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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT  
OLD NORWICH ROAD  
IPSWICH  
SUFFOLK  
(WHI020)**

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Work Undertaken For

**Ashfield Land**

November 2018

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application No: 1832/17  
National Grid Reference: TM 13761 48195  
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APS Report No. **49/18**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. This was in advance of proposed residential development of the site.*

*The site lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. Aerial photography revealed cropmarks of prehistoric date and finds from the prehistoric to medieval periods have been found in the vicinity.*

*The village of Whitton lies just to the south of the site and was first documented in AD 1212 since when the area has been continuously occupied. Geophysical survey revealed numerous anomalies interpreted as linears and pits, including a possible rectangular settlement boundary.*

*The evaluation revealed three areas of concentrated archaeological activity, which were situated around previously noted prehistoric cropmarks, undated cropmarks and in the northernmost field. These areas dated from the early Bronze Age to late Iron Age. Additionally, the rectilinear feature identified in the geophysical survey was confirmed as a probable Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement boundary.*

*There is limited evidence of Romano-British to late medieval activity on site. Residual evidence of undiagnostic pottery was recovered from three ditches.*

*Post-medieval quarry activity was identified on site, with a concentration towards the eastern side of the field.. Previous field boundaries noted in the 1889 ordnance survey were identified in trenches 27, 29, 37 and 44.*

*Finds comprised pottery ranging from the late Neolithic to early Saxon period, CBM, animal bone, clay pipe, metalwork, a hammerstone fragment, two early*

*Neolithic scrapers, one late Neolithic to early Bronze Age side scraper, and flint debitage/unworked flakes which date from the late Mesolithic to Bronze Age.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CifA 2014).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Suffolk County Council advised that in order to determine the archaeological implications of development at the site, as detailed in planning application 1832/17, a programme of trial trenching should be undertaken. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ashfield Land to undertake this work which was carried out between 21<sup>st</sup> May and 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 6) prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Officer, Suffolk County Council.

### 2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

The site lies some 4km northwest of the centre of Ipswich (Fig. 1), located west of Old Norwich Road and east of the A14 at National Grid Reference TM 13761 48195 (Fig. 2).



The site slides down to the northeast towards a minor tributary of the River Gipping. Heights vary from *c.*55m AOD in the south of the site to *c.*17m AOD in the north (Plate 1).

Local soils are of the Ludford Association, typically argillic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 237). These are developed upon a drift geology of glacially derived sands and gravels. The underlying solid geology varies considerably across the site, from north to south being formed by Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk, clay silt and sand of the Thanet Sand Formation, and clay and silt of the Thames Group (BGS 2017).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

The earliest items found in the vicinity of the site have been isolated finds of prehistoric knives (MSF4462, 11563; nos 1, 15 in Fig. 10) found to the north and south, and the tip of a bronze rapier (MSF11561; no 2 in Fig. 10) from immediately east of Old Norwich Road. A cropmark indicating an oval enclosure which is thought to be of Iron Age date (MSZ27266; no 3 in Fig. 10) lies within the site along with a second, undated cropmark (MSZ27265; no 16 in Fig. 10). A further undated cropmark lies a short distance west of the A14 (MSZ27267; no 17 on Fig. 10). Scatters of Roman artefacts including pottery (MSF14434, no 4 in Fig. 10) and coins (MSF11149, 17671, 22578, 18510; nos 5-8 in Fig. 10) are also known from northwest and northeast of the site respectively.

The village of Whitton lies just to the south of the site and although not documented until AD 1212, its name derives from Old English and means either ‘the settlement (*tūn*) belonging to a person named *Hwita*’ or ‘the white *tūn*’ (Ekwall 1989, 515), possibly suggesting a Saxon foundation. Isolated Saxon finds discovered near the site include a silver pin and a coin (MSF18511, 13210; nos 9, 10 in Fig. 10) to the northeast while a brooch and pottery

have been found to the south along with medieval finds including seals, coins and pottery (MSF4877, 11563; nos 14, 15 in Fig. 10). Post-medieval metalwork (MSF22578, 12354; nos 11, 12 on Fig. 10) and a well (MSF35011; no 13 on Fig. 10) have also been recorded in the vicinity.

The earliest historic map of the area is from a 1782 survey of the Bramford Hall Estate and shows the survey area as a single open field labelled as ‘Ipswich town lands.’ The next available map is the Whitton cum Thurleston Tithe Map dated to 1840 and shows the survey area divided into five fields. This land division persisted in the first edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1889 (Fig. 3). Only a single land division from this phase of land use still persists.

A detailed magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in August 2017 (APS 2017). This revealed magnetic anomalies suggesting the presence of a pre-modern field system, a likely prehistoric ring ditch and a potential area of habitation. This supports previously noted cropmarks and evidence from a survey conducted by Archaeological Project Services (Cope-Faulkner 2006).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

#### 4. METHODS

Sixty-five trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide were opened (Fig. 4) to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural geology as appropriate. These were placed systematically in accordance with anomalies revealed during a geophysical survey of the area undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS 2017) and previously noted cropmarks (Fig. 5).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken under archaeological supervision, by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Trenches were photographed prior to any excavation of potential archaeology, with pre-excavation shots of trenches with archaeology being included in this report (Plates 2-33).

A 1m section of each trench was cleaned and photographed for a representative section of the overburden and natural geology, unless archaeological features were also seen in the trench sides. A sample of these sections have been included in this report to represent the overall site deposition sequence (Plates 42-51).

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears in Appendix 1.

A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Large section drawings were drawn at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

#### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below in stratigraphic sequence. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. An overall feature plan is shown in Figure 6.

### **Trench 1**

The natural was a light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments and flint inclusions (1003).

Developed upon natural was a 0.4m thick layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil (1002). This was sealed by a light brown sandy silt topsoil (1001, measuring 0.31m in thickness).

### **Trench 2**

Natural was a light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments and flint inclusions (2003).

Overlaying this was a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil (2002), which was 0.33m thick. Immediately above this was a light brown sandy silt topsoil (2001), measured as 0.30m thick.

### **Trench 3** (Figs. 7.1, 8.1, Plate 2)

The light yellow sandy clay natural with chalk fragments and flint inclusions (3003) had been cut by a NW-SE aligned ditch [3004].

This was 2.24m wide, 0.61m deep and more than 0.8m long, with both steep/gradual sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.1, Section 3.1). It was filled by a basal fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (3005) 0.23m thick overlain by a 0.38m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (3006).

Overlying this ditch was a 0.31m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt (3002) subsoil and a 0.30m thick light brown sandy silt (3001) topsoil.

### **Trench 4** (Figs. 7.1, 8.1; Plate 3)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellowish red sandy clay (4003). This was intermixed with light greyish yellow fine sand (4003) geological variations.

Towards the western end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [4005]. This was 0.52m wide, 0.16m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight moderate sides and a concave vase (Fig. 9.1, Section 4.1, 4.2). It was infilled by a mid greyish brown silty sand with mid yellowish brown sandy silt lenses (4006), in which a single Bronze Age flint flake core fragment was recovered.

At the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [4009] picked in the geophysical survey (Figs. 6, 7.1). This was 1.13m wide, 0.82m deep and greater than 1.8m long with concave moderate sides and a rounded base (Fig. 9.1, Section 4.5; Plate 53). It was infilled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (4010), which produced Bronze Age pottery.

Roughly 8m east of ditch [4009] was another north-south aligned ditch [4011]. Measuring 0.45m wide, 0.19m deep and greater than 1.8m long, it had straight steep side (western edge), irregular moderate side (eastern edge) and a concave base (Fig. 9.1, Section 4.6). It was infilled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (4012).

Ditches [4005], [4009] and [4011] were overlain by a layer of light yellowish brown silty sand (4002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.32m thick.

Cutting into the subsoil was a north-south aligned gully [4007]. This was 0.32m wide, 0.79m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight steep-vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig. 9.1, Section 4.3, 4.4). It was infilled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (4008).

Sealing the gully [4007] was the topsoil comprised of a 0.35m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (4001).

### **Trench 5** (Figs. 7.1, 8.1; Plate 4)

The earliest deposit encountered in this

trench was a natural layer of light yellowish red sandy clay (5019).

Towards the southwestern end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [5010] in alignment with ditch [4009] and also matching the geophysical survey. This measured 1.16m wide, 0.23m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with concave gradual sides and a rounded base (Fig. 9.2, Section 5.3). A single fill of mid reddish grey fine sand (5011) was identified, containing an early Neolithic flint scraper and prehistoric flint flake.

Approximately 3.8m northwest of ditch [5010] were two north-south aligned ditches, parallel to one another, [5007] and [5009] (Fig. 9.2, Section 5.2; Plate 54). Ditch [5007] was 0.47m wide, 0.19m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight steep sides and a V-shaped base. It only contained a mid greyish yellow sandy clay (5006).

Ditch [5009] was 0.42m wide, 0.21m deep and more than 1.8m long, with straight steep sides and a flattish base. It was infilled by a mid brownish yellow silty sand (5008).

Towards the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [5005]. This was 1.08m wide, 0.51m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.2, Section 5.1). A basal fill of mid greyish brown fine silty sand (5004) and a top fill of light yellowish brown sandy silt (5003) were recorded.

Roughly 6m northwest of ditch [5005] was a NW-SE aligned ditch [5014] which possibly curves to a NE-SW alignment, suggesting a possible relationship with ditch [5016]. The ditch matches a geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [5014] was 1.32m wide, 0.2m deep and *c.* 2m long, with concave steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.2, Section 5.4; Plate 55). It was infilled by a mid greyish

yellow sandy silt (5015), with both animal bone and Iron Age pottery being recovered.

This was cut by an irregular shaped pit [5012] which was greater than 0.6m wide, 0.22m deep and greater than 0.8m long, with concave steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.2, Section 5.4; Plate 55). It was infilled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (5013).

Ditch [5016] was 0.89m wide, 0.30m deep and greater than 2m long, with concave steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.2, Section 5.5), with a NE-SW alignment. It was filled by a basal fill of mid reddish brown silty clay (5017) and a top fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (5018).

All archaeological features were sealed by a layer of light yellowish brown sandy silt (5002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.35m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of light brown sandy silt (5001).

### **Trench 6** (Figs. 7.3, 8.2, Plate 5)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light reddish brown silty sand (6003). Geological variations of light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking (6004) were also encountered.

Towards the northwestern end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [6005]. This was 1.8m wide, 0.84m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight moderate-steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.3, Section 6.1; Plate 56).

Three different fills were identified, suggesting a prolonged period of use and/or disuse. The lowermost fill was a light yellowish grey silty sand (6006). The middle fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand (6007), containing Bronze Age, early Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. The

uppermost fill was a light greyish brown sandy silt with mid red mottling (6008).

The ditch matched a geophysical anomaly. However, there was no feature corresponding to a further anomaly at the west end of the trench.

Covering ditch [6005] was a 0.32m thick layer of mid brownish red sandy silt (6002) subsoil, which is sealed by a light greyish brown silt (6001), identified as topsoil.

### **Trench 7**

A natural deposit of intermixed mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patching of gravel (7003) was evident across the trench.

Immediately above this was a 0.33m thick layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (7002) subsoil. This was sealed by a 0.30m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown silt (7001).

### **Trench 8** (Figs. 7.3, 8.2, Plate 6)

Natural deposits were an intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking (8003).

Towards the northwestern end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [8004] matching a geophysical anomaly. This was left unexcavated, as it was excavated in Trench 31 and appears in Trench 12. It was 2m wide and greater than 4m long. A fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (8005) was identified at surface level.

Ditch [8004] was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (8002), identified as subsoil and which had a thickness of 0.41m. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.28m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (8001).

### **Trench 9** (Plate 34)

Natural deposits constituted a mid reddish yellow silty clay intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking (9004).

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (9003), identified as subsoil and which was 0.23m thick. This was only identified up to 9.8m southwest from the northeast side of the trench, in which a deposit of light whitish yellow/light reddish yellow fine sands and gravels (9002) was identified.

Sealing this deposit was the current topsoil comprising a 0.31m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (9001).

### **Trench 10**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of intermixed mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking (10003).

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (10002), identified as subsoil and which was 0.25m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprising a 0.24m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (10001).

### **Trench 11**

A natural layer of intermixed mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking (11003) was evident throughout the trench.

Covering the natural was a subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (11002), which was 0.23m thick. Immediately above this was a 0.27m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (11001) topsoil.

**Trench 12** (Figs. 7.3, 8.2, Plate 7)

A natural layer of mid reddish brown silty sand (12003) was encountered throughout the trench, with geological variations of light yellow fine sand (12004) also being noted.

At the southwest end of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch [12005] which was left unexcavated, due to being excavated in Trenches 13 and 35. This was 1.48m wide and greater than 2m long. A fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (12006) was identified at surface level.

Near the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [12007] corresponding to a geophysical anomaly. It was left unexcavated as it was excavated in Trench 31 and appeared in Trench 8. This was 2m wide and greater than 1.8m long. A fill of light greyish brown sandy silt (12008) was identified at surface level.

Both ditches [12005] and [12007] were overlain by a layer of light yellowish brown sandy silt (12002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.22m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.33m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (12001).

**Trench 13** (Figs. 7.3, 8.3, Plate 8)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish brown silty sand (13003). Geological variations of light yellow silty clay with chalk flecking (13004) were also encountered.

Matching a geophysical anomaly approximately 5.3m north of the southern end of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch [13005]. This was 1.48m wide, 0.83m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.3, Section 13.1; Plate 57). Additionally, this feature was encountered in Trenches 12

and 35.

It was infilled by two deposits. The bottom deposit comprised a mid greyish brown sandy silt (13006) which was 0.85m wide and 0.35m thick. Immediately above this was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (13007) 1.48m wide and 0.48m thick, which produced a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

Ditch [13005] was overlain by a layer of mid reddish brown sandy silt (13002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.38m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (13001).

**Trench 14** (Figs. 7.1, 8.3, Plate 9)

Natural deposits constituted an intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking (14003).

Approximately 9.70m northeast of the southwestern end of the trench was a NW-SE aligned ditch [14004]. This was 1m wide, 0.65m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with straight steep sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.3, Section 14.1). It was infilled by a single deposit of light brownish grey fine silt (14005).

The ditch matched a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. However there was no feature matching its return to the northeast.

Ditch [14004] was overlain by a layer of light reddish yellow sandy silt (14002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.25m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.35m thick layer of light brown sandy silt (14001).

**Trench 15** (Figs. 7.1, 8.3; Plate 10)

The earliest deposit encountered in this

trench was a natural layer of light yellowish sandy clay (15003). Geological variations of light greyish yellow fine sand (15004) were also encountered.

Roughly 9.10m southwest of the northeast end of the trench was a NW-SE aligned ditch [15005], also matching a geophysical anomaly. This was 1.42m wide, 0.63m deep and greater than 1.8m long with straight steep sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.3, Section 15.1; Plate 58). It was infilled by three deposits.

The lowermost deposit was a mid brownish grey silty sand (15006), interpreted as an secondary deposit representing the initial disuse of the feature. The middle deposit was a light reddish brown silty sand (15007), possibly a dumped deposit. Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery was recovered from (15007). The uppermost deposit was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (15008).

Fill (15007) was cut by a later NW-SE aligned ditch [15009], interpreted as a re-cut of the original ditch. This was 1.21m wide, 0.35m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with gentle sides and a concave base. A single fill of dark greyish black sandy silt (15010) was identified, containing burnt flint, animal bone, later Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and Iron Age pottery.

Overlying ditch [15009] was a 0.22m thick subsoil of light reddish brown silty sand (15002). This was sealed by a 0.26m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (15001).

### **Trench 16**

Natural deposits constituted a mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of pale yellow fine sand (16003). Geological patches of light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking and sub-angular flint (16004) were also encountered.

Sealing this was a 0.23m thick mid yellowish brown sandy clay (16002) subsoil, beneath a 0.35m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (16001) topsoil.

### **Trench 17** (Figs. 7.1, 8.4, Plate 11)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand (17003).

Roughly 8m northwest of the south end of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch [17011]. This measured 2m by 0.65m, with a depth of 0.15m, with concave steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.4, Section 17.2). A single fill of mid brownish red sandy clay (17012) was present. This was then sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (17002), identified as subsoil, measuring 0.25m in thickness.

Cutting into the subsoil was an east-west aligned ditch [17004], located 4m southeast of ditch [17011]. This was 4.22m wide, 0.97m deep and greater than 2m long, with straight, moderate-steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.4, Section 17.1; Plate 59). This feature also aligns with features in trenches 26, 28 and 41 and with a geophysical anomaly.

Six fills were identified. The lowermost fill was a mid reddish brown sandy silt (17006) slump deposit on the southern edge of the feature, indicating this as a primary fill representing the initial collapse of the ditch when cut. Following this was a basal fill of mid greyish red clayey silt (17005), interpreted as an initial secondary deposit formed through natural silting processes, possibly representing the initial disuse of the ditch.

Overlying (17005) was a sequence of three secondary deposits (17007), (17008) (17009). Fill (17007) was a mid greyish red sandy silt. Above this was a deposit of mid

greyish brown silty clay (17008), which contained Bronze Age, early Iron Age and late Iron Age pottery. Covering deposit (17008) was a fill of mid yellowish grey sandy silt (17009).

The uppermost fill was composed of a mid reddish brown sandy silt (17010) tertiary deposit. This marks the final disuse phase of the feature and was likely a deliberate infilling to level out the land for farming.

Sealing ditch [17004] was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.30m thick layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt (17001).

### **Trench 18** (Figs. 7.1, 8.4; Plate 12)

The mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand (18003) natural was cut by a NW-SE aligned ditch [18004], located 8m northeast of the southwest end of the trench

This measured 1.5m wide, 0.51m deep and more than 1.8m long with straight steep sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.4, Section 18.1; Plate 60).

Fills comprised a lower fill of light reddish brown sandy silt (18005) and upper fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (18006). Fill (18005) produced Neolithic to Bronze Age flint and early Iron Age pottery.

Ditch [18004] was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (18002) subsoil, measuring 0.35m thick. Immediately above this was a 0.30m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (18001) topsoil.

There was not a feature matching the cropmark towards the north end of the trench.

### **Trench 19**

The natural was a mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of pale yellow fine sand

(19003). This was intermixed with geological patches of light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking and sub-angular flint (19004).

This was sealed by a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (19002) subsoil, measuring 0.29m thick. Covering the subsoil was 0.30m thick layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt (19001) topsoil.

### **Trench 20** (Fig. 8.4; Plate 13)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments and sub-angular flint (20003).

At the centre of the trench was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch [20004] in line with a geophysical anomaly. This was 1.29m wide, 0.86m deep and greater than 2m long, with a near vertical side on its western edge, a straight steep side on its eastern edge and a rounded base (Fig. 9.4, Section 20.1). This was infilled by a lower primary deposit of light brown sandy silt (20005), with late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flint being recovered. This was most likely caused by natural collapse of the western edge of [20004] after its initial construction phase.

The upper fill was a light reddish brown sandy silt (20006), in which flint from the early Neolithic to Bronze Age was recovered in conjunction with Bronze Age pottery. This was interpreted as a secondary fill representing the final disuse of the ditch.

Sealing ditch [20004] was a 0.41m thick subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (20002). Covering this was a 0.35m thick topsoil of light brown sandy silt (20001).

### **Trench 21**

The natural composed mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish



brown clay (21004).

A 0.13m thick layer of mid greyish brown silt (21003) alluvium was identified, which was overlaid by a 0.29m thick layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (21002) subsoil.

This was sealed by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (21001) topsoil and was 0.26m thick.

A possible geophysical anomaly did not appear in the trench.

### **Trench 22**

Natural mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay (22004) was evident throughout the trench.

Immediately above this was an alluvial layer of mid greyish brown silt (22003), measuring 0.17m thick. Sealing this was a 0.25m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt (22002) subsoil, followed by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (22001) topsoil, which was 0.27m thick.

### **Trench 23**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay (23003).

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (23002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.23m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprising a 0.25m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (23001).

### **Trench 24**

The mid yellowish red sandy clay natural (24003) was overlain by a 0.26m thick mid

yellowish brown sandy silt (24002) subsoil. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (24001), measuring at 0.24m thickness.

### **Trench 25**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay (25003).

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (25002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.24m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.26m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (25001).

### **Trench 26** (Fig. 8.5, Plate 14)

Natural deposits were identified as a mid yellowish red sandy clay with light yellow fine sand striations and mid yellowish brown clay patches (26003).

This was overlain by a layer of mid brownish yellow sandy clay (26002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.26m thick. Cut into the subsoil was a NW-SE aligned linear [26004] which was left unexcavated, due to being excavated in Trench 17, [17004]. This was *c.* 5m wide and *c.* 2m long. A fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (26005) was identified at surface level. The ditch matched a geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [26004] was sealed by a 0.36m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (26001). Near the centre of the trench a modern test pit cutting into the subsoil, which remained unexcavated.

### **Trench 27** (Fig. 8.5; Plate 15)

The earliest deposit encountered in this

trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay (27003).

At the southern end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned ditch [27004] corresponding to a geophysical anomaly. This was greater than 2.4m wide, 0.70m deep and greater than 2m long, with a concave steep side on its northern edge and concave base (Fig. 9.5, Section 27.1). Two fills were identified. The lowermost fill was a dark brownish yellow sandy clay with iron panning (27005). The uppermost fill was a mid brownish yellow sandy clay with iron panning (27006).

Approximately 14m north of ditch [27004] was a pit [27007], which measured 2.28m wide, 0.72m deep and over 1.58m long. It had concave gradual sides, a concave base and contained two fills (Fig. 9.5, Section 27.3; Plate 61).

The lowermost fill was a dark greyish black silty sand (27008), which contained late Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling of this fill produced an abundance of burnt and fire-cracked flint. The uppermost fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand (27009).

Cutting pit [27007] was a NE-SW aligned ditch [27010]. This was 0.69m wide, 0.38m deep and greater than 2m long with concave moderate sides and a concave base. A single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (27011).

Less than 4m north of ditch [27010] was a NW-SE aligned ditch [27012] which was left unexcavated as it had been excavated in Trench 18 [18004]. This was 1.5m wide and greater than 2m long. A fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (27013) was identified at surface level.

All features were overlain by a layer of mid

yellowish brown sandy clay (27002), identified as subsoil and which was 0.45m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.30m thick layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt (27001).

### **Trench 28** (Fig. 8.5; Plate 16)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay (28003).

Towards the southwest end of the trench was a circular pit [28004]. The profile of this pit was disturbed, as it was only identified after excavation of ditch [28006] had begun. However, it was recorded as having concave steep sides with a concave base, and measures 0.79m wide, 0.38m deep and 1.46m long (Fig. 9.6, Section 28.1). A single fill of mid greyish brown silty sandy (28005), which produced pottery from throughout the Iron Age.

Pit [28004] cuts into a single fill of an east-west aligned ditch [28006]. This ditch, which matched a geophysical anomaly, was greater than 1.33m wide, 0.60m deep and more than 3.18m long with a flattish base (Fig. 9.6, Section 28.1). Its single fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand (28007).

At the centre of the trench was a series of intercutting pits also matching a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 9.6, Section 28.2, 28.3; Plate 62). From these pits [28008], [28010], [28012], [28014], [28016], fills (28009), (28011) and (28013) produced Iron Age to late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, CBM and fired clay.

Pit [28008] was circular in plan with concave steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.6m wide, 0.30m deep and greater than 1.57m long. This was infilled by a dark greyish brown sandy silt (28009). Environmental evidence gathered from this

deposit suggests iron smelting within the vicinity. In addition, recovered charred grain and chaff indicates an association with domestic refuse.

Cutting into fill (28009) were two separate circular pits, [28010] and [28016]. Pit [28010] had concave steep sides and a concave base and was 1.45m wide, 0.35m deep and 0.59m long. A single deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt (28011) infilled the feature.

Pit [28016] had concave gradual sides and a concave base and measured 1.35m wide, 0.43m deep and more than 0.35m long. A single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (28017) infilled the feature.

Pit [28010] was cut by another circular pit [28012], which had concave gradual/steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.57m wide, 0.30m deep and 1.02m long. One fill of mid yellowish grey silty sand (28013) was identified.

This was in turn cut by pit [28014], which had concave gradual sides, a concave base and measured 0.44m wide, 0.1m deep and greater than 0.38m long. One fill of mid yellowish grey sandy silt (28015) was identified.

Overlying features [28004], [28006], [28008], [28010], [28012], [28014] and [28016] was a 0.18m thick subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (28002). This was sealed by a 0.43m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (28001), identified as topsoil. A single flint dating to the Neolithic was recovered from the topsoil.

### **Trench 29** (Fig. 8.6, Plate 17)

A mid yellow yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay (29003) natural was recorded.

Cutting into the natural was a north-south aligned ditch [29005], located towards the northwest end of the trench. This corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and measured 1.22m wide, 0.40m deep, c. 2m long with straight steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.7, Section 27.1; Plate 63). A single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (29004) containing CBM, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century glass and an iron bucket, was identified.

Covering ditch [29005] was a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (29002) subsoil, which was 0.25m thick. This was succeeded by a 0.35m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (29001) topsoil.

### **Trench 30**

Natural constituted of a mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of pale yellow fine sand (30003). Geological variations of light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments (30004) were also encountered.

Sealing this was a 0.24m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt (30002) subsoil, beneath a 0.28m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (30001) topsoil.

### **Trench 31** (Figs. 7.3, 8.6; Plate 18)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with gravel patches (31003).

Near the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [31004], which was also recorded in Trenches 8 and 12. It measured 1.90m wide, 0.80m deep and greater than 1.80m long with straight steep sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.7, Section 31.1). It was infilled by a mid brownish grey silty sand (31005), producing Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and early Neolithic to Bronze Age flint.

Ditch [31004] was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (31002)

identified as subsoil and which measured 0.30m thick. The subsoil was sealed by a 0.30m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (31001).

**Trench 32** (Fig. 8.6, Plate 19)

Natural light reddish yellow coarse sand with striations of light yellow fine sand and gravel patching (32003) was evident throughout the trench.

Approximately 9m southwest from the northeast end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [32004], matching a geophysical anomaly. Also seen in Trenches 33 and 41 and possibly connects with ditch [31004] in Trench 31. This had concave moderate sides with a sub-rounded base and measured 2.07m wide, 0.88m deep and greater than 1.8m long (Fig. 9.7, Section 32.1; Plate 64).

Two fills were identified. The lowermost was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (32005), followed by a mid yellowish brown sandy silt (32006).

Ditch [32004] was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (32002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.30m thick. Above the subsoil was a 0.40m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (32001).

**Trench 33** (Fig. 8.7, Plate 20)

The light reddish yellow coarse sand with striations of light yellow fine sand and gravel patching (33003) was the earliest deposit recorded.

Cutting into the natural was a north-south aligned ditch [33004] which was left unexcavated, due to being excavated in Trenches 31 and 41. This was located towards the northwest end of the trench and measured 2m wide and greater than 3m long. A fill of mid yellowish brown sandy

silt (33005) was identified at surface level.

Ditch [33004] was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (33002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.35m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.30m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (33001).

The ditch corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. A further anomaly towards the south of the trench did not coincide with a feature.

**Trench 34** (Plate 35)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a gravel layer of light yellowish red fine sandy silt with patches of gravel and mid greyish brown silty sand (34003). This is likely a deposit of backfilled material from gravel extraction. Also seen in Trenches 38 and 39, where sondages were excavated by machine.

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (34002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.28m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.34m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (34001).

**Trench 35** (Figs. 7.3, 8.7, Plate 21)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with gravel patching (35003).

Near the centre of the trench was an NE-SW aligned ditch [35004] matching a geophysical anomaly, which is possibly associated with ditches in Trenches 12 and 13. This measured 2.14m wide, 0.62m deep and greater than 1.8m long with concave steep sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.7, Section 35.1; Plate 65).

Fills comprised of a lower deposit of mid yellowish brown silty clay (35005); a middle deposit of mid blackish grey silt (35006) and an upper deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (35007). Animal bone was recovered from fills (35005) and (35006), which is thought to be cattle.

Environmental sampling of fill (35006) revealed an abundance of charcoal that would be suitable for identification. Waste flakes and unidentifiable pottery fragments were also recovered.

Overlying ditch [35004] was a 0.28m thick subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (35002) and 0.32m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (35001).

**Trench 36** (Fig. 8.7; Plate 22)

Natural constituted a mid yellowish red sandy clay with gravel patching (36003).

Cutting the natural, near the centre of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch [36004], measuring 1m wide, 0.24m deep and over 2m long with convex gradual sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.7, Section 36.1; Plate 66). A single fill of light brown clayey silt (36007). This produced Mesolithic to early Neolithic flint flakes.

Immediately above ditch [36004] was a subsoil layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (36002), measuring 0.22m thick. This was sealed by the current 0.22m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (36001) topsoil.

**Trench 37** (Fig. 8.8, Plate 23)

A layer of mid yellowish red sandy clay with gravel patching natural (37003) was recorded throughout the trench.

Near the centre of the trench was an east-west aligned linear [37004], interpreted as an old hedgerow. This was 1.40m wide,

0.87m deep and greater than 2m long with concave steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.8, Section 37.1; Plate 67).

Three deposits infilled [37004]. The bottom deposit was a mid reddish brown sandy silt (37007). A single sherd of pottery dating from the mid-15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century was recovered.

Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (37006). The top deposit was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (37005), which produced mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century glass and 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Hedgerow [37004] was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (37002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.29m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.28m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (37001).

**Trench 38** (Plate 36)

A gravel layer of multiple lenses of light reddish yellow coarse sand, light whitish yellow fine sand, gravel and mid greyish brown silty sand patches (38002) was recorded throughout the trench.

This has been interpreted as backfilled material from gravel extraction, which was also encountered in Trenches 34 and 39. A 1.61m deep machine sondage was excavated at the southwest end of the trench (Plate 40). The thickness of this layer was greater than 1.26m, as the bottom wasn't reached.

Above this gravel layer was a 0.35m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (38001).

**Trench 39** (Fig. 8.8, Plate 37)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid yellowish

brown fine sand intermixed with gravel (39005). Towards the northwestern end of the trench was a gravel layer of multiple lenses of light reddish yellow coarse sand, light whitish yellow fine sand, gravel and mid greyish brown silty sand patches (39002).

This may represent a deposit of backfilled material from gravel extraction, which is also seen in Trenches 34 and 38. A machine sondage was excavated at the northwest end of the trench which was brought down to a 1.62m depth (Plate 41). This layer was greater than 1.22m in thick. The base of the deposit was not reached.

Approximately 8m southeast of the northwest end of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch [39003] cut into the underlying gravel (39002). The ditch lay several metres north of a geophysical anomaly on the same alignment. This was 2.7m wide, 0.85m deep and greater than 2m long with concave moderate sides and a V-shaped base (Fig. 9.8, Section 39.1). This was infilled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (39004), with late Iron Age pottery, mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe and CBM. The presence of modern materials means the pottery is residual.

Ditch [39003] was sealed by the current topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (39001), measuring 0.4m thick.

#### **Trench 40**

Two natural layers of mid yellowish brown fine sand intermixed with gravel (40003) and light whitish grey fine sand intermixed with gravel (40004) were recorded in this trench.

These were overlain by a 0.45m thick subsoil of dark brownish yellow clayey silt (40002) and 0.35m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown clayey silt (40001).

A rectangular geophysical anomaly proved to be an area of animal burrowing. Two linear anomalies were not represented in the trench.

#### **Trench 41** (Fig. 8.8; Plate 24)

The natural was recorded as a mid brownish yellow fine sand (41001). Approximately 7.4-8.5m southeast from the northwest end of the trench were two tree throws/pits, [41004] and [41006].

Tree throw [41004] was irregular in shape with irregular steep-vertical sides and an irregular base. It was 1.10m wide, 0.26m deep and greater than 1.15m long (Fig. 9.8, Section 41.2; Plate 68). This had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (41005).

Tree throw [41006] was irregular in shape with irregular steep-vertical sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.96m wide, 0.33m deep and 0.90m long (Fig. 9.8, Section 41.3; Plate 69). A single fill of dark greyish brown fine sand (41007) was identified.

Less than 4m southeast of tree throws [41004] and [41006] was an NE-SW aligned ditch curving to an N-S/E-W alignment [41008], which measured 2.57m wide, 0.56m deep and more than 1.8m long. It had straight steep-moderate sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.8, Section 41.1; Plate 70).

Three deposits infilled ditch [41008]. The lowermost fill was a light yellowish brown coarse sand intermixed with gravel (41009). The middlemost fill was a mid yellowish brown sand silt (41010). The uppermost fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (41011).

Features [41004], [41006] and [41008] were overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (41002), identified as

subsoil and which measured 0.30m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.29m thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt (41001).

Ditch [41008] matched a geophysical anomaly but a further anomaly to the south was not represented by a feature.

**Trench 42** (Fig. 9.9, Section 42.1; Plate 38)

Natural mid reddish brown coarse sand intermixed with gravel (42005) was first seen at a depth of 1.32m, suggesting possible extraction processes in the vicinity.

Overlying this was a layer of mid reddish brown sandy silt (42004) 0.42m thick, most likely backfill from quarry extraction. Immediately above this was a 0.20m thick light greyish brown clayey silt (42003), also thought to be backfill from quarry extraction.

This was in turn sealed by a subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (42002), measuring 0.46m thick. This was followed by a 0.24m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown clayey silt (42001).

**Trench 43** (Figs. 7.2, 8.9, Plate 25)

Natural deposits of mid yellowish brown silty clay with striations of light brownish grey sandy silt (43003) were evident throughout the trench.

