Cotswold Archaeology

Land South of Chediston Street
Halesworth
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Hopkins Homes

CA Project: SU0209
CA Report: SU0209_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-411048
HER Ref: HWT 072

May 2021

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth
Location:	Halesworth, Suffolk
NGR:	638021 277092
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	12 January to 4 February 2021
Planning reference:	DC/20/1049/VOC
OASIS ID:	Cotswold2-411048
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Site Code:	HWT 072

In January and February 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk, a total of sixty-six trenches were excavated. Archaeological deposits ranging in date from the Early Neolithic through to the post medieval periods were identified in thirty-four of the trenches. Characteristically dispersed prehistoric activity was shown across the site with both stratified Early Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery recovered from discrete features and worked flint present residually in later features. An anomaly identified by an earlier geophysical survey and targeted by trenches was revealed to be a Roman ditch which enclosed the higher ground in the south-eastern corner of the site. Further anomalies were shown to coincide with pits containing Roman pottery and Ceramic Building Material. The amount of Roman CBM recovered was sufficient to suggest the possibility of a building within the vicinity of this part of the site. The location of post-medieval field boundary ditches, shown on historic mapping was confirmed while likely contemporary extraction pits were identified at the southern edge of the site, in the natural clay deposits on the higher ground.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In January and February 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 638021 277092; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS on behalf of Hopkins Homes.

1.2. East Suffolk district council has granted outline planning permission for residential development of the site (planning ref: DC/20/1049/VOC, which supersedes app. DC/17/3981/OUT) on condition of the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI

1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SSCAS), the archaeological advisor to Local Planning Authority (LPA). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Richard Mortimer (CA, 2021, Appendix F) and approved by Rachael Abraham.

1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2020), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3:* (English Heritage 2008), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (English Heritage 2006) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011).

The site

1.5. The proposed development area is approximately 9.1ha in extent and lies to the south of Chediston Street on the western edge of Halesworth. With Chediston Street to the north and bounded to the south and east by recent housing developments, the site is currently a single large field laid to pasture with further pastural fields to the west. The site slopes down relatively steeply to the north, and more gently to the west, from approximately 28m AOD on the southern plateau to *c.*14m AOD at the north where it overlooks the floodplain of a tributary of the River Blyth, between 30m and 150m to the north of Chediston Street.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Crag Group (sand), a sedimentary bedrock formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and

Neogene periods in local environments dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton to the south of the development area with Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel in the north and north-west. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital and were 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. (BGS 2012). On site, the geology presented variously as mid yellow to mid orange firm clay and sandy clay across the higher southern part of the site with mid yellow to mid orange sand and gravel downslope to the north and west.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2017), and geophysical survey (Sumo, 2017) as well as a full search of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER, invoice no. 9500496).

2.2. The HER shows evidence of prehistoric activity within 1km of the site dating from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found *c.*200m to the north-east of the site (HER code HWT 007) while scatters of flint flakes of probable Mesolithic and Neolithic date were found during an excavation *c.*500m to the east of the site prior to construction of a new road at the Old Angel Bowling Green (HWT 008). A Neolithic polished axe was found approximately 750m to the south of the site at Bedingfield Crescent (HWT 001). Bronze Age flint flakes were also found at the Old Angel Bowling Green (HWT 008) along with beaker pottery, which was recovered from a pit. A Bronze Age palstave is recorded as being found during the 19th century *c.*400m to the east (HWT 058). Sherds of pottery dated to the Iron Age were also found at the Old Angel Bowling Green to the east of the site. An archaeological evaluation carried out at Church Farm immediately to the east (HWT 019, SCCAS 1999) identified later prehistoric pottery, as well as burnt and worked flint, located in ditches under extensive hill-wash. Subsequent excavation and monitoring (HWT 019, SCCAS 2001) revealed a dark spread of material within a slight hollow containing abundant charcoal, fire cracked flints and possibly associated small pits or possible postholes. Very occasional pieces of pottery recovered were thought to be of 'probable' Iron Age date, though the feature would more usually be dated to the Bronze Age. An Iron Age coin was found immediately to the south-west of the site.

2.3. A coffined burial, likely Roman in date, was recorded during the archaeological work carried out to the east (HWT 019) where Roman pottery and tile were also recovered from a ditched field system underlying extensive hillwash, and from a large possible boundary ditch identified during associated archaeological monitoring visits. A scatter of building material, including roof and floor tiles, and pottery, including Samian, mortarium and grey wares, is recorded as being found at the southern edge of the current site (HWT 004) while fragments of Roman grey wares and a piece of tegula were found during the construction of Dakin's Drift *c.*50m from the south-eastern edge of the site (HWT 003).

2.4. To the north-east of the site, and heading north to Bungay, it is thought that the current A144 lies directly on the course of Stone Street. This Roman road headed from Dunwich on the coast to the south-east to Caistor St Edmund to the north, and it has been suggested that the town first started to grow around this road (Margary 1955, AOC 2008).

2.5. Three entries on the HER show evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity *c.*500m to the east of the site around the Old Angel Bowling Green with sherds of Thetford ware pottery recovered during construction of a new road (HWT 008), and also from another two evaluation trenches excavated to the rear of Barclays Bank, close to the Old Angel Bowling Green (HWT 010). Sherds of Thetford ware pottery, and a sherd of Ipswich ware, were recovered from two evaluation trenches dug on the bowling green (HWT 011). Three pieces of Late Saxon carved stone are recorded *c.*50m to the west of the bowling green at the medieval St Mary's church (HWT 014). The church lies on the western edge of the later medieval core of the town (HWT 015). The settlement of Halesworth, known as 'Halesuworde' was probably founded in the area around the church during the Middle Saxon period and by the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey was named Healesuurda, meaning the enclosure of a man called Haele. Halesworth comprised a rural estate held by Aelfric at the time of the Conquest and was in Norman hands by 1086. At this time, about 130 people lived in the village and the manor comprised 120 acres of arable land and 4 acres of meadow. The 1086 Domesday Survey also records a church and a priest (Mills 2001; AOC 2008; Open Domesday 2016). Two clay lined ovens and a series of small pits alongside a possible sunken building were recorded at the excavation at Church Farm immediately to the east of the site (HWT 019).

2.6. Continuing occupation of the area around the Old Angel Bowling Green is evidenced by medieval pottery along with a medieval arrowhead and a coin of Edward III recovered from evaluation trenches excavated to the rear of Barclays Bank (HWT 010 and 013) and at the Angel Bowling Green (HWT 011). A midden rich in oyster shell and pottery along with some postholes were identified in a contractor's trench between The Thoroughfare and Angel Lane (HWT 009). Fieldwork carried out by Halesworth Museum between 1988 and 2000 behind the Angel Hotel, *c*.500m to the east of the site, located a series of pits, postholes, hearths, a possible pottery kiln and the remains of a medieval house (HWT 012). Medieval pits were also identified at an evaluation carried out at 1 Chediston Street, *c*.350m to the east (HWT 040). A scatter of medieval and post medieval pottery and other artefacts, including a possible Carolingian brooch, were found during metal detecting *c.*750 to the south of the site (HWT 044). A scatter of 14th to 15th century pottery is recorded *c*.350m to the west of the site in Chediston (CHD 070). Peat deposits dated to earlier than the 14th century and up to 2m thick, were identified during an evaluation prior to the construction of new fishing lakes approximately 850m to the north of the site (WSS 016).

2.7. A former deer park, first recorded in 1602, lay immediately south-west of the site (HWT 056). Immediately to the north-west lay a landscaped park (CHD 070) associated with Chediston Hall, a large, rendered E-shaped house located c.800m north-west which was demolished in 1955. The house was Tudor in origin, but largely rebuilt in the 1830s in the Jacobean style (CHD 057). A farmstead, laid out in a large full regular courtyard containing a further U shaped courtyard and linear ranges of buildings, was associated with Chediston Hall and is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (CHD 101). Post medieval industry is also recorded on the HER with a clay tobacco pipe kiln and production site located approximately 200m to the north-east of the site at 49 Chediston Street (HWT 006). The town gasworks, built in 1838, were located *c*.750m to the north-east on Wissett Road (HWT 023) while a lime kiln is recorded *c*.720m to the east at River Lane (HWT 025). Slightly further to the east is The New Reach, the canalised end of the River Blyth Navigation ending at New Quay and built in 1761 (HWT 026). A 17th century Rhenish bottle was dredged from the River Blyth in 1972 (HWT 059).

2.8. Hodkinson's Map of 1783 shows the site located in open land to the south-east of Chediston Hall and west of the Halesworth village core while the 1840 Halesworth

Tithe Map shows the site occupied by various arable fields delineated by field boundaries. By 1888 a Sand Pit is visible within the north-western part of the site, and the field boundaries have been simplified. The site remains in a similar form until at least 1957. By 1972 the sand pit is no longer visible and the field boundaries have been removed. The 1999 Google Earth Aerial Photograph shows a curving trackway, possibly a modern racing track in the central and western part of the site. The feature is also visible on the 2016 Aerial Photograph as well as on LiDAR data plots.

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 and state of preservation. 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. A standard SCCAS Brief states that 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.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of sixty-six trenches (Fig. 2):

- 60no 30m x 2.1m trenches;
- 5no 25m x 2.1m trenches; and
- 1no 36m x 2.1m trench.

4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies identified by a geophysical survey carried out by Sumo (2017) and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Eleven trenches were moved slightly from the agreed trench plan; Trenches 9, 36 and 44 were moved *c*. 5m south away from the edge of the road, Trenches 15, 16 and 17 were moved slightly north away from the canopy of a belt of trees and Trenches 65 to 69 were moved into the site from its edge to avoid possible buried services detected by CAT scanning, although anecdotal evidence suggests these signals may be from buried galvanised pipe associated with cattle water troughs. Three trenches in the north-eastern corner of the site were left unexcavated following consultation with Rachael Abraham (SCCAS); Trenches 1 and 2 were located on the very steeply sloping, and likely truncated, north-eastern edge of the site while Trench 8 was positioned on top of a large underground attenuation tank.

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

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental 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. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

4.8. A summary of information from this project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, under OASIS number Cotswold2-411048, Appendix E. A summary of the project will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.*

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the trenches are given in Appendix A. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix C. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix D.

5.2. Archaeological deposits were encountered in thirty-four of the sixty-six trenches excavated and these are presented below, details of the remaining thirty-two trenches, numbered 4, 7, 9 - 11, 20, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35 – 37, 40, 42, 44, 46 – 51, 53, 55 – 57, 60, 63 and 66 – 69, are shown in Appendix B. Trenches 1, 2 and 8 were not excavated.

5.3. Unless otherwise stated the topsoil across the site was a dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with a subsoil consisting of variations on a pale orangey brown silty sands and pale to mid brown silty sandy clays.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 and 3)

5.4. Trench 3 was the furthest east of the trenches and was located just off the higher ground on an east facing slope. It measured 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.85m deep and was orientated north / south. The topsoil, context number 0300, overlay a subsoil deposit 0.4m thick, 0301. A single ditch was observed cutting the naturally derived mid yellow clay, 0302.

Ditch 0303 was aligned north north-west / south south-east, 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steeply sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. It was filled with dark brown loose clayey silt, 0304, and coincides with a faint linear trend shown by the geophysical survey. Two small sherds (5g) of probable Roman pottery were recovered, along with fragments of fired clay.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 and 4)

5.5. This trench was north-east / south-west aligned close to the eastern edge of the site overlooking a gentle north facing slope and measured 30m long, 2.1m wide and was 0.35m deep. The topsoil, 0500, directly overlay the natural mid orange and pale grey mottled clay natural, 0501.

Two adjacent parallel ditches, aligned east north-east / west south-west, were recorded in this trench. Ditch 0503 was 1.44m wide and 0.46m deep with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with three deposits; a pale grey soft silty sandy clay lower fill, 0504, a mid-grey soft silty sandy grey clay middle fill with occasional charcoal flecking, 0505, and a pale grey soft silty sandy clay upper fill, 0506. No finds were recovered from any of these deposits. Ditch 0507 was approximately 0.5m to the south and was a similar width, 1.46m, and slightly deeper at 0.66m. It had a moderately steeply sloping northern edge, a much steeper southern side, and a very narrow, almost pointed base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid grey mottled yellowish brown silty sandy clay which contained occasional charcoal flecks, 0508. Four large fragments of Roman ceramic building material (CBM), including roof tile, along with one sherd of Roman pottery were recovered from this ditch. The ditches coincide with a faint linear trend visible on the geophysical survey, seen more strongly to the west, with one or other possibly turning to become ditch 0303 *c*.50m to the south-east.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 and 5)

5.6. Trench 6 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep and was orientated north / south on a gentle north facing slope. Topsoil 0600 was 0.35m thick and sealed a subsoil layer 0.15m thick, 0601. Two ditches and four pits were recorded truncating the naturally derived mid yellow and mid orange clay, 0602.

Two ditches were excavated, one at either end of the trench. Both were 0.9m wide and between 0.33m and 0.36m deep with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and rounded bases. At the southern end of the trench ditch 0609 was north north-

west / south south-east aligned and was filled with pale brownish grey clayey silt, 0610. Ditch 0611 contained a similar fill, 0612, and crossed the northern end of the trench perpendicular to 0609, orientated east north-east / west south-west. No dating material was recovered from either ditch.

Four pits, or shallow hollows, all containing the same fill material – a mid greyish-/ brown loose clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small heat-altered flint fragments - were recorded towards the middle of the trench. Feature 0603 (Fill 0604) extended 0.55m into the trench from under its western edge. It was 0.7m long, oval, and shallow at 0.15m deep with gradually sloping rounded sides and a flat base. Approximately 1.8m to the south was 0605 (Fill 0606), an oval feature with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a concave base. This was 0.46m long, 0.16m wide and 0.17m deep. 5m to the south, oval with a rounded profile, though smaller at 0.25m long, 0.15m wide and 0.09m deep, was feature 0607 (Fill 0608). Feature 0613 was just to the north-west and, although originally interpreted as tree disturbance measuring 2.8m long, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, was probably over-dug and was more likely a small shallow oval pit/hollow similar to the others in the trench. An environmental sample was taken from its fill, 0614.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2 and 6)

5.7. Trench 12 was orientated east / west running along, and midway down, the north facing slope towards the northern edge of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.45m deep with topsoil, 1200, directly over the underlying mid orange sandy clay drift geology, 1201.

A large and partially intact Late Bronze Age ceramic vessel, 1205 (78 sherds, 2.33kg), was excavated from within pit 1204. The feature was 1.16m wide, 0.6m deep and extended *c.*0.85m into the western end of the trench with the vessel recorded *in situ* within the north facing trench section. The edge of the trench was then taken back through hand excavation in order to expose the vessel in its entirety. Unfortunately, the vessel proved to be too fragmentary to survive intact following excavation of the material within it, despite being lifted in one piece on site. Recorded as the lower fill, deposit 1206, a pale greyish brown loose silty sand, may be an over-dug variation in the natural deposits with the upper deposit, where vessel 1205 was sitting, representing the gently rounded base of the pit. One early Neolithic flint blade was recovered from this deposit. Vessel 1205 was within deposit 1207, a dark greyish brown loose silty sand which contained 14 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, a

single fragment of fired clay and nine pieces of worked flint along with occasional charcoal flecks. In addition to the bulk sample taken on site, the material excavated from within the vessel was also treated as an environmental sample. No finds were recovered from the upper filling deposit, 1208, a pale greyish brown loose silty sand which also contained occasional charcoal flecks.

Central in the trench and extending for approximately 1.5m into the trench from under its northern edge, was pit 1202 which was *c.*2.2m wide and 0.75m deep. It was rectangular with rounded corners with very steeply sloping, almost vertical, slightly rounded sides and a rounded and undulating base and was filled with pale greyish brown mottled silty sand, 1203, which produced a single fragment of post medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM).

Trench 13 (Figs. 2 and 7)

5.8. This was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep and was aligned north north-west / south south-east where the north facing slope was more gently sloping. The topsoil, 1300, was 0.4m thick and sealed a subsoil layer 0.3m thick, 1301. In this trench the underlying drift geology comprised pale orangey yellow sand and clay, 1302.

Pit/hollow 1303 was sub oval, 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a flat base. It was filled with pale greyish brown loose silty clay, 1304, which contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecks but no artefactual material.

Ditch 1305 was 1.52m wide, 0.39m deep and was aligned east north-east / west south-west across the northern end of the trench. It was filled with pale orangey grey mottled moderately compact silty clay, 1306, which contained frequent small stones but no finds. Although not clear on the geophysics, it is possible that this ditch is a continuation of 0611 *c.*35m to the north-east in Tr.6.

Trench 14 (Figs. 2 and 8)

5.9. Trench 14 was orientated east / west on the higher ground in the south-east of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.45m deep with topsoil, 1400, 0.4m thick and a subsoil layer just 0.05m thick, 1401, over the naturally derived pale orangey yellow sand and clay deposits, 1402.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a shallow sub oval pit, 1403, 1.22m wide and 0.14m deep was recorded extending 0.44m into the trench from under its southern

edge. It was filled with a pale orangey grey loose sandy silt, 1404, from which two sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM were recovered. An environmental sample was also collected.

A narrow, shallow ditch, aligned east north-east / west south-west, extended for approximately 6.5m from the eastern end of the trench before terminating close to pit 1403. Two interventions were made into the ditch, either side of a small break caused by truncation. At its western terminus, 1405, the ditch was 0.45m wide and 0.14m deep with gradually sloping rounded sides and a rounded base and was filled with pale orangey grey loose silty sand which contained occasional charcoal flecks, 1406. To the east, the ditch, 1407, was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep with the same gradually rounded profile and pale orangey grey loose silty sand filling deposit, 1408. Two sherds of Roman and one of prehistoric pottery were recovered from deposit 1408 along with a fragment of Roman CBM, and an environmental sample was taken from deposit 1406.

A large possible extraction pit, extending for *c.*14m, took up the western half of the trench, 1409. A sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.6m at the eastern edge of the pit and this showed a moderately steeply sloping rounded side and a flattish base. Three filling deposits are recorded with an upper fill of pale orangey grey loose sandy silt up to 0.37m thick, 1412, separated from a very similar lower fill of pale orangey grey loose sandy stony silt up to 0.21m thick, 1410, by a thin band, up to 0.07m thick, of pale brownish grey loose sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, 1411. Nine fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from the upper fill, 1412.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 and 9)

5.10. This trench was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.6m deep and was orientated north-east / south-west at the south-eastern edge of the site. Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery and two pieces of Roman CBM along with a likely Bronze Age scraper were collected from the upcast topsoil, 1500. Below the topsoil was a subsoil deposit, 1501, 0.3m thick, which overlaid the mottled mid orange and pale grey clay drift geology, 1515.

Five small pits or possible postholes were recorded at the south-western end of Trench 15. Pit 1502 was sub rectangular with gradually sloping rounded sides which became more steeply sloping to form a central, sub-circular deepening. It was 0.84m long, 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep and was filled with a mid greyish brown friable sandy

clay, mottled with orange sandy clay towards the base, 1503. No finds were recovered.

Pit 1504 was small, 0.27m long and 0.2m wide, and shallow, 0.04m deep, with a rounded profile. It was filled with a mid greyish brown friable sandy clay, 1505, which contained occasional charcoal flecks but produced no finds.

Adjacent was another small oval pit, 1506. This was 0.43m long, 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep and was filled with a mid greyish brown friable sandy clay with some mottling of orange clay towards the base, 1507, and which contained occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds were recovered.

Pit 1508 was sub rectangular with very steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a rounded base and measured 0.81m long, 0.6m wide and 0.33m deep. It was filled with a mid grey firm silty clay, 1509, which contained occasional charcoal and red heat-altered clay flecks and which became mixed with mid orange natural clay towards the edges, possibly suggesting post pipe and post packing. This pit could be seen cutting the edge of, and therefore later than, a much larger pit, 1510, which continued under the south-eastern edge of the trench, measuring at least 5m long and 1.8m wide. It was filled with a mid to dark brownish grey firm silty sandy clay, which was darker higher up, and which contained occasional charcoal and red heat-altered clay flecks, 1511. Roman pottery was recovered from both 1509 and 1511, 4 sherds (22g) and 6 sherds (98g) respectively. Another small pit, 1512, was identified, but not excavated, extending *c*.0.1m into the trench from under its north-western edge adjacent to pits 1508 and 1510. Although pits 1502 to 01508 cannot be discerned from the results of the geophysical survey, pit 1510 does coincide with a large anomaly suggesting that less than half of the pit was encountered in Trench 15.

Trench 16 (Figs. 2 and 10)

5.11. Trench 16 was aligned north-east / south-west towards the south-eastern edge of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.6m deep topsoil, 1600, and subsoil 0.2m thick, 1601, over the naturally derived mid orange and pale grey mottled clay, 1602. Two sherds of later prehistoric and five of Roman pottery as well as five fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from the upcast topsoil.

A small ditch, 1603, 0.48m wide and 0.22m deep extended approximately 1m into the trench from under its south-eastern edge, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey firm silty sandy clay, 1604, which

contained occasional charcoal and orangey red CBM flecks as well as two fragments of Roman CBM. It was also disturbed by the roots of nearby trees.

A known post-medieval field boundary ditch, 1605, north north-west / south south-east aligned, was present in the trench but was not excavated. It was clearly visible on the geophysical survey and a sample section was excavated through it in trench 19, 1902. An amorphous spread of material directly alongside the ditch, 1607, filled with a very similar deposit of mid brownish grey soft silty clay, 1608, was interpreted as disturbance associated with the post medieval ditch/hedgebank and was not excavated.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 and)

5.12. Trench 17 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep with the topsoil, 1700, directly over the naturally derived mid orange and pale grey mottled clay, 1701. The trench was north north-east / south south-west aligned and, being directly to the north of trench 16, also contained the known post medieval boundary ditch which, again, was not excavated in this trench, 1702.

A north-east / south-west aligned, slightly curving feature with steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly undercutting, rounded base, 1704, was recorded towards the western end of the trench. This was up to 0.8m wide, 0.37m deep and was filled with mid to dark greyish brown loose silty sand, 1705, which contained very occasional charcoal flecks but no finds, it was also quite disturbed by rooting. It is interpreted as a possible tree throw.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 and 78787)

5.13. This trench was orientated north-west / south-east on the higher ground in the south-east of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep with the topsoil, 1800, directly over the naturally derived mid orange firm clay, 1801.

A north / south aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base, 1802, was excavated in this trench. It was 0.6m wide, 0.28m deep and was filled with a mid brown loose silty clay, 1803, which produced twelve sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 and 13)

5.14. Trench 19 was east / west aligned, 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep with the topsoil, 1900, directly over the naturally derived pale greyish orange firm clay, 1901.

A section excavated through the north north-west / south south-east orientated post medieval boundary ditch, 1902, showed it to be 1.14m wide and 0.58m deep with steeply sloping fairly straight sides and slightly rounded base. Fragments of post medieval CBM, animal bone fragments, iron nails and a broken clay pipe stem were recovered from the single fill of a mid greyish brown soft silty clay, 1903.

A second feature, 1904, is recorded running from south-west to north-east before turning to the north and running out of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep with a moderately steeply sloping rounded side and a rounded base and was filled with a mid brownish grey soft silty clay, 1905. This was immediately to the west of the post medieval ditch and probably represents bioturbation – tree roots or burrows – as part of the hedge-line.

Trench 21 (Figs. 2 and 78787)

5.15. Trench 21 was orientated east / west along, and midway down, the gentle north facing slope towards the northern edge of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep with topsoil, 2100, sealing a subsoil layer 0.15m thick, 2101. The underlying mid yellowish orange clay drift geology showed patches of mid yellow sand and gravel, 2102.

This was the final trench over the north north-west / south south-east aligned post medieval ditch, 2103, which was, again, not excavated here.

Approximately 4.5m to the west of the post medieval ditch, a north / south aligned possible feature, 0.55m wide and 0.34m deep, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a narrow, rounded base, 2105, was recorded. This was filled with a mid brownish grey loose sandy silt, 2106, which contained frequent flecks of mineralisation and small stones and, although a single worked flint flake was recovered from the fill, it may be naturally derived feature rather than a deliberate human intervention.

Trench 22 (Figs. 2 and 15)

5.16. To the south of trench 21 and orientated north / south, Trench 22 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.9m deep and sloped down gently to the north. The topsoil, 2200, overlay a subsoil layer 0.55m thick, 2201. The underlying mid orange sand drift geology showed patches of mid orange clay, 2202.

Pit 2203 was sub-circular, 0.72m x 0.68m in diameter and 0.08m deep with steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a broad flat base. It was filled with a mid brownish

grey friable silty clay, 2204, which contained moderate to frequent charcoal flecks and frequent heat-altered sandstone but showed no evidence of *in situ* burning. Thirteen sherds of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery and a worked flint flake were recovered from the fill.

Pit 2205 was small and sub-circular, 0.38m long, 0.3m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a pale brown friable silty clay, 2206, but no finds were recovered. This small pit, or possible posthole, was located *c*.1m to the north of pit 2203 and they may share an association.

Towards the northern end of the trench, feature 2207 was sub-square, 0.35m across and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown friable clayey silt, 2208, was in general very unconvincing and is likely to be a naturally derived feature.

Trench 23 (Figs. 2 and 16)

5.17. Trench 23 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.8m deep and was orientated east / west along the gentle north facing slope. The topsoil, 2300, was 0.4m thick and sealed a subsoil layer also 0.4m thick, 2301. Here, the underlying drift geology comprised mixed mid yellowish grey clay with mid brownish yellow sand with frequent chalky nodules and gravel, 2302.

Undated pit 2303 was small and sub-circular, 0.4m long, 0.34m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping slightly rounded sides and a rounded, slightly pointed, base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey friable silty clay, 2304.

Extending for approximately 2m into the western end of the trench was a large pit, 2305. A metre square sondage excavated against the eastern edge showed a very steeply sloping straight side, however excavation ceased at 1m deep due to safety concerns without having reached the base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate amounts of sub-angular stones, 2306. Six fragments of Roman CBM along with an iron nail and one sherd of Roman pottery were recovered from this pit which coincides with an anomaly shown on the geophysical survey and may represent an extraction pit.

Trench 24 (Figs. 2 and 17)

5.18. Trench 24 was north north-west / south south-east aligned, 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep with topsoil, 2400, directly over the naturally derived mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small chalky nodules, 2401.

Ditch 2411 was aligned east north-east / west south-west and was 1.68m wide and 0.66m deep with moderately steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey soft silty clay which contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Fifty-seven sherds of Roman pottery and thirty-one fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from this ditch along with animal bone fragments and oyster shell. Clearly visible on the geophysical survey, this ditch can be seen continuing for *c.*10m to the west before turning sharply and heading south, forming two sides of a potential Roman enclosure. The ditch can be seen clearly continuing eastwards for approximately 40m before becoming more faint. It is possible, however, to follow this faint trend to the ditches in Trench 5 with either 0503 or 0507 and 0303 forming the eastern edge of the overall enclosure.

A second ditch 1.5m wide and 0.43m deep, also aligned east north-east / west south-west and with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base, was recorded *c.*11m to the south, 2406. It was filled with a mid greyish brown soft silty clay, 2407, which contained three fragments of CBM and three animal bone fragments. This ditch cut two pits, 2403 and 2409.

Pit 2403 was sub-circular, 1.32m long, 1.26m wide and 0.52m deep with steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly uneven but generally flat base. It was filled with two deposits with a mid greyish brown soft silty clay up to 0.22m thick, 2405, overlying a dark brownish grey soft silty clay which contained occasional charcoal flecks and was up to 0.36m thick, 2404. Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from both deposits with twenty-one sherds (575g) in the upper fill and six sherds (46g), and twelve fragments of animal bone, recovered from 2404.

Pit 2409 was more significantly truncated than pit 2403, which was almost entirely to the north of ditch 2406, with the ditch running through the middle of the pit. The true shape of the pit was also impossible to determine because it continued under the eastern edge of the trench, however, it appeared to be sub-circular, 1.28m wide and 0.52m deep with steeply sloping rounded sides and a concave base. It was filled with a pale greyish brown soft silty clay, 2410, and, although no finds were recovered from

this pit, the similarities in shape, fill and form between pits 2403 and 2409 would suggest an association between them.

Trench 25 (Figs. 2 and 18)

5.19. This trench was orientated east / west across the higher ground in the south-east of site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep with topsoil, 2500, directly over the naturally derived mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small chalky nodules, 2501.

Ditch 2502 was north-east / south-west aligned across the very eastern end of the trench. It was 1.34m wide and 0.44m deep with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base and was filled with 2503. No finds were recovered from this ditch. Unexcavated north north-west / south south-east aligned ditch 2504 could be seen on the geophysical survey to be the Roman enclosure ditch excavated to the north as 2411, and to the south as 2605.

Trench 26 (Figs. 2 and 19)

5.20. Trench 26 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.6m deep and was aligned east / west on the higher ground in the south-east of the site. The topsoil, 2600, overlay a subsoil layer 0.15m thick, 2601, with the underlying drift geology presenting as mid yellowish orange firm clay, 2602. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the upcast topsoil.

Pit 2603 extended for *c.*1.5m into the eastern end of the trench and coincided with a large anomaly shown on the geophysical survey. A sondage excavated against its western edge showed it to be 0.88m deep with a moderately steeply sloping fairly straight side and a flat base. It was filled with very dark brownish grey loose clayey silt, from which a significant assemblage of finds was recovered. Alongside twenty fragments of animal bone and 176 fragments of oyster and mussel shell were fragments of fired clay and mortar, two iron nails and a piece of worked flint. This was in addition to eighty-six sherds of Roman pottery (1.26kg), four sherds of residual prehistoric pottery, and 179 pieces of Roman CBM including roof tile, brick and box flue tile, weighing over 27 kilograms.

A section was excavated through the north north-west / south south-east aligned length of the Roman enclosure ditch in this trench, 2605. This showed the ditch to be 2.3m wide with moderately steeply sloping and fairly straight sides but excavation was ceased at 1m deep without reaching the base due to safety concerns. It was

filled with dark greyish brown loose silty clay, 2606. Seven sherds of Roman pottery and fifteen fragments of animal bone as well as heat-altered stone and fired clay and oyster shell fragments were recovered from the ditch alongside 118 pieces of Roman CBM, again including roof tile, brick and box flue tile, weighing over 11 kilograms.

Trench 27 (Figs. 2 and 20)

5.21. Trench 27 was north-east / south-west aligned close to the southern edge of the site and was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.45m deep with topsoil 2700 directly overying the mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay drift geology.

The north north-west / south south-east aligned Roman enclosure ditch could be seen continuing through this trench, 2705.

Pit 2702 coincided with an anomaly visible on the geophysical survey and extended for *c*.2.8m along the trench from its north-eastern corner and for approximately 1.5m from under its northern edge. A section excavated against its southern edge showed the pit to be 0.62m deep with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base. It was filled with two deposits, a dark grey soft silty clay upper fill up to 0.38m thick, 2704, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and a mottled mid grey / mid brown soft silty clay lower fill up to 0.24m thick, 2703. Fourteen sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 2704 while the lower fill produced a single piece of Roman roof tile.

Trench 30 (Figs. 2 and 21)

5.22. Trench 30 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.55m deep with topsoil, 3000, and a subsoil layer, 3001, up to 0.25m thick over the naturally derived mid yellowish orange firm clay which showed patches of pale orange clay mottled with brownish yellow sand, 3000. The trench was located on the northern edge of the higher ground at the south of the site abd was orientated north / south sloping down to the north.

Ditch 3003 was 1.4m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base and was filled with mid greyish brown loose silty sand, 3004, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and produced a sherd of post medieval pottery and a fragment of post medieval bottle glass. The ditch was orientated east north-east / west south-west and may be a continuation of ditch 2406 *c*.40m to the east north-east.

Trench 33 (Figs. 2 and 22)

5.23. This was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep and was orientated east / west along the gentle north facing slope towards the northern edge of the site. The topsoil, 3301, sealed a subsoil layer 0.3m thick, 3301. The underlying pale greyish yellow clay drift geology showed patches of mid orange sand, 3302.

Two small parallel north-west / south-east aligned ditches crossed the trench approximately 0.65m apart. Both with similar profiles, steeply sloping straight sides and narrow bases, ditch 3303 to the east was 0.43m wide and 0.48m deep while 3305 to the west was wider at 0.6m wide but shallower at 0.28m deep. Both ditches were filled with similar deposits of pale greyish brown loose to friable silty sand, 3304 and 3306, from which a residual Neolithic flint blade was recovered. No material dating evidence was recovered from ditch 3303.

Trench 34 (Figs. 2 and 23)

5.24. Trench 34 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.45m deep with topsoil, 3400, directly over the naturally derived mid yellowish orange clay which showed patches of pale brownish yellow sand, 3401. It was orientated north / south running down the north facing slope towards the northern edge of the site.

Pit 3402 was large and amorphous extending for *c*.13m towards the southern end of the trench. A section excavated against the eastern edge of the trench showed the pit to be 0.64m deep with a very steeply sloping slightly rounded side and an uneven base. It was filled with a very mixed deposit of layers of very dark brownish grey silty sand interspersed with lenses of pale yellow and mid orange loose silty sand, 3403, from which six fragments of Roman CBM and two fragments of possibly later medieval CBM were recovered.

Towards the northern end of the trench, ditch 3404 was east / west aligned with very gradually sloping rounded sides and a flat base, was 0.62m wide, 0.16m deep, and was filled with a mid to dark brown friable silty sand, 3405. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 38 (Fig. 2)

5.25. Trench 38 was located on the eastern edge of a visible depression close to the southern edge of the site and was east north-east / west south-west aligned. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep with topsoil, 3800, over a subsoil layer 0.15m thick, 3801.

Two large pits were recorded in this trench truncating the naturally derived pale brownish yellow clay, 3802. Pit 3803 encompassed over half of the trench, extending for approximately 18.5m from the west south-west end of the trench, and coincided with changes in the local topography. Pit 3805, approximately 5m to the east of 3803, appeared to be oval, *c.*5m across, and extended under the northern trench edge, possible continuing into trench 39 to the north. Both pits were filled with very similar deposits, a mid brown firm silty clay, 3804 and 3806. Because of their size and their relationship with the local topography as well as their similarity to a pit excavated in trench 39 to the north, these two pits were interpreted as likely extraction pits and were not excavated. Augering showed pit 3803 to be at least 0.4m deep and pit 3805 to be at least 0.95m deep.

