



**Roger's Farm
Newton
Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation

Suffolk HER site code: NEN 011

for
Sun and Soil

CA Project: 660345
CA Report: 14472

January 2015

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prepared by	Stuart Joyce, Project Officer
date	19 January 2015
checked by	Derek Evans, Project Manager
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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes 41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes MK11 3HA t. 01908 564660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Roger's Farm

Location: Newton, Suffolk

NGR: TL 9282 4168

Type: Evaluation

Date: 22 September to 10 October 2014

Planning Reference: B/13/01107/FUL

Location of Archive: To be deposited with Suffolk County Archaeological Stores

Site Code: NEN 011

In September and October 2014, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk.

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record records no known heritage assets within the proposed development site. A previous geophysical survey identified a former field boundary and a small number of discrete potential archaeological anomalies.

The evaluation recorded two substantial Roman quarry pits. The backfill of one of these quarry pits contained large quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of the presence of a Roman building –such as a villa – in the vicinity, although no evidence for such a building was uncovered within the site itself, either by the evaluation or the geophysical survey. The evaluation also recorded the remains of medieval and late post-medieval/modern field systems.

The evaluation results displayed a broad correspondence with the geophysical survey results, although there was a small number of archaeological features which had not been detected by the survey, as well as limited geophysical anomalies which were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological remains.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September and October 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk (centred on NGR: TL 9282 4168; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Sun and Soil.
- 1.2 The results of this evaluation will inform a planning application (ref: B/13/01107/FUL) made to Babergh District Council (BDC; the local planning authority) for the development of a solar farm at the site. The scope of this evaluation was defined in a brief (SCC 2014) issued by Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer. The brief is supported by SCC's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2011).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Rachael Abraham (included as Appendix E of this report). The fieldwork also followed the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EEA 2003), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham, including a site visit on 1 October 2014.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development site encloses an area of approximately 26 ha. It is located to the north-west of Newton and approximately 5.5km east of Sudbury town centre. At the time of the evaluation, the site was bounded on all sides by agricultural land. It comprised part of a single, irregularly-shaped field under arable cultivation. The southern half of the site lies on relatively flat ground at approximately 61m AOD; the northern half of the site slopes downwards from the site mid-point to a low of approximately 46m AOD.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as London Clay Formation clays, sands and silts, of the Palaeogene Period. This is overlain by superficial

deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton (poorly sorted sediment containing a wide range of particle sizes) of the Quaternary period (BGS 2014).

Archaeological background

- 1.6 A previous geophysical survey of the evaluation site (Stratascan 2013) identified a former field boundary and a small number of discrete potential archaeological anomalies, which were concentrated predominantly within the western half of the site.
- 1.7 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken during the composition of the present report. The only recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius centred on the site comprise medieval and post-medieval listed buildings at Newton Hall (which lies some 625m south-west of the site) and Roger's Farm itself (English Heritage list number: 278496), which is a Grade II* listed building dating to c. 1600. There are also two small areas of ancient woodland: Park Wood (HER ref: EDN 016; approximately 125m north of the site) and Alstrop Wood (HER ref: NEN 006; approximately 700m west of the site).
- 1.8 In the wider area, the Roman road from Colchester to Long Melford (Road 322 in Margary 1973) runs some 1.7km to the south-west of the site. The area is largely characterised by the medieval rural settlements, such as those at Newton, Newton Hall and Edwardstone. The HER does, however, record a number of findspots of prehistoric, Roman and medieval material within a 2km radius centred on the site; these are summarised in the table below and shown on Figure 9.

Number	HER Ref	Description
1	WFG 038	Findspot: Roman artefact scatter; Saxon bell
2	WFG 028	Findspot: Iron Age, Roman and Saxon artefacts
3	WFG 010	Findspot: Bronze age macehead
4	WFG 011	Findspot: Roman quern
5	WFG Misc	Findspot: medieval and later pottery
6	EDN 001	Findspot: Roman pottery
7	EDN 011	Findspot: Roman and medieval artefact scatter
8	EDN 012	Findspot: Saxon coin
9	EDN 013	Findspot: Saxon and medieval coins
10	EDN 023 EDN 024	Findspot: Iron Age bead and medieval pottery
11	EDN 010	Findspot: Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval artefacts

Number	HER Ref	Description
12	NEN 003	Findspot: Roman roof and box tile and mortar; medieval quern
13	NEN 007	Findspot: Bronze Age arrowhead
14	ASN 022	Findspot: Bronze Age pin
15	NEN 004	Hawk Hill Mound: former location of oval mound depicted on early/mid 19th century cartographic sources

Archaeological objectives

1.9 As defined by the brief (SCC 2014), the objectives of the evaluation were to enable the quantification of the site's archaeological resource, both in quality and extent. Specific aims were to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits encountered, together with their likely extents, localised depths and quality of preservation;
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- establish the suitability of the area for development;
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

1.10 The evaluation results will enable BDC to identify and assess the particular significance of the site's heritage resource, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance, and develop plans to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage resource conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

1.11 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 99 trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width (Fig. 2). The trenches evaluated a 2% sample of the proposed development site. They were located to test possible archaeological anomalies detected by the geophysical survey, as well as to sample apparently "blank" areas. With the approval of Rachael Abraham, the positions of Trenches 10,

11, 13, 14, 16, 45, 62, 85 and 87 were revised from those agreed in the WSI due to ecological constraints.

- 1.12 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012). All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which is the level at which the archaeological features were observed. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.13 All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995). A metal detector survey of the stripped trenches and the generated spoil was conducted in order to aid artefact recovery.
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). Samples were taken from select deposits, but an initial assessment by Sarah Cobain (CA Environmental Officer) established that the samples were of low potential. With the agreement of Rachael Abraham, none of the samples were processed.
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Archaeological Stores, along with the project archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and animal bones are to be found in Appendices A, B

and C, respectively. Figures 3–5 show the excavated trenches and recorded archaeological features overlain on the geophysical survey results.

- 2.2 With the exceptions of furrows and modern land drains, archaeological features were exposed in 14 trenches only (Trenches 26, 30, 31, 32, 38, 41, 42, 64, 78 80, 81, 83, 90 and 95). The remainder of the trenches were blank. Of the blank trenches, Trenches 44, 57 and 58 were targeted on geophysical anomalies identified in the geophysical survey report as being possibly archaeological in nature (Stratascan 2013). The absence of archaeological features in these three trenches suggests that these geophysical anomalies were caused by natural variations in the ground composition.

General stratigraphy

- 2.3 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified in all of the trenches. The natural sand clay substrate was revealed within all of the trenches, at depths of between 0.25m and 0.4m below the present ground level. The natural substrate was sealed directly by c. 0.3m of topsoil. All archaeological features cut the natural substrate, and were sealed by the topsoil.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

Trench 90

- 2.4 A large pit (9002; Fig. 8, section HH) was partially revealed at the western end of Trench 90. It measured in excess of 21m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m without its base being revealed. The lowest-encountered fill within the ditch (9003) represented deliberate backfilling; this deposit contained three sherds of Roman pottery. Fill 9004 comprised collapsed natural/erosion from the sides of the pit. Uppermost fill 9005 was formed by natural silting and contained a further three sherds of Roman pottery, as well as some fired clay.
- 2.5 Pit 9002 correlates with a faint anomaly visible on the geophysical survey greyscale plot (Stratascan 2013, Fig. 2), but not noted on the interpretative plot (reproduced on Figures 2–5 of this report). This pit is most likely a quarrying feature.

Trench 95

- 2.6 Located at the southern end of Trench 95 was a similar large pit (9502; Fig. 8, section II), measuring 13.25m in width and 1.2m in depth. Primary fill 9503 consisted of redeposited natural clays and represented slumping/deliberate backfill. The remainder of the fills (9504, 9505, 9509 and 9510) contained a small amount of Roman pottery and large quantities of Roman ceramic building material. It is likely that pit 9502 was a quarrying feature which was later used as a rubbish pit.
- 2.7 Pit 9502 correlated with a discrete anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. Based on the geophysical survey results, it has a projected length of 18.2m.

Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 2.8 Furrows running on a broadly north/south alignment were recorded in Trenches 6, 8, 61, 87, 88, 89 and 98 (Figs. 3–5). The furrows measured between 1m and 2.5m in width and, where excavated, were found to be around 0.15m in depth. These furrows represent the ploughed-out remnants of a medieval ridge and furrow agricultural field system. The furrows within Trenches 87–89 had been detected by the geophysical survey.

Post-medieval/modern (1539 – present)

- 2.9 An east/west-aligned ditch was exposed in Trenches 80 (8004; Fig. 8, section GG) and 81 (8102). A north/south-aligned ditch (8002; Fig. 7, section FF) ran northwards from ditch 8004 in Trench 80, continuing into Trench 83 (8302). The fills of these ditches contained post-medieval artefacts. These ditches had not been detected by the geophysical survey, but they corresponded to field boundaries depicted on the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Twentieth-century Ordnance Survey mapping shows that these ditches were removed sometime between 1958 and 1970.
- 2.10 North-west/south-east-orientated ditch 9511 was exposed in the northern part of Trench 95. This ditch continued eastwards into Trenches 78 (7802), 32 (3202) and 31 (3102; Fig. 6, section CC), before turning to the north and running through Trenches 30 (3002; Fig.6, section BB), 38 (3802) and 41 (4102). This ditch had been detected by the geophysical survey, and probably represents a former field boundary. Its fills yielded post-medieval and modern artefacts.

