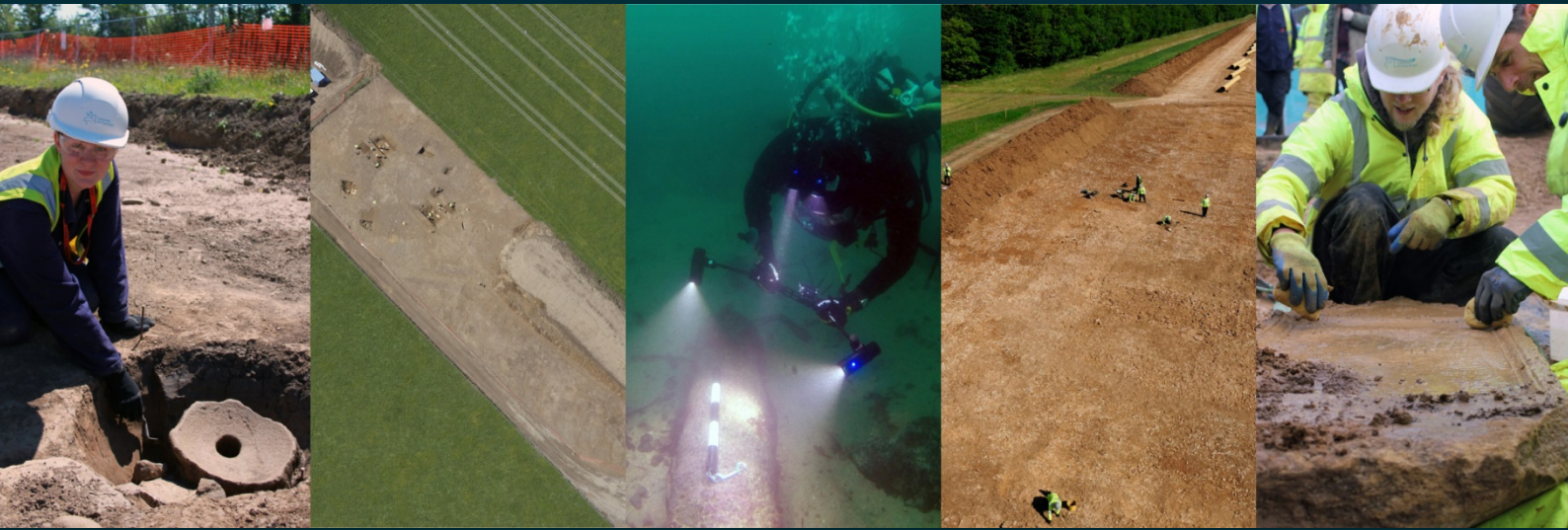


# Waldringfield Quarry Martlesham Suffolk

*Archaeological Investigations 2008-2019*



*for*  
Andrew Josephs

*on behalf of*  
Brett Aggregates

CA Project: SU0068  
CA Report: SU0068\_1

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# Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

## Archaeological Investigations 2008 to 2019

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY .....	7
5. RESULTS .....	8
6. THE FINDS .....	23
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	27
8. CONCLUSIONS.....	29
9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	30
10. STORAGE AND CURATION.....	31
11. REFERENCES.....	31

APPENDIX 1: RAF MARTLESHAM HEATH STRUCTURES

APPENDIX 2: MRM 145 CONTEXT LIST

APPENDIX 3: MRM 146 CONTEXT LIST

APPENDIX 4: POTTERY

APPENDIX 5: FIRED CLAY

APPENDIX 6: STRUCK FLINT

APPENDIX 7: HEAT-ALTERED STONE

APPENDIX 8: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

APPENDIX 9: CALCINED BONE

APPENDIX 10: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

APPENDIX 11: OASIS SUMMARY

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Types and quantities of bulk finds.....	24
Table 2 .Types and sources of environmental evidence.....	28

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Plan of site areas for MRM 145 and 146 with trench locations for MRM 140 (1:500)
- Fig. 3 Site, showing Early Bronze Age features and surrounding burial mounds and ring-ditches (1:7,500)
- Fig. 4 Detail of site MRM 146 showing Early Bronze Age features (1:500)
- Fig. 5 Period 1: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Period 1, sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 7 Detail of site MRM 146 showing Early Iron Age features (1:200)
- Fig. 8 Period 2: sections and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 9 Period 3: plan showing aerial photography plots to the north and east of site MRM 146 (1:10,000)
- Fig. 10 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 3 features; north area (1:500)
- Fig. 11 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 3 features; central area (1:1000)
- Fig. 12 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 3 features; south area (1:1000)
- Fig. 13 Period 3i: section (1:20)
- Fig. 14 Period 3ii: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 15 Period 3iii: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 16 Period 3iv: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 17 Period 3v and unphased: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 18 Detail of site MRM 146 showing Periods 4 and 5 features and find spots (1:800)
- Fig. 19 Period 5: plan, sections and photographs
- Fig. 20 Plan of site MRM 145 Period 6 (including WWII), post-war and Period U features (1:2000)
- Fig. 21 Plan of site MRM 145 Period 6 (including WWII), post-war and Period U features (1:1000)
- Fig. 22 Plan of site MRM 146 post-war and Period U features (1:500)
- Fig. 23 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 6 (including WWII) post-war and Period U features (1:1000)
- Fig. 24 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 6 (including WWII) post-war and Period U features (1:1000)
- Fig. 25 Period 6: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 26 Undated: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 27 Illustrated pottery
- Fig. 28 Illustrated fired clay

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Waldringfield Quarry
<b>Location:</b>	Martlesham, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	625300 244400 & 625800 245300
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	August 2008 to March 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	C/09/0555
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
<b>Site Codes:</b>	MRM 140, 145 and 146

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Waldringfield Quarry between 2008 and 2019. This work was conducted initially by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Field Team) and then by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (now Cotswold Archaeology).

Investigations have been undertaken in four separate phases:

- An extensive trenched evaluation (site reference MRM 140) was conducted across large areas to the south, south-west, north and north-east of the original central quarry area. Revealing only sparse numbers of archaeological features; the only concentrations (Iron Age and Roman) were encountered to the north (subsequently site MRM 146). A *tumulus* (a possible Bronze Age burial mound) was also investigated, although the evidence for prehistoric or funerary activity was very meagre.
- A building recording programme, examining WWII structures belonging to the original airfield (also MRM 140). A brick building, an octagonal base for a tower and a pill box were recorded. A thorough examination of associated graffiti was also made.
- A programme of monitoring across the south of the quarry area (site MRM 145), took the form of 'strip, map and excavate'. Despite severe truncation caused by airfield landscaping and subsequent agricultural practices, a number of features were recorded including a scatter of Beaker period pits (Early Bronze Age), undated and recent ditches and a circular arrangement of posts, representing a WWII array for a mast or other structure.
- A similar 'strip, map and excavate' programme was undertaken across the north of the quarry area (site MRM 146; also known as the Moon and Sixpence site). Upstanding mounds and ring-ditches (probably prehistoric burial features) were located close to the western end of the site. The monitoring revealed prehistoric pits

(Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age), an enclosure, a drove-way and field systems of Iron Age/Roman date. This site also revealed an unusual medieval sunken structure.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An initial large-scale evaluation (Suffolk HER ref: MRM 140), consisting of linear trenches, was undertaken in 2008 to investigate possible extension areas to Waldringfield quarry (Muldowney 2009). This phase of investigation has been reported previously and will be reviewed in this report where necessary but will not be repeated. An extensive building recording report of WWII structures has also been produced under the MRM 140 reference and this has been included as Appendix 1.
- 1.2 From 2012 until 2019, a series of archaeological monitorings (in the form of 'strip, map and excavate') were carried out at Waldringfield Quarry (centred at NGR: 625800 245000; Fig. 1); initially by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Field Team) then by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (now Cotswold Archaeology). This work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs associates on behalf of Brett Aggregates Ltd.
- 1.3 Planning permission (application ref. C/10/1441) for an extension to Waldringfield Quarry was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), conditional on a programme of archaeological trial trenching, building recording and monitoring across the proposed quarry extension area. The archaeological condition was recommended by Edward Martin, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) the then archaeological advisor to the LPA.
- 1.4 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a *Brief and Specification* (Fletcher 2008) and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) approved by the LPA (Boulter 2011). Curatorial monitoring visits were made by Edward Martin, Matthew Brudenell and Kate Batt (SCCAS). Subsequently, Abby Antrobus (SCCAS) took over curatorial responsibility for the site.
- 1.5 The quarry ceased operations and further expansion in 2019. This report outlines archaeological investigations at the quarry from August 2008 to March 2019.
- 1.6 This report will focus primarily on the results from the two large monitoring areas: sites MRM 145 and 146 (henceforth site areas 145 and 146) but will review and

summarise information from the earlier investigations conducted under the code MRM 140 (henceforth site 140).

### ***The site***

- 1.7 The entire quarry site encompasses an area of c.105ha, of which c.28ha corresponds to the earlier quarry workings and c.24.8ha represents the area monitored across sites 145 and 146; not all areas of the quarry were exploited prior to its closure. Figure 2 shows the locations of the evaluation trenches (site 140) and the areas of sites 145 and 146; note that site 146 was split in two by a mown grass strip maintained by BT (the 'green strip'). Prior to the expansion of the quarry, the site was occupied by agricultural fields. The site was bordered to the west by the A12, to the north by Adastral Park (British Telecom) and the Moon and Sixpence caravan park, Newbourne Road to the south and Waldringfield village and open fields to the east. The site is fairly flat (it was a former airfield) with the majority of the area lying just above the 25m AOD contour.
- 1.8 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Red Crag Formation (sand), with superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (sand and gravel) according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2020). Sand and gravel natural deposits were confirmed during excavation.

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The site area is within a rich archaeological and historical landscape and this has been reviewed in detail previously (Thomas 2008). In summary:
- there are several upstanding mounds around the site believed to be prehistoric burials (some being Scheduled Monuments); a number of ring-ditches in the vicinity are also likely to represent plough-flattened burial mounds (Fig. 3).
  - finds spots of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date have been recorded within 1km of the site
  - 19th and 20th century ditches and field boundaries running across the site are suggested by earlier maps
  - during WWI the site was developed as a base for the Aeroplane Experimental Unit

- during WWII the site was a fully operational airfield used by Hurricane and Spitfire squadrons before being used by the US Air Force

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of funerary, settlement, industrial and agricultural remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition and potential of artefacts and environmental remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- undertake archaeological monitoring where there would be disturbance at subsoil level and prior to extraction of mineral or other development works
- enable the identification and evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits
- identify, excavate and record features and deposits of lesser archaeological significance
- the academic objective centres on the high potential of the site to produce evidence for multi-period settlement and funerary activity
- undertake a RCHME Level 3 recording of a World War II brick-built generator house (located within Proposed Excavation Area 2) and the octagonal pillbox (located within Proposed Excavation Area 1)
- undertake a RCHME Level 3 and a photographic record of the graffiti within the Type 22 hexagonal pillbox on top of the scheduled mound (located to the north-west of Proposed Excavation Area 1)

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

4.1 Topsoil was stripped prior to quarry works commencing with the process intermittently supervised by an attendant archaeologist. The topsoil was removed by a 360° excavating machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. At site 146 an

initial bund strip was placed along the perimeter. Not all areas to the south of this were fully revealed resulting in some patchy coverage across this site.

- 4.2 Archaeological features exposed were surveyed and sampled by hand excavation. All features were planned, photographed and recorded.
- 4.3 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were labelled with the relevant context information. No finds were discarded on site.
- 4.4 A number of contexts were deemed suitable for soil sampling if they were well sealed, uncontaminated from other contexts and contained datable finds.
- 4.5 For the purposes of this report, individual periods will be considered across all site areas, even though this will mean linking features across significant distances. The initial evaluation (site 140) covered a distance east to west of over 1.5km and the two main sites (areas 145 and 146) were separated by at least c.700m.
- 4.6 In the results section below (Section 5), in order for features from different sites (but with the same context numbers) to be discussed, the following naming procedure will be adopted; the context number will follow the site number. For example:
  - 140:0010 has been used for a ditch in area 140
  - 145:0011 has been used for a ditch in area 145
  - 146:0012 has been used for a structure in area 146

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; summaries of contexts, finds and biological evidence are to be found in Appendices 4 to 10.
- 5.2 Stratigraphic analysis of the features and their associated dating evidence, particularly from the ceramic assemblage, has indicated six distinct phases of activity:
  - Period 1: Beaker/Early Bronze Age
  - Period 2: Early Iron Age
  - Period 3: Iron Age/Roman (poorly dated)
  - Period 4: Saxon



- Period 5: Medieval
- Period 6: 19th/20th Century (including WWI & II)
- Period U: Undated features

5.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned to a period based on stratigraphy or dating evidence and have been placed in Period U (undated).

***Period 1: Beaker/Early Bronze Age (Figs. 3 to 6)***

5.4 From three separate clusters, pits containing Beaker pottery were the main components of Period 1. Beaker pottery is normally considered to have been in general currency from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, with Beaker dates spanning c.2500 to 1800 BC (Parker Pearson et al 2016). For Period 1, besides Beaker pottery, there was one feature containing collared urn pottery (c.1800-1450 BC), firmly within the Early Bronze Age.

5.5 The Waldringfield Quarry sites are located within a wider landscape of round barrows and ring-ditches, many of which are likely to be indicative of Beaker, Bronze Age or later prehistoric date (Fig. 3). Interestingly the mound investigated in area 140 (situated under a WWII pillbox), revealed no evidence for ancient construction (Muldowney 2009: 33-35)

5.6 During the evaluation stage of works, Trench 337 (Fig. 3) revealed pit 140:0200, containing four sherds of a large jar or bowl form of probable Beaker (or possibly Groove Ware) pottery.

5.7 At site 145, two clusters of quite substantial Beaker pits were found after the removal of a hardstanding/carpark area associated with a BT tower off the main east to west track that crossed the site (Fig. 3; insert). Despite a considerable amount of 20th century disturbance associated with plastic pipes and wiring, the survival of these six pits, some up to a depth of c.0.65m depth, was remarkable, particularly given the complete absence of archaeological features in the vicinity. It is almost as if the hardstanding had protected these features from damaging deep ploughing that was evident elsewhere across the adjacent fields.

5.8 The more southerly group consisted of three closely spaced pits in a south-west to north-east alignment. The largest pit was 145:0068 at the south-west end. This

steep-sided feature with a flat base, was slightly oval in plan, measuring in length 1.75m (north-east to south-west), width 1.4m and depth 0.45m (Figs. 3 and 5). Basal fill 145:0069 was comprised yellow/orange brown sand. Above this was fill 145:0071, a yellow to dark orange brown sand and gravel. The top fill 145:0070, restricted to the north-west side, consisted of dark brown/black charcoal-rich silty sand with occasional flint cobbles, some heat-altered. The top fill yielded over a hundred sherds of Beaker pottery.

- 5.9 To the north-west was circular pit 145:0064, with a diameter of c.1.45m and a depth of 0.48m (Figs. 3 and 5). It had steep sides to a slightly undulating level base. It had three fills: the basal fill 145:0065 comprised dark brown to black silty sand, 145:0066 was a central lens of mid grey-orange silty sand and 145:0067, the upper fill, was very similar to 145:0065. A small quantity of Beaker pottery came from the bottom fill 145:0065.
- 5.10 At the north-west of this line of pits was 145:0057, the smallest of the group. It was circular with a diameter of c.0.9m and a depth of 0.35m (Figs. 3 and 5). It had fairly steep concave sides to a slightly rounded base. The main, basal fill, was 145:0063, which consisted of mid brown to almost black charcoal-rich silty sand, with the slender top fill 145:0062 consisting of mid brown silty sand. Thirteen Beaker sherds were recovered from the lower fill while a soil sample revealed the presence of small quantities of unidentified cereals and more numerous fragments of charred hazelnut shells.
- 5.11 A separate group of Beaker pits was located c.15m to the north-north-west. Three pits of various sizes were on an approximate south-west to north-east line with a shallow undated feature (pit 145:0076) slightly to the side of the central pit of the line. Pit 145:0072 was at the south-west end of the group and was oval in shape, orientated east to west (Figs. 3 and 5). It was 1.3m long by 1m wide and was 0.67m deep with steeply sloping sides to a flat base and three fills. The basal fill 145:0075 was pale yellow sand similar to the adjacent undisturbed natural geology. The middle fill, 145:0074, comprised dark brown to black charcoal-rich silty sand with occasional flint cobbles, some heat-altered. The soil sample from this fill included unidentified cereal fragments and possibly barley; more frequent were hazelnut shell pieces. The top fill was 145:0073, a mid brown sand. Thirty-one Beaker sherds were recovered by hand from fill 145:0074 with several more small fragments recovered from the soil sample residue.

- 5.12 The middle pit of the three was 145:0061. The smallest of the group, this feature had a circular cut of c.0.9m diameter, was 0.35m deep with fairly steep concave sides to a slightly rounded base (Figs. 3 and 5). The main lower fill was 145:0063, a mid brown to almost black charcoal-rich silty sand with numerous large flint cobbles, some heat-altered; thirteen Beaker sherds came from fill 145:0063 and charred hazelnut fragments were recovered from the soil-sample. The narrow top fill 145:0062 comprised mid brown silty sand.
- 5.13 Pit 145:0078 was at the north-east end of the group with its northern side partly hidden under the baulk and the southern edge truncated by a modern service trench (Figs. 3 and 5). It was a fairly large but shallow feature with irregular, shallow sloping sides to a slightly undulating level base with an approximate diameter of 1.5m and was 0.34m deep. Three fills were recorded. Fill 145:0079 was at the base but restricted to the west edge; this was pale to mid grey silty sand. The main fill, 145:0080, comprised dark brown to black charcoal-rich silty sand with frequent medium to large flint cobbles, some heat-altered and contained thirty-eight sherds of Beaker along with some small fragments from the sample residue. Charcoal remains from this fill included unidentified cereal elements, possible wheat grain fragments and pieces of hazelnut shell. The upper fill, 145:0081, consisting of mid to dark yellow sand, was restricted to the east side of the feature.
- 5.14 A undated circular pit, 145:0076, was located adjacent to pit 145:0072 and will be considered with the rest of the group although it was different in a number of aspects (very shallow, single fill, no finds). It had a diameter of 0.76m, a depth of 0.12m and a fill, 145:0077, of pale to mid brown sand (Figs. 3 and 5).
- 5.15 At site 146 was another cluster of pits, some containing Beaker pottery (Fig. 4; insert). Four small pits, all with similar fills and two containing Beaker sherds (146:0146 and 0148) were located in an area of dense prehistoric activity including a trackway, an enclosure and other ditches assigned to Period 3.
- 5.16 The largest of the four pits was 146:0146, an irregular-shaped, slightly oval, feature orientated north-west to south-east, length 0.8m, width 0.55m and 0.2m deep (Figs. 4 and 6). Fill 146:0145 was dark grey to black charcoal-rich silty sand with some heat-altered flint and crumbs of fired-clay; it contained twenty-one sherds of Beaker pot. Nearby pit 146:0148 was a small circular feature with fairly steep sides to a flat

base (Figs. 4 and 6). It had a diameter of 0.42m and a depth of 0.16m. Fill 146:0147 was very similar to 146:0145 but was too heavily plough disturbed for a soil sample to be taken; twenty-nine Beaker sherds came from this feature.

5.17 Adjacent to 146:0146 and 146:0148 were two small undated circular features that were likely to be part of the same group. Pit 146:0150 was shallow with a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.07m while pit 146:0152 had a diameter of 0.66m and a depth of 0.12m (Figs. 4 and 6). They both had single fills (146:0149 and 0151 respectively) which were similar to 146:0145.

5.18 Pit 146:0163, located close to the western end of site 146 (Fig. 4; insert), contained a near-complete rim and upper part of an inverted collared urn, which was placed at one end of this feature (Fig. 6; photo). It was oval in shape, orientated north-west to south-east; 1.35m long, 0.78m wide and 0.27m deep and had irregular edges and an uneven base sloping down to the south-east to where the base was level (at the end under the collared urn). As a suspected cremation, grave or complex feature it was dug in quadrants (Fig. 4). The lower fills (146:0165, 0168, 0170 and 0172) comprised charcoal-rich dark brown silty sand, while the upper fills (146:0164, 0167, 0169 and 0171) consisted of pale brown grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. Hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from the soil samples taken from this feature. The collared urn was given the number 146:0166.

### ***Period 2: Early Iron Age (Figs. 7 and 8)***

5.19 Along the north-east edge of site 146 were three pits (146:0044, 0046 and 0050) of earliest Early Iron Age date (c.800 to 400 BC). All contained pottery of the post-Deverel-Rimbury and Early Iron Age traditions. These features were revealed during the initial bund strip of the site and the area to the immediate south of these features was never fully stripped or investigated. The three pits will be discussed in detail below.

5.20 Pit 146:0044 was oval in shape, 1.5m long, 0.75m wide and 0.26m deep, orientated east-west, with gently sloping sides to a flat base (Figs. 7 and 8). It had a single fill, 146:0045, comprising mid brown silty sand with some charcoal flecks. The charred plant remains included evidence for both possible barley and wheat. Over one hundred sherds of Early Iron Age pottery came from this feature.

- 5.21 Located c.6m to the north-west, was pit 146:0046 (Figs. 7 and 8). It was sub-rectangular in plan, with a north-west/south-east axis and fairly steep concave sides to a base sloping down to the north-west. It was 1.1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with a single fill, 146:0047, a mid to dark grey brown with occasional charcoal flecks; the soil sample from this fill revealed barley and hazelnut shell fragments. One-hundred and six sherds of pottery were recovered from this pit.
- 5.22 Pit 146:0050 was located c.40m to the south-east of the other two (Figs. 7 and 8). It was circular with a diameter of 0.7m, a depth of 0.08m and variably sloping sides to a shallow, slightly domed/convex base. It had two fills; the lower, 146:0052, comprising mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (containing sixty-three pottery sherds) and the upper, 146:0051, a dark brown grey sandy silt (containing seven pot sherds).

### ***Period 3: Iron Age/Roman (Figs. 9 to 17)***

- 5.23 A number of undated ditches (some forming a track/drove-way, others forming the perimeter of a rectilinear enclosure) were recorded across the western end of site 146. Many of the ditches showed a directional tendency of running from north/south through to east-north-east/west-south-west, some possibly relating to cropmark evidence recorded in the vicinity and shown in Figure 9. The drove-way seen running across site 146 may correspond to a similar feature recognised in aerial photographs c.400m to the north-east (site MRM 026; recorded as: later prehistoric/Roman fieldsystem; Suffolk HER). Other linear features could relate to another intense area of cropmarks c.1km to the east-north-east (site MRM 025 recorded as: Iron Age/Roman settlement and fieldsystems; Suffolk HER).
- 5.24 Site 140, Area G (Muldowney 2009:11-21) corresponds closely to site 146 and usefully, some of the trenches located in an unexcavated area of 146, can be used to propose dating for a number of the undated ditches subsequently uncovered during the monitoring (Fig. 11). Generally this suggests that the ditch and field systems recorded across 146 were likely to be of later prehistoric/Iron Age to Roman in date.
- 5.25 The information provided by the site 140 trenches regarding the unexplored areas of site 146 (Fig. 11) included, at the north-west end of Trench 260, a cluster of small post-holes (140:0150 and 0152) which were dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age.

Also, in Trench 252, ditch 0140:0143 contained one small sherd of Iron Age pottery and, as this feature appears to correspond to 146:0004, suggests dating for this group of ditches in the south. In addition, in Trench 268 (ditch 140:0182) and Trench 273 (ditch 140:0172) produced pottery of 1st/2nd Century AD and appear to be on similar alignments to a series of field system elements recorded across the central and southern half of site 146.

5.26 Drove-way ditches are often associated with co-axial field systems of Bronze Age or later date while regular 'aggregate' or 'Celtic' fields are more likely to date to the Iron Age/Roman periods (Martin and Satchell 2008). Many undated rectilinear enclosures are also considered likely to be of Iron Age or early Roman date (Medlycott 2011: 31). It has therefore been assumed that, although none of the ditches from this area are closely dated, they are probably of Iron Age or Roman date.

5.27 Although not closely dated, many of the linear ditches assigned to Period 3 have been allocated to one of five subphases (Phases 3i to 3v), plus an unphased ditch group. The phasing has been based partly on stratigraphic relationships and partly on orientations of linear features. Although mainly undated, there was some evidence that Phase 3v was Roman. The separate phases were characterised thus:

- Phase 3i: east/west running ditch
- Phase 3ii: north/south ditches cutting the Phase 3i ditch
- Phase 3iii: rectilinear enclosure
- Phase 3iv: drove-way defined by parallel ditches
- Phase 3v: field-system (Roman)
- Unphased ditch system (Iron Age)

5.28 *Phase 3i ditch 146:0095/0020*

The earliest ditch in the sequence appears to be the meandering but roughly east to west running orientated feature 146:0095 (Fig. 11). The slight change of angle (turning to the west-south-west) before the western edge of site might indicate it was veering away or avoiding the round-barrows, which were probably much more prominent features during this period (Fig. 3). Ditch 146:0095 (individually numbered as 146:0232, 0234, 0236, 0257, 0259, 0263, 0287, 0289, 0309 etc), was a fairly large feature, measuring up to c.1.4m wide and c.0.4m deep at the western end and decreasing to c.1m width and c.0.3m deep towards the centre of site (Fig. 13). Air

photo evidence (Fig. 9) suggests that ditch 146:0020 was the same feature (width 1.3m, depth 0.22m). It had a fairly gently sloping concave profile and fills tended to consist of mid to dark brown silty sand.

#### 5.29 *Phase 3ii ditches 146:0057, 0063 etc*

The second phase, comprising north-north-east to south-south-west ditches 146:0057 and 0063 (Fig. 11), could be seen to cut the 3i feature, but at approximate right-angles to it, so possibly representing part of a related fieldsystem. The latter aligns with ditch 146:0295 and possibly with 146:0055, although this ditch seems to be on a slightly different orientation. Ditch 146:0057 (individually numbered as 146:0067, 0272, 0274, 0276, 0278, 0280 etc) was a wide, shallow feature with an open, concave profile, measuring c.1m in width and c.0.3m deep (Fig. 14). It cut ditch 146:0095 and at its southern end appeared to turn to the east before being truncated by the large post-medieval ditch 146:0230.

5.30 To the east of and parallel to ditch 146:0057 was 146:0063 (Fig. 11), which just terminated where it cut ditch 146:0095 (perhaps suggesting it was part of a related fieldsystem). Also numbered as 146:0306 and 146:0311, with the southern terminal recorded as 146:0291, it had an open, shallow concave profile with a width of c.0.9m and a depth of c.0.25m (Fig. 14). Lining up with this ditch and running for c.35m was ditch 146:0295 (also numbered as 146:0297, 0299 and 0301) with terminals at each end (Fig. 11). This was a medium sized shallow ditch with a concave profile, c.0.75m wide and c.0.25m deep; deep plough disturbance across this part of the site obscured many details (Fig. 14). The fills comprised mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch 146:0055 to the north (width c.0.6m, depth c.0.15m) (Fig. 14) could be the continuation of ditch 146:0063 but did appear to be on a slightly different alignment. A short section of the north/south running ditch 146:0330 was partly revealed in the site area (width 0.7m, depth 0.15m) (Fig. 14). It had an uncertain cutting relationship with 146:0095 and could have terminated here (like 146:0063) or may have been contemporary with it.

#### 5.31 *Phase 3iii ditches 146:0069 and 0088*

A third phase of ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment were represented by 146:0069 and 146:0088 (Figs. 11 and 15), the former cutting the Phase 2 ditch 146:0057. These were shallow concave features (146:0069: width c.0.6m, depth c.0.15m; 146:0088: width c.0.6m, depth 0.25m) with mottled mid brown silty sand fills. These ditches were shared a similar alignment to the enclosure ditch 146:0120.



*Enclosure 146:0120; Phase 3iii*

- 5.32 Partly revealed within the site area was the probable rectilinear enclosure represented by ditches 146:0120 and 146:0073, closely associated with the north-east to south-west running 146:0061 (Fig. 10). A close stratigraphic sequence showed that originally there was a corner opening between the enclosure and ditch 146:0061 which was closed off when replaced by the Phase 3iv drove-way (Fig. 10). No activity was observed related to the interior of the enclosure, although less than a quarter of its internal area is likely to have been revealed.
- 5.33 Ditch 146:0120 represented the south-west edge of the enclosure (specific locations numbered as 146:0126, 0128, 0159, 0161, 0173, 0175, 0177, 0186, 0226, 0228 etc). Figure 15 shows a profile across the ditch at cut 146:126. In general, it had fairly steep concave sides to a rounded base, tending to be slightly larger to the west (146:0128: width c.1m, depth 0.4m) than to the east (146:0175: width 0.75m, depth c.0.25m). A gentle corner (through ditch 146:0186) led to the north-west to south-east running edge of the enclosure, numbered as ditch 146:0073 (individually as 146:0131, 0199, 0201 etc) and had a wide concave profile with a width of c.0.9m and depth of c.0.3m.
- 5.34 Ditch 146:0061 appeared to respect the southern corner of the enclosure (Fig. 10); here it veered eastwards and ended in a terminal (terminus 146:0188), thus creating a field corner opening (for the funnelling of livestock?). Ditch 146:0061 had gently sloping sides to a narrow concave base (width c.0.9m, depth 0.2m) and its fills were mid to dark grey brown silty sand (Fig. 16). At some point, the corner entranceway was closed off and ditch 146:0061 was repurposed as the north-western edge of the subsequent drove-way (although no expected recut of this ditch was apparent).

*Drove-way 146:0059; Phase 3iv*

- 5.35 A probable drove-way crossed the north-west corner of the site (Figs. 10 and 11), appearing to correspond to a prominent double-ditch cropmark c.400m to the north-east (Fig. 9). Although this could be contemporary with the enclosure (as it uses the Phase 3iii ditch 0061), it does appear to correspond with the new ditch 146:0071. On the south-east side of the drove, ditch 146:0059 cuts the Phase 3ii ditch 146:0057.
- 5.36 As discussed above, the Phase 3iii ditch 146:0061 was repurposed as part of the north-west edge of the drove, while in line with this to the north-east, new ditch



146:0071 replaced ditch 146:0073 of the enclosure. Ditch 146:0071 (also numbered 146:0133, 0182, 0199, 0201 etc) was a shallow ditch, c.0.9m and c.0.2m deep.

- 5.37 On the south-east side of the drove-way, running parallel and spaced between c.6 and 8m away was ditch 146:0059 (individually numbered 146:0065, 0144, 0193, 0194 etc). This ditch was up to 1.2m wide and c.0.2m deep with fills comprising mid grey brown sand (Fig. 16; 146:0144).

*North-east to south-west ditches; Phase 3iv?*

- 5.38 A series of ditches, parallel or almost parallel with the Phase 3iv drove-way ditches (running approximately north-east to south-west), with at least one of them (ditch 146:0189) cutting the enclosure ditch 146:0120. This area of the site suffered from deep plough erosion, so ditches were sometimes difficult to follow and relationships between features unclear.

- 5.39 Ditch 146:0189 was a short segment on a north-east to south-west alignment that cut the enclosure ditch 146:0120. This was a shallow ephemeral feature with a width of 0.65m, a depth of 0.1m and fills of mid brown silty sand. This ditch appears to line up with 146:0155 to the north-east (width 0.3m, depth 0.06m); ditch 146:0155 cut an earlier, deeper ditch terminal 146:0153 on a north-south alignment (width c.0.6m, depth 0.28m). On a similar alignment and possibly also lining up with ditch 146:0189 to the south-west was ditch 146:0082 (width 0.8m, depth 0.25m) (Fig. 16) and the shallow and highly plough disturbed 146:0085 (width c.0.5m, depth c.0.1m). All had mid to dark grey brown silty sand fills.

- 5.40 Other ditches on a comparable alignment (with similar fills) and roughly parallel with the drove-way, were 146:0106 (width 0.6m, depth 0.18m) (Fig. 16), 146:0134 (width 0.65m, depth 0.21m) and the very shallow and ephemeral 146:0138 (c.0.3m, depth c.0.08m). Ditch 146:0106 (Fig. 16) crossed the enclosure ditch 0120 but no cutting relationship could be recognised. Ditch 146:0134 appeared to run up to enclosure ditch 146:0120 but could not be traced across this feature due to the variability of the natural and the severity of plough disturbance in this area.

*Phase 3v; Roman*

- 5.41 Pit 146:0180 intersected and truncated the relationships between enclosure ditch 146:0120 and the drove ditches 146:0061/0071 (Fig. 10). It was 1.8m in length

(east/west), 1.55m wide and 0.34m deep with a single fill, 146:0179, of mid grey brown silty sand and contained a probable single sherd of Roman greyware pottery.

*Ditches across central/southern half of site: Phase 3v; Roman*

- 5.42 An extensive field system was encountered across the centre and southern half of site 146 (Figs. 11 and 12). Ditches on a similar alignment seen in evaluation Trenches 268 and 273 (140:0172 and 0182) have been dated by pottery to the early Roman period.
- 5.43 Recognised during the monitoring and corresponding to aerial photographic evidence, were a series of (undated) very long, straight and formal ditches running east-north-east to west-south-west. Such alignments are seen in cropmarks identified c.400m to the north-east and c.1km to the east which are thought to be of later prehistoric to Roman in date (Fig. 9). Not quite at right-angles, the returns for these ditches appeared to be more on a north/south axis. The rounded corners of these ditches and the slight misalignment of their configurations at the corners (where one ditch joins another) might suggest that these are 'regular aggregate' in form; e.g. an ordered system where one field buds out from the last (Martin and Satchell 2008).
- 5.44 Seen either side of the unexcavated 'BT green strip', ditch 146:0312/0324 extended for a distance of at least 230m. It was individually numbered as 146:0316, 146:0340, 146:0342, 146:0344, 146:0346, 146:0378, 146:0386, 146:0396 and 146:0394, before turning northwards as ditch 146:0368. It had a shallow, open concave profile, ranging in width from c.0.7m to 1.1m, and in depth from c.0.15m to c.0.3m (Fig. 17 for 146:0324 and 146:0368). Fills were on the whole either mid or mid/dark grey brown silty sand. Unfortunately, the junction with the southwards running ditch 146:0348 (presumed to be part of the same system) was obscured by the undated pit 146:0360.
- 5.45 Parallel to this ditch and c.115m to the south was 146:0382, also with a shallow rounded profile (width c.1m, depth c.0.2m) (Fig. 17). These fills tended to be mid orange brown silty sand. Aerial plots show that this ditch had a rounded corner before turning northwards and becoming 146:0348 in the monitoring area (also numbered 146:0350, 0398, 0400, 0402 and 0404). It had a shallow profile (width c.0.7m, depth c.0.15m) with mid orange brown silty sand fills (Fig. 17).

- 5.46 Aerial photography also showed that ditch 146:0406 was continuous with 146:0048 and that this ditch also had a slightly rounded corner to the south-east where it ran northwards joining ditch 146:0348. Ditch 146:0048/0406 (variously numbered 146:0408, 0410, 0412 and 0416) was c.1m wide and c.0.25m deep with a wide concave profile (Fig. 17). Fills were mid grey brown or grey brown silty sand.
- 5.47 It is possible that ditch 146:0024 (width 0.7m, depth 0.1m; mid brown silty sand fill), on a similar alignment to those ditches mentioned above, was also part of this system. No cropmarks exist however to confirm if or how it relates to ditch 146:0368 etc.
- 5.48 The undated pit 146:0360 cut the intersection between the Phase 3v ditches 146:0348, 146:0324 and 146:0368 and is therefore likely to be of Roman or later date.

*Ditches along north-east edge: Unphased; Iron Age?*

- 5.49 From ditch 140:0143 (Trench 252) a small sherd of prehistoric (Iron Age?) pottery was recovered. As this ditch lined up with/was the same as 146:0006 to the south, then the following group of ditches from area 146 have tentatively been assigned to the Iron Age. However the area 146 ditches were at some distance from the other Period 3 features, with no stratigraphic relationship or distinctive orientations, so they could not be allocated to a particular phase.
- 5.50 In area that was stripped to create a bund along the north-east edge of the site, but was never fully revealed by subsequent soil stripping (it was left as an area of topsoil stockpiling), it was seen that ditches 146:0004 and 146:0006 were at right-angles to ditch 146:0008. These were cut by a ditch 146:0010 on a different alignment, making a Y-formation with them. Ditch 146:0010 could be on the same alignment as the Phase 3 ditches to the west. Ditch 146:0010 was cut by the early medieval structure 0012 (Period 5). These ditches have tentatively been assigned to Period 3 as they predate the Period 5 structure, are on similar alignments to the Period 3 ditches seen to the west and have similar fills to these other ditches. Nearby, Trenches 252 and 256 in the area 140 evaluation revealed features of likely Iron Age date (Muldowney 2009).
- 5.51 Ditches 146:0004 and 146:0006 were closely parallel, north to south running features, both terminating to the south. Ditch 146:0004 was the smaller and

shallower feature (width 0.7m, depth 0.16m). Ditch 146:0006, c.2m to the west, was larger (width 1.25m, depth 0.35m) and terminated to the south where it appeared to be truncated by ditch 146:0012. At right-angles to ditch 146:0006 and also truncated by 146:0010 was the small east to west running ditch 146:0008 (width 0.8, depth 0.18m). All of these ditches had fills that were pale to mid or mid grey brown silty sand. It seems likely that ditches 146:0004 and 146:0008 (which had similar dimensions) were contemporary, possibly forming a corner entranceway like that between the enclosure ditch 146:0120 and ditch 146:0061 seen c.190m to the west.

- 5.52 On a different alignment was the north-west to south-east running ditch 146:0010, which had a terminal to the north-west, where it cut both ditch 146:0006 and 146:0008. It had similar dimensions to ditch 146:0006 (width 1.7m, depth 0.32m), so it could relate to this feature, although they did not form a right-angle. Further to the east, ditch 146:0010 was seen to split into two (at ditches 146:0016 and 0018) (Fig. 17) but it was uncertain which was the later recut.

#### ***Period 4: Saxon (Fig. 18)***

- 5.53 During the evaluation, Ipswich Ware was recovered from ditch 140:0179 (Trench 268); this trench was surrounded by the site 146 area (Fig. 18). A single sherd was recovered from the ditch (with part of a square-toothed stamp impression). This north/south ditch ran closely parallel with ditch 140:0182 which yielded Roman pottery and is on a similar alignment to the Phase 3v ditches across the centre and southern part of site 146 (mentioned above). As with the site 146 examples discussed below, it is possible that this is a later intrusion within earlier, Period 3 linear features.
- 5.54 Other Ipswich Ware sherds were recovered as surface finds across the top of the enclosure ditch 146:0120 (specifically 146:0217) (Fig. 18). Here, seven thick-walled (joining) sherds and other smaller fragments were found across the machined top of this Period 3 feature and were likely to be intrusive. Unusually, a small drilled hole near the base edge suggests it came from a repaired vessel.
- 5.55 Another probable intrusive find in a Period 3 ditch is a distinctive form of stirrup of Viking period type (SF 146:1001; top of ditch 146:0193). The stirrup is discussed in detail in the Registered Artefacts section below.

**Period 5: medieval (Figs. 2, 18 and 19)**

- 5.56 Medieval remains were very poorly represented, with only one small sherd dating a single ditch (140:0048) in Trench 156 of the evaluation, located towards the south-east corner of the quarry area (Fig. 2). The only other example was a potential elongated, partially sunken, rectangular structure.
- 5.57 Along the north-eastern edge of site 146, an elongated rectangular feature was identified, it had a post-hole at each end (structure 146:0012) (Fig. 19). This consisted of a long, narrow cut (c.10.5 in length and c.3.5m wide), orientated north-west to south-east, which was quite shallow with a depth of c.0.3m. It had gently sloping edges with a gradual break of slope to a level base. Due to the freezing conditions during excavation (with fills and ground frozen to a depth of up to <0.2m), excavation was very difficult and finds recovery challenging. A single small sherd of early medieval pottery (c.11th-12th century) was recovered from one of the quadrant fills (146:0039). Two substantial post-holes were identified, one at each end of the main feature (146:0030 and 0040), with diameters of 0.75m and 0.5m respectively and depths of 0.45m. The structure has tentatively been interpreted as an informal field building, barn or stable.

**Period 6: 19th/20th Century; incl. WWI & II (Figs. 20 to 25)**

- 5.58 The majority of the features assigned to this period belong to the 20th century except for a shallow ditch/hollow 145:0082 (Figs. 20 and 25), which corresponds to a track shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s.
- 5.59 A short section of zig-zag trenches in area 146 was revealed. Although these were fairly shallow and undated, they were likely to be WWI or later practice trenches (Fig. 24).
- 5.60 Appearing on the third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (but not on the second edition of 1904), were ditches in the 145 and 146 areas. The east/west straight-running series of ditches in area 145 (145:0011, 0027 and 0029) all turned sharply to the south-east (Figs. 20, 21 and 25). In area 146, the large, slightly meandering east west ditch was also recorded on the third edition map (ditch 146:0022/0230) (Figs. 23 and 25). Both sets of ditches in areas 145 and 146 could belong to new field layouts associated with the WWI airfield.

- 5.61 A circular array of post-holes with a central cross-shaped slot (Structure 145:0045) (Fig. 21; detail) was thought to be of WWII date and appears as a white dot within a ring in an aerial photograph of 1944 (American Air Museum website). It is unknown what this structure supported, but could have been a mast, a barrage balloon tether or possibly to support radar equipment.
- 5.62 Three WWII RAF structures were located towards the western end of site 145 (Fig. 20). These include a Type 22 Pillbox, a brick hut and the curtain wall and foundations of a High Frequency Direction Finding tower. All three have all been subjected to an English Heritage Level 3 building recording programme (Appendix 1).

***Period U: undated features (Figs. 21 to 24 and 26)***

- 5.63 A series of undated ditches, on a variety of orientations, were recorded in area 145. At least some of these are likely to be earlier than the Period 6 ditches of the 20th century (Figs. 21 and 26).
- 5.64 Ditches 145:0006 and 145:0009 were aligned north-west to south-west and were probably the same or related features; they measured 0.75m and 0.8m wide, 0.3m and 0.25m deep respectively and had mid to pale grey brown silty sand fills.
- 5.65 The north/south ditches 145:0032 and 145:0004 were also probably the same feature. At the north end, 145:0032 was cut by the Period 6 ditches. The Period U ditches measured 0.5m and 0.6m wide, 0.15m and 0.16m deep respectively and had mid brown silty sand fills.
- 5.66 Also on a north to south orientation was ditch 145:0021. This had a shallow, changeable profile with a width of c.0.8m, a depth of c.0.2m and a fill of mid brown silty sand.
- 5.67 Ditch 145:0046 ran south-east to north-west before turning a sharp corner to the north-east. It had a slightly variable profile and measured between 0.4m and 0.8m wide, 0.23m to 0.38m deep with fill of mid brown silty sand. This feature may represent an edge and corner of a rectilinear enclosure.

- 5.68 Undated ditches were also recorded in the north-western corner of area 146. Ditches 146:0108 and 146:0116 were north/south running, while 146:0112 was orientated east to west. They measured in width 0.9m, c.2m and 0.7m, in depth 0.25m, 0.6m and 0.18m respectively, all with mid to dark grey brown silty sand fills. In stratigraphic sequence 146:0108 was cut by 146:0112, which was cut by the largest feature 146:0116 (Figs. 22 and 26).
- 5.69 Undated discrete features in the southern area (Figs. 21 and 26); these include the shallow pit 145:0002 (diameter 1.7m, depth 0.28m), the oval pit 145:0019 (1.4m x 0.8m, depth 0.34m), the irregular pit 145:0041 (diameter 1.1m, depth 0.3m) and the small shallow pit 145:0055 (diameter c.0.5m, depth 0.09m). All had dark brown or grey brown silty sand fills except for that of 145:0019 which was pale yellow brown silty sand.
- 5.70 Within the northern area there was a series of undated intercutting pits 146:0208, 146:0210 and 146:0212 (Figs. 22 and 26), orientated in a line running from north-west to south-east, collectively they measured in length c.2.6m and width c.1m, and were in depth 0.25m, 0.45m and 0.5m respectively. All fills were a similar mid grey brown silty sand with slight variations suggesting that they were separate features. Possibly of natural origin, these features were close to the enclosure ditch 146:0120 and therefore could be of Period 3 date. Less convincing was the undated shallow oval pit 146:0414, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.7m long, 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep (Figs. 24 and 26). It had a mid to dark brown silty sand fill.
- 5.71 Also in area 146 was a large, rectangular pit, orientated east to west and measuring c.8m long and c.4.5m wide (Fig. 23). Pit 146:0352 was sample excavated in the north-east corner (to a depth of c.0.7m) to reveal a complex sequence of laminated fills of redeposited natural banded with dark grey silts and charcoal-rich sands. The sharp contact between natural sand and dark fills suggests this feature was of fairly recent origin, possibly of Period 6 or modern.

## 6. THE FINDS

Report by Stephen Benfield with Michael Green: *Struck flint and Heat-altered stone* and Ruth Beveridge: *Registered Artefacts*



## 6.1 Bulk finds introduction

The bulk finds are listed and quantified in Table 1 below, together with a single Registered artefact (RA) of metal. The date range of the finds spans the prehistoric-medieval period. Summaries of the finds by period are presented below while details of the finds can be found in Appendices 4 to 8. There are no significant archaeological finds dated later than the period of the late 12th-14th century.

Table 1. Types and quantities of bulk finds

Type	Category	Count	Wt. (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	675	6,965
	Roman	75	804
	Middle Saxon	8	152
	Medieval	3	13
<b>Pottery total</b>		<b>761</b>	<b>7,934</b>
Fired clay		160	3,318
Worked flint		203	531
Heat-altered stone		1,824	17,778
Registered artefacts (RA)	Stirrup (iron)	1	184

## 6.2 Prehistoric

A single struck flint has been dated as Mesolithic, a residual find in a later context, with a few flints assigned to the Neolithic period (Appendix 6). However, the majority of the prehistoric pottery assemblage is assigned to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (Beaker), and to the Early Iron Age (Appendix 4).

6.3 Beaker pottery was current c.2400 - 1800 BC, although the assemblage here can be dated to after c.2500 BC. This pottery was associated with nine pits located in the two excavation areas; Area 145: pits 145:0057, 145:0061, 145:0064, 145:0068, 145:0072 and 145:0078 and Area 146: 146:0146, 146:0148 and 146:0150.

6.4 The Beaker pottery can be regarded as a domestic assemblage (Gibson 1982, 2) and includes some large coarse pots that are decorated with finger-nail impressions or finger pinch rustication, while the predominant vessel forms among the smaller pots are rather globular. Although finger-nail impressions and pinching are the predominant decoration recorded on these pots, which is most typical of Cases' Southern group B (Case 1995, 257), the body form of many of the Beakers and other decorative elements indicate that at least part of the assemblage broadly corresponds his Group E (*ibid.*, 263 - 264). The character of the assemblage is indicative of domestic occupation, though the nature of this in terms of its permanence or otherwise is not clear and is possibly intermittent with repeated visits. Pieces of fired clay from the pits located in Area 145 are likely to have been



broadly contemporary. Burnt residue on the interior of a few sherds indicates that some of the pots had probably been used to prepare food.

6.5 Of interest, is a small assemblage of fired clay that was associated with the Beaker pottery (Appendix 5). This consists of broken pieces that, in the main, appear to represent clay objects rather than structural material. The surviving surfaces and shape of some pieces indicate rounded or bun-shaped objects, others possibly more cylindrical or bar-like, while one or two corner pieces suggest clay slabs. However, none of the pieces are sufficiently complete to reconstruct the form of the original objects.