Cutting into the natural an NW-SE aligned ditch [43004], located towards the centre of the trench, matched a cropmark. This was 1.17m wide, 0.46m deep and greater than 2m long with straight steep-vertical sides and a concave base. A single fill of mid brownish yellow silty sand (43005) was identified.

Ditch [43004] was overlain by a 0.23m thick subsoil of mid yellowish brown silt (43002). This was sealed by a 0.27m thick

mid greyish silt topsoil (43001).

**Trench 44** (Fig. 8.9; Plate 44)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel (44003).

At the centre of the trench was a NE-SW aligned ditch [44004]. This was 1.26m wide, 0.2m deep and greater than 2m long, with gradual sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.9, Section 44.1). There was a single fill of mid greyish brown silt (44005).

Located 2.8m north of ditch [44004] was a NE-SW aligned ditch [44006], measuring more than 2m long, 2.55m wide, 0.51m deep (Fig. 9.9, Section 44.2; Plate 71) which contained three fills and matched a geophysical anomaly.

The lowermost fill was a mid reddish brown clay (44009). Above this was a dark grey clayey silt (44008), which produced early Iron Age pottery. The uppermost fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay (44007).

Situated 6m to the south of ditch [44004] was a NE-SW aligned ditch [44010]. Measuring 0.58m wide, 0.14m deep and greater than 2m long, with straight gradual sides and a flat base (Fig. 9.9, Section 44.3), it had a single fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (44011), from which fired clay was recovered.

The three ditches were overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (44002), identified as subsoil. This was sealed by the current mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, measuring at 0.40m thickness.

**Trench 45**

Natural deposits constituted a light yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with

light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches (45003).

Sealing this was a 0.33m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt (45002) subsoil, beneath a 0.32m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (45001) topsoil.

#### **Trench 46**

The natural light yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches (46003) was overlaid by a 0.34m thick subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (46002).

Above this was a topsoil of a mid greyish brown sandy silt (46001), measuring 0.32m thick.

#### **Trench 47** (Figs. 7.2, 8.9, Plate 27)

Natural deposits recorded were a light yellowish red sandy clay with both light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches (47003)

Towards the centre of the trench was a slightly irregular tree throw with sub-rounded corners [47004]. This was 0.78m wide, 0.30m deep and 1.48m long, with concave moderate sides and an irregular base (Fig. 9.9, Section 47.1). This contained a fill of light greyish brown sandy silt (47005). Animal bone, a possible loom weight and a single sherd of pottery dating to either the late Iron Age or early Saxon period was recovered.

Overlying the tree throw was a layer of mid yellow brown sandy silt (47002) subsoil, which was 0.28m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.26m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (47001).

#### **Trench 48** (Figs. 7.2, 8.10; Plate 28)

Natural was identified as a mid brownish

yellow fine sand (48003). This was cut by two pits, [48004] and [48008], located at the southwestern end of the trench.

The first, [48004], was more than 0.9m long, 1.79m wide, 0.34m deep, circular in plan with concave moderate sides and a flattish base (Fig. 9.10, Section 48.1; Plate 72). Fills comprised a lower layer of light brownish red sandy clay (48005), a middle layer of blackish grey silt (48006) and an upper fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (48007). Fill (48006) contained late Iron Age pottery.

Pit [48008] was oval in plan with a steep side on its southeastern edge and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.10, Section 48.3; Plate 73). This was more than 0.9m wide, 0.78m deep and greater than 2.8m long. It had been infilled by two deposits. The basal fill was light yellowish grey fine sand (48009). The uppermost deposit was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (48010).

Both pits were overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (48002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.25m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.37m thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt (48001).

#### **Trench 49**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of mid brownish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel (49005).

Located 12.5m southeast of the northwest end of the trench was the edge of a possible quarry pit [49003]. A fill of mid grey sandy silt (49004) more than 0.39m thick, which extended throughout the rest of the trench, was identified at surface level.

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown clayey silt (49002)



identified as subsoil and which measured 0.14m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current 0.36m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (49001).

**Trench 50** (Fig. 8.10, Plate 29)

Natural deposits constituted light whitish yellow to dark yellow sandy gravel (50003). Cut into this natural were features [50004], [50006] and [50008].

At the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [50004], measuring 1.65m wide, 0.35m deep and greater than 2m long with straight steep sides and an irregular base. A single deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt (50005) was recorded.

Cut into this was a 0.75m wide, 0.20m deep and more than 2m long oval pit with sub-rounded corners [50006] (Fig. 9.10, Section 50.1). This was infilled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt (50007).

Approximately 2.5m southwest of ditch [50004] was another north-south aligned ditch [50008]. This was 1.92m wide, 0.35m deep and greater than 2m long, with concave gradual sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.10, Section 50.2). This contained one fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (50009).

The ditches matched geophysical anomalies.

Sealing archaeological deposits was a 0.2m thick subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (50002). Sealing the subsoil was a dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (50001), measuring 0.37m thick.

**Trench 51** (Fig. 8.10, Plate 39)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellowish red coarse sand with gravel patching (51003).

Multiple quarry pit cuts were identified throughout the trench, which had been partially excavated by machine. These were infilled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (51005). These are similar to mid greyish patches seen in Trenches 34, 38 and 39.

Quarry (51005) was cut by an north-south aligned ditch which was left unexcavated, due to being excavated in Trench 50. This was 1.92m wide and greater than 2.2m long. A dark greyish brown sandy silt (51007) was identified at surface level.

These features were overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (51002) identified as subsoil and which measured 0.22m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy silt (51001), which was 0.30m thick.

**Trench 52** (Fig. 8.11, Plate 30)

Natural deposits encountered were a light reddish brown silty clay with light yellowish brown silty clay patching and striations of light yellow fine sand (52003).

Situated 7m east of the west end of the trench was an north-south aligned ditch [52004]. This was 1.1m wide, 0.45m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with concave steep-vertical sides and a sub-rounded base (Fig. 9.10, Section 52.1). A single fill of mid blueish grey clayey silt with mid reddish yellow patching (52005) was identified, from which a degenerated lava quern fragment was recovered from this fill, though it couldn't be dated.

Same 7.8m east of ditch [52004] was a north-south aligned hedgerow [52006]. It was irregular in plan and profile, being 1.5m wide, 60mm deep and greater than 2m long. It had been originally excavated due to being interpreted as a linear. Its single fill was an intermixture of mid yellowish brown and mid greyish brown sandy silt (52007).

Sealing features [52004] and [52006] was a 0.44m thick subsoil of mid reddish brown clayey silt (52002) and 0.40m thick topsoil of dark greyish brown silt (52001).

### **Trench 53** (Plate 31)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of intermixed light whitish yellow/mid brownish yellow/mid brownish red and mid brownish grey fine sandy silts (53003).

Approximately 17m northeast of the southwest end of the trench was the edge of a possible modern dump, given an arbitrary cut number [53004]. The infill was a dark blackish brown clayey silt (53005) intermixed with tarmac and modern brick.

Partially cut into this was a sub-angular pit [53006] with sub-angular corners, which was left unexcavated. This measured 1m long and greater than 0.8m wide. A fill of mid grey clayey sand (53007) intermixed with tarmac and modern brick was identified at surface level.

These features were overlain by a layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (53002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.56m thick. Sealing the subsoil was a topsoil of mid brownish grey clayey silt (53001), which measured 0.38m thick.

### **Trench 54** (Plate 52)

Natural light yellowish brown silty sand intermixed with gravel and iron mineralisation (54003) was evident throughout the trench.

A 0.31m thick layer of mid brownish grey clayey silt (54002), identified as subsoil overlaid the natural. This was sealed by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (54001), which was 0.27m thick.

### **Trench 55**

The natural encountered was a light yellowish brown silty sand intermixed with gravel and iron mineralisation patches (55003).

Immediately above this was a 0.45m thick subsoil of mid brownish grey clayey silt (55002). This was sealed by the current topsoil of dark greyish brown clayey silt (55001), which was 0.30m thick.

### **Trench 56**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellowish brown silty sand intermixed with dark yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (56003).

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (56002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.64m thick. This was sealed by a 0.29m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown clayey silt (56001).

### **Trench 57** (Figs. 7.2, 8.11; Plate 32)

The natural encountered was an intermixture of light yellowish brown silty sand and dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel (57003).

Less than 9m southwest of the northeast end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [57004]. This had concave gentle sides and a sub-rounded base, with measurements of 1.41m width, 0.12m depth and c. 1.82m long (Fig. 9.11, Section 57.1). This contained a single fill of light greyish brown silty sand (57005), which produced pottery of Roman date.

Situated some 3m southwest of ditch [57004] was a circular pit [57012] with concave gentle sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.11, Section 57.3). This was 0.8m wide, 0.30m deep and greater than 0.5m

long. A single fill of light grey sandy silt (57013) was identified.

This pit was cut by an north-south aligned ditch [57006], which was 1.25m wide, 0.15m deep and greater than 1.8m long, with concave gentle sides and a sub-rounded base. One fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (57007) was recorded.

Nearly 2m southwest of ditch [57006] was a NW-SE aligned ditch curving to an east-west alignment [57008], matching a cropmark. This was 1.15m wide, 0.25m deep and greater than 3m long, with straight, steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9.11, Section 57.2; Plate 75). This was infilled by a mid brownish grey clayey silt (57009).

Towards the southwest end of the trench was a circular pit [57010] matching a cropmark. This had steep concave sides and a concave base and was 2.8m wide, 0.45m deep and c.1.2m long (Fig. 9.11, Section 57.5; Plate 76). Its lowermost fill comprised light brownish grey sandy silt (57011); with an upper fill of intermixed mid reddish yellow fine sand and fine gravel (57014).

Subsoil comprised a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (57002), which measured 0.35m thick. This was further sealed by a 0.3m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (57001) topsoil.

### **Trench 58** (Figs. 7.2, 8.11; Plate 33)

Natural comprised intermixed light yellowish brown silty sand and dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel (58003).

Near the northwest end of the trench were two intercutting pits, [58004] and [58006] (Fig. 9.12, Section 58.1; Plate 77). Pit [58004] was circular with irregular steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.2m wide, 0.42m deep and more than 0.9m long.

Fills comprised a lower of mid reddish fine sand/gravel with mid grey patching (58005) and an upper of mid grey silty sand with lenses of light whitish grey plus light reddish yellow sandy gravel (58006). Environmental sampling of (58006) revealed evidence of charred grains, charcoal and fire cracked pebbles, indicating the deposition of domestic rubbish.

Cut into this was an oval pit [58007] with sub-rounded corners, concave steep-vertical sides and a concave base. This measured 1.02m wide, 0.48m deep c. 0.61m long. This was infilled by a dark greyish brown clayey silt with mid yellowish brown patching (58008). Similarly to (58006), environmental sampling revealed remains of charred grains, charcoal and fire cracked flint/pebbles within (58008), along with a significant amount of late Iron Age pottery and animal bone (*i.e.* cattle and sheep/goat).

Some 6m southeast of pit [58004] was an oval pit [58011] with sub-rounded corners, concave, gentle sides and a concave base. This measured more than 1.18m in wide, 0.13m deep and 1.55m long (Fig. 9.12, Section 58.3; Plate 79). This contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (58012).

Just under 8m southeast of pit [58011] was an east-west aligned ditch curving to an NE-SW alignment [58009]. This lay just to the north of a cropmark and had concave steep sides with a sub-rounded base, and measured 1.03m wide, 0.24m deep and more than 1.8m long (Fig. 9.12, Section 58.2; Plate 78). This was infilled by a mid greyish brown fine sand (58010).

All deposits were overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (58002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.29m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil of mid greyish brown clayey silt, which was 0.23m thick.

### **Trench 59**

The natural layer revealed in this trench was an intermixture of light yellowish brown silty sand with dark yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (59003).

Sealing the natural was a subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (59002), measured at 0.28m thickness. This was sealed by a 0.22m thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt (59001) topsoil.

### **Trench 60**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellowish grey silty sand intermixed with mid brownish yellow sandy gravel (60003).

This was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (60002), identified as subsoil and which measured 0.35m thick. Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil comprised of a 0.34m thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt (60001).

### **Trench 61**

A natural deposit of light yellowish grey silty sand intermixed with mid brownish yellow sandy gravel (61003) was encountered. This was overlain by a subsoil of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (61002), measuring at 0.37m thickness.

Sealing this was a 0.33m thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (61001).

### **Trench 62**

Natural deposits comprised light yellowish grey silty sand intermixed with mid reddish yellow silty sand and gravel (62003). Completing the sequence was a 0.37m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt (62002) subsoil and a 0.30m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (62001) topsoil.

### **Trench 63**

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a natural layer of light yellowish grey silty sand intermixed with mid reddish yellow silty sand and gravel (63003).

Overlying this was a 0.38m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil (63002) and 0.31m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown clayey silt (63001).

### **Trench 64**

Natural was an intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand and mid reddish yellow silty sand and gravel (64003). Geological striations of mid greyish brown sandy clay were also encountered (64004). Above this was a subsoil of 0.36m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt (64002). Sealing this was a 0.30m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (64001) topsoil.

### **Trench 65**

Light yellowish grey silty sand intermixed with mid reddish yellow silty sand and gravel (65003) natural was identified. Rising groundwater was encountered in this trench.

Immediately above was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt (65002) subsoil, measuring at 0.55m thickness. This was sealed by a 0.30m thick topsoil of mid greyish brown clayey silt (65001).

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits comprise clayey silts, silty sands, sandy clays and sandy gravel throughout the site. A layer of silt alluvium is found at the far west side of site, in Trenches 21 and 22.

Of the 65 trenches excavated, 27 were absent of any archaeological features (*i.e.* 1,

2, 7, 10, 11, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 40, 45, 46, 49, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65). From this it can be seen there is a lack of archaeological evidence in the most northern, western and southern parts of the site.

Two early Neolithic scrapers were recovered from ditches [5010] and [31004], and a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age side scraper was found in the top fill of ditch [20004]. Other notable flint artefacts were a Bronze Age core fragment retrieved from ditch [4005] and a prehistoric hammerstone fragment from ditch [18004]. In conjunction with these, flint debitage and unworked flakes were recovered from ditches [5010], [18004], [20004] and [31004], suggesting these were industry and/or deliberate dumping areas, rather than casual loss.

Interestingly, there is a predominance of Bronze Age dated flints recovered from ditch [36004]. In contrast, late Mesolithic or early Neolithic flints were recovered from ditch [31004]. This would suggest long-standing flint knapping within the vicinity.

The concentration of archaeology is towards the northern and central parts of the site, consisting of pits and ditches. There are three areas of concentrated archaeological activity, these being a group of trenches at the north end of the site near prehistoric cropmarks (Fig. 7.1), a group of trenches near unidentified cropmarks towards the centre of site (Fig. 7.2) and an area in the most northerly field (Fig. 7.3).

Pottery recovered from these areas has ranged from the Later Neolithic to Romano-British periods. Additionally, in the most northern areas of activity (Figs. 7.1; 7.3) pottery was predominantly late Neolithic to late Bronze Age in date, whereas the most southern area of activity (Fig. 7.2) pottery was primarily Late Iron

Age in date, with Romano-British dating from ditch [57004] indicating continued occupation of the area.

Previous geophysical survey of the site revealed a rectilinear feature (Fig. 5), which had been suggested as a settlement boundary. This was revealed in Trenches 4, 5, 17, 26, 28, 32, 33 and 41, which continues into the most northern field, as seen in Trenches 8, 12 and 31. The majority of excavated slots produced pottery of either Bronze Age or Iron Age date, suggesting a long term use of the area for occupation and/or farmland activity.

Near the centre of site was a group of intercutting pits [28008], [28010], [28012], [28014] and [28016], although only pits [28008], [28010] and [28012] produced pottery, which suggest an occupation period between the Mid to Late Iron Age. In addition, both [28010] and [28012] had the largest pottery assemblages on site (25 and 18 sherds respectively). These are possibly contemporary with assemblages found at settlement sites at Burgh, Bucklesham and West Stow (Martin 1999).

Moreover, one of the rims recovered from pit [28012] directly connects with a single sherd recovered from pit [27007] in Trench 27, which suggests more pit activity between these trenches. This is further supported by pit [28004], which is located on the southwestern end of Trench 28 and is dated from the Early to Middle Iron Age. Notably, [28004] truncates ditch [28006], which is part of the possible Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement previously mentioned.

Environmental sampling of pits [27007] and [28008] also suggest a late Iron Age date. Pit [27007] produced a large abundance of burnt and fire-cracked flint, with samples from [28008], [36004], [58004] and [58007] also producing marginal quantities of fire-cracked flints

and/or pebbles. These may have been used in primitive steam ovens and/or heating of water for cooking. Furthermore, a fair quantity of pottery on site has flint temper, possibly suggesting that after a primary use of water heating, these could have been crushed to be used as pottery temper (Butler 2005). However, no definitive kilns were identified on site.

Notably, a residual amount of iron smelting material was also recovered from pit [28008] suggesting a smithy in the vicinity. Nonetheless, these finds in conjunction with the occurrence of pottery, charcoal, animal bone and remains of charred grain implies that pits [28008], [58004] and [58007] were used for domestic rubbish, rather than having a specific purpose.

NE-SW aligned ditches identified in Trenches 27, 29 and 44 (*i.e.* [27010], [29005], [44004]) are most likely the remnants of a post-medieval field boundary, which can be seen in historical mapping (Fig. 3). A corroded iron bucket, CBM and glass dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from ditch [29005].

A single east-west aligned feature seen in Trench 37, [37004], also provided an assemblage of pottery, CBM, glass and iron. Dating from the glass and pottery establishes a date between the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, and an old hedgerow can be seen in historical mapping (Fig. 3). This is likely to be a continuation of the modern hedgerow used to divide the north and south fields.

Six trenches provided evidence of quarrying activity on site (*i.e.* 9, 34, 38, 39, 42, 51). Of these, Trench 42 was the only quarry area to be bottomed by machine (Fig. 9.9, Section 42.1; Plate 47).

The concentration of quarrying activity was located towards the eastern end of the site, in Trenches 34, 38, 39 and 51. Sondages

were machine excavated in Trenches 38 and 39 (Plates 40-41) to determine the extent of these quarries. These were stopped at *c.* 1.62m depth due to collapse of the trench edges.

Towards the centre of the site, where Trench 40 was excavated, geophysical survey had identified a square-shaped anomaly alongside two possible NW-SE aligned linears (APS 2017). However, when machined, extensive animal burrowing was identified in the location of the 'square-shaped' anomaly. Additionally, at the centre of the trench were two upright borehole plastic pipes. No archaeology was identified.

Further modern activity on site was identified in Trench 53, in which two features, [53004] and [53006], had been infilled with modern material. A local resident suggested that this was associated with a petrol station which had been demolished a few decades prior to this investigation.

A high proportion of the features had been identified in the prior geophysical survey although a number of features were not picked up by it. There were also several instances of a geophysical anomaly not matching a feature.

The cropmarks were less reliable, only occasionally closely matching an archaeological feature, but did prove to be within the general areas of prehistoric activity.

The Late Bronze Age/Iron Age ditched enclosure may contribute to the Regional Research Framework's field boundaries and field systems priority. This is because evidence for boundary maintenance beyond the Middle Bronze Age appears to be absent from this part of the region (Brudenell 2018, 13). The evidence for low-level ironworking found in Trench 28 could add

information to the Late Iron Age rural industrial regional research priority (Evans 2018, 16).

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk as the site lay within an area of archaeological significance. Evidence of prehistoric cropmarks and spot-finds from the prehistoric to medieval periods had been noted. Previous geophysical survey of the proposed area revealed a series of possible linears and pits, including a rectilinear settlement boundary.

The evaluation revealed a number of prehistoric features. Three mass clusters of features were identified near areas of prehistoric and undated cropmarks, noted in the HER, and also in the northernmost field. Notably, late Neolithic to early Bronze Age dated features gravitated towards the northern end of the site, with concentrations of late Iron Age dated features located towards the southern end of the site. This suggests that there were two phases of occupation.

In addition, the evaluation confirmed the existence of the rectilinear settlement boundary identified by the geophysical survey in the northern part of the site. This dates from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Three ditches provided further evidence of a Romano-British period occupation within the vicinity in addition to the scatters of pottery and coins recorded in the HER. However only one ditch was securely dated to the Romano-British period.

Previous field boundaries were identified, which accord well with historical maps. These were dated to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Quarrying activity was also recorded with a concentration towards the eastern end of the site.

The western, and most northerly and southerly areas of site, provided little evidence of archaeological activity.

Finds comprised pottery ranging from the late Neolithic to early Saxon period, CBM, animal bone, clay pipe, metal (Fe), a hammerstone fragment, two early Neolithic scrapers, one late Neolithic to early Bronze age side scraper, and flint debitage/unworked flakes which date from the late Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G Barton of Turlq for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Ashfield Land. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner, who edited this report along with Neil Parker.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 CAD Illustration: Natasha Djukic, Andrea Frasca, Jack Martin-Jones, Mark Peachey and Paul Cope-Faulkner  
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 Archiving: Denise Buckley

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Cifa Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- AOD Above Ordnance Datum
- APS Archaeology Project Services
- CBM Ceramic Building Material



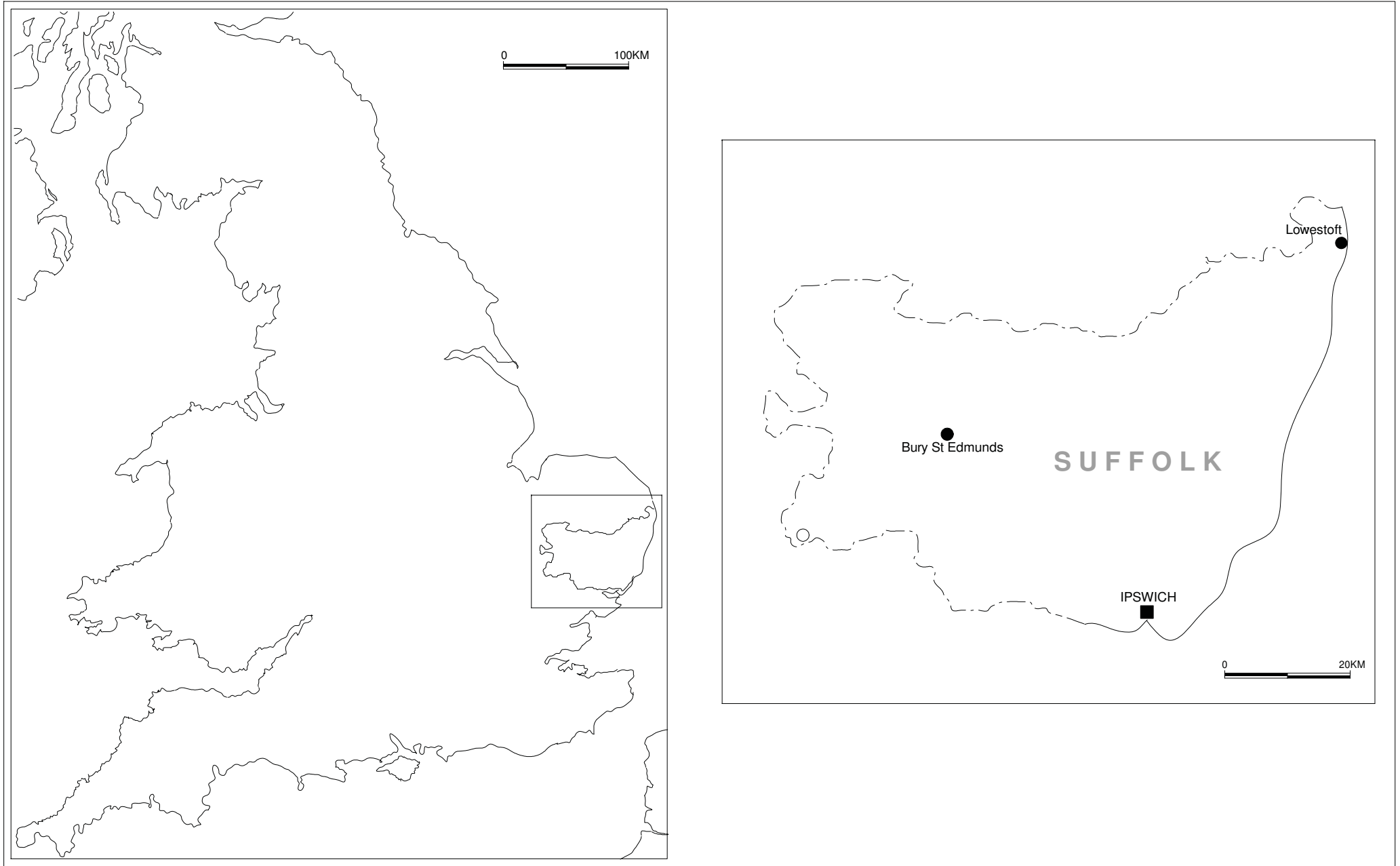


Figure 1 - General location plan

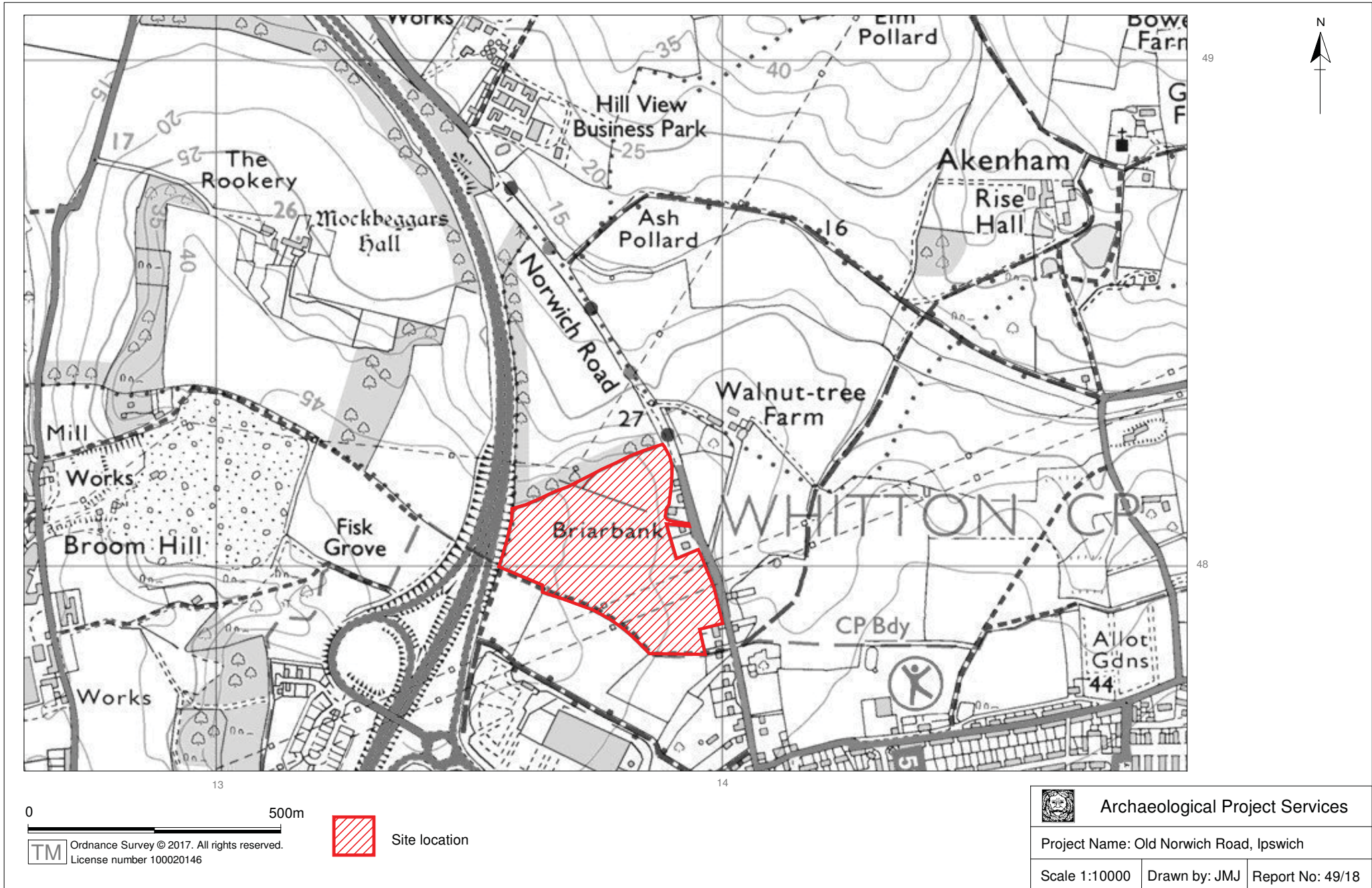
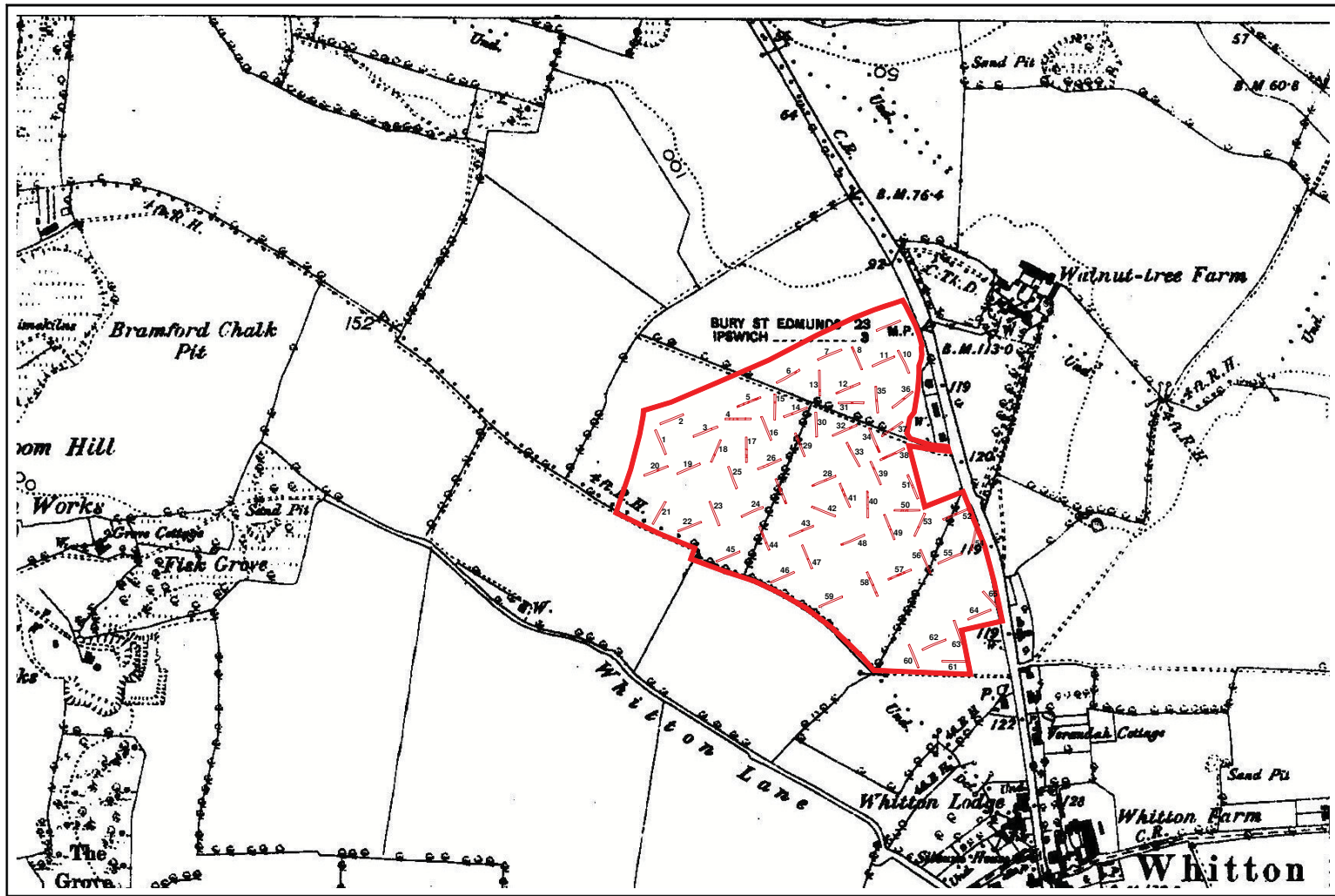


