m	W end of trench
52/008	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–1.20m	W end of trench
52/009	Fill	Fill of pit 52/008	0.60m–1.20m	W end of trench

Table 46: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 52

4.47.1 Trench 52 contained several rectangular and oval pits, two of which, [52/004] and [52/008], were partially excavated and recorded. The rectangular features were interpreted as quarry pits, similar to those recorded elsewhere on the site. The oval features, which were relatively shallow, were of uncertain function. One relatively late pit (not recorded in detail), containing an unconsolidated fill of topsoil and redeposited natural sand, truncated quarry pit [52/008]. All features post-dated subsoil [52/002].

4.47.2 The natural stratum [52/003] was loose, very light yellowish brown sand, laminated with thin, mid reddish brown bands of iron-stained sand. It was sealed by subsoil [52/002]: soft, mid brown mottled light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.15m to 0.20m thick, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.47.3 Pit [52/004] was an irregular oval, measuring 2.20m E-W x >1.40m N-S x 0.33m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base (Figure 48, Section 45 and photograph). Its southern part extended beyond the trench limit. Single fill [52/005] was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles, containing a small fragment of clay pipe stem (c. 1750–1910) and occasional flecks of red brick (not collected) and charcoal. The function of this relatively shallow feature was not determined.

4.47.4 Quarry pit [52/008] was sub-rectangular, measuring 2.50m E-W x >2.00m N-S x >0.95m deep, with a nearly vertical side to the west. The base of the pit was not exposed. (Figure 48, Section 46 and photograph). The pit contained a sequence of at least three fills, as follows:

[52/009]: Lowest recorded fill. Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, >0.45m thick, with no finds.

[52/007]: Soft, mottled greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt, up to 0.20m thick, with patches of greyish green clay. No finds.

[52/006]: Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, up to 0.40m thick, with occasional charcoal, four fragments (212g) of CBM (roof tile and floor tile) and a small fragment (2g) of window glass (19th century).

4.48 Trenches with no archaeological features

4.48.1 Seven trenches (Trenches 20, 23, 37, 46, 47, 49 and 50) were found not to contain archaeological remains. These are summarised in Appendix 1 and photographic views of them presented in Figure 49.

4.48.2 Modern plough marks or possible subsoiler scars were noted occasionally, but only where the ploughsoil directly overlay the natural strata. The presence (or absence) of these was noted on trench recording sheets but they were not recorded archaeologically. The fact that these features were not as frequent as is usually the case, suggests that the site has not been intensively farmed or deep-ploughed.

4.48.3 Modern land drains (19th/20th centuries) were noted in a few trenches, but generally were not recorded in detail. Again, the relatively low occurrence of these features, on land that was clearly prone to waterlogging, suggests that the site did not see a prolonged period of intensive agricultural land use during the later 19th- and 20th centuries.

4.49 Metal detecting survey of the ploughsoil

4.49.1 Metal detecting of the ploughsoil was carried out within a 2m-wide strip adjacent to every evaluation trench, as well as on excavated soil from archaeological features. Metal detecting was done in ‘all-metal’ mode and all finds were retained, with the exception of obviously modern objects (foil, ring-pulls, etc.) and clinker.

4.49.2 A total of 116 objects were recovered from the ploughsoil, mostly of post-medieval or modern date (5.11). Generally, the objects were of little significance, including a large number of nails, sheet, rod and assorted fittings or objects associated with modern farming.

4.49.3 Post-medieval objects of particular interest include a strap mount, a decorated lead token, a jetton and a lead cloth seal.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered, during both phases of fieldwork. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are summarised in Table 47 and quantified by context in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 5. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Lithics	58	197
Pottery	161	1048
Ceramic Building Material	76	5519
Stone	8	1714
Iron	41	1630
Other metal	81	576
Bone	81	670
Clay tobacco pipe	5	19
Fire-cracked flint	10	56
Fired clay/daub	8	39
Glass	3	135
Shell	1	8

Table 47: Quantification of finds, by material

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Fifty-eight pieces of worked flint weighing 197g were recovered during the two phases of evaluation. The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. It is summarized in Table 48. The pieces came from eight numbered contexts. Most contexts contained only three pieces or less, and the maximum quantity of flints (35) was recovered from fill [0021] of pit [0020) in Trench 24. In fact, most of the retrieved flints (49 pieces) came from fills of pit [0020]: fill [0021] produced thirty-five pieces, fill [0035] one piece and fill [0036] thirteen pieces. A small amount of unworked, burnt flint (122g) was also recovered from three of these contexts ([0021, 0035, 0036]).

Context	Flake	Blade	Blade-like	Bladelet	Chip	Retouched	Total
0001	1					1	2
0003	3						3
0021	12	1	4	4	13	1	35
0035			1				1
0036	7				6		13
0044	2						2
26/02						1	1
44/02	1						1
Total	**26**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**19**	**3**	**58**

Table 48: Flintwork quantification, by context

5.2.2 Most of the pieces were manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint. Where present, the outer surface was usually stained, abraded and thin (<2mm), but two pieces displayed a thicker cortex (up to 12mm). Except for a scraper from pit fill [0021], the flint was mostly flawless and fine-grained, and it appears to be of good flaking quality.

5.2.3 A large proportion of the flintwork was in a relatively fresh condition, displaying only very light edge damage. This indicates that the flints have undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, possibly limited to very slight soil movement. Only three pieces displayed varying degrees of surface discolouration. Eighteen pieces were recorded as broken, and five pieces were burnt. The later were all from pit fill [0021].

5.2.4 Except for three modified pieces, the assemblage consists of knapping debitage. The latter group is largely composed of flakes (Table 48), but one blade, four bladelets and five blade-like flakes were present also. The reduction strategy appears to include a mixed hammer mode. Nonetheless, most pieces appear to be carefully worked. A large proportion of the pieces displayed platform edge abrasion; and blade/flake dorsal removal scars as well as thin butts were well represented. No cores or core preparation flakes were found, but a small quantity of chips (<10mm^2) were present in pit fills [0021] and [0036].

5.2.5 Three modified pieces were recovered; an end-and-side scraper from pit fill [0021], a retouched blade from quarry pit fill [26/002] and a notched piece from an unstratified context ([0001]). The small scraper measures 44mm in length and is 34mm wide. It displays direct retouch along both lateral edges and along the distal end. It exhibits a coarse-textured ventral surface, and it may have been manufactured on a thermal fracture. The notched piece is made on a blade-like flake with a plain unprepared platform; it displays a very small notch on the left side. The fragmented retouched blade is manufactured on a blade-like flake.

5.2.6 The two phases of evaluation produced a small quantity of worked flint and burnt unworked flint consisting mostly of unmodified pieces, and derived mostly from one feature (pit [0020]). No diagnostic material was present, but based on technological and morphological grounds the bulk of the assemblage indicates an early prehistoric presence at the site, which would not be out of place in an Early to Middle Neolithic context.

5.2.7 The material from pit [0020] (fills [0021], [0035] and [0036]; Trench 24) is relatively coherent in relation to technology. The pieces are relatively fresh, but no refits were noted, and the presence of five burnt pieces suggests some mixing. The pit produced some pottery sherds of Early Neolithic date, and given that the flints are un-weathered, they are likely to contemporary with the feature and the pottery. No cores were found, but the presence of flint chips could suggest some knapping activity close to the pit.

5.3 **Prehistoric pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of eighty-seven prehistoric pottery sherds, weighing 460g, was recovered during the two phases of evaluation at the site (including

material recovered from environmental samples). The assemblage largely comprises undiagnostic bodysherds; however, ceramics of two principle periods appear to be represented: Early Neolithic and Early/Middle Iron Age. It is summarised in Appendix 4.

5.3.2 At present, the assemblage has been quantified using a very broad fabric classification, according to major inclusion type. It has been quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV) on *pro forma* record sheets and in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for possible further recording in the event of future mitigation work at the site, leading to an assessment or analysis programme.

Early Neolithic pottery (c. 3700–3300 BC)

5.3.3 A moderate pottery group (sixty sherds, weighing 243g), in fabric types considered reasonably typical of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition was recovered from pit [0020] (largely from fill [0021]; Trench 24). Very small numbers of sherds of similar character were noted in gully segments [0045] and [0048] (parts of gully [0050], in Trench 21) and subsoil deposits [44/002] and [47/002]. The single sherd from gully segment [0045] may be residual, since it was found alongside another sherd considered more typical of the later prehistoric period.

5.3.4 The probable Early Neolithic assemblage is quantified according to broad fabric type in Table 49. The fabric composition is reasonably homogenous, predominantly characterised by low-fired flint-tempered wares with sparse or moderate, ill-sorted flint inclusions generally between *c.*1–4mm and moderate or common coarse quartz sand of up to 0.5mm. The assemblage mostly lacks very coarse examples of Early Neolithic fabrics, although one example was noted with flint up to 6–7mm. One flint-tempered fabric appears to lack coarse quartz, while a few examples of non-flint tempered sandy wares were noted, although these were mostly highly abraded fragments collected from an environmental sample, making it difficult to determine definitively whether they represent pottery or fired clay. Some of the sherds are quite finely finished, given their fairly coarse ill-sorted fabrics, a trait which is typical in Early Neolithic assemblages.

Code	Fabric group	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN	Non sandy flint-tempered ware	1	2	1
FLQU	Sandy flint-tempered wares	53	254	29
QUAR	Sandy non-flint tempered wares	12	24	6
Total		*66*	*280*	*36*

Table 49: Quantification of probable Early Neolithic fabrics

5.3.5 In the group from pit [0020] (Trench 24), three small partial rim sherds were recorded, all of which would be in keeping with the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition. These include a plain in-turning rim, another of straight-sided profile with a slightly beaded rim and a third of possible necked out-turning profile. An out-turning necked bowl was also noted in subsoil [47/002].

Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (c. 500–300 BC)

5.3.6 Early/Middle Iron Age material was mostly noted in Trench 45, during the

second phase of evaluation. A small group of thirteen sherds, weighing 112g, was found across three fills of pit [45/012], with a few additional fragments from pit [45/006] and an individual sherd from gully [0045], from the first phase of evaluation. The dating of two small fragments of sandy flint-tempered pottery from primary fill [0036] of pit [0020], which produced a large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery from its upper fill, is unclear. They may represent intrusive Iron Age pieces or atypically well-fired/fine Early Neolithic fabrics.

5.3.7 The Iron Age fabrics, which are quantified by broad ware type in Table 50, include well-fired sandy flint-tempered wares, containing sparse, fairly fine and well-sorted flint-temper of up to 1–2mm. Most sherds are non-flint-tempered however, and include sandy wares containing quartz of variable coarseness, in some cases including glauconite inclusions. The dominance of sandy wares, alongside some remaining flint tempering, is probably indicative of dating around the Early/Middle Iron Age transition (*c.* 500–300 BC).

Code	Fabric group	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQU	Sandy flint-tempered wares	3	10	3
QUAR	Sandy non-flint tempered wares	7	87	7
QUGL	Sandy glauconitic ware	11	83	2
Total		*21*	*180*	*12*

Table 50: Quantification of probable Early/Middle Iron Age fabrics

5.3.8 Three diagnostic forms also appear in keeping with this suggested date range. There are two similar necked jars with short, slightly flaring, flattened rims, from fill [45/008] of pit [45/012] and fill [45/005] of pit [45/006], and a plain open jar form with finger-tipping along the rim-top and wiping on the vessel exterior, from fill [45/010] of pit [45/012].

5.4 Post-Roman pottery by Helen Walker

5.4.1 Twenty-four sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 604g, were recovered from thirteen contexts. The pottery has been catalogued by common names and is quantified in Table 51.

Pottery by ware	Sherd count	Weight (g)
Medieval coarseware	1	4
Post-medieval buff earthenware	6	247
Post-medieval red earthenware	7	76
Flowerpot fabric	2	61
Chinese porcelain	1	1
Creamware	1	60
Ironstone china	3	57
Modern stoneware	2	55
Slipped kitchen earthenware	1	43
Total	*24*	*604*

Table 51: Post-Roman pottery quantification, by ware

Medieval pottery (13th–15th century)

5.4.2 Only one medieval sherd is present, a possible jug rim fragment, from fill [0034] of quarry pit [0032] (Trench 2). The rim edges are chipped but it appears to

have a triangular beaded rim and the sherd is unglazed apart from a single splash of pitted greenish glaze on the neck. It is in a sandy greyware fabric and has been classified as medieval coarseware, but the fabric is relatively fine and the reduction may be accidental as this rim type is often found on oxidised sandy orange ware jugs. The sherd is of 13th- to 15th-century date.

Post-medieval pottery (16th–19th century)

5.4.3 Several sherds of post-medieval red earthenware are present, from unstratified context [0001], quarry pit [0023] (fill [0022]; Trench 19), ditch [0030] (fill [0031]; Trench 2), quarry pit [0039] (fill [0038]; Trench 8), cut [25/009] (fill [25/008]) and quarry pit [33/003] (fill [33/002]). Most sherds are glazed and datable from the later 16th to early 20th centuries. A thickened or pad base from fill [25/008] may be of 17th-century date. The only rim form present is a deeply undercut rolled rim, perhaps from a small jar or bowl (from quarry fill [0038]), which may be 17th century or later. An unglazed sherd (unstratified [0001]), with a sandy fabric, could date anywhere between the 16th and 20th centuries.

5.4.4 Joining sherds from a thick-walled flat base in a buff, rather than red, post-medieval earthenware fabric, found in subsoil [39/004], show vertical sides and an all-over brown glaze which has worn away on the sides of the vessel but is intact on the inside of the base. This is not closely datable but the buff fabric indicates that this is a local Suffolk product as buff-firing clays are abundant in the county.

5.4.5 Subsoil [0003] produced joining sherds in a hard, unglazed earthenware fabric, which may be part of a flowerpot dating from the 18th to 20th centuries. Fill [28/005] of quarry pit [28/006] produced a single sherd of blue-painted Chinese porcelain, most likely dating to the 18th century when this ware was imported in quantity.

Modern pottery (19th/20th century)

5.4.6 The remaining pottery is modern, with a relatively large group retrieved from ditch segment [25/004] (fill [25/002]), where finds comprise:

- A creamware foot ring base from a large bowl or jar, or perhaps a chamber pot
- The rim of a cylindrical vessel in ironstone china, probably a mug, showing a blue transfer-printed design depicting two young men fishing from a riverbank, there is a floral border around the inside of the neck
- The rim of a slipped kitchen earthenware flared dish or bowl showing a simple profile, and an internal slip-coating under plain lead glaze with the glaze extending to the external surface

5.4.7 The ironstone china mug(?) is the most closely datable and is of a type manufactured from the 1820s onwards. A comparable design showing a riverbank scene with anglers and a floral border occurs on a plate dated 1835–48 (Copeland 1982, 20, top right). The slipped kitchen earthenware vessel could have been current at this date, although the creamware vessel would be at the very end of its currency. An ironstone china flanged rim from a plate or dish from quarry pit [26/004] (fill [26/002]) shows a transfer-printed floral design

very similar to that from ditch segment [25/004] and may be of a similar date.

5.4.8 Ditch fill [43/004] (segment [43/004]) produced the rim of a blacking bottle in salt-glazed stoneware. These were made from the 1830s to the early 20th century (Green 1999, 161; Blakeman 2002, 8); the blacking was used for boots and fire-grates.

Discussion of the post-Roman pottery

5.4.9 There is no real evidence of medieval activity here, with the single medieval sherd perhaps just 'background noise'. There is, however, some evidence of activity during the post-medieval and modern periods, perhaps spanning the 17th to early 20th centuries. The assemblage is too small to comment on function or status of the site.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.5.1 Seventy-one pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were collected during two phases of evaluation; nineteen fragments weighing 889g from the first evaluation and fifty-two fragments weighing 4,597g from the second. This report is primarily concerned with the CBM from the second evaluation, although the results of the first evaluation are briefly described. The CBM from the second phase of evaluation was recovered from fourteen contexts; [25/002], [25/006], [25/008], [26/002], [26/003], [27/003], [28/005], [30/006], [31/003], [33/002], [34/004], [38/001], [40/002] and [52/006]. The assemblage is predominantly post-medieval in date with some late 19th century to 20th century examples present.

5.5.2 All the material has been quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information has been entered into a Microsoft Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and site specific codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are shown below in Table 52.

Fabric	Description
FT1	Cream to light tan fabric with occasional coarse light orange burnt-out oxidised material.
FT2	Light orange fabric with occasional to sparse very coarse dark red iron rich material.
FT3	Orange powdery fabric with lots of cream streaking, sparse very coarse cream pellets, sparse medium black oxidised material, common medium to very coarse dark orange/maroon iron rich often oxidised material, and moderate to common medium quartz.
T1	Orange micaceous fabric with abundant fine quartz and moderate medium quartz.
T2 T2A	Orange fabric with moderate to common medium quartz and occasional medium black oxidised material. Includes abundant medium quartz.
T3	Lightly micaceous cream fabric with red iron rich streaks and sparse to moderate medium quartz.
T4	Orange fabric with occasional fine to medium quartz.

Fabric	Description
T5	Orange fabric with occasional calcareous streaks and sparse fine calcareous speckles, moderate to common medium quartz and occasional medium black oxidised material.
T6	Porcelain
B1	Fine orange fabric with common to abundant very fine white speckling, and occasional fine black speckle.
B2	Fine red to brown fabric with common quartz, calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Similar to MOLA 3046.
B3	Red fabric with abundant fine calcareous speckling, sparse medium quartz and black oxidised material.

Table 52: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.5.3 Roof tile makes up the majority of the assemblage with twenty-seven fragments collected. Although there is a large range of fabrics, these include a modern fragment of porcelain wall or floor tile (T6) in ploughsoil [38/001] and a piece of 19th-century land drain from quarry fill [28/005]. The roof tile was found in all of the contexts barring [25/008] and [38/001]. The majority consist of small fragments with few diagnostic features; as roof tile remains consistent throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, these are difficult to date. There is a one fragment of T2A roof tile in quarry fill [31/003] with a square peg hole, which is indicative of a post-medieval date. The T5 fabric tiles found in fill [25/006], quarry fill [26/002] and ditch fill [30/006] are most likely of 19th-century manufacture.

5.5.4 Eleven fragments of floor tile were collected from ditch fill [25/002], fill [25/008], quarry fill [33/002] and quarry fill [52/006]. These range between 38mm and 42mm thick, are unglazed and tend to have sharpish arrises. The FT1 fabric tiles are borderline between floor tile and paver; none of the FT1 fragments is large enough to identify the form with confidence. A post-medieval date range is suggested for the floor tile assemblage. There are also several fragments of CBM in floor tile fabrics, which are too small to identify to form.

5.5.5 Several fragments of brick were recovered from quarry fills [33/002] and [40/002]. The B1 fragment from [40/002] has a late 19th- to 20th-century date range. The remaining fragments are all spalled-off chunks with no diagnostic features beyond fabric. Both the B2 and B3 fabrics have a reddish matrix with varying quantities of quartz, calcareous material and black oxidised inclusions. These are similar to the MOLA 3046 brick fabric found in London, which has a 1450 to 1700 date range. However, without other diagnostic features it is not possible accurately date these fragments.

5.5.6 The CBM from the Phase 1 evaluation (19 fragments, weighing 742g) consisted mostly of the fragmentary remains of fully oxidised roofing tiles, which dated to the late medieval to post-medieval periods. These were present in the fills of several quarry pits in Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 19. A small and abraded piece of glazed floor tile was identified in fill [0007] of quarry pit [0006] (Trench 5), which is late medieval to early post-medieval in date. There was a range of fabrics including grog-tempered white-firing clays and medium sandy fabrics with ferrous inclusions. Many of the pieces were not only fragmentary but also abraded, indicating that they may have undergone a prolonged period of

recycling and re-deposition. There was no evidence of any CBM of an earlier date.

5.6 Fired clay by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 Two fragments of fired clay (28g) were recovered from fill [45/004] of Early/Middle Iron Age pit [45/006] (Phase 2 evaluation). The pieces are made in a moderate medium sand-tempered fabric with pockets of fine calcareous inclusions (probably chalk), sparse coarse to very coarse quartz and probable organic voids. The fabric and amorphous form with possible wattle impressions suggests the fragments derives from structural daub.

5.6.2 Two further fragments (4g) from the Phase 1 evaluation are too small to be diagnostic of form. One piece was found in fill [0038] of pit [0039] (Trench 8), and a second fragment came from fill [0043] of ditch [0042] (Trench 22).

5.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage comprising five undecorated stem fragments (19g) was recovered from four individually numbered contexts. Fragments from ditch fill [25/002] and ditch fill [43/003] date between *c.*1640–1710. A single fragment of the same date was also found in quarry fill [0022]. Finally, contexts [0022] (Trench 19) and pit fill [52/005] each contained a fragment dated *c.*1750–1910.

5.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 Three glass fragments with a combined weight of 135g were recovered from three different contexts. Included is a green wine bottle base fragment dating the mid 17th to 18th century from ditch fill [0031] (Trench 2) as well as a neck fragment dating to the late 18th to 19th century, found in topsoil [30/001]. A green-tinged windowpane fragment was recovered from quarry fill [52/006]. The piece is of 19th-century date.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The Phase 1 evaluation produced six fragments (1657g) of heat-altered stone from pit fill [0021]. Five of the stones were iron-rich quartzites and were variably fractured due to exposure to heat. One of the stones was rounded on top like a cobble, but had an irregularly shaped base. In addition, there was a rounded, cobble-shaped piece of sandstone with calcareous lenses. It was slightly battered at one end, and might have been a hammerstone.

5.9.2 The Phase 2 evaluation recovered eight pieces of stone, summarised in Table 53.

5.9.3 The stone is dominated by types that are naturally available to the area following glacial and/or fluvial transportation. Beyond heating, none show signs of human modification.

5.9.4 The German lava is almost certainly from a rotary quern, a type commonly used in the Roman, later Saxon and medieval periods, though the wear on the current piece suggests it could have been reworked. The Welsh slate is almost

certainly from 19th/20th-century roofing.

5.9.5 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Context	Type	Number	Weight	Comments
0021	Pale grey Yorkshire/Midlands-type sandstone	3	274g	Cobble fragments (x2 burnt)
0021	Pale grey with red flecking Yorkshire/Midlands-type sandstone	1	478g	Cobble fragment (burnt)
0021	Buff Yorkshire/Midlands-type sandstone	1	514g	Spherical cobble (no use-wear)
0021	Flint	1	392g	Spherical nodule (worn cortex)
25/002	German lava	1	44g	Worn, irregular
34/004	Welsh slate	1	2g	Slither

Table 53: Stone assemblage (Phase 2 evaluation)

5.10 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The only slag recovered during the fieldwork was from quarry fill [31/003]. This produced a single fresh piece (336g) of dark grey, slightly rusty, dense but aerated, iron slag. Although strictly speaking the slag is undiagnostic of process, it is suspected to have derived from iron smithing.

5.11 Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A moderate assemblage of metalwork (121 objects, weighing a total of 2,623g) was recovered during the Phase 2 evaluation, predominantly from ploughsoil during the metal detecting survey. They are listed in Appendix 5. No metal artefacts were found during the Phase 1 evaluation. Only five objects were recovered from stratified contexts. Copper alloy objects predominate, followed by iron, lead and other metal alloys. The assemblage is in good overall condition.

Dress accessories

5.11.2 The earliest object in this category is a 16th- to 17th-century strap mount from ploughsoil [43/001], with shell motif terminals and two lugs on the reverse for attachment to a belt or strap. The mount is typical of the period and several are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme website (e.g. BERK-699805 and IOW-2D6D9E). Other objects include thirteen buttons of late post-medieval to modern date, and two heel plates of 19th- to 20th-century date, one of which was recovered from ditch fill [25/002]. Four late post-medieval buckle fragments were also recovered.

Household utensils

5.11.3 A rim fragment from a copper alloy vessel of 12th- to 18th-century date was

recovered from ploughsoil [41/001]. The fragment may derive from a cooking vessel such as a pipkin or skillet. Two modern spoon fragments came from ploughsoil deposits [25/001] and [40/001].

Agriculture and animal husbandry

5.11.4 An iron fishhook measuring 72mm in length was recovered from ploughsoil [35/001]. It is similar in form to flat-headed examples of medieval to post-medieval date (Goodall 2011, 312). A rolled lead fishing weight was recovered from ploughsoil [29/001]. Two horseshoes were recovered; a complete probably 18th-century shoe with nail holes was recovered from unspecified cut [25/008] and a later, 20th-century, fragment from ploughsoil [42/001].

Buildings and services

5.11.5 Twenty-five nails, tacks and bolts were recovered. Nails are mostly general-purpose nails with square section and square heads, ranging in length between 32mm-84.5mm. A heavy-duty nail was recovered from ploughsoil [33/001] and an unused horseshoe nail was found in quarry fill [34/004]. Copper alloy dome-headed tacks of modern date came from ploughsoil deposits [43/001] and [46/001], and a modern bolt came from ploughsoil [34/001]. Other objects associated with buildings include a possible strap hinge fragment from ploughsoil [43/001] and a fragment of possible lead window came was found in ploughsoil [37/001]. Ditch fill [32/005] produced an iron strip fragment measuring 165mm+ in length and 41mm wide, which may derive from a bucket or barrel hoop.

Tokens, coins and trade

5.11.6 Three possible lead tokens were recovered, from ploughsoil deposits [25/001], [40/001] and [50/001]. None is well preserved; the most convincing of these is the latter, which exhibits a probable casting sprue and a series of pellets on each face. A jetton fragment of *c*.16th-century date came from ploughsoil [46/001] and three 20th-century coins were recovered from other ploughsoil contexts. A lead cloth seal bears the stamped initials *V V/ K* on one side and *S S* on the other, flanking a stylised tree or flower motif. The seal is late post-medieval in date, and came from ploughsoil [36/001].

Other objects

5.11.7 The remaining objects consist of sheet, rod or other metal working waste of the type commonly found in ploughsoil assemblages, as well as modern objects such as picture hooks, washers and unidentified fragments.

5.12 Animal bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.12.1 A small assemblage of animal bone, consisting of approximately 1,987 fragments weighing 999g was recovered from both phases of evaluation. The faunal remains were retrieved through hand-collection and bulk sampling. The majority of the assemblage is in a moderate state of preservation, with evidence of taphonomic activity present. The main domesticates of cattle, pig and sheep are present, with the majority of the assemblage retrieved from Early Neolithic (*c.* 3700–3300 BC) and Early-Middle Iron Age (*c*. 500–300 BC) pit fills. The faunal assemblage has been dated referencing pottery spot-dates.

Methodology

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented (Schmid 1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as 'Large', 'Medium' or 'Small' mammal. In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). Sheep have been positively identified within the assemblage and there is no evidence of goat. Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable.

5.12.3 Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982) and aged referencing Hambleton (1998). The state of epiphyseal and metaphyseal long bone fusion was recorded as 'fused', 'unfused' and 'fusing' (fusion line visible) categories. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and the absence of complete long bones, no metrical data has been recorded. All specimens were studied for the presence of burning and butchery marks, noting the part and proportion of each bone affected. The degree of burning (charred to calcined) was assessed and brief descriptions of butchery marks were made, which included the type (i.e. chop, cut mark, sawing) and their position on the bone. No evidence of gnawing or pathology was observed.

Assemblage

5.12.4 A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 54), and of the 1,987 faunal remains present, only 109 have been identified to taxa (Table 55). The main domesticates consisting of cattle, sheep and pig are present within the assemblage, as well as moderate quantities of large and medium mammal bones due to the inclusion of fragmented burnt and unburnt animal bones. A single anuran (frog or toad) long bone fragment represented the only wild taxa present.

Taxa	**NISP**	**Preservation**		
		Good	**Mod.**	**Poor**
Cattle	11	27%	73%	-
Sheep	1	-	100%	-
Pig	4	25%	75%	-
Large Mammal	24	-	100%	-
Medium Mammal	68	-	100%	-
Anuran	1	-	100%	-
Indeterminate	1878	-	100%	-
Total	*1987*	-	-	-

Table 54: Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) and preservation levels of the bone assemblage, by taxa

Period	No. of frags	NISP
Early Neolithic (c.3700-3300)	1604	64
Early-Middle Iron Age (c.500-300BC)	381	43
Post-medieval	1	1
Undated	1	1
Total	*1987*	*109*

Table 55: Number of bone fragments and NISP count, by period

Early Neolithic (c. 3700–3300 BC)

5.12.5 A small quantity of faunal remains was recovered by bulk sampling of pit fills [0021] (Sample <1>) and [0036] (Sample <2>) from Early Neolithic pit [0020] (Trench 24). The bones are in a moderate state of preservation, with only sixty-four fragments identified to taxa (Table 55). The taxa identified includes cattle (2%) and pig (3%), as well as large and medium mammal bones (95%). The faunal remains consist of cranial and post-cranial elements, including fragments of a cattle 1st phalange, a juvenile pig 3rd phalange and the odontoid process from a pig axis vertebra. Also present were large mammal long bone fragments (n=14) and epiphyses fragments (n=2). Medium mammal bones included skull (n=2), tooth root (n=2), vertebrae epiphysis (n=1), pelvis (n=1), femur (n=1), 1st phalange (n=1) and long bone (n=34) fragments.

5.12.6 Evidence of butchery consistent with carcass dismemberment and portioning was noted in a medium mammal 1st phalange fragment, with cut marks to the proximal aspect. All of the bones from this pit were calcined white/cream, which indicates that they were burnt at a high temperature, above >c.600°C (McKinley 2004). Analysis of the limited epiphyseal fusion data available indicates that juvenile and adult animals are present within the assemblage.

Early/Middle Iron Age (c. 500–300 BC)

5.12.7 Early/Middle Iron Age features/deposits produced a small quantity of faunal remains. The assemblage was recovered by hand from fill [45/004] of pit [45/006] (n=17) and bulk sampled from fill [45/005] of pit [45/006] (Sample <3>; n=25) and fill [45/010] of pit [45/012] (Sample <4>; n=1). The majority of the bones are in a moderate state of preservation, with only forty-three fragments identified to taxa (Table 55). A number of bones from [45/004] and [45/005] are weathered in appearance.

5.12.8 The main domesticates are present in small numbers, including cattle, sheep and pig. Large and medium mammals are also present (73%). The faunal remains consist of cranial and post-cranial elements, including cattle teeth (n=2), carpals (n=2), metacarpal (n=1), metatarsal (n=1), femur (n=1), 1st phalange (n=1) and 3rd phalange (n=1) fragments. There is a pig tooth and a single sheep mandible, with large and medium mammals represented by skull (n=16), teeth (n=4), rib (n=3) and long bone (n=8) fragments. A single anuran long bone fragment from pit fill [45/005] (Sample <3>) represents the only wild taxa present. The assemblage contains meat and non-meat bearing bones and teeth, suggesting that carcasses were dressed within the area of the site. Epiphyseal fusion data indicates that only adult animals are present within the assemblage. A single sheep mandible from pit fill [45/004] produced mandible wear stage (Stage F) indicative of prime-meat age (Hambleton 1999).

5.12.8 Butchery cut marks consistent with carcass dismemberment and portioning were noted in a cattle metatarsal proximal fragment from pit fill [45/004] and a cattle radial carpal from pit fill [45/005] (Sample <3>). Four medium mammal bones consisting of a long bone fragment and two tooth fragments from pit fill [45/005] (Sample <3>) and a long bone fragment from [45/010] (Sample <4>) were calcined white-grey, indicating they had been burnt to temperatures reaching *c.* 600°C (McKinley 2004).

Post-medieval

5.12.9 A single pig mandible fragment was recovered from ditch fill [25/002] and contained a 2nd molar in an early wear stage.

Undated

5.12.10 A single cattle tibia proximal fragment was labelled incorrectly, as (unused) context [29/008], and must therefore be considered unstratified.

Discussion

5.12.11 The faunal assemblage is comprised predominantly of Early Neolithic and Early/Middle Iron Age bones. The main domesticates of cattle, pig and sheep are present in small numbers and have been exploited for their meat and possibly secondary products. The lack of wild taxa present suggests that these resources were not overly exploited as a dietary supplement. The faunal bone assemblage consists of mostly domestic refuse including calcined floor sweepings/kitchen waste, discarded into pits and a ditch.

5.13 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.13.1 A single upper oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valve was recovered from ditch fill [25/002].

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Four bulk soil samples were taken (during both phases of evaluation) to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples <1> and <2> were taken during the Phase 1 evaluation (SACIC), while Samples <3> and <4> were taken during Phase 2 (ASE). The following report draws together and discusses the results of both phases of evaluation.

6.2 Methodology (Phase 2 evaluation)

6.2.1 The samples, ranging from 40L to 70L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively, before being air-dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this report where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope and their contents recorded. Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The contents of the flots from Samples <1> and <2> were recorded by Anna West (SACIC), while Sample <3> and <4> were recorded by Mariangela Vitolo (ASE). The recording methodology of the Phase 1 samples has been kept unaltered in the present report (Table 56). The Phase 2 samples are recorded separately (Appendices 5 and 6).

6.2.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al*. 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 5.

6.3 Results

Phase 1 evaluation

6.3.1 Samples <1> and <2> originated from fills ([0021] and [0036] respectively) of Early Neolithic pit [0020] in Trench 24. High incidence of calcined bone was noted in Sample <1>. Both flots contained uncharred material, including seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotgrass family (Polygonaceae) and campion (*Silene* sp.). All this material suggests modern disturbance. Charred plant remains were scarce and poorly preserved. The majority of the grain caryopses were not identifiable to genus level. Occasional wheat (*Triticum* sp.),

including possible spelt (*Triticum spelta*), were identified however. Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshells were present in both samples and a Rosaceae endocarp with the fruit pulp still attached to it was recovered from fill [0021]. Both types of material could indicate exploitation of wild resources for food, or could have been gathered along with other plant material such as twigs and branches to be used for fuel.

6.3.2 Both flots were dominated by finely comminuted charcoal fragments, most of which were unidentifiable. Only a few fragments from fill [0036] (Sample <2>) identified as a ring-porous species, most likely oak given that this taxon was identified in one of the Phase 2 evaluation samples.

Sample	Context	Parent	Type	Period	Size	Flot contents
1	0021	0020	Pit	ENEO	70 L	charred cereal grains #, Hazel nutshell ##, Rosaceae fruit #, calcine bone +, charcoal ++, un-charred weed seeds #, snails +, rootlets ++
2	0036	0020	Pit	ENEO	20 L	charred cereal grains #, Hazel nutshell #, charcoal +, snails +, insect remains #, rootlets ++

Table 56: Quantification of ecofacts from Phase 1 evaluation

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Phase 2 evaluation

6.3.3 Phase 2 Samples <3> and <4> were taken from fills of two adjacent pits, [45/006] (fill [45/005], Sample <3>) and [45/012] (fill [45/010], Sample <4>); both pits are dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age. Flot and residue details are recorded in Appendices 5 and 6.