Trench 39 (Figs. 2 and 24)

5.26. To the north of trench 38, this was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.6m deep and was aligned north north-west / south south-east. The topsoil, 3900, sealed a subsoil layer 0.4m thick, 3901. The underlying drift geology was a mid yellow clay and pale greyish yellow chalky clay, 3901.

Pit 3903 was interpreted as an extraction pit and extended for approximately 8.5m across the centre of the trench. A section excavated against its southern moderately steeply sloping rounded edge showed it to be at least 1.4m deep with excavation ceased before the base was reached due to safety concerns. The lowest of the five filling deposits recorded was a dark orangey grey firm silty clay, 3904, at least 0.2m thick. Above this was a layer of mid greyish brown firm silty clay up to 0.16m thick, 3905, a deposit of 129 fragments of cattle bone, including a number of horn cores, was recovered from this fill. This fill was below a mid yellowish brown firm silty clay deposit up to 0.12m thick, 3906. A mid greyish brown firm silty clay deposit above, 3907 and up to 0.38m thick, contained fragments of post medieval CBM and animal bone as well as 3 pieces of broken clay pipe stem. The upper fill of this pit, 3908, was a layer of dark yellowish grey firm silty clay, up to 0.2m thick.

Unexcavated pit 3909 extended for *c.*5m from the southern end of the trench, was filled with mid brown silty clay and may be a continuation of 3803 to the south.

Trench 41 (Figs. 2 and 25)

5.27. Trench 41 was located roughly in the centre of the site and was orientated east north-east / west south-west. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep with topsoil, 4100,

over a subsoil layer 0.15m thick, 4101. The underlying drift geology comprised pale greyish yellow and mid orange clay, 4102.

Pit 4103 was small and shallow, 0.36m long, 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep, with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a concave base. It was filled with mid greyish brown friable clayey silt, 4104, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 4105 was north / south aligned, 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep with steeply sloping rounded sides and a flat base. Fragments of animal bone and fired clay as well as eight pieces of Roman CBM were recovered from its single fill, a mid greyish brown friable clayey silt, 4106.

Trench 43 (Figs. 2 and 26)

5.28. This trench was aligned east / west at the northern edge of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 1.4m deep with topsoil, 4300, sealing a subsoil layer, 4301, 0.95m thick which overlaid the naturally derived pale yellow sand and gravel, 4302.

A small east south-east / west north-west aligned linear feature was recorded extending for 5.5m along the base of the trench. From 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep at the western terminus, 4303, through 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep centrally, 4305, to 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep at the eastern terminus, 4307, the ditch was shallow with gradually sloping rounded sides and a gently rounded base and was filled with pale greyish brown friable silty sand, 4304, 4306 and 4308 respectively. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 45 (Figs. 2 and 27)

5.29. Towards the northern edge of the site, and south of trench 43, this was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep and was orientated east north-east / west south-west. The topsoil, 4500, sealed a subsoil layer 0.3m thick, 4501, which overlay the pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel deposits, 4502.

Pit 4503 was 1.22m wide, 0.28m deep with fairly steeply sloping rounded sides and a broad generally flat base and extended approximately 0.6m into the eastern end of the trench from under its southern edge. It was filled with a dark brownish grey friable silty sand, 4504, which graded paler towards the edges. Thirty-three sherds of Early Neolithic pottery and thirty-three pieces of worked flint, including an end scraper, four blades and five bladelets were recovered.

Ditch 4505 crossed the middle of the trench aligned north north-west / south south-east. It was 0.69m wide and 0.24m deep with fairly steeply sloping rounded sides and a slightly rounded base and was filled with pale to mid grey silty sand, 4506. Twenty sherds (150g) of Roman pottery, a single abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery and a broken flint bladelet as well as eight fragments of Roman CBM and a piece of slag were recovered.

Trench 52 (Fig. 2)

5.30. Trench 52 was orientated north north-west / south south-east within the visible depression at the southern edge of the site, close to trench 38. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep with the topsoil, 5200, directly over the mid yellow firm clay drift geology, 5201.

Pit 5202 was filled with mid brown silty clay, 5203, and almost fully encompassed the trench with just 1m of the naturally derived clay visible at its northern end. Due to the local topography and its similarity to nearby pits this pit was not excavated however augering showed it to be at least 0.6m deep.

Trench 54 (Figs. 2 and 28)

5.31. Trench 54 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep and was aligned north north-west / south south-east towards the southern edge of the site. The topsoil, 5400, overlay a subsoil deposit 0.3m thick, 5401, and the natural deposits comprised pale greyish orange mottled clay, 5402.

Ditch 5403 was north / south aligned and extended for approximately 8m from the southern end of the trench before appearing to terminate as it reached the western edge of the trench. It was 1.04m wide and 0.3m deep with a pale greyish brown soft silty sandy clay upper fill, 5405, up to 0.14m thick, over a mid grey soft silty sandy clay lower fill, 5404, up to 0.2m thick, which contained moderate charcoal flecks.

Approximately 2m to the south, and possibly forming opposing butt ends with 5403, was ditch 5406. This ran along the western edge of the trench for *c*.6m with its full width and profile obscured by the trench edge. A section excavated at its northern terminus showed the ditch to be at least 0.3m wide and 0.22m deep and to be filled with a pale grey soft silty clay, 5407, which contained moderate charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from either of these ditches.

Trench 58 (Figs. 2 and 29)

5.32. This trench was orientated east north-east / west south-west on a gentle west facing slope towards the western edge of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.55m deep with topsoil, 5800, sealing a subsoil layer 0.2m thick, 5801, which was over the naturally derived mid orange sand and gravel, 5802.

Ditch 5803 was north north-west / south south-east aligned ditch, 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a narrow flat base. Its upper fill was a mid brownish grey friable silty clay, 5806, and was up to 0.34m thick over a mid greyish brown friable silty clay, 5805, up to 0.7m thick, with a mid greyish orange loose silty sand, slumping fill on the western edge of the ditch, 5804. The ditch coincides with a linear trend visible on the geophysical survey and is shown on historic mapping. Fragments of post medieval CBM and five broken pipe stems along with a residual sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from upper fill 5806.

Trench 59 (Figs. 2 and 30)

5.33. Trench 59 was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.65m deep, was orientated north north-west / south south-east and located along a gentle west facing slope towards the south-west corner of the site. The topsoil, 5900, overlaid a subsoil deposit, 5901, 0.3m thick which was over the naturally derived pale yellow sand and gravel, 5902.

Pit 5903 was sub-circular, 0.85m long, 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep with fairly steeply sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base and was filled with mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand, 5904, which contained frequent mixed stones including heat-altered flint, as well as two possible Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint flakes; it was darker towards the centre of the fill.

Trench 61 (Figs. 2 and 31)

5.34. Trench 61 was orientated north-east / south-west and sloped down towards the south-western corner of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and from 0.6m to 1.3m deep with topsoil, 6100, over a subsoil layer, 6101, which was from 0.2m thick towards the north-east to 0.9m thick at the south-western end of the trench. The underlying drift geology comprised mixed pale to mid yellow sandy clay and pale to very pale yellow slightly clayey sand, 6102.

Ditch 6103 was one of two parallel east north-east / west south-west aligned ditches, approximately 2.5m apart. It was 1.2m wide, 0.6m deep with steeply sloping rounded sides and a broad rounded base, which was a little unclear, and was filled with mid to dark brownish grey slightly clayey silty sand, 6104, which contained occasional yellow sand lenses, very occasional charcoal flecks and a piece of worked flint. The ditch appeared to cut from within subsoil layer 6101, but not from directly beneath the topsoil, although no differentiation was visible within the subsoil deposit.

Ditch 6105, *c.*2.5m to the north, was 1m wide and 0.3m deep with fairly steeply sloping straight sides and a narrow rounded base and was filled with pale to mid brown slightly clayey silty sand, 6106, which contained three fragments of post medieval CBM.

Trench 62 (Figs. 2 and 32)

5.35. This was orientated east north-east / west south-west on the gentle west facing slope towards the western edge of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and up to 0.65m deep with topsoil, 6200, sealing a subsoil deposit 0.25m thick, 6201, which was over the naturally derived pale yellow and pale orange sand and gravel, 6202.

Ditch 6203 was north / south aligned, 1.3m wide and 0.18m deep with gradually sloping rounded sides and a rounded base and was filled with pale to mid brown friable silty sand, 6204. The ditch was unconvincing, partly due to animal and root disturbance, and the edges and base of the ditch were difficult to discern.

Trench 64 (Figs. 2 and 33)

5.36. Trench 64 was orientated north north-west / south south-east on a gentle north facing slope close to the north-western corner of the site. It was 30m long, 2.1m wide and 0.75m deep with topsoil, 6400, sealing a subsoil deposit 0.3m thick, 6401. The underlying drift geology comprised pale yellow sand and gravel, 6402.

Ditch 6403 was north-east / south-west aligned, 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep with a gradually sloping south-eastern edge, a more steeply rounded north-western edge and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand, 6404, and its edges and base were unclear due to animal and root disturbance.

Trench 65 (Figs. 2 and 34)

5.37. Trench 65 was orientated east north-east / west south-west in the north-western corner of the site and was 25m long, 2.1m wide and up to 0.9m deep. The topsoil, 6500, sealed a subsoil deposit 0.5m thick, 6501, which was over the naturally derived mid orange sand and gravel, 6502.

At the western end of the trench, pit 6503 was oval, 1.24m long, 0.95m wide and 0.24m deep with gradually sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly concave base and was filled with mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand, 6504, which was darker towards the centre and contained frequent mixed stones including 350 pieces of heat-altered flint and from which 30 sherds (524g) of prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, pottery were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. A significant number and range of bulk finds, both in terms of types and chronology, was recovered during the evaluation site work, further supplemented by small quantities of finds recovered during processing bulk soil samples taken from features on the site.

Prehistoric

6.2. The earliest dated finds are of pottery and struck flints dated to the Early Neolithic. These are associated with two pits, 2403 and 4503; the pottery from one pit, 2403, is dated to the 4th millennium.

Later prehistoric activity is also represented by finds of pottery and struck flints. While much of this pottery is not closely dated within the period of the Late Bronze Age-Iron Age some appears probably to date to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period.

Roman

6.3. The Roman period is well represented by both pottery and ceramic building material. A piece from what is probably a loomweight of triangular form could hint at some activity in the Middle or Late Iron Age, but was recovered along with Early Roman finds and is more likely contemporary as otherwise evidence for any activity here in the Late Iron Age is lacking.

The earliest of the Roman pottery broadly dates to the period of the Late 1st-early 2nd century, but this is very limited among the assemblage, Almost all of the pottery that can be closely dated consist of forms current in the 2nd and 3rd century. This includes imports of plain samian and regional wares, some identified as from Colchester. Examples of Late Roman vessel forms are very limited. Also, the fabrics recorded lack examples of types produced by the large Late Roman kiln groups, apart from a few small sherds that are identified as Hadham oxidised ware which is not widespread prior to the late 3rd century.

There is a significant assemblage of Roman CBM including pieces from roof tiles, bricks and comb keyed, box flue hypocaust tiles. Some of this showed signs of reuse. It is mostly associated with pottery of 2nd-3rd century date. Among a small collection of mortar several pieces can also be associated with the CBM as they are pieces which have been used to mortar roof tiles together. The mortar also includes one piece of opus signinum, a specialist, hard wearing weather and water-resistant mortar

containing crushed tile. Together these indicate a reasonably well-appointed building(s) in the area. However, it is notable that no wall plaster or flooring material, such as tesserae, was recovered.

There are also a few finds of Roman metalwork consisting of part of a rim from a plain cast, copper alloy vessel, a copper alloy dome-headed stud and a forged iron corner binding that has decorative, knobbed terminals and comes from the corner of a casket or chest.

Overall the impression is of a Roman settlement of at least modest status with at least one building in the vicinity with a tile roof, some mortared construction and possibly a hypocaust. The pottery indicates that Roman activity here appears to have begun in the late 1st or early 2nd century, with a floruit in the later 2nd and early 3rd centuries but declining significantly or ending by the late 3rd or early 4th century.

Post-Roman

6.4. In general post-Roman material is relatively limited, but with one exception which is an unusual deposit of animal bone.

There are only three sherds of post-Roman pottery, all of post-medieval or modern date. With this are twenty-five pieces of post-Roman CBM consisting of brick and flat roof tile pieces that are, or probably are, peg tiles. While difficult to date closely the bricks appear to include pieces that can be dated as *c.*15th-17th century, *c.*17th-18th century and late 18th-19th century. There is also a small collection of clay tobacco pipe stem pieces.

The relatively small amount of post-Roman bulk finds, with only one or a few pieces from any one context seems likely to reflect a mix of building detritus, dumping and probably agricultural manuring on the site in the post-medieval and modern era.

The exception to this is a deposit of cattle horn cores from pit 3903. Among this are ten pieces with small parts of the skull still attached sufficient to show a minimum of five animals are represented. Pieces of peg tile and clay tobacco pipe stems were also recovered from this context. The deposit could possibly result from horn or leather working.

Pottery

Prehistoric pottery

6.5. In total two hundred and five sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. Together these weigh 4630g. The assemblage includes two small but significant groups of sherds of Early Neolithic date which come from two pits as well as pottery dated to the later prehistoric period of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The pottery fabrics recorded are listed and described in Table 1 and the quantity of pottery by fabric type is shown in Table 2. All of the prehistoric pottery is listed and described by context in Table 3 (below).

Table 1. Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Code	Fabric
F1	Flint: common ill-sorted small-medium flint with some larger pieces - well embedded
F2	Flint: common small-medium flint - well embedded
F3	Flint: common small-medium flint with some large pieces
F4	Flint: moderate-common small-medium flint - well embedded
F5	Flint: common-abundant small-large flint
F6	Flint: common small-medium flint
FQ1	Flint and sand: moderated small-medium flint and quartz sand
Q1	Sand: moderate-common quartz sand, occasional small stones
Q2	Sand: common-abundant quartz sand

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Fabric Code	No	Wt (g)
F1	7	176
F2	15	194
F3	58	1,108
F4	5	31
F5	101	3,007
F6	2	4
FQ1	4	46
Q1	2	17
Q2	11	47
Totals	*205*	*4,630*

Early Neolithic

6.6. A group of pottery sherds of Early Neolithic date was recovered from pit 2403. Pottery dated as Early Neolithic was also recovered from pit 4503, context (4504). All is flint-tempered or contains some flint-temper in the fabric.

The pottery from pit 2403, consists of twenty-seven sherds (411g) context (2405) representing a minimum of two pots. Of a further six body sherds (46g) from context (2404) in the same pit, two (16g) also appear similar in fabric and nature to pottery from pit 2403 and can also be reasonably certainly dated as Early Neolithic.

Among the sherds from context (2405) the few actual joins and the varying colour of the sherds, some with oxidised surfaces while others are reduced, makes it difficult to be sure of the actual number of pots; although based on the nature of the sherds it seems likely that two pots are represented.

One pot is best represented by a sherd that preserves the profile of both the rim and the carination. This is a relatively thin-walled pot with a simple rolled-over rim, plain burnished surfaces and ripple burnishing on the inner rim (Table 3 Pot 1). The body of the pot is relatively fine with a wall thickness of c. 4mm-5mm thick and a fabric tempered with well-embedded small-medium flint (F2). The rim indicates a diameter of c. 270mm. A number of other similar body and ripple burnished rim sherds from this context, some joining together, appear likely also to be part of this same pot. The rims sherds are of the same form, of approximately the same diameter, are identically decorated.

The second pot is best represented by a large body sherd from a thick walled bowl (c. 10mm) preserving a carination defining the neck and the rounded body. The rim of this pot is entirely missing. The surface is burnished and the flint-temper is well embedded but relative coarse (F1). A few other similar sherds, essentially making up the rest of the pottery from this context, probably belong to this same pot (Table 3 Pot 2).

Some at least of the pottery from pit 4503 also appears likely to be Early Neolithic. There are a total of thirty-three sherds (947g) from this feature. However, this includes numerous small, abraded sherds from a bulk sample (Sample 8) some of which are not closely datable and although broadly recorded as Fabric F3 they contain various amounts and sizes of flint.

The hand excavated pottery from pit 4503 consists of five sherds (39g) in dark (grey-brown) coloured fabrics. A minimum of three pots are represented by sherds from the rim and upper body (Table 3 Pots 3-5). However, unlike pit 2403 the flint-temper is not well embedded into the body of the pots (F3); although it is also noted that this

pottery is abraded. The most diagnostic pieces are from what appears to be a wide mouth bowl with a simple, flaring rim. This has an estimated diameter at the mouth of between c. 200-250 mm. The other sherds are from a necked bowl with a flaring rim and a plain, open bowl with a flattened, lipped rim.

Bronze and Iron Age pottery

6.7. There are approximately 149 sherds (3302g) that are dated to the later prehistoric period of the Bronze Age and Iron Age. These come from ten contexts associated with nine features and layers. The majority come from pit fill. The most significant groups are pottery dated as Bronze Age from pit 1204 and Iron Age pottery from pit 2203.

The pottery from pit 1204, context (1207), consists of a total of ninety-two sherds (2385g). Among this is part of a large, thick-walled pot with coarse flint-temper which protrudes from the surface (F5) except on the neck area which has been smoothed/burnished. There are many large sherds, some joining together, but the rim and base are entirely missing. A few abraded flint-tempered sherds from three or four other pots were also present in the feature as well as one flint and sand-tempered sherd (FQ1). The large pot, although lacking any diagnostic sherds from the rim or base, would, based on the fabric and nature of the pot suggests a later Bronze Age or possibly Early Iron Age date. It is noted that sherds very similar to those from this large pot in the feature here were also recovered from pit 2603, context (2604) and pit 6503, context (6504).

The pottery from pit 2203, context (2204), consists of thirteen small, plain sherds (64g) all of which are exclusively sand-tempered (Fabrics Q1 and Q2). The sherds suggest at least three pots are represented. The largest sherd is from a carinated shoulder of a jar, or possibly a bowl. Among the other pieces are two small rim sherds that are from simple upright or slightly flaring pot rims; one is flattened on the rim top. The small number and small size of the sherds makes close dating difficult but the fabric and nature of the sherds suggest an Iron Age date rather than earlier, c. 700 BC-50 AD.

Discussion

6.8. The most significant of the prehistoric pottery is the Early Neolithic pottery from pit 2403. The two certain vessels identified are both bowls with carinated bodies. They are devoid of any decoration other than burnished surfaces and ripple burnishing on

the inner rim of one which is a relatively fine pot with a rim that is not heavy or thickened; the rim from the second thicker walled pot is missing.

Given that there are just two pots, the attribution of this pottery to a particular Early Neolithic pottery style and hence to the date range of that style is made difficult by the limited points of comparison and potential range of variation with assemblages.

The pots here do not have the open form of carinated bowls referred to as Grimstone style or the open or neutral, low carinated form of Carinated bowls as defined by Whittle et al (2011, 757 and fig. 14.87) that are recognised as the earliest of the types of Neolithic pottery in Southern Britain. The date range of the early Carinated bowl pottery in Southern Britain current begins c. 4080-3990 cal. BC (at 95% probability) and ends c. 3715-3505 cal. BC; although only one dated assemblage from Southern Britain need date earlier than c. 3800 cal. BC (Whittle et al 2011, 759). Ripple burnish also appears to be rare on bowls attributed to the Grimstone style; although it is noted that it appears on one pot from Fengate, Peterborough (Smith 1974, 31 and fig. 6 no.3).

While the lack of decoration and the relatively fine rim on one of the two bowls are not typical or diagnostic traits of the Mildenhall Style; plain (undecorated) pots, rolled over rims and high body carinations are common and both ripple burnishing and relatively fine rims are also present (Brown 2012, fig 4.5 no. 2.22). The Mildenhall style first appeared c. 3745-3690 cal. BC (at 95% probability) and ended c. 3315-3245 cal. BC (Whittle et al 2011, 763).

However, possibly the best overall comparison is with Plain bowl pottery, typified in East Anglia by the large assemblage from Broome Heath, Norfolk; for example illustrated pots P140 fig. 20 and P275 (Wainwright 1972, fig. 27). Plain bowl pottery is currently considered to date to the period beginning c. 3970-3795 (at 95% probability) and end c. 3475-3385 cal. BC (Whittle et al 2011, 762).

The pottery recovered from pit 2403 appears to represent parts of pots that had been broken near or at the time of their being put into the pit. Pits are particularly important features in the Early Neolithic, often representing the only surviving contemporary contexts with material remains and redolent of activity and occupation. It can be noted that investigation of a significant number of isolated features and pit clusters containing material that included groups of broken parts of Early Neolithic pots at

Kilverstone, Norfolk, allowed a proposal that each of the features and clusters represented a single visit to the site that varied both in scale and duration with developed clusters of several pits relating to longer periods of occupation (Garrow et al 2005).

The pottery dated as Early Neolithic from pit 4503 is more problematic as the pottery is quite broken-up, the sherds are abraded and there is a significant group of small sherds with various flint inclusions that come from a bulk sample. While a Neolithic date is suggested for this pottery, some at least could date later. However, an Early Neolithic date is supported by the small collection of flints from the feature (6.3).

For the remainder of the prehistoric pottery the dating relies mostly on the fabrics, which include sherds from both flint-tempered and sand-tempered pots. The most significant contexts are pit 1204 which as well as small number of flint-tempered sherds from several pots included a group of large sherds, some joining, from a large flint-tempered vessel and pit 2203 which produced a groups of small sherds from sand-tempered pots.

The nature of the pottery from pit 1204 suggests a probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. That sherds very similar to those from the large pot in this feature were also recovered from pit 2603 and from pit 6503 this could indicate either other similar pots or might possibly indicate the distribution of sherds from this same vessel that were dispersed relatively soon after breakage.

The sand-tempered sherds from pit 2203 include pieces from a jar or bowl with a carinated shoulder and small upright rim sherds. The fabric would typically suggest a Middle or broad later Iron Age date in the second half of the 1st millennium BC for this pottery, as would the small rim sherds; although the carinated shoulder pot could allow an Early Iron Age date c. 700-350 BC.

Overall it is difficult to suggest a closer dating than Late Bronze Age-Iron Age for much of this pottery, although some at least is of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, c. 1000-700 BC.

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery by context

Ctxt	Feature	Fab.	Vessel type	Form	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Rim dia (cm)	Abr	Description-notes	Pottery date
1205	Pit 1204	F5			78	2329				thick-medium sherds, all body sherds, some joining, prob all one pot, smoothed band below rim (see 2604, 6504)	later prehistoric BA?
1207	Pit 1204	F5			1	9			*	thick sherd, c. 14mm thick	Preh
1207 <11>	Pit 1204	F3			11	35			*	moderately abraded pieces	Preh
1207 <2>	Pit 1204	F3			1	8			*	small sherd, oxidised? (abraded) surface	Preh
1207	Pit 1204	FQ1			1	4				small sherd, sandy flint fabric	Preh
1408 <5>	Ditch 1407	F4			1	1				small sherd	Preh
1600	layer	FQ1			2	36			*	some abrasion one recently broken sherd, one other; sand and flint fabric (residual with Rom pot)	later preh? LBA-EIA?
2204 <3>	Pit 2203	Q1			1	6				shoulder sherd? From a carinated jar bowl (dark fabric)	IA
2204 <3>	Pit 2203	Q2			1	3	4			small upright rim sherd (dark fabric)	IA
2204 <3>	Pit 2203	Q2			1	1	4			small upright rim sherd (oxidised)	IA
2204 <3>	Pit 2203	Q2			5	9				misc sherds	IA
2204	Pit 2203	Q2			1	19				carinated body or off-set rim (oxidised surface grey core and interior)	IA
2204 <3>	Pit 2203	Q1			1	11				shoulder sherd from a carinated jar/ bowl (oxidised)	IA
2204	Pit 2203	Q2			3	15				misc sherds, (oxidised surfaces, grey core)	IA
2404	Pit 2403	F3			2	16				well embedded flint, mix of dark and brown (clouded) surfaces, similar to Neo pottery	E Neo?
2404	Pit 2403	F4			4	30				oxidised sherds, part of one pot?	preh

Ctxt	Feature	Fab.	Vessel type	Form	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Rim dia (cm)	Abr	Description-notes	Pottery date
2405	Pit 2403	F1	carinated bowl		6	171				Pot 2 Thick sherds (c. 10mm) from a carinated bowl, no rim, smoothed surface, oxidised, clouded exterior, prob one pot	E Neo
2405	Pit 2403	F2	bowl		7	49				carinated bowl sherds, oxidised exterior, burnished/smoothed (pot 1?)	E Neo
2405	Pit 2403	F2	bowl		2	32	8	26/27		rim sherds, ripple burnished over rim, part oxidised (clouded) surface, dark fabric and interior (pot 1?)	E Neo
2405	Pit 2403	F2	bowl		2	23	9	27		joining rim sherds, ripple burnished over rim, oxidised surface, dark fabric and inferior (pot 1?)	E Neo
2405	Pit 2403	F2	bowl		3	43	11	27		joining rim sherds, ripple burnished over rim top, part oxidised (clouded) surfaces dark fabric, poss all part of Pot 1	E Neo
2405	Pit 2403	F2	carinated bowl		1	47	6	26/27		Pot 1 rim and shoulder, oxidised, burnished exterior, smoothed interior, ripple burnish over top of rim	E Neo
2604	Pit 2603	F1			1	5			*	small abraded sherd	preh
2604	Pit 2603	F5			3	247				thick sherds (c. 12-14mm) oxidised surface grey fabric core, one sherd faint wipe marks on surface	later prehistoric BA?
4504	Pit 4503	F3	bowl		3	8	2		*	Pot 5 only a small piece of rim, dark fabric and surfaces	E Neo?
4504	Pit 4503	F3	bowl		1	13	6	c. 20-25	*	Pot 4 bowl with simple flaring rim, dark fabric and surfaces	E Neo
4504	Pit 4503	F3	bowl		1	18	10	16	*	Pot 3 bowl with slight neck and flaring rim, dark fabric and surfaces	E Neo?
4504 <8>	Pit 4503	(F3)			28	908	5		*	misc abraded sherds, some	Preh

Ctxt	Feature	Fab.	Vessel type	Form	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Rim dia (cm)	Abr	Description-notes	Pottery date
										smoothed/burnished, includes abraded/small fragments from 2 rims – broadly classified as F3, but a mix	
4506	Ditch 4505	FQ1			1	6			*	some abrasion, brown-red oxidised surface, grey fabric	later preh?
6504	Pit 6503	F5			11	369				thick sherds (c. 12-14mm) oxidised surface grey fabric core, one sherd with wipe marks on surface	later prehistoric BA?
6504	Pit 6503	F3			11	102				some abrasion, mostly oxidised surfaces, dark fabric	later prehistoric BA?
6504	Pit 6503	F5			8	53			*	some abrasion moderate-common flint small-large, mostly oxidised surfaces, dark fabric	later prehistoric BA?
6903	layer	F6			2	4				small dark fabric sherds	Preh

Roman pottery

6.9. The Roman pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation consists of two hundred and seventy-five sherds with a combined weight of 2992g. The majority of this was recovered from pit fill, with slightly less recovered from ditches and smaller amounts from soil layers or collected as unstratified material (Table 4). All of the Roma pottery is listed and described by context in Table 7 (below).

Table 4. Roman pottery by context type

Feature type	No	Wt (g)
Pit	122	1825
Ditch	99	781
Layer	39	289
Unstratified	15	97
Totals	*275*	*2992*

Roman pottery fabrics

6.10. The Roman pottery fabric recording follows that of the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished). All of the fabrics recorded are listed in Table 5. The quantity of pottery for each fabric type is presented in Table 6.

Table 5. Roman pottery fabrics

Code	Fabric
SACG	Central Gaulish samian
SAEG	East Gaulish samian
BB2	Black burnished ware category 2
BSW	Black surface wares
BUF	Buff coloured wares
COLC	Colchester colour coated ware
COLM	Colchester mortaria, buff fabric
GMB	Grey micaceous ware, black surface
GMG	Grey micaceous ware
GX	Reduced coarsewares
HAX	Hadham oxidised ware
RCW	Romanising coarse wares
RX	Coarse oxidised wares

Table 6. Quantity of Roman pottery by fabric

Code	No	Wt (g)	EVE
SACG	4	91	0.06
SAEG	1	15	
BB2	3	66	0.09
BSW	33	258	0.22
BUF	6	58	
COLC	1	1	
COLM	3	366	0.35
GMB	26	269	0.42
GMG	16	225	0.52
GX	177	1618	1.37
HAX	3	12	0.24
RCW	1	11	
RX	1	2	
Totals	*275*	*2992*	*3.27*

Early-mid Roman fine wares (SACG, SAEG and COLB) of the 1st-3rd century make up only a small part of the assemblage (2% by count and 3% by weight). Late Roman wares from the large industries of that period (3rd and late 3rd-4th century) are hardly represented, with just a few sherds identified as Hadham oxidised ware (HAX) or

which are possibly Hadham oxidised ware, current *c*. late 3rd-4th century. The great majority of the pottery consists of coarsewares. Among these a significant number of micaceous sherds are, or are probably from products of the regionally important Wattisfield industry, these making up 15% by count and 21% by weight of the assemblage. Most of the remainder consists of unsourced greywares (GX) and Black surfaces wares (BSW). Other fabrics make up specialist vessels, such as sherds from two *mortaria* that probably originate at Colchester (COLM). One dish/bowl in Fabric BB2 may also be a Colchester product and the one beaker recorded also appears more certainly to be a Colchester product (COLB). The Colchester industries were active regional supplier or sources of pottery in the 2nd-3rd century; although the main period of this wider distribution appears probably to have declined during the early-mid 3rd century (Going 1987, 113).

Roman pottery vessel forms

6.11. The vessel forms recorded follow the Camulodunum (Colchester) form type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958). Samian forms follow Webster (1996). The recorded incidence identifiable vessel forms are listed in Table 7 and the incidence of generic vessel types recorded (descriptions sometimes differ between different recording schemes) is listed in Table 8.

Table 7. Roman pottery forms recorded by incidence and fabric

Form	Vessel type	No of recorded instances	Fabric
Dr 31	Bowl	3	SACG SAEG
Cam 37	Dish/bowl	4	GMB GX
Cam 37B	Dish/bowl	1	BB2
Cam 40B	Dish/bowl	1	GMB
Cam 227	bowl	1	GX
Cam 231/232	jar	1	BSW
Cam 266	jar	1	GX
Cam 304/305	bowl	1	GMB
Cam 305	bowl	1	GX
Cam 498	mortarium	1	COLM
Cam 499	mortarium	1	COLM

Table 8. Roman pottery forms recorded by incidence and fabric

Pot type	No of recorded instances	Fabric
beaker	1	COLC
flagon	1	BUF
mortarium	2	COLM
jar/deep bowl	1	GX
jar	13	GMB GMG GX
storage jar	1	BSW
bowl	6	SACG SAEG GMG GX
dish/bowl	7	BSW GMB GX
lid	3	BSW GX

The most common forms are coarseware jars or deep (jar-like) bowls (14 examples recorded during cataloguing by context) and open bowls or dishes (13 examples recorded during cataloguing by context). Surprisingly only one instance of a large jar/storage jar was recorded. There are also three recorded instances of pieces from lids. Other vessel types are represented by one of a just few examples. There are two mortaria, possibly one flagon and one beaker. The majority of the pottery vessels are of types that are redolent of storage, cooking and the serving of food; although only the few examples of samian bowls and one colour-coated beaker might be seen generally as more exclusive table wares.

Samian potter's stamp

6.12. One piece of Central Gaulish samian (SACG) from the base of a dish or bowl contains part of a potters stamp:]ELSIANI.MA which is a stamp naming the pottery Celsianus of Lezoux (die 2a) dated AD 160-?200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008, 321-323). This came from pit 2603, context (2604).

Discussion

6.13. In terms of date, there are a few sherds that are dated to the period of the late 1st-early 2nd century, notably from pit 2702. However, most of the more closely dated of the Roman pottery is of types that date to the period of the 2nd-3rd century. Pottery that can or could be dated to the period of the late 3rd or 4th century date is very limited and is mostly present as small sherds in oxidised fabric either identified as products of the Hadham potteries or probably so.

There is a moderately large pit group from 2604 (86 sherds, 1259g) which includes a late 2nd century samian potters stamp (above) and number of fabrics and forms

dating to the period of the 2nd-3rd century. These include samian dishes of form Dr 31, bead rim dishes/bowls of from Cam 37, Cam 37B and cam 40B and a mortarium of form Cam 499. A repair hole was noted in one of the wall of one of the Cam 37B dish/bowls. There are also two small sherds (10g) identified as Hadham oxidised ware (HAX) and a flange rim bowl of form Cam 304 or 305 which is probably of 3rd century date, but could possibly date slightly later. Overall the pottery is dominated by 2nd-3rd century forms, probably datable as a group to the early-mid 3rd century; but includes at least two sherds that are current in the late 3rd-4th century.

This same situation in relation to dating with only a single late dated sherd is seen in another Roman group from ditch 2412 (57 sherds, 538g). This produced sherds from a Colchester colour-coated beaker (COLC) and an East Gaulish samian bowl of from Dr 31, a mortarium of form Cam 498 and a dish/bowl of form Cam 37. Overall the group is made up of pottery dated to the period of the mid 2nd-3rd century but with one small sherd (2g) identified as probably from the rim of a narrow/pipe mouth flagon in Hadham oxidised ware (HAX) dating to the late 3rd or 4th century.

The only other Late Roman pottery recorded is a single sherd from a flanged bowl of from Cam 305 from context (1600) which is current in the period of the mid-late 3rd and 4th century.

Apart from the sherds mentioned above, there is an absence of any other closely datable Late Roman pottery; most notably there are no sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated wares which are relatively common on many sites in East Anglia from the mid-late 3rd century. It would seem that this reflects a significant change in the activity or occupation on this are this area in the Late Roman period and either that the Late Roman sherds were deposited the very start of their currency in the late 3rd century or possibly more likely are intrusive to these deposits.

The nature of the assemblage would seem to reflect a settlement of modest status, with both imports of samian and regional wares providing more specialist pots in the form of beakers and mortaria and possibly flagons. These also reflect at least some level of uptake of Gallo-Roman culture. However, overall the assemblage is dominated by coarsewares in the form of jars and bowls or dishes, appearing appropriate for everyday storage, cooking and presenting or serving food stuffs and meals. Although, among this there is a noticeable lack of sherds identified as from large storage jars.