Figure 2 - Site location plan



Suffolk Sheet LXXV.N.W



Site location

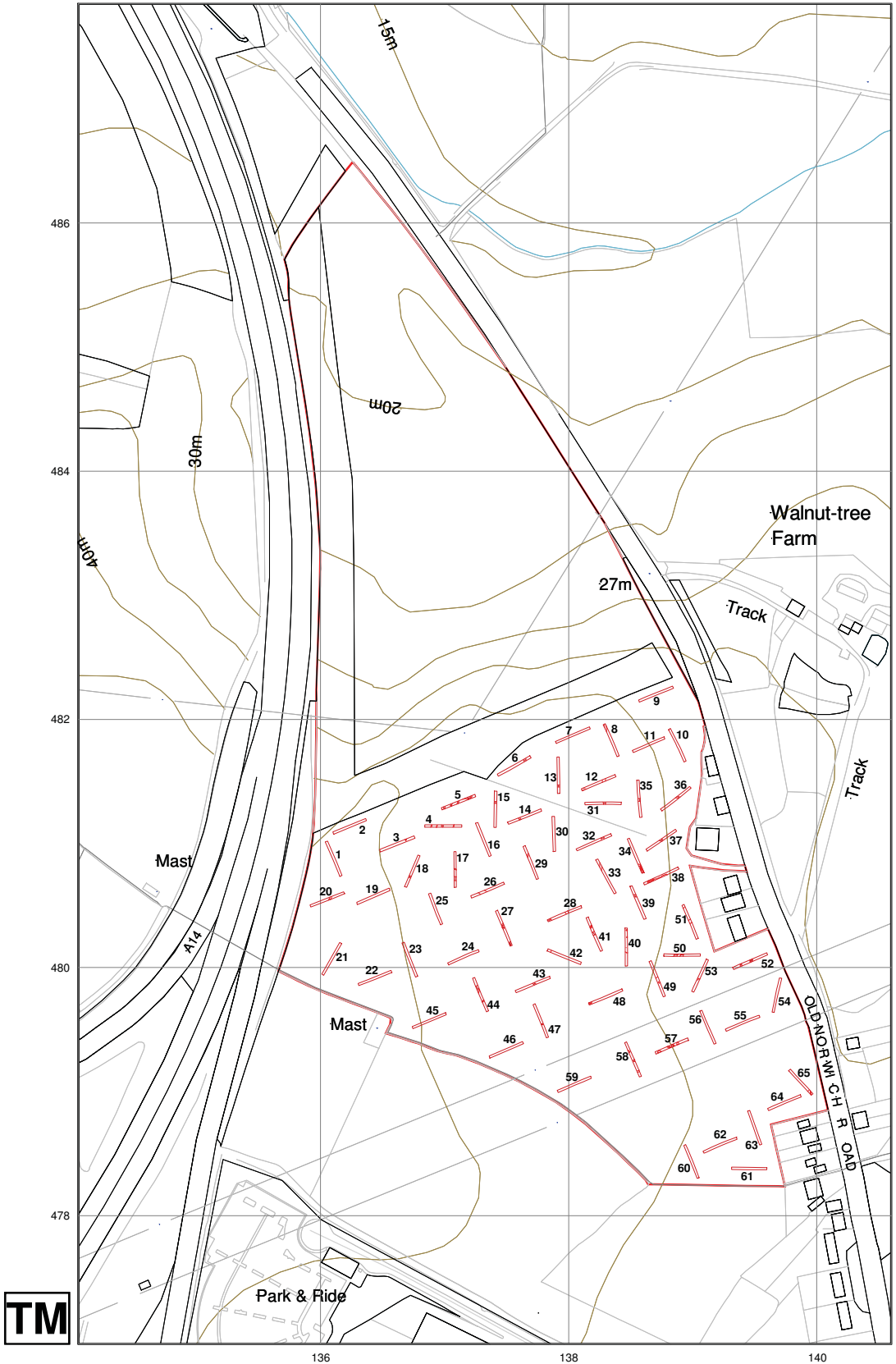


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Project Name: Old Norwich Road, Ipswich

Scale 1:7500    Drawn by: JMJ    Report No: 49/18

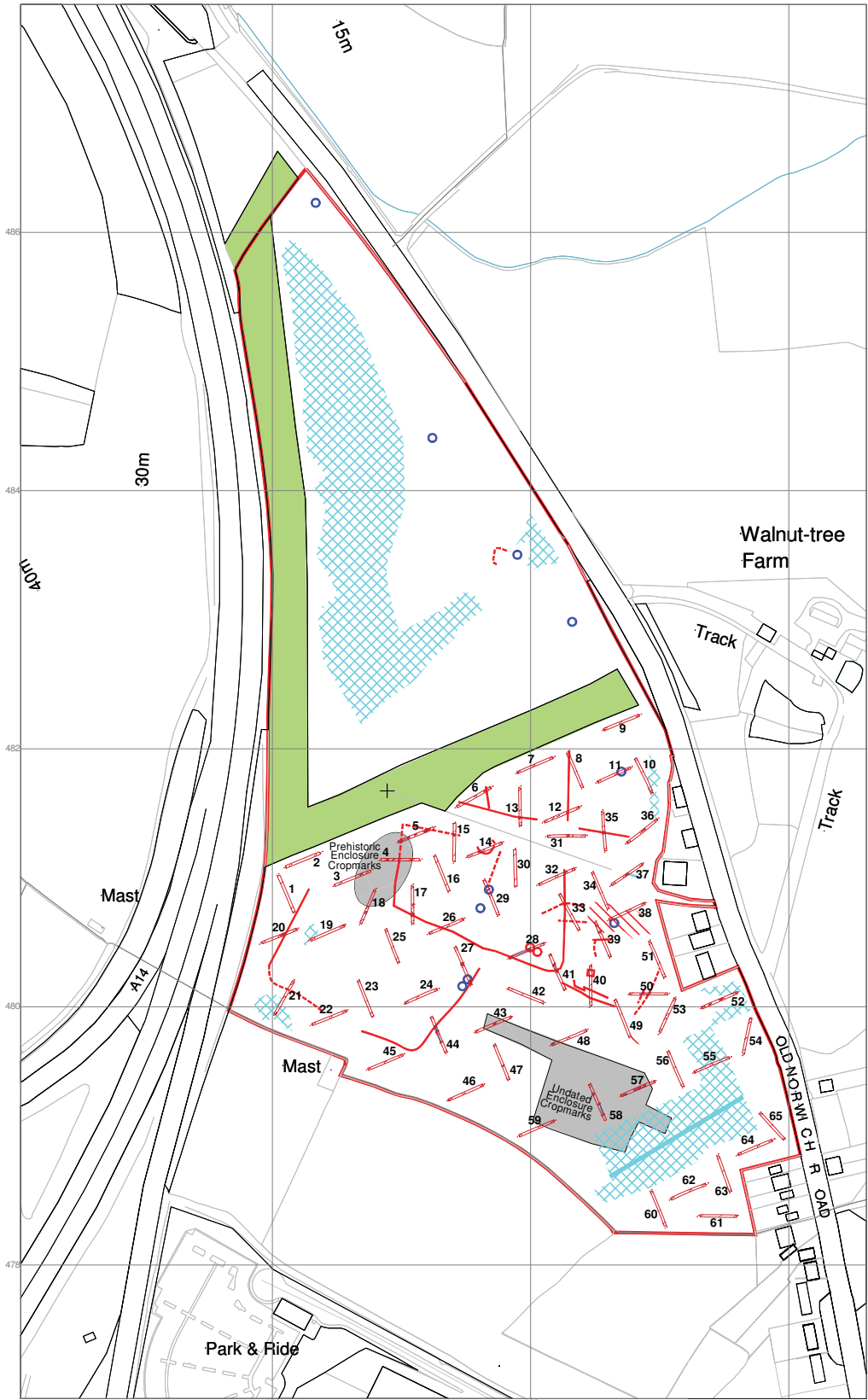
Figure 3 - Extract from the 6" Ordnance Survey plan, 1889



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Project Name: Old Norwich Road, Ipswich		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 49/18

Figure 4 Trench location plan



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Project name: Old Norwich Road, Ipswich		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by:JMJ	Report No: 49/18

Figure 5 Trench location plan with cropmarks and geophysics underlay



Figure 6. Overall feature plan

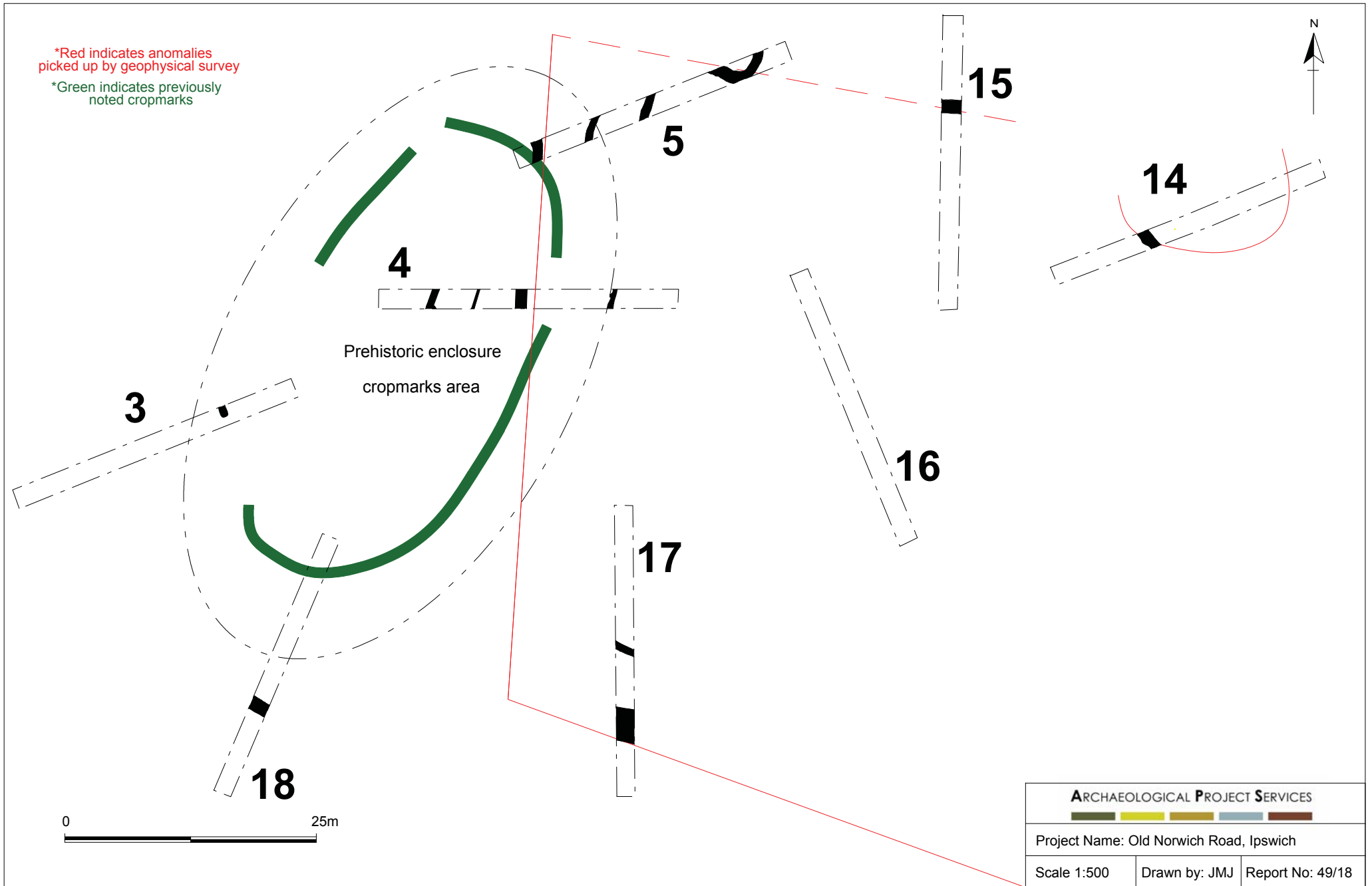
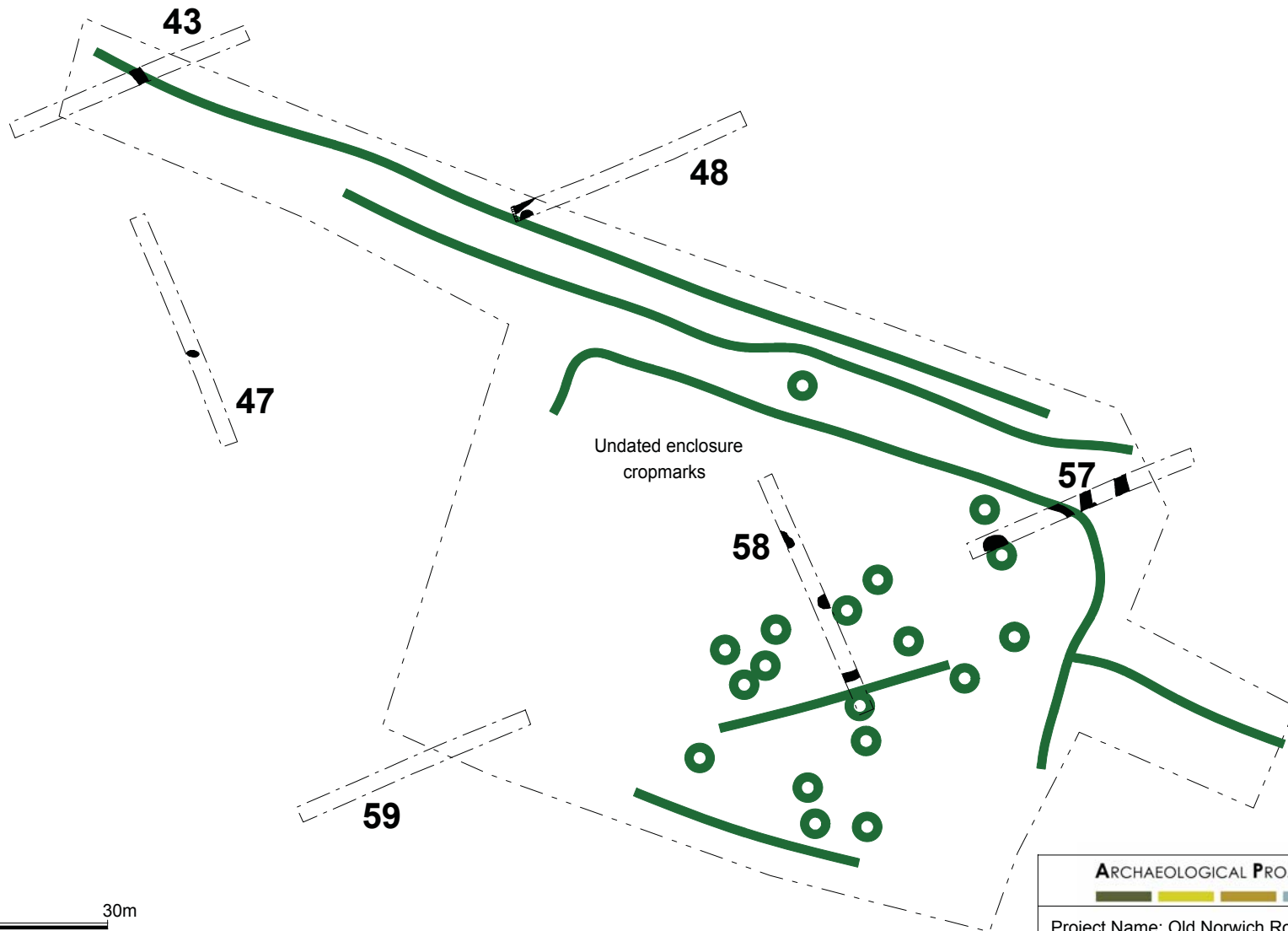


Figure 7.1 Trench location plan in and around Prehistoric cropmarks

\*Green indicates previously noted cropmarks



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Figure 7.2 Trench location plan in and around undated cropmarks