- 2.11 East/west-orientated ditch 2602 (Trench 26; Fig. 6; section AA) contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, the abraded nature of which suggests it was redeposited in a later feature. This ditch runs parallel to and is presumably contemporary with the post-medieval field boundary ditch exposed in Trenches 31 and 32. Ditch 2602 had not been detected by the geophysical survey.
- 2.12 East/west-aligned ditch 6402 (Trench 64; Fig. 7, section EE) contained post-medieval artefacts and presumably represents another field system ditch. This ditch had not been detected by the geophysical survey.
- 2.13 Trackway 4202 (Fig. 7, section DD) ran through Trench 42 on a broadly north/south alignment. This feature comprised a naturally-worn holloway, measuring c. 4.6m in width and 0.61m in depth. A layer of deliberately-placed angular stones (4203) formed a metalled surface along the base of the holloway. This surface had been overlain by silty deposit 4204, which appears to have built up while the trackway was in use. This silty deposit was partially overlain by disuse layer 4205.
- 2.14 Trackway 4202 did not continue into any other trenches. It corresponded in location with a short linear geophysical anomaly, which might indicate that only a short length of this feature survives below-ground. The trackway was undated artefactually, but it ran immediately parallel to (and is presumably contemporary with) the post-medieval boundary ditch exposed in Trenches 30, 38 and 41.
- 2.15 A number of modern land drains were identified (Trenches 25, 26, 70, 71, 85, 95, 96 and 98).

Undated

- 2.16 Pit 4302 was 1.96m wide and 0.68m deep. It was undated artefactually. This pit may be associated with the Roman quarry pits recorded in Trenches 90 and 95, but pit 4302 was less substantial in nature than the other pits. Pit 4302 had not been detected by the geophysical survey.

The finds evidence

- 2.17 This section presents a summary discussion of the artefactual material recovered from the site. For a full report on the finds evidence, please see Appendix B.

- 2.18 Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and metal objects. Where dateable, this material dated exclusively to the Roman and post-medieval/modern eras.

Roman

- 2.19 With the exception of a single sherd from the topsoil (8900, Trench 89) and a possibly redeposited sherd in a later ditch (ditch 2602, Trench 26), all of the Roman material was recovered from quarry pits 9002 (Trench 90) and 9502 (Trench 95).
- 2.20 Most of these artefacts (a total of 50 fragments) comprised ceramic building material, including fragments which were recognisable as brick, tegula, box flue and imbrex. The presence of a substantial amount of Roman ceramic building material from pit 9502, in particular, suggests the presence of a Roman building with a tiled roof and hypocaust in the vicinity.
- 2.21 It should be noted, however, that only ten sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the site, and only eight of those sherds came from stratified feature fills. Additionally, all but one of the Roman pottery sherds were coarsewares, which are not of high status. None of this is consistent with the presence of a relatively high status Roman building at the site.

Post-medieval/modern

- 2.22 The post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch running through Trenches 30, 31 32, 38, 41, 78 and 95 produced the following artefacts:
- ditch 4102, Trench 41: two sherds of pottery dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries;
 - ditch 7802, Trench 78: a single sherd of pottery of late 18th to 19th century date; a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe bowl dating to the 19th century; and a copper alloy shotgun cartridge casing dating to the 19th to 20th centuries;
 - ditch 3002, Trench 30: a sherd of pottery dating to the 19th century.
- 2.23 Additionally, post-medieval ceramic building material totalling five fragments was recovered from four features:

- ditch 3002 (Trench 30);
- ditch 3102 (Trench 31);
- ditch 6402 (Trench 64); and
- ditch 8004 (Trench 80).

2.24 All of this ceramic building material was too fragmentary for further classification, with the exception of a complete brick from ditch 8004 (Trench 80).

Metal objects

2.25 The metal detector search of the stripped surfaces of the trenches and the spoil recovered 101 post-medieval or later iron objects from 51 deposits, the majority of which were topsoil deposits. Sixty-two of the objects were nails of uncertain, but most likely post-medieval, date. The remainder were largely unclassifiable, fragmentary objects which were moderately corroded. None appeared to date earlier than the post-medieval period.

The faunal remains

2.26 This section presents a summary discussion of the animal bone recovered from the site. For a full report on the faunal evidence, please see Appendix C.

2.27 A total of 48 fragments (325g) of animal bone was recovered from two deposits:

- the probable remains of a single sheep/goat recovered from post-medieval/modern ditch 3002; and
- a single cattle bone recovered from trackway feature 4202.

2.28 Such a small amount of identifiable bone can serve only to confirm to presence of these species on site.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The archaeological evaluation recorded limited evidence for Roman quarrying activity at the site, as well as medieval and late post-medieval/modern field systems. The evaluation results displayed a broad correspondence with the geophysical

survey results, although there was a small number of archaeological features which had not been detected by the survey, as well as limited geophysical anomalies which were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological remains.

- 3.2 Two substantial Roman quarry pits were recorded towards the western site boundary (Trenches 90 and 95), with a possible third example at the north-eastern site boundary (Trench 43). The regional archaeology research framework (Medlycott 2011, p48) states that: "The impact of Roman quarrying and extractive industries on the landscape needs further study." However, as only three Roman quarry pits were recorded at the evaluation site and there is no evidence for pre-Roman utilisation of the landscape, the amount of useful data which can be contributed to this research topic is minimal. The Suffolk HER records no further evidence for Roman quarrying within 2km of the site.
- 3.3 The backfill of one of the quarry pits contained large quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of the presence of a Roman building –such as a villa – in the vicinity, although no evidence for such a building was uncovered within the site itself, either by the evaluation or the geophysical survey. Furthermore, the small quantity of low-status Roman pottery recovered is not consistent with the presence of a villa or other relatively high-status Roman building at the site.
- 3.4 It is probable that the building material within the quarry pit was transported from a Roman building outside of the site boundary, although the likely location of this putative structure is unknown. The Suffolk HER records no known Roman sites within a 1km radius of the current evaluation site, although there have been some Roman findspots in the wider area, including Roman roof and box tile and mortar from Hurrell's Farm, some 1.1km south-east of the evaluation site. Additionally, the Roman road from Colchester to Long Melford (Road 322 in Margary 1973) runs some 1.7km to the south-west of the site.
- 3.5 The evaluation identified the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system, as well as late post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches, some of which are depicted on 19th and 20th-century cartographic sources. Part of a trackway was also recorded; although undated artefactually, this feature ran parallel to, and is presumably contemporary with, one of the late post-medieval/modern field boundaries.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by James Coyne, Robert Scott, Emily Evans and Ben Morton. This report was written by Stuart Joyce. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville, and the illustrations prepared by Rosanna Price. The project archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
1	101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
2	201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
3	301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
4	401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
5	501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
6	601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
7	701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.27	
8	801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
9	901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.34	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
10	1001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
11	1101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
12	1201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
13	1301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
14	1401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
15	1501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
16	1601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
17	1701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		28	
18	1801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
19	1901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
20	2001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
21	2101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
22	2201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.33	
23	2301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
24	2401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
25	2501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
26	2601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
26	2602	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	0.84	0.27	
26	2603	Fill	2602	Single fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks	0.84	0.27	RB
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.22	
27	2701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
28	2801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking		0.26	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
29	2901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
30	3001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
30	3002	cut		Ditch	N/S orientated. Shallow sloping sides, concave base	2.82	0.45	
30	3003	fill	3002	1st fill of ditch	mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.45	C19
30	3004	fill	3002	2nd fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown sandy clay		0.3	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
31	3101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
31	3102	cut		Ditch	E/W orientated. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	1.97	0.62	
31	3103	fill	3102	1st fill of ditch	Mixed light yellow brown and red brown clay and clay sand. Firm compaction, common chalk and moderate flint inclusions.		0.43	
31	3104	fill	3102	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.32	PM
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
32	3201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
32	3202	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated	1.7		
32	3203	Fill		Single fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks	1.7		
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.24	
33	3301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.32	
34	3401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.24	
35	3501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.25	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
36	3601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
37	3701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.27	
38	3801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
38	3802	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated	1.4		
38	3803	Fill		Single fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks	1.4		
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
39	3901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
40	4001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.24	
41	4101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
41	4102	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch. Steeply sloping sides	1.12	0.69	
41	4103	Fill	4102	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.34	LC17-C18
41	4104	Fill	4102	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.5	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
42	4201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
42	4202	Layer		Holloway	N/s orientated. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	4.6	0.61	
42	4203	Layer	4202	1st fill of holloway	Rounded to Angular compacted flint stones		0.12	
42	4204	Layer	4202	2nd fill of holloway	Light yellow brown silty sand		0.21	
42	4205	Layer	4202	3rd fill of holloway	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.46	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
43	4301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
43	4302	Cut		Quarry pit	Quarry pit	1.96	0.68	
43	4303	Fill	4302	1st fill of pit	Mid yellow brown sandy clay		0.39	
43	4304	Fill	4302	2nd fill of pit	Mid brown grey sandy clay		0.14	
43	4305	Fill	4302	3rd fill of pit	Mid yellow brown clay sand		0.07	
43	4306	Fill	4302	4th fill of pit	mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.33	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
44	4401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
45	4501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
46	4601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
47	4701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.25	
48	4801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
49	4901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
50	5001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
51	5101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.25	
52	5201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
53	5301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
54	5401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
55	5501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
56	5601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
57	5701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
58	5801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
59	5901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
60	6001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
61	6101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.24	
62	6201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
63	6301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.25	
64	6401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
64	6402	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated. Steeply sloping sides, concave base			
64	6403	Fill	6402	1st fill of ditch	Dark brown grey sandy clay			
64	6404	Fill	6402	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey sandy clay			
64	6405	Fill	6402	3rd fill of ditch	mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks			PM
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
65	6501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
66	6601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
67	6701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
68	6801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.27	
69	6901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
70	7001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.32	
71	7101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
72	7201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
73	7300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.34	
73	7301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
74	7401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.31	
75	7501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.27	
76	7601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
77	7701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
78	7801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
78	7802	Cut		Ditch	E/w orientated steeply sloping sides, concave base	1.56	0.62	
78	7803	Fill	7802	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy clay		0.26	C19
78	7804	Fill	7802	2nd fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown sandy clay		0.41	C19-C20
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions			
79	7901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions			
80	8001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
80	8002	Cut		Ditch	N/s orientated. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	0.96	0.26	
80	8003	Fill	8002	Single fill of ditch	Mid brown grey sandy clay		0.26	
80	8004	Cut		Ditch	E/w orientated, steeply sloping sides, concave base.	1.35	0.53	
80	8005	Fill	8004	1st fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown sandy clay		0.21	
80	8006	Fill	8004	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey sandy clay		0.32	PM
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
81	8101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
81	8102	Cut		Ditch	N/s orientated ditch. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	1.28	0.42	
81	8103	Fill		Single fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks		0.42	
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
82	8201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
83	8301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
83	8302	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch. Steeply sloping sides, slightly concave base	1.34	0.62	
83	8303	Fill	8302	1st fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown clay sand		0.21	
83	8304	Fill	8302	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey sandy clay		0.42	
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.31	
84	8401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
85	8501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
86	8601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.39	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
87	8701	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
87	8702	Cut		Furrow	moderately sloping sides, flat base	1.3	0.13	
87	8703	Fill	8702	Single fill of furrow	Mottled mid grey brown and orange sandy silt	1.3	0.13	
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.33	
88	8801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
89	8901	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.33	
90	9001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
90	9002	Cut		Quarry pit	Quarry pit	2.74	0.98	
90	9003	Fill	9002	1st fill of pit	Mid brown silty clay		0.32	RB
90	9004	Fill	9002	2nd fill of pit	Light yellow brown silty clay		0.32	
90	9005	Fill	9002	3rd fill of pit	Mid yellow brown silty clay		0.62	RB
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.25	
91	9101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.33	
92	9201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.24	
93	9301	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26	
94	9401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.27	
95	9501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
95	9502	Cut		Quarry pit	Sub circular in plan, steeply sloping sides and flat base	>20.8	>1.2	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
95	9503	Fill	9502	1st fill of pit	Mid yellow brown clay		0.35	
95	9504	Fill	9502	2nd fill of pit	Mid yellow brown sandy clay		0.24	RB
95	9505	Fill	9502	3rd fill of pit	Mid red brown clay sand		0.36	RB
95	9506	Cut		void				
95	9507	Fill	9502	2nd fill of pit	Same as 9504		0.26	RB
95	9508	Cut		void				
95	9509	Fill	9502	4th fill of pit	Mid grey brown sandy clay		0.8	RB
95	9510	Fill	9502	5th fill of pit	Light grey brown sandy clay		0.2	RB
95	9511	Cut		Ditch	E/w orientated ditch			
95	9512	Fill	9502	Single fill	Mid grey brown, friable compaction	0.75		
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.3	
96	9601	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.28	
97	9701	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brown sandy clay		0.19	
97	9702			Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.23	
98	9801	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint inclusions		0.29	
99	9901	Layer		Subsoil/colluvium	Mid red brown sandy clay		0.25	
99	9902			Natural substrate	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with frequent angular to sub-angular flint and manganese flecking			

