Cotswold Archaeology

# Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*for:*
Hopkins & Moore
Developments Ltd

CA Project: SU0200
CA Report: SU0200_1
OASIS ID: 408619
HER Ref: LXD 135

March 2021

# Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road Laxfield, Suffolk

*Archaeological Evaluation*

CA Project: SU0200
CA Report: SU0200_1
OASIS ID: 408619
HER reference: LXD 135

| Document Control Grid | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revision | Date | Author | Checked by | Status | Reasons for revision | Approved by |
| A | 5-2-21 | MJC | R.Mortrimer | Internal review | – | RM |
| B | 15-2-21 | MJC | R Mortimer | External Review | Comments by consultant | RM |
| C | 15-3-21 | MJC | R Mortimer | External Review | Comments by SCCAS | RM |
| | | | | | | |



**Cirencester**
Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

**t.** 01285 771 022

**Milton Keynes**
Unit 8, The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

**t.** 01908 564 660

**Andover**
Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

**t.** 01264 347 630

**Exeter**
Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

**t.** 01392 573 970

**Suffolk**
Unit 5, Plot 11
Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk IP6 8NZ

**t.** 01449 900 120

**e.** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

# CONTENTS



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## SUMMARY


| | |
|---|---|
| **Project name:** | Land on South Side of Framlingham Rd, Laxfield, Suffolk |
| **Location:** | Laxfield, Suffolk |
| **NGR:** | 62904 27202 |
| **Type:** | Evaluation |
| **Date:** | 14–18th December 2020 and 4-15th January 2021 |
| **Planning reference:** | DC/19/02312 |
| **OASIS ID:** | 408619 |
| **Location of Archive:** | To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store and Archaeology Data Service (ADS) |
| **Site Code:** | LXD 135 |
| **HER Invoice No**. | 9500495 |

In December 2020 and January 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land on the south side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk. A total of thirty-nine trenches were excavated across the development area. Heavy rain in the first week of January flooded twelve of these, so additional trenches of varying lengths were excavated adjacent to known archaeological features. Trench 2 intersected a deposit of fire cracked flint that was mixed within the plough soil. An undated trough and a large pit, interpreted as a well, that also contained quantities of fire cracked flint, were identified within the trench. These features are typically associated with Bronze Age burnt mounds. A probable Middle Bronze Age field system extends over the central, higher part of the site, in Trenches 11, 19 to 21, 23 to 28 and 32. Features and/or artefacts dated to the Middle Iron Age were identified within Trench 5 and 11 and Medieval finds or features were identified in Trenches 1, 5, 27 and 32. Two post medieval field boundaries were identified across five trenches (Trenches 9, 21, 22 and 14 and 30) and a modern ditch was identified within Trench 6. Thirty-four NNW-SSE orientated undated ditches, typically equally spaced apart and displaying similar profiles and fill types were identified in thirteen trenches to the south and east of the site and most likely relate to medieval or post-medieval drainage. (Trenches 13, 18, 19, 22, 26, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39).

# 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In December 2020 and January 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land on the south side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 62904 27202; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS, who were acting on behalf of the client, Hopkins & Moore Developments Ltd.

1.2. The evaluation was required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application reference is DC/19/02312. The proposed development consists of 49 dwellings and associated operations, including vehicular and pedestrian access, provision of school car park, open space, infrastructure and landscaping.

1.3. The evaluation was carried out according to a Brief (dated 18/11/2020) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and then addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (Meredith 2020, Appendix D), prepared by CA and approved by SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Gemma Stewart of SCCAS and included a single site visit on the 17th of December 2020, followed by email and telephone conversations in January 2021.

### The site

1.4. The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Laxfield. The proposed development area is approximately 4.2ha, comprising a single field of arable land located *c.*0.55km southwest of Laxfield church and the village centre. The site is bounded by arable fields to the south, Framlingham Road to the north and west and housing to the east. The site lies on relatively flat land, at *c.*55-57m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

1.5. Geologically, the site is likely to have superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater. They can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial

and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock comprises Crag group (sand). This sedimentary bedrock formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2021).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), a Desk Based Assessment (Newman 2019) as well as from other readily available sources.

2.2. The SCCAS Brief states that *'The application area is situated in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), fronting a road leading into the historic settlement core (HER ref LXD 059) and opposite a medieval moated site (LXD 052) and historic farmstead (LXD 117). Scatters of Roman and medieval finds have also been recorded in the vicinity (LXD 012, 016 and 031). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area'.*

### *Prehistoric*

2.3. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to a single Bronze Age flint flake found as a surface find 530m north of the site (LXD 078).

### *Roman*

2.4. Evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to a few artefact scatters of pottery, including some samian ware. These are located 350m east (LXD 026), 220m & 500m southeast (LXD 031 and LXD 024) and 500m southwest (LXD 025).

### *Medieval*

2.5. The present settlement of Laxfield likely originated during the early medieval period. It was first referred to in the Domesday survey (1086) as Laxefelda (Williams 2003), translated as "open land of a man called Leaxa" (Mills 2003, 292). It had a recorded population of forty-six households in 1086, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements and is listed under three owners in the Domesday Survey (opendomesday.org).

Little evidence of the village's early medieval origin has been identified. It is likely the early medieval settlement was located close to the parish church of All Saints (LXD 032) and the historic core (LXD 059*)* some 550m northeast of the site. The site is

located just south of the Framlingham Road, a routeway into the historic core of the village. Its origins are unknown, however a medieval moated site (LXD 052) located directly to the north of the site suggests it may have medieval origins.

A few artefact scatters of medieval pottery have been identified close to the site, these are located 200m and 220m southeast (LXD 012 and LXD 031), 350m east (LXD 026) and 300m west (LXD 016). A number of small archaeological evaluations and watching briefs have taken place within the village, the majority of which were negative; however, an archaeological monitoring 200m northeast of the site (LXD 051) produced medieval finds.

### *Post medieval and modern*

2.6. In total seventeen finds scatters of mainly post-medieval pottery with some brick and tile finds plus some metal artefacts have been found in the vicinity of the site. The site is located directly south of a post-medieval farmstead (LXD 117) and 100m west of a post-medieval windmill (LXD 064).

The earliest available map showing the site in any detail is the parish tithe map of 1841 which indicates the site was split into three fields at this time (Newman 2019). These two internal boundaries are still visible on the 1945 Aerial Photograph (Fig. 25; Google Earth) and the 1951 OS map (old-maps.co.uk) with only the eastern boundary still visible on the 1957 OS map (*ibid*). The 1981 OS map indicates the eastern boundary has been removed forming one field set to Orchard (*ibid*).

# 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

3.2. Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief were to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

# 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of thirty-nine 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches (Figs 2a and 2b). Heavy rain in the first week of January flooded twelve of these so additional trenches of varying lengths were excavated adjacent to known archaeological features.

4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. The northern end of Trench 27 was doglegged to run SW-NE forming an L shape and Trench 28 was moved five metres westwards to investigate two distinct areas of darker topsoil, however no associated archaeological features were identified.

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were predominately first encountered.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. The plough soil within the line of the trenches was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code LXD 135. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: Cotswold2-408619; Appendix C) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit). A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

4.8. The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their office in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Store.

# 5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are presented in Section 6. Details of the environmental samples (palaeo-environmental evidence) are given in Section 7.

### *Soil Conditions*

5.2. Across the site a plough soil of dark brown silty clay (0.3m - 0.4m thick) directly overlay the natural geological substrate of orange and yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks and small stones. Plough scars were evident in most of these trenches.

Along the western and southern boundaries of the site within Trenches 8, 23, 27, 28, 31, 35 and 36 a subsoil deposit (0.05 – 0.30 thick) of mid-brown, orange silty clay was evident below the plough soil.

### *Site Results*

5.3. Thirty-nine trenches were excavated across the development area (Figs 2 and 2b). Heavy rain in the first week of January flooded twelve of these, so additional trenches of varying lengths were excavated adjacent to known archaeological features. Results are presented below in Trench number order. Trenches were *c.* 30m long and 1.80m wide unless otherwise stated.

#### **Trench 1** (Fig. 3)

5.4. Trench 1 was *c.* 0.35m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. A single shallow feature (103) was identified at the trench's southern end.

#### *Pit/hollow 103*

Feature 103 was shallow, sub-circular in plan with gradual sides leading to a concave base. A single sherd of 12-14th century medieval pottery was recovered from the pit's single fill.

#### **Trench 2** (Fig. 4)

5.5. Trench 2 was *c.* 0.35m deep and orientated NW-SE. The trench intersected a deposit of fire cracked flint that was mixed within the plough soil. A trough (203) and a large pit (205), interpreted as a well, were identified within the trench.

*Trough 203*

Trough 203 was rectangular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. The trough's single fill contained abundant fire cracked flint and charcoal.

An environmental sample (Sample 1) was taken from the trough fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results were poor and only a few small fragments of charcoal and fire cracked flint were recovered.

*Pit/Well 205*

Pit/Well 205 was sub oval in plan. The pit extended beyond the NE and SW limits of excavation and was not fully excavated due to the ingress of water and narrowness of the trench. The lower fill contained frequent fire cracked flint and charcoal whilst its upper fill, that was similar to the plough soil in its colour and composition, contained two sherds of intrusive medieval pottery. An auger was used to place two holes though the feature to ascertain the overall depth and the natural geology was reached at 0.9m.

**Trench 3 & 4** (Fig. 2a)

5.6. Trenches 3 and 4 were devoid of archaeological finds or features.

**Trench 5** (Fig. 5)

5.7. Trench 5 was *c.* 0.35m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. An unexcavated modern feature that contained frequent brick fragments was identified at the trench's northern end along with a medieval ditch (506). A ditch terminus (503), dated to the Middle Iron Age (MIA), was identified at the trench's southern end.

*Ditch terminus 503*

Ditch 503 terminated within the trench and extended beyond the trench's eastern limit of excavation. The ditch was orientated E-W with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base similar in profile to ditch 1103 within Trench 11. The ditch contained two fills of which the upper fill contained two sherds of MIA pottery and a small quantity of fired clay, with one fragment displaying characteristics of a triangular loom weight.

An environmental sample (Sample 2) was taken from the upper ditch fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. A further four small sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered. Environmental results were poor with only a few charcoal fragments and snail shells recovered.

*Ditch 506*

Ditch 506 was orientated NE-SW with steep convex sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. The ditch contained three fills of which the middle fill contained forty-six fragments of animal bone, an iron nail and a two sherds of 12-14th century pottery.

An environmental sample (Sample 3) was taken from the middle ditch fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. A further twenty-one fragments of animal bone were recovered. Environmental results were poor with only a few charcoal fragments and snail shells recovered.

**Trench 6 and 6a** (Fig. 6)

5.8. Trench 6 measured was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. An undated ditch (603) and a modern ditch (605) were identified at the trench's eastern end. A short stretch of additional trench (6a), measuring 5.21m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the north following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 6.

*Ditch 603*

Ditch 603 was orientated N-S with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill that contained nine pieces of animal bone.

*Ditch 605*

Ditch 605 was orientated NNW-SSE with gradual sloping sides to an uneven base. Single sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

**Trench 7** (Fig. 7)

5.9. Trench 7 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated N-S. An undated ditch (703) was identified at the trench's southern end.

*Ditch 703*

Ditch 703 was orientated ENE-WSW with steep sides leading to a sharp V shape base. Two pieces of animal bone were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

**Trench 8** (Fig. 2a)

5.10. Trench 8 was between 0.3-0.45m deep and orientated WSW-ENE. A deposit of subsoil was evident at the trench's western end. A small pit/hollow or possibly the effects of bioturbation (804) was identified at the trench's eastern end.

*Pit/bioturbation 804*

Feature 804 was sub-circular in plan with steep sides leading to a shallow flat uneven base. No finds were recovered from the feature's single fill.

**Trench 9** (Figs 2a and 25)

5.11. Trench 9 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. An area of bioturbation (903) was identified at the trench's southern end close to another, un-recorded example. An un-excavated post-medieval field boundary, orientated E-W and aligned with a ditch in Trenches 22 and 21, was identified at trench centre.

*Bioturbation 903*

Bioturbation 903 was sub-oval in plan with steep sides leading to a shallow concave base. No finds were recovered from the feature's single fill.

**Trench 10** (Fig. 2a)

5.12. Trench 10 measured was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated N-S. A small un-recorded bioturbation was identified at the trench's northern end, but no archaeological finds or features were identified.

**Trench 11 and 11a** (Fig. 8)

5.13. Trench 11 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. A curvilinear ditch (1103) and a large boundary ditch (1110) were identified at the trench's western end, whilst a posthole (1106) and tree throw (1108) were identified at the trench centre. A short stretch of additional trench (11a), measuring 4.88m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the south following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 11.

*Curvilinear ditch 1103*

Both ends of curvilinear Ditch 1103 extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. The ditch displayed steep sloping sides with an undercutting northern edge to a concave base and was similar in profile to Ditch 503 within Trench 5. The ditch contained two fills of which the upper fill contained eight small fragments of fired clay.

*Ditch 1110*

Ditch 1110 was orientated NW-SE with steep sloping sides leading to a sharp V shaped base. The ditch contained eight distinct fills suggesting the feature was open for some time. No dateable finds were recovered from the ditch however the primary fill (1111), comprising a plastic dark grey silty clay, contained a small amount of fire

cracked flint. Ditch 1110 was on the same alignment to Ditch 2108 within Trench 21 to the south.

*Posthole 1106 and tree throw 1108*

Posthole 1106 was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides leading to a sharp concave base. The posthole was near a tree throw and may actually represent root disturbance associated with this feature, however within the excavated section it appeared that the posthole cut the fill of the tree throw, suggesting they are separate features. No finds were recovered from the fill of either the posthole or tree throw.

**Trench 12** (Fig. 2a)

5.14. Trench 12 was devoid of archaeological finds or features.

**Trench 13** (Fig. 2a)

5.15. Trench 13 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. Three equally spaced NNW-SSE orientated ditches were identified within the trench, one of which was excavated (1302).

*Ditch 1302*

Ditch 1302 was orientated NNW--SSE with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave slightly irregular base. The ditch extended beyond the western limit of excavation and seemed to terminate within the trench however the sides of the ditch's terminal end were quite gradual and suggest they may have been truncated during machine excavation of the trench. The fill of Ditch 1302 and of the two ditches not excavated comprised a mixed yellow and brown silty clay which was similar in colour to the natural geology.

**Trench 14** (Figs 2a and 25)

5.16. Trench 14 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated WSW-ENE. An un-excavated post-medieval field boundary, orientated NNW-SSE and aligned with a ditch within Trench 30, was identified at the western end of the trench

**Trenches 15-17** (Fig. 2a)

5.17. Trenches 15-17 were devoid of archaeological finds or features.

**Trench 18** (Fig. 2a)

5.18. Trench 18 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated WSW-ENE. An area of bioturbation and three equally spaced NNW-SSE orientated undated ditches were identified within the

trench. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the plough soil (1800) near to the location of Trench 18.

*Ditches 1803, 1805 and 1807*

Ditches 1803, 1805 and 1807 were similar in shape, plan and profile with steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. All contained a single fill comprising a firm mixed yellow brown silty clay similar in colour to the natural geology.

**Trench 19 and 19a** (Fig. 9)

5.19. Trench 19 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. An undated ditch (1905) and two undated NNW-SSE orientated ditches were identified within the trench, one of which was excavated (1903). A short stretch of additional trench (19a), measuring 6.44m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the north following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 19.

*Ditch 1903*

Ditch 1903 was orientated NNW--SSE with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave slightly irregular base. The fill of Ditch 1903 and of the ditch not excavated comprised a mixed yellow and brown silty clay which was similar in colour to the natural geology. No finds were recovered.

*Ditch 1905*

Ditch 1905 was orientated NW-SE with steep sloping sides, including a near vertical eastern side leading to a sharp break of slope and a concave base. The ditch contained four fills, of which the secondary fill contained a deposit of charcoal and was indictive of gradual infilling whilst the feature was in use. No finds were recovered.

**Trench 20 and 20a** (Fig.10)

5.20. Trench 20 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. An undated ditch (2002) and an un-excavated ditch, on the same alignment as Ditch 2102 within Trench 21, were identified. A short stretch of additional trench (20a), measuring 4.82m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the west following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 20.

*Ditch 2002*

Ditch 2002 was orientated NE-SW with steep sides leading to a gradual concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

### **Trench 21 and 21a** (Figs 11 and 25)

5.21. Trench 21 was *c.* 0.35m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. An undated ditch (2108) and an un-excavated ditch were identified at the centre of the trench. An un-excavated post-medieval field boundary, orientated NW-SE and aligned with a ditch in Trenches 9 and 22, was identified at the southern end of the trench. A ditch (2102) containing MIA pottery in its uppermost fill and a possible re-cut (2105) were identified at the northern end. A short stretch of additional trench (21a), measuring 8.45m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the east following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 21.

#### *Ditch 2102 and 2105*

Ditch 2102 was orientated NE-SW with steep sides leading to a gradual concave base. The ditch was cut by a shallow re-cut or bioturbation (2105) on its northern side. Two sherds of MIA pottery and four fragments of animal bone were recovered from the upper fill of Ditch 2102.

#### *Ditch 2108*

Ditch 2108 was orientated NW-SE with gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base. The ditch contained five fills suggesting the feature was open for some time however no finds were recovered. Ditch 2108 was on the same alignment to Ditch 1110 within Trench 11.

Ditch 2108 was cut in plan on its southern side by a NE-SW orientated un-excavated ditch that was on the same alignment to Ditch 2002 within Trench 20 and Ditch 2503 within Trench 25.

### **Trench 22** (Figs 2a and 25)

5.22. Trench 22 was *c.* 0.40m deep and orientated ESE-WNW. An un-excavated post-medieval field boundary, orientated WNW-ESE and aligned with a ditch in Trenches 9 and 21, was identified at the western end of the trench. A single unexcavated NNW-SSE orientated ditch, with a mixed yellow and brown silty clay fill which was similar in colour to the natural geology was identified at the trench centre.

### **Trench 23** (Figs 12 and 13)

5.23. Trench 23 was *c.* 0.50m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. A deposit of subsoil was evident throughout the trench sealing archaeological features. The trench contained three undated ditches that were on different orientations to one another. A single

sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil (2300) near to the location of Trench 23.

*Ditch 2304*

Ditch 2304 was orientated E-W with gradual sides leading to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

*Ditch 2306*

Ditch 2306 was orientated NE-SW with steep sides leading to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill. The ditch was on the same alignment as an unexcavated ditch within Trench 24 and Ditch 2503 within Trench 25.

*Ditch 2308*

Ditch 2308 was orientated NW-SE with steep sides leading to a concave base. The ditch terminated within the trench and extended beyond the trench's western limit of excavation. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

**Trench 24** (Fig. 2a)

5.24. Trench 24 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated WSW-ENE. An un-excavated ditch orientated NE-SW and on the same alignment to Ditch 2306 within Trench 23 and Ditch 2503 within Trench 25, was identified at the trench centre. A small excavated and un-recorded bioturbation was identified at the trench's southern end.

**Trench 25 and 25a** (Fig. 14)

5.25. Trench 25 was *c.* 0.35m deep and was orientated NNW-SSE. An undated ditch (2503) was identified at the northern end of the trench. A short stretch of additional trench (25a), measuring 6.29m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the east following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 25.

*Ditch 2503*

Ditch 2503 was orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides to a sharp break of slope and sharp concave base. The ditch contained a single fill, no finds were recovered. Ditch 2503 aligns with un-excavated ditches in Trench 24 and 21 and Ditch 2306 within Trench 23 and Ditch 2002 in Trench 20.

**Trench 26 and 26a** (Fig. 15)

5.26. Trench 26 was *c.* 0.35m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. Five equally spaced NNW-SSE orientated ditches were identified within the trench two of which cut in plan an

undated ditch (2602) at the trench's eastern end. A short stretch of additional trench (26a), measuring 4.65m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the east following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 26.

*Ditch 2602 and Ditch 2606*

Ditch 2602 was orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides to a concave base. The ditch contained three fills, but no finds were recovered. Within the excavated section, one of the five NNW-SSE orientated ditches (2606) cut over the top of Ditch 2602. The fill of Ditch 2606 and the other four unexcavated ditches comprised a mixed yellow and brown silty clay which was similar in colour to the natural geology.

**Trench 27 and 27a** (Figs 16 and 17)

5.27. Trench 27 was 0.40-0.65m deep and orientated NW-SE. A deposit of subsoil was evident at the trench's southern end. The northern end of the trench was doglegged to run SW-NE forming an L shape to investigate a distinct area of darker plough soil, however no associated archaeological features were identified. A small bioturbation (2704) and a ditch (2706), dated to the medieval period, were identified at the trench's southern end along with an undated ditch (2709) at the trench's northern end. A short stretch of additional trench (27a), measuring 7.58m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the east following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 27, the subsoil deposit identified within Trench 27 was not evident within Trench 27a.

*Ditch 2706*

Ditch 2706 was orientated N-S with gradual sloping sides leading to a gradual concave base. The ditch was sealed by the subsoil deposit identified at the southern end of the trench. A single sherd of 12-14th century pottery was recovered from the ditch's single fill.

*Ditch 2709*

Ditch 2709 was orientated NE-SW with steep sloping sides leading to flat undulating base. Four fragments of animal bone were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

**Trench 28 and 28a** (Fig. 18)

5.28. Trench 28 was *c.* 0.65m deep and orientated WSW-ENE. A deposit of subsoil was evident throughout the trench. The trench was shifted 5m west to investigate a distinct area of darker plough soil, however no associated archaeological features were identified. An undated ditch (2804) was the only feature identified within the trench. A short stretch of additional trench (28a), measuring 10.9m x 1.8m, was excavated

just to the north following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 28, the subsoil deposit identified within Trench 28 was not evident within Trench 28a.

*Ditch 2804*

Ditch 2804 was orientated NW-SE with steep irregular convex sides to an undulating base. The ditch contained two fills, but no finds were recovered. The relationship between the subsoil deposit and the un-excavated part of the ditch within Trench 28 was not noted prior to its flooding.

**Trench 29** (Fig. 2a)

5.29. Trench 29 was *c.* 0.40m deep and was orientated NNW-SSE. A single unexcavated ditch (orientated NNW-SSE) with a mixed yellow and brown silty clay similar in colour to the natural geology was identified at the southern end of the trench.

**Trench 30 and 30a** (Figs 2a and 25)

5.30. Trench 30 measured 16.63m x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated ENE-WSW. Three equally spaced undated ditches (3003, 3005 and 3007) were identified within the trench along with an un-excavated post-medieval field boundary, orientated NNW-SSE and aligned with a ditch within Trench 14. An entire new trench (30a), measuring 23.99m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the north following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 30.

*Ditches 3003, 3005 and 3007*

Ditches 3003, 3005 and 3007 all displayed similar profiles comprising steep sloping sides leading to a flat slightly irregular base. The fills of each ditch were also similar and comprised a firm mixed yellow and brown silty clay similar in colour to the natural geology.

**Trench 31** (Fig. 2a)

5.31. Trench 31 was devoid of archaeological finds or features. A deposit of subsoil was evident at the trench's southern end.

**Trench 32 and 32a** (Figs 19 and 20)

5.32. Trench 32 was *c.* 0.40m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. A ditch (3202) dated to the medieval period was identified at the trench's northern end. An unexcavated NNW-SSE orientated ditch was noted at the southern end of the trench visibly cutting in plan a large boundary ditch (3204) that contained three sherds of MIA pottery (in its uppermost fill) and an adjacent parallel undated ditch (3208). A short stretch of

additional trench (32a), measuring 11.70m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the east following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 32.

*Ditch 3202*

Ditch 3202 was orientated SE-NW with steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. A single sherd of 12-14th century pottery was recovered from the single fill.

*Ditch 3204*

Ditch 3204 was orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides that became steeper leading to a flat base. The ditch contained three fills of which the primary fill was indicative of a gradual accumulation deposit whilst the ditch was in use. Three sherds of MIA pottery and five fragments of animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.

An environmental sample (Sample 6) was taken from the primary ditch fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results were poor and only five fragments of animal bone were recovered.

*Ditch 3208*

5.33. Ditch 3208 was orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides leading to a flat base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

**Trench 33** (Fig. 2a)

5.34. Trench 32 was *c.* 0.40m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. Four equally spaced undated ditches, orientated NNW-SSE, were identified within the trench, two of which were excavated (3303 and 3305).