6.3.4 Flots contained uncharred material including rootlets and seeds of goosefoot. Charred plant macrofossils occurred sparsely and included crop remains such as caryopses of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.). Remains of wild plants consisted of possible crop weeds such as seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.), as well as fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. A single fragment of grass family (Poaceae) stem could derive from a cereal plant. In that case, the waste of crop processing might have been used for fuel.

6.3.5 Bone was recovered from the heavy residues of both samples, but particularly from fill [45/005] (Sample <3>). Charcoal was noted particularly in fill [45/005] and identification was carried out on ten fragments from this context. They were all identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) and included one fragment with visible ring curvature, indicating its origin from a twig or small diameter branch rather than from the trunk of the tree.

6.4 Discussion of the environmental evidence

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from both phases of evaluation produced scarce charred plant remains representing a background signature. The carbonised and poorly preserved cereal grains and wild remains are likely to represent small-scale waste, probably of domestic origin and perhaps redeposited from elsewhere.

As such, they are not sufficient to characterise the agrarian economy at the site in the prehistoric period.

6.4.2 Hulled barley and glume wheats were in use and some by-products from crop processing, such as charred weeds and chaff suggest that cereal cleaning was carried out in the vicinity. There is also some possible indication of exploitation of wild woodland resources for food as shown by the rather common nutshell fragments, although these might have become accidentally charred alongside the wood used for fuel.

6.4.3 Charcoal identification has shown the exploitation of deciduous woodland for fuel procurement. It is difficult to tell whether oak wood was a common fuel. Although that tree is known to produce wood that works both as fuel and as construction material. If this taxon was dominant in the assemblage, it could suggest low pressure on woodland resource, but this cannot be gathered given the small sample size. It is however possible that its wood was preferentially selected because of its outstanding burning properties.

6.4.4 The environmental samples have shown that there is potential for nearby deposits to preserve ecofacts, such as charred macrofossils and bone. This assemblage is not worthy of full analysis as it would not contribute to discussions on diet and economy at the site. However, should any future fieldwork take place on site, sampling should still be carried out, ideally targeting well-sealed primary deposits and a range of feature types across the site.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of the stratigraphic evidence

7.1.1 The evaluation identified archaeological features and deposits in forty-five of the fifty-two trial trenches, ranging in date from the Early Neolithic to the modern period (Figure 50). The trenches with positive archaeological results were distributed widely, with a particular concentration in the central and northern parts of the site.

7.1.2 The most common archaeological features encountered were 19th/20th-century quarry pits, exploiting the Woolpit Beds brickearth. These pits were distributed across the northern two-thirds of the site, with some concentration its northeast part. Some other features of the same period, notably a large quarry pit in Trench 40, were for sand and gravel extraction.

7.1.3 Some post-medieval field boundary ditches were found, sometimes truncated by later quarrying. The ditches corresponded broadly with field boundaries shown on the tithe map of 1846.

7.1.4 Slight remains of a modern, north-south trackway were found in the western part of the site. It corresponded to a track shown on late 19th- and 20th-century maps, providing access to a large gravel pit, still extant close to the southern boundary of the current site.

7.1.5 There was no stratigraphic evidence (and little or no artefactual evidence) for the use of the site during the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Three pits (one in Trench 24 and two in Trench 45) and a ditch/gully in Trench 21 provided clear evidence for prehistoric activity within the site area, during the Early Neolithic and earlier Iron Age periods.

7.1.6 In some cases, there was close correspondence between archaeological features and geophysical anomalies (Figure 3). Of particular note in this respect were post-medieval ditches (Trenches 9, 14, 25, 32, 33, 41 and 42) that corresponded closely with linear geophysical anomalies interpreted (correctly) as relict field boundaries. A similar, north-south linear anomaly in the northeast part of the site (Trenches 4 and 28) seemed to correspond to a modern land drain in Trench 28.

7.1.7 Generally, the 19th/20th-century quarry pits were not obviously identified by the geophysical survey. Notable exceptions included a probable quarry in Trench 25 that corresponded with an elongated oval anomaly, interpreted originally as part of a relict field boundary. A particularly large and deep pit in Trench 40 corresponded to a large area of magnetic enhancement (geology), (Figure 3), but might also have related to a large oval anomaly indicating magnetic disturbance (ferrous material), plotted just to the north of Trench 40. Occasionally (Trenches 7, 16, 17, 19, for example) quarry pits corresponded with smaller, ‘positive discrete’ anomalies, interpreted as rubbish pits.

7.1.8 A relatively recent north-south trackway, identified by remains of wheel ruts and overlying deposits of crushed CBM and soil, was recorded in Trenches 26, 36 and 40. It corresponded to a discontinuous zone of magnetic enhancement,

interpreted by the geophysical survey as being of probable geological origin.

7.1.9 Two earlier Iron Age pits in Trench 45 corresponded with a 'positive discrete' anomaly, interpreted (correctly, perhaps) as a rubbish pit. Another prehistoric pit in Trench 24, dating to the Early Neolithic period, was not obviously detected by the geophysical survey. It is noted that similar discrete anomalies were plotted outside of the trenched locations, in the central, southern and southeast parts of the site. At least some of these may indicate the below-ground remains of further similar archaeological features.

7.1.10 Significant archaeological remains (located on Figure 50) included the following:

- Early Neolithic pit, containing a moderate assemblage of pottery, struck flints, animal bone and plant macrofossils. Found in Trench 24, at the south end of the site. A small, sinuous gully in Trench 21 contained a small amount of Early Neolithic pottery, with the inclusion of a possible Iron Age sherd.

- Two, adjacent Early/Middle Iron Age pits, containing pottery, animal bone and plant macrofossils. In Trench 45, also at the south end of the site.

- Post-medieval field boundary ditches found in Trenches 5, 9, 14, 25, 30, 32, 33, 39–43.

- Intensive 19th/20th-century quarrying for brickearth, presumably associated with the nearby Woolpit Brickworks. Recorded in northern two-thirds of the site. Associated sand and gravel pits recorded in southern parts of the site.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Later features, including post-medieval field boundary ditches and 19th/20th-century quarry pits, were recognised immediately below the modern ploughsoil, at an average depth of 0.30m below current ground level.

7.2.2 In the quarried areas, there was no evidence for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces, these having been obliterated by extensive quarrying in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Similarly, apart from some post-medieval ditches, no pre-modern features were found in the intensively quarried areas; it is probable that if these had existed they would not have survived the quarrying activity. However, the general lack of residual artefacts in later features/deposits suggests a minimal former presence of remains predating the post-medieval period in these parts of the site. The extent of the quarrying is apparent in the site topography, notably in the north-eastern part of the site, where the extant land surface is as much as *c*.1.5m below the level of the adjacent road.

7.2.2 Earlier (prehistoric) features in the southern and south-eastern parts of the site were identified below extensive subsoil deposits, cutting the natural sand at depths of 0.40m (Trench 45), 0.70m (Trench 24) and 0.85m (Trench 21) below current ground level. The subsoil, interpreted as part of a developed soil profile, was up to 0.45m thick, and had apparently preserved the underlying prehistoric features from destruction by modern ploughing. No evidence was identified for

prehistoric land surfaces, and it is possible that these were obliterated by intensive burrowing at the (indistinct) interface between the subsoil and the underlying natural sand.

7.3 Discussion of the archaeological evidence, by period

7.3.1 The recorded archaeological features and diagnostic artefacts recovered from them demonstrate past land use activity within the site in the Neolithic, Iron Age, Post-medieval and Modern periods. Their significance is considered below, by period, and their distribution is shown on Figure 50.

Early Neolithic (c. 3700–3300 BC)

7.3.2 The earliest period of activity on the site was represented principally by an isolated pit [0020], in Trench 24, close to the southern edge of the site. The pit was oval, measuring 1.05m x 0.85m x 0.44m deep, with vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The pit contained a sequence of four distinct fills ([0021], [0035], [0036] and [0037]) some of which were charcoal-rich. The fills produced a total of fifty-one sherds (239g) of pottery (together with some abraded fragments that could be pottery or fired clay), forty-nine pieces of struck/worked flint, some heat-altered flint, occasional charred grains of wheat and hazel nut shells (from Samples <1> and <2>) and small fragments of calcined bone, including those of cattle and pig.

7.3.3 The flints are mainly knapping waste (flakes, blades etc.), but include a retouched scraper. They are mostly relatively fresh and this, together with the presence of small chips, suggests that flint knapping might have taken place nearby. The plant macrofossils provide slight evidence for cereal production and the exploitation of local resources, either for food or as fuel. The animal bones were derived from juvenile and adult specimens, and there are butchery cut marks on one of the bones. Although the original function of pit [0020] is unknown, it was apparently used for the disposal of domestic waste, indicating that there was probably a habitation nearby.

7.3.4 A smaller assemblage of possible Early Neolithic pottery (4 sherds, 11g) was recovered from a small, pronouncedly curving ditch/gully [0050], in Trench 21, near the southeast corner of the site. However, one of the sherds is potentially of later (Early/Middle Iron Age) date. This feature was identified at some depth, below subsoil [0003]. It extended beyond the western edge of the evaluation trench, and its full extent, form and function are unknown. Another small, but linear, ditch/gully [0047] in the same trench and *recognised* below the subsoil, was undated.

7.3.5 A small fragment (12g) of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from subsoil [44/002] (together with a struck flint) near the southwest corner of the site. Another four sherds (14g) came from subsoil [47/002], approximately 200m to the east. These finds hint at dispersed Early Neolithic activity over a relatively wide area, on the light, sandy soils at the south end of the site.

Early/Middle Iron Age (c. 500–300 BC)

7.3.6 Two adjacent pits in Trench 45, also at the south end of the site, suggest a later focus of prehistoric occupation. Pit [45/006] was oval, measuring 1.53m x

1.40m x 0.39m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base. It contains two distinct fills, producing five sherds (58g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery, bones of cattle, sheep and pig (some calcined) and two fragments (28g) of fired clay/daub with possible wattle impressions suggesting a structural origin. Environmental evidence (Sample <3>) included a charred grain of hulled barley, a charred brome seed and hazel nut shells, and some oak charcoal.

7.3.7 Pit [45/012] was oval, measuring 1.65m x >0.40m x 0.96m deep, with steep but slightly irregular sides breaking sharply into an irregular base. It contained a sequence of five distinct fills, some of which were charcoal-rich. These produced fourteen sherds (112g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and a small amount of calcined animal bone, not identifiable to taxa. Environmental evidence (Sample <4>) included charred grains of hulled barley and possible wheat, charred hazel nut shells and a charred grass stem.

7.3.8 The pottery includes two similar necked jars with short, slightly flaring, flattened rims (one from each pit), and a plain open jar form with finger-tipping along the rim-top and wiping on the vessel exterior, from pit [45/012]. Butchery cut marks consistent with carcass dismemberment and portioning were noted in a cattle metatarsal proximal fragment from pit [45/006]. These finds, together with the environmental evidence for cereal production and the exploitation of local resources, provide a clear indication of occupation, if not permanent settlement, within the site area during the earlier Iron Age. As for the Neolithic, it is possible that this settlement activity was perhaps confined to the light sandy geology at the south end of the site.

Later Iron Age to Medieval/Early Post-medieval (c. 300 BC–1700 AD

7.3.9 The evidence for activity in the site area during the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods is negligible. A small fragment of German lava, probably from a rotary quern but not precisely datable, occurred as a residual find in post-medieval ditch [25/004]. A single sherd of residual medieval pottery came from post-medieval/modern quarry pit [0032] (Trench 2). Some of the metal finds, such as the three lead tokens, are potentially of medieval date, but could be later and likely only represent casual loss.

7.3.10 During the medieval period, the site formed part of common land known (from at least the 16th century) as Woolpit Heath. This probably accounts for the dearth of medieval finds from this site and adjoining areas; the HER shows that medieval finds have been concentrated further west, in Woolpit's historic core.

Post-medieval (18th–earlier 19th century)

7.3.11 Much of Woolpit Heath (456 acres) was not enclosed until 1851, under General Acts of 1848 (www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/woolpit.pdf). However, the tithe map of 1846 shows piecemeal enclosure at an earlier date, at the west end of the heath and including the area of the current site.

7.3.12 Several post-medieval ditches were identified and these almost certainly correspond with field boundaries shown on the tithe map (Figure 51). Attempts to demonstrate this by superimposing the fieldwork results on the tithe map

has been only partially successful, due to inherent inaccuracies in the map. The ditches corresponded (in part, at least) with linear geophysical anomalies (Figure 3). These ditches demonstrate that the former heath was brought into agricultural use for a probably short period of time before being encroached upon by expanding quarry works.

7.3.13 Ditch [25/004] (also recorded but not excavated in Trench 9) was oriented NW-SE, and was 1.65m wide x 0.88m deep, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a narrow, flat base. Finds included a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (including part of a china mug dated 1835–48), and a fragment of clay pipe stem (17th/18th century). This ditch corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 275 and 276 (Figure 51).

7.3.14 Ditch [32/008] was oriented approximately E-W, and measured 0.75m wide x >0.42m deep, with steep sides; it was probably truncated by modern ploughing. The only find was a fragment of unidentified iron strip, of post-medieval date. The same ditch was identified as [33/005], approximately 35m to the east, where it was truncated by a post-medieval/modern quarry pit. This ditch corresponded approximately with the line of a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, between fields 272 and 275 (Figure 51).

7.3.15 A third ditch, oriented approximately E-W, was traced over a distance of at least 200m, between Trenches 14, 39, 40, 41 and 42. The ditch profile varied, according to the nature of the subsoil and geological strata into which it was dug. At its westernmost-recorded extent, segment [39/003] measured 1.80m wide x 0.86m deep, with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base. The easternmost segment, [42/003], measured 2.84m wide x 1.00m, deep, with moderately steep and slightly convex sides, tapering to a narrow concave base. No finds were recovered from the four excavated segments (it was not excavated in Trench 14), but the fact that it was dug through subsoil deposits demonstrated a relatively recent date.

7.3.16 This ditch probably corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the northern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51). It was truncated by a large, post-medieval/modern quarry pit (in Trench 40), indicating that it had gone out of use by the late 19th century.

7.3.17 Ditch [43/004] was oriented approximately N-S, and measured 2.50m wide x 0.65m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into an undulating base. It contained two fragments from a blacking bottle (1830s–*c.*1920) and a fragment of clay pipe stem (17th/18th century). The ditch might have corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map, defining the eastern edge of plot 271 (Figure 51).

7.3.18 Two N-S ditches in Trench 22 were undated or poorly dated, but are assumed to have been post-medieval or later. They did not obviously correspond with field boundaries shown on the tithe map of 1846, and might therefore have been associated with later land use relating to the Woolpit brickworks.

Post-medieval/Modern (later 19th–early 20th century)

7.3.19 Intensive quarrying of the site for brickearth and, to a lesser extent, sand and

gravel took place during the later 19th century, probably continuing into the earlier 20th century. Some of the brickearth pits remained at least partially open in the late 1970s (Figure 52), and one of the larger gravel pits still exists, just outside the southern boundary of the site. Brick-making was an important local industry from at least the 16th century, exploiting significant deposits of brickearth (the Woolpit Beds) for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, including the locally famous Woolpit (or Suffolk) Whites.

7.3.20 Numerous brickearth quarry pits were recorded, particularly in the central and north eastern parts of the site, corresponding to the observed extent of the Woolpit Beds geological deposit. Only a representative selection of the quarry pits were (partially) excavated, but a number of observations can be made concerning the nature and extent of this extraction activity.

7.3.21 Many of the recorded quarry pits were sub-rectangular (sometimes irregular), with squared corners, steep or vertical sides (sometimes stepped) and smooth, flat bases; these attributes suggest that the brickearth was perhaps excavated by machine (steam shovel?), rather than by hand. Alternatively, the brickearth was excavated with hand tools, in a series of relatively small squared blocks. Some of the excavated pits had one gently sloping side, perhaps forming an access ramp. These smaller, manually excavated, pits were often arranged in close proximity and orientation to one another, leaving narrow baulks in between (e.g. Trenches 28, 31, 32, 36, 37) or else perhaps very slightly overlapping/intersecting. Some appear to have been cut in an L-shape, presumably in order to fit into available spaces and maximise exploitation of the brickearth (e.g. Trenches 40, 52). However, irregular (e.g. Trenches 10, 12 13) and oval/rounded discrete pits (e.g. Trench 17) were also recorded. The reasons for neither the apparent uniformity nor variation in plan shape and arrangement of these pits is readily apparent from the evidence recorded within the confines of the evaluation trenches. Indeed, the complete plan shapes/dimensions of almost no quarry pits were exposed.

7.3.22 Recorded dimensions for individual pits ranged from less than 1m to over 5m in width. Depths ranged from 60mm to 0.90m, with some of the shallower pits extending only a few centimetres into the remaining underlying brickearth. It is clear that the excavated remains constituted only the bases of what were originally much deeper pits. The current topography suggests wholesale ground reduction, at least of the north-eastern part of the site, by up to approximately 1.5m. Whether this truncation was a product of cumulative excavation of these small pits, or also involved more wide-ranging site reduction at some point, is not clear. Whichever the case, it is evident that the northern two-thirds of the site was truncated to varying extent, the presence of true subsoil deposits and pre-quarry archaeological features to the south demonstrating that the ground reduction extended as far as Trenches 17, 40, 16, 52,, 35 and 13 (west to east across site)

7.3.23 Quarrying within this site was carried-out on a relatively small scale compared to the large pits that were dug to the east and southeast of the site at the end of the 19th century, as shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s and 1900s. One of those larger pits, now a fishing lake immediately east of the current site, was in excess of 5m deep. It was apparently the last pit to be exploited, and did not go out of use until 1940 (Bristow and Gregory 1982, 311).

7.3.24 The Woolpit Brick Company was formed in 1844 and their Woolpit Works were in existence, to the east of the current site, by the early 1880s. Historic mapping suggests that the site was then located outside the boundary of the brickworks, and there is no cartographic evidence to suggest that the company was quarrying within the site area. However, an undated and untitled copy of the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (in the collection of Woolpit Museum) has been annotated with a hand-drawn line that appears to shown the extent of the land owned by the company – this boundary includes the current site area.

7.3.25 Other than two large gravel pits and an associated trackway, there is no indication of land use within the site area on any Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th- and early 20th centuries. Consequently, it is unclear when quarrying took place, within the site area – neither the small individual pits nor the overall ground truncation extent is depicted or suggested. The tithe map and apportionment show that the site was divided into relatively small fields, in agricultural use, in 1846. The evaluation has shown that some of those field boundaries were truncated by quarry pits, and it is considered unlikely that any of the quarry pits pre-dated the tithe map. It is more likely, therefore, that quarrying of the site took place during the early years of the Woolpit Brick Company, in the 1850s to 1870s. Given that the site was located at the western boundary of the Woolpit Beds, it is possible that deposits here were considered too shallow or of insufficient quality for prolonged or deeper, viable exploitation.

7.3.26 The quarry pits were backfilled with similar deposits of greyish or reddish brown, sandy or silty soil, containing remarkably few finds. A small amount of post-medieval pottery was recovered, but most of it is red earthenware with a broad date range of 17th-20th century. A slightly larger CBM assemblage consists mainly of imprecisely dated roof tile fragments, with lesser amounts of floor tile and brick. Occasional fragments of clay pipe stem are of 17th- to early 20th-century date. A fragment of window glass from quarry fill [52/006] is of 19th-century date.

7.3.27 Most of the excavated quarry pits contained only a single homogeneous fill, and there was little evidence for weathering or slumping of the pit sides. This suggests that the individual pits were backfilled soon after they were abandoned. Furthermore, many of the adjoining pits were separated by extremely narrow baulks of unexcavated brickearth, sometimes as little as 50mm wide, which would not have survived unless the pits had been backfilled quickly. It is possible that these narrow baulks temporarily defined the digging areas of different workers or gangs. Whether some of the more regular, rectangular, pits therefore relate to tangible units of volume and to quantified output or paid piecework by hired day labourers is uncertain.

Modern (20th century)

7.3.28 A N-S trackway, represented by shallow spreads of crushed brick and soil, sometimes filling underlying wheel ruts or depressions, was recorded in Trenches 26, 36 and 45. It corresponded with a track recorded on historic mapping from the 1880s to the 1950s, providing access to gravel pits in or just beyond the south end of the site. The trackway was recognised immediately below the ploughsoil and, in Trench 40, it crossed infilled gravel pit [40/007].

7.3.29 Three shallow ditches in Trench 2 ([0030], and two unexcavated features), and ditch [30/005] might have been associated with the trackway, being on the same alignment. Although undated, all of those ditches post-dated underlying brickearth quarries. It is possible that the pits that this access track served, were the final workings in the site area, and perhaps even that it was associated with its general reduction of the former workings on its abandonment.

7.3.30 Modern, large diameter cylindrical land drains were noted or recorded in Trenches 28 and 32, and a (presumed) modern pit [45/014] filled with clean, yellow sand (not excavated) was recorded in Trench 45.

Undated feature

7.3.31 Small pit [44/004] was circular, measuring 0.85m wide x 0.34m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly sloping base. It contained a single fill of soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds. The pit was undated, and its stratigraphic relationship with subsoil [44/002] was not determined. However, given its proximity to Iron Age pits in Trench 45, and the presence of Early Neolithic pottery in subsoil [44/002], it is possible that the pit was of prehistoric date.

7.4 Consideration of Research Aims

7.4.1 The fieldwork has largely fulfilled the original aims of the evaluation (2.7.2), to determine the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

7.4.2 Site-specific research aims proposed in the WSI can be addressed, as follows:

- *Is there any evidence of industrial activity on the site: either mineral extraction or clay extraction, the latter associated with the nearby tile and brick works, or of any other industrial features?*

  The evaluation has identified intensive quarrying for brickearth, notably in the central and north-eastern parts of the site. It is highly likely that the quarrying was associated with the nearby Woolpit Brickworks, established in the second half of the 19th century. In addition, a gravel pit in Trench 40, and an associated N-S trackway correspond to features shown on historic mapping. No other industrial features or structures appear to have been present within the site.

- *Further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the possible agricultural or domestic activity identified in Phase 1.*

  Sampling of Early/Middle Iron Age pits in Trench 45 provided slight evidence for animal husbandry and butchery, crop production and the exploitation of local resources for food and fuel.

- *The southeast corner of the site should be further evaluated as the focus area for prehistoric activity. The Early Neolithic pit and gully found during*

the Phase 1 works are heritage assets of regional significance. Are the pit and gully isolated features?

The Phase 2 evaluation (including trenching in the southeast corner of the site) did not reveal further features of Early Neolithic date, although small sherds of possible Early Neolithic pottery were found in the subsoil in Trenches 44 and 47. The reassessment of pottery from gully [0050] in Trench 42 suggests that one fragment might have been earlier Iron Age, rather than Neolithic, reducing the apparent significance of that feature. Prehistoric land use appears to have been of low density.

- *Further animal bone analysis may provide more specific identification, which was lacking during the Phase 1 specialist work. This should be a focus during the Phase 2 works.*

  The Phase 2 evaluation produced a small assemblage of faunal remains, mainly from two Early/Middle Iron Age pits in Trench 45. These remains have been assessed comprehensively for this report, together with a re-evaluation of the Phase 1 animal bone.

- *There were several linear features in the Phase 1 evaluation, which were identified but had an unclear function. In Phase 2, can we gain better idea of what the function of these features were?*

  This research aim relates to linear anomalies that were detected by the geophysical survey (and interpreted provisionally as relict field boundaries), but not satisfactorily identified during the Phase 1 evaluation trenching. The Phase 2 evaluation demonstrated that linear anomalies running through Trenches 9 and 25, Trenches 5, 32 and 33, and Trenches 14, 41 and 42 related to ditches corresponding with field boundaries shown on the tithe map of 1846. By contrast, a N-S anomaly running through Trenches 4 and 28 corresponded with the line of a modern land drain, seen in Trench 28.

7.4.3 Several regional research topics were highlighted in the WSI (2.7.5), as having potential to be addressed by the results of the evaluation. Topics relating to the Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods cannot be considered, since finds or features from those periods were not encountered.

7.4.4 A research topic relating to post-medieval material culture studies had some potential, given the proximity of the site to the late 19th-century Woolpit Brickworks. However, only insignificant amounts of highly fragmented pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM were recovered from post-medieval and modern features, such as field boundary ditches and quarry pits.

7.5 Conclusions and proposed publication

7.5.1 Archaeological remains were found in forty-five of the fifty-two trial trenches, during two phases of evaluation. They ranged in date from the Early Neolithic to the modern period, and were distributed widely across the site.

7.5.2 An Early Neolithic pit in Trench 24 and two earlier Iron Age pits in Trench 45 provided clear evidence for distinct periods of prehistoric occupation on the light, sandy soils at the south end of the site. The pits contained flint-working débitage, pottery, animal bone (some with butchery marks), charred cereals and other plant macrofossils, suggesting habitation in the immediate area. If this prehistoric land use extended northwards onto the brickearth, it is likely that 19th/20th-century quarrying will have removed its archaeological remains.

7.5.3 There was no evidence for the use of the site area during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. In the medieval period, the site was part of Woolpit Heath, and was apparently unoccupied.

7.5.4 Some post-medieval ditches, probably corresponding to agricultural field boundaries shown on the 1846 tithe map, represented piecemeal enclosure of former heathland.

7.5.5 In the second half of the 19th century, intensive quarrying of brickearth took place across the northern two-thirds of the site, probably associated with the nearby Woolpit Brickworks. At the south end of the site, sand and gravel deposits were also quarried. Following the closure of the brickworks in the 1930s, the site was restored to agricultural use. These extraction works have resulted in reduction of the ground surface across the northern two-thirds of the site, seemingly increasing toward its northeast where truncation is as much as 1.5m deep.

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RPS Consulting Services Ltd for commissioning the project. Gemma Stewart (SCCAS) monitored the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The writer would like to thank the Trustees of Woolpit Museum for allowing access to their collections relating to the Woolpit Brick Company.

Rhodri Gardiner of Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk office; formerly Suffolk Archaeology CIC) and Julie Kennard (SCCAS Archives Officer) are thanked for facilitating access to the Phase 1 evaluation archive.

Gemma Stevenson managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process. Kieron Heard directed the fieldwork. Surveying was carried out by Natalie Gonzalez and Rob Cullum.

Appendix 1: Context register

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
1			Unstrat finds					
2	Layer		Ploughsoil	1-24	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occ. stones and CBM flecks.			
3	Deposit		Subsoil		Mid orangey brown silty sand			
4	Cut	4	Pit, quarry	T5	Sub rectangular, with very steep to vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base.	>0.60	2.54	0.50
5	Fill	4	Pit, quarry	T5	Mid brown silty sandy clay, firm with occ. mixed stones and charcoal and red CBM flecks.			
6	Cut	6	Pit, quarry	T5	Oval, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a mostly flat base.	>1.20	2.70	0.40
7	Fill	6	Pit, quarry	T5	Pale to mid brown silty sandy clay with occ. stones charcoal and red CBM flecks			
8	Cut	8	Pit, quarry	T5	Irregular feature with a shallow, saucer-shaped profile.	>2.34	>1.90	0.06
9	Fill	8	Pit, quarry	T5	Mid brown silty sandy clay with very occ. small stones and very occ. red CBM flecks			
10	Cut	10	Pit, quarry	T4	Rectangular in plan, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base.	>1.80	2.70	0.36
11	Fill	10	Pit, quarry	T4	Friable mid brown silty clayey sand with moderate small to medium stones			
12	Fill	10	Pit, quarry	T4	Firm mid grey silty sandy clay with occ. small stones and charcoal and CBM flecks			
13	Cut	13	Pit, quarry	T4	Rectangular, with near vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Cut by pit 0010	>1.70	>0.50	0.24
14	Fill	13	Pit, quarry	T4	Friable mid brown silty clayey sand with moderate small to medium stones. Same as 0011			
15	Fill	13	Pit, quarry	T4	Firm mid grey silty sandy clay with occ. small stones and charcoal and CBM flecks			
16	Cut	16	Pit	T4	Oval, with a vertical edge to the east, becoming moderately steep elsewhere, with all edges breaking sharply into a flat base.	0.95	0.65	0.25
17	Fill	16	Pit	T4	Firm mid brown silty sandy clay with occ. stones, charcoal and CBM flecks.			
18	Cut	18	Pit, quarry	T4	Rectangular, with steep to vertical sides, breaking gradually into a flat base.	1.8	>0.90	0.12
19	Fill	18	Pit, quarry	T4	Firm brown silty sandy clay with occ. small stones and charcoal and CBM flecks			
20	Cut	20	Pit	T24	Sub circular, with vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base.	1.05	0.85	0.44
21	Fill	20	Pit	T24	Very dark brownish grey silty sand with occ. stones. Contains calcined bone fragments.			
22	Fill	23	Pit, quarry	T19	Mid brown grey soft sandy clay with occ. charcoal and CBM flecks and small pebbles.			
23	Cut	23	Pit, quarry	T19	Rectangular or oval, with steep to vertical sides breaking gradually into a broad, undulating base.	>1.80	2.40	0.60
24	Fill	25	Pit	T3	Mid brownish yellow soft sandy clay with occ. charcoal and CBM flecks. Some large patches of redeposited natural clay.			
25	Cut	25	Pit	T3	Oval, with nearly vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base.	0.86	>0.50	0.46
26	Fill	27	Pit, quarry	T3	Dark brown soft silty clay with occ. charcoal and CBM flecks.			
27	Cut	27	Pit, quarry	T3	Rectangular, with a vertical southern edge, breaking sharply into a flat base.	>1.80	2.90	0.30
28	Fill	29	Posthole	T3	Mid brown soft sandy clay with rare small sub angular gravel inclusions.			
29	Cut	29	Posthole	T3	Oval, with steep sides and a concave base.	0.25	0.18	0.30

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
30	Cut	30	Ditch	T2	Linear, oriented N-S, with gentle to moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>1.80	0.86	0.20
31	Fill	30	Ditch	T2	Mid to dark brownish grey firm clayey silt with occ. pebbles, CBM flecks & fragments and charcoal flecks.			
32	Cut	32	Pit, quarry	T2	Extends beyond edges of trench in all directions, so shape and dimensions unknown. Flat base.	>30.0	>1.80	0.57
33	Fill	32	Pit, quarry	T2	Mid to pale orange sandy clay with few inclusions.			
34	Fill	32	Pit, quarry	T2	Mid brown slightly clayey friable silty sand, occ. Pebbles, charcoal and CBM flecks and fragments			
35	Fill	20	Pit	T24	Mid brown silty sand with occ. mixed stones.			
36	Fill	20	Pit	T24	Very dark brownish grey silty sand with occ. small stones contains occ. calcined bone.			
37	Fill	20	Pit	T24	Pale brown silty sand with few inclusions. Confined to base of pit on west side.			
38	Cut	38	Pit, quarry	T8	Oval, with vertical sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base.	1.25	>0.67	0.35
39	Fill	38	Pit, quarry	T8	Soft, compact mid brown silty clay with occ. charcoal and CBM flecks and fragments. Occ. redeposited natural clay lumps.			
40	Fill	41	Ditch	T22	Soft mid brown orange sandy clay with occ. sub angular gravel, but no finds.			
41	Cut	41	Ditch	T22	Linear, oriented N-S, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base.	>2.20	1.00	0.17
42	Cut	42	Ditch	T22	Linear, oriented N-S, moderate to steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into a concave base.	>2.20	1.7	0.46
43	Fill	42	Ditch	T22	Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand with occ. mixed stones and one very small fragment of fired clay.			
44	Fill	45	Gully	T21	Soft, mid brown orange silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and rare sub rounded pebbles			
45	Cut	45	Gully	T21	Curvilinear, with steep sides and a concave base	>1.00	0.47	0.24
46	Fill	47	Gully	T21	Mid-light brown soft sandy clay with occ. sub angular pebbles			
47	Cut	47	Gully	T21	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base.	>2.20	0.47	0.20
48	Cut	48	Gully	T21	Curvilinear, with very steep N edge, less steep on S side, and a concave base	>1.00	0.47	0.24
49	Fill	48	Gully	T21	Soft, mid brown orange silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and rare sub rounded pebbles			
50	Cut	50	Gully	T21	Curving gully excavated at two segments: [0045] and [0048].			
25/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T25	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
25/002	Fill	25/004	Ditch seg	T25	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. iron objects, CBM and pebbles, moderate pottery.			0.83
25/003	Fill	25/004	Ditch seg	T25	Compact, light yellowish or greyish brown (mottled) clay/silt, occ. pebbles and flecks of charcoal.			0.15
25/004	Cut	25/004	Ditch seg	T25	Linear, oriented NW-SE, with steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a narrow, flat base	>2.10	1.65	0.88
25/005	Deposit		Natural	T25	Compact, light yellowish or greyish brown (mottled) clay/silt, frequent patches or veins of orangey brown clayey sand			
25/006	Fill	25/009	Unspecif cut	T25	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occ. pebbles, charcoal and small fragments of CBM.			0.55
25/007	Fill	25/009	Unspecif cut	T25	Soft, mottled light grey, yellowish brown and brownish grey mix of clayey silt and redeposited chalky clay			0.12
25/008	Fill	25/009	Unspecif cut	T25	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occ. metal objects and CBM fragments, moderate pebbles, frequent cobbles/nodules			0.24
25/009	Cut	25/009	Unspecif cut	T25	Linear or rectilinear, oriented NW-SE, moderately steep but irregular side breaking gradually into a slightly concave base	>2.10	4.40	0.72