6.6 While fired clay does not appear to be particularly common in association with Beaker pottery, Bamford has briefly discussed the fired clay recovered from Beaker sites on the East Anglian Fen edge (1982, 28-29). She noted small, irregular or rounded balls of fine clay, vesicular pieces and some structural pieces with wattle voids, both the latter of which are absent among the material here. Given the fragmentation of the fired clay and the rarity of comparable pieces elsewhere, the nature and purpose of the material here remains unknown. Bamford suggested some of the ball-like pieces might be associated with pottery manufacture. Although beaker pottery is known to be essentially locally produced, there is no direct or associated evidence for this taking place on this site. The rounded shapes and curving surfaces on many pieces, possibly of bun or bar-like form, could indicate loomweights, but this seems unlikely. While a few perforated fired clay objects identified as loomweights have been found in Britain that are dated to the preceding Neolithic period, these are very unusual and rare finds and clay loomweights are hardly known from the archaeological record prior to the Middle Bronze Age.

#### 6.7 Early Bronze Age

A small collared urn pottery vessel was recovered from pit 146:0163. The pot can be dated to the period c.2000 - 1700 BC. It was found in an inverted position in the corner of an oval shaped pit and it seems likely that the pot was essentially complete when originally placed there, although it is noted that the rim circuit is not quite complete. The inverted position indicates a placement, typically covering a burial of cremated bone; however, no evidence of a burial deposit was recorded.

## 6.8 Early Iron Age

A modest assemblage of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a ceramic tradition current in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, was recovered from three pits, 146:0044, 146:0046 and 146:0050. The pottery is quite broken up with most vessels recognised from only one or two rim sherds or from distinct decorative elements. There is only one pot with a part profile that could be reconstructed from joining sherds.

6.9 A significant number of pots carry decoration. Although some of the decorative traits present appear on assemblages dated to the Late Bronze Age, a number of the pots compare closely with examples among the large Early Iron Age assemblage from West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953) and others with decorated pots illustrated in Cunliffe's 'Fengate-Cromer' group (Cunliffe 1991, fig A:13). This pottery is encompassed within Matt Brudenell's East Anglia 'early Decorated ware' group (2012. Fig 5.15) dated c.800 - 600/500 BC.

6.10 The assemblage includes jars and bowls, many of the sherds from bowls coming from one pit and some of which could be described as fineware. These have smoothed or burnished surfaces and several sherds are decorated with lightly incised or pressure burnished lines, including sherds from one oxidised pot with orange-red surfaces that appears to have an applied (patchy) surface coating and is also decorated with a herringbone pattern of incised lines.

6.11 It is possible that the pottery in these pits could represent a closing deposit derived from a protected context such as a midden, rather than debris generated by a single event such as a feast.

## 6.12 Roman

Roman activity is represented by significant parts of two pottery vessels recovered from ditch 140:0172 and a single small sherd from another ditch sampled during the earlier evaluation, ditch 140:0182. The two part-pots can be dated to the early Roman period. The more closely datable is of mid 1st - early 2nd century date, the other can be dated to the period c.mid 1st - 2nd century. The small sherd is also of Early - Mid Roman date, broadly attributable to the mid 1st - 2nd/early 3rd century.

6.13 While these finds are indicative of Roman activity in the vicinity of the evaluated site, the absence of other Roman finds, significantly a larger ceramic assemblage, which

is usually very common around Roman sites, suggests the associated settlement is situated nearby, beyond the evaluated area.

#### 6.14 Middle and Late Saxon

There are a few sherds of Ipswich Ware pottery recovered during the evaluation (140). These can be dated to the period of the late 7th - mid 9th century. A significant part of the base of an Ipswich ware jar and a single shoulder sherd from an Ipswich ware pot decorated with a triangular shaped stamp were recovered from ditch 140:0179. These sherds indicate some activity either in or close to the area explored by the evaluation during the Middle Saxon period, but the nature and extent of this is not clear.

6.15 Activity in the Late Saxon period is represented by the single find of an iron stirrup (RA 1001) recovered from ditch 146:0193. This object is described and discussed in Appendix 8. Stirrups of similar type in Britain have been dated to the period of the 11th century and 11th - early 12th century.

#### 6.16 Medieval

The medieval period is very sparsely represented by just a few small sherds of pottery. However, two of these sherds, both dating to the period of the 11th - 12th century, were associated with the fill of a feature, 146:0027, considered to be part of a structure or building. A small abraded sherd from a ditch located on the evaluation area (140) can be dated slightly later, to the period of the late 12th - 14th century.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Report by Stephen Benfield with Sue Anderson: *Calcined bone* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils*

### 7.1 Biological evidence introduction

The types or sources of biological evidence recovered are listed in the table below (Table 2). A short summary statement is provided below while details and discussions of individual types of evidence are to be found in the specialist finds appendices 9 (calcined bone) and 10 (environmental bulk samples).

Table 2. Types and sources of environmental evidence

Type	Note	Count/number	Wt. (g)
Calcined bone (probably animal)	Fragments	28	3
Environmental bulk soil samples	MRM 140	4	
	MRM 145	13	
	MRM 146	22	
<b>Samples total</b>		<b>39</b>	

- 7.2 The biological and environmental evidence is limited. No animal bone other than fragments of burnt (calcined) bone appears to survive and the environmental samples taken from the features are mostly poor in terms of charred preserved material other than wood charcoal.
- 7.3 However, samples taken from four pits in the 145 area that were artefactually dated to the later Neolithic - earlier Bronze Age (Samples 8 - 10 and 13), were productive and contained small quantities of charred cereal grains (barley and wheat) and hazelnut shells; although the majority of the cereal grains recovered were too fragmented or abraded to allow identification. The presence of the hazelnut shell fragments is interesting as they could indicate exploitation of wild, or even part managed, resources at this time. The few pieces recovered are not considered sufficient to determine whether they represented a significant food resource, although this appears to be common in the earlier prehistoric period, or whether they were inadvertently incorporated within material used as fuel; although as they were recovered from four of the pits this would seem to indicate they were not uncommon on the site. Pieces of heather stem, possibly representing thatch or kindling material, from one of the pits indicate some heathland environment in the vicinity.
- 7.4 Samples from several pits in the 146 area that have been artefactually dated to the Early Iron Age (Samples 6 - 8) contained an assemblage similar in character to that from the Beaker pits with barley and wheat grains present in low numbers, although the majority of cereal remains being too fragmented and abraded for identification. Both hazelnut shell and heather fragments were again present in low numbers along with rare charred seeds from weeds. Again, it was difficult to tell what elements among these samples might represented a significant food source as they could have been accidentally incorporated within material used as fuel.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The excavation area stands within a highly developed prehistoric landscape, with many examples of prehistoric burial mounds within the vicinity, many of which still survive as upstanding monuments (Fig. 3). Three pit groups of Beaker period activity were uncovered and it is highly likely (given the amount of pottery recovered from these features) that they are likely to represent Early Bronze Age settlement within the vicinity. The pottery forms suggest a domestic rather than funerary context.
- 8.2 The enigmatic fired clay objects associated with the Beaker pits in site 145 remain a mystery. Suggestions include loomweights or objects associated with pottery manufacture, although neither of these explanations seem particularly convincing in this instance. Given that some of the Beaker pots were probably used for cooking, perhaps these objects could also be involved with food preparation? Maybe the bun-shaped objects, clay bars and slabs were utilised for supporting pots in the hearth or possibly even for cooking on.
- 8.3 Of a slightly later date than the Beaker contexts was a pit containing a Collared Urn. This was positioned near the north-west corner of site 146 and was close to a barrow group comprising an upstanding mound and ring-ditches known from aerial photography. This pit might represent a funerary feature, although no evidence for cremated bone was recognised.
- 8.4 A small group of pits near the northern edge of the site indicate the high likelihood of Earliest to Early Iron Age settlement in this area. The high number of pottery sherds from these features appears to suggest that intense occupation was probably occurring nearby. Unfortunately the areas to the south of this feature group was never fully investigated. If housing or other development proceeds in this area then provision for archaeological mitigation should be considered.
- 8.5 Probably belonging to the later prehistoric and Roman periods, a complex series of cropmark evidence has been identified to the north and east of the site suggesting fieldsystems and settlement (Fig. 9); indeed a probable double-ditched driveway system appears to cross the top of the site, as do a number of quite formally laid out 'Celtic' fields, which are likely to be Roman. At least five separate phases of fieldsystem were recognised. Very few finds were associated with these features,

suggesting that they were far from any occupation (which was likely to be associated with the intense cropmarks beyond the site limits to the east and north-east: Fig. 9).

- 8.6 A small number of sherds of Ipswich ware pottery of Middle Saxon date were recovered, some were probably intrusive finds found in the top of earlier features. The most significant find of this period was an iron Saxo-Norman stirrup. This was also discovered in the top fill of an earlier prehistoric ditch.
- 8.7 Although very little evidence for the medieval period survived, an unusual elongated structure was revealed near the northern boundary of the site. Appearing as a long shallow trough c.10.5m long by c.3.5m wide, it had a sizable post-hole at each end. Only a single sherd was recovered from this feature (that dated to the early medieval period) so it was unlikely to relate to human occupation but it could have been a field shelter, byre or informal farm building. Given the discovery of the stirrup nearby, it would be interesting to speculate that it might have been a stable.
- 8.8 It is likely that for much of the medieval and post-medieval period the site was scrubby open heathland, probably used for low intensity livestock grazing. It was only in the 20th-century and the establishment of a military airfield here that changes and modifications began to be made. These included practice WWI trenches, new field boundaries and an enigmatic large circular arrangement of posts of likely WWII date, possibly associated with a mast, barrage balloon tether or other superstructure.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Duncan Allan, Preston Boyles, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Simon Cass, Linzi Everet, Tony Fisher, Steve Manthorpe, Jezz Meredith, Simon Picard, Mark Sommers and other members of the Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Archaeology and Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk field teams since 2008. The report was written by Jezz Meredith with advice from Linzi Everett. The finds reports were prepared by Steve Benfield and other members of the finds team and by independent freelancers. The illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge. The fieldwork was managed by Stuart Boulter, who also advised on an earlier draft of this report.

9.2 Thanks should be extended to Brett Aggregates and their staff for the cooperation during the project and to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service curators for their monitoring of the work and Andy Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates.

## 10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Suffolk. On completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. A summary of information from this project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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# RAF Martlesham Heath structures, Martlesham, MRM 140

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/002

Author: Rob Brooks

Contributions By: Mo Muldowney and Alan Smith

Illustrator: Ellie Hillen and Crane Begg

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: May/2012

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## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2012/002

**Site Name:** Martlesham Heath WWII structures

**Date of Fieldwork:** 28-30/10/2008 and 07/12/2011

**Grid Reference:** Type 22 pillbox TM 24955 44592  
HFDF wall and foundations TM 25034 44514  
Brick hut TM 25135 44513

**Client/Funding Body:** Andy Josephs Associates on behalf of Brett  
Aggregates Limited

**Client Reference:** N/A

**Curatorial Officer:** Edward Martin

**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-116264

**Site Code:** MRM 140

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 22/05/2012

Approved By: David Gill

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 22/05/2012

Signed:

# Contents

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## Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Topography and landscape</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Brick hut	9
5.2 High Frequency Direction Finding tower curtain wall and foundations	12
5.3 Type 22 pillbox	15
<b>6. Archive deposition</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>7. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>8. Bibliography</b>	<b>19</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Location plan showing the three buildings (red)	2
Figure 2. Plan of RAF Martlesham with structures highlighted in red and probable Bulk Oil Installation labelled as '194'	5
Figure 3. 1946 aerial photograph of the airfield and surrounding landscape, with the three structures highlighted (red)	6
Figure 4. Brick hut plan and elevations	11
Figure 5. HFDF curtain wall and foundations plan and elevations	14
Figure 6. Type-22 pillbox and surrounding slit trenches, outworks and gun emplacements	17
Figure 7. Type 22 pillbox plan and elevation	18
Figure 8. Key for the following photographs of the Type 22 pillbox showing wall numbers referenced in Table 1 and the descriptions (Appendix 1)	

## List of Tables

Table 1. Type-22 graffiti descriptions (plates included in Appendix 1)	16
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## **Summary**

A building record was undertaken of three structures dating from the inter-war period to WWII as required in a Brief and Specification by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. These buildings formed part of RAF Martlesham, which from 1917 housed the Armament Experimental Flight and the Aircraft Testing Flight, later to become the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment. The airfield also became actively involved in combat operations during WWII.

A Type-22 pillbox (constructed on top of a Bronze Age barrow mound and surrounded by revetment walls and a gun emplacement), a brick hut which possibly functioned as a stand-by set house for the HFDF tower, and an octagonal wall for a High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) tower were recorded. The latter building is a brick curtain wall, functioning as a protective structure for a wooden HFDF beacon tower, from which only the concrete and metal foundations still remain. The three buildings were in various states of repair, although the Type-22 pillbox was the best preserved and still contained graffiti from WWII, as well as later graffiti thought to be contemporary with the nearby housing estate. The structures would have functioned within part of the defensive network associated with the airfield, and the HFDF structure and the brick hut possibly played a part in the installation's experimental work too.

## **1. Introduction**

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An English Heritage Level 3 building record was carried out in two stages for one pillbox, a brick hut and a high frequency direction finding (HFDF) beacon wall, ahead of quarrying as part of the Waldringfield Quarry on Martlesham Heath, just east of the A12 and south of Martlesham, Suffolk (Fig. 1). However, only the brick hut will be directly affected by the quarrying activities, as it is to be demolished. The building surveys on this site are required as part of a planning condition on Planning Application C/10/1441. The first stage of work was carried out on the 28-30th October, 2008, and the second on the 7th December, 2011. This was undertaken in accordance with guidance from Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team). A CD of photographs accompanies the report. The work was commissioned by Andy Josephs Associates on behalf of Brett Aggregates Limited. A further set of structures to the north of the pillbox, comprising a barrow with an infantry strong point, a Type-23 pillbox, a shelter and associated weapons pits and trenches were not recorded, as this was not required within the scope of the Brief and Specification.

## **2. Topography and landscape**

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The three structures are located on a relatively level area known as both Brightwell Heath and The Swale, within Martlesham Heath. The landscape slopes off to the south and east at some distance from the site and is quite open, which would obviously have been a useful attribute for the positioning of the pillbox.

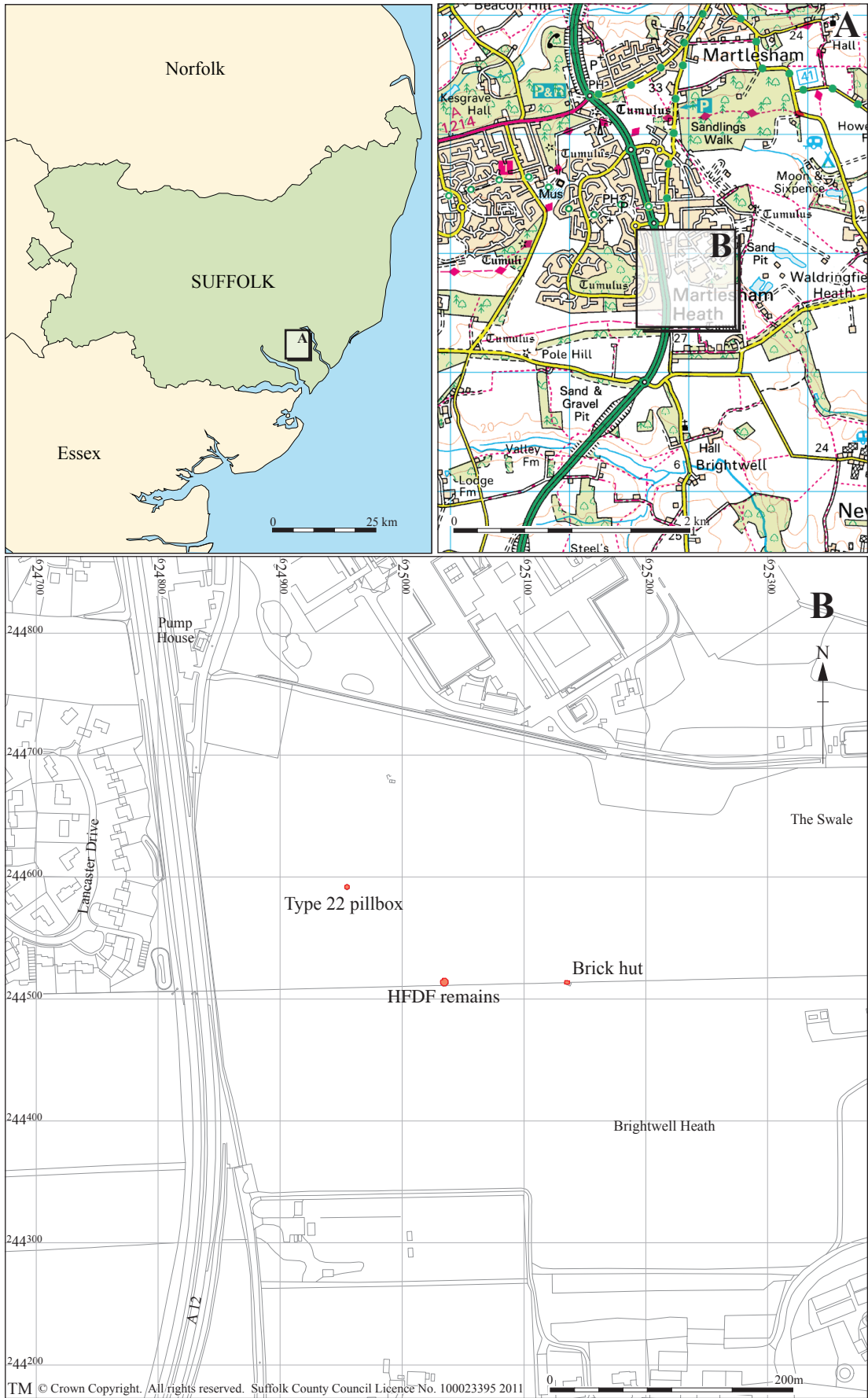


Figure 1. Location plan showing the three buildings (red)

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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Each of the structures is associated with RAF Martlesham, which is recorded as MRM 083 on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. In 1915 the Armament Experimental Flight from the Experimental Squadron was moved to Orford Ness in Suffolk from Upavon, Wiltshire. However, by the winter of 1916 it was decided that the Aircraft Testing Flight should also be moved to Suffolk and that the nearby site of Martlesham Heath was a suitable location for both groups. Experimental work continued at Orford Ness simultaneously into the inter-war period though, including testing of 'aerial machine guns, bombs, navigation, and photography', with radar testing starting at Orford Ness from 1935 (Cocroft and Alexander, 2009). Operations at Martlesham Heath commenced on 16th January, 1917 with experimental aircraft and armament testing for military and civil aircraft, engines, aircraft guns and turrets, bombs and other equipment. This included the Sopwith Camel, Vickers Vimy, Westland Westbury and Hawker Hurricane. In 1917 the unit's name was changed to the Aeroplane Experimental Unit, Royal Flying Corps, but in 1924 it was substantially enlarged to become the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment (AAEE). At this point the AAEE had become a well known and respected unit, both nationally and internationally, and continued in its experimental work at Martlesham Heath until the outbreak of war when it moved to Boscombe Down. From 1939 the first fighter squadron was stationed on the airfield with a permanent squadron from 1940 and throughout the Second World War, being used by the RAF and from 1943 by elements of the US air force. The airfield reverted to RAF use after the war and was finally closed in 1973 (Smith, 1995 and Kinsey, 1983).

The three structures recorded in this report are immediately south of the built-up industrial estate known as Adastral Park, which occupies the south-eastern third of the former main runway and includes parts of the former airfield immediately to the north and south (Fig. 1). It now houses electronic research laboratories and has been heavily redeveloped over the last few years, slowly erasing any remnants of the former airfield.

The site also falls within a prehistoric landscape including several Bronze Age round barrows across Martlesham and Brightwell Heath (BGL 006, 007, 008, 009 and 041), a ring ditch (BGL 021) and a Palaeolithic hand-axe (BGL 025), which all fall within

approximately 350m of the structures. The Type-22 pillbox is set within the top of one of the Bronze Age barrows (BGL 008), which was partially excavated in 1991 by SCCAS, which involved a plan being made of the earthwork and its WWII additions (Fig. 6), as well as a contour survey. The text from this report is included as Appendix 3.

RAF plans of the site, as provided by the RAF Museum, London, do not clearly indicate the functions of the three structures. The air raid shelter barrow is shown on one of the plans from 1945 (Fig. 2). Although the legibility of the plan is rather unclear, it also seems to indicate a structure to the north-east labelled as '194', which is recorded as a bulk oil installation.

A search of the Suffolk HER 1945 aerial photography collection showed that the coverage does not extend to this area. However, an Ordnance Survey photograph from 1946 reveals that the structures were located in an area labelled as the 'sewage works' and that the HFDF remains and the brick hut were on part of the site's road network (taken from Freeman, 1978 and reproduced here as Fig. 3).



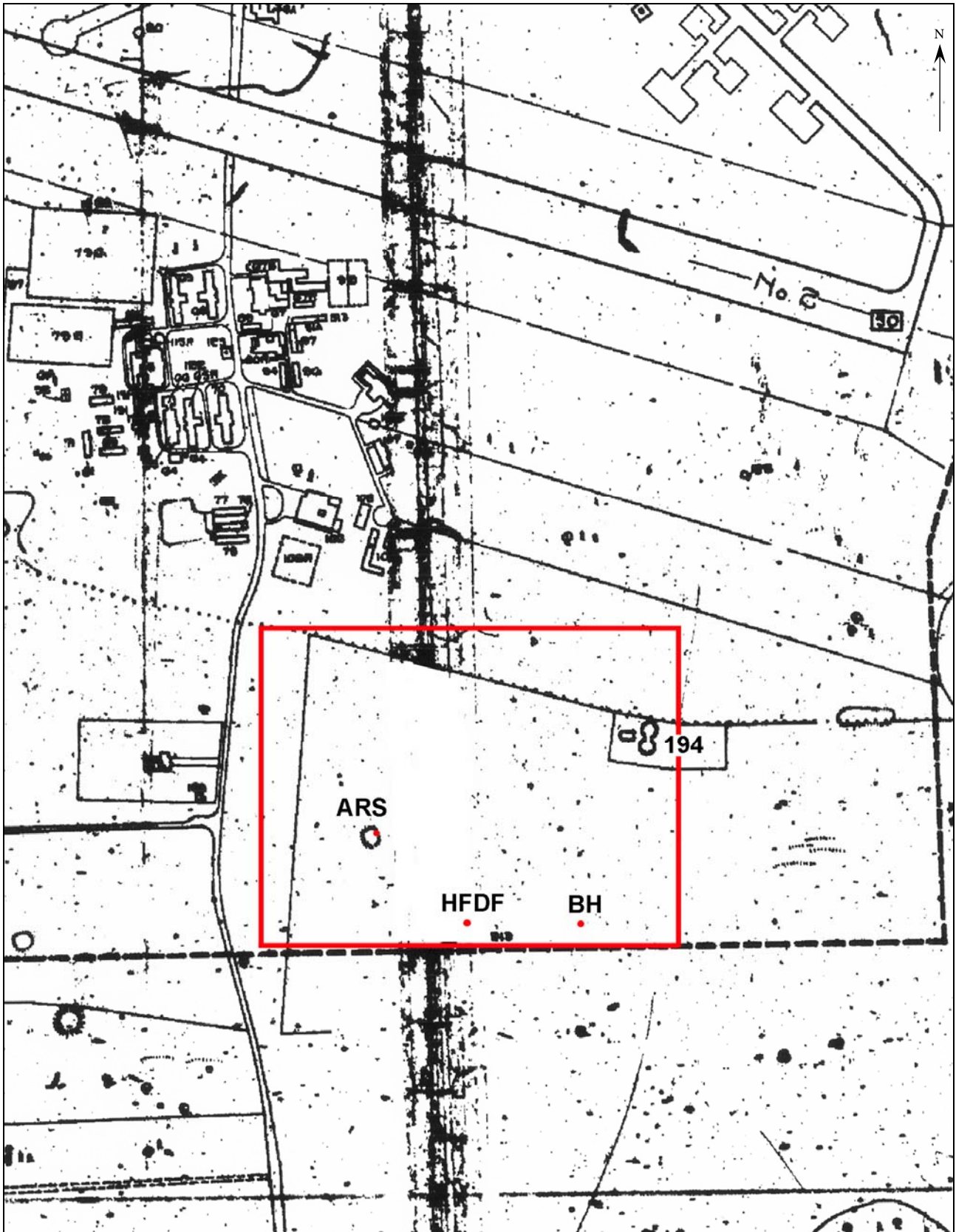


Figure 2. Plan of RAF Martlesham with structures highlighted in red and probable Bulk Oil Installation labelled as '194'.

The drawing number is 6257/45(?), and the plan is thought to date to 1945. Reproduced with permission of the Royal Air Force Museum, London.

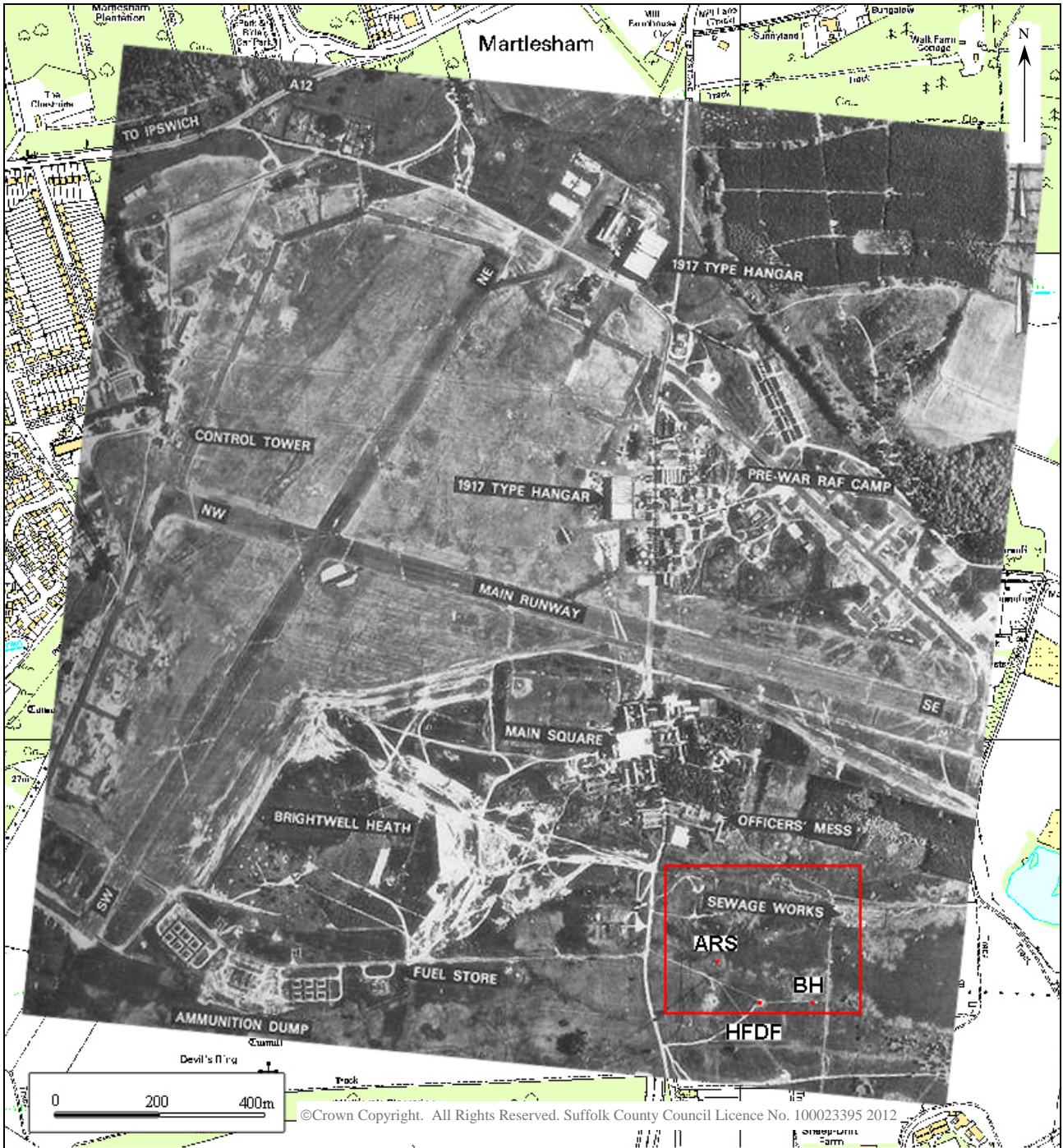


Figure 3. 1946 aerial photograph of the airfield and surrounding landscape, with the three structures highlighted (red)

Taken from Freeman, 1978.

## 4. Methodology

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In order to fulfil the Brief and Specification by Edward Martin (SCCAS Conservation Team) a Level 3 building record (as specified by English Heritage) was required. This entailed the creation of measured plans and elevations, as well as a photographic record, for three structures. An initial English Heritage Level 1 survey was undertaken in October 2008, which was carried out and written up by Mo Muldowney in SCCAS Report No. 2008/275. During this work a visit to the site was made by Roger Thomas of English Heritage to provide advice regarding the structures. This stage of work included the survey of the plans of the structures, which were made using a GPS (working within accuracy tolerances of 0.05m), and a Total Station Theodolite (TST). An internal and external photographic record, including images showing the buildings within their wider context/landscape was also taken, using a digital SLR. This included a particularly detailed internal record of the Type 22 pillbox, which contained a lot of graffiti contemporary with its use in WWII, as well as more recent instances which appear to correspond in date with the construction of nearby housing. Due to the time of year at which the surveys had to be carried out, the lighting conditions for the photographic recording were not ideal.

In December 2011 the elevations of the structures were drawn using a TST and a further series of located photographs was taken to supplement the initial record. It was noted during this more recent visit that some of this graffiti was in a poorer condition than it had been during the initial survey (Van Jennians, pers. comm.).

As is demonstrated by the photographic record, the internal area of the HFDF tower base, as well as the earthwork around the Type-22 pillbox, were heavily overgrown by the time of the 2011 survey. This made it impossible to enter the former or to record any structures surrounding the latter. The result of this is that it has only been possible to reproduce the earlier plans created in 2008 for the HFDF structure, with a combination of plans from the 1991 and 2008 surveys being used for the Type-22 pillbox (Fig. 6).

The survey data, photographs and records have been archived in the main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds and with the County

Historic Environment Record under the site code MRM 140. A copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS on-line database (suffolkc1-116264).

Discussions with the Martlesham Heath Aviation Society, who run the Martlesham Heath Control Tower Museum, revealed that they hold no maps or aerial photographs of this particular part of the site. However the author acknowledges the assistance provided by several of the Society's members, particularly Alan Smith for his help regarding the function of HFDF towers.



## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Brick hut

The hut is situated approximately 100m due east from the HFDF curtain wall at the eastern end of a road or track as indicated on the 1946 aerial photograph (Figs. 1, 2 and 4, Pls. 1-7). It is a rectangular structure, primarily brick-built in stretcher bond, measuring 3.9m long by 2.7m wide, and originally had a concrete render that still survives in places. It has a single 4x4 pane window on the east wall inset at the top-centre with a 2x2 casement hinged at the top, the style of which 'might suggest this structure is First World War or interwar' (Cocroft, 2012, see Wall 3, Fig. 4). Above this a timber lintel is visible in places. The doorway (with frame and door now absent) is within the west wall (Wall 1). Externally, there are two 'buttresses' at the centre of each long wall and two equally spaced air vents just under the eaves on both sides (see Wall 2). The south side also has two iron fittings of unknown type and function, located at halfway and at the top of the wall. This elevation also has two circular holes, through which cables or pipes may have passed. The original roof is no longer present on the structure, but remains of occasional protruding nails as well as timber slots on each gable, do survive (Walls 1 and 3).

Internally, the hut retains some of its original features, albeit in a poor state of repair. There is a low brick wall (eight courses tall) in the south-east corner of the building, which forms a small compartment, and a two cylinder pipe system attached to the southern elevation that runs into the brick enclosure. The purpose of these features is unclear, although the presence of the pipes indicates that they were possibly associated with water or steam.

Two angle iron brackets, a piece of timber and a wall socket, including wires and a metal conduit are present on the northern elevation, next to the doorway, showing that a piece of equipment was mounted here (Pl. 7). The conduit pipe continues along the base of the wall to the east, curving round at the north-east corner, following the eastern wall south, into the brick enclosure. The presence of another pipe or wire is indicated by two metal brackets which are mounted (aligned vertically) just to the north of the window in the eastern elevation. Various items can be seen on the floor, including what appears

to be a metal pump with electrical wires leading from it (Pl. 8), as well as pieces of timber frame, which may be the remains of the doorframe.

There is a concrete plinth occupying much of the floor space of the hut, running east to west near the southern edge of the hut (1.85m long x 0.5m wide). There are three pairs of rods emerging from it; one pair at each end and another pair slightly offset from the centre. This appears to be the base or stand for a piece of equipment. Two similar but slightly larger 'stands' were recorded on top of a bulk fuel installation on RAF Feltwell (Pl. 6). These had similarly positioned metal points, but also had metal casings surviving in places which covered these points, and it is suggested that a similar casing may have originally covered the example recorded in the brick hut. The plinth recorded in the hut also has four further surviving iron rods emerging from the floor beside it. These are clearly associated due to their proximity and similar size. Their function is unclear, although they possibly indicate that further concrete plinths were located there.

The size of the window shows that the hut was well-lit for such a small building, and combined with the ventilation grates this indicates that people were frequently present in the room. The vents also suggest that the building needed to be kept cool and/or that noxious smells were present as a result of the hut's functions. The door of the building is notably large at 2.27m tall x 1.67m wide, presumably indicating that the structure was either simultaneously used by several people, or that sizeable equipment was installed therein, perhaps corresponding with the concrete plinth.

Although the function of the building is somewhat unclear, it is notable that it clearly contained installed equipment. It was also close to a bulk oil installation, and the similarity of its plinth feature to those recorded on a bulk diesel fuel installation on RAF Feltwell may indicate an associated use, perhaps as a pump house for an as yet undiscovered fuel tank. However, the hut is more likely to have been associated with the nearby HFDF tower (Thomas, 2012). This is thought to be the case partly because it was not only constructed of similar bricks, but also as the 'Black Beacon' direction finding tower at Orford Ness had an associated brick generator house 'to provide power for it and other range infrastructure' (Cocroft and Alexander, 2009). As such this hut probably fulfilled a similar purpose, as a stand-by set house, although it is at some distance from the HFDF remains.

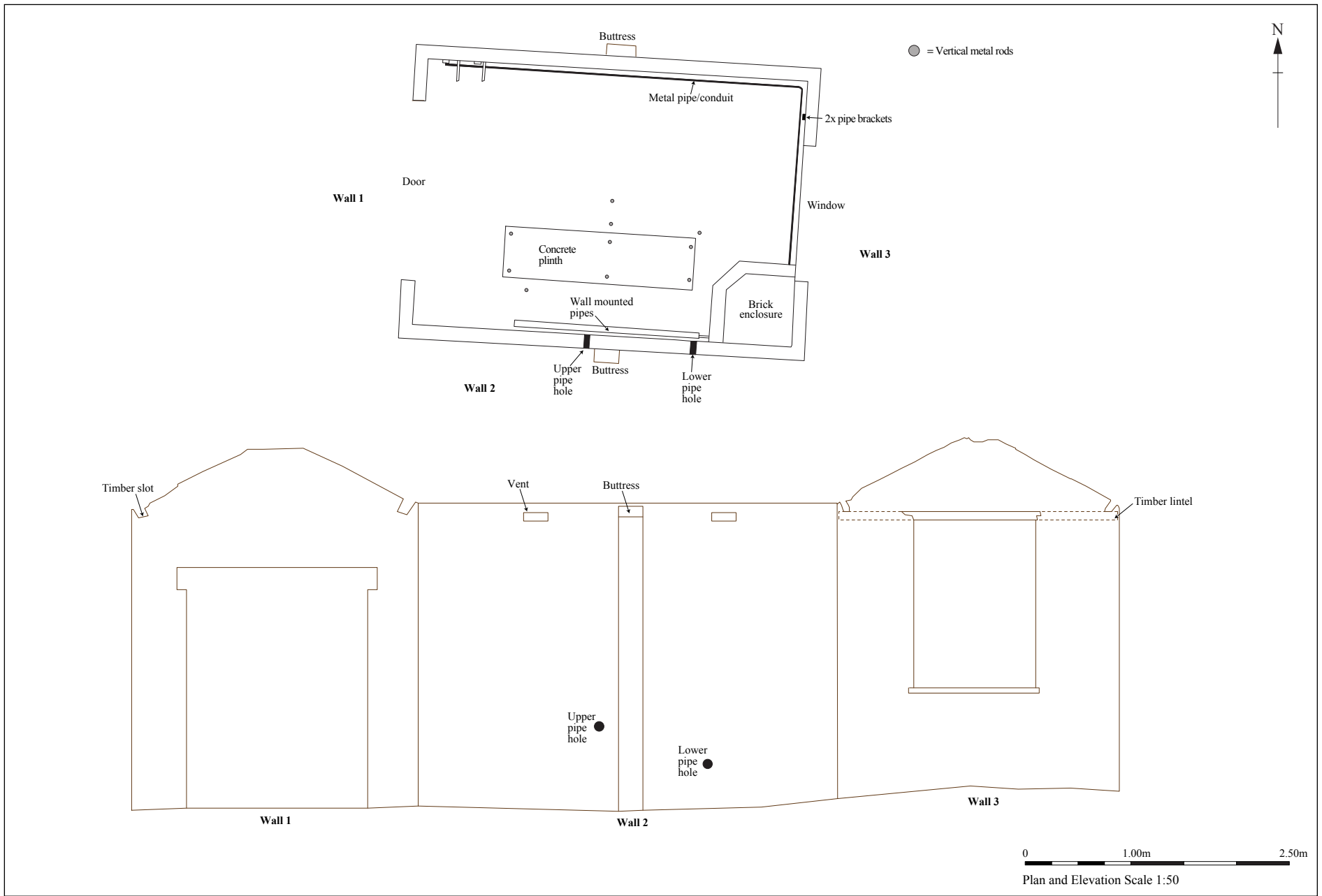


Figure 4. Brick hut plan and elevations

## 5.2 High Frequency Direction Finding tower curtain wall and foundations

An octagonal wall and several concrete and steel rod foundations form the remnants of a High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) tower that is located at grid reference TM 25034 44514 (Figs. 1 and 5, Pls. 9-14). HFDF towers functioned to help pilots navigate. This was done by a series of transmissions between three towers and an aircraft in order to triangulate the position of the aircraft in relation to the towers. These structures were relatively rare even during WWII, and the survival of this example is rarer still. Alternatively it is possible that the structure recorded here functioned in correspondence or in an associated experimental role with the 'Black Beacon'; a hexagonal tower with a rotating radio beacon transmitter, constructed around 1930 at Orford Ness. At this point the Air Ministry had become interested in this technology because of its potential for direction finding, as it had previously only been used on ships. As a result of this experimentation the system was later developed and deployed for more widespread airfield homing beacons (Cocroft and Alexander, 2009).

The wall of the building forms an open octagonal structure with no roof and is made from red brick in Old English bond. The walls are 0.3m thick and at least twenty-six courses high, with an additional 'capping' course of bricks laid at right-angles to the main walls. The bricks are similar to those used in the brick hut, but differ from those used in the pillbox, probably indicating different phases of construction, but also that the pillbox was built to withstand more sustained attacks. All the walls are 2.5m long, with the exception of the north-west wall (Wall 6a/6b, Fig. 5), which forms a short concealed (and protected) entrance with the north wall (Wall 5). There are small loopholes within each wall (see Wall 4), except in the north side. The loopholes are approximately 0.43m long by 0.1m high and splayed with a concrete 'sill'.

Internally, unlike the Type 22, this structure has no shelves or other supports under the loopholes, indicating that they were not manned as they would be in a pillbox. However, there is an iron bracket on the eastern wall and the west wall also retains an upright wooden 3"x1" bracket or strut to the left of the loophole, although no similar item is present on the right hand side. It is unclear what function these had. The lower half of the west wall (below the loophole) was painted white. The condition of the curtain wall was poor, with part of the internal north wall missing and a large crack at the corner of



the east and south-east facing walls. In addition much of the brickwork itself is crumbling, both internally and externally and the topping bricks are also badly eroded.

The foundations of the HFDF tower itself lie within the brick walls and comprise just over five visible sides of octagonal concrete footings with iron fittings. The concrete foundations survived to between 0.10m to 0.15m wide and were approximately 1.6m long, with the iron rods being approximately 0.03m in diameter. These foundations would have served as the base for the otherwise largely wooden octagonal tower. The tower would have been built almost completely from wood in order to minimise any potential interference from metal components. Two concrete slabs lie within the north and east sides of the wall. It is not clear what function they may have performed although the larger slab may have been used as the base for steps to enter the structure.

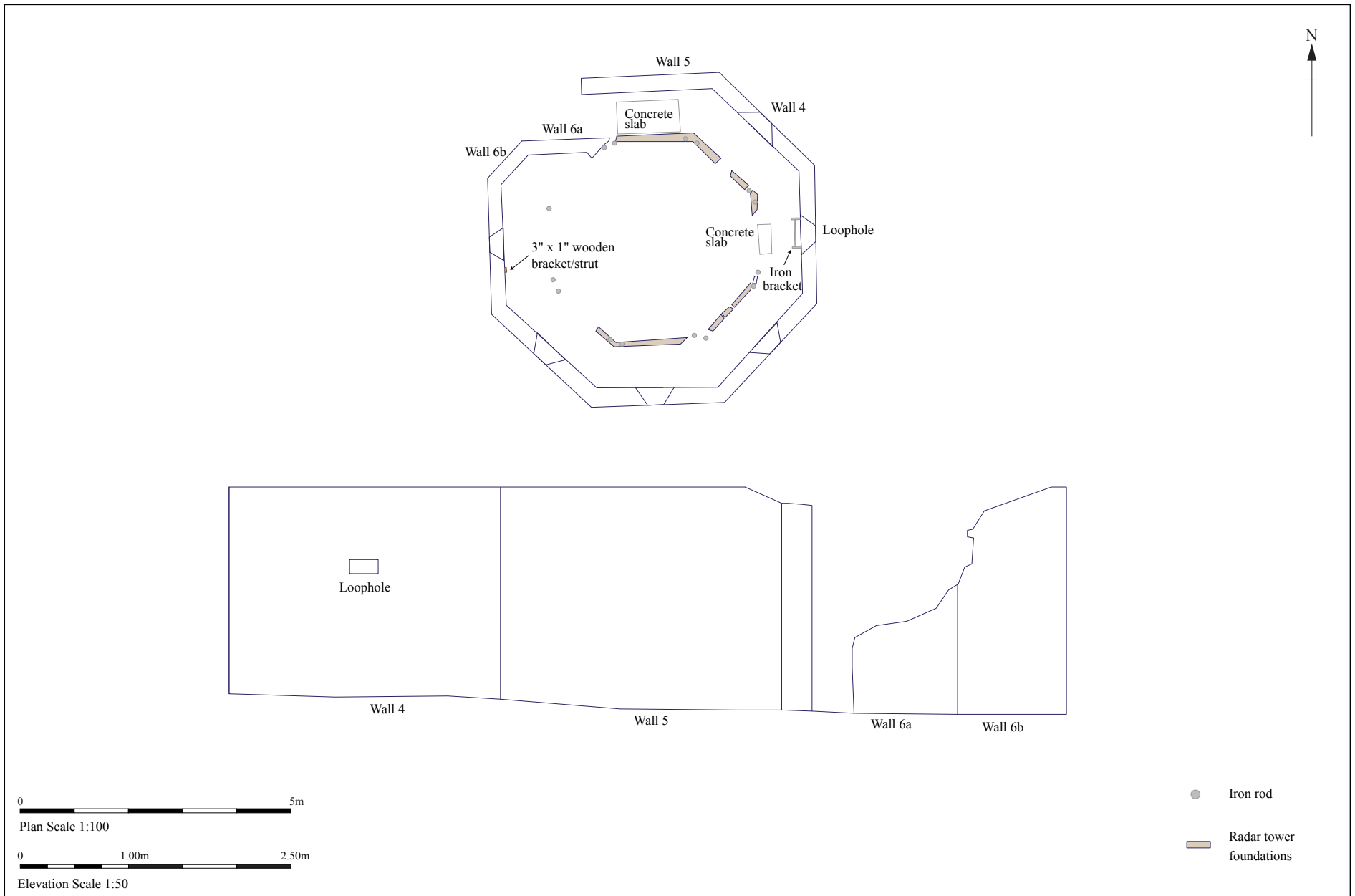


Figure 5. HFDF curtain wall and foundations plan and elevation

### 5.3 Type 22 pillbox

The Type 22 hexagonal pillbox (also known as a FW3/22) is situated atop a Bronze Age burial mound (SAM 21267) at grid reference TM 24955 44592 (Figs. 1, 6, 7 and 8, Pls. 15-29). It is constructed primarily of brick in stretcher bond with an external concrete 'skin'. These bricks are 'laid to a very high standard' from a yellow brick that 'is common to the area, and clearly more durable than the Phorpres Flettons that were so commonly used in pillboxes' (Thomas, 2012). The walls are approximately 0.3m thick x 1.8m long. The thickness of the walls indicates that this was one of the original designs for the Type 22 with bulletproof walls, as many later designs had 42"/1.07m thick shellproof walls. Internally, the maximum height of the structure is 1.86m, although it has been partially infilled by sand so the true height is unclear. Externally it is 1.82m tall, having been built slightly sunken into the top of the mound.

There is a rectangular splayed single loophole on the door elevation to the left-hand side of the entrance (Wall 7, Fig. 7). Five other loopholes are present on the remaining identical elevations and these are of the 'stepped splay' design (Wall 8). On the roof of the pillbox there is a small, somewhat eroded, mound of earth and grass which served as a means of camouflage.

Internally the pillbox has a central brick ricochet wall and below two of the loopholes wooden shelf brackets still survive. The shelves would have functioned as supports for the five light machine guns and one rifle that were supposed to be stationed within.

Further points of interest within the pillbox include a series of graffiti from both the Second World War and more recent years (Appendix 1, Pls. 19-29). Several of the images which are likely to be contemporary with the pillbox's use are listed below. A key to the location of the internal wall numbers featuring these pictures and text can be seen in Appendix I to accompany the photographs (Fig. 8). The WWII examples include details of individuals who were presumably based at Martlesham, as well as images of a dreadnought battleship and a rare M-Class submarine, which appear to have been drawn in pencil or ink. The more recent graffiti mainly consists of names and dates (the earliest example of which was from 1989) and these tend to be inscribed into the brick. The other recent graffiti consists of expletives and some of this, along with three

depictions of human anatomy may or may not be contemporary with the pillbox's use in WWII. All images of the graffiti are included on the accompanying CD appendix.