Table 9. Roman pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Feat.	Fabric	Pot type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE 100=1	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pot date
0001	US	BSW			1	4	4	*	1	small rim sherd	Rom
0001	US	GX			7	28	6			misc sherds, includes small rim sherd	Rom
0508 <1>	Ditch 0507				1	2			1	odd almost grey glaze like deposit on surface, but appears certainly Roman	Rom
1404	Pit 1403	GX			2	6				base edge sherds, join	Rom
1408	Ditch 1407	GMB			1	2			1		Rom
1408	Ditch 1407	BSW			1	6			1		Rom
1500	layer	GX			2	11	7	*	2	small rim sherds	Rom
1500	Layer	GX			11	90		*		misc sherds, some abrasion	Rom
1500	Layer	BSW	dish/bowl		1	31			1	dish/bowl base	Rom ?2C+
1500	Layer	BSW			3	21		*	2		Rom
1500	Layer	GMB			3	16		*	3		Rom
1500	layer	GMG			5	21			2		Rom
1508	Pit 1508	BUF	flagon		3	8			1	probably a flagon	M1-2/3C
1508	Pit 1508	GX			6	26		*		misc sherds	Rom
1509	Pit 1508	GX			3	19		*			Rom
1509	Pit 1508	BSW			1	3			1		Rom
1511	Pit 1510	GMB	jar		3	50			1	poss all from same pot	Rom
1511	Pit 1510	GX			2	44		*	1	joining base sherds, pad foot	Rom
1511	Pit 1510	GX			1	4		*	1		Rom
1514	US T15	GX	jar		1	10	11		1	small piece from a jar rim	Rom
1514	US T15	GMB			1	16			1	recently broken into 2 sherds	Rom
1514	US T15	GX			5	39		*	3	misc sherds	Rom
1600	layer	GX			4	13		*	3	misc sherds	Rom
1600	layer	GX	bowl	Cam 305	1	8	3		1	flanged bowl	M/L3-4C
1803	Ditch 1802	GX			4	9				small sherds	Rom
1803	Ditch 1802	BSW	Jar	Cam 231/232	7	29	11		1	Joining sherd from rim and shoulder, narrow mouth jar with cordon shoulder (Suffolk 2.1)	M1-2C

Ctxt	Feat.	Fabric	Pot type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE 100=1	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pot date
1803	Ditch 1802	BSW			1	4			1		Rom
2306	Pit 2305	GX			1	50	4	**	1	large rim quite abraded	Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	GX			2	22	14		2	small rim sherds from two pots	Rom ?2C+
2412	Ditch 2411	GX	dish/bowl	Cam 37	1	13	10		1	rounded bead rim	2/L2-E3C
2412	Ditch 2411	COLC	beaker		1	1			1	roughcast beaker	E2-E3/3C
2412	Ditch 2411	HAX			1	2	20	*	1	rim from a narrow/pipe mouth flagon	L3-4C
2412	Ditch 2411	GX	jar		1	10	11		1	necked jar	Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	GX			37	302				misc sherds	Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	COLB	mortarium	Cam 498	2	101	12		1	different to 2604	M-L2/E3C
2412	Ditch 2411	SAEG	dish	Dr 31	1	15			1	abundant limestone, late from suggests Trier	M2-M3c
2412	Ditch 2411	GMG			1	5		*	1		Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	BSW			3	7		*	1		Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	BSW	lid		1	12			1		Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	GMB			6	48			2		Rom
2600	layer	GX			7	73		*	3	misc sherds	Rom
2600	Layer	BSW			1	3			1	base from a dish/bowl, poss BB2	Rom ?2C+
2600	layer	BSW			1	2			1		Rom
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	GMG			1	11				some mica	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	HAX			1	3		*	1	small sherd, appears prob to be Hadham	c. L3-4C?
2604	Pit 2603	GMG	jar		1	7	7		1	small rim sherd	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	COLM	mortarium	Cam 499	1	265	23		1	section from a mortarium rim, different to 2412	M2-L2/E3C
2604	Pit 2603	BB2	dish/bowl	Cam 37B	3	66	9		1	rim and base sherds, bead rim, smoothed/burnished Col? - part of poss repair hole in wall	M/L2-E3/3C
2604	Pit 2603	GMB	dish	Cam 40B	2	35	17		1	probably from same pot	E2-3C
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	BSW	lid		1	3				prob 1-2/3C	Rom 1-2/3C
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	SACG			1	5				Potters stamp]ELSIANI.MA	M-L2C, AD 160-200

Ctxt	Feat.	Fabric	Pot type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE 100=1	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pot date
										Celsianus of Lezoux die 2a, dated 160-?200 - H&D 2008 Vol 2 p. 321-323	
2604	Pit 2603	BUF			1	15			1	poss buff ware - might be misfired coarseware	Rom
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	HAX			1	7	4	*	1	open form, dish/bowl rim sherd	L3-4C
2604	Pit 2603	GX	base		2	81		*	2	one base abraded	Rom
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	GX	jar		1	16	13		1	necked jar, no clear shoulder, porb 2C+	Rom 2C+
2604	Pit 2603	GMG	jar		1	18	30		1	narrow necked jar	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	GX			13	131			5	misc sherds, c 5 pots plus	Rom
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	GX			29	97				misc sherds from several pots	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	GMG			4	77			3	misc sherds	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	GMB	jar		3	31	9		1	jar with undercut rim	Rom, ?2c+
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	GX	jar/bowl		1	4	6		1	jar or small bowl	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	GMB			4	35			2	includes cordoned shoulder with stab row dec	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	GMB		Cam 304/305	1	14	6		1	incipient flange, CAM 304 (greyware) or 305	c. 3-4C
2604	Pit 2603	GMB	dish/bowl	Cam 37	1	12	10		1	hooked bead, Cam 37-type (see Going 1987 B2.21)	c. 2-3C
2604	Pit 2603	SACG	dish		1	10	6		1	bead rim from a dish, red fabric	2C
2604	Pit 2603	GX	bowl	Cam 37	1	11	2		1	bead rim bowl, arc pattern on body	c. L2-3C
2604	Pit 2603	GX	bowl	Cam 37	1	10	6		1	bead rim bowl, arc pattern on body	c. L2-3C
2604	Pit 2603	SACG	dish	Dr 31	1	51			1	base with high kick, pale fabric	M-L2C
2604	Pit 2603	SACG	dish	Dr 31	1	25			1	base with high kick, brown fabric	M-L2c
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	GX	bowl		1	58			1	base sherd prob 2-4C	Rom 2-4C
2604	Pit 2603	GMG			2	56			2	base edge sherds	Rom
2604	Pit 2603	GX	lid		1	32			1	(EVE 0.16) probably 1-2/3C	Rom 1-2/3C
2604	Pit 2603	GMG	bowl		1	30	15		1		2C+
2604	Pit 2603	GX	jar		1	9	7		1		Rom

Ctxt	Feat.	Fabric	Pot type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE 100=1	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pot date
2604	Pit 2603	GX	jar		1	24	21		1		Rom
2604 <6>	Pit 2603	GMB			1	10		*			Rom
2606	Ditch 2605	GX			3	25			2		Rom
2606 <7>	Ditch 2605	GX			3	14			3		Rom
2606 <7>	Ditch 2605	RX			1	2			1		Rom
2704	Pit 2702	GX	jar		2	142	12		1	thick walled jar with rounded shoulder	Rom ?M1-E2C
2704	Pit 2702	GX	jar		2	54	6		1	slack shouldered jar	E2C+
2704	Pit 2702	GX	jar	Cam 266	1	28	6		1	necked jar poss Cam 266	M1-E2C
2704	Pit 2702	GX	bowl	Cam 227	1	20			1	carinated jar/bowl with out-turned lip, grooved caination, pale fabric dark grey core	Rom 1-2C
2704	Pit 2702	BSW			1	33			1	base with foot	Rom
2704	Pit 2702	BSW			3	27			1		Rom
2704	Pit 2702	GX			4	52					Rom
4506 <9>	Ditch 4505	GX			1	5	0	*	1	rim, same as other rim from this context, abraded	Rom ?E-M Rom
4506	Ditch 4505	BSW	storage jar		2	52	7		1	rim from a large jar/storage jar, sandy fabric	Rom
4506	Ditch 4505	GX			6	12				misc sherds	Rom
4506	Ditch 4505	GX			1	5	5		1	jar/bowl rim	Rom ?E-M Rom
4506	Ditch 4505	RCW			1	11			1	dark organic material in fabric	?E Rom 1-E2C
4506	Ditch 4505	BUF			2	35		*	1	coarse buff coloured sherds	Rom
4506	Ditch 4505	GX			2	9		*	1	abraded, off-set rounded lower body, Cam 227 variant? CAR 10 6.56 no. 106	Rom 1-2C
4506	Ditch 4505	BSW			2	6					Rom
4506 <9>	Ditch 4505	BSW			3	15			1		Rom

Post-Roman pottery

6.14. Single sherds of post-Roman pottery, all post-medieval in date, were recovered as unstratified sherds, context (0001) and from the fill of ditch 3003, context (3004). These are listed and described by context in Table 10 (below).

The two unstratified sherds appear to be an imported German stoneware, possibly from Frechen (GSW4), current c. 16th-17th century and a small, thin, hard, fine red fabric sherd, possibly a red stoneware (RDSW) of 18th-19th century date, but which is certainly modern. The sherd from the ditch is a horizontal handle from a large storage jar in Glaze red earthenware (GRE), current c. 16th-18th/19th century and this type of handle suggest a 17th century date (Cottar 2000, 207).

Table 10. Post-Roman pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Type	Description	Comments	Fabric date range
0001		GSW	1	8		body sherd possibly Frechen GSW4 (c. 16-17C in Britain)	c. L16-17C most common (Jennings EAA 13 1981, p. 117)	c. 16-17C
0001		RDSW	1	1		small sherd, tin, red fabric and surfaces, possibly a red stoneware	c. 18-19C	18-19C
3004		GRE	1	197	handle	horizontal glazed handle from a large storage jar, probably one of a pair	Prob c. late 17C (Cottar 2000, p. 207)	16-18/19C

Lithics

6.15. A total of fifty-nine struck flints (combined weight 282g) were recovered by hand excavation from thirteen deposits and later during the processing of bulk soil samples taken from five of these deposits. The small assemblage contained forty flakes, sixteen blades and bladelets and three tools consisting of two scrapers and one backed blade. Table 11 (below).

The struck flint was created from light grey chert, brown-grey glassy flint, amber coloured glassy flint and predominantly dark black-blue glassy flint.

Two deposits contained more than four struck flints and a majority of the assemblage is fine, created from prepared platforms and likely dates to the Neolithic period. Some of the struck flint is also likely to be residual, mostly from within the ditch fills. Three formal tools were discovered, two scrapers and a single backed blade.

The earliest struck flint is likely to be Early Neolithic in date. This was recovered from the fill of pit 4503, context (4504), in Trench 45 and consisted of thirty-three flints including fine blades with signs of core preparation as well as an end scraper created on a fine blade which is diagnostic of the Early Neolithic period. This is similar to an assemblage found in another pit at Halesworth dated to the Early Neolithic which was located further to the north at North Hill Farm (HWT051) (Green 2019). A small assemblage of nine flints from the fill of pit 1204, context (1207), in Trench 12, shows similar knapping techniques and may also date to the Early Neolithic period.

The remaining flints from the site are either Neolithic or possibly Bronze Age in date. The flints from pit fills that show little edge damage appear likely to reflect Neolithic activity. The flints recovered from ditch fills and topsoil and with a greater level of edge damage are, or are likely to be, residual dating to either the Neolithic or Bronze Age. This includes a crude scraper found within topsoil, context 1500, and a broken, fine backed blade with obtuse single face re-touch from ditch fill (3306).

Overall, the assemblage suggests a moderate level of flint utilisation and activity here within the Neolithic period with a possible low level of later Bronze Age activity. No knapped flint typical of the Late Bronze Age-Iron Age was identified within the assemblage.

Table 11. Struck flint by context

Context	Tr.	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
0001	-	US	US	Blade	Broken narrow thin blade fragment. Edge damaged, no patination. Residual. Neo-BA.	1	3
1206	12	1204	Pit	Blade	Thick wide large blade/ blade like flake. Prepared platform. Little damage, no patination. Neolithic. Likely early Neo.	1	31
1207	12	1204	Pit	Blade/ flake	Thin fine narrow but slightly crude broken blade and blade like flake fragments. No patination, little damage. Neo-BA. 2 natural discarded (17g).	3	12
1207 (sample 2)	12	1204	Pit	Flake	Two small and one mid-sized fine flakes. No patination, little damage. Neo-BA.	3	5
1207 (sample 11)	12	1204	Pit	Flake	Three small flakes. One thick and 2 thin, all broken. No patination, little damage. Neo-BA.	3	6

Context	Tr.	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
1500	15	-	Topsoil	Scraper	Crude small thick edge scraper. 20% crude re-touch on a squat type flake. No patination, moderate damage, residual. Likely BA.	1	10
1511	15	1510	Pit	Flake	Large thick secondary flake. Some platform preparation and hard hammer strike. Moderate damage, little patination. Possibly residual. Neo-BA	1	22
2106	21	2105	Ditch	Flake	Small, damaged flake fragment. Edge damaged and patinated. Residual. Not closely datable.	1	2
2204	22	2203	Pit	Flake	Large thick crude squat secondary flake. Hard hammer struck. No patination, little damage. Possibly BA.	1	13
2604	26	2603	Pit	Flake	Small squat flake, hard hammer strike. Crude. No patination and little edge damage. Possibly BA.	1	2
2604 (sample 6)	26	2603	Pit	Flake	One large thick primary flake and two small thick flake fragments. Crude hard hammer strikes. No patination and little edge damage. Likely BA-IA.	3	27
2606 (sample 7)	26	2605	Ditch	Flake	Two broken thin slightly squat flakes. No patination and moderate edge damage, possibly residual. Neo-BA.	2	9
3306	33	3305	Ditch	Backed blade	Fine amber coloured broken wide blade with obtuse re-touch along the ventral edge. No patination, moderate edge damage. Neolithic backed blade. Residual.	1	11
4504	45	4503	Pit	Blade	Three narrow and one wide fine blades and blade like flakes. Prepared platform. Soft and hard hammer strikes. No patination, no edge damage. Neolithic. Likely early Neolithic.	4	30
4504	45	4503	Pit	Flake	Four broken thick and thin flake fragments. No patination, no edge damage. Neolithic. Likely early Neolithic.	4	15
4504	45	4503	Pit	Scraper	End scraper on fine prepared blade. Some cortex present. 15% fine re-touch. No patination, no edge damage. Neolithic. Likely early Neolithic.	1	10
4504 (sample 8)	45	4503	Pit	Flake	Nineteen small flakes (primary, secondary and tertiary). Some fine and some thick. Most are core	19	42

Context	Tr.	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
					preparation flakes for blade cores. No patination, no edge damage. Hard and soft hammer strikes. Neolithic		
4504 (sample 8)	45	4503	Pit	Bladelet	Five fine, small narrow tertiary bladelets. Soft hammer strikes. Frome prepared core and with prepared platforms. No patination, no edge damage. Neolithic. Likely early Neolithic.	5	7
4506	45	4505	Ditch	Bladelet	Small narrow thin broken bladelet. Some edge damage present, no patination. Likely residual. Neolithic.	1	<1
5904	59	5903	Pit	Blade/flake	Thick hinge fractured blade, hard hammer strike and a small thick squat secondary flake. No patination, no edge damage. Neo-BA.	2	19
6104	61	6103	Ditch	Flake	Small flake with previous flake scars. Thick. Little edge damage and no patination. Possibly residual. Neo-BA.	1	6
Totals						*59*	*282*

Heat-altered stones

6.16. A total of five hundred and nineteen heat-altered stones were recovered by hand excavation and during processing of bulk soil samples from ten contexts. Of this the great majority, four hundred and eighty-five pieces (10,628g) are flints. All of the heat-altered stone is listed and described in Table 12 (below).

Pit 0613, context (0614), in Trench 6 contained eighty small high and low heat-altered flints which appear likely accidentally heated, maybe in relation to tree stump burning. Pit 5903, context (5904), in Trench 59 contained twenty-two small/very small to mid-sized, heavily fragmented, high temperature heat-altered flints which may suggest these had been subjected to quenching.

The majority of the heat-altered flint was recovered from pit 6503, context (6504), in Trench 65 which contained approximately three hundred and fifty very large to small high and low temperature heat-altered flints, together weighing 9,797g. The mix of high and low temperature alteration and moderate fragmentation of the flint suggests that the flint was deliberately heated but not quenched. The material may have been

associated with the construction of a heath surround or corn drier/ oven structure which has been destroyed and placed within this feature.

Other deposits consisted of only small counts of fourteen heat-altered flints or less and these are likely related either to residual material, or the incidental heating of flints within the soil in proximity to ovens, hearths or pit or surface fires.

The only significant group of heat altered stones, other than flints, came from pit 2203, context (2204), in Trench 22. This consisted exclusively of thirty-one pieces of heat altered and shattered rounded sandstone/quartzite stones (2329g). The absence of flints could suggest this material had been specifically collected for use as sandstone/quartzite is generally much rarer among the East Anglian gravels than flints but has much better thermal properties. This deliberate selection has also been recorded at Stanway in Essex (Crummy et al 2007, 18-31).

Overall, the heat-altered flints and other heat altered stones from the site suggest a generally low level of hot works directly involving stones. However, there are some discrete areas of possible specific hot working and it is likely that some of these could be period specific, relating to single instances or sources of heating activities such as ovens, fires or other heating structures.

Table 12. Heat altered stones by context

Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Description	No.	Wt/g.
0508 (sample 1)	5	0507	Ditch	14 small and mid-sized high temperate heat-altered flints.	14	74
0614 (sample 10)	6	0613	Pit	80 small and mid-sized high and low temperate heat-altered flints. Likely accidentally heated.	80	456
1404 (sample 4)	14	1403	Pit	4 tiny high temperate heat-altered flints.	4	6
1408 (sample 5)	14	1407	Ditch	3 tiny and small high temperate heat-altered flints.	3	5
2204	22	2203	pit	Sandstone/quartzite (31 pieces with c. 10 other small fragments)	31	2329
2604	26	2603	Pit	2 mid-sized high temperate heat-altered flints.	2	27
2604 (sample 6)	26	2603	Pit	6 small and mid-sized high temperate heat-altered flints.	6	65
2606 (sample 7)	26	2605	Ditch	2 small low temperate heat-altered flint.	2	8

Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Description	No.	Wt/g.
4504 (sample 8)	45	4503	Pit	2 small high temperate heat-altered flints.	2	13
5904	59	5903	Pit	22 tiny, small and mid-sized high temperate heat-altered flints. Some heavily fragmented.	22	177
5904	59	5903	Pit	Sandstone/quartzite	3	67
6504	65	6503	Pit	Very large to small high and low temperature (mostly high temperature) heat-altered flint. Some large cobbles. Some possibly quenched. Possibly fire/ heart surround or water heating.	350	9,797
Totals					*519*	*13,024*

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Introduction

6.17. A significant quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered. In total the CBM amounts to four hundred and twenty-five pieces with a combined weight of just over 48kg (48271g). The great majority of this is Roman, making up just over 90% of of all the CBM recovered both by count and by weight. The remainder consists of bricks and tiles dated to the late-medieval-post-medieval, post-medieval and modern period. A few small pieces of CBM could not be closely identified or dated during the cataloguing. These consist of a total of seventeen pieces weighing 158g. All of the CBM is listed and described by context in Table 3 (Roman) and Table 4 (post-Roman) (below).

Roman CBM

6.18. There are three hundred and eighty-three piece of Roman CBM, with a total weight of 44302g. The greater proportion of this (approximately 80% by count and weight) comes from the fill of two features located in Trench 26. Pit 2603, context (2604), produced a total of one hundred and seventy-nine pieces weighing 23921g. This is 48% by count and 54% by weight of all of the Roman CBM. While ditch 2605, context (2606) produced one hundred and twenty pieces weighing 11930g, amounting to 32% of the Roman assemblage by count and 27% by weight.

Roman CBM fabrics

6.19. The Roman CBM fabrics are generally orange in colour throughout and are relatively fine, ranging from slightly silty with fine sand (fs) to fabrics with medium sand (ms). Red sand or clay pellets were observed but often tended to occur as relatively

inclusions so that they were hard to separate and quantify as a separate fabric although they were more common in some pieces. Less often pale clay pellets (cp) or pale clay streaks (pc) were present, but when they occurred were generally more consistently observable and more easily recorded. The Roman fabrics recorded and the quantities of each fabric are listed in Table 13.

Table 13. Roman CBM by fabric

Fabric	Code	Count	Weight (g)
Fine sand	fs	213	27181
Fine sand with clay pellets	fscp	15	2067
Fine sand with pale clay streaks	fspc	19	3007
Fine-medium sand	f-ms	119	9296
Fine-medium sand with clay pellets	f-mscp	5	430
Medium sand	ms	12	2321
Totals		*383*	*44302*

Roman CBM types

6.20. Where particular types of Roman CBM could be identified they were most commonly roofing tiles, both tegula (TEG) and imbrex (IMB). Pieces from Roman bricks (RBR), generally identified by their thickness, were, by comparison, less common. Some of the pieces identified as Roman brick or tile (RBT) might also be from Roman brick, especially the smaller bricks often associated with hypocausts; although insufficient on any of the pieces with corners survived to identify a specific type. Also, many of these pieces fall within the common range of measured pieces of tegula bases from the site and these might well come from tegula tiles. A small number of pieces from box flue tiles (BOX), some with a combed keying surface or vent cut outs in the tile wall, were also present among the assemblage. The types and quantities of pieces from the types of Roman CBM are listed in Table 14.

Table 14. Roman CBM by type

Type	Code	Count	Weight (g)
Imbrex	IMB	61	7196
Tegula	TEG	48	11993
Roman brick	RBR	31	5416
Roman brick or tile	RBT	237	18966
Box flue tile	BOX	6	731
Totals		*383*	*44302*

Notes on tegula

6.21. Two individual traits were able to be recorded for tegula tiles that have been proposed as having a chronological dimension, these are types of lower (front) cut aways (Warry 2006) and base thickness; the latter in relation to tegula tiles at Colchester for which there is some evidence that they become thinner (less than c. 20mm) after the late 2nd century (Earnest Black unpublished reports for the Co-op site, Long Wyre Street and the Gosbecks Temple site). Both schemes are have problems or limitations. Warry's scheme appears to be contradicted by certain tile groups, although the overall scheme of cutaways that are made through the top of the flange are later (Types C and D) may have some general merit of them being more common in, or more typical of the mid-late Roman period. The broad chronological indicator of base thickness applies to a limited number of sites from one Roman town. There were eight lower cut aways (LCA), four of Warry's type D16, one of D15, one of D1 and two of C5. The recorded base thickness of the positively identified tegula pieces (twenty-four in total) varies between 15mm up to 30mm, but with most of the pieces (nineteen in total) falling between 18mm-21mm of which the majority are 20mm, although only four are less than 20mm. While problematic in terms of dating the recorded features of the tegula suggest a mid-late Roman date rather than earlier.

Discussion

6.22. The assemblage of Roman CBM is of significant size and although dominated by roof tiles, also contains pieces from other tile types related to walls or floors and heating systems; the latter in the form of fragments of box flue tiles. It certainly suggests a source for this material in the local area, probably one or more well appointed Roman buildings.

Dating provided by pottery associated with the contexts producing the majority of the Roman CBM indicates a Mid to Late Roman date, probably in the late 2nd-3rd century.

The material could represent demolition, especially as pieces from curving imbrex tiles are present in what appears to be a reasonably good ratio with the tegula tile as would be seen in a roof structure and which are generally not so handy for reuse as flat tile and brick pieces. However, the brick and tile is generally quite broken-up and does not suggest in situ demolition material, also there are a few indications of reuse on the brick and tile pieces themselves.

A least six pieces of CBM from pit 2603, context (2604), consisting of tegula, imbrex and flat brick or tile, have traces of white lime mortar across broken edges. Also, a number of pieces have been discoloured or sooted from a fire, or are darkened by heat; although the latter may be kiln overfired pieces. The mortared pieces come from a cemented rubble construction such as or footing or wall. The discoloured burnt and sooted pieces indicate a fire, possibly again in a building either as part of a hypocaust or demolition material from a destructive conflagration, but also these could come from reuse built into an oven. It can be noted that no significant sooting was noted on the interior of the few box tile pieces as might be expected from normal use in a hypocaust.

Overall, most if not all of the significant groups of Roman CBM would appear to represent broken-up demolition material (including broken reused pieces) almost certainly moved from its original site of use and either dumped or gathered for possible reuse and later dumped.

Table 15. Roman CBM catalogue by context

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick mm	Cut away	Marks/ prints/ other	Abr	Description
0508	Ditch 0507	fs	RBT	1	81					thick laminated/split piece
0508	Ditch 0507	ms	TEG	1	575	20	D15			small area of lower cut away remains, prob D15
0508	Ditch 0507	fs	RBT	1	436	25				part of one side/edge
0508	Ditch 0507	fspc	RBR	1	179	30			*	probably brick
1404	Pit 1403	ms	RBT	1	3					prob Rom
1408	Ditch 1407	fs	IMB	1	77					
1412	Pit 1409	fs	RBT	7	385					
1412	Pit 1409	fscp	RBT	2	98					
1500	layer	f-ms	RBT	1	382	25				grey core
1500	layer	fscp	TEG	1	96				*	
1509	Pit 1508	f-ms	B/T	1	11				*	small piece Rom?
1600	layer	fscp	TEG	1	447	18	D16			
1600	layer	fscp	BOX	1	154	14				combed box flue tile
1600	layer	f-ms	RBT	2	151	20				TEG?
1600	layer	f-ms	IMB	1	91					
1604	Ditch 1603	fs	IMB	1	96				*	lightly abraded
1604	Ditch 1603	fs	IMB	1	95	0				
1905	Ditch 1904	fs	RBT	4	45				*	misc small pieces prob Rom

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick mm	Cut away	Marks/ prints/ other	Abr	Description
2306	Pit 2305	fs	RBT	6	60				*	misc small pieces probably Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	fscp	RB	1	108	40				40mm + thick
2412	Ditch 2411	fs	RBT	7	1360	20				flat piece probably TEG
2412	Ditch 2411	fspc	TEG	1	270				*	
2412	Ditch 2411	fs	IMB	4	313					
2412	Ditch 2411	fspc	IMB	3	507					
2412	Ditch 2411	fs	RBT	13	249					misc pieces
2412	Ditch 2411	fs	TEG	2	342					flanged pieces
2604	Pit 2603	fspc	RBT	7	364					pieces, appear and presumed to be Roman
2604	Pit 2603	ms	RBT	1	165	20				prob tegula
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	IMB	2	230				burnt	black clouding on siurfaces - burnt - fire or reuse?
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	6	339					
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	IMB	3	458					
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	RBR	2	123					
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	4	490	25				tegula?
2604	Pit 2603	ms	RBT	1	79	20				tegula?
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	TEG	3	524	20				flanged pieces
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	1	90	22		mortar		lime mortar over breaks - reused in construction, tegula?
2604	Pit 2603	fspc	RBT	1	37			mortar		traces of mortar over broken face - reused
2604	Pit 2603	ms	BOX	1	31	12				combed box flue tile
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	563	20	C5			
2604	Pit 2603	fscp	RBT	2	265					
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	TEG	1	296	18		mortar		flanged piece, traces of mortar over break - reused
2604	Pit 2603	fs	BOX	1	227	15				combed, includes part of side cutaway
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	4	821					
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	2	78				burnt	prob imbrex, burnt/sooted
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	6	1035	20		Animal print?		prob tegula, one with poss frag of animal print
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	RBT	1	158	20			burnt	prob tegula - part burnt
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	TEG	1	390	20		mortar		traces of mortar over broken face - reused
2604	Pit 2603	fscp	RBT	1	192	20				TEG?
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	842	25	D1			part of cut away
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	2	602	20				
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	359	20		sig.		curved signature, three bands

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick mm	Cut away	Marks/ prints/ other	Abr	Description
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBR	2	804	38				includes corner piece, poss bessalis or pedalis
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	3	683					Roman brick or tile pieces
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	5	794					misc
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	TEG	1	667	20	C5	sig		part of a wide arch signature
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	153	21	D16			
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	RBT	2	181	17		sig	burnt	black, look burnt - fire or reused? tegula?
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	3	776	20				base thickness 20-25mm
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	3	1065	30				flanged pieces, thickness 20-30mm, one with upper cut away
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	1	382					broken base, probably TEG
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	1	380	28				
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBR	1	552	50				
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	56					flange piece
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	29	2009					misc pieces
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBR	1	180	30				probably Rom brick
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	1	114			mortar		white lime mortar on tile upper surface
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	8	1100					
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	1	100					burnt or over fired
2604	Pit 2603	fs-ms	TEG	1	304	20				
2604	Pit 2603	fscp	TEG	1	188	20				burnt over broken edges - reused
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	4	397			mortar		one with mortar over broken edge - reused
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	1	70					appears burnt
2604	Pit 2603	fspc	RBT	1	716					
2604	Pit 2603	fs	BOX	1	183	15				part of cut out at one edge, trace of burning o broken edge - reused
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	RBT	5	134	0				misc pieces presumed Roman
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	RBR	1	106	30				possibly brick
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	234	20	D16			
2604	Pit 2603	fspc	TEG	1	421	25				
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	RBT	3	373					sooting/dark staining from fire
2604	Pit 2603	ms	TEG	1	162	15				
2604	Pit 2603	fs	TEG	1	285	17	D16			part of cut-away
2604	Pit 2603	f-ms	TEG	1	80					appears to be part of a broken cut away, Sample 6
2604	Pit 2603	fs	IMB	1	98					Sample 6
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	5	91					Sample 6
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	18	421					Pieces and fragments, Rom or probably Rom
2604	Pit 2603	fspc	RBR	1	251					c. 40mm plus thick
2604	Pit 2603	fs	RBT	11	653					

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick mm	Cut away	Marks/ prints/ other	Abr	Description
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	RBT	49	1081					misc small-medium broken pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	f-mscp	IMB	5	430					
2606	Ditch 2605	fscp	BOX	1	95	17				tile piece with odd marks - poss burnt out organic material, poss end of a box flue tile as part of combing on surface (pic in archive)
2606	Ditch 2605	fscp	BOX	1	41					comb surface
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	IMB	6	508					
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	RBT	7	665	20				poss TEG base pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	RBT	1	108	20				over fired/burnt
2606	Ditch 2605	fscp	TEG	2	131					flanged pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	fs	RBR	3	903	30				pieces 30mm and 40mm thick
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	RBT	10	866					misc flat tile/brick pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	TEG	8	671	20				flanged pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	fscp	TEG	1	252	20				flanged
2606	Ditch 2605	fs	TEG	1	497	20				upper (back) cut away
2606	Ditch 2605	ms	IMB	1	268					
2606	Ditch 2605	fs	RBT	5	1392	20				prob TEG base pieces, one wth part of signature, frag of lower cut away
2606	Ditch 2605	fs	RBT	4	1954	30				flat tile or brick pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	ms	TEG	1	216	20				flanged
2606	Ditch 2605	fs	IMB	2	323					one with grey core
2606	Ditch 2605	fs	TEG	3	529	20				poss TEG base pieces
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	RBR	2	87	30				grey core, possibly over fired
2606	Ditch 2605	f-ms	RBR	4	651	35				one with grey core
2606	Ditch 2605	fspc	RBT	3	262				*	
2702	Pit 2702	ms	RBT	1	141	25				
3403	Pit 3402	fs	RBT	1	59				*	light abrasion
3403	Pit 3402	fs	RBR	2	610	35			*	light abrasion
3403	Pit 3402	ms	RBR	2	610	35				one with tile edge
3403	Pit 3402	fs	RBT	1	60					thick laminated/split piece

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick mm	Cut away	Marks/ prints/ other	Abr	Description
3907	Pit 3903	ms	RBT	1	71				*	not closely dated, fabric looks Roman
4106	Dich 4105	fs	RB	8	252	35				buff
5806	Ditch 5803	fs	RBT	1	25					tile laminate/split piece
6504	Pit 6503	fs	RBT	1	12					

Post-Roman CBM

6.23. There are twenty-five pieces of CBM that can be identified as post-Roman. Together these weigh 3811g. They were recovered as one of just a few pieces from eleven contexts, mostly ditch fill and consist of pieces from bricks and from flat roofing tiles identified as peg tile. The more closely dated of the material indicates a broad range of dates from the Late medieval/post-medieval period into the modern era. All of the post-Roman CBM is listed by context and type in Table 16 (below).

The bricks were all broken pieces and can broadly be termed 'late bricks' following Drury (1993). None are, or appear to have been frogged. The dating relies primarily on the size, mostly the thickness and nature of the brick piece. One from the fill of ditch 1902, context 1903, is possibly of c. 15th-17th century date, while another in the same context, with some grey glaze from firing, probably dates to the period of the 17th-18th century; as does another from ditch 2406, context (2407). Pieces of brick dated to the later period of the late 18th-19th century, including one probable 'Suffolk white' were recovered from ditch 1902, context 1903 and ditch 6105, context (6106).

Of themselves the peg tile pieces are difficult to date, other than as late medieval-post-medieval/modern. They are known to have been introduced into use in London from the late 12th century and are common there from the 13th century onwards (Egan 1998, 28); however, they do not appear to extend into common use in more rural areas such as Essex and presumably rural East Anglia, until the 14th century (Andrews and Ryan 1993, 97). In the 19th century slate, now able to be moved by the railways, had an impact on their use as roofing material on houses, but they remained in relatively common use into the early 20th century. Overall, the dates of the peg tiles appear likely to mirror the date range of the brick pieces recovered.

Discussion

6.24. The modest quantity of post-Roman CBM and the relatively small amount from any one context seems likely to reflect a mix of building detritus, dumping and probably agricultural manuring on the site in the post-medieval-modern era.