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
26/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T26	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
26/002	Fill	26/004	Pit, quarry	T26	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with occ. small fragments of CBM, pottery and pebbles.			0.45
26/003	Fill	26/004	Pit, quarry	T26	Soft, yellowish grey sandy silt, with occ. pebbles and small fragments of CBM.			0.59
26/004	Cut	26/004	Pit, quarry	T26	Rectangular, with a vertical W side, breaking sharply into a very irregular base	>2.10	3.00	0.70
26/005	Deposit		Natural	T26	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
26/006	Layer		Trackway	T26	Loose, crushed red brick, forming a thin, discontinuous layer/spread, sometimes filling wheel ruts			0.06
27/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T27	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
27/002	Deposit		Natural	T27	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
27/003	Fill	27/004	Pit, quarry	T27	Soft, mid reddish brown silty sand, with occ. pebbles, charcoal flecks and small fragments of CBM			
27/004	Cut	27/004	Pit, quarry	T27	Irregular oval, with moderately steep side breaking gradually into a flat base	>1.75	2.74	0.29
28/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T28	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.35
28/002	Deposit		Natural	T28	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
28/003	Fill	28/004	Pit, quarry	T28	Friable, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles but no finds.			
28/004	Cut	28/004	Pit, quarry	T28	Rectangular, with a very steep side at the E end, breaking gradually into a fairly flat base with a slight slope down from W to E.	>2.10	6.20	0.24
28/005	Fill	28/006	Pit, quarry	T28	Friable, mid reddish brown silty clay, with moderate pebbles and occ. charcoal, small fragments of pot, CBM and ceramic pipe			
28/006	Cut	28/006	Pit, quarry	T28	Rectangular, with a vertical (stepped) E edge breaking sharply into a flat base	>1.16	8.20	0.45
29/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T29	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
29/002	Deposit		Natural	T29	Firm, light orangey brown clay/silt			
29/003	Cut	29/003	Pit, quarry	T29	Oval, with steep E side and gently sloping W side, breaking sharply or gradually into an undulating base.	>2.10	6.6	0.37
29/004	Fill	29/003	Pit, quarry	T29	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with no inclusions.			
30/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T30	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
30/002	Deposit		Natural	T30	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
30/003	Cut	30/003	Pit, quarry	T30	Rectangular, sides not exposed, base flat	>3.50	>2.10	0.25
30/004	Fill	30/003	Pit, quarry	T30	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with no inclusions.			
30/005	Cut	30/005	Ditch seg	T30	Linear, oriented N-S, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	>3.00	1.30	0.35
30/006	Fill	30/005	Ditch seg	T30	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. CBM			
30/007	Cut	30/007	Pit, quarry	T30	Oval, with vertical sides breaking sharply into a (mostly) flat base	>2.10	6.00	0.52
30/008	Fill	30/007	Pit, quarry	T30	Compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent patches of redeposited natural. No inclusions.			
31/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T31	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
31/002	Deposit		Natural	T31	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
31/003	Fill	31/005	Pit, quarry	T31	Friable, mid reddish brown clayey silt, with moderate pebbles, occ. charcoal, CBM and ?slag.			0.45

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
31/004	Fill	31/005	Pit, quarry	T31	Compact, mid orangey brown clayey silt with occ. pebbles but no finds.			>0.20
31/005	Cut	31/005	Pit, quarry	T31	Oval, with a moderately steep but irregular NE edge, breaking gradually into an irregular base.	>2.10	2.50	0.60
32/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T32	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
32/002	Deposit		Natural	T32	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
32/003	Fill	32/004	Pit, quarry	T32	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles but no finds.			
32/004	Cut	32/004	Pit, quarry	T32	Rectangular, with a vertical W edge breaking sharply into a (mostly) flat base	>5.00	3.00	0.21
32/005	Fill	32/008	Ditch seg	T32	Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with occ. flecks of charcoal, pebbles and an iron object			0.34
32/006	Structure	32/008	Land drain	T32	Circular tile pipe, with an outside diameter of 150mm and a wall thickness of 40mm.			
32/007	Fill	32/008	Ditch seg	T32	Soft, mottled mid greyish brown and yellowish white clayey silt. 0.10m thick.			0.10
32/008	Cut	32/008	Ditch seg	T32	Linear, oriented E-W, with steep sides. Base not exposed.	>3.00	0.75	0.42
33/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T33	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.35
33/002	Fill	33/003	Pit, quarry	T33	Soft, light brownish grey sandy silt, frequent small fragments of brick, one small fragment of pot			
33/003	Cut	33/003	Pit, quarry	T33	Rectangular, with a moderately steep S edge, breaking gradually into an undulating base.	>5.30	>2.10	0.45
33/004	Fill	33/005	Ditch seg	T33	Soft, light yellowish grey with patches of mid brownish grey sandy silt with no finds.			
33/005	Cut	33/005	Ditch seg	T33	Linear, oriented EW, with steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, flat base	>2.10	0.55	0.45
33/006	Deposit		Natural	T33	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
34/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T34	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
34/002	Deposit		Natural	T34	Loose, orangey brown sand with patches of gravel			
34/003	Cut	34/003	Pit, quarry	T34	Oval or sub rectangular, with shallow N side, becoming steeper with depth. Base not exposed.	>2.10	5.30	0.75
34/004	Fill	34/003	Pit, quarry	T34	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. small fragments of CBM, metal and slate			
34/005	Deposit		Natural	T34	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
35/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T35	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
35/002	Deposit		Natural	T35	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
35/003	Cut	35/003	Pit, quarry	T35	Rectangular, with a vertical S edge, breaking sharply into a flat base	>2.10	>2.00	0.35
35/004	Fill	35/003	Pit, quarry	T35	Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, with no finds			
35/005	Deposit		Natural	T35	Loose, light to mid orangey brown sand with freq. patches of gravel and pockets of dark brown sand.			
36/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T36	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
36/002	Deposit		Natural	T36	Firm, light yellowish brown clay/silt with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk, and moderate pebbles and flint fragments			
36/003	Deposit		Natural	T36	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
36/004	Deposit		Trackway	T36	Two N-S shallow linear depressions filled with greyish brown clayey silt containing occ. flecks and small fragments of red brick.			
37/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T37	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
37/002	Layer		Subsoil	T37	Soft, mid brown silty sand with occ. pebbles but no finds. Blurred interface with underlying natural sand			0.30
37/003	Deposit		Natural	T37	Soft, mottled light yellowish brown and mid greyish brown sand, with occ. small patches of chalky clay			
38/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T38	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			
38/002	Fill	38/003	Pit, quarry	T38	Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occ. flecks of charcoal, and red and yellow brick			
38/003	Cut	38/003	Pit, quarry	T38	Rectangular, with a vertical (stepped) W edge, breaking sharply into a slightly sloping base.	6.1	>2.10	0.90
38/004	Layer		Subsoil	T38	Soft, mid brown mottled light yellowish brown silty sand. 0.30m thick, extending trench-wide.			0.30
38/005	Deposit		Natural	T38	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
39/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T39	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
39/002	Fill	39/003	Ditch seg	T39	Compact, light brown silty sand with occ. pebbles but no finds			
39/003	Cut	39/003	Ditch seg	T39	Linear, oriented E-W, with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base	>2.10	1.80	0.86
39/004	Layer		Subsoil	T39	Soft, light to mid brown sandy silt, extending trench-wide. PMED pot at S end of trench (intrusive?)			0.20
39/005	Deposit		Natural	T39	Firm, light yellowish brown clay/silt, with patches of mid brown clayey sand			
40/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T40	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
40/002	Fill	40/007	Pit, quarry	T40	Compact, dark grey sandy silt with moderate pebbles and flecks to small fragments of red brick, and x1 metal object.			0.25
40/003	Fill	40/007	Pit, quarry	T40	Firm, light to mid greyish brown clayey silt, occ. flecks to small fragments of brick and coal (not kept).			0.25
40/004	Fill	40/007	Pit, quarry	T40	Firm, light yellowish brown chalky clay.			0.18
40/005	Fill	40/007	Pit, quarry	T40	Soft, mid orangey brown sand.			0.10
40/006	Fill	40/007	Pit, quarry	T40	Soft, mixed orangey brown sand and mid brown sandy silt, occ. pebbles but no finds.			>0.35
40/007	Cut	40/007	Pit, quarry	T40	Oval or rectangular. The sides and base of the pit were not exposed.	>2.10	11.3	>0.90
40/008	Deposit		Natural	T40	Firm, light yellowish brown chalky clay. Only seen to the west of quarry pit 40/007			
40/009	Fill	40/010	Trackway	T40	Compact, light brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent small to large fragments of red and yellow brick, and occ. coal			
40/010	Cut	40/010	Trackway	T40	Linear, oriented N-S. Not excavated.	>2.10	0.60	
40/011	Fill	40/013	Ditch seg	T40	Compact, light greyish brown sandy silt, with no inclusions.			0.40
40/012	Fill	40/013	Ditch seg	T40	Compact, light yellowish brown silty sand, with no inclusions.			0.29
40/013	Cut	40/013	Ditch seg	T40	Linear, oriented E-W, with moderate to steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base.	>9.25	1.30	0.52
40/014	Deposit		Natural	T40	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
41/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T41	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
41/002	Layer		Subsoil	T41	Soft, dark orangey brown silty sand, 0.30m thick, extending trench-wide. No finds.			
41/003	Cut	41/003	Ditch seg	T41	Linear, oriented E-W. S side is moderately steep, breaking gradually into a concave base. N side is steeper, and stepped.	>2.10	2.90	0.90
41/004	Fill	41/003	Ditch seg	T41	Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, with no finds			
41/005	Deposit		Natural	T41	Soft, light orangey brown sand			

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
42/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T42	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
42/002	Layer		Subsoil	T42	Soft, dark brown sand, with occ. pebbles but no finds. Extending trench-wide			0.40
42/003	Cut	42/003	Ditch seg	T42	Linear, oriented E-W, with moderately steep and slightly convex sides, narrow concave base.	>2.10	2.84	1.00
42/004	Fill	42/003	Ditch seg	T42	Soft, dark brown sand, with frequent pebbles but no finds			
42/005	Deposit		Natural	T42	Soft, light brownish grey sand			
43/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T43	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
43/002	Fill	43/004	Ditch seg	T43	Soft to compact mid brown silty sand with moderate pebbles but no finds			0.38
43/003	Fill	43/004	Ditch seg	T43	Soft, light to mid brownish grey silty sand with occ. pebbles, medium fragments of pot and x1 frag CTP			0.50
43/004	Cut	43/004	Ditch seg	T43	Linear, oriented N-S, with mod. steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into an undulating base.	>2.10	2.50	0.65
43/005	Deposit		Subsoil	T43	Soft, mid brown silty sand with occ. pebbles. 0.30m thick, extending trench-wide			0.30
43/006	Deposit		Natural	T43	Loose, light yellowish brown sand			
44/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T44	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
44/002	Layer		Subsoil	T44	Soft, mid brown silty sand with occ. pebbles. Small fragments of pottery and struck flint.			0.20
44/003	Fill	44/004	Pit	T44	Soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occ. pebbles but no finds. Excavated fully.			
44/004	Cut	44/004	Pit	T44	Circular, with steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly sloping base (deeper to north)	0.85	0.85	0.34
44/005	Deposit		Natural	T44	Compact, mid greyish brown silty sand. In the N half of the trench, patches of Woolpit Beds material.			
45/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T45	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
45/002	Layer		Subsoil	T45	Soft, mid brown silty sand, extending trench-wide			0.12
45/003	Deposit		Natural	T45	Soft, yellowish brown sand			
45/004	Fill	45/006	Pit	T45	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand. Moderate small to medium fragments animal bone, occ. pot, fired clay and charcoal.			0.21
45/005	Fill	45/006	Pit	T45	Compact, dark grey/black silty sand, with frequent charcoal, some medium-sized fragments of fired clay/daub			0.30
45/006	Cut	45/006	Pit	T45	Oval, with steep sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base	1.53	1.40	0.39
45/007	Fill	45/012	Pit	T45	Loose, light brownish grey silty sand. Occ. small fragments of pot, daub and flecks of charcoal			0.75
45/008	Fill	45/012	Pit	T45	Compact, dark grey/black silty sand and charcoal (90:10). Moderate fired cracked flint and pot, occ. fired clay/daub.			0.20
45/009	Fill	45/012	Pit	T45	Loose, mid orangey brown silty sand, no finds			0.09
45/010	Fill	45/012	Pit	T45	Compact, dark grey/black silty sand and charcoal (90:10), moderate pot and fired clay/daub, some fire-cracked flint.			0.12
45/011	Fill	45/012	Pit	T45	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occ. charcoal flecks.			0.18
45/012	Cut	45/012	Pit	T45	Oval, with steep but slightly irregular sides breaking sharply into an irregular base. Sealed by 45/002	1.65	>0.40	0.96
45/013	Fill	45/014	Pit	T45	Loose, light yellowish brown fine sand, no finds. Unexcavated.			
45/014	Cut	45/014	Pit	T45	Rectangular. Not excavated.	>3.90	3.36	

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth or Thickness (m)
46/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T46	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
46/002	Layer		Subsoil	T46	Soft, mid brown silty sand, extending trench-wide			0.25
46/003	Deposit		Natural	T46	Loose, light yellowish brown mottled greyish brown silty sand, some patches of compact light yellowish brown clayey silt.			
47/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T47	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
47/002	Layer		Subsoil	T47	Soft, mid brown silty sand, extending trench-wide			0.25
47/003	Deposit		Natural	T47	Light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of light brownish grey chalky clay			
47/004	Deposit		Natural	T47	Soft, very light yellowish grey silt			
47/005	Deposit		Natural	T47	Compact light yellowish brown sandy clay			
48/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T48	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
48/002	Deposit		Natural	T48	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
48/003	Fill	48/004	Pit, quarry	T48	Soft, dark brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles but no finds			
48/004	Cut	48/004	Pit, quarry	T48	Rectangular, with a vertical W side breaking sharply into a flat (but stepped) base	>3.00	2.86	0.30
49/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T49	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
49/002	Layer		Subsoil	T49	Soft, mid brown silty sand, extending trench-wide			0.25
49/003	Deposit		Natural	T49	Light yellowish brown/mid reddish brown sand, patches of yellowish brown clay, mod. pebbles and chalk			
50/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T50	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
50/002	Layer		Subsoil	T50	Soft, mid brown silty sand, extending trench-wide			0.40
50/003	Deposit		Natural	T50	Loose, light yellowish brown mottled greyish brown silty sand, patches of compact light yellowish brown clayey silt.			
51/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T51	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
51/002	Fill	51/003	Pit, quarry	T51	Soft, brown silt, with no inclusions			
51/003	Cut	51/003	Pit, quarry	T51	Sub rectangular. The sides are initially vertical, becoming steep and slightly irregular. The base of the pit was not exposed.	4.00	3.20	>0.70
51/004	Deposit		Natural	T51	Light brownish yellow or yellowish white slightly clayey silt with occ. pebbles.			
52/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	T52	Soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy, clayey or silty loam. Extends site-wide.			0.30
52/002	Layer		Subsoil	T52	Soft, mid brown mottled light yellowish brown silty sand, with occ. pebbles but no finds.			0.20
52/003	Deposit		Natural	T52	Loose, very light yellowish brown sand, laminated with thin, mid reddish brown bands of sand			
52/004	Cut	52/004	Pit	T52	Irregular oval, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base	>1.40	2.20	0.33
52/005	Fill	52/004	Pit	T52	Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. pebbles , flecks of red brick, charcoal, x1 fragment CTP			
52/006	Fill	52/008	Pit, quarry	T52	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. glass, charcoal, CBM and pebbles			0.40
52/007	Fill	52/008	Pit, quarry	T52	Soft, mottled greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt, with patches of greyish green clay.			0.20
52/008	Cut	52/008	Pit, quarry	T52	Oval or sub rectangular, with a nearly vertical side to the west. The base of the pit was not exposed.	>2.00	2.50	>0.95
52/009	Fill	52/008	Pit, quarry	T52	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with no finds			0.45

Appendix 2: Summary of trenches without archaeological features

Approximate ground levels for Trenches 20 and 23 have been extrapolated from recorded levels on trench bases.

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Ground level (m OD)	Deposits	Comments
20	30.00 x 1.80 x 0.60	66.8 W, 66.4 E	Ploughsoil 002 & subsoil 003, over natural sand	Subsoil: 0.30m thick
23	30.00 x 1.80 x 0.53	60.7 N, 61.0 S	Ploughsoil 002 & subsoil 003, over natural sand	Subsoil: 0.17m thick
37	29.60 x 2.10 x 0.65	60.97 W, 60.42 E	Ploughsoil 37/001 & subsoil 37/002, over natural sand 37/003	Subsoil: 0.30m thick
46	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.60	61.59 SW, 60.92 NE	Ploughsoil 46/001 & subsoil 46/002, over natural sand 46/003	Subsoil: 0.25m thick
47	28.50 x 2.10 x 0.65	59.42 W, 58.93 E	Ploughsoil 47/001 & subsoil 47/002, over natural silts and clay 47/003, 004 & 005	Subsoil: 0.25m thick
49	29.60 x 2.10 x 0.55	61.52 W, 60.88 E	Ploughsoil 49/001 & subsoil 49/002, over natural sand 49/003	Subsoil: 0.25m thick
50	31.00 x 2.10 x 0.80	68.48 SW, 60.00 NE	Ploughsoil 50/001 & subsoil 50/002, over natural sand 50/003	Subsoil: 0.40m thick

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1																										
3	1	34	2	61																						
5					1	125																				
7					2	416																				
9					1	51																				
12					4	54																				
21	12	112	102	258			6	1658											6	10						
22			1	7	2	96											2	7								
31			1	11	3	56																	1	25		
34			1	4	6	91																				
35	1	4																	2	24						
36	5	24	7	16															2	22	4	7				
38			3	22																	1	2				
43			1	1																						
44	2	21	2	7																	1	2				
49			2	4																						
25/001													5	38												
25/002			4	142	2	84	1	44			2	88			2	30	1	4							1	8

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
25/006					2	108																				
25/008			1	24	5	2558					1	274														
26/001													7	18												
26/002	1	6	1	16	8	92																				
26/003					2	20																				
27/001											7	36														
27/003					1	10																				
28/001											3	68														
28/005			1	2	7	138																				
29/001													4	108												
29/008															1	280										
30/001													3	12									1	108		
30/006					4	108																				
31/001													2	13												
31/003					4	38			1	336																
32/005													2	100												
33/001											1	44														
33/002			1	4	7	204																				
34/001											2	78	1	4												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
34/004					2	36	1	2			1	2														
35/001											1	9	3	12												
36/001											1	98	2	21												
37/001											2	11														
38/001					1	4					1	14	1	2												
39/001													12	123												
39/004			7	246																						
40/001													2	3												
40/002					6	974							1	1												
41/001											1	133	5	13												
42/001													9	25												
43/001											3	158	3	8												
43/003			2	54													1	2								
44/001													3	19												
44/002	1	16	1	12																						
45/001											3	16	1	2												
45/004			2	20											78	360					2	28				
45/007			2	12																						
45/008			10	48																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
45/010			2	52																						
46/001											1	2	3	3												
47/001											2	235														
47/002			4	14																						
48/001											2	33	3	11												
49/001													6	27												
50/001											1	281	2	8												
51/001											3	37														
52/001											3	13	1	5												
52/005																	1	6								
52/006					6	256																	1	2		
Total	*25*	*248*	*161*	*1048*	*76*	*5519*	*8*	*1704*	*1*	*336*	*41*	*1630*	*81*	*576*	*81*	*670*	*5*	*19*	*10*	*56*	*8*	*39*	*3*	*135*	*1*	*8*

Appendix 4: Catalogue of prehistoric pottery

Context	Parent	Interpretation	Probable Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	Comments	Sample
21	20	pit	ENEO	FLQU	Bowl: ?plain inturning		1	5	1		
21	20	pit	ENEO	FLQU	Bowl: straight sided; slight bead		1	11	1		
21	20	pit	ENEO	FLQU	Bowl: tiny rim		1	2	1		
21	20	pit	ENEO	FLQU			42	202	20		
21	20	pit	ENEO	QUAR			3	10	3	Purely sandy; though 2 are very rounded so not clear if pot or fired clay	
36	20	pit	ENEO	FLIN			1	2	1	Mod ill-sorted flint 0.2-2.5mm; low-fired; possibly residual ENEO	
36	20	pit	E/MIA	FLQU			2	7	2	Well-fired sandy with sparse well-sorted flint <2mm; probably IA	
36	20	pit	ENEO	QUAR			9	14	3	All extremely abraded; pot or fired clay	<2>
44	45	gully	ENEO	FLQU			1	4	1	Sparse flint 1-4mm; moderate quartz to 0.5mm	
44	45	gully	E/MIA	FLQU			1	3	1	Sparse flint <1mm; mod quartz to 0.5mm; looks more like a later prehistoric fabric	
49	48	gully	ENEO	FLQU			2	4	2	V. coarse flint up to 6mm (sparse ill-sorted)	
44/002	44/002	subsoil	ENEO	FLQU			1	12	1	Sparse/mod ill-sorted flint 0.5-4mm; mod quartz to 0.5mm; smoothed exterior	
45/005	45/006	pit	E/MIA	QUGL	Jar: necked, flat rim		1	35	1		<3>
45/005	45/006	pit	E/MIA	QUAR			2	3	2		<3>
45/004	45/006	pit	E/MIA	QUAR			1	5	1	Coarse sandy burnished	
45/004	45/006	pit	E/MIA	QUAR			1	15	1	Slight ext wiping; finer quartz than the above	
45/007	45/012	pit	E/MIA	QUAR			1	6	1	HM sandy	
45/007	45/012	pit	E/MIA	QUAR			1	6	1	HM sandy; possible rare glauconite	
45/008	45/012	pit	E/MIA	QUGL	Jar: necked, flat rim		10	48	1	V. coarse quartz; finer, sparser glauconite	
45/010	45/012	pit	E/MIA	QUAR	Jar: plain open	FTD: rim; WIPE	1	52	1	Coarse quartz	
47/002	47/002	subsoil	ENEO	FLQU	Bowl: out-turned neck		3	12	1	Sparse/mod ill-sorted flint 0.5-4mm; mod quartz to 0.5mm	
47/002	47/002	subsoil	ENEO	FLQU	Bowl: beaded rim		1	2	1	Similar fabric to above; partial rim	

Appendix 5: Catalogue of metal objects

Context	Object	Count	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
25/001	Coin	1	5.4	COPP	Five pence	1979
25/001	Button	1	1.3	COPP	Concave, four holes, black coating, press moulded Di13mm	20th c
25/001	Spoon	1	22.3	COPP	Handle and part of bowl, indistinct makers information	20th c
25/001	?Token	1	1.5	LEAD	?Flan Di13.3mm	Pmed
25/001	Sheet frag	1	7.3	COPP	Roughly rectangular, folded 20x27mm	Pmed
25/002	Heel plate	1	46.1	IRON	U shaped nails in situ	L Pmed
25/002	Strip frag	1	42.1	IRON	Curving strip, uncertain function L76.3mm	Pmed
25/008	Horseshoe	1	270.4	IRON	Complete L112mm W118mm thickened calkin on one branch	Pmed
26/001	Sheet frag	3		COPP	Irregular offcuts	Pmed
26/001	Picture hook	2	3.4	COPP		Modern
26/001	Buckle	1	2.9	COPP	Fragment from moulded buckle frame	18th c
26/001	Rod	1	3.9	LEAD		Unk
27/001	Nail	1	11.9	IRON	L59mm Square section stem, headless	Pmed
27/001	Nail	1	8	IRON	L46mm Sub square head, Square section stem	Pmed
27/001	Nail	3	10.9	IRON	Stem fragments	Pmed
28/001	Nail	1	4.2	IRON	L42.2mm T shaped head, square sectioned stem	Med-pmed
28/001	Nail	1	6.5	IRON	L49.3mm Head obscured, square sectioned stem	Med-pmed
28/001	Plate frag	1	56.5	IRON	Uncertain function, curving plate fragment	L Pmed-modern
29/001	Weight	1	102.2	LEAD	Rolled sheet 52.8x22.7mm	Unk
29/001	Button	1	2.2	COPP	Three piece, hollow, loop missing	Modern
29/001	Buckle	1	1.8	COPP	Rectangular frame fragment, drilled for strap bar	18-19th c
29/001	Picture hook	1	1.5	COPP		Modern
30/001	Button	1	1.3	COPP	Two piece, undecorated Di12.7mm	19th c
30/001	Button	1	2.4	COPP	Flat, raised boarder, two holes D18.3mm	19-20th c
30/001	?Mount	1	8.4	COPP	Crude mount or inlay, scallop terminal and hooked terminal, L49mm W21.7mm	?19th c
31/001	Sheet frag	1	5.9	COPP	Rectangular 27.4x19mm	Unk
31/001	Offcut	1	6.7	LEAD		Unk
32/005	Strip fragment	1	95.7	IRON	L165mm W41.6mm	Pmed
33/001	Nail	1	42.8	IRON	L76.2mm Heavy duty nail. Expanded square head, square sectioned stem	Pmed

Context	Object	Count	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
34/001	Buckle	1	4.4	COPP	Rectangular, double loop, recessed bar 24x20mm	Late pmed
34/001	Bolt	1	56.9	IRON	L90.5mm Square head, circular sectioned stem	L Pmed-modern
34/001	Plate frag	1	21	IRON	Triangular strip fragment L38.4mm	Unk
34/004	Nail	1	2.1	IRON	L35.2mm horseshoe nail	Pmed
35/001	Buckle	1	4.6	COPP	Fragment from ?square buckle frame, sub circular section	Late pmed
35/001	Button	1	2	COPP	Di15.4mm Flat, undecorated, wire loop	Pmed
35/001	Coin	1	5.4	COPP	Pre decimal halfpenny, illegible	Modern
35/001	Fish hook	1	8.4	IRON	L72mm	Med-pmed
36/001	Cloth seal	1	12.3	LEAD	Two discs joined by rectangular tab. First disc stamped V V K; second disc depicts a stylised ?palm tree or three-petalled flower on a long stem between S/S Di24.9mm	16-18th c
36/001	Waste	1	8.3	LEAD	Small solidified puddle	Unk
36/001	Strap frag	1	96.3	IRON	Rectangular plate, possibly from a strap hinge L91mm W45.9mm	Pmed
37/001	Waste	2	225.3	LEAD	Solidified puddle or spill	Unk
37/001	Waste	1	12.5	LEAD	Rectangular strip 31.6x18.1mm	Unk
37/001	?Window came?	1	6.1	LEAD ALLOY	Strip with trapezoidal section 52.7x7.7mm	Modern
37/001	Nail	1	4.8	IRON	Headless square sectioned stem L37.8mm	Med-pmed
37/001	Nail	1	6.6	IRON	L27.6mm Square head, square sectioned stem	Med-pmed
38/001	Stud	1	2.2	COPP	Circular stud button	Modern
38/001	?Tool	1	13.6	IRON	L51.6mm Flat square element with tang, poss knife?	Med-pmed
39/001	?Ferrule	1	74.8	LEAD	Substantial roughly spherical terminal with sub square aperture L25.9mm Di22.3mm	Unk
39/001	Disc	1	1.7	LEAD	Di17.4mm obscured by soil, possible button?	Unk
39/001	Waste	2	6.2	LEAD	Solidified puddle or spill	Unk
39/001	Strip frag	5	17	COPP	Undiagnostic fragments	Pmed
39/001	Handle	1	10.4	COPP	Fragment. Strip with stepped rounded terminal housing stud for attachment	Modern
39/001	Button	1	2.5	COPP	Hollow press moulded three part button Di20.7mm	Modern
39/001	Coin	1	9.3	COPP	George IV halfpenny	Modern
40/001	Spoon	1	1.4	COPP	Bowl fragment	Modern
40/001	Waste	1	0.3	LEAD	small flat strip	Unk
40/001	?Token	1	0.6	LEAD	Fragment, single line on one side, ?V on other	Pmed

Context	Object	Count	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
40/002	Decorative ?inlay	1	0.4	COPP	Wire openwork heart Art Noveau style L14mm	Modern
41/001	Vessel	1	8.5	COPP	Rim fragment from a cooking vessel, rim slightly thickened on inner surface	Med-pmed
41/001	Waste	1	1.8	COPP	Triangular strip fragment	Pmed
41/001	Waste	1	<0.1	WHITE METAL		Pmed
41/001	Waste	1	1.2	COPP	Flat curving strip fragment, probable washer	Pmed
41/001	?Applique	1	1.1	COPP	Fragment. Stamped or press moulded motif on sheet metal. Raised ?arm of cross with unclear motif either side and small nail for attachment	?Pmed
41/001	Plate frag	1	132.8	IRON	Rectangular plate 66.5x48.3mm	Unk
42/001	Waste	2	14.8	LEAD	Solidified puddle or spill	Unk
42/001	Waste	3	1.2	WHITE METAL	Irregular offcuts	Modern
42/001	Waste	1	0.9	COPP	Undiagnostic fragment	Unk
42/001	Button	1	0.6	COPP	Circular reverse from a three piece button Di15.3mm	Modern
42/001	Stud	1	5.2	COPP	Di15mm	Modern
42/001	Mount	1	1.8	COPP	Rectangular with indistinct mouldings to surface L24.7mm W10mm	Pmed
42/001	Horseshoe	1	203.7	IRON	Thick calkin, broken across toe, left branch only L128mm	19-20th c
43/001	Mount	1	5.7	COPP	Oval central section flanked by shell shaped elements with radiating incised lines. Two attachment prongs on the reverse L41.8mm W16.9mm	1500-1750
43/001	Tack	1	1.8	COPP	L22.7mm head Di11.7mm	Pmed
43/001	Washer	1	0.7	COPP	Di9.5mm	Modern
43/001	?Hinge	1	76.1	IRON	or loop ended split pin L72.7mm	
43/001	Washer	1	55.1	IRON	Di58.6mm	Modern
43/001	Plate frag	1	25.8	IRON	L74mm pointed, one straight, one curving edge	Modern
44/001	?Washer	1	12.8	COPP	Flat annular object with striations on upper surface Di42.3mm	Unk
44/001	Button	1	4.6	LEAD ALLOY	Undecorated White metal coated? Separate loop incomplete Di24.9mm	L Pmed
44/001	Button	1	1.3	COPP	Press moulded, four holes	Modern
45/001	?Jewellery	1	2.1	COPP	Central bar with spherical terminals surrounded by nine circular loops formed from flattened wire, possible decorative jewellery element? H13.3mm Di15.4mm	Modern
45/001	Nail	2	12.9	IRON	Sub circular head, square section L50mm	Pmed
45/001	Nail	1	2.9	IRON	Stem fragment	Pmed

Context	Object	Count	Wt g	Material	Description	Date
46/001	Jetton	1	0.4	COPP	Quarter ?cut illegible	Pmed
46/001	Tack	1	1.8	COPP	L16.4mm Di12.1mm	Pmed
46/001	Ferrule	1	0.6	COPP	Distorted	Pmed
46/001	Nail	1	2.2	IRON	Stem fragment	Pmed
47/001	Nail	1	6.5	IRON	Stem fragment	Pmed
47/001	?Plough	2	228.7	IRON	U shaped terminal fragment	Modern
48/001	Button	1	3.6	COPP	Flat, circular, loop missing Di3.7mm	L Pmed
48/001	Waste	1	3.2	LEAD	lump	Unk
48/001	Waste	1	4.3	LEAD	lump	Unk
48/001	Nail	1	15.8	IRON	Stem fragment	Pmed
48/001	Heel plate	1	17.5	IRON	Fragment	L Pmed
49/001	Hook fastener	1	1.6	COPP	Oval with oval aperture	Modern
49/001	Press stud	1	1.3	COPP		Modern
49/001	Button	1	1.4	COPP	Press moulded, four holes	Modern
49/001	Waste	1	19.7	LEAD	Circular lump	Unk
49/001	Strip fragment	1	2.6	LEAD		Modern
50/001	Button	1	3.4	COPP	Flat, circular, loop missing, white metal coated Di20mm	Modern
50/001	?Token	1	4.8	LEAD	Irregular flat circular with ?sprue W14.4mm L20mm	Med-pmed
50/001	Bar	1	280.8	IRON	Circular section	Modern
51/001	Nail	1	7	IRON	L26.1mm Square head and section	Pmed
51/001	Nail	1	6.2	IRON	L40.5mm Square head and section	Pmed
51/001	Nail	1	23.3	IRON	L84.5mm T-shaped head and square section	Pmed
51/001	?Bell	1	0.8	COPP	Tiny fragment from ?animal bell wall	Pmed
52/001	Button	1	4.8	COPP	Flat, circular, loop missing Di22.3mm	L Pmed-modern
52/001	Nail	1	5.3	IRON	L42.3mm Square head and section	Pmed
52/001	Nail	1	5.7	IRON	L32.2mm Square head and section	Pmed
52/001	Wire	1	1.8	IRON		Pmed

Appendix 6: Environmental sample residue quantification (Phase 2 evaluation)

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

Sample Number	Context	Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	45/005	Pit	40	**	17	**	4	*Quercus* sp.10	**	68	*	6	**	4	**	2	Pottery (*/38g); Iron (*/2g); FCF (*/117g); Mag mat >2mm (**/12g); Mag mat (**/2g)
4	45/010	Pit	40	**	4	**	2						*	1	*	1	Pottery (*/1g); Fired Clay extracted pre-float (*/55g), floated (*/6g); FCF (**/242g); Mag mat >2mm (**/4g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)

Appendix 7: Environmental sample flot quantification (Phase 2 evaluation)

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

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
3	45/005	18	75	75	60	30		**	**	****	*	*Hordeum vulgare* hulled 1	+	*	*Bromus* sp. 1	++	*	*Corylus avellana* nutshell frags 2	++
4	45/010	11	20	20	40	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.		**	***	*	*Hordeum vulgare* hulled 1, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 2, Cerealia 1	++/+				*	*Corylus avellana* nutshell frags 4, Poaceae stem fragment 1	++

Appendix 8: SHER summary

Site Code	WPT 054					
Site Name and Address	Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit					
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk, Mid Suffolk					
OS Grid Reference	TL 97970 62345					
Geology	Variously Lowestoft Till, Woolpit Beds (brickearth) and Lowestoft outwash sands					
ASE Project Number	180784					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Greenfield					
Dates of Fieldwork	27 November-06 December 2019					
Sponsor/Client	RPS Consulting Services Ltd					
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson, Archaeology South-East					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Periods Represented	Early Neolithic, Early/Middle Iron Age, Post-medieval, Modern					

Summary

An evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development. It was the third phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey and an initial phase of trial trenching (24 trenches, excavated by SACIC in 2016). For this second phase of evaluation, twenty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated, these being positioned in order to provide a random sample of the site, while also investigating selected geophysical anomalies and providing additional information on some of the features recorded during the first phase of evaluation.

The site geology varied considerably. Woolpit Beds brickearth was recorded in central and northern areas, with Lowestoft Till on the higher ground to the west and Lowestoft outwash sands to the south.

An Early Neolithic pit and two Early/Middle Iron Age pits provided clear evidence for distinct periods of prehistoric occupation on the light, sandy soils at the south end of the site. The pits contained flint-working débitage, pottery, animal bone (some with butchery marks), charred cereals and other plant macrofossils, suggesting habitation in the immediate area.

There was no evidence for the use of the site area during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. In the medieval period, the site was part of Woolpit Heath, and was apparently unoccupied.

Some post-medieval ditches, probably corresponding to agricultural field boundaries shown on the 1846 tithe map, represented piecemeal enclosure of former heathland.

In the second half of the 19th century, intensive quarrying of brickearth took place in the northern part of the site, probably associated with the nearby Woolpit Brickworks. At the south end of the site, sand and gravel deposits were quarried. Following the closure of the brickworks in the 1930s, the site was restored to agricultural use.