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

By Jacky Somerville, CA

Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and metal objects. Codings for Roman fabrics given in parenthesis in the text correspond, where possible, to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

A bodysherd of central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2) was recorded in topsoil 8900 (Trench 89). This ware type was exported to Britain between c. AD 120 and 200 (Webster 1996, 3).

Pottery of broadly Roman date was recovered in the form of: seven small, unfeathered bodysherds in a coarse, sandy greyware fabric from ditch fill 2603 (Trench 26), quarry pit fills 9003 and 9005 (both Trench 90) and pit fill 9504 (Trench 95); and a single unfeathered bodysherd in a sand-and-flint tempered, oxidised fabric from quarry pit fill 9003 (Trench 90).

Pottery: post-medieval/modern

Ditch fill 4103 (Trench 41) produced two joining base sherds from a vessel in yellow slipware, which dates to the late 17th to 18th centuries.

A single bodysherd of refined whiteware, of late 18th to 19th century date, was recovered from ditch fill 7804 (Trench 78).

Ditch fill 3003 (Trench 30) produced a bodysherd of yellow industrial ware which featured 'Mocha' type decoration. This pottery is likely to date to the 19th century.

Ceramic building material

A total of 50 fragments of ceramic building material of Roman date was recovered from five fills of pit 9502 (Trench 95). Included were fragments which were recognisable as brick, tegula, box flue and imbrex. The presence of a substantial amount of Roman ceramic building material from pit 9502 is viewed as significant, suggesting that there is a Roman building, seemingly with tiled roof and hypocaust, in the vicinity.

Post-medieval ceramic building material totalling five fragments was recorded in four deposits. All were too fragmentary for further classification, with the exception of a complete brick from ditch fill 8006 (Trench 80).

Clay tobacco pipe

Ditch fill 7803 (Trench 78) produced a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe bowl which featured a raised seam on the back of the bowl. This is likely to be of 19th century date.

Metal objects

Ditch fill 7804 (Trench 78) produced a copper alloy shotgun cartridge casing dating to the 19th to 20th centuries.

An unclassifiable fragment of lead alloy was recorded in topsoil deposit 3200 (Trench 32).

A total of 101 fragments and objects of iron were recovered from 51 deposits, the majority of which were topsoil deposits. Sixty-two of the objects were nails of uncertain, but most likely post-medieval, date. The remainder were largely unclassifiable, fragmentary objects which were moderately corroded. None appeared to date to earlier than the post-medieval period and, as they are of minimal archaeological significance, they will not be retained.

Table B1: finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
300	Iron nail	1	4	-
500	Iron nails	2	13	-
600	Iron fragments	2	47	-
800	Iron nail, object	2	32	-
900	Iron nail	1	8	-
1000	Iron screw	1	51	-
1100	Iron nail, heel plate, object	4	38	-
1200	Iron nails, object	5	115	-
1400	Iron object	1	108	-
1500	Iron nail	1	15	-
1700	Iron nail	1	5	-

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
2600	Iron nail, fragment	2	32	-
2603	Roman pottery: greyware	1	11	RB
2900	Iron nail	1	4	-
3000	Iron nail	1	8	-
3003	Post-medieval pottery: Mocha/yellow ware	1	30	C19
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	51	
3104	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	7	Post-medieval
3200	Lead alloy fragment	1	20	-
3300	Iron nails, fragment	3	22	-
3400	Iron nail	1	6	-
3700	Iron fragment	1	20	-
4000	Iron nail	1	8	-
4103	Post-medieval pottery: yellow slipware	2	25	LC17-C18
4300	Iron nail	1	8	-
4400	Iron nail	1	3	-
4600	Iron nail, fragment	2	19	-
4700	Iron nail	1	19	-
4900	Iron nail	1	4	-
5100	Iron fragment	1	18	-
5300	Iron object	1	21	-
5800	Iron nails, fragment	3	29	-
5900	Iron nail, fragments	3	51	-
6100	Iron nails	3	34	-
6404	Ceramic building material	1	1	-
	Iron fragments	5	6	
6405	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	4	Post-medieval
	Iron nail	1	3	
6700	Iron nail	1	8	-
7100	Iron nail	1	6	-
7300	Iron hook, object	2	135	-
7600	Iron object	1	16	-
7803	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	5	C19
7804	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware	1	<1	C19-C20
	Copper alloy shotgun cartridge casing	1	6	
8000	Iron object, fragment	2	922	-
8003	Iron object, fragment	2	966	-
8006	Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick	1	2648	Post-medieval
8100	Iron nails	3	26	-
8200	Iron nail, object	2	551	-
8304	Iron object	1	1094	-
8400	Iron nail	1	5	-
8500	Iron nail	1	34	-
8800	Iron nail	1	23	-
8900	Roman pottery: samian	1	13	C2
	Iron nails	11	118	
9000	Iron nail	1	12	-
9100	Iron nails, fragment	6	69	-
9003	Roman pottery: greyware; oxidised fabric	3	8	RB
9005	Roman pottery: greyware	3	4	RB
	Fired clay	3	2	
9300	Iron nail, fragments	3	80	-
9400	Iron nail	1	5	-
9504	Roman pottery: greyware	3	8	RB
	Roman ceramic building material: box flue; imbrex	5	672	
9505	Roman ceramic building material: box flue	3	201	RB
9507	Roman ceramic building material: brick, tegula, imbrex, tile	18	5971	RB
	Iron nails	2	37	
9509	Roman ceramic building material: tegula, box flue, imbrex, tile	20	2477	RB
9510	Roman ceramic building material: tile	4	92	RB
9600	Iron fragments	2	92	-
9900	Iron fragments	2	26	-
9901	Iron nail	1	4	-

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APPENDIX C: THE FAUNAL REMAINS

By Andy Clarke, CA

A total of 48 fragments (325g) of animal bone was recovered from two deposits. The bone was poor to moderately well-preserved due to exposure to the elements and having suffered both historical and modern damage.

It was possible to identify sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) limb and pelvis bones in post-medieval ditch fill 3003 (Trench 30), which together with the medium-sized mammal bones from the same deposit, probably originate from a single animal. A single cattle (*Bos taurus*) bone was also identified in undated trackway feature 4202 (Trench 42). Such a small amount of identifiable bone can do little more than confirm the presence of these species on site.