Table 16. Post-Roman CBM catalogue by context

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Abr	Description	Period
1203	Pit 1202	ms	B/T	1	19			coarsely sanded, p-Rom?	p-Rom
1903	Ditch 1902	ms	LB	1	291	40		c. 15-17C	L-med-p-med
1903	Ditch 1902	ms	LB	1	66			grey glaze on end, c. 17-18C	p-med
1903	Ditch 1902	ms	LB	1	1267	65		unfrogged, ale orange/cream fabric, 110 x 65mm Suffolk white (c. 19C)	p-med/mod
2407	Ditch 2406	ms	LB	2	12			frags, porb from two bricks	p-med
2407	Ditch 2406	ms	LB	1	740	50		110 x 50 mm, red brick. c. 17-18C	p-med
3004	Ditch 3003	ms	LB	1	421	40			L-med-p-med
3403	Pit 3402	m-cs	RT	1	7	10		small piece probably peg tile	med-p-med
3404	Ditch 3404	ms	RT	1	7	11		peg tile	med-p-med
3907	Pit 3903	m-cs	RT	2	44	11		peg tile	med-p-med
5806	Ditch 5803	ms	RT	2	77	13		peg tile	med-p-med
5806	Ditch 5803	f-ms	B/T	2	10		*		p-Rom?
6106	Ditch 6105	ms	LB	3	609	60		red brick, appears unfrogged, c. L18-19C	p-med
6404	Ditch 6403	ms	RT	4	167	12		two pieces with peg holed - peg tile	med-p-med
6404	Ditch 6403	ms	BR	1	56			small piece, probably p-med	p-med
6504	Pit 6503	ms	T	1	18	14		hard fired, probably p-med or mod	p-med/mod

Mortar

6.25. Only a few pieces of lime based mortar were recovered. In total there are ten pieces, together weighing 944g. Most are from Roman contexts, or are probably Roman and associated with Roman material. The mortar is of interest as it clearly comes from one or more tile roofed Roman buildings and one piece is from a well appointed building. They are listed and described in Table 17 (below).

There is a piece of opus signinum (op. sig.) mortar from ditch 2605, context (2606). This type of mortar contains crushed brick and tile in the mix, giving a distinctive pinkish colour and which is particularly durable. This was commonly used in the Roman period for floors and areas where there was constant exposure to water or damp such as bath houses. The piece has one flat surface and suggests a floor or possibly more probably the impression of a flat brick or tile.

The other lime based mortar pieces with a pinkish hue (but no clear visible tile inclusions) also come from a feature associated with Roman finds of pottery and CBM: pit 2603, context (2604). One of these pieces preserves a concave curved surface as if moulded around a circular object, possibly c. 100mm-110mm in diameter. Another piece, up to 40mm thick, preserves flat areas and a right angle as if moulded round a squared object such as a brick.

One piece of white lime based mortar from layer 1600 can be identified as almost certainly from a Roman roof preserving the form of the abutted sides of the tegula tiles in the lower surface and the convex shape of the underside of the imbrex tile above. Roman CBM and pottery also came from this context. Another piece from pit 2603 appears to be a small part of the same configuration of mortared Roman roof tiles.

In sum, the mortar, although only a few pieces indicates a tile roofed Roman building or buildings in the area and suggests the use of mortar and brick construction, also that one building was relatively well appointed Roman. It seems most likely that all of this material is related to one building or building complex.

Table 17. Mortar by context

Ctxt	Feature	Type/ Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Abr	Description	Period	Associated dating
1600	layer	Lime mortar	2	218	Up to *c.* 30	*	White lime based mortar, one with parallel, rectangular indentations and parallel concave surface above (Roman roof mortar)	(Rom)	Rom pot and CBM in same context
2604	Pit 2603	Lime mortar	5	410	Up to *c.* 40	*	Surfaces on two pieces, one concave, the other with flat and internal corner angle; faint pinkish hue, but no pieces of brick/tile observed in fabric (unless		Rom pot and CBM

Ctxt	Feature	Type/ Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Abr	Description	Period	Associated dating
							contains some fine brick/tile dust)		
2604	Pit 2603	Lime mortar	2	206	c. 30-40	*	White lime based mortar, one with parallel, rectangular indentation and part of parallel concave surface above	(Rom)	Rom pot and CBM
2606	Ditch 2605	*Op. sig.*	1	110	25	*	Abraded piece of Roman *opus signinum* (*op. sig*.) mortar, possibly one flat surface	Rom	Rom pot and CBM
			10	944					

Fired clay

6.26. Only a small quantity of fire clay was recovered. In total there are fifteen pieces with a combined weight of 382g. Apart from one, small abraded piece, from the dill of pit 1204, context 1207, where associated dating material is present the contexts producing fired clay all contain Roman finds. All of the fired clay is listed and described in Table 18 (below).

Almost all of the fired clay is in medium sand fabrics (ms), or medium sand with fragments of chalk (msch).

The most significant piece is perforated with a round hole and can be identified as part of a loomweight. This came from pit 2702, context (2704). The nature of the piece and the small areas of surviving surface indicate this probably of triangular form, typical of the Iron Age, especially the Middle and Late Iron Age and the Early Roman period. The context here is probably Early Roman as pottery of that date was recovered with it. Another piece of fired clay, from context (1514) is very similar to the fabric of the loomweight and might possibly be part of this or another weight. Part of another clay object, possibly a bar of pedestal, were recovered from ditch 2411, context (2412) also associated with Roman finds.

The remainder of the fired clay recovered consists of small, broken pieces which are possibly structural material from clay built ovens or hearths; although some could also be arts of objects.

The loomweight is of significance in that it suggests the presence of a mature sheep flock, in part managed for wool, or possibly wool traded into the site, as well as the

production of woollen cloth on the site. However it should be noted that the interpretation of these objects as loomweights has been questioned and they are sometimes referred to as triangular perforated bricks serving as oven furniture (Poole 2010).

Table 18. Fired clay by context

Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Type	Abr	Description	Period	Associated dating
0304	Ditch 0303	fs	3	5			fragments		
1207	Pit 1204	ms	1	35		*	Abrade piece, well fired, orange and grey		Preh ?LBA-EIA
1514		ms	1	15	Object?	*	Edge piece, very similar to the loom weight (2704) - orange surface grey interior, well fired		Rom
2412	Ditch 2411	msch	2	77	object		One large piece rounded slightly saddle shaped piece, possibly from a bar or pedestal one other similar small piece, buff/orange surfaces, grey core, well fired		Rom pottery and CBM
2412	Ditch 2411	msch	3	76			Flat or flattish thumb marked surfaces, orange surfaces, orange or grey interior, well fired		Rom pottery and CBM
2606 <7>	Ditch 2605	fs	4	49			Misc pieces, one with undulating flatish surface, orange and buff coloured pieces		Rom pottery and CBM
2704	Pit 2702	ms	1	125	Object		Loomweight piece with perforation - part of what is almost certainly a triangular loomweight,- orange surface grey interior, well fired	IA-E Rom	Early Roman (pottery)

Other bulk finds

Clay tobacco pipes

6.27. Pieces of plain tobacco clay pipe stem of post-medieval date were recovered from the fill of three contexts: ditch 1902 context (1903) 1 piece 3g, pit 3903 context (3907) 3 pieces 9g and ditch 5803 context (5806) 5 17g.

Glass

6.28. Two pieces of green bottle glass (weight 230g) came from ditch 3003, context (3004). The surfaces of both are oxidising producing a flaking, iridescent glass surface. One is an indented base sherd of which the curvature suggests an original base c. 110mm-130mm in dimeter. The surface is the more deteriorated of the two pieces. The other sherd is from the body of a bottle which has a diameter of c. 110mm-120mm. The two pieces appear likely to be from the same bottle which appears to be an upright cylindrical bottle, probably of c. 18th or 19th century date.

Slag

6.29. A small piece of sandy, vesicular, iron based slag (53g) came from the fil of ditch 4505, context (4506) which also produced finds pf Roman pottery.

Stone

6.30. Two lumps of ironstone or thick iron pan (weight 1080g) up to 60mm thick come from the fill of ditch 2605, context (2606), where they were associated with finds of Roman pottery and CBM.

Metalwork and Registered artefacts (Ra)

Introduction

6.31. Twenty-two items of metalwork, together weighing 338g, were recovered from six of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 19, 23, 24, 26, 39 and 58). The objects were collected through hand collection and during metal detecting of the features; twenty of the objects are iron and two are of copper alloy. Eight of the objects have been recorded under six registered artefact numbers. The largest group of objects was retrieved from Trench 26 with one from the topsoil and nine from the fill, context (2604), in pit 2603. They have been catalogued directly onto an MS Access database and were recorded with the assistance of low powered magnification and radiography. The digital x-ray plates will be deposited with the archive. A summary catalogue listing is provided in Table 19 (below).

The overall condition of the objects is poor; they are fragmented and exhibit corrosion products. Where appropriate the artefacts have been packed in perforated bags and stored in airtight boxes with silica gel.

Roman

6.32. Whilst few of the registered artefacts were diagnostic in form, three have been tentatively assigned a Roman date on the basis of their context, these being Ra 1, Ra 2 and Ra 6. They were recovered from pit 2603 in Trench 26 from which pottery of 2nd to 3rd century date was also retrieved.

Ra 1 is a plain cast, copper alloy vessel rim fragment. It cannot be identified to type.

Ra 2 is a cast copper alloy, dome-headed stud which cannot be closely dated. Excavations at Colchester produced dome-headed studs from a range of Roman deposits (Crummy 1983, 117, fig. 120); examples were also recovered from post-medieval deposits in Norwich where it was noted that such studs were used for furnishings during the 16th and 17th centuries (Margeson 1993, 83, nos 528 and 529).

Collected from the same pit as the stud, Ra 6 is a near complete, forged iron corner binding. It has decorative, knobbed terminals and was used to reinforce the corner of a casket or chest. Whilst examples of corner fittings are known from the medieval period (Goodall 2011, 167), they are also found in Roman contexts. For example, iron corner fittings were retrieved from a pre-Conquest (Period I) destruction deposit at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, 115, fig. 61, no. 90), and as fittings for burial caskets recovered from the 1st to 2nd century phase of the Skeleton Green cemetery (ibid, 311, fig. 116). Given that Ra 2 and Ra 6 were found together, the stud may also have been used as a fitting for a casket (ibid, 305, fig. 110).

Uncertain date

6.33. Three Ra's and fourteen nails cannot be dated with any certainty. Ra 3, collected from ditch 1902, Trench 19, comprises four sections of an iron strip, possibly from a strip fitting or binding.

Ra 4, collected from pit 3903, Trench 39, is an iron, oval chain link, though of larger scale than those links forming chain Ra 5.

Ra 5 was recovered from ditch 5803, Trench 58, and comprises four fragments of an iron chain. Chains could have been utilised in a variety of ways, ranging from supporting cauldrons above fires to tethering animals (Goodall 2011, 301).

Fourteen nails, or fragments of, were also recovered. Their forms cannot be closely dated. They are standard, hand-forged carpentry nails characterised by flat, sub-square or rounded heads with tapering shanks, square in section. Whilst nails of this type altered little from the Roman period onwards, with standardised, machine made forms only becoming common in the modern period, it is likely that the 10 nails collected from fills (2306), (2412), (2600), (2604) and (2606) which also produced Roman period pottery, are of a comparable date and can be classified as Manning Type 1b nails (Manning 1985, 133, fig. 32).

Discussion

6.34. This small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with the dating or in understanding the function of the site. The recovery of the artefacts from pit and ditch fills implies that they entered the archaeological record as either casual losses or discarded debris.

It is possible that that the iron nails, along with fittings Ra 2 and Ra 6, recovered from Trench 26, were originally part of a wooden casket that was disposed of within pit 2603.

Table 19. Summary catalogue of the metalwork and registered artefacts

Context	Feature	Ra. No.	Trench	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
1903	Ditch 1902	3	19	Iron	4	34.8	Strip
2604	Pit 2603	1	26	Copper alloy	1	5.3	Vessel rim
2604	Pit 2603	2	26	Copper alloy	1	5.5	Stud
2604	Pit 2603	6	26	Iron	1	44.5	L-shaped fitting
3907	Pit 3903	4	39	Iron	1	40	Single chain link
5806	Ditch 5083	5	58	Iron	6	123.8	Chain links & 2 nails

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. The environmental material recovered consists of animal bone and plant macrofossils recovered during processing bulk soil samples.

The more closely identified bone consists mainly of cattle, although sheep/goat was also recorded and dog. Some burnt pieces of cattle bone were recovered from pit 2403 associated with pottery dated as Neolithic. However much of the bone is associated with closely dated Roman finds (cattle, sheep/goat and dog) and post-

medieval finds. The latter includes a deposit of cattle horn cores from pit 3903 possibly resulting from horn or leather working.

Plant macrofossils, including cereals, were recovered from bulk soil samples taken from features with finds indicating dates in the prehistoric period (Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Iron Age) and Roman period. However, they were generally poor in terms of closely identifiable material, and none of the samples produced material suitable for quantification. Overall, the rather sparse and abraded nature of the material recovered suggests it may have been subject to movement through the soil before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled.

Animal bone

7.2. The animal bone assemblage is of modest size, consisting of two hundred and eighteen pieces together weighing 4683g. These were recovered by hand during the excavation. A small number of pieces, generally bone fragments, were later recovered during the processing of bulk soil samples from contexts (2604) and (2606).

In general the condition of most of the animal bone can be described as good. The majority was recovered from pits (Table 20); although this is skewed by one pit 3903 which contained a deposit of cattle horn cores (138 pieces, weight 3589g) and apart from this the quantity of bone from both ditches and pits is roughly equal by count although proportionally the greater weight is from the ditches. The majority of the bone identified to species is cattle, a few bones of sheep/goat, or probably sheep/goat, were also present and there is also part of a dog mandible. All of the bone (including the pieces from bulk samples) is listed and described in Table 21 (below).

Table 20. Animal bone by feature type

Feature type	Count	Weight (g)
Pit	171	3971
Ditch	45	709
Layer	2	3
Totals	*218*	*4683*

The bone comes from contexts dated, by associated finds, as prehistoric, Roman late medieval-post medieval and post-medieval or modern.

Possibly the earliest feature with animal bone is a pit, 2403, context (2404). This context produced sherds of prehistoric pottery, one possibly Early Neolithic, while another context from the same pit, context (2405) produced a significant group of sherds from two Early Neolithic bowls. The animal bone consists of burnt cattle metapodial bone pieces and a cattle astragalus bone (unburnt).

Several contexts with animal bone are associated with Roman pottery: pit 2603, context (2604) and ditches 2411, context (2412) and 2605, context (2606). Most of the more closely identifiable bone from the Roman contexts is cattle; although sheep/goat was also recorded, context (2604) and part of a dog mandible from context (2606). Butchery marks were noted on bone pieces from contexts (2606) and (2412) and a heated trauma or fracture was note on a long bone shaft piece from context (2412).

Possibly the most significant group of bone, in its own right, comes from pit 3903 (context 3907). This a group made up exclusively of cattle horn cores suggestive of adult or mature animals; most of the pieces also having the part of the skull surrounding the horn base present, although the horn tips are frequently broken away. Comparison of the pieces with parts of the skull shows five horn cores from the right side and five from the left giving a minimum number of five animals represented. Another fill from this pit, context (3907), also contained a piece of a horn core and flat bone pieces, probably from the skull; however these are by contrast in poor condition. This context produced the only associated dating evidence consisting of two pieces of peg-tile of late medieval-post-medieval date.

The deposit from pit 3903 can probably be related to horn working the horn sheath being removed and the resulting waste cores disposed of together in the pit; similar deposits are also closely associated with leather working. Associated finds of clay-tobacco pipe stems and peg tile indicate a post-medieval date for this bone deposit.

Table 21. Animal bone by context (note: quantity does not include sample material)

Ctxt	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Identified species	Condition	Description	Notes	Context finds dating
1500	layer	2	3		good	Rib fragment medium-large mammal, and one other small piece		(?residual Roman finds)
1903	Ditch 1902	2	26	Sheep/ goat	good	**Sheep/goat**: radius distal end, ?sheep ulna end.	Possibly sheep/goat	Post-med CBM

Ctxt	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Identified species	Condition	Description	Notes	Context finds dating
2404	Pit 2403	12	153	Cattle	good	**Cattle**: metapodial bone pieces (burnt), astragalus bone.	Other medium-large mammal bone pieces, some burnt	Preh pottery, ?E Neo
2407	Ditch 2406	3	12		good	Medium-large mammal long bone fragments and one other piece, all burnt.	Burnt bone	p-med brick
2412	Ditch 2411	23	176	Cattle	good	**Cattle**: Phalange, scapula, other long bone pieces.	One bone (medium-large mammal) with swelling from trauma - healed fracture. Butchery cut mark on rib bone	Rom
2604 and <6>	Pit 2603	20	216	Sheep/ goat	good	**Sheep/goat**: scapula.	Other medium and large mammal bone pieces, some burnt, small pieces from samples, some also burnt	Rom
2606 and <7>	Ditch 2605	15	460	Cattle dog	good	**Cattle**: 2 metapodial bones, pieces of mandible, piece of pelvis. **Dog:** mandible.	Heavy butchery chop marks to cattle pelvis bone. Includes 2 bones from small mammal.	Rom
3905	Pit 3903	129	3539	cattle	good	**Cattle**: horn cores from adult animals, horn base with part of skull, separate horn pieces and ends/tips and miscellaneous small pieces from skulls.	Where skull attached shows 5 horn cores from right side and 5 from left, minimum 5 animals	
3907	Pit 3903	9	50		Moderate-poor	Medium-large mammal, flat bone pieces (Skull?) and one piece of long bone	Surfaces pitted, abraded	P-med: Clay tobacco pipe, Med-p-med roof tile (undated fe chain link)
4106	Ditch 4105	1	34	cattle	moderate	**Cattle**: horn core piece.		Rom CBM
5806	Ditch 5903	1	1		good	Small, hollow bone, small mammal or bird		Med/p-med tile
6504	Pit 6503	1	13		good	Medium-large mammal long bone fragment		?p-med/mod CBM (residual preh and ?residual Rom)

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and Methods

7.3. Ten bulk samples were taken from a range of features during the evaluation. All the samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present, and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

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 22 (below). Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary et al (2012) for cereals.

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

7.4. For the purposes 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 22. Plant macrofossils and other remains by sample and context

SS no	Context no	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0508	0507	ditch	Rom	charcoal # rootlets + coal #
2	1207	1204	pit	Preh late Bronze Age-Iron Age	cereal grain frags # charcoal # rootlets +
3	2204	2203	pit	Preh Iron Age	cereal grain frags # charcoal # rootlets +
4	1404	1403	pit	Rom	rootlets +
5	1408	1407	ditch	Rom	charcoal # rootlets +
6	2604	2603	pit	Rom	cereal grain frags # prunus endocarp # charcoal # rootlets +
7	2606	2605	ditch	Rom	charcoal ## rootlets +
8	4504	4503	pit	Preh ?E Neo	cereal grain frags # charcoal ## rootlets +

SS no	Context no	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot contents
9	4506	4505	ditch	Rom	cereal grain frags # charcoal + rootlets +
10	0614	0613	pit	UNKN	charcoal # rootlets +

Discussion

7.5. The flots produced by all samples were extremely small generally being less than 5ml each. Fibrous rootlet fragments were present in all samples and made up the majority of this volume. These are considered to be modern contaminants and as much as practicable were removed prior to scanning of the flots.

Wood charcoal fragments were sparse within all samples, with less than ten fragments being present in most. The charcoal fragments recovered were too small to be suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Five samples contained a low number of cereal grain fragments. Generally, these were only present as less than five specimens and were puffed, fragmented, and abraded. Only a small number of grains could be tentatively identified as barley (Hordeum sp.) within pit fill (2204) (Sample 3) and ditch fill (4506) (Sample 9), and as possible rye/grass (Secale cereale/Poaceae) within pit fill (2604) (Sample 6). Although the cereal remains recovered were sparse, they may indicate that agricultural activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site, most likely during the Roman period. The consistency of the remains recovered across the samples and their fragmented and abraded nature, suggests that later material may have moved through the soil matrix, through the actions of water or bioturbation, and that the cereal remains recovered from the earlier prehistoric features may be intrusive within the contexts sampled.

A single sloe (Prunus spinosa) stone was observed within the flot from pit fill (2604) (Sample 6), this may suggest the exploitation of nearby woodland or hedgerows, for gathered food resources or fuel.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

7.6. The samples were generally poor in terms of identifiable material, and none of the samples produced material suitable for quantification. It is possible the cereal grain and wood charcoal remains recovered may represent domestic and agricultural

activity taking place in the vicinity. However, the rather sparse and abraded nature of the material means it may have been subject to movement through the soil matrix, through the actions of water, burrowing animals and soil fauna, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled.

Marine shell

Introduction and Methods

7.7. A total of 4132g of marine shell was recovered from five contexts during the evaluation. The assemblage is mainly the result of hand collection with additional material recovered from a single bulk soil sample. Only shell apices were counted to provide the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), as each complete individual would originally have two apices. The shells were all examined for signs of infesting or encrusting organisms, as well as notches or cut marks created when the shell was prised open, and the oyster consumed. The results are presented by context in Appendix D.

Results

Oysters

7.8. Oyster (Ostrea edulis) shells were the most common shell remains collected from this site and were recovered from four contexts, one of which produced additional material from its bulk sample. 4108g of oyster shell fragments were present, with a suggested minimum of 78 individual oysters represented. The assemblage consisted mainly of complete or near complete valves, in relatively good condition, with only a small amount of the material recovered being fragmented and abraded.

Only small quantities of pest infestation were observed with boring sponge (Cliona celata), burrowing worm (Polydora ciliata) holes and encrusting bryozoan (Conopeum reticulum) being observed on only a small number of shells. Many of these organisms have habitat preferences, for example boring worm Polydora ciliate although widespread, generally prefers a hard substrate of sand or clay and warm shallow waters (Winder, 2011).

Oysters would have been collected from the inter-tidal zone along the coast and imported inland, if stored correctly they can survive for up to two weeks. It is likely that oysters were collected from natural oyster beds along the coast, river estuaries and creeks in the area and transported to the site.

Cockles and mussels

7.9. Common cockle (Cerastoderma edule) and common mussel (Mytilus edulis) were present in low quantities. 15g of cockle shells were present from two contexts and 9g of mussel shell was recovered from a single context. These species would have been collected from the same habitats as the oysters. The fragile nature of the smaller bivalve shells means that they become more easily fragmented during deposition and may be underrepresented in comparison to the robust oyster shells.

Conclusions

7.10. It is evident that oysters, mussels and cockles all formed part of the diet, in the vicinity of the site. Only two contexts produced sufficient material to suggest deliberate disposal within the backfill of the excavated features, and on the whole it is likely the empty shells were discarded, along with other food preparation and domestic waste, before making their way into the backfill of the ditches and pits excavated on site.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. Sixty-six trenches were excavated with archaeological deposits identified in thirty-four of them with the remaining thirty-two being blank. Despite the variations in ground levels and changes in thickness of the sealing deposits the levels of preservation across the site were generally good. The depths of the overburden varied greatly across the site, from 0.1m to 1.7m thick, although the topsoil was consistently between 0.3m and 0.4m thick. Colluvial deposits have accumulated at or towards the base of the slopes around the northern and western edges of the development area, which was also where the underlying drift geology comprised sand and gravel. As would be expected, the overburden was less thick over the naturally derived clay deposits on the higher ground in the south of the site but was still generally around 0.5m thick with the underlying deposits showing little evidence of truncation or plough scarring, with the exception of Trench 53 where the topsoil was virtually non-existent. Even in trenches where the topsoil was directly over the natural substrate, archaeological deposits survived well with little evidence of significant truncation.

8.2. Archaeological deposits were recorded across the site with characteristically dispersed prehistoric activity shown to generally have occupied the lighter, freer draining soils off the higher ground to the north and west with Roman activity concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the site. There is no real evidence for any

activity on the site from the later Roman through to the post medieval period, however, it is likely that the field boundary ditches identified on historic mapping and confirmed by the evaluation have their origins in this unrepresented period. The topography of the site would not appear to lend itself to cultivation, perhaps suggesting that its more recent utilisation as pasture and grazing land is a continuation of historical land use.

8.3. The evaluation has shown that features with rich filling deposits were identified well by the geophysical survey but that, as would be expected, more sterile deposits were less clearly recognised. It has also highlighted how changes in the superficial drift geology can affect the reliability of the survey results, with the clearest anomalies showing on the clay on the higher ground, although it must be said that these were the clearest features with the richest filling deposits and that the areas to the north and west had the deepest subsoil cover.

8.4. The results from the environmental bulk samples taken during the evaluation were limited to finds recovery with few identifiable plant remains recovered, although animal bone was shown to survive.

8.5. Neolithic activity was evidenced by the residual presence of worked flint dated to this period in later features and a small number of pits present suggest possible seasonal occupation of the site. Approximately 150m apart, 2403, on a gentle slope on the edge of the higher ground, and 4503 towards the northern edge of the site, both contained at least two vessels dated to the Early Neolithic period, with 2403 containing by far the larger, and fresher, assemblage. Although undated by artefactual material, a second pit, 2409, partially within trench 24, mostly removed by a later ditch and adjacent to 2403 may suggest a Neolithic pit group. Both pits were *c.*1.3m in diameter and around 0.5m deep with similar profiles, very steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and rounded bases. Similar scattered occupation of the site during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age is shown by pit 1204 which contained part of a large pot or jar.

8.6. Three disparate pits, 2203, 5903 and 6503, spread across the site from the north-west corner to the east, further suggest prehistoric occupation of the site with all three producing large quantities of heat-altered stone which, despite no evidence of *in situ* burning, suggests either cooking or some sort of industrial process taking place. Pottery recovered from pit 6503 appears to be contemporary with pit 1204 while the

pottery recovered from 2203 suggests a possible Early/Middle Iron Age. The Later Iron Age is not represented on site other than as possible occasional residual finds in later features. Prehistoric activity on the site is perhaps to be expected as it offers a favourable position in the landscape, overlooking the river and its fertile floodplain.

8.7. Roman activity is concentrated within the area of the south-east of the site enclosed by the ditch shown on the geophysical survey. The large quantities of building material recovered, particularly from trench 26, are indicative of a structure nearby, either within the confines of the site or just outside, both north / south aligned axes of the enclosure can be seen continuing out of the site to the south. The relative lack of domestic pottery in comparison to the building material recovered may suggest a non-domestic building, possibly even a shrine or temple, however this is purely speculative, and the lack of metal finds may refute this. It is perhaps more likely, given the presence of hypocaust tile and box flue, that a possible higher status dwelling may have been located in the vicinity of the south-east of the site, and there is clearly water, perhaps even springs, up on this plateau – these trenches were some of the most badly flooded on the site. Possible postholes recorded in trench 15 may also represent part of a building, however no CBM was associated with these features. Anomalies on the geophysics in this area were shown to coincide with large pits containing Roman pottery showing evidence of occupational activity within the enclosed area. It is also adjacent to, and likely associated with, previously recorded and excavated Roman activity to the south and east.

8.8. The Roman site, or at least the part of it within and closest to the development area, would appear to have gone out of use before the end of the Roman period with no significant utilisation of the area evident until the post medieval clay extraction pits were excavated and field boundaries dug. The lack of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity is perhaps unsurprising as the focus of activity and settlement during this period would have been *c*.500m to the east around the church and toward a more gentle south facing slope closer to the River Blyth.

8.9. The trenched evaluation has successfully defined the character, extent and significance of the heritage assets present within the development area establishing a scattered transient prehistoric landscape overlaid by a concentrated and enclosed Roman occupation site followed by low intensity pastural land use through to post medieval clay extraction.

8.10. The heritage assets present on site are of local significance and have the potential to address research topics in the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medleycott 2011) for the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages and Roman periods such as the study of settlement types, the relationship between rural settlement and the landscape and the agrarian economy.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Picard, assisted by Alex Capon, Linzi Everett, Tom Hayes, Steven Hunt, Beth Morgan, Charley Morgan and James Sinclair. This report was written by Simon Picard and was edited by Richard Mortimer. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Stephen Benfield, Mike Green, Ruth Beveridge and Anna West. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer.

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APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
3	30	N-S	Mid orange clay	0.45	0.85		0300, 0301, 0302, 0303, 0304
4	30	N-S	Mid orange firm clay	0.4	0.4		0400, 0401
5	30	NE-SW	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay	0.35	0.35		0500, 0501, 0503, 0504, 0505, 0506, 0507, 0508
6	30	N-S	Mixed yellow and orange clay with gravel patches	0.35	0.5		0600, 0601, 0602, 0603, 0604, 0605, 0606, 0607, 0608, 0609, 0610, 0611, 0612, 0613, 0614
7	30	N-S	Mid yellow-orange clay with gravel patches.	0.3	1	Slopes down to the north, from 0.4m deep at the southern end to 1m at the north.	0700, 0701, 0702, 0703
9	25	N-S	Pale brownish yellow mottled sand with gravel	0.5	1.1		0900, 0901, 0902
10	30	N-S	Pale mottled brownish yellow sand with gravel	0.55	0.95		1000, 1001, 1002
11	30	E-W	Mid orangey yellow clay	0.45	0.45		1100, 1101
12	30	E-W	Mid orange sandy clay	0.45	0.45		1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
13	30	NW-SE	Pale orange yellow sand and clay	0.4	0.7		1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306
14	30	E-W	Pale orange yellow sand and clay	0.4	0.45		1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412
15	30	NNW-SSE	Mid orange and pale grey firm mottled clay	0.3	0.6		1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515
16	30	NE-SW	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay	0.4	0.6		1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608
17	30	NNE-SSW	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay	0.35	0.35		1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705
18	30	NW-SE	Mid orange firm clay	0.4	0.4		1800, 1801, 1802, 1803
19	30	E-W	Pale greyish orange firm clay	0.5	0.65		1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906
20	30	NW-SE	Mid greyish orange firm clay mottled	0.4	0.4		2000, 2001
21	30	E-W	Mixed mid yellowish orange clay and sand	0.35	0.5		2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
22	30	N-S	Mixed mid yellowish orange clay and sand	0.35	0.9		2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208
23	30	E-W	Mid yellowish grey clay, sand and chalky nodules	0.4	0.8		2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306
24	30	NNW-SSE	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay and chalk nodules	0.5	0.5		2400, 2401, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412
25	30	E-W	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay and chalk nodules	0.35	0.35		2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505
26	30	E-W	Mid yellowish orange clay	0.45	0.6		2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606
27	30	NE-SW	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay.	0.45	0.45		2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706
28	36	NW-SE	Mid yellowish orange firm clay.	0.35	0.35		2800, 2801
29	30	E-W	Mid yellowish orange clay and pale sand	0.45	0.45		2900, 2901
30	30	N-S	Mid yellowish orange clay and pale sand	0.3	0.25		3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
31	30	E-W	Pale brownish yellow sand and gravel	0.45	0.75		3100, 3101, 3102
32	30	N-S	Mid brownish orange clay	0.35	0.7		3200, 3201, 3202
33	30	E-W	Pale greyish yellow clay and mid orange sand	0.4	0.7		3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3300, 3301, 3302
34	30	N-S	Mid orange clay and pale brownish yellow sand	0.45	0.45		3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405
35	30	E-W	Pale yellow to dark orange stoney sand	0.4	1.15		3500, 3501, 3502
36	25	N-S	Pale yellow to dark orange stoney sand	0.45	1.1		3600, 3601, 3602
37	30	N-S	Pale yellow to dark orange stoney sand	0.35	0.5		3700, 3701, 3702
38	30	NE-SW	Pale brownish yellow clay	0.35	0.5		3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806
39	30	NNW-SSE	Mid yellow and pale greyish yellow clay	0.2	0.6		3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910
40	30	WSW-ENE	Mid yellowish orange clay	0.4	0.4		4000, 4001

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
41	30	WSW-ENE	Pale greyish yellow and mid orange clay	0.35	0.5		4100, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106
42	30	N-S	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.4	0.7	Trench slopes down and deepens to the north. Topsoil from 0.3 to 0.4m thick Subsoil from 0.2 to 0.3m thick	4200, 4201, 4202
43	30	E-W	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.45	1.4		4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308
44	30	N-S	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.8	1.7	Trench is at the northern edge of the site, close to the road. Ground levels drop approx 2m from the field edge to the road.	4400, 4401, 4402
45	30	ENE-WSW	Pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel	0.4	0.7		4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4506
46	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel	0.4	0.7		4600, 4601, 4602
47	30	ENE-WSW	Pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel	0.4	0.75		4700, 4701, 4702
48	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.35	0.55		4800, 4801, 4802
49	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.35	0.75		4900, 4901, 4902
50	30	NNW-SSE	Mid yellow clay	0.4	0.4		5000, 5001

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
51	30	ENE-WSW	Mid yellow clay	0.15	0.15		5100, 5101
52	30	NNW-SSE	Mid yellow clay	0.4	0.4	Trench sits in an obvious depression at the top of the hill and is dominated by a likely extraction pit, although may be a pond. Whichever, its likely the cause of the depression.	5200, 5201, 5202, 5203
53	30	E-W	Mixed mid orange and mid grey chalky clay	0.1	0.1 - 0.3	Trench goes over the crest of the hill to slope down to the west. The topsoil was very thin, almost non-existent, and the ground was saturated.	5300, 5301, 5302
54	30	NNW-SSE	Pale greyish orange mottled clay	0.5	0.7		5400, 5401, 5402, 5403, 5404, 5405, 5406, 5407
55	30	ENE-WSW	Mixed pale - mid orange clay and yellow sandy clay	0.45	0.55		5500, 5501, 5502
56	30	ENE-WSW	Mid to pale yellow mottled sand and gravel	0.2	1.3	Slopes down to the west, eastern end was close to large quarry pit shown on geophysics and mapping.	5600, 5601, 5602, 5603
57	30	NNW-SSE	Mixed mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel	0.4	0.75		5700, 5701, 5702
58	30	ENE-WSW	Mid orange sand and gravel	0.35	0.55		5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5804, 5805, 5806
59	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.35	0.65		5900, 5901, 5902, 5903, 5904
60	30	ENE-WSW	Mixed mid to pale yellow	0.3 - 0.4	0.4 - 0.8	Trench slopes down and deepens to the west	6000, 6001, 6002

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
			sandy clay and sand				
61	30	NE-SW	Mixed mid to pale yellow sandy clay and sand	0.4	0.6 - 1.3	Slopes down and deepens to the south-west	6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6104, 6105, 6106
62	30	ENE-WSW	Pale orange and pale yellow sand and gravel	0.4	0.65		6200, 6201, 6202, 6203, 6204
63	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow sand with mid orange clay patches	0.4	0.4	No subsoil present, trench runs along west facing slope	6300, 6301
64	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow sand and gravel	0.45	0.75	Trench runs along a west facing slope and slopes down to the north	6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6404
65	25	ENE-WSW	Mid orange sand and gravel	0.4	0.9		6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6504
66	30	NNW-SSE	Mid orange sand and gravel	0.4	1.2	Trench is located almost at the base of a small valley and slopes down slightly to the north	6600, 6601, 6602
67	25	ENE-WSW	Mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel	0.4	0.75 - 1.3	Slopes down and deepens to the west, which is almost at the base of the small valley.	6700, 6701, 6702
68	30	NNW-SSE	Mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel	0.45	1	Almost at the base of the small valley, trench slopes down slightly to the north	6800, 6801, 6802
69	25	NNW-SSE	Mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel	0.4	1.4	Trench is located almost at the base of the small valley and slopes down slightly to the south.	6904, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
						The lowest layer above natural contains prehistoric pottery.	