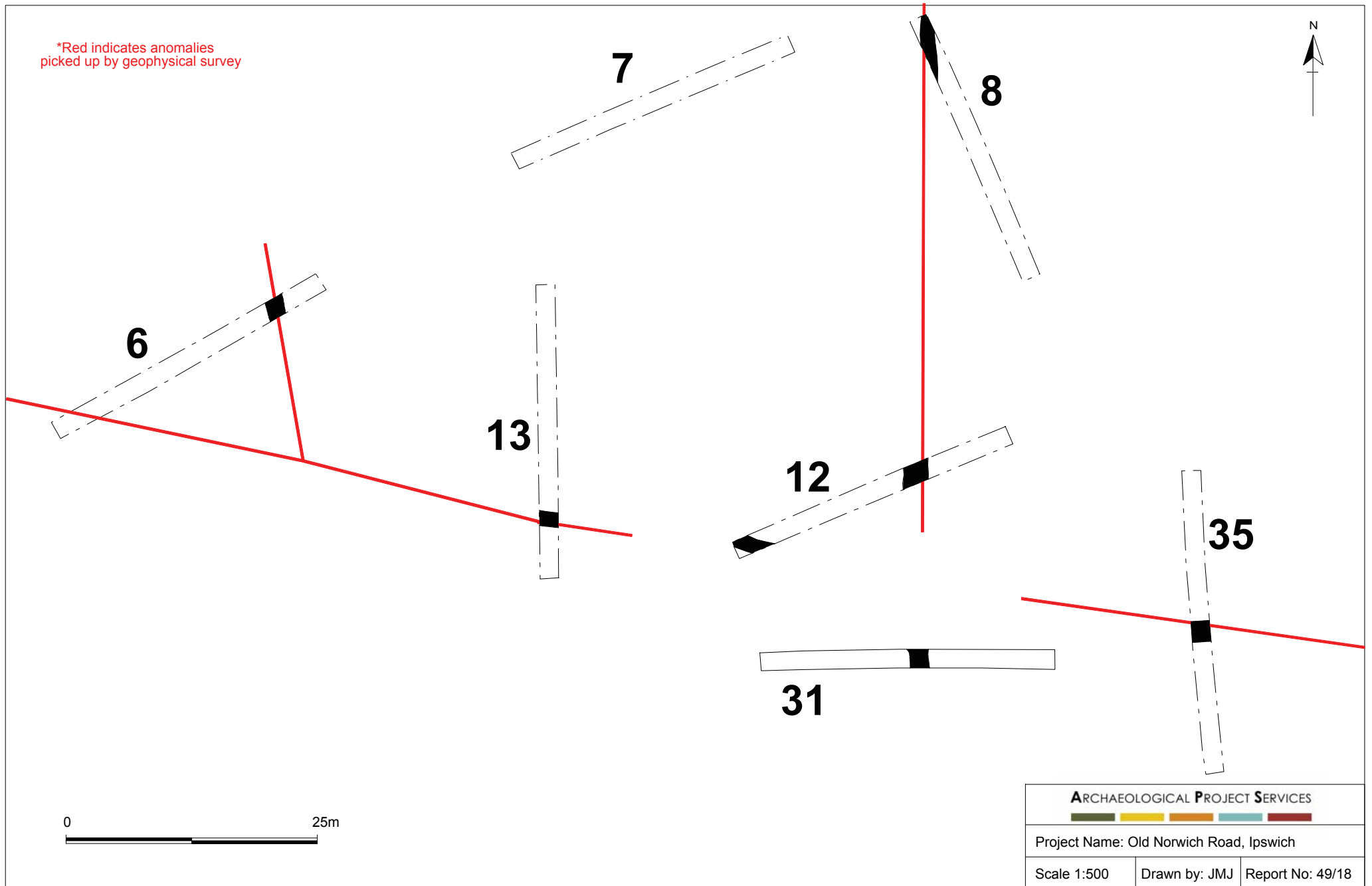


Figure 7.3 Trench location plan in northernmost field

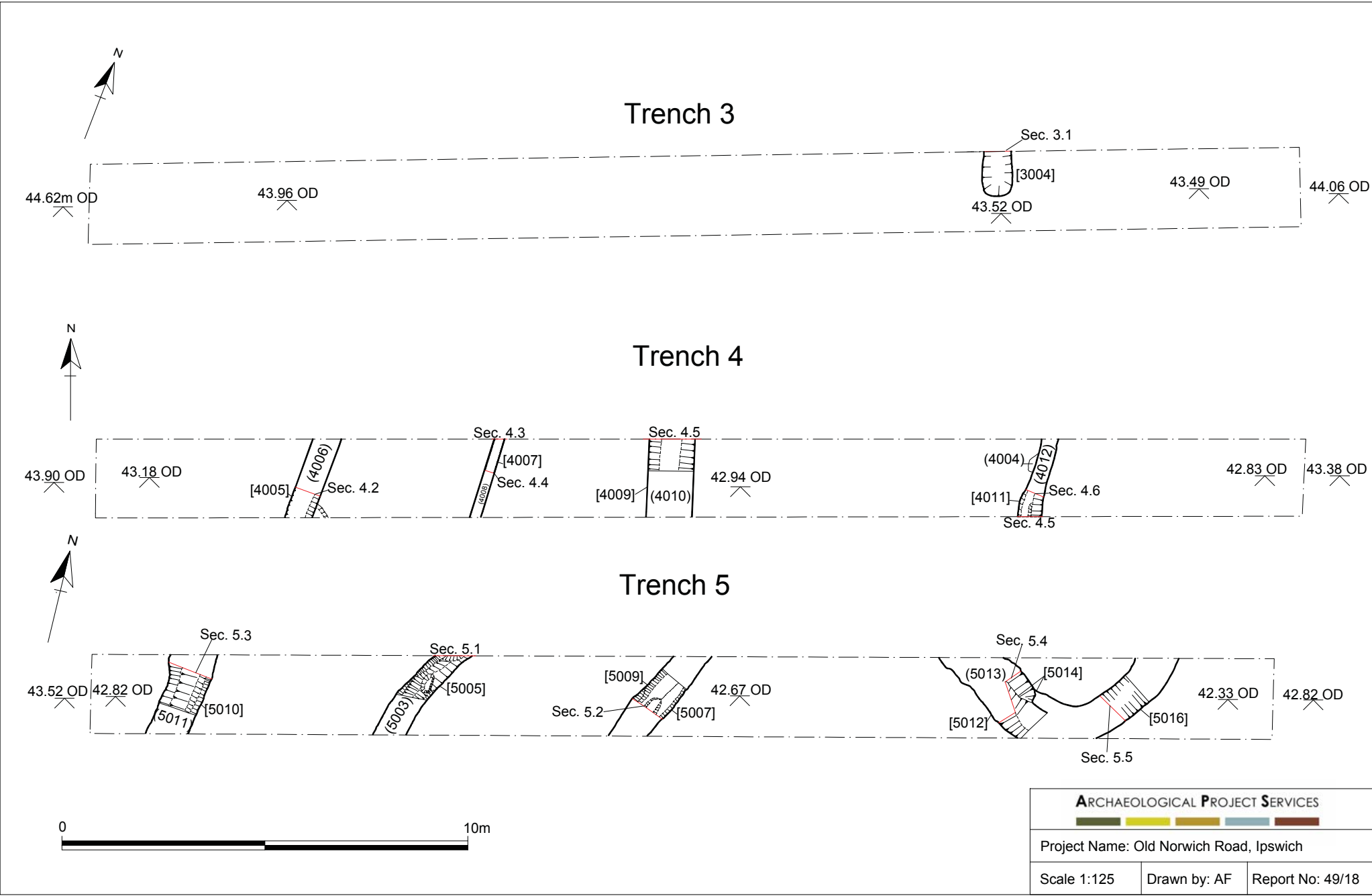


Figure 8.1 Trenches 3, 4 and 5

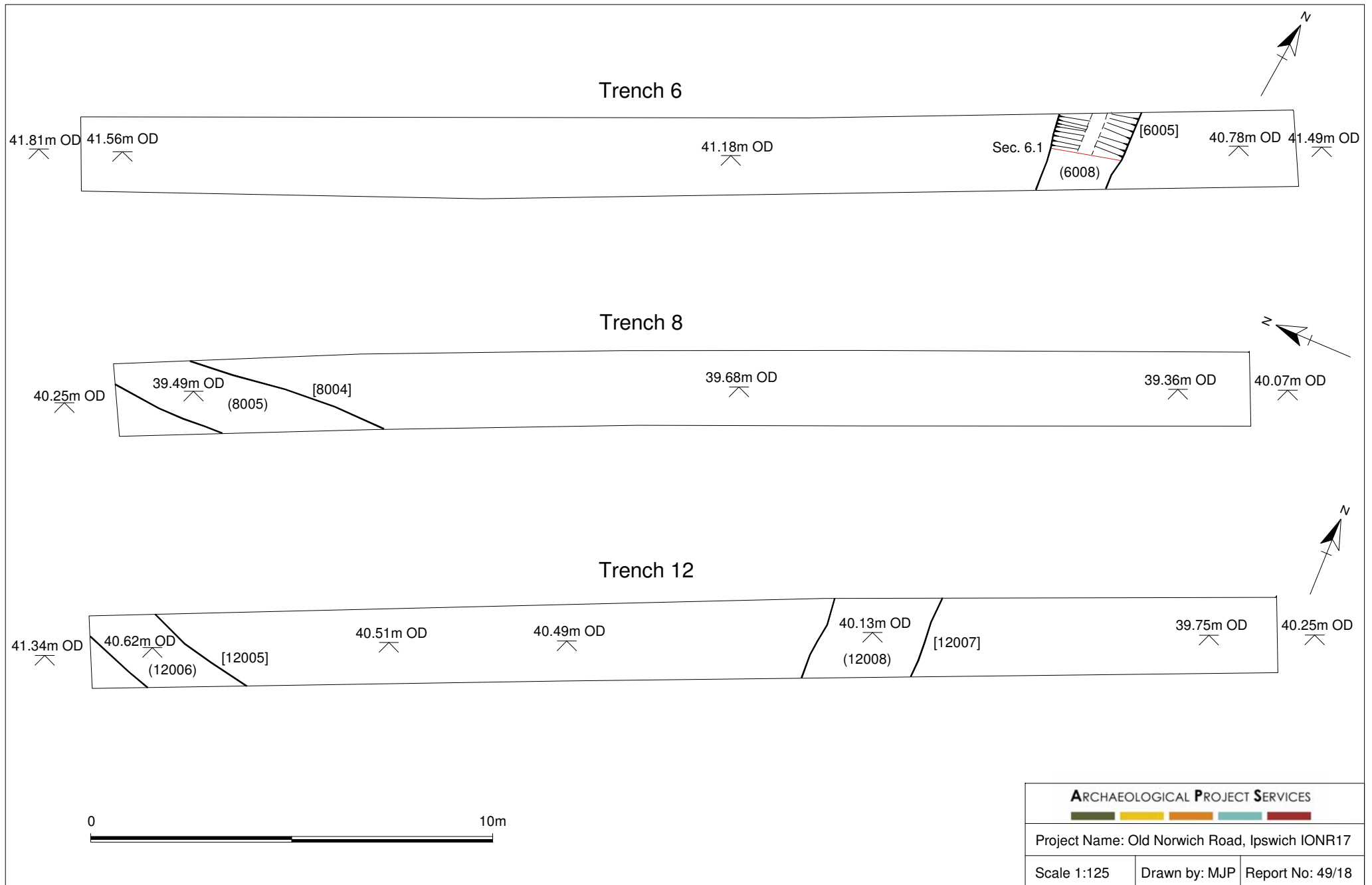


Figure 8.2. Trenches 6, 8 and 12

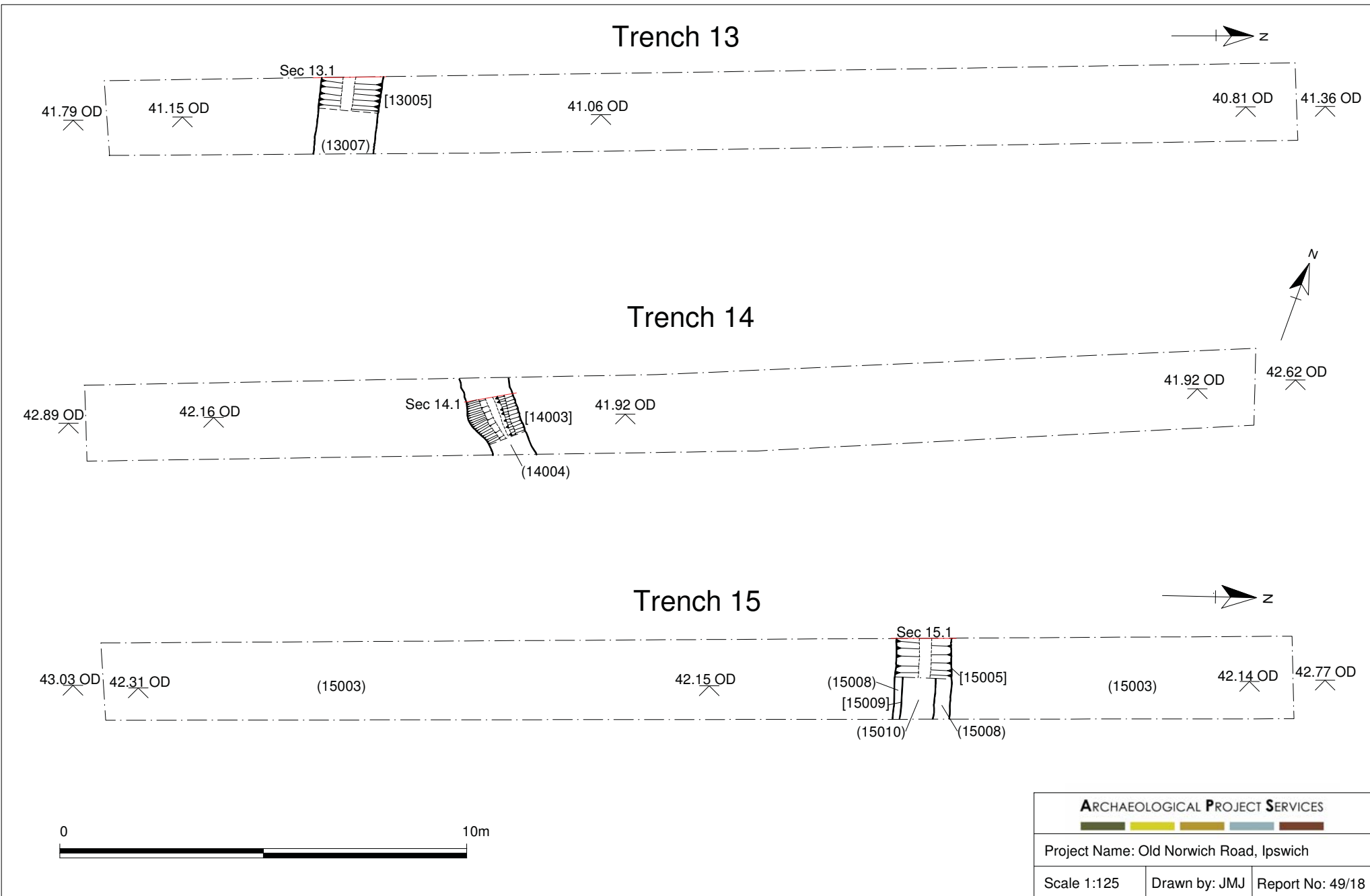


Figure 8.3 Trenches 13-15

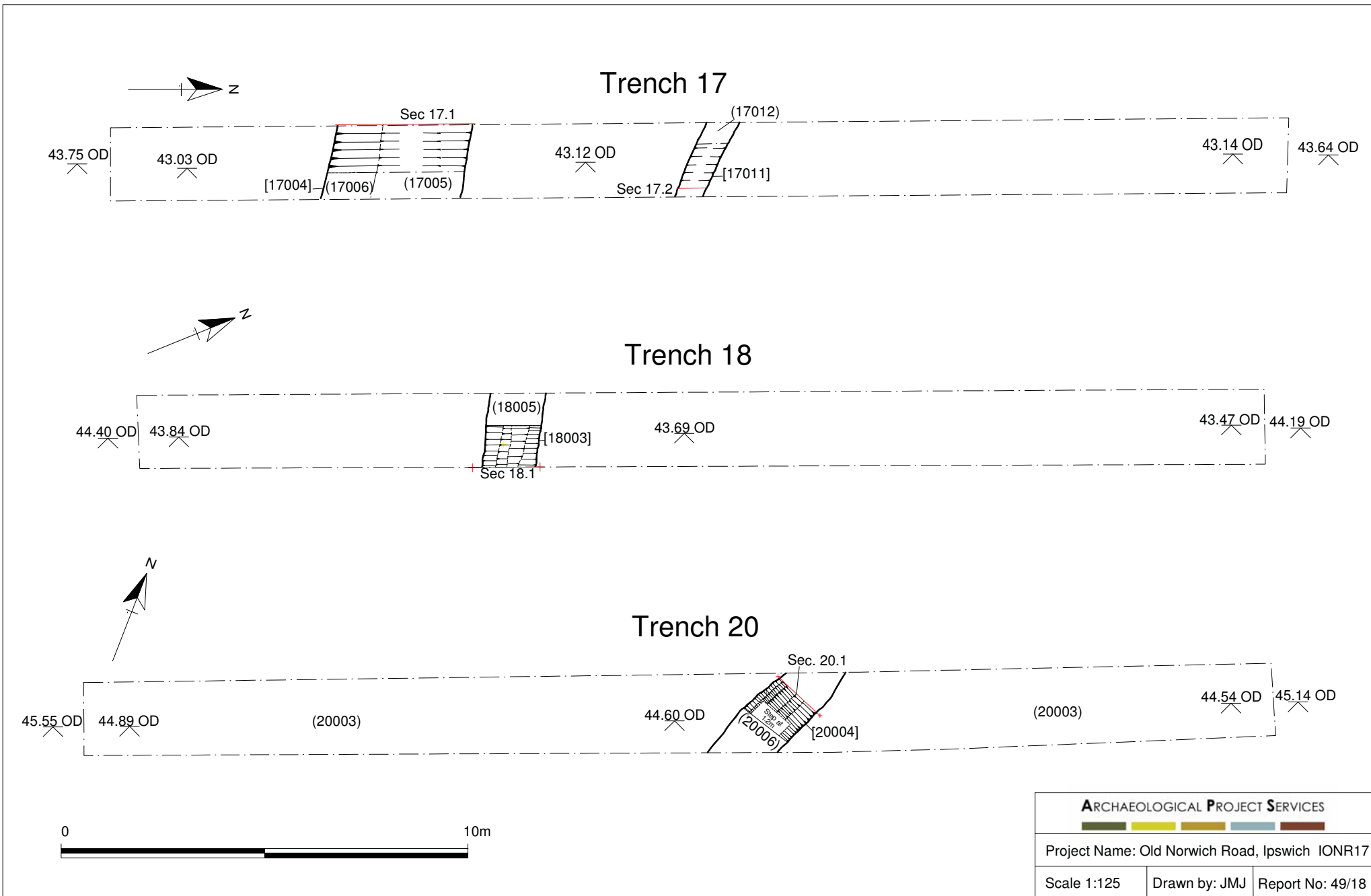


Figure 8.4 Trenches 17, 18 and 20

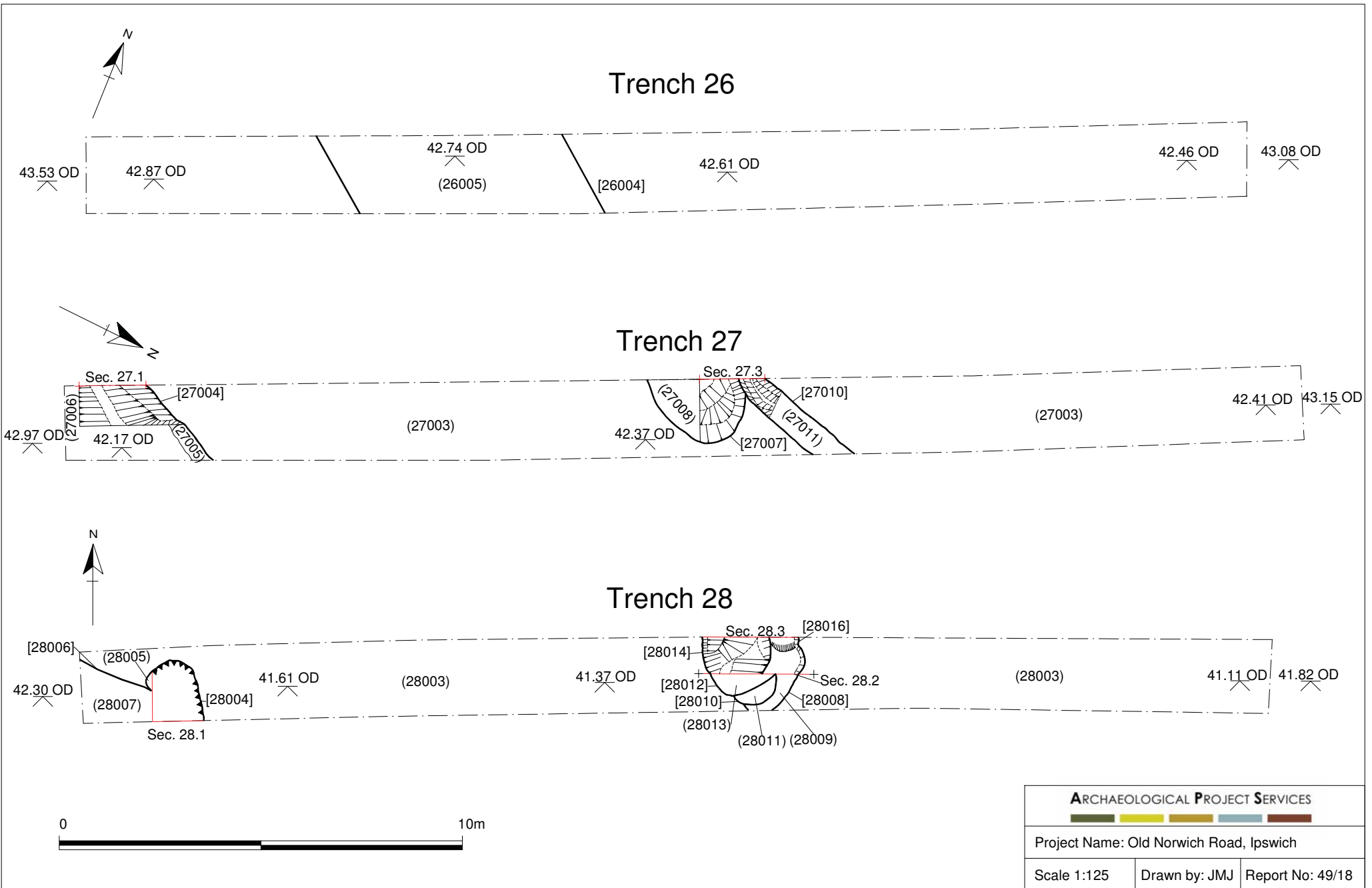


Figure 8.5 Trenches 26-28

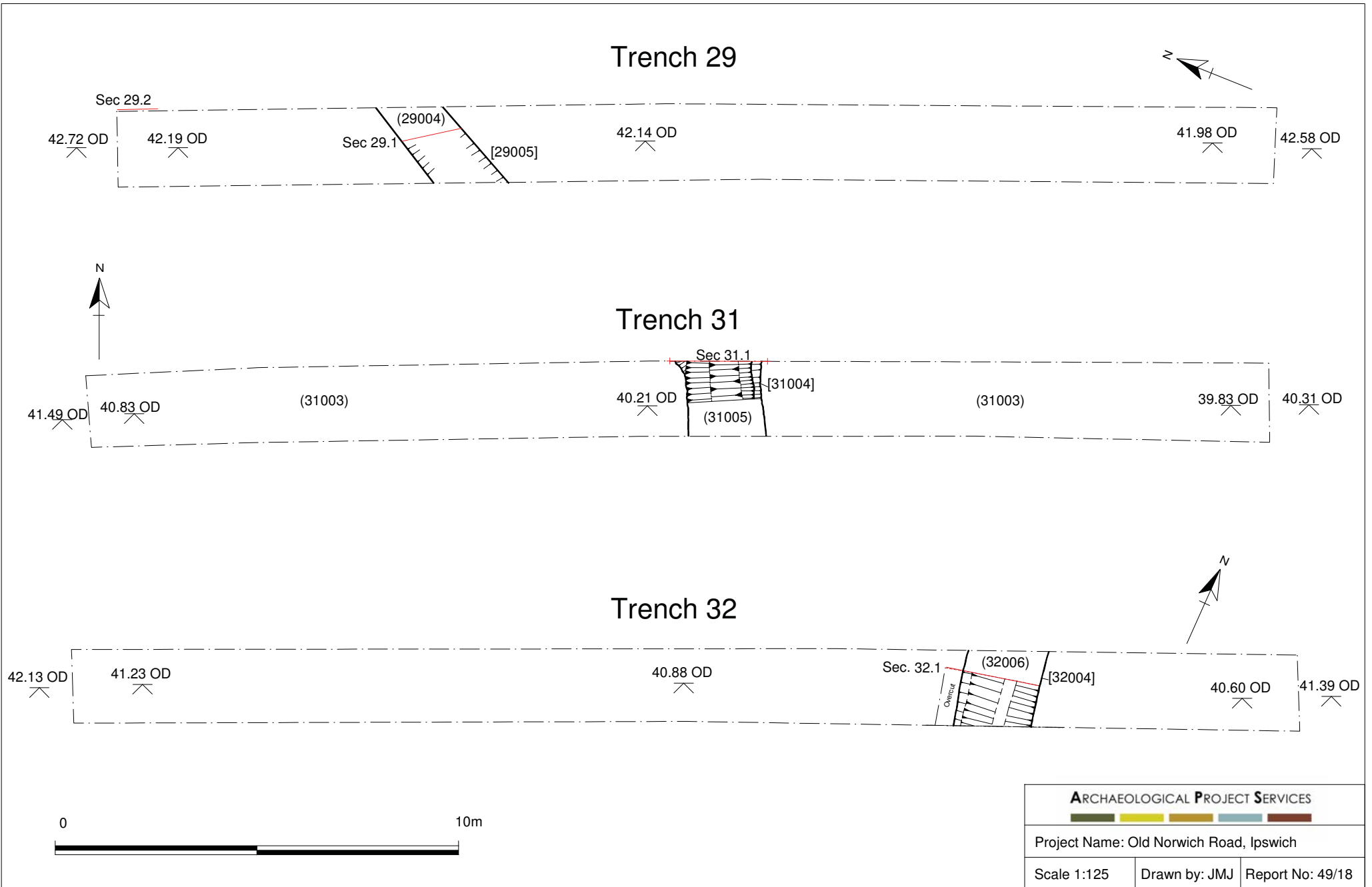


Figure 8.6 Trenches 29, 31 and 32

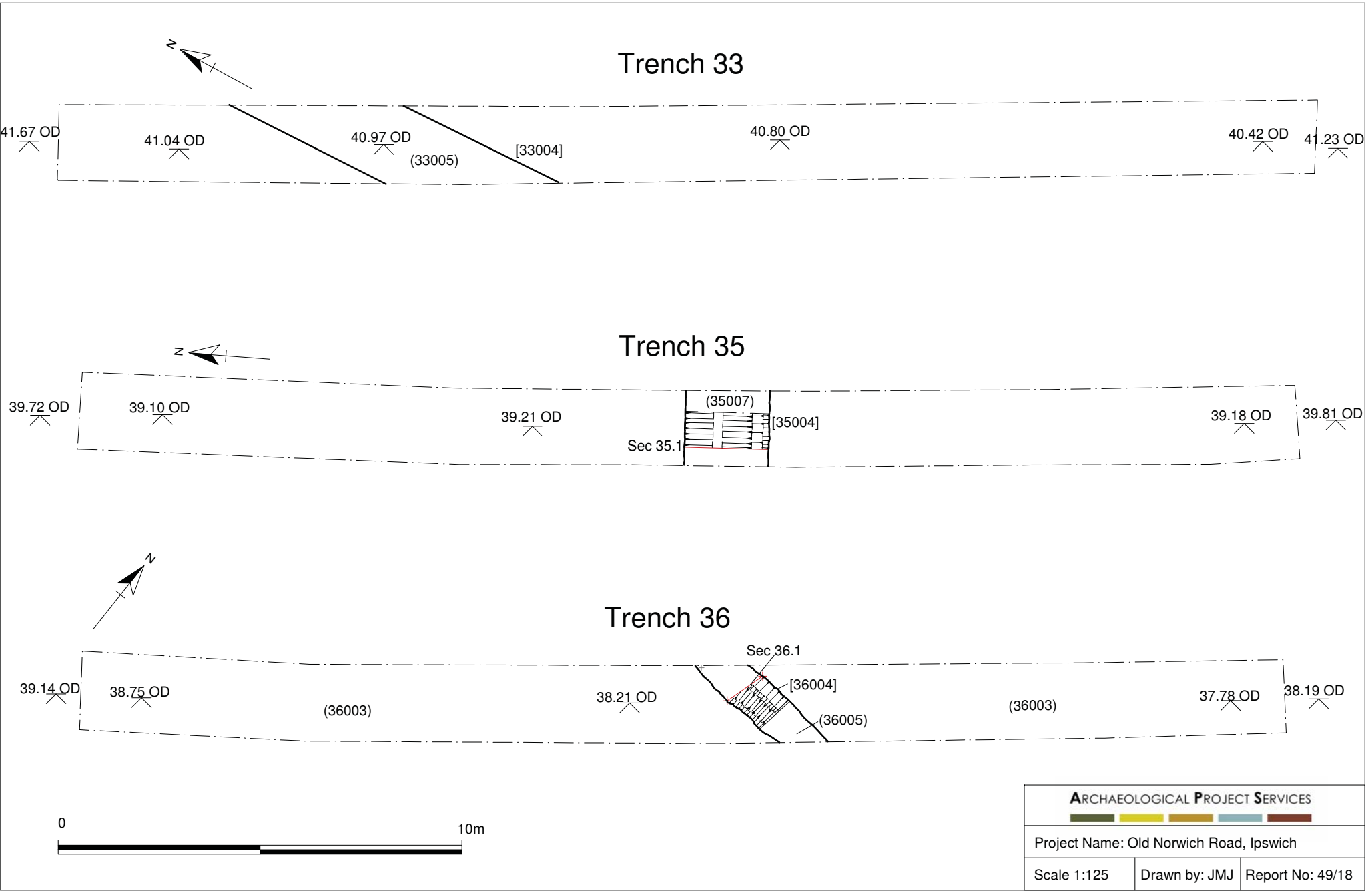


Figure 8.7 Trenches 33, 35 and 36



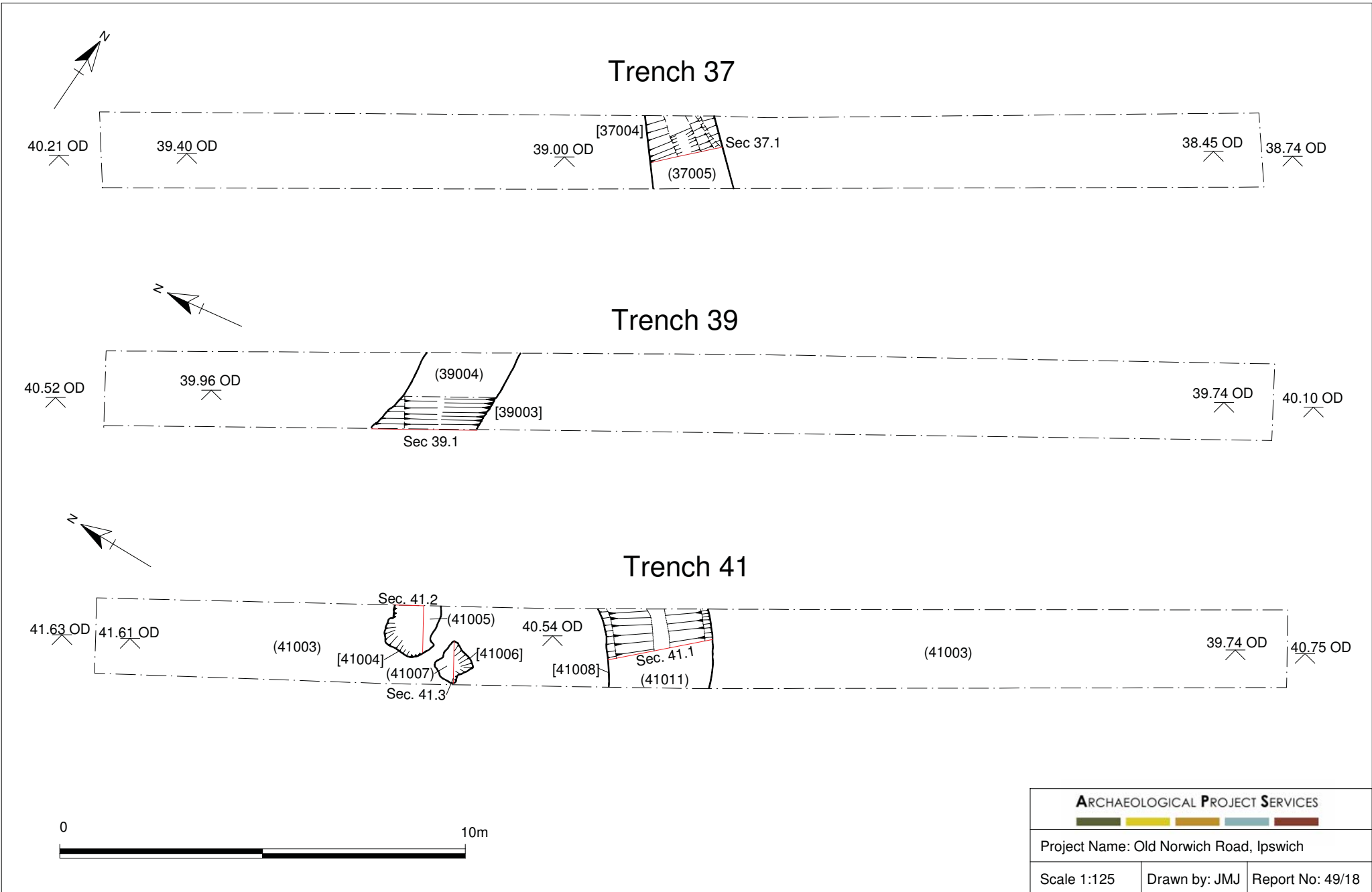


Figure 8.8 Trenches 37, 39 and 41

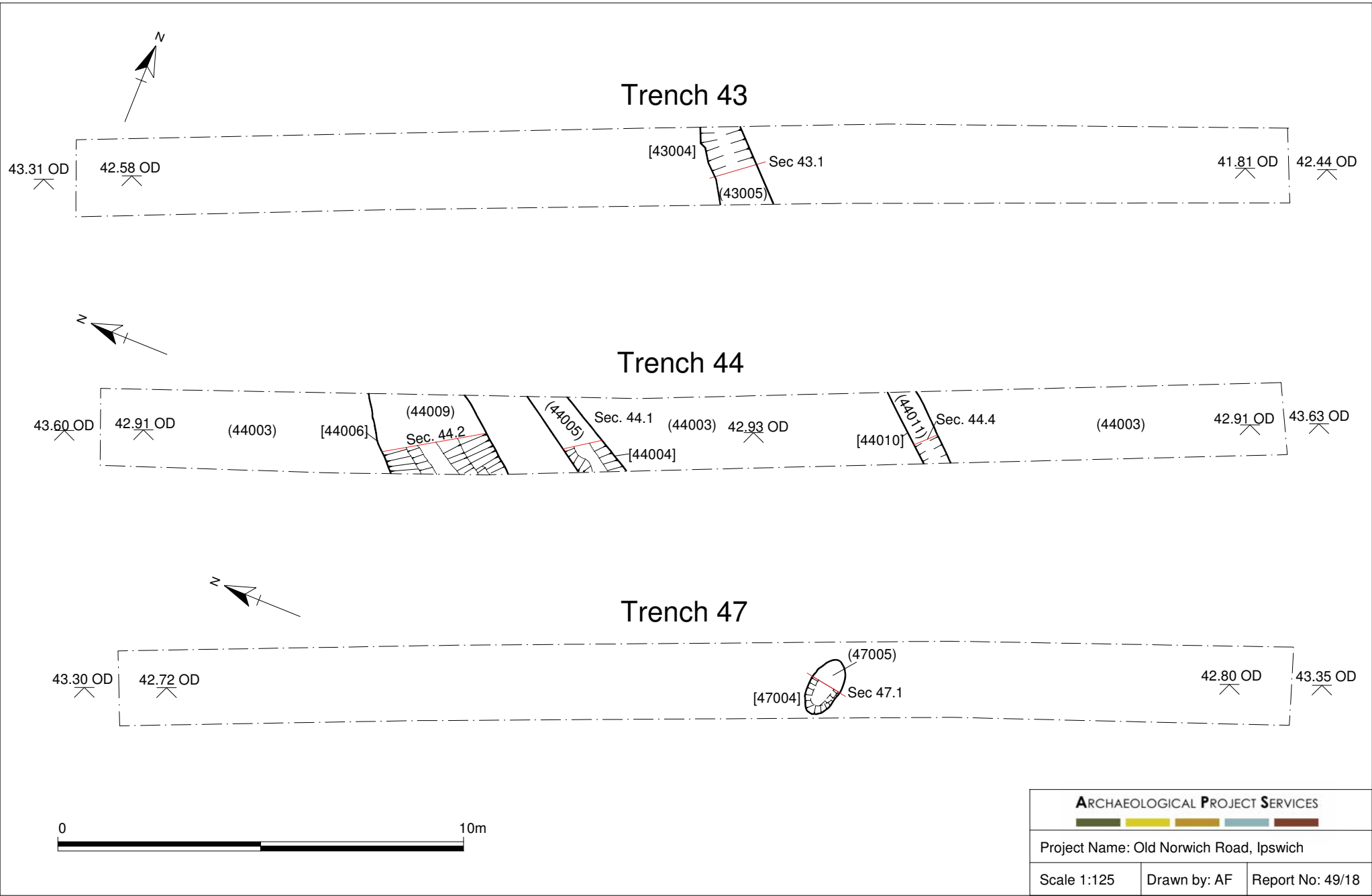


Figure 8.9 Trenches 43, 44 and 47

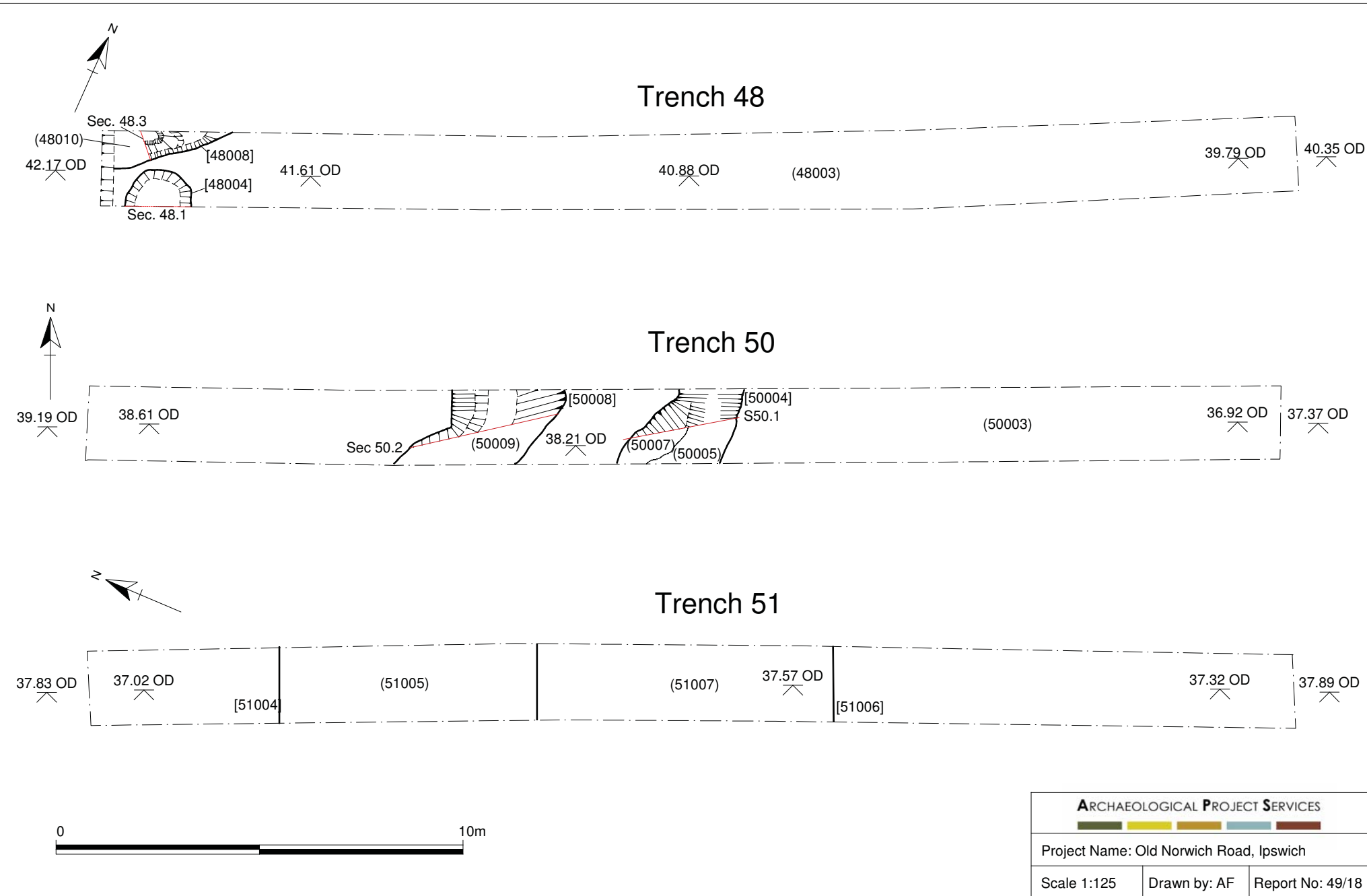


Figure 8.10 Trenches 48, 50 and 51

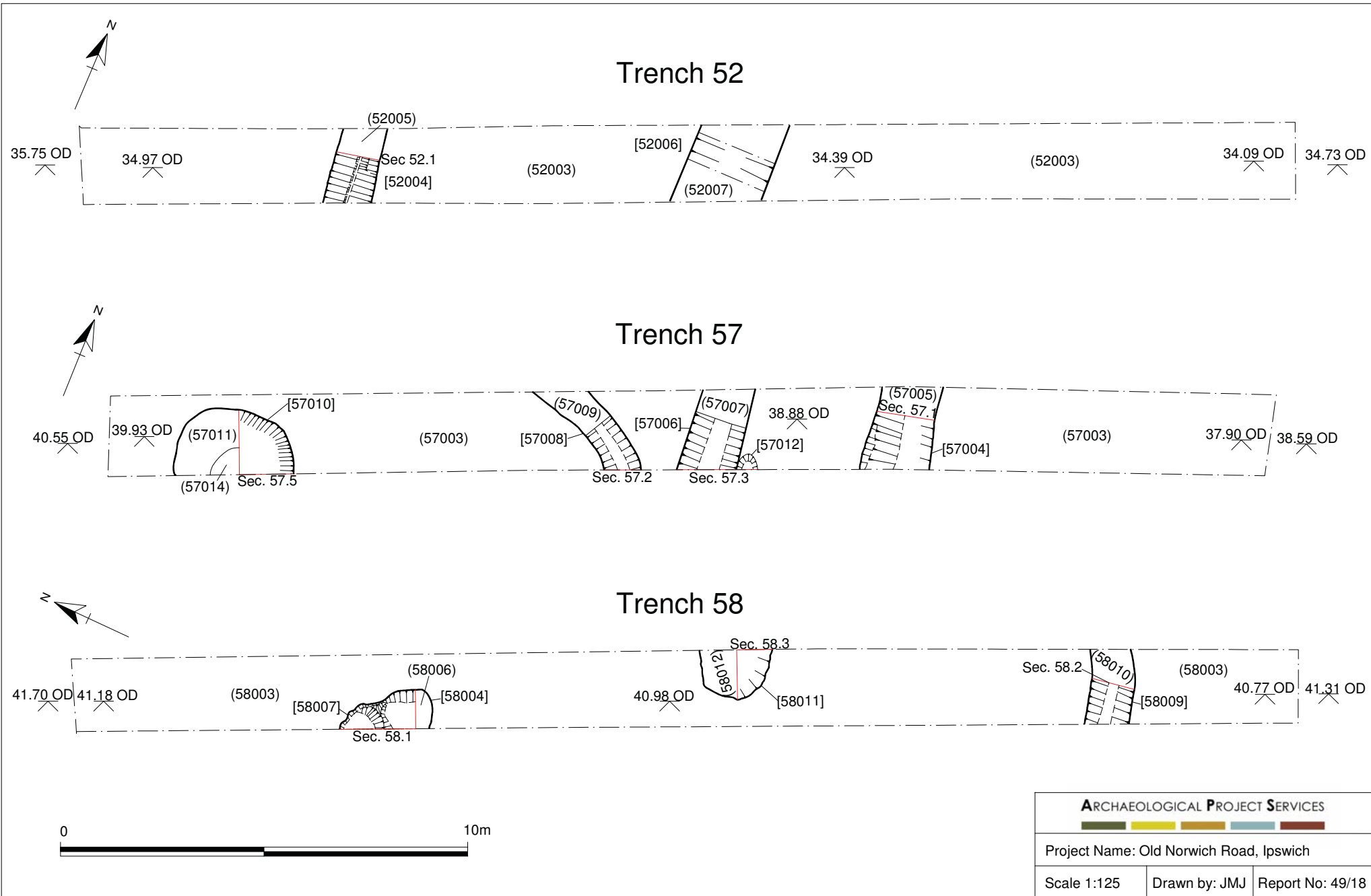


Figure 8.11 Trenches 52, 57 and 58

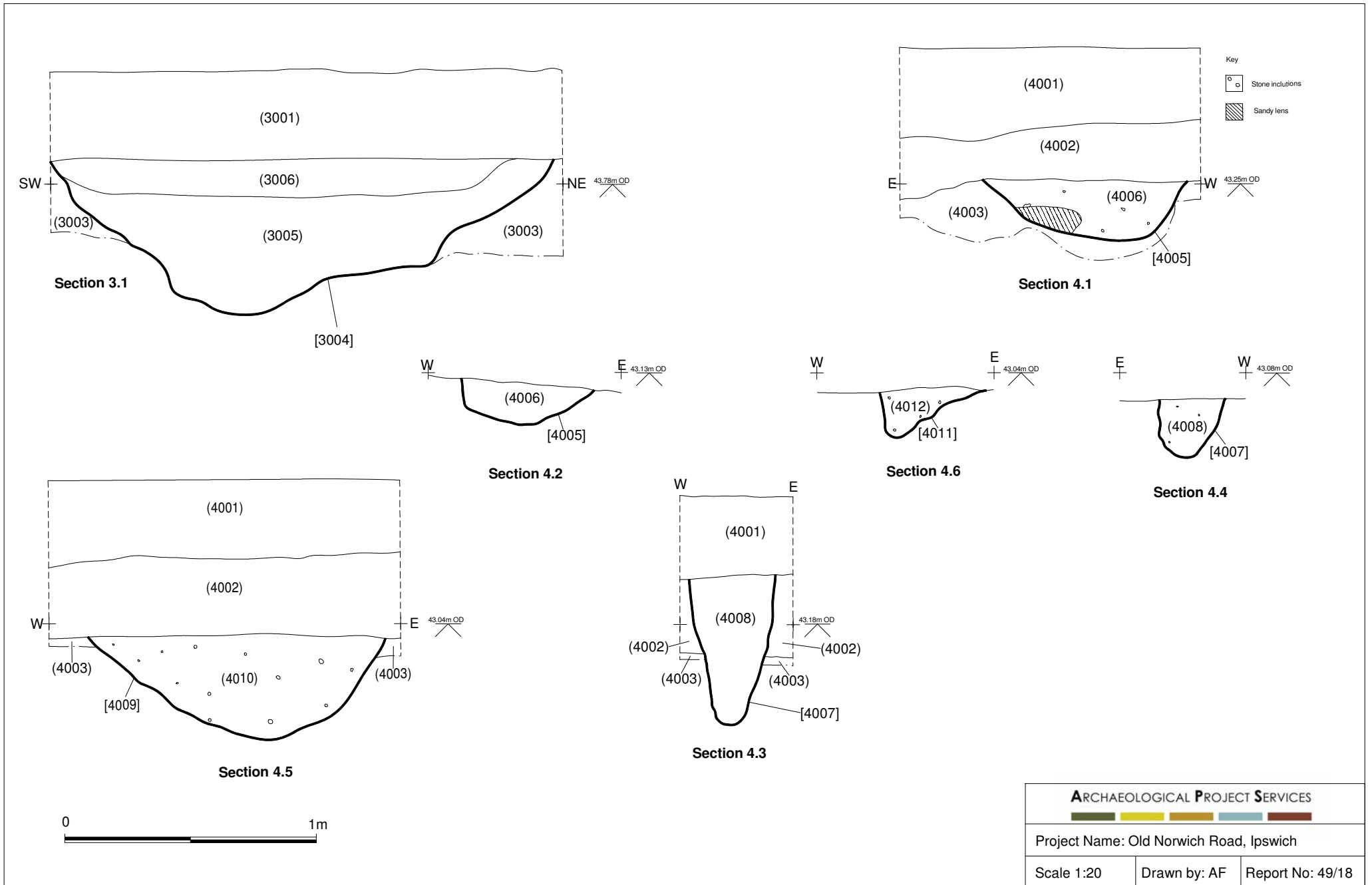


Figure 9.1 Sections of features in trenches 3 and 4

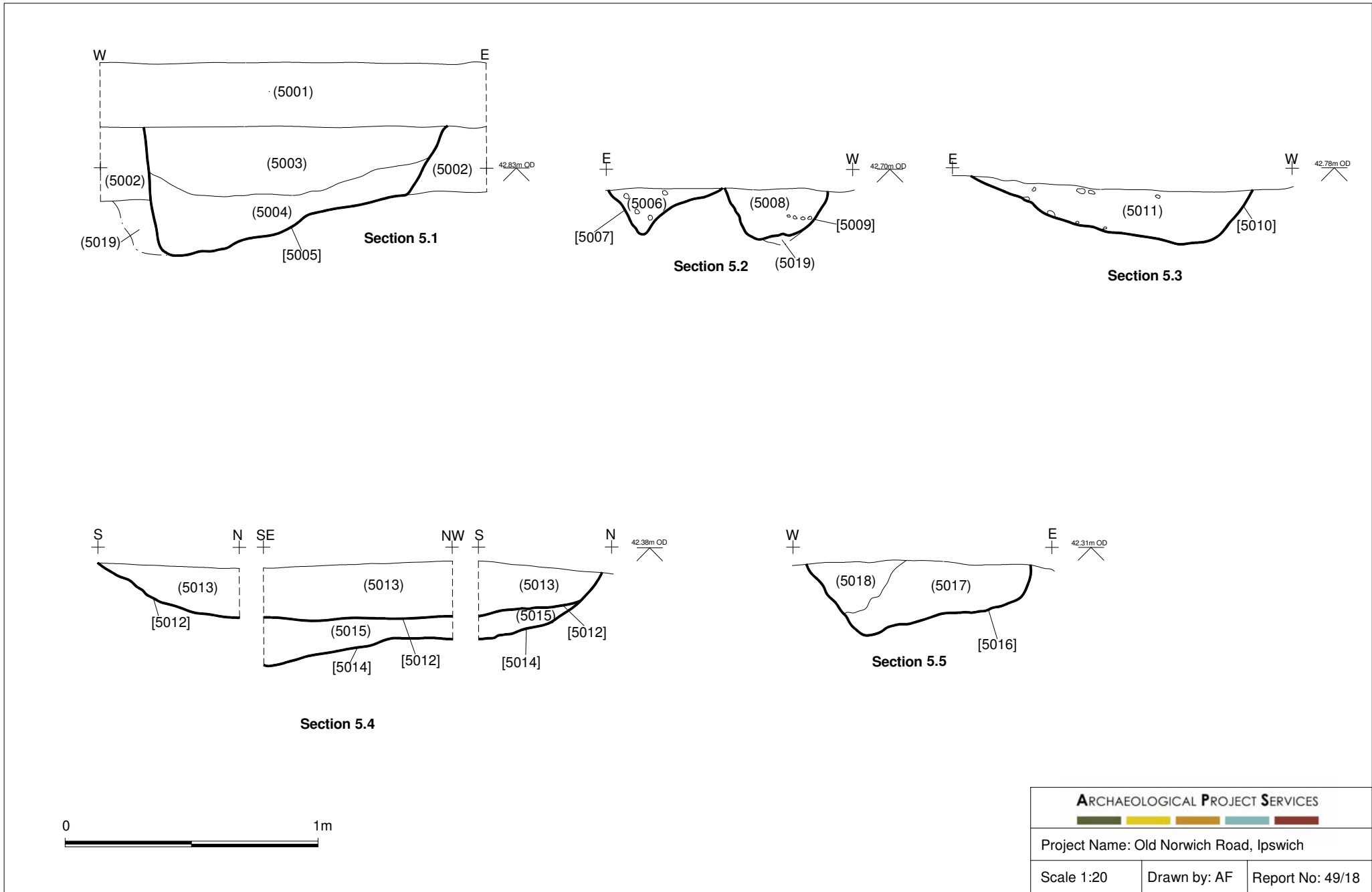


Figure 9.2 Sections of features in trench 5

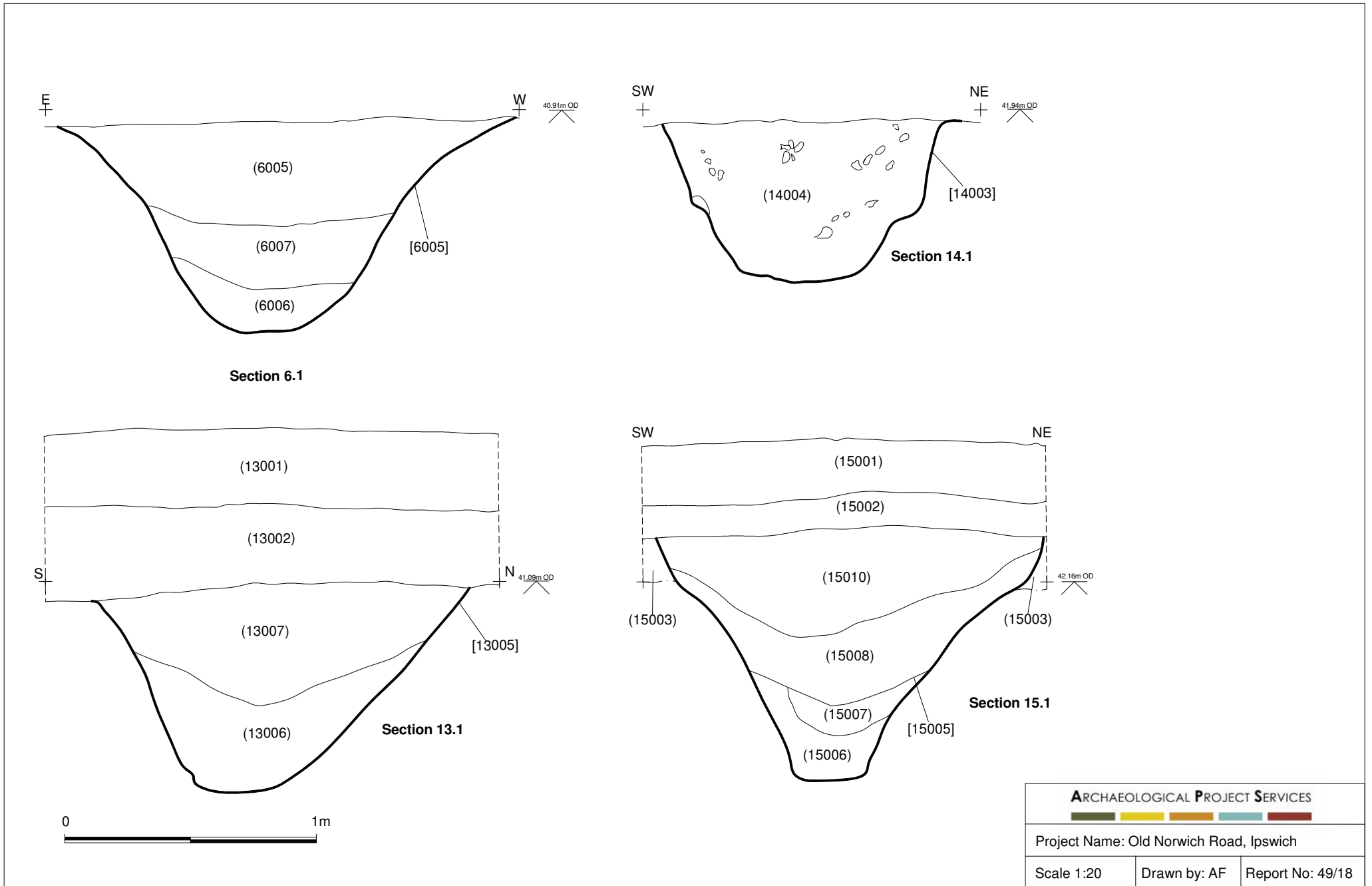


Figure 9.3 Sections of features in trenches 6, 13, 14 and 15

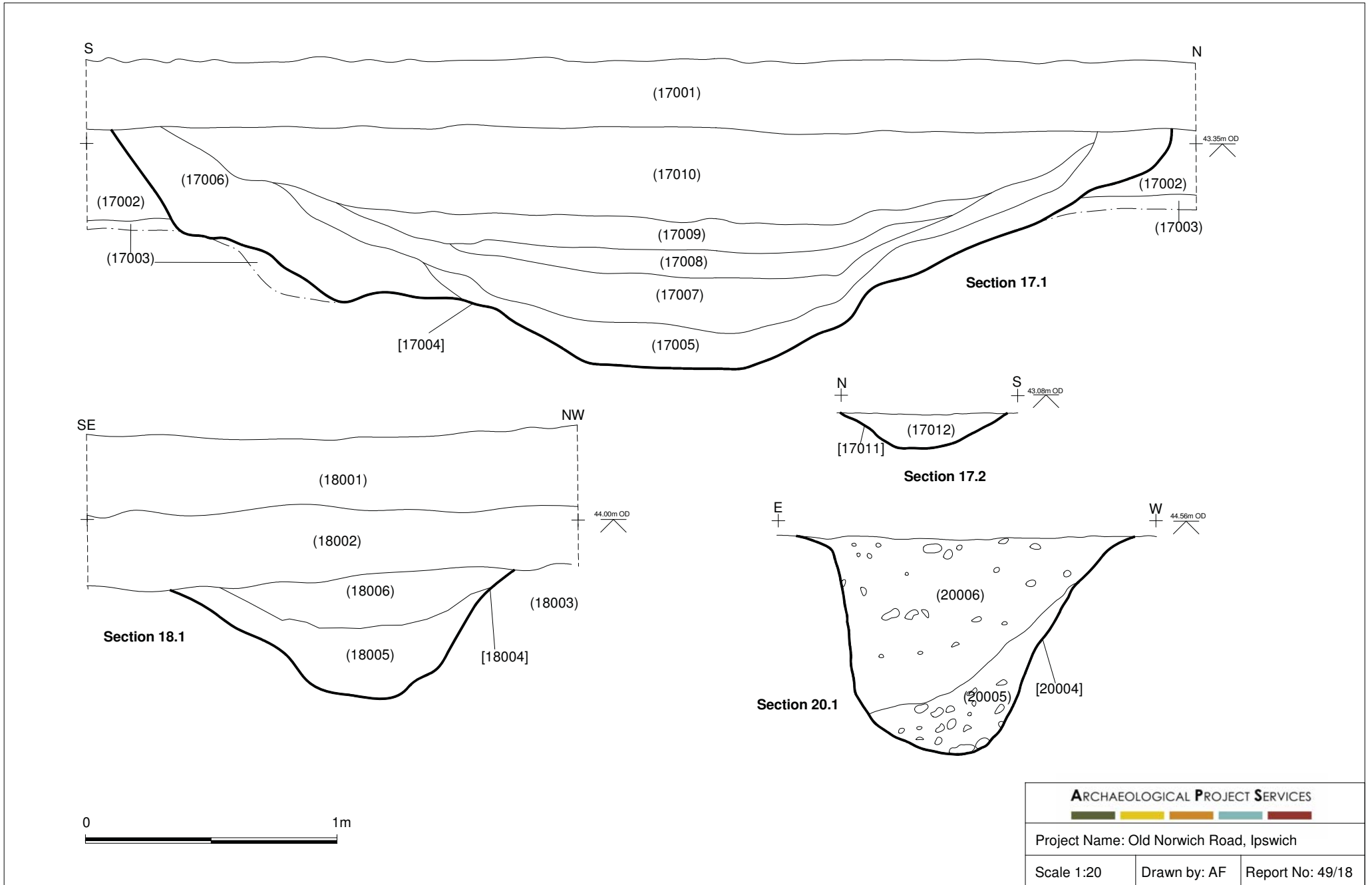


Figure 9.4 Sections of features in trenches 17, 18 and 20



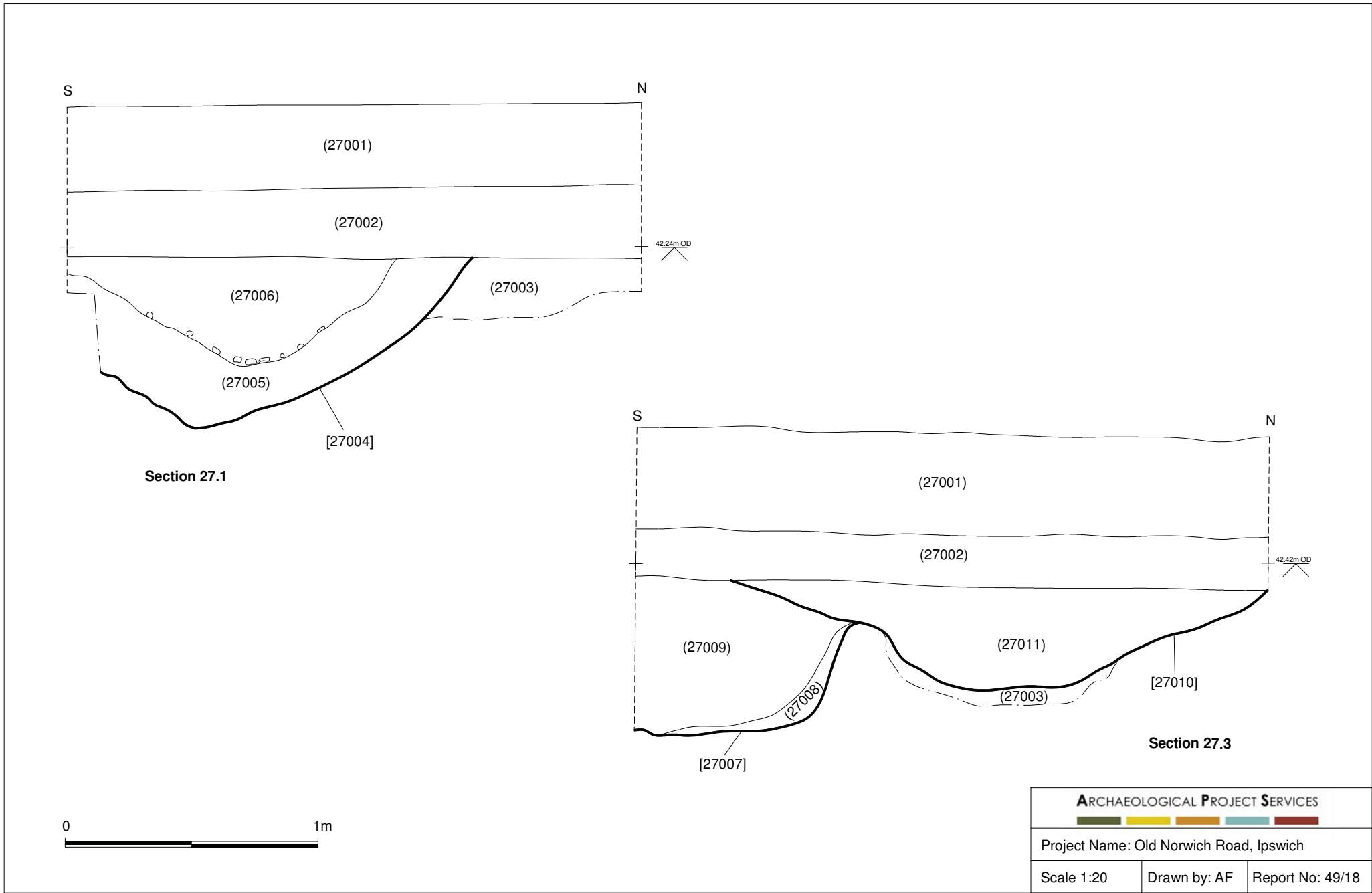


Figure 9.5 Sections of features in trench 27

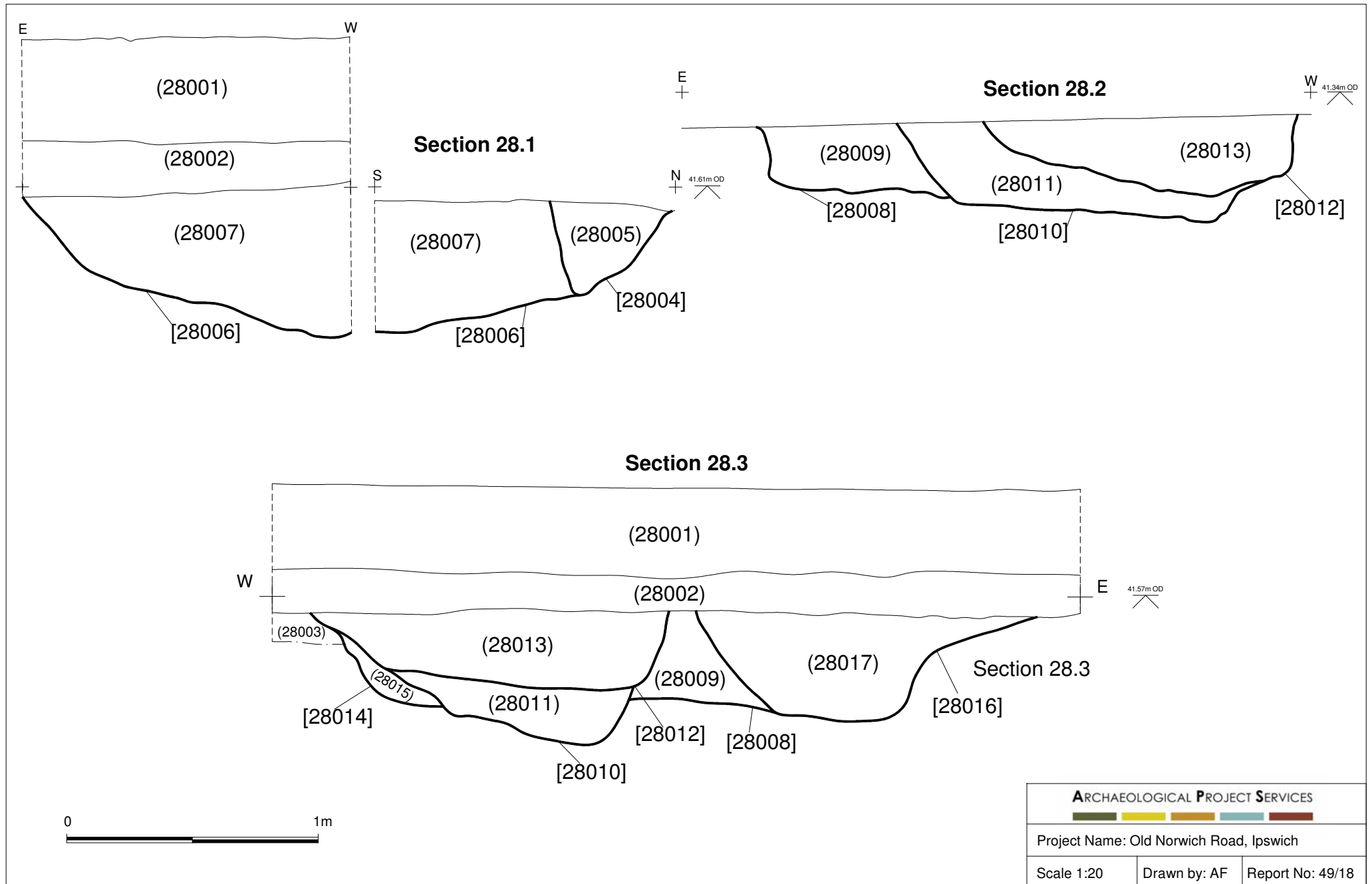


Figure 9.6 Section of features in trench 28

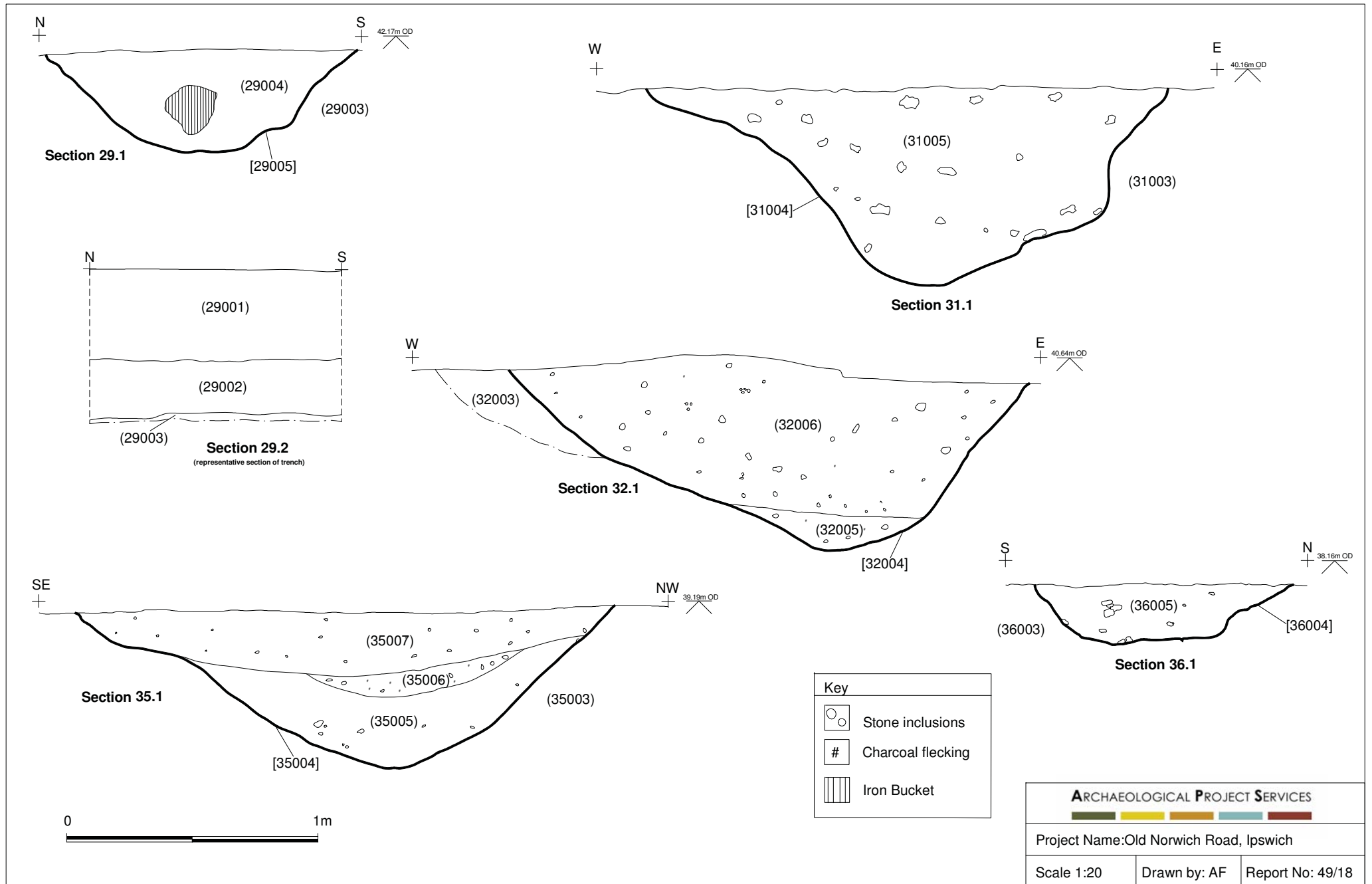


Figure 9.7 Sections of features in trenches 29, 31, 32, 35 and 36

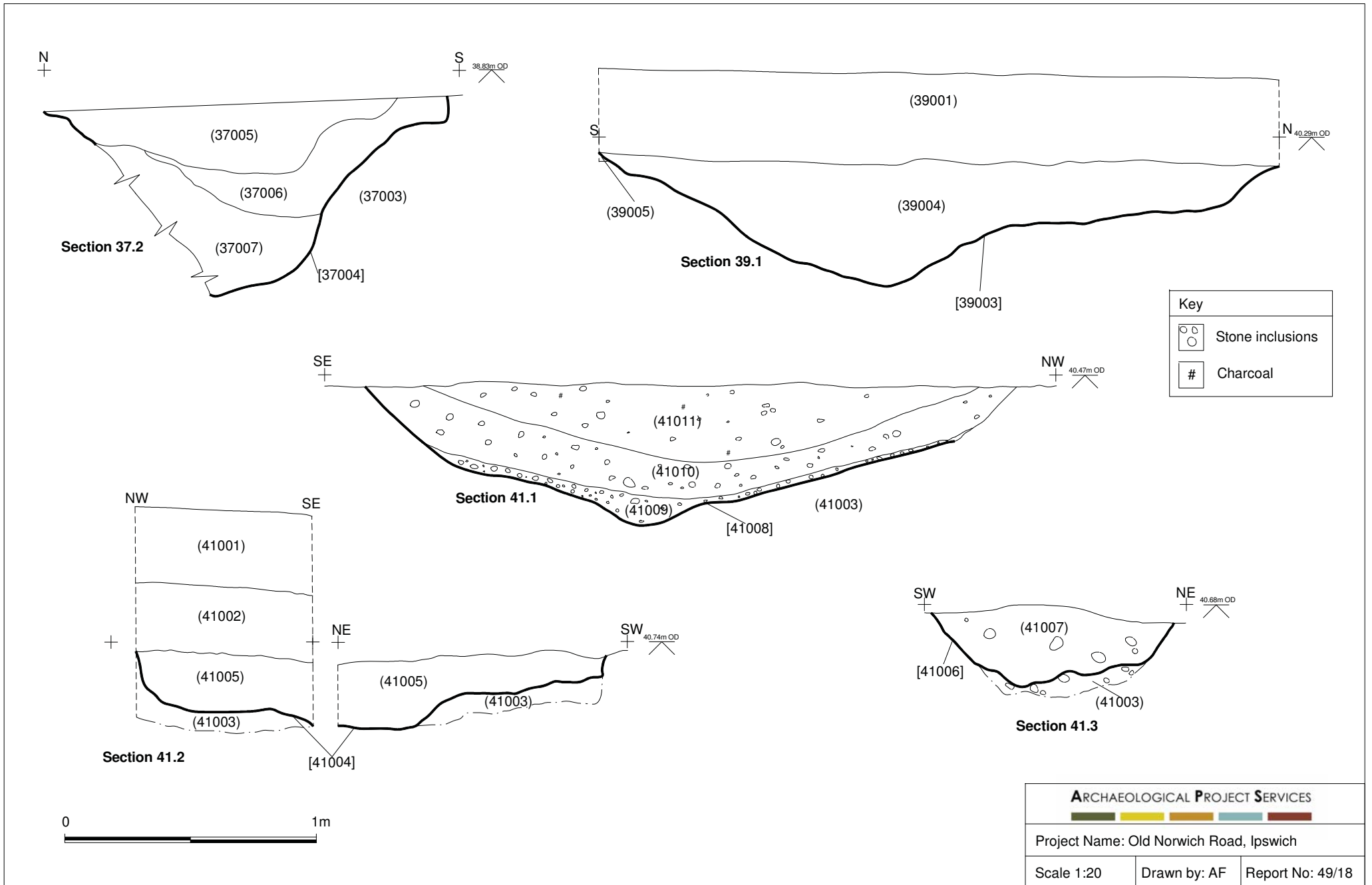


Figure 9.8 Sections of features in trenches 37, 39 and 41

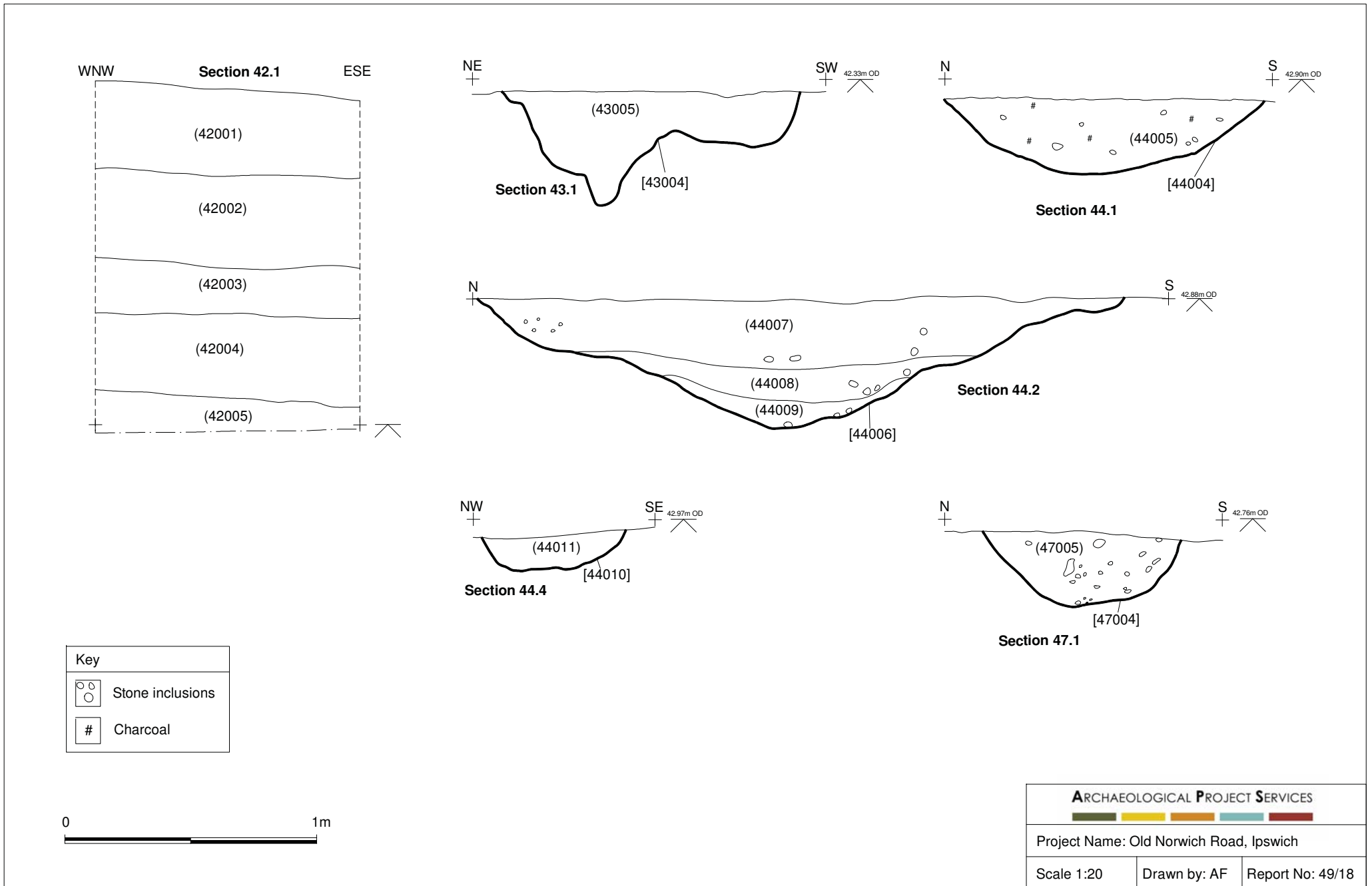


Figure 9.9 Sections of features in trenches 42, 43, 44 and 47

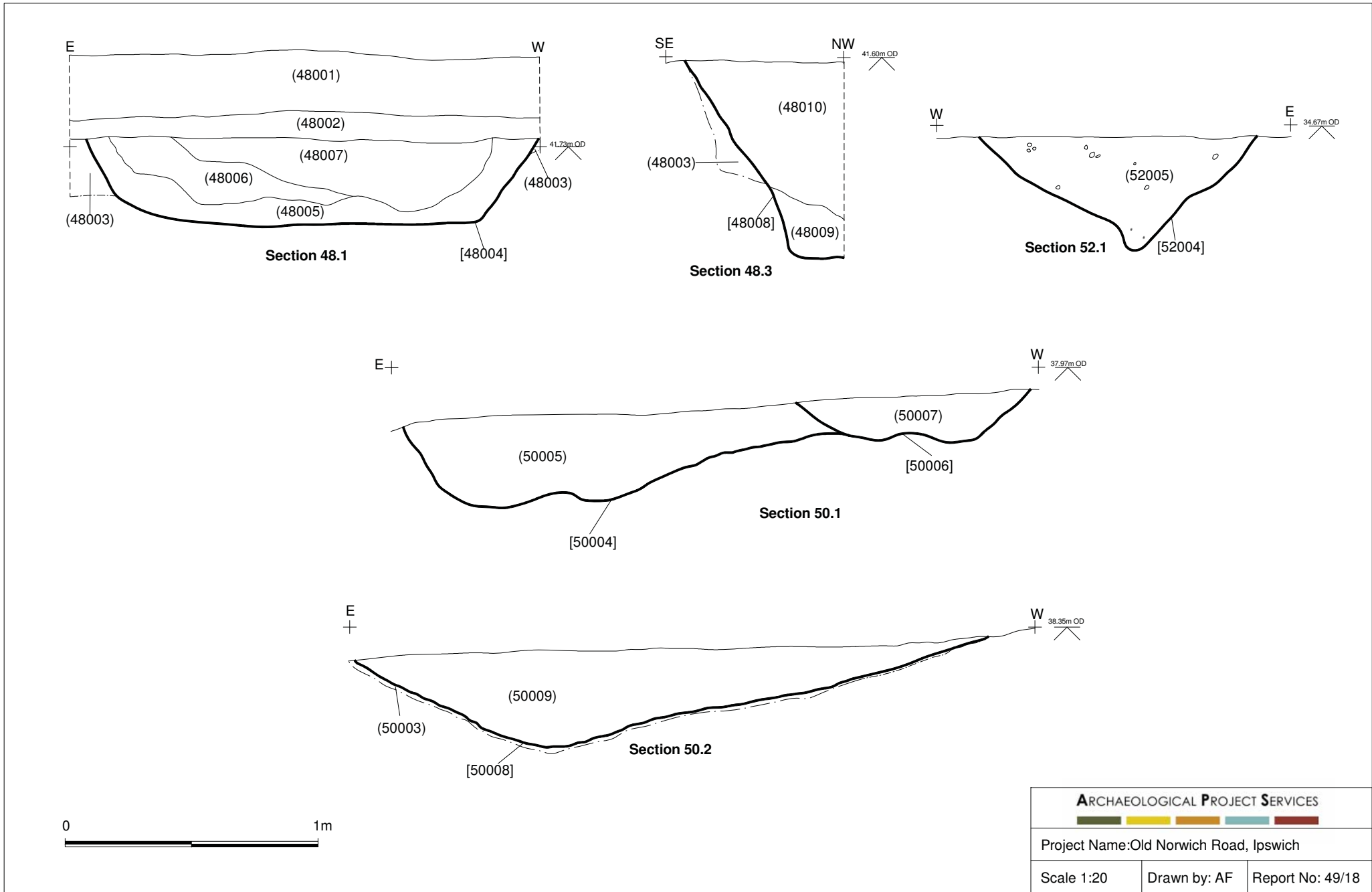


Figure 9.10 Sections of features in trenches 48, 50 and 52

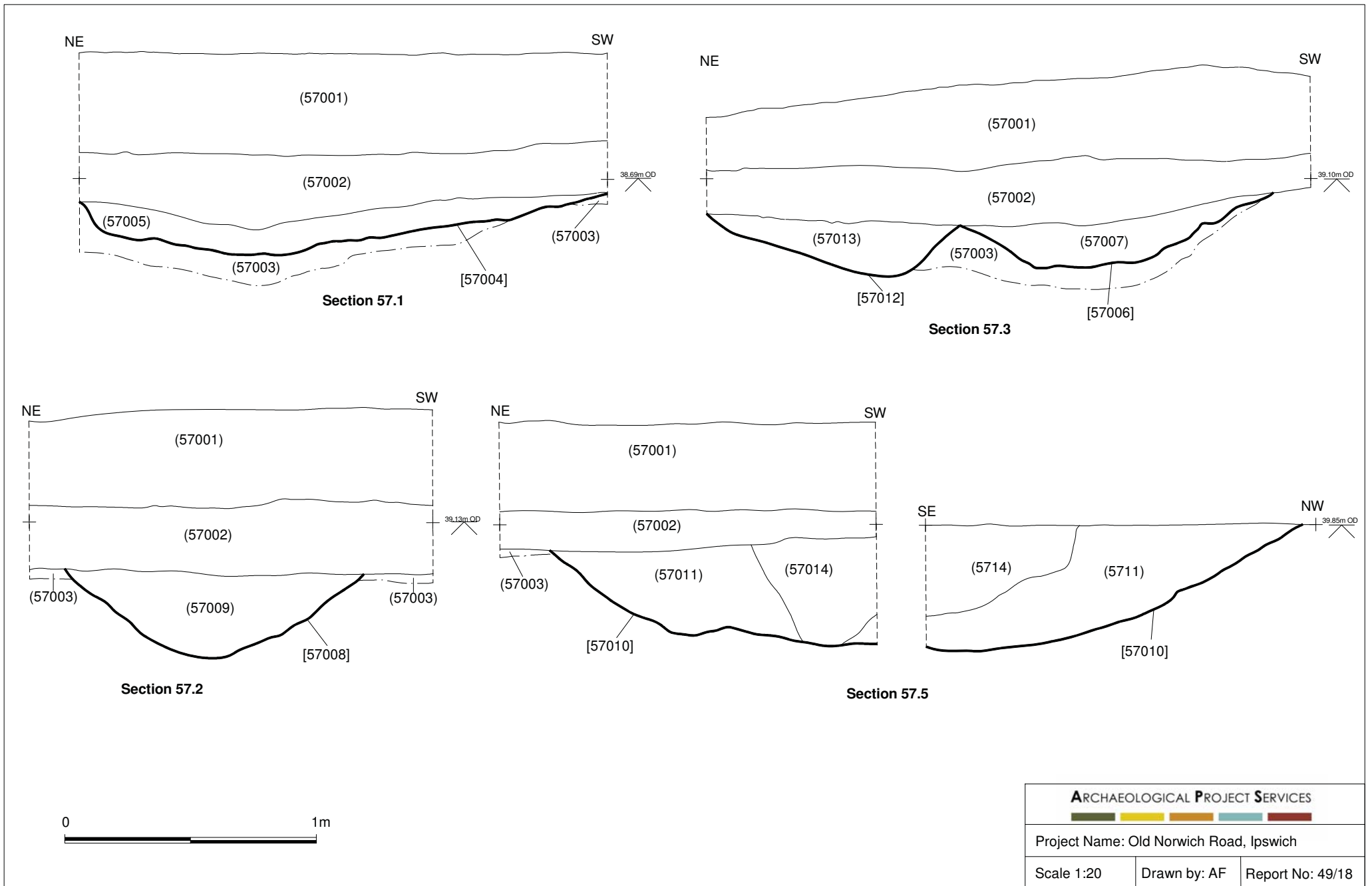


Figure 9.11 Sections of features in trench 57

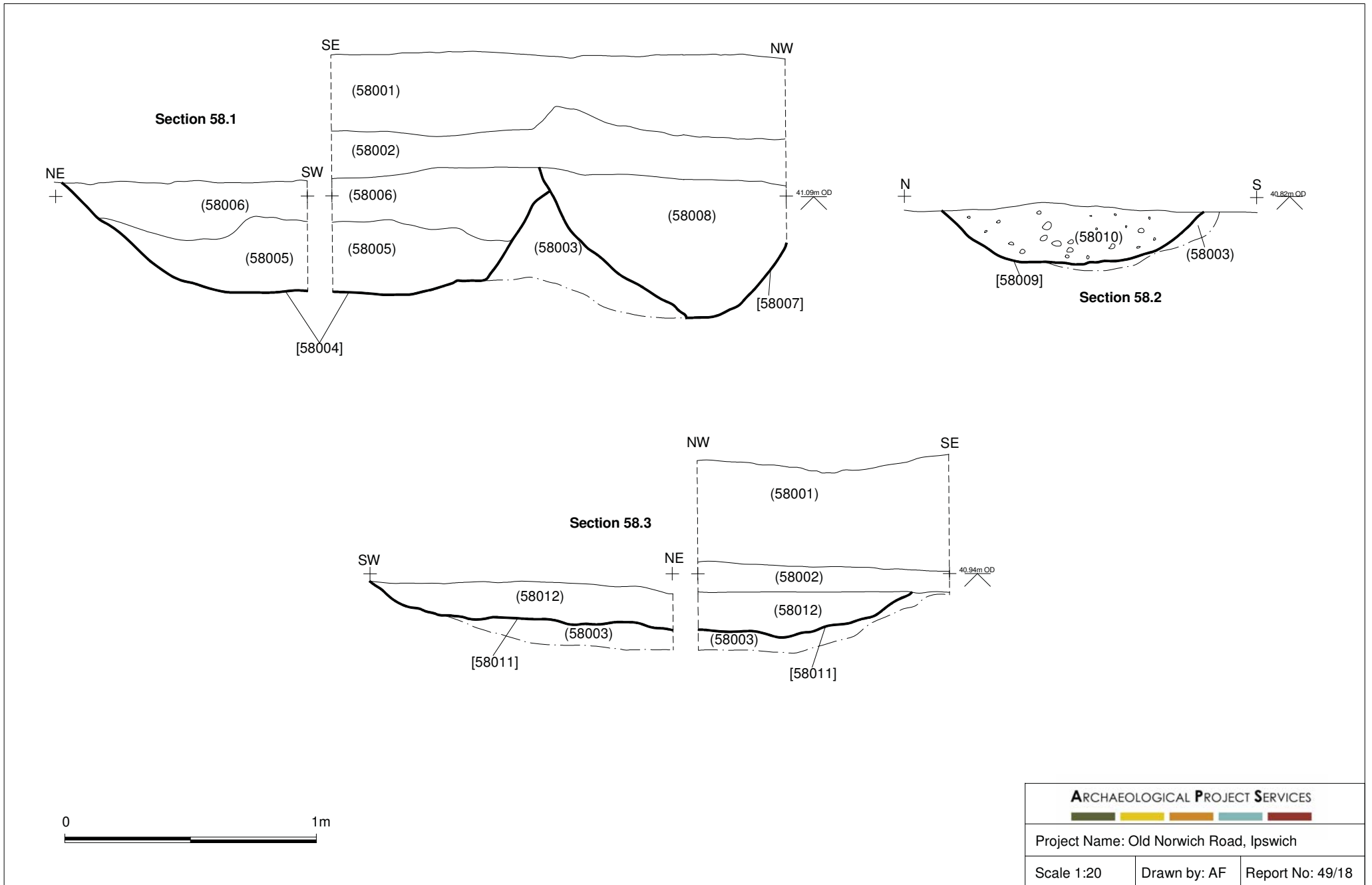
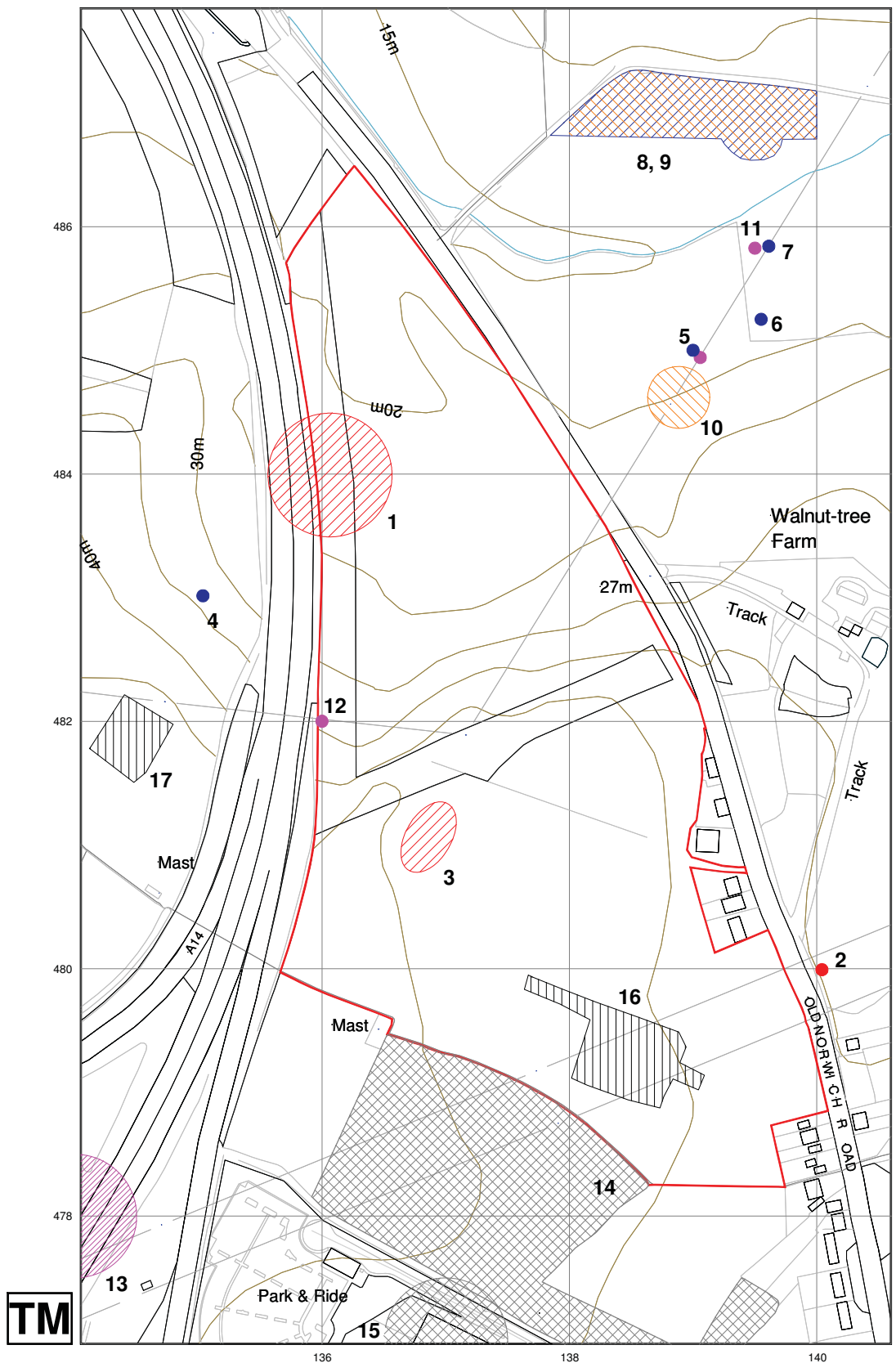
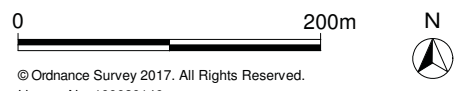


Figure 9.12 Sections of features in trench 58





- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Saxon
- Post-medieval
- Multi-period
- Undated



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<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES</b>	
Project Name: Old Norwich Road, Ipswich	
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: PCF Report No: 49/18

Figure 10 - Heritage Assets in the vicinity of the Site



**Plate 1** General shots of site



**Plate 2** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 3



**Plate 3** West facing pre-ex shot of Tr 4



**Plate 4** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 5



**Plate 5** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 6



**Plate 6** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 8



**Plate 7** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 12



**Plate 8** South facing pre-ex shot of Tr 13



**Plate 9** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 14



**Plate 10** North facing pre-ex shot of Tr 15



**Plate 11** South facing pre-ex shot of Tr 17



**Plate 12** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 18



**Plate 13** East facing pre-ex shot of Tr 20



**Plate 14** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 26



**Plate 15** Southeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 27



**Plate 16** Northeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 28



**Plate 17** Southeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 29



**Plate 18** East facing pre-ex shot of Tr 31



**Plate 19** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 32



**Plate 20** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 33



**Plate 21** South facing pre-ex shot of Tr 35



**Plate 22** Northeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 36



**Plate 23** Northeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 37



**Plate 24** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 41



**Plate 25** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 43





**Plate 26** Southeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 44



**Plate 27** Southeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 47



**Plate 28** Southwest-facing pre-ex shot of Tr 48



**Plate 29** West facing pre-ex shot of Tr 50



**Plate 30** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 52



**Plate 31** South facing pre-ex shot of Tr 53



**Plate 32** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 57



**Plate 33** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 58



**Plate 34** Northeast facing pre-ex shot of Tr 9



**Plate 35** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 34



**Plate 36** Southwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 38



**Plate 37** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 39



**Plate 38** East facing pre-ex shot of Tr 42



**Plate 39** Northwest facing pre-ex shot of Tr 51



**Plate 40** Northwest facing section of Tr 38 (sondage)



**Plate 41** Northeast facing section of Tr 39 (sondage)



**Plate 42** Southeast facing Tr 2 section



**Plate 43** Southwest facing Tr 10 section



**Plate 44** Southeast facing Tr 14 section



**Plate 45** West facing Tr 17 section



**Plate 46** West facing Tr 40 section



**Plate 47** Southwest facing Tr 42 section



**Plate 48** Southwest facing Tr 49 section



**Plate 49** Northwest facing Tr 55 section



**Plate 50** South facing Tr 62 section



**Plate 51** Northwest facing Tr 65 section



**Plate 52** Southeast facing pre-ex shot and general shot of Tr54



**Plate 53** South facing section of ditch [4009]





**Plate 54** Northeast facing section of ditches [5007] and [5009]



**Plate 55** Southeast facing section of ditch [5012] and pit [5014]



**Plate 56** North facing section of ditch [6005]



**Plate 57** East facing section of ditch [13005]



**Plate 58** East facing section of ditch [15005]



**Plate 59** East facing section of ditch [17004]



**Plate 60** Northwest facing section of ditch [18004]



**Plate 61** East facing section of pit [27007] and ditch [27010]



**Plate 62** Southeast facing section of pits [28008], [28010], [28012], [28014] and [28016]



**Plate 63** Southwest facing section of ditch [29005]



**Plate 64** South facing section of ditch [32004]



**Plate 65** East facing section of ditch [35004]



**Plate 66** East facing section of ditch [36004]



**Plate 67** Northwest facing section of hedgerow [37004]



**Plate 68** Oblique shot of pit [41004], looking east.





**Plate 69** Southeast facing section of pit [41006]



**Plate 70** Northeast facing section of ditch [41008]



**Plate 71** Oblique shot of ditch [44006], looking northeast



**Plate 72** North facing section of pit [48004]



**Plate 73** Northeast facing section of pit [48008]



**Plate 74** South facing section of ditch [52004]



**Plate 75** Northwest facing section of curvilinear [57008]



**Plate 76** Oblique shot of pit [57010], looking south



**Plate 77** Northeast facing section of pits [58004] and [58007]



**Plate 78** West facing section of curving ditch [58009]



**Plate 79** Southwest facing section of pit [58011]

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
<b>Trench 1</b>		
1001	Light brown sandy silt which is compact. Occasional flint and pebbles. 0-0.31m (0.31m).	Topsoil
1002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Sub-angular flint (<50mm). 0.31-0.71m (0.4m).	Subsoil
1003	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments + flint inclusions which is compact. 0.71m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 2</b>		
2001	Light brown sandy silt which is compact. Occasional flint and pebbles. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
2002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Sub-angular flint (<50mm). 0.30-0.63m (0.33m).	Subsoil
2003	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments + flint inclusions which is compact. 0.63m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 3</b>		
3001	Light brown sandy silt which is compact. Occasional flint and pebbles. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
3002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Sub-angular flint (<50mm). 0.30-0.61m (0.31m).	Subsoil
3003	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments + flint inclusions which is compact. 0.71m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural.
3004	NW-SE aligned ditch with a steep slope on its NE side, gradual slope on its SW side and a concave base. L= >0.8m, W= 2.24m, D= 0.61m.	Cut of ditch
3005	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is compact and firm. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<80mm), occasional amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm). T= 0.23m.	Bottom fill of [3004]
3006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). T= 0.38m.	Top fill of [3004]
<b>Trench 4</b>		
4001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flints and stone (<50mm). 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
4002	Light yellowish brown silty sand which is friable. Occasional amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<50mm). 0.35-0.67m (0.32m).	Subsoil
4003	Light yellowish red sandy clay which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<0.1m.). 0.67m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
4004	Light greyish yellow fine sand which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<50mm). 0.67m-Onwards (+50mm).	Geological anomalies
4005	N-S aligned linear with straight moderate slopes and a concave base. L= >1.8m, W= 0.52m, D= 0.16m.	Cut of ditch
4006	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable, with mid yellowish brown sandy silt lenses. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stones (<30mm). T= 0.16m.	Single fill of [4005]