Table C1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	MM	Total	Weight (g)
3002	3003		7	40	47	259
4202	4203	1			1	66
Total		1	7	40	48	
Weight		66	133	126	325	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = ovicaprid; MM = medium sized mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk	
Short description	<p>In September and October 2014, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk.</p> <p>The Suffolk Historic Environment Record records no known heritage assets within the proposed development site. A previous geophysical survey identified a former field boundary and a small number of discrete potential archaeological anomalies.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded two substantial Roman quarry pits. The backfill of one of these quarry pits contained large quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of the presence of a Roman building –such as a villa – in the vicinity, although no evidence for such a building was uncovered within the site itself, either by the evaluation or the geophysical survey. The evaluation also recorded the remains of medieval and late post-medieval/modern field systems.</p> <p>The evaluation results displayed a broad correspondence with the geophysical survey results, although there was a small number of archaeological features which had not been detected by the survey, as well as limited geophysical anomalies which were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological remains.</p>	
Project dates	22 September to 10 October 2014	
Project type	Archaeological field evaluation	
Previous work	Stratascan, 2013: geophysical survey	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk	
Study area (M ² /ha)	26 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TL 9282 4168	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Suffolk County Archaeological Stores	Pottery, Fe objects, animal bone
Paper	Suffolk County Archaeological Stores	WSI, pro-forma registers, recording forms.
Digital	Suffolk County Archaeological Stores	Digital photographs, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14472		

APPENDIX E: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



**Roger's Farm
Newton
Suffolk**

Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation

for
Sun and Soil

CA Project: 660345

September 2014

Roger's Farm Newton Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660345

prepared by	Emily Evans, Archaeologist
date	4 September 2014
approved by	Derek Evans, Project Manager
date	8 September 2014
issue	01

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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a written scheme of investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk (site centred on NGR: TL 9282 4168). This work has been commissioned by Sun and Soil.
- 1.2 The results of this evaluation will inform a planning application (ref: B/13/01107/FUL) made to Babergh District Council (BDC; the local planning authority) for the development of a solar farm at the site. The scope of the evaluation was defined in a brief (SCC 2014) issued by Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer. The brief is supported by SCC's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2011).
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the brief, the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EEA 2003), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix A.

The site

- 1.4 The site, which covers an area of c. 26 ha, is located in a rural area to the north-west of Newton, approximately 5.5km east of Sudbury town centre. It currently comprises a single, irregularly-shaped field under arable cultivation.
- 1.5 The geology of the site comprises clays, sands and silts of the London Clay Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton (BGS 2014).

Archaeological background

- 1.6 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) records no known heritage assets within the proposed development site, although Roman building material has been



found nearby and the area is topographically favourable for early settlement. Roger's Farmhouse is a Grade II* listed building dating to c.1600.

- 1.7 A previous geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) identified an undated former field boundary as the only probable archaeology at the site, although there were also a small number of possible archaeological anomalies scattered throughout the western half of the site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 As defined by the brief (SCC 2014), the objectives of the evaluation are to enable the quantification of the site's archaeological resource, both in quality and extent. Specific aims are to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits encountered, together with their likely extents, localised depths and quality of preservation;
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- establish the suitability of the area for development;
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 1.9 The evaluation results will enable BDC to identify and assess the particular significance of the site's heritage resource, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance, and develop plans to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage resource conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.10 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 96 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. All trenches will be 30m in length and 1.8m in width, giving a total of 5,184m² of trenching (a 2% sample of the proposed development site). The

trenches have been located to test possible archaeological anomalies detected by the geophysical survey, as well as to sample apparently “blank” areas.

- 1.11 A 1.5% contingency (i.e. 3,900m² of trenching) will be kept in reserve and deployed to extend and/or widen the trenches should significant archaeological finds or features be uncovered. This contingency trenching will only be deployed following discussions with Rachael Abraham and Sun and Soil.
- 1.12 Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for Avoiding Underground Services* (2008). The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of Rachael Abraham. The final “as dug” trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 1.13 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 1.14 Following machining, any archaeological features will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013). Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. Principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST, this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012). Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.
- 1.15 Sufficient excavation will be carried out to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposits encountered. The following excavation strategy shall be employed:
- for linear features, 1m-wide slots (min.) will be excavated across their width;
 - for discrete features (e.g. pits), 50% (min.) of their fills will be excavated.

- 1.16 The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will also be established across the site.
- 1.17 Excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.
- 1.18 There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made on-site by the CA Project Leader, with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 1.19 The spoil generated during the excavation of the trenches, and the stripped surfaces of the trenches themselves, will be subject to metal detector searches by an experienced metal detector user.
- 1.20 Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained. All recovered artefacts will be retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.21 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated, but will be planned and recorded in detail. Where excavation of human remains is required (e.g. in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site), this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice.
- 1.22 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with CA

Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites (2003).

- 1.23 Upon completion of the evaluation and sign-off of trenches by Rachael Abraham, the trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator.
- 1.24 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein.

2. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 2.1 This project will be under the management of Derek Evans, AlfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 2.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 2.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of four staff (one Project Leader and three Archaeologists).
- 2.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately fifteen days' fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further three weeks, depending upon the evaluation results.
- 2.5 Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy (CA)
Flint	Ed McSloy (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke (CA)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (freelance)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Service

2.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists used currently by CA is contained within Appendix B.

3. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

3.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and any relevant recipient museum guidelines.

3.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the evaluation results. A search of the SHER will be made prior to the composition of the report, and the results of this search will be incorporated into the report in order to put the evaluation results into their historic environment context. A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the evaluation report.

3.3 The draft evaluation report will be submitted to Rachael Abraham for comments/approval prior to finalisation.

3.4 A digital copy of the final report will be distributed to Sun and Soil for submission to BDC. A digital copy and a single hard copy of the report will be forwarded to Rachael Abraham for incorporation into the SHER.

3.5 The allocated SHER event number for this project is NEN 011. This number will be clearly marked on the evaluation report and all documentation relating to the project.

3.6 Should no further work be required, then an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

3.7 If positive results are drawn from this project, a short summary report will be sent to Rachael Abraham, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online



database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS summary sheet will be included as an appendix to the final evaluation report.

- 3.8 CA will make arrangements with the Suffolk County Archaeological Stores for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as CA's *Health, Safety and Welfare Policy* (2014) and procedures. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

5. INSURANCES

- 5.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000.

6. MONITORING

- 6.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to Rachael Abraham so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 7.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (IfA 2009). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the IfA.
- 7.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate

responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

8. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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APPENDIX B: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS***Ceramics***

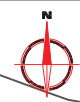
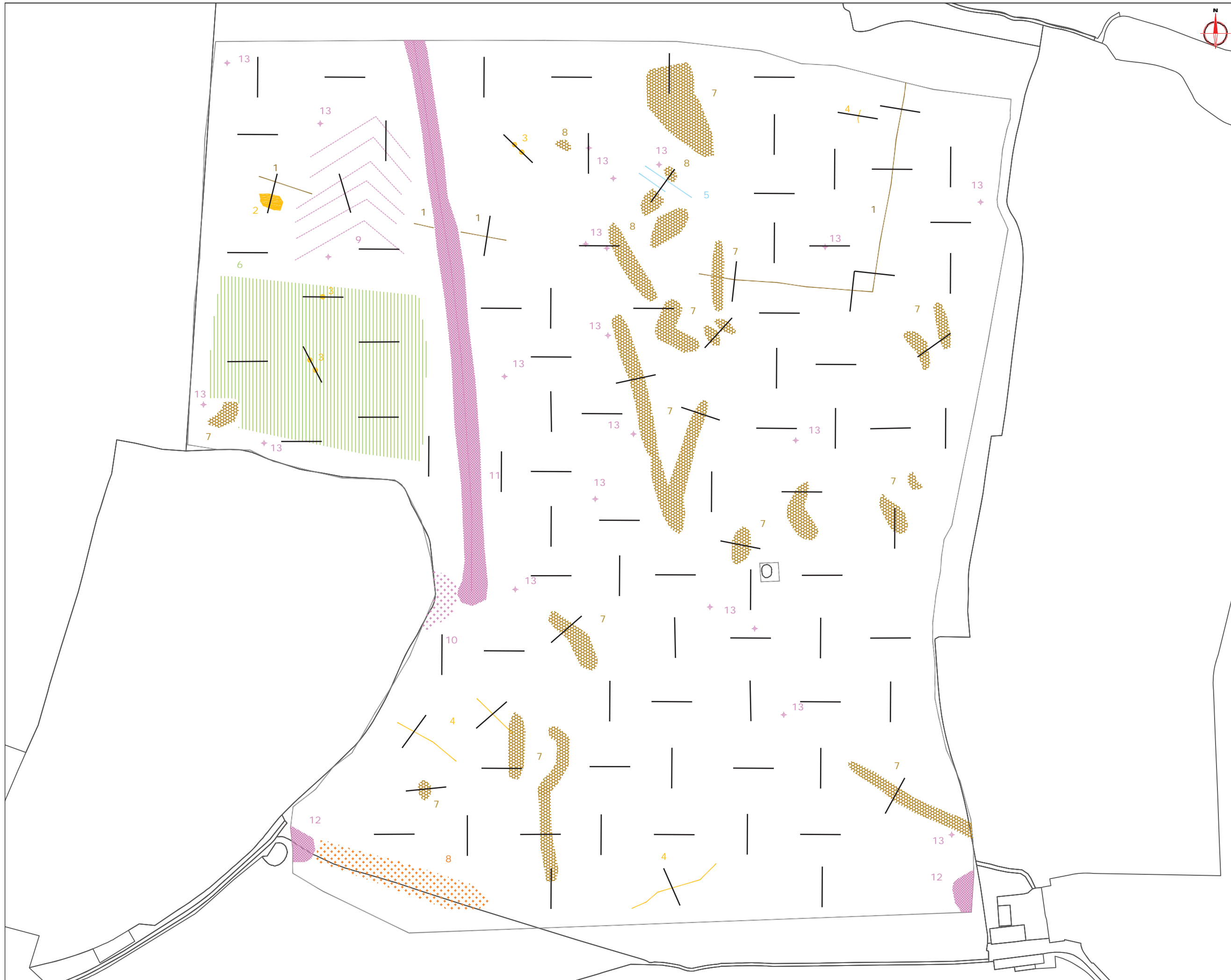
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy (CA) Dr Elaine Morris (University of Southampton) Ros Cleal (freelance)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy (CA) Peter Webster (freelance) David Williams (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn (freelance) Jane Timby (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval (Clay pipe)	Ed McSloy (CA) Duncan Brown (freelance) Reg Jackson (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy (CA) Phil Mills (freelance) Sandra Garside-Neville (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy (CA)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy (CA) Phil Harding, Wessex Archaeology
Worked Stone	Fiona Roe (freelance)
Inscriptions	Roger Tomlin (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy (CA) Hilary Cool (freelance) David Dungworth (English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy (CA) Dr Peter Guest (Cardiff University) Richard Reece (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University) Dr David Dungworth (English Heritage)
<i>Biological Remains</i>	
Animal bone	Andy Clarke (CA)
Human Bone (Cremations)	Sharon Clough (freelance) Jackie McKinley (Wessex Archaeology)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Cobain (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Pollen	Nick Daffern (WHEAS)
Diatoms	Nigel Cameron (UCL)
Charred Plant Remains	Wendy Carruthers (freelance) Liz Pearson (WHEAS)