Description	Plate number	Internal wall number
A list detailing the sequence of numbers in Morse code from 0-9	17	I-3
Inscription reading 'G(?) DIXON 13TH KINGS, THE .....	18	I-9
Inscription reading 'I LOVE MARILYN'	19	I-12
Inscription reading 'TAFFY DAVIES ..... a 2nd Bath Royal Fusilier'	20	I-12
Image of a dreadnought battleship, either an R-Class or a Queen Elizabeth Class (Van Jennians, pers. comm.)	21	I-13
Inscription reading 'PTE BOARD ... Suffolk Regt ...'	22	I-13
Image of an M-Class submarine (Van Jennians, pers. comm.)	23	I-14
Inscription reading '... E.S. Mfc(?)'	24	I-14
Inscription reading 'SEE? THE JERRYS ONE'	25	I-16
Inscription reading '2nd Royal Fusiliers, The .... FLAG ...' partially defaced	26	I-16
Inscription reading 'THE LEGION OF THE LOST FINDER WILL BE REWARDED } 13TH KINGS ... LEFT OVERS FROM THE L.D.V.'	27	I-17

Table 1. Type-22 graffiti descriptions (plates included in Appendix 1)

A series of brick walls and earthworks was recorded surrounding the pillbox (Fig. 6). These walls and trenches functioned in conjunction with the pillbox. They include two semi-circular brick emplacements for anti aircraft light machine guns on the north and north-west sides of the pillbox. These may have been positioned to fire on RAF Martlesham itself, in the event that it had been overtaken by invading forces. However, as the gun emplacement on the north of the pillbox was only uncovered after the 1991 excavation, it is possible that further machine guns may have been positioned around and set into the mound, which have yet to be found. Slit trenches were also recorded during the 1991 trenching on the east, north and west sides of the pillbox. Presumably these would have formed a network around the mound that could be used to move around the area during attacks. A brick revetment wall on the southern edge and a rectangular brick structure to the south-east of the pillbox probably also functioned as further cover. Both of these outworks are recorded as being only one brick thick, presumably functioning to be bulletproof, rather than shellproof. They may also have been structural reinforcement for the mound.

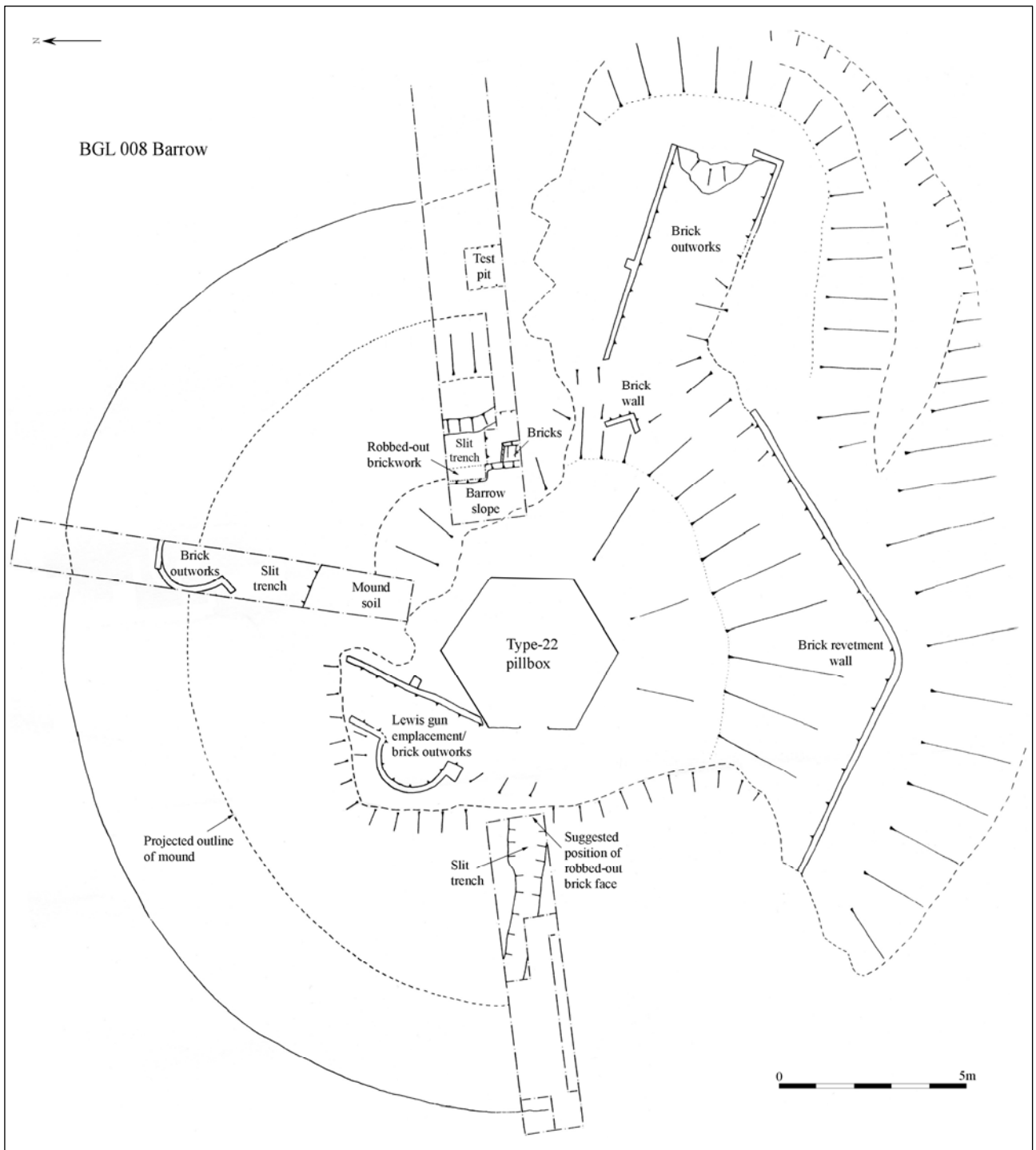


Figure 6. Type-22 pillbox and surrounding slit trenches, outworks and gun emplacements (Plans combined from Tester, 1991, and Muldowney, 2008)

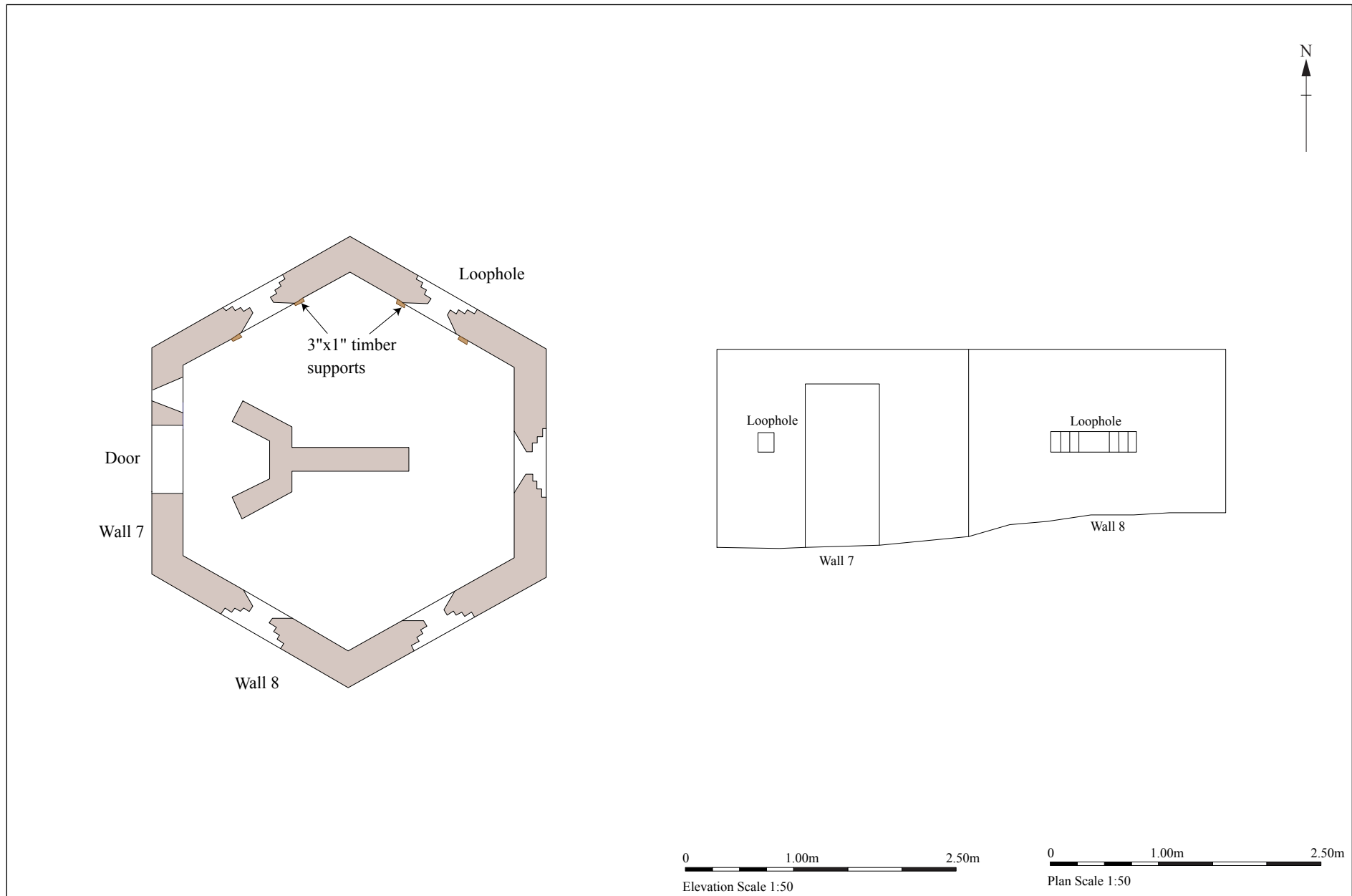


Figure 7. Type 22 pillbox plan and elevation

## 6. Archive deposition

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Paper and site record archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS

## 7. Acknowledgements

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The building record was carried out by various members of staff (Rob Brooks, Jonathan Van Jennians, Mo Muldowney, Anna West and Sabra Hennessey) all from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The 2008 survey was directed by Mo Muldowney and the 2011 survey by Rob Brooks. The project was managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The production of digital site plans and sections was carried out by Ellie Hillen, Gemma Adams, Rob Brooks and Crane Begg. The report was checked by David Gill and Richenda Goffin.

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## **Selected plates**

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Figure 8. Key for the following photographs of the Type 22 pillbox showing wall numbers referenced in Table 1 and the descriptions



## Selected plates

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### Brick hut photographs



Plate 1. Left - brick hut external, wall 1, facing east, 2x2m scales



Plate 2. Right – brick hut external, wall 3, facing west, 2x2m scales





Plate 3. Brick hut, wall 2, facing north, 2x2m scales



Plate 4. Brick hut, facing south-west, showing the structure in its current context (A12 in background)





Plate 5. Left - brick hut internal, concrete stand, brick enclosure, wall mounted metal pipes and low brick partition parallel to wall, facing east, 1x2m scale,

Plate 6. Right - metal 'stand' as recorded on a bulk fuel installation at RAF Feltwell (Brooks, 2009)





Plate 7. Left - brick hut internal, shelf brackets and wiring, facing north-west, 1x2m scale

Plate 8. Right - metal 'pump' found on floor of brick hut



## HFDF Curtain wall and tower foundations photographs



Plate 9. HFDF curtain wall, typical elevation with loophole, facing north-east (photo edited to compensate for low light conditions)



Plate 10. HFDF curtain wall, walls 5, 6a and b/entrance, facing south-east (photo edited to compensate for low light conditions)





Plate 11. HFDF curtain wall to the left with the Type 22 pillbox on a barrow to the right, showing the structures in context, facing west towards A12



Plate 12. HFDF tower foundations, concrete sill and iron fittings





Plate 13. Left – HFDF curtain wall & foundations entrance, with concrete slab and octagonal internal foundation, facing east (photo colours edited to compensate for low light conditions)

Plate 14. Right – HFDF curtain wall, east wall showing iron bracket and poor condition of structure, facing east (photo colours edited to compensate for low light conditions)

### Type-22 pillbox photo key and photographs

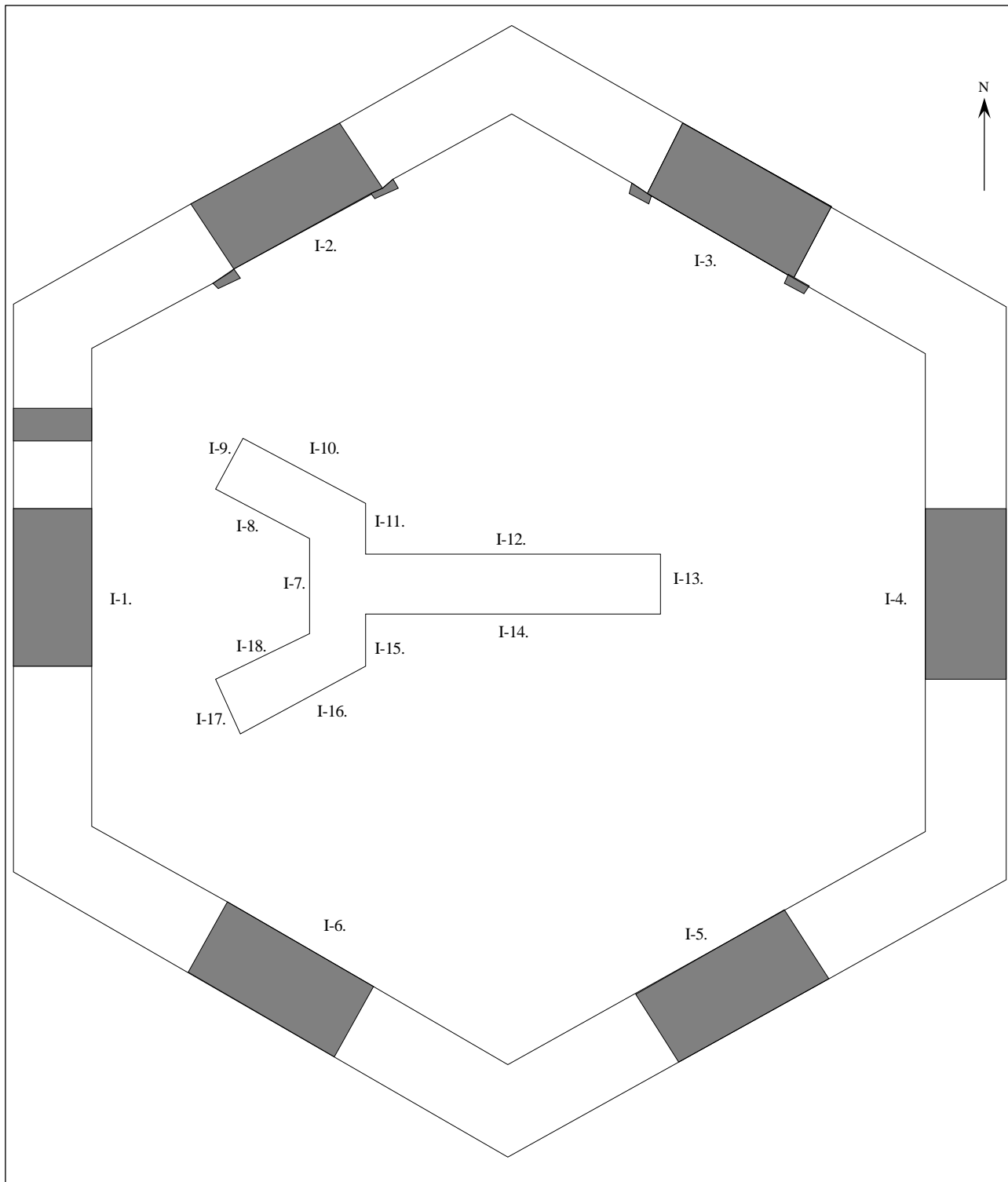


Figure 8. Key for the following photographs of the Type 22 pillbox showing wall numbers referenced in Table 1 and the descriptions (schematic image)





Plate 15. Type 22 pillbox, showing doorway and small loophole, facing east, 2x2m scales



Plate 16. Type 22 pillbox, showing typical elevation, facing north-east, 2x2m scales





Plate 17. Left – type 22 pillbox showing internal wall I-3, facing north-east, 1x1m scale

Plate 18. Above – type 22 pillbox in context atop of Bronze Age barrow, with brick hut just visible in centre and HFDF curtain wall to right, facing east





Plate 19. Type 22 pillbox internal, Morse code list on wall I-3



Plate 20. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-9





Plate 21. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-12

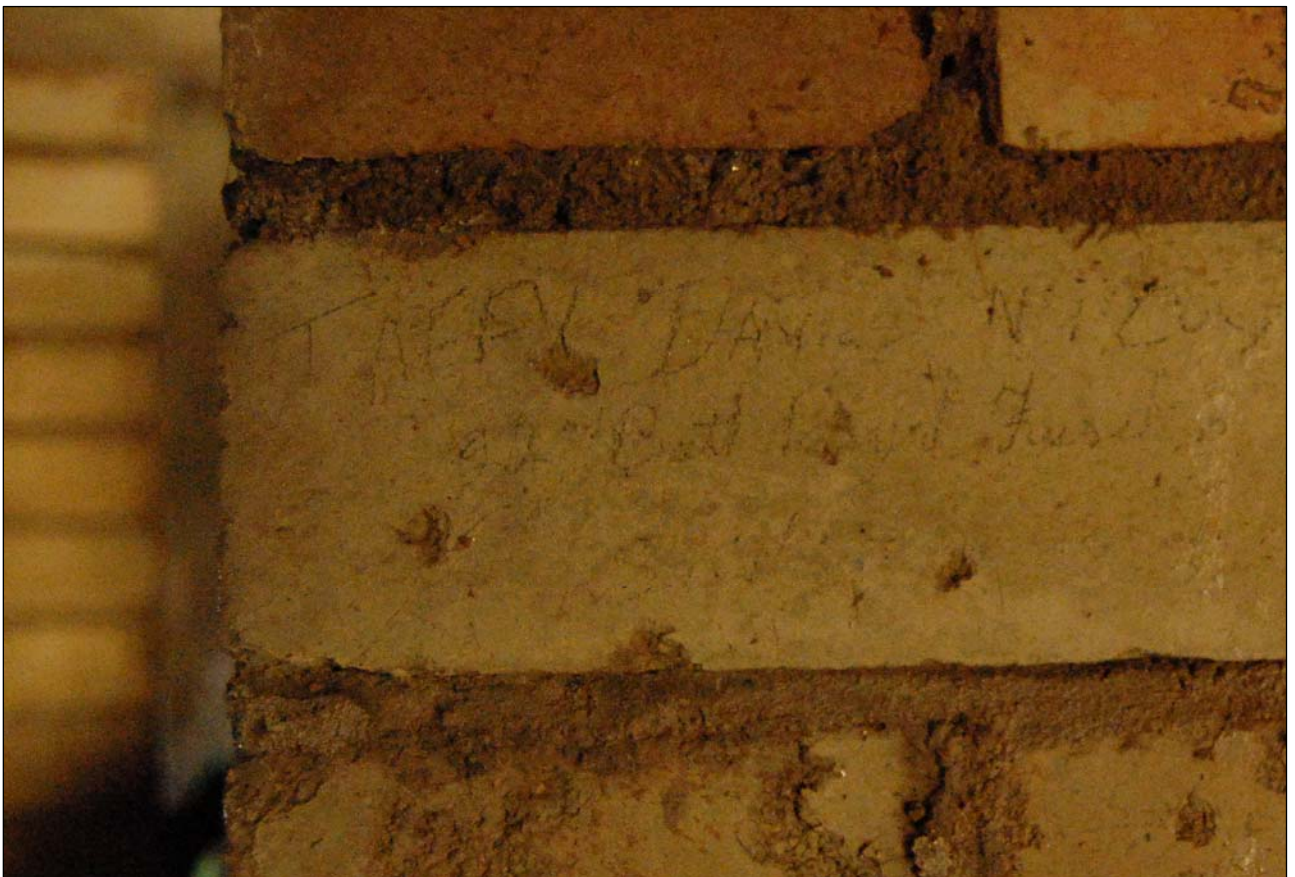


Plate 22. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-12





Plate 23. Type 22 pillbox internal, drawing of dreadnought on wall I-13

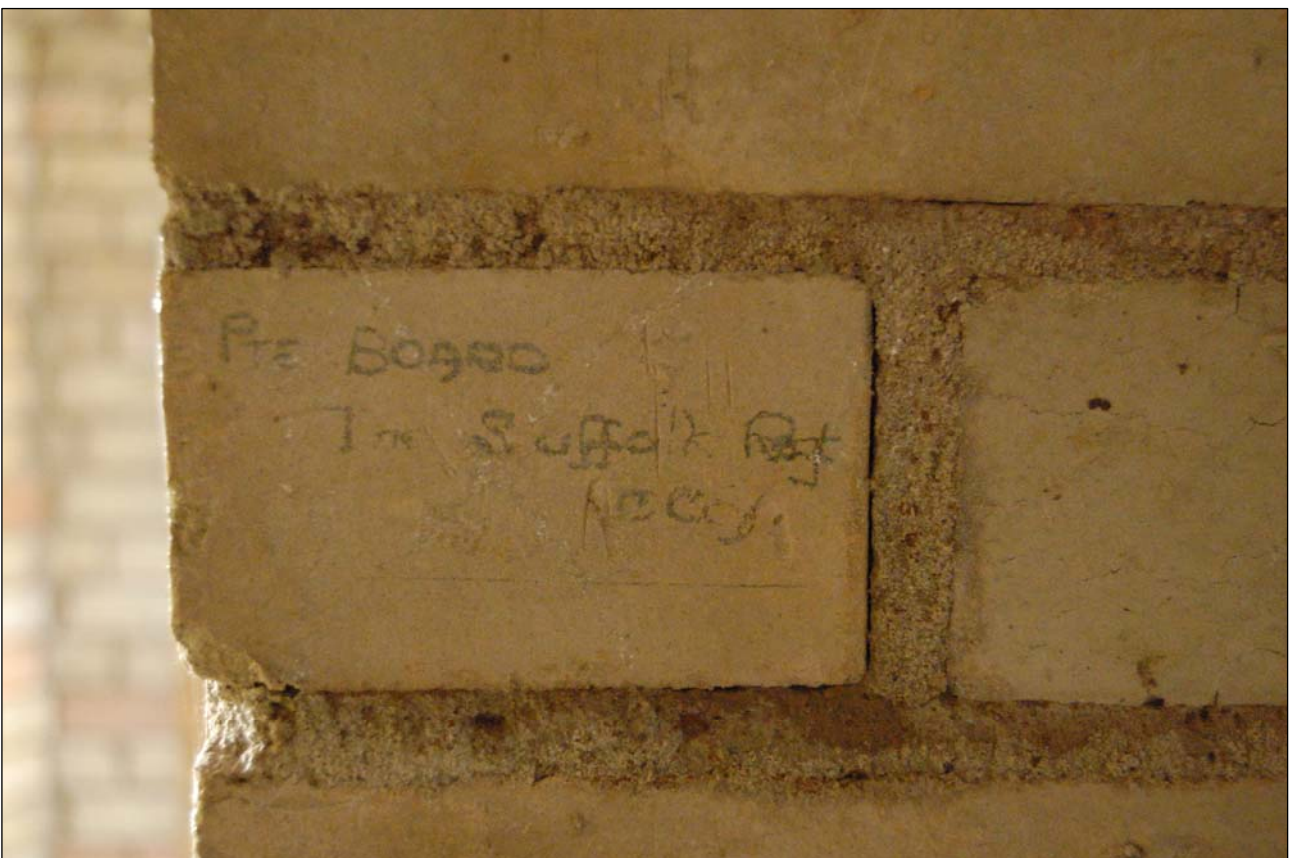


Plate 24. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-13





Plate 25. Type 22 pillbox internal, drawing of submarine on wall I-14



Plate 26. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-14





Plate 27. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-16

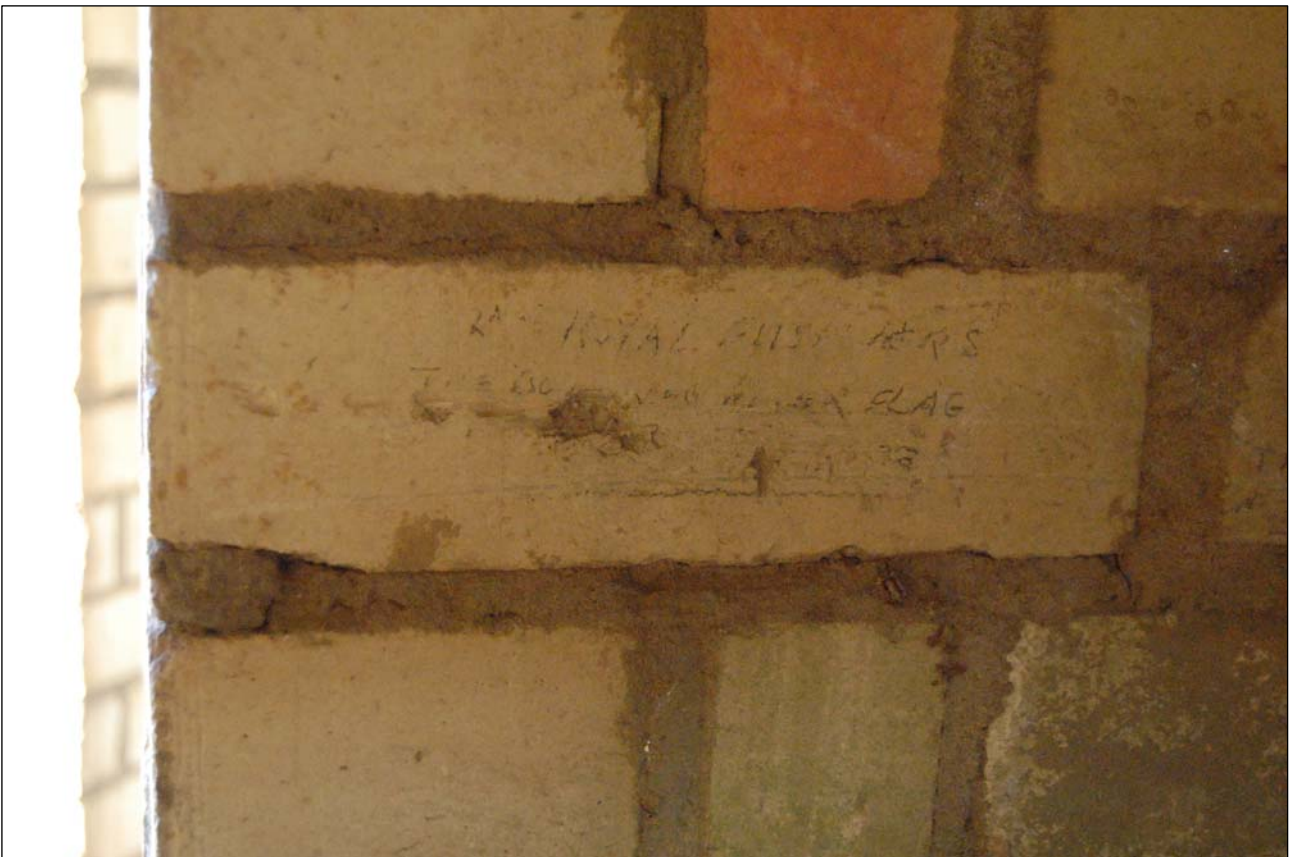


Plate 28. Type 22 pillbox internal, inscription on wall I-16

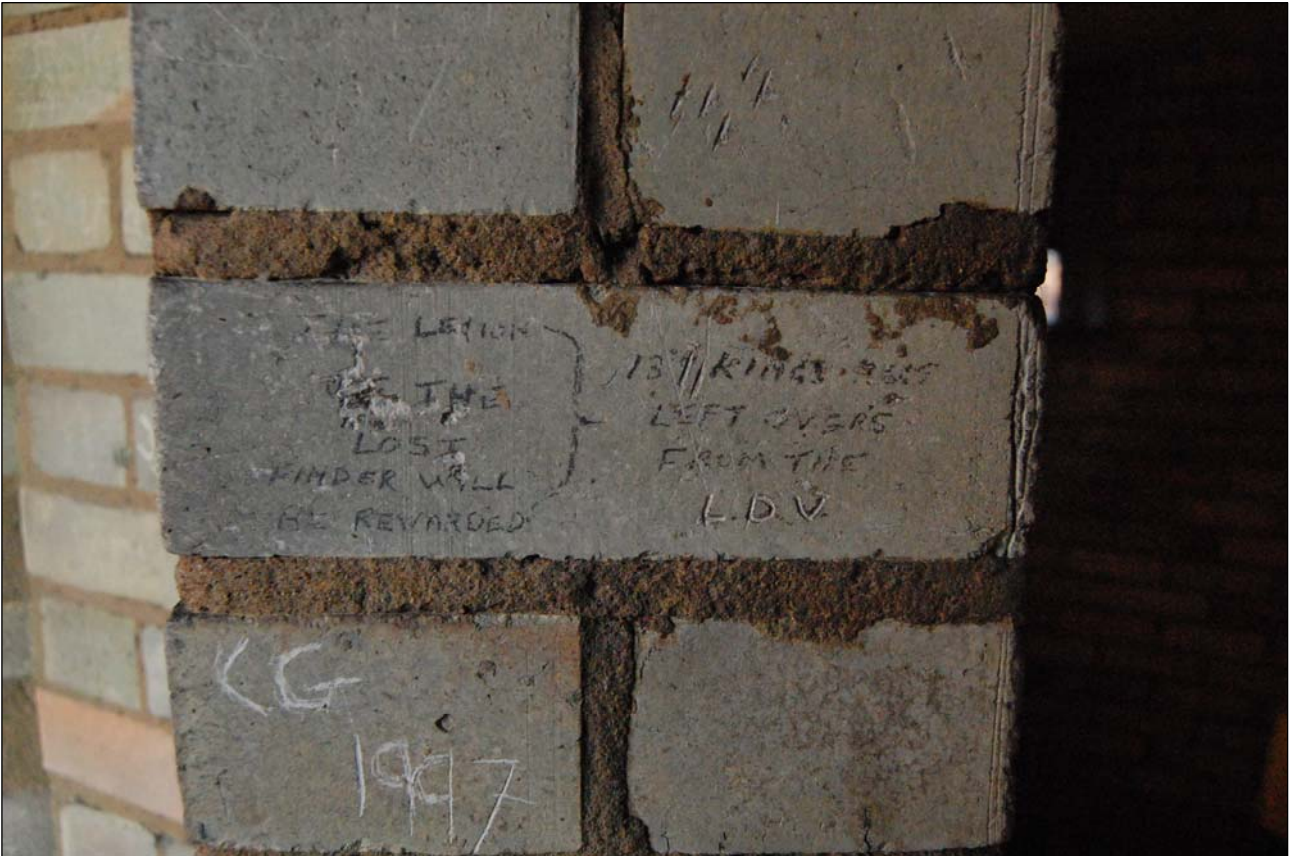


Plate 29. Type 22 pillbox, inscription on wall I-17



## APPENDIX 2: MRM 145 CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description
0001	0001		Layer	Dark brown loamy silty sand with regular small flints, evenly distributed. Interface between topsoil and natural subsoil shows plough activity. Cultivated topsoil
0002	0002		Pit Cut	Shallow, circular pit on northern edge of site along the line of the stripped haul road. Fairly steep sides break sharply to a flat base.
0003	0002		Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand, quite humic, occasional small flints evenly distributed. Loose, evidence of root activity
0004	0004		Ditch Cut	Narrow, shallow ditch, N-S aligned. Angled side breaking sharply to a flat base Likely same as 0032
0005	0004		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, occasional small stones evenly distributed, slightly mottled with orange sand. Animal and plough damage noted.
0006	0006		Ditch Cut	SE-NW aligned ditch, open v-shaped profile. Same alignment and dimensions as 0009- continuation lost in overcut area
0007	0006		Ditch Fill	Mid-pale greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints evenly dispersed. Grades out to paler grey brown fill towards the base. Loose, some animal and plough damage noted.
0008	0006		Ditch Fill	Mid-pale greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints evenly dispersed. Grades out to paler grey brown fill towards the base. Loose, some animal and plough damage noted.
0009			Ditch Cut	SE-NW aligned ditch, shallow, rounded profile. Same alignment and dimensions as 0006- continuation lost in overcut area
0010	0009		Ditch Fill	Pale greyish brown silty sand, loose, very occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.
0011	0011		Ditch Cut	E-W ditch, parallel with 0029, cuts 0027 Follows line of boundary shown on 3rd ed OS survey map but not earlier versions
0012	0011		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand, loose, regular medium stones
0013	0027		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand, slightly orange. Occasional medium stones, loose.
0014				NOT USED
0015	0011		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand, humic, friable. Regular small-medium stones regularly distributed.
0016	0027		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand, similar to 0015. Regular-occasional small stones. Visible in plan as paler fill along S edge of ditch 0011
0017	0017		Bioturbation	Thought to be butt end of a ditch when only partially exposed, fully exposed it appeared to be an irregular, curved, probably natural feature/tree throw. Gently sloping sides, open v-shaped profile.
0018	0017		Fill	Pale greyish brown silty sand, loose, root and worm action throughout, regular medium stones
0019	0019		Pit Cut	Oval pit, rounded profile, steep SW side gently sloping NE side, flattish base.
0020	0019		Pit Fill	Pale yellowish brown silty sand, very occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small stones evenly distributed. Loose at the top, more compact towards the base. Likely natural feature
0021	0021		Ditch Cut	SSW-NNE aligned ditch, shallow, changeable profile but generally gently sloping sides to a flat base.
0022	0021		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, grading out to a pale yellowish brown silty sand towards the base. Very occasional charcoal flecks, regular small-medium
0023	0009		Ditch Fill	Pale grey brown silty sand, very occasional small stones, loose compaction
0024	0006		Ditch Fill	
0025	0021		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand grading out to a paler brown and mottled grey towards the base, some animal disturbance visible in the section. Regular small and medium flints, loose, slightly humic.
0026	0011		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark brown friable silty sand. Occasional small-medium rounded and sub-angular flints.
0027	0027		Ditch Cut	E-W aligned ditch, re-cut by 0011 along its northern edge. Likely associated with boundary shown on 3rd edition OS map
0028	0027		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown friable silty sand, occasional small-medium rounded and sub-angular flints
0029	0029		Ditch Cut	Narrow E-W ditch S of and parallel with 0011/0027. Shallow, open u-shaped profile, disturbed by Likely associated with boundary shown on 3rd edition OS map
0030	0029		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark grey brown friable silty sand
0031	0029		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark grey brown friable silty sand

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description
0032	0032		Ditch Cut	N-S aligned ditch, butt ends just N of ditch 00295 Likely same as 0004
0033	0032		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown friable silty sand. Occasional small to medium rounded and sub angular flints, becoming more frequent towards the N (butt) end of the feature.
0034	0011		Ditch Fill	
0035	0027		Ditch Fill	
0036	0006		Ditch Fill	
0037	0006		Ditch Fill	
0038	0032		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown friable silty sand. Occasional small to medium rounded and sub angular flints.
0039	0032		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown friable silty sand. Occasional small to medium rounded and sub angular flints.
0040	0032		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown friable silty sand. Occasional small to medium rounded and sub angular flints. Localised patch of charcoal against E edge
0041	0041		Pit Cut	Small pit, irregular in plan, rounded profile Probable tree throw
0042	0041		Pit Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal. Heat altered on E edge, lumps of red and black h/a sandstone
0043	0021		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, grading out to a pale yellowish brown silty sand towards the base. Very occasional charcoal flecks, regular small-medium flints. Lens of fine, dark silt towards base
0044	0021		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand grading out to a paler brown and mottled grey towards the base, some animal disturbance visible in the section. Regular small and medium flints, loose, slightly humic.
0045	0045		Other	Double circle of 17 post-holes, many sub-rectangular, average 0.3m diameter. Modern, only sample excavated. Whole feature approximately 30m diameter with central cross feature. 1945 ap's show circular feature in this location- barrage balloon anchor site, the post-holes forming concentric circles are where concrete blocks were set into the ground and attached to mooring cables to anchor the balloon.
0046	0046		Ditch Cut	SE-NW, turning 90 degrees to the NE at its N end, the butt ending. Between 0.4m and 0.8m wide, 0.23m-0.38m deep and generally a rounded v shaped profile, slightly irregular in places.
0047	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand, occasional small-med pebbles
0048	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand, occasional small pebbles. Band of pale brown silty sand through the middle with indistinct edges and plough scar on surface
0049	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand, occasional small pebbles
0050	0046		Ditch Fill	Fill of butt end. Mid brown friable silty sand, occasional small pebbles
0051	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid-pale grey brown silty sand, gradually becoming paler and more grey towards the base. Occasional small charcoal flecks
0052	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid-pale grey brown silty sand, gradually becoming paler and more grey towards the base. Occasional small charcoal flecks
0053	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand
0054	0046		Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand
0055	0055		Posthole Cut	Small, shallow circular pit/post hole. Irregular sides with a deeper, concave area on the western side
0056	0055		Posthole Fill	Mottle dark reddish brown/black silty sands
0057	0057		Pit Cut	Circular shaped pit cut with vertical sides and a flat base. c. 1.2m in diameter and 0.38m deep.
0058	0057		Pit Fill	Upper fill in cut 0057. Consists of dark brown to black silty sand (high charcoal content) with numerous pot sherds, fired clay lumps and occasional flint. Sampled (S7).
0059	0057		Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0057. Consists of a lens of yellow-brown sand below fill 0058.
0060	0057		Pit Fill	Basal fill within cut 0057. Consists of a dark brown silty sand
0061	0061		Pit Cut	Circular shaped pit cut with near vertical sides and a flattish base. c. 0.9m in diameter and 0.35m deep.
0062	0061		Pit Fill	Upper fill in cut 0061. Consists of mid brown silty sand - stone free
0063	0061		Pit Fill	Fill - mid brown to black silty sand (high charcoal content), with numerous large flint 'cobbles', some heat altered. Sampled (S8).
0064	0064		Pit Cut	Circular shaped pit cut with vertical sides and a flat base. c. 1.4m in diameter and 0.48m deep.

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description
0065	0064		Pit Fill	Upper fill - dark brown to black silty sand with small rounded and broken flints
0066	0064		Pit Fill	Fill - central lens of mid greyish-orange slightly silty
0067	0064		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit 0064 - mid to dark grey/black silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flint. Sampled (S6)
0068	0068		Pit Cut	Irregular ovoid shaped pit cut with near vertical sides (except for part of the eastern edge which comprised a steep slope) and a flat base.
0069	0068		Pit Fill	Basal fill of cut 0068 - consists of yellow and orangey brown sand with limited silt and frequent small rounded and angular flints - very similar to the natural
0070	0068		Pit Fill	Fill - dark brown to black silty sand (charcoal rich) with occasional flint 'cobbles', some heat altered, and frequent pot sherds. Sampled (S5)
0071	0068		Pit Fill	Yellow to dark orangey-brown gravelly sand with limited silt
0072	0072		Pit Cut	Oval ('egg') shaped pit cut with steeply sloping sides down to a flat base. 1m by 1.3m and 0.67m deep.
0073	0072		Pit Fill	Upper fill in cut 0072 - mid brown sand with very infrequent small stones.
0074	0072		Pit Fill	Fill in cut 0072 - dark brown to black silty sand (charcoal rich) with occasional flint 'cobbles', some heat altered. Frequent finds. Sampled (S3).
0075	0072		Pit Fill	pale yellow sand, similar to natural subsoil.
0076	0076		Pit Cut	Circular shaped feature cut, sloping sides down to concave base. 0.76m in diameter, 0.12m deep. Probable archaeological feature although a natural origin could not be entirely ruled out
0077	0076		Pit Fill	mid to pale brown sand
0078	0078		Pit Cut	Irregularly shaped feature cut. Northern edge lay just beyond stripped area whilst the southern edge was disturbed by modern duct trench. 1.5m by at least 1.3m. Max depth 0.34m. Steeply sloping western edge and gently sloping southern and eastern edge down to an undulating but generally flat base. Northern edge not seen.
0079	0078		Pit Fill	light to mid grey silty sand
0080	0078		Pit Fill	Dark brown to black silty sand (charcoal rich) with frequent mid to large flint 'cobbles', some heat altered. Sampled (S4).
0081	0078		Pit Fill	mid to dark yellowish-orange sand with occasional small angular flints.

## APPENDIX 3: MRM 146 CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0001		Finds	Unstratified finds
0002		Layer	Topsoil whole site. Dark brown humic sandy loam of up to c.0.4m thickness.
0003		Layer	Natural, whole site. Pale to mid brown yellow sand with ill sorted occasional to frequent gravel patches. Modern deep plough disturbance very evident
0004	0004	Ditch Cut	N-S running small shallow ditch, butt-ending to S; width 0.7m, depth 0.16m
0005	0004	Ditch Fill	Mid to pale grey brown friable silty sand with moderate poorly sorted small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints
0006	0006	Ditch Cut	N-S running medium sized ditch; width 1.25m, depth 0.35m. Probably truncated to S by 0010
0007	0006	Ditch Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand with moderate snall, occasional medium, rounded to angular flints. Cut by 0010
0008	0008	Ditch Cut	E-W running small shallow ditch; width 0.8m, depth 0.18m; truncated by 0010 to the E
0009	0008	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0005
0010	0010	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running medium sized ditch with probable butt-end to NW; width 1.7m, depth 0.32m; cuts 0007 & 0009 of ditches 0006 & 0008 respectively
0011	0010	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown friable silty sand with frequent ill sorted small to medium, occasionally larger, rounded to sub-angular flints
0012	0012	Structure Cut	Long and narrow cut for slightly sunken rectangular structure (c10.5 by 3.5m; depth c.0.3m). Orientated north-west to south-east. With fairly gentle sloping edges with gradual bos to failly flat base. Excavated with machine slot across centre (!), with remaining quads excvated leaving baulks between. Fills 0034 (S), 0035 (E), 0038 (N) & 0039 (W). Post-holes 0030 & 0040 were located to the SE & NW ends of the structure respectively
0013	0012	Structure Fill	Mottled mid to dark brown grey friable silty sand with moderate to frequent, small to medium, rounded to sub-angular flints. Severe plough scaring across top 0.1m of deposit; some animal disturbance
0014	0014	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch, truncated by Stucture 0012 in Section 04. Continuation of ditch 0010
0015	0014	Ditch Fill	Very similar to fill 0013 of 0012 above but slightly paler. Cut by structure 0012
0016	0016	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch with open V-shaped profile and gently sloping straight sides with gradual bos to narrow rounded base. Width 0.9m, depth 0.3m. the larger of two parallel ditches which intercut but not enough to see any relationship. This ditch or the other (0018) were the continuation or the recut of 0010
0017	0016	Ditch Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand with moderate ill-sorted small to meium rounded to sub-angular flints.
0018	0018	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch with open U-shaped profile, gently sloping concave sides with continuous bos to rounded base. Width 0.55m, depth 0.15m. This is the smaller of two parallel ditches which intercut but not enough to see any relationship. This ditch or the other (0016) were the continuation / recut of 0010
0019	0018	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown friable silty sand with frequent small to moderate rounded to sub-angular flints.
0020	0020	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch with shallow gently sloping sides with continuous bos with wide rounded base; width 1.3m, depth 0.22m
0021	0020	Ditch Fill	Mid brown loose silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints. Some intense dark patches of mineral staining
0022	0022	Ditch Cut	Large E-W ditch, not excavated, cuts ditch 0020 Post-med field boundary
0023	0022	Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown loam (unexcavated)
0024	0024	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running small ditch with v shallow concave profile, width 0.7m, depth 0.1m
0025	0024	Ditch Fill	Highly plough disturbed, mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate, small to medium, rounded to sub-angular flints

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0026	0012	Structure Cut	Cut for S quad of structure 0012. Filled by 0034; cuts fill 0033 of ditch 0032
0027	0012	Structure Cut	Cut for W quad of structure 0012. Filled by 0039
0028	0012	Structure Cut	Cut for N quad of structure 0012. Filled by 0038; cuts fill 0043 of ditch 0042
0029	0012	Structure Cut	Cut for E quad of structure 0012. Filled by 0035
0030	0030	Posthole Cut	Post-hole revealed in base of S quad 0026 of structure 0012. Circular cut with fairly steep concave sides with continuous bos to rounded base. Diameter 0.75m, depth 0.45m. Contains fill 0031 Post-hole at SE end of structure 0012; see also post-hole 0040 at opposite end
0031	0030	Posthole Fill	Mid to pale grey brown friable silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium flints
0032	0032	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch, seen under quad 0026 of structure 0012, continuation of ditch 0010. Only partly excavated, where seen (along SW edge) with steep straight side with gradual bos to flat base; depth 0.35m. Filled with 0033
0033	0032	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown friable silty sand with moderate to frequent small to medium flints. Plough disturbed top 0.12m. Fill of ditch 0032; cut by quad 0026 of structure 0012
0034	0026	Structure Fill	See 0013 for full description, note top 0.12m plough disturbed. Mid grey brown friable silty sand with occasional small to medium flints
0035	0029	Structure Fill	Fill of 0029, E quad of structure 0012. See 0013 for description
0036	0036	Ditch Cut	Shallow NW-SE running ditch, partly excavated with quad 0029, probably continuation or recut of 0010. Only NE edge revealed - gentle sloping side with fairly sharp bos to slightly undulating but fairly flat base; width 2.2m+, depth 0.2m
0037	0036	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0036. Mid to dark grey brown friable silty sand with moderate small to medium flints. Probably cut by 0029 but unsure from recorded section
0038	0028	Structure Fill	Fill of 0028, N quad of structure 0012. See 0013 for deposit description
0039	0027	Structure Fill	Fill of 0027, W quad of structure 0012. See 0013 for deposit description
0040	0040	Posthole Cut	Circular post-hole at NW end of structure 0012. With steep sides, vertical along NE edge with gradual bos to flat base. Diameter 0.50m, depth 0.45m Supporting ridge post at NW end of structure 0012
0041	0040	Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, frequent small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints. Fill of post-hole 0040; under fill 0039 of W quad of structure 0012
0042	0042	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch revealed during excavation of quads 0027 & 0028; probably continuation / recut of ditch 0010. Only partly excavated, width c.0.9m but no other dimensions recorded.
0043	0042	Ditch Fill	See 0033 etc for probable description. Fill of ditch 0042; cut by post-hole 0040
0044	0044	Pit Cut	Oval pit, axis NW-SE, with gently sloping sides, gradual bos to flat base; length 1.5m (NW-SE), width 0.75m, depth 0.26m. Fill - 0045
0045	0044	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0044: Mid brown silty sand becoming paler to S side, charc flecks to N side, pottery-rich
0046	0046	Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular pit, axis N-S, with fairly steep concave site, shallower along SE edge, gradual bos to flat base sloping down to the NW; length 1.1m (N-S), Width 0.9m, depth 0.25m
0047	0046	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0046. Mid brown silty sand becoming mid to dark greyish brown lower down, occ small pebbles, occ charc flecks, occ pot
0048	0048	Ditch Cut	E-W running linear ditch with concave sides & irregular base (probably has rec-cut); width 0.1m, depth 0.25m
0049	0048	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0048. Mid grey brown silty sand, regular gravel, no finds
0050	0050	Pit Cut	Roughly circular pit with shallow variable sides to convex base; diam c.0.7m, depth 0.08m. Fills - 0051, 0052
0051	0050	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0050. V dark brownish grey sandy silt with freq pot sherds, occ charc flecks. Sample 8
0052	0050	Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit 0050. Mid greyish brown silty sand with occ sml pebbles, occ charc flecks, occ pot sherds