4007	N-S aligned linear with straight steep-vertical slopes and a flattish base. L= >1.8m, W= 0.32m, D= 0.79m.	Cut of land drain
4008	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<50mm). T= 0.79m.	Single fill of [4007]
4009	N-S aligned linear with concave moderate slopes and a rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.13m, D= 0.82m.	Cut of ditch
4010	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<50mm). T= 0.82m.	Single fill of [4009]

No.	Description	Interpretation
4011	N-S aligned linear with a straight steep slope on its W side, irregular moderate slope on its E side and concave base. L= >1.8m, W= 0.45m, D= 0.19m.	Cut of ditch
4012	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Occasional sub-rounded flint and stone (<30mm). T= 0.19m.	Single fill of [4011]
<b>Trench 5</b>		
5001	Light brown sandy silt which is compact. Occasional flint and pebbles. 0-0.25m (0.25m).	Topsoil
5002	Light yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Occasional flint and pebbles. 0.25-0.60m (0.35m).	Subsoil
5003	Light yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and chalk (<50mm), moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). T= 0.30m.	Top fill of [5005]
5004	Mid greyish brown fine silty sand which is soft. Occasional sub-rounded stone (<50mm). T= 0.21m.	Bottom fill of [5005]
5005	N-S aligned linear with straight steep sides and concave base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.08m, D= 0.51m.	Cut of ditch
5006	Mid greyish yellow sandy clay which is compact. Frequent sub-rounded stone (<50mm) and flint nodules (<80mm). T= 0.19m.	Single fill of [5007]
5007	N-S aligned linear with straight steep slopes and v-shaped base. L= >1.8m, W= 0.47m, D= 0.19m.	Cut of ditch
5008	Mid brownish yellow silty sand which is soft. Frequent sub-angular stone (<50mm). T= 0.21m.	Single fill of [5009]
5009	N-S aligned linear with straight steep slopes and a flattish base. L= >1.8m, W= 0.42m, D= 0.21m.	Cut of ditch
5010	NE-SW aligned linear with concave gradual slopes and a rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.16m, D= 0.23m.	Cut of ditch
5011	Mid reddish grey fine sand which is firm but friable. Occasional sub-rounded flint (<30mm). T= 0.23m.	Single fill of [5010]
5012	Irregular shaped pit with concave steep slopes and a concave base. L= >0.8m, W= >0.6m, D= 0.22m.	Cut of pit
5013	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Frequent sub-angular flint (<50mm).	Single fill of [5012]
5014	NW-SE aligned linear, curving to a NE-SW alignment. Concave steep sides and a concave base. L= >2m, W= 1.32m, D= 0.2m.	Cut of ditch
5015	Mid greyish yellow sandy silt which is firm but friable. Moderate sub-angular flint (<80mm). T= 0.2m.	Single fill of [5014]
5016	NE-SW aligned linear, curving to a NW-SE alignment. Concave steep sides and a concave base. L= >2m, W= 0.89m, D= 0.3m.	Cut of ditch
5017	Mid reddish brown silty clay which is compact. Frequent sub-angular stone and flint (<80mm). T= 0.3m.	Bottom fill of [5016]
5018	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is soft. Occasional sub-rounded stone (<20mm). T= 0.2m.	Top fill of [5016]
5019	Light yellowish red sandy clay which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<0.1m.). 0.60m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 6</b>		
6001	Light greyish brown silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<30mm). 0-0.34m (0.34m).	Topsoil
6002	Mid brownish red sandy silt which is friable. Sub-angular flint and stone (<30mm). 0.34-0.66m (0.32m).	Subsoil
6003	Light reddish brown silty sand which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and pebbles (<50mm). 0.66m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
6004	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking which is firm and compact. 0.66m-Onwards (+20mm).	Geological anomalies
6005	N-S aligned linear with straight moderate-steep sides and a concave base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.8m, D= 0.84m.	Cut of ditch



No.	Description	Interpretation
6006	Light yellowish grey silty sand which is friable. Occasional sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). W= 0.73m, T= 0.18m.	Bottom fill of [6005]
6007	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<50mm). W= 0.9m, T= 0.25m.	Middle fill of [6005]
6008	Light greyish brown sandy silt with mid red mottling which is soft. Occasional sub-angular flint and pebbles (<40mm). W= 1.8m, T= 0.41m.	Top fill of [6005]
<b>Trench 7</b>		
7001	Mid greyish brown silt which is compact. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
7002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.63m (0.33m).	Subsoil
7003	Intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patching which is friable. 0.63m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 8</b>		
8001	Mid greyish brown silt which is compact. 0-0.28m (0.28m).	Topsoil
8002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.28-0.69m (0.41m).	Subsoil
8003	Intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking which is compact. 0.69m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
8004	N-S aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Seen in trenches 12 and 31, excavated in trench 31. L= >4m, W= 2m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
8005	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). Left unexcavated.	Fill of [8004] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 9</b>		
9001	Mid greyish brown silt which is compact. 0-0.31m (0.31m).	Topsoil
9002	Intermixture of light whitish yellow/light reddish yellow fine sands and gravel. Similar to gravel deposits in trenches 34, 38 and 39. 0.31m-Onwards (+70mm).	Gravel layer
9003	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.31-0.54m (0.23m).	Subsoil
9004	Intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking which is compact. 0.54m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 10</b>		
10001	Mid greyish brown silt which is compact. 0-0.24m (0.24m).	Topsoil
10002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.24-0.49m (0.25m).	Subsoil
10003	Intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking which is compact. 0.49m-Onwards (+10mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 11</b>		
11001	Mid greyish brown silt which is compact. 0-0.23m (0.23m).	Topsoil
11002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.23-0.50m (0.27m).	Subsoil
11003	Intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking which is compact. 0.50m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 12</b>		
12001	Mid greyish brown silt which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flints and pebbles (<30mm). 0-0.33m (0.33m).	Topsoil
12002	Light yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and pebbles (<40mm). 0.33-0.55m (0.22m).	Subsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
12003	Mid reddish brown silty sand which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and pebbles (<40mm). 0.55-Onwards (+70mm).	Natural
12004	Light yellow fine sand which is firm but friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.55-Onwards (+70mm).	Geological anomalies
12005	E-W aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Seen in trenches 13 and 35, excavated in trenches 13 and 35. L= >2m, W= 1.48m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
12006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Left unexcavated.	Fill of [12005] (unexcavated)
12007	N-S aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Seen in trenches 8 and 31, excavated in trench 31. L= >1.8m, W= 2m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
12008	Light greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Left unexcavated.	Fill of [12007] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 13</b>		
13001	Mid greyish brown silt which is soft. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). 0-0.25m (0.25m).	Topsoil
13002	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is soft. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). 0.25-0.63m (0.38m).	Subsoil
13003	Mid yellowish brown silty sand which is compact and firm. Frequent sub-angular flints and pebbles (<50mm). 0.63-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
13004	Light yellow silty clay with chalk flecking which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flints and pebbles (<40mm). 0.63-Onwards (+30mm).	Geological anomalies
13005	E-W aligned linear with straight steep slopes and a concave base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.48m, D= 0.83m.	Cut of ditch
13006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm); occasional charcoal flecking (<10mm). W= 0.85m, T= 0.35m.	Bottom fill of [13005]
13007	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). W= 1.48m, T= 0.48m.	Top fill of [13005]
<b>Trench 14</b>		
14001	Light brown sandy silt which is compact and firm. 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
14002	Light reddish yellow sandy silt which is compact. 0.35-0.60m (0.25m).	Subsoil
14003	Intermixture of mid reddish yellow silty clay, light whitish yellow fine sand and patches of light yellow clay with chalk flecking which is compact. 0.60m-Onwards (+70mm).	Natural
14004	NW-SE aligned linear with straight steep slopes and sub-rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 1m, D= 0.65m.	Cut of ditch
14005	Light brownish grey fine silt which is firm but friable. Occasional sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). T= 0.65m.	Single fill of [14004]
<b>Trench 15</b>		
15001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). 0-0.26m (0.26m).	Topsoil
15002	Light reddish brown silty sand which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). 0.26-0.48m (0.22m).	Subsoil
15003	Light yellow sandy clay which is compact and firm. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<50mm). 0.48-0.54m (+60mm).	Natural
15004	Light greyish yellow fine sand which is compact. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<50mm). 0.48-0.54m (+60mm).	Geological anomalies