Wood/Charcoal	Dana Challinor (freelance)
Insects	David Smith (Birmingham University) QUEST (Reading University)
Mollusca	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Fish bones	Hannah Russ (freelance) Philip Armitage
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Cathy Groves (ARCUS) Robert Howard (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	University of Waikato (New Zealand) Beta Analytic (USA) Rafter (New Zealand)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Don Tarling (Plymouth)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Services





Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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KEY

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Positive linear anomaly - probably related to former field boundary not present on available mapping
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
	Scattered magnetic debris related to a modern pathway
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Job No.	J5756	Survey Date	AUG 2013
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Client
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title
ROGERS FARM, BOXFORD, SUFFOLK

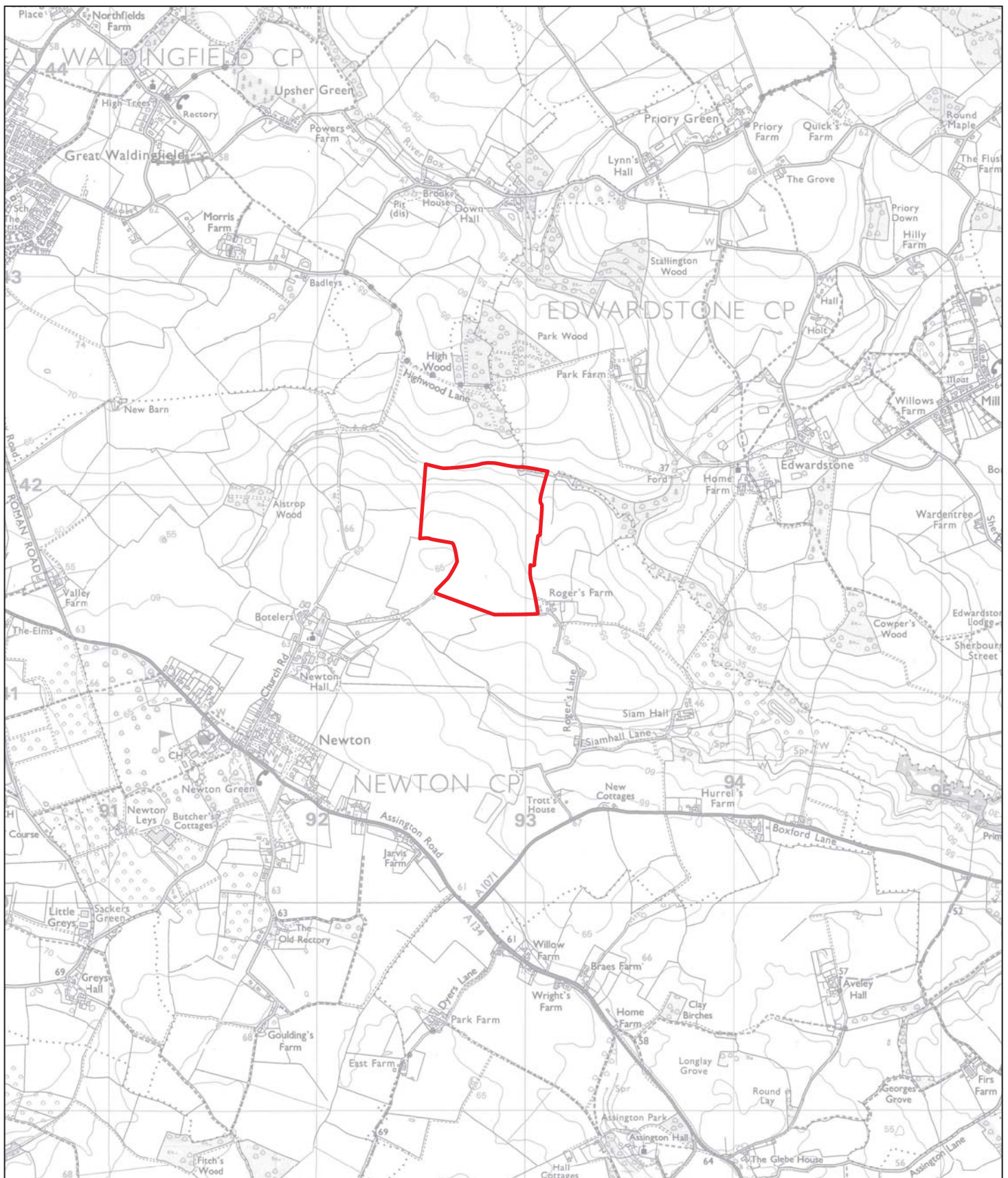
Subject
INTERPRETATION

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UPTON UPON SEVERN E: info@stratascan.co.uk
WR8 0SA www.stratascan.co.uk



Scale 0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m
1:1250

Plot	A1	Checked by	DGE	Issue No.	01
Date	SEPT 2013	Drawn by	TR	Figure No.	04



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
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PROJECT TITLE

Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

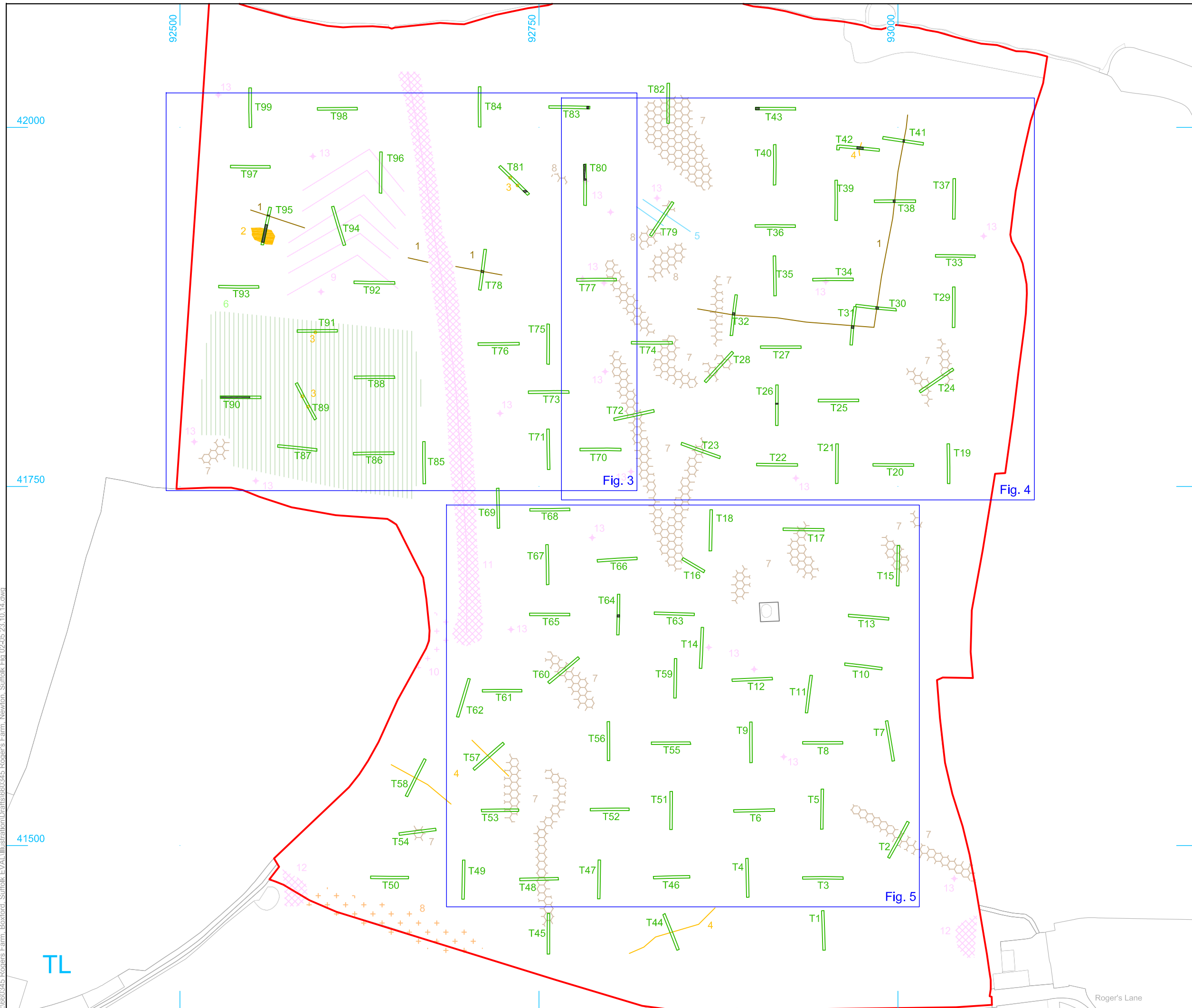
Site location plan

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PROJECT NO. 660345 DATE 22.10.14
 DRAWN BY RP REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