Appendix 9: OASIS form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-357324

Project details	
Project name	Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit
Short description of the project	The site geology varied considerably. Woolpit Beds brickearth was recorded in central and northern areas, with Lowestoft Till on the higher ground to the west and Lowestoft outwash sands to the south. An Early Neolithic pit and two Early/Middle Iron Age pits provided clear evidence for distinct periods of prehistoric occupation on the light, sandy soils at the south end of the site. There was no evidence for the use of the site area during the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Post-medieval ditches, probably corresponding to agricultural field boundaries shown on the 1846 tithe map, represented piecemeal enclosure of former heathland. In the second half of the 19th century, intensive quarrying of brickearth took place in the northern part of the site, probably associated with the nearby Woolpit Brickworks. At the south end of the site, sand and gravel deposits were quarried. Following the closure of the brickworks in the 1930s, the site was restored to agricultural use.
Project dates	Start: 27-11-2019 End: 06-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WPT 054 - Sitecode 180784 - Contracting Unit No. 1636/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic PIT Early Iron Age DITCH Post Medieval QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic POTTERY Early Iron Age ANIMAL BONE Iron Age FLINT Early Neolithic CBM Post Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval METALWORK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"',"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WOOLPIT Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit
Postcode	IP30 9QS

Study area	6.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97970 62345 52.223188539474 0.898764508794 52 13 23 N 000 53 55 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	WPT 054
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	WPT 054
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	WPT 054
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report no. 2019356
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	UCL/ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4, 100+ pages, plus figures

Appendix 10: Written Scheme of Investigation (Phase 2 evaluation)

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit
Suffolk, IP30 9QS

NGR: 597970 262345
(TL 97970 62345)
Planning Application Ref. No.: 1636/16

ASE Project no: 180784
HER Number & Site Code: WPT 054
OASIS ID: archaeol6-357324

June 2019

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit
Suffolk, IP30 9QS

NGR: 597970 262345
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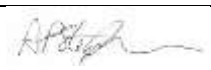
Planning Application Ref. No.: 1636/16

ASE Project no: 180784
HER Number & Site Code: WPT 054
OASIS ID: archaeol6-357324

June 2019

Prepared by:	Pip Stephenson	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Revision 1:	9th September 2019		
Revision 2:	30th September 2019		

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS Consulting for the second phase of archaeological evaluation at Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit, Suffolk, IP30 9QS (Figure 1; TL 9830 6389).

1.2 This WSI is for phase 2 of an archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising 28 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figure 2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site comprises an irregular plot of agricultural land, and is bound to the north by Old Stowmarket Road, to the west by residential housing, to the north-east by a wood fringed pond and to the south-east and south by further agricultural land.

2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is sand of the Crag Group. The superficial geological deposits comprise Diamicton of the Lowestoft formation in the west of the site and Woolpit clay and silt deposits of the Woolpit Beds to the east (BGS 2019).

2.1.3 The site occupies a gradual NE-facing slope, overlooking a shallow **tributary** valley of the Black Bourn. The site falls in height from some 62m OD in the SW corner to 58m OD in the NE. The ground level falls sharply at the eastern boundary, where the disused claypits of the former Woolpit Brick and Tile Works are screened by mature mixed woodland and hedgerow, and where a large fishing lake has been created to the NE of the site. The ground level also falls away, though less sharply, at the southern boundary, where a disused gravel pit shown on early maps is still visible. Residential development and the Woolpit (ARM 2016).

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Outline planning permission has been granted (Ref. No.: 1636/16) for the erection of up to 120 dwellings, the construction of a car park associated with Woolpit Health Centre access to the site and individual accesses to individual plots and associated open space. The following conditions are attached:

Condition 5: *ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS*

No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for the area to be developed (this may be a number of phases/reserved matters), in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that area. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.

d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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

Condition 6: *ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS*

No building shall be first occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed for that location, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for the agreed area, or as may be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority in respect of any phasing of development, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 5 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ARM 2016) was compiled in support of the planning application; that document highlighted that the site had potential for Roman and medieval and post medieval periods. The site lies adjacent to the former Woolpit Brick and Tile Works, while Roman and medieval finds have been made nearby. A first phase of evaluation was completed in 2016 (Suffolk Archaeology) revealed that the site had been used in the post medieval period for the quarrying of clay with a number of quarry pits identified

2.2.3 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for phase two of archaeological evaluation. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further

archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by The Archaeology Service in their role as advisors to MSDC.

2.2.4 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to archaeological evaluation works only. If further archaeological work is required it will need to be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from an Archaeology Assessment for the site conducted by Archaeological Risk Management (ARM 2016) and phase one of evaluation (Suffolk 2017). The information contained in this report is summarised below with due acknowledgement. Full details of relevant sites are available in that report (cf Figures 5, 6 and 12 and APPENDIX 1).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Sporadic finds of prehistoric material have been made in the surrounding landscape. The only evidence of prehistoric activity within the search area are some apparently Palaeolithic faunal remains found at the New Kiln Brickworks to the north of the site (WPT 023-MSF31065), and a small blade fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (WPT 017-MSF13085) found by metal detecting to the north-west (ARM 2016, p11 and Fig. 5).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Roman finds have been made to the south-west of the site. These include a *Sestertius* of Hadrian (AD 117-138) found in a garden in Steeles Road (WPT 001-MSF6326) and scatters of 1st-2nd century greywares (WPT 009-MSF6334 and WPT 010-MSF6335) found during fieldwalking in the same area. Coins of Carausius (AD 286–293) and Constantine II (AD 337-340) have also been found to the west of the site, in the churchyard of St Mary (WPT 007-MSF2029) (ARM 2016, p11 and Fig. 5).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 In the early medieval period, Woolpit formed part of Thedwastre Hundred, within the Liberty of St Edmund. The name is first recorded in 1013 as Wlpit, in Domesday as Wlfpeta, and in 1095 as Uulfpet, and probably derives from the Old English wulfpytt, meaning ‘pit for trapping wolves’ (Ekwall 1960, 533) (ARM 2016, pp12 - 13 and Fig. 5). At the Conquest the manor was held as an outlier by the Abbey of St Edmund (Morris 1986, 14.55) (ARM 2016, pp12 - 13 and Fig. 5).

3.4.2 There were 15 acres in alms belonging to the church, presumably a predecessor of the Parish Church of St Mary. The present parish church (WPT 007-MSF2028) [280888] is a Grade I Listed Building, with surviving late 13th century fabric and notable for its mid-15th century south porch and clerestory with double-hammerbeam roof (ibid).

3.4.3 To the north-east of the church is the ‘Lady's Well’ (WPT 002-MSF6327), a holy well or spring first recorded in 1574 and possibly marking the site of a chapel. It is surrounded by an apparently unoccupied partially water-filled moat and is a Scheduled Monument (SF 201 / SM 1005992) (ibid).

3.4.4 Woolpit does not appear to have been a wealthy settlement until the late medieval period and was not granted a market until 1481 (Dymond and Martin 1999, 79). The nucleus of the late medieval settlement lay around the parish church and village green. The settlement core is defined by a cluster of late

medieval Listed Buildings, mainly of 15th-17th century date. The only Listed Building in close proximity to the site is the Grade II Southlands [280881], dating from the 16th century (ARM 2016, p12 - 13 and Fig 6).

3.4.5 Finds of this period are concentrated west of the site near to the historic core of the settlement. They include a scatter of 11th-13th century pottery, including Thetford and St Neots Wares, a St Nicholas Token and two possibly French jetons (WPT 010-MSF6336), a lead seal matrix (WPT 046-MSF33993) found in a garden on Green Road to the west, and a lead scallop-shaped *ampulla* (WPT 017-MSF130), medieval pottery (WPT 044-MSF33495) and three late medieval/early post-medieval coins (WPT 045-MSF3399) from the area north-west of Old Stowmarket Road (ARM 2016, pp13 - 14 and Fig. 5).

3.5 Post Medieval

3.5.1 Eighteenth century historic mapping shows the historic settlement clustered around the church. The old Bury-Stowmarket Road, turnpiked in 1711, is clearly shown heading eastward towards 'Hawleigh Park'. The land adjacent to the site was to become a major tile and brickworks in the later 19th century, but there is evidence for gravel quarrying and brickworks in the locality from the 16th century. No evidence has been found for early quarrying on the site, but should not be excluded as a possibility.

3.5.2 In the mid 19th century the site, known as Heath Field was under arable cultivation and multiple occupancy suggesting piecemeal enclosure from the former heath. By1884 the Woolpit Brick and Tile Works (WPT 021-MSF17037) had been built on land lying beyond the modern pond east of the site (ARM 2016, Fig. 9). By 1904 the majority of the area impacted by clay extraction associated with these works appears to lie outside the site, notably in the area occupied by the present pond, and to the south-east (ARM 2016, Fig. 9). A linear cut appears to traverse the west side of the site leading to an extraction pit and there may have been other truncation within the site boundary. By 1952 the works were disused, the extraction pits on the land east of the site converted to a pond. Cursory inspection of available Lidar imagery[1] suggests truncation along the line of the linear feature shown on late 19th century mapping across the west of the site and, and also possibly within a rectangular area in the northern half of the site.

3.5.3 Post medieval findspots in the vicinity of the site include domestic 18th-19th century domestic debris and a WWII gun emplacement.

3.6 Previous Archaeological Work

3.6.1 In 2016 Suffolk Archaeology undertook 24 trenches on the site as phase 1 of the works here. The trenches were positioned to effectively sample results identified in a geophysical survey.

3.6.2 The works revealed that the site had been used in the post medieval period for the quarrying of clay with a number of quarry pits identified most likely

[1] https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map

relating to Woolpit Brick and Tile Works. Several post-medieval ditches thought to postdate the clay quarrying activity, were also recorded. The alignment and character of the ditches identified at the northwest and southeast of the site suggest that they are potentially part of later drainage systems and a may represent an attempt at making the field agriculturally viable.

3.6.3 Earlier features were identified at the southeastern corner of the site in areas undisturbed by post medieval quarrying. A rubbish pit containing charcoal, heat effected flint, worked flint and pottery was identified along with a shallow gully in both of which dated to the Early Neolithic Period. It is unclear from the 2016 evaluation if the pit and gully are isolated examples or if they are associated with a wider group of contemporary features, further work during this phase may help us to address this question.

3.6.4 Evaluation trenching in advance of residential development at Steeles Road, to the south-west of the site, was undertaken between 2009 and 2014 (ESF20523/WPT 034-MSF31067, ESF20534/WPT 035-MSF31068, WPT 036-MSF31069, WPT 040-MSF31071). A total of 29 trenches were excavated, revealing an undated ditch and a natural hollow containing two struck flints and a possible Iron Age sherd (ARM 2016, p.19 and Fig. 12).

3.6.5 Evaluation and monitoring of the Woolpit Main Replacement around the core of the historic settlement in 1993 and 2014 (ESF22526/WPT 043-MSF31528, ESF23172/WPT 044-MSF33495) recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, brick and tile.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

4.1.3 This information is will enable the SCCAS County Archaeologist to make an informed decision regarding any requirement for further work.

4.1.3 Site specific research aims:

- Is there any evidence of industrial activity on the site: either mineral extraction or clay extraction, the latter associated with the nearby tile and brick works, or of any other industrial features?

- Further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the possible agricultural or domestic activity identified in phase 1.

- The southeast corner of the site should be further evaluated as the focus area for prehistoric activity. The Early Neolithic pit and gully found during the phase 1 works are heritage assets of regional significance. Are the pit and gully isolated features?

- Further animal bone analysis may provide more specific identification which was lacking during the phase 1 specialist work. This should be a focus during the phase 2 works.

- There were several linear features in the Phase 1 which were identified but had an unclear function. In Phase 2 can we gain better idea of what the function of these features were?

4.1.4 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Bronze Age

- Should Bronze Age deposits be identified, consider inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types which offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott, 2011, 20).

- Is there any evidence for the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and for any Iron Age land use or settlement? (cf Medlycott 2011, 22-30)

Roman

- Is there evidence for continuity from the Iron Age into the Roman period? (cf Medlycott 2011, 22-30)

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott, 2011, 46)

- What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites which span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott, 2011, 57).

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medleycott, 2011, 57)

Post Medieval

- Serious work is required on material culture studies of the post-medieval and particularly modern periods, including pottery, brick and tile, glass and clay tobacco pipes (Medlycott 2011, 78). Are there deposits of material culture debris evidencing the production from the nearby brick and tile works? If so, can they contribute meaningfully to the above research aim?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.0.1 The evaluation will consist of twenty-eight trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m at base. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2. Allowance has been made for a further 1% sample to be trenched if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Discussion with the SCCAS officer and RPS will take place before this contingency is used.

5.0.2 An OASIS form will be initiated to be compiled on completion of the report and an HER number obtained from the Historic Environment Service. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.

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

5.0.4 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

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

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

5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil heaps will be visibly scanned for artefacts such as struck flint which was identified on phase 1.

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

5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with RPS Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results. This will be booked prior to commencement on site.

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

5.0.11 Before trenching commences metal detecting will take place over the surface of the ground and at intervals during the excavation. Spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. This survey will not exclude iron. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below. The metal detecting will be undertaken by an experienced metal detectorist, in this instance John Varden.

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

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

5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.

5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.

5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.

5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion with SCCAS and RPS and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. ON discovery of anny remains SCCAS and RPS will immediately be informed. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human

remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images (max resolution of 16M (4608x3556)), and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, RPS and the FRDC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 Further analysis and interpretation of the phase one evaluation trenches and finds will be included in this report. The original archive will be examined with a view to providing further information and insight to the results of this phase of trenching. All the comments raised by SCCAS on 18/09/2019 and 23/09/2019 will be addressed in the Phase 2 report.

6.1.3 Two hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to RPS and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

6.1.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH in

accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual PSIAH round-up in the event of positive results. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and SCCAS Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

6.3 Archive

6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2019), as well as those contained in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

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

6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection and a transfer of title. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.

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

8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. A monitoring visit will be booked in for the day opening of all trenches is completed to facilitate prompt backfilling or discussion of identified features to take place. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

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

9 MONITORING

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

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

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

10 INSURANCE

10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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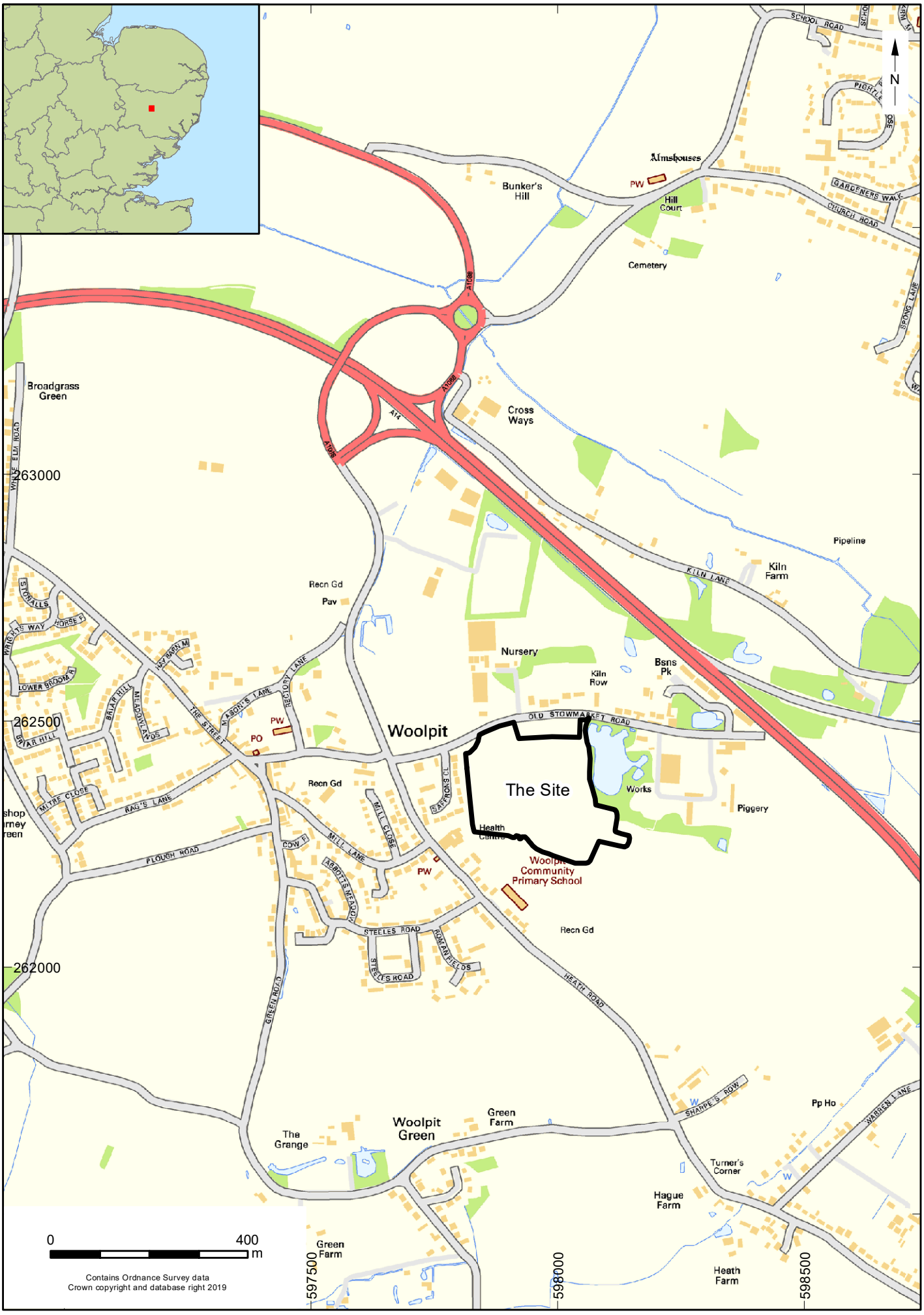
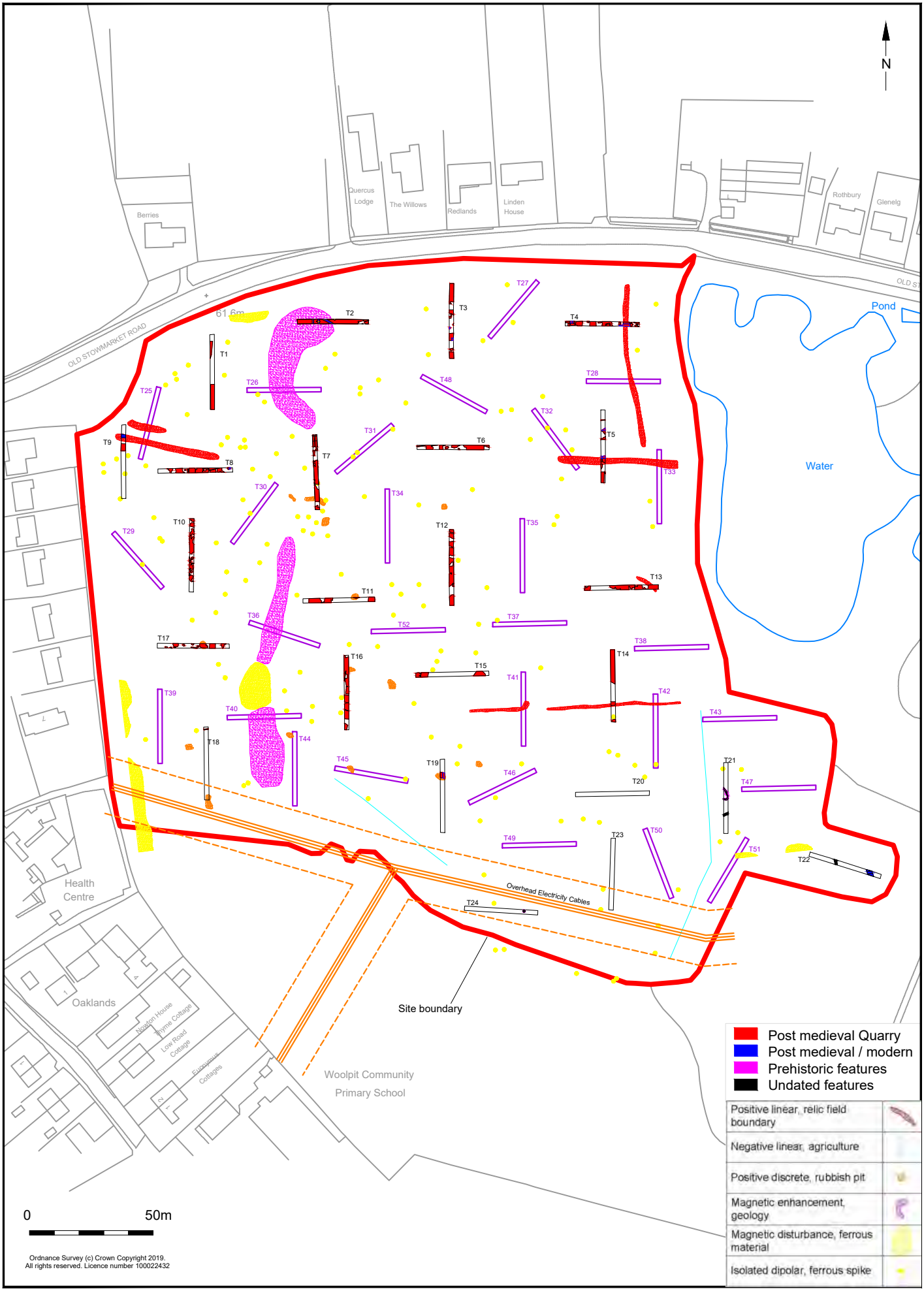


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180874	July 2019	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180784	Nov 2019	Proposed trench locations with previous evaluations results	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180784	Nov 2019	Proposed development with trench locations	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

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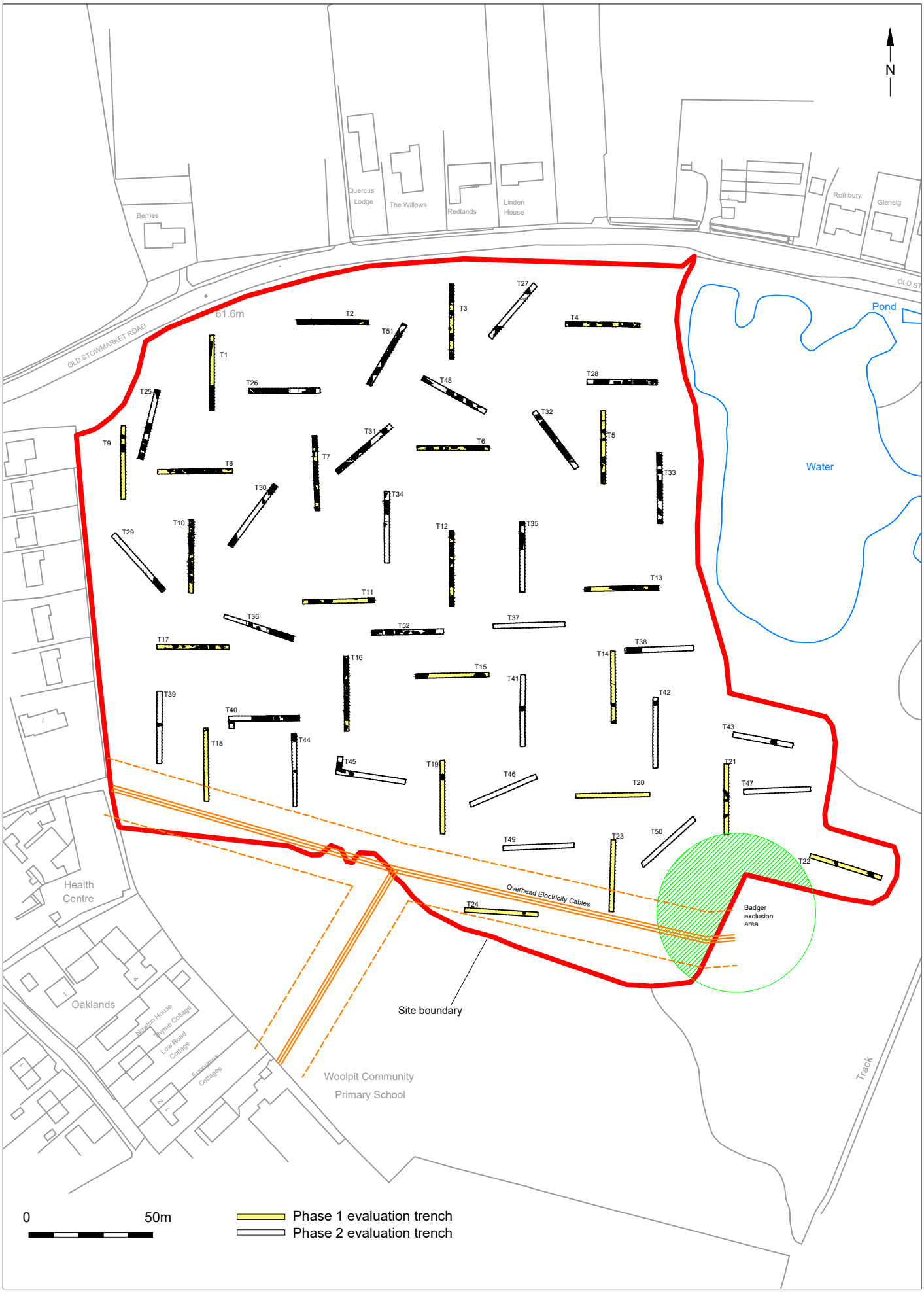
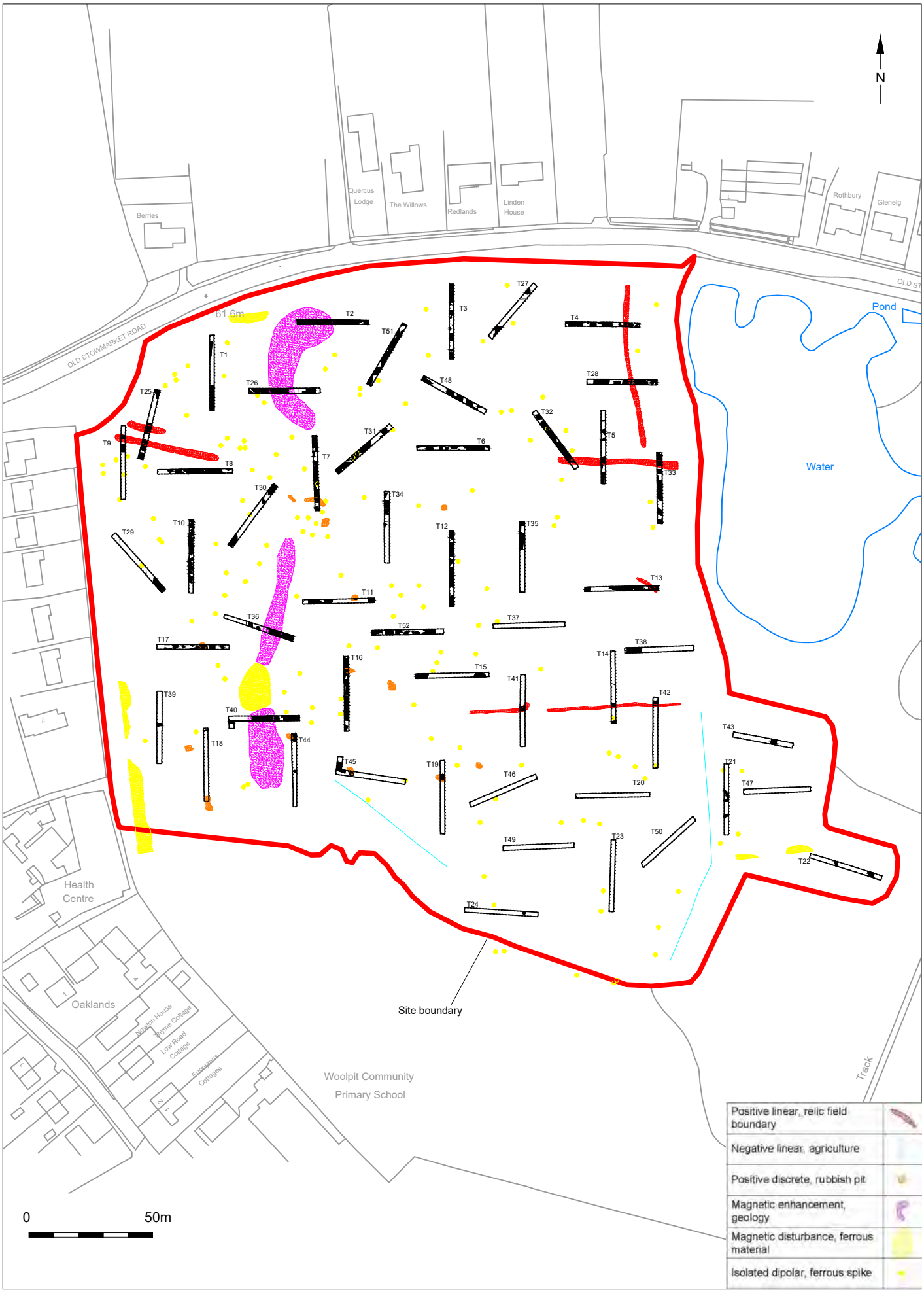
Project Ref: 180874	Jan 2020	Site location and HER sites mentioned in the text	
Report No: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

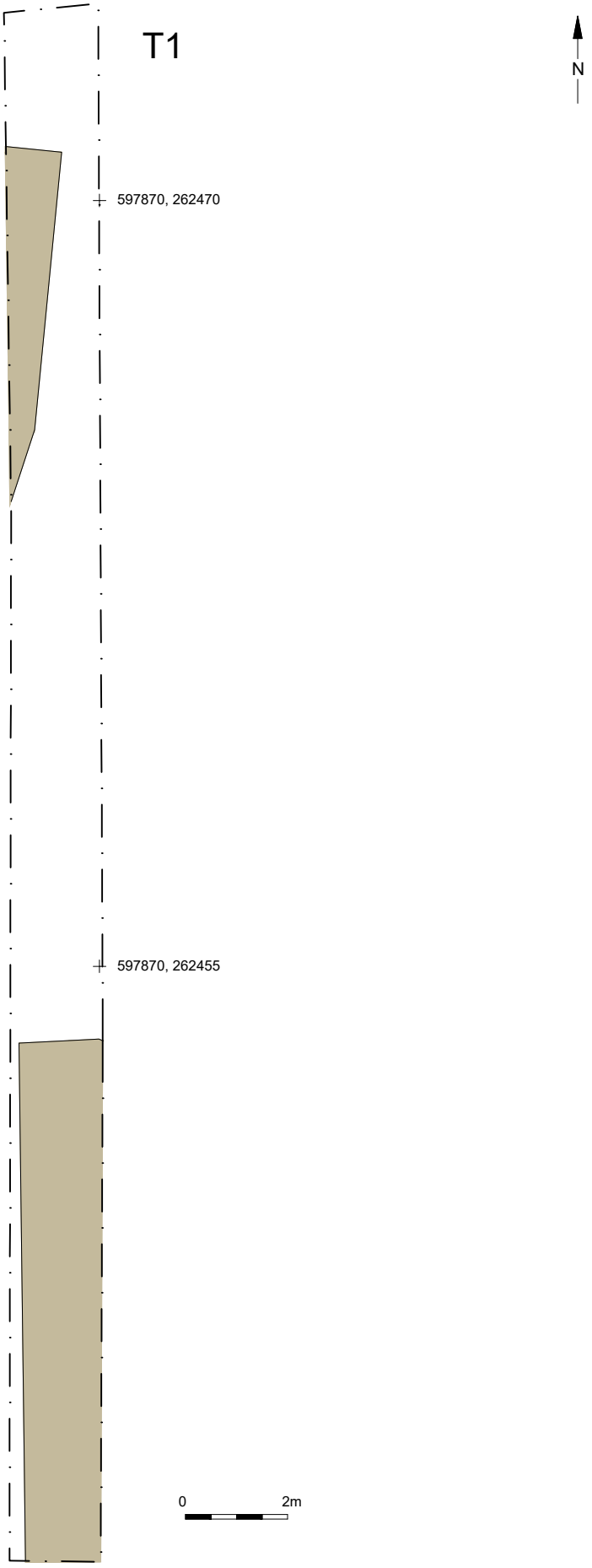


© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench locations and site constraints	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench locations with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 1, looking north



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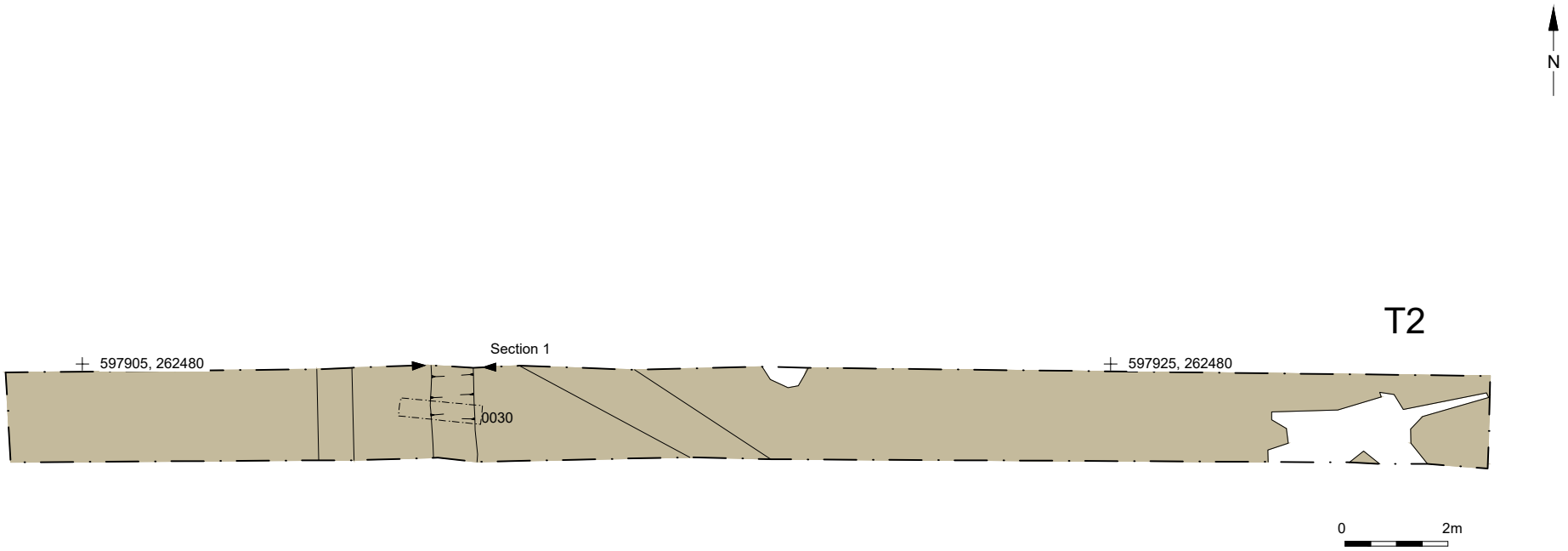
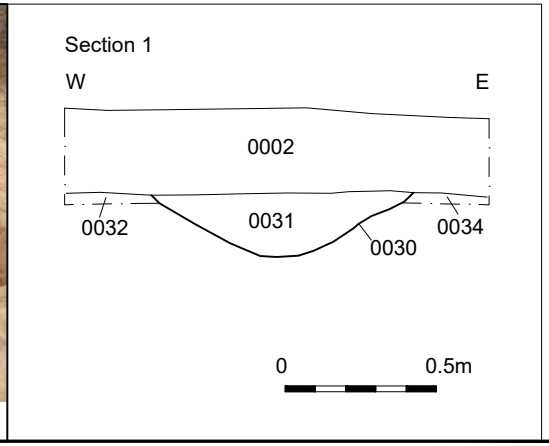
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 1 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 2, looking east