*Ditches 3303 and 3305*

Ditches 3303 and 3305 displayed similar profiles comprising steep sloping sides leading to a flat slightly irregular base. The fills of each ditch, along with those not excavated, were also similar and comprised a firm mixed yellow and brown silty clay similar in colour to the natural geology.

**Trench 34** (Fig. 2a)

5.35. Trench 34 was devoid of archaeological finds or features.

**Trench 35** (Figs 21 and 22)

5.36. Trench 35 was between 0.30-0.50m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. A deposit of subsoil was evident at the western end of the trench. Four equally spaced undated ditches were identified within the trench, two of which were excavated (3506 and

3508). The two unexcavated ditches at the western end of the trench interacted with the subsoil deposit however due to these similarities in colour the relationship between the subsoil and ditches could not be ascertained. An additional undated feature, possibly a ditch terminus or tree throw (3504) was identified at the trench's eastern end. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of fire cracked flint were recovered from the topsoil (3500) near to the location of Trench 35.

*Feature 3504*

Feature 3504 was orientated NW-SE with steep sides leading to a concave base. It terminated within the trench and extended beyond the trench's northern limit of excavation. No finds were recovered from the single fill.

*Ditches 3506 and 3508 and mole drain 3510*

Ditches 3506 and 3508 were orientated NNW-SSE and displayed similar profiles comprising steep sloping sides leading to a flat slightly irregular base. The fills of each ditch, and of those not excavated, were also similar and comprised a firm mixed yellow and brown silty clay similar in colour to the natural geology. A modern mole drain (3510), orientated NNW-SSE, cut ditch 3508 along its western side. No finds were recovered from either feature.

**Trench 36 and 36a** (Fig. 2a)

5.37. Trench 36 was between 0.35-0.65m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. A deposit of subsoil was evident at the southern end of the trench. Two equally spaced, NNW-SSE orientated, undated ditches were identified within the trench, one of which was excavated (3604). A short stretch of additional trench (36a), measuring 3.55m x 1.8m, was excavated just to the south following heavy rain and the subsequent flooding of Trench 36.

*Ditch 3604*

Ditch 3604 was orientated NNW-SSE with a steep sloping eastern side and gradual western side leading to a flat slightly irregular base. The single fill of the ditch, and of the ditch not excavated, comprised a firm mixed orange and brown silty clay similar in colour to the subsoil deposit. Due to these similarities in colour the relationship between the subsoil and ditches could not be ascertained.

**Trench 37** (Fig. 2)

5.38. Trench 37 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. Three equally spaced undated ditches (3703, 3706 and 3709) were identified within the trench.

*Ditches 3703, 3707 and 3709*

Ditches 3703, 3707 and 3709 were orientated NNW-SSE and displayed similar profiles comprising steep sloping irregular sides leading to a flat slightly irregular base. The fills of each ditch were also similar and comprised a pale grey basal fill and firm mixed yellow and brown upper fill similar in colour to the natural geology. No finds were recovered.

**Trench 38** (Fig. 2a)

5.39. Trench 38 was *c.* 0.30m deep and orientated NNW-SSE. An unexcavated NNW-SSE orientated ditch was identified within the trench.

**Trench 39** (Figs 23 and 24)

5.40. Trench 39 was *c.* 0.35m deep and orientated ENE-WSW. An undated NNW-SSE orientated ditch (3903) was identified at the trench centre and an undated shallow pit or hollow (3905) and small bioturbation (3907) were identified at the trench's western end.

*Ditch 3903*

Ditch 3903 was orientated NNW-SSE with steep sloping sides leading to a flat slightly irregular base. A modern mole drain, orientated NNW-SSE, cut the ditch along its centre. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

*Pit/hollow 3905*

Feature 3905 had gradual sloping sides to a shallow flat base, full dimensions could not be ascertained as the feature extended beyond the southern trench limit. No finds were recovered from the single fill.

# 6. THE FINDS

6.1. Report by Stephen Benfield with contributions from Julie Curl: *Animal bone* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils.*

6.2. A small quantity of bulk finds, consisting of sherds of pottery, pieces of fired clay, and an iron nail were recovered during the evaluation site work and later during the processing of environmental bulk soil samples.

6.3. The pottery assemblage consists of sherds of prehistoric Middle Iron Age pottery, current *c*.350-50/25 BC and medieval pottery, mostly dated to the period *c*. Late 12-14th century, together with a few sherds of post-medieval and modern date. Among a small assemblage of fired clay one piece, associated with Middle Iron Age pottery, is perforated and appears to be part of a loom weight, probably of triangular form typical of the Iron Age.

### *Pottery*

#### Introduction

6.4. The evaluation produced a small quantity of pottery. This is mostly of prehistoric (Iron Age) and medieval date with a few post-medieval and modern sherds. The pottery is catalogued and discussed by period below.

#### Prehistoric pottery

6.5. Twelve sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery were recovered. Together they weigh 121g. They mostly come from ditch contexts and are lightly abraded. All are sand-tempered and are almost certainly of Iron Age date. The pottery is listed and described by context in Table *1.

#### *Fabrics*

6.6. All the sherds are exclusively sand-tempered and could be divided between two fabrics.

- Q1 Common-abundant quartz sand-temper
- Q2 Moderate quartz sand-temper

Almost all the sherds are in a quite sandy fabric (Q1) and visually appear quite similar, although one sherd had less dense visible sand (Q2).

*Discussion*

6.7. Although there are sherds from two small rims among the assemblage, both from ditch 0503, context (0505), the dating of the pottery primarily relies on the fabric and nature of the sherds. The majority of the sherds are moderately thick, and all are exclusively quartz sand tempered. None appear to be decorated. Relatively plain pottery, other than occasional decoration to rims and the predominance, or near exclusive use of sand-temper making up the majority of the pottery fabrics in an assemblage is typical of pottery of the Middle Iron Age (MIA). This pottery is broadly current during the period from the mid-4th century BC to the mid-late 1st century BC, usually dated *c*.350-50BC (Brudenell and Hogan 2104, 214), when it was increasing replaced by grog-tempered ('Belgic') pottery in the south-east, but possibly remained in common use into the early 1st century AD on sites in parts of East Anglia.

While no vessel forms can be identified, a sherd from context (0505) preserves a rounded, rather slack shoulder, which are common on MIA pottery jars and can be seen for example on MIA pot forms from Morland Road, Ipswich (*ibid*, Fig. 76 nos. 5, 13 and 14). Of two rims from this context, one has a flat top with a ?finger made dimple just below the rim edge, most probably accidental and not part of a wider decorative scheme, the other is a simple, slightly flaring rim from a relatively thin-walled pot.

Table *1 Prehistoric pottery by context

| Ctxt | F/L | Fabric | Sherd type | Form | No | Wt/g | EVE | Abr | Dec | ENV | Description-notes | Pottery date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0505 | Ditch 0503 | Q1 | R | | 1 | 4 | 0.02 | (*) | | | thin sherd, simple, rounded rim slightly abraded | IA/MIA |
| 0505 | Ditch 0503 | Q1 | | | 1 | 18 | | (*) | | | Moderately thick sherd, common/ abundant sand-temper, slightly abraded | MIA |
| 0505 <2> | Ditch 0503 | Q1 | R | jar/ bowl | 4 | 27 | 0.07 | (*) | ? | 1 | neck and rim sherds, flat-top rim, possibly decorated with small finger indents under the external rim edge but probably just a single incidental mark, pot necked with rounded shoulder (from Sample 2) | MIA |
| 2104 | Ditch 2102 | Q1 | | | 2 | 50 | | (*) | | | Moderately thick sherds | MIA |

| Ctxt | F/L | Fabric | Sherd type | Form | No | Wt/g | EVE | Abr | Dec | ENV | Description-notes | Pottery date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3205 | Ditch 3204 | Q1 | | | 3 | 16 | | (*) | | | Moderately thick sherds | MIA |
| 3500 | topsoil | Q2 | | | 1 | 6 | | (*) | | | oxidised surface, moderate sand-temper | IA/MIA |

## Medieval pottery

6.8. There are ten sherds of medieval pottery together weighing 85g. These were recovered from two pits, two ditches and as unstratified (US) sherds. The pottery is listed and described by context in Table *3.

### *Fabrics*

6.9. Five fabrics were recorded. These are listed and briefly described in Table *2.

Table *2 Medieval pottery fabrics

| Fabric code | Fabric description |
|---|---|
| EMWM | Early medieval ware micaceous: fine sand with some medium quartz sand and mica flakes |
| HFW1 | Hedingham fine ware (see Cottar 2000, 76) |
| MCW1 | Medieval coarse ware: common to abundant fine-medium quartz sand |
| MCW2 | Medieval coarse ware: common-abundant medium-coarse rounded quartz sand |
| UPG | Unprovenanced medieval glazed ware |

### *Discussion*

6.10. The absence of diagnostic pieces, such as rim sherds, means that the dating of the pottery relies almost entirely on the fabrics. Broadly all are quartz sand fabrics, with no other significant inclusions noted.

None of the fabrics are confidently sourced to a particular production area or kiln group; although one sandy, orange coloured sherd which contains some mica might be a Hedingham fine ware (HFW1) current during the period of the mid 12th-mid 13th century. Certainly, the village of Laxfield falls within the broad distribution of this pottery (Cotter 200, fig. 53). However, closer examination of distribution in Suffolk highlights its costal and river related distribution and the lack of this pottery among assemblages in central East Suffolk, which includes Laxfield, is striking (Walker 2012, 105-109 and fig. 38). The identification of this sherd should be treated as tentative.

One sherd from an open form with traces of an internal green glaze (UPG) can also be classed as a fineware; while a small oxidised sherd, which is part of a handle scar from a pot body, may represent a jug.

Otherwise, all of the sherds represent sandy coarsewares, mostly probably sherds from cooking pots. One micaceous sherd (EMWM) is possibly of early medieval date, *c.*11th-13th century; the others can be generally classified as medieval coarsewares (MCW1 and MCW2) and probably date to the period of the late 12th-14th century.

Table *3 Medieval pottery by context and fabric

| Ctxt | F/L | Fabric | Sherd | No. | Wt. (g) | Dec | Abr | Comments | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0104 | Pit 0103 | MCW2 | | 1 | 9 | | | common-abundant medium-coarse rounded quartz sand | c L12-14C |
| 0207 | Pit 0205 | MCW1 | base | 2 | 23 | | (*) | thin sherds, joining, common to abundant fine-medium quartz sand | c L12-14C |
| 0508 | Ditch 0506 | MCW | | 1 | 3 | | (*) | small sherd/ fragment, hard fired, orange surfaces grey fabric core | |
| 0508 | Ditch 0506 | UPG | base? | 1 | 23 | G | | Open form ?dish/bowl, common-abundant fine-medium sand, pale pinkish-buff surfaces, pale grey fabric core, sandy fabric, traces of internal green glaze (abraded off most of surface) | c L12-14C |
| 1800 | US | EMEW | | 1 | 6 | | (*) | slightly abraded, moderately thick, some mica present | c 11-13C |
| 1800 | US | HFW1 | | 1 | 3 | | * | Abraded, fine orange sandy fabric with some mica, ?Hedingham fine ware | c M12-M13C |
| 2300 | US | MCW1 | base | 1 | 4 | | (*) | base edge, slightly abraded | c L12-14C |
| 2707 | Ditch 2706 | MCW2 | handle | 1 | 6 | | (*) | small sherd from area of handle attachment, oxidised orange-brown | c L12-14C |
| 3203 | Ditch 3202 | MCW2 | | 1 | 8 | | (*) | slightly abraded | c L12-14C |

### Post-medieval and modern pottery

6.11. Just single sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered; both come from the fill of ditch 0605, context (0606). They are listed and described in Table *4 (below). One sherd is post-medieval Glazed red earthenware (GRE) dating the period *c.*16th-18th century. The other is a sherd of factory made Refined white earthenware (REFW) and dates to the period of the late 18th-20th century.

Table *4 Post-medieval and modern pottery by context and fabric

| Ctxt | F/L | Period | | Fabric | Form | No. | Wt. (g) | Dec | Abr | Comments | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0606 | Ditch 0605 | p-med | | GRE | | 1 | 5 | | | glaze on both surfaces | c 16-18C |
| 0606 | Ditch 0605 | mod | | REFW | | 1 | 4 | | | white/clear glaze | L18-20C |

### *Fired clay*

6.12. A total of twenty-five pieces of fired clay together weighing 165g was recovered from two ditch contexts. The fired clay is listed and described by context in Table *5.

Most of the fired clay (17 pieces, 152g) comes from the fill of ditch 0503, context (0505), associated with pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age. All the pieces from this context are in a relatively hard-fired sandy fabric with medium-coarse sand and occasional small stones. The pieces are mostly oxidised a pale orange and red-brown, orange colour but becoming grey within thicker surviving pieces. Among these one preserves the corner of an object. The surviving edge is slightly rounded with two flat surface areas approximately at right-angles to each other. There is a short length of part of a single, round perforation with an estimated diameter of approximately 12mm. Although little of the original object survives, this appears likely to be the corner of a triangular clay weight or brick, usually identified as loom weights (although other uses have been suggested), which were perforated through one or more of the corners and commonly all three. They are typical of the Iron Age and Early Roman period and are frequently found on sites dating to that period (Poole 2010). That the other pieces from this context are so similar both in fabric and appearance suggests they are probably broken fragments from this same object.

Table *5 Fired clay by context

*Key: ms=medium sand, cs=coarse sand*

| Ctxt no. | Feature/ layer | Fabric | Type/ form | No. | Wt. (g) | Thick mm | Surf | Abr | Colour | Description/ notes | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0505 | Ditch 0503 | m-cs | Loom weight | 1 | 48 | | * | | brown/ orange | Broken, partly rounded piece with part of circular void *c.*12mm dia, probably part of a loom weight | IA |
| 0505 | Ditch 0503 | m-cs | Loom weight | 16 | 104 | | * | | brown/ orange | Broken pieces some with flat surfaces, probably | IA? |

| Ctxt no. | Feature/ layer | Fabric | Type/ form | No. | Wt. (g) | Thick mm | Surf | Abr | Colour | Description/ notes | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | part of the loom weight | |
| 1105 | Ditch 1103 | ms | | 8 | 13 | | * | | Dark grey/ orange-brown | Small pieces/ fragments oxidised surface rough, uneven surface | |

### *Worked flints*

6.13. A total of ten worked flints (combined weight 161g) were recovered by hand excavation and during processing bulk soil samples. The flints come from the fill of two ditches and one pit. The small assemblage was entirely comprised of shatter pieces. All of the flint is listed and described in Table *6 (below).

6.14. The struck flint recovered from pit fill, context (0206), is relatively undiagnostic and likely natural. The flints from ditch fills, context (0505) and context (3207) consist of small clear shatter pieces. One may show signs of use ware (0505), while another showed a possible flake removal scar (3207).

6.15. Crude shatter pieces are commonly associated with Late Bronze Age and Iron Age flint knapping techniques (Humphrey 2007). The lack of patination or edge damage on the shatter flakes recovered from the two ditches could suggest that are broadly contemporary with them (rather than being residual) and the features might possibly date to that period.

Table *5 Worked flints by context.

| Ctxt | Tr. | Feature/ layer | F/L Type | Category | Description | No. | Wt/g. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0206 | 2 | 0205 | Pit | Shatter | Maybe shatter, likely natural. | 1 | 25 |
| 0505 <2> | 5 | 0503 | Ditch | Shatter | Five small shatter pieces. Possible use ware on one piece. Little edge damage and no patination. Later prehistoric. Likely LBA-IA | 5 | 55 |
| 3207 <6> | 32a | 3204 | Ditch | Shatter | Four small and mid-sized shatter pieces. One with a possible flake removed. Very crude. No edge damage and no to light patination. Later prehistoric. | 4 | 81 |
| *Total* | | | | | | *10* | *161* |

### *Heat-altered stones*

6.16. A total of 119 heat-altered stones were recovered during the excavation together with 1000+ estimated pieces from the processing of a bulk sample. In total these have a combined weight of 7,992g. The stones consist almost entirely of flints. The stratified material comes from a pit, a trough feature and from ditch fill (listed and described in Table *6). A very small quantity (29g) was also recovered as an unstratified find, context (3500).

6.17. The largest amounts of heat-altered flint were recovered from the fill, context (0204), of trough 0203, which includes the material from a bulk sample (Sample 1) and from the fill (0206) of pit 0205. This suggests that specific hot works involving these stones were occurring on site. The high degree of fragmentation and white/grey discoloration of the flint makes it likely that the material was quenched after heating and was most likely being used to heat water.

6.18. No significant closely datable finds were associated with these two features, the only other find being a small piece of struck or shatter flint from pit 0205 which may be natural. However, the practice of heating stones to indirectly transfer heat to water is typical of prehistoric sites with quantities of fractured stone waste sometimes dumped or left in pits or being deposited in larger amounts around installations such as troughs forming part of burnt mounds. Much of this is likely to be related to cooking (boiling), although possibly representing other activities involving heated water.

6.19. The remaining small amount of heat-altered flint recovered from an excavated feature came from ditch fill, context (1111). This is likely residual material originating from the large amount of heat-altered flint that would have been associated with the cooking pit and burnt mound activity.

Table *6 Heat-altered stones by context

| Ctxt | Tr. | Feature/ layer | F/L Type | Description | No. | Wt/g. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0204 | 2 | 0203 | Trough | Mid-sized and small highly fragmented high temperature heat-altered flint. Quenched. | 89 | 828 |
| 0204 <1> | 2 | 0203 | Trough | Small and tiny highly fragmented high temperature heat-altered flint. Quenched. | >1000 | 6,670 |
| 0206 | 2 | 0205 | Pit | Mid-sized and small highly fragmented high temperature heat-altered flint and 2 small heat-altered stone. Quenched. | 17 | 344 |

| Ctxt | Tr. | Feature/ layer | F/L Type | Description | No. | Wt/g. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1111 | 11a | 1110 | Ditch | Mid-sized and small highly fragmented high temperature heat-altered flint. Possibly quenched. | 5 | 103 |

### *Other finds*

6.20. A single forged iron nail (12g) with a rectangular shaft and a sub-circular flat head was recovered from context (0508). Sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from this context. The nail is moderately corroded, and the end of the shaft is broken away, the surviving piece being 55mm in length.

# 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. The environmental material recovered consists of animal bone together with some wood charcoal and snail shells from environmental bulk soil samples taken from the fill of selected features. There is a small group of animal bone, including a possible burial of a large dog or wolf from ditch 0506, context (0508) associated with medieval pottery and a small assemblage of snail shells from the same context.

### *Animal bone*

#### *Methodology*

7.2. This assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications. When possible, ages were estimated along with any other relevant information such as pathologies. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch (1976). Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'.

### The bone assemblage

#### *Quantification, provenance and preservation*

7.3. A total of 443g of bone, consisting of ninety-one elements was recovered; the totals are quantified in Table *6 (below). Bone was recovered from six deposits, all of which were ditch fills. Most of the small quantity of pottery from the site was prehistoric (Iron-Age) and medieval.

7.4. The bone is in good condition, although many bones have become fragmented, some from butchering and others from soil pressures. A few bones, particularly in the ditch fill (0604), have iron-rich sediments attached to the bone surfaces. No canid gnawing was observed on any of the bone, suggesting scavenger activity and dog feeding was low. There is a low record of invertebrate (insects, isopods, molluscs) damage to the bone, suggesting most was probably rapidly buried.

7.5. The dominant feature of this assemblage was the number of canid bones recovered from ditch 0506, context (0508), including bone from Sample 3. These are associated with pottery of medieval date. The animal was either a large dog or wolf and adult, with fully fused bones. The elements recovered included limbs, vertebrae, ribs, some

phalanges and a metapodial. There are some pathologies; including low level arthritic issues and a probable healed fracture on the tibia shaft. There is no obvious butchering and the number of bones suggest this was either a complete burial or perhaps, more likely in a ditch environment, a natural death.

7.6. Cattle were seen in two ditch fills with a proximal ulna ditch 0603, context (0604) and tooth fragments from ditch 2102, context (2104). Sheep/goat were identified in the fill of ditch 0703, context (0704) with femur fragments. Pig was identified from ditch 2709, context (2710) and with a chopped tibia shaft and radius fragments from context (0604) in ditch 0603. The sieved Sample 6, from ditch 3204, produced two limbs from a rodent.

7.7. Further fragments of bone with no diagnostic features that would allow species identification were found in three ditch fills and only identified as 'mammal'.

Table *6 Quantification of the faunal remains

| Context | Trench | Type | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0508 | 5 | Ditch 0506 Sample 3 | 21 | 95g | Dog/wolf | 21 |
| 0508 | 5 | Ditch 0506 hand collected | 46 | 227g | Dog/wolf | 46 |
| 0604 | 6 | Ditch 0603 | 9 | 71g | Cattle | 1 |
| | | | | | Pig | 2 |
| | | | | | Mammal | 6 |
| 0704 | 7 | Ditch 0703 | 2 | 6g | Sheep/goat | 2 |
| 2104 | | Ditch 2102 | 4 | 7g | Cattle | 4 |
| 2710 | 27a | Ditch 2709 | 4 | 36g | Pig | 1 |
| | | | | | Mammal | 3 |
| 3207 | | Ditch 3204 Sample 6 | 5 | 1g | Rodent | 2 |
| | | | | | Mammal | 3 |
| *Totals* | | | *91* | *443g* | | *91* |

### *Discussion*

7.8. This is a small assemblage from mixed origins. Most deposits produced meat waste from the main domestic meat stock. The origins of the canid is uncertain, but the initial lack of obvious butchering evidence and the number of bones suggests a complete burial; the presence of phalanges (toe bones) would suggest the animal was not even skinned and there is the possibility it was a natural death.

### *Plant macrofossils*

#### Introduction and Methods

7.9. Six bulk samples, a total of 220 litres of soil, were taken from five ditch contexts and a trough from a possible burnt mound. Four samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Two environmental samples (Sample 4 & 5) were quarantined following a handlers positive COVID-19 test result. The four samples that were processed produced such poor results it was not deemed worthwhile processing these additional two samples once they available.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any ecofacts or artefacts are noted in Table *7 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. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

#### Quantification

7.10. For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 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

Table *7 Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

| SS No | Context No | Feature/ cut no | Feature type | Approx. date of deposit (associated finds date) | Flot Contents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 204 | 203 | trough | Possibly BA? | charcoal + fibrous rootlets ++ HAF frags + |
| 2 | 505 | 503 | ditch | Iron Age pot | charcoal # fibrous rootlets ++ |
| 3 | 508 | 506 | ditch | Medieval pot | charcoal # fibrous rootlets + snails + |
| 6 | 3207 | 3204 | ditch | Iron Age pot | fibrous rootlets # |

*Trench 2, trough 203 (Sample 1)*

7.11. The flot recovered from this sample was very small at less than 5ml, rootlet fragments were common and made up the majority of the material recovered. Wood charcoal fragments were very rare and those present were too small to be suitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification.

*Trench 5, ditch 503 (Sample 2) and ditch 506 (Sample 3)*

7.12. Both samples produced very small flots which were less than 5ml each. The majority of this material was fibrous rootlets. Wood charcoal fragments were very rare and highly fragmented, making it unsuitable for further analysis.

Snail shells were recovered in small numbers from the fill (0508) of ditch 506 (Sample 3). Helicella itala was present only as a single specimen and is indicative of exposed, dry, calcareous grasslands. Trochulus hispidus were more common and are catholic in their habitat preferences; they are found in woods, hedges and wetlands as well as rough ground and drier calcareous grasslands. Anisus leucostoma, which can be found in temporary bodies of water, suggest that the ditch may have retained water on at least a seasonal basis.

*Trench 32, ditch 3204 (Sample 6)*

7.13. A small quantity of fibrous rootlet fragments was recovered from this feature. This material, as in all the samples, is considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled. No charred plant remains were recovered from this sample and therefore it can add no information to the results of this evaluation.

### Conclusions

7.14. In general, the samples processed were very poor in terms of identifiable material. Charred plant remains was absent from the flots, other than small quantities of highly fragmented wood charcoal. The presence of which may suggest that domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site.

The small quantities of mollusc shells recovered from ditch fill 508 (Sample 3) suggests an area of possibly seasonally wet grassland, hedges or woodlands in the vicinity of the site and that at least some of the ditches excavated periodically held water, most likely on a seasonal basis or during poor weather.

# 8. DISCUSSION

### *Deposit model*

8.1. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of between 0.30-0.65m across the site. Along the western and southern boundaries of the site within Trenches 8, 23, 27, 28, 31, 35 and 36 a subsoil deposit of mid-brown, orange silty clay was evident below the plough soil. Away from these trenches the thin deposit of plough soil along with evidence of plough scars suggest that truncation of the natural soil profile may have occurred. Truncated medieval and prehistoric features were noted below the plough soil and subsoil deposit (when evident).