Geophysics Key (stratascan 2014)

- Probable Archaeology**
- Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Possible Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Other Anomalies**
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
 - Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
 - Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
 - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - Scattered magnetic debris
 - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
 - + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk

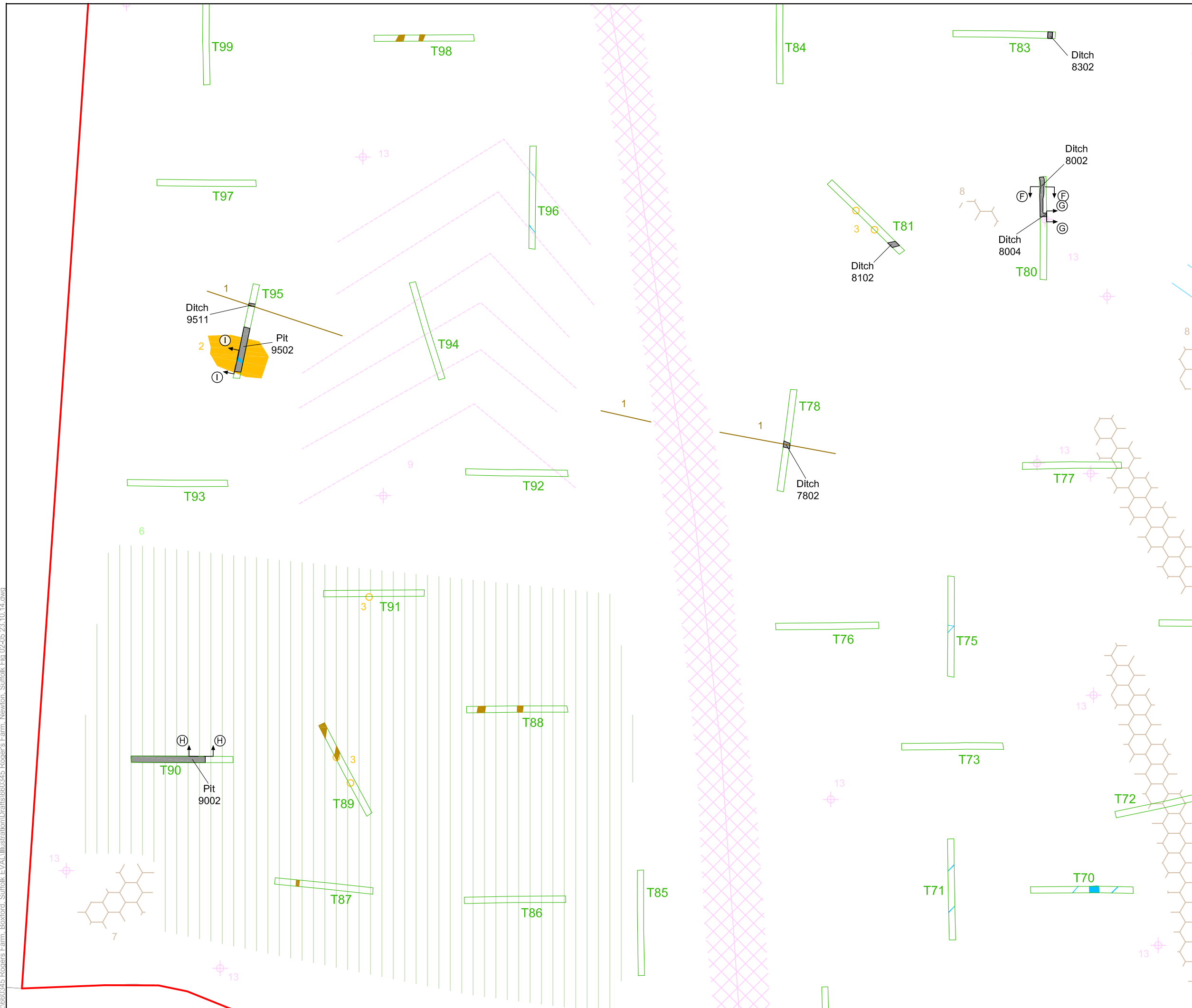
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	660345	DATE	21.10.14	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	RP	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A3	1:2500		2

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TL

Roger's Lane



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern

Geophysics Key (stratascan 2014)

- Probable Archaeology**
 - Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Possible Archaeology**
 - Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
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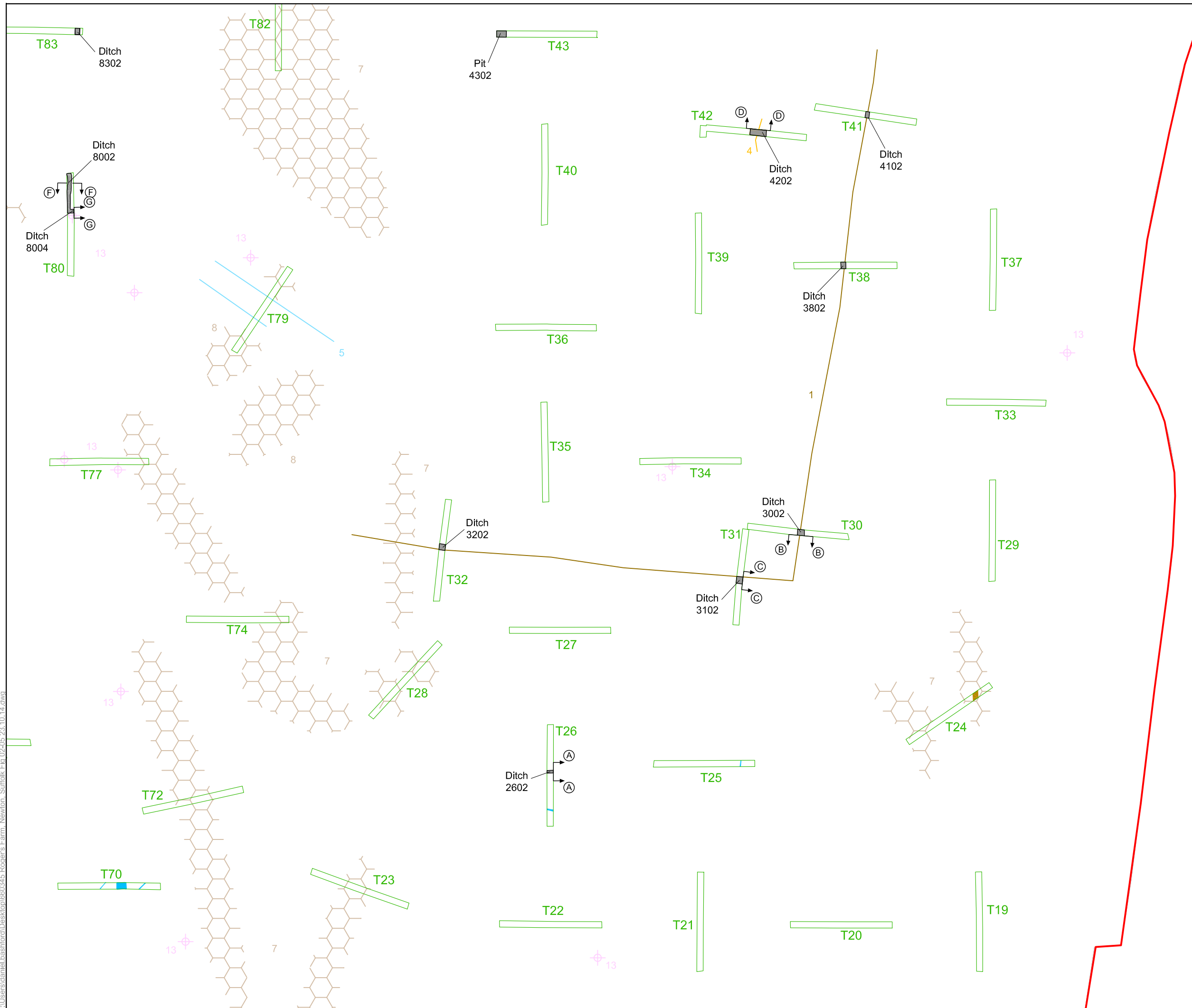
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 Andover 01264 347630
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Roger's Lane, Newton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Detailed trench location plan showing archaeological features with geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	660345	DATE	21.10.14	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	RP	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern

Geophysics Key (stratascan 2014)