Ditch 0030 looking south



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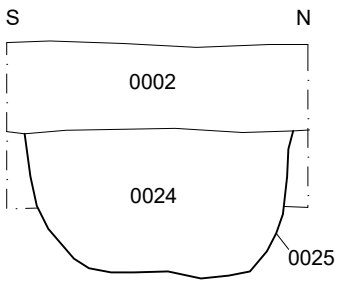
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 2 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Section 2



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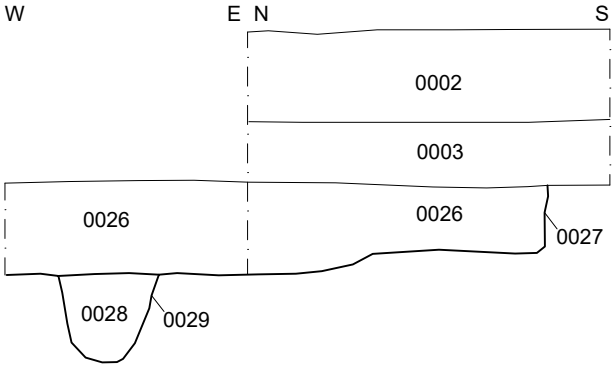
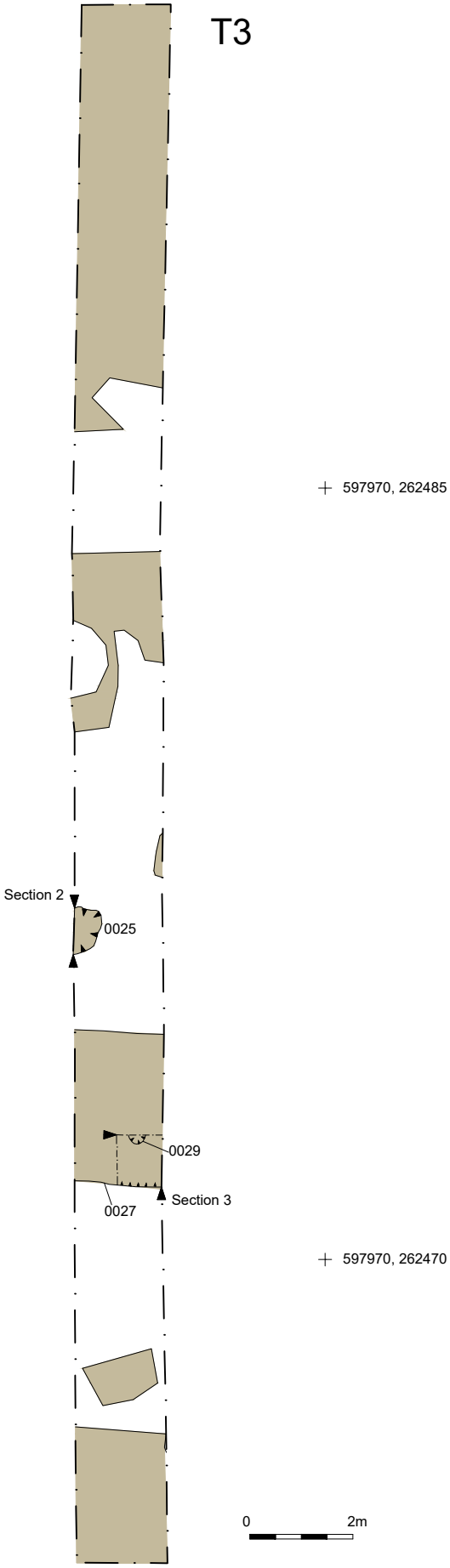


Trench 3, looking north

Features 0027 and 0029 looking north



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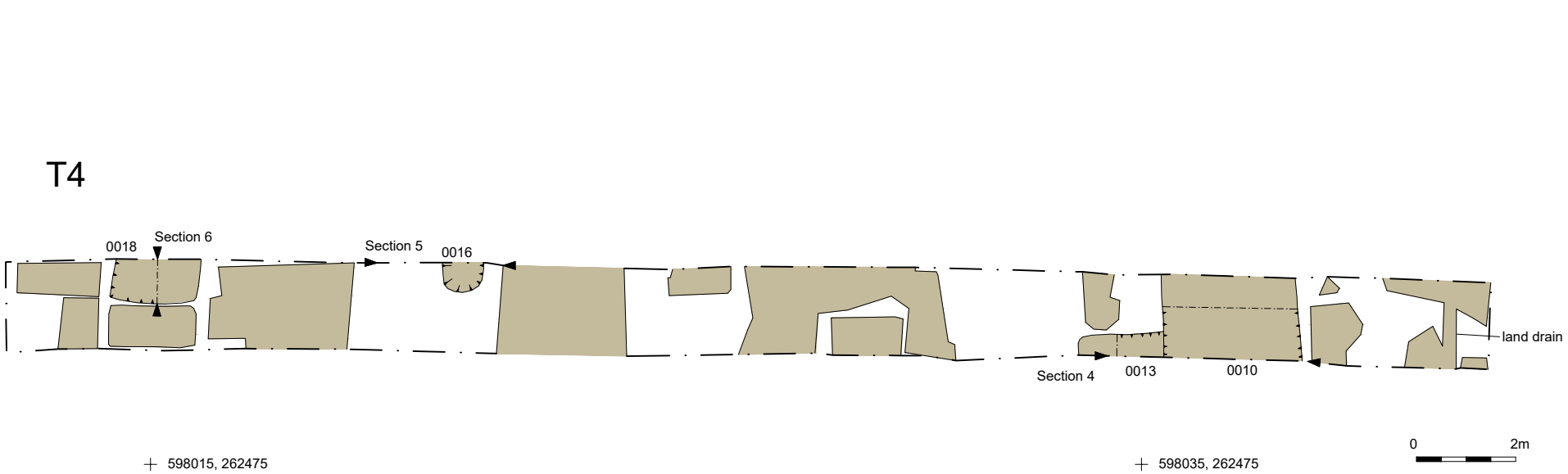
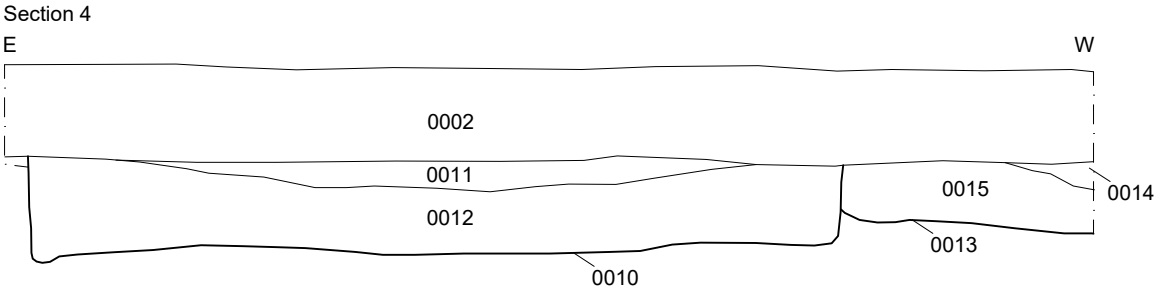
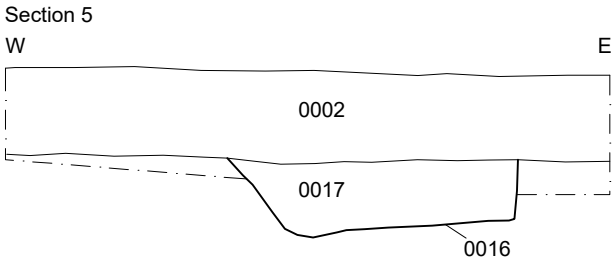
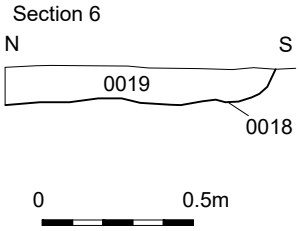
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 3 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		









Trench 4, looking east

Pit 0016 looking north

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Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

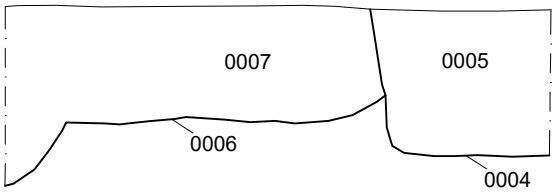
Trench 5, looking north

Pits 006 and 004 looking south

Pit 008 looking south

Section 7

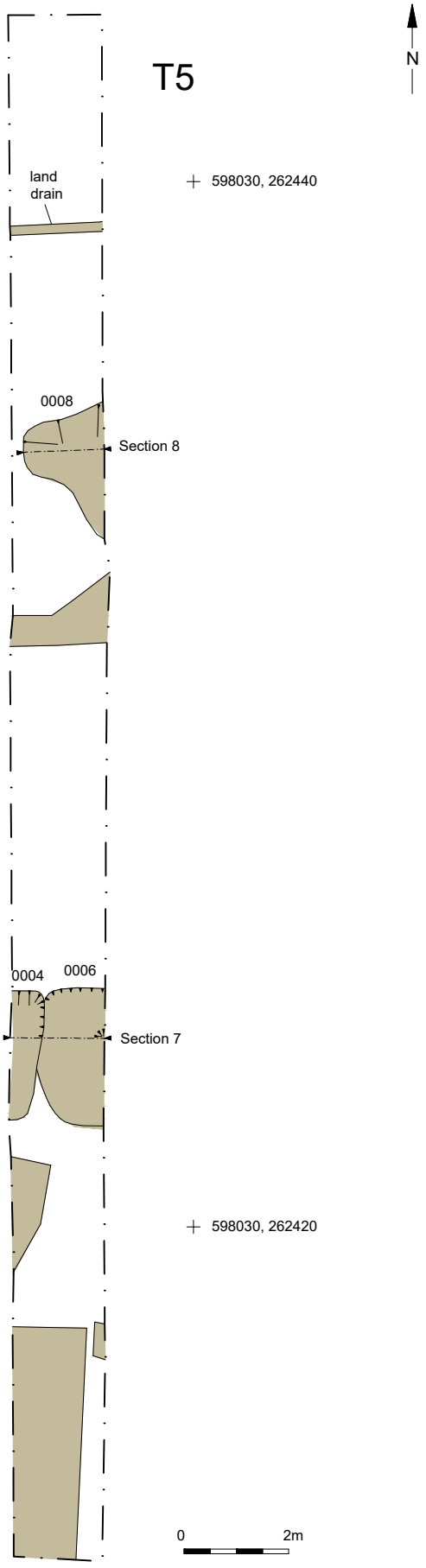
E W



Section 8

E W

0 0.5m



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Trench 6, looking east

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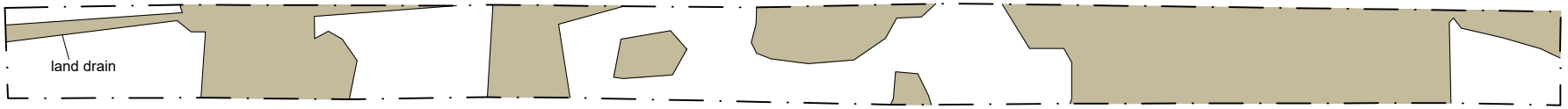
T6



0 2m

597955, 262425

597975, 262425

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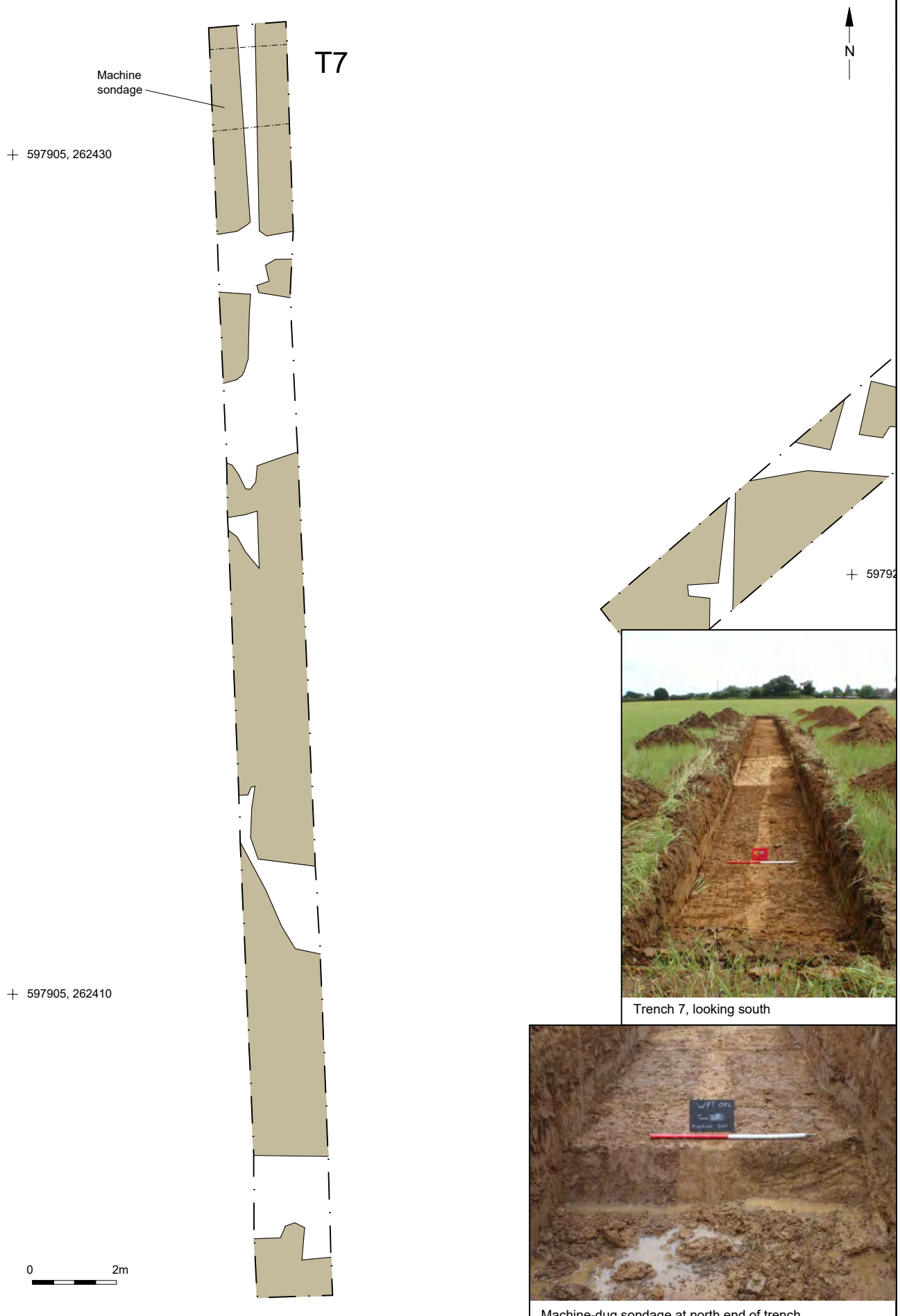
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 6 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 7, looking south

Machine-dug sondage at north end of trench

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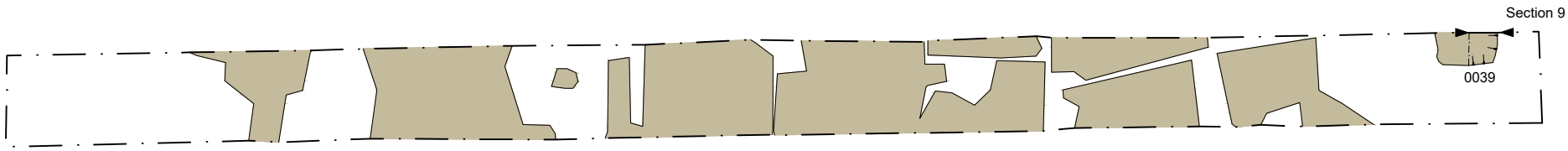
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 7 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

T8

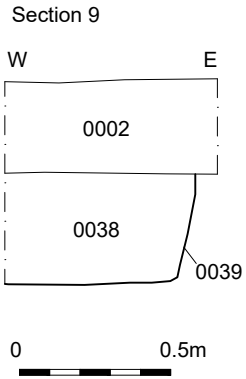


597850, 262415

597870, 262415

Trench 8, looking east

Pit 0039 looking north



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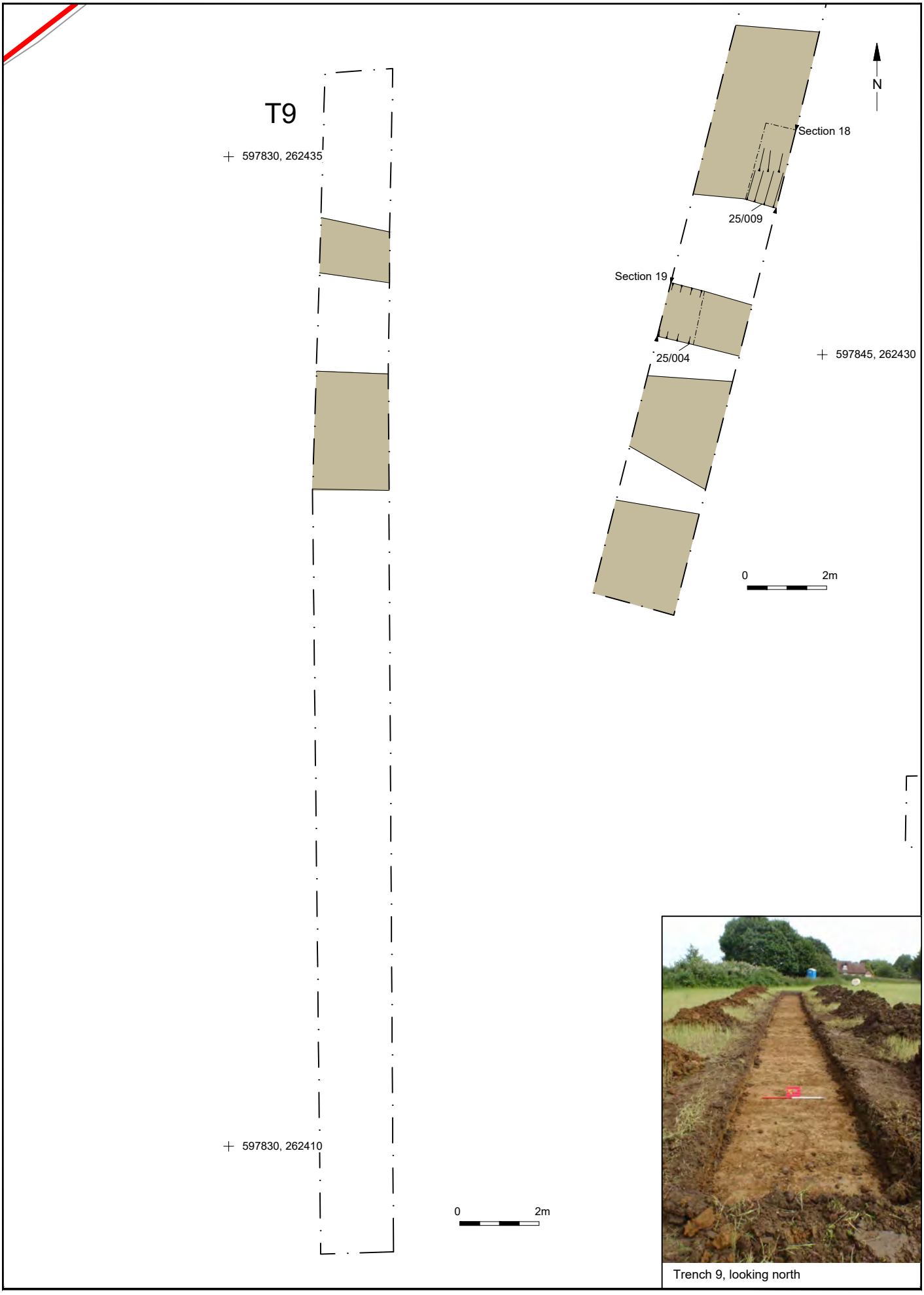

Trench 9, looking north

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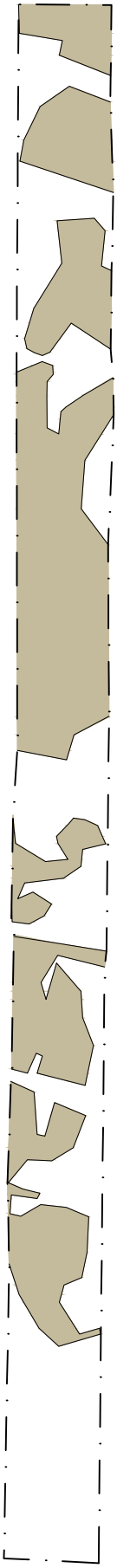
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 9 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 10, looking south



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Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 10 plan and photograph	
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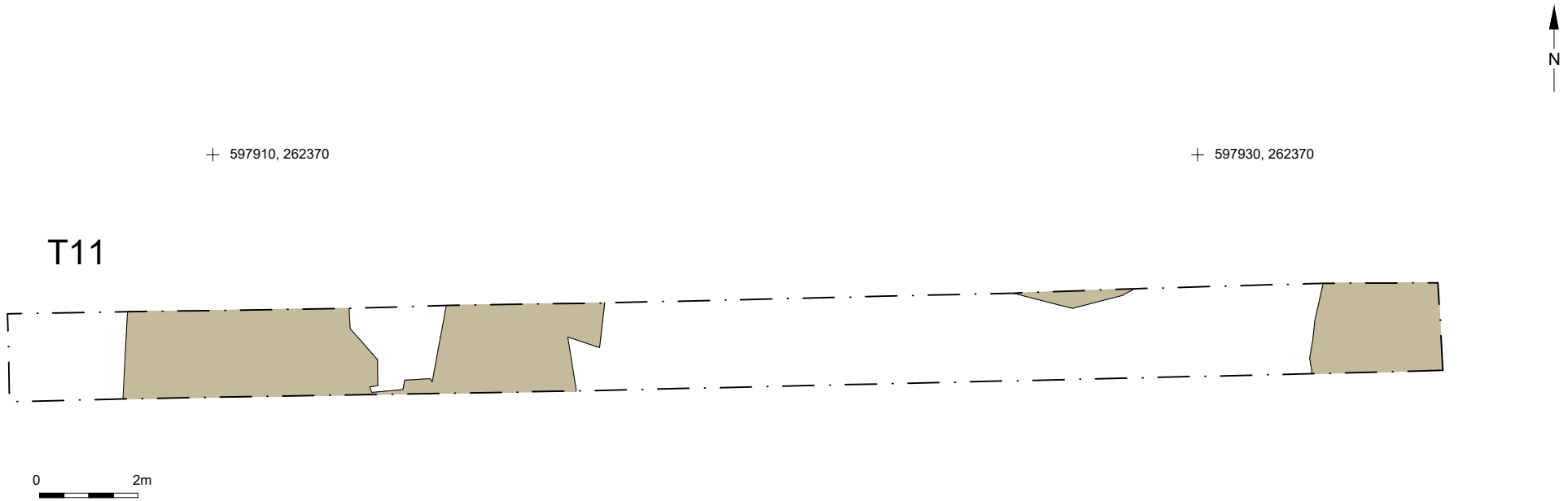

Trench 11, looking east

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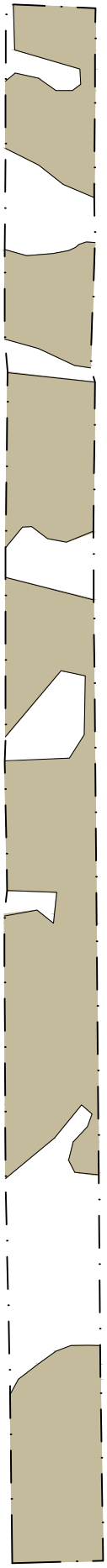
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 11 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 12, looking south



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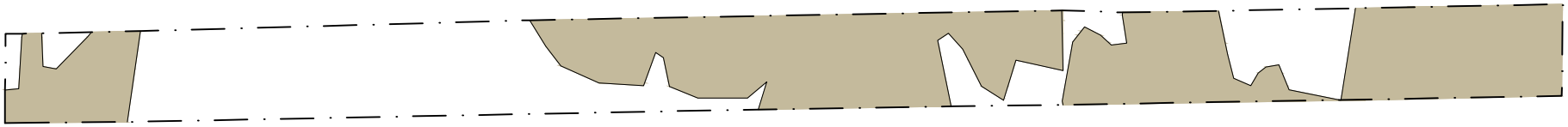
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 12 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

N

598025, 262375

598045, 262375

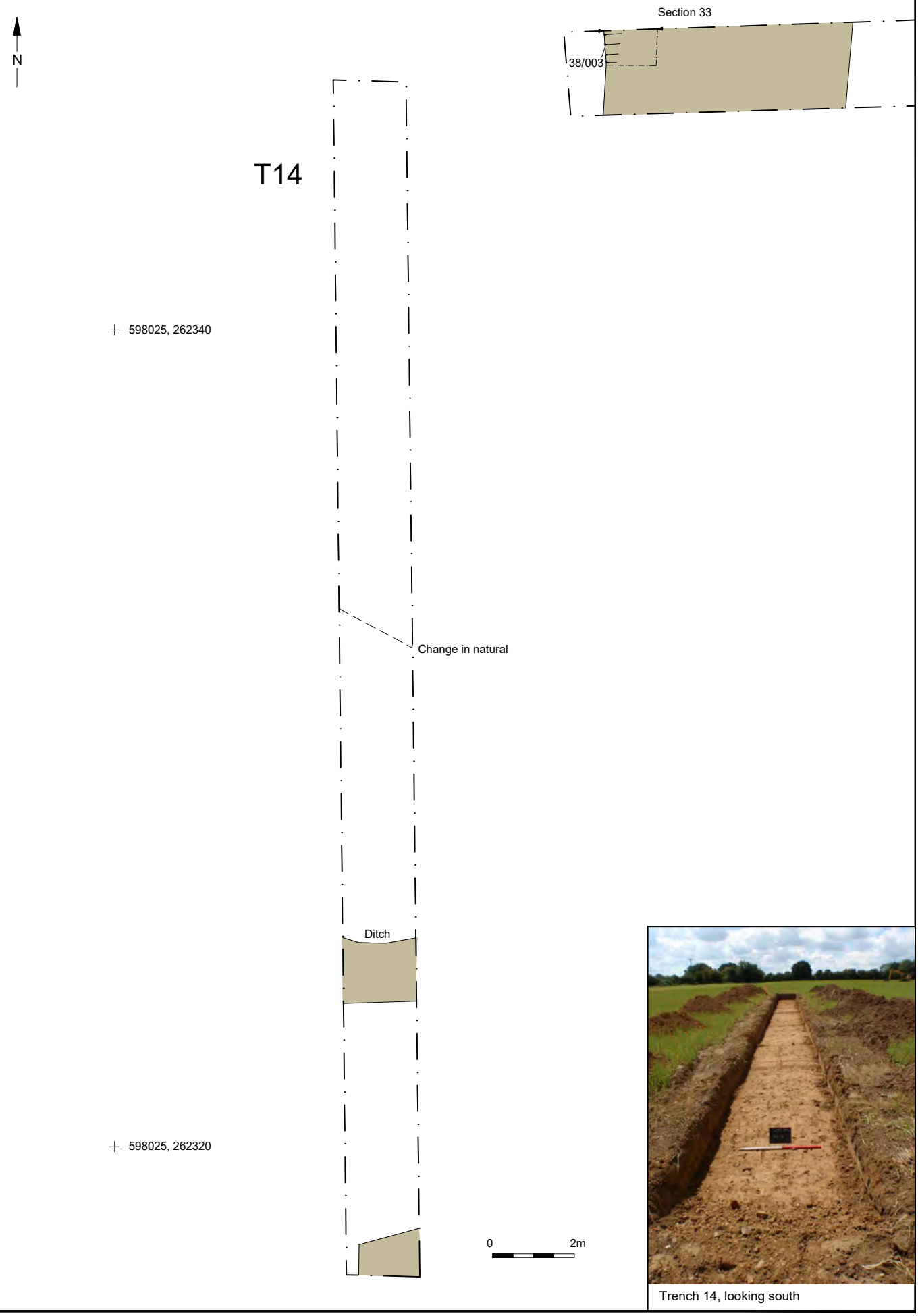
T13



0 2m

Trench 13, looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 13 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 14, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.17
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 14 plan and photo graph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

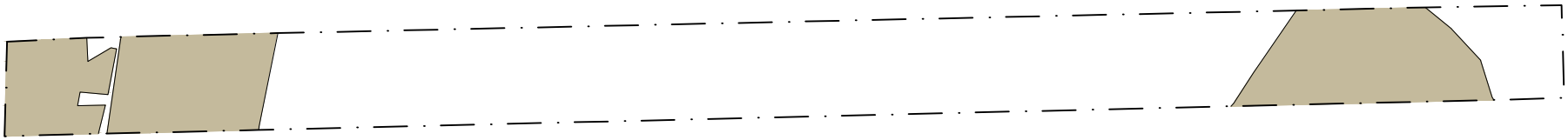
Trench 15, looking west

N

597955, 262340

597975, 262340

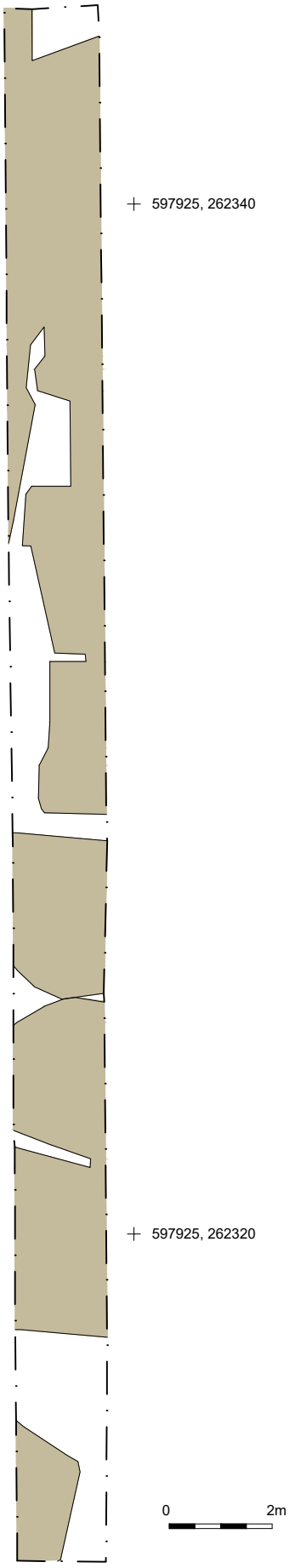
T15



0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.18
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 15 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

T16



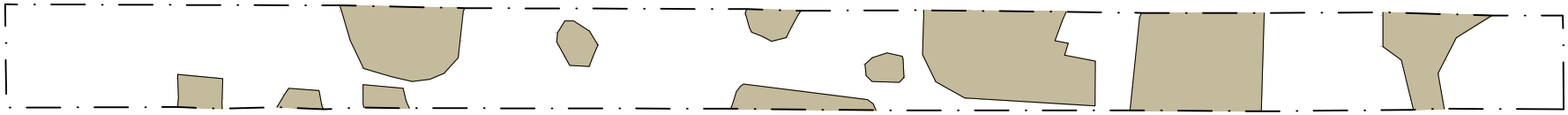
Trench 16, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 16 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 17, looking west

N

T17

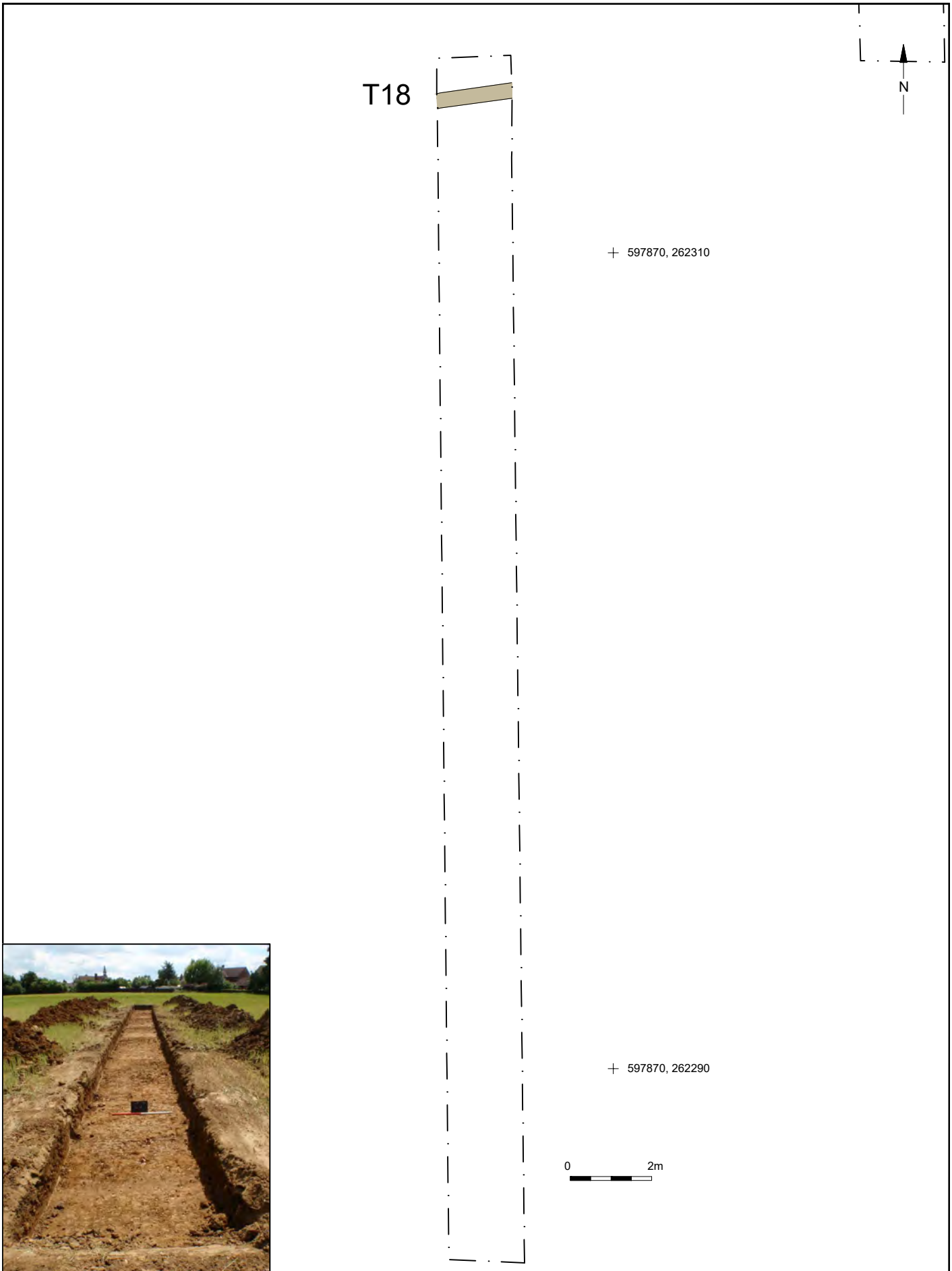


597850, 262345

597865, 262345

0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 17 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