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001				Finds	Unstratified finds from across the site							
0300		3		Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt. Topsoil			0.45	0301			
0301		3		Layer	Pale to mid brown silty sandy clay. Subsoil			0.4		0300		
0302		3		Layer	Mid orange firm clay with gravel. Natural							
0303	0303	3	Ditch	Cut	North north-west south south-east aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flattish base.		1.6	0.4		0304		
0304	0303	3	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown loose clayey silt with occasional small stones.				0303			
0400		4		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	0401			
0401		4		Layer	Mid orange firm clay occasionally mottled with grey dark orange silty clay. Natural					0400		
0500		5		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0501		5		Layer	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay. Natural							
0503	0503	5	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned ditch with moderately steep slightly convex sides and a flattish base.		1.44	0.46		0504		
0504	0503	5	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey soft silty sandy clay with moderate mixed stones. Lower fill				0503			
0505	0503	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey soft silty sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks. Middle fill				0504			
0506	0503	5	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey soft silty sandy clay. Upper fill				0505			
0507	0507	5	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping slightly convex sides and a narrow base.		1.46	0.66		0508		
0508	0507	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey mottled with mid yellowish brown soft silty sandy clay with moderate mixed stones and occasional charcoal flecks.				0507			
0600		6		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	0601			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0601		6		Layer	Pale to mid brown loose silty clayey sand. Subsoil			0.15		0600		
0602		6		Layer	Mixed mid yellow and mid orange firm clay with occasional gravelly patches. Natural							
0603	0603	6	Pit	Cut	Small shallow oval pit with gradually sloping rounded sides and a flat base.	0.7	0.55	0.15		0604		
0604	0603	6	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.				0603			
0605	0605	6	Pit	Cut	Small shallow oval pit with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a concave base.	0.46	0.16	0.17		0606		
0606	0605	6	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose clayey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.				0605			
0607	0607	6	Pit	Cut	Small shallow oval pit with a shallow concave profile.	0.25	0.15	0.09		0608		
0608	0607	6	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.				0607			
0609	0609	6	Ditch	Cut	North-west souith-east aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a flat base		0.9	0.33		0610		
0610	0609	6	Ditch	Fill	Pale brownish grey mottled loose clayey silt with occasional small stones.				0609			
0611	0611	6	Ditch	Cut	North-east south-west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base.		0.9	0.36		0612		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0612	0611	6	Ditch	Fill	Pale brownish grey mottled loose clayey silt.				0611			
0613	0613	6	Pit	Cut	Amorphous and irregular with moderately steeply sloping sides, interpretted as a a tree bole. Probably overdug, more likely a shallow pit like the others in the trench.					0614		
0614	0613	6	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.				0613			
0700		7		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.2	0701			
0701		7		Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt. Subsoil			0.3	0702	0700		
0702		7		Layer	Mid brown friable silty sand Subsoil			0.5	0703	0701		
0703		7		Layer	Mid yellowish orange firm clay with some gravelly patches. Natural					0702		
0900		9		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.5	0901			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0901		9		Layer	Mid brown friable silty sand. Subsoil			0.6	0902	0900		
0902		9		Layer	Pale brownish yellow mottles sand with gravel patches Natural					0901		
1000		10		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.55	1001			
1001		10		Layer	Mid brown friable silty sand. Subsoil			0.4		1000		
1002		10		Layer	Pale mottled brownish yellow sand with gravel patches. Natural							
1100		11		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	1101			
1101		11		Layer	Mid orangey yellow clay. Natural					1100		
1200		12		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1201		12		Layer	Mid orange sandy clay. Natural							
1202	1202	12	Pit	Cut	Rectangular pit with rounded corners, very steeply sloping, almost vertical, slightly rounded sides and a rounded and undulating base.	1.54	0.54	0.75		1203		
1203	1202	12	Pit	Fill	Pale greyish brown, mottled with orange, loose silty sand with occasional small stones.				1202			
1204	1204	12	Pit	Cut	Circular with steeply sloping rounded sides and a flattish base.		1.16	0.6		1206		
1205	1204	12	Pit	Fill	Semi complete and largely intact pot within, and filled with, deposit 1207.				1206	1207		
1206	1204	12	Pit	Fill	Pale greyish brown loose silty sand. Lower fill, possibly overdug natural.				1204	1205		
1207	1204	12	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.				1205	1208		
1208	1204	12	Pit	Fill	Pale greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.				1207			
1300		13		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
1301		13		Layer	Pale orangey brown silty clayey sand. Subsoil			0.3		1300		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1302		13		Layer	Pale orangey yellow sand and clay Natural							
1303	1303	13	Pit	Cut	Sub oval pit with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a flat base.	0.9	0.8	0.21		1304		
1304	1303	13	Pit	Fill	Pale greyish brown loose silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.				1303			
1305	1305	13	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a rounded base.		1.52	0.39		1306		
1306	1305	13	Ditch	Fill	Pale orangey grey mottled moderately compact silty clay with frequent small stones.				1305			
1400		14		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	1401			
1401		14		Layer	Pale orangey brown silty sand. Subsoil			0.05		1400		
1402		14		Layer	Pale orangey yellow sand and clay. Natural							
1403	1403	14	Pit	Cut	Small sub oval pit with gradually sloping rounded sides and a flattish base.	1.22	0.4	0.14		1404		
1404	1403	14	Pit	Fill	Pale orangey grey loose sandy silt with occasional small stones.				1403			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1405	1405	14	Ditch	Cut	Small shallow south-west north-east ditch with gradually sloping rounded sides and a rounded base, possibly truncated slightly during machining.		0.45	0.14		1406		
1406	1405	14	Ditch	Fill	Pale orangey grey loose silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.				1405			
1407	1407	14	Ditch	Cut	Small shallow south-west north-east aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base. Probably the same ditch as 1405 and truncated slightly by machining.		0.45	0.12		1408		
1408	1407	14	Ditch	Fill	Pale brownish grey moderately compact silty sandy clay with occasional small stones.				1407			
1409	1409	14	Pit	Cut	Large possible quarry pit, encompasses the western end of the trench extending for approximately 14.5m. Metre square sondage excavated showing a moderately steeply sloping rounded side and a flattish base, although it is unclear whether this was truly representative.					1410		
1410	1409	14	Pit	Fill	Pale orangey grey loose sandy silt with frequent small to medium stones, lower fill up to 0.21m thick.				1409	1411		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1411	1409	14	Pit	Fill	Pale brownish grey loose sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, middle fill up to 0.07m thick.				1410	1412		
1412	1409	14	Pit	Fill	Pale orangey grey loose sandy silt with frequent small stones, upper fill up to 0.37m thick.				1411			
1500		15		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.3	1501			
1501		15		Layer	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Subsoil			0.3		1500		
1502	1502	15	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit or possible posthole in the south-west end of the trench. Gentle slope from the top breaks fairly sharply to a 45 degree slope on the north side and 35 degree on the south side, gradually breaking to a rounded base. The deeper central area looks fairly circular.	0.84		0.24		1503		
1503	1502	15	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay, mottled with orange sandy clay, more so towards the base. Regular charcoal flecks and fragments, small fragments of abraded pott or heat-altered clay recovered.				1502			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1504	1504	15	Pit	Cut	Small shallow sub oval pit at the south-west end of the trench, very shallow, more of a scoop.	0.27		0.04		1505		
1505	1504	15	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.				1504			
1506	1506	15	Pit	Cut	Small oval pit at the south-west end of the trench, with a gradually sloping rounded profile and base.	0.43		0.18		1507		
1507	1506	15	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay with some mottling of orange clay towards the base and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.43		0.18	1506			
1508	1508	15	Pit	Cut	Oval pit or possible posthole with flattened edges, almost rectangular with rounded corners, with very steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly concave base. Cuts large pit 1510.	0.81	0.6	0.33	1511	1509		1510
1509	1508	15	Pit	Fill	Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional charcoal and red heat-altered clay flecks, becomes mixed with mid orange natural clay towards the edges, possibly suggesting post pipe and post packing.				1508			
1510	1510	15	Pit	Cut	Large sub oval pit, extends under the southern trench edge, with fairly steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base.	>5m	>1.8m	0.44		1511	1508	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Cut by pit or possible posthole 1508.							
1511	1510	15	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey firm silty sandy clay, darker higher up, with occasional charcoal and red heat-altered clay flecks.				1510	1508		
1512	1512	15	Pit	Cut	Small unexcavated pit or posthole just visible under north-west edge of the trench adjacent to similar small pits or postholes 1502, 4, 6 + 8 and large pit 1510.							
1513	1512	15	Pit	Fill	Mid grey firm silty clay.							
1514		15		Finds	Finds from cleaning over pits 1502 etc at the south-west end of the trench.							
1515		15		Layer	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay. Natural							
1600		16		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	1601			
1601		16		Layer	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Subsoil			0.2		1600		
1602		16		Layer	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay. Natural							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1603	1603	16	Ditch	Cut	Small north-west south-east aligned ditch, extends approximately 1m in to trench from the southern edge before butt ending, has very steeply sloping straight sides which break sharply to a flattish base. Very disturbed by roots.		0.48	0.22		1604		
1604	1603	16	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey firm silty sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal and orangey red cbm flecks.				1603			
1605	1605	16	Ditch	Cut	Post medieval ditch, aligned north north-west south south-east, unexcavated in this trench, excavated in trench 19.					1606		
1606	1605	16	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey soft silty clay.				1605			
1607	1607	16	Pit	Cut	Unexcavted likely post medieval pit, adjacent to post medieval ditch and filled with similar material.					1608		
1608	1607	16	Pit	Fill	Mid brownish grey soft sity clay.				1607			
1700		17		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35				
1701		17		Layer	Mid orange and pale grey mottled clay. Natural							
1702	1702	17	Ditch	Cut	Post medieval ditch, aligned north north-west south south-east, unexcavated in this trench, excavated in trench 19.							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1703	1702	17	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey soft silty clay.							
1704	1704	17	Ditch	Cut	North-east south-west aligned ditch with steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly rounded base. Disturbed by rooting.		0.8	0.37		1705		
1705	1704	17	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown loose silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium stones.				1704			
1800		18		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
1801		18		Layer	Mid orange firm clay. Natural							
1802	1802	18	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base.		0.6	0.28		1803		
1803	1802	18	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown loose silty clay with very occasional small stones.				1802			
1900		19		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.5	1906			
1901		19		Layer	Pale greyish orange firm clay. Natural.							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1902	1902	19	Ditch	Cut	North north-west south south-east aligned post medieval ditch with steeply sloping fairly straight sides and a slightly rounded base.		1.14	0.58		1903		
1903	1902	19	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soft silty clay with a moderate quantity of mixed stones.				1902			
1904	1904	19	Ditch	Cut	Ditch which runs from west to east before turning to the north to be north south aligned. With a moderately steeply sloping rounded side and a rounded base. Excavated as a relationship slot between two features but interpreted as being one ditch.		0.8	0.24		1905		
1905	1904	19	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey soft silty clay with mixed stones.				1904			
1906		19		Layer	Dark greyish brown soft silty clay. Subsoil			0.15		1900		
2000		20		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
2001		20		Layer	Mid greyish orange firm clay Natural							
2100		21		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt.			0.35	2101			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Topsoil							
2101		21		Layer	Pale brown loose silty sand Subsoil			0.15		2100		
2102		21		Layer	Mixed mid yellowish orange clay and with sandy patches Natural							
2103	2103	21	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned unexcavated post medieval ditch.					2104		
2104	2103	21	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soft silty sandy clay				2103			
2105	2105	21	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned possible ditch with very steeply sloping straight sides and a narrow, rounded base. Possibly a natural feature		0.55	0.34		2106		
2106	2105	21	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey loose sandy silt with frequent mineralisation and stones and very occasional charcoal flecks.				2105			
2200		22		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	2201			
2201		22		Layer	Mid greyish brown silty sand Subsoil			0.55		2200		
2202		22		Layer	Mid yellowish orange sand with clay patches							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2203	2203	22	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular and shallow pit with steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a flat base. Contained heat-altered sandstone but showed no signs of *in situ* burning.	0.72	0.68	0.08		2204		
2204	2203	22	Pit	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay with moderate to frequent charcoal flecks.				2203			
2205	2205	22	Pit	Cut	Small sub-circular pit moderately sloping rounded sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.38	0.16		2206		
2206	2205	22	Pit	Fill	Pale brown friable silty clay with occasional small stones				2205			
2207	2207	22	Pit	Cut	Sub-square possible pit with steeply sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. Very unconvincing, probably natural/disturbance.	0.35	0.35	0.24		2208		
2208	2207	22	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with very occasional small stones and charcoal.				2207			
2300		23		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	2301			
2301		23		Layer	Mid greyish brown friable silty sandy clay.			0.4		2300		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Subsoil							
2302		23		Layer	Mixed mid yellowish grey clay with mid brownish yellow sand with frequent chalky nodules and gravel. Natural							
2303	2303	23	Pit	Cut	Small sub-circular and shallow pit with gently sloping slightly rounded sides and rounded, slightly pointed, base.	0.4	0.34	0.1		2304		
2304	2303	23	Pit	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay.				2303			
2305	2305	23	Pit	Cut	Large probable pit encompassing western end of the trench with a very steeply sloping straight side, excavated to 1m deep without reaching the base.	>2	>2.1	>1		2306		
2306	2305	23	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate amounts of sub-angular stones.				2305			
2400		24		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.5				
2401		24		Layer	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small chalky nodules Natural							
2403	2403	24	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly uneven but generally flat base.	1.32	1.26	0.52		2404		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Relationship with ditch 2406 is unclear.							
2404	2403	24	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey soft silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, lower fill up to 0.36m				2403	2405		
2405	2403	24	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown soft silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones, upper fill up to 0.22m thick.				2404			
2406	2406	24	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base. Relationship with 2405 and 2410 unclear, possibly cuts both pits.		1.5	0.43		2407		
2407	2406	24	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soft silty clay with frequent small stones.				2406			
2409	2409	24	Pit	Cut	Possibly sub-circular (extends under eastern trench edge) with steeply sloping roundd sides and a concave base. Relationship with ditch 2406 is unclear but likely cut by the ditch.	1.28		0.52		2410		
2410	2409	24	Pit	Fill	Pale greyish brown soft silty clay with moderate amounts of small sub angular stones.				2409			
2411	2411	24	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping slightly rounded sides and a rounded base.		1.68	0.66		2412		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Northern edge of Roman enclosure seen on geophysics							
2412	2411	24	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey soft silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.				2411			
2500		25		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35				
2501		25		Layer	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small chalky nodules Natural							
2502	2502	25	Ditch	Cut	North-east south-west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base.		1.34	0.44		2503		
2503	2502	25	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium sub angular stones.				2502			
2504	2504	25	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned unexcavated Roman enclosure ditch, same ditch as 2605.					2505		
2505	2504	25	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay.				2504			
2600		26		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	2601			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2601		26		Layer	Mid brown loose silty clay. Subsoil			0.15		2600		
2602		26		Layer	Mid yellowish orange firm clay. Natural							
2603	2603	26	Pit	Cut	Possibly oval pit continuing under the western end of the trench, and coniciding with an anomaly on the geophysics.			0.88		2604		
2604	2603	26	Pit	Fill	Very dark brownish grey loose clayey silt with frequent CBM, oyster shell, bone and pot.				2603			
2605	2605	26	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping fairly straight sides, excavated to 1m deep but not bottomed. Roman enclosure ditch shown on geophysics.		2.3			2606		
2606	2605	26	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose silty clay with frequent pot and bone.				2605			
2700		27		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45				
2701		27		Layer	Mid orange and pale grey mottled firm clay.							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Natural							
2702	2702	27	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit, extending under the eastern edge of the trench and coinciding with an anomaly on the geophysics, with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base.					2703		
2703	2702	27	Pit	Fill	Mottled mid grey and mid brown soft silty clay with occasional small stones, lower fill up to 0.24m thick.				2702	2704		
2704	2702	27	Pit	Fill	Dark grey soft silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones, upper fill.				2703			
2705	2705	27	Ditch	Cut	Unexcavated north south aligned Roman enclosure ditch, same as 2605.					2706		
2706	2705	27	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose silty clay.				2705			
2800		28		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35				
2801		28		Layer	Mid yellowish orange firm clay. Natural							
2900		29		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2901		29		Layer	Mid yellowish orange firm clay with patches of pale orange clay mottled with brownish yellow sand. Natural							
3000		30		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.3	3001			
3001		30		Layer	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Subsoil			0.25		3000		
3002		30		Layer	Mid yellowish orange firm clay with patches of pale orange clay mottled with brownish yellow sand. Natural							
3003	3003	30	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a rounded base. Probably the same ditch as 2406.		1.04	0.22		3004		
3004	3003	30	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.				3003			
3100		31		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	3101			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
3101		31		Layer	Mid to dark brown silty clayey sand. Subsoil			0.3		3100		
3102		31		Layer	Pale brownish yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
3200		32		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	3201			
3201		32		Layer	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay. Subsoil			0.35		3200		
3202		32		Layer	Mid brownish orange firm clay. Natural							
3300		33		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	3301			
3301		33		Layer	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay. Subsoil			0.3		3300		
3302		33		Layer	Pale greyish yellow clay and mid orange sand patches. Natural							
3303	3303	33	Ditch	Cut	Small north-west south-east aligned ditch with very steeply sloping straight		0.43	0.48		3304		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					sides and a narrow, pointed base. Close, approximately 0.65m, to similar parallel ditch 3305.							
3304	3303	33	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small stones.				3303			
3305	3305	33	Ditch	Cut	Small north-west south-east aligned ditch with very steeply sloping slightly convex sides and a narrow flat base. Close to, approximately 0.65m, similar parallel ditch 3303.		0.6	0.28				
3306	3305	33	Ditch	Fill	Pale brownish grey friable silty sand.				3305			
3400		34		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45				
3401		34		Layer	Mid yellowish orange clay with pale brownish yellow sand							
3402	3402	34	Pit	Cut	Large irregular oval pit extending for approximately half the trench. Sondage excavated shows steep rounded edges and an irregular base. Fill is very mixed, likely extraction pit.	>14	>2.1	0.64		3403		
3403	3402	34	Pit	Fill	Mixed very dark brownish grey, pale yellow and mid orange loose silty sand.				3402			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
3404	3404	34	Ditch	Cut	East west aligned shallow ditch with very gradually sloping sides and a flat base.		0.62	0.16		3405		
3405	3404	34	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brown friable silty sand.				3404			
3500		35		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	3501			
3501		35		Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Subsoil			0.75		3500		
3502		35		Layer	Pale yellow to dark orange mottled sand and gravel. Natural							
3600		36		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	3601			
3601		36		Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Subsoil			0.65		3600		
3602		36		Layer	Pale yellow to dark orange mottled sand and gravel. Natural							
3700		37		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt.			0.35	3701			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Topsoil							
3701		37		Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Subsoil			0.15		3700		
3702		37		Layer	Pale yellow to dark orange mottled sand and gravel. Natural							
3800		38		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	3801			
3801		38		Layer	Pale brown silty clay. Subsoil			0.15		3800		
3802		38		Layer	Pale brownish yellow clay							
3803	3803	38	Pit	Cut	Large, amorphous quarry pit, extends for approximately 18.5m from the south-west end of the trench. Unexcavated but augered to 0.4m deep.					3804		
3804	3803	38	Pit	Fill	Mid brown firm silty clay.				3803			
3805	3805	38	Pit	Cut	Large oval likely quarry pit at the north-eastern end of the trench. Unexcavated but augered to 0.95m deep.					3806		
3806	3805	38	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty clay.				3805			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
3900		39		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.2	3901			
3901		39		Layer	Mid brown silty clay. Subsoil			0.4		3900		
3902		39		Layer	Mid yellow clay and pale greyish yellow chalky clay. Natural							
3903	3903	39	Pit	Cut	Large likely extraction pit extending for approximately 8.5m across the middle of the trench. Sondage excavated against the southern edge shows a moderately steeply sloping and slightly rounded edge, the base was not reached.	8	>2.1	>1.4		3904		
3904	3903	39	Pit	Fill	Dark orangey grey firm silty clay.				3903	3905		
3905	3903	39	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay				3904	3906		
3906	3903	39	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay.				3905	3907		
3907	3903	39	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay.				3906	3908		
3908	3903	39	Pit	Fill	Dark yellowish grey firm silty clay.				3907			
3909	3909	39	Pit	Cut	Possibly oval large likely extraction pit at southern end of the trench, extending for approximately 5m, unexcavated, maybe the same feature as 3803 or 3805 to the south.	>5	>2.1			3910		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
3910	3909	39	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty clay.				3909			
4000		40		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
4001		40		Layer	Mid yellowish orange firm clay. Natural							
4100		41		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	4101			
4101		41		Layer	Mid brown silty clay. Subsoil			0.15		4100		
4102		41		Layer	Pale greyish yellow and mid orange clay. Natural							
4103	4103	41	Pit	Cut	Small and shallow oval pit with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a concave base.	0.36	0.25	0.08		4104		
4104	4103	41	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks.				4103			
4105	4105	41	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch steeply sloping rounded sides and a flat base.		1.3	0.6		4106		
4106	4105	41	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt.				4105			
4200		42		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt.			0.3 - 0.4	4201			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Topsoil							
4201		42		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional mixed stones. Subsoil			0.2 - 0.3		4200		
4202		42		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel Natural							
4300		43		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	4301			
4301		43		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.95		4300		
4302		43		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
4303	4303	43	Ditch	Cut	Small east south-east west north-west aligned ditch, shallow with gradually sloping rounded sides and a gently rounded base. This number is for the western butt end, ditch extends for 5.5m along the middle of the trench, may have been present continuously to the east but the		0.5	0.16		4304		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					similarity with the subsoil meant it wasn't recognised.							
4304	4303	43	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown friable silty sand.				4303			
4305	4305	43	Ditch	Cut	Section through the middle of the same ditch as 4303, with a gradually sloping rounded northern edge and a more steeply sloping and straightr southern edge and a rounded base.		0.62	0.2		4306		
4306	4305	43	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown friable silty sand. Same as 4304				4305			
4307	4307	43	Ditch	Cut	Eastern butt end of the same ditch as 4303 and 4305, with a gradually sloping rounded edge and a rounded base.		0.22	0.1		4308		
4308	4307	43	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown friable silty sand, same as 4304 and 4306.				4307			
4400		44		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.8	4401			
4401		44		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil, including colluvial build up			0.9		4400		
4402		44		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel with some mid orange sand mottling. Natural							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
4500		45		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
4501		45		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.3		4501		
4502		45		Layer	Pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel. Natural							
4503	4503	45	Pit	Cut	Possibly oval pit, extends under northern trench edge, with fairly steep rounded sides and a broad generally flat base, extends approximately 0.6m into the eastern end of the tench.		1.22	0.28		4504		
4504	4503	45	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey friable silty sand which grades lighter towards the edges, with occasional mixed stones.				4503			
4505	4505	45	Ditch	Cut	Nortgh north-west south south-east aligned ditch with fairly steeply sloping rounded sides and a slightly rounded base.		0.69	0.24		4506		
4506	4505	45	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid grey silty sand with occasional small stones.				4505			
4600		46		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt.			0.4	4601			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Topsoil							
4601		46		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.3		4600		
4602		46		Layer	Pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel. Natural							
4700		47		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	4701			
4701		47		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.35		4700		
4702		47		Layer	Pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel. Natural							
4800		48		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	4801			
4801		48		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones.			0.2		4800		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Subsoil							
4802		48		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
4900		49		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	4901			
4901		49		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.4		4900		
4902		49		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
5000		50		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
5001		50		Layer	Mid yellow clay. Natural							
5100		51		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.15				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
5101		51		Layer	Mid yellow firm clay. Natural							
5200		52		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
5201		52		Layer	Mid yellow firm clay							
5202	5202	52	Pit	Cut	Unexcavated likely quarry pit, encompasses almost the entirety of the trench with approximately 1m of natural visible at the northern end. A combination of both machining and augering shows it to be at least 0.6m deep. Sits in a very visible bowl shaped depression at the top of the hill on site.	>29	>2.1			5203		
5203	5202	52	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Unexcavated likely quarry pit fill.				5202			
5300		53		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.1	5301			
5301		53		Layer	Mid grey stiff slightly silty clay with CBM and charcoal flecks.			0.2		5300		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Subsoil layer, more disturbed natural below very thin topsoil layer.							
5302		53		Layer	Mixed mid orange and mid grey chalky clay. Natural							
5400		54		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.5	5401			
5401		54		Layer	Mid brown soft silty sandy clay. Subsoil			0.2		5400		
5402		54		Layer	Pale greyish orange mottled clay. Natural							
5403	5403	54	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch which extends from the southern end of the trench for approximately 8m before appearing to butt end, possibly forming opposing butt ends with ditch 5406 with close to 2m gap between them. The ditch has moderately steeply sloping rounded sides with a rounded base and has been overdug.		1.04	0.3		5404		
5404	5403	54	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey soft silty sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks, lower fill up to 0.2m thick.				5403	5405		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
5405	5403	54	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown soft silty sandy clay with occasional small stones, upper fill up to 0.14m thick.				5404			
5406	5406	54	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Ditch butt end approximately 2m to the north of 5403, possibly forming opposing butt ends/entrance. Not much of the ditch is visible because it runs along and under the western trench edge.	>6	>0.3	0.22		5407		
5407	5406	54	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey soft silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks.				5406			
5500		55		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	5501			
5501		55		Layer	Pale to mid brown silty sandy clay. Subsoil			0.1		5500		
5502		55		Layer	Mixed pale to mid orange clay and pale to mid yellow sandy clay. Natural							
5600		56		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.2	5601			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
5601		56		Layer	Dark greyish brown loose sandy silt with moderate amounts of modern material, china, plastic and CBM etc. Probably associated with large extraction pit visible on both the geophysics and mapping.			0.3	5602	5600		
5602		56		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil, including likely colluvial material			0.8		5601		
5603		56		Layer	Pale to mid yellow mottled sand and gravel. Natural							
5700		57		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	5701			
5701		57		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.35		5700		
5702		57		Layer	Mixed mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel.							
5800		58		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	5801			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
5801		58		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.2		5800		
5802		58		Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel. Natural							
5803	5803	58	Ditch	Cut	North north-west south south-east aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a narrow flat base. Post medieval ditch, visible on historic mapping from 1840 Tithe map to 1957 OS map.		2.5	0.7		5804		
5804	5803	58	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey orange loose sitly sand, slumping fill on the western edge of the ditch.				5803	5805		
5805	5803	58	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay, main fill of the ditch, up to 0.7m thick.				5804	5806		
5806	5803	58	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay, upper fill up to 0.34m thick				5805			
5900		59		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.35	5901			
5901		59		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones.			0.3		5900		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Subsoil							
5902		59		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
5903	5903	59	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with fairly steeply sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. Cuts from low down within subsoil layer 5901, but not directly below topsoil. No differentiation visible in subsoil layer 5901, feature recognised because of the dark nature of the fill.	0.8	0.85	0.26		5904		
5904	5903	59	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent mixed stones including heat-altered flint, darker towards the centre of the fill.				5903			
6000		60		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.3 - 0.4	6001			
6001		60		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.1 - 0.4		6000		
6002		60		Layer	Mixed mid to pale yellow sandy clay and very pale yellow slightly clayey sand.							

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Natural							
6100		61		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	6101			
6101		61		Layer	Mid brown clayey silty sand. Subsoil, from 0.2 thick at the north-east end of the trench to 0.9m thick at the south-west			0.2 - 0.9		6100		
6102		61		Layer	Mixed mid to pale yellow sandy clay and pale to very pale yellow slightly clayey sand. Natural							
6103	6103	61	Ditch	Cut	East north-east west south-west aligned ditch with steeply sloping rounded sides and a broad rounded base, which is a little diffuse. Appears to cut from within the colluvial subsoil layer although it doesn't appear to cut from directly below the subsoil.		1.2	0.6		6104		
6104	6103	61	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey slightly clayey silty sand with occasional yellow sand lenses and very occasional charcoal flecks.				6103			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6105	6105	61	Ditch	Cut	East north-east west south-west aligned ditch with fairly steeply sloping straight sides and a narrow rounded base. Approximately 2.5m south of, and parallel to, ditch 6103. Relationship with subsoil unclear due to similarity of the two deposits.		1	0.36		6106		
6106	6105	61	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid brown slightly clayey silty sand with occasional small stones.				6105			
6200		62		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	6201			
6201		62		Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Subsoil			0.15 - 0.25		6200		
6202		62		Layer	Pale yellow and pale orange sand and gravel. Natural							
6203	6203	62	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch with gradually sloping rounded sides and a rounded base. The edges and base are very unclear. Unconvincing ditch which appears to be		1.3	0.18		6204		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					sealed by the subsoil, may be disturbance.							
6204	6203	62	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid brown friable, and very disturbed, silty sand.				6203			
6300		63		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4				
6301		63		Layer	Pale to very pale yellow firm sand with mid orange clay patches. Natural							
6400		64		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	6401			
6401		64		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.3		6400		
6402		64		Layer	Pale yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
6403	6403	64	Ditch	Cut	North-east south-west aligned ditch with a gradually sloping south-eastern edge, a more steeply rounded north-western edge and a rounded base.		1.3	0.3		6404		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Relationship with subsoil is unclear, the edges of the ditch are very disturbed.							
6404	6403	64	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand.				6403			
6500		65		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	6501			
6501		65		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil			0.4 - 0.5		6500		
6502		65		Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel. Natural							
6503	6503	65	Pit	Cut	Oval pit with gradually sloping slightly rounded sides and a slightly concave base.	1.24	0.95	0.24		6504		
6504	6503	65	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent mixed stones including heat-altered flint, darker towrds the centre of the fill.				6503			
6600		66		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	6601			
6601		66		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil, including colluvial material			0.8		6600		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6602		66		Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel. Natural							
6700		67		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.4	6701			
6701		67		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil including colluvial material			0.35 - 0.9		6700		
6702		67		Layer	Mixed mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
6800		68		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Topsoil			0.45	6801			
6801		68		Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil, including colluvial material			0.55		6800		
6802		68		Layer	Mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel. Natural							
6900		69		Layer	Very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt.			0.4	6901			

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					Topsoil							
6901		69		Layer	Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand. Upper subsoil layer, Distinctly different in this trench			0.3		6900		
6902		69		Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Subsoil, same as the subsoil in surrounding trenches.			0.4	6903	6901		
6903		69		Layer	Mid to dark brownish grey friable sandy silt. Lower subsoil layer, with very occasional prehistoric pottery sherds.					6902		
6904		69		Layer	Mid orange and mid yellow sand and gravel							

APPENDIX C: BULK FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0001	10	43					1	3							Iron nails:1-3g	Rom, ?Med		
0304	2	5														?Rom		
0508			4	1270												?Med	01	Pottery, Shell
0614																	10	Heat-altered Flint
1203			1	19														
1205	78	2329														Pre		
1206							1	31										
1207	1	5			1	35	5	30								Pre	02, 11	Pottery, Worked Flint
1404	2	7	1	3												?Rom, ?Med	04	Heat-altered Flint
1408	2	10	1	75												?Pre	05	
1412			9	483														
1500	25	191	2	481			1	10			2	3				Rom		
1503	3	3														?Rom, ?Med		
1508	10	37														Rom		
1509	4	21	1	11												Rom		
1511	6	98					1	22								Rom		

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
1512	8	65			1	15										Rom		
1600	8	57	6	845											Mortar:2-219g	Pre		
1604			1	95														
1705																		
1803	12	41														Rom		
1903			11	1691							2	26			Clay pipe:1-3g, Iron nails:1-29g			
1905			4	45														
2106							1	2										
2204	4	35													Heat-altered stone:32-2299g	?Pre	03	Pottery, Worked Flint
2306	1	50	6	61											Iron nails:1-3g	?Rom		
2404	6	46									12	153				Pre		
2405	21	364														Pre		
2407			3	755							3	12						
2412	57	529	32	3149	5	154					23	176	11	197	Iron nails:1-5g	Rom		
2600	8	78											1	7	Iron nails:1-39	Rom		

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
2604	52	1302	157	27804	5	411	1	2		29	20	216	176	4120	Mortar:2-206g, Iron nails:2-9g	Pre, Rom, ?Med	06	Pottery, Iron Nails, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint
2606	3	25	130	11980	1	110					15	460	2	6	Heat-altered stone:2-1076g	Rom	07	Pottery, Fired Clay, Iron Nails, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
2702			1	148														
2704	14	361			1	130										Rom		
3004	1	198	1	422											Glass:2-203g	?Med, ?Pmed		
3306							1	11										
3403			4	677														
3905											129	3539						
3907			3	115							9	50			Clay pipe:3-9g, Iron nails:1-6g			
4106			7	28	8	249					1	34						

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
4504	10	75					9	56								Pre	08	Pottery, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint
4506	15	131	9	98			1	1							Slag:1-53g	Pre, Rom, ?Med	09	Pottery
5806	1	2	5	112							1	1			Clay pipe:5-17g, Iron nails:1-3g	?Rom, ?Med		
5904							2	20		176					Heat-altered stone:3-67g			
6104							1	6										
6106			3	609														
6504	30	596	4	52						9839	1	13	2	56		Pre		
6903	3	4	5	220												Pre		

APPENDIX D: MARINE SHELL CATALOGUE

Context	Feature	Sample	Type	Count	Wgt (g)	L/A/M	*Species*	Common name	Left	Right	MNI	Notches	Worms	Sponge	Bryozoa	other shell fused	Habitat
2412	2411		ditch	7	197	M	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	5	2	2						marine and brackish habitats
2600			layer	1	6	M	*Cerastoderma edule*	Common cockle									marine and brackish habitats
2604	2603		pit	150	3511	M	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	71	79	71	4	6	7	2	14	marine and brackish habitats
2604	2603	6	pit	18	337	M	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	14	4	4		1	1			marine and brackish habitats
2604	2603		pit	1	9	M	*Cerastoderma edule*	Common cockle									marine and brackish habitats
2604	2603		pit	2	9	M	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel									marine and brackish habitats
2606	2605		ditch	2	6	M	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster									marine and brackish habitats
6504	6503		pit	2	57	M	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	1	1	1						marine and brackish habitats

APPENDIX E: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-411048

Project details

Project name	Land south of Chediston St, Halesworth
Short description of the project	In January and February 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk, a total of sixty-six trenches were excavated. Archaeological deposits ranging in date from the Early Neolithic through to the post medieval periods were identified in thirty-four of the trenches. Characteristically dispersed prehistoric activity was shown across the site with both stratified Early Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery recovered from discrete features and worked flint present residually in later features. An anomaly identified by an earlier geophysical survey and targeted by trenches was revealed to be a Roman ditch which enclosed the higher ground in the south-eastern corner of the site. Further anomalies were shown to coincide with pits containing Roman pottery and Ceramic Building Material. The amount of Roman CBM recovered was sufficient to suggest the possibility of a building within the vicinity of this part of the site. The location of post -medieval field boundary ditches, shown on historic mapping was confirmed while likely contemporary extraction pits were identified at the southern edge of the site, in the natural clay deposits on the higher ground.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2021 End: 04-02-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HWT 072 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/1049/VOC - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	Cotswold2-411048 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain

Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	LITHICS Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHJICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY HALESWORTH Land South of Chediston St
Postcode	IP19 8TU
Study area	9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 37994 77175 52.340353571899 1.494202542157 52 20 25 N 001 29 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14m Max: 28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project director/manager	Richard Mortimer
Project supervisor	Simon Picard
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	HWT 072
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Archive ID	HWT 072
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Archive ID	HWT 072
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, HWT 072, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.
Other bibliographic details	SU0209_1
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

Entered by	Simon Picard (simon.picard@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	20 March 2021

APPENDIX F: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cotswold Archaeology

Land on the South Side of Chediston St, Halesworth, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

For
Hopkins Homes Ltd

OASIS ID: cotswold2-411048
HER Ref: HWT 072

January 2021

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land on the South Side of Chediston St, Halesworth, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0209
OASIS ID: cotswold2-411048
HER reference: HWT 072

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	17/12/2020	R.Mortimer	R.Mortimer	Draft	Curatorial Scrutiny	

CONTENTS

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Land on South Side of Chediston St	
	Parish/County	Halesworth, /Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	638021 277092	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	9.1 hectares	
	Access	From Roman Way	
	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 2021	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 15 days	
Reference codes	Site Code	HWT 072	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-411048	
	Planning Application No.	DC/20/1049/VOC	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBA	
	CA Job code	SU0209	
Key persons	Project Manager	Richard Mortimer	
	Project Officer	Simon Picard	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant Hire	01473 890766
	Welfare	Wernick Hire	
	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, Richard Mortimer	01449 900122
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	Luke Brannlund	07921 484291
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	RPS/Hopkins Homes	-
	Client Contact	Myk Flitcroft	07809 583861
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham (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 Chediston St, Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TM 38021 77092) (Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning Application DC/20/1049/VOC (superceding app. DC/17/3981/OUT) attracted a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work. The scope of the required archaeological works was outlined by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). 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 SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2020), 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), *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

1.4 ***The site***

The 9.1 hectare site lies on the western edge of Halesworth, on a relatively steep north-facing slope with the southern limit of the site at a maximum of 28m AOD and the northern limit at approximately 14m AOD. A stream, a tributary of the River Blyth, occupies the valley bottom between 30 and 150 metres beyond Chediston St to the north. To the west of the site is open fields, to the south and east relatively

1.5 modern residential development.