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0053	0048	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0048: compact mid brown silty sand with mod sml pebbles
0054	0048	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of ditch 0048: similar to 0053 mixed with coarse yellow gravelly sand [re-cut fill]
0055	0055	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running straight-sided ditch with gently sloping concave sides and base; width 0.62m, depth 0.17m
0056	0055	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0055. Mid grey sand with occ sml flints
0057	0057	Ditch Cut	N-S running linear ditch with open concave profile; width 0.58m, depth 0.1m
0058	0057	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0057. Mid grey brown silty clay sand with occ sml to med rnd flints, no finds
0059	0059	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running straight sided ditch with wide, shallow concave profile; width 1.18m, depth 0.18m
0060	0059	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0059. Mid to pale grey brown silty clay sand with occ sml to med rnd flints. No finds
0061	0061	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running straight sided ditch gently sloping flat sides leading to narrow concave base; width 0.92m, depth 0.2m
0062	0061	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0061. Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd flints. No finds
0063	0063	Ditch Cut	N-S running straight sided ditch with open, shallow concave profile; width 0.95m, depth 0.2m
0064	0063	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0063. Mid to dark brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd flints. No finds
0065	0065	Ditch Cut	Wide, straight sided, N-S running ditch with undulating / convex sides to narrow concave base; width 1.56m, depth 0.4m
0066	0065	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0065. Mid orange brown sand becoming light orange sand in base, with few subrnd pebbles. No finds
0067	0067	Ditch Cut	Straight sided, N-S running, ditch with uneven, mainly concave sides & base; width 0.94m, depth 0.28m. Same as 0057
0068	0067	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0067. Mid orange brown sand with light orange sand patches, few subrnd pebbles. No finds
0069	0069	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running, straight sided ditch with fairly steep concave sides continuous with concave base; width 0.58m, depth 0.16m. Truncates ditch 0067
0070	0069	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0069. Light orange brown sand, paler to base, few subrnd pebbles, no finds
0071	0071	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running, v shallow ditch with gently sloping sides & flat base; width 0.54m, depth 0.05m. Paired with 0073 to the NW
0072	0071	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0071. Mid to pale grey brown sand mottled with patches of coarse orange sand & occ pebbles, no finds
0073	0073	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with fairly steep straight sides continuous with narrow concave base; width 0.65, depth 0.25m. Paired with ditch 0071 to the SE
0074	0073	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0073. Mid grey brown sand gradating to paler yellow brown sand at base with occ pebbles & patches of coarse orange sand, no finds. Sample 9
0074	0073	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0073. Mid grey brown sand gradating to paler yellow brown sand at base with occ pebbles & patches of coarse orange sand, no finds. Sample 9
0075	0055	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0055: mid brown sand with darker lenses, occ sml pebbles, no finds. Sample 10
0076	0055	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of ditch 0055: pale greyish brown sand with occ sml pebbles, no finds
0077	0059	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0059. Mid grey brown sand with occ sml pebbles, no finds
0078	0059	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0059. Mid grey brown sand, paler orange brown in deeper base, occ sml pebbles, no finds
0079	0069	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0069. Mid orange brown sand with few sml pebbles, no finds
0080	0061	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0061. Same as 0062
0081	0061	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0061. Same as 0062
0082	0082	Ditch Cut	E-W running straight sided ditch, fades out / truncated to E end, with concave sides & base; width 0.8m, depth 0.25m. ?paired with 0085 to N
0083	0082	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0082. Mid brown silty sand mottled with darker brown streaks, gradating to a paler brown base, occ sml pebbles, no finds
0084	0082	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0082. Same as 0083. Sample 12
0085	0085	Ditch Cut	E-W running, narrow ditch, shallows out / truncated to E, parallel with 0082 to the S
0086	0085	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0085: mid brown silty sand with occ sml pebbles. No finds

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0087	0067	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0067: mid orange brown sand with patches of light orange sand, few sml pebbles, no finds. Cut by ditch 0069
0088	0088	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch with fairly steep straight sides, gradual bos to narrow concave base; width 0.6m, depth 0.24m
0089	0088	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0088. Mid grey brown silty sand mottled with orange brown silty sand, paler at base, no finds
0090	0088	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0088. Mid orange brown silty sand with occ sml pebbles, no finds
0091	0057	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0057. Mid grey brown sand with occ sml pebbles, no finds
0092	0057	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0057. Mid brown sand mottled with mid to pale grey brown sand, paler towards base, mod to occ sml pebbles, no finds
0093	0065	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0065. Mid grey brown sand with few subrnd pebbles becoming light orange brown sand to base
0094	0067	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0067. Cut by ditch 0065
0095	0095	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with gently sloping upper convex sides becoming steeper to base to narrow rounded base. 1m slot excavated, width 1.3m, depth 0.46m
0096	0095	Ditch Fill	Upper fill; mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod to freq sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints.
0097	0095	Ditch Fill	Lower fill; mid brown silty sand with occ sml to med flints
0098	0098	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch = 0059, with gently sloping concave sides & base; 1m slot excavated, width 1.25m, depth 0.26m
0099	0098	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd flints
0100	0100	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch = 0061; with fairly steep slightly concave sides with rounded base; 1m slot excavated, width 1m, depth 0.28m
0101	0100	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd flints
0102	0102	Ditch Cut	Small E-W running ditch = 0082, with gently sloping slightly convex sides and rounded base; 1m excavated slot, width 0.9m, depth 0.2m
0103	0102	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd flints; with deep plough disturbance
0104	0104	Ditch Cut	V small E-W running ditch = 0085, with gently sloping sides and rounded base; 1m slot excavated, width 0.5m, depth c.0.08m (plough disturbed)
0105	0104	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd flints; with severe plough disturbance
0106	0106	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running small ditch with fairly steep slightly convex sides and rounded base; 1m slot excavated, width 0.6m, depth 0.18m
0107	0106	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occ to mod sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints, v occ larger sub-rnd stones
0108	0108	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch with fairly steep straight sides and rounded base; 1m slot excavated, width 0.9m, depth 0.25m
0109	0108	Ditch Fill	Mottled mid/dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med, rnd to sub-ang flints becoming more freq to base; plough disturbed
0110	0110	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch = 0108; width c.1m, depth 0.2m; truncated by ditch 0012
0111	0110	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown with mod sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints
0112	0112	Ditch Cut	Small E-W running ditch; width 0.7m, depth 0.18m; cuts 0111 of ditch 0110
0113	0112	Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand with mod to freq sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints, severe plough damage
0114	0114	Ditch Cut	Small E-W ditch = 0112; truncated by ditch 0116; width c.0.7m, depth 0.24m
0115	0114	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod to freq sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints. Cut by ditch 0116
0116	0116	Ditch Cut	Large N-S running ditch, only partly seen against LOE; width >1m, depth c.0.6m; cuts 0115 of ditch 0114
0117	0116	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand with occ sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints becoming mod towards base
0118	0118	Ditch Cut	Small E-W ditch = 0112, with concave sides & base; width 0.54m, depth 0.17m
0119	0118	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd flints
0120	0120	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch with concave sides and rounded base, width 0.6m, depth 0.18m. Uncertain relationship with ditch 0122. Use as component number for NW-SE & SW-NE running probable enclosure ditch

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0121	0120	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occ stones 5-20mm, loose compaction
0122	0122	Ditch Cut	Small NE-SW running ditch with concave sides and rounded base; width 0.38m, depth 0.08m. No clear relationship with ditch 0120
0123	0122	Ditch Fill	Same as 0121
0124	0124	Ditch Cut	Same as 0122; width 0.36m, depth 0.12m
0125	0124	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand, no stone, loose compaction
0126	0126	Ditch Cut	Straight-sided NW-SE running ditch with fairly steep sides continuous with rounded base; width 0.8m, depth 0.33m. Much more substantial ditch than at 0120
0127	0126	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand with occ sml stones 5-10mm, loose compaction
0128	0128	Ditch Cut	Straight-sided NW-SE running ditch with fairly steep concave sides continuous with rounded base; width 1.04m, depth 0.4m
0129	0129	Ditch Fill	Same as 0127
0130	0131	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, mottled with yellow sand, containing v occ sml inclusions
0131	0131	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with uneven sides and gentle base to slightly sloping flat base; width 0.88m, depth 0.46m
0132	0133	Ditch Fill	Pale to mid grey brown friable silty sand, v occ sml inclusions, v patchy fill, difficult to find extent
0133	0133	Ditch Cut	Small NE-SW running ditch, parallel with and to the SE of 0131, edges poorly defined due to plough disturbance etc; width c.0.7m, depth 0.12m
0134	0134	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with open concave profile; width 0.65m, depth 0.21m, 1m slot excavated
0135	0134	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med flints, highly plough disturbed
0136	0136	Ditch Cut	Same as 0134. NE-SW running ditch with fairly steep convex sides & narrow rounded base; width 0.65m, depth 0.27m
0137	0136	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, paler to base, with mod sml to med flints, highly plough disturbed
0138	0138	Ditch Cut	V vague, largely ploughed out, NE-SW ditch; width c.0.3m, depth c.0.08m
0139	0138	Ditch Fill	Mottled pale/mid grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med flints, severe plough disturbance
0140	0140	Ditch Cut	Same as 0138. Small, vague NE-SW ditch; width 0.4m, depth 0.07m
0141	0140	Ditch Fill	Same as 0139
0142	0144	Ditch Fill	Upper fill, dark grey brown, friable silty sand, containing mod amounts of sml & med stones
0143	0144	Ditch Fill	Lower fill, slumped brown yellow sand in base of ditch
0144	0144	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with open but irregular profile; width 1.46m, depth 0.4m. Fills 0142 & 0143
0145	0146	Pit Fill	Dark grey/black brown, friable silty sand, containing ash & charc, h/a stone, fired clay/pot
0146	0146	Pit Cut	Irregular-shaped, slightly elongated (N-S) pit, steep edge N & E, more gentle elsewhere, base slopes from S to N; length c.0.8m, width 0.55m, depth 0.2m
0147	0148	Pit Fill	Same as 0145 but too plough disturbed to be sampled
0148	0148	Pit Cut	Small circular pit with fairly steep sides, gradual b.o.s. to flat base; diam 0.42m, depth 0.16m
0149	0150	Pit Fill	Same as 0145
0150	0150	Pit Cut	Shallow circular cut with flat base; diam 0.45m, depth 0.07m
0151	0150	Pit Fill	Same as 0145; sampled
0152	0152	Pit Cut	Circular pit with concave sides, gradual b.o.s. to flat base; diam 0.66m, depth 0.12m
0153	0153	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch, terminating to SE; width c.0.6m, depth 0.28m
0154	0153	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd flints becoming freq to edges & to SE end. Possibly cut by 0155
0155	0155	Ditch Cut	Small NE-SW ditch, possibly cutting 0154; width 0.3m, depth 0.06m



Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0156	0155	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd/sub-ang flints, severe plough contamination
0157	0157	Ditch Cut	Same as 0155 to SW, with shallow open concave profile; width 0.6m, depth 0.12m
0158	0157	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd to sun-ang flints, plough disturbed
0159	0159	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch, same as 0120 with open v-shaped profile; width 0.8m, depth 0.24m
0160	0159	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints; plough disturbed
0161	0161	Ditch Cut	Part of 0120, to SE of 0159, with open concave profile; width 0.78m, depth 0.22m
0162	0161	Ditch Fill	Same as 0160
0163	0163	Pit Cut	Oval pit for possible collared urn cremation, orientated NW-SE, with more gradual sloping edges on NW & SW sides, much steeper/deeper on SE & NE sides, uneven base steps down towards deepest part in SE base flat (collared urn 0166 located above); length 1.34m, width 0.78m, depth 0.27m. Fills 0164, 0165, 0167-0172
0164	0163	Pit Fill	N quad, upper fill: light brown grey silty sand with occ stones & flecks of charc towards base of deposit
0165	0163	Pit Fill	N quad, basal fill: dark brown silty sand, lots of charc, occ stone
0166	0163	Pit Fill	Truncated but probably once complete collared urn within SE end of pit 0163, likely to have been inverted
0167	0163	Pit Fill	W quad, upper fill: same as 0164
0168	0163	Pit Fill	W quad, basal fill: same as 0165
0169	0163	Pit Fill	E quad, upper fill: same as 0164
0170	0163	Pit Fill	E quad, basal fill: same as 0165
0171	0163	Pit Fill	S quad, upper fill: same as 0164 (pot 0166 within this deposit)
0172	0163	Pit Fill	S quad, basal fill: same as 0165
0173	0173	Ditch Cut	Part of ditch 0120, SE of 0161, with straight sides & rounded base; diam 0.9m, depth 0.3m
0174	0173	Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd flints
0175	0175	Ditch Cut	Part of 0120, to SE of 0173, with concave profile, disturbed by ploughing; width c.0.75m, depth 0.27m
0176	0175	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occ sml to med flints, highly plough disturbed
0177	0177	Ditch Cut	Part of 0120 to SE of 0175, with v severe plough disturbance: width c.0.75m, depth 0.26m
0178	0177	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0176, highly plough disturbed
0179	0180	Pit Fill	Mid grey brown friable silty sand with mod sml & med stones, Roman pot frag
0180	0180	Pit Cut	Elliptical pit, axis E-W, with fairly steep concave sides, gradual b.o.s to flat base; length 1.8m, width 1.55m, depth 0.34m. Cuts fills of 0182 & 0184
0181	0182	Ditch Fill	Dark to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand. Cut by pit 0180
0182	0182	Ditch cut	NE-SW running ditch, probably terminating to SW but truncated there by pit 0180 so profile unclear; width c.0.9m, depth c.0.2m. Follows similar course to 0186 so could be a re-cut of this ditch - redefining boundary?
0183	0184	Ditch Fill	Lenses of light yellow sand & dark grey brown silt with gravel slump. Cut by pit 0180
0184	0184	Ditch Cut	Short NE-SW running stretch of ditch, possibly closing gap between ditches 0186 & 0188; with steep slightly convex sides, gradual b.o.s to narrow flat base; length of ditch c.2.3m, width 0.65m, depth 0.36m. Cuts fill of ditches 0186 & 0188
0185	0186	Ditch Fill	Same description as for 0181. Cut by ditch 0184
0186	0186	Ditch Cut	Curving/cornering ditch running from NE-SW to NW-SE, where truncated by ditch 0184 & pit 0180 so full profile not seen; width c.0.75m, depth c.0.2m

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0187	0188	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown friable silty sand with occ sml & med stones, blends into 0183. Cut by ditch 0184
0188	0188	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch, curving to E where terminates, full profile not recorded; width c.0.8m, depth c.0.28m
0189	0189	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch, poss terminal or peters out to SW; width 0.65m, depth 0.1m
0190	0190	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with mod rnd flints
0191	0191	Ditch Cut	Continuation of 0189 with wide concave profile; width 0.9m, depth 0.2m
0192	0191	Ditch Fill	dark grey brown silty sand with occ sml rnd flints, plough disturbed
0193	0193	Ditch Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch with open u-shaped profile with slight 'trough' within base; width 1.15m, depth 0.3m
0194	0193	Ditch Fill	Lower fill: loose mid brown silty sand with fine grits & gravel, occ sml-med pebbles
0195	0193	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: friable dark slightly grey brown v silty sand with mod mixed sml-med pebbles. Fe stirrup SF 1001 came from here
0196	0196	Ditch Cut	NE-SW continuation of 0193 with fairly steep, slightly convex sides, gradual b.o.s to narrow rounded base; width 1.25m, depth 0.47m
0197	0196	Ditch Fill	Lower fill: same as 0197
0198	0196	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: same as 0195
0199	0199	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with open concave profile; width 0.9m, depth 0.28m
0200	0199	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown friable/loose silty sand with mod sml pebbles
0201	0201	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with concave profile; width 0.65m, depth 0.24m
0202	0201	Ditch Fill	Same as 0200
0203	0203	Ditch Cut	Surviving segment of ditch within area of severe plough disturbance with shallow, open concave profile; width 0.56m, depth 0.1m
0204	0204	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running enclosure ditch, cut by ditch 0206, full profile not recorded; width c.0.8m, depth c.0.27m
0205	0205	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch, remaining segment in area of severe plough disturbance, shallow, open concave profile; width 0.44m, depth 0.08m
0206	0206	Ditch Cut	NE-SW ditch with 'weak' terminal to NE, profile not fully recorded; width c.0.8m, depth c.0.2m. Probably cuts 0214 but could be plough disturbance
0207	0206	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand with occ to mod mainly sml rnd flints
0208	0208	Pit Cut	NW of 3 intercutting pits, cut by 0210, elliptical, axis NW-SE, with gentle sloping concave sides to a flat base; length c.1m, width c.0.65m
0209	0208	Pit Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occ sml to med, mainly rnd, flints. Cut by 0210
0210	0210	Pit Cut	Central of 3 intercutting pits, cut by 0212, sub-square in shape with sides & base sloping down to SE. Cuts fill of pit 0208
0211	0210	Pit Fill	Similar to 0209 but slightly darker. Cut by 0212
0212	0212	Pit Cut	SE pit of 3, cuts 0210, elliptical in shape, axis NW-SE, with fairly steep sloping irregular sides & base; length c.1.1m, width 0.6m, depth 0.5m
0213	0212	Pit Fill	Same as 0211 but with obvious stone line against 0211
0214	0204	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod ill-sorted sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints, plough disturbed. Cut by 0206
0215	0203	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark slightly grey brown silty sand with occ sml pebbles
0216	0205	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0215
0217	0175	Other	Surface pot find, top of ditch 0120, to NW of cut 0175
0218	0218	Ditch Cut	Shallow NW-SE running ditch, possibly terminating to NW with an open concave profile; width 0.55m, depth 0.08m. Heavy plough disturbance
0219	0218	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occ to mod sml to med pebbles
0220	0220	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch, terminal to SW of 0155, with open concave profile: width 0.7m, depth 0.2m
0221	0220	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark grey brown silty sand with occ/mod sml/med rnd flints, highly disturbed

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0222	0222	Ditch Cut	NE-SW ditch with shallow, concave profile, cut by pit 0224; width 0.4m, depth 0.14m
0223	0222	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand mixed with clay silty sand occ-mod sml-med pebbles. Cut by 0224
0224	0224	Pit Cut	Possible pit or p/h, sub-circular with concave sides & flat base; diam 0.45m, depth 0.15m. Cuts fill of ditch 0222
0225	0224	Pit Fill	Mid to dark brown grey silty sand with occ sml & med pebbles
0226	0226	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch with fairly steep, convex sides & rounded base; width 0.7m, depth 0.22m
0227	0226	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with mod sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints, plough disturbed
0228	0228	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch with concave profile; width 0.7m, depth 0.22m
0229	0228	Ditch Fill	Same as 0227
0230	0230	Ditch Cut	Large E-W running ditch with gently sloping, convex sides with gradual b.o.s to flat base; width 1.7m, depth 0.4m. Prob post-med/modern Post-med field boundary
0231	0230	Ditch Fill	Very dark brown grey v silty sand with mod well sorted sml & med pebbles
0232	0232	Ditch Cut	Fairly large E-W running ditch with slightly irregular sides & gently sloping base; width 1.38m, depth 0.4m
0233	0232	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occ sml rnd & sub-ang pebbles
0234	0234	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running ditch with gently sloping convex sides & rounded base: width 1.18, depth 0.34m
0235	0234	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0233 but with occ to mod flints
0236	0236	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch with open concave profile; width 1.06m, depth 0.28m, 1m slot excavated. Heavily plough truncated
0237	0236	Ditch Fill	Same as 0233
0238	0238	Pit Cut	Deep, circular pit with vertical sides, undercut E & N sides, more gentle to W, upper edges obscured by plough truncation; diam c.0.75m, depth 0.63m. Fills 0239- 0241
0239	0238	Pit Fill	Upper fill confined to E side, dark grey silty sand with occ sml charc flecks
0240	0238	Pit Fill	Middle fill, mid to pale grey silty sand with occ sml charc flecks & sml rnd flints. Some iron panning / mineral staining across top
0241	0238	Pit Fill	Lower fill, dark grey to black silty sand with freq sml to med charc flecks & chunks, occ sml to med flints, some h/a
0242	0242	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with open profile, slightly convex sides & rounded base; width 1m, depth 0.26m, 1.25m slot excavated
0243	0242	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints, v occ larger. Plough disturbed
0244	0244	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with open rounded profile; width 0.92m, depth 0.25m, 1.2m slot excavated. Some plough truncation
0245	0244	Ditch Fill	Same as 0243
0246	0246	Ditch Cut	Quite wide NE-SW running ditch with open concave profile; width c.1.25m, depth 0.32m. Plough truncated across top
0247	0246	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand becoming slightly paler to base with occ, mainly sml rnd flints. Highly plough disturbed across top
0248	0248	Ditch Cut	Fairly narrow but highly plough truncated NE-SW running ditch; width c.0.9m, depth 0.24m
0249	0248	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with occ to mod sml to med, mainly rnd flints. Highly plough disturbed
0250	0250	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with irregular, asymmetric shallow rounded profile with slight but pronounced step along SE side, might be recut or might be due to clay Nat here; width 1.1m, depth 0.23m
0251	0250	Ditch Fill	Same as 0247
0252	0252	Ditch Cut	Large E-W running ditch with gently sloping sides & flat base: width 1.75m, depth 0.4m, 1m slot excavated
0253	0252	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand with sml rnd stones

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0254	0254	Ditch Cut	Large E-W running ditch with gently loping, slightly convex sides and narrow rounded base: width 1.7m, depth 0.45m, 1m slot excavated
0255	0254	Ditch Fill	Same as 0252
0256	0257	Ditch Fill	Mottled mid grey / yellow brown loose / friable sandy silt mixed with dark brown grey silt sand, contains occ sml & medium sun-rnd & sub-ang flints
0257	0257	Ditch Cut	Large but fairly shallow E-W ditch with gently sloping but asymmetric sides, step on S side might indicate poss recut? Width 1.9m, depth 0.42m, 1m slot
0258	0259	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0256 but less mottled with more dark
0259	0259	Ditch Cut	Similar to 0257, but with slight ledge on N side; width 1.96m, depth 0.42m, 1.1m slot excavated
0260	0260	Ditch Cut	Quite large E-W ditch with fairly steep, slightly concave sides & narrow rounded base; width 1.4m, depth 0.42m, 1m slot excavated
0261	0260	Ditch Fill	Same as 0253
0262	0263	Ditch Fill	Same as 0258
0263	0263	Ditch Cut	E-W ditch with asymmetric profile, S side steeper than N, narrow rounded base; width 1.27m, depth 0.36m, 1m slot excavated
0264	0264	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch, profile not fully recorded; width c.2.1m, depth 0.5m. Truncates ditch 0266
0265	0264	Ditch Fill	Same as 0269
0266	0266	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch, profile not fully recorded; width c.0.7m, depth 0.25m. Truncated by 0264, prob terminating or turning as doesn't appear to the S of ditch 0264
0267	0266	Ditch Fill	Light brown grey silty gritty sand. Cut by ditch 0264
0268	0268	Ditch Cut	Large E-W ditch with wide concave profile; width 1.9m, depth 0.53m
0269	0268	Ditch Fill	Dark brown silty sand with lots of sml gritty stone
0270	0270	Ditch Cut	Large E-W ditch with wide concave sides to almost flat base; width 1.75m, depth 0.45m. Fills 0271 & 0294
0271	0270	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: same as 0269
0272	0272	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with concave profile, top highly plough truncated; width c.1.1m, depth 0.3m, 1m slot excavated
0273	0272	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occ sml to med rnd to sub-ang flints, plough disturbed
0274	0274	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch with fairly steep sides but highly plough disturbed upper edges with rounded base; width c.0.95m, depth 0.35m, 1m slot excavated
0275	0274	Ditch Fill	Same as 0273
0276	0276	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch with concave profile, upper edges highly plough truncated; width c.1m, depth 0.3m, 1m slot excavated
0277	0276	Ditch Fill	Same as 0273
0278	0278	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with concave profile but with upper edges highly plough truncated: width c.1.15m, depth 0.37m, 1m slot excavated
0279	0278	Ditch Fill	Same as 0273
0280	0280	Ditch Cut	Small N-S ditch with open V-shaped profile but with upper edges plough truncated; width c.0.8m, depth 0.24m
0281	0280	Ditch Fill	Same as 0273
0282	0283	Ditch Fill	Same as 0277
0283	0283	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch, full profile not recorded; width c.1.4m, depth 0.45m. Cuts fill of 0285
0284	0285	Ditch Fill	Same as 0256 etc. cut by ditch 0283
0285	0285	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch, profile not recorded; width c.1.45m, depth 0.4m. Truncated by 0283
0286	0287	Ditch Fill	Same as 0256 etc
0287	0287	Ditch Cut	E-W ditch with open concave profile; width 1.14m, depth 0.34m
0288	0289	Ditch Fill	Same as 0256 etc

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0289	0289	Ditch Cut	E-W ditch with asymmetric profile, shorter & steeper N side, to rounded base; width 1.34m, depth 0.37m, 1m slot excavated
0290	0291	Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with occ sml & med sub-rnd & sub-ang stones
0291	0291	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch, terminating to S, full profile not recorded, terminal with steep edge to flat base; depth 0.5m. Cuts fill of ditch 0293
0292	0293	Ditch Fill	Same as 0256 etc. Cut by ditch terminal 0291
0293	0293	Ditch Cut	E-W ditch, full profile not recorded; width c.1.1m, depth 0.38m. Truncated by ditch terminal 0291
0294	0270	Ditch Fill	Basal fill: mid brown orange silty gritty sand
0295	0295	Ditch Cut	Ditch terminal, N-S ditch, terminating to S, with gently sloping sides & concave base; width 0.6m, depth 0.18m. Some heavy plough disturbance
0296	0295	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occ sml to mod flints
0297	0297	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with shallow concave profile; width c. 0.78m, depth 0.22m, heavily plough disturbed across top of feature
0298	0297	Ditch Fill	Same as 0296
0299	0299	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch, highly plough disturbed so profile unsure, rounded base; width c.0.75m, depth 0.26m
0300	0299	Ditch Fill	Same as 0296
0301	0301	Ditch Cut	Ditch terminal to N of N-S ditch, profile highly plough disturbed but appears to be gently sloping concave sides & rounded base: width 0.8m, depth 0.23m
0302	0301	Ditch Fill	Same as 0296
0303	0291	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of terminal 0291; same as 0290
0304	0291	Ditch Fill	Lower fill at terminal 0291, pale to mid brown grey friable silty sand with occ sml stones. Slumped / windblown sand in terminal of ditch
0305	0306	Ditch Fill	Same as 0290
0306	0306	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with fairly steep-sided V-shaped profile with rounded base; width 0.85m, depth 0.35m, 1m slot excavated
0307	0309	Ditch Fill	Upper fill, same as 0292 etc
0308	0309	Ditch Fill	Lower fill, pale to mid grey brown silty sand, lighter & sandier than 0307
0309	0309	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch with gently sloping sides, gradual b.o.s to almost flat base; width 0.95m, depth 0.3m, 1m slot excavated. Fills - 0307 & 0308
0310	0311	Ditch Fill	Same as 0290 etc
0311	0311	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with straight fairly steep sides & rounded base; width 0.8m, depth 0.28m                      No    No
0312	0312	Ditch Cut	NE-SW ditch (located to SW of BT Green Strip) quite heavily plough disturbed so profile unsure but appears quite shallow with straight sides & rounded base; width c.1m, depth 0.22m
0313	0312	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occ to mod sml to med, rnd to sub-ang flints. Highly plough disturbed
0314	0316	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: same as 0313
0315	0316	Ditch Fill	Basal fill: pale to mid grey brown, firm silty sand with occ sml & med rnd & sub-rnd stones, lighter & firmer than 0314 - slump / weathering?
0316	0316	Ditch Cut	NE-SW ditch, much deeper than at 0312, with fairly steep slightly convex sides, gradual b.o.s to flat base; width 1.22m, depth 0.42m. Fills 0316 & 0315
0317	0317	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch with concave sides & base but with slight step on N edge; width 1.4m, depth 0.48m, 1m slot excavated
0318	0317	Ditch Fill	Same as 0290?
0319	0320	Ditch Fill	Same as 0290? Or same as 0318? Check
0320	0320	Ditch Cut	E-W ditch with open V-shaped profile, straight sides & narrow rounded base; width 1.25m, depth 0.45m. Not found on plan - might be adj to/same as 3017?
0321	0321	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch = 0098, with asymmetric profile, slightly 'stepped'/convex N edge, with steeper convex S edge & narrow rounded base; w. 1.22m, d. 0.39m

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0322	0321	Ditch Fill	Lower fill, mid orange brown silty sand with moderate, ill-sorted small to large (<70mm) round to sub-angular flints, larger stones mainly towards centre & base of deposit. No finds
0323	0321	Ditch Fill	Upper fill, similar to 0322 below but slightly darker grey brown, slightly more stones, very diffuse boundary with 0322. No finds
0324	0324	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running ditch = 0312? With gently sloping concave sides & rounded base; width 1.0m, depth 0.17m
0325	0324	Ditch Fill	Mid to pale orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints. Much plough disturbance. No finds
0326	0326	Pit Cut	Possible small pit but very highly plough disturbed. Probably circular with fairly steep sides, profile unsure; diameter c.0.45m, depth c.0.16m
0327	0328	Pit Fill	Dark grey / black silty sand with occasional small flints & occasional charcoal flecks, some larger. Heat-altered flints recovered from the surface of deposit. Highly plough disturbed
0328	0328	Ditch Fill	E-W running ditch (E of 0334). Highly plough disturbed profile, particularly across S edge but appears to have fairly steep concave sides & slightly rounded base, width 1.02m, depth 0.28m
0329	0328	Ditch Fill	At top mid to dark grey brown becoming mid orange brown at base silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints becoming moderate towards base of deposit. No finds
0330	0330	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch (running N from junction with 0034) with gently sloping sides & shallow rounded profile. Highly plough disturbed. Width c.0.7m, depth 0.15m
0331	0330	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints. No finds
0332	0332	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch (to S of 0330). Forms T-junction with 0334 but relationship inconclusive (0334 might cut 0332)? With fairly steep concave sides & rounded base; width c.1m, depth 0.25m
0333	0332	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand with moderate medium to large, mainly sub-angular flints. Possibly cut by 0334, fill 0335 darker & more grey - paler 0333 doesn't extend S across Sec 146. Single flint find
0334	0334	Ditch Cut	Continuation of E-W ditch 0095 at T-junction with 0330/0332 - possibly cuts 0332 but section inconclusive; width c.1m, depth 0.3m
0335	0336	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium flints. No finds
0336	0336	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch = 0095 (to W of 0334) with asymmetric profile, middle of base closer to N edge, fairly steep straight sides, steeper on N edge, narrow rounded base; width 0.92m, depth 0.26m
0337	0336	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown, becoming mid to pale orange brown to base, silty sand with moderate to frequent ill-sorted med to large (<60mm) rounded to sub-angular flints, mainly close to base & centre of deposit - possible tip-line coming in from S. No finds
0338	0338	Pit Cut	Possible pit but very highly plough truncated & animal/root disturbed, oval in plan, orientated E-W, with fairly steep concave sides & flat base; length c.1.65m, width 1.1m, depth 0.37m
0339	0338	Pit Fill	Mixed mid to dark brown silty sand & pale pinkish red sand, occasional small stones & occasional h/a flints. Possible in situ burning. Not convincing, could be tree?
0340	0340	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW ditch = 0324; width 0.95m, depth 0.3m
0341	0340	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. No finds. Heavily disturbed by ploughing
0342	0342	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW ditch = 0324, E of 0340; width 1.18m, depth 0.28m
0343	0342	Ditch Cut	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. No finds. Heavily disturbed by ploughing
0344	0344	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running ditch = 0324, E of 0342; width 0.9m, depth 0.28m
0345	0344	Ditch Fill	Same as 0343

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0346	0346	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running ditch = 0324 (E of 0378), with slightly asymmetric profile, deepest part slightly N of centre, gently sloping concave sides & rounded base; width 0.92m, depth 0.24m
0347	0346	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints, larger flints to base of deposit. No finds. Plough scarring
0348	0348	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch with shallow concave profile; width 0.7m, depth 0.14m
0349	0348	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand with moderate ill-sorted small to medium flints. No finds
0350	0350	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch = 0348 with concave profile; width 0.8m, depth 0.2m
0351	0350	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small to medium flints. No finds
0352	0352	Pit Cut	Large rectangular pit, orientated E-W, c.4.5m by c.8m, excavated in NE corner, with gently sloping irregular / scalloped edges & undulating base. In NE corner - 0.68m deep max.hand-dug extraction pit, sharp contact to Nat suggests not very old
0353	0352	Pit Fill	Redeposited pale orange brown sand, probable edge collapse
0354	0352	Pit Fill	Very mixed deposit of alternating lenses of yellow sand banded with dark grey silty sand, moderate to frequent mainly small flints also in bands. No finds
0355	0352	Pit Fill	Dark grey silty sand with occasional small flints & charcoal flecks
0356	0352	Pit Fill	Similar to 0354 but slightly darker & split by 0355, with occasional larger rounded flints
0357	0352	Pit Fill	Redeposited yellow sand & gravel with mid to dark grey brown silty sand lenses
0358	0352	Pit Fill	Mixed mid grey silty sand with frequent darker lenses & occasional pale sand lenses with moderate small stones & occasional charcoal flecks & occasional larger rounded flints
0359	0352	Pit Fill	Redeposited yellow sand & gravel
0360	0360	Pit Cut	Oval pit, orientated N-S, with gently sloping S edge, steeper N end, wide slightly rounded base; length 2m, width 1.6m, depth 0.5m. Cuts fills of ditches 0364, 0366 & 0374
0361	0360	Pit Fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent mainly small flints. Plough disturbed
0362	0360	Pit Fill	Central fill: mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small to medium, occasional larger, flints. Plough disturbed
0363	0360	Pit Fill	Basal fill: mid to pale yellow brown silty sand with frequent, mainly small, flints
0364	0364	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch with gently sloping sides & rounded base; width c.1.1m, depth 0.25m. Truncated at N end by pit 0360
0365	0364	Ditch Fill	Medium orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium flints. Plough disturbed. Cut by pit 0360
0366	0366	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running ditch, truncated to the E by pit 0360 & to the W by possibly recut/terminal 0372; width c.1.1m, depth 0.32m
0367	0366	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with moderate to frequent, mainly small, flints. Cut by pit 0360 & by ditch 0372
0368	0368	Ditch Cut	Cornering ditch & probable N running return of ditch 0324; with open concave profile; width 1.05m, depth 0.26m
0369	0368	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small to medium flints
0370	0352	Pit Fill	Very dark grey black silty sand with ashy dark grey lenses with occasional small charcoal flecks
0371	0352	Pit Fill	Mixed redeposited natural sand with lenses of mid grey silty sand
0372	0372	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running recut of 0366 and possible terminal - accounting for deeper profile at W end of Section 158; with gently sloping convex sides becoming steeper to narrow base; width c.1.2m, depth 0.36m. Probably cuts fill of ditch 0366
0373	0362	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0367 adjacent but slightly darker, larger stones near base. Some plough disturbance

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation
0374	0374	Ditch Cut	Probable continuation of 0366 the other side of pit 0360 (but slightly smaller than 0366); beyond Section 161 quickly turns to N where becomes 0368; width c.0.85m, depth 0.24m
0375	0374	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0367, highly plough disturbed. Cut by pit 0360
0376	0376	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch = 0368, probable N return of ditch 0324; profile uncertain due to plough truncation but probably with gently sloping concave sides to a wide base; width 1.15m, depth 0.28m
0377	0376	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with moderate small to large flints & very occasional charcoal flecks
0378	0378	Ditch Cut	Between ditch segments 0344 & 0346; with fairly steep slightly convex sides to broad flat base; width 0.9m, depth 0.26m
0379	0378	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate, small to medium flints, mainly towards base of deposit
0380	0380	Ditch Cut	Irregular ENE to WSW running ditch of likely modern date; surveyed but not excavated
0381	0380	Ditch Fill	Dark brown loam, contained hessian cloth so probably very recent
0382	0382	Ditch Cut	ENE-WSW running ditch with shallow rounded profile; width 0.9m, depth 0.18m
0383	0382	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with occasional sml flints. No finds
0384	0384	Ditch Cut	Continuation of 0382 to W, ENE-WSW running ditch with shallow rounded profile; width 0.7m, depth 0.08m
0385	0385	Ditch Fill	Similar to 0385 but with lots plough disturbance. No finds
0386	0386	Ditch Cut	Continuation of ditch 0312 in new area. ENE-WSW running with rounded profile; width 0.7m, depth 0.17m
0387	0386	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand with occ/mod sml/med flints. No finds
0388	0388	Ditch Cut	Continuation of 0382, W of 0384, ENE-WSW running ditch with shallow rounded profile; width 0.8m, depth 0.17m
0389	0388	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand with occ sml/med flints. No finds
0390	0390	Ditch Cut	Continuation of 0382, W of 0388, ENE-WSW running ditch with rounded profile; width 0.78m, depth 0.2m
0391	0390	Ditch Fill	mid grey/orange brown silty sand with occ/mod sml/med rnd flints. No finds
0392	0392	Ditch Cut	Continuation of 0382, W of 0390, ENE-WSW running ditch with open almost v-shaped profile; width 1m, depth 0.3m
0393	0392	Ditch Fill	Mid orange/grey brown silty sand with occ/mod sml/med flints. No finds
0394	0394	Ditch Cut	Continuation of 0312, W of 0386, ENE-WSW running ditch with shallow rounded profile; width 0.9m, depth 0.15m
0395	0394	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occ sml flints, heavy plough disturbance. No finds
0396	0396	Ditch Cut	Continuation of ditch 0312 to the W of 0394, ENE-WSW running ditch within area of silty natural so edges indeterminate; width c.1.1m, depth c.0.28m
0397	0386	Ditch Fill	Pale/mid grey brown silty sand with mod mainly sml flints. No finds



## APPENDIX 4: POTTERY

By Stephen Benfield

### Introduction

In total, the pottery assemblage recovered from all of the archaeological work carried out relating to the evaluation (140) and the two excavation areas (145 and 146) amounts to 761 sherds (7,934g). Of this ninety-one sherds (943g) came from area 140, 239 sherds (3,205g) from area 145 and 431 sherds (3,786g) from area 146. The fabrics are listed and described in Table 2, together with the quantity of pottery for each fabric type.

The majority of the pottery is of prehistoric date and is primarily composed of two distinct chronological groups. The earliest consists of an assemblage of Beaker pottery dating to the period of the Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age and current c.2400-1800 BC. The other consists of an assemblage of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a pottery tradition current during the period of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, the more closely datable pottery here being typical of the Early Iron Age (c.800/700-350 BC). There is also the rim from a small collared urn dating to the period of the Early Bronze Age and current c.2000-1700 BC. In addition, there is a small quantity of Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval pottery.

All of the pottery is listed and described by context and fabric for each period (prehistoric, Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval) relating to the evaluation and excavation areas in the pottery catalogues (below).

### Prehistoric pottery

There are 675 sherds (6,965g) of hand-made prehistoric pottery. This accounts for 89% by count (number of sherds) of all of the pottery recovered from the excavations and 88% by weight. This is split fairly equally between an assemblage of Beaker pottery, concentrated the 145 area, and an assemblage of post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery dated to the Early Iron Age recovered from features in 146.

### Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

#### *Beaker pottery*

In total 292 sherds (3,650g) of pottery could be identified as Beaker. Significant quantities of this pottery were recovered from nine pits located in the 145 and 146 areas (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Quantities of Beaker pottery

Context	Feature	Feature type	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)
145:0058	145:0057	pit	66	563
145:0063	145:0061	pit	13	293
145:0065	145:0064	pit	3	32
145:0070	145:0068	pit	87	1,013
145:0074	145:0072	pit	31	771
145:0080	145:0078	pit	38	527
146:0145	146:0146	pit	21	219
146:0147	146:0148	pit	29	198
146:0149	146:0150	pit	1	5

The pottery consisted entirely of sherds from broken vessels, although some pieces were clearly from the same pot. Clear joins between the sherds were few indicating that most, if not all of the pottery, had been broken elsewhere. In general, the condition of the pottery is fair or good indicating a relatively short depositional history

before entering these contexts with some abrasion due to soil conditions rather than weathering. Overall, the majority of the pottery is likely to be broadly contemporary with the pits. The only sherds with any serious abrasion were a small number recovered during the evaluation (140). At least four of these sherds, from pit 140:0200, are certainly Beaker and it is likely that some or all of the others are also; although, it remains difficult to completely exclude the possibility that they are Grooved Ware and later Neolithic in date.

#### Beaker pottery fabrics

All of the pottery identified as Beaker were in one of four fabrics, almost all of which contain grog-temper:

**F1** Small-medium flint with occasional larger pieces

**G1** Moderate-common small-medium size grog, occasional larger pieces

**G2** Occasional/moderate-common small-medium size grog with occasional larger pieces; some small-medium flint may also be present

**GF1** Moderated small-medium flint with occasional larger pieces and occasional/moderate-common grog

The great majority of the Beaker pottery (over 90% both by sherd count and weight) was assigned to Fabric G2. However, in reality this fabric covers a spectrum of variation in the quantity of grog and both the quantity and apparent presence/absence of small amounts of flint inclusions, but during cataloguing proved difficult to meaningfully divide further. The quantity of Beaker pottery for each fabric type is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Quantities of Beaker pottery for each fabric type

Fabric code	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)	EVE
F1	1	6	
G1	6	231	0.09
G2	279	3,311	1.41
GF1	6	102	
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1.5</b>

#### The assemblage

Although precision is near impossible, the various rims present indicate that a minimum of sixteen pots are represented. The shapes of the pots, where these can be discerned, indicate ovoid or globular vessels, represented by Needham's 'S-profile', 'bellied' forms (2005, and fig 10) and some weak-carinated forms (*ibid.*, fig 7, no. 8). These appear to dominate the assemblage; although there are possibly also examples of 'tall mid-carinated' style pots (*ibid.*, fig 6). Examples of pots that can be associated with the 'S-profile' group come from context 145:0058 (catalogue pot No.s 36, 37 and 38) (Fig. 27.1); contexts 145:0063 and 145:0070 (catalogue pot No.s 27 and 29) (Fig. 27.4) and 145:0080 (catalogue pot No. 33) (Fig. 27.9). Taller, more elegant vessels of ovoid, or possibly approaching 'mid-carinated' forms are represented by pots from 145:0070 (catalogue pot No. 26) (Fig. 27.3) and 145:0080 (catalogue pot No.s 31 and 32) (Fig. 27.7 and 8). All of these pots would appear during, or post-date Needham's 'fission horizon' and can be seen to be typical of vessel forms and assemblages dating to after c.2250 BC (*ibid.*, 205 and fig 13). There is also one possible example of a Food Vessel, represented by a single sherd from context 145:0058. If so, this would date the period c.2200-1800 B; but the identification is neither clear nor certain.

Large pots or Beaker 'coarseware' vessels are represented by several large, thick sherds from context 145:0074 which appear to represent a minimum of three pots. These are clearly from relatively large pots and have rusticated surfaces decorated with finger pinch decoration. These appear fairly typical of pots that are described

as Beaker coarseware. Allied to these is a rim from a large jar-like pot from context 145:0070 (catalogue pot No. 3). The surviving part of the jar-like pot from 145:0070 is rather more unusual in that it is grey in colour rather than oxidised and appears to be very plain, with just a few finger-tip impressions in a vertical arrangement on the neck (catalogue pot No. 30) (Fig. 27.6). The fabric is grog-tempered and the surfaces rather porridge-like in appearance. While it is difficult to parallel closely and of itself might simply be dated as Bronze Age, there seems little doubt that it forms part of a Beaker assemblage or is broadly contemporary. It was associated with a significant quantity of Beaker pottery recovered in pit 145:0068, is not noticeably abraded and is unlikely to be residual. Also, apart from a Collared Urn (see below) there is little or no other pottery among the remainder of the site assemblage that may overlap with the Beaker assemblage, or be sequential. There is no pottery typical of the Middle Bronze Age while the presence of a distinct rim and sloping upper body would appear to distinguish it from most Bronze Age urns.

The most common form of decoration encountered among the Beaker pottery is that made with finger-tip/finger nail or pinching (Table 4.3). Comb impressed decoration is much less common, as are the other techniques recorded, those of linear incision, short stroke incisions and stabbing. Most of these techniques are simply applied to form horizontal bands or rows. Occasionally there are bordered, ladder-like patterns, for example in context 145:0070 (catalogue pot No. 28) (Fig. 27.5), rows and on a few pots comb lines, stabbing and short incised strokes appear between plain cordons, or produce a cordon effect between the rows: see sherds from contexts 146:0145 and 145:0058 (catalogue pot No. 36), 145:0080 and 146:0147. Examples of more intricate patterns are rare. One base sherd from context 145:0070 (catalogue pot No. 25) (Fig. 27.2), retains part of a pattern consisting of the ends of possibly elongated shapes defined by tooth-like stabbing or made by an impressed broad, rectangular toothed, comb. Other examples and possible examples of comb made patterns come from contexts 145:0058 and 145:0080. One of the taller of the ovoid shaped pots, from context 145:0080 (catalogue pot No. 32), appears to have been entirely plain with no trace of any decoration on the surviving rim sherd that extends down as far as the pot shoulder. While there is a strong element that is more consistent with Case's East Anglian Southern Group B (1993, 257 and fig 13) consisting primarily of the frequent use of finger pinch and finger nail decoration; overall, the shapes of some pots and comb impressed pieces appear more consistent with Case's Group E (1993, 263 - 264) characteristic of East Anglia and southeast England, among which Beakers of globular form, as here, are also predominant.

*Table 4.3 Quantities of Beaker pottery represented by broad decorative technique*

<b>Exclusive or main decoration type</b>	<b>Sherd no.</b>	<b>Wt. (g)</b>
Finger pinch (rustication) or finger tip	102	1,713
Comb impressed	34	513
Incised – incised line or short incised strokes	16	144
Stab	15	204

#### Burnt residue and sooting

Sherds of Beaker pottery with internal burnt residue or sooting were noted from contexts 145:0058, 145:0070 and 145:0074, suggesting use in cooking or possibly other processes involving heating. This type of residue is not common on Beaker pottery, but has been observed, notably in the Netherlands where it would suggest that these pots were, at least on occasion, used to prepare food (Guerra-Doce 2006, 251 - 252).

## Discussion

The size of the Beaker assemblage here is modest compared with published collections recovered from domestic sites around the Fen-edge (Bamford 1982). However, it is to some extent unusual in relation to most of these sites in that all of the pottery was recovered from pit fills.

The pottery appears broadly contemporary with the pits from which it was recovered, although some time may have elapsed between breakage and deposition in these features. The range of forms among the Beaker pots appears limited; most are consistent with S-profile Beaker pots (Needham 2005, fig 10) that post-date his 'fission horizon' dating to after c.2250 BC (*ibid.*, 205 and fig 13). Both the styles of decoration and the rather globular Beaker forms recorded are consistent with Group D Beakers (Case 1993, 263 - 264); although it is noted that finger-tip or finger-pinch ornamentation, which is common here, is a more significant part of Case's East Anglian Southern Group B (*ibid.*, 257 and fig 13). Whether this potential dual aspect results from assemblage that represents a significant period of activity here, allowing time for the different styles to be in use on the one site, is not clear. However, the occurrence of fired clay of similar fabric and appearance in the pits in the 145 area (Appendix 5) would appear to suggest those features are closely related and broadly contemporary.

The occurrence of internal burnt residue or sooting on a few sherds is of interest as this suggests that these could have been used for the preparation of food, while Beakers are mostly thought of as drinking vessels with the large pots possibly fulfilling a storage purpose.

In lowland Britain, Beaker pottery is often associated with midden deposits or spreads of occupation material lacking structural elements (Gibson 2019, 323). A limited number of Beaker period structures are known in Britain and several are recorded in East Anglia, including Hockwold cum Wilton, Hunstanton in Norfolk and Sutton Hoo in Suffolk (Gibson 2019, 319), with more ephemeral structures associated with hollows at Cavenham Quarry in Suffolk (*ibid.*, fig 17.8). However, a significant quantity of Beaker pottery in East Anglia has been recovered from preserved or disturbed soil layers and from hollows generally representing natural features or disturbance. Typical of this are assemblages from the East Anglian Fen edge and the sandy soils of southeast Suffolk (Bamford 1982, 31 - 36).

The relatively ephemeral evidence of Beaker occupation or settlement sites, represented primarily by scatters of finds or by features such as pits and hollows that generally contain pottery sherds and flints, is in some respects similar to that of the preceding Neolithic period. This similarity has been observed relating to the archaeology of the Thames Valley (Hey *et. al.* 2011, 316 and 321) where isolated and scattered clusters of Beaker period pits have been recorded at sites such as Yarnton and Gravelly Guy in Oxfordshire (Hey *et. al.* 2016; Lambrick and Allen 2004) and at Cotswold community, Gloucestershire (Powell *et. al.* 2010). While there are significant differences, comparison with the nature of settlement in the Neolithic may not be entirely unwarranted. Earlier pit deposits dating to the Neolithic, commonly containing pottery and flints, have been studied at Kilverstone in Norfolk (Garrow *et. al.* 2005). While the nature of occupation represented by the pits there was not able to be proven, the evidence favoured repeated visits by one or more groups of people over an extended period (*ibid.*, 153 - 155). A similar proposal has been made for sporadic occupation at Cotswold community (Powell *et. al.* 2010, 30 - 31). The nature of Beaker settlements is not well understood although, arguably, may have been becoming more sedentary than earlier periods. However, it could be that the deposition of cultural material into pits as well as onto visible accumulating middens has significance both within and beyond the mundane, creating a persistent place within the landscape that may have contrasted but also complimented a degree of mobility. The presence of similar pieces of fired clay in the pits in the 145 area might suggest that these were filled from

the same source, possibly a midden, or were contemporary, representing closure deposits relating to a single, transient, period of occupation.

Catalogue of illustrated Beaker sherds (Fig. 27.1 - 9)

- 1) Pot 36; 145:0057 (145:0058) Beaker. Joining sherds, short neck/rim, ?oval body, decorated with bands of angled, incised strokes leaving plain cordons, sometimes cordon-like bands. Fabric G2.
- 2) Pot 25; 145:0068 (145:0070) Beaker. Base, slightly rough finish, decorated with comb impressed U-shape pattern. Fabric GF1.
- 3) Pot 26; 145:0068 (145:0070) Beaker. Rim, comb impressed horizontal lines, possibly tall carinated form. Fabric G2.
- 4) Pot 27; 145:0068 (145:0070) Beaker. Rim, comb impressed horizontal lines, with plain bands, form possibly ?oval body with short neck/rim. Fabric G2.
- 5) Pot 28; 145:0068 (145:0070) Beaker. Rim, two sherds join, pattern smudged /abraded in parts horizontal comb bands vertical score or impressed lines, some with indications of ?comb teeth, between. Fabric G2.
- 6) Pot 30; 145:0068 (145:0070) Beaker. Rim, large pot, joining sherds, possibly part of a rough vertical row of finger-tip marks on body, sherds part of a large beaker pot. Fabric G1.
- 7) Pot 31; 145:0078 (145:0080) Beaker. Rim, joining sherds, prob tall from a mid-carinated beaker decorated with light finger pinch. Fabric G2.
- 8) Pot 32; 145:0078 (145:0080) Beaker. Rim, joining sherds, plain beaker. Fabric G2.
- 9) Pot 33; 145:0078 (145:0080) Beaker. Rim, small beaker with oval body and short neck/rim, decorated with stab and drag small incisions. Fabric G2, contains moderate fine flint-temper.

#### *Collared Urn*

Part of a small collared urn of Early Bronze Age date, represented by most of the rim and collar as broken, although joining sherds (146g), was recovered from the fill ,146:0166, of pit 146:0163 (Fig. 27.10). This type of pot was current c.2000 - 1700 BC. It was found close to the corner of an oval shaped pit with the rim in an inverted position so that the lower half of the pot appears to have been truncated away in the relatively recent past and the indication is that it was probably whole when originally placed there. However, it should be noted that the rim sherds and fragments recovered make up only c.0.75% of the original rim and it is not seen as complete in the site photographs; although some sherds may have fallen away when the soil filling the interior space of the rim was excavated. The urn, which has a grog-tempered fabric, is a relatively small example. This can be seen from the small size of the collar, c.25mm in depth, and the rim diameter which is about 140mm. The collar is decorated with close-set, angled impressions made with twisted cord that are well pressed into the fabric, as is the rim top.

This type of pot is often found in association with cremation burials and the inverted position, representing what appears to be the truncated remains of a complete vessel when buried, also mirrors the inversion position of some urns placed over cremated remains; however, no evidence of a burial appears to have been present in this instance.

Collared urns can be divided between pots with 'early' and 'late' traits (Burgess 1986), although no single trait is conclusive regarding its inclusion in one or other of these categories, while a 'middle' group shares traits seen in both the 'early' and 'late' groups (*ibid.*, 345). The pot here has only a small collar, which is not 'peaked' at the collar base, while the decoration has been made with whipped cord, both typical of the 'early' series; although here the cord pattern is broad and coarse. Equally there is no internal decoration or indication of any decoration

externally below the collar, while the interior has no distinct moulding and this is more typical of 'late' pots (*ibid.*, fig 2). That the decoration is bold and simple but made of a repeating pattern of short elements could be seen to carry some elements of both 'early' and 'late traits', but is itself essentially a 'late' trait; although the use of whipped cord suggests a strong association with the 'early' series. The use of a simple collar pattern can be related to the preference for simple patterns seen in Longworth's 'South Eastern style' (1984, 35 - 42). In relation to this and other Collared Urns from Suffolk, the pot can be compared with a small urn from Sproughton, near Ipswich, which is decorated with 'horizontal plaited lines' (Longworth 1984, 273 and plate 137b no. 1521). Longworth considered this pot typical of his 'secondary' or later series of urns but probably to the earlier part (Smedley 1962, 190 - 191 and fig 25 d). Overall the pot can probably be placed in the 'Middle - Late' grouping of urns (Burgess 1986, 350).

Catalogue of illustrated collared urn (Fig. 27.10)

10) Pot 16; 146:0163 (146:0166) Collared urn. Rim, oxidised surface with dark fabric core, collar and rim top decorated with angled, relatively coarse, whipped cord. Fabric G1.

### **Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery**

In total, 362 sherds (3,098g) can be identified as belonging to the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery tradition of the Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age (Barratt 1980). Overall, the assemblage appears consistent with an Early Iron Age date, rather than a Late Bronze Age one and some elements can be closely compared with the Early Iron Age pottery assemblage from West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953) and with Cunliffe's Cromer Fengate pottery group (1991, fig A:13). These both fall within of Brudenell's 'early Decorated ware' group (2012, Fig 5.15) that relates primarily to the Iron Age in East Anglia and is dated c.800-600/500 BC).

The pottery can be divided between six different fabrics:

**F1** Small-medium flint with occasional larger pieces

**FQ1** Well embedded moderate-common small-medium flint – may have occasional larger flint pieces and small stones – in a relatively fine sand matrix - generally more flinty and coarse than FQ2

**FQ2** Well embedded moderate-common, small flint, burnished/smoothed surface(s) in a relatively fine sand matrix - generally less flinty and finer than FQ1

**FQ2(O)** Moderate-common, well embedded small flint, burnished/smoothed surface(s) in a fine sand matrix – oxidised orange surface with possible traces of surface coat, possibly haematite

**QF1** Fine sand matrix with fine mica occasional-common dark brown ?ferrous inclusions and sparse, well embedded fine-medium flint, - burnished/smoothed surface(s)

**Q1** Fine sand matrix, often with some organic fragments or dark ?organic matter - may have some embedded fine-medium flint - burnished/smoothed surface(s)



The total of pottery in each fabric type is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Quantities of Early Iron Age pottery by fabric

Fabric code	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE
F1	1	24	
FQ1	286	2548	0.39
FQ2	34	156	0.07
FQ2(O)	4	30	
QF1	21	142	
Q1	16	198	
<b>Total</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>0.46</b>

Almost all of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery comes from three pits located in the 146 area (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Quantities of Early Iron Age pottery by feature

Context	Feature	Feature type	No.	Wt. (g)
146:0045	146:0044	Pit	141	988
146:0047	146:0046	Pit	146	1,175
146:0052	146:0050	pit	70	902
<b>Totals</b>			<b>357</b>	<b>3,065</b>

#### The assemblage by feature

Pit 146:0044

Fill 146:0045 contained the largest number of sherds diagnostic of individual pots. While sherds from thirteen individual pots are numbered in the catalogue, it is not certain that all are separate vessels and more concisely a minimum of eleven separate vessels are present.

The pot with the most complete profile (catalogue pot No. 1) (Fig. 27.11) is difficult to place certainly into Brudenell's groups, but shares similarities with some vessels among his Form J and can be compared with illustrated pots from West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953, 89 and Cunliffe 1991, fig A:4 no.13) and Fengate, Peterborough (Cunliffe 1991, fig A13 no. 3). One body sherd with smoothed interior and linear, lightly incised decoration (catalogue pot No. 2) (Fig. 27.15), can be seen as probably part of a decorated bowl similar to that shown in Brudenell 2011, fig 5 no. 9 which is typical of his 'early Decorated' group (*ibid.*, fig 5.15). Similar light incised lines appear on catalogue pot No. 12, represented by a small sherd and on catalogue pot No. 13 (Fig. 27.16) where they form a herringbone-like pattern and in East Anglia, similar decorated pots form part of Cunliffe's Early Iron Age 'Fengate-Cromer' grouping (Cunliffe 1991, fig A:13). The pot with the herringbone pattern, which has oxidised surfaces and a grey fabric core, is of particular interest. It has a distinctly red-coloured exterior with patches that suggest the possible presence of a mat coating on the surface. This is possibly haematite; although other techniques can be used to giving achieve a 'red finish' such as the application of a ferruginous slip or burnishing of iron oxide into the surface (Every and Mephram 2008, 56). This type of applied finish occurs on both Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery across much of southern England (*ibid.*). There are also rim sherds from two pots with decorated rim tops (catalogue pot No. 6) (Fig. 27.13) and (catalogue pot No. 7) which, respectively, have close-set slash/incised and pressed/indented decoration around their rim edges. Another pot from this context (catalogue pot No. 9), has a row of stab decoration around the



shoulder. There is also a small sherd from a sharply carinated bowl (catalogue pot No. 10), which has burnished surfaces.

While many of the sherds indicate medium size pots, the one or two rim sherds representing catalogue pot Nos. 3 and 4 would seem to represent smaller vessels; No. 4 possibly a small shouldered jar of Early Iron Age date (Fig. 27.12). A thin, brownish-red finish noted on the surface of this pot appears to be certainly natural rather than applied.

This assemblage includes several medium to small size vessels with both bowl-like pots and small jars, a number of which are in relatively fine fabrics with burnished surfaces and lightly incised patterns often formed by pressure burnished lines. One such decorated pot, which has a herringbone pattern, seems to have an enhanced, but patchy 'red-finish' to the surface, possibly by the application of a burnished coating or slip.

#### Pit 146:0046

The pottery from fill 146:0045 represented parts of at least four pots. These include a carinated bowl (catalogue pot No. 17) (Fig. 27.17), which can be compared with Brudenell's Form M, associated with his 'early Decorated' group (2012, 122) and with a number of vessels from the Early Iron Age site at West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953, fig 15 nos. 69 - 70 and fig 16 no. 97). Three others are decorated; two are bowls or jars rim with close-set finger-tip or stab decoration around the rim edge and rim top (Fig. 27.14 and 18), the other is a jar or bowl which has similar decoration as spaced indentations around the angled carination (Fig. 27.19).

#### Pit 146:0050

The pottery from the fill 146:0051 could be seen to represent at least six pots. One large sherd (catalogue pot No. 15) (Fig. 27.20) is from a plain, wide-mouth, necked jar or bowl form with an angular carinated shoulder and could be seen as Brudenell Form H or Form L (2012, 121). Similar pots can be seen among examples in both his 'mature Plainware' and 'early Decorated' groups (2012, fig 5.7 and fig 5.8). Another moderately large rim sherd, again from a wide-mouth, necked-jar or bowl form had a rather uneven row of finger-tip or stab decoration around it. This type of pot and relatively simple decoration would appear to be common to assemblages of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date.

#### *Discussion*

Closely dating Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery from the period at the end of the Late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age phase is often difficult and is not entirely clear cut. This could be seen as especially true of relatively small assemblages where the pottery is relatively fragmented. Many of the decorative traits seen here do appear among assemblages that are, or have been dated as Late Bronze Age, for example at Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991) and at Washingborough, Lincolnshire (Allen 2009, fig 4.8) as well as more prominently among pottery from the middle and upper fills of ditches of Bronze Age circular enclosures at Springfield Lyons (Brown 2013, 112 - 113) and Mucking (Brudenell 2016, 178). However, as set out above, the more diagnostic of the pieces of Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery recovered can be most closely compared with vessels and decorative elements among the large Early Iron Age assemblage from West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953) and some of the decorated pieces can be compared with Cunliffe's Fengate-Cromer group (1991, fig A:13). Both of these are included within Brudenell's East Anglian 'early Decorated ware' group (2012, Fig 5.15) dated to c.800-600/500 BC.



Apart from one pot that was found to have several joining sherds, much of the assemblage is quite broken-up and at least some period of time is likely to have elapsed between breakage and its final deposition. However, this may not have been a long period as there is only limited surface abrasion on the majority of the sherds, although one rim from a jar in pit 146:0051 shows some abrasion on the body.

The degree of breakage limits the clear identification of some of the pots and many are represented in the catalogue by a single rim sherd. However, the assemblage consists of a range of vessels types:

- carinated shouldered jars, commonly with stab decoration on the shoulder carination
- small carinated jars or bowls with everted rims
- rim sherds suggesting jar and bowl-like pots that have cable decoration on the rim edge
- plain carinated bowls and rounded bowls decorated with cordons or incised lines, all of which are burnished
- one pot with incised decoration that has appears to have an applied (oxidised) surface coat

While medium, and large size jars are represented, notably by the two surviving rims recovered from pit 146:0051, large jars with decorated cordons, as can be seen among the assemblage at West Harling, do not appear to be present (Clark and Fell 1953, fig 10).

Overall, there appears to be a significant fineware element among the pottery, notably in pit 146:0044, consisting of sherds from burnished cordoned and incised bowls, including one possibly with an applied surface finish. They account for four of five of the minimum eleven (possibly thirteen) pots represented in this pit. These are more suggestive of serving vessels and more redolent of consumption or even feasting than of storage or cooking pots. However, the very broken nature of the pottery could suggest a closing event, terminating some aspect of the occupation here using material taken from a sheltered context such as a midden, rather than the deliberate disposal of feasting debris soon after its use.

Catalogue of illustrated Post-Deverel Rimbury sherds (Fig. 27.11 - 20)

- 11) Pot 1; 146:0044 (146:0045) PDR Early Iron Age. Bowl with angular carination, simple rim with small cordon below, burnished dark surface, slightly abraded below carination inside and out. Fabric QF1.
- 12) Pot 4a; 146:0044 (146:0045) PDR Early Iron Age. Small jar. Carinated (small version of Brudenell Form I). Fabric QF1.
- 13) Pot 6; 146:0044 (146:0045) PDR Early Iron Age. Rim, angled slash dictation on external rim edge. Fabric FQ1.
- 14) Pot 7; 146:0044 (146:0045) PDR Early Iron Age. ?Jar. Rim with frilled edge. Fabric FQ1.
- 15) Pot 2; 146:0044 (146:0045). PDR Early Iron Age. Bowl. Body sherd, burnished external and internal surfaces, decorated with groups of burnished lines. (Brudenell 2012 probably Form N). Fabric QF1.
- 16) Pot 13; 146:0044 (146:0045). Joining sherds oxidised with possible traces of orange-red surface coating, decorated with lightly incised herringbone pattern. Fabric FQ2(O).
- 17) Pot 17; 146:0046 (146:0047) PDR Early Iron Age. Plain bowl with carinated shoulder, small bead rim, burnished surface (Brudenell 2012 Form M). Fabric FQ2.
- 18) Pot 18; 146:0046 (146:0047) PDR Early Iron Age. Rim, decorated with finger-tip impression on rim edge. Fabric FQ1.
- 19) Pot 14; 146:0050 (146:0051) PDR Early Iron Age. Jar. Shoulder decorate with row of finger-tip indentations, smoothed surface, sooting on rim (Brudenell 2012 Form H). Fabric FQ1.

20) Pot 15; 146:0050 (146:0051) PDR Jar. Plain jar with carinated shoulder (Brudenell 2012 Form H). Fabric FQ1.

### Roman pottery

A total of seventy-five sherds (804g) of Roman pottery were recovered, all from the evaluation phase. Almost all of this pottery represents parts of just two pots that were recovered from ditch 140:0172. The other, unrelated Roman sherd, came from ditch 140:0182. The quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table 4.6 (below).

Table 4.6 Quantities of Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description/name	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)	EVE
BSW	Black surface wares	62	344	0.90
RCW	Romanising coarseware	12	389	0.22
STOR	Storage jar fabrics (general)	1	71	

The two pots represented in ditch 140:0172 come from context (140:0173). One is a Cam 218 (Suffolk form 5.1) jar in a Black surface ware fabric (BSW). This pot is represented by a part profile consisting of joining sherds with most of the rim present and would have been current in the period of the mid 1st - early 2nd century. The other is a large jar or storage jar approximating to form Cam 271 in a Romanising coarseware fabric (RCW) and is represented by large sherds from the rim and stab decorated shoulder. This pot would have been broadly current in the period of the mid 1st - 2nd century, although based on the fabric it is likely that it also dates to the the mid 1st-early 2nd century.

The single sherd from ditch 140:0182 is from a large storage jar (Fabric STOR) and is probably of early - mid Roman date, c.mid 1st - 2nd or 3rd century.

The Roman pottery mostly belongs to the Early Roman period and all could be of Early Roman date. Unless displaced from an earlier feature cut by the ditch 140:0172, the part pot and the large jar represented by several large sherds from the fill (140:0173) suggest that they are broadly contemporary with the backfilling of the ditch. The apparent lack of any other Roman pottery, which is a commodity in common use on most sites throughout the Roman period and certainly in lowland Britain, appears slightly puzzling. Although from the evaluation area explored by trenching, the absence of any other pottery or other Roman finds could suggest that this area is not itself within the bounds of a settlement, or part of its immediate surroundings. Rather it is possibly an agricultural area; perhaps an area of pasture as there appears to be no evidence of manure scatter from abraded pottery sherds or other finds. This context could suggest either use and breakage of pots associated with activity away from the settlement or the deliberate placement of broken pots or part vessels into the ditch rather than simple discard of now useless waste objects.

### Middle Saxon pottery

There is only a small quantity of Middle Saxon pottery with a total of eight sherds weighing 152g. The quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table 4.7 (below).

Table 4.7 Quantities of Middle Saxon pottery by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description/name	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)
SIPS	Sandy Ipswich Ware	1	10
GIPS	Gritty Ipswich Ware	7	142

These sherds represent two pots. Seven joining sherds from the base of an Ipswich Ware jar (Fabric GIPS) were recovered from ditch 140:0179; the base is sagging and the pot sides are knife-trimmed. Unusually, there is a small post-firing hole drilled in the side close to the edge of the base. A single small sherd of Ipswich Ware (Fabric SIPS) from a stamped pot, also from ditch 140:0179. The sherd is presumably from the shoulder of the vessel and carries part of a stamp formed of small, square indentations, from a square or triangular grid stamp (Blinkhorn 2012, 56 and fig 29) surviving at one edge. Ipswich ware can be broadly dated to the period of the late 7th - mid 9th century.

### Medieval pottery

Only a few sherds of pottery can be dated to the medieval period. The quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table 4.8 (below).

Table 4.8 Quantities of medieval pottery by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description/name	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)
EMW	Early medieval ware (general)	2	10
MCW	Medieval coarseware (general)	1	3

There are two sherds (10g) of hand-made early medieval ware (Fabric EMW) which came from the fill 146:0039 of structure 146:0027. This pottery would have been current in the period of the 11th - 12th century. Another small, abraded sherd (3g), which came from ditch 140:0049, appears to be a Medieval coarseware (Fabric MCW) rather than a Roman greyware and is dated as late 12th - 14th century.

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## Catalogue 4.1: Prehistoric Pottery

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
140:0145	140:0143	ditch	pot	preh	FQ1			1	5					Small sherd	Preh PDR?	
140:0151	140:0150	Post hole	pot	Preh?	QV			1	5			(A)		Small sherd, appears probably to be MIA	MIA? (c. 350 BC-25BC/25AD)	
140:0153	140:0152	Post hole	pot	preh	F1			1	24					Thick sherd - well embedded flint-BA-EIA	Preh BA/LBA-EIA	
140:0153	140:0152	Post hole	pot	preh	FQ1			2	3					Small sherds	PDR?	
140:0201	140:0200	pit	pot	preh	G1	Large jar or Bowl form?	R	4	38	c. 240?	0.03	A	1	Bowl rim with faint grooves on exterior, possibly Beaker rather than Grooved Ware (Longworth 1971 rim type 4 or 5 fig 20) – very abraded	LN / LN-EBA	Pot 39
140:0201	140:0200	pit	pot	preh	G2			1	13			A	1	Traces of horizontal grooves, ?Beaker rather than Grooved Ware – very abraded	LN-BA	
140:0202	140:0200	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	B Bo	4	38			A	2	One sherd with comb row decoration	LN-EBA	
140:0202 <4>	140:0200	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		0	0			A		Few small abraded sherds of Beaker pottery from Sample 4	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	2	74	150	0.13		1	Joining sherds,	LN-	Pot 36;

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
														?oval body with short neck/rim, dec with angled incised strokes between cordons	EBA	Fig. 27.1
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	17	120	0.10		1	?oval body with short neck/rim, dec with close-set stab rows	LN-EBA	Pot 37
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	7	140	0.07		1	?oval body with short neck/rim, dec with stab rows	LN-EBA	Pot 38
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Food vessel?		1	8					Thicker sherd, dec with angles incised lines	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		3	25					Misc sherds dec with finger nail/ finger pinch	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		10	73					Misc sherds dec with comb made lines/ pattern	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		8	84					Misc sherds dec with stab	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		8	52					Misc sherds dec with incised line	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	B Bo	28	189					Misc sherds inc sherds from min 2 bases	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	GF1	Beaker ?		2	8				2		preh	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		2	26					Sherds with internal burnt residue/ sooting (C14?)	LN-EBA	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	pot	preh		Beaker		0	0					Sample 13 (130g)	LN-EBA	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	B	1	81				1	Dec with comb borders, angled	LN-EBA	

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
														lines and lattice lines		
145:0063	145:0061	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	9	120	0.08		1	Small rim, short neck comb lines	LN-EBA	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	B	5	177				2	Base sherds from min of 2 pots	LN-EBA	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		6	26					Misc sherds	LN-EBA	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	pot	preh		Beaker		0	0					Sample 8 (76g)	LN-EBA	
145:0065	145:0064	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	12	100	0.09		1	Plain rim and neck	LN-EBA	
145:0065	145:0064	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	11				1	Finger-nail? rows	LN-EBA	
145:0065	145:0064	pit	pot	preh	GF2	Beaker ?		1	9					Flinty fabric with common grog	BA	
145:0065	145:0064	pit	pot	preh		Beaker		0	0					Sample 11 (44g)	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	GF1	Beaker	B	2	57				1	Slightly rough finish, dec with comb impressed shape pattern	LN-EBA	Pot 25; Fig. 27.2
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	20	150	0.03		1	Comb impressed horizontal lines - form possibly tall carinated (Needham 2005)	LN-EBA (L3rd millennium BC?)	Pot 26; Fig. 27.3
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	19	100	0.12		1	Comb impressed horizontal lines, with plain bands - form possibly ?oval body with short neck/rim, (Needham 2005)	LN-EBA	Pot 27; Fig. 27.4
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	B	4	88				2	Sherds prob from pot 26 or 27	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	3	29	c.	0.07	(A)	1	Two sherds join,	LN-	Pot 28;

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
										130				pattern smudged /abraded in parts horizontal comb bands vertical score or impressed lines between	EBA	Fig. 27.5
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	2	27	c. 110	0.08	A		No join, prob same pot, short slash and square stab/comb bands	LN-EBA	Pot 29
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		6	78					Misc sherds with finger- tip or finger pinch dec	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		7	60					Misc sherds with finger-nail rows	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	17					Sherd with comb and finger nail rows	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	24					Sherd with spaced ?comb Or stab marks	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G1	Beaker/ jar	R	6	231	320	0.09			Large pot, joining sherds, poss part of a rough vertical row of finger-tip marks on body – part of a large beaker pot see Bamford 1982 fig 44 a	LN-EBA/ BA	Pot 30; Fig. 27.6
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		3	30					Sherds with internal sooting/burnt residue, one with finger-nail/tip, one with incised horizontal linear lines (C14?)	LN-EBA	



Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		8	149				3	Sherds from min of three bases	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		42	184					Misc plain sherds	LN-EBA	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh	GF1			1	6					Single sherd	BA?	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	pot	preh		Beaker								Sample 12 (308g) c. 50+ small-medium sherds	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	7	c. 200?	0.03		1	Poss globular shape - Needham 2005 fig 10 – Stab decorated	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh	GF1	Beaker		2	37				1	Finger-tip and stab dec. One sherd with internal burnt residue (C14)	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		18	673				3	Misc sherds, all finger-tip or finger pinch decorated, mostly hick sherds from large Beaker pots, min of 3 pots (several with burnt residue – C14?)	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	3				1	Com dec, small pot	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	13					Groove and close set incised strokes forming second band around body	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		8	38					Misc plain sherds	LN-EBA	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	pot	preh		Beaker		0	0					Sample 9 (weight 85g)	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	2	99	130	0.10		1	Joining sherds, prob tall mid-carinated beaker	LN-EBA	Pot 31; Fig. 27.7

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
														– dec with light finger pinch		
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	2	57	150	0.15		1	Sherds join, plain upper part of beaker	LN-EBA	Pot 32; Fig. 27.8
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	2	16	90	0.12		1	Two sherds, no join, small beaker with oval body and short neck/rim, decorated with stab and drag small incisions	LN-EBA	Pot 33; Fig. 27.9
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	9	100	0.12		1	Small rim sherd, dec with angled incised strokes (smudged)	LN-EBA	Pot 34
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	R	1	8	110	0.12		1	Small rim sherd	LN-EBA	Pot 35
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		7	72					Misc sherds with finger- tip or finger pinch dec	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		15	109					Misc sherds	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		2	23					Misc sherds dec with comb lines or patterns	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		2	14					Misc sherds dec with incised strokes	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		3	48				1	One por/ dec with cordons and angled strokes between	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	72					Sherds dec with uneven broad comb	LN-EBA	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	pot	preh		Beaker		0	0					Sample 10 (147g)	LN-	

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim diam mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
															EBA	
146:0034	146:0026	structure	pot	preh	FQ1			1	1					Sample 3: very small sherd weight <1g – fine flint tempered	Preh PDR?	
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	QF1	Wide mouth jar/ bowl with cordon on neck	R	4	84	200	0.14	(A)	1	Bowl with angular carination, simple rim with small cordon below, burnished dark surface, slightly abraded below carination inside and out. No incised or stab decoration, but otherwise similar to some bowls at West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953 PPS Vol 19 Pt 1)	Earliest IA (800-600 BC)	Pot 1; Fig. 27.11
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	QF1	bowl Brudenell Form N		1	12				1	Body sherd, burnished internally and outside, decorated with groups of burnished lines probably similar to Brudenell 2011 fig 5 no 9	Earliest IA (800-600 BC)	Pot 2; Fig. 27.15
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	QF1	bowl	R	2	5	200	0.08		1	Necked bowl with simple, slightly out-turned rim (see Brudenell 2012 fig 5.7 nos 26 & 30)	LBA-type?/ EIA	Pot 3
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	QF1	jar Bruden	R	2	6	150	0.08		1	Carinated jar, small version of	Earliest IA	Pot 4; Fig.

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim diam mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
						ell Form I								Brudenell Form I?	(800-600 BC)	27.12
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	QF1		misc	10	32				3	One sherd with grooves	EIA?	
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	QF1	bowl	R	2	3	c. 150?	0.07		1	Necked bowl with simple, slightly out-turned rim (see Brudenell 2012 fig 5.7 nos 26 & 30)	LBA-type?/ EIA	Pot 5
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	bowl	R	1	7	c. 150?	0.07		1	Angled slash dictation on external rim edge	EIA	Pot 6; Fig. 27.13
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar	R	1	10	C 265?	0.04		1	Jar? Rim with frilled edge	Earliest IA (800-600 BC)	Pot 7; Fig. 27.14
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	Jar?	R	1	4		0.03		1	Upright, flat-topped rim with row of indentations just below	EIA	Pot 8
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar		1	11				1	Shoulder from a carinated jar with slash decoration on carination	EIA	Pot 9
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	jar	Sh	1	4				1	Angled carinated shoulder, smoothed/ burnished inside and out	EIA?	Pot 10
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ1			92	744					Misc plain body sherds from a number of pots	PDR EIA?	
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	Q1		B	1	3				1	Decorated with incised lines – unusual but see	EIA	Pot 11

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
														Mucking: (Brudenell 2016 Fig 4.11 group 13 no. 1)		
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	Q1		B	1	3				1	Decorated with incised lines – poss part of pot 11? Or a bowl? – might be Beaker?	EIA?	Pot 12
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ2(O)			4	30				1	Joining sherds, decorated with lightly incised herringbone pattern – possible traces of surface coating	EIA	Pot 13; Fig. 27.16
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	Q1			1	3						Preh – EIA?	
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			16	27					Misc small sherds	Preh – EIA?	
146:0045	146:0044	pit	pot	preh										Sample 6 (99g) small-medium sherds	preh	
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	Jar?		1	14	180	0.07		1	Brudenell Form M?	Preh – PDR EIA	Pot 17; Fig. 27.17
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			1	29					Carinated body sherd - Poss part of pot 17? But appears to be from a more carinated bowl like pot?	Preh – PDR EIA?	
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ1		R	1	4	180	0.06		1	Dec with finger-tip impression on rim edge	Preh – PDR EIA?	Pot 18; Fig. 27.18
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar		2	28				1?	Dec on shoulder with finger-tip? Impressions –	EIA?	Pot 19

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
														internal residue c14?		
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar	R	1	8	c. 240?	0.03	(A)	1	– burnt residue c14?	Preh – PDR EIA?	Pot 20
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar	R	1	6					– internal burnt residue c14?	Preh – PDR EIA?	Pot 21
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	Q1		B	3	115				1		Preh – PDR EIA?	
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	Q1			9	69					Misc sherds, includes sherds from sharly carinated pot	Preh – PDR EIA?	
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			15	82					Misc sherds	Preh – PDR EIA?	
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh	FQ1			112	820					Misc sherds	Preh – PDR EIA	
146:0047	146:0046	pit	pot	preh										Sample 7 (140g) small sherds	preh	
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar	R	1	29	c. 290?	0.06	(A)	1	Shoulder decorate with row of fingertip indentations – smoothed surfaces – sooting on rim exterior (C14?) Brudenell Form H	EIA	Pot 14; Fig. 27.19
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar	R	1	74	240	0.10		1	Brudenell Form H?	EIA	Pot 15; Fig. 27.20
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	jar	B	3	165				1	Three joining Sherds (dia c. 120mm)	PDR EIA	
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	Jar	B	16	319				1	Prob all part of	PDR	

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
														one pot	EIA	
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	FQ1			41	207			(A)		Misc sherds – some sherds abraded	PDR EIA	
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	Q1			1	5			(A)		Organic fragment voids in surface – some abrasion	PDR EIA	
146:0051	146:0050	pit	pot	preh										Sample 8 (15g) small abraded sherds		
146:0052	146:0050	pit	pot	preh	FQ1	Jars?	B Bo	7	103			(A)	2	Min 2 pots, includes small sherd from base edge – some abrasion/ deterioration of sherds	PDR	
146:0145	146:0146	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		2	15				1	Joining sherd from the neck/ shoulder, dec with smudged comb made lines and some ?incisions	LN- EBA	
146:0145	146:0146	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker	B Bo	18	198				1	Includes base sherds, presumed also to be Beaker, sherds dec with finger pinch rustication	LN- EBA	
146:0145	146:0146	pit	pot	preh	F1	Beaker ?		1	6			A	1	Small sherd with cordons and rough ?stab decoration/ indentations between	Preh EN- LBA?	
146:0147	146:0148	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		28	194					Beaker, sherds dec with finger pinch rustication	LN- EBA	



Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
146:0147	146:0148	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	4					Small sherd with cordons and broad comb indentations between	LN-EBA	
146:0149	146:0150	pit	pot	preh	G2	Beaker		1	5					Beaker, sherd dec with finger pinch rustication	LN-EBA	
146:0166	146:0163	pit	pot	preh	G1	Collared urn-small		13	146	c. 140	c. 0.75		1	Rim/collar from a small collared urn, oxidised surface with dark fabric core – collar and rim –top decorated with angled, relatively coarse, whipped cord – suggest belongs to Burgess (1986) Early or Middle period groups	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC	Pot 16; Fig. 27.10

### Catalogue 4.2: Roman Pottery

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
140:0173	140:0172	ditch	pot	Rom	BSW	5.1 (Cam 218)	R	62	344	140	0.90		1	Part profile, joining sherds	M1-E2C	Pot 22
140:0173	140:0172	ditch	pot	Rom	RCW	Cam 271-type	R	12	389	290	0.22	(A)	1	Large sherds from rim and stab dec shoulder of a large jar/ storage jar	M1-2C	
140:0183	140:0182	ditch	pot	Rom	STOR		B	1	71				1	Storage jar base sherd – contains some grog-temper – sherd edges abraded	E/M1C-L1C	

### Catalogue 4.3: Middle Saxon Pottery

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
140:0179	(140:0179)	ditch	pot	Sax	SIPS			1	10					Part of square tooth impressed stamp	c. L7-M9C (c. 650/720-850)	Pot 24
146:0217	140:0217		pot	Sax	GIPS	jar	B	7	142					7 sherds (joining) plus frags – thick sherds, sagging base, trimmed sides – unusually there is a small hole drilled close to base edge		Pot 23

### Catalogue 4.4: Medieval Pottery

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	Rim diam mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Sherd noted Poss to illus?
140:0049	140:0048	ditch	pot	Med?	MCW			1	3			A		Small sherd, appears to be med rather than Roman,	Med L12-14C	
146:0039	146:0027	structure		med	EMW?			2	10				2?	Hand-made, sandy, oxidised surfaces	c. 11-12C	

## APPENDIX 5: FIRED CLAY

By Stephen Benfield

### Introduction

In total, 160 pieces (3,318g) of fired clay were recovered from the 145 area. A single piece (95g) of fired clay, or possibly poorly fired CBM, was recovered from context (140:0138); but otherwise no fired clay is recorded as coming from the evaluation (140) the 146 area.

The fired clay from MRM145 is associated with a small number of pits: 145:0041, 145:0057, 145:0061, 145:0064, 145:0068, 145:0072, 145:0078 and 145:0800. Apart from 145:0041, these features are associated with Beaker pottery, broadly current c. 2400-1800 BC. The quantity of fired clay by contexts is listed in the table below (Table 5.1) and all of the fired clay is listed and described by context in the catalogue below. The quantities do not include small amounts of fired clay recovered during processing bulk soil samples, but these are noted in the catalogue.

Table 5.1 Fired clay by context

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	No.	Wt/g	Associated pottery dating
145:0042	145:0041	24	134	
145:0058	145:0057	66	1,282	Beaker
145:0063	145:0061	14	258	Beaker
145:0065	145:0064	10	219	Beaker
145:0070	145:0068	25	462	Beaker
145:0074	145:0072	19	907	Beaker
145:0080	145:0078	2	56	

Almost all (a minimum of 84% by count and 94% by weight) is in a relatively dense, medium sand fabric, frequently orange and/or grey-buff in colour, with inclusions of pale (cream/buff coloured) clay pellets and/or clay streaks (Fabric mscp). Only a proportionately few pieces are recorded as having a medium sand fabric but with no visible clay inclusions (Fabric ms). These come from pits 145:0041 and 145:0080. The quantity by fabric is set out in Table 5.2 (below). However, it should be noted that the fabric of small pieces recovered from processing bulk soil samples was not recorded.

Table 5.2 Fired clay by context

Fabric code	Fabric description/name	No.	Wt. (g)
ms	Fine-medium sand	26	190
mscp	Fine-medium sand fabric with occasional-common pale silt/clay streaks or pellets	134	3,128
<b>Totals</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>3,318</b>

### The fired clay assemblage

The fired clay consists of pieces broken from larger objects or from fired clay structures. However, it is difficult to discern what the original form of many of these may have been. From the shape and nature of the better preserved pieces it is likely that most derive from objects rather than clay-built structures. There are just two pieces with parts of wattle voids or piercings (catalogue Nos. FC4 and FC7). Of these, the wattle or piercing void in catalogue No. FC4 appears certain; although the other (catalogue No. FC7) (Fig. 28.7) is rather sinuous and slightly dubious. Both indicate narrow hole diameters, in the region of 10mm. Many pieces exhibit or indicate

parts of rounded profiles. On some of these the nature of the curving surfaces could indicate they are part of bun or irregular ball-shaped objects such as have been recorded from other Beaker period sites (see discussion below) (catalogue Nos. FC1, FC6, FC9, FC11 and FC12) (Fig. 28.1, 6, 9, 3 and 4 respectively). The curvature of the edge would indicate diameters between 80mm - 180mm; though due to the nature of the pieces the measurements are imprecise. There is no full thickness measurement possible; although the range of thickness of surviving pieces indicates FC9 (Fig. 28.9) would have been greater than c.40mm and FC6 would have been greater than 70mm thick. It is possible that some of these as well as other pieces could represent clay bars (catalogue Nos. FC5 and FC8) (Fig. 28.8) one (catalogue No. FC5) suggesting a diameter of c.50mm. Some flatter pieces could be from clay bars or slabs (catalogue Nos. FC2, FC3 and FC10) (Fig. 28.2 and 10 respectively) one (FC10) being a corner piece with thickness and width measurements greater than c.25mm and greater than 50mm. Two pieces (catalogue Nos. FC1 and FC13) (Fig. 28.1 and 5 respectively) have pressed finger or thumb impressions on the surface, ostensibly from shaping the soft clay, but these are the only pieces on which this appears.

### Discussion

The fired clay is almost exclusively associated with Beaker pottery, dating to the period of the Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age, and there is no doubt but that it is contemporary. Much, if not all, would appear to represent pieces from objects rather than structural material. The shapes of pieces suggest ball, bun or possibly even rough cylindrical forms. Some of these and other pieces may be parts of clay bars and one or two may be from angular profiled bars or slabs.

Fired clay associated with Beaker pottery assemblages has been briefly discussed by Bamford in relation to sites on the East Anglian Fen edge (1982, 28 - 29). She noted objects: "Small, irregular or rounded balls of fine clay..." the fabric of these often containing burnt flint or grog and "...irregular, broken pieces, generally larger in size, of light, vesicular fabric...(of which) at least two have impressions of slender rods..." (*ibid.*). Structural fired clay with stake (wattle) impressions (*ibid.*) was also noted as a second, distinct type. Bamford suggested that the clay objects might be associated with the manufacture of Beaker pottery as the fabric of the clay balls was similar to that of the pottery and limited associations of clay and fired clay in pottery like fabric elsewhere (*ibid.*, 28). It can be noted that around two dozen rounded lumps of fired clay were recorded from a Beaker pit at Lion point, near Clacton, Essex (Smith 1955, 30).

The nature and purpose of the fired clay objects here remains unknown. They had either become fired incidentally during use with a fire or oven, or had been deliberately fired for use. It is possible that they were associated with pottery manufacture as suggested by Bamford, although there is no evidence for this and their fabric is different to that of the Beaker pottery. Their compact nature is also suggestive of loomweights. The rounded shapes and curving surfaces on many pieces, possibly of tall bun-like proportions, rough cylinder or bar-like form, and the size indicated could indicate loomweights. However, if so, these would be unusual and rare objects from this early period. Finds of perforated fired clay objects identified as loomweights and dating to the Neolithic period have been made in Britain at Honiton, Devon and at Easington, County Durham (Cotswold Archaeology Highlight 4). However, such finds are exceedingly rare, these two sites being the only examples. Clay loomweights are not usual or common as site finds in Britain prior to the Middle Bronze Age when the vertically perforated cylindrical weights are encountered with a pyramidal form appearing in the Late Bronze Age (Needham and Longley 1980, 411) and triangular weights becoming usual in the Iron Age.

Catalogue of illustrated fired clay (Fig. 28.1 – 10)

- 1) FC1; 145:0057 (145:0058). Curving surface with small dimples of finger-tip impressions from shaping, curvature suggests a diameter c.80mm. Fabric mscp (grey fabric buff surface). 100g.
- 2) FC3; 145:0057 (145:0058). Corner piece, slightly uneven surfaces. Fabric mscp (pale orange-buff). 38g.
- 3) FC11; 145:0057 (145:0058). Curving/rounded surface suggesting a possible bun shape, curvature suggests a diameter c. 180mm. Fabric mscp (pale orange-buff). 122g.
- 4) FC12 145:0061 (145:0063). Asymmetrical curve/rounded body or possible rounded corner edge. Fabric mscp (pale orange-buff). 55g.
- 5) FC13; 145:0068 (145:0070). Curving surface, one diameter c 10mm(?) with area of finger push shaping. Fabric mscp (pale orange). 44g.
- 6) FC6; 145:0072 (145:0074). Curving/rounded surface suggesting a possible bun shape, or flat sided clay bar, curvature suggests a diameter c. 900mm. Fabric mscp (orange-buff). 112g.
- 7) FC7; 145:0074 (145:0072). Curving/ rounded surface uneven, curvature suggests a diameter c. 100mm; possible narrow void/wattle void but not at all clear. Fabric mscp (black and buff fabric, orange upper layer). 160g.
- 8) FC8; 145:0072 (145:0074). Curving/rounded surface and rounded edge suggesting a possible bun shape, curvature suggests a dia c. 120mm-130mm. Fabric mscp (buff fabric, pale orange upper layer). 137g.
- 9) FC9; 145:0074 (145:0072). Small piece, curving/rounded surface suggesting a possible ball/bun shape, curvature suggests a diameter c. 80mm. Fabric mscp (pale orange-buff). 44g.
- 10) FC10; 145:0072 (145:0074). Corner piece form a ?slab/bar, max surviving length 50mm. Fabric mscp (buff fabric, orange upper layer). 137g.

#### References

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Smith, I., 1955, 'Late Beaker pottery from the Lyonesse surface and the date of the transgression' in Institute of Archaeology Annual Report 11, 29–42.



## Catalogue 5.1: Fired Clay

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Type (if known)	Original surface present	No.	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	Description/ comments	Associated dating	Noted poss to illustrate ?
140:0138				ms	Obj?	Y	1	95	(A)	Orange sandy fabric, 20mm thick, looks like CBM but is soft (easily scratched) with an undulating surface		
145:0042	145:0041	pit	FC	ms			24	134	A	Misc small, abraded, rounded pieces		
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	100		Curving surface with small dimples - finger-tip impressions from shaping, curvature suggests a dia c. 80mm – see Bamford 1982 28-29. Grey fabric buff surface	Beaker pottery	FC1; Fig. 28.1
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp	Obj?	Y	2	94		Both pieces with flat (slightly undulating) surfaces – base pieces – one (FC2) with straight edge?	Beaker pottery	FC2
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	38		Corner piece? Uneven surfaces	Beaker pottery	FC3; Fig.28.2
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp		(Y)	10	389		Misc pieces, irregular, uneven, rounded, some area of original surface, orange and grey/buff	Beaker pottery	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp	Obj	Y	1	122		Curving/ rounded surface suggesting a possible bun shape, curvature suggests a dia c. 180mm – see Bamford 1982 28-29.	Beaker pottery	FC11; Fig. 28.3
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp		(Y)	51	539		Misc pieces, irregular, uneven, some rounded, some area of original surface? orange and grey/buff	Beaker pottery	
145:0058	145:0057	pit	FC	mscp			0	0		Sampler 13, quantity of small pieces, weight 540g	Beaker pottery	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	55		asymmetrical curve/ rounded corner	Beaker pottery	FC12; Fig.28.4
145:0063	145:0061	pit	FC	mscp			2	103		Irregular rounded pieces	Beaker pottery	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	FC	mscp			11	100		Misc small pieces	Beaker pottery	
145:0063	145:0061	pit	FC							Sample 8, small pieces 22g	Beaker pottery	



Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Type (if known)	Original surface present	No.	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	Description/ comments	Associated dating	Noted poss to illustrate ?
145:0065	145:0064	pit	FC	mscp			3	184		Misc pieces, irregular, uneven, some rounded, some area of original surface? buff and orange-buff	Beaker pottery	
145:0065	145:0064	pit	FC	mscp			7	35		Misc pieces/frgments, small, irregular, uneven, buff and orange-buff, grey	Beaker pottery	
145:0065	145:0064	pit	FC				0	0		Sample 11, quantity of small pieces 194g	Beaker pottery	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	FC	mscp		(Y)	22	339		Misc pieces, irregular, uneven, some rounded, some area of original surface, orange and grey/buff	Beaker pottery	
145:0070	145:0068	pit	FC	mscp	Struc.?		1	44		Irregular piece, buff and orange, part of a curving ?void/wattle void on one face – c. 9mm dia	Beaker pottery	FC4
145:0070	145:0068	pit	FC	mscp	Obj?	Y	2	79		Areas of curving surface, one dia c 10mm? with area of finger push shaping (FC13) one (FC5) 35g possibly from a clay bar with di c 35mm+	Beaker pottery	FC5 FC13; Fig. 28.5
145:0070	145:0068	pit	FC				0	0		Sample 12, misc small pieces weight 217g	Beaker pottery	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	137		Curving/ rounded surface suggesting a possible bun shape, curvature suggests a dia c. 120mm-130mm – see Bamford 1982 28-29. One are suggest possible narrow void/wattle void but not at all clear. Buff fabric, orange upper layer	Beaker pottery	FC6; Fig. 28.6
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	160		Curving/ rounded surface uneven, curvature suggests a dia c. 100mm – see Bamford 1982 28-29. One area suggests possible narrow void/wattle void but not at all clear. Black and buff fabric, orange upper layer	Beaker pottery	FC7; Fig. 28.7
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	112		Curving/ rounded surface suggesting a possible bun shape,	Beaker pottery	FC8; Fig. 28.8

Area and Ctxt no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Type (if known)	Original surface present	No.	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	Description/ comments	Associated dating	Noted poss to illustrate ?
										or flat sided clay bar? curvature suggests a dia c. 900mm – see Bamford 1982 28-29.		
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	44		Small piece, curving/ rounded surface suggesting a possible bun shape, curvature suggests a dia c. 80mm – see Bamford 1982 28-29	Beaker pottery	FC9; Fig. 29.9
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC	mscp	obj	Y	1	137		Corner piece form a slab/bar? Max surviving lgth. 50mm Buff fabric, orange upper layer	Beaker pottery	FC10; Fig. 28.10
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC	mscp		(Y)	14	317		Misc pieces, irregular, uneven, some rounded, some area of original surface? orange and grey/buff	Beaker pottery	
145:0074	145:0072	pit	FC				0	0		Sample 9 (1 small piece 7g)	Beaker pottery	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	FC	ms		Y	2	56		One with flat surface, other rounded with finger push shaping mark	Beaker pottery	
145:0080	145:0078	pit	FC				0	0		Sample 10, few small pieces weight 6g	Beaker pottery	

## APPENDIX 6: STRUCK FLINT

By Michael Green

### Introduction

This report combines all of the struck flint recovered from the initial evaluation (140) and the two subsequent excavation areas (145 and 146). A total of two hundred and three struck flints (531g) were recovered from multiple contexts during the evaluation and excavation work. This includes material recovered by hand during excavation and pieces recovered from the processing of bulk soil samples.

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded. The material was classified by type with the number of pieces along with the presence of cortex and patination being recorded within the full catalogue; the condition of the flint is described in the discussion.

The struck flint comprised a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light grey chert, light brown yellow glassy flint and dark red-brown glassy flint. Mostly hard hammer working techniques had been used, although possible soft hammer techniques were noted on a single flake and some tools. The cortex thickness varied throughout the assemblage with mostly white or yellow coloured thick and thin chalky cortex being present.

Overall, the struck flint was generally in a good condition. A small amount of edge damage was noted on pieces from topsoil contexts and the assemblage was generally un-patinated. It is likely the struck flint represents two distinct periods, a late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age phase and a later Bronze Age to Iron Age phase.

### The assemblage

Evaluation 140

*Topsoil: Areas A (140:0001), B (140:0002), D (140:0004) and Trenches 93 and 95 (140:0023)*

Seven struck flints were recovered from topsoil deposits in these areas and trenches and are likely to be residual in these contexts. Five flakes and two scrapers were recovered that broadly date from the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. Light edge damage was present, and they were un-patinated. Both hard and soft hammer strikes were noted.

*Area C5 Trench 156, Ditch 140:0048, fill (140:0049)*

A single small flake was recovered from this feature. It was thick and squat and showed signs of edge damage and is not closely datable beyond later prehistoric and is likely to be residual. This ditch was later excavated within the 145 area and was dated to the post-medieval period.

*Area G Trench 337, Pit 140:0200, fills (140:0201) and (140:0202) including Sample 4*

This pit produced the largest struck flint assemblage from the evaluation phase with a total of forty-five pieces. A single heavily patinated fine flake was present which likely dates to the Mesolithic period and is certainly residual within this feature.

The remainder of the assemblage comprised small thick and thin flakes, flint chips and a simple side scraper. All of the flint had been struck using hard hammer techniques. There was no edge damaged which may suggest a

small amount of knapping debris being dumped into the feature. The assemblage is likely to be Bronze Age in date; probably the Early Bronze Age rather than later.

Excavation area 145

*Topsoil 145:0001*

An end scraper produced on a blade, with denticulated side re-touch was recovered as a, presumably, residual piece in this context. Slight edge damage was present, and the blade was un-patinated. This tool likely dates to the Early Neolithic period.

*Pit 145:0057 (fill 145:0058; Sample 13)*

This sample contained seven small thick flakes and nine chips. No edge damage or patination was present, and the flint is generally un-diagnostic. It may date to the Bronze Age period and is likely to be contemporary with the feature use/fill which also produced Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery.

*Pit 145:0061 (fill 145:0063; Sample 8)*

Five small thick and fine flakes were recovered from this sample. No edge damage or patination was present and the flint is generally un-diagnostic. It may date to the Bronze Age period and is likely to be contemporary with the use of the feature which also produced Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery.

*Pit 145:0064 (fill 145:0065; Sample 11)*

Two small thick flakes and three chips were recovered from this sample. No edge damage or patination was present, and the flint is generally un-diagnostic. It may date to the Bronze Age period and is likely to be contemporary with the use of the feature which also produced Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery.

*Pit 145:0068 (145:0070; Sample 12)*

Two crude core fragments, fifty-one small and very small thick and thin short flakes and eighteen chips were recovered from this sample. No edge damage or patination was present, and the flint is generally un-diagnostic. The assemblage may represent knapping debris dumped into this feature. In combination with the heat-altered material (see below) which included heat-altered flakes it is likely that this feature contained a dump of material from a hearth or fire beside which flint knapping was carried out. The assemblage probably dates to the Bronze Age period and is likely to be contemporary with the use of the feature which also produced Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery.

*Pit 145:0072 (fill 145:0074; Sample 9)*

Nine small thick flakes and three chips were recovered from this sample. No edge damage or patination was present, and the flint is generally un-diagnostic. It may date to the Bronze Age period and is likely to be contemporary with the use of the feature which also produced Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery.

*Pit 145:0078 (fill 145:0080; Sample 10)*

Nineteen small thick and thin short flakes and seven chips were recovered from this sample. No edge damage or patination was present, and the flint is generally un-diagnostic. The assemblage likely represents knapping debris dumped into this feature and has a similar heat-altered component to that in pit 0068 and was likely to have been generated in the same way. The assemblage likely dates the Bronze Age period and is likely to be contemporary with the use of the feature which also produced Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery.

Excavation area 146

*Pit 146:0044 (fill 146:0045; Sample 6)*

Five small and large thick crude flakes were recovered from this fill and Sample 6. They were generally squat and struck using simple hard hammer techniques and showed no edge damage or patination. Although un-diagnostic, due to the crude knapping techniques used, they are likely date to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

*Pit 146:0046 (fill 146:0047; Sample 7)*

One small crude squat flake and a single chip was recovered from this sample. They were struck using simple hard hammer techniques, showed no edge damage or patination are generally un-diagnostic and can only be dated broadly to the later Prehistoric period.

*Pit 146:0146 (fill 146:0145)*

One small and one large crude thick flake were recovered from this feature. They were struck using simple hard hammer techniques, showed no edge damage or patination, are generally un-diagnostic and can only be dated to the later Prehistoric period but are more likely to date to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

*Pit 146:0147 (fill 146:0148)*

Three small thick squat flakes were recovered from this feature. They were struck using simple hard hammer techniques, showed no edge damage or patination and probably date to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

*Pit 146:0150 (146:0149)*

One small thick squat flake was recovered from this feature. It was struck using simple hard hammer techniques and showed no edge damage or patination and probably dates to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

*Ditch 146:0332 (146:0333)*

One crude small thick squat flake was recovered from this feature. It was struck using simple hard hammer techniques and showed signs of slight edge damage and probably dates to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

## **Discussion**

For the evaluation (140) the topsoil in Areas A, B, D and within two of the trenches (Trench 93 and Trench 95) contained very small amounts of flint dating from the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and mostly consisting of simple scraper-type tools.

The only feature of note from the evaluation phase was pit 140:0200. This produced forty-five struck flints. These were recovered on site during the excavation and later during the processing of bulk soil samples. The earliest of these flints is Mesolithic in date, a single, small, heavily patinated flake which is residual in this context. The remainder of the flint probably dates to the Early Bronze Age, or slightly earlier as much of the assemblage was relatively un-diagnostic. The nature of these flints suggests knapping debris, possibly dumped into the pit.

A series of pits in area 145 contained similar flint assemblages, although they varied significantly in flint counts. The struck flint from the pits was recovered during processing bulk soil samples and the flakes among this material were all small, crude and generally thick. Although the pieces were all small and generally un-diagnostic, the thick crude nature of the material and simple knapping techniques would, in isolation, be used as evidence for

a later, Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. However, the presence significant assemblages of Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery recovered from the same contexts suggest the flint was broadly contemporary with this earlier material.

The pits in the 145 area also contained heat-altered flint, stone which included small numbers of heat-altered struck flints. The largest assemblage was recovered from Sample 12 taken from pit 145:0068 which contained seventy-one small flakes and chips. It is likely that the material from these features was derived directly from adjacent activity associated with hearths or fires, with flint knapping occurring nearby, or from the secondary deposition of midden waste.

Only a small amount of struck flint was recovered from the 146 area; a total of fourteen flakes and one flint chip. The flint was generally crude, sharp and un-damaged and probably dates to the later Prehistoric period although, in this case, it appears to be Iron Age rather than Bronze Age in date. While a single flake recovered from ditch 146:0332 is likely to be residual, the remaining material displays little or no edge damage, suggesting that the majority of the features containing struck flint in this area date to the Iron Age.





## Catalogue 6.1: Struck Flint

Site code	Context Number	Cut Number/Area/ Trench	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone/ other	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
MRM140	140:0001	Untrat Area A				1				40	Light	None	-	1	Snapped long flake with parallel long flake scars on dorsal face. One edge cortical other edge w limited edge retouch, Neo-EBA	18
MRM140	140:0002	Untrat Area B	1			1				10-50	Moderate	None	40% on tool	2	1 Long flake, mainly cortical on one face. Limited edge retouch, 1 Oval flake, natural striking platform, pronounced ripples. Careful edge retouch mainly on distal end. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face -similar to scraper but form suggest some other use. Neo-EBA	30
MRM140	140:0004	Untrat Area D	1			1				0-25	Moderate	None	60% on tool	2	1 Scraper made on long oval flake. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face, 1 Snapped long flake/blade. Parallel long flake scars on dorsal face. Limited edge retouch down one edge other edge is cortical. Neo-EBA	19
MRM140	140:0023	Topsoil, Tr93 and 95				2				None	Light	None	5% on 1	2	2x flake, with parallel flake scars on dorsal face. 1 slight re-touch	11
MRM140	140:0049	Ditch 0048 Tr156				1				25	Light	None	-	1	Flake with triangular x-section. Later Prehistoric	2

Site code	Context Number	Cut Number/Area/Trench	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone/ other	Spoil/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
MRM140	140:0201	Pit 0200 Tr337	1			8				0-50	None	None	10% on tool	9	8 flakes, some fine and long, some thick and short, 1 simple scrapper. Likely BA	54
MRM140	140:0202	Pit 0200 Tr337				7				0-50	None	Heavy on 1	-	7	5 small thick flakes, 1 small fine flake (patinated) and 1 larger flake. HH, Patinated is Meso rest is BA	19
MRM140	140:0202 (Sample 4)	Pit 0200 Tr337				16			12	0-25	None	None	-	28	Assemblage of small flakes and chips, knapping debris. Same raw material, all fine, HH and BA in date	25
MRM145	145:0001	Topsoil	1							5	Light	None	20	1	Thick blade, re-touch on distal end (end scraper) and denticulation on 1 side. Neo	10
MRM145	145:0058 (Sample 13)	Pit 0057				7			9	0-40	None	None	-	16	Thick small flakes and chips. Later prehistoric. BA?	32
MRM145	145:0063 (Sample 8)	Pit 0061				5				0-25	None	None	-	5	5 small flakes, some thick, Later prehistoric	9
MRM145	145:0065 (Sample 11)	Pit 0064				2			3	0	None	None	-	5	Small thick flake and small chips. Later prehistoric?	3
MRM145	145:0070 (Sample 12)	Pit 0068			2	51			18	0-40	None	None	-	71	2 large crude core fragments, 51 small and very small flakes and 18 chips. Knapping debris dump. BA-IA (Likely MBA-LBA)	180
MRM145	145:0074 (Sample 9)	Pit 0072				9			3	0-50	None	None	-	12	Small thick crude flakes and small chips. Later prehistoric, BA?	15
MRM145	145:0080 (Sample 10)	Pit 0078				19			7	0-25	None	None	-	26	Small thick crude flakes and small chips. Later prehistoric, BA? Knapping	45

Site code	Context Number	Cut Number/Area/Trench	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone/ other	Spoil/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
															waste dump?	
MRM146	146:0045	Pit 0044				3				5-50	None	None	-	3	1 thick large and 2 thick small flakes. Later prehistoric (BA-IA?)	14
MRM146	146:0045 (Sample 6)	Pit 0044				2				3-5	None	None	-	2	2 thick small flakes. Later prehistoric (BA-IA?)	6
MRM146	146:0047 (Sample 7)	Pit 0046				1			1	0	None	None	-	2	1 small crude thick squat flake and 1 tiny chip/ Later prehistoric (BA-IA)	1
MRM146	145:0145	Pit 0146				3				5-50	None	None	-	3	1 thick large (hinge) and 2 thick small flakes. Later prehistoric (BA-IA?)	20
MRM146	146:0147	Pit 0148				3				10-50	None	None	-	3	3 small thick squat flakes. LBA-IA	12
MRM146	146:0149	Pit 0150				1				20	None	None	-	1	1 small thick squat flake, LBA-IA	4
MRM146	146:0333	Ditch 0332				1				2	Light	None	-	1	1 crude small squat flake, later prehistoric	2
<i>Total</i>			4	0	2	144	0	0	53	-	-	-		203		531

## APPENDIX 7: HEAT-ALTERED STONE

By Michael Green

### Introduction

This report combines all of the heat-altered flint and stone recovered from the evaluation stage (140) and the two excavation areas (145 and 146).

In total, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four pieces (17,778g) of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from feature fills. Both high temperature heat-altered flint and low temperature heat-altered flint and stone were present. The high temperature heat-altered flint was a light grey discoloured flint and highly fractured. The low temperature heat-altered flint was red or black in colour and partially fragmented; while the heat-altered stone was red and black in colour. Features in the 145 area also contained small amounts of heat-altered struck flints.

Each piece of flint and stone was examined and recorded in the catalogue below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion.

### The assemblage

Small numbers of heat-altered flint and stones were found within ditches and pits during the original evaluation (140) and in the 146 excavation area, but with only small counts coming from any single feature that was likely to have been accidentally incorporated into these features from material dispersed from various activities associated with heating.

In contrast, area 145 included features containing large amounts of generally low temperature heat-altered stone, flint and struck flint. Both the heat-altered flint and struck flints from these pits probably represent the disposal of waste from heat related structures or activities such as hearth clearance or fire pits dating to the earlier Bronze Age.

### Discussion

The majority of the heat-altered flint and stone recovered from the original evaluation (140) and the 146 excavation probably represent accidental heating of naturally occurring stones within the soils from surface fires, possibly even later stubble burning. It is likely that the majority of this material is residual within the features from which it was recovered and does not suggest that extensive hot works, such as fire pits, pottery temper production or water heating, were taking place on those areas of the site.

However, the heat-altered stones from the pits in the 145 area suggest that accidentally heated stones had been dumped into these features along with knapping debris, possibly resulting from flint knapping occurring near to a heat source such as a hearth. The larger quantity of low temperature heat-altered material from these pits is likely have been derived from the in-direct heating of naturally occurring flint within soil layers. However, it is also possible that these features represent the location of *in-situ* fires or hearths, as pits 145:0061 and 145:0068 contained large heat-altered cobble stones which, during the Bronze Age and Iron Age, were commonly used to line hearths or fire pits.

The low levels of high temperature heat-altered flint are not considered as evidence for widespread hot stone technology on the site, for example the production of flint temper or indirect heating of water for cooking.



### Catalogue 7.1: Heat-Altered Flint and other Stone

Site Code	Context Number	Cut number	HA Core	HA flake	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Total HA	Notes	Weight (g)
MRM 140	140:0202 (Sample 4)	Pit 0200 Tr337	-	-	12	-	-	12	Small and mid-sized high temperature HA flint	40
MRM145	145:0003	Pit 0002	-	-	-	1	-	1	Mid-sized low temperature HA flint	15
MRM145	145:0042	Pit 0041	-	-	-	46	-	46	Small and very small low temperature HA flint	134
MRM145	145:0058 (Sample 13)	Pit 0057	-	1	-	223	70	294	Small and very small low temperature HA flint and stone and 1 low temperature HA flake	2,226
MRM145	145:0063	Pit 0061	-	-	-	-	21	21	21 large fragmented cobblestone and sandstone HA pieces (pot boilers or hearth lining)	3,341
MRM145	145:0063 (Sample 8)	Pit 0061	-	-	-	98	18	116	Small and very small low temperature HA flint and stone	1,052
MRM145	145:0065 (Sample 11)	Pit 0064	-	1	-	c.200	c. 50	251	Small and very small low temperature HA flint and stone and 1 low temperature HA flake	856
MRM145	145:0070	Pit 0068	-	-	-	-	22	22	21 Mid-sized fragmented cobblestone and sandstone HA pieces (pot boilers or hearth lining)	2,390
MRM145	145:0070	Pit 0068	-	3	33	c.340	39	415	Mostly low temperature small and very small HA flint, some high and stone and 3 small crude HA flakes	2,239
MRM145	145:0074 (Sample 9)	Pit 0072	-	-	-	92	11	103	Mid-sized, small and very small low temperature HA flint, mid-sized HA stone	977
MRM145	145:0080 (Sample 10)	Pit 0078	-	4	6	366	10	386	Mostly low temperature small and very small HA flint, some high and stone and 4 thick crude HA flakes	3,207
MRM 146	146:0034 (Sample 1)	Structure 0026	-	-	1	-	-	1	1 small high temperature HA flint	2
MRM 146	146:0035 (Sample 2)	Structure 0029	-	-	-	20	-	20	Small and very small low temperature HA flint	47
MRM 146	146:0039	Structure 0027	-	-	1	-	-	1	1 small high temperature HA flint	3
MRM 146	146:0039 (Sample 5)	Structure 0027	-	-	-	2	-	2	2 mid-sized low temperature HA flint	81
MRM 146	146:0045	Pit 0044	-	-	1	-	-	1	1 small high temperature HA flint	2
MRM 146	146:0045	Pit 0044	-	-	-	14	-	14	Small and very small high temperature HA	32



Site Code	Context Number	Cut number	HA Core	HA flake	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Total HA	Notes	Weight (g)
	(Sample 6)								flint	
MRM 146	146:0047 (Sample 7)	Pit 0046	-	-	16	10	2	28	Mid-sized HA stone, small and very small high and low temperature HA flint.	93
MRM 146	146:0051 (Sample 8)	Pit 0050	-	-	-	3	-	3	3 very small low temperature HA flint	3
MRM 146	146:0074 (Sample 9)	Ditch 0073	-	-	-	8	-	8	8 very small low temperature HA flint	11
MRM 146	146:0075 (Sample 10)	Ditch 0055	-	-	-	7	1	8	7 very small low temperature HA flint, 1 small HA stone	16
MRM 146	146:0145	Pit 0146	-	-	1	5	1	7	1 mid-sized stone and 1 mid-sized and 5 small flint high temperature and low HA	146
MRM 146	146:0147	Pit 0148	-	-	-	19	-	19	9 small and 10 mid-sized low temperature HA flint	239
MRM 146	146:0149	Pit 0150	-	-	1	-	-	1	1 small high temperature HA flint	4
MRM 146	146:0149	Pit 0150	-	-	3	-	3	6	3 mid-sized HA stone, 3 small high temperature HA flint	320
MRM 146	146:0165 (Sample 16)	Pit 0163	-	1	-	8	-	9	1 broken low temperature HA flake, 9 small and mid-sized low temperature HA flint	80
MRM 146	146:0170 (Sample 20)	Pit 0163	-	-	10	5	-	15	10 high and 5 low temperature small HA flint	63
MRM 146	146:0171 (sample 21)	Pit 0163	-	-	-	2	-	2	2 small low temperature HA flint	9
MRM 146	146:0241	Pit 0238	-	-	-	3	-	3	3 mid-sized low temperature HA flint	101
MRM 146	146:0327	Pit 0328	-	-	1	-	-	1	1 small high temperature HA flint	3
MRM 146	146:0333	Ditch 0332	-	-	5	-	-	5	5 small and mid-sized high temperature HA flint	41
MRM 146	146:0339	Pit 0338	-	-	-	3	-	3	3 small and mid-sized low temperature HA flint	15
<i>Total</i>			0	10	91	1,475	248	1,824		17,788

## APPENDIX 8: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

By Ruth Beveridge

### Introduction

A single iron artefact was recorded from the excavation in the northern section of the quarry (146), adjacent to the Moon and Sixpence campsite. This is an iron stirrup of Late Saxon type. It was allocated a registered artefact number (RA 1001) during the fieldwork. It came from the top fill (146:0195) of ditch 146:0193: although significant disturbance was noted in the fills of this feature. Whilst the stirrup survives almost in its entirety, the overall condition of the ironwork is poor. The surfaces are corroded and fragile with splitting apparent; particularly on the foot plate.

The object has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification and X-ray. The X-ray plate also preserves a record of the object for the future and will be deposited with the archive. A complete descriptive listing is provided in the catalogue description below.

### Description

RA 1001 is a plainly constructed stirrup. It consists of a simple iron sling forming a low, D-shaped bow that has been flattened and broadened at the base to create a thin plate footrest. Whilst this footrest is now fragile and corroded it would originally have been rectangular in plan. The bow frame is triangular in cross-section. At the apex of the stirrup is a rectangular shaped loop set at right angles to the plane of the bow. This loop, through which the stirrup leather would pass, appears to have been formed by twisting the arms of the bow, although this is not completely clear from the object or the X-ray.

Nevertheless, the setting of the loop and the simple bow shape suggests that it is likely that the stirrup is a derivative form of the Northern European, Scandanvian Type 1a (Seaby and Woodfield 1980, 91). It is noted that examples of this particular type have been found in England at Standlake, Oxfordshire and at York (*ibid.*), with the latter being dated to the 11th century (Waterman 1959). An example recorded from Gloucester that is similar in form (Goodall 2011, 381 and fig. 13.9, L119) was retrieved from occupation levels within a Late Saxon building and has been dated to the period of the 11th to early 12th century (Hurst 1972).

**RA 1001:** Stirrup: complete, heavily corroded iron. D-shaped, with rectangular attachment loop at the apex of the stirrup set at right angles to the plane of the bow. The footrest is flat and rectangular in shape. Recovered from fill (146:0195) of ditch 146:0193.

### Discussion

Stirrups are not widely represented in the literature on medieval horse equipment. Seaby and Woodfield (1980) provide a thorough study of Viking period stirrups; though for the later medieval period there is little, with few from well-dated archaeological contexts (Clark 1995, 71). The recovery of complete examples is rare, with only four recorded on the Portable Antiquities Database (Sheeran 2009).

Stirrups of the Late Saxon period are often associated with the increased use of horses for military purposes at that time (Sheeran 2009) and it has been noted that the introduction of stirrups coincides with the appearance of a range of horse-trappings, not previously used in England. These reflect design influences from Scandinavia in

the time of Cnut (Graham-Campbell 1991, 88) and such trappings denoted the status of the rider as much as the quality of the horse (*ibid.*, 78). In Denmark, the status of the riders was reflected in 'cavalry graves' where riding equipment was included alongside weaponry (Randsborg 1980).

RA 1001 is lacking the elaborate scrolled decoration referenced by Graham-Campbell (1980, 87) but nevertheless designates an individual with sufficient wealth to afford both the horse and its trappings. Whether a casual loss or deliberate placement, the artefact is significant in its own right and adds to the corpus of material of Late Saxon equestrian equipment.

The recovery of an 11th - 12th century iron stirrup (RA 1001) from a ditch situated in relative proximity to a possible medieval Sunken Featured Building (structure 0012) may indicate a casual loss associated with it. As such it might be seen to assist with the dating of the building and perhaps understanding its function.

However, in a discussion on deposition and hoarding of non-precious metals in early medieval England, Naylor (2015 125) considers the distribution of early medieval artefacts based on their recovery from watery locations; noting that a number of stirrups have been found in such contexts, including a Scandinavian Type 1a from Shifford (*ibid.*, 127); and several late Saxon stirrups along the Thames from Hampton Wick (*ibid.*, 130), Battersea and Tower Hill (*ibid.*, 132), theorising that, in these instances, they may form part of deliberately placed deposits. The distribution of such deposits has primarily been found clustering in the south and eastern areas of England with structured deposits of iron stirrups and weapons having been recovered from the fens and rivers of Cambridgeshire and Eastern Norfolk (*ibid.*, 125).

Given the occurrence of early medieval stirrups in deliberately placed deposits, it is also possible that the stirrup represents a placed object. Deliberate depositions within settlement contexts can take the form of closure deposits and are especially linked to boundaries, entrances and certain structures such as Sunken Featured Buildings (Naylor 2015, 133). It was found in the upper fill of ditch 0193 and whilst there was much disturbance within this ditch, it appears conceivable that the stirrup could represent a closure deposit.

## References

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**Catalogue 8.1: Registered Artefacts**

Registered artefact No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Weight (g)	Description	X-ray No.	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1001	0195	Stirrup	Iron	1	184	Complete, heavily corroded iron stirrup. D-shaped, with rectangular attachment loop at the apex of the stirrup, set at right angles to the plane of the bow. The footrest is flat and rectangular in shape.	DR0050	47	115	133	11th to 12th century AD

## APPENDIX 9: CALCINED BONE

By Sue Anderson

Twenty-eight fragments of calcined (burnt) bone (3g) were collected from fill (145:0065) of pit 145:0063. This context was association with sherds of Beaker pottery dating to the period of the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. All of the bone fragments were small, white in colour and abraded. There were no fragments which were diagnostic for species identification. The fragments included pieces with very thin cortices and fine cancellous bone, as well as larger fragments of relatively thick long bones. It is likely that several species/ages/individuals are represented in the small assemblage, therefore an animal origin, perhaps rakings from a hearth, seems more likely than a human cremation burial.

A few fragments of undiagnostic calcined bone (<1g) were also recovered from a bulk sample (Sample 7) taken from pit 146:0046 (146:0047) associated with pottery dated to the Early Iron Age. Again, an animal origin appears more likely than the remains pertaining to a human cremation burial.





## APPENDIX 10: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

By Anna West

### Introduction and Methods

Four bulk soil samples were examined from evaluation stage (140) which had previously been recorded by Val Fryer (Fryer 2008). A further thirteen bulk samples were taken from pits and ditches within the 145 area and twenty-two were taken from the fills of pits, ditches and a medieval building in area 146. All the samples were processed in full, to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant macrofossils or artefacts were noted and are summarised in the catalogue (below). Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts recovered were retained for inclusion with the bulk finds.

For the purposes of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively using the following groups: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50 and ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

### Results

The flots varied greatly in volume from less than 10ml to 1,100ml. For the purposes of this report only a portion of the larger flots was scanned while flots of 500ml or less were scanned in full.

Fibrous rootlets were found to be present in large quantities, however this material is considered to be modern and intrusive. As far as was practicable this was removed prior to scanning.

The preservation of the archaeologically significant organic environmental material recovered was through charring. Overall, the quality of this was generally poor. While wood charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples, they were particularly abundant within a number of the contexts. Many of these fragments were large enough to be identified as from ring porous species but no further attempt at species identification of the wood charcoal has been made for the purposes of this report. The remaining samples produced moderate to low quantities of charcoal, most of which was highly comminuted, making it unsuitable both for species identification and for radiocarbon dating. However, eighteen samples were identified as containing material suitable for radiocarbon (C14) dating; for example, charcoal of short-lived wood species and seed pieces such as hazel nutshell fragments. These samples have been recorded in the environmental appendix catalogue marked with a "Y" for yes if suitable of C14 dating, where short lived material is present, and a "Yw" if only wood charcoal is available.

### Evaluation 140

The four samples taken during the evaluation from three postholes believed to be prehistoric in date were . previously reported by Val Fryer (2008). In summary, the results were generally poor with wood charcoal making

up the majority of the material present. Charred seeds were rare. Small fired clay pellets were present within one of the samples and a single fragment of mineralised faecal material was also observed, leading Fryer to suggest hearth or midden waste may have become incorporated within the backfill of the excavated features.

#### Excavation area 145

Samples taken from ditch fills produced particularly poor flots consisting of small quantities of highly comminuted wood charcoal together with large quantities of modern, intrusive root material.

Of samples taken from pit fills, the most productive were four which contained Beaker pottery dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Samples 8 - 10 and 13). These samples contained small quantities of charred cereal grains and hazelnut shells. Whole or identifiable grains were rare; barley (*Hordeum* sp.) being present in low numbers in one sample, while a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) rachis fragment was recovered from pit 145:0078. However, the majority of the cereal grains present were too fragmented or abraded to identify. Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shell fragments were also present within the four pit fills, but were generally too sparse to determine whether they represented a gathered food resource or material inadvertently incorporated within wood used as fuel. Small fragments of twisted stem, most likely from heather family (*Ericaceae*) were observed within one of these pits samples (Sample 8) with other fragments coming from an undated pit context (Sample 1). Heather makes excellent kindling material or may have been used as a building /roofing material, bedding or litter. Charred seeds were rare and were more often than not too abraded or fragmented to identify.

Although the material recovered from these samples is relatively sparse, it indicates that both agricultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

#### Excavation area 146

From this area, the samples taken from the possible medieval Sunken Feature Building 0012 proved particularly sparse in archaeologically significant material, with only small quantities of wood charcoal and a low number of heather stem fragments. Large quantities of intrusive modern roots made up much of the sample.

Samples taken from ditch fills were consistent with those previously described for the 145 area, with charred remains being particularly sparse.

The samples taken from pits, which are mainly dated either to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (Samples 15 - 22) or Early Iron Age (Samples 6 - 8) also contained charred cereal grains similar in character to the 145 area assemblages. Both barley and wheat grains were present in low numbers, with the majority of remains being fragmented and abraded. Hazelnut shell fragments and heather stem fragments were both present in low numbers and possible prunus family (*Prunus* sp.) endocarp fragments were also observed within fills of two of the pits. Charred weeds seeds were rare with knotgrass family (*Polygonaceae*) nutlets and possible clover family (*Trifolium* sp.) present in low numbers or as single specimens within two of the samples. In general, as with the 145 area, due to the sparse nature of this material, it was difficult to determine whether these remains represented gathered food waste or material accidentally incorporated with wood used as fuel.

#### Conclusion

Overall, the bulk environmental samples proved poor in terms of identifiable remains. Within the scanned portion wood charcoal made up the majority of the material observed, although other remains were incorporated with this fuel material. The variety of the quantity and variety of the preserved remains is too limited to draw any

conclusions beyond the fact that domestic, and potentially agricultural, activities were most likely taking place on site or in the vicinity during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods.

#### *References*

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### Catalogue 10.1: Plant Macrofossils (MRM 145; Samples 1-13)

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13
Context No.	145:0003	145:0018	145:0022	145:0040	145:0024	145:0042	145:0048	145:0063	145:0074	145:0080	145:0058
Cut No.	145:0002	145:0017	145:0021	145:0032	145:0006	145:0041	145:0046	145:0061	145:0072	145:0078	145:0057
Feature type	pit	natural feat	ditch	ditch	ditch	pit	ditch	pit	pit	pit	pit
Associated finds dating								LN/EBA	LN/EBA	LN/EBA	LN/EBA
Cereals/other food plants											
Cereal indent. (grains)								#	##	##	#
? <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)									#		
? <i>Triticum</i> rachis frag										#	
Tree/shrub charred											
<i>Corylus</i> sp.								##	##	#	##
Ericaceae stem frags	x							x			
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal 0-5mm	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm						xx		x	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm						xx			x	x	
Fibrous roots	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	x
Indent seeds	xx										#
Non-floating residue											
<i>Corylus</i> sp.									#		
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot (ml)	300	40	80	20	40	500	20	110	100	110	200
Flot sorted %	60	100	100	100	100	40	100	100	100	100	100
C14 suitable material	N	N	N	N	N	Yw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

### Catalogue 10.2: Plant Macrofossils (MRM 146; Samples 1-5)

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	146: 0034	146: 0035	146: 0026	146: 0038	146: 0039
Cut No.	146: 0026	146: 0029	146: 0034	146: 0028	146: 0027
Feature type	structure	structure	structure	structure	structure
Associated finds dating					med
Cereals/other food plants					
Cereal indent. (grains)					
? <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)					
Tree/shrub charred					
<i>Corylus</i> sp.					
Ericaceae stem frags		#			
Endocarp frags (? <i>Prunus</i> )					
Weeds/other charred					
Polygonaceae		#			
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.					
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal 5-10mm	x	x	x		
Charcoal >10mm					
Fibrous roots	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Indent seeds		#			
Non-floating residue					
<i>Corylus</i> sp.					

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot (ml)	20	15	15	10	20
Flot sorted %	100	100	100	100	100
C14 suitable material	P	N	Yw	N	N





Sample No.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x					x	x	xx	xx		x		x
Fibrous roots	x	x	x	x	xxx	xxx	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Indent seeds							#							x	
Non-floating residue															
<i>Corylus</i> sp.		##													
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	30
Volume of flot (ml)	200	200	110	15	20	10	20	100	300	400	300	100	1100	280	400
Flot sorted %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	100	100	30	100	75
C14 suitable material	Yw	Y	Y	N	N	N	Yw	Yw	Y	Yw	Yw	Yw	Yw	Y	Yw

## APPENDIX 11: OASIS SUMMARY

### OASIS ID: [cotswold2-391163](#)

#### Project details

Project name	Waldringfield Quarry archaeological investigations 2008-2019
Short description of the project	A programme of monitoring across the south of the quarry area (site MRM 145), took the form of 'strip, map and excavate'. Despite severe truncation caused by airfield landscaping and subsequent agricultural practices, a number of features were recorded including a scatter of Beaker period pits (Early Bronze Age), undated and recent ditches and a circular arrangement of posts, representing a WWII array for a mast or other structure. A similar 'strip, map and excavate' programme was undertaken across the north of the quarry area (site MRM 146; also known as the Moon and Sixpence site). Upstanding mounds and ring-ditches (probably prehistoric burial features) were located close to the western end of the site. The monitoring revealed prehistoric pits (Early Bronze and Early Iron Ages), an enclosure, a drove-way and field systems of Iron Age/Roman date. This site also revealed an unusual medieval sunken structure.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2008 End: 01-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project ref codes	MRM 145 - HER event no.
Any associated project ref codes	MRM 146 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 5 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	POT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	STIRRUP Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM Waldringfield Quarry
Study area	25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 25300 44400 52.051548477901 1.286381008409 52 03 05 N 001 17 10 E Point

Site coordinates TM 25800 25800 51.884374513205 1.281430511826 51 53 03 N 001 16 53 E Point

---

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of funding body	Landowner

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

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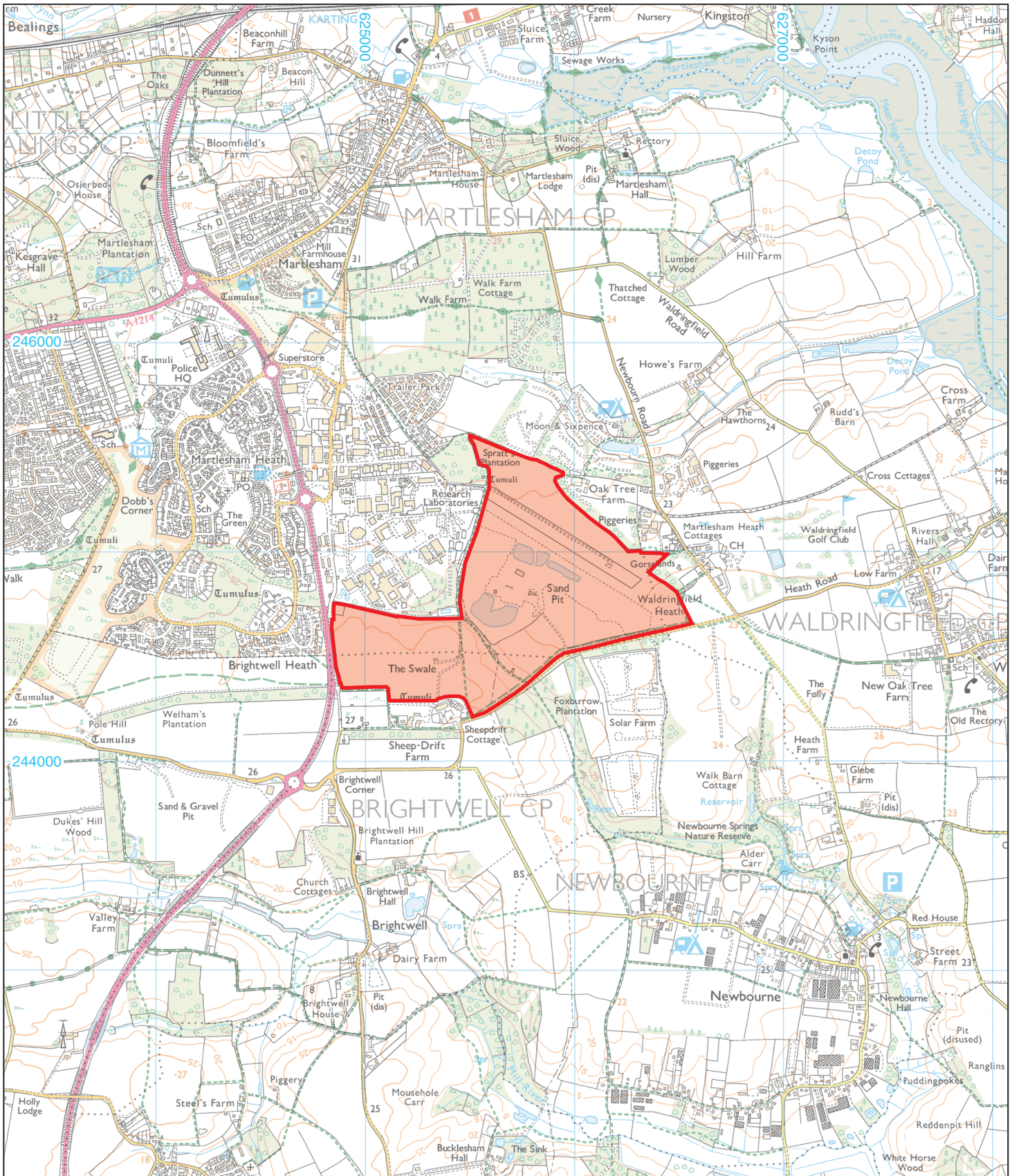
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Waldringfield quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk: archaeological investigations 2008-2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SU0068_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Standard A4 format, full archive report with appendices

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Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	3 April 2020





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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

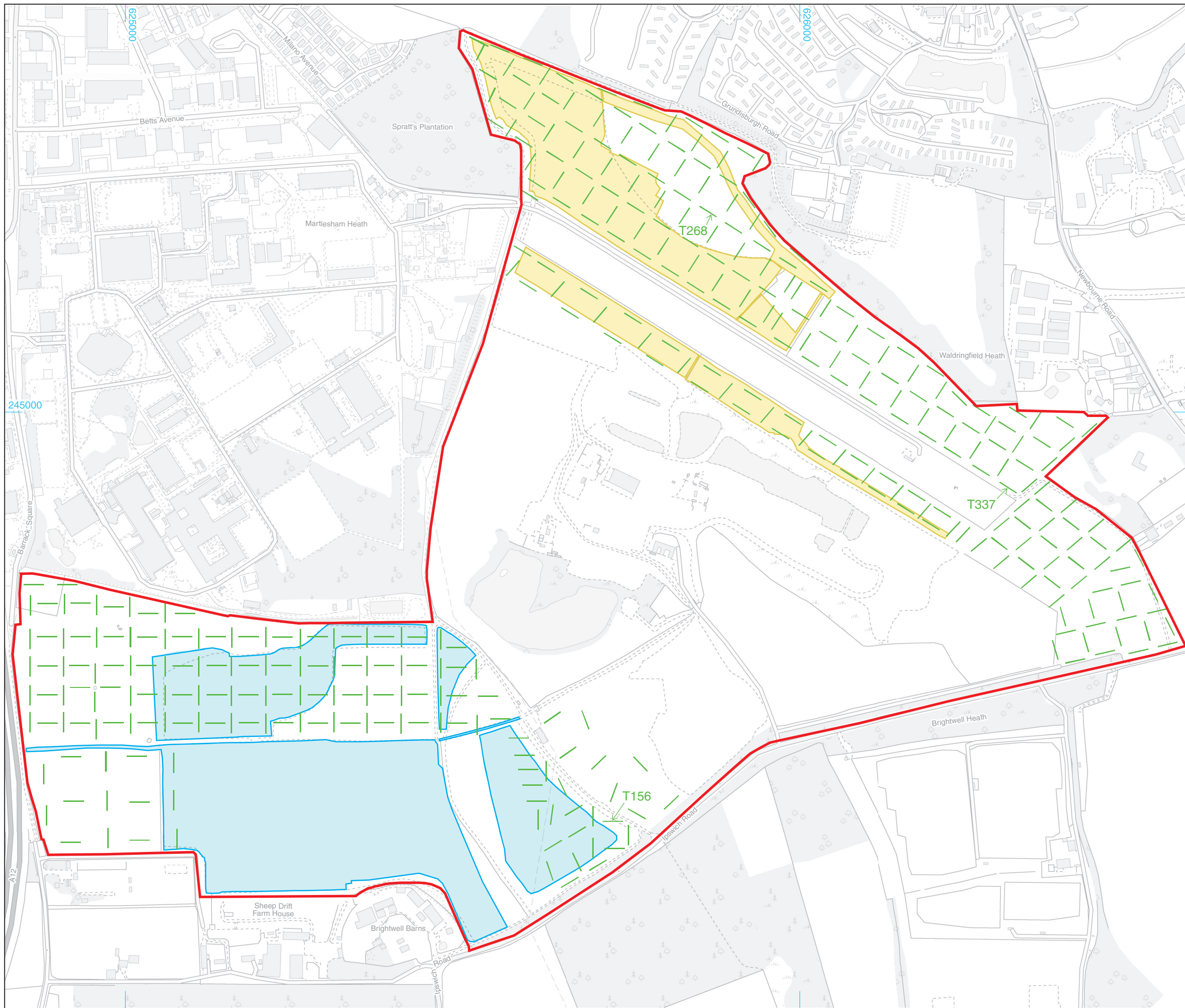
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>RW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>SU0068</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>10/03/2020</b>	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>JM</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	<b>1</b>





- Site outline
- Evaluation trench (MRM 140)
- Excavation area (MRM 145)
- Excavation area (MRM 146)



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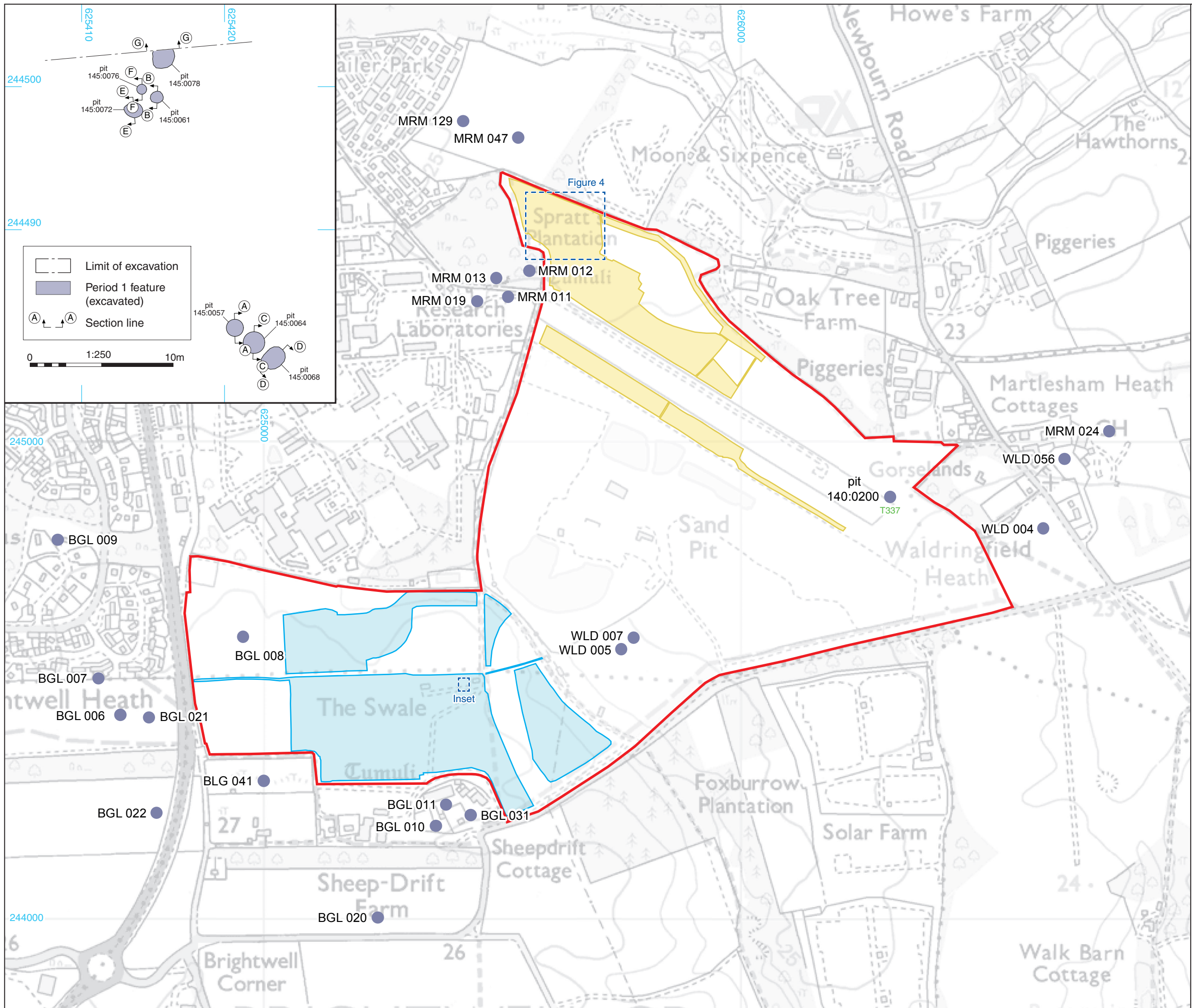
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site areas for MRM 145 and 146, with trench locations for MRM 140**

DRAWN BY <b>RW</b> CHECKED BY <b>DJB</b> APPROVED BY <b>JM</b>	PROJECT NO. <b>SU0068</b> DATE <b>10/03/2020</b> SCALE@A3 <b>1:5000</b>	FIGURE NO. <b>2</b>
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- ▭ Site outline
- ▭ Excavation area (MRM 145)
- ▭ Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Bronze Age site