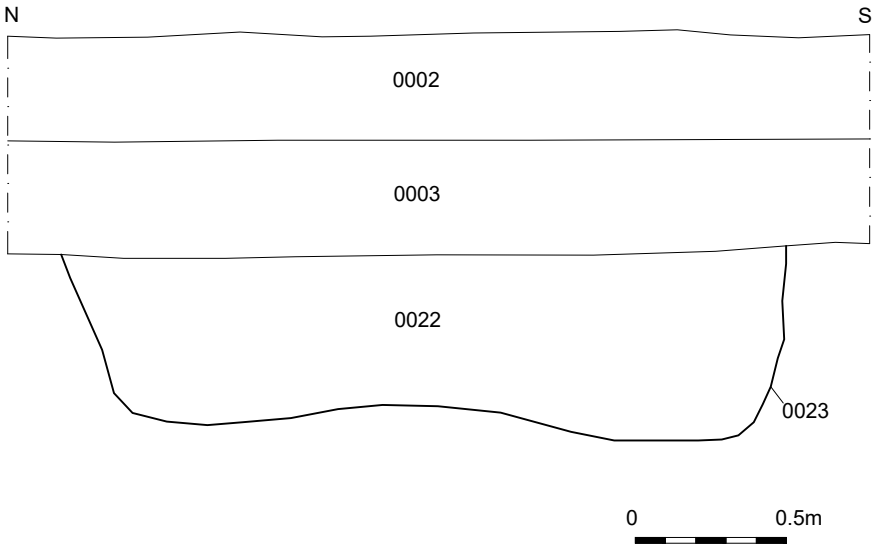
Trench 18, looking south

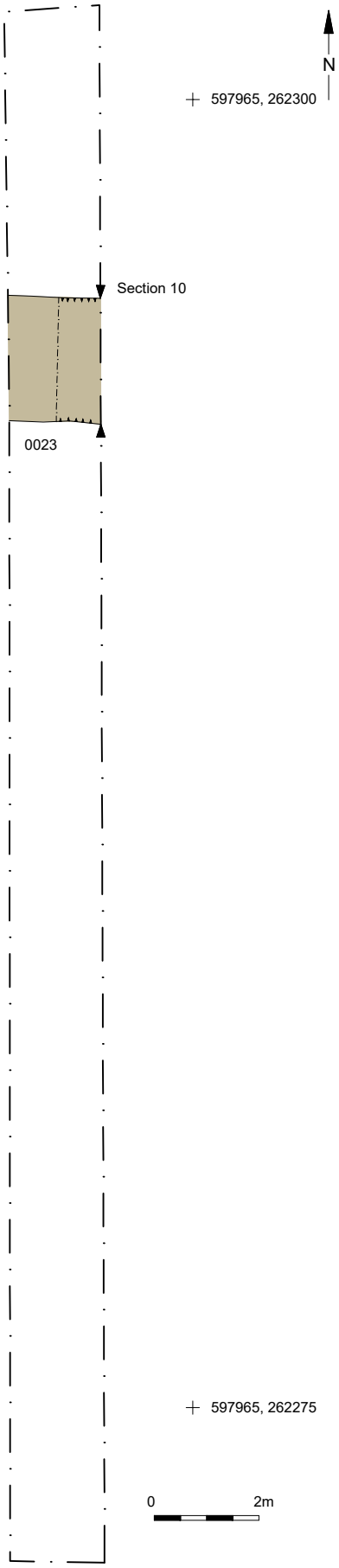
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 18 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 19, looking south

Quarry pit 0023 looking east

Section 10





© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.22
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 19 plan, sectoin and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Gully 0045 looking north-west

Trench 21, looking south

Gully 0047 looking south-west

T21

N

598080, 262295

598080, 262280

Section 11

Section 13

0045

0048

0047

Section 12

0

2m

Section 11

SW NE

0044

0045

Section 12

SE NW

59.62mOD

0046

0047

Section 13

S N

58.76mOD

0002

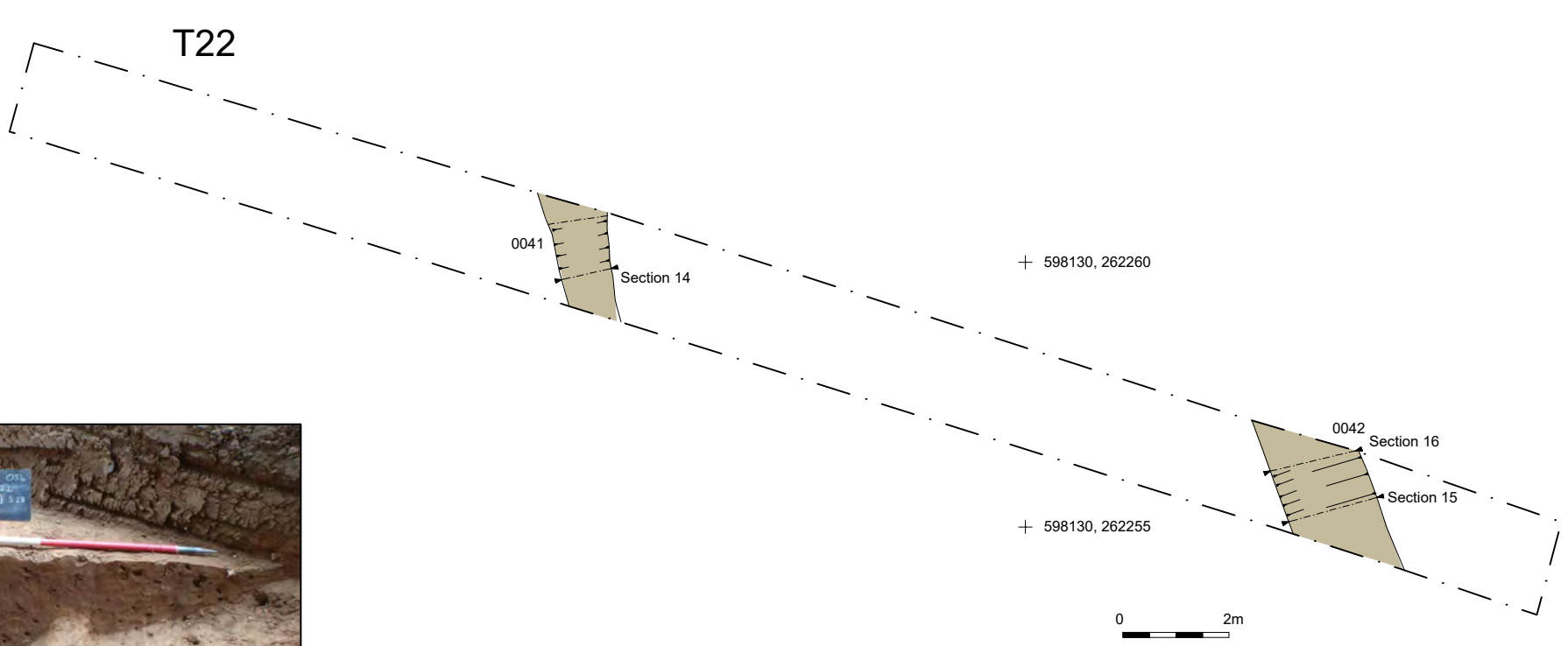
0003

0049

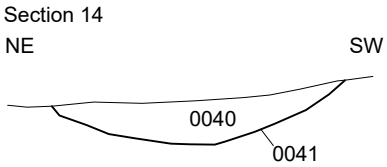
0048

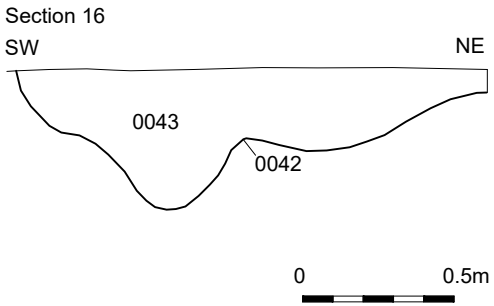
0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 23
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 21 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



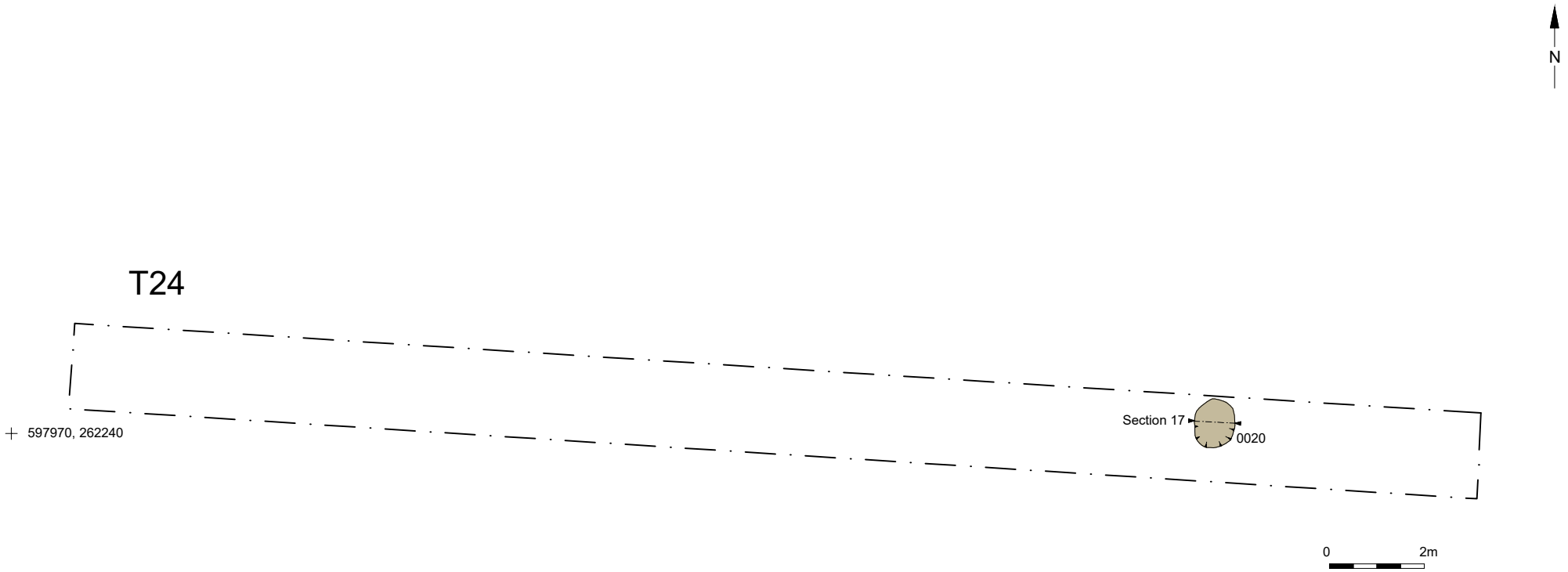
Section 16 looking north-west





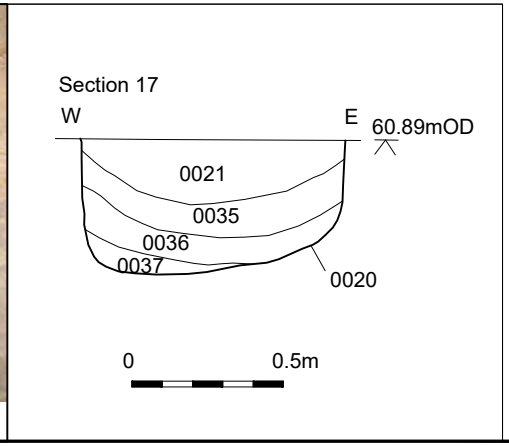
Trench 22, looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 22 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

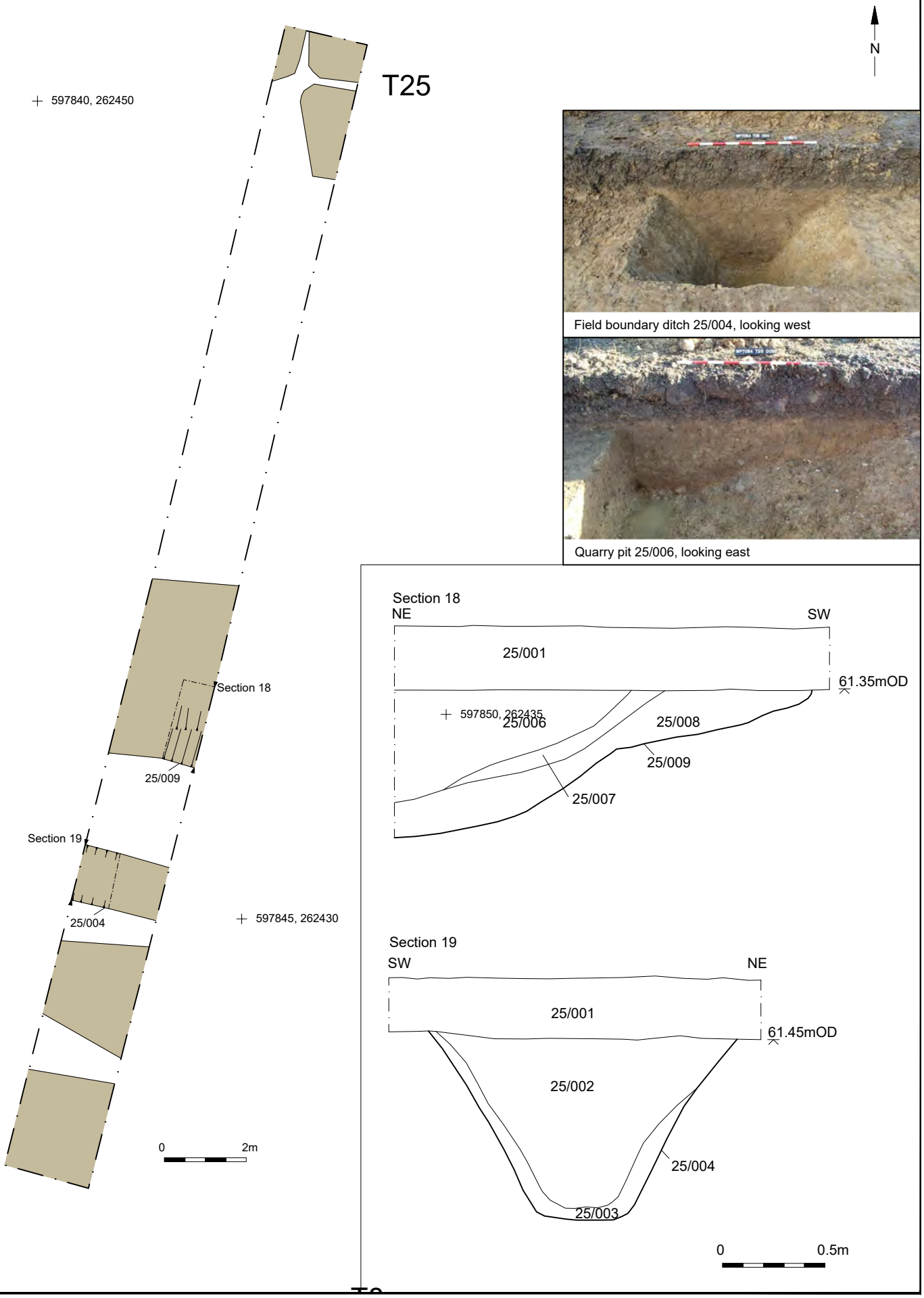


Trench 24, looking east

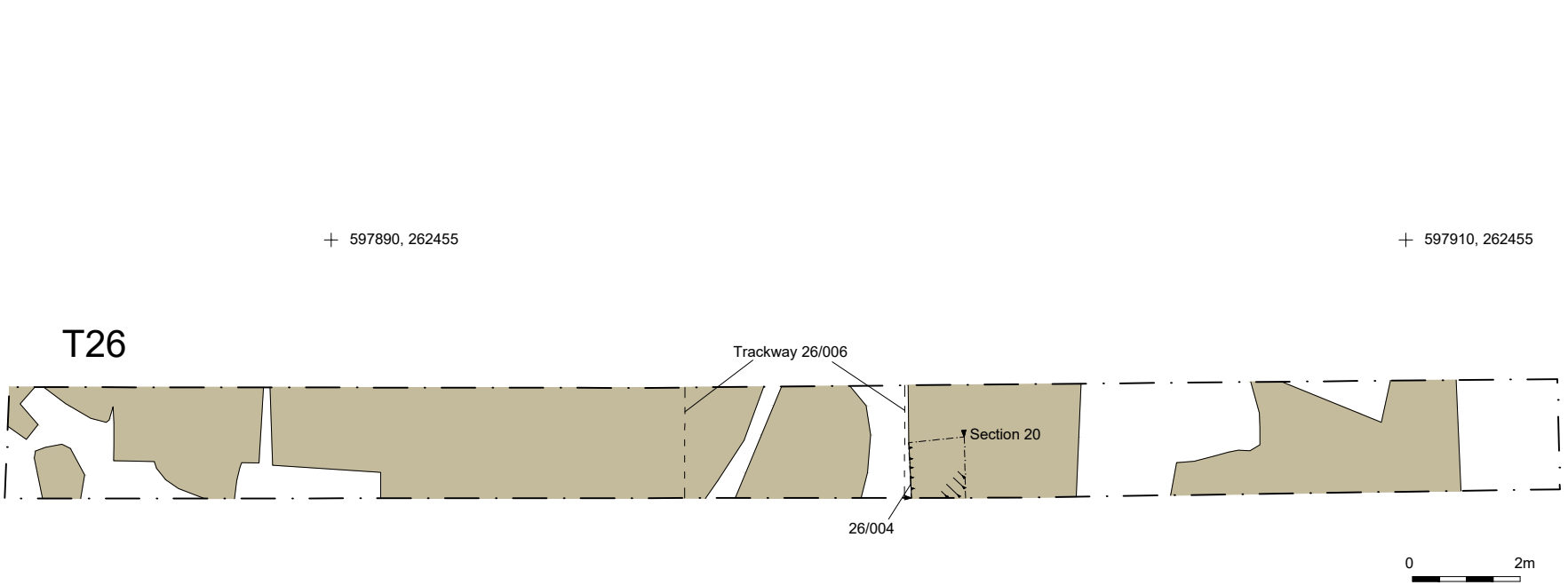
Pit 0020 looking north

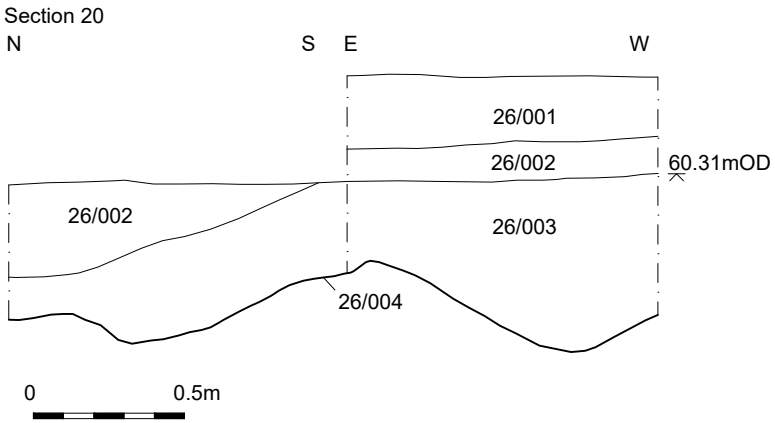


© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 24 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 26
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 25 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		





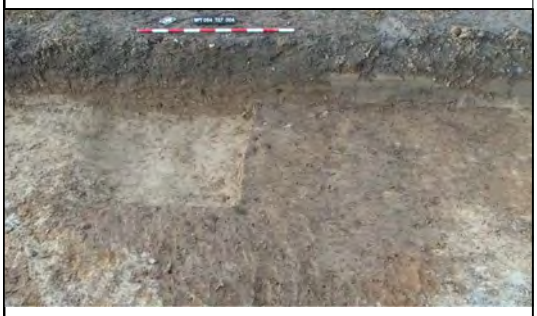
Quarry pit 26/004, looking east

Trackway 26/006, looking south

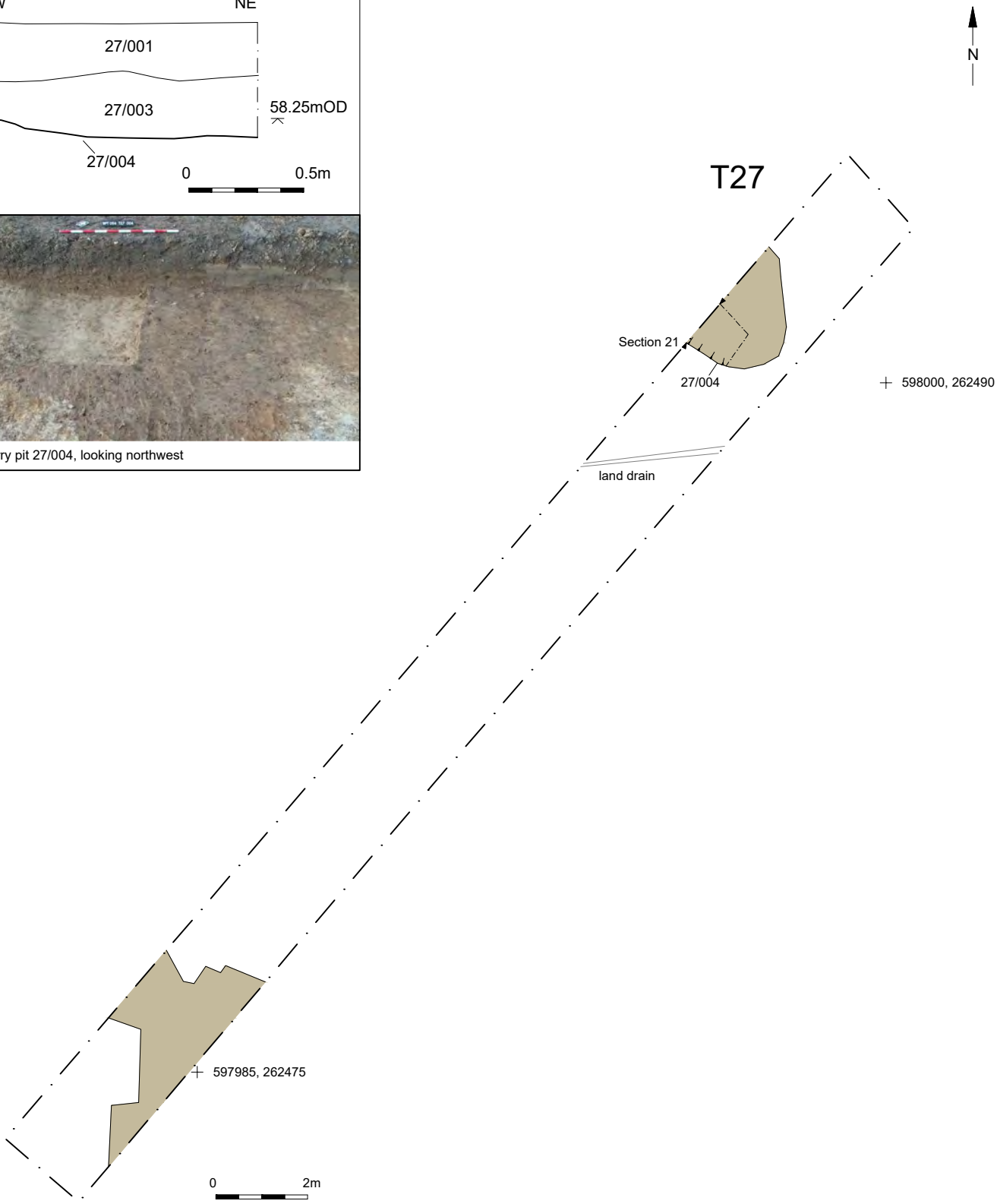
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 26 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Section 21

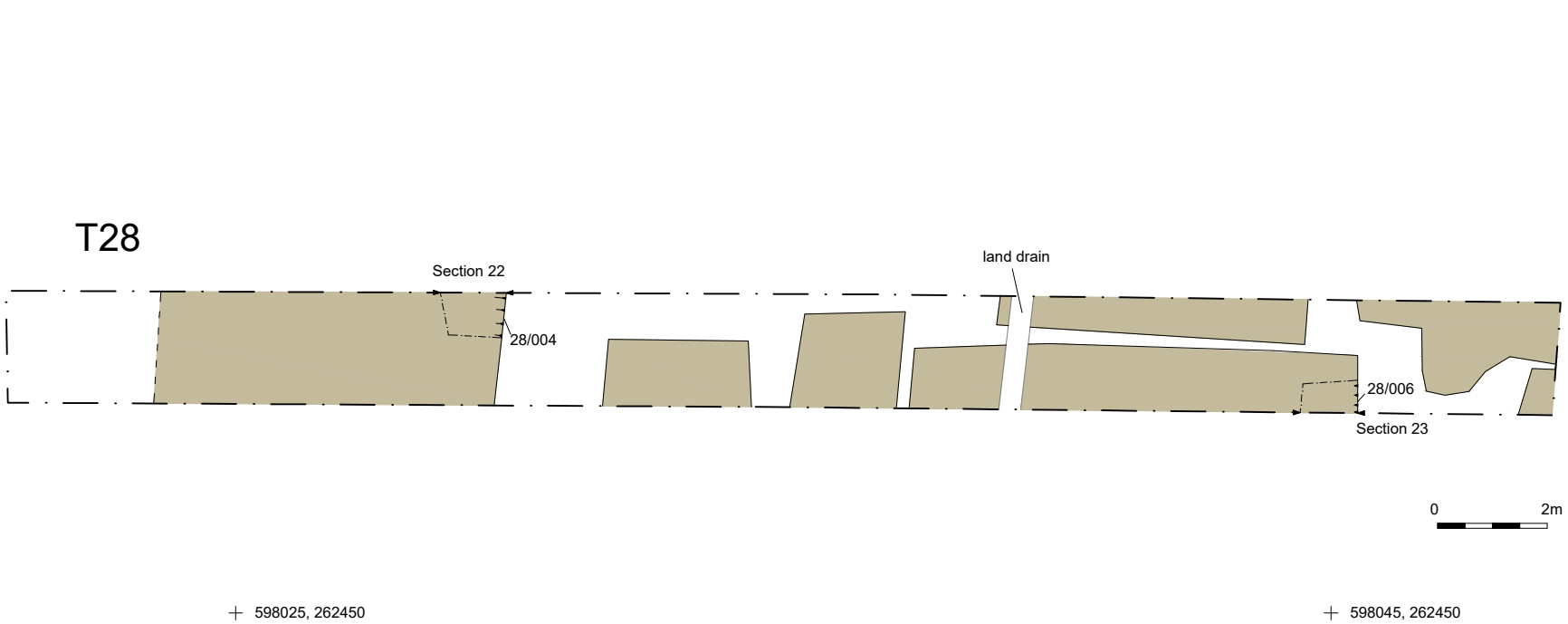
SW NE

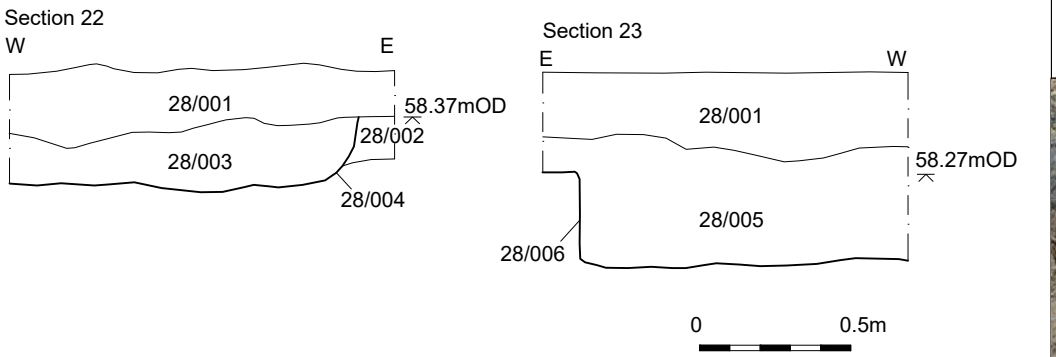


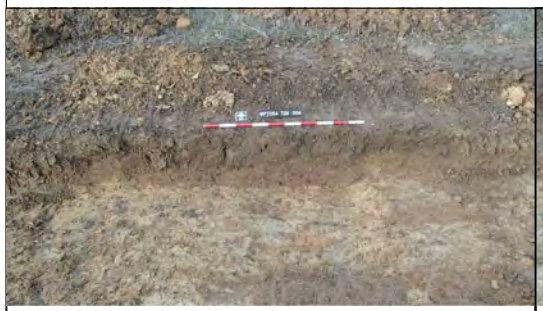
Quarry pit 27/004, looking northwest



© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 27 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		







Quarry pit 28/004, looking north

Quarry pit 28/006, looking south

© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.29
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 28 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

T29

N

597835, 262390

land drain

land drain

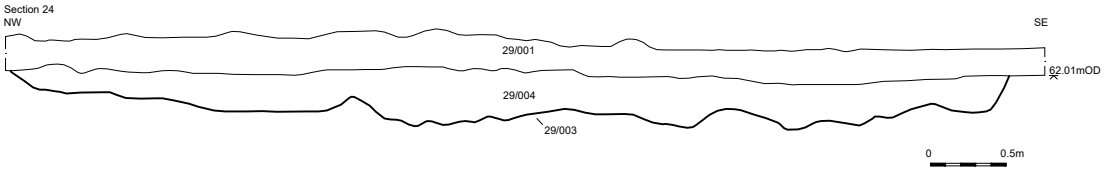
597840, 262375

Section 24

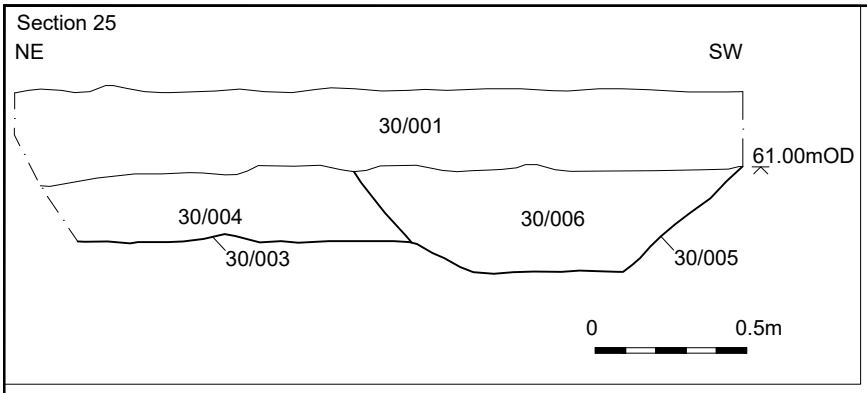
29/003

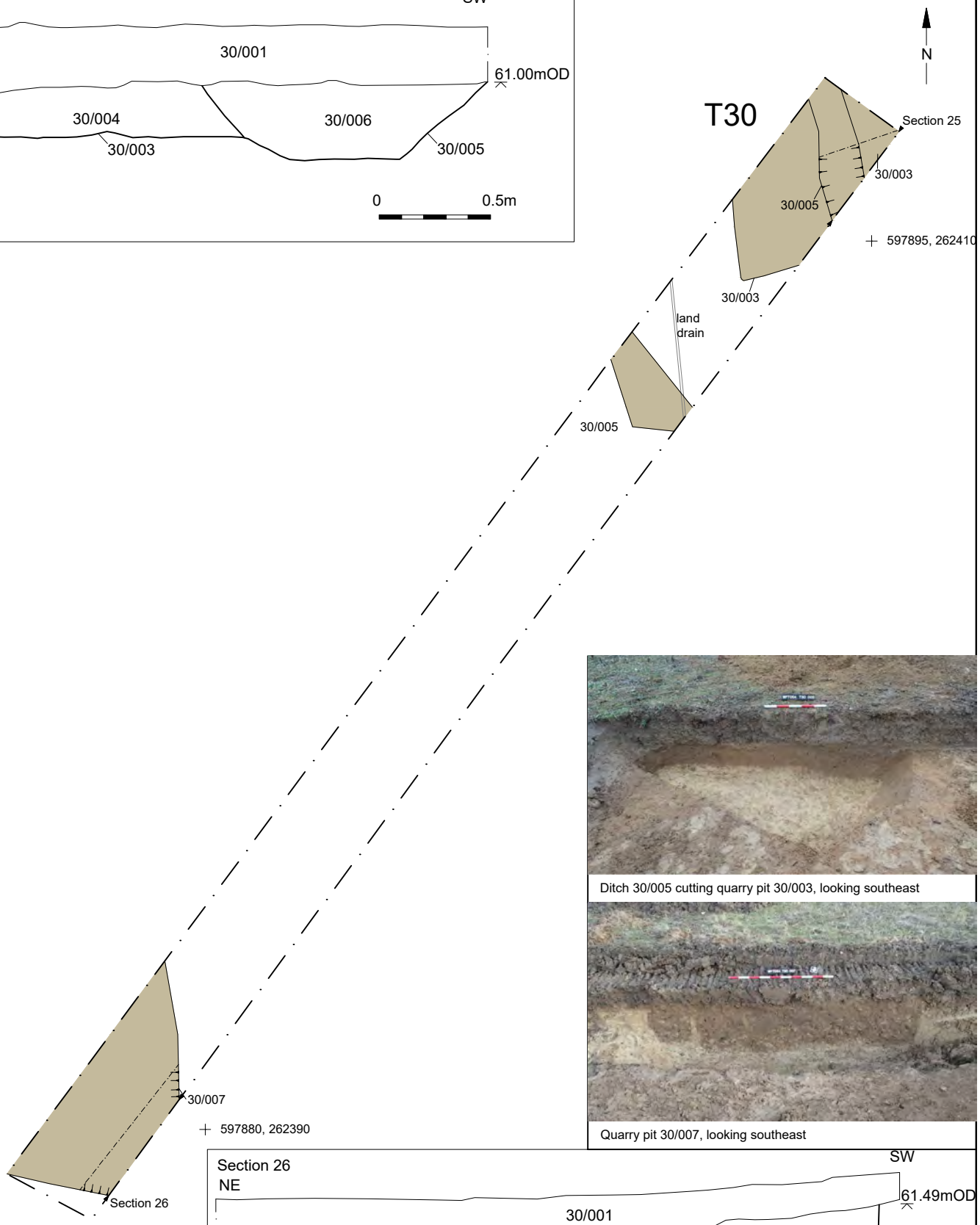
0 2m

Excavating quarry pit 29/003



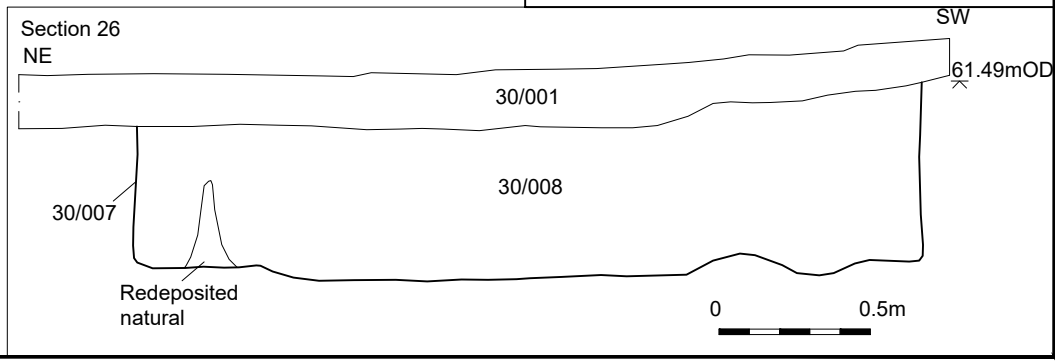
© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 29 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		