- Probable Archaeology**
- ▬ Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Possible Archaeology**
- ▬ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
 - ▬ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Other Anomalies**
- ▬ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
 - ▬ Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
 - ▬ Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
 - ▬ Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - ▬ Scattered magnetic debris
 - ▬ Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
 - + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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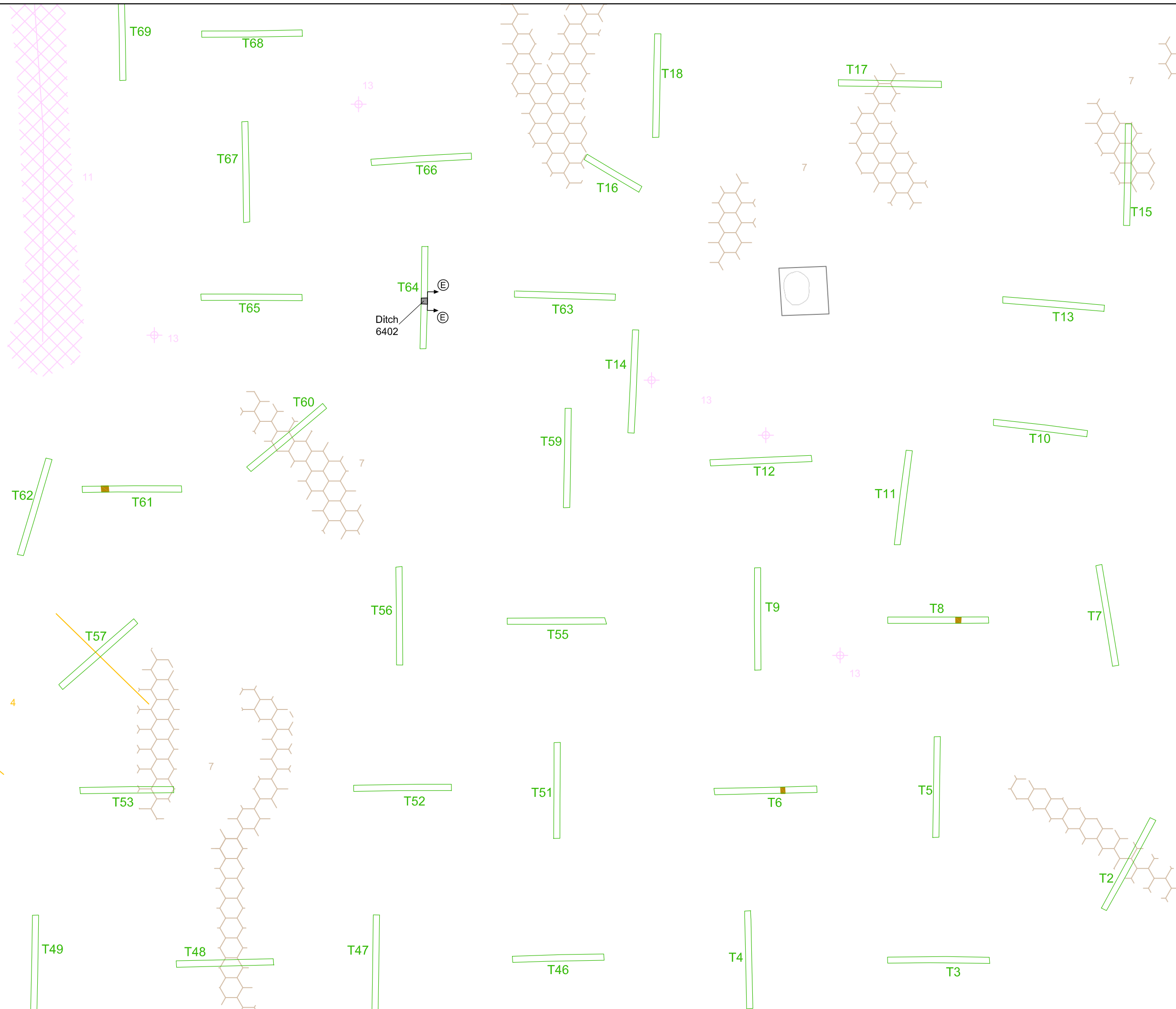
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PROJECT TITLE
 Roger's Lane, Newton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Detailed trench location plan showing archaeological features with geophysical survey results











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-  site
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature
-  furrow
-  modern

Geophysics Key (stratascan 2014)

- Probable Archaeology**
-  Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
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 -  Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
 -  Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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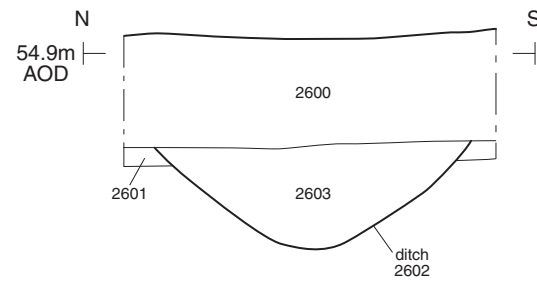
PROJECT TITLE
Roger's Lane, Newton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Detailed trench location plan showing archaeological features with geophysical survey results

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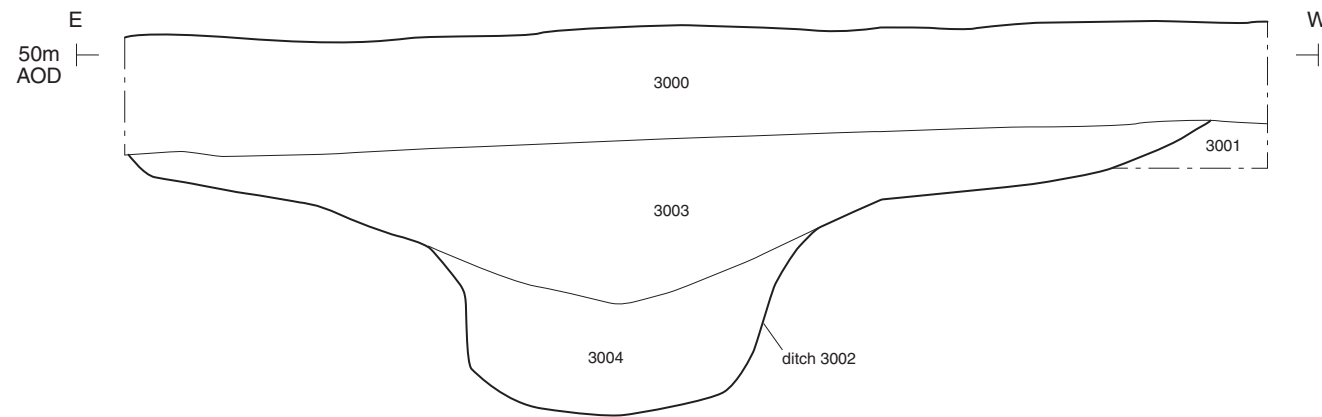
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Section AA



Ditch 2602, looking east (scale 1m)

Section BB



Ditch 3002, looking south (scale 2m)

Section CC



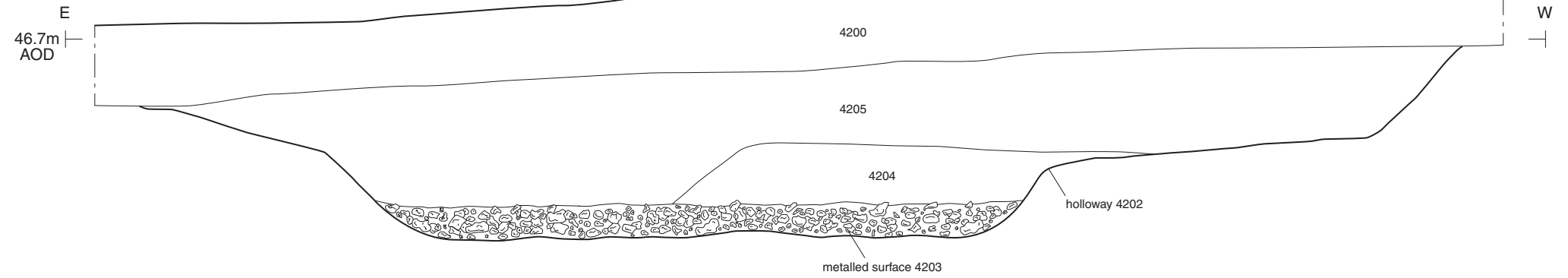
Ditch 3102, looking east (scale 2m)



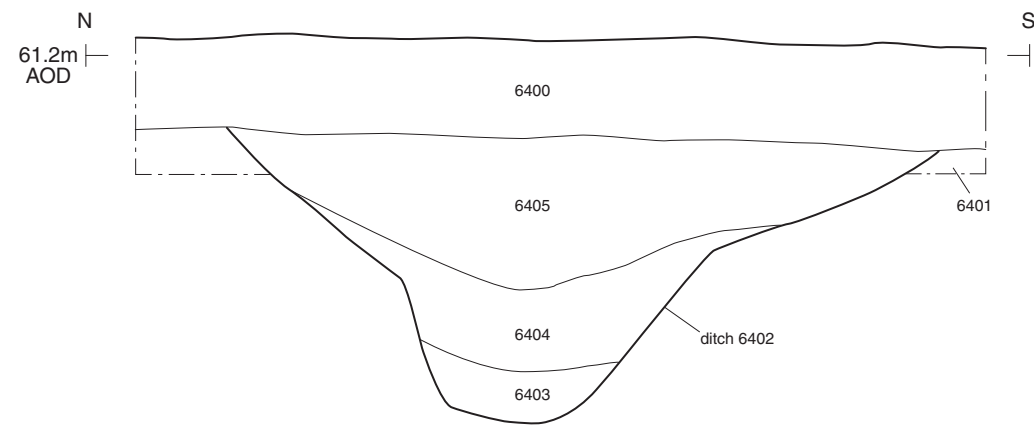


Holloway 4202, looking south (scales 1m)

Section DD

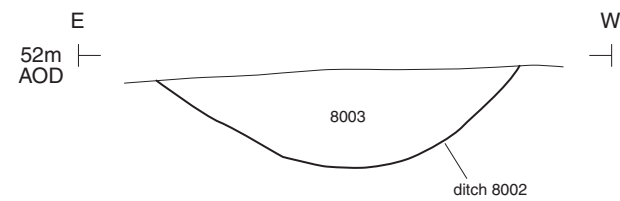


Section EE



Ditch 6402, looking east (scale 1m)