The superficial deposits covering the solid geology of the site are of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton in the southern half of the area and Lowestoft Formation - Sand And Gravel in the northern. 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. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 The Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER) states that the proposed housing development lies in an area of high archaeological potential. Planning Reference DC/20/1049/VOC (dated 4/3/20), a variation of DC/17/3981/OUT, grants planning permission subject to conditions. The conditions relating to Heritage matters are Conditions 20 and 21:

20. No development shall take place within the area indicated (the whole site) until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

21. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 21 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

2.2 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. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2017), and geophysical survey (Sumo, 2017). The archaeological evaluation report on this phase of work will be augmented with an up to date HER search following completion of the fieldwork.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found at Chediston Street c.200m north-east of the site and a scatter of a few worked flints, including 'a blade and a couple of scrapers were found c.1.2km west of the site - these represent the earliest remains recovered within the immediate area.

3.2.2 The HER shows evidence of Neolithic activity c.800m south of the site. A polished flint axe was recovered in the topsoil from the Walpole Estate in 1963 and a leaf shaped arrowhead was found in 1989 at Bedingfield Crescent. A Bronze Age socketed axe was found c.1.1km east of the site.

3.2.3 An archaeological evaluation immediately north-east of the site (SCCAS 1999) revealed residual late prehistoric pottery, as well as burnt and worked flint located in ditches under extensive hill-wash. Excavations and monitoring that followed (SCCAS 2001) revealed a dark spread of material within a slight hollow containing abundant charcoal, fire cracked flints and very occasional pieces of pot of ‘probable’ Iron Age date, though the feature would more usually be dated to the Bronze Age. Some small pits and/or postholes are also thought to be contemporary.

3.2.4 Iron Age finds were also recovered along the length of a new access road cutting across the Old Angel Bowling Green c.600m east of the site and an Iron Age coin was found immediately to the south-west.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Stone Street, a Roman Road from Caistor to Dunwich, runs through Halesworth and the town is believed to have developed around it (Margary 1955, AOC 2008). It has been suggested that the current A144, which lies c.300m south-east of the site, lies directly upon the course of the Roman road.

3.3.2 A surface scatter of Roman building material (including roof and floor tiles) and pottery (including Samian, mortarium and grey wares) was found in the southern part of the site. Roman grey wares and a tegula fragment were found immediately to the south-east of the site, and Roman finds were also recorded immediately east of the site, mainly from a single ditch underlying extensive hill-wash. A ditch field system and a coffined burial of a probable Roman date were also found within this location (SCCAS 2001).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

3.4.1 The settlement of Halesworth was probably founded in the area around the church of St. Mary during the Middle Saxon period and was named 'Halesuworde'. The town was named Healesuurda by the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, meaning the enclosure of a man called Haele. Halesworth comprised a rural estate held by Aelfric at the time of the Conquest and was in Norman hands by 1086. At this time, about 130 people lived in the village and the manor comprised 120 acres of arable land and 4 acres of meadow. The 1086 Domesday Survey also records a church and a priest (Mills 2001; AOC 2008; Open Domesday 2016).

3.4.2 An archaeological excavation at Church Farm immediately north-east of the site, revealed a possible Early Saxon sunken building and a pit containing Saxon pottery (SCCAS 2001).

3.4.3 Three pieces of carved stone dated to the late 9th century are located in the church c.370m east of the site, and late Saxon pits were recorded c.550m east from the site.

3.4.4 Archaeological excavations immediately north-east of the site also revealed two early medieval clay lined ovens associated with a series of small pits, a layer containing medieval pottery and a medieval boundary ditch. These features were dated between the 11th and 13th centuries (SCCAS 2001).

3.4.5 The medieval settlement had shifted, or expanded, north-west by c.1100 to occupy a higher ground and had developed into a small market town by the 13th century (AOC 2008).

3.4.6 Evidence of medieval occupation of Halesworth has been recorded in the town centre c.400m east from the site. Medieval find scatters have also been recorded c.700m south; c.950m south; c.1.3km south and c.1.2km southwest of the site.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 A former deer park, first recorded in 1602, lay immediately south-west of the site. Immediately to the north-west lay a landscaped park associated with Chediston Hall, a large, rendered E-shaped house located c.800m north-west which was demolished in 1955. The house was Tudor in origin, but largely rebuilt in the 1830s in the Jacobean style.

3.5.2 The 1783 Hodkinson's Map shows the site located in open land to the south-east of Chediston Hall and west of the Halesworth village core.

3.5.3 The 1840 Halesworth Tithe Map shows the site occupied by various arable fields delineated by field boundaries.

3.5.4 By 1888 a Sand Pit is visible within the north-western area of the site, and the field boundaries have been simplified. The site remains in a similar form until at least 1957. By 1972 the sand pit is no longer visible and the field boundaries have been removed. The 1999 Google Earth Aerial Photograph shows a curving trackway, possibly a modern racing track in the central and western part of the site. The feature is also visible on the 2016 Aerial Photograph as well as on LiDAR data plots.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

3.6.1 A magnetometer survey was conducted on the site in March 2017 (Sumo 2017). Apart from a few former field boundaries, the geophysical survey did not identify any archaeological features. The former sand pit, and old horse racing track and other modern features dominate the results.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 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).

4.2 A standard SCCAS Brief states that 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.

4.3 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).

4.4 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.

5. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

5.1 SCCAS requires that 4% by area of the western half of the 9.1 hectare site, and 5% of the eastern half, is covered by trenching which equates to a total of 3672m^2. This would be equivalent to sixty-eight trenches of *c*.30m length and of 1.8m width (*i.e.* 2,040m of trench in total). Provision has also been made for up to eight contingency trenches to be excavated in the western part of the site to bring the percentage up to 5% if required. The trenches are largely positioned systematically across the site on a grid array (on separate western and eastern alignments) to sample the entire site though with some trenches, particularly in the eastern part of the site, targeting potentially archaeological geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). The trenches 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.

5.2 The trenches 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.

5.3 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*.

5.4 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 (Dec 2020). 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.

5.5 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. The sample excavation of complex features (Buildings, SFBs, ovens etc) will be undertaken following discussion with SCCAS. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS all

5.6 features will be ssampled.

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

5.7 (unless demonstrably modern and/or of little/no value).

All pre-modern finds (except unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no

5.8 discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will

5.9 be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

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

5.10 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

5.11 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.

5.12 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.

5.13 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 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*.

5.16 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.

6. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

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

6.2 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 (Simon Picard) who will be on-site throughout the project.

6.3 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.

6.4 It is envisaged that the project will require three 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.

6.5 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)

6.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, and the availability of the above, 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.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

7.1 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.

7.2 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).

7.3 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

7.4 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.

7.5 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.

7.6 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.

7.7 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

7.8 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

7.9 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

7.10 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.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1 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.

8.2 Plant access will be off Roman Way from the east corner of the site. No known services have been located across the site and no overhead cables are positioned along the road frontage.

9. INSURANCES

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

10. MONITORING

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

10.4 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.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1 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.

11.2 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.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

12.1 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.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

13.1 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.

13.2 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.

14. REFERENCES

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Sumo Survey 2017. Land adjacent to Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk. Geophysical Survey Report

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

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

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Mike Green (CA) 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) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

	Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) 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) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) 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) 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) 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**

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NB / 08.07.19

CgMs HERITAGE PART OF RPS

B 1123

CHEDISTON STREET

NEWBY

Ppg Sta

Track

Churchlands

El Sub Sta

Pond

Highgrove

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

area: 47810 m sq

4%= 32 trenches (30m)

1% contingency= 8 trenches

area: 43168 m sq

5%= 36 trenches (30m)

Site Boundary

Proposed Trench (30m x 2m)

N

0 50 m

1:1,500 at A3

Proposed Trench Location Plan

N:\22000-22999\22873 - Land adjacent to Chediston Street, Halesworth\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Trench Plan v3.dwg

NB / 08.07.19

CgMs HERITAGE PART OF RPS

B 1123

CHEDISTON STREET

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Churchlands

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Pond

Highgrove

area: 47810 m sq

4%= 32 trenches (30m)

1% contingency= 8 trenches

area: 43168 m sq

5%= 36 trenches (30m)

Site Boundary

Proposed Trench (30m x 1.8m)

N

0 50 m

1:1,500 at A3

Proposed Trench Location Plan

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
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Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

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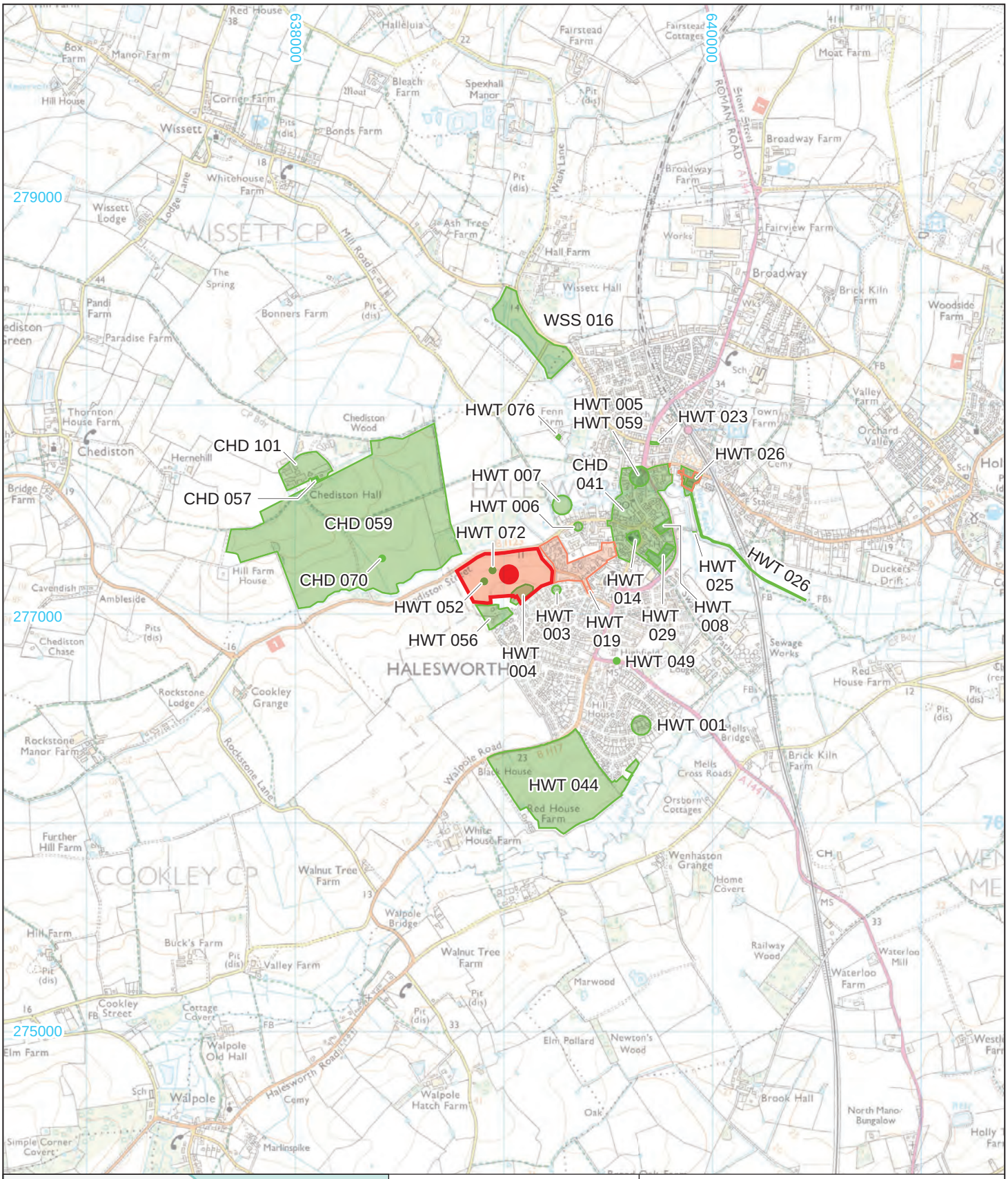

N

Site boundary

Selected HER event

Selected HER monument

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0209	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/02/2021	1
APPROVED BY	SP	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

637800

638000

638200

277200

277000

Chediston Street

B1123

Roman Way

Newby Close

Allington Rd

Dakin's Drift

Duke's Drive

T43 (Figure 26)
T44
T35
T9
T36
T7
T21 (Figure 14)
T10
T34 (Figure 23)
T45 (Figure 27)
T11
T42
T22 (Figure 15)
T12 (Figure 6)
T33 (Figure 22)
T37
T6 (Figure 5)
T65 (Figure 34)
T56
T46
T20
T47
T23 (Figure 16)
T13 (Figure 7)
T64 (Figure 33)
T41 (Figure 25)
T5 (Figure 4)
T66
T32
T3 (Figure 3)
T24 (Figure 17)
T19 (Figure 13)
T57
T49
T48
T14 (Figure 8)
T58 (Figure 29)
T31
T67
T40
T18 (Figure 12)
T4
T55
T50
T39 (Figure 24)
T30 (Figure 21)
T15 (Figure 9)
T63
T68
T25 (Figure 18)
T17 (Figure 11)
T59 (Figure 30)
T51
T29
T54 (Figure 28)
T16 (Figure 10)
T62 (Figure 32)
T38
T26 (Figure 19)
T52
T28
T69
T61 (Figure 31)
T60
T53
T27 (Figure 20)

N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature

Geophysical survey
(SUMO 2017)

2

-1

0 1:1500 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

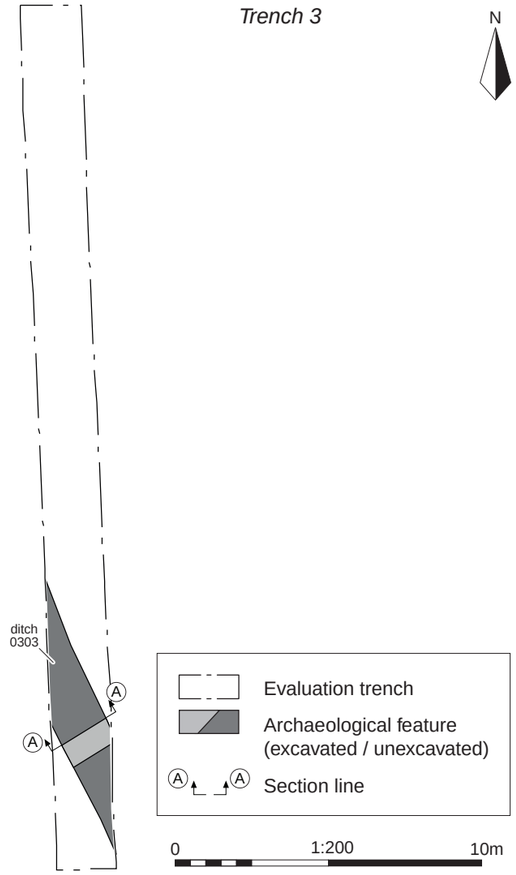
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

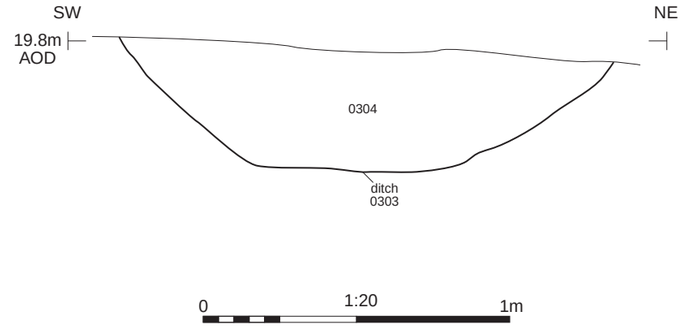
Site plan, showing evaluation trenches, identified features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1500**	

Trench 3



Section AA



Ditch 0303, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

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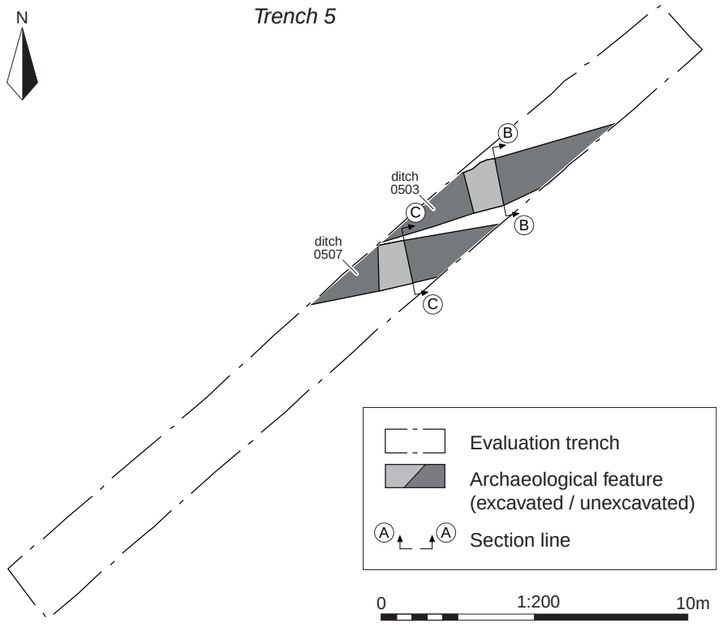
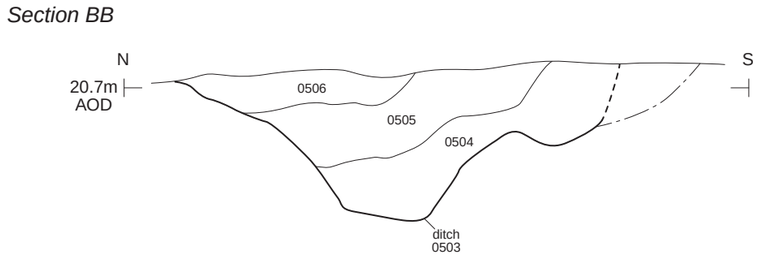
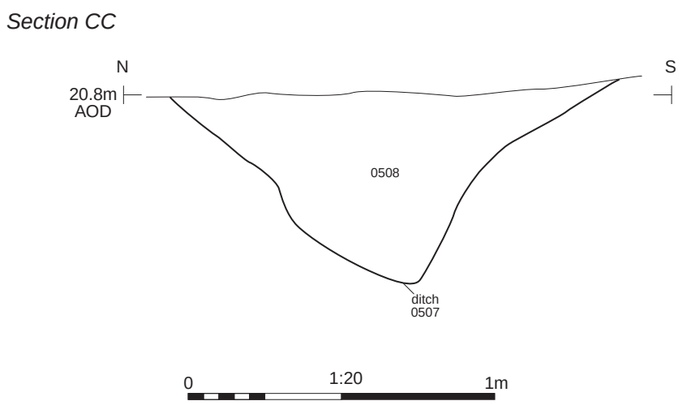
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	







Ditch 0503, looking east (1m scale)

Ditch 0507, looking east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: plan, sections and photographs

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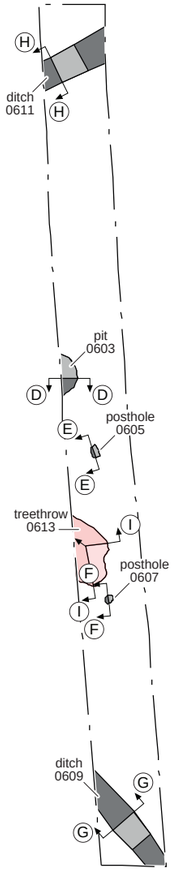
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 6



N

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)

Treethrow

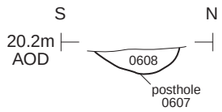
A A Section line

0 1:200 10m

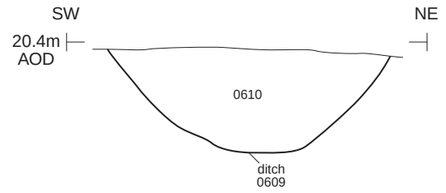
Section DD

Section EE

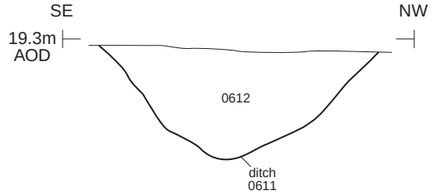
Section FF



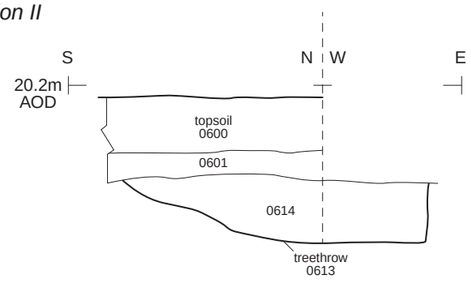
Section GG



Section HH



Section II



0 1:20 1m

Posthole 0605, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Ditch 0611, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan, sections and photographs

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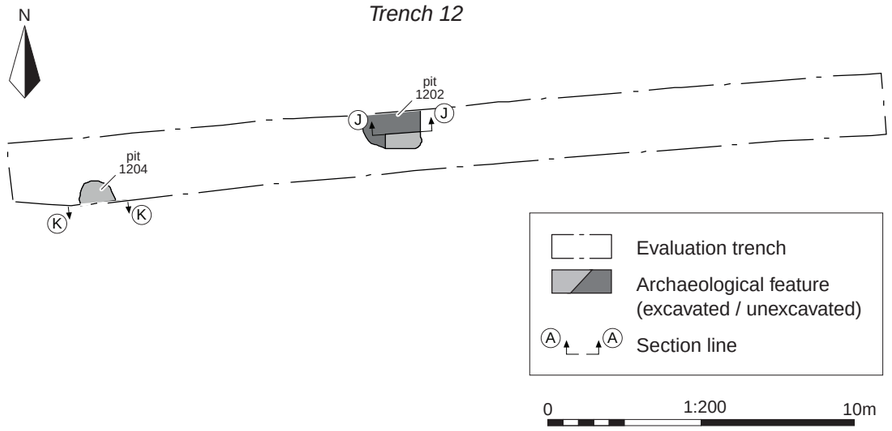
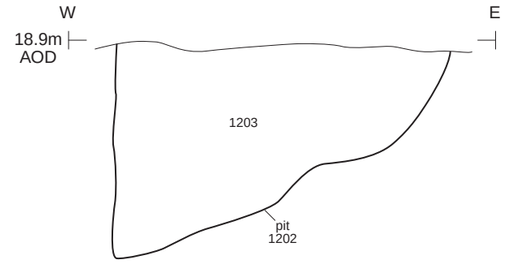
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

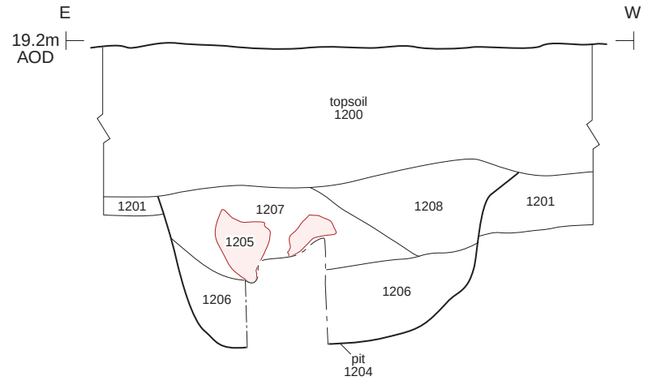
Trench 12



Section JJ



Section KK



Pit 1202, looking north (0.3m scale)

Pit 1204, looking south (1m scale)

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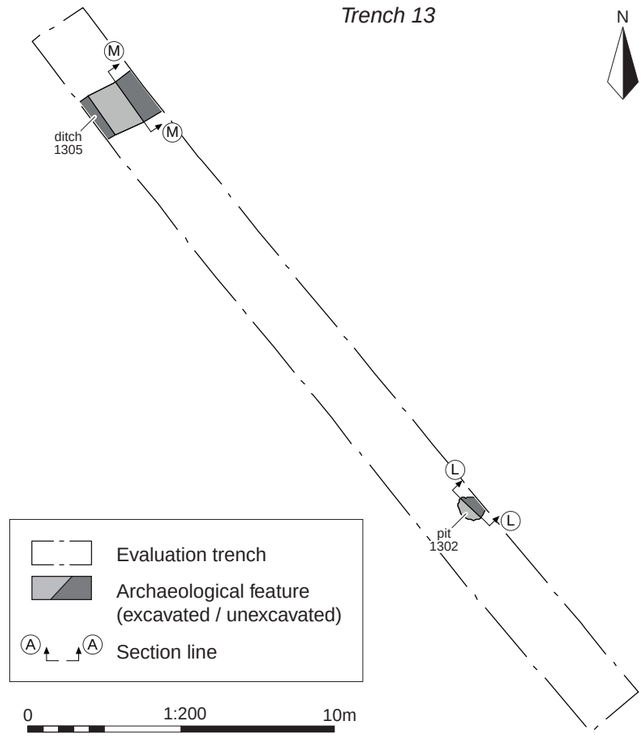
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

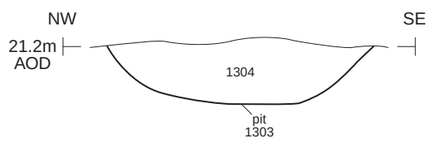
Trench 12: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

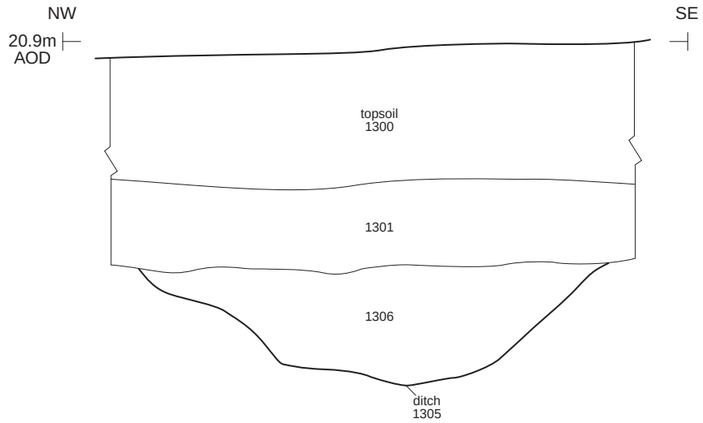
Trench 13



Section LL



Section MM



Pit 1302, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

Ditch 1305, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 13: plan, sections and photographs

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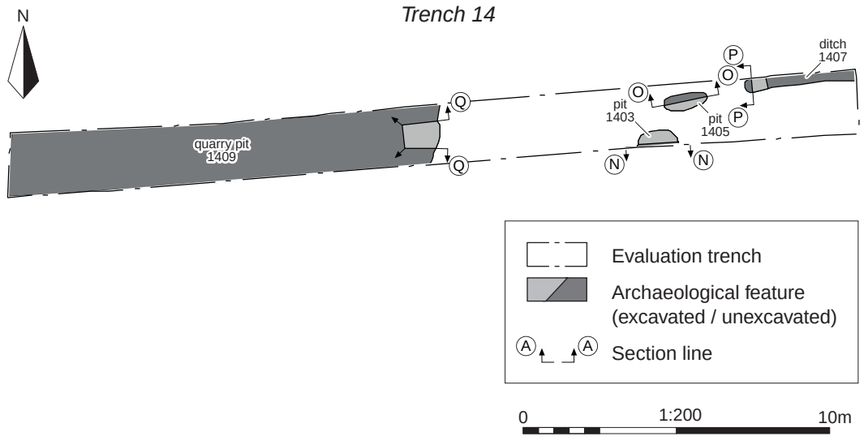
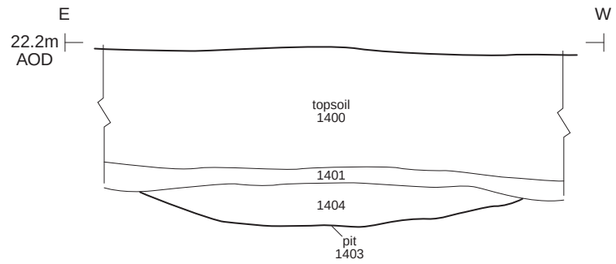
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

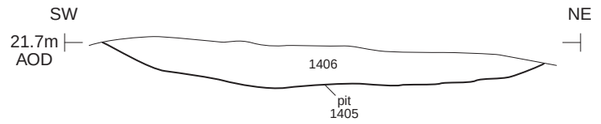
Trench 14



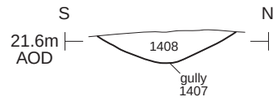
Section NN



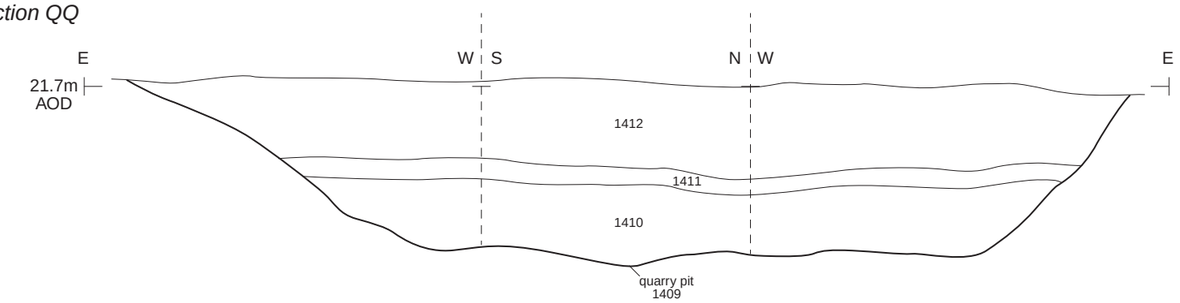
Section OO



Section PP



Section QQ



Pit 1405, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

Quarry pit 1409, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14: plan, sections and photographs