15005	NW-SE aligned linear with straight steep sides and a sub-rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.42m, D= 0.63m.	Cut of ditch
15006	Mid brownish grey silty sand which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). W= 0.37m, T= 0.25m.	Bottom fill of [15005]
15007	Light reddish brown silty sand which is friable. Occasional sub-angular flint and pebbles (<30mm). W= 0.55m, T= 0.11m.	Middle fill of [15005]

No.	Description	Interpretation
15008	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<50mm). W= 1.42m, T= 0.31m.	Top fill of [15005]
15009	NW-SE aligned linear with gentle slopes and a concave base. L=>1.8m, W= 1.21m, D= 0.35m.	Cut of ditch – Recut of [15005]
15010	Dark greyish black sandy silt which is friable. Frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles (<50mm). T= 0.35m.	Single fill of [15009]
<b>Trench 16</b>		
16001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
16002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<30mm). 0.35-0.58m (0.23m).	Subsoil
16003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand which is friable but firm. 0.58-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
16004	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking which is compact and firm. Occasional sub-angular flint (<30mm). 0.58-Onwards (+20mm).	Geological anomalies
<b>Trench 17</b>		
17001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
17002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<30mm). 0.30-0.55m (0.25m).	Subsoil
17003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand which is friable but firm. Frequent amount of sub-rounded flint (<80mm). 0.55-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
17004	E-W aligned linear with straight moderate-steep slopes and a concave base. L=>2m, W= 4.22m, D= 0.97m.	Cut of ditch
17005	Mid greyish red clayey silt which is soft. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<0.1m). W= 2.98m, T= 0.17m.	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of [17004]
17006	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<50mm) and moderate amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm). W= 1.35m, T=0.3m.	1 <sup>st</sup> fill of [17004] (bottom)
17007	Mid greyish red sandy silt which is friable but firm. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<30mm). W= 3.28m, T= 0.2m.	3 <sup>rd</sup> fill of [17004]
17008	Mid greyish brown silty clay which is compact and firm. Occasion sub-rounded stone (<30mm). W= 1.98m, T= 0.12m.	4 <sup>th</sup> fill of [17004]
17009	Mid yellowish grey sandy silt which is friable but firm. Occasional amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<30mm). W= 2.57m, T= 0.12m.	5 <sup>th</sup> fill of [17004]
17010	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is loose. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<80mm). W= 3.74m, T= 0.36m.	6 <sup>th</sup> fill of [17004] (top)
17011	E-W aligned linear with concave steep sides and a concave base. L=>2m, W= 0.65m, D= 0.15m.	Cut of ditch
17012	Mid brownish red sandy clay which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-rounded flint (<30mm). T= 0.15m.	Single fill of [17011]
<b>Trench 18</b>		
18001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
18002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<30mm). 0.30-0.65m (0.35m).	Subsoil
18003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay with striations of light yellow fine sand which is friable but firm. Frequent amount of sub-rounded flint (<80mm). 0.65-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
18004	NW-SE aligned linear with straight steep slopes and a sub-rounded base. L=>1.8m, W= 1.5m, D= 0.51m.	Cut of ditch
18005	Light reddish brown sandy silt which is friable but firm. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<40mm). T= 0.28m.	Bottom fill of [18004]
18006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Occasional sub-rounded flint (<30mm). T=0.23m.	Top fill of [18004]
<b>Trench 19</b>		
19001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
19002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<0.1m). 0.30-0.59m (0.29m).	Subsoil
19003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact with striations of loose pale yellow fine sand. 0.59-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
19004	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking and sub-angular flint (<0.1m) which is compact. 0.59m-Onwards (+40mm).	Geological anomalies
<b>Trench 20</b>		
20001	Light brown sandy silt which is compact. Occasional flint and pebbles. 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
20002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is compact. Sub-angular flint (<50mm). 0.35-0.76m (0.41m).	Subsoil
20003	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk fragments + flint inclusions which is compact. 0.76m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
20004	N-S aligned linear with a near vertical slope on its western edge and straight steep slope on its eastern edge. Rounded base. L= >2m, W= 1.29m, D= 0.86m.	Cut of ditch
20005	Light brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded flint (<30mm). W= 0.80m, T= 0.21m.	Bottom fill of [20004]
20006	Light reddish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded flint (<30mm). W= 1.29m, T= 0.70m.	Top fill of [20004]
<b>Trench 21</b>		
21001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.26m (0.26m).	Topsoil
21002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.26-0.55m (0.29m).	Subsoil
21003	Mid greyish brown silt which is loose. Frequent amount of chalk flecking (<10mm) and sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.55-0.68m (0.13m).	Alluvium
21004	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.68m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 22</b>		
22001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.27m (0.27m).	Topsoil
22002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.27-0.52m (0.25m).	Subsoil
22003	Mid greyish brown silt which is loose. Frequent amount of chalk flecking (<10mm) and sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.52-0.69m (0.17m).	Alluvium
22004	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.69m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 23</b>		
23001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.25m (0.25m).	Topsoil
23002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.25-0.48m (0.23m).	Subsoil
23003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.48m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 24</b>		
24001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.24m (0.24m).	Topsoil
24002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.24-0.50m (0.26m).	Subsoil
24003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.50m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 25</b>		

No.	Description	Interpretation
25001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.26m (0.26m).	Topsoil
25002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.26-0.50m (0.24m).	Subsoil
25003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.50m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 26</b>		
26001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<80mm). 0-0.36m (0.36m).	Topsoil
26002	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone and flint (<50mm). 0.36-0.62m (0.26m).	Subsoil
26003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.62-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
26004	NW-SE aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Seen and excavated in trenches 17, 28 and 41. L= >2m, W= c.5m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
26005	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Left unexcavated. L= >2m, W= c.5m.	Single fill of [26004] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 27</b>		
27001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm). 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
27002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. 0.30-0.75m (0.45m).	Subsoil
27003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.75-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
27004	NE-SW aligned linear with a concave steep side on its northern edge. The southern edge was not clearly identified. Concave base. L= >2m, W= >2.4m, D= 0.7m.	Cut of ditch
27005	Dark brownish yellow sandy clay with iron panning which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<0.15m). T= 0.30m.	Bottom fill of [27004]
27006	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay with iron panning which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<0.15m). T= 0.40m.	Top fill of [27004]
27007	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave gradual slopes and a concave base. L= >1.58m, W= 2.28m, D= 0.72m.	Cut of pit
27008	Dark greyish black silty sand which is friable. Frequent amount of burnt flint (<80mm) and charcoal (<20mm). W= >0.70m, T= 50mm.	Bottom fill of [27007]
27009	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is soft. Frequent amount of charcoal (<20mm) and sub-angular stone (<50mm). W= 2.28m, T= 0.72m.	Top fill of [27007]
27010	NE-SW aligned linear with concave moderate slopes and a concave base. L= >2m, W= 1.01m, D= 0.38m.	Cut of ditch
27011	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is soft. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<30mm). T= 0.38m.	Single fill of [27010]
27012	NW-SE aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Seen and excavated in trench 18. L= >2m, W= 1.5m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
27013	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Occasional sub-rounded flint (<30mm). Left unexcavated.	Fill of [27012] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 28</b>		
28001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm). 0-0.43m (0.43m).	Topsoil
28002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. 0.43-0.61m (0.18m).	Subsoil
28003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.61-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural

No.	Description	Interpretation
28004	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave steep slopes and a concave base. L= 1.46m, W= 0.79m, D= 0.38m.	Cut of pit
28005	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is soft. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<40mm). T= 0.38m.	Single fill of [28004]
28006	E-W aligned linear which is truncated by pit [28004], therefore the profile is disturbed. Flattish base. Seen in trenches 17, 26 and 41, whilst also being excavated in trenches 17 and 41. L= >3.18m, W= >1.33m, D= 0.60m.	Cut of ditch
28007	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is soft. Occasional amount of sub-angular flint (<50mm). T= 0.60m.	Single fill of [28006]
28008	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave steep slopes and a concave base. Truncated by pit [28010]. L= >1.57m, W= 0.6m, D= 0.30m.	Cut of pit
28009	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<40mm). T= 0.30m.	Single fill of [28008]
28010	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave steep slopes and a concave base. Truncated by pit [28012]. L= 0.59m, W= 1.45m, D= 0.35m.	Cut of pit
28011	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. Moderate amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm) and a frequent amount of sub-angular flint/stone (<30mm). T= 0.35m.	Single fill of [28010]
28012	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave gradual slope (eastern edge), concave steep slope (western edge) and a concave base. Truncated by pit [28014]. L= 1.02m, W= 1.57m, D= 0.30m.	Cut of pit
28013	Mid yellowish grey silty sand which is loose. Frequent amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm) and sub-angular flint (<50mm). T= 0.30m.	Single fill of [28012]
28014	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave gradual slopes and a concave base. Truncates pit [28012]. L= >0.38m, W= 0.44m, D= 0.1m.	Cut of pit
28015	Mid yellowish grey sandy silt which is firm but friable. T= 0.1m.	Single fill of [28014]
28016	Circular pit with sub-rounded corners, concave gradual slopes and a concave base. Truncates pit [28008]. L= >0.35m, W= 1.35m, D= 0.43m.	Cut of pit
28017	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is loose. T= 0.43m.	Single fill of [28016]
<b>Trench 29</b>		
29001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm). 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
29002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. 0.35-0.60m (0.25m).	Subsoil
29003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and patches of mid yellowish brown clay. 0.60-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
29004	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is firm but friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded flint and stone (<50mm). T= 0.40m.	Single fill of [29005]
29005	N-S aligned linear with straight steep slopes and a concave base. L= >2m, W= 1.22m, D= 0.40m.	Cut of ditch
<b>Trench 30</b>		
30001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. 0-0.28m (0.28m).	Topsoil
30002	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<0.1m). 0.28-0.52m (0.24m).	Subsoil
30003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay which is friable, intermixed with striations of pale yellow fine sand. 0.52m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
30004	Light yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking (<10mm) which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint (<0.15m).	Geological anomalies
<b>Trench 31</b>		
31001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
31002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.60m (0.30m).	Subsoil
31003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with gravel patching which is compact. 0.62m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
31004	N-S aligned linear with straight steep slopes and a sub-rounded base. L= >1.80m, W= 2.10m, D= 0.80m. Seen in trenches 8 and 12.	Cut of ditch
31005	Mid brownish grey fine silty sand which is firm and friable. Occasional amount of stone and flint (<30mm). T= 0.80m.	Single fill of [31004]
<b>Trench 32</b>		
32001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.40m (0.40m).	Topsoil
32002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.40-0.70m (0.30m).	Subsoil
32003	Light reddish yellow coarse sand which is friable, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and gravel patching. 0.70m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
32004	N-S aligned linear with concave moderate sides and a sub-rounded base. Seen in trenches 33 and 41, excavated in trench 41. This may connect with ditch [31004] in trench 31. L= >1.8m, W= 2.07m, D= 0.88m.	Cut of ditch
32005	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Occasional amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm). W= 0.79m, T= 0.15m.	Bottom fill of [32004]
32006	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Occasional amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm) and a frequent amount of sub-rounded stone/flint (<50mm). W= 2.07m, T= 0.73m.	Top fill of [32004]
<b>Trench 33</b>		
33001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
33002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.65m (0.35m)	Subsoil
33003	Light reddish yellow coarse sand which is friable, intermixed with striations of light yellow fine sand and gravel patching. 0.55m-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
33004	N-S aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Seen/excavated in trenches 32 and 41. L= >3m, W= 2m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
33005	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Left unexcavated.	Fill of [33004] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 34</b>		
34001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm). 0-0.34m (0.34m).	Topsoil
34002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is soft. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.34-0.62m (0.28m).	Subsoil
34003	Light yellowish red fine sand with patches of gravel which is friable. Intermixed with mid greyish brown silty sand patches. 0.62m-Onwards (+50mm).	Gravel layer
<b>Trench 35</b>		
35001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.32m (0.32m).	Topsoil
35002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.32-0.60m (0.28m).	Subsoil
35003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with gravel patching which is compact. 0.60m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
35004	NE-SW aligned linear with concave steep slopes and a sub-rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 2.14m, D= 0.62m.	Cut of ditch
35005	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Occasional amount of sub-rounded/angular stone and flint (<50mm). W= 1.62m, T= 0.28m.	Bottom fill of [35004]

No.	Description	Interpretation
35006	Mid blackish grey silt which is friable. Frequent amount of charcoal (<20mm) and a moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). W= 0.85m, T= 90mm.	Middle fill of [35004]
35007	Mid greyish brown silty clay which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm), occasional amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm) and sub-angular flint (<30mm). W= 2.14m, T= 0.25m.	Top fill of [35004]
<b>Trench 36</b>		
36001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.22m (0.22m).	Topsoil
36002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.22-0.44m (0.22m).	Subsoil
36003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with gravel patching which is compact. 0.44m-Onwards (+60mm).	Natural
36004	E-W aligned linear with convex gradual slopes and a sub-rounded base. L= >2m, W= 1m, D= 0.24m.	Cut of ditch
36005	Light brown clayey silt which was firm but friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded flint (<30mm). T= 0.24m.	Single fill of [36004]
<b>Trench 37</b>		
37001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.28m (0.28m).	Topsoil
37002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.28-0.57m (0.29m).	Subsoil
37003	Mid yellowish red sandy clay intermixed with gravel patching which is compact. 0.57m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
37004	E-W aligned linear with concave steep slopes and a concave base. L= >2m, W= 1.40m, D= 0.87m.	Cut of hedgerow
37005	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is soft. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.27m.	Top fill of [37004]
37006	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is hard and compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.30m.	Middle fill of [37004]
37007	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is firm and compact. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.44m.	Bottom fill of [37004]
<b>Trench 38</b>		
38001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
38002	Multiple lenses of light reddish yellow coarse sand, light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel. Intermixed with mid greyish brown silty sand patches. 0.35m-Onwards (+1.26m)	Gravel layer
<b>Trench 39</b>		
39001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.40m (0.40m)	Topsoil
39002	Multiple lenses of light reddish yellow coarse sand, light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel. Intermixed with mid greyish brown silty sand patches. 0.40m-Onwards (+1.22m)	Gravel layer
39003	E-W aligned linear with concave moderate slopes and a v-shaped base. L= >2m, W= 2.7m, T= 0.85m.	Cut of ditch
39004	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is loose. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). T= 0.85m.	Single fill of [39003]
39005	Mid yellowish brown fine sand which is friable intermixed with gravel. 0.40m-Onwards (+10mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 40</b>		
40001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is firm but friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.35m (0.35m).	Topsoil
40002	Dark brownish yellow clayey silt which is firm but friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.35-0.80m (0.45m).	Subsoil
40003	Mid yellowish brown fine sand which is friable intermixed with gravel. 0.80m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural



No.	Description	Interpretation
40004	Light whitish grey fine sand which is friable intermixed with gravel. 0.80m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 41</b>		
41001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.29m(0.29m).	Topsoil
41002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.29-0.59m (0.30m).	Subsoil
41003	Mid brownish yellow fine sand which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). 0.59m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
41004	Irregular tree throw/pit with irregular steep-vertical slopes and an irregular base. L= >1.15m, W= 1.10m, D= 0.26m.	Cut of tree throw
41005	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). T= 0.26m.	Single fill of [41004]
41006	Irregular tree throw/pit with irregular steep-vertical slopes and an irregular base. L= 0.9m, W= 0.96m, D= 0.33m.	Cut of tree throw
41007	Dark greyish brown fine sand which is loose. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<50mm), occasional amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm). T= 0.33m.	Single fill of [41006]
41008	NE-SW aligned linear, curving to a N-S and E-W alignment. Straight steep-moderate slopes and a sub-rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 2.57m, D= 0.56m.	Cut of ditch
41009	Light yellowish brown coarse sand intermixed with gravel which is loose. W= 2.15m, T= 0.12m.	Bottom fill of [41008]
41010	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<60mm). W= 2.57m, T= 0.22m.	Middle fill of [41008]
41011	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded flint and stone (<40mm), occasional amount of charcoal flecking (<10mm). W= 2.2m, T= 0.29m.	Top fill of [41008]
<b>Trench 42</b>		
42001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.24m(0.24m).	Topsoil
42002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.24-0.70m (0.46m).	Subsoil
42003	Light greyish brown clayey silt which is firm and compact. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.70-0.90m (0.20m).	Top fill of quarry excavation
42004	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.90-1.32m (0.42m).	Bottom fill of quarry excavation
42005	Mid reddish brown coarse sand intermixed with gravel which is friable. 1.32m-Onwards (+80mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 43</b>		
43001	Mid greyish brown silt which is friable. Occasional amount of sub-angular flint (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.27m (0.27m).	Topsoil
43002	Mid yellowish brown silt which is friable. Occasional amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0.27-0.50m (0.23m).	Subsoil
43003	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is friable intermixed with striations of light brownish grey sandy silt which is loose. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone and flint (<60mm). 0.50m-Onwards (+70mm).	Natural
43004	NW-SE aligned linear with straight steep-vertical slopes and a concave base. Stepped on SW edge. L=>2m, W= 1.17m, D= 0.46m.	Cut of ditch
43005	Mid brownish yellow silty sand which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<70mm). T= 0.46m.	Single fill of [43004]
<b>Trench 44</b>		
44001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.40m (0.40m).	Topsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
44002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.40-0.60m (0.20m).	Subsoil
44003	Light yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches. 0.60m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
44004	NE-SW aligned linear with gradual slopes and a sub-rounded base. L=>2m, W= 1.27m, D= 0.30m.	Cut of ditch
44005	Mid greyish brown silt which is soft. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm) and charcoal flecking (<10mm). T= 0.30m.	Single fill of [44004]
44006	NE-SW aligned linear with straight steep slopes and a concave base. L=>2m, W= 2.55m, D= 0.51m.	Cut of ditch
44007	Dark greyish brown silty clay which is firm. Frequent amount of gravel (<30mm). W= 2.55m, T= 0.27m.	Top fill of [44006]
44008	Dark grey clayey silt which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<50mm). W= 1.68m, T= 0.13m.	Middle fill of [44006]
44009	Mid reddish brown clay which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular flint (<50mm). W= 0.98m, T= 0.11m.	Bottom fill of [44006]
44010	NE-SW aligned linear with straight gradual slopes and a flat base. L=>2m, W= 0.58m, D= 0.14m.	Cut of ditch
44011	Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded gravel (<30mm). T= 0.14m.	Single fill of [44010]
<b>Trench 45</b>		
45001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.32m (0.32m).	Topsoil
45002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.32-0.65m (0.33m).	Subsoil
45003	Light yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches. 0.65m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 46</b>		
46001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.32m (0.32m).	Topsoil
46002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.32-0.66m (0.34m).	Subsoil
46003	Light yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches. 0.66m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 47</b>		
47001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.26m (0.26m).	Topsoil
47002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.26-0.54m (0.28m).	Subsoil
47003	Light yellowish red sandy clay which is compact, intermixed with light whitish yellow fine sand and gravel patches. 0.54m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
47004	Oval (slightly irregular) tree throw with sub-rounded corners, concave moderate slopes and an irregular base. L= 1.48m, W= 0.78m, D= 0.30m.	Cut of tree throw
47005	Light greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. Frequent amount of sub-angular/rounded flint and stone (<40mm). T= 0.30m.	Single fill of [47004]
<b>Trench 48</b>		
48001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.37m(0.37m).	Topsoil
48002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.37-0.62m (0.25m).	Subsoil
48003	Mid brownish yellow fine sand which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). 0.62m-Onwards (+60mm).	Natural
48004	Circular (not fully exposed) pit with concave moderate slopes and a flattish base. L=>0.9m, W= 1.79m, D= 0.34m.	Cut of pit

No.	Description	Interpretation
48005	Light brownish red sandy clay which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-rounded flint and stone (<50mm). W= 1.79m, T= 0.2m.	Bottom fill of [48004]
48006	Dark blackish grey silt which is friable. Frequent amount of charcoal patching (<20mm). W= 0.8m, T= 0.18m.	Middle fill of [48004]
48007	Mid brownish grey sandy silt which is friable. W= 1.26m, T= 0.28m.	Top fill of [48004]
48008	Oval/irregular (not fully exposed) pit with steep slope (only SE edge exposed) and a sub-rounded base. L= >2.8m, W= >0.9m, D= 0.78m.	Cut of pit
48009	Light yellowish grey fine sand which is soft. Occasional amount of sub-angular stone (<50mm). L= >1.04m, W= >0.24m, T= 0.28m.	Bottom fill of [48008]
48010	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<0.1m) and streak of charcoal (<10mm). L= >2.8m, W= >0.9m, T= 0.62m.	Top fill of [48008]
<b>Trench 49</b>		
49001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.36m (0.36m).	Topsoil
49002	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt which is firm and compact. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.36-0.50m (0.14m).	Subsoil
49003	Cut of a possible quarry pit, extended throughout the length of the trench.	Cut of quarry pit
49004	Mid grey sandy silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of gravel (<40mm). 0.50-0.89m (0.39m).	Single fill of [49003]
49005	Mid brownish yellow coarse sand intermixed with gravel, which is friable. 0.89m-Onwards (+70mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 50</b>		
50001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is compact. 0-0.37m (0.37m).	Topsoil
50002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. 0.37-0.57m (0.20m).	Subsoil
50003	Light whitish yellow to dark yellow sandy gravel which is friable. 0.57-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
50004	N-S aligned linear with straight steep slopes and an irregular base. Truncated by [50006]. L= >2m, W= 1.65m, D= 0.35m.	Cut of ditch
50005	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<50mm). T= 0.35m.	Single fill of [50004]
50006	Oval pit with sub-rounded corners, concave steep sides and a concave base. Truncates [50004]. L= >2m, W= 0.75m, D= 0.20m.	Cut of pit
50007	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). T= 0.20m.	Single fill of [50006]
50008	N-S aligned linear with concave gradual slopes and a concave base. Also seen in trench 51. L= >2m, W= 1.92m, D= 0.35m.	Cut of ditch
50009	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). T= 0.35m.	Single fill of [50008]
<b>Trench 51</b>		
51001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is loose. 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
51002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is loose. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.52m (0.22m).	Subsoil
51003	Light yellowish red coarse sand intermixed with gravel patches, which is loose. 0.75m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
51004	Cut of quarry pit(s). Runs along the whole the trench. Excavated by machine.	Cut of quarry pit(s)
51005	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable intermixed with gravel. Excavated by machine. 0.52-0.75m (0.23m).	Fill of [51004]
51006	N-S aligned linear which was left unexcavated. Cuts into (51005). Also seen and excavated in trench 50. L= >2.2m, W= 1.92m.	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
51007	Dark greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<50mm). Left unexcavated	Fill of [51006] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 52</b>		

No.	Description	Interpretation
52001	Dark greyish brown silt which is compact. 0-0.40m (0.40m).	Topsoil
52002	Mid reddish brown clayey silt which is compact. Occasional sub-rounded stone (<40mm). 0.4-0.84m (0.44m).	Subsoil
52003	Light reddish brown silty clay which is compact, intermixed with light yellowish brown silty clay patches and striations light yellow fine sand. 0.84-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
52004	N-S aligned linear with slightly concaved steep-vertical slopes and a sub-rounded base (profile is v-shaped). L= >1.8m, W= 1.1m, D= 0.45m.	Cut of ditch
52005	Mid blueish grey with mid reddish yellow patching clayey silt which is compact. Occasional sub-rounded stone (<30mm) and charcoal flecking (<10mm). T= 0.45m.	Single fill of [52004]
52006	N-S aligned tree throw/hedgerow. Irregular in plan and profile. L= >2m, W= 1.5m, D= 60mm.	Cut of tree throw/hedgerow
52007	Intermixture of mid yellowish brown sandy silt and mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Large quantity of fine rooting throughout. T= 60mm.	Single fill of [52006]
<b>Trench 53</b>		
53001	Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<50mm). 0-0.38m (0.38m).	Topsoil
53002	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<50mm). 0.38-0.94m (0.56m).	Subsoil
53003	Intermixture of light whitish yellow, mid brownish yellow, mid brownish red and mid brownish grey fine sandy silts which are loose. Moderate amount of sub-angular flint and stone (<40mm).	Natural
53004	Cut of a modern infill, possibly associated with a previous structure in the area. L= >17.3m, W= >1.8m.	Cut of modern feature (unexcavated)
53005	Dark blackish brown clayey silt which is compact intermixed with tarmac and modern brick. L= >17.3m, W= >1.8m.	Fill of [53004] (unexcavated)
53006	Sub-angular modern pit with sub-angular corners. Left unexcavated due to tarmac and modern brick in fill (53007). L= 1m, W= >0.8m.	Cut of modern feature (unexcavated)
53007	Mid grey clayey sand which is compact intermixed with tarmac and modern brick. L= 1m, W= >0.8m.	Fill of [52006] (unexcavated)
<b>Trench 54</b>		
54001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.27m (0.27m).	Topsoil
54002	Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is firm but friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.27-0.58m (0.31m).	Subsoil
54003	Light yellowish brown silty sand which is friable intermixed with gravel and iron mineralisation patches. 0.58-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 55</b>		
55001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0-0.30m (0.30m).	Topsoil
55002	Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is firm but friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.30-0.75m (0.45m).	Subsoil
55003	Light yellowish brown silty sand which is friable intermixed with gravel and iron mineralisation patches. 0.75-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 56</b>		
56001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and an occasional amount of chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.29m (0.29m).	Topsoil
56002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<0.1m). 0.29-0.93m (0.64m).	Subsoil
56003	Intermixture of light yellowish brown silty sand and a dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, both being friable. 0.93m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural

No.	Description	Interpretation
<b>Trench 57</b>		
57001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and an occasional amount of chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.30 (0.30m).	Topsoil
57002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<0.1m). 0.30-0.65m (0.35m).	Subsoil
57003	Intermixture of light yellowish brown silty sand and a dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, both being friable. 0.65m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
57004	N-S aligned linear with concave gentle slopes and a sub-rounded base. Similar alignment to ditch [57006]. L= >1.82m, W= 1.41m, D= 0.12m.	Cut of ditch
57005	Light greyish brown silty sand which is loose. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.12m.	Single fill of [57004]
57006	N-S aligned linear with concave gentle slopes and a sub-rounded base. Similar alignment to ditch [57004]. L= >1.8m, W= 1.25m, D= 0.15m.	Cut of ditch
57007	Mid greyish brown sandy silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.15m.	Single fill of [57006]
57008	NW-SE aligned linear curving to a E-W alignment. Straight steep slopes and a concave base. L= >3m, W= 1.15m, D= 0.25m.	Cut of ditch
57009	Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.25m.	Single fill of [57008]
57010	Circular pit with rounded corners. Concave steep slopes and a concave base. L= >1.2m, W= 2.8m, D= 0.45m.	Cut of pit
57011	Light brownish grey sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). L= >1.2m, W= 2.8m, T= 0.45m.	Bottom fill of [57010]
57012	Circular pit with rounded corners. Concave gentle slopes and a concave base. L= >0.5m, W= 0.8m, D= 0.30m.	Cut of pit
57013	Light grey sandy silt which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.30m.	Bottom fill of [57012]
57014	Mid reddish yellow fine sand which is friable intermixed with fine gravel and occasional sub-rounded stone (<50mm). L= >0.7m, W= 1.44m, D= 0.40m.	Top fill of [57010]
<b>Trench 58</b>		
58001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and an occasional amount of chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.23m (0.23m).	Topsoil
58002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<0.1m). 0.23-0.52m (0.29m).	Subsoil
58003	Intermixture of light yellowish brown silty sand and a dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, both being friable. 0.52m-Onwards (+60mm).	Natural
58004	Circular pit with rounded corners. Slightly irregular steep slopes and a flat base. L= >0.9m, W= 1.2m , D= 0.42m.	Cut of pit
58005	Mid reddish yellow fine sand/gravel with mid grey patching which is friable. W= 0.68m, D= 0.22m.	Bottom fill of [58004]
58006	Mid grey silty sand with lenses of light whitish grey and light reddish yellow sandy gravel which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm) and charcoal flecking (<10mm). W= 1.2m, T= 0.2m.	Top fill of [58004]
58007	Slightly irregular oval pit with sub-rounded corners. Concave steep-near vertical slopes and a concave base. L= >0.61m, W= 1.02m, D= 0.48m.	Cut of pit
58008	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with mid yellowish brown patches which is firm but friable. Occasional sub-rounded stone (<30mm) and charcoal flecking (<10mm). T= 0.48m.	Single fill of [58007]
58009	E-W aligned linear curving to a NE-SW alignment. Concave steep slopes and a sub-rounded base. L= >1.8m, W= 1.03m, D= 0.24m.	Cut of ditch

No.	Description	Interpretation
58010	Mid greyish brown fine sand which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone and flint (<50mm). T= 0.24m.	Single fill of [58009]
58011	Oval pit with sub-rounded corners. Concave gentle slopes and a concave base. L= 1.55m, W= >1.18m, D= 0.13m.	Cut of pit
58012	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is firm but friable. Frequent amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). T= 0.13m.	Single fill of [58011]
<b>Trench 59</b>		
59001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and an occasional amount of chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.22m (0.22m).	Topsoil
59002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Frequent amount of sub-angular stone (<0.1m). 0.22-0.50m (0.28m).	Subsoil
59003	Intermixture of light yellowish brown silty sand and a dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, both being friable. 0.50m-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 60</b>		
60001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.34m (0.34m).	Topsoil
60002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<70mm). 0.34-0.69m (0.35m).	Subsoil
60003	Intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and mid brownish yellow sandy gravel, both being friable. 0.69-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 61</b>		
61001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.33m (0.33m).	Topsoil
61002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<70mm). 0.33-0.70m (0.37m).	Subsoil
61003	Intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and mid brownish yellow sandy gravel, both being friable. 0.70-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 62</b>		
62001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.30m(0.30m).	Topsoil
62002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.67m (0.37m).	Subsoil
62003	Intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and mid reddish yellow silty clay with gravel patching, both being friable. 0.67-Onwards (+30mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 63</b>		
63001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.31m(0.31m).	Topsoil
63002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<40mm). 0.31-0.69m (0.38m).	Subsoil
63003	Intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and mid reddish yellow silty clay with gravel patching, both being friable. 0.69-Onwards (+20mm).	Natural
<b>Trench 64</b>		
64001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.30m(0.30m).	Topsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
64002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.66m (0.36m).	Subsoil
64003	Intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and mid reddish yellow silty clay with gravel patching, both being friable. 0.66m-Onwards (+40mm).	Natural
64004	Mid greyish brown sandy clay which is firm but friable. Occasional amount of sub-rounded stone (<30mm). 0.66m-Onwards (+40mm).	Geological anomalies
<b>Trench 65</b>		
65001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and chalk flecking (<10mm). 0-0.30m(0.30m).	Topsoil
65002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. Moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<40mm). 0.30-0.85m (0.55m).	Subsoil
65003	Intermixture of light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amount of sub-angular stone (<30mm) and mid reddish yellow silty clay with gravel patching, both being friable. 0.85m-Onwards (+50mm).	Natural

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

*By Sarah Percival*

A small assemblage of 134 sherds weighing 1,905g was collected from 25 features across 21 trenches (Table 1). The assemblage includes Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds as well as a small quantity of Roman pottery. The pottery was recovered from ditches, pits and tree throws and is fragmentary and in moderate to poor condition. The assemblage is described by trench with detailed fabric descriptions provided in Appendix 1.

*Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature*

Trench No	Cut No.	Feature type	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
4	4009	Ditch	Bronze Age	1	3
5	5014	Ditch	Iron Age	5	42
6	6005	Ditch	Bronze Age	1	3
			Earlier Iron Age	2	17
			Roman	1	3
13	13005	Ditch	Bronze Age	1	2
15	15005	Ditch	Bronze Age	4	492
			Earlier Iron Age	1	4
			Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	15
	15009	Ditch	Iron Age	6	121
			Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	127
17	17004	Ditch	Bronze Age	1	2
			Earlier Iron Age	4	15
			Late Iron Age	1	6
18	18004	Ditch	Earlier Iron Age	2	3
20	20004	Ditch	Bronze Age	4	31
			Not closely datable	2	1
27	27007	Pit	Later Iron Age	1	1
28	28004	Pit	Earlier Iron Age	1	3
			Iron Age	1	13
	28008	Pit	Later Iron Age	4	182
	28010	Pit	Iron Age	1	3
			Later Iron Age	25	215
28012	Pit	Later Iron Age	18	230	
31	31004	Ditch	Bronze Age	3	11
			Earlier Iron Age	2	6
			Not closely datable	1	3
36	36004	Ditch	Iron Age	1	2
			Later Iron Age	1	10



Trench No	Cut No.	Feature type	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
			Roman	1	2
39	39003	Ditch	Later Iron Age	1	7
41	41004	Tree throw	Later Iron Age	1	12
43	43004	Ditch	Later Iron Age	4	15
44	44006	Ditch	Earlier Iron Age	2	2
			Not closely datable	2	1
47	47004	Tree throw	Later Iron Age/Early Saxon	1	5
48	48004	Pit	Later Iron Age	8	83
50	50008	Ditch	Later Iron Age	1	11
57	57004	Ditch	Early Roman	1	3
			Roman	2	18
58	58007	Pit	Later Iron Age	14	183
		<b>134</b>	<b>1905</b>		

### Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel 2010.

### Trench 4

A single abraded Bronze Age body sherd weighing 3g in medium grog-tempered fabric (GMM) was recovered from the fill of ditch 34009.

### Trench 5

A small assemblage of five sherds weighing 42g was collected from the fill of ditch 5014 in trench 5. The assemblage includes four undecorated body sherds in reduced sandy and sandy micaceous fabric with possible grog (QuCF and QuGCMmica). A sherd from a jar with direct flat rim and smoothed surfaces also in micaceous sandy reduced fabric was also recovered. The sherds are likely to belong to the later Iron Age.

### Trench 6

A total of four sherds weighing 23g were recovered from ditch 6005 in trench 5. The assemblage includes a small body sherd in grog-tempered fabric (GMM) which is probably Bronze Age, a Later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age body sherd in coarse flint-tempered fabric (FCC) and an abraded Roman sherd in un-sourced grog-tempered ware (GTW).

### Trench 13

A single sandy grog-tempered Bronze Age body sherd weighing 2g came from ditch 13005 in trench 13.

### Trench 15

Trench 15 produced thirteen sherds weighing 759g from two features. Ditch 15050 contained a mixed assemblage of six sherds, 511g. The earliest of these is a sherd of later Neolithic early Bronze Age Beaker weighing 15g in grog tempered fabric (GCC). The sherd is decorated with pinched fingertip impressions. A substantial base and body sherds also in coarse, grog tempered fabric are from a large Bronze Age vessel (fabric GCC and QuGCC) similar to Deverel-Rimbury vessels found at Sutton Hoo (Hummeler 2005, fig.200). A small flint-tempered body sherd maybe Later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age though a later Neolithic early Bronze Age date cannot be ruled out for this sherd.

Ditch 15009 produced seven sherds 248g. These include a coarse flint-tempered Beaker sherd (fabric FCC) decorated with paired fingertip impressed decoration forming a triple row defining a raised cordon similar to examples found locally at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005, fig.194, 55/998, F41) . A pointed rim sherd in sandy flint-tempered fabric is from a long necked shouldered jar similar to the early to middle Iron Age pottery found at West Stow (Martin, 1999, fig 3.17, 21) and two undecorated Later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age body sherds in flint tempered fabric (QuFaf and QuFccGrmc).

#### **Trench 17**

A mixed assemblage of six sherds weighing 23g was recovered from ditch 17004 in trench 17. Included within this assemblage is a single Bronze Age body sherd in grog-tempered fabric (Grcc), four flint-tempered body sherds which are probably Later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age and a Late Iron Age to early Roman grog-tempered body sherd with common dark grog inclusions (GTWgrey). Similar later Iron Age grog-tempered wares have been found during previous excavations along Old Norwich Road (Sommers 2012).

#### **Trench 18**

Ditch 18004 contained two small flint-tempered body sherds weighing 3g. The sherds are probably Later Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age though an Earlier Neolithic or Beaker date cannot be ruled out.

#### **Trench 20**

Ditch 20004 in trench 20 produced six sherds 32g. Of these four (31g) in sandy grog-tempered fabric (QGrCM) are probably Bronze Age whilst two flint-tempered scraps are prehistoric but otherwise not closely datable (QFCF).

#### **Trench 27**

Pit 27007 contained a single scrap of rim in oxidised sandy fabric which maybe Later Iron Age. The rim joins a larger sherd from a later Iron Age jar found in pit 28013, trench 28.

#### **Trench 28**

Four pits in trench 28 contained pottery. Pit 28004 produced two sherds, 16g comprising a small abraded flint-tempered body sherd which is perhaps earlier Iron Age (Fabric FMM) and a rim from an Iron Age jar in sandy fabric with flint inclusions (QFMM). The rim is from a slack-shouldered jar with upright neck a direct flattened rim.

Pit 28008 produced four sherds 182g all of later Iron Age date. These include a rim from an ovoid jar with concave neck and flattened rim in sandy micaceous fabric with rare chalk inclusions (QChRFmica) and sandy body sherds from at least two further vessels (fabrics QFRF and QO).

Pit 28010 contained the largest single assemblage found comprising 25 sherds weighing 215g. These included rims from four vessels, all later Iron Age forms in fine sandy fabrics (QFMM, Qfine, Qmica, QmicaFRF, QO). Two slack-shouldered jars with burnished or finely smoothed surfaces have short upright necks terminating in direct flat rims, a third jar of similar form has a slightly everted rounded rim (Hill 2003 form A). The fourth jar is round bodied with a bead rim (Hill 2003 form G). A body sherd has possible incised decoration. The assemblage also includes a simple base from a jar or bowl in sandy fabric with smoothed surfaces.

Pit 28012 produced 18 sherds, 230g of later Iron Age date contemporary with pit 28011. A range of sandy fabrics are represented (QOmica Rims were present from five vessels including two slack shouldered jars with upright necks and direct rims (Hill 2003 form A), two slack-shouldered jars with everted rims (Hill 2003 form D) and a globular fish-bowl jar or bowl with no neck and beaded rim (Hill 2003 form N). One rim joins directly with a fragment of rim found in Pit 27007, trench 27. A simple base sherd was also found along with eleven plain body sherds.

The assemblage suggests occupation in the mid to later Iron Age (c.350-50BC) perhaps contemporary with assemblages from Burgh, Bucklesham and West Stow (Martin 1999, fig, 3.19).

#### **Trench 31**

Ditch 31004 contained six sherds 20g including rims from two vessels. Three undecorated body sherds represent the earliest pottery recovered from the ditch. The sherds are made of coarse grog-tempered fabric typical of the Bronze Age. A flint-tempered undecorated body sherd and direct rounded rim may be from Later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age forms and a further grog-tempered scrap from a direct rounded rim is undatable.

### **Trench 36**

Ditch 36004 in trench 36 produced a small abraded assemblage of mixed date including an Iron Age sherd in sandy fabric (Q) a possible later Iron Age body sherd in sandy fabric with sparse shell (QQuSh) and an undiagnostic Roman body sherd in micaceous sandy greyware.

### **Trench 39**

A single body sherd weighing 7g from ditch 39003 in trench 39 is made of fine sandy fine micaceous sandy fabric (QQuMica) and is probably of Later Iron Age date.

### **Trench 41**

Tree throw 41004 contained a single Later Iron Age body sherd weighing 12g. The sherd is made of fine sandy micaceous fabric (QQuMICA).

### **Trench 43**

Four Later Iron Age body sherds weighing 15g in two fine sandy fabrics (Qqu and QQuO) were recovered from the fill of ditch 43004 in trench 43.

### **Trench 44**

Ditch 44006 in trench 44 produced four sherds 3g. Two sherds are made of flint-tempered fabric and are of Later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age date. Two further scraps of pot are not closely dateable.

### **Trench 47**

Tree throw 47004 contained a single sandy body sherd which may be Later Iron Age or perhaps Early Saxon.

### **Trench 48**

Pit 48004 contained eight later Iron Age sherds weighing 83g and including six joining sherds from a simple base plus two body sherds from a second vessel. All the pottery is in fine sandy fabrics with smoothed or burnished surfaces.

### **Trench 50**

A single burnished body sherd weighing 11g was recovered from ditch 50008. The sherd is made of fine sandy fabric (Qfine) and is probably of Later Iron Age date.

### **Trench 57**

Ditch 57004 in trench 57 contained three sherds weighing 21g. One corrugated body sherd in grog-tempered fabric (GTW) is similar to vessels found at Boxford and is probably later Iron Age/Early Roman. Two further sandy greyware sherds are Roman.

### **Trench 58**

Fourteen body sherds weighing 183g from a single vessel in sandy fabric with quartz and organic inclusions (QQuO) were recovered from pit 58007 in trench 58. These sherds are of later Iron Age date.

### **Discussion**

Earlier prehistoric pottery of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age date was found in trenches 4, 6, 13, 15, 17, 20 and 31. The earlier prehistoric pottery recovered is comparable to non-funerary Beaker found nearby at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2003). The large base and body sherds found in trench 15 are similar to Deverel-Rimbury pottery also found at Sutton Hoo and perhaps to the substantial urn assemblage found at nearby Sproughton (Percival forthcoming).

The bulk of the pottery assemblage suggests mid to later Iron Age activity at the site particularly in the area around trench 28. The Iron Age assemblage compares well with pottery from the later Iron Age enclosure at Burgh and the settlement site at West Stow (Martin 1999) dating to around the 2nd and first centuries BC. A handful of undiagnostic Roman pottery came from trenches 6, 36 and 57.

## POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Irving

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of 12 sherds from a maximum seven vessels, weighing 150g was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive of the pottery is included in Table 1.

### Results

Table 2: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
37005	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	Lard/Jam jar	1	1	9	BS	Fluted	Mid 19th to 20th
37005	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	Garden pot	1	1	10	Rim		Mid 19th to 20th
37005	PEARL	Pearlware	Jar/ Chamber	6	1	86	BS	Sponge blue decoration	Mid 19th to 20th
37005	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottledglazed	Open	1	1	11	Base with footring		Mid 19th to 20th
37005	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Jar/ Chamber	1	1	1	Rim	Geometric band	Mid 19th to 20th
37005	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Hollow	1	1	26	BS	Blue transfer print	Mid 19th to 20th
37007	MART	Martincamp stoneware	Flask/ Bottle	1	1	7	BS		Mid 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century
Totals				12	7	150			

### Discussion

The majority of the assemblage comprises early modern types spanning the 18th to 20th century. The range of wares is typical of those found in Suffolk. Forms include jars, hollow and more complex forms. The two contexts (37005) and (37007) are the fills of hedgerow cut [37004].

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Sarah Percival

A total of 37 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 357g were collected from six features (Table 1). The assemblage includes two fragments of roofing tile, both plain flat tiles, of which one example has a square cut peg hole. This flat tile, from the fill of ditch 39003 in trench 39, is made of fully oxidised sandy orange fabric suggesting a post medieval date and is 13mm thick. Abraded fragments of late brick in orange sandy fabric with common dark red clay pellets came from trenches 37 and 39 and probably date to the post medieval period (Drury 1993, 163). The remainder of the assemblage is undiagnostic.