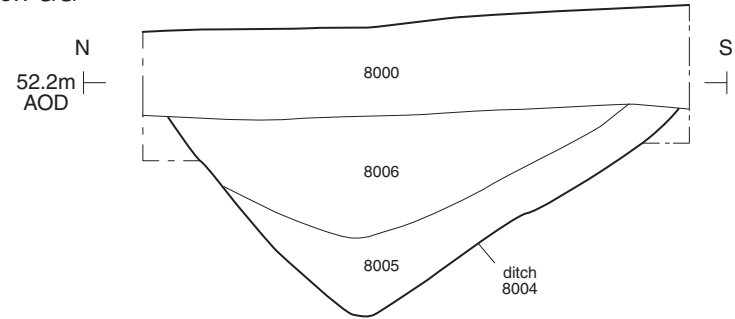
Section FF



Ditch 8002, looking south (scale 1m)

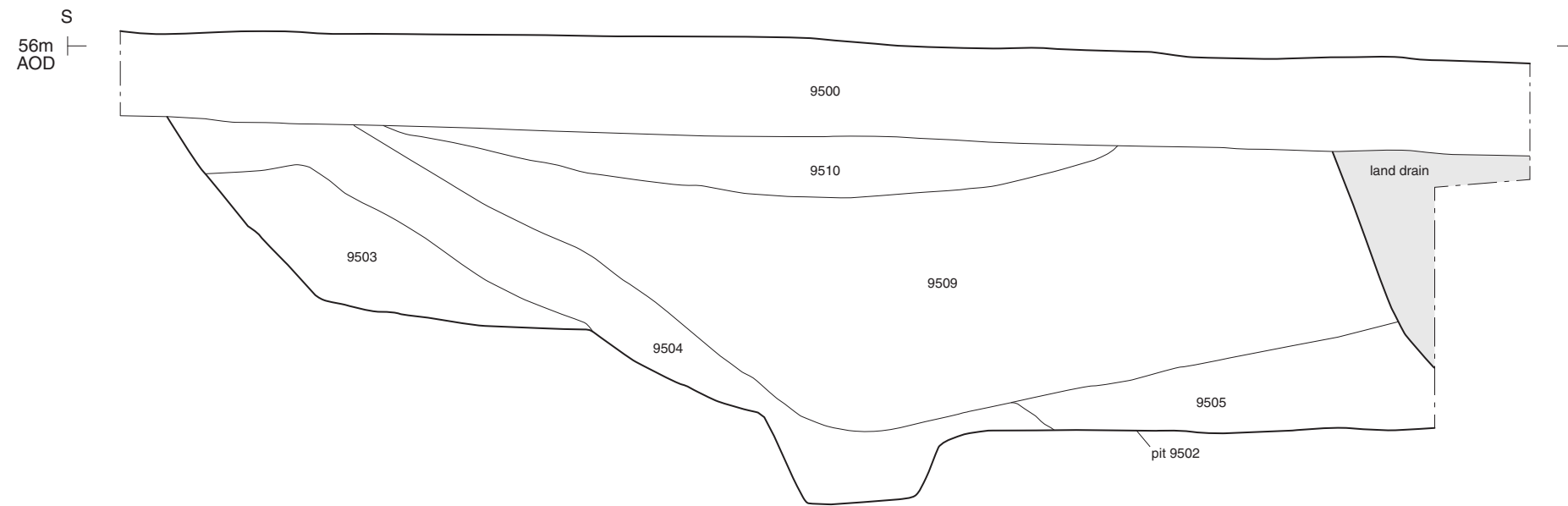


Section GG



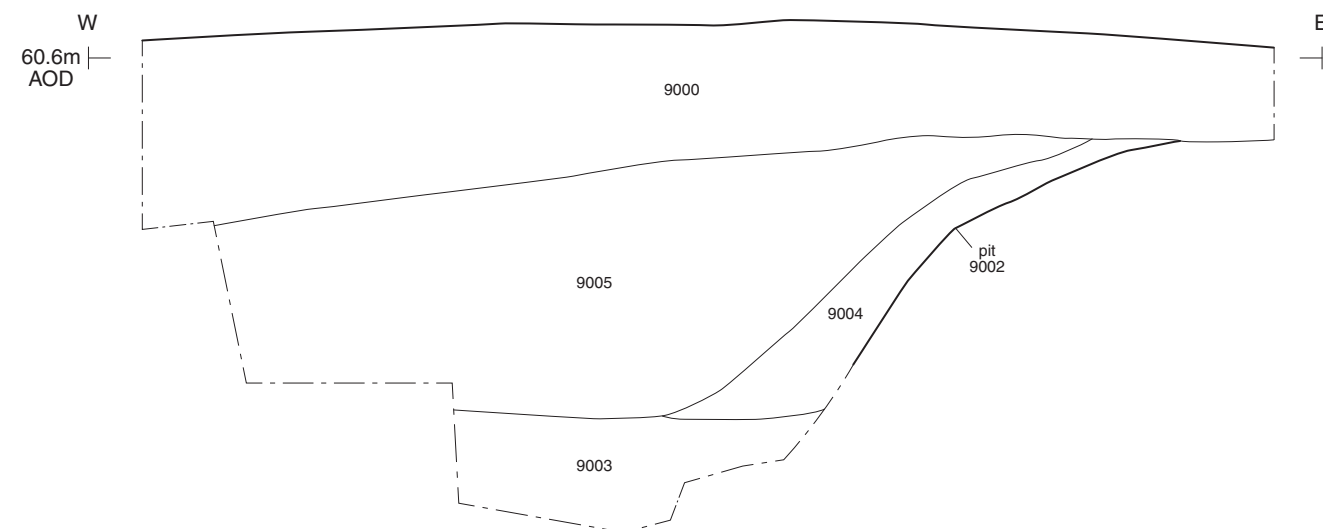
Ditch 8004, looking east (scale 1m)

Section II



Pit 9502, looking northwest (scales 2x 1m)

Section HH



Pit 9002, looking north (scale 1m)

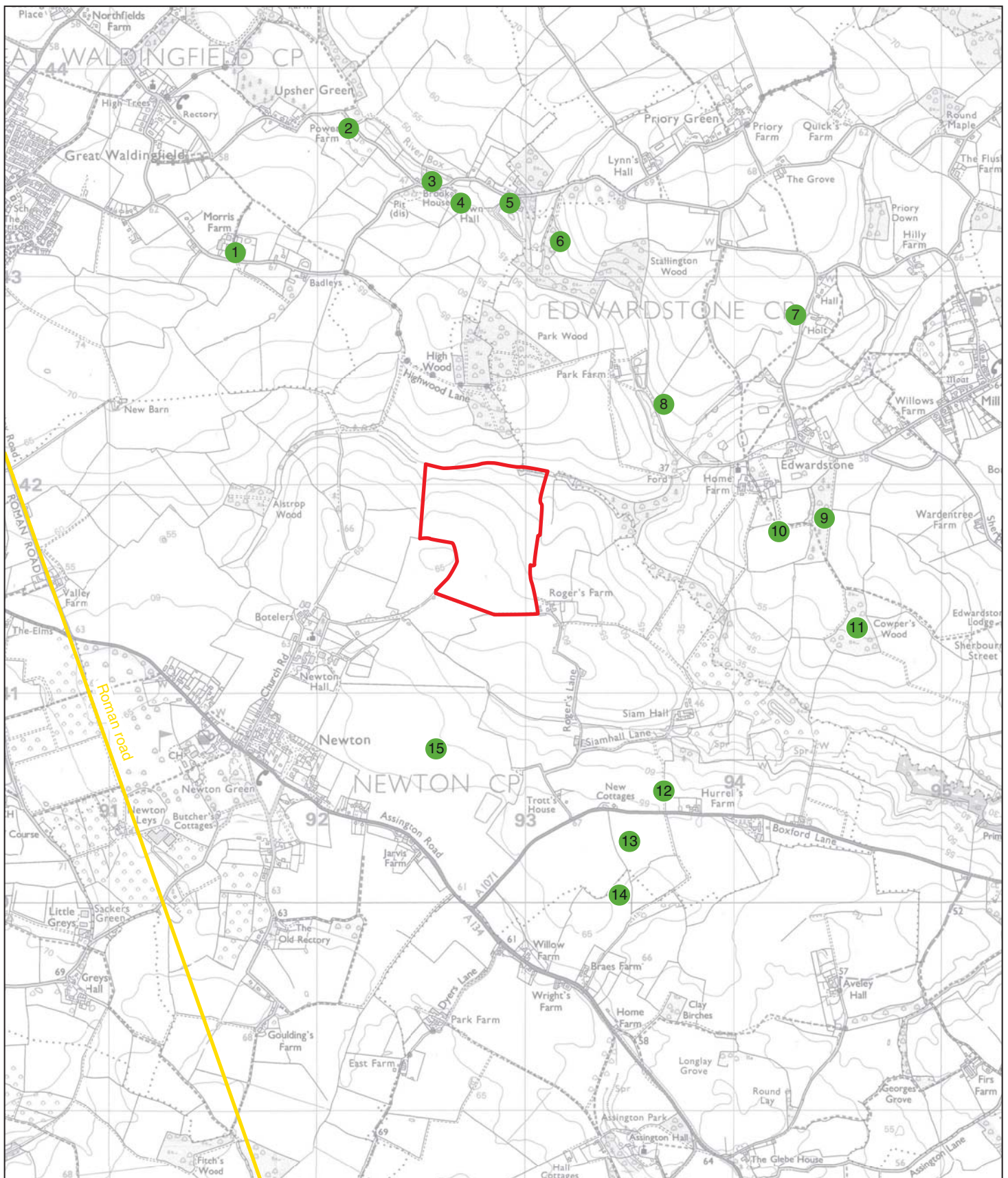





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 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 80, 90 and 95: sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	660345	DATE	22.10.14	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	RP	REVISION	00	8
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A3	1:20	



-  site
-  heritage asset
-  Roman road



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 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
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PROJECT TITLE

Roger's Farm, Newton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Locations of heritage assets