### *Bronze Age (2400 BC–1500 BC)*

8.2. Although undated by artefacts the deposit of fire cracked flint within the plough soil around Trench 2 and the discovery of a trough and large pit, interpreted as a well, that also contained quantities of fire cracked flint, suggest Trench 2 was located in close proximity to a Bronze Age burnt mound.

The two sherds of medieval pottery recovered from the upper fill of the large pit within Trench 2 are likely to be intrusive as the upper fill was similar to the plough soil in its colour and composition and it is likely have been laid down following the settling of the pit's lower fills. The results from the two auger holes indicate that only the edge of the feature was identified within the trench with the bulk of it lying outside the trench to the north.

If the deposits and features identified in and around Trench 2 are associated with a Bronze Age burnt mound, they would be heritage assets of regional significance and would have a moderate to high potential to address regional research aims for the period (Medlycott 2011).

A series of ditches on broadly northwest/southeast (and opposing) alignments across the centre of the field form a coaxial field system (Fig. 2b). The majority of excavated slots were undated by artefactual remains, apart from two (Ditch 2102 and 3204) which contained five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery within their upper fills. The five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery likely made their way into these upper fills following the subsequent settling of the ditch's lower fills over time. Although the finds indicate that Middle Iron Age activity was occurring on the site, they unlikely however date these features. Although no Bronze Age finds were recovered the ditches more likely represent an earlier coaxial field system more typical of the Middle Bronze Age

opposed to later periods, within which the Middle Iron Age settlement identified in Trenches 5 and 11 subsequently sits. The chief axis of the field system would appear to be the large ditch 1110/2108 running northwest to southeast through Trenches 11 and 21. The fills of 1110/2108 suggest it was open for some time whilst its steep almost vertical profile and gradual concave base was mirrored, although on a smaller scale, within many of the similar ditches identified on a NE-SW (and opposing) alignment (Trenches 19-21, 23-28 and 32).

The potential Bronze Age field system identified at the centre is a heritage asset of local significance and would have low to moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period.

### *Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)*

8.3. Ditch 503, dated to the MIA, displayed a similar profile to the undated curvilinear feature within Trench 11, both were also the only features across the site that contained pieces of fired clay, suggesting they may both have been within structural or activity areas. It is for these reasons curvilinear feature 1103 has been assigned to this period. Not enough of the feature was revealed within the trench to ascertain its function with certainty, however its shape in plan and profile suggests it may be structural, representing a ring gully approximately 12m in diameter. The ditch was undated at the time of excavation and it wasn't until after the backfilling of the trench that it was realised the feature may have a structural function hence the omission of the feature being sampled for environmental purposes.

The Middle Iron Age features in Trenches 5 and 11 are heritage assets of local significance, however the lack of other Iron Age features and the general paucity of finds material suggest there is low to moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period, including Settlement Types (Medlycott 2011, 31).

### *Medieval (1066–1539)*

8.4. The site is located just to the south of a medieval moated site and the Framlingham Road, a likely routeway into the historic core of the village. Only single sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a shallow pit or hollow within Trench 1 and a small ditch within Trench 5 located at the north of the site; along with a ditch within Trench 27 and a ditch within Trench 32 to the south of the site. The small assemblage of finds suggests not only that these features likely have an agricultural function but that the land was not ploughed during the Medieval period – no traces of ridge and

furrow were recorded, and a field this close to settlement, if regularly ploughed, would have been regularly manured. The wet nature of the site and the frequent drainage ditches (Sec 8.8) may corroborate this.

The pit/hollow and ditches are heritage assets of local significance and the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

### *Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)*

8.5. The un-excavated ditch within Trenches 9, 21 and 22 (Fig 2b) are in the location of a post-medieval field boundary indicated on the tithe map of 1841. The field boundary was removed sometime between 1951 and 1957, as shown the OS maps of these years (old-maps.co.uk). The un-excavated ditch within Trench 14 and 30 (Fig 2b) is in the location of a post-medieval field boundary indicated on the tithe map of 1841. This field boundary was removed sometime between 1957 and 1981 as shown on the OS maps of these dates (old-maps.co.uk). Both post-medieval field boundaries, prior to their infilling, were visible on the 1945 Aerial photograph (Fig. 25).

8.6. The unexcavated modern deposit at the northern end of Trench 5 is the backfilled remnant of a pond indicated on the 1884 and 1957 OS maps. The field in the vicinity of this feature was under water for the duration of the evaluation which supports this. A member of the public confirmed that it had been backfilled only in the recent past.

The function of the modern shallow ditch (605) identified in Trench 6 is unclear, and it may have been used for drainage within this part of the field.

The ditches are heritage assets of local significance and the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for these periods.

### *Undated features*

8.7. The characteristics of the undated ditches across the site can be split into two different types dependent on their orientation, size, and profile.

Thirty-four of these were broadly similar and orientated NNW-SSE (Trenches 13, 18, 19, 22, 26, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39; Fig 2b) and where found in numbers were typically equally spaced apart (5-7m). The eighteen that were excavated displayed similar profiles with steep sides and flat irregular bases. The fills of the majority were quite pale comprising a mixed deposit of yellow and brown silty clay that made them difficult to see against the natural geology, and suggest they were

backfilled soon after their excavation and partly with the natural geology that had been dug out of them. The relationship between the subsoil deposit, identified along the western and southern fringes of the site, and the four ditches in Trenches 35 and 36 that interacted with it was un-clear due to similarities in colour. The heavy rain experienced during the excavation indicated these features were typically located in the wettest areas across the site to the east and south. The quantity and regularity of these ditches are similar to cultivation beds typically of a Roman date; however, the mixed pale and 'natural' subsoil fills are not typical of this feature type and their function is more likely to relate to medieval or post-medieval drainage. There is also no evidence for occupation or activity of Romano-British date on the site.

Undated ditches within Trenches 6, 7, 23 and 35 displayed more gradual shaped profiles to those of either the Middle Bronze Age field system or Medieval/Post-Medieval drainage ditches. The function of these ditches likely relates to drainage or field divisions of medieval or later date.

### *Confidence rating*

8.8. The evaluation took place in glaringly bright and mixed weather conditions. The heavy rain and subsequent flooding of twelve trenches did not hinder works because all features affected were linear in form and additional adjacent trenching was able to locate all features affected by the flooding. A medium-high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

# 9. CONCLUSION

9.1. The evaluation trenching has defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site.

9.2. The evidence suggests the survival of archaeological remains with the presence of five phases of past activity in the Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval and the post medieval/modern periods.

9.3. The potential burnt mound and associated features, located in the NE corner of the site, is a heritage asset of regional significance. However, a number of factors mitigate against assigning a high archaeological potential to the wider area around Trench 2. The deposit of fire cracked flint within the plough soil and the absence of any former land surface in Trench 2 coupled with the plough scars evident within trenches, would suggest the burnt mound if surviving may be truncated and the presence of associated features uncertain. The environmental sample taken from the trough produced limited results with none of the recovered wood charcoal fragments suitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification. Consequently, the archaeological potential of the northeast corner of the site is interpreted as moderate.

9.4. The potential Middle Bronze Age field system at the centre of the site produced no finds of a contemporary date suggesting the field system was set away from any settlement activity of this period. The ditches forming the potential Middle Bronze Age field system are heritage assets of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest there is low to moderate potential for other features of this period located at the centre of the site.

9.5. The Iron Age finds and features at the centre of the site focussed on Trenches 5 and 11 may indicate possible small-scale settlement, however the lack of other Iron Age features and the general paucity of finds material suggest there is moderate - low potential for other features of this period located at the centre of the site.

9.6. The medieval features are heritage assets of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that there is low potential for other features of this date across the site.

9.7. The post medieval and modern features and finds are of limited value in assisting with the dating or the understanding of the function of the site.

9.8. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

## 10. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was led by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACI*f*A, assisted by Matt Beverly, Alice Crush, Steve Hunt, Sharon Martin, Heloise Meziani, Charley Morgan, Elisabetta Dall'Olio, Kamil Prus and Richard Spencer. Project management was undertaken by Richard Mortimer.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PgDip MCIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report were produced by Stephen Benfield, Ruth Beveridge MA and Anna West.

The report was written by Martin Cuthbert, the illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson and the report was edited by Richard Mortimer. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton.

# 11. REFERENCES


Baker, P., and Worley, F., 2014, Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice, English Heritage.

Brudenell. M., and Hogan, S., 2014, 'Refining Suffolk's later prehistoric ceramic sequence: Iron Age pottery and settlement remains at Moorland Road, Ipswich' in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, Volume 43 Part 2, 207-218.

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Cotter, J., 2000, Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Report (CAR) 7, Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Davis, S., 1992, A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites, English Heritage AML report 71/92.

Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

Hillson, S., 1992, Mammal bones and teeth, The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

Hillson, S., 1996, Teeth, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press.

Humphrey, J., 2007, 'Simple tools for tough tasks or tough tools for simple tasks? Analysis and experiment in Iron Age flint utilisation', in Haselgrove, C., and Pope, R., (eds.), *The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent*, Oxbow Books.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* EAA Occasional Paper 24.

Meredith, J. 2020, *Land on the south side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation.*

Mills, A. D. 2003, *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*, Oxford

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Newman, J. 2019, *Land off Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

Poole, C., 2010, The fired clay in Biddulph, E., Brady, K., Ben, M., and Murry, P., 'Roman settlement, pottery production and a cemetery in the Beam Valley, Dagenham', *The Essex Society for Archaeology and History*, Volume 1, 129-137.

SCCAS, 2020, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation on Land on the south side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk*

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, Second edition, Cambridge University Press.

Von Den Driesch, A., 1976, *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.

Walker, H., 2012, *Hedingham Ware, a medieval pottery industry in North Essex; its production and distribution*, EAA 148

Williams, A., and Martin, G. H. (eds), 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, London

### *Websites*

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

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed: January 2021

Google Earth

old-maps.co.uk

opendomesday.org

## APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

| Trench No. | Length | Orientation | Geology | Depth to Natural | Description | Comments | Summary | Associated Contexts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 28.86 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | | pit 103 | 0101, 0102, 0103, 0104 |
| 02 | 28.78 | NW-SE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | | Trough 0203 and pit 0205 | 0201, 0202, 0203, 0204, 0205, 0206, 0207 |
| 03 | 29.25 | NE-SW | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | No archaeology | 0301, 0302 |
| 04 | 29.52 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | No archaeology | 0401, 0402 |
| 05 | 29.27 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | | ditch terminus 0503, ditch 0506 | 0501, 0502, 0503, 0504, 0505, 0506, 0507, 0508, 0509 |
| 06 | 31.04 | E-W | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | ditch 0603 and 1 x unexcavated ditch, same as 0605 | 0601, 0602, 0603, 0604 |
| 06a | 5.21 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 6 | ditch 605 | 0605, 0606 |
| 07 | 29.58 | N-S | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | ditch 0703 | 0701, 0702, 0703, 0704 |
| 08 | 28.58 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.45 | Topsoil and subsoil over natural. subsoil present at the western end of the trench only | | bioturbation 0804 | 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805 |
| 09 | 28.68 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | bioturbation/pit 0903, 1 x small bioturbation not recorded, and 1 x unexcavated post-med field boundary identified on the 1st ed OS | 0901, 0902, 0903, 0904 |
| 10 | 28.22 | N-S | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x small bioturbation not recorded | 1001, 1002 |

| Trench No. | Length | Orientation | Geology | Depth to Natural | Description | Comments | Summary | Associated Contexts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 29.16 | ENE-WSW | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | curvilinear 1103, posthole 1106 and tree-throw 1108, 1 un-excavated ditch, same as 1110 | 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109 |
| 11a | 4.88 | SW-NE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 11 | ditch 1110 | 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 |
| 12 | 26.36 | N-S | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | No archaeology | 1200, 1201 |
| 13 | 28.64 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | NNW-SSE Ditch 1302 and 2 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditches. | 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303 |
| 14 | 28.48 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x unexcavated post-med field boundary identified on the 1st ed OS | 1400, 1401 |
| 15 | 28.3 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | No archaeology | 1500, 1501 |
| 16 | 28.61 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | no archaeology | 1601, 1602 |
| 17 | 29.76 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | no archaeology | 1701, 1702 |
| 18 | 28.81 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | Ditch 1803, ditch 1805, ditch 1807 and bioturbation 1809 | 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809 |
| 19 | 28.62 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x large NW-SE un-excavated ditch, same as 1905, 1 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch, same as ditch 1903 and 1 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch | 1901, 1902 |
| 19a | 6.44 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 19 | ditch 1903 and 1905 | 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 |
| 20 | 29.25 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1x un-excavated large NE-SW ditch, same as 2102 and 1 x small | 2000, 2001 |

| Trench No. | Length | Orientation | Geology | Depth to Natural | Description | Comments | Summary | Associated Contexts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | un-excavated NE-SW ditch, same as 2002 | |
| 20a | 4.82 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 20 | ditch 2002 | 2002, 2003 |
| 21 | 30.58 | N-S | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x unexcavated post-med field boundary identified on the 1st ed OS.<br>1 x un-excavated NE-SW ditch<br>1 x unexcavated large NE-SW ditch, same as 2102 and 2105<br>Ditch 2108 | 2100, 2101, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113 |
| 21a | 8.45 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 21 | ditch 2102 and 2105 | 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107 |
| 22 | 38.12 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x unexcavated post-med field boundary identified on the 1st ed OS. 1 x unexcavated pale NNW-SSE ditch | 2201, 2202 |
| 23 | 32.57 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.50 | Topsoil and subsoil over natural | | subsoil sealing ditch 2304, ditch 2306 and ditch terminus 2308 | 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309 |
| 24 | 29.15 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x un-excavated NE-SW ditch | 2400, 2401 |
| 25 | 29.26 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1xunexacated NE-SW ditch, same as 2503 | 2501, 2502 |
| 25a | 6.29 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 25 | ditch 2503 | 2503, 2504 |
| 26 | 28.91 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1x NE-SW unexcavated ditch, same as 2602. 1 x NNW-SSE unexcavated ditch, same as 2606. 4 x NNW-SSE unexcavated ditches | 2600, 2601 |

| Trench No. | Length | Orientation | Geology | Depth to Natural | Description | Comments | Summary | Associated Contexts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26a | 4.65 | NW-SE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 16 | ditch 2602 cut by small ditch 2606 | 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607 |
| 27 | 35.36 | NW-SE & SW-NE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 - 0.65 | Topsoil over natural. Subsoil at the southern end of the trench only | Trench doglegged to form an L shape to investigate a darker area of topsoil | subsoil at the southern end of the trench only sealing ditch 2706 and bioturbation 2704.<br>1 x unexcavated NE-SW ditch, same as 2709 | 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707 |
| 27a | 7.58 | NW-SE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 27 | ditch 2709 | 2709, 2710 |
| 28 | 27.63 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.65 | Topsoil and subsoil over natural | Trench moved 5m westwards to investigate a darker area of topsoil | subsoil sealing 1 x unexcavated ditch, same as 2804 | 2801, 2802, 2803 |
| 28a | 10.9 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.65 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 28 | | 2804, 2805, 2806 |
| 29 | 28.56 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 | Topsoil over natural | | 1x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch | 2901, 2902 |
| 30 | 16.63 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x unexcavated post-med field boundary identified on the 1st ed OS | 3001, 3002 |
| 30a | 23.99 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 30 | ditch 3003, ditch 3005 and ditch 3007 | 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008 |
| 31 | 28.67 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.55 | Topsoil over natural subsoil present at the southern end of the trench | | No archaeology | 3101, 3102, 3103 |
| 32 | 29.26 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 | Topsoil over natural | | ditch 3202<br>1 x un-excavated NE-SW ditch, same as 3204 and 1 x un-excavated NE-SW ditch, same as | 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203 |

| Trench No. | Length | Orientation | Geology | Depth to Natural | Description | Comments | Summary | Associated Contexts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 3208 both cut by 1 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch | |
| 32a | 11.7 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 | Topsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 32 | ditch 3204 and ditch 3208 | 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209 |
| 33 | 28.63 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 | Topsoil over natural | | ditch 3303 and ditch 3305<br>2 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditches | 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306 |
| 34 | 28.55 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.40 | Topsoil over natural | | no archaeology | 3400, 3401 |
| 35 | 28.12 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.45 | Topsoil over natural subsoil present at west end of trench only | | subsoil present at west end of trench only sealing 2 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditches. Ditch 3506 Ditch 3508 cut by mole drain 3510 Ditch terminus 3504 | 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511 |
| 36 | 28.9 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.65 | Topsoil over natural subsoil present at southern end of trench only | | 1 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch<br>1 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch, same as 3604 | 3601, 3602, 3603 |
| 36a | 3.55 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.65 | Topsoil and subsoil over natural | Excavated due to flooding of Trench 36 | subsoil present sealing ditch 3604 | 3604, 3605 |
| 37 | 28.72 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | Ditches 3703, 3706, 3709 | 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711 |
| 38 | 30.82 | NNW-SSE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.30 | Topsoil over natural | | 1 x un-excavated NNW-SSE ditch | 3801, 3802 |
| 39 | 31.81 | WSW-ENE | Orange and yellow clay occ chalk fleck and flints | 0.35 | Topsoil over natural | | ditch 3903, pit 3905 and bioturbation 3907 | 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908 |

## APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0101 | | 01 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | 0102 | | | | |
| 0102 | | 01 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | 0101 | | | |
| 0103 | 0103 | 01 | Pit | Cut | sub-circular in plan with gradual sides to a concave base | Pit | 1.30 | 0.70 | 0.20 | | | | | |
| 0104 | 0103 | 01 | Pit | Fill | firm mid grey brown silty clay regular stones | Fill of pit | 1.30 | 0.70 | 0.20 | | | | | |
| 0201 | | 02 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay with frequent fragments of fire cracked flint | Plough soil, containing the remnant of a ploughed out BA burnt mound. | | | 0.35 | 0202 | | | | |
| 0202 | | 02 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | 0201 | | | |
| 0203 | 0203 | 02 | Trough | Cut | sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base | Poss. Bronze Age trough associated with a Burnt Mound | 1.35> | 0.75 | 0.25 | | 0204 | | | |
| 0204 | 0203 | 02 | Trough | Fill | firm dark blue grey silty clay with frequent fire cracked flint and charcoal | Fill of Trough | 1.35> | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0203 | | | | 1 |
| 0205 | 0205 | 02 | Pit | Cut | Sub oval in plan with intial gradual sloping sides leading to steep sides. Feature extended beyond the NE- and SW LOE. Not fully excavated. Two auger holes were placed within the pit to ascertain its overall depth. At its deepest point, the pit measured 0.9m deep | Possible Bronze Age well associated with a Burnt Mound | 1.8> | 7> | 0.60> | | 0206 | | | |
| 0206 | 0205 | 02 | Pit | Fill | Firm Black silty clay with frequent fire cracked flint and charcoal | Fill of possible BA well | | 2.9> | 0.62> | 0205 | 0207 | | | |
| 0207 | 0205 | 02 | Pit | Fill | Firm mid grey brown silty clay | Upper fill of well, likely slump material as well fills settled- similar to the topsoil | | 2.40> | 0.10 | 0206 | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0301 | | 03 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | 0302 | | | | |
| 0302 | | 03 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | 0301 | | | |
| 0401 | | 04 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | 0402 | | | | |
| 0402 | | 04 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | 0401 | | | |
| 0501 | | 05 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | 0502 | | | | |
| 0502 | | 05 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | 0501 | | | |
| 0503 | 0503 | 05 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated E-W with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base | Boundary ditch terminus, terminating within the trench and extending beyond the eastern LOE. Similar in profile to curvilinear 1103. | 1> | 0.60 | 0.36 | | 0504 | | | |
| 0504 | 0503 | 05 | Ditch | Fill | Loose mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional gravel | primary fill of ditch terminus | 1> | 0.60 | 0.06 | 0503 | 0505 | | | |
| 0505 | 0503 | 05 | Ditch | Fill | Loose mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional stones | Upper fill of Ditch terminus, | 1> | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0504 | | | | 2 |
| 0506 | 0506 | 05 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steep convex sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base | Possible boundary ditch | 2> | 0.95 | 0.46 | | 0507 | | | |
| 0507 | 0506 | 05 | Ditch | Fill | Loose mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones | Primary fill of Ditch, gradual infilling | 2> | 0.95 | 0.05 | 0506 | 0508 | | | |
| 0508 | 0506 | 05 | Ditch | Fill | Friable Dark grey brown silty clay occasional stones and snail shells | Middle fill of ditch containing Fe nail, animal bone and pottery. Possible refuse deposit | 2> | 0.80 | 0.26 | 0507 | 0509 | | | 3 |
| 0509 | 0506 | 05 | Ditch | Fill | Friable mid yellow brown clayey silt occasional stones | Upper fill of ditch, likely gradual silting following dis-use of ditch | 0.3 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0508 | | | | |
| 0601 | | 06 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 0602 | | 06 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0603 | 0603 | 06 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated N-S with gradual sides to a concave base | Ditch use unknown | | 0.48 | 0.22 | | 0604 | | | |
| 0604 | 0603 | 06 | Ditch | Fill | firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small flints | single fill of ditch, likely gradual silting | | 0.48 | 0.22 | 0603 | | | | |
| 0605 | 0605 | 06a | Ditch | Cut | linear orientated NNW-SSE with gradual sloping sides to an uneven base | post-medieval ditch containing post-med pottery | | 1.52 | 0.27 | | 0606 | | | |
| 0606 | 0605 | 06a | Ditch | Fill | moderately compacted mid orange brown silty clay occ flint and chalk flecks | Fill of modern ditch | | 1.52 | 0.27 | 0605 | | | | |
| 0701 | | 07 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 0702 | | 07 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 0703 | 0703 | 07 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated ENE-WSW with steep sides leading to a sharp V shape base | Boundary ditch | | 1.47 | 0.64 | | 0704 | | | |
| 0704 | 0703 | 07 | Ditch | Fill | Moderately compacted mid grey brown silty clay occasional chalk and charcoal flecks | single fill of ditch gradual infilling | | 1.47 | 0.64 | 0703 | | | | |
| 0801 | | 08 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 0802 | | 08 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0-0.15 | | | | | |
| 0803 | | 08 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 0804 | 0804 | 08 | Bioturbation | Cut | sub-circular in plan with steep sides to a flat uneven base | possible pit or bioturbation | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.10 | | 0805 | | | |
| 0805 | 0804 | 08 | Bioturbation | Fill | Mid grey brown silty clay no inclusions | fill of possible pit or bioturbation | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0804 | | | | |
| 0901 | | 09 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 0902 | | 09 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 0903 | 0903 | 09 | Bioturbation | Cut | sub oval in plan with gradual sloping sides | possible pit or bioturbation | 0.40 | 0.25 | 0.10 | | 0904 | | | |
| 0904 | 0903 | 09 | Bioturbation | Fill | mid grey brown silty clay | fill of possible pit or bioturbation | 0.40 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0903 | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1001 | | 10 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1002 | | 10 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1101 | | 11 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1102 | | 11 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1103 | 1103 | 11 | Ditch | Cut | curvilinear in plan with steep sloping sides, NE side undercutting with a sharp break of slope to a concave base, extends beyond the northern LOE | Poss. ring ditch or structure related. | | 0.55 | 0.45 | | 1104 | | | |
| 1104 | 1103 | 11 | Ditch | Fill | Moderately compacted Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flints | upper fill of ditch, likely deliberate dis-use deposit | | 0.50 | 0.22 | 1103 | 1105 | | | |
| 1105 | 1103 | 11 | Ditch | Fill | Moderately compacted mid blueish grey silty clay occasional CBM flecks | Primary fill of ditch, likely deliberate backfill | | 0.60 | 0.43 | 1104 | | | | |
| 1106 | 1106 | 11 | Posthole | Cut | sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides to a sharp concave base | Possible posthole | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.24 | 1109 | 1107 | | 1109 | |
| 1107 | 1106 | 11 | Posthole | Fill | moderately compacted mid blue grey silty clay | single fill of possible posthole | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.24 | 1106 | | | | |
| 1108 | 1108 | 11 | Bioturbation | Cut | Irregular shape in plan with undercutting eastern side and gradual western and northern edges and an uneven base | Possible tree-throw | | 0.75 | 0.18 | | 1109 | | | |
| 1109 | 1108 | 11 | Bioturbation | Fill | Friable mixed blue and yellow silty clays occasional stones | fill of tree-throw | | 0.75 | 0.18 | 1108 | 1106 | 1106 | | |
| 1110 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NW-SE with steep sides leading to a sharp V shaped base | large boundary ditch | | 2.01 | 1.12 | | 1111 | | | |
| 1111 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | stiff plastic dark grey silty clay rare fire cracked flint | Primary fill of ditch | | 0.50 | 0.22 | 1110 | 1113, 1114 | | | |
| 1112 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | moderate blue grey with orange mottling silty clay | Use deposit within possible re-cut of ditch | | 0.98 | 0.36 | 1113, 1118 | 1116 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1113 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | crumbly yellow orange with red mottling silty clay | slumping episode along western edge of ditch | | 0.20 | 0.46 | 1111 | 1112 | | | |
| 1114 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | friable red grey silty clay | Use deposit within ditch | | 0.62 | 0.10 | 1111 | 1118 | | | |
| 1115 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | plastic pale grey with red mottling silty clay | dis-use deposit likely relating to gradual silting up of feature | | 1.26 | 0.24 | 1116 | 1117 | | | |
| 1116 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | mid brown yellow silty clay | upper slumping fill of ditch, dis-use deposit | | 1.10 | 0.40 | 1112 | 1115 | | | |
| 1117 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | dark brown silty clay | upper dis-use deposit, likely gradual settling of ditch fills. similar to the topsoil | | 1.30 | 0.12 | 1115 | | | | |
| 1118 | 1110 | 11a | Ditch | Fill | moderate yellow orange clay | slump deposit along the eastern edge | | 0.22 | 0.58 | 1114 | 1112 | | | |
| 1200 | | 12 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1201 | | 12 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1300 | | 13 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1301 | | 13 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1302 | 1302 | 13 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE gradual sloping sides to a concave slightly irregular base. Terminates within the trench and extends beyond the western limit of LOE | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.60 | 0.17 | | 1303 | | | |
| 1303 | 1302 | 13 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay | fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.60 | 0.17 | 1302 | | | | |
| 1400 | | 14 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1401 | | 14 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1500 | | 15 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1501 | | 15 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1601 | | 16 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.40 | | | | | |
| 1602 | | 16 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1701 | | 17 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1702 | | 17 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1800 | | 18 | | Other | | un-stratified finds | | | | | | | | |
| 1801 | | 18 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1802 | | 18 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1803 | 1803 | 18 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.65 | 0.28 | | 1804 | | | |
| 1804 | 1803 | 18 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay, rare charcoal | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.65 | 0.28 | 1803 | | | | |
| 1805 | 1805 | 18 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.60 | 0.22 | | 1806 | | | |
| 1806 | 1805 | 18 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.60 | 0.22 | 1805 | | | | |
| 1807 | 1807 | 18 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep western edge and irregular eastern edge to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.65 | 0.20 | | 1808 | | | |
| 1808 | 1807 | 18 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | | | 0.65 | 0.20 | 1807 | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1809 | 1809 | 18 | Bioturbation | Deposit | irregular feature with undercutting east edge and gradual west edge and irregular base. Fill comprised a mid brown yellow silty clay | bioturbation | | | | | | | | |
| 1901 | | 19 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 1902 | | 19 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 1903 | 1903 | 19a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep irregular sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.62 | 0.22 | | 1904 | | | |
| 1904 | 1903 | 19a | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.62 | 0.22 | 1903 | | | | |
| 1905 | 1905 | 19a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NW-SE. Steep sloping sides, near vertical eastern side leading to a sharp break of slope to a concave base | large boundary ditch | | 1.84 | 0.90 | | 1906 | | | |
| 1906 | 1905 | 19a | Ditch | Fill | compact mid yellow brown silty clay with chalk inclusions | slump deposit whilst ditch was in use | | 0.56 | 0.12 | 1905 | 1907 | | | |
| 1907 | 1905 | 19a | Ditch | Fill | dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal | gradual infilling whilst feature was in use. | | 0.60 | 0.10 | 1906 | 1908 | | | |
| 1908 | 1905 | 19a | Ditch | Fill | mid orange grey clay silt occasional small stones | gradual infill whilst ditch was still in use | | 1 | 0.20 | 1907 | 1909 | | | |
| 1909 | 1905 | 19a | Ditch | Fill | friable mid brown clay silt | upper fill of ditch, dis-use deposit of gradual infilling | | 1.84 | 0.60 | 1908 | | | | |
| 2000 | | 20 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 2001 | | 20 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 2002 | 20a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steep sides leading to a gradual concave base | possible boundary ditch | | 0.80 | 0.34 | | 2003 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 2003 | 20a | Ditch | Fill | mid brown silty clay with red mottling rare charcoal and flint inclusions | single fill of ditch | | 0.80 | 0.34 | 2002 | | | | |
| 2100 | | 21 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 2101 | | 21 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2102 | 2102 | 21a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steep sides leading to gradual concave base | boundary ditch | | 1.44 | 0.72 | | 2103 | | | |
| 2103 | 2102 | 21a | Ditch | Fill | Loose dark grey silty clay occasional charcoal and stone | lower fill of boundary ditch, likely use deposit of gradual infilling | | 0.86 | 0.38 | 2102 | 2104 | | | 4 |
| 2104 | 2102 | 21a | Ditch | Fill | mid grey brown silty fill with red mottling ad rare stones | upper fill of ditch, dis-use deposit of gradual infilling | | 1.44 | 0.40 | 2103 | 2105 | 2105 | | |
| 2105 | 2105 | 21a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW, very gradual sides leading to a flat base. | possible re-cut of ditch 2102, however it is more likely bioturbation to the side of ditch 2102 | | 0.84 | 0.16 | 2104 | 2106 | | 2104 | |
| 2106 | 2105 | 21a | Ditch | Fill | soft mid yellow brown clay silt | lower fil of possible bioturbation or disturbance | | 0.84 | 0.16 | 2105 | 2107 | | | |
| 2107 | 2105 | 21a | Ditch | Fill | mid grey brown silty fill with red mottling ad rare stones | upper fil of possible bioturbation or disturbance | | 0.48 | 0.10 | 2106 | | | | |
| 2108 | 2108 | 21 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NW-SE. Gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base | large boundary ditch, not full excavated at the base due to water ingress | | 2.62 | 1.30 | | 2109 | | | |
| 2109 | 2108 | 21 | Ditch | Fill | loose dark brown and red mottling silty clay | primary fill of ditch use deposit of gradual infilling | | 1.56 | 1 | 2108 | 2112 | | | |
| 2110 | 2108 | 21 | Ditch | Fill | dark blue grey loose silty clay with charcoal inclusions | possible dis-use deposit | | 0.76 | 0.32 | 2112 | 2111 | | | 5 |
| 2111 | 2108 | 21 | Ditch | Fill | light grey charcoal rich layer, | possible hearth waste following dis-use of the ditch | | 0.80 | 0.08 | 2110 | 2113 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2112 | 2108 | 21 | Ditch | Fill | mid brown yellow silty clay | slump deposit along southern edge of ditch | | 0.90 | 0.62 | 2109 | 2110 | | | |
| 2113 | 2108 | 21 | Ditch | Fill | mid brown loose silty clay chalk and stone inclusions | upper fill of ditch, disuse deposit following settling of ditch fills | | 2.4 | | 2111 | | | | |
| 2201 | | 22 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.40 | | | | | |
| 2202 | | 22 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2300 | | 23 | | Other | | un-stratified finds | | | | | | | | |
| 2301 | | 23 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 2302 | | 23 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0.15 | | | | | |
| 2303 | | 23 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2304 | 2304 | 23 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated E-W with gradual sides to a concave base | boundary ditch | | 0.48 | 0.14 | | 2305 | | | |
| 2305 | 2304 | 23 | Ditch | Fill | mid yellow brown silty clay firm | single fill of ditch | | 0.48 | 0.14 | 2304 | | | | |
| 2306 | 2306 | 23 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steep sides to a concave base | undated ditch | | 0.75 | 0.25 | | 2307 | | | |
| 2307 | 2306 | 23 | Ditch | Fill | soft mid grey silty clay | single fill of ditch | | 0.75 | 0.25 | 2306 | | | | |
| 2308 | 2308 | 23 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NW-SE with steep sides to a concave base | Ditch terminus, extending beyond the western LOE | | 0.70 | 0.25 | | 2309 | | | |
| 2309 | 2308 | 23 | Ditch | Fill | mid grey yellow silty clay | single fill of ditch terminus | | 0.70 | 0.25 | 2308 | | | | |
| 2400 | | 24 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 2401 | | 24 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2501 | | 25 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 2502 | | 25 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2503 | 2503 | 25a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides to a sharp break of slope to a sharp concave base | boundary ditch | | 0.90 | 0.40 | | 2504 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2504 | 2503 | 25a | Ditch | Fill | loose mid brown grey silty clay | single fill of ditch | | 0.90 | 0.40 | 2503 | | | | |
| 2600 | | 26 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 2601 | | 26 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2602 | 2602 | 26a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan with gradual sloping sides to a concave base | Boundary ditch cut by pale drainage gully 2606 | | 1.32 | 0.53 | | 2603 | | | |
| 2603 | 2602 | 26a | Ditch | Fill | mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones | primary fill of ditch, natural accumulation whist ditch was open and in use | | 0.71 | 0.18 | 2602 | 2604 | | | |
| 2604 | 2602 | 26a | Ditch | Fill | mid blue grey clay silt occ stones, small frag of pot that disintegrated upon touch | dis-use deposit of gradual accumulation | | 0.99 | 0.29 | 2603 | 2605 | 2606 | | |
| 2605 | 2602 | 26a | Ditch | Fill | mid grey brown clay silt occ stones | upper fill of ditch, final silting dis-use deposit, only visible in non-recorded section | | - | - | 2604 | | | | |
| 2606 | 2606 | 26a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW-SSE, profile not recorded | Undated drainage gully similar to others dug across site. Cut over the top of Ditch 2602 | | 0.65 | 0.30 | | 2607 | | 2604 | |
| 2607 | 2606 | 26a | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | - | - | 2606 | | | | |
| 2701 | | 27 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 2702 | | 27 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0.05-0.30 | | | | | |
| 2703 | | 27 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2704 | 2704 | 27 | Bioturbation | Cut | sub-oval in plan with gradual sides leading to a shallow flat base | small pit/bioturbation | 0.60 | 0.35 | 0.14 | | 2705 | | | |
| 2705 | 2704 | 27 | Bioturbation | Fill | orange grey silty clay occasional small stones | pale fill suggests bioturbation | 0.60 | 0.35 | 0.14 | 2704 | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2706 | 2706 | 27 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated N-S with gradual sides to a gradual concave base | drainage ditch | | 0.86 | 0.32 | | 2707 | | | |
| 2707 | 2706 | 27 | Ditch | Fill | grey orange moderate compacted silty clay, occ charcoal flecks | single fill of ditch gradual accumulation deposit | | 0.86 | 0.32 | 2706 | | | | |
| 2709 | 2709 | 27a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steep slides leading to flat undulating base | field boundary ditch | | 0.82 | 0.68 | | 2710 | | | |
| 2710 | 2709 | 27a | Ditch | Fill | grey orange clayey silt moderate compaction occ stones | single fill of ditch, likely gradual accumulation fill | | 0.82 | 0.68 | 2709 | | | | |
| 2801 | | 28 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 2802 | | 28 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 2803 | | 28 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 2804 | 2804 | 28a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NW-SE with steep irregular convex sides to an undulating base | boundary ditch, similar profile to 3204 | | 2.70 | 0.58 | | 2806 | | | |
| 2805 | 2804 | 28a | Ditch | Fill | grey orange brown clay silt occ stones | upper fill of ditch gradual accumulation following dis-use | | 1.68 | 0.58 | 2806 | | | | |
| 2806 | 2804 | 28a | Ditch | Fill | brown grey clay silt occ charcoal and small stones | primary fill of ditch possible dis-use intentional backfill | | 1.02 | 0.38 | 2804 | 2805 | | | |
| 2901 | | 29 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.40 | | | | | |
| 2902 | | 29 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3001 | | 30 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 3002 | | 30 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3003 | 3003 | 30a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.64 | 0.18 | | 3004 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3004 | 3003 | 30a | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.64 | 0.18 | 3003 | | | | |
| 3005 | 3005 | 30a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.54 | 0.16 | | 3006 | | | |
| 3006 | 3005 | 30a | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.54 | 0.16 | 3005 | | | | |
| 3007 | 3007 | 30a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides with an undercutting east side to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.64 | 0.18 | | 3008 | | | |
| 3008 | 3007 | 30a | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.64 | 0.18 | 3007 | | | | |
| 3101 | | 31 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 3102 | | 31 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0.20 | | | | | |
| 3103 | | 31 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3200 | | 32 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.40 | | | | | |
| 3201 | | 32 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3202 | 3202 | 32 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated SE-NW with steep sloping sides to a flat base | possible drainage ditch | | 0.56 | 0.24 | | 3203 | | | |
| 3203 | 3202 | 32 | Ditch | Fill | moderate firm orange brown clayey silt occ small stones | gradual accumulation deposit | | 0.56 | 0.24 | 3202 | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3204 | 3204 | 32a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides that become steeper to a flat base | boundary ditch, similar profile to 2804 | | 2.56 | 0.80 | | 3207 | | | |
| 3205 | 3204 | 32a | Ditch | Fill | orange brown clay silt firm with occ charcoal and stones | upper fil of ditch likely a gradual infilling as lower fills settle | | 2.56 | 0.30 | 3206 | | | | |
| 3206 | 3204 | 32a | Ditch | Fill | moderately compacted pale grey brown clayey silt occ charcoal and smalls tones | middle fill of ditch, likely a gradual accumulation following dis-use of feature | | 1.92 | 0.20 | 3207 | 3205 | | | |
| 3207 | 3204 | 32a | Ditch | Fill | dark grey clay silt with occ charcoal and small stones | gradual accumulation whilst ditch was open and in use | | 1.72 | 0.32 | 3204 | 3206 | | | 6 |
| 3208 | 3208 | 32a | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base | narrow drainage ditch | | 0.66 | 0.30 | | 3209 | | | |
| 3209 | 3208 | 32a | Ditch | Fill | moderate compacted orange brown clay sand with occ charcoal and small stones | single fil of ditch, gradual accumulation | | 0.66 | 0.30 | 3208 | | | | |
| 3301 | | 33 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.40 | | | | | |
| 3302 | | 33 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3303 | 3303 | 33 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.78 | 0.18 | | 3304 | | | |
| 3304 | 3303 | 33 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.78 | 0.18 | 3303 | | | | |
| 3305 | 3305 | 33 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.68 | 0.23 | | 3306 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3306 | 3305 | 33 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.68 | 0.23 | 3305 | | | | |
| 3400 | | 34 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.40 | | | | | |
| 3401 | | 34 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3500 | | 35 | | Other | | un-stratified finds | | | | | | | | |
| 3501 | | 35 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 3502 | | 35 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0.20 | | | | | |
| 3503 | | 35 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3504 | 3504 | 35 | Ditch | Cut | linear in plan orientated NW-SE with steep sides to a concave base. Terminates within the trench and extends beyond the northern trench limit. | small ditch terminus | | 0.4 | 0.18 | | 3505 | | | |
| 3505 | 3504 | 35 | Ditch | Fill | firm mid gey silty clay with charcoal flecks and small stones | single fill of small drainage ditch | | 0.4 | 0.18 | 3504 | | | | |
| 3506 | 3506 | 35 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.80 | 0.21 | | 3507 | | | |
| 3507 | 3506 | 35 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.80 | 0.21 | 3506 | | | | |
| 3508 | 3508 | 35 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.85 | 0.15 | | 3509 | | | |
| 3509 | 3508 | 35 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting | | 0.85 | 0.15 | 3508 | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | immediate backfilling following excavation | | | | | | | | |
| 3510 | 3510 | 35 | Ditch | Cut | linear orientated NNW-SSE with steep sides and a narrow v shaped base | modern mole drain | | 0.14 | 0.24 | 3509 | 3511 | | 3509 | |
| 3511 | 3510 | 35 | Ditch | Fill | mid grey silty clay | fill of modern mole drain | | 0.14 | 0.24 | 3510 | | | | |
| 3601 | | 36 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 3602 | | 36 | | Layer | Mid brown orange silty clay | Subsoil | | | 0-0.35 | | | | | |
| 3603 | | 36 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3604 | 3604 | 36a | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE with steep sloping east side and gradual west side to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.66 | 0.18 | | 3605 | | | |
| 3605 | 3604 | 36a | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.66 | 0.18 | 3604 | | | | |
| 3701 | | 37 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 3702 | | 37 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3703 | 3703 | 37 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping west side gradual east side to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fills similar to the natural. | | 0.81 | 0.21 | | 3704 | | | |
| 3704 | 3703 | 37 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed mid grey yellow silty clay, rare charcoal | lower fill of drainage ditch sterile and pale | | 0.28 | 0.14 | 3703 | 3705 | | | |
| 3705 | 3703 | 37 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed orange brown silty clay. | Upper fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | | | 3704 | | | | |
| 3706 | 3706 | 37 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping west side | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and | | 0.81 | 0.21 | | 3707 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | gradual east side to a flat slightly irregular base. | mixed fill similar to the natural. | | | | | | | | |
| 3707 | 3706 | 37 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed mid grey yellow silty clay, rare charcoal | lower fill of drainage ditch sterile and pale | | 0.27 | 0.11 | 3706 | 3708 | | | |
| 3708 | 3706 | 37 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed orange brown silty clay. | Upper fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.81 | 0.15 | 3707 | | | | |
| 3709 | 3709 | 37 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. | | 0.86 | 0.40 | | 3710 | | | |
| 3710 | 3709 | 37 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed grey yellow silty clay. | Lower fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.68 | 0.40 | 3709 | 3711 | | | |
| 3711 | 3709 | 37 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | upper fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.50 | 0.16 | 3710 | | | | |
| 3801 | | 38 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.30 | | | | | |
| 3802 | | 38 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3901 | | 39 | | Layer | Dark brown silty clay | Topsoil | | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| 3902 | | 39 | | Layer | Orange Yellow clay occ chalk flecks and rare flints | Natural | | | | | | | | |
| 3903 | 3903 | 39 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan orientated NNW--SSE steep sloping sides to a flat slightly irregular base. | Undated drainage gully with irregular profile and mixed fill similar to the natural. Cut by modern mole drain | | 0.90 | 0.30 | | 3904 | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length | Width | Depth | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3904 | 3903 | 39 | Ditch | Fill | Firm mixed yellow brown silty clay. | Fill of drainage ditch, mixed fill similar to the natural suggesting immediate backfilling following excavation | | 0.90 | 0.30 | 3903 | | | | |
| 3905 | 3905 | 39 | Pit | Cut | sub-circular in plan, extendding beyoind the southern trench limit with gradual sides leading to a concave base | possible pit | 0.82> | 0.87 | 0.26 | | 3906 | | | |
| 3906 | 3905 | 39 | Pit | Fill | mid gey brown clay silt occasional stones | single fill of pit | 0.82> | 0.87 | 0.26 | 3905 | | | | |
| 3907 | 3907 | 39 | Bioturbation | Cut | sub oval in plan with gradual sloping sides | possible small pit or more likely bioturbation | 0.40 | 0.68 | 0.13 | | 3908 | | | |
| 3908 | 3907 | 39 | Bioturbation | Fill | dark grey silt friable with rare stones | fill of pit/bioturbation similar to topsoil | 0.40 | 0.68 | 0.13 | 3907 | | | | |

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England



### OASIS ID: cotswold2-408619

#### Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | Laxfield: Land on the South Side of Framlingham Rd |
| Short description of the project | In December 2020 and January 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land on the south side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk. A total of thirty-nine trenches were excavated across the development area. Heavy rain in the first week of January flooded twelve of these, so additional trenches of varying lengths were excavated adjacent to known archaeological features. Trench 2 intersected a deposit of fire cracked flint that was mixed within the plough soil. An undated trough and a large pit, interpreted as a well, that also contained quantities of fire cracked flint, were identified within the trench. These features are typically associated with Bronze Age burnt mounds. A probable Middle Bronze Age field system extends over the central, higher part of the site, in Trenches 11, 19 to 21, 23 to 28 and 32. Features and/or artefacts dated to the Middle Iron Age were identified within Trench 5 and 11 and Medieval finds or features were identified in Trenches 1, 5, 27 and 32. Two post medieval field boundaries were identified across five trenches (Trenches 9, 21, 22 and 14 and 30) and a modern ditch was identified within Trench 6. Thirty-four NNW-SSE orientated undated ditches, typically equally spaced apart and displaying similar profiles and fill types were identified in thirteen trenches to the south and east of the site and most likely relate to medieval or post-medieval drainage. (Trenches 13, 18, 19, 22, 26, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39). |
| Project dates | Start: 14-12-2020 End: 15-01-2021 |
| Previous/future work | No / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | LXD 135 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | SU0200 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/19/02312 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m |

| | |
|---|---|
| Monument type | DITCH Post Medieval |
| Monument type | PIT Medieval |
| Monument type | DITCH Medieval |
| Monument type | DITCH Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Middle Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | FE NAIL Medieval |
| Significant Finds | FIRE CRACKED FLINT Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | HEAT AFFECTED STONE Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | FIRED CLAY Middle Iron Age |
| Methods & techniques | """"Sample Trenches"""" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter) |

## Project location

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK LAXFIELD Land on the South Side of Framlingham Rd |
| Postcode | IP13 8HD |
| Study area | 4.2 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 2904 7202 52.297921725283 1.359481107041 52 17 52 N 001 21 34 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 55m Max: 57m |

## Project creators

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Project design originator | Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk) |
| Project director/manager | Richard Mortimer |
| Project supervisor | Martin Cuthbert |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Hopkins Homes |

## Project archives

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Physical Archive ID | LXD 135 |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Digital Archive ID | LXD 135 |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Paper Archive ID | LXD 135 |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey " |

## Project bibliography 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road - Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor (s) | Cuthbert, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SU0200_1 |
| Date | 2021 |
| Issuer or publisher | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Suffolk |
| Description | A4 ring bound grey literature report with colour photographs and figures. |
| Entered by | martin cuthbert (cuff69@hotmail.com) |
| Entered on | 16 March 2021 |

# OASIS:

Cotswold Archaeology

# Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

*For*
RPS

OASIS ID: cotswold2-408619
HER Ref: LXD 135

December 2020

# Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0200
OASIS ID: cotswold2-408619
HER reference: LXD 135

| Document Control Grid | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revision | Date | Author | Checked by | Status | Reasons for revision | Approved by |
| A | 23/11/2020 | J. Meredith | R.Mortimer | Draft | Curatorial Scrutiny | |
| B | 4/12/20 | J. Meredith | R.Mortimer | Final | Curatorial revisions | RM |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

CONTENTS

# Summary Project Details

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Location** | Site Name | Land on South Side of Framlingham Rd | |
| | Parish/County | Laxfield, /Suffolk | |
| | Grid Reference | 62904 27202 | |
| **Site details** | Project type | Trenched evaluation | |
| | Size of Area | 4.2 hectares | |
| | Access | From Framlingham Rd | |
| | Planning proposal | Housing | |
| **Staffing** | No. of personnel (CA) | Estimated as 1 x PO & 2+ Project Assistant/surveyor and metal detectorist as required | |
| | No. of subcontractor personnel | Excavator driver | |
| **Project dates** | Start date | Winter 2020 | |
| | Fieldwork duration | Projected as 10 days (plus contingencies) | |
| **Reference codes** | Site Code | LXD (applied for) | |
| | OASIS No. | Cotswold2-408619 | |
| | Planning Application No. | DC/19/02312 | |
| | HER Search Invoice Number | TBA | |
| | CA Jobcode | SU0200 | |
| **Key persons** | Project Manager | Richard Mortimer | |
| | Project Officer | TBA | |
| | Metal Detectorist | Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens | |
| **Hire details** | Plant | Holmes Plant Hire | 01473 890766 |
| | Welfare | Karzees | 0800 432 0048 |
| | Tool-hire | NA | |

## Personnel and contact numbers

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office** | Office Head | Dr Rhodri Gardner | 01449 900120 |
| | Project Managers | John Craven, Joanna Caruth | 01449 900121 |
| | | Stuart Boulter | 01449 900122 |
| | Finds Dept | Richenda Goffin | 01449 900129 |
| | H&S | Julian Newman | 07921 484291 |
| | EMS | Jezz Meredith | 01449 900124 |
| **Client** | Client | RPS/Hopkins Homes | - |
| | Client Contact | Myk Flitcraft | 07809 583861 |
| | Landowner/Tenant | - | - |
| **Archaeological** | Curatorial Officer | Gemma Stewart (SCCAS) | 01284 741242 |
| | EH Regional Science Advisor | Dr Zoe Outram | 01223 582707 |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) covering an archaeological trenched evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development on land to the south of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TM 28976 72050) (Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning Application DC/19/02312 attracted a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work. The scope of the required archaeological works is detailed in a Brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), archaeologist Gemma Stewart in a document dated 18th November 2020. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and Guidance: archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's evaluation guidance (SCCAS 2020) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

### *The site*

1.4 The 4.2 hectare site lies at approximately 55m AOD with Framlingham Road forming the north and western boundary to the site. Open fields are located to the south and housing to the east of the site.