0 1:7,500 250m  
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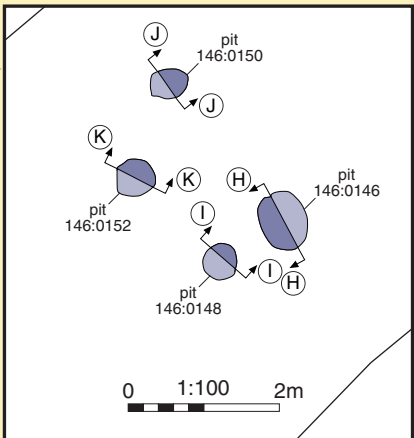
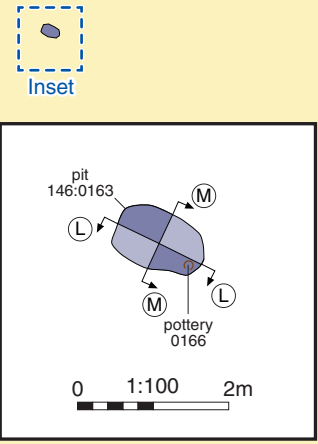
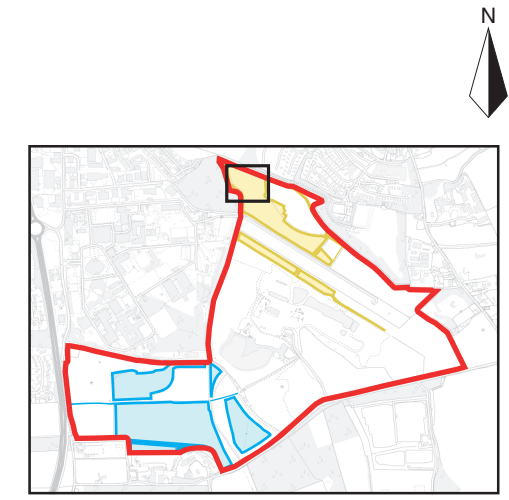
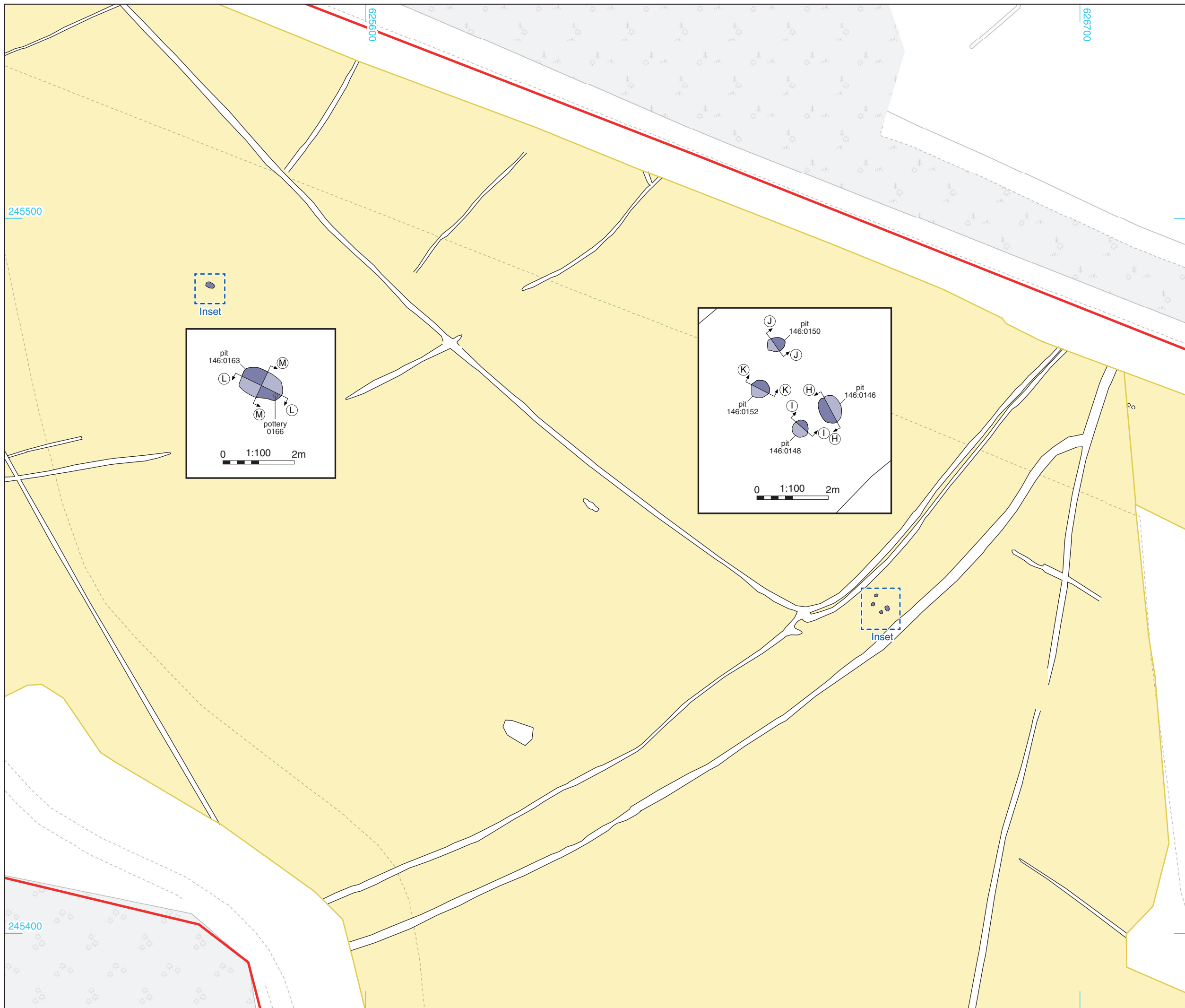
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PROJECT TITLE  
 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
 Site, showing Early Bronze Age features, and surrounding burial mounds and ring-ditches

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	3
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:7,500	





- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Period 1 feature
- Other period feature

- Insets**
- Period 1 feature (excavated / unexcavated)
  - Other period feature
  - A A Section line



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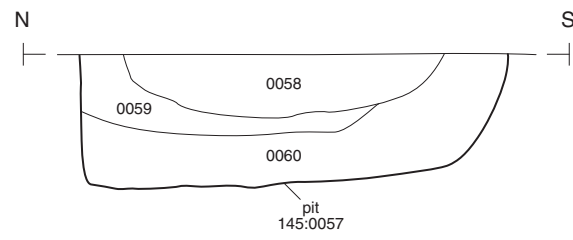
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Detail of site MRM 146 showing Early Bronze Age features

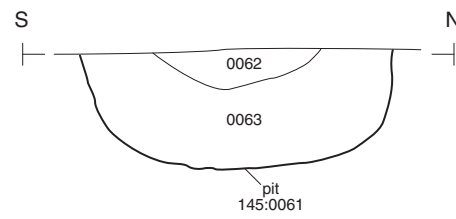
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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 10/03/2020	<b>4</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> JM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	



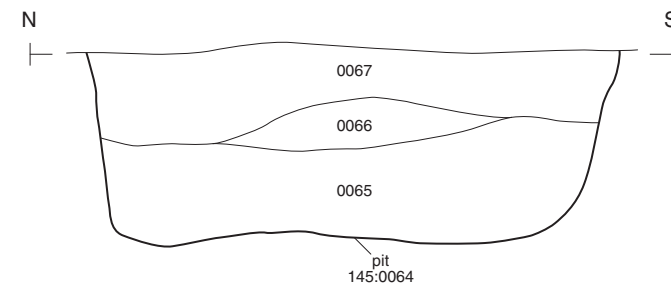
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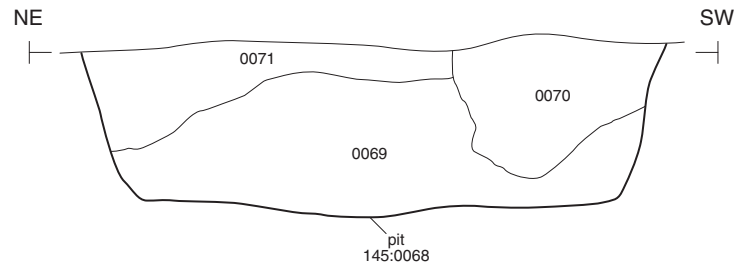
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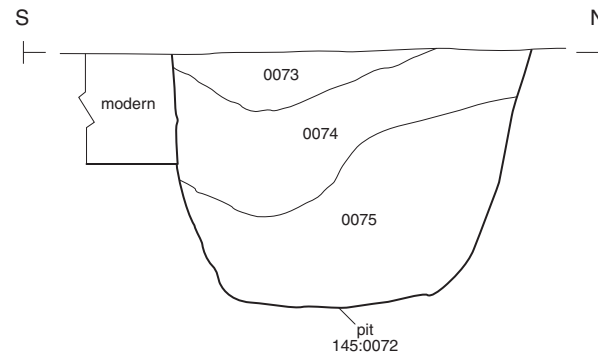
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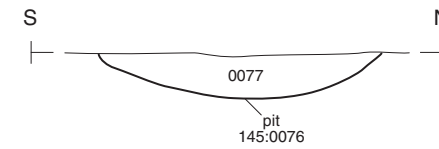
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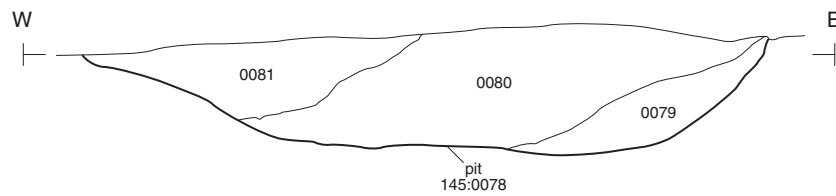
Section EE



Section FF



Section GG



Pit 145:0061, looking west (1m scale)



Pit 145:0064, looking east (1m scale)

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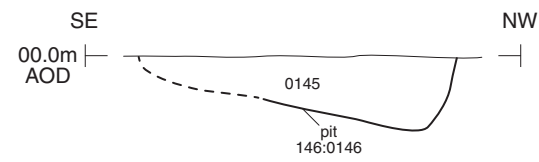
PROJECT TITLE  
 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
 Period 1: sections and photographs

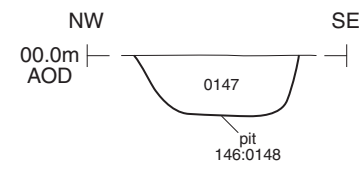
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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 10/03/2020  
 APPROVED BY JM SCALE@A3 1:20 5



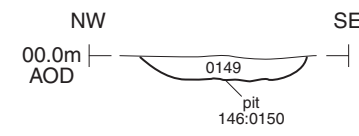
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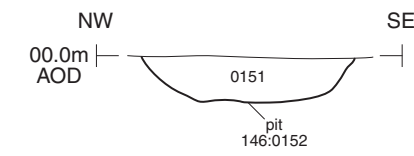
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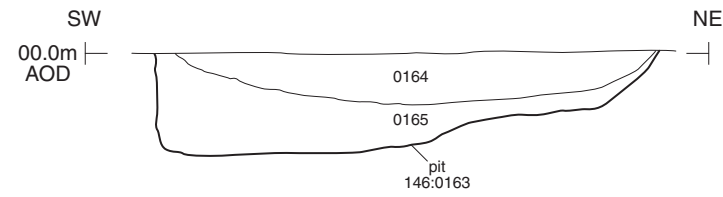
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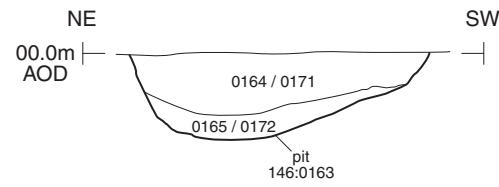
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Section LL



Section MM



Pit 146:0152, looking north-east (1m scale)



Pit 146:0163, looking north-west (1m scale)

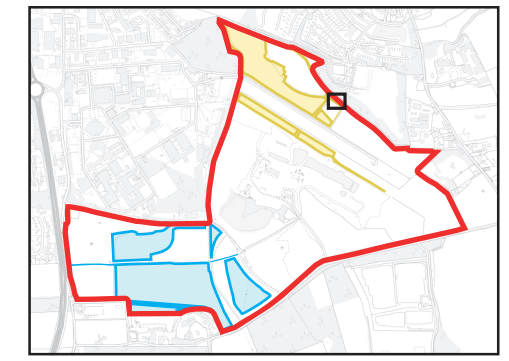
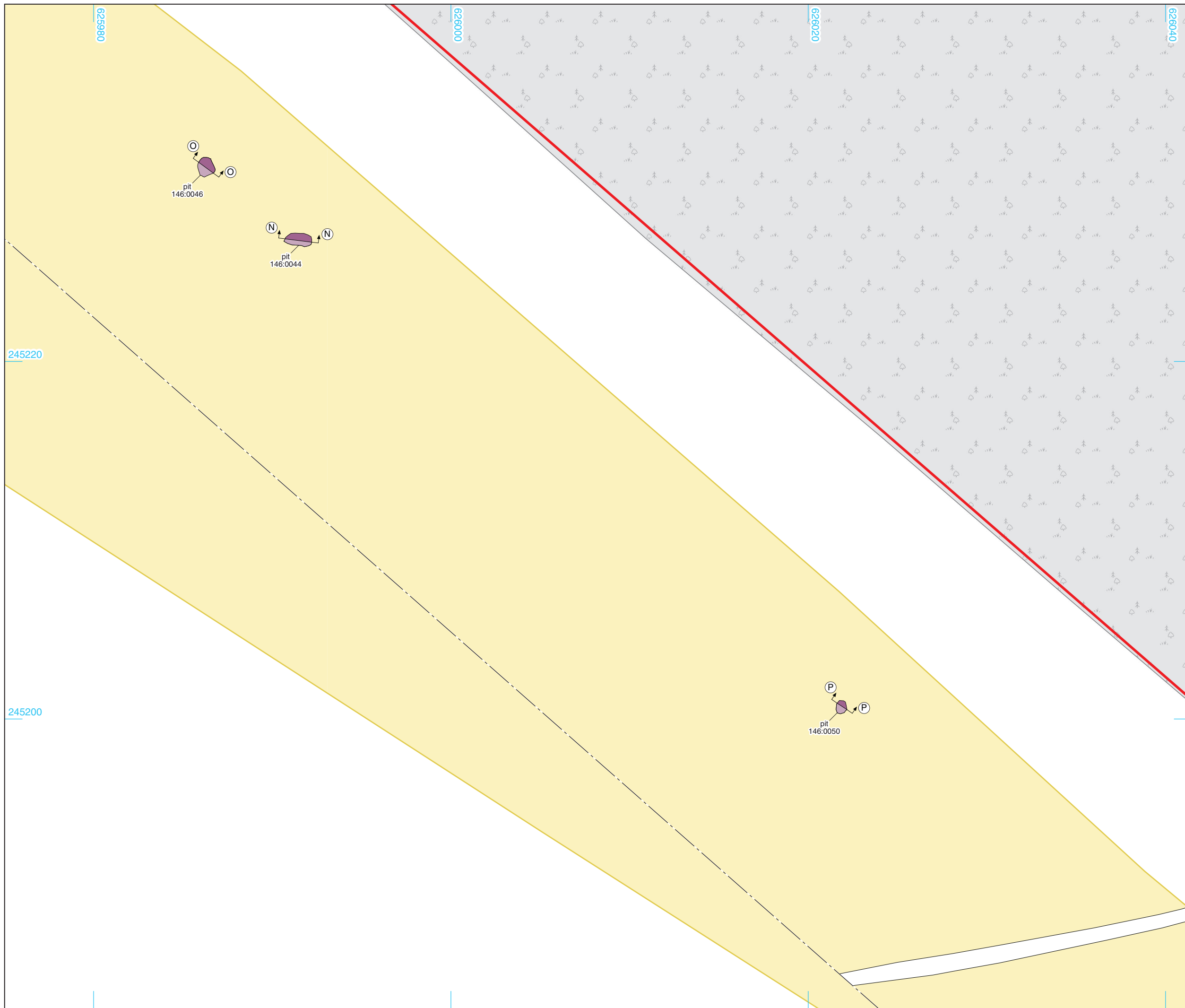
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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
 Period 1: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0068 FIGURE NO.  
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 APPROVED BY JM SCALE@A3 1:20 6





- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Limit of excavation
- Period 2 feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Other period feature
- A A Section line



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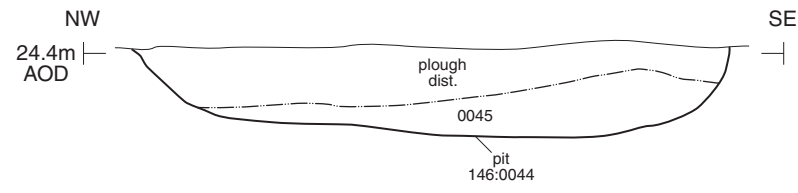
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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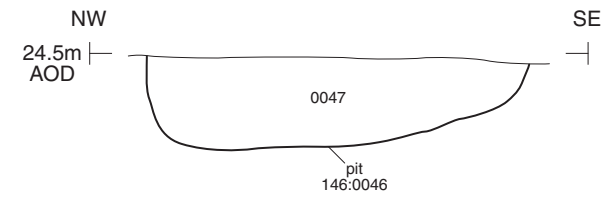
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Detail of site MRM 146 showing Early Iron Age features

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	7
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:200	

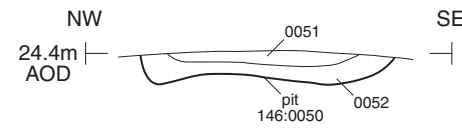
Section NN



Section OO



Section PP



Pit 146:0150, looking north-east (1m scale)

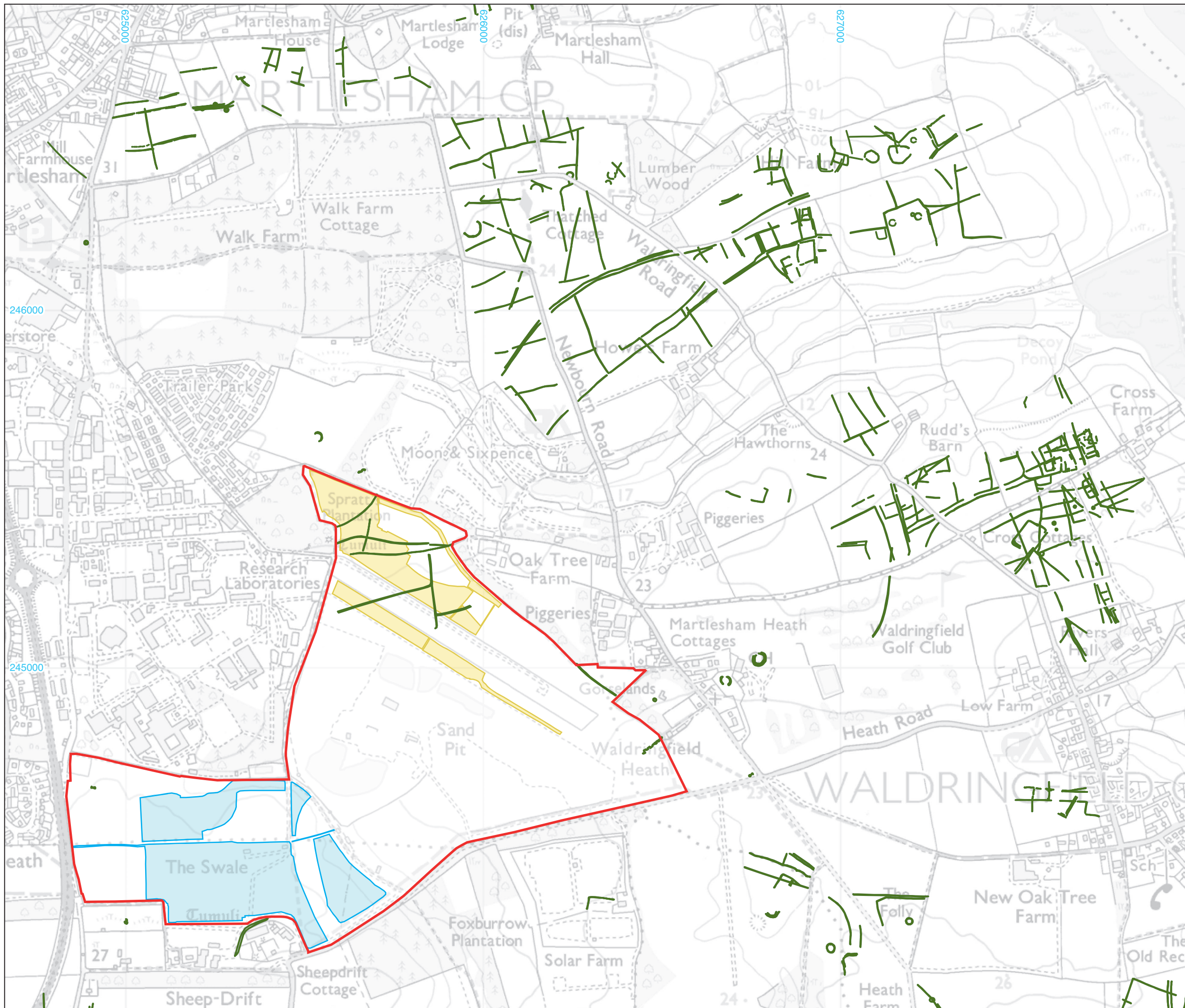
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PROJECT TITLE  
 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
 Period 2: sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	8
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- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 145)
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Cropmark as identified from aerial photograph (NMP)



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Aerial photograph mapping: © Historic England

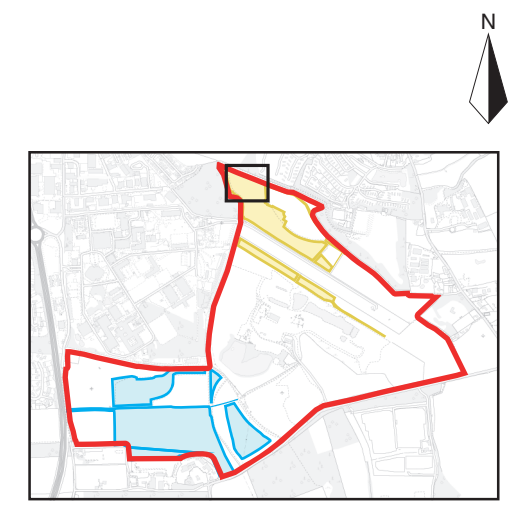
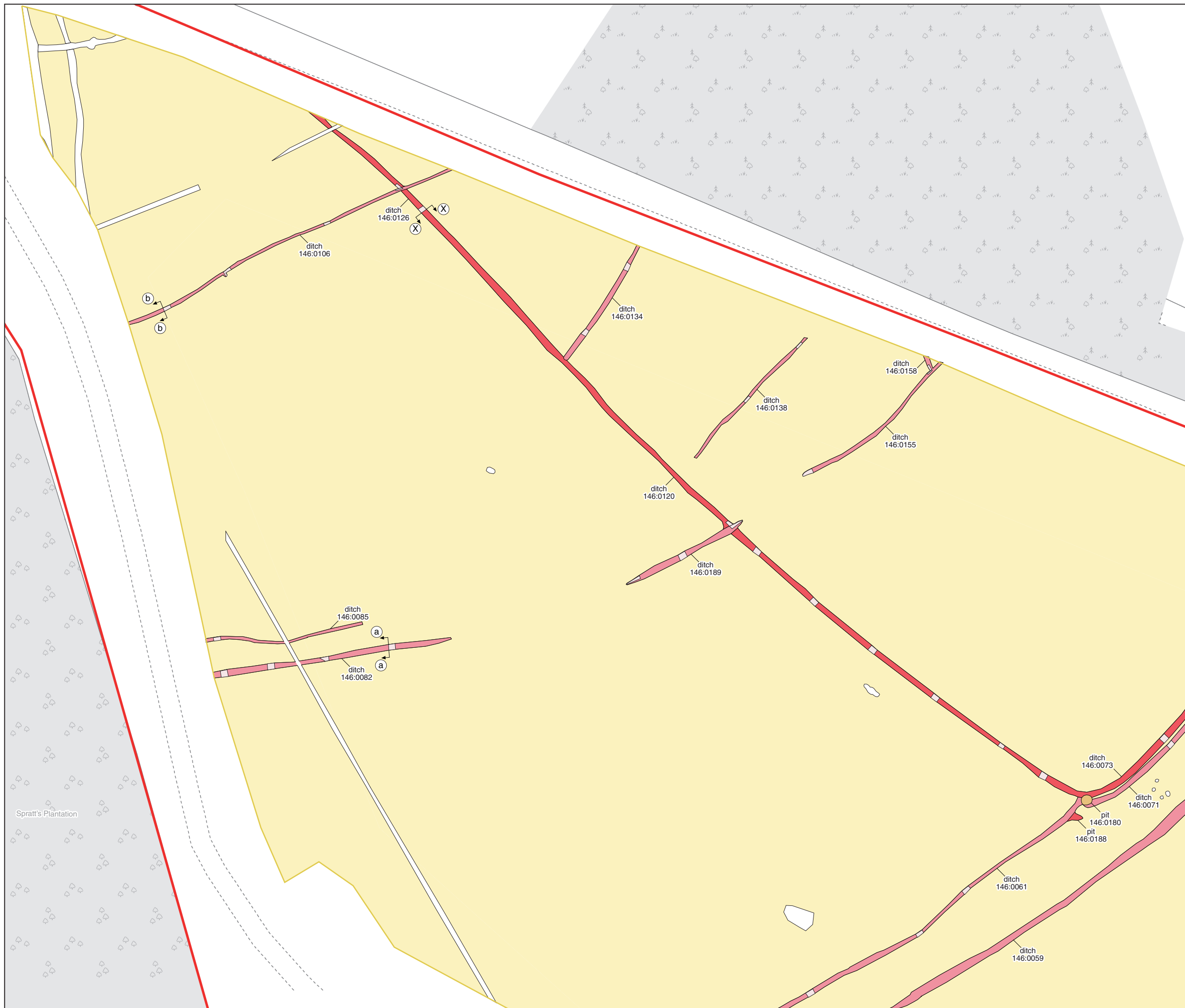
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PROJECT TITLE  
Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
**Period 3: plan showing aerial photography plots to the north and east of site MRM 146**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	9
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:10,000	





- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Period 3iii feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Period 3iv feature
- Period 3v feature
- Other period feature
- Section line



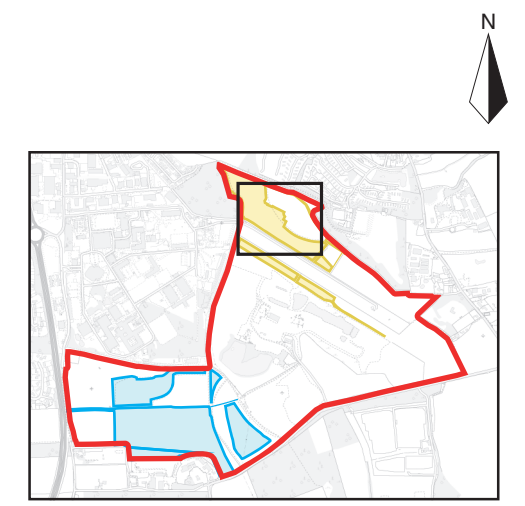
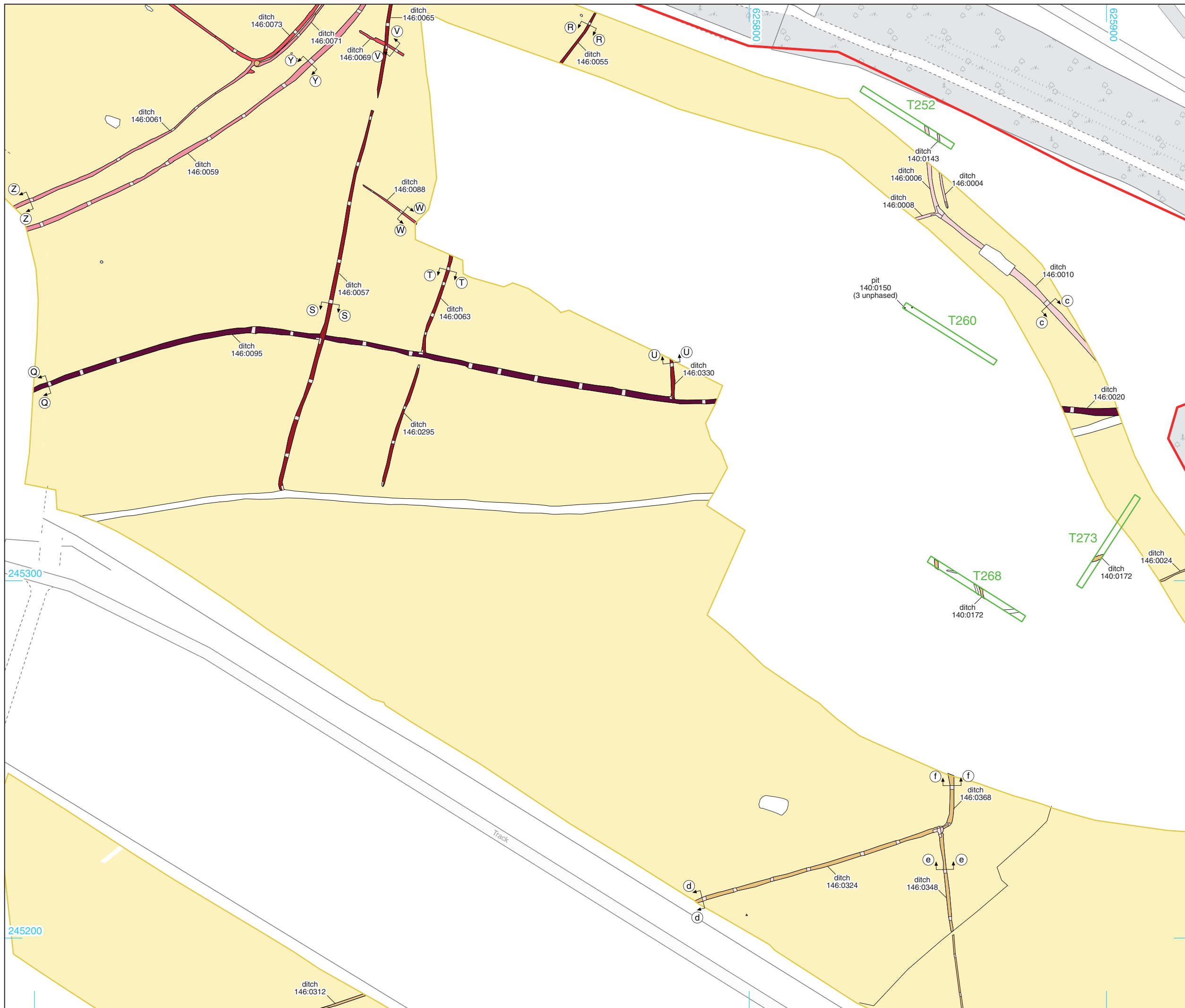
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site MRM 146 Period 3 features**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	<b>10</b>
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Period 3i feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Period 3ii feature
- Period 3iv feature
- Period 3v feature
- Period 3 unphased feature
- Other period feature
- Section line

0 1:1000 50m

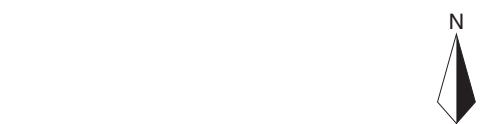
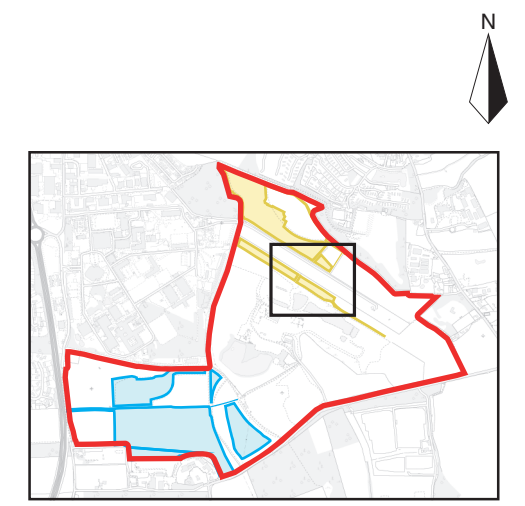
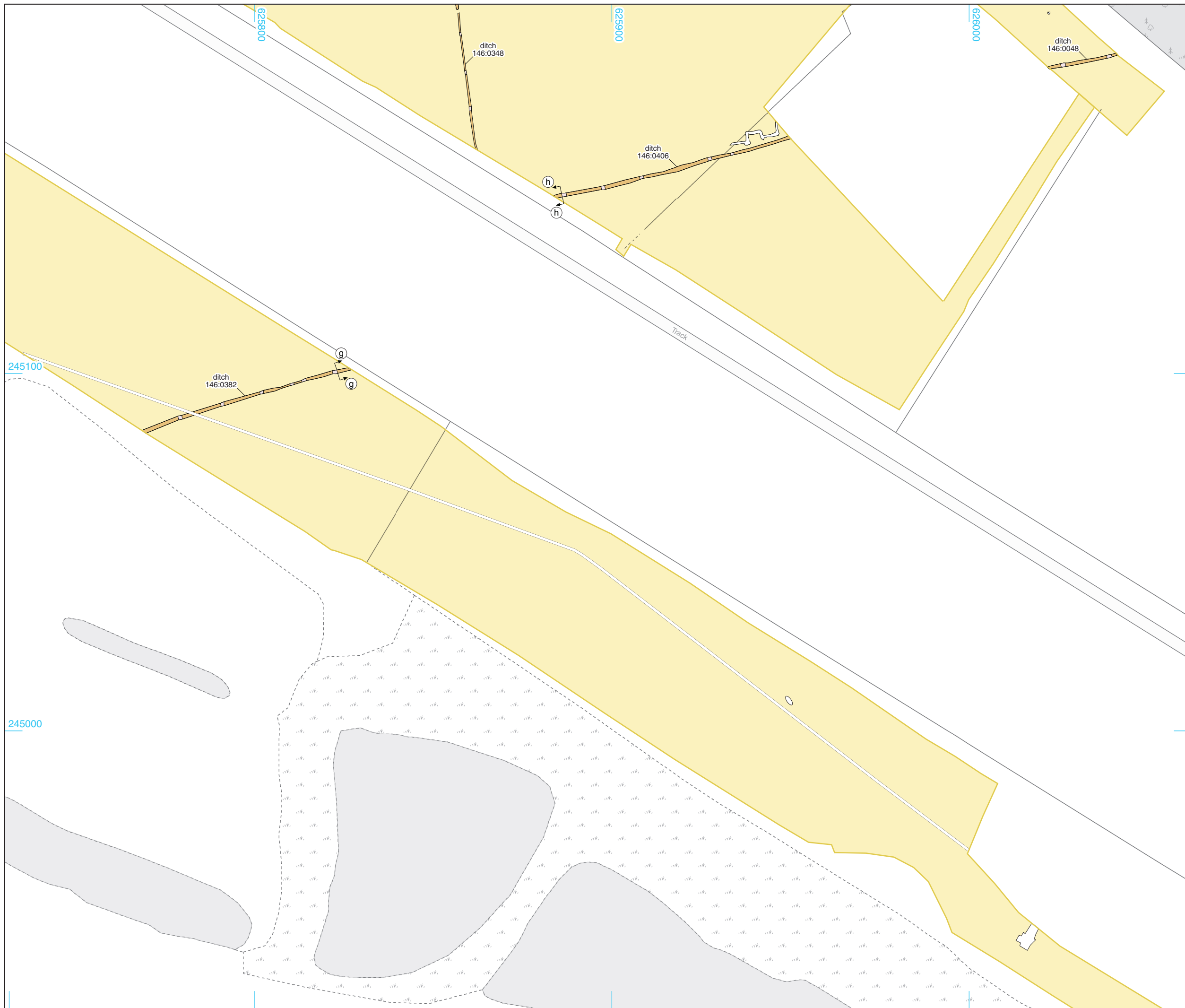
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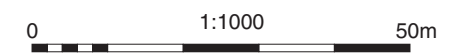
PROJECT TITLE  
 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 3 features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	11
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



-  Site outline
-  Excavation area (MRM 146)
-  Period 3v (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Other period feature
-  Section line



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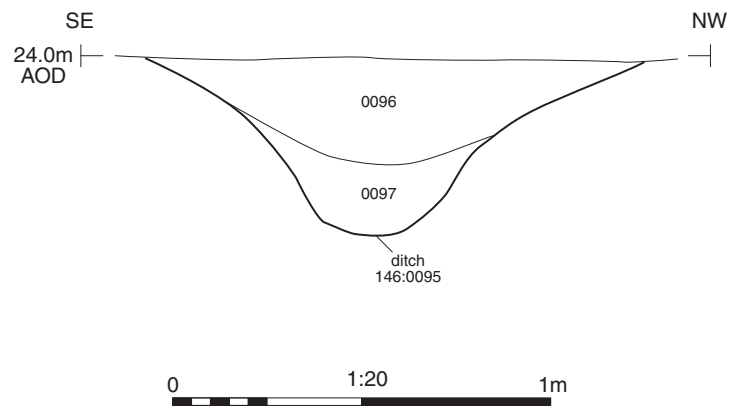

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site MRM 146 Period 3 features**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	<b>12</b>
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

Section QQ



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PROJECT TITLE

Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Period 3i: section

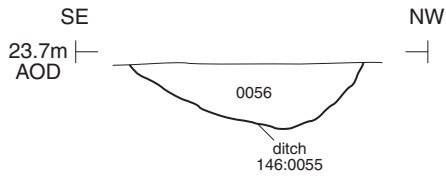
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APPROVED BY JM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

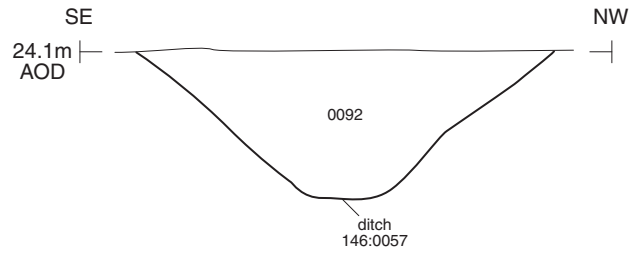
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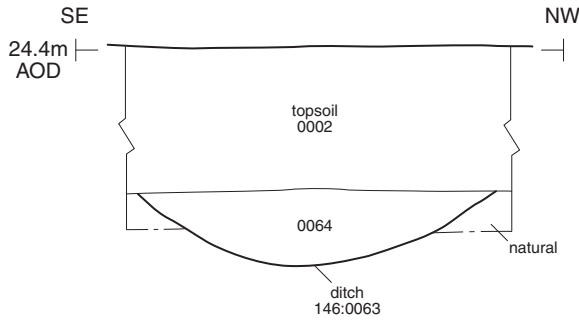
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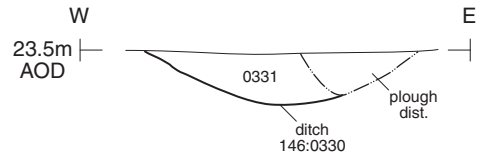
Section SS



Section TT



Section UU



Ditch 146:0057 (slot 0092), looking south-west (1m scale)



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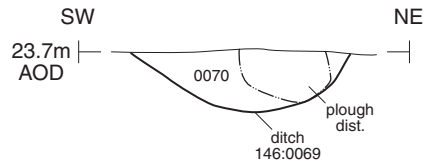
FIGURE TITLE

Period 3ii: sections

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	14
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:20	



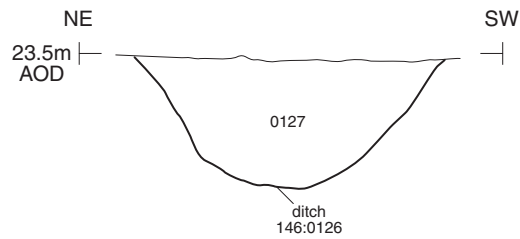
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Section WW



Section XX



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FIGURE TITLE

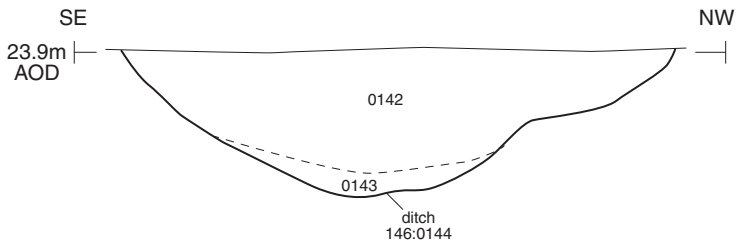
Period 3iii: sections

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 10/03/2020  
APPROVED BY JM SCALE@A4 1:20

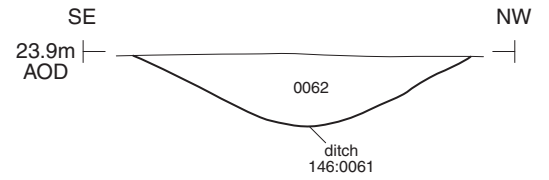
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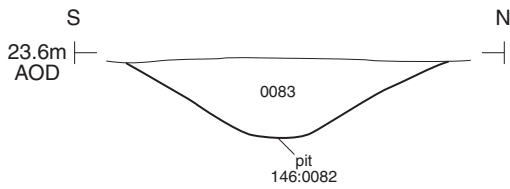
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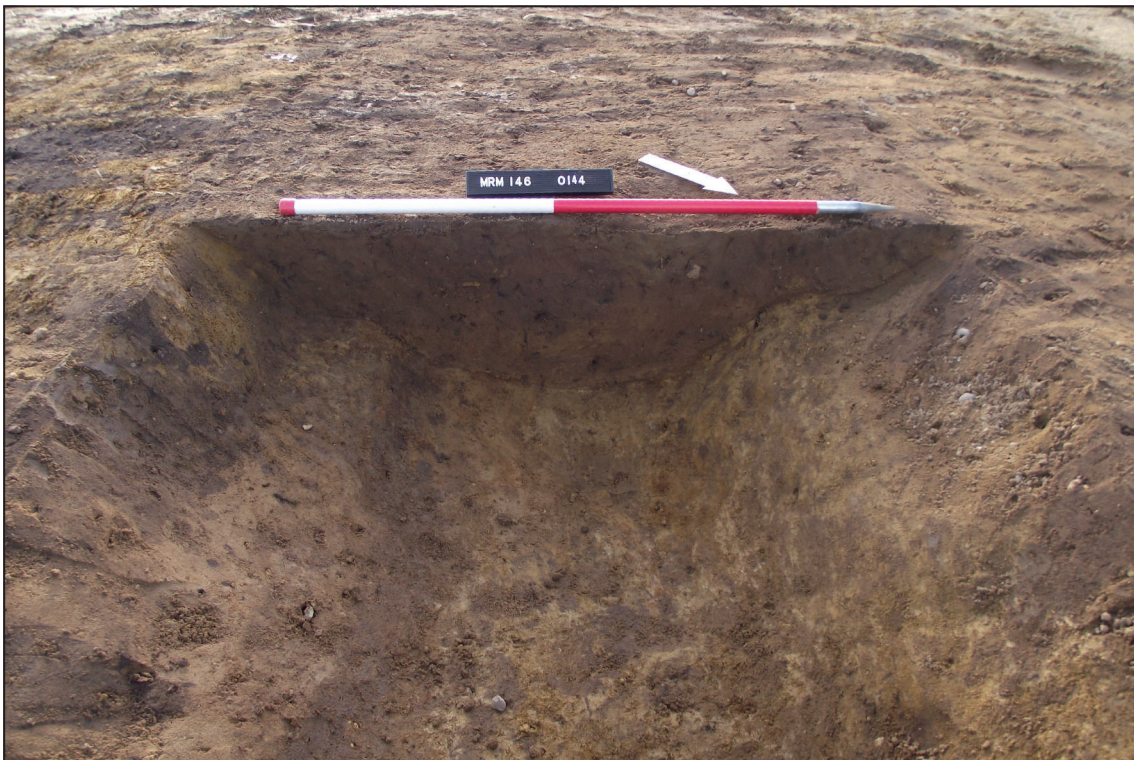
Section ZZ



Section aa



Section bb



Ditch 146:0144, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

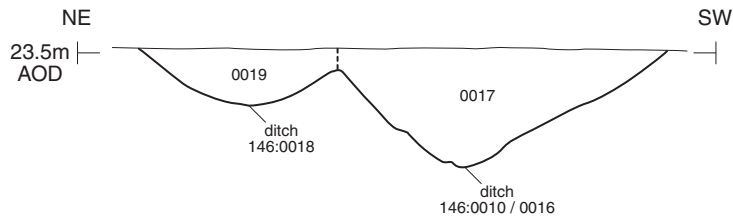
Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

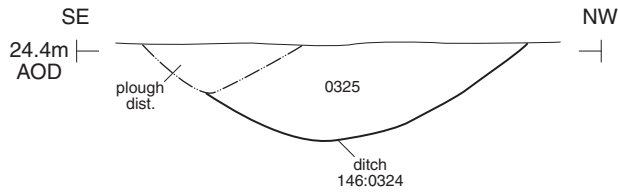
Period 3iv: sections

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	16
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section cc



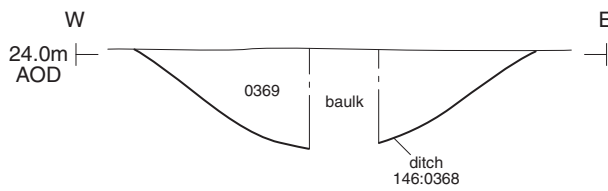
Section dd



Section ee



Section ff



Section gg



Section hh



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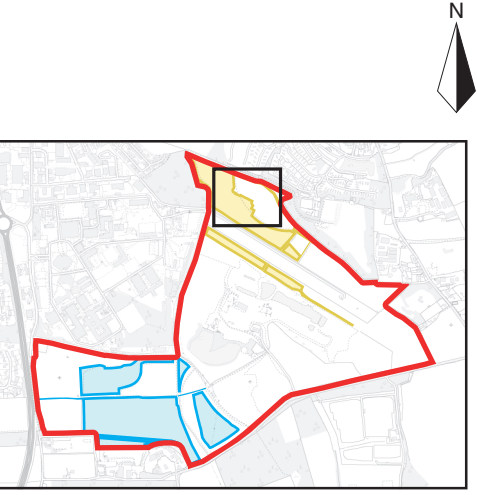
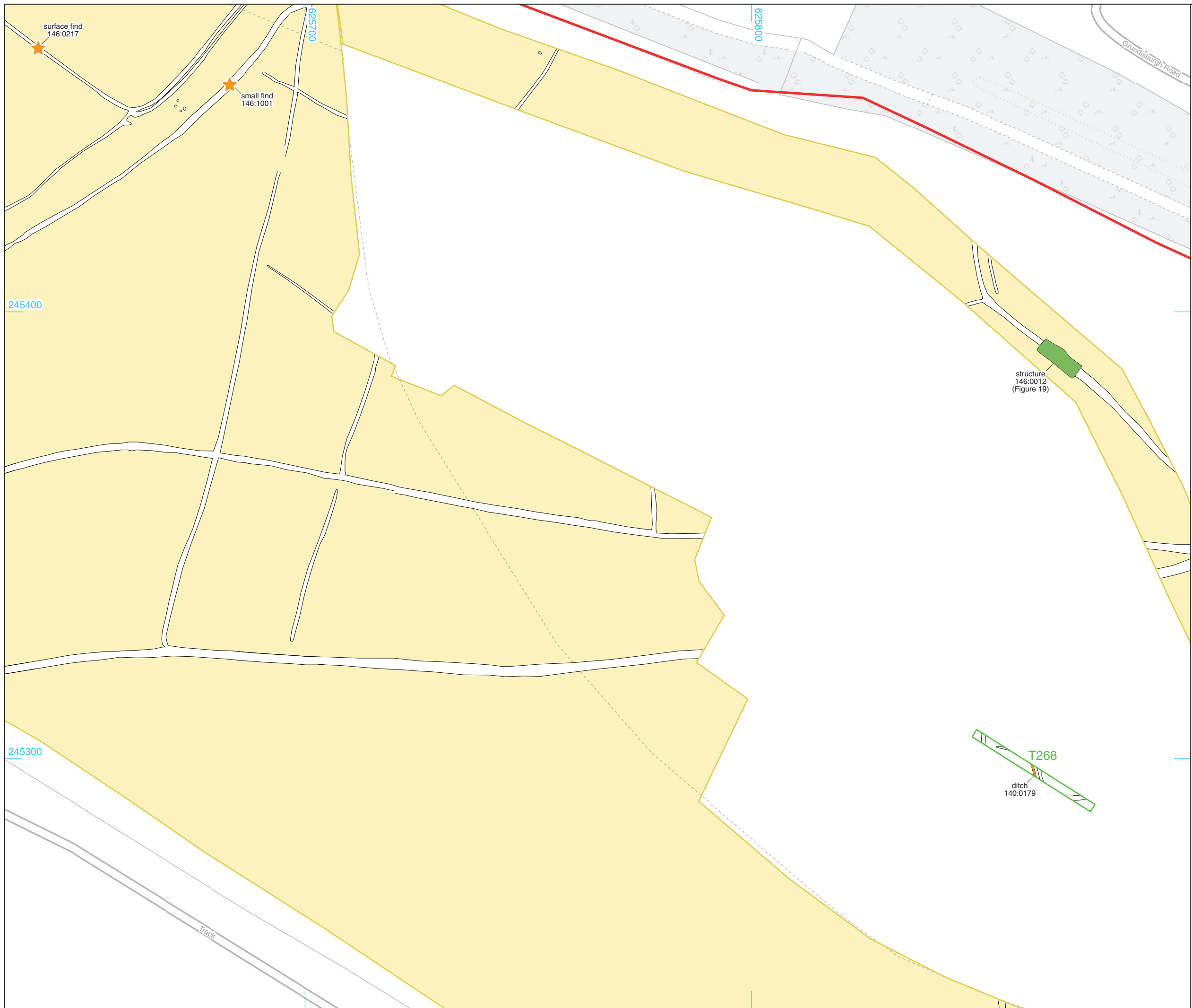
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FIGURE TITLE

Period 3v and 3 unphased: sections

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APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:20	



- Site outline
- Selected evaluation trench (MRM 140)
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Period 4 feature
- Period 5 feature
- Findspot
- Other period feature



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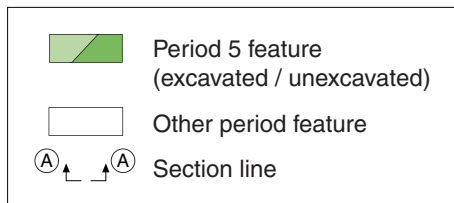
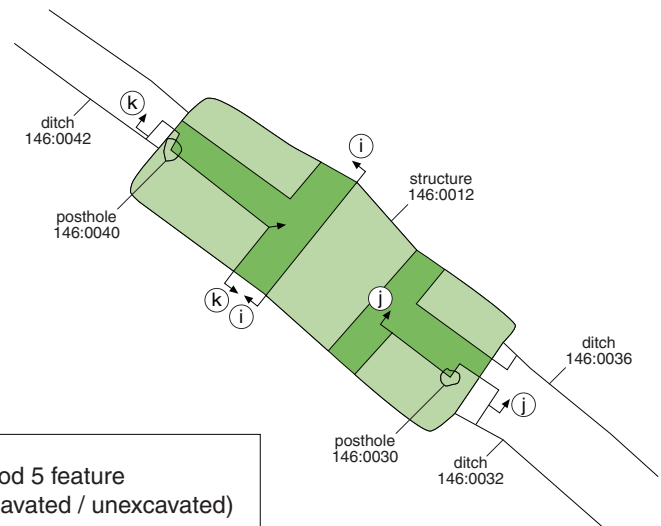
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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Detail of site MRM 146 showing  
 Periods 4 and 5 features and find spots**

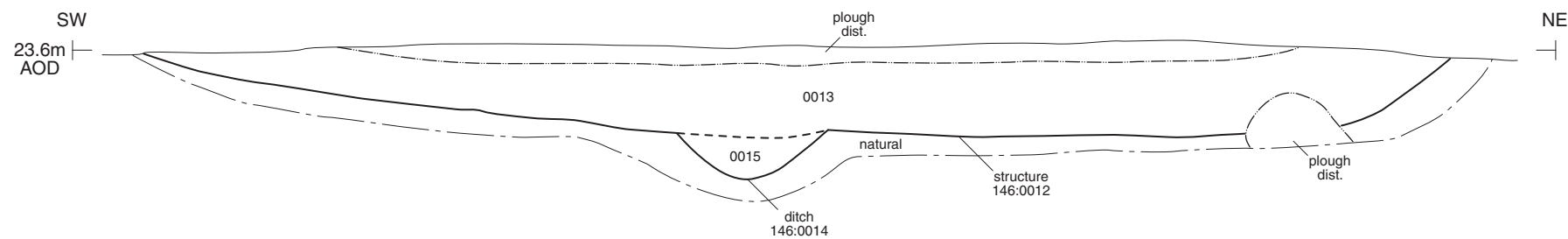
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APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:800	



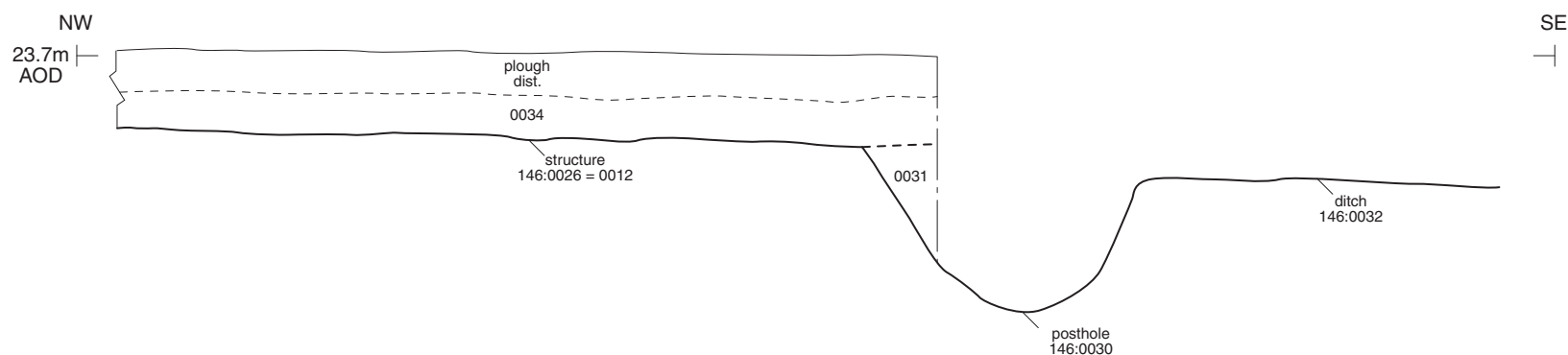


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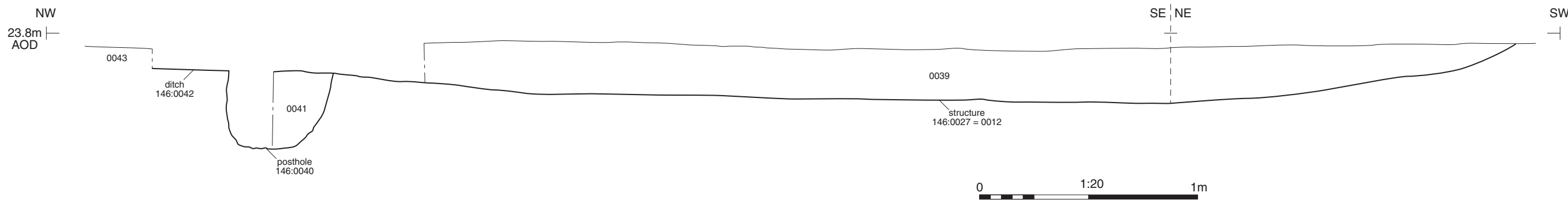
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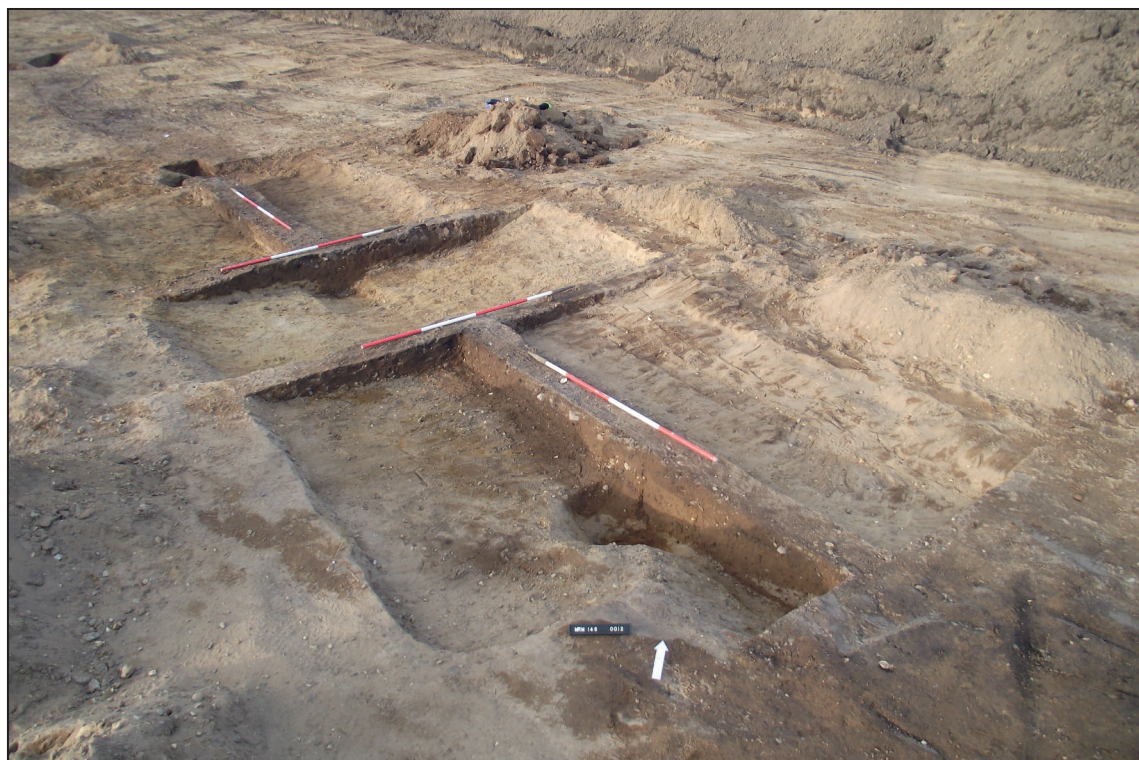
Section jj



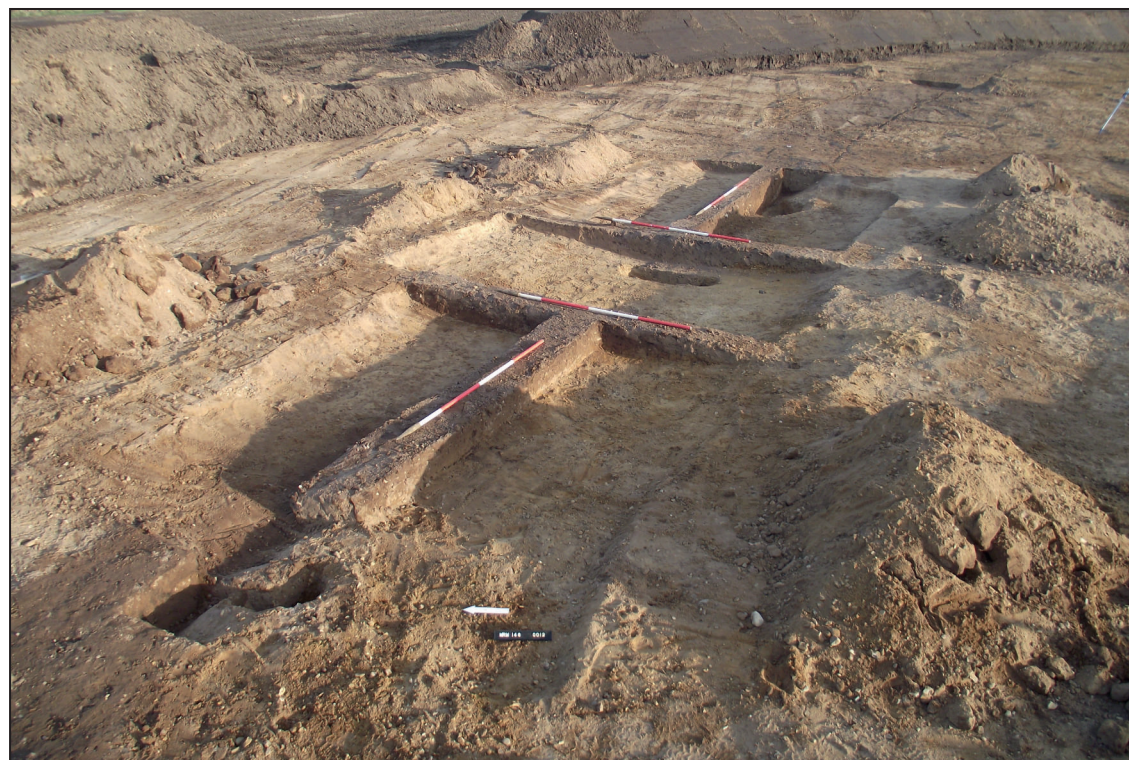
Section kk



0 1:20 1m



Structure 146: 0027 = 0012, looking north-west (2m scales)



Structure 146: 0027 = 0012, looking east (2m scales)

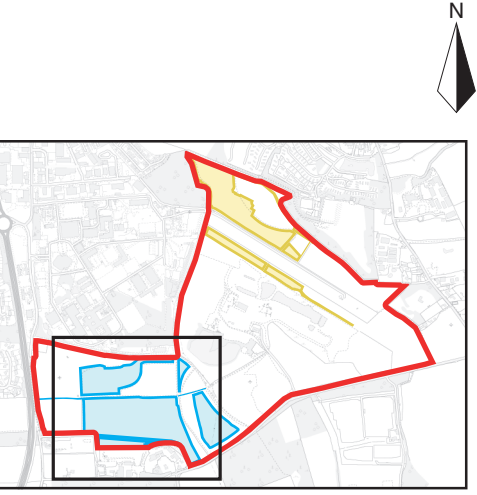
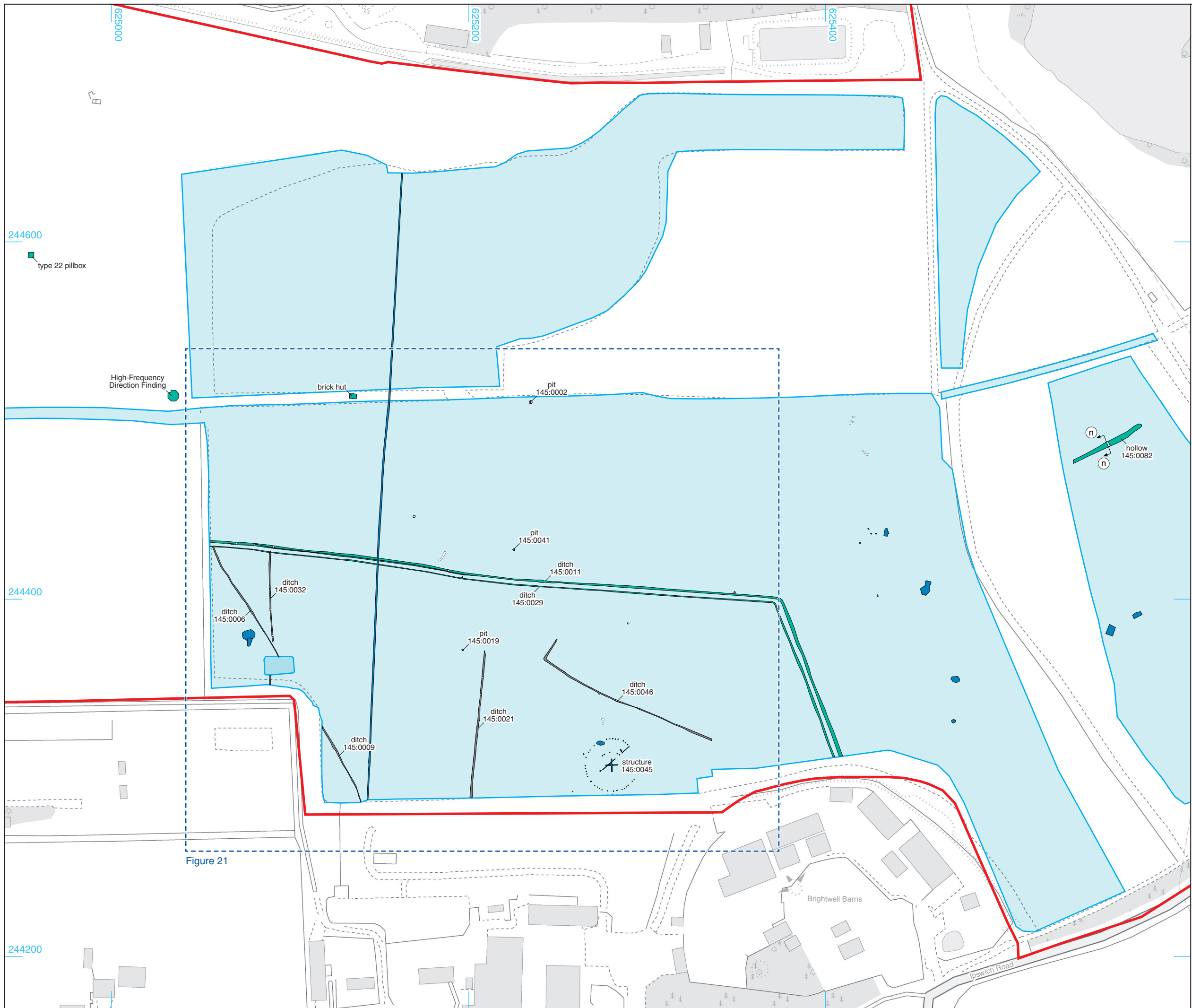
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PROJECT TITLE  
 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
 Period 5: plan, sections and photographs

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 10/03/2020  
 APPROVED BY JM SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:20 19





- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 145)
- Period 6 feature
- Post-War modern feature
- Undated feature
- Other period feature
- Section line

0 1:2000 100m

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PROJECT TITLE  
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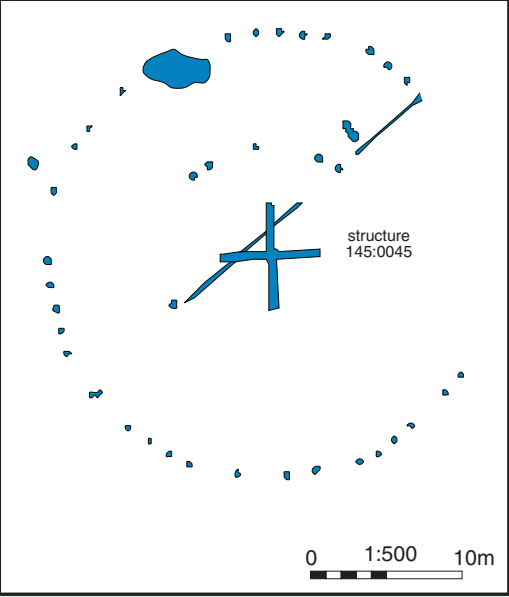
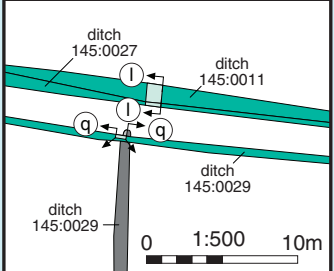
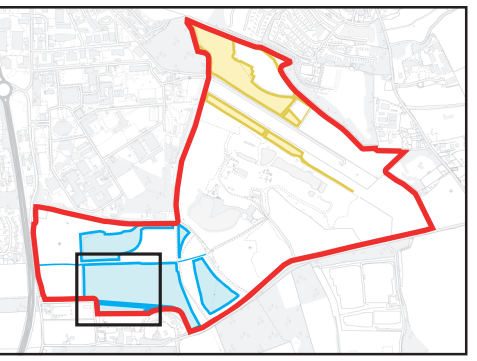
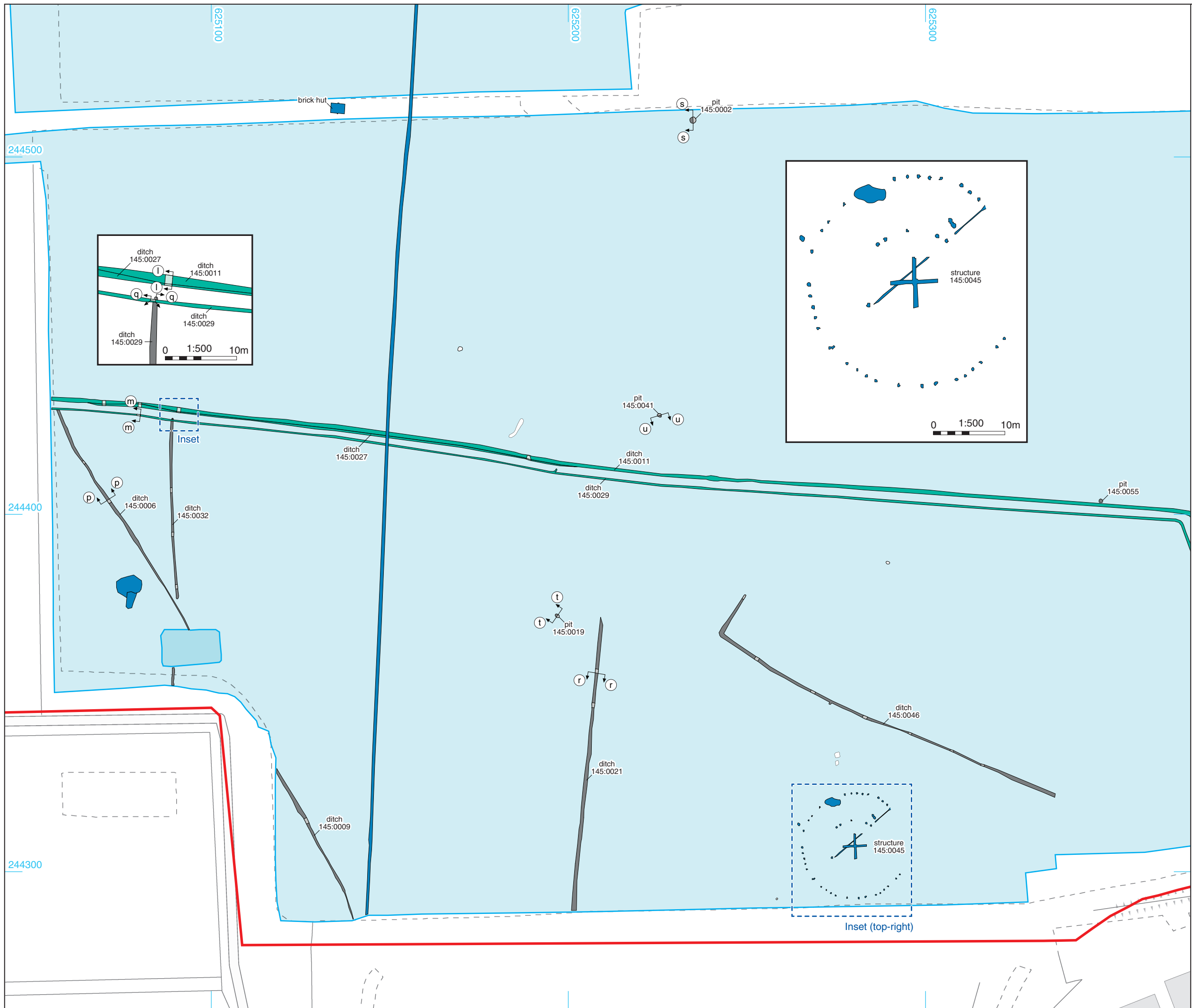
FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site MRM 145 Period 6 (including WWII) and Undated (Period U) features**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	20
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

Figure 21

Brightwell Barns

Ipswich Road



- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 145)
- Period 6 feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Post-War modern feature
- Undated feature
- Other period feature
- A A Section line



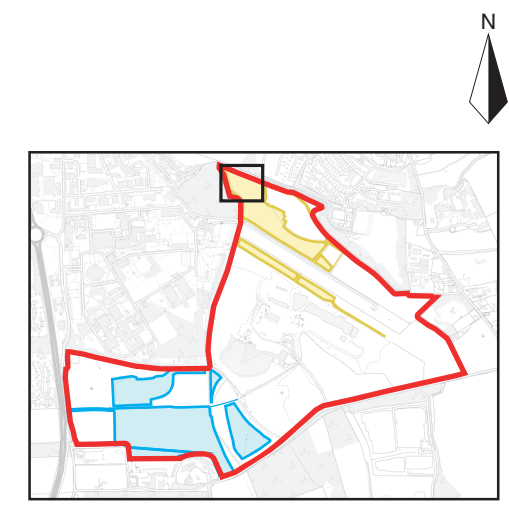
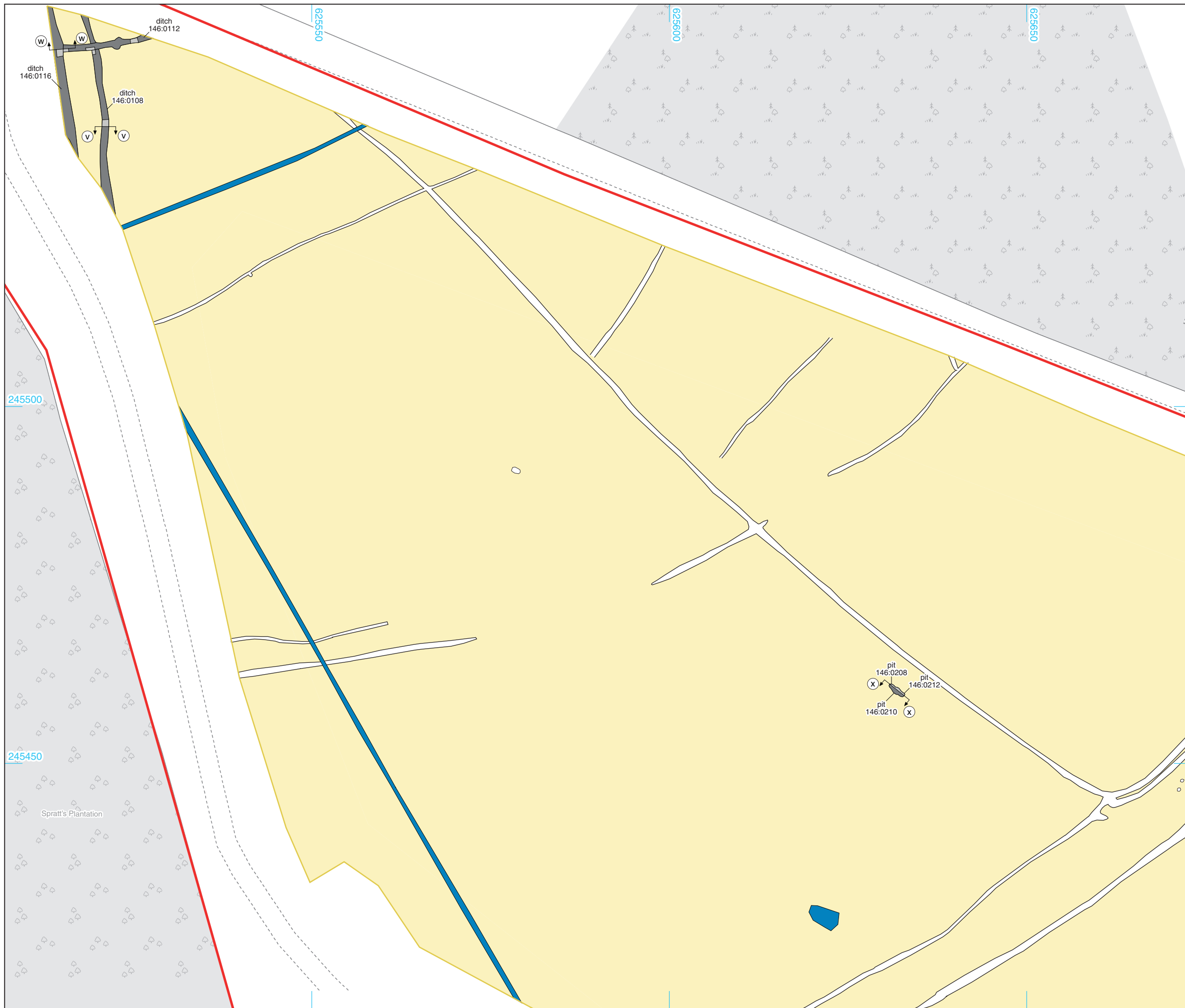
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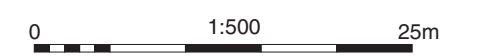
PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site MRM 145 Period 6 (including WWII), post-war, and Period U features**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	21
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



- Site outline
- Excavation area (MRM 146)
- Post-War modern feature
- Undated feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Other period feature
- A ↑ ↓ Section line



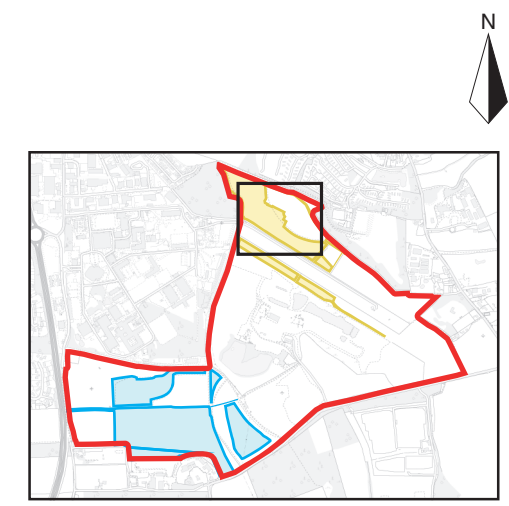
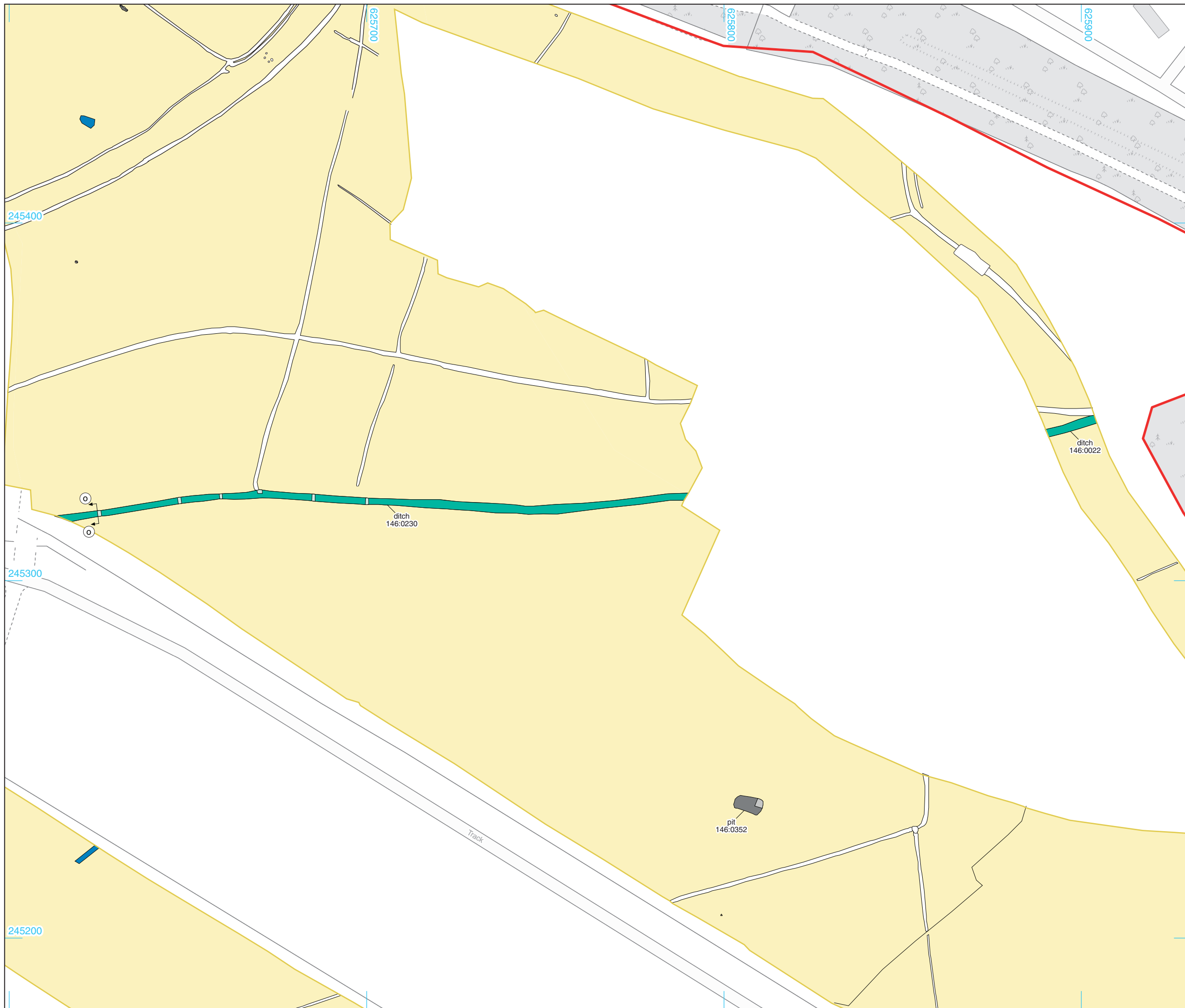
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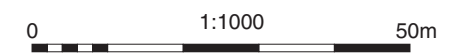
PROJECT TITLE  
Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site MRM 146 post-war and Period U features**

DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>SU0068</b>	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>10/03/2020</b>	<b>22</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>JM</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:500</b>	



-  Site outline
-  Excavation area (MRM 146)
-  Period 6 feature
-  Post-War modern feature
-  Undated feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Other period feature
-  Section line



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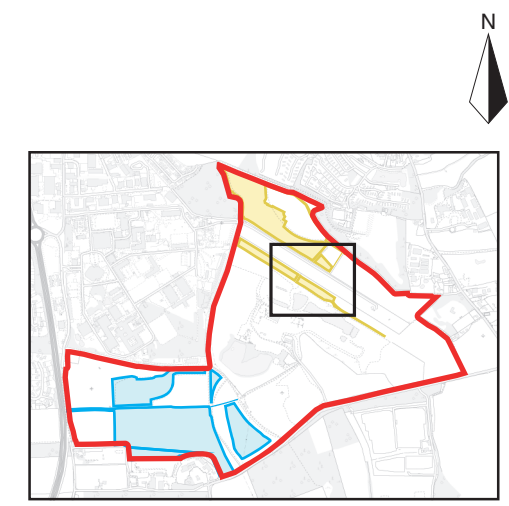
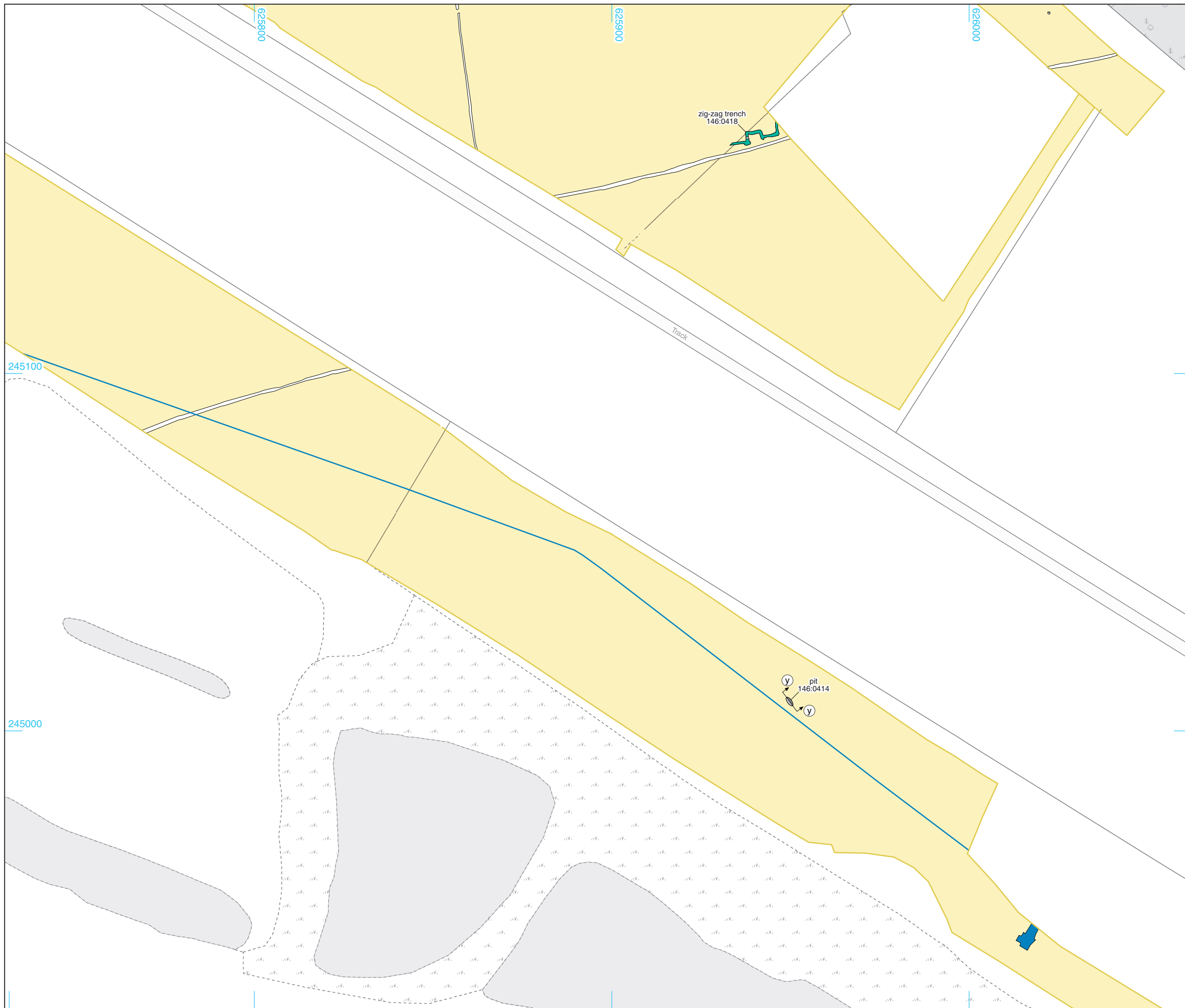
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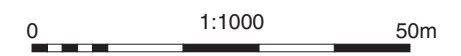
FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of site MRM 146 Period 6 (including WWII), post-war, and Period U features**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/03/2020	<b>23</b>
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	





-  Site outline
-  Excavation area (MRM 146)
-  Period 6 feature
-  Post-War modern feature
-  Undated feature (excavated / unexcavated)
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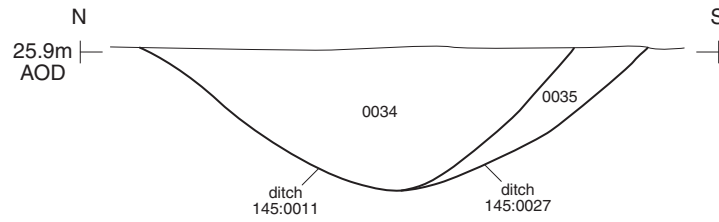
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 Waldringfield Quarry, Martlesham, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Plan of site MRM 146 Period 6 (including WWII), post-war, and Period U features

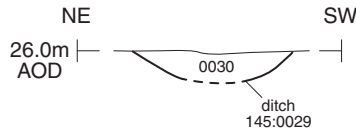
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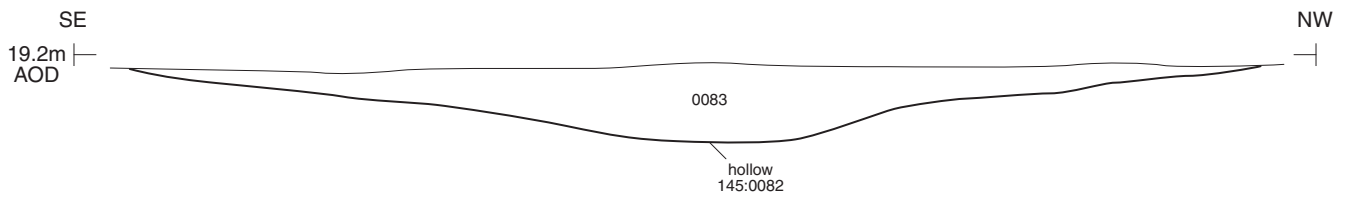
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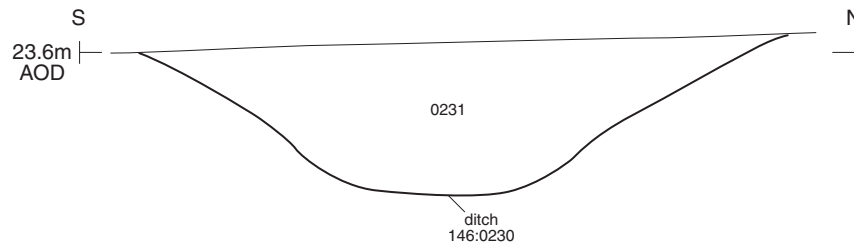
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Section oo



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FIGURE TITLE

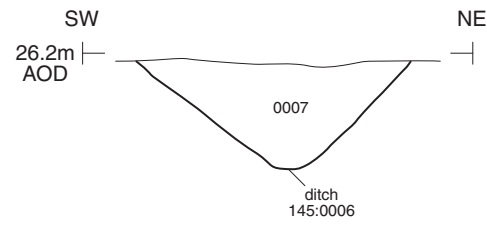
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APPROVED BY JM SCALE@A4 1:20

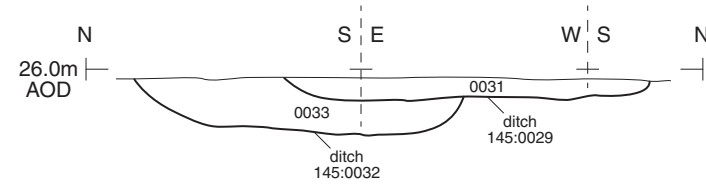
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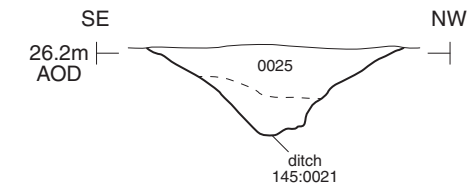
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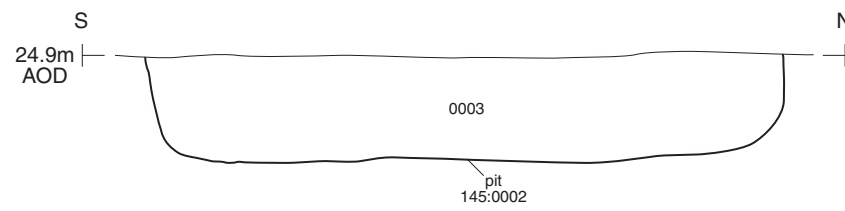
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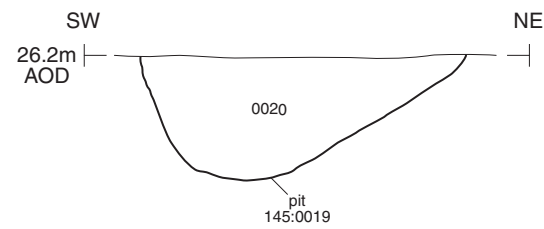
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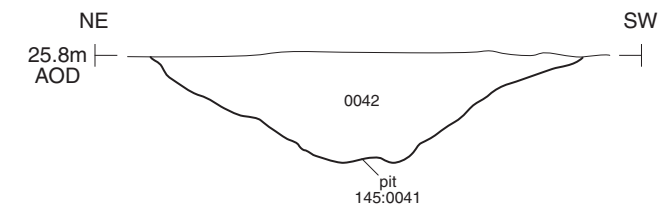
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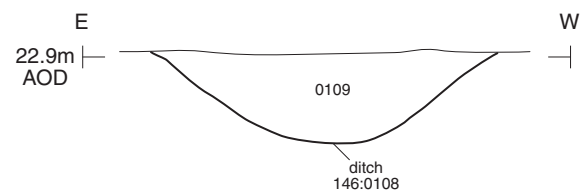
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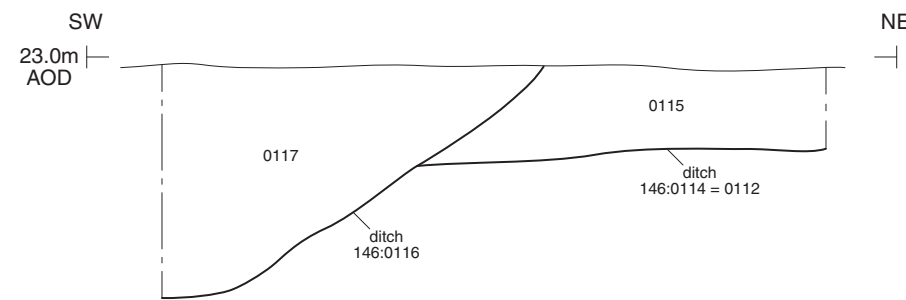
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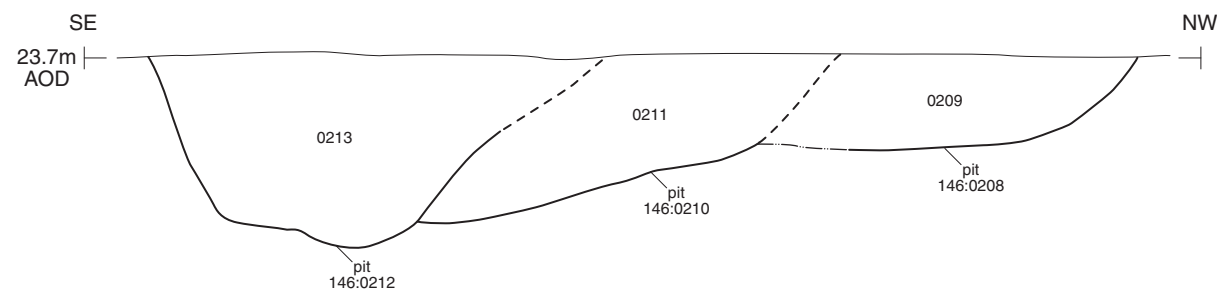
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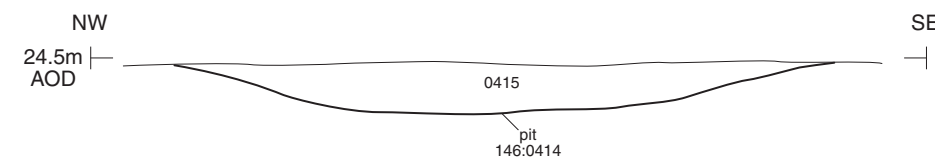
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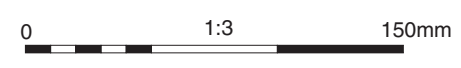


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FIGURE TITLE  
 Undated: sections

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Pottery**

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1



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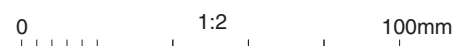
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10




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FIGURE TITLE  
 Fired clay

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