Ditch 30/005 cutting quarry pit 30/003, looking southeast

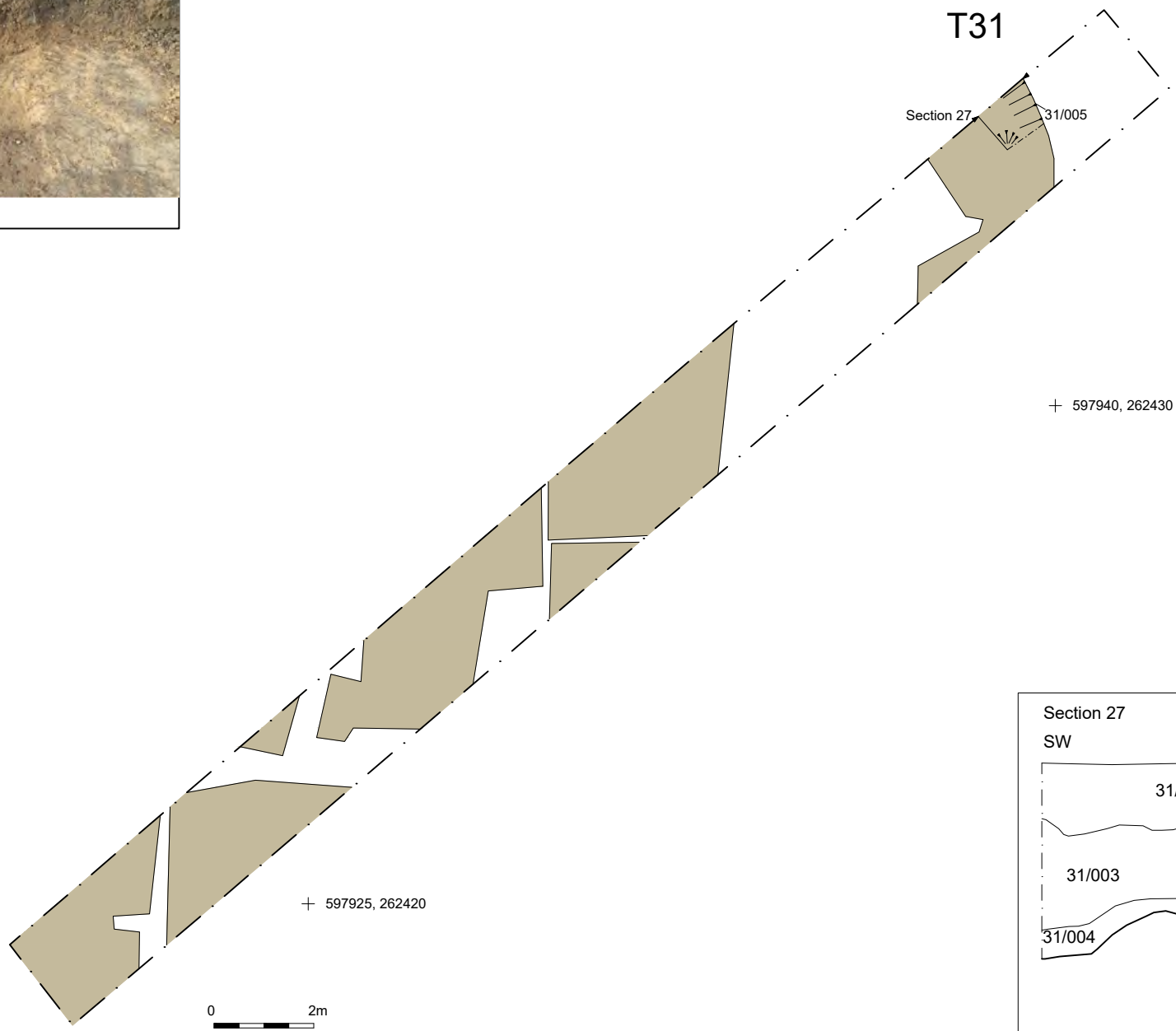
Quarry pit 30/007, looking southeast

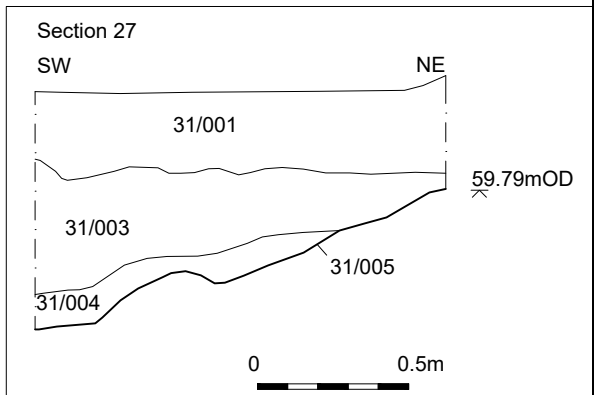


0 2m

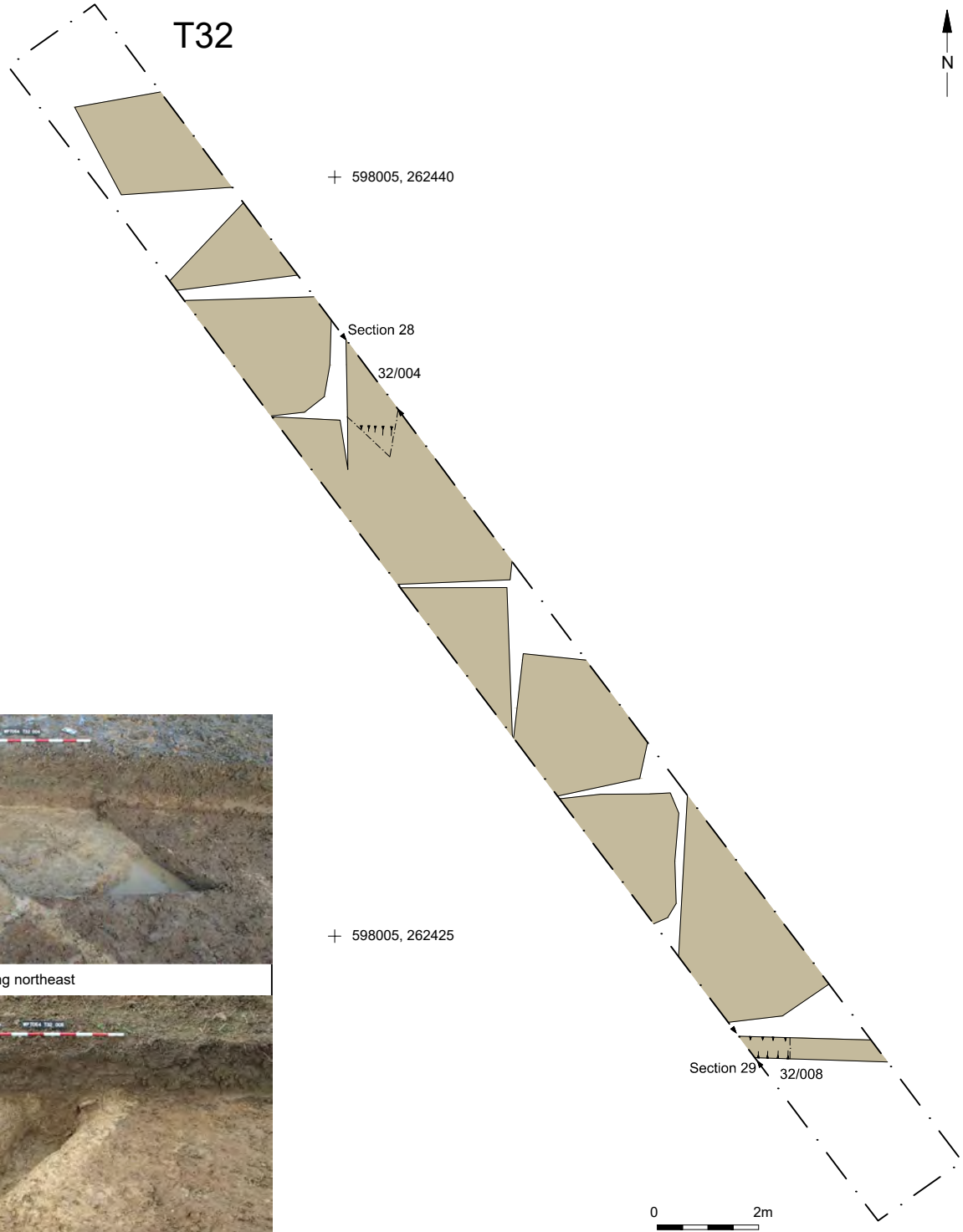
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 31
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 30 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

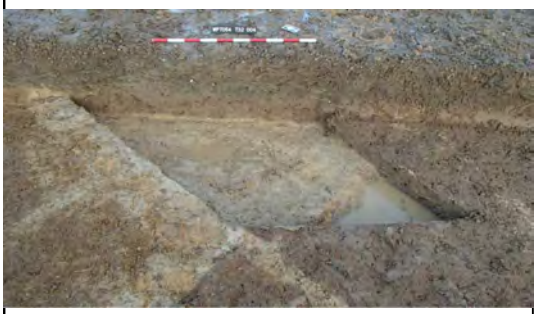
Quarry pit 31/005, looking northwest





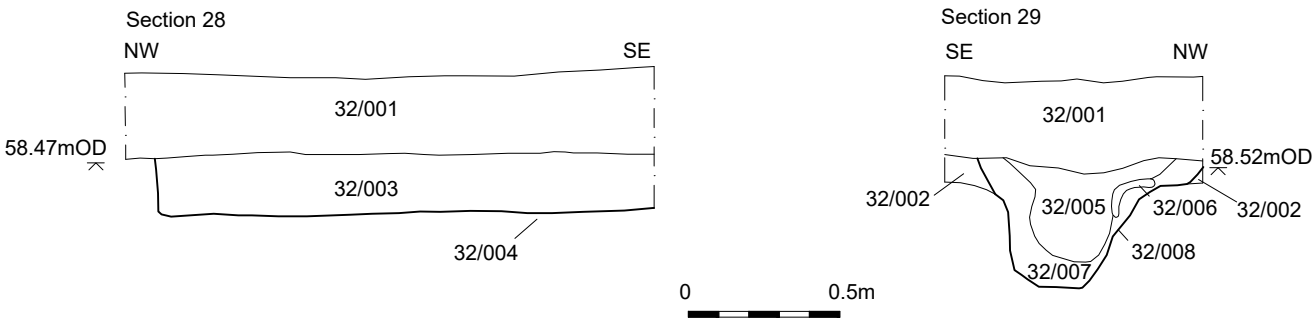
© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 32
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 31 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		





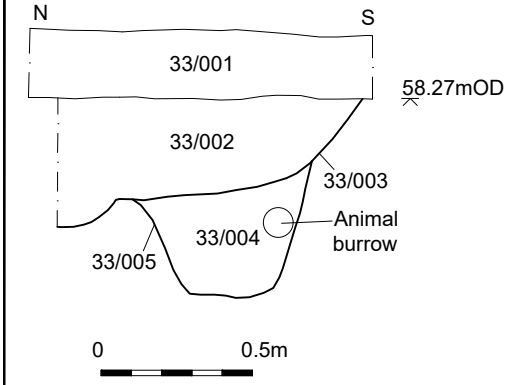
Quarry pit 32/004, looking northeast

Ditch 32/008 and land drain 32/006, looking southwest

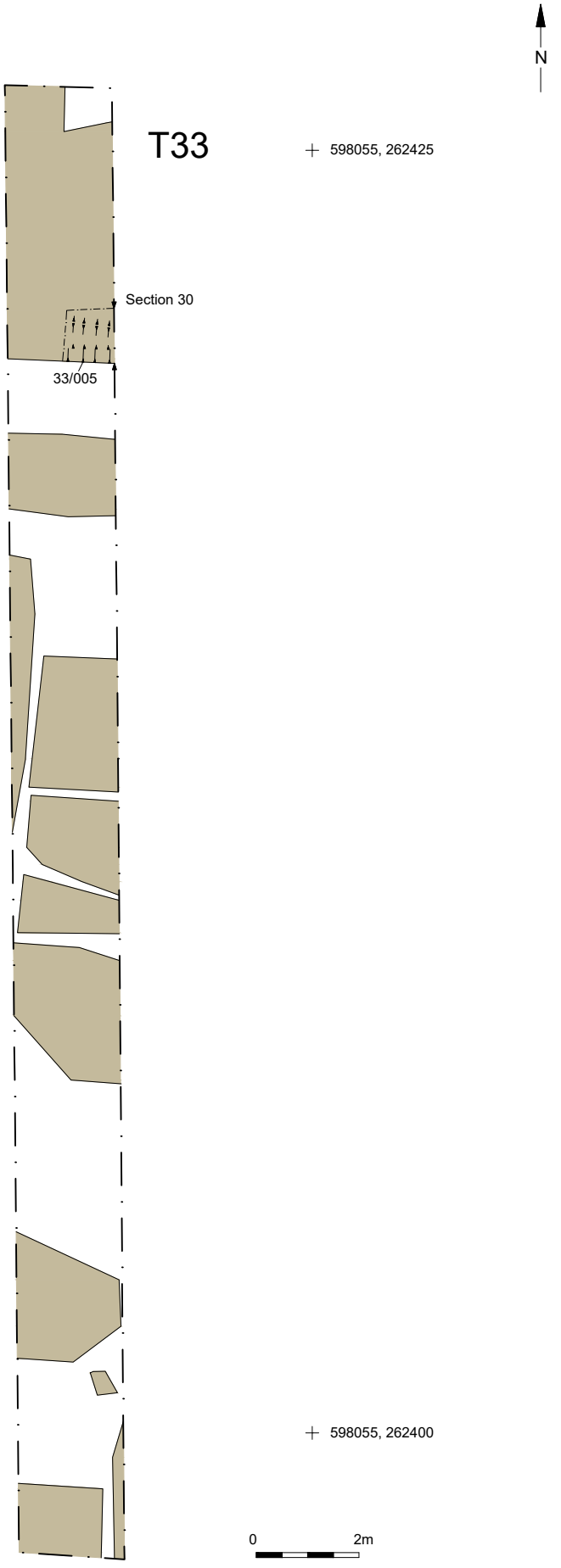


© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 32 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

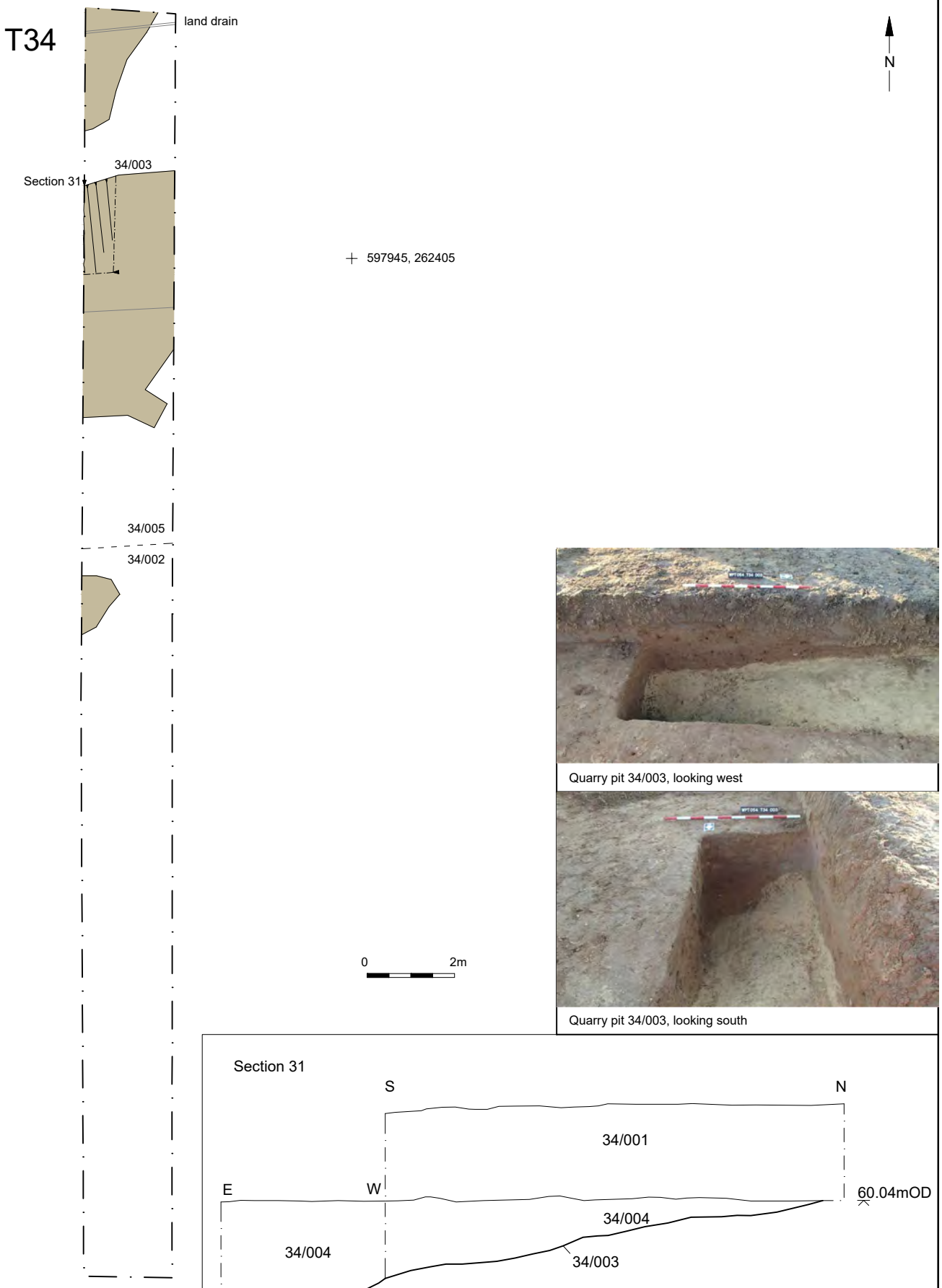
Section 30



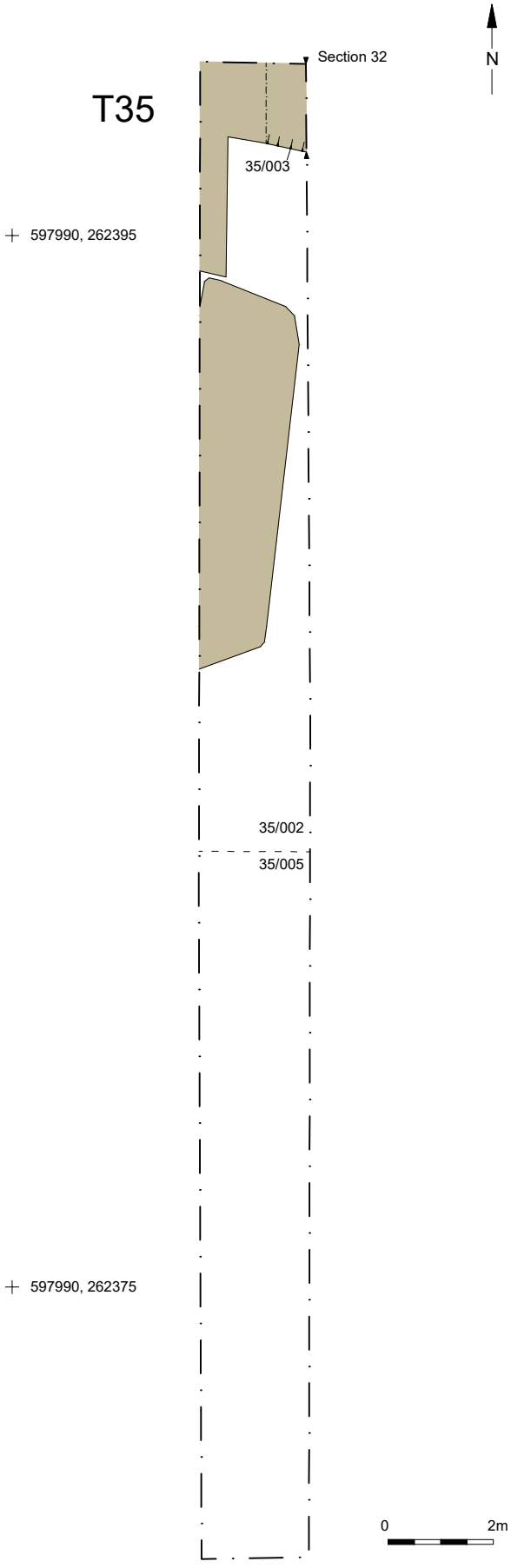
Quarry pit 33/003 truncating ditch 33/005



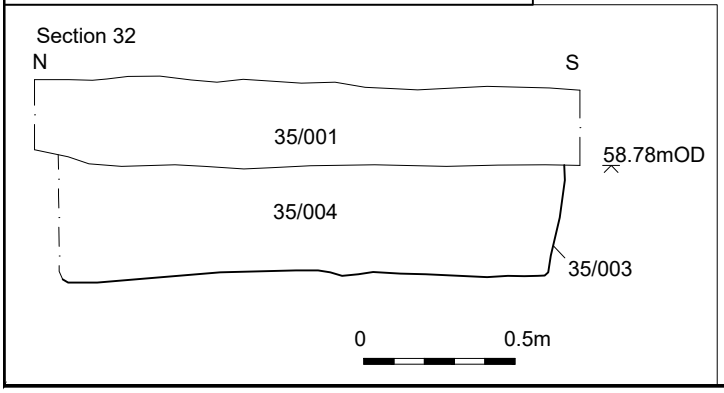
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.34
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 33 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



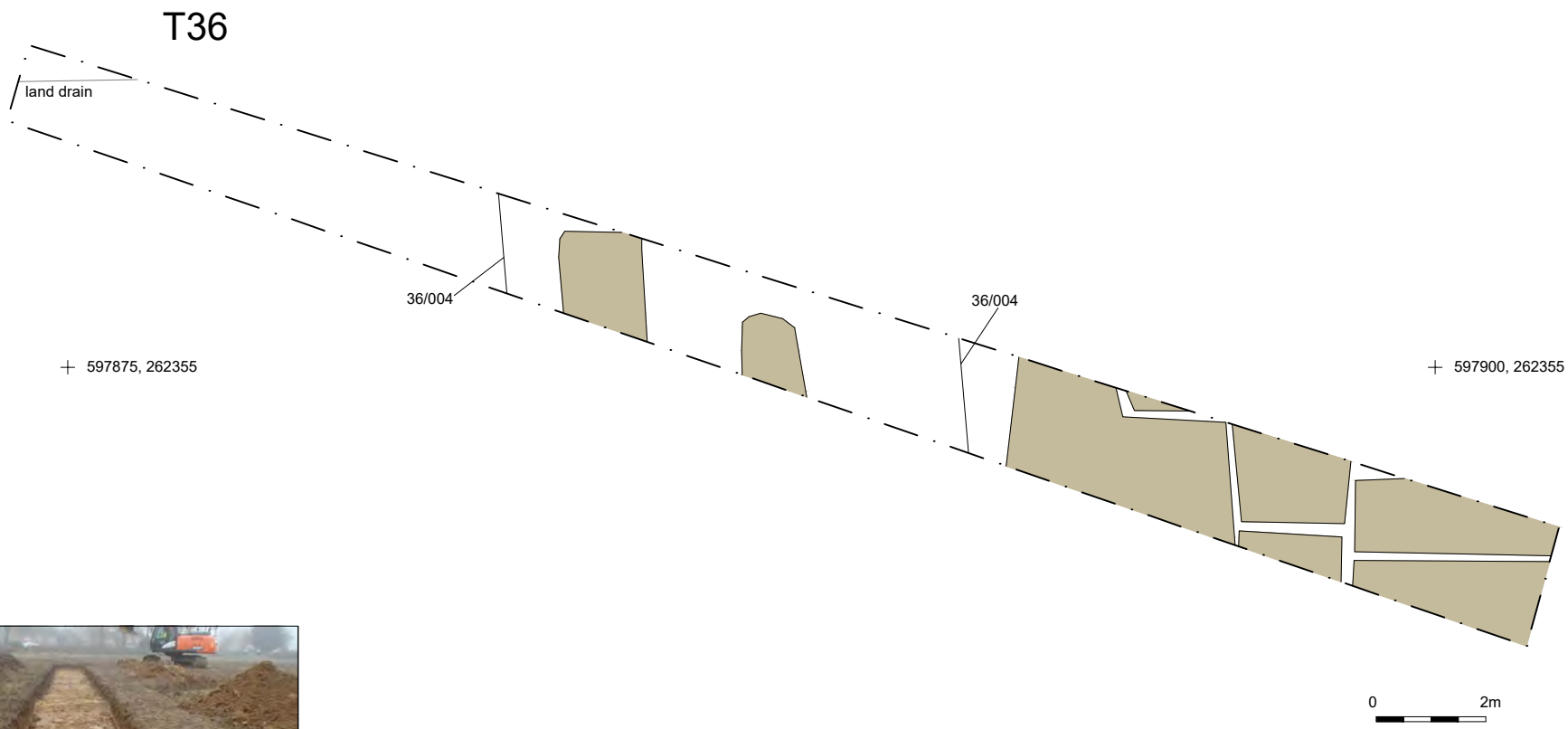
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.35
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 34 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Quarry pit 35/003, looking east

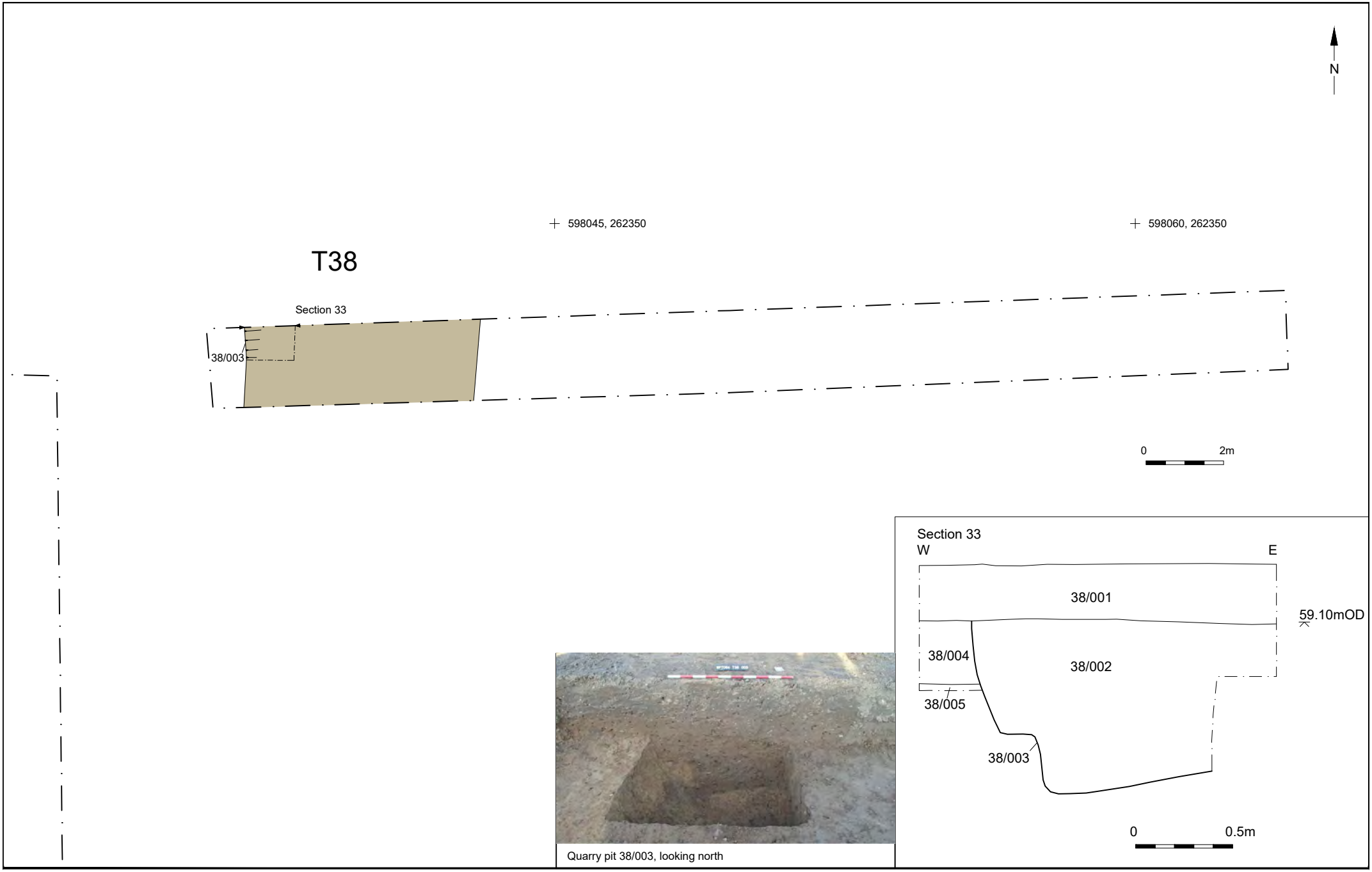


© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 35 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Unexcavated quarry pits at SE end of Trench 36, looking NE

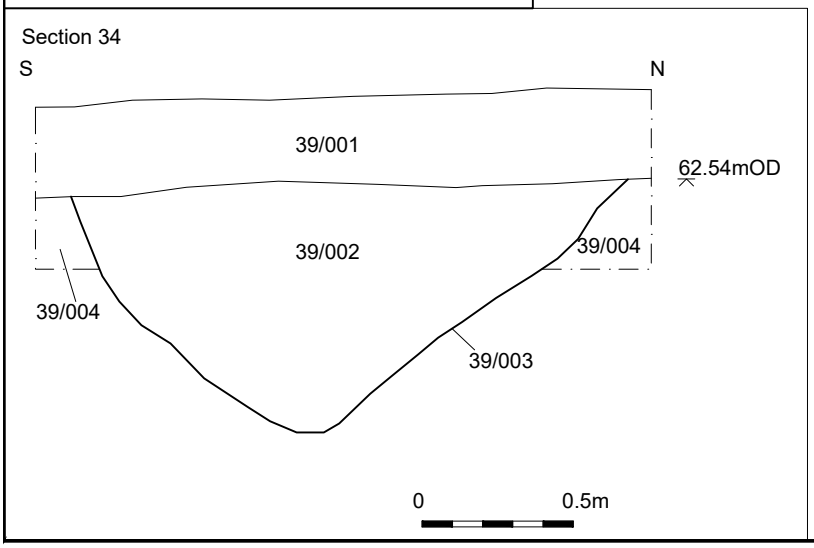
© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 37
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 36 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

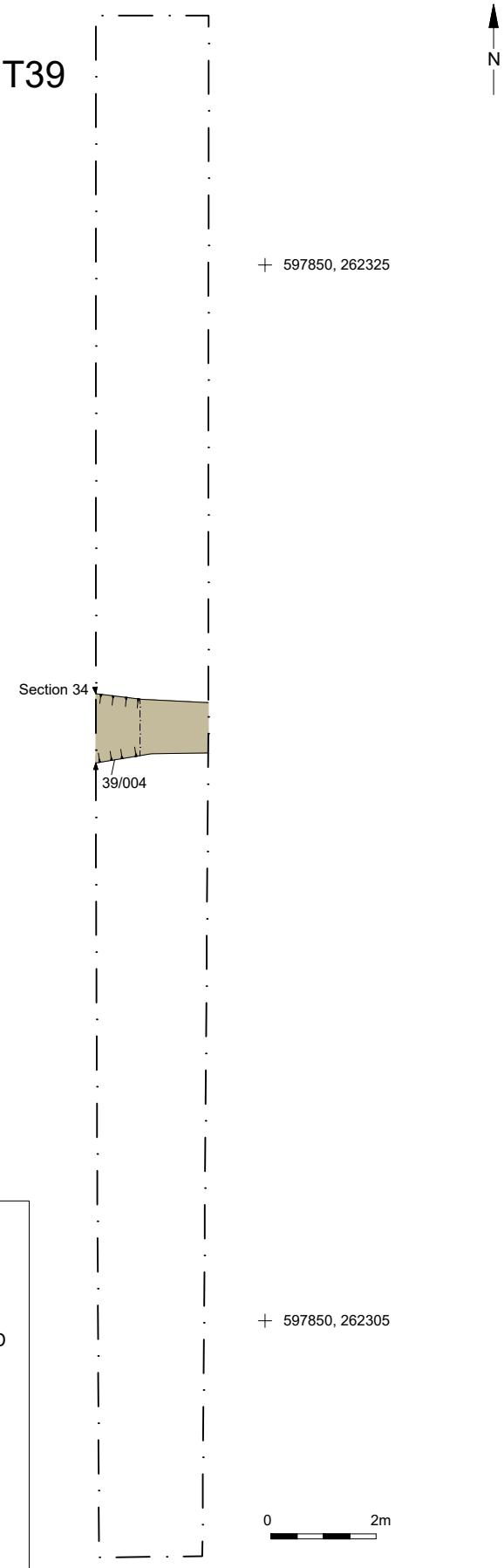


Quarry pit 38/003, looking north

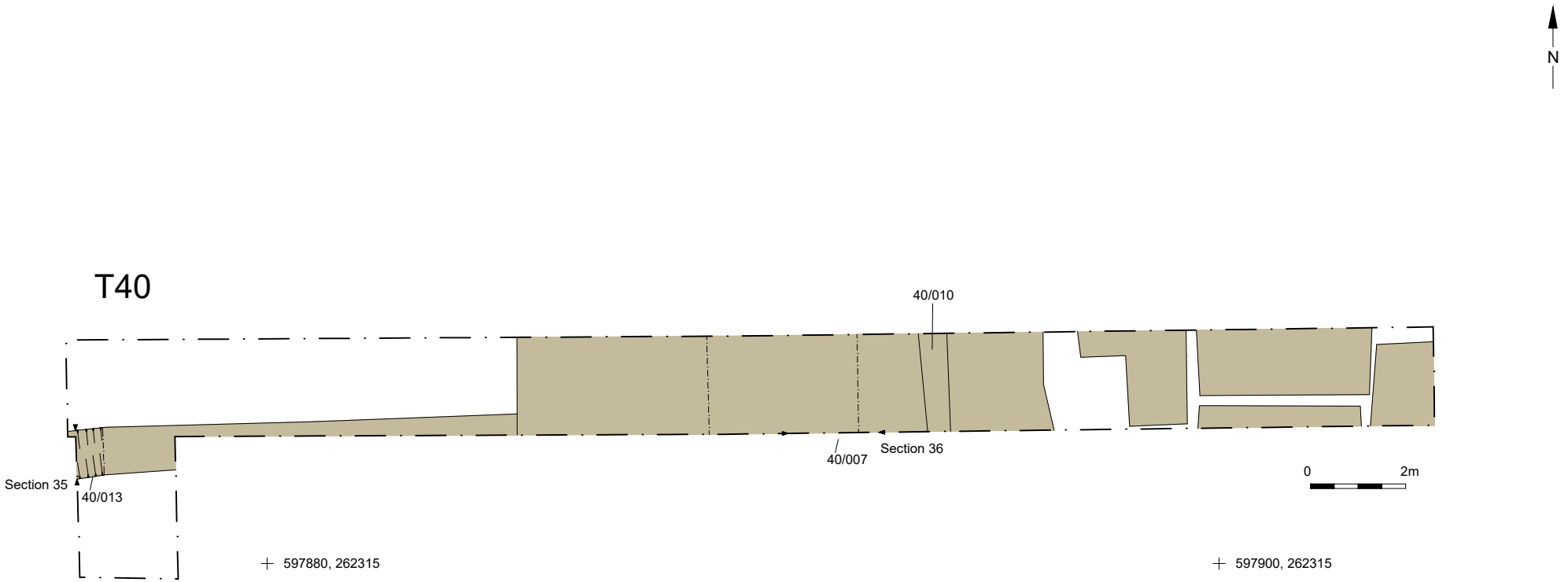
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 38
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 38 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Field boundary ditch 39/003, looking west

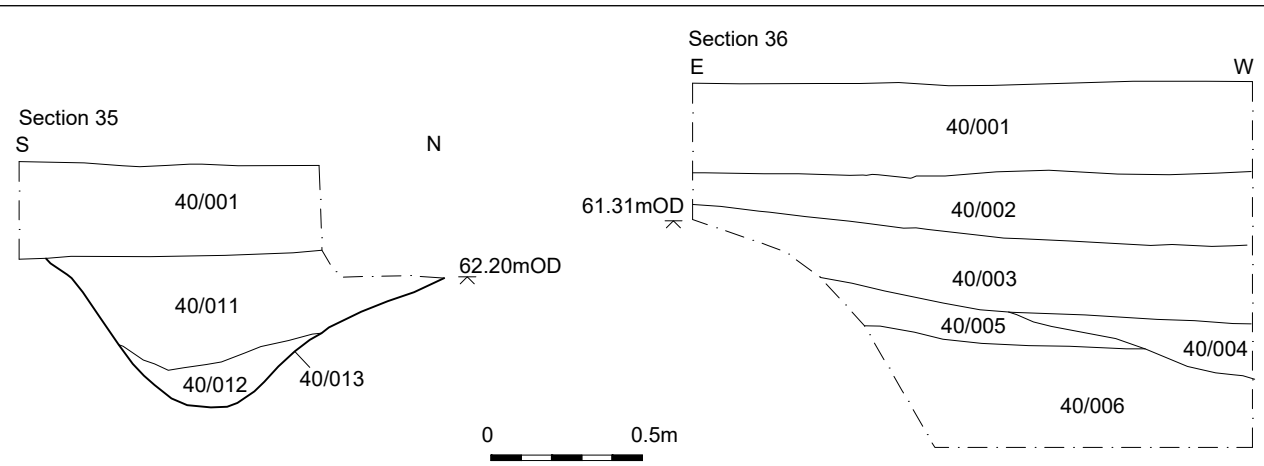




© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 39
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 39 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Field boundary ditch 40/013, looking north



© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 40
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 40 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

597990, 262330

N

T41

Section 37

41/003

597990, 262310

0 2m

Field boundary ditch 41/003, looking east

Section 37

N S

41/001

41/002

41/004

41/002

60.19mOD

41/005

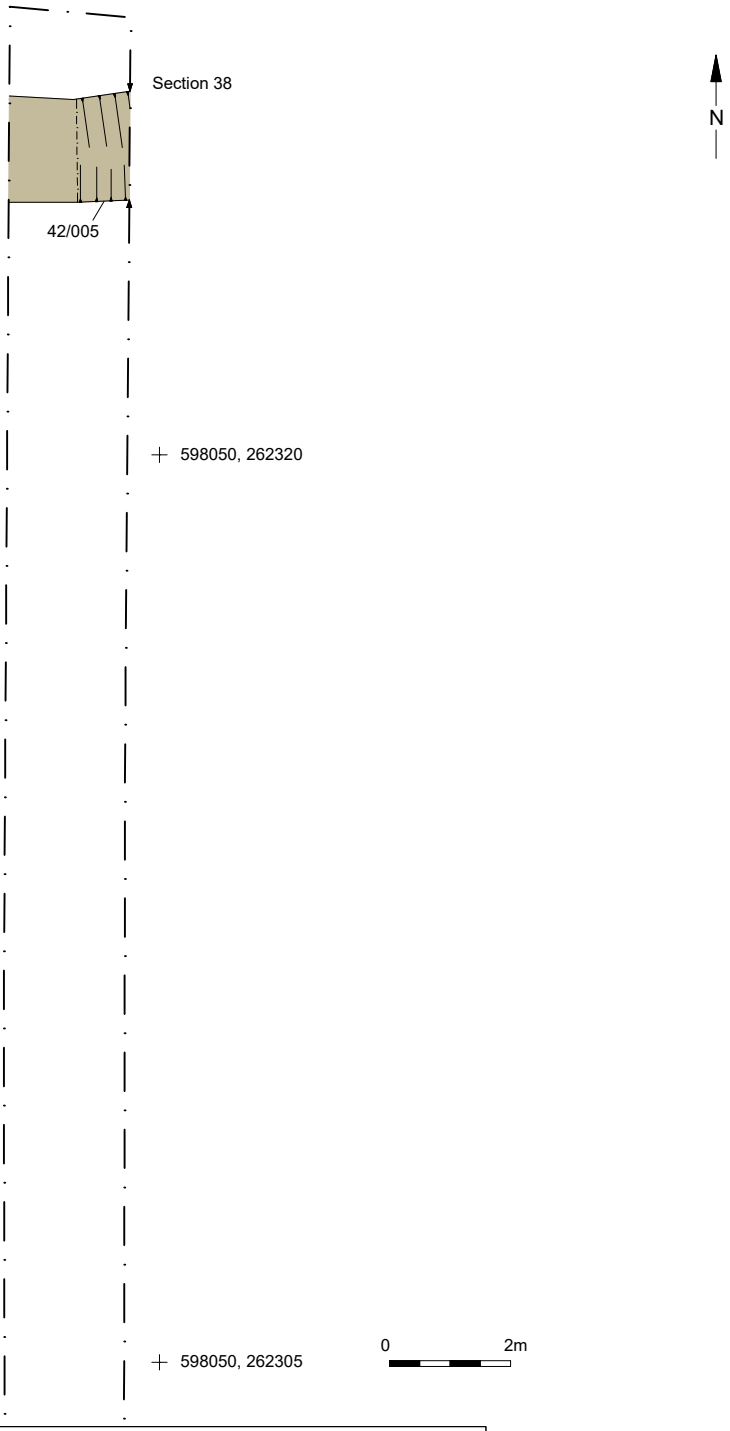
41/005

41/003

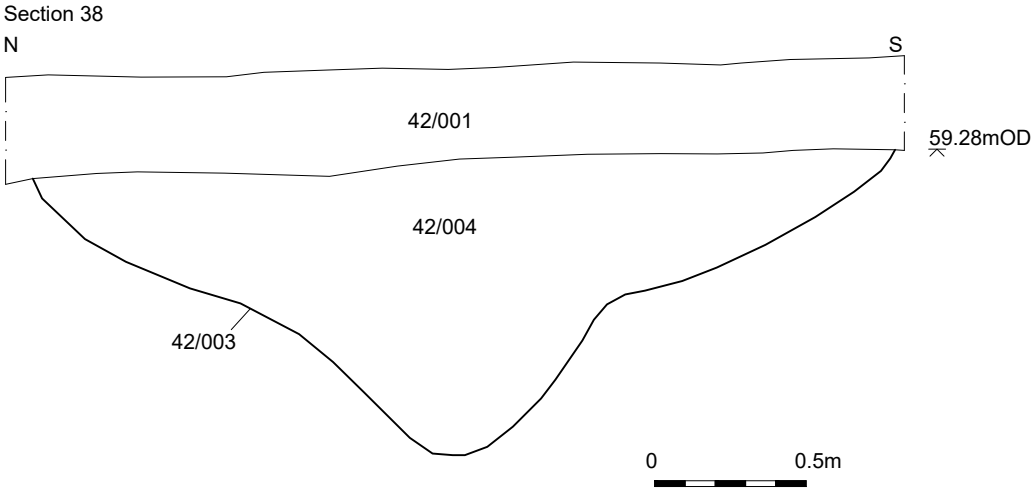
0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.41
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 41 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

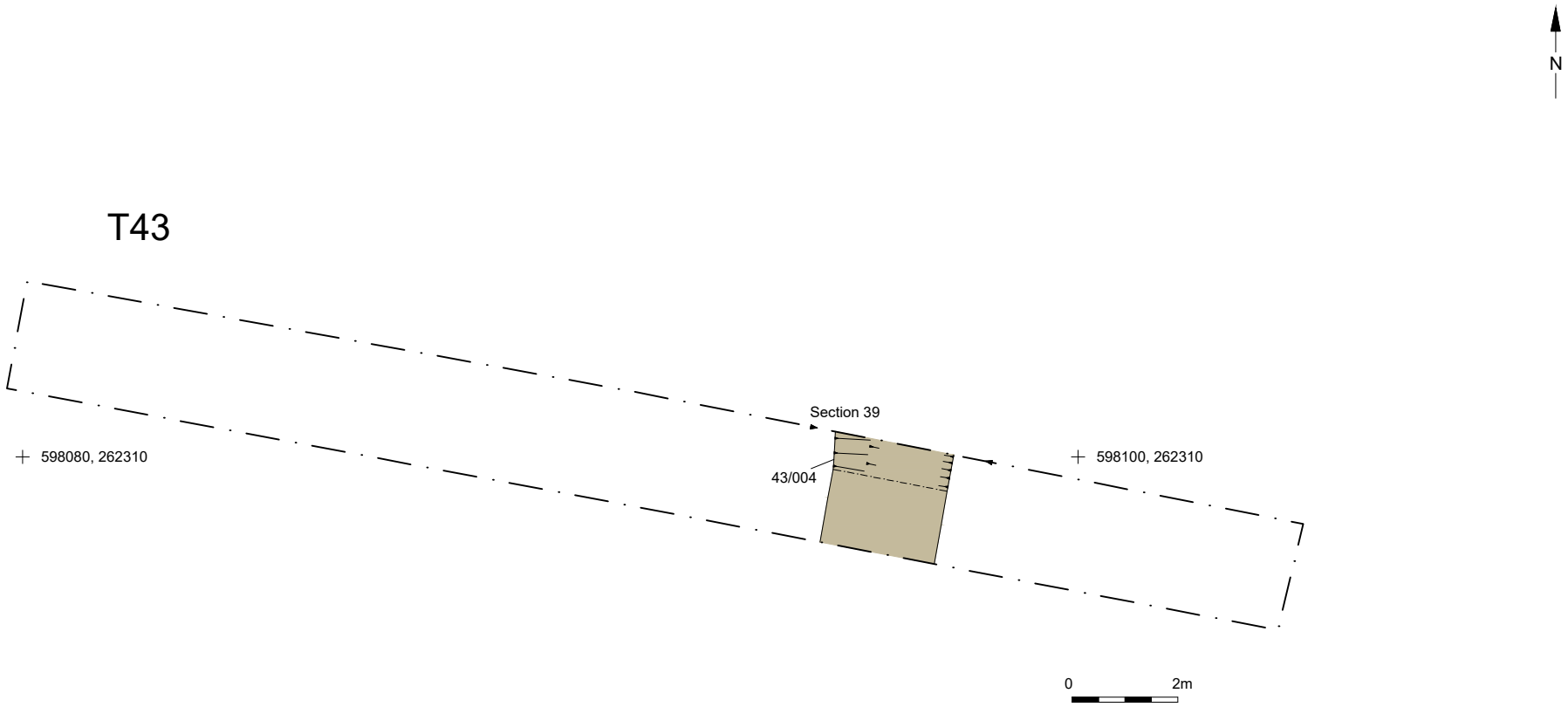
T42

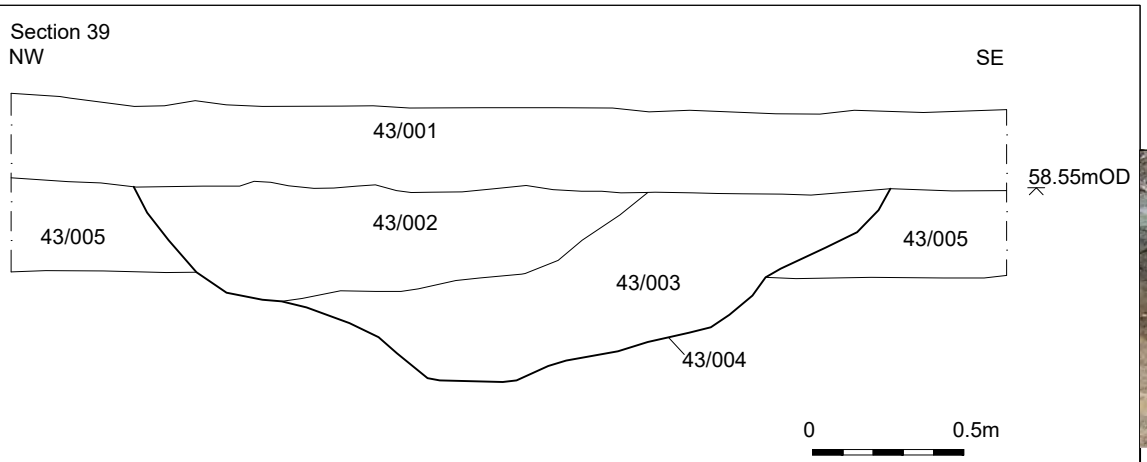


Field boundary ditch 42/003, looking east



© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.42
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 42 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

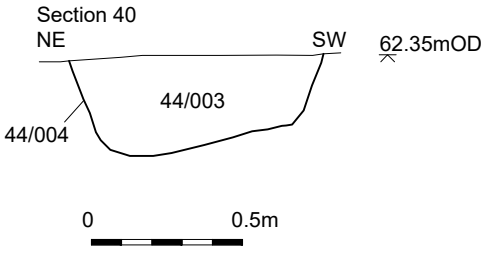


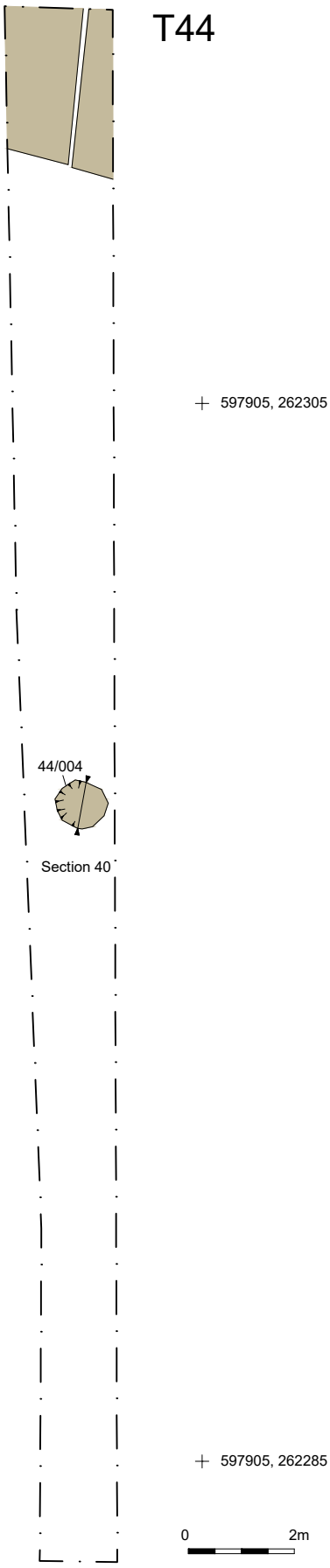


Field boundary ditch 43/004, looking north

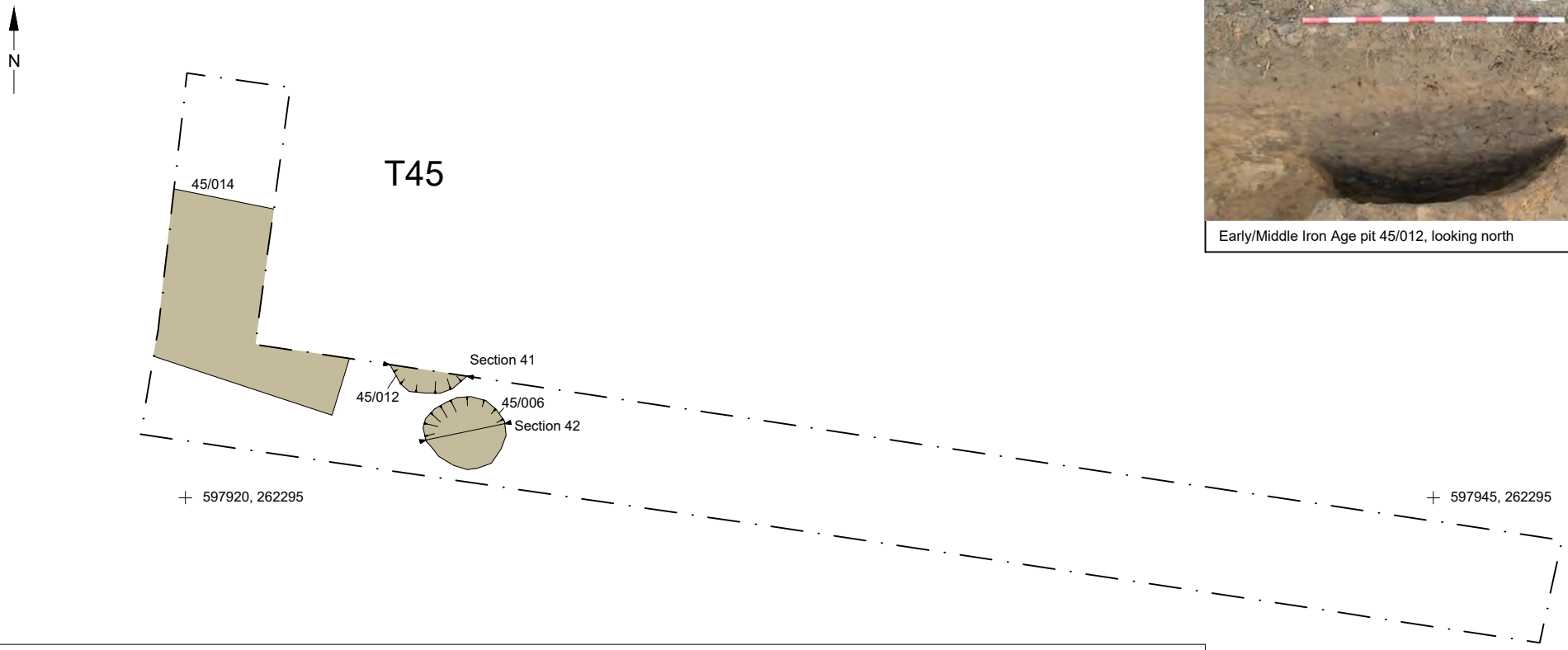
© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 43
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 43 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Pit 44/003, looking east

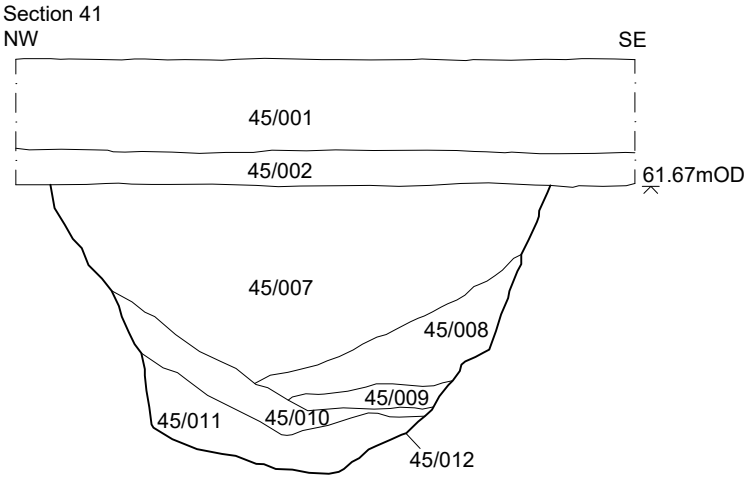


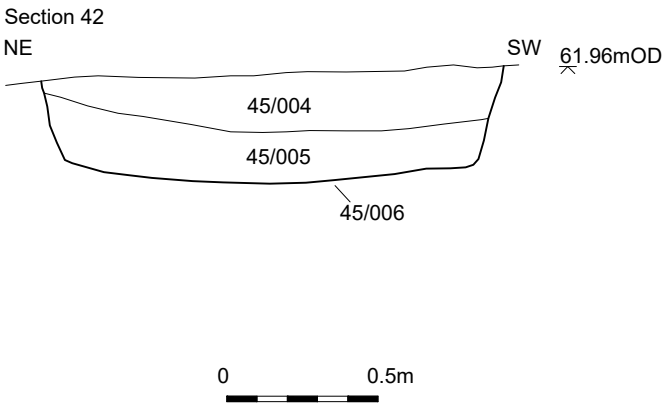


© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig.44
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 44 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



Early/Middle Iron Age pit 45/012, looking north





Early/Middle Iron Age pit 45/006, looking south

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Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 45 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Quarry pit 48/004, looking southwest

N

T48

597955, 262450

48/004

Section 43

597975, 262450

0 2m

Section 43

SE NW

48/001

58.88mOD

48/003

48/004

0 0.5m

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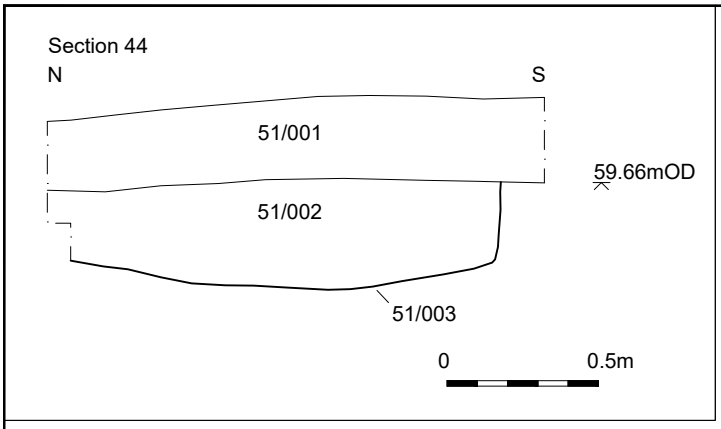
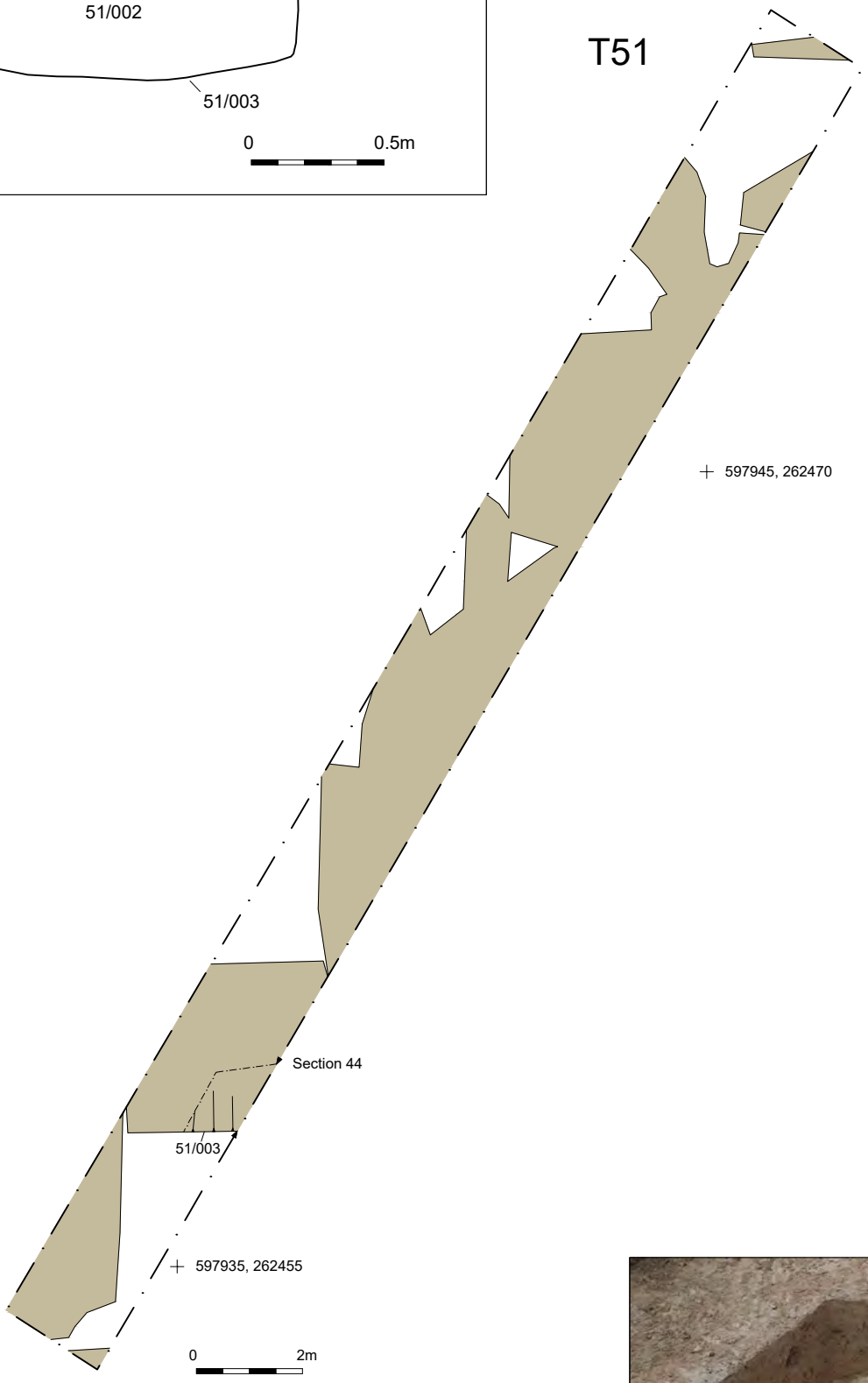
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 48 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		





Quarry pit 51/003, looking north

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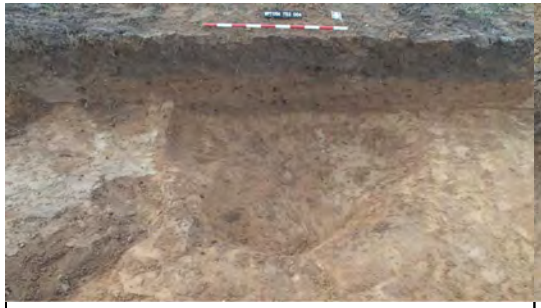
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 51 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

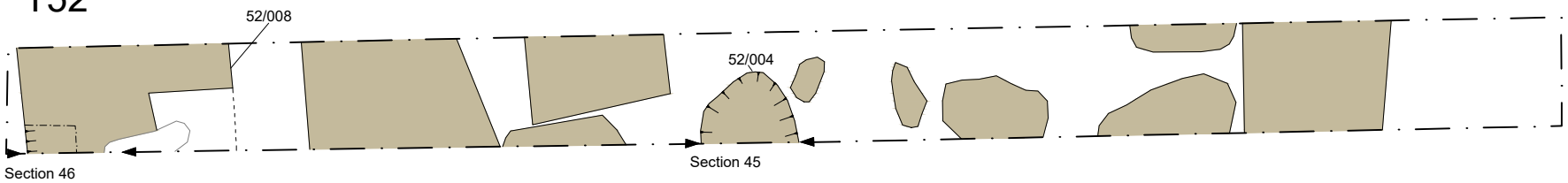


Pit 52/004, looking south

Quarry pit 52/008, looking south

N

T52



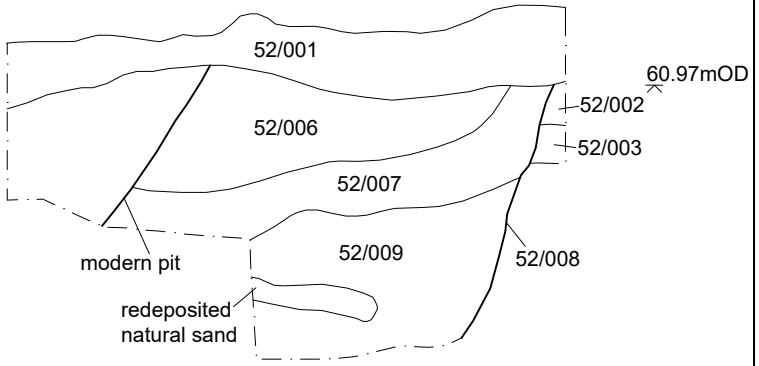
0 2m

597935, 262350

597955, 262350

Section 45

Section 46



0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 48
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Trench 52 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 20, looking west

Trench 23, looking north

Trench 37, looking west

Trench 46, looking northeast

Trench 47, looking east

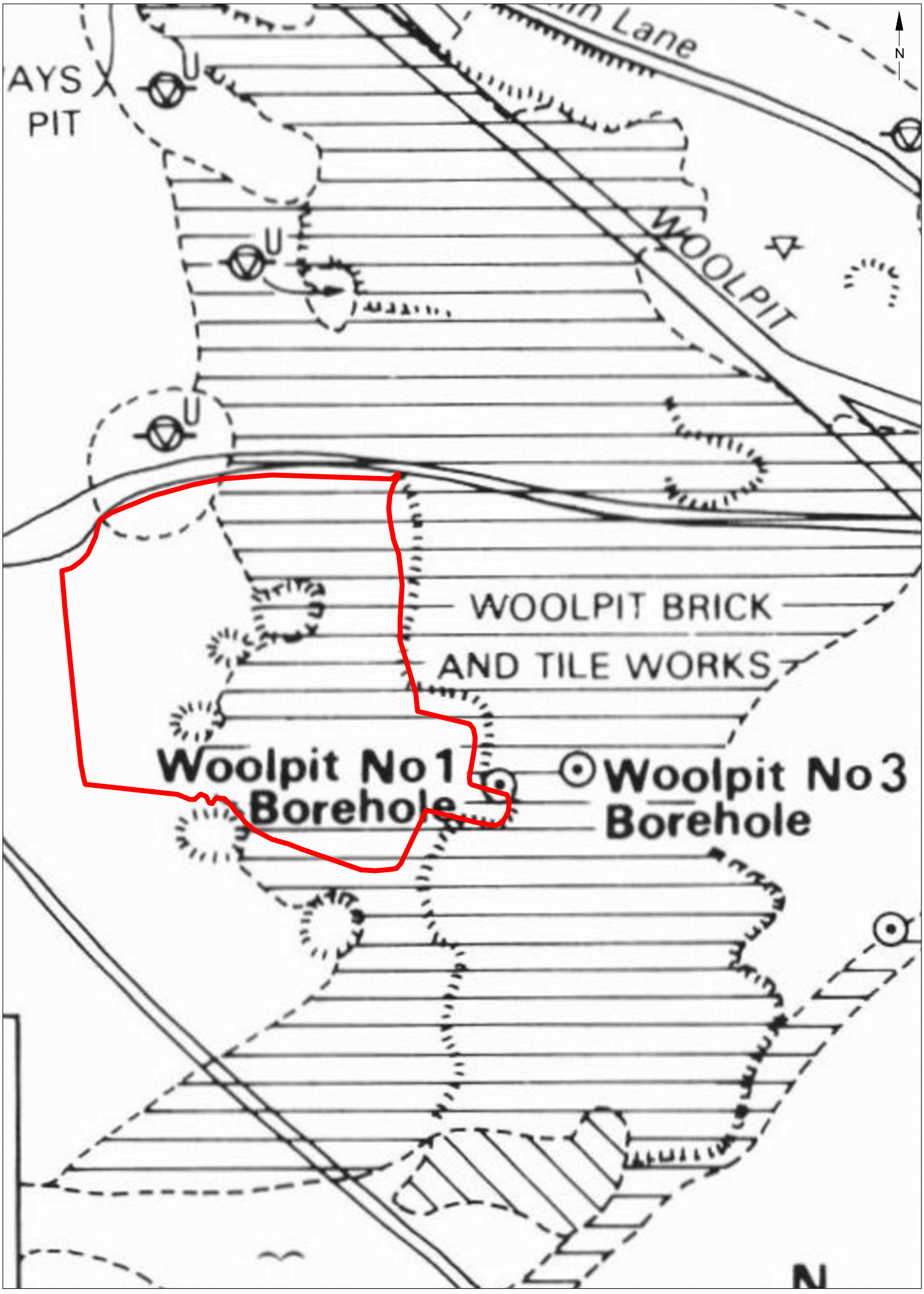
Trench 49, looking east

Trench 50, looking northeast

© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 49
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 50
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Provisional phasing of features	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 51
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Woolpit tithe map (1846), showing the site boundary	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit	Fig. 52
Project Ref: 180784	Jan 2020	Geological survey (1978), showing open quarry pits within the site boundary (after Bristow and Gregory)	
Report Ref: 2019356	Drawn by: APL		

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