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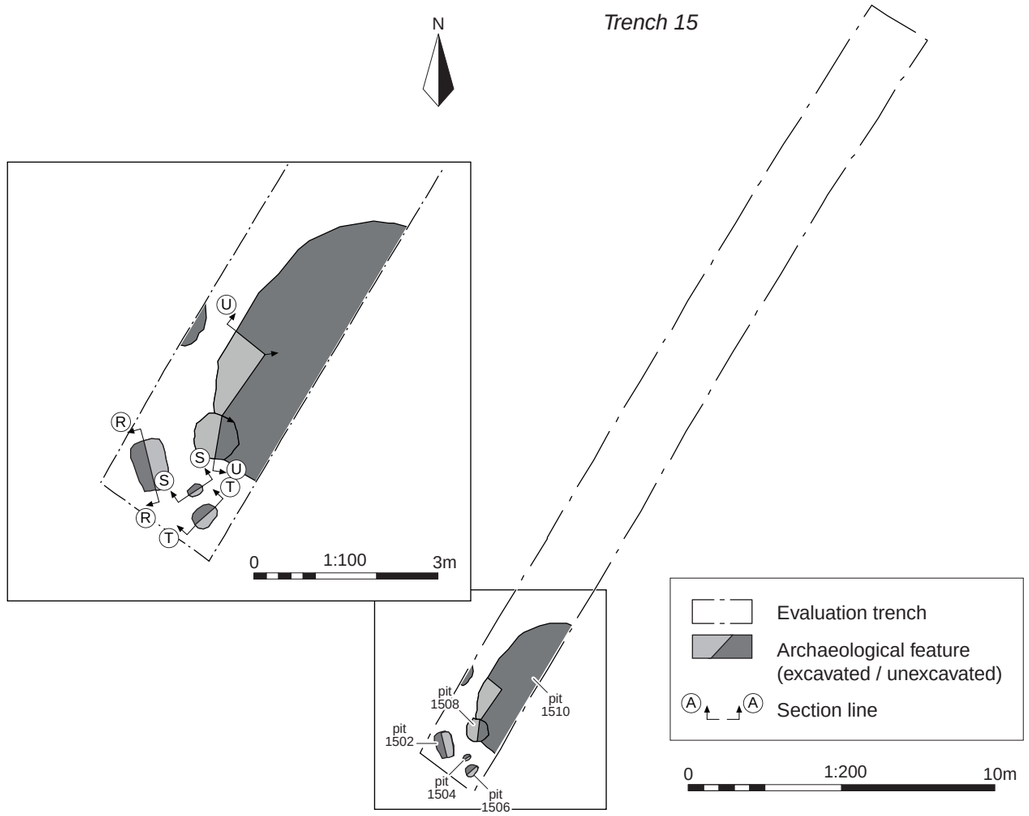
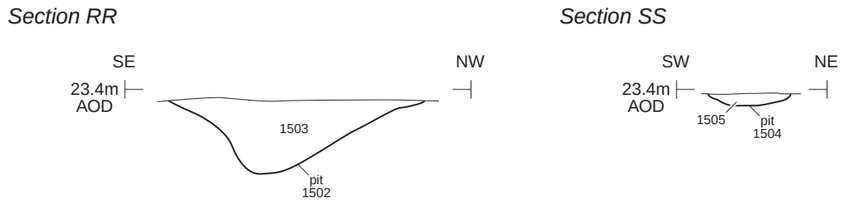
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Pit 1502, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Pits 1510 (left) and 1508 (right), looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 15: plan, sections and photographs

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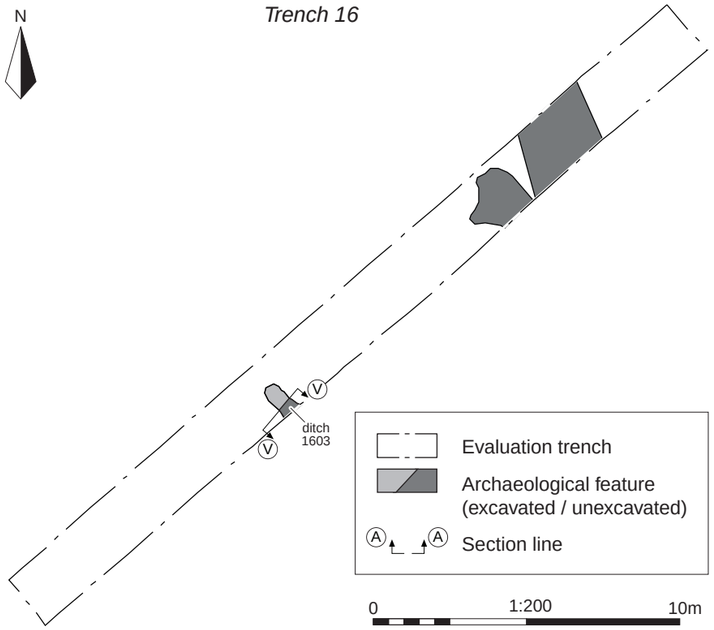
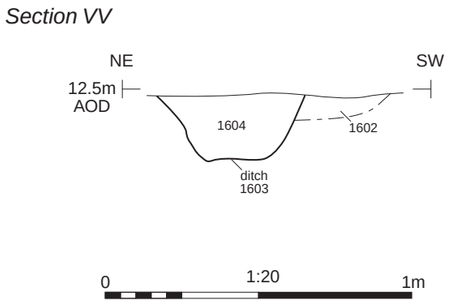
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Ditch 1603, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 16: plan, section and photograph

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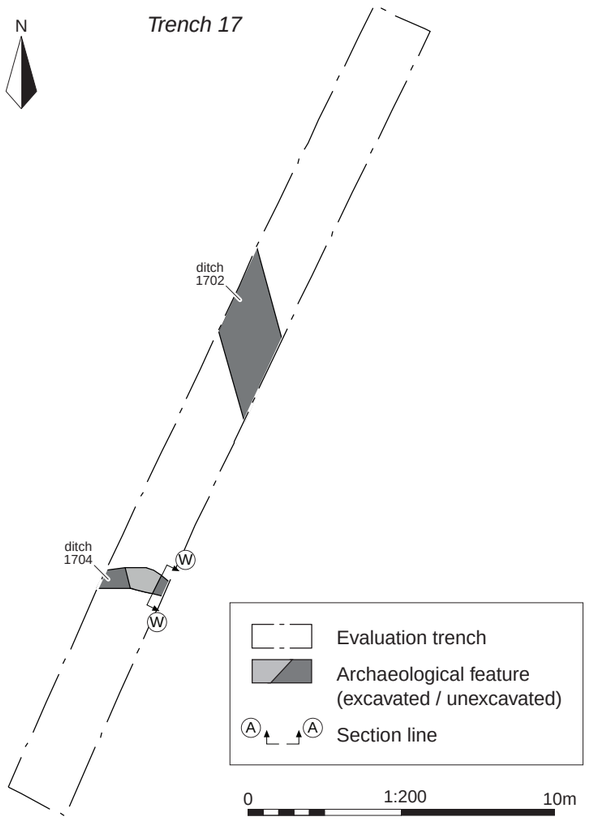
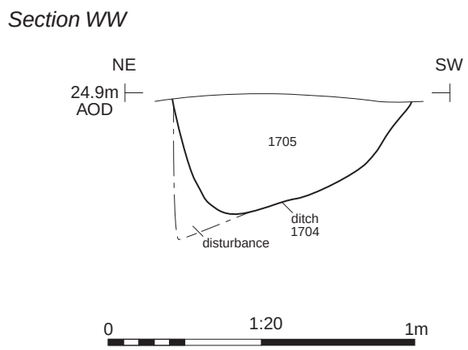
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Ditch 1703, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 17: plan, section and photograph

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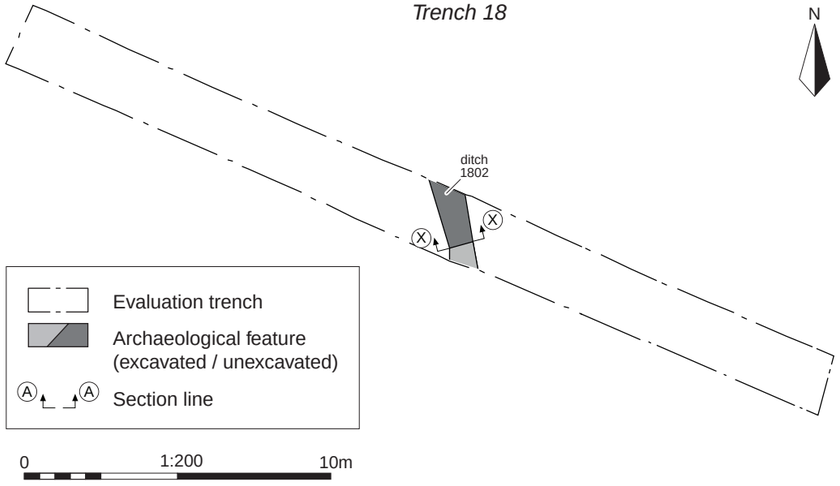
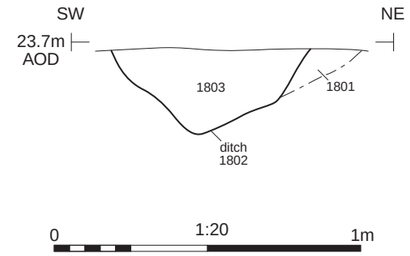
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 18



Section XX



Ditch 1802, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: plan, sections and photographs

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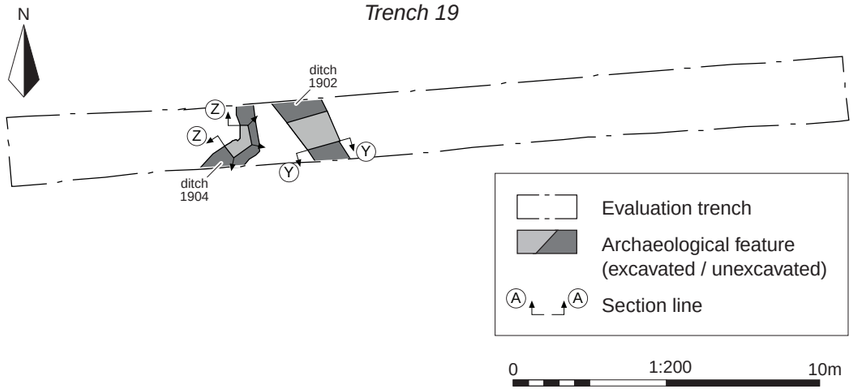
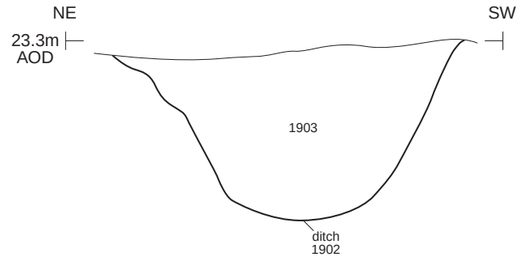
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

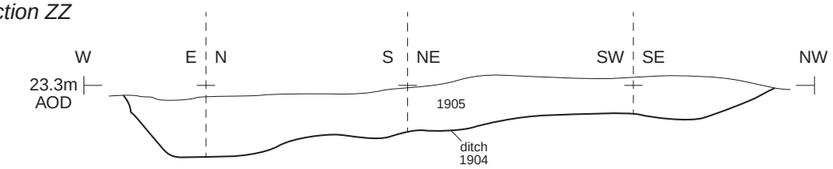
Trench 19

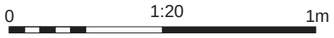


Section YY



Section ZZ





Ditch 1902, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 19: plan, sections and photograph

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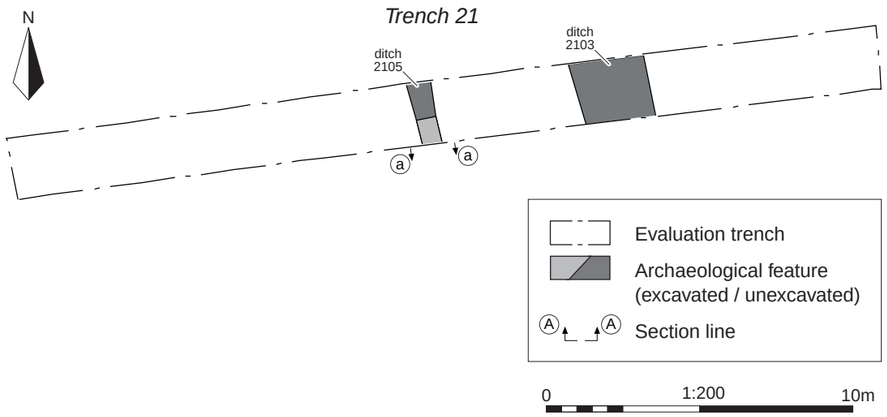
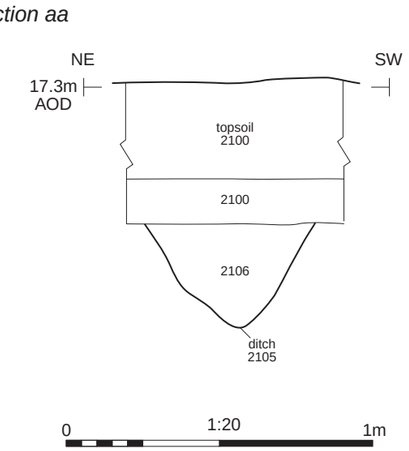
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Ditch 2105, looking south-east (1m scale)

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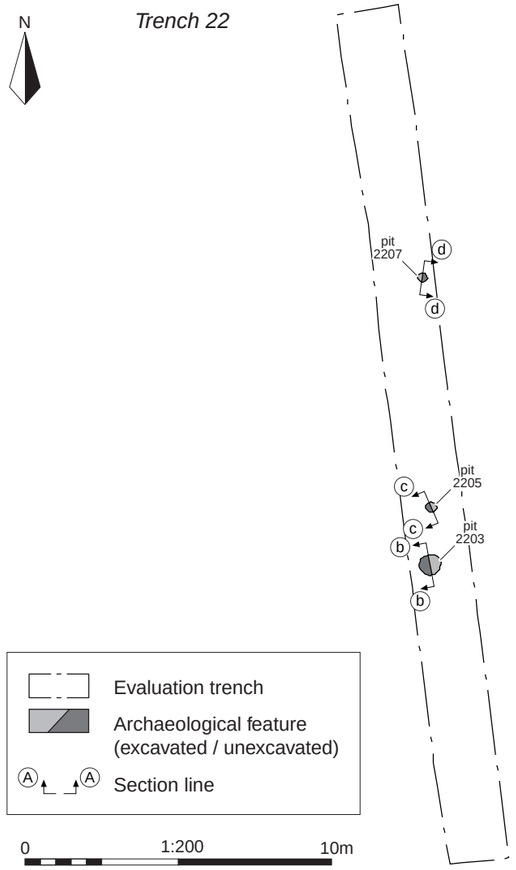
PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 21: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	



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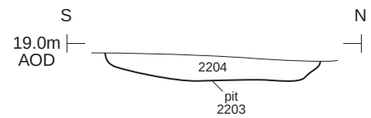

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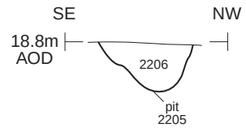

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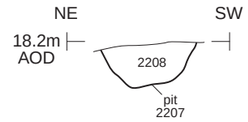

Pit 2203, looking west (0.3m scale)

Pit 2205, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

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Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

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Trench 22: plan, sections and photographs

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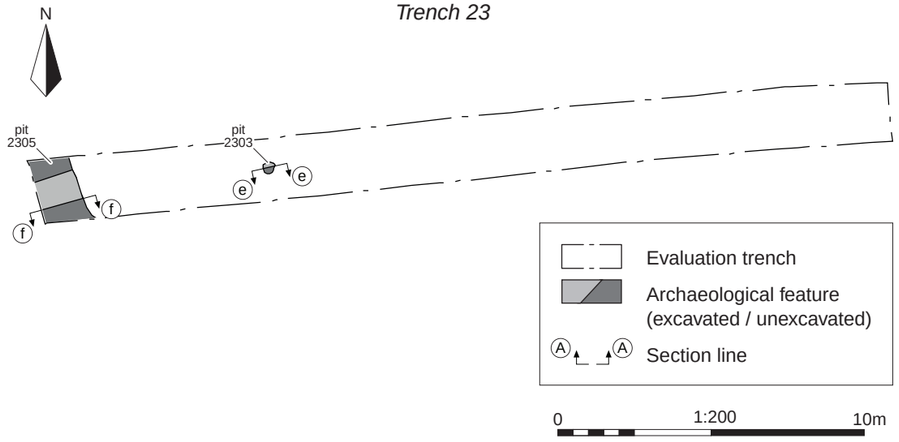
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 23



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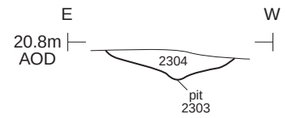

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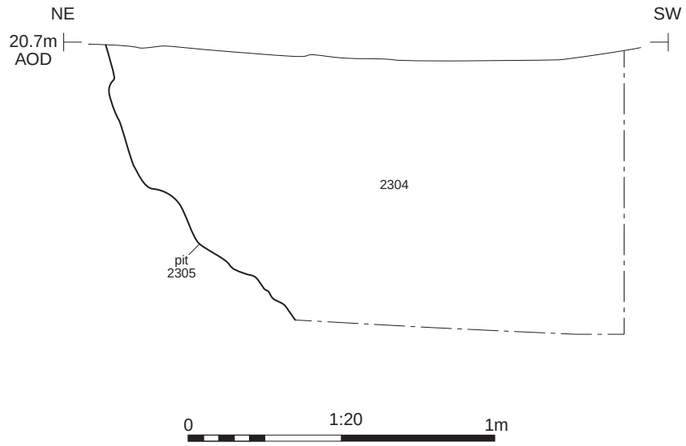

Pit 2303, looking south (0.3m scale)

Pit 2305, looking south-east (1m scale)

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Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 23: plan, sections and photographs

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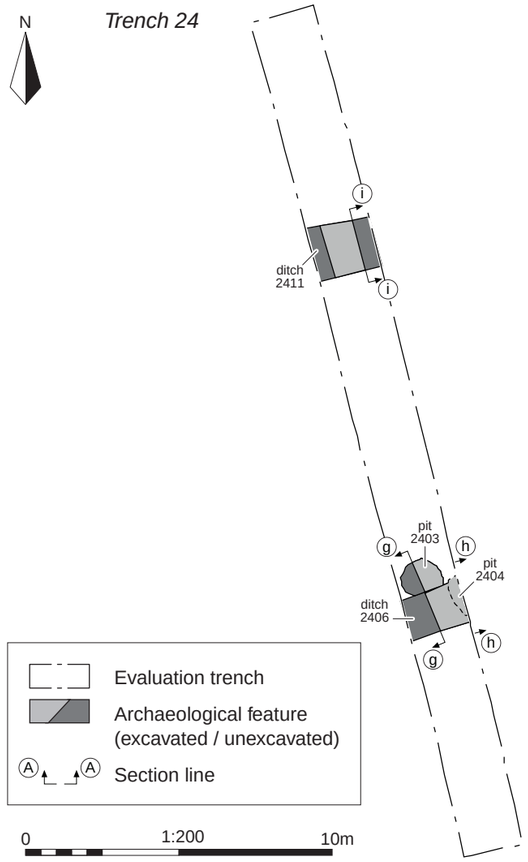
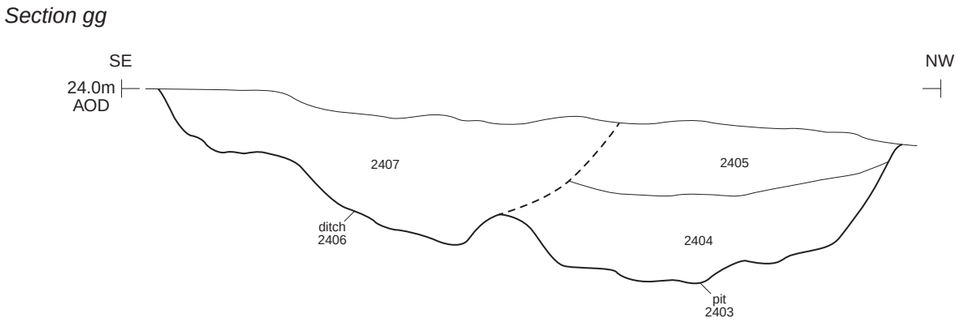
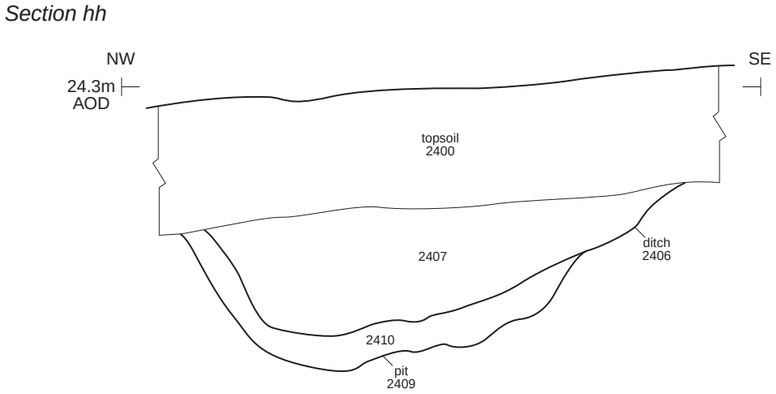
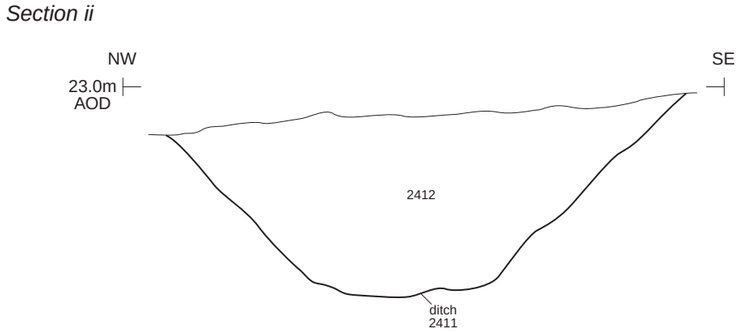
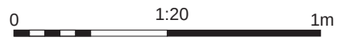
APPROVED BY	SP	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	











Ditch 2406 (left) and pit 2403 (right), looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditch 2411, looking north-east (1m scale)

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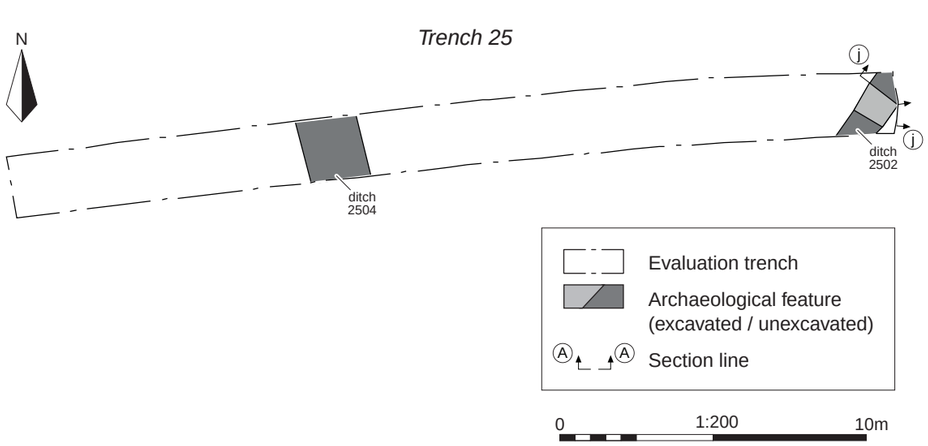
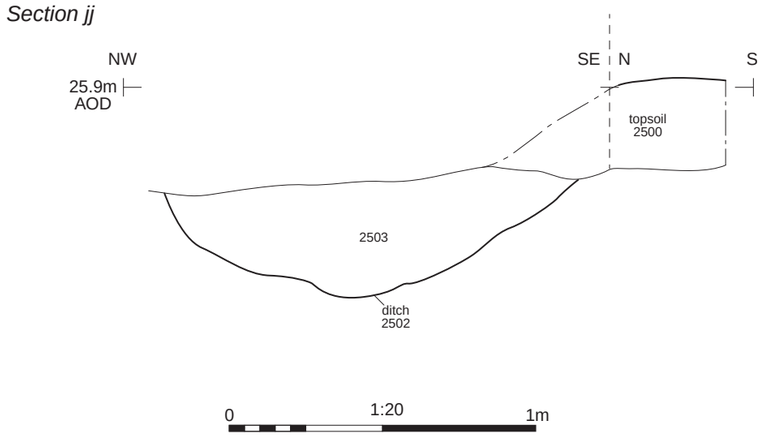
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 24: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0209	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/02/2021	17
APPROVED BY	SP	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	





Ditch 2502, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 25: plan, section and photograph

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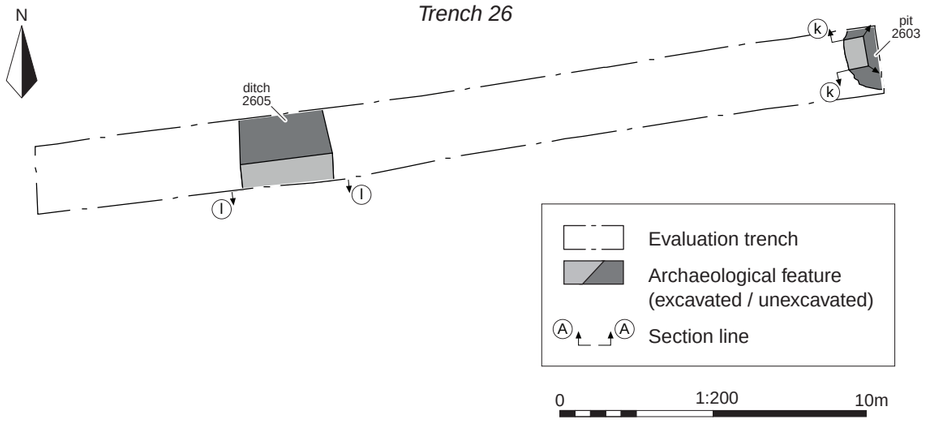
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 26



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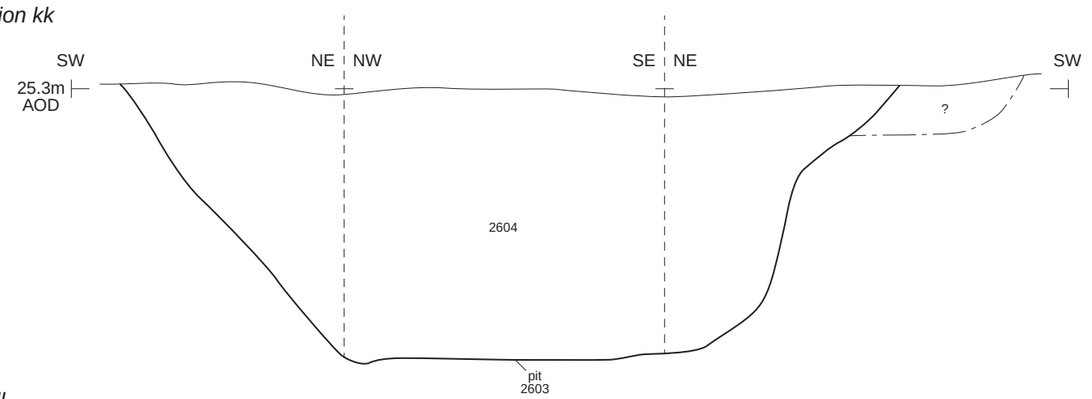

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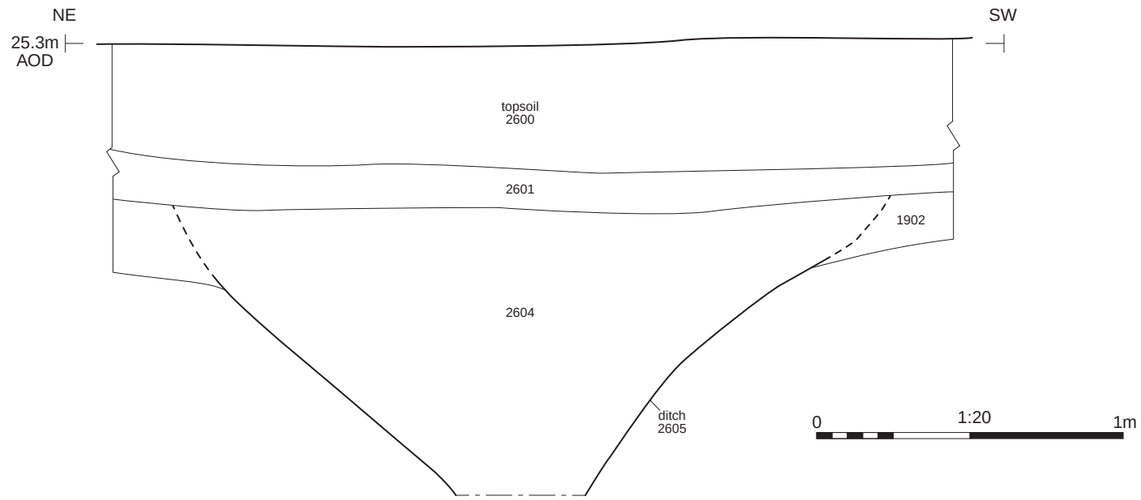

Pit 2603, looking north-east (1m scale)

Ditch 2605, looking south-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 26: plan, sections and photographs

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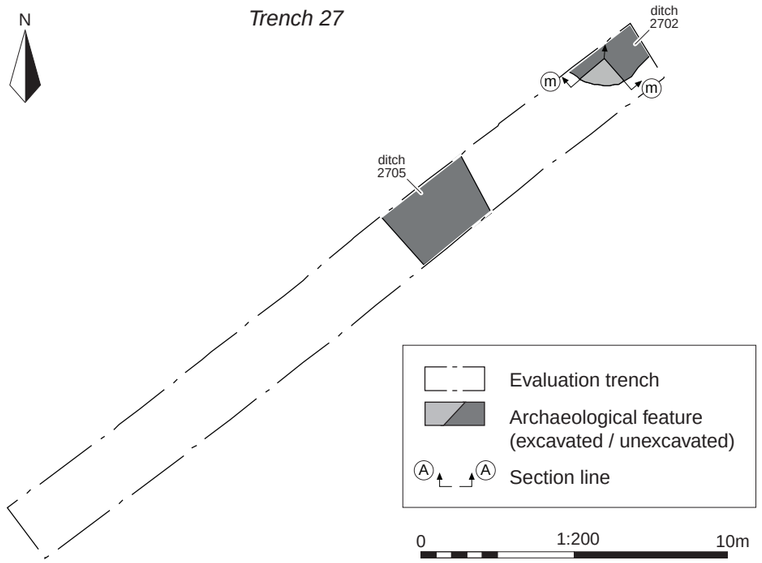
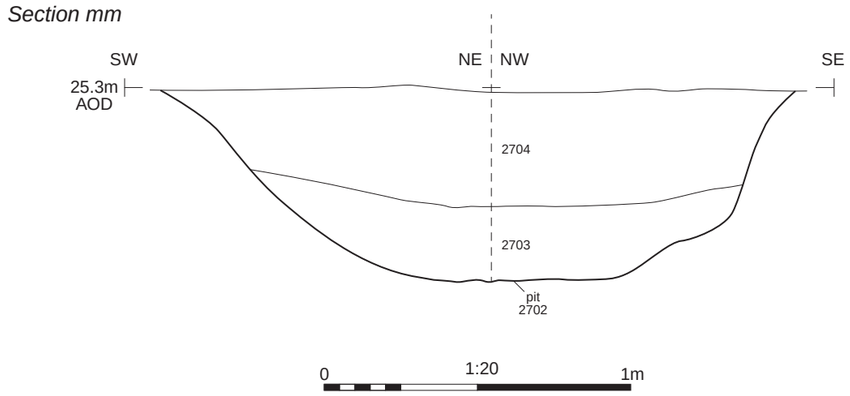
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Pit 2702, looking north-west (1m scale)

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Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 27: plan, section and photograph

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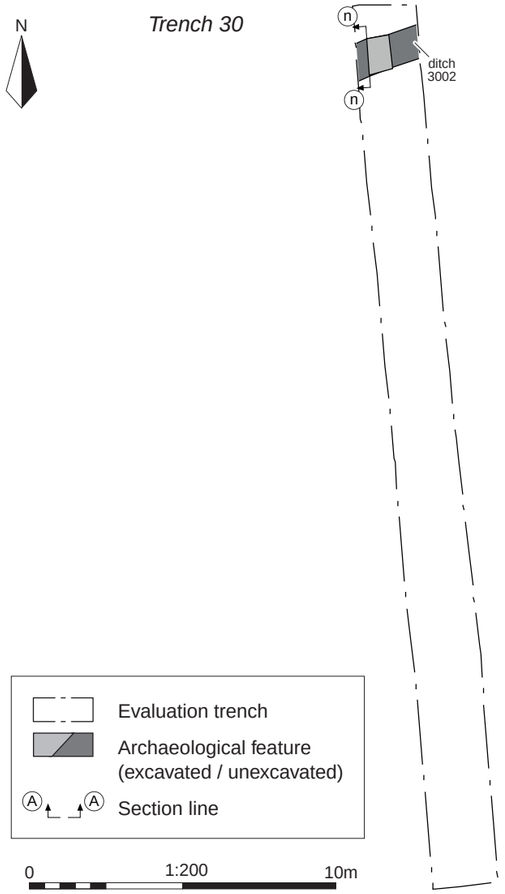
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 30



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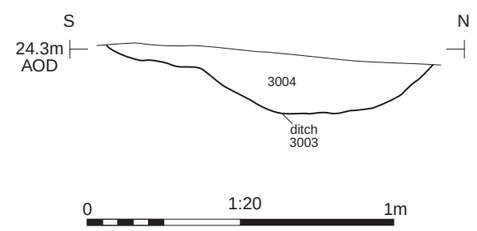

Ditch 3002, looking west (1m scale)

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Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 30: plan, section and photograph

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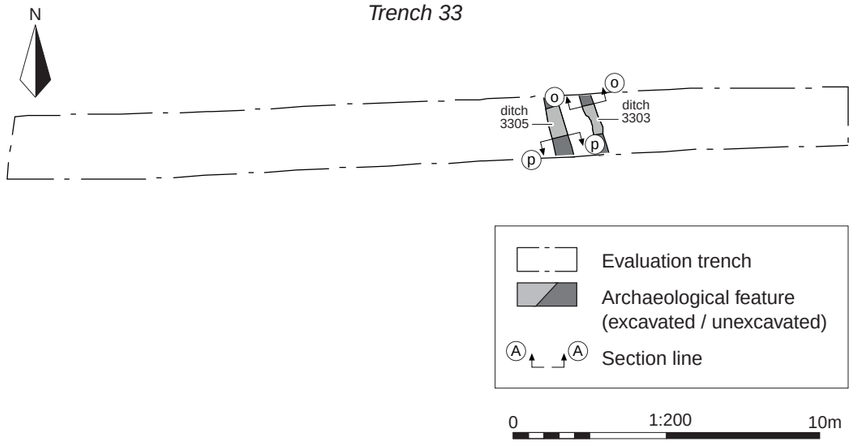
Trench 33



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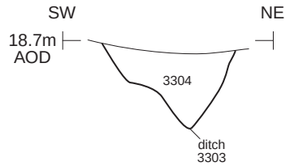