1.5 Geologically, the site is likely to have superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater. They can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock comprises Crag group

(sand). This sedimentary bedrock formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2020).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The evaluation Brief states that the proposed housing development lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). **NB: A full HER search of an area encompassing a *c*.1km radius of the site will be undertaken as part of the evaluation works and included in the subsequent report.**

2.2 The Brief also summarises the most significant HER records noted in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The site is fronted by Framlingham Road, a potentially ancient lane, leading to the historic core of the village (Suffolk HER ref LXD 059). A medieval moated site (LXD 052), an historic farmstead (LXD 117) and scatters of Roman and medieval finds (LXD 012, 016 and 031)are all present in the vicinity. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and ground works associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014, updated 2020), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG, revised 2019).

3.2 The SCCAS Brief (4.2) states that the trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

3.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Richard Mortimer) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval, and changes will not be made until approval has been received.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

*Excavation and recording*

4.1 The Brief (4.3) requires that 5% by area of the 4.2 hectare site is covered by trenching which equates to 2100m$^2$. This would be equivalent to thirty-nine trenches of *c*.30m length and of 1.8m width (*i.e.*1170m of trench in total). The trenches would be positioned systematically across a grid array to sample the entire site (Fig. 2). In addition, provision will be made for an additional 350m contingency that may be required on site should deposit testing be needed. The trench will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of some trenches may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints, but only with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

4.2 The trench will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored separately adjacent to each trench. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary then, in the first instance, stepping/battering of the trench edges will be initiated. However, in extreme circumstances, other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, orange netlon fencing will be erected.

4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2019). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, these will be discussed with SCCAS and the client's consultant to agree an excavation strategy.

4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above.

Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS or the CA project manager/consultant. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS all features will be sampled.

4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Michael Green, Matt Stevens), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS (unless demonstrably modern and/or of little/no value).

4.7 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

4.9 Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

*Human remains*

4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS in consultation with the client's consultant.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, the client's consultant or CA project manager, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

*Environmental remains*

4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS 2017) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains.

If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.

4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat, safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered by CA.

## 5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 The project will be managed by CA Project Manager Richard Mortimer.

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (Linzi Everett) who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 It is projected that the CA team in the field will consist of a maximum of three staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and two Archaeologists (including surveyor/metal-detectorist) as required.

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require two weeks of fieldwork although, backfilling of the trenches may take slightly longer. In addition, SCCAS may require further deposit testing as a result of the site monitoring visit. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four to six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ceramics | Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA) |
| Metalwork | Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA) |
| Flint | Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA) |
| Animal Bone | Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough (CA) |
| Environmental Remains | Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA) |
| Conservation | Pieta Greeves (freelance) |
| Geoarchaeology | Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA) |

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

## 6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy, in this case almost certainly the county store.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

(i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
(ii) a summary of the project's background;
(iii) description and illustration of the site location;
(iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
(v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
(vi) a description of the project's results;
(vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
(viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
(ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
(x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
(xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recorded. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
(xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to

north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiv) a consideration of the evidence within its wider local/regional context;

(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;

(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives
(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

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

*in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner and the SCCAS Finds Recording Officer within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

*Academic dissemination*

6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the

PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

*Public dissemination*

6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

*Archive deposition*

6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

## 7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

7.2 Plant access will be off Framlingham Road from the northeast corner of the site. This is opposite the primary school so access should be avoided between 8.30/9.30am and 2.30/3.30pm. No known services have been located across the site but overhead cables are positioned along the road frontage.

## 8. INSURANCES

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

## 9. MONITORING

9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS) at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work. Where a site visit is possible it will be booked with SCCAS prior to the works commencing on site.

9.2 However, if during the present Covid-19 pandemic, SCCAS cannot undertake a site visit their guidelines regarding remote monitoring will be followed. While this is currently subject to revision, their remote monitoring requirements are as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note that if possible all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible and where relevant
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

9.4 Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by SCCAS. For their part, CA will keep SCCAS informed regarding the progress of the project through both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases.

## 10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

## 11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

## 12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

## 13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 23rd November 2020)

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

SCCAS 2020 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield

## APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

### *Ceramics*

| | |
|---|---|
| Neolithic/Bronze Age | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Steve Benfield (CA)<br>Emily Edwards (freelance)<br>Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) |
| Iron Age/Roman | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)<br>Steve Benfield (CA) |
| (Samian) | Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) |
| (Amphorae stamps) | Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance) |
| Anglo-Saxon | Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)<br>Sue Anderson (freelance)<br>Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) |
| Medieval/post-medieval | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Richenda Goffin (CA)<br>Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)<br>Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance)<br>Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)<br>John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) |
| South West | Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter) |
| East of England | Steve Benfield (CA)<br>Richenda Goffin (CA) |
| Clay tobacco pipe | Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance)<br>Marek Lewcun (freelance) |
| Ceramic Building Material | Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) |

### *Other Finds*

| | |
|---|---|
| Small Finds | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Ruth Beveredge (CA) |
| Metal Artefacts | Katie Marsden BSc (CA)<br>Ruth Beveridge (CA)<br>Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance)<br>Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) |
| Lithics | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Mike Green (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) |
| (Palaeolithic) | Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton) |
| Worked Stone | Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)<br>Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance) |
| Inscriptions | Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford) |
| Glass | Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)<br>Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) |
| Coins | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University)<br>Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Leather | Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance) |
| Textiles | Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) |
| Iron slag/metal technology | Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University)<br>Dr David Starley BSc PhD |
| Worked wood | Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance) |
| ***Biological Remains*** | |
| Animal bone | Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)<br>Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)<br>Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)<br>Sue Anderson (freelance) |
| Environmental sampling | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)<br>Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)<br>Anna West (CA)<br>Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) |
| Pollen | Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton)<br>Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading) |
| Diatoms | Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum)<br>Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London) |
| Charred Plant Remains | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)<br>Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) |
| Wood/Charcoal | Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA)<br>Dana Challinor MA (freelance) |
| Insects | Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)<br>Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham) |
| Mollusca | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) |
| Ostracods and Foraminifera | Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance) |
| Fish bones | Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) |
| ***Geoarchaeology*** | Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) |
| Soil micromorphology | Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) |
| ***Scientific Dating*** | |
| Dendrochronology | Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham) |
| Radiocarbon dating | SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland)<br>Beta Analytic (Florida, USA) |
| Archaeomagnetic dating | Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford) |
| TL/OSL Dating | Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire) |
| ***Conservation*** | Karen Barker BSc (freelance)<br>Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) |

## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES


AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum

AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **9**

AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artefacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **11**

AAI&S 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **13**

AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers **1**

ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (third edition)* Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

AEA 1995 *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. **2**

BABAO and IFA, 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)

Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 *Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit*. Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672

Bayley, J. (ed) 1998 *Science in Archaeology. An agenda for the future*. English Heritage (London)

Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 *Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service

Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds) 1983 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment*. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I., 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Paper No 7,Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Brickstock, R.J. 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*. English Heritage (Swindon)

Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 *A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J., 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8

Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds) 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. (Fayetteville, Arkansas)

CIfA, 2014, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2017), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2019), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004 *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation*. English Heritage (London)

Coles, J.M., 1990 *Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood.* English Heritage (London)

Cowton, J., 1997 *Spectrum. The UK Museums Documentation Standard*. Second edition. Museums Documentation Association

Cox, M., *2002 Crypt Archaeology: an approach*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 3 (Reading)

Darvill, T. and Atkins, M., 1991 *Regulating Archaeological Works by Contract*. IFA Technical Paper No 8, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
Davey P.J. 1981 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations*. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales, IV, 65-87
Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D. 2002 *CAD: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service (York)
EA 2005 *Guidance on Assessing the Risk Posed by Land Contamination and its Remediation on Archaeological Resource Management*. English Heritage/ Environment Agency Science Report P5-077/SR (Bristol)
EH 1995 A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds. English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (London)
EH 1998 *Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains*. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)
EH 1999 *Guidelines for the Conservation of Textiles*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2000, *Managing Lithic Scatters. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2002 *With Alidade and Tape: graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2003a *Where on Earth Are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2003b *Twentieth-Century Military Sites. Current approaches to their recording and conservation* English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2004a *Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2004b *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
EH 2006a *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2006b *Archaeomagnetic Dating*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2006c *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2007a Understanding *the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2007b *Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. (London)
EH 2008a *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2008b *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1* (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2008c *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)
EH 2008d *Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2010 *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of archaeological wood*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (London)
EH 2012, *Guidelines for the Care of Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
EH 2014 *Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH and Church of England, 2005, *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*. English Heritage (London)
Ferguson, L. and Murray, D., 1997, *Archaeological Documentary Archives*. IFA Paper 1, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
Gaffney, C. and Gater, J., with Ovenden, S., 2002, *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. IFA Technical Paper 9, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
Glazebrook, J, 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3
Gillings, M. and Wise, A., 1999, *GIS: A guide to good practice.* Archaeology Data Service (York)
Gurney, D.A., 1985, *Phosphate Analysis of Soils: A Guide for the Field Archaeologist*. IFA Technical Paper 3, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
HE 2015a *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice.* Historic England (Swindon)
HE 2015b (revised 2008), *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage.* Historic England (Swindon)
HE 2015c *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England (Swindon)
Handley, M., 1999, *Microfilming Archaeological Archives*. IFA Technical Paper 2, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Mays, S., 1991, Recommendations for Processing Human Bone from Archaeological Sites. Ancient Monuments Lab Report 124/91 (London)
Mays, S., Brickley, M. and Dodwell, N., 2002, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports.* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage (Portsmouth)
Medleycott, M., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains.* Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 (Reading)
MGC, 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.* Museums and Galleries Commission
Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J. 1994, *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis*. English Heritage (London)
MPRG 2000, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Papers No. 1.
MPRG 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group
Owen, J., 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
PCRG 1997, *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General polices and guidelines for analysis and publication*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 12
Philo, C. and Swann, A., 1992, *Preparation of Artwork for Publication*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 10 (Reading)
RCHME 1999, *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A descriptive specification*. RCHME (Swindon)
RCHME 2007, *MIDAS: A manual and data standard for monuments inventories*. RCHME (Swindon)
Schofield, A J, (ed) 1998, *Interpreting Artefact Scatters*. Oxbow Monograph 4 (Oxford)
Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (eds), 2001, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
Robinson, W., 1998, *First Aid for Underwater Finds*. Archetype Books (London)
RFG and FRG, 1993, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site and Assessments for all Finds other than Fired Clay Vessels*. Roman Finds Group And Finds Research Group
Schmidt, A., 2001, *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
SGRP, 1994, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*. Study Group for Roman Pottery
SMA, 1993, *Guidelines on the Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
Suffolk County Council, 2017, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, SCC Archaeology Service (Bury St Edmunds)
UKIC, 1983, *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2)
UKIC, 1984, *Environmental Standards for Permanent Storage of Excavated material from Archaeological Sites*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 3)
UKIC, 1990, *Guidance for Conservation Practice*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation
UKIC, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section
UKIC, 2001, *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation,
Conservation Guidelines No 1, revised)
Watkinson, D.E., and Neal, V., 1998, *First Aid for Finds*. (3rd edition) RESCUE/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section and Museum of London
Willis, S., 1997, (ed) *Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pot*tery. Study Group for Roman Pottery
World Archaeology Congress 1989, *The Vermillion Accord – Human Remains*. Motion Approved at the First Inter-Congress on the Disposal of the Dead (Vermillion)
Young C., 1980, *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Roman Pottery*. Department of the Environment

Cotswold Archaeology


**Andover Office**

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

**Cirencester Office**

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

**Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

**Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

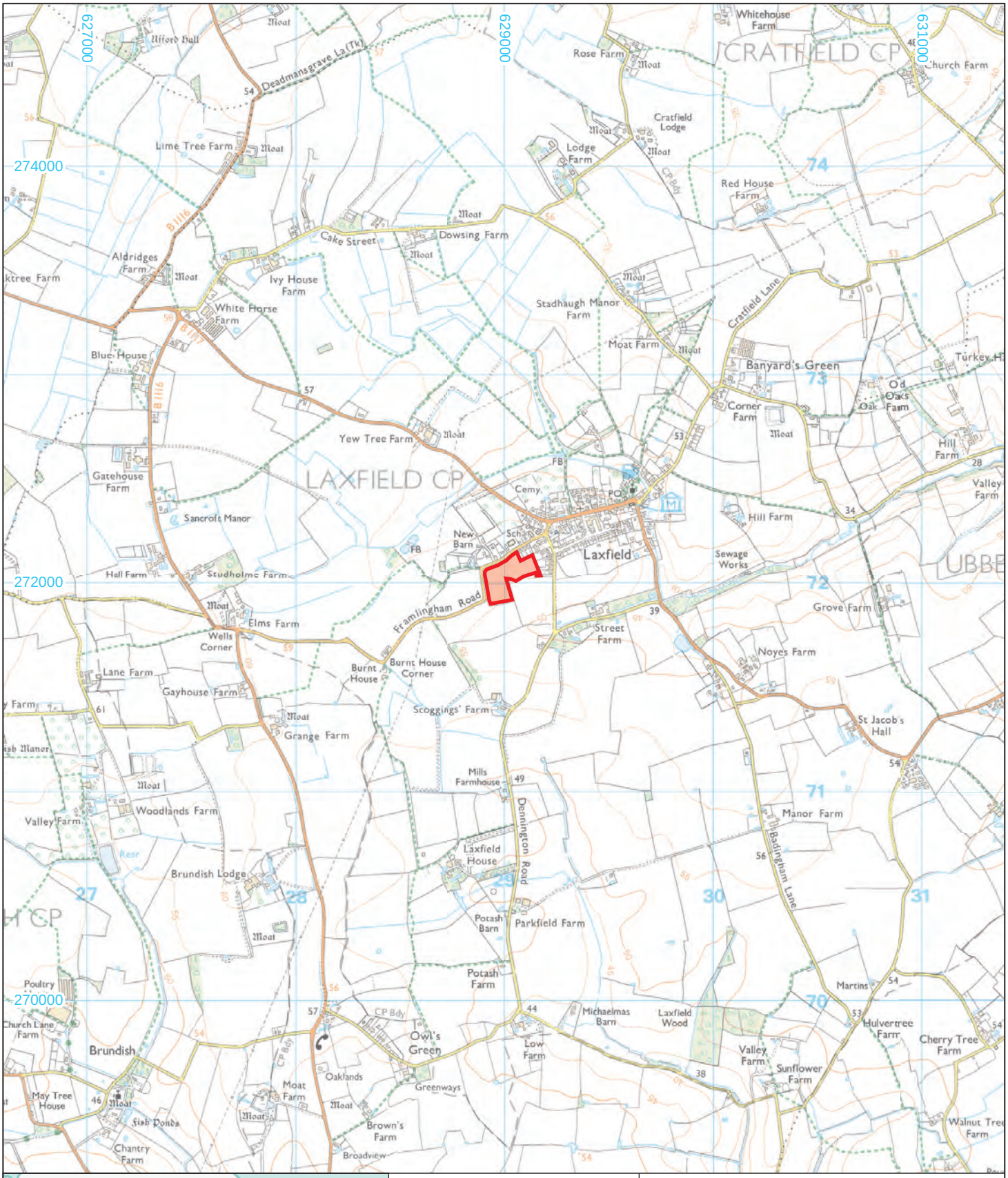
t: 01908 564660

**Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk






Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

**Site location plan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DRAWN BY | RW | PROJECT NO. | SU0200 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 22/01/2021 | 1 |
| APPROVED BY | MC | SCALE@A4 | 1:25,000 | |




Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

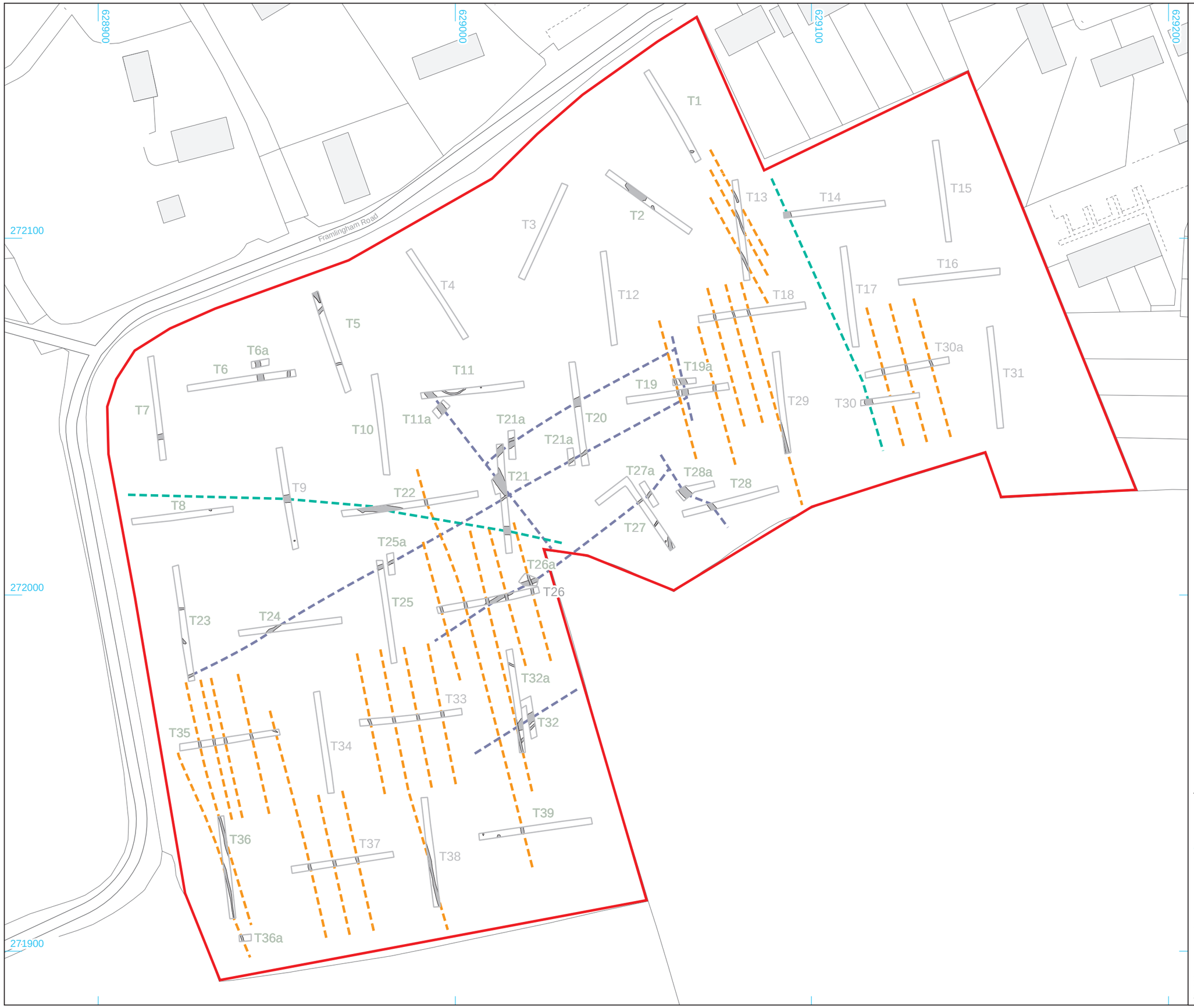
*PROJECT TITLE*

Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench location plan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **AW, RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **19/01/2021** | **2a** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:1000** | |






Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

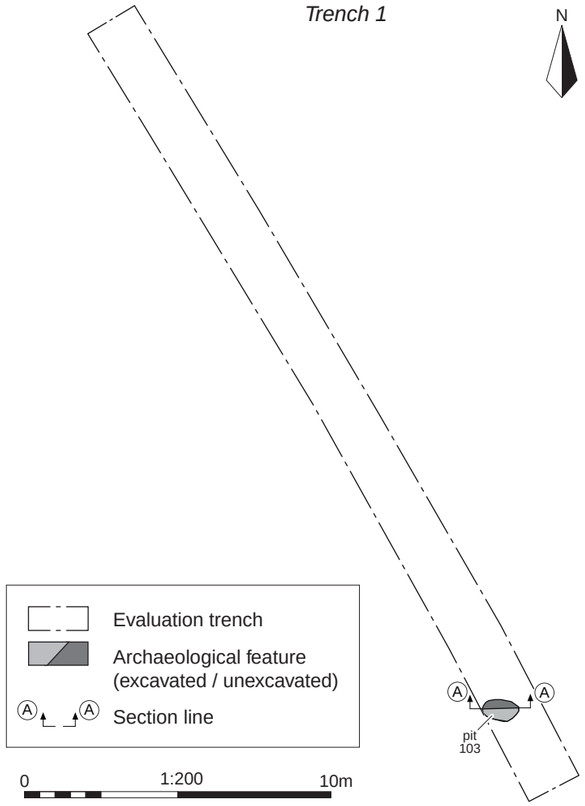
*PROJECT TITLE*

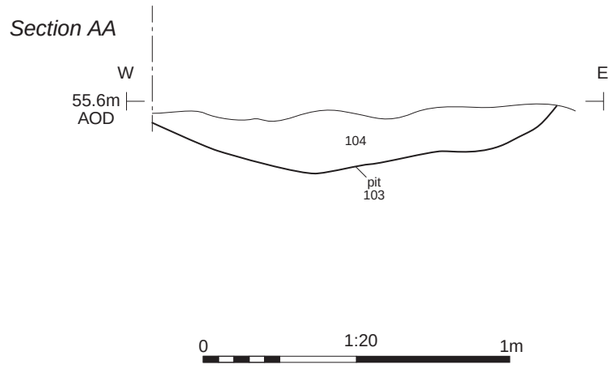
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

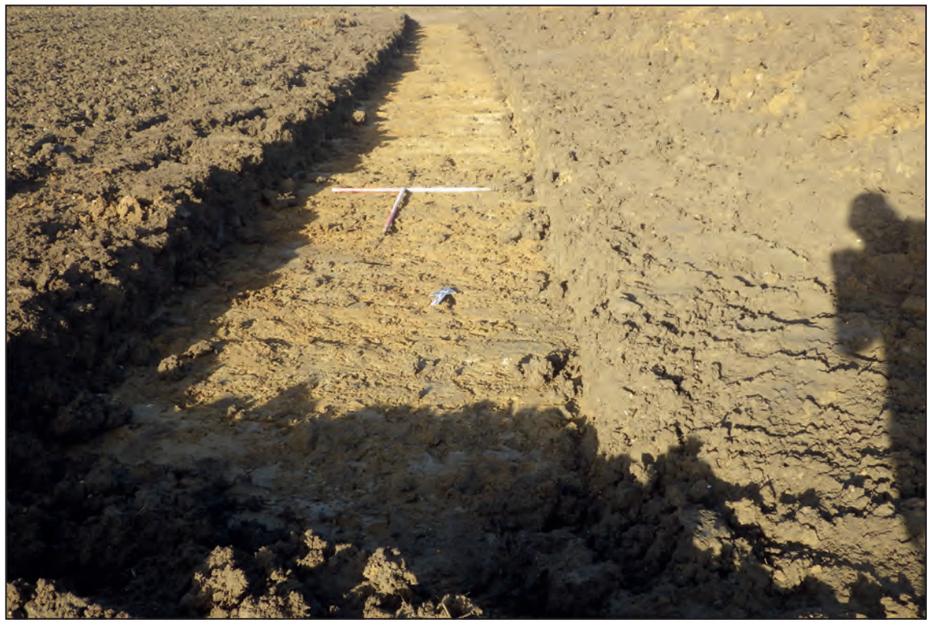
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench location plan, showing phased projected features**