Table 3: Quantity and weight of ceramic building material by feature and fabric

Trench No	Feature	Type	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
28	28011	Brick/tile	Orange sandy, hard fired	2	2
	28012	Brick/tile	Orange sandy, hard fired	1	1
29	29005	Roof tile	Orange sandy, hard fired	1	12
37	36004	Brick	Orange sandy, hard fired, dark red clay pellets	2	62
39	39003	Brick	Orange sandy, hard fired, dark red clay pellets	2	13
		Roof tile	Orange sandy, hard fired	2	43
44	44010	Brick/tile	Orange sandy poorly mixed sparse flint	2	3
<b>Totals</b>				<b>37</b>	<b>357</b>

## FIRED CLAY

By Sarah Percival

A small assemblage of 25 largely undiagnostic fragments of fired clay was recovered from nine contexts (Table 1). A fragment of possible loomweight from tree throw (47004) has two flat surfaces forming an angle but has no further diagnostic features. The remainder of the assemblage consists of undiagnostic miscellaneous fragments perhaps the abraded and fragmentary remains of clay ovens or similar structures.

Table 4: Quantity and weight of fired clay by feature and fabric

Trench No	Feature	Form	Type	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)
4	4009	Structural	Misc.	Poorly mixed fine clay with sparse medium chalk inclusions and common medium sub-angular vacuoles	2	22
5	5010	Misc.	Misc.	Fine sandy clay with sparse fine flint	4	7
	5014	Misc.	Misc.	Poorly mixed fine clay with sparse fine flint	7	43
13	13005	Misc.	Misc.	Poorly mixed clay no visible inclusions	1	5
15	15005	Misc.	Misc.	Poorly mixed clay no visible inclusions	3	13
	15009	Misc.	Misc.	Fine clay with moderate sub-rounded grog	2	18
28	28008	Misc.	Misc.	Common medium sub-angular chalk and voids; sparse medium sub-angular flint in fine poorly mixed fine clay	3	46
47	47004	?Loom weight		Orange sandy with common angular chalk	2	60
48	48007	Structural	Misc.		1	7
<b>Totals</b>					<b>25</b>	<b>221</b>

## FAUNAL REMAINS

By D. James Rackham

### Introduction

A small collection of bone was recovered by hand from eight of the excavated contexts. The material has been identified and recorded following the procedures of the EAC and can be seen in Table 6.

### Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded.

## Results

Table 5 Faunal remains Archive

Trench No	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth-wear	comment	preservation
5	5015	BOS	TTH	1	F						FRAGMENTED ENAMEL- 18 BITS - MAY BE MORE THAN ONE TOOTH	1
15	15010	BOS	TTH	1	F						ENAMEL FRAGMENTS-6BITS- PROBABLY ONE TOOTH	1
28	28009	CSZ	RIB	2	F						MIDSHAFT FRAGMENTS	3
28	28009	CSZ	SCP	1	F						NECK FRAGMENT-ERODED	2
28	28009	CSZ	SCP	1	R						ERODED GLENOID AND NECK FRAGMENT- 2 PICES	3
28	28009	CSZ	TIB	1	F						MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- 5PIECES	3
28	28009	CSZ	UNI	3	F						INDET FRAGMENTS-ERODED	3
28	28009	EQU	SCP	1	L	DF	12				GLENOID AND TUBEROSITY - 3 PIECES	3
28	28009	UNI	UNI	2	F						INDET-ERODED	2
28	28013	EQU	MAN	1	F						FRAGMENTED- INCISORS- ENAMEL AND BONE-8 PICES	2
35	35005	CSZ	LMV	1	F						CENTRUM AND SPINE FRAGMENT-2 PICES-HORSE?	3
35	35006	BOS	MAN	1	L					J14K12	LOOSE M2 AND 3	3
35	35006	BOS	UM3	1	L					K14	ROOTS LOST	3
35	35006	UNI	UNI	1	F						108 SMALL FRAGMENTS BONE-POSSIBLY OFF CATTLE JAW-SEE ABOVE	2
47	47005	BOS	FEM	1	F	DF	7				PART DISTAL EPI WITH ZONE 7	3
47	47005	CSZ	LBF	1	F						SHAFT FRAGMENT- 8 PICES- POSS FEM SHAFT?	3
58	58008	BOS	FEM	1	F						SHAFT FRAGMENT- 3 PICES	3
58	58008	BOS	TIB	1	R	DF	6				PART DISTAL EPI-9 PICES	3
58	58008	BOS	UM	1	F					14/15	FRAGMENT-WELL WORN	3
58	58008	BOS	UPM4	1	R					H12	COMPLETE	4
58	58008	OVCA	LM2	1	L					J10	ROOTS BROKEN	4
58	58008	OVCA	MAN	1	L		23				DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT AND MEDIAL FRAG OF RAMUS-2 PICES	4

### Discussion

In all the contexts the animal bone is in relatively poor condition except for a few fragments from context 58008. The only species identified are cattle, horse and sheep/goat. It is almost certainly the case that material has been completely lost from some deposits through corrosion.

### GLASS

*By Denise Buckley*

### Introduction

A total of 26 sherds of glass, together weighing 635g, was recovered.

### Condition

Although broken, the glass from (29004) is in good condition, but the glass from (37005) is starting to show signs of deterioration.

### Results

Table 6: Glass Archive

Trench No	Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
29	29004	Dark green (probably wine) bottle base. Moderately steep kick-up with ringed surface abrasion markings where the iron pontil tip was fused to the base.	1	216	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
37	37005	Pale green jar / bottle (many pieces link) with vertical ribs up to the shoulder. Probably a utility jar.	23	406	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
		Rim fragment of utility jar.	1	10	
		Colourless ,opaque, vessel fragment.	1	3	
<b>Totals</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>635</b>	

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from (29004), the single fill of ditch [29005] and (37005), the upper fill of a cut for a hedgerow [37004].

### Range

Trench 29 produced the base of a probable wine bottle dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Trench 37 produced a utility jar, plus one rim sherd from another jar of the same style and one colourless, opaque vessel fragment. These all date to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Potential

Apart from dating evidence, the glass is of little further potential, but should be retained as part of the site archive and pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

Twenty six fragments of glass (twenty three of which belong to one vessel) all dating to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century were recovered.

### CLAY PIPE

*By Denise Buckley*

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

Although broken, the clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results**

Table 7: Clay Pipes

Trench no	Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
		8	7	6	5	4				
39	39004					1	1	7	Partial stem and bowl fragment. Narrow ribbing decoration. Similar to Oswald General Typology 24 – not enough of it to be certain.	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from (39004), the single fill of ditch [39003].

**Range**

A single partial stem and bowl fragment dating to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved from Trench 39. The bowl is decorated with narrow ribbing and would probably have had leaf moulded seams (although there is not enough of it to be certain of this). There is no discernible stamp or makers mark, but it is probably locally made. A similar pipe was found at Bury St. Edmunds (Heard p.13-14)

**Potential**

Apart from dating evidence, the clay pipe is of little further potential. It should, however, be retained as part of the site archive and pose no problems for long term storage.

**WORKED FLINT**

By Tom Lane

**Introduction**

A collection of lithics from Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, was submitted for Assessment.

**Condition**

Generally, the items were moderately to heavily abraded. No conservation work is required ahead of deposition in a museum.

**Results**

Table 8: The Worked Flints

Trench No	Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
4	4006	Flake. Core fragment. Some cortex remaining. Flake Scars on dorsal surface. 45 x 31 x 11mm	1	15	Bronze Age
5	5011	Scraper. End scraper. Secondary working unfinished. Patinated. 27 x 22 x 9mm	1	8	Early Neolithic
	5011	Flake. Primary flake. Much cortex remaining on dorsal surface. Unpatinated. 39 x 21 x 10mm	1	7	Prehistoric
15	15010	Burnt flint. Heavily cracked and fire crazed.	1	29	Prehistoric
18	18005	Hammerstone fragment? Broken nodule with 'pock-marks' in the cortex at one end. 10mm wide flake 32mm long removed from broken surface. Patinated. 40 x 29 x 19mm	1	39	Prehistoric
	18005	Flake. Non-patinated. 27 x 16 x 9mm	1	3	Bronze Age
	18005	Blade flake. Some narrow blade scars on dorsal surface. 29 x 16 x 4mm	1	1	Neolithic
	18005	Flake. Squat. Non-patinated. 34 x 26 x 4mm	1	4	Bronze Age
	18005	Flake. Edge damage on one lateral edge. Cortex remaining on other edge. Non-patinated. 40 x 26 x 12mm	1	10	Bronze Age
	18005	Flake. Broken. 16 x 29 x 3mm	1	1	Neolithic



Trench No	Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
	18005	Flake. Possible core rejuvenation. Notched midway down one lateral edge. 55 x 26 x 11mm	1	14	Neolithic
	18005	Flake. Patinated. 27 x 17 x 3mm	1	1	Neolithic
20	20005	Flakes. Natural unworked	8		
	20005	Flake. Fire cracked and crazed	1	10	Prehistoric
	20005	Flake. Primary flake. Patinated. 40 x 36 x 11mm	1	19	Prehistoric
	20005	Flake. Primary flake. Patinated. 23 x 14 x 5mm	1	2	prehistoric
	20005	Flake. Non patinated. 22 x 20 9mm	1	4	Prehistoric
	20005	Flake. Some cortex remaining. Some bladelet removal on dorsal surface. Poor quality parent material. 42 x 33 x 7mm	1	12	Early Neolithic
	20005	Flake. Chip. V. Slight patination. 11 x 11 x 1mm	1	<1	Prehistoric
	20005	Flake. Broken. Some bladelet removal on dorsal surface. 16 x 13 x 3mm	1	<1	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
	20005	Flake. Utilized. Triangular section. Cortex remaining on one side. Other side has limited secondary working. Steep retouch on distal end. Heavily patinated. 32 x 11 x 7mm	1	3	Early Neolithic
	20006	Flake. Natural. unworked	1		
	20006	Nodule. Fire-cracked and crazed.	1	42	Prehistoric
	20006	Flake. Utilized. Hinged flake. Much cortex remaining on dorsal surface. Secondary working along hinge. Non-patinated. 43 x 40 x 15mm	1	33	Bronze Age
	20006	Flake. Narrow blade scars on dorsal surface. Patinated. 18 x 20 x 6mm	1	3	Early Neolithic
	20006	Flake. Broken. Heavily patinated. 30 x 13 x 6mm	1	4	Early Neolithic
	20006	Flake. Utilized. Broken. Patinated. 25 x 22 x 4mm	1	4	Early Neolithic
	20006	Flake. Naural. Unworked.	1		
	20006	Flake. Much cortex remaining. Patinated.	1	18	Prehistoric
	20006	Flake. Utilized. Limited secondary working on distal end. Non-patinated. Poor quality flint. 43 x 33 x 8mm	1	13	Bronze Age?
	20006	Flake. Utilized. Secondary working on both lateral edges. Non-patinated. 29 x 29 x 8mm	1	8	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
	20006	Flake. Slight patination. 21 x 16 x 6mm	1	2	Early Neolithic
20006	Scraper. Side scraper. Steep angle of retouch. Opposing lateral edge broken. Non-patinated. 30 x 30 x 7mm	1	6	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age	
20006	Flake. Slightly patinated. 22 x 19 x 3mm	1		Neolithic?	
20006	Flake. Utilized blade. Area of cortex remaining on proximal end. Elsewhere, secondary working all around. Notch removed near proximal end on one edge. Triangular section. Non-patinated. 71 x 19 x 6mm	1	11	Late Neolithic	
28	28001	Flake. Hinge fractured. Non-patinated. Triangular section. 56 x 27 x 9mm	1	12	Neolithic
31	31005	Nodules. Burnt. Fire cracked. Not worked	2	124	Prehistoric
	31005	Flake. Broken. Hinged fractured. Notched along one edge. Slightly patinated. 30 x 16 x 4mm	1	2	Prehistoric
	31005	Flake. Damage around striking platform. Flake scars on dorsal surface. Non-patinated. 24 x 18 x 3mm	1	2	Bronze Age?
	31005	Flake. Damage around striking platform. Some cortex. 33 x 41 x 7mm	1	12	Prehistoric
	31005	Flake. Unworked.	1		
	31005	Flake. Some scar removal on dorsal surface. Non patinated. 33 x 26 x 4mm	1	4	Bronze Age?
	31005	Flake. Non-patinated. 23 x 17 x 6mm	1	2	Bronze Age?
	31005	Flake. Non-patinated. 21 x 17 x 4mm	1	3	Prehistoric

Trench No	Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
	31005	Flake. Broken. Poor quality flint. 33 x 30 x 6mm	1	7	Prehistoric
	31005	Flake. Some cortex. 24 x 16 x 4mm	1	2	Bronze Age?
	31005	Flake. Some flake scars on dorsal surface. Some cortex, Non-patinated.	1	34	Bronze age
	31005	Nodule. Some flake scars. Non-patinated. 40 x 37 x 18mm	1	25	Bronze Age
	31005	Scraper. End scraper. Damaged at end and on lateral edge. Polished. Non-patinated. 24 x 23 x 8mm	1	5	Early Neolithic
36	36005	Flake. Blade flake. Bladelet scars on dorsal surface.	1	1	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
	36005	Flake. Broken. Blade scars on dorsal surface. Cortex on proximal end. Slightly patinated. 24 x 14 x 4mm	1	2	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
	36005	Flake. Slightly patinated. 22 x 26 x 4mm	1	3	Early Neolithic
	36005	Flake. Some cortex on dorsal surface. Bladelet scars on dorsal surface. Patinated. 34 x 29 x 6mm	1	6	Early Neolithic
<b>Totals</b>			<b>61</b>	<b>94</b>	

### Range

The majority of the collection consists of debitage, including 39 (67%) struck flakes. A further 11 (19%) were unworked flakes. The remainder of the collection consists of three fire cracked/crazed pieces a single Bronze Age core fragment, an undated hammerstone fragment and three scrapers, a side scraper from the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age and two early Neolithic end scrapers.

The dates are mixed with 26% dated to the Late Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic blade-based industries while 30% are from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. A number of the flakes, however, were not easily datable. Much of the parent material was of poor quality resulting in some odd breaks. The low number of finished tools in the collection, just three scrapers, may be an effect of the poor quality flint.

Interestingly, certain trenches had flints of predominantly one period, for instance, finds from Trench 31 tended towards Bronze Age dates while those from Trench 36 were much earlier, Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

### Potential

Clearly flintworking was taking place in the area over time but further excavation would be required to understand more fully the nature of the prehistoric presence in the area.

### OTHER FINDS

*By Denise Buckley and Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

Three items, together weighing 141g, were recovered.

### Condition

Although naturally fragile, the charcoal is in good condition. The lava quern, although fragmentary and abraded, is also in good condition.

### Results

Table 9: Other Materials

Trench No.	Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
5	5015	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	<1	Late Iron Age?
52	52005	Stone	Degenerated lava quern	2	141	Undated
<b>Totals</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>141</b>	

**Provenance**

The other finds were retrieved from (5015), the single fill of ditch [5014], and (52005), the single fill of ditch [52004].

**Range**

Trench five produced a single small fragment of charcoal. Other finds from this feature include pottery dating to the late Iron Age.

Trench fifty two produced two fragments of degenerated lava quern. Lava querns have been imported into Eastern England from the Roman – early Post-Medieval periods.

**Potential**

The charcoal and lava quern are of little further potential.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

## Archive catalogue 1: Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Fabric Types

Period	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt (g)
Prehistoric	FCC	Flint angular common coarse (>1.00-3.00mm)	8	163
	FCF	Flint angular common fine (<0.25mm)	2	3
	FCM	Flint angular common medium (>0.25-1.00mm)	2	6
	FMM	Flint angular moderate medium (>0.25-1.00mm)	1	3
	GMM	Grog sub-angular moderate medium (>0.25-1.00mm)	2	6
	GrCC	Grog sub-angular common coarse (>1.00-3.00mm)	6	379
	Q	Miscellaneous sandy	1	2
	QChRFmica	Sand, chalk sub rounded rare fine (<0.25mm) mica	1	149
	QFCF	Sandy, flint angular common coarse (>1.00-3.00mm)	2	1
	Qfine	Sandy fine	14	110
	QFMM	Sand, flint angular moderate medium (>0.25-1.00mm)	5	36
	QFRF	Sand, rare fine (<0.25mm)	1	20
	QGr	Sand, grog sub-angular moderate medium (>0.25-1.00mm)	1	3
	QGrCM	Sand, grog sub-angular common medium (>0.25-1.00mm)	4	31
	Qmica	Sand with mica	3	23
	QmicaFRF	Sand with mica, flint rare fine (<0.25mm)	3	27
	QO	Sand with organic (elongated voids)	25	218
	QOmica	Sand with organic (elongated voids) and mica	5	109
	QQu	Sand with quartz rounded, rare fine (<0.25mm)	7	11
	QQuMICA	Sand with quartz rounded, rare fine (<0.25mm) mica	2	19
	QQuO	Sand with quartz rounded, rare fine (<0.25mm) and organic (elongated voids)	17	238
	QQuSh	Sand with quartz rounded, rare fine (<0.25mm) and shell	1	10
	QuCF	Quartz rounded common fine (<0.25mm)	3	15
	QuFAF	Quartz sand flint abundant fine (<0.25mm)	4	78
	QuFCCGrMC	Quartz sand flint common coarse (>1.00-3.00mm), grog medium coarse (>1.00-3.00mm)	2	43
	QuFCQMR	Sand flint common coarse (>1.00-3.00mm) Quartz sub rounded medium rare	1	10
	QuGCC	Quartz sand grog sub angular common coarse (>1.00-3.00mm)	3	141
	QuGCMmica	Quartz sand, grog sub angular common medium mica	1	17
	QuGRM	Quartz sand grog rare medium	1	2
	Roman	SGW	Sandy greyware	1
GTW		Grog-tempered ware	2	6
GTWgrey		Grog-tempered ware (dark grey inclusions)	1	6
MSGW		Micaceous sandy greyware	2	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>134</b>	<b>1905</b>

## Archive catalogue 2: Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Description	No.	Wt (g)
15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	MART	Martincamp stoneware, flask/bottle.	1	7
19-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware, lard/jam jar, fluted.	1	9
19-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	LERTH	Late Earthenwares, garden pot.	1	10
19-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	PEARL	Pearlware, jar/chamber, sponge blue decoration.	6	86
19-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottleglazed.	1	11
19-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	WHITE	Modern whiteware, both geometric band and blue transfer print.	2	27

## Appendix 3

### ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

By D. James Rackham, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

#### Introduction

Five samples were taken during the excavations and have been submitted for processing and assessment. Three of the samples were taken from deposits dated by ceramics to the late Iron Age, while two remain undated but may be dated on the ceramics from the samples.

*Table 1: Samples submitted for environmental assessment.*

sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	feature	date
1	27008	7	Bottom fill of pit 27007	LIA
2	28009	20	Fill of pit 28008	LIA
3	58006	20	Top fill of pit 58004	undated
4	58008	16	Fill of pit 58007	LIA
5	35006	10	Middle fill of ditch 35004	Undated

#### Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots (excluding modern rootlets) were measured and the volume and weight of the residues recorded.

The residues were sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheets and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The residues were then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2-3.

#### Results

The bulk of the samples washed away leaving a residue of angular and sub-angular flint, quartz, flint and other stone pebbles, ironstone, firecracked flint and pebbles and some sediment concretions. Archaeological finds from the samples included firecracked flint and pebbles, pottery, iron, fragmented and eroded animal bone, flints and hammerscale. The latter was all recovered from context 28009, a fill of late Iron Age pit 28008.

Table 2: Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	context	sample vol. l.	residue volume (l)	pot no/wt (g)	fire-cracked flint wt. g.	fire-cracked pebble wt. g.	iron No.	magnetic wt. g.	hammer-scale no.	bone wt. g.	
1	27008	7	1.5		3000			<1	-	-	
2	28009	20	1	5/34	4	21	1	<1	57fl 5sph	2	Possible flint waste x 7 - 8g
3	58006	20	1.9	2/5	<1	15		<1	-	-	Flint incl. poss microlith or debitage x9 - <1g
4	58008	16	1	7/22	32	32		<1	-	10	Flint natural? x8 - 4g); small pebble - perhaps slightly polished
5	35006	10	0.9	2/1	2	70		<1	-	-	Possible struck waste flake x1 - 1g.

+ - present

Table 3: Environmental finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont. no.	sample vol. (l)	flot vol. (ml)	char-coal *	charred grain *	chaff *	charred seed *	un-charred seed *	snails	comment
1	27008	7	1	1/1	-	-	-	-	1	Snails- <i>Cecilioides acicula</i>
2	28009	20	20	2/5	1	-	1	2	3	Charred wheat, barley, indet grain, dock; uncharred seeds; indet bone, cf cattle tooth; snails - <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Helicella</i> sp.
3	58006	20	10	3/4	1	-	-	2	2	Charred wheat grain, herbaceous stems; uncharred seeds; snails - <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Helicella</i> sp.
4	58008	16	10	3/4	1	1	1	2	2	Charred indet grain, chaff; uncharred seeds; sheep/goat, cattle, pig, indet; snails - <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Helicella</i> sp.
5	35006	10	85	5/5	-	-	-	2	2	Flot mainly charcoal; some uncharred seeds; snails - <i>C. acicula</i> ;

\*frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250; + present.

The hammerscale is in sufficient concentration to suggest iron smithing nearby but not necessarily associated with the pit. The relatively small magnetic component in all the samples suggests that none of the deposits contained any significant quantity of fine hearth debris despite the presence of firecracked flint and pebbles. Late Iron Age sample 1, 27008, was lacking in any finds but produced a large proportion of burnt flint and firecracked flint pebbles. This indicates the intentional heating of the flints, presumably to heat water, and may indicate cooking



fires or even burnt mound material. Small quantities of similar debris occur in the other samples (Table 2). Pottery occurs in all samples except <1>, while flakes of flint might reflect working debris although potentially also natural flints. A single piece of corroded iron was recovered from the context with hammerscale (28009). Fragments of degraded bone and fragmented tooth enamel were recovered from two samples, the latter tentatively identified as cattle. Preservation is likely to have been a significant factor and animal bone will have been lost from the deposits as a result of corrosion.

The environmental assemblages from the samples are poor. The terrestrial snails are dominated by *Cecilioides acicula*, a small blind burrowing species, which is almost certainly intrusive in the deposits, with a few shells of *Helicella* sp. which may be archaeological. They give little information and preservation has clearly been a factor in their limited survival, as with the animal bone. A few charred cereal grains, one piece of chaff and a few weed seeds are the only contemporary botanical remains, and these include grains of barley and wheat, with occasional dock and other seeds. Uncharred seeds are also present but these are considered to be intrusive, their occurrence in the deposits resulting from soil processes, particularly worm action. Charcoal is present in all the samples, although very sparse in context 27008. It is only abundant in context 35006 which produced no other charred plant remains, and several fragments in this sample would be suitable for identification.

### **Discussion**

There is evidence in context 28009 for iron smithing in the late Iron Age, and a smithy may be located nearby. The residue in context 27008 produced quantities of burnt and fire-cracked flint but no other finds. This context is dated to the Late Iron Age and the burnt flint implies stones from a fire used for heating water, but whether for cooking or other functions is not known. Otherwise the occurrence of pottery, occasional animal bone, charcoal and a few fragments of charred grain indicates the input of domestic rubbish into deposits in the Late Iron Age.

The results from the samples are relatively poor. Any animal bone and terrestrial shell assemblages that could be recovered from the site are likely to be biased by poor preservation with the resulting information of little use other than presence data, and very little interpretive value. Of the recovered material only the charred plant remains are likely to have been relatively unaffected by the soil conditions, although these are poorly represented in the collected evaluation samples. If future work is undertaken at the site sampling should be targeted specifically on the charred plant remains and charcoal since these are likely to be the only useful and interpretive assemblages. These samples could also yield information on iron smithing at the site, and other finds.

The bone preservation in the sampled contexts was poor but more recent medieval deposits are likely to contain less poorly preserved bone and if this is the case then the bone from these deposits does have potential and sampling should be undertaken to recover smaller material such as fish bones.

### **Acknowledgments**

I should like to thank Trude Maynard and Angela Bain for the sample processing and sorting.

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## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Iron Smelting</b>	The process of obtaining Iron from ore. In a bloomery furnace this is achieved by creating a reducing atmosphere of carbon monoxide in the furnace by the reaction of oxygen in the air with carbon in the fuel (charcoal). The carbon monoxide penetrates the ore particles and reacts with the iron oxide to form carbon dioxide, reducing the iron oxide sequentially to metal. In a bloomery furnace some of the iron oxide reacts with the other oxides present (e.g. silica and alumina) to form slag, the waste product of iron smelting. Bloomery furnaces were in use from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. Blast furnaces were introduced into Britain by at least 1496 and are used to make cast iron. The temperature in a blast furnace is much higher turning the metal in the ore into a molten liquid which is then poured into moulds. Cast Iron is brittle and not suitable for tools such as nails or knives
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

155	Context record sheets
23	Daily record sheets
9	Photographic record sheets
65	Trench record sheets
63	Sheets of scale drawings
5	Sample record sheets
2	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services, The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Suffolk County Museums

Archive Number: WHI020

Site Code: IONR17

OASIS record no: archaeo11-332225

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Figure 1            Proposed trenching array over cropmark and geophysical evidence

Figure 2            Proposed trenching array over development proposals

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the west of Old Norwich Road, Whitton, Suffolk.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive. Prehistoric remains include Bronze Age metalwork and the cropmarks of an enclosure, located in the western part of the site. Roman and Saxon remains have been identified from metal-detecting to the northeast and from the adjacent field to the south. No medieval remains are recorded from the immediate area and it is possible that the site lay within the open fields of Whitton, although some items of the period were found to the south. Also present within the site are a number of undated linear features.*
- 1.3 *A geophysical survey of the site revealed a network of ditch-like anomalies indicating a regular field system across the site. An area of enhanced magnetic disturbance to the east may indicate the location of an associated settlement. Neither the prehistoric enclosure or linear features identified from aerial photography were revealed by the geophysical survey.*
- 1.4 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to examine the site, in the first instance this will cover the southern part of the proposed development area. The north field will also require evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation which will be subject of a separate Written Scheme of Investigation. Should the trenching indicate that archaeological deposits are more extensive or complex then the archaeological curator may require further investigation or mitigation. Any such further investigation will be subject of a separate Written Scheme of Investigation, to be submitted to the archaeological curator for approval.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land lying west of Old Norwich Road, Whitton, Suffolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
- 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site lies within the parish of Whitton, though now falls within the wider Borough of Ipswich. The site lies some 4km northeast of the centre of Ipswich, to the west of the Old Norwich Road, at National Grid Reference TM 1374 4813.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The planning archaeologist for Suffolk County Council has advised that in order to determine the archaeological implications of development of the site, as detailed in planning application 1832/17, a programme of trial trenching, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority, will be required. The present document provides such a WSI.

### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Ludford Association, typically argillic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 237). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of glacially derived sands and gravels with glacial tills to the northeast. The underlying solid geology comprises clays and silts of the Thames Group.
- 5.2 The local topography describes the site lying on a slope down to the northeast towards a minor tributary of the River Gipping. Heights vary from c. 55m OD in the south to c. 30m in the north.

### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

#### *Prehistoric*

- 6.1 The earliest items recorded a knife (MSF4462) and the tip of a rapier (MSF11561) dating to the Bronze Age and perhaps indicating casual loss. A further knife was found to the south (MSF11563).
- 6.2 Possibly Iron Age in date is the cropmark of an oval enclosure close to the centre of the Site (MSZ27266).
- 6.3 Roman artefacts are recorded across the general area and generally comprise the findspots of coins, indicative of metal-detecting surveys and the items may be casual loss. Pottery recovered from the west of the A14 may indicate a possible settlement area (MSF14434)

#### *Saxon*

- 6.4 Whitton, though not documented until AD 1212, derives from the Old English and means either 'the settlement (*tūn*) belonging to a person named *Hwita*' or 'the white *tūn*' (Ekwall 1989, 515).
- 6.5 Saxon metal artefacts have been recovered to the northeast and south of the site (Nos. 9 and 10). The nature of the recovered material may also indicate casual loss rather than indicating settlement.



*Medieval*

- 6.6 Despite the proximity of the settlement of Whitton, there are no medieval entries recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Site, although medieval pottery, coins and seals were found to the south.

*Undated*

- 6.7 There are two undated enclosures in the general area of which one (MSZ27265) is located within the boundary of the Site. Such features may be of prehistoric or later date, though without any diagnostic features could even be of a later period.
- 6.8 Geophysical survey undertaken at the site revealed extensive magnetic anomalies which suggest ditches defining a field system to the east of which was an area of short, poorly defined linears, magnetic disturbance and a rectangular anomaly perhaps indicating a settlement area. Previously recorded cropmarks were not clearly identified during the survey and it is possible there was insufficient magnetic contrast to be identified during the survey (Smith 2017, 4).
- 6.9 A full HER search will be requested for the final report on the archaeological investigations which will be accompanied by a plan showing the location of archaeological sites.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to determine the sites suitability for development and to assess the significance of the archaeological resource in order to identify remains worthy of preservation *in situ* and to enable a mitigation strategy to be devised.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the

pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements. Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements. Trenches will only be completed upon approval by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services after which they can be backfilled.

## 9 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of sixty-five [65No.] trenches each measuring c. 30m x 1.8m, as shown on the attached plans. Any additional trenching will be activated by the curator in order to clarify the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological features identified.

### 9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Medlycott 2011).

9.2.4 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and immediately reported to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities'/Finds Liaison Officer who will, in turn, inform the coroner within 14 days.

9.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of the archaeological deposit/feature. All archaeological features exposed will

be sampled unless discussed and agreed with the curator.

- 9.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features. All archaeological features will be excavated using the following sampling:

- a minimum 1m wide section across linear features
- minimum 50% sample of discrete features e.g. pits or post holes. In some instances a 100% sample may be necessary

- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

- 9.3.4 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides/digital images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout

of the archaeology within individual trenches.

- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

9.3.5 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified. The Historic Environment Service will also be informed.

9.3.6 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 Prior to the opening of trenches a metal detector (set to no discrimination) will be used to scan their locations. Additionally, throughout the investigation, spoilheaps, trench bases and features will be scanned by metal detector in advance of and during excavation. All metal and special finds will be recorded by GPS.

9.3.9 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by GPS survey.

## 10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 Environmental sampling will aim to establish:

- the state of preservation of any environmental remains which may be contained within archaeological deposits on the site
- the broad character of these deposits e.g. the presence of material indicating domestic occupation, non-settlement related deposits which might indicate broad environmental changes such as mollusc communities within field ditches. To this end a variety of feature types would be sampled as appropriate.
- the distribution of environmental remains across the site through sampling features distributed within different trenches from across the site.
- the presence of archaeological remains within features of separate periods through sampling features separated stratigraphically or by datable artefactual material.

- 10.2 All sampling for environmental and economic evidence and/or industrial residues will be undertaken in accordance with current best practice and guidance (eg, English Heritage 2001; 2011). Samples will be a minimum of 40 litres, or whole deposit if smaller.
- 10.3 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to York Archaeological Trust.

### 11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- The approved Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The OASIS summary sheet.

## 12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format specified by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017) and deposited under Historic Environment Record Number **WHI 020**. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

## 13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service for approval. Copies of the final investigation report will be sent to: the client; and the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). Digital and hard copies of the report will be provided to the HER.

## 14 PUBLICATION

14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). An OASIS record number has been obtained (archaeol1-300202). Should the investigation yield positive results a summary of the findings will be prepared and submitted to *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* for its annual round up.

14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for

publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

**15 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Suffolk Historic Environment Service. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

**16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

**17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 The work will be directed by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Project Manager, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: S Percival, independent specialist Roman: S Benfield, CAT/A Peachey, AS Post-Roman: P Blinkhorn, independent specialist
Worked Flint	Barry Bishop
Metal Artefacts	J Cowgill /G Taylor, independent specialists
Stonework	P Cope-Faulkner APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, Durham University
Animal Remains Analysis	J Rackham/M Holmes, independent specialists

Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology independent specialist	Consultancy/V	Fryer,
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC/Beta Analytic Inc		
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory		
Metal detecting	Kevin Elfleet, West Norfolk Search and Recovery Group		

## 18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 30 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.3 Contingencies for the processing and analysis of environmental samples and carbon-14 dating will be specified in the project budget.

## 19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual



copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 3, 14/11/2017

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol1-332225**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Sixty-five evaluation trenches revealed three areas of concentrated archaeology, consisting of ditches and pits. These were situated around previously noted prehistoric cropmarks, undated cropmarks and northernmost field and dated from the early Bronze Age to late Iron Age. Additionally, a rectangular linear identified in previous geophysical survey was confirmed as a probable Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement. Finds comprised pottery ranging from the late Neolithic to early Saxon period, CBM, animal bone, clay pipe, metalwork, a hammerstone fragment, two early Neolithic scrapers, one late Neolithic to early Bronze age side scraper, and flint debitage/unworked flakes which date from the late Mesolithic to Bronze Age.
Project dates	Start: 21-05-2018 End: 21-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol1-291265 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY? Early Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK/TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LAVA QUERN Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Old Norwich Road
Study area	101177.5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 13751 48157 52.089880810426 1.120549314868 52 05 23 N 001 07 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 55m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project director/manager	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project supervisor	Jack Martin-Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ashfield Land

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museums
Physical Archive ID	WHI020
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museums
Digital Archive ID	WHI020
Digital Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

available

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Museums

Paper Archive ID WHI020

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Evaluation at Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk

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