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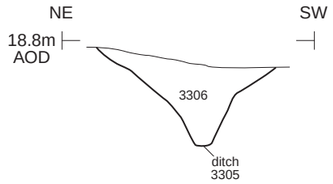

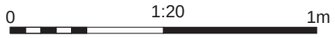

Ditch 3305, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 33: plan, sections and photographs

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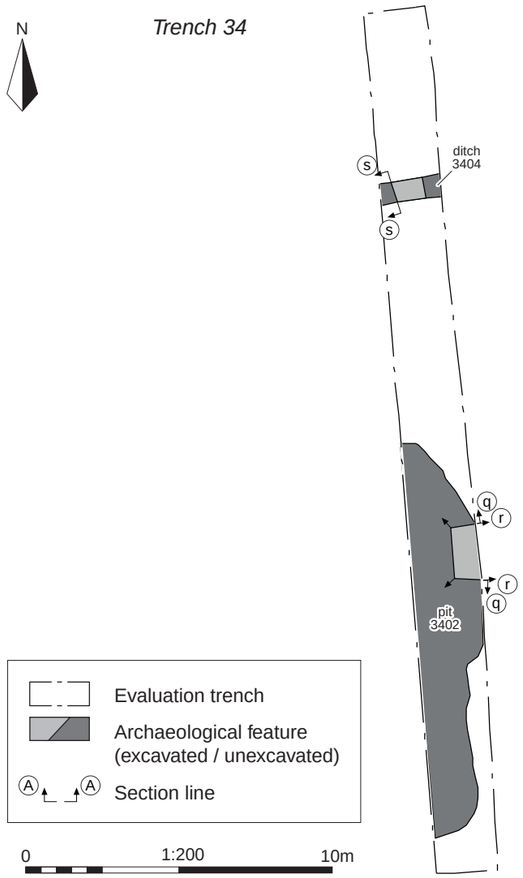
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 34



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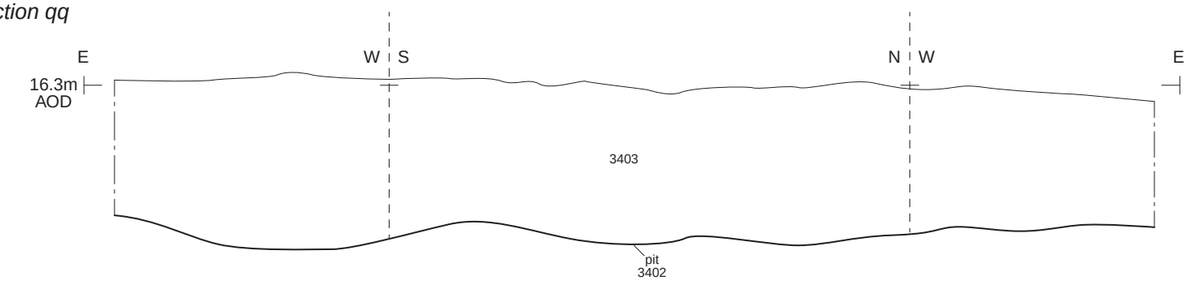

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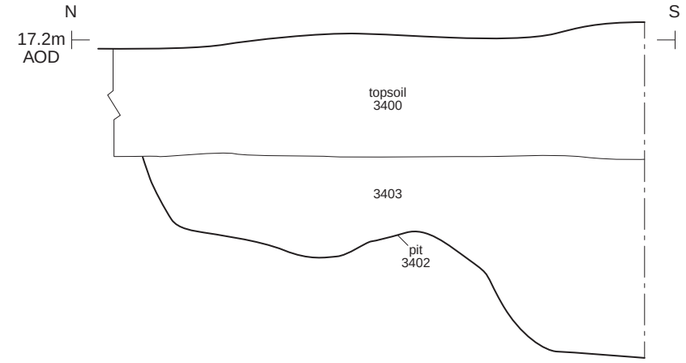

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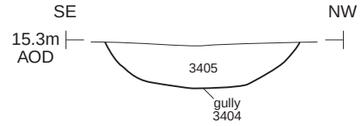

Ditch 3404, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 34: plan, sections and photograph

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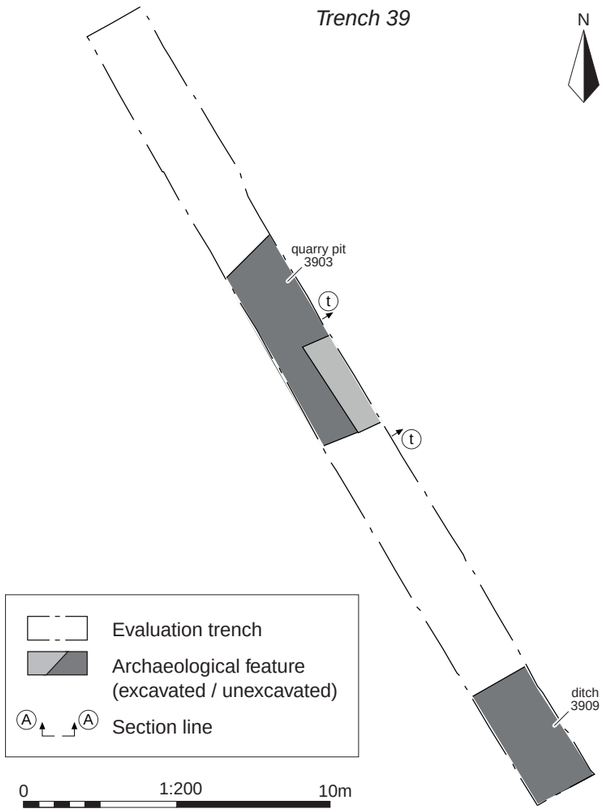
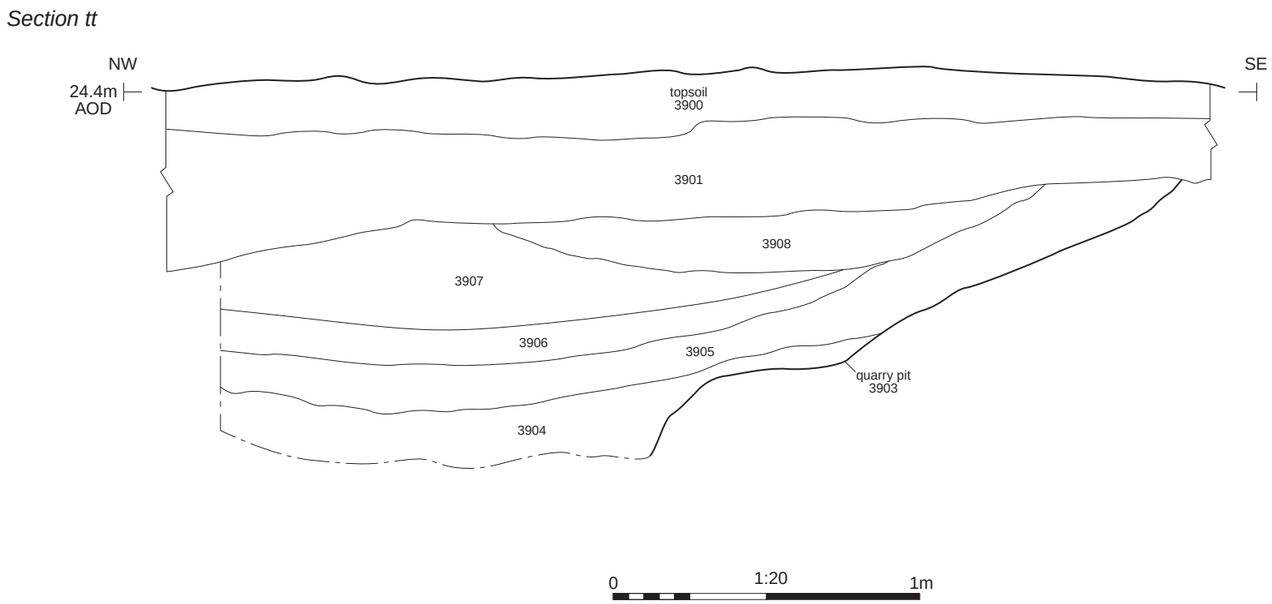
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Quarry pit 3903, looking north-east (1m scale)

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Trench 39: plan, section and photograph

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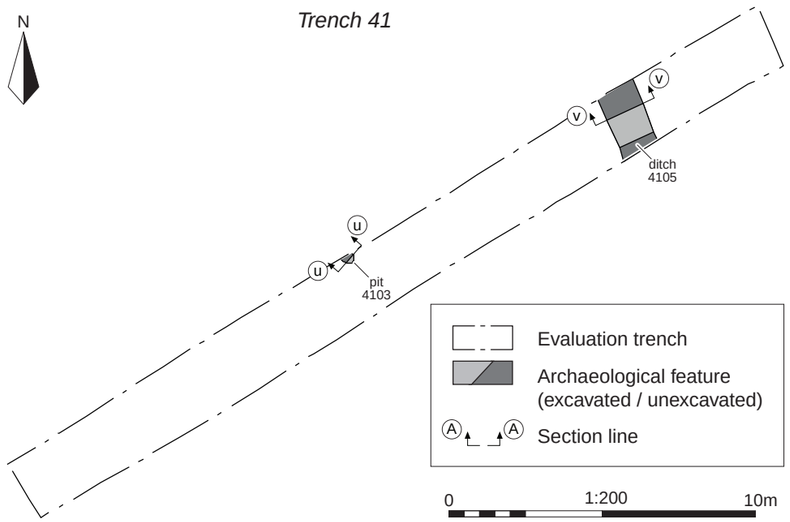
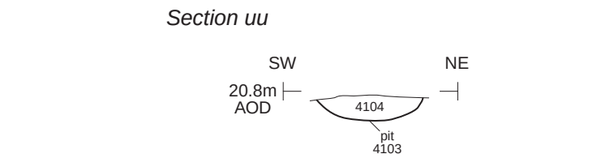
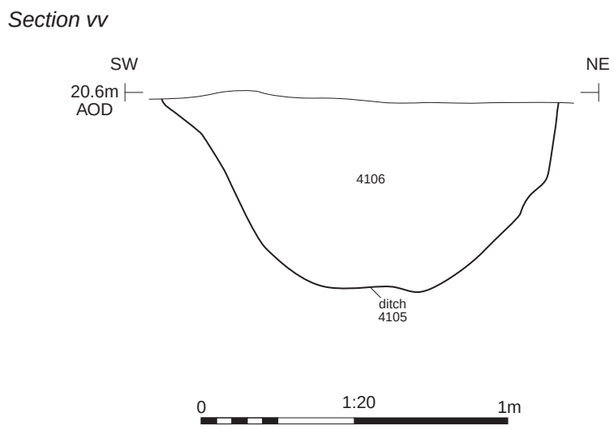
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	







Pit 4103, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

Ditch 4105, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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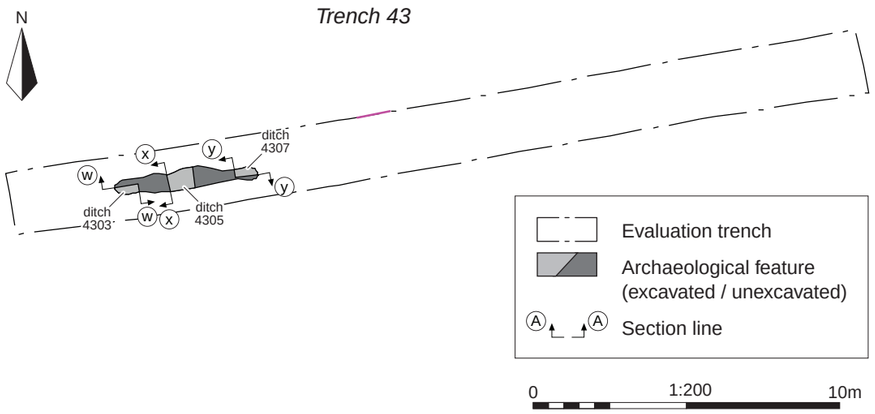
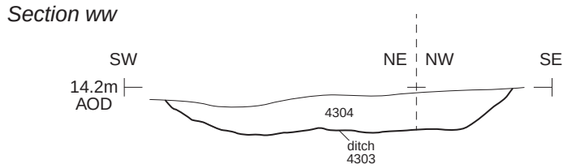
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 41: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**25**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Ditch 4305, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

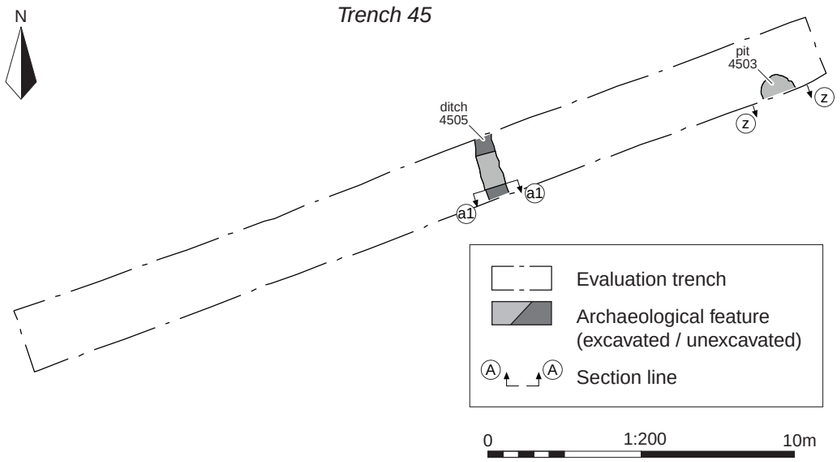
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

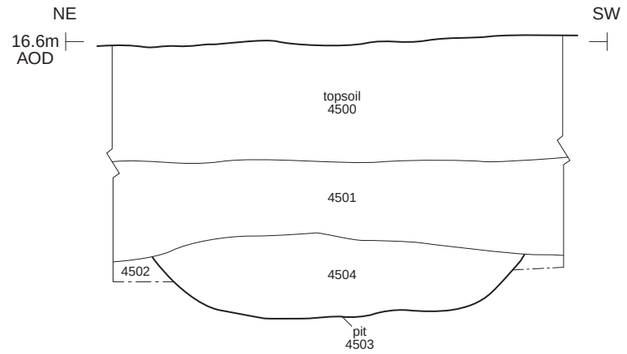
Trench 43: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

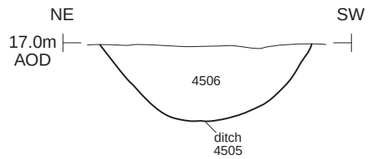
Trench 45

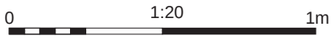


Section zz



Section a1a1





Pit 4503, looking south-east (1m scale)

Ditch 4505, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

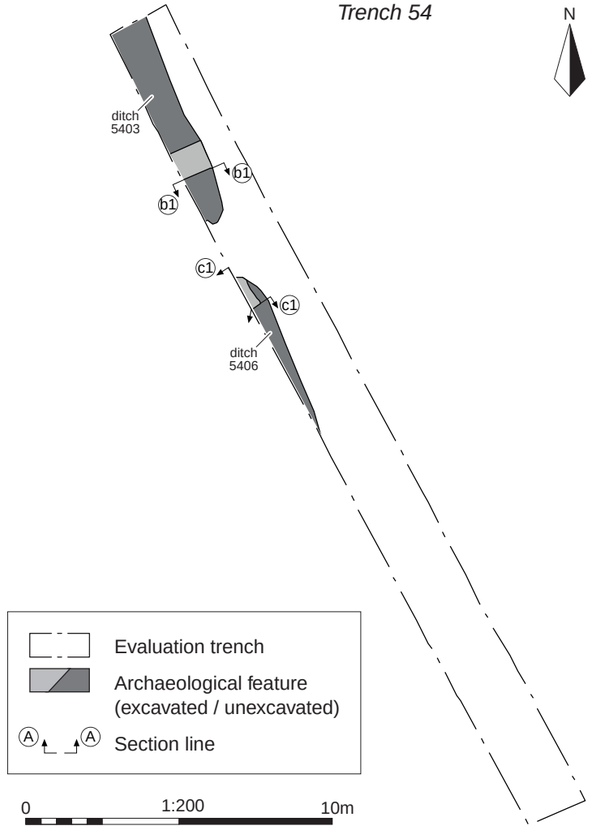
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

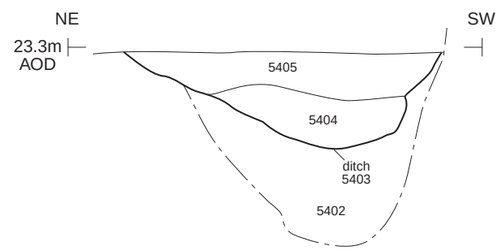
Trench 45: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**27**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

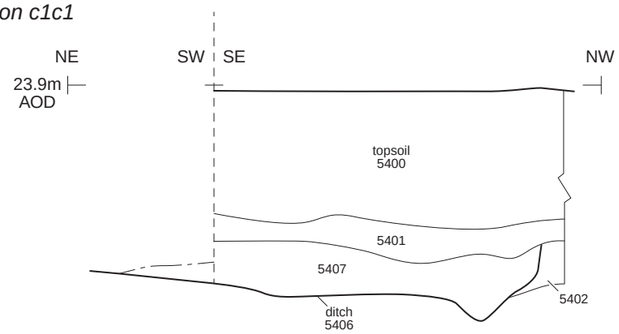
Trench 54



Section b1b1



Section c1c1



Ditch 5403, looking south-east (1m scale)

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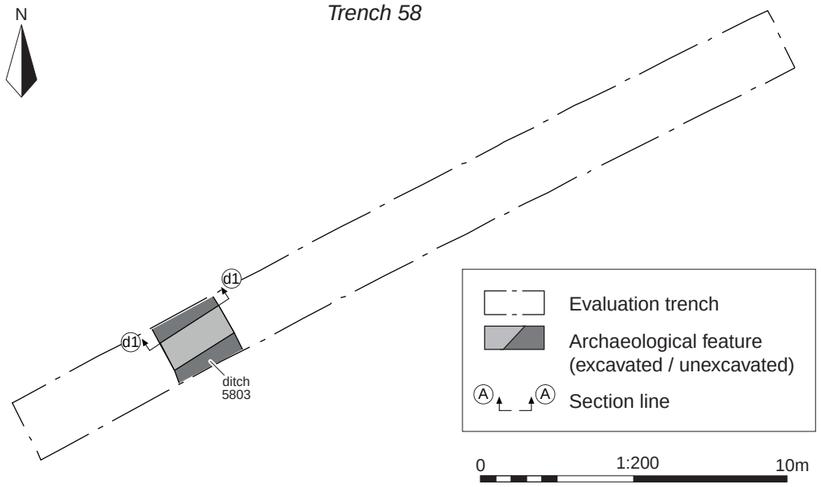
PROJECT TITLE

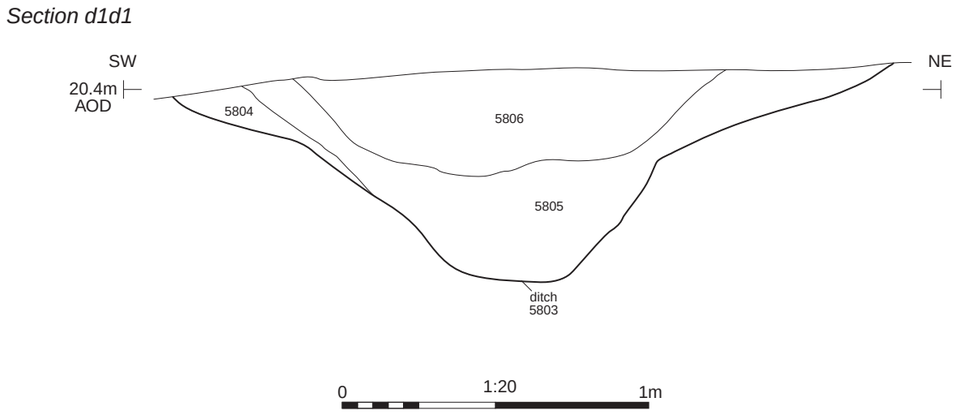
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 54: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**28**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Ditch 5803, looking north-west (1m scale)

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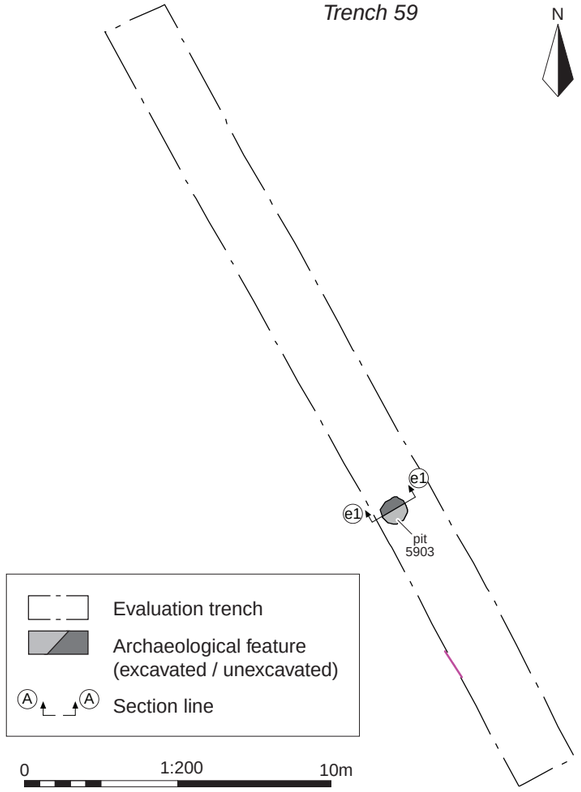
PROJECT TITLE

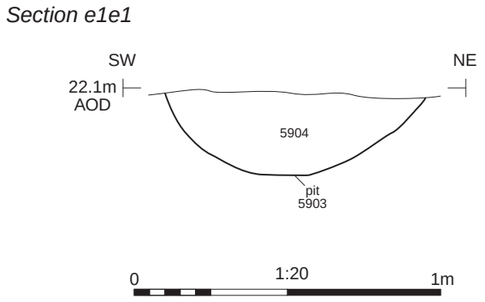
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 58: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**29**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Pit 5903, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

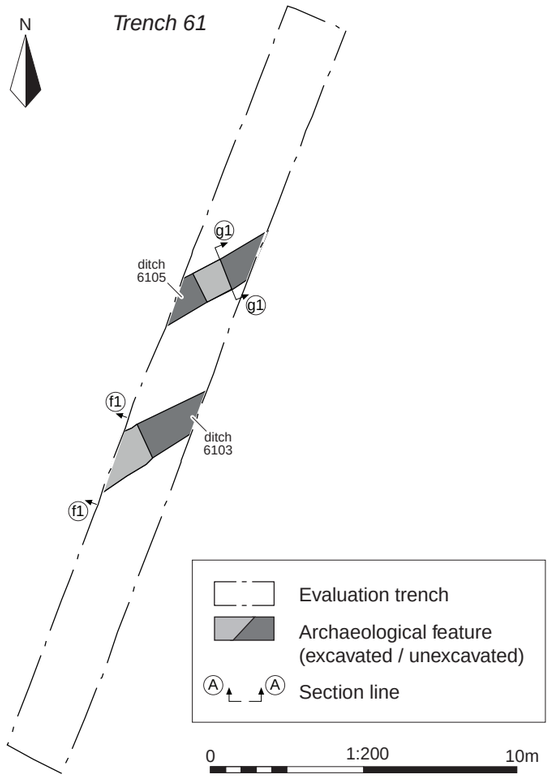
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

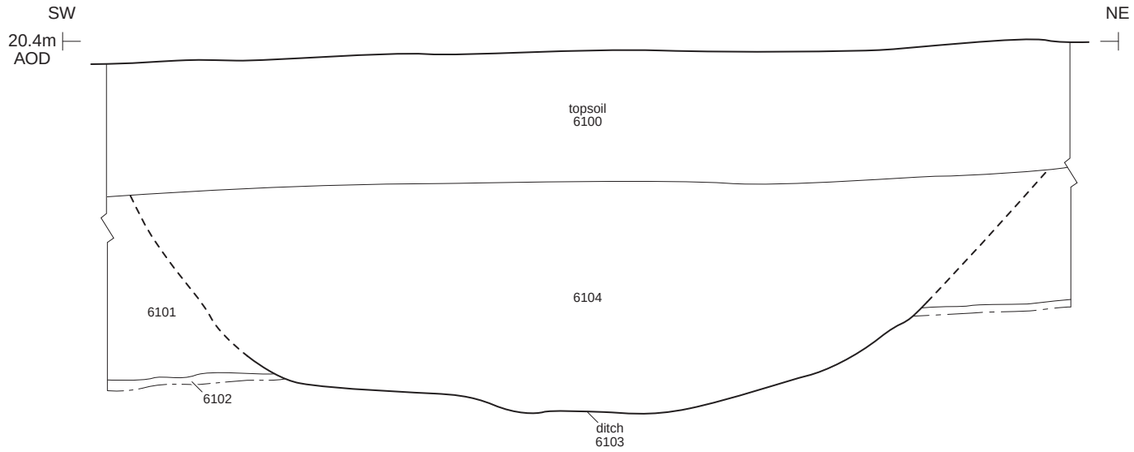
Trench 59: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**30**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 61



Section f1f1



Section g1g1

Ditch 6105, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

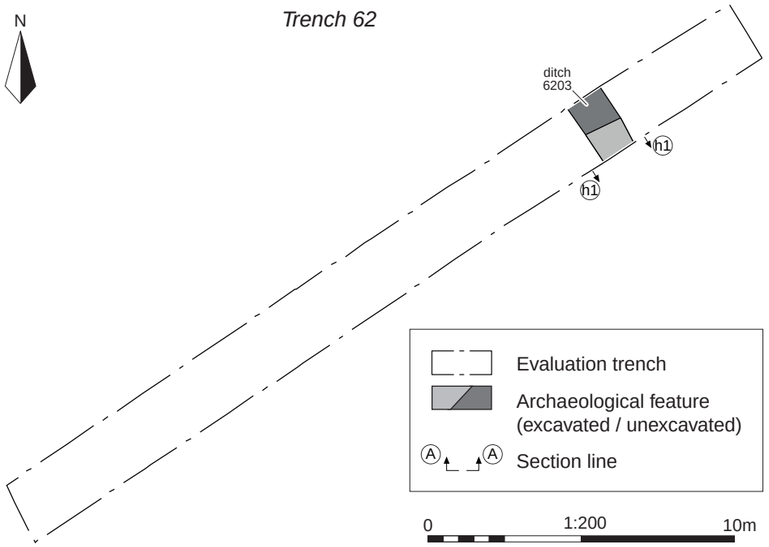
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 61: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**31**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 62



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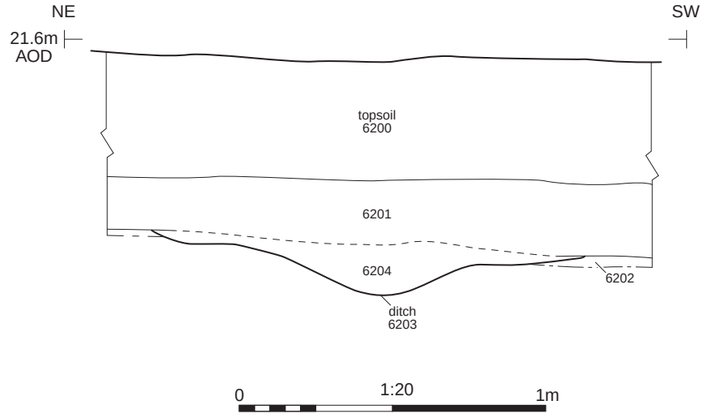

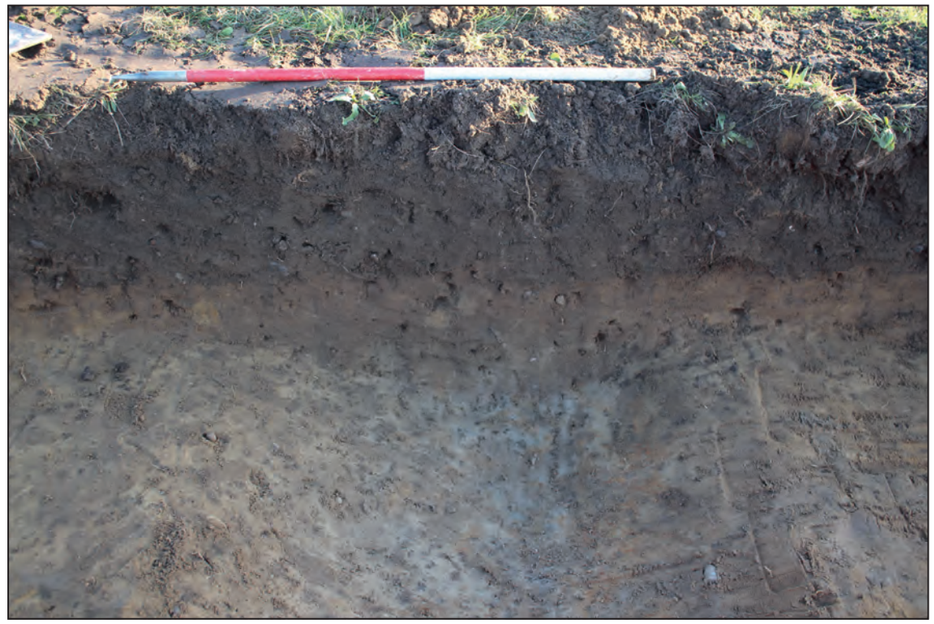

Ditch 6203, looking south-east (1m scale)

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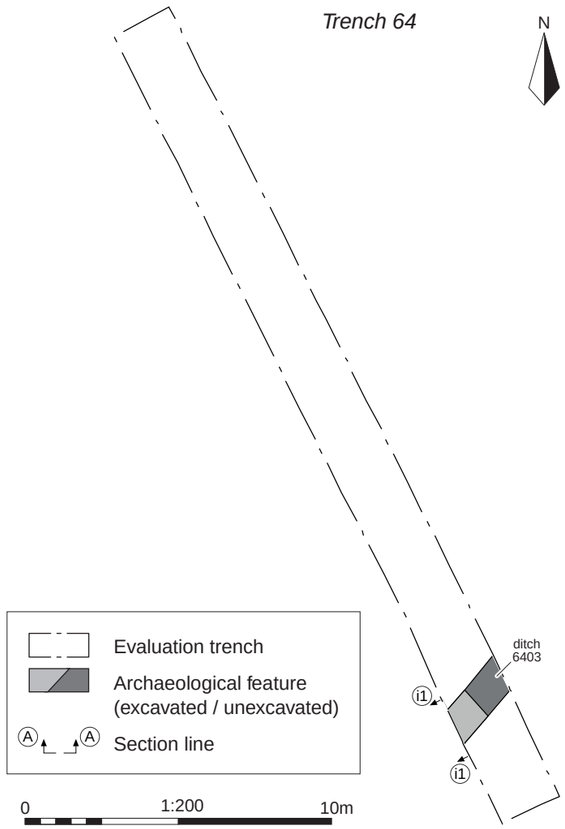
PROJECT TITLE

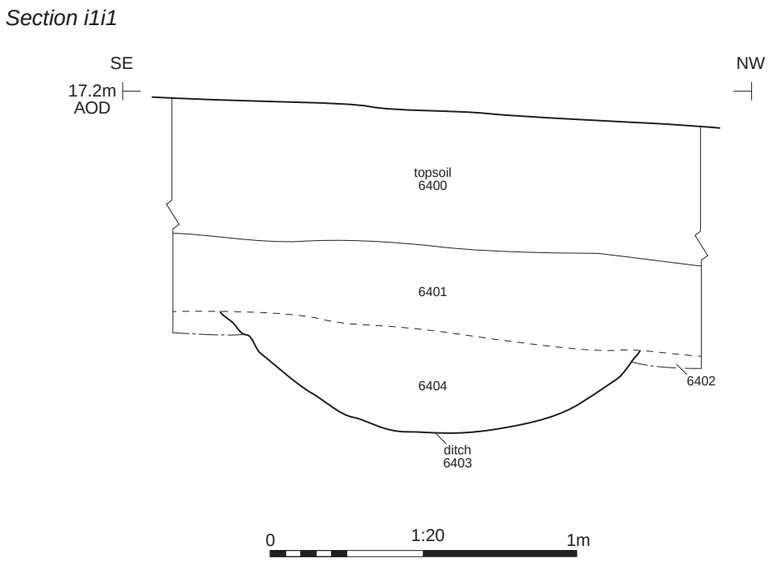
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 62: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**32**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	





Ditch 6403, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

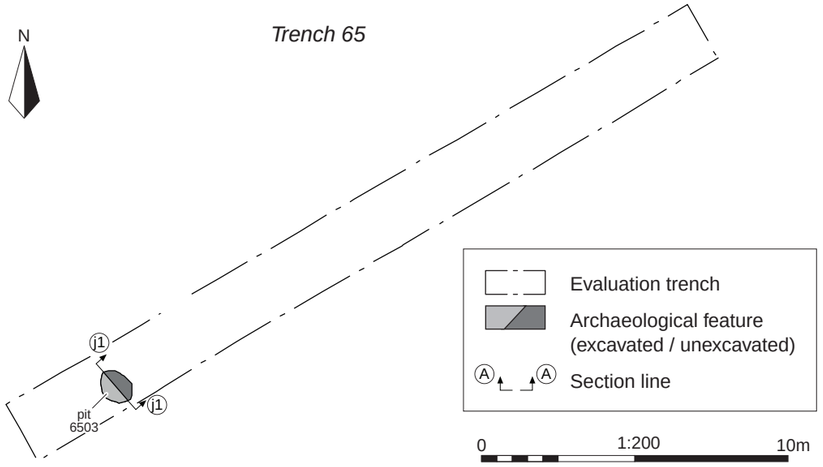
Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

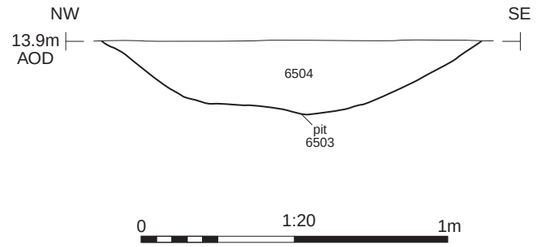
Trench 64: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**33**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 65



Section j1j1



Pit 6503, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Chediston Street, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 65: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0209**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/02/2021**	**34**
APPROVED BY	**SP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

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