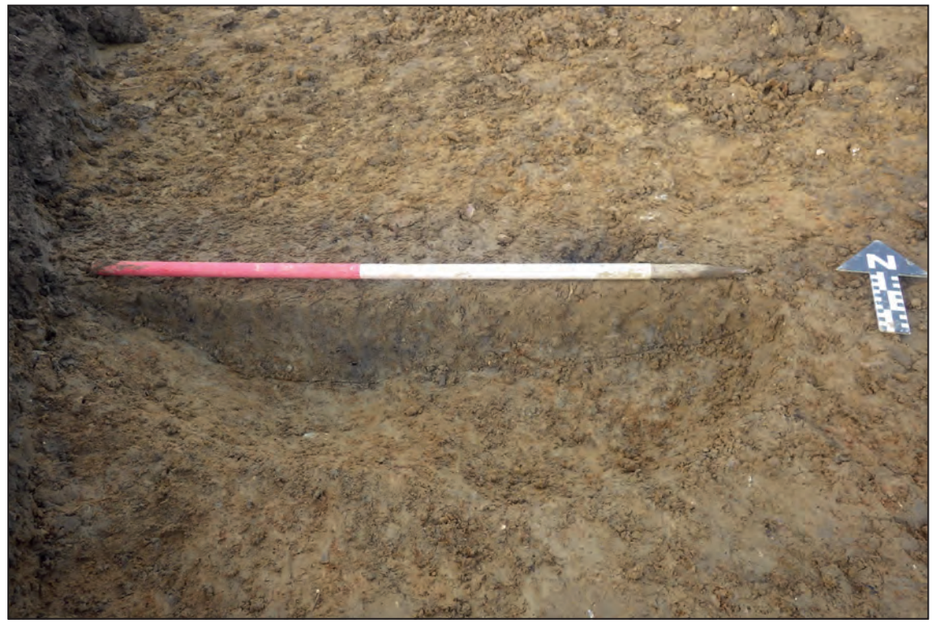
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **AW, RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **19/01/2021** | **2b** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:1000** | |



*Trench 1, looking north-west (1m scales)*



*Pit 103, looking north (1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

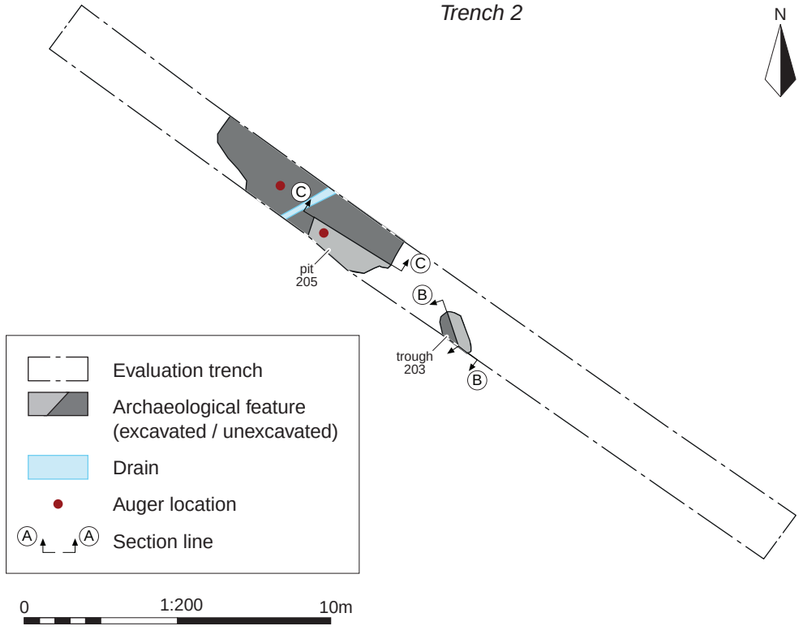
*PROJECT TITLE*

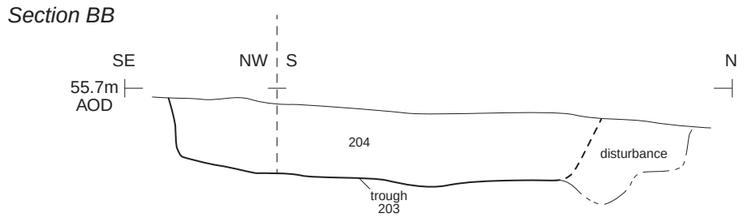
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

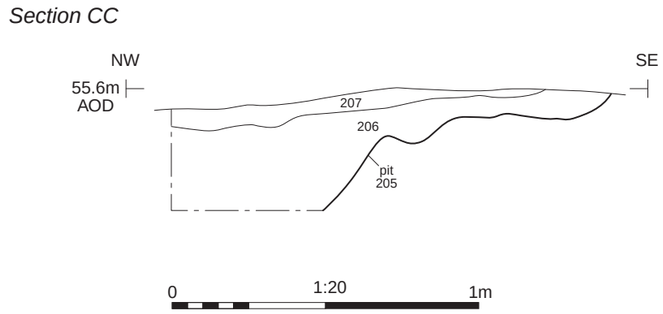
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 1: plan, section and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **3** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |




*Trough 203, looking west (1m scale)*

*Pit 205, looking north-east (2m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

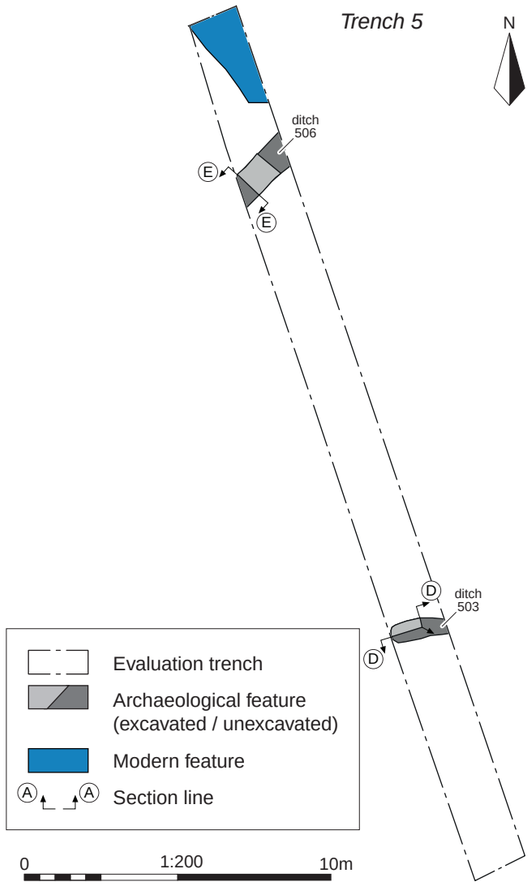
*PROJECT TITLE*

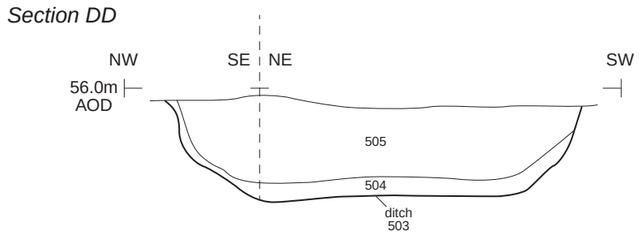
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

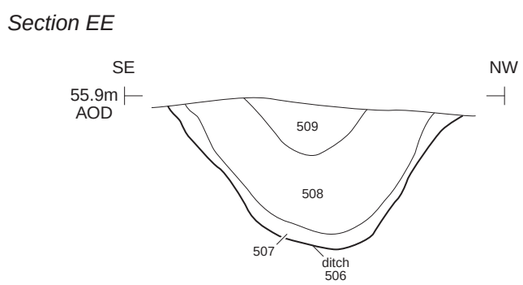
*FIGURE TITLE*

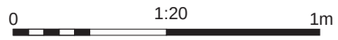
**Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **4** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |





Ditch 503, looking south (1m scale)


Ditch 506, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

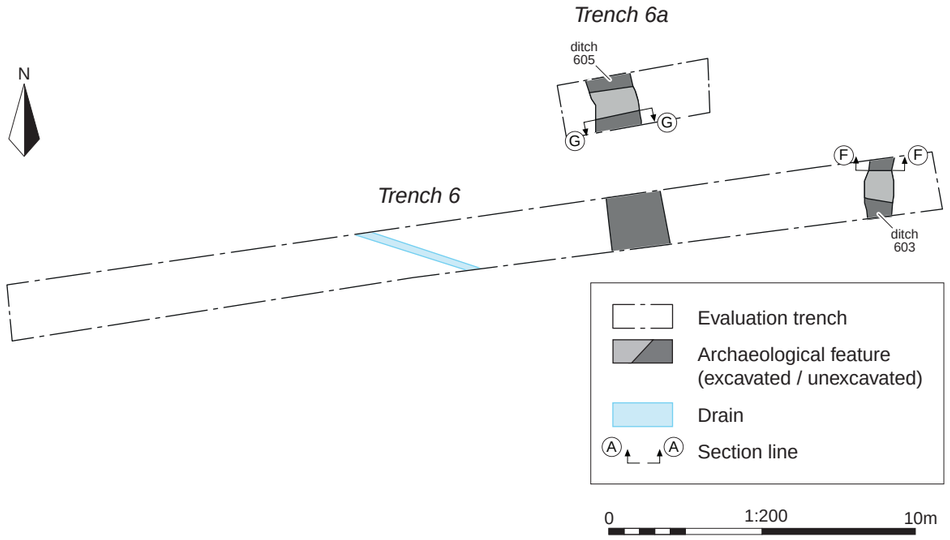
PROJECT TITLE

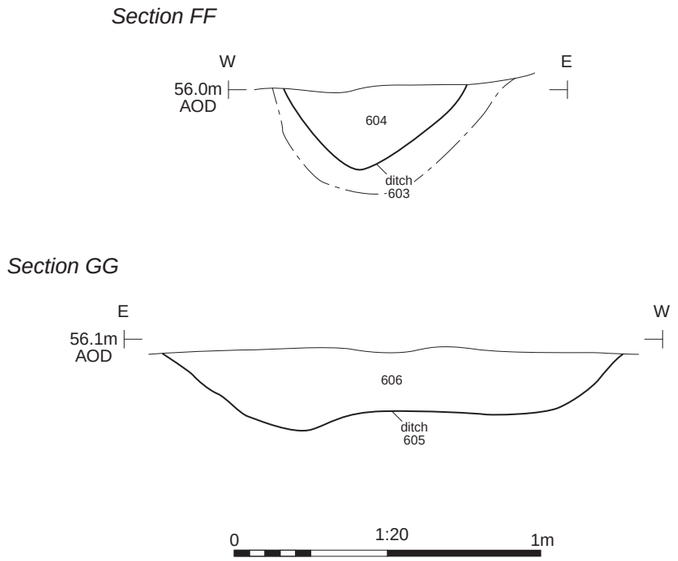
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 5: plan, sections and photographs**

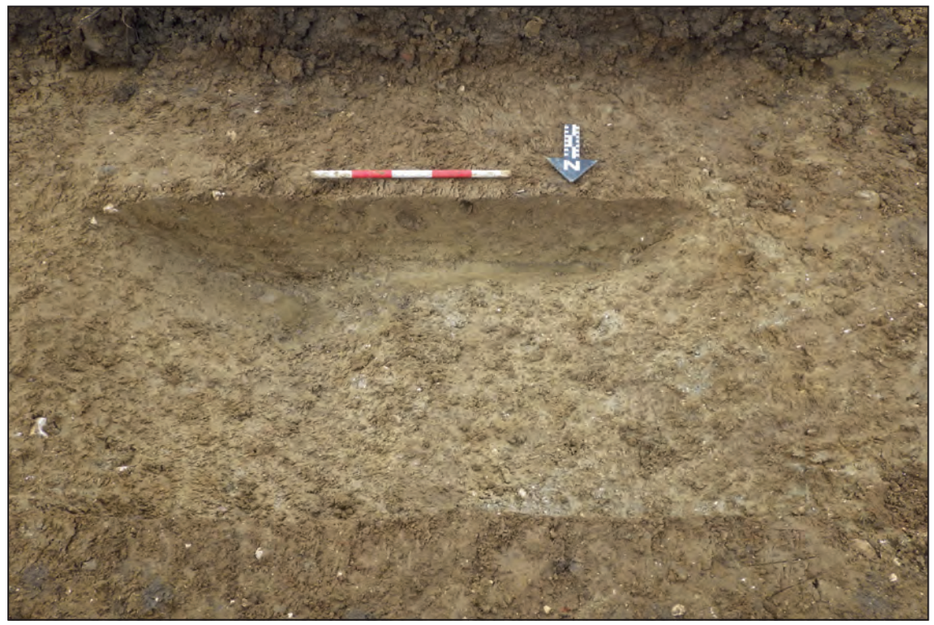
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DRAWN BY | RW | PROJECT NO. | SU0200 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 22/01/2021 | 5 |
| APPROVED BY | MC | SCALE@A3 | 1:200, 1:20 | |





Ditch 603, looking north (0.5m scale)




Ditch 605, looking south (0.5m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

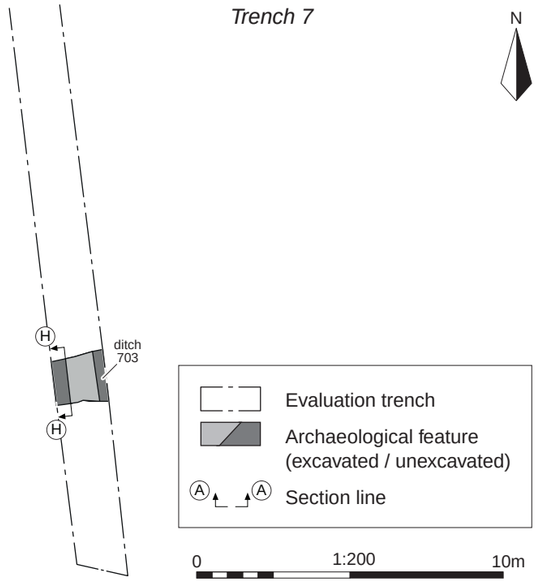
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

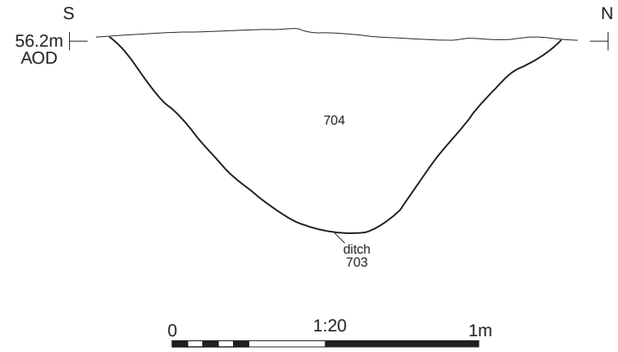
**Trench 6 and 6a: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DRAWN BY | RW | PROJECT NO. | SU0200 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 22/01/2021 | 6 |
| APPROVED BY | MC | SCALE@A3 | 1:200, 1:20 | |

*Trench 7*




*Section HH*




*Trench 7, looking north (1m scales)*

*Ditch 703, looking west (1m scale)*


Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk


*PROJECT TITLE*

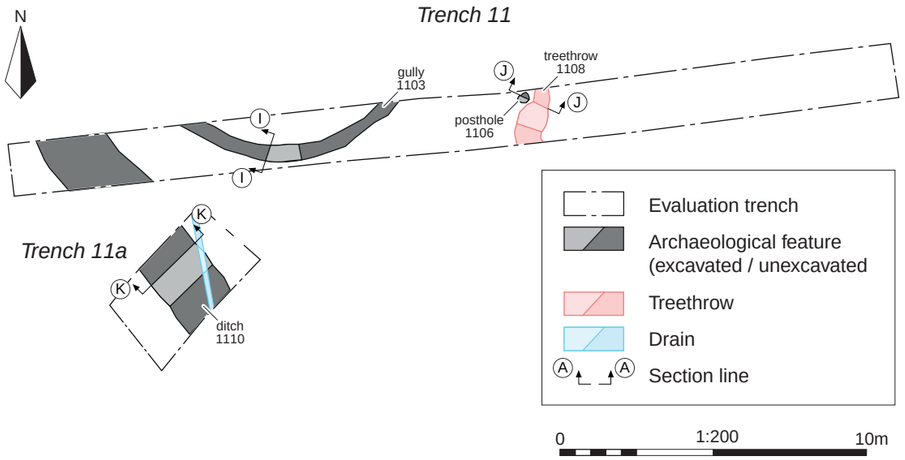
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

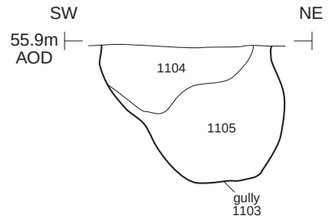
**Trench 7: plan, section and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **7** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

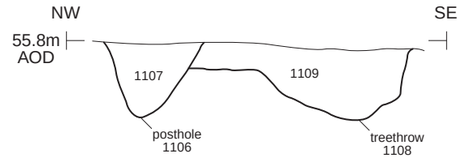
## Trench 11



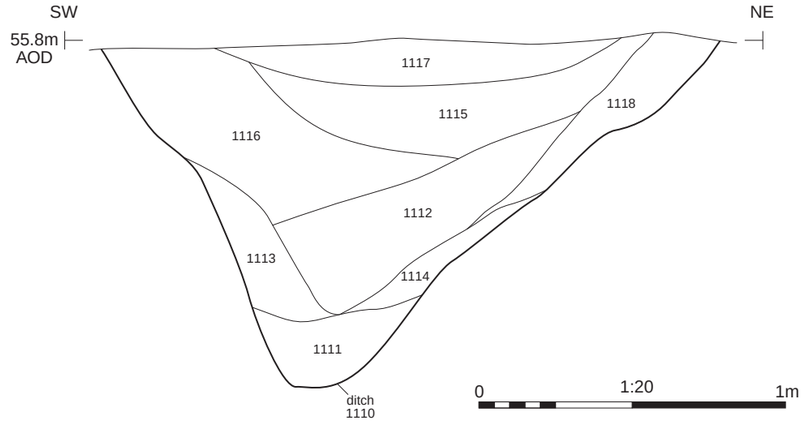

## Section II

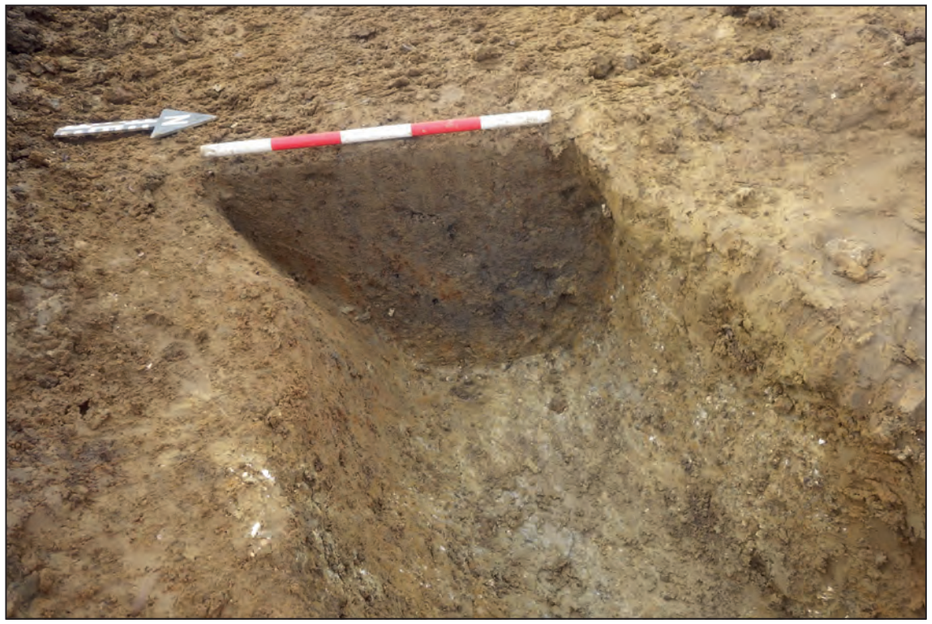



## Section JJ

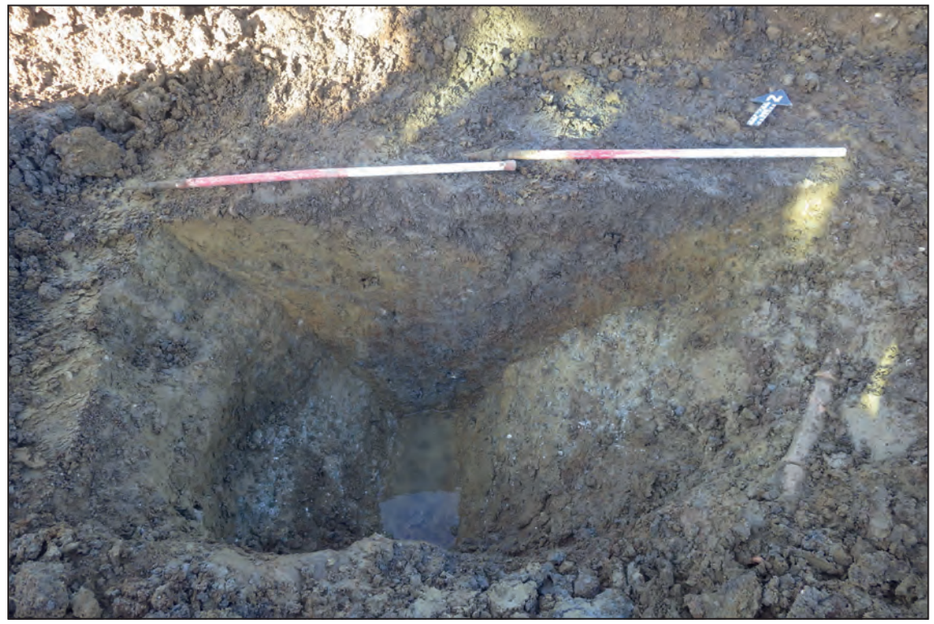



## Section KK



*Gully 1103, looking west (0.5m scale)*



*Ditch 1110, looking north-west (1m scales)*


Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

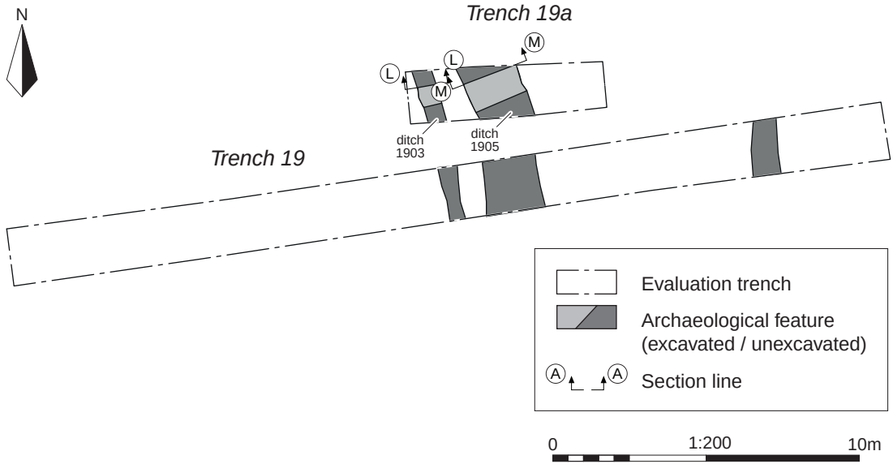

*PROJECT TITLE*

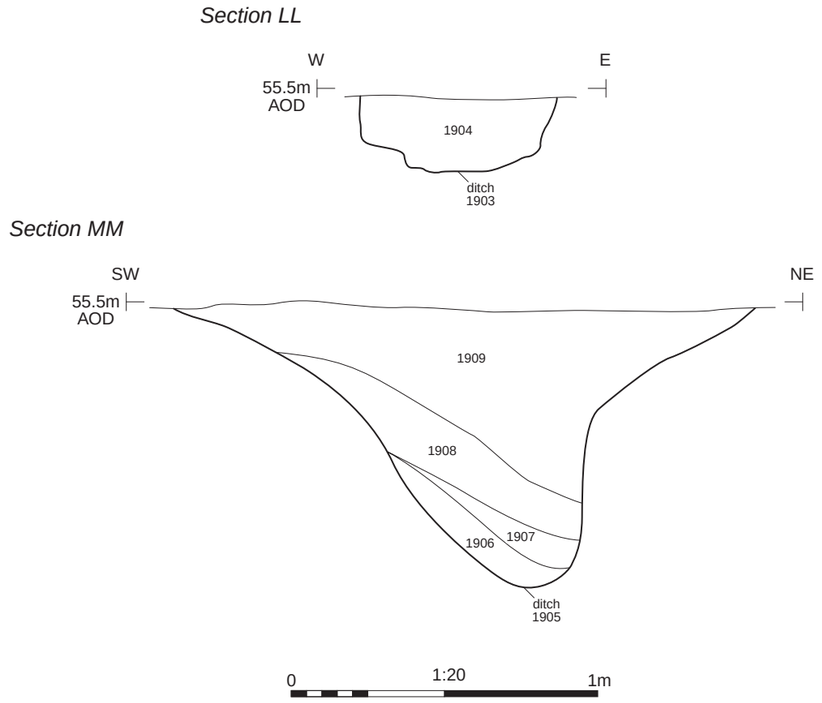
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 11 and 11a: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **8** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |




*Ditch 1903, looking north (0.5m scale)*

*Ditch 1905, looking north-west (1m scales)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

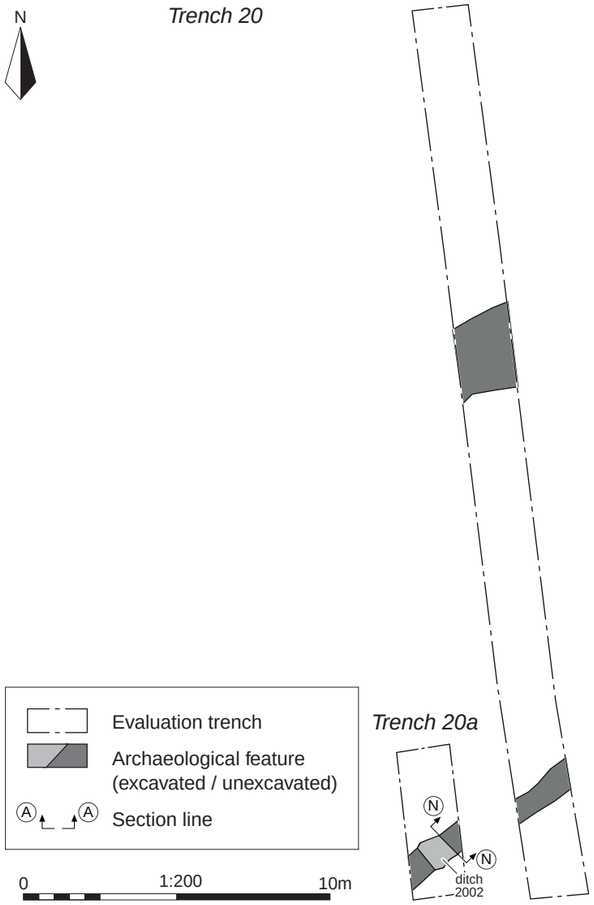
*PROJECT TITLE*

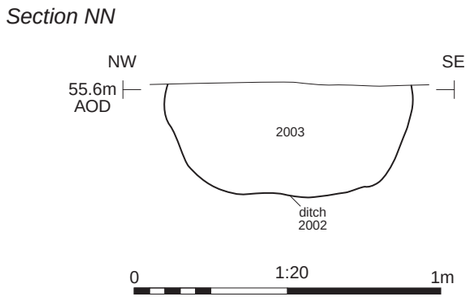
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 19 and 19a: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **9** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |




*Ditch 2002, looking north-east (1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

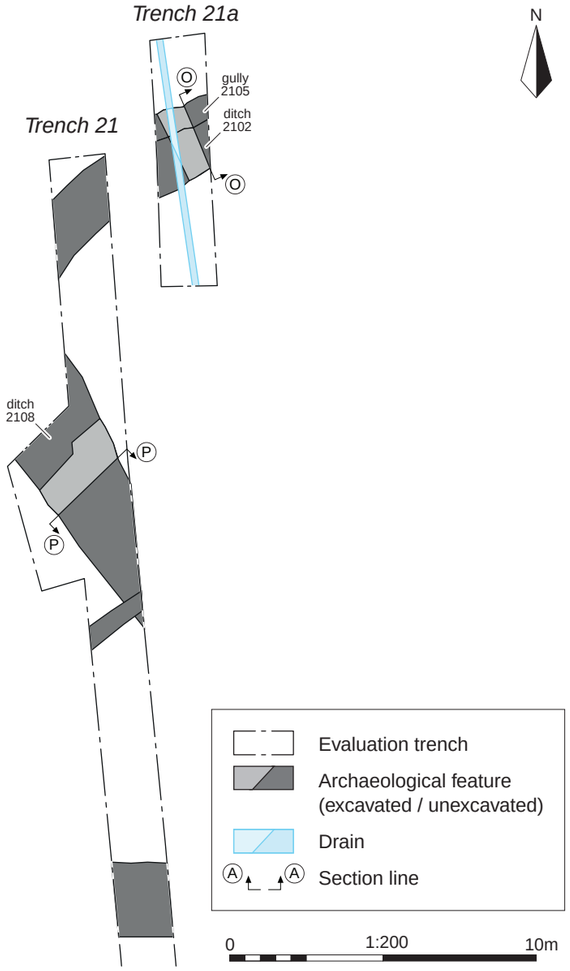
*PROJECT TITLE*

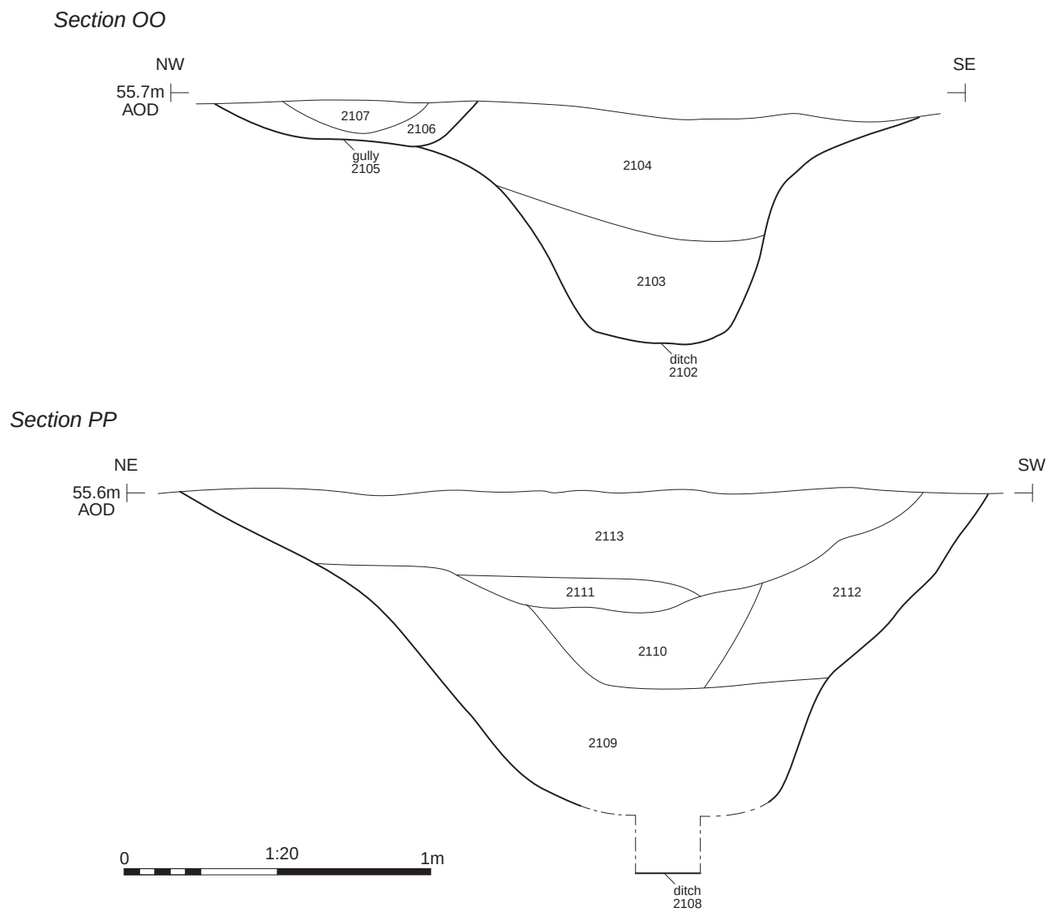
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 20 and 20a: plan, section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **10** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |




*Gully 2105 (left) and ditch 2102 (right), looking north-east (1m scale)*

*Ditch 2108, looking south-east (1m scales)*

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

*PROJECT TITLE*

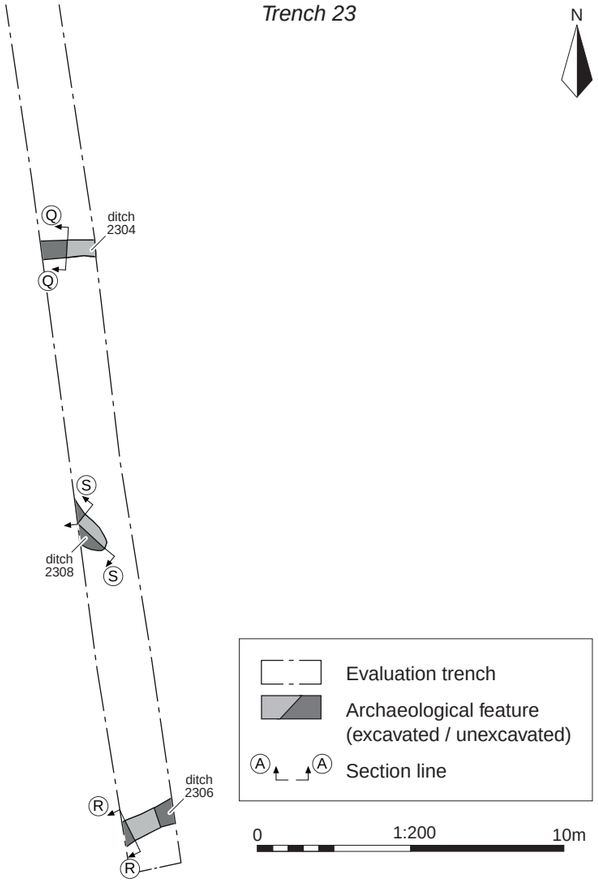
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

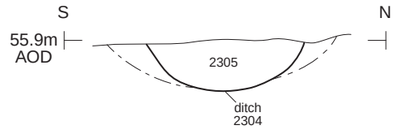
**Trench 21 and 21a: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **11** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

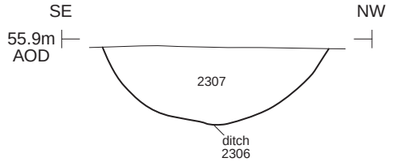
*Trench 23*

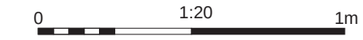



*Section QQ*

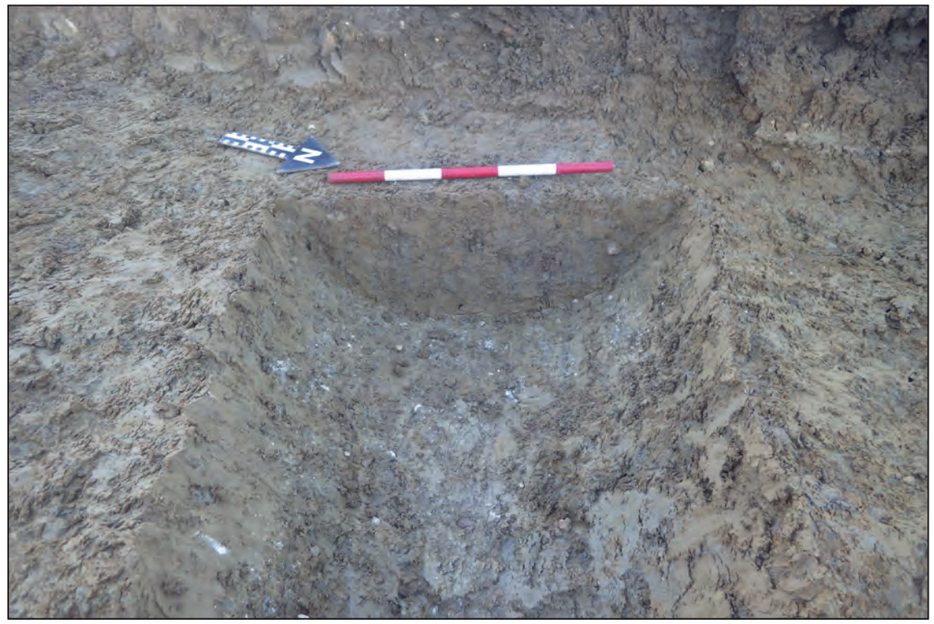



*Section RR*




*Ditch 2304, looking west (0.5m scale)*



*Ditch 2306, looking south-west (0.5m scale)*


Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk


*PROJECT TITLE*

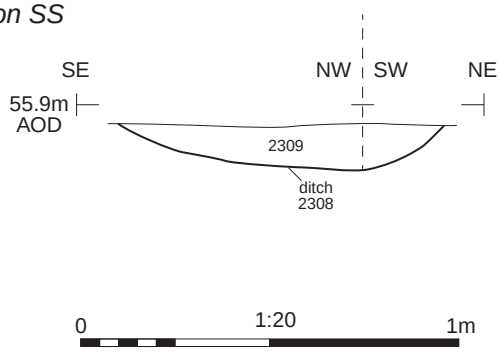
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

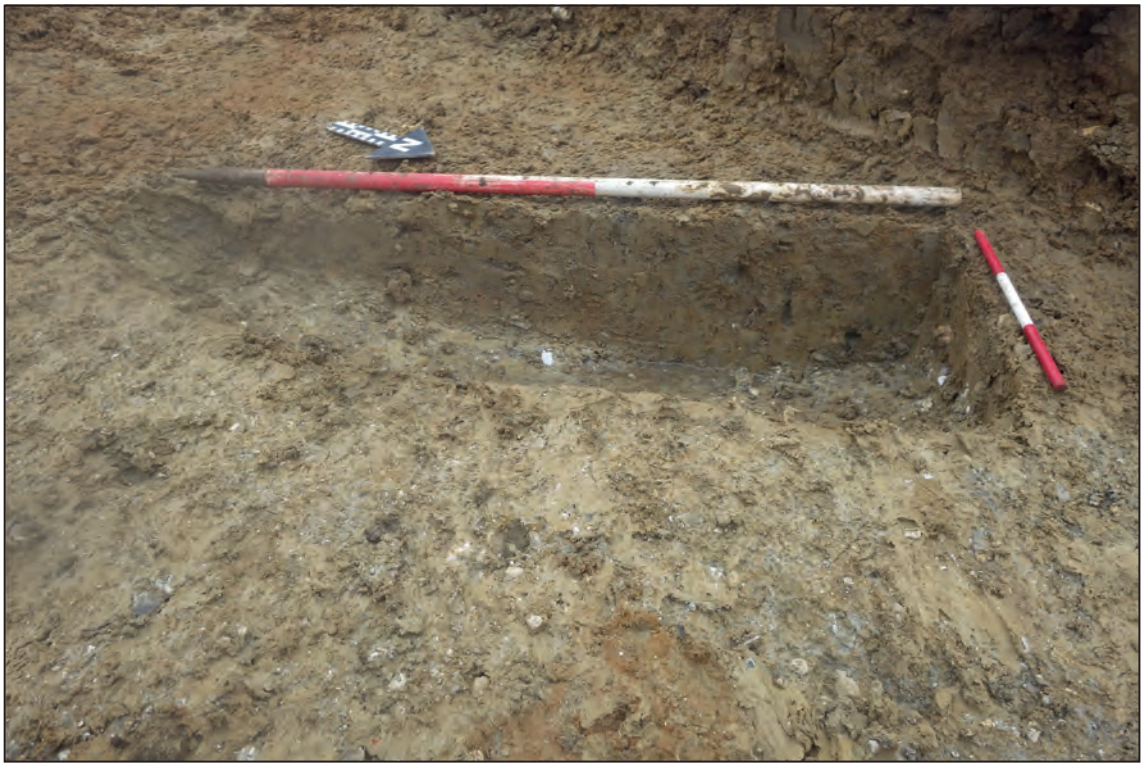
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 23: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **12** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

*Section SS*



*Ditch 2308, looking south-west (0.3m and 1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

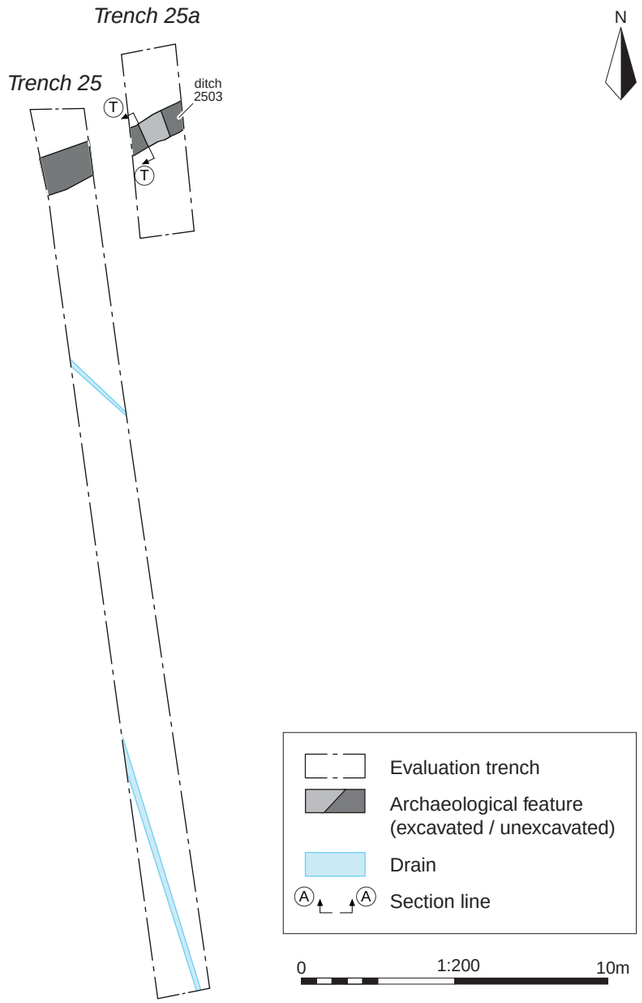
*PROJECT TITLE*

Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 23: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **13** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |

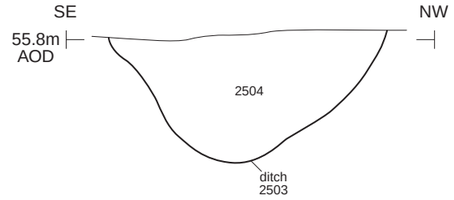


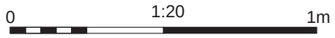


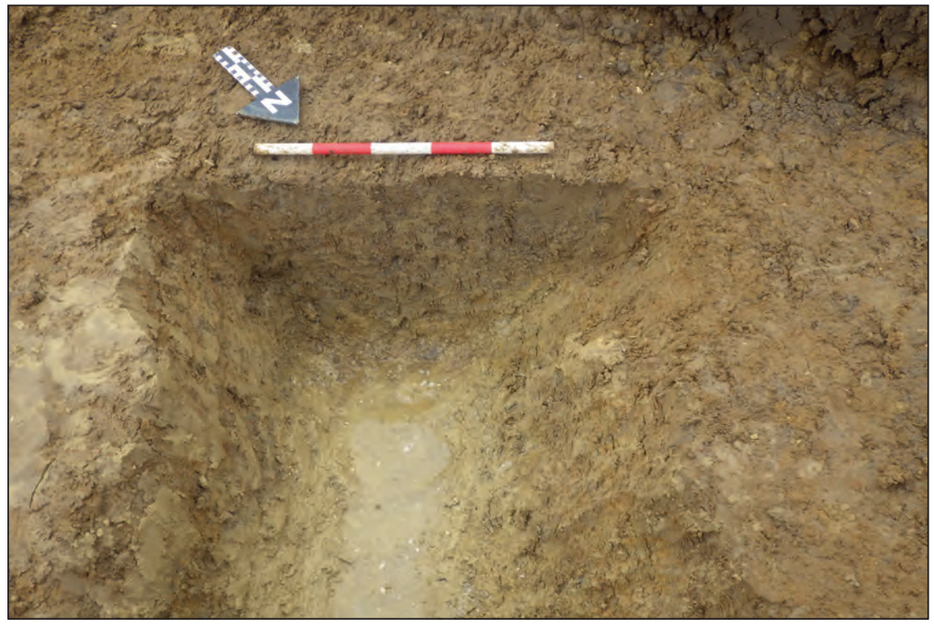





*Section TT*



*Ditch 2503, looking south-west (0.5m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

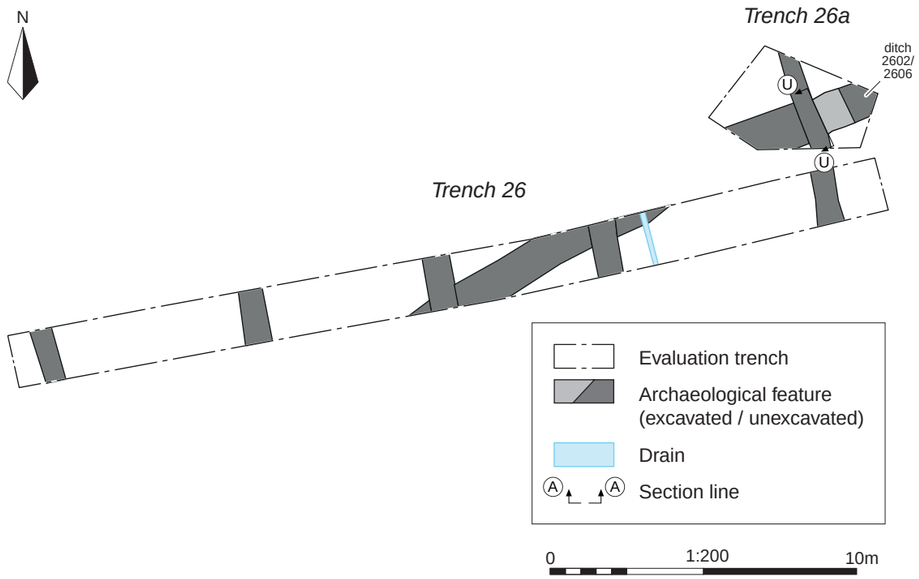
*PROJECT TITLE*

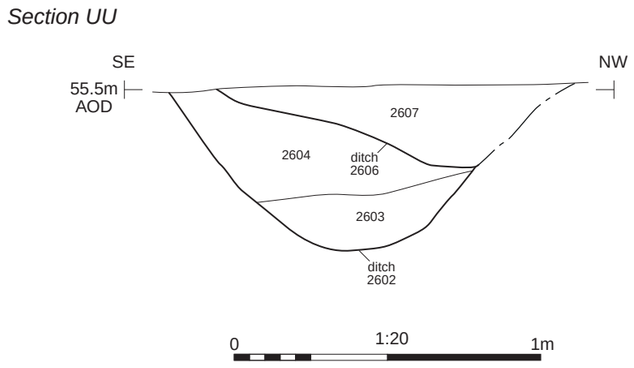
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 25 and 25a: plan, section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **14** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |




*Ditches 2602 and 2606, looking south-west (1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

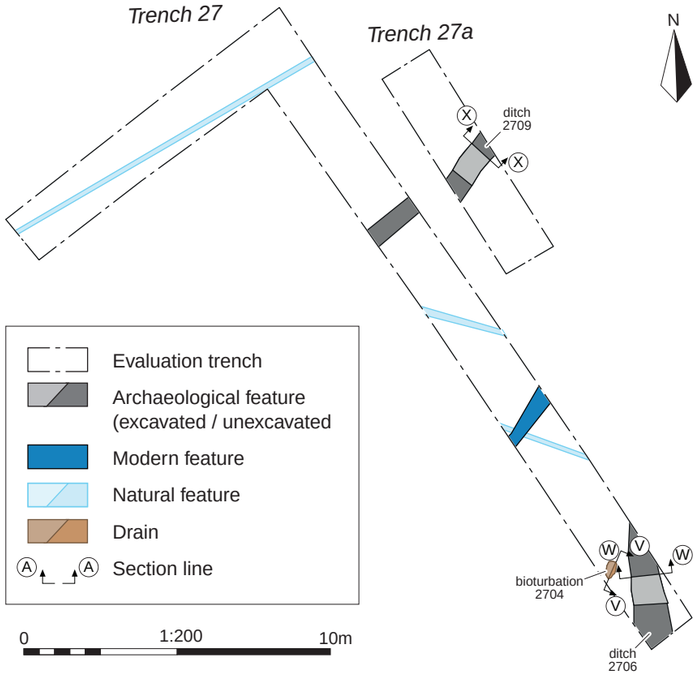
*PROJECT TITLE*

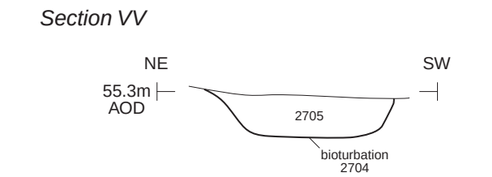
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

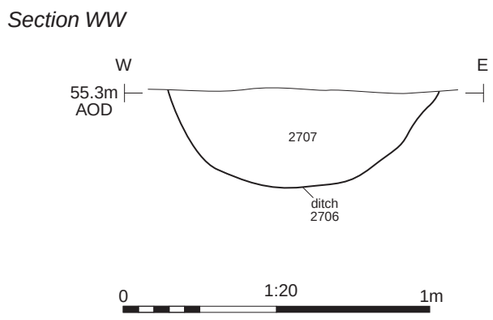
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 26 and 26a: plan, section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **15** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

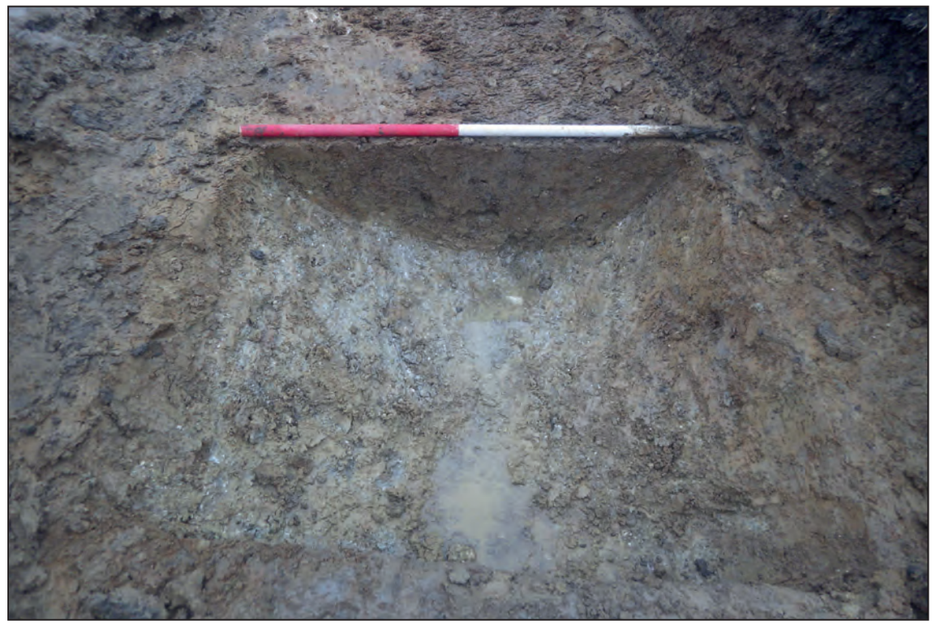




*Bioturbation 2704, looking north-west (0.5m scale)*



*Ditch 2706, looking north (1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

*PROJECT TITLE*

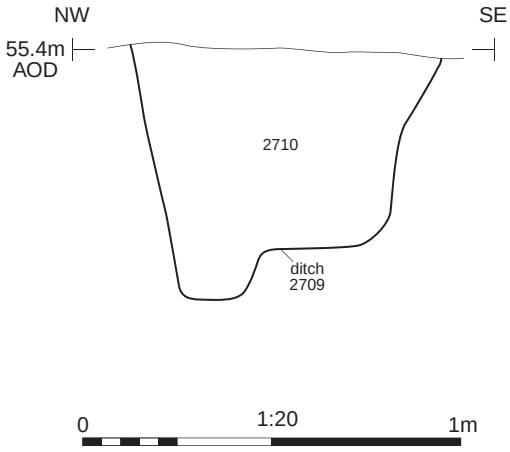
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 27 and 27a: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **16** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

*Section XX*




*Ditch 2709, looking north-east (0.5m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

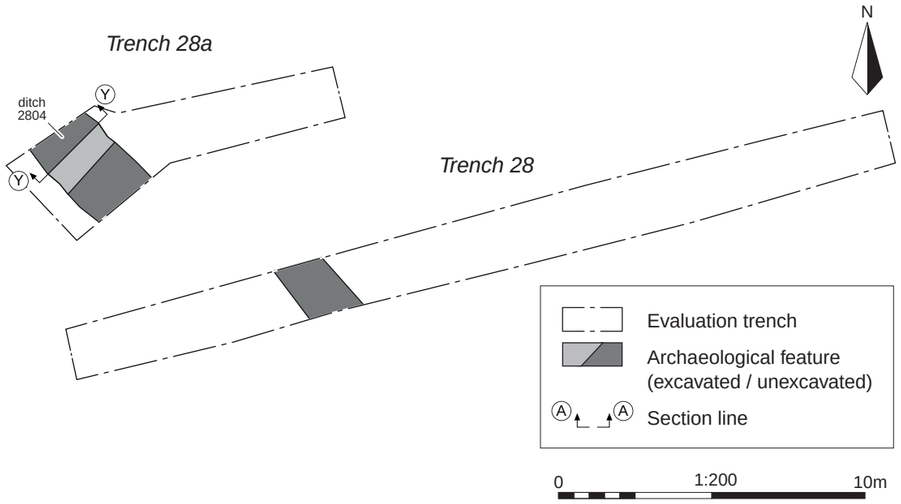
*PROJECT TITLE*

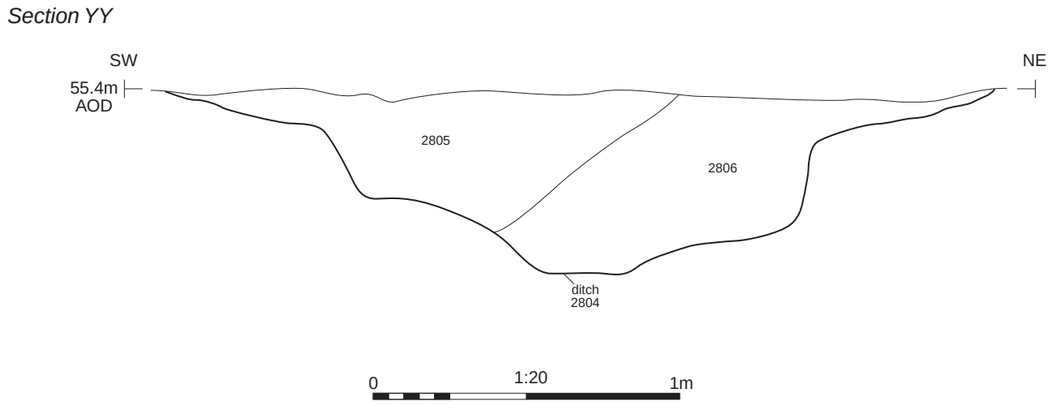
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 27a: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **17** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |




*Ditch 2804, looking north-west (1m scales)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

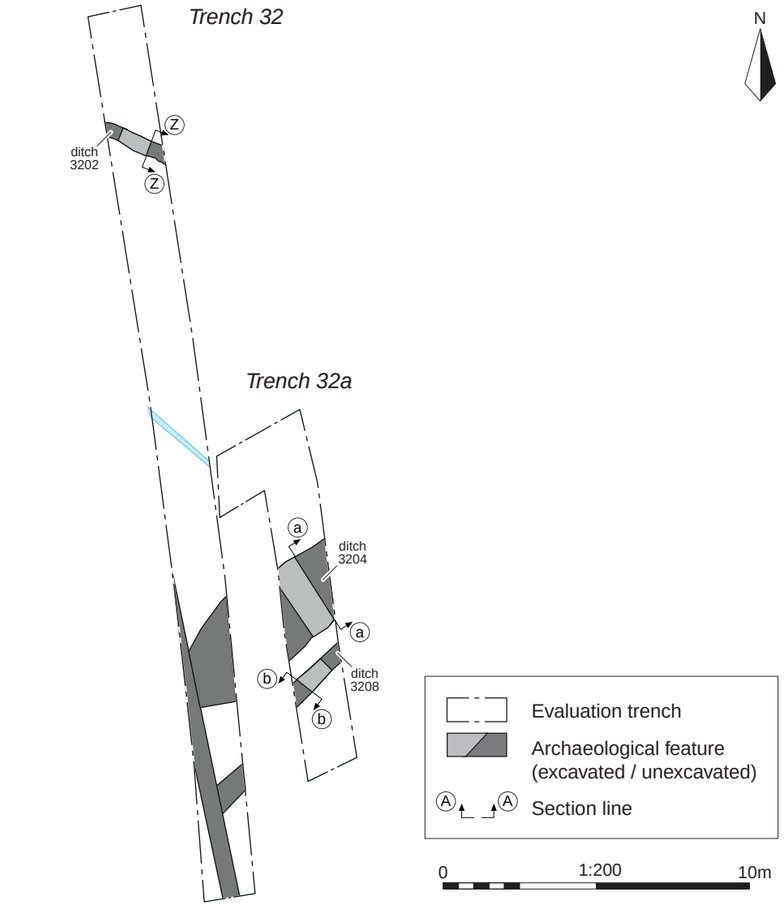
*PROJECT TITLE*

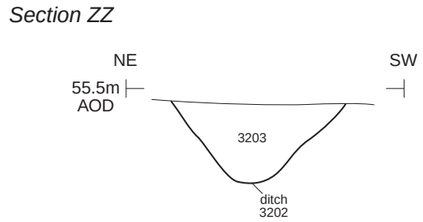
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

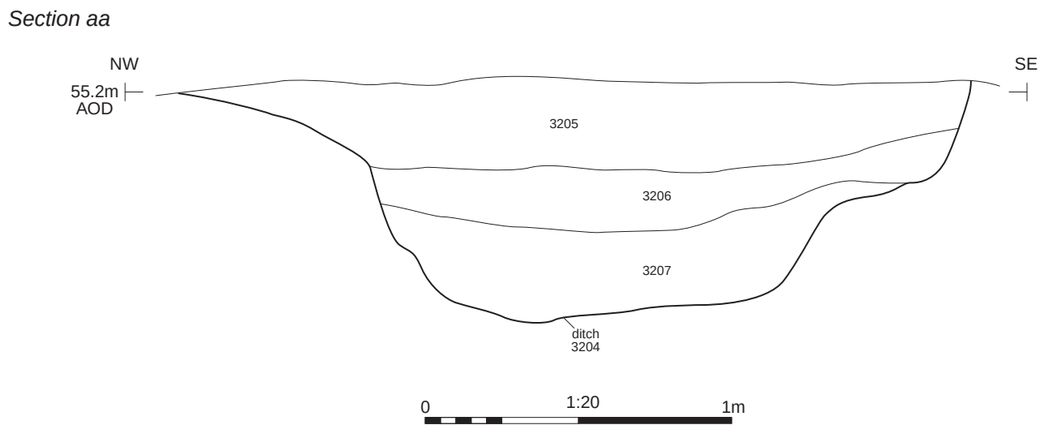
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 28 and 28a: plan, section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **18** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |





*Ditch 3202, looking south-east (0.4m scale)*

*Ditch 3204, looking north-east (1m scales)*

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

*PROJECT TITLE*

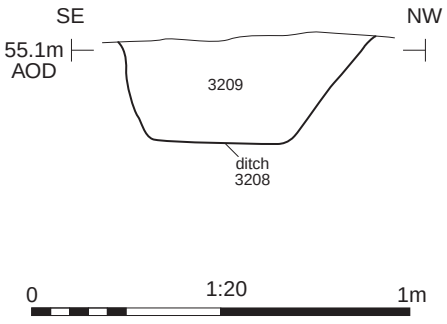
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 32 and 32a: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **19** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

*Section bb*




*Ditch 3208, looking south-west (0.5m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

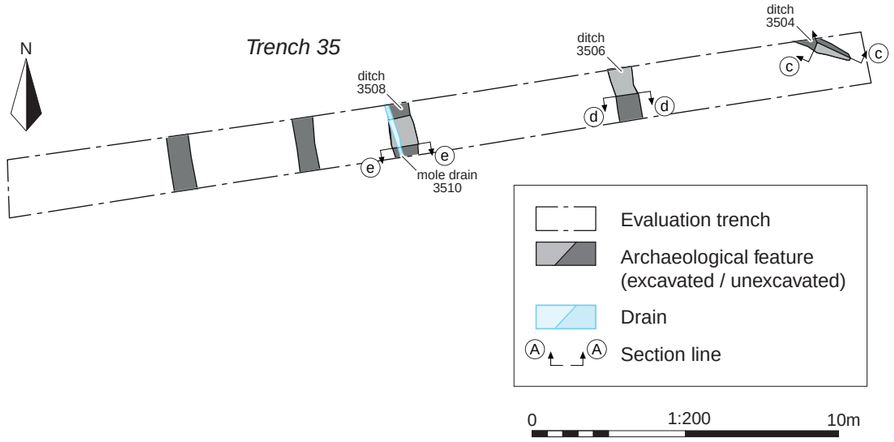
*PROJECT TITLE*

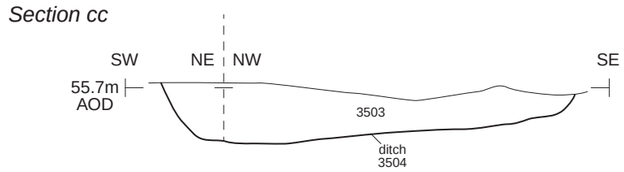
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

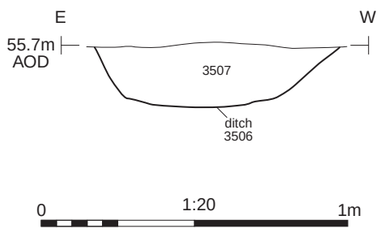
*FIGURE TITLE*

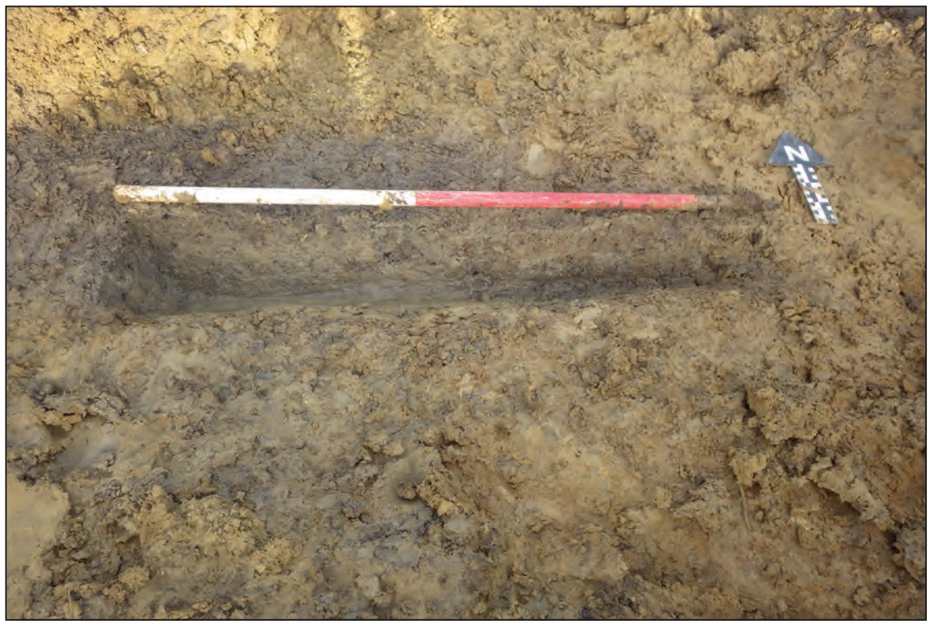
**Trench 32a: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **20** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |

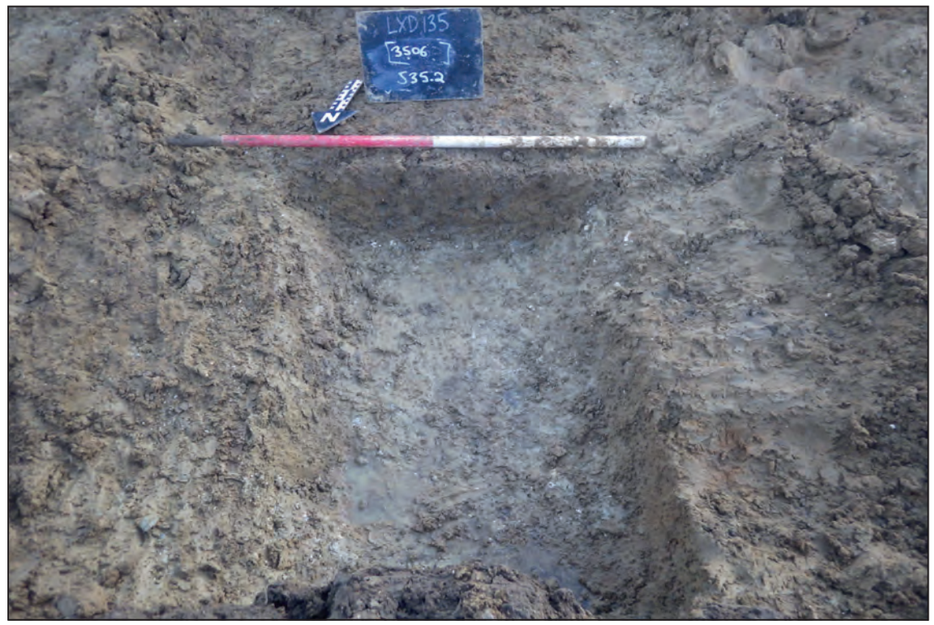


*Ditch 3504, looking north-east (1m scale)*




*Ditch 3506, looking south-east (1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

*PROJECT TITLE*

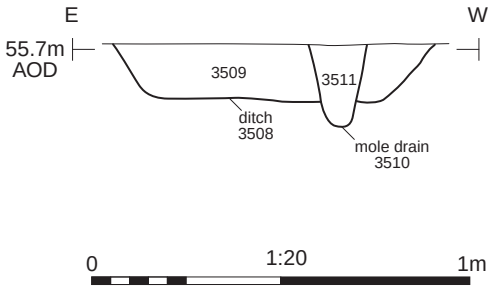
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

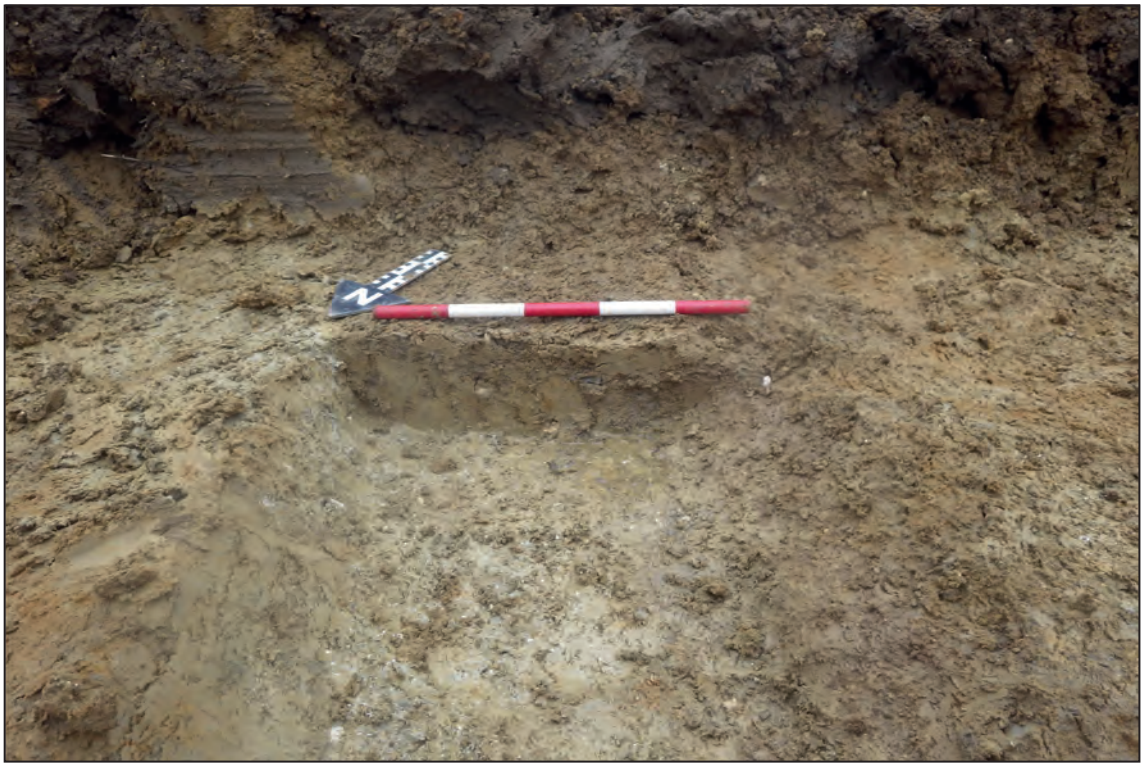
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 35: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **21** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

*Section ee*



*Ditch 3508 and mole drian 3510, looking south-east (0.5m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

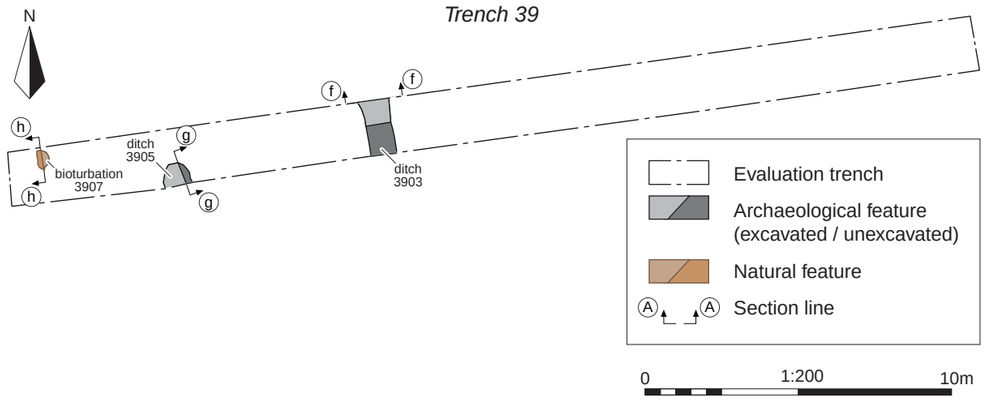
*PROJECT TITLE*

Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

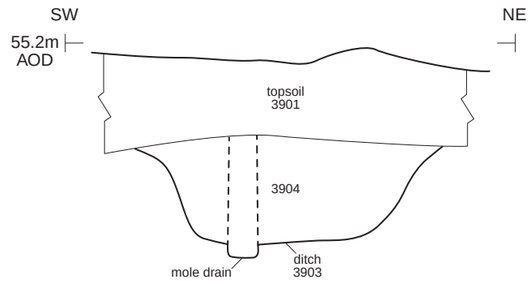
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 35: section and photograph**

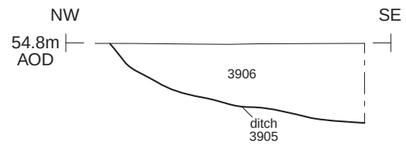
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **22** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |

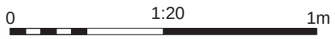



*Section ff*




*Section gg*




*Ditch 3903, looking north-west (1m scale)*

*Ditch 3905, looking south-east (0.5m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

*PROJECT TITLE*

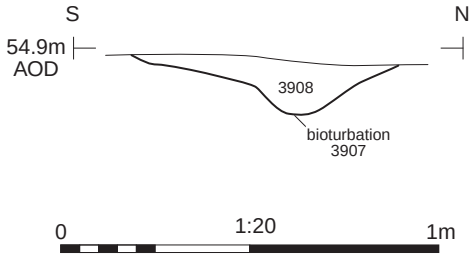
Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 39: plan, sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **23** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:200, 1:20** | |

*Section hh*




*Bioturbation 3907, looking south-west (0.5m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

*PROJECT TITLE*

Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 39: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **22/01/2021** | **24** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |


N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

0 1:1000 50m

Aerial photograph: Gogle Earth; Image © GeoInformation Group


Cotswold Archaeology

**Andover** 01264 347630
**Cirencester** 01285 771022
**Exeter** 01392 573970
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660
**Suffolk** 01449 900120
**w** www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
**e** enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk


*PROJECT TITLE*

Land on the South Side of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Site, showing trenching atop 1945 aerial photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0200** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **15/03/2021** | **25** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **MC** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:1000** | |

Cotswold Archaeology


**Andover Office**

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

**Cirencester Office**

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

**Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

**Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

**Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk