

Land to the East of The Street Eyke Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Denbury Homes

CA Project: SU0296
CA Report: SU0296_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-425361
HER Ref: EKE 097

April 2022



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land to the East of The Street
Location:	Eyke, Suffolk
NGR:	centred at : 631672 251570
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	7 th -17 th March 2022
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-425361
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	EKE 097

In March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the east of The Street, Eyke Suffolk. A total of 28 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified three main phases of activity. These included Prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age) field systems along with two ring ditches which were identified on the geophysical survey. Some evidence for occupation dating to the Middle Iron Age period was identified towards the road at the west and post-medieval quarrying activity was encountered around the south, east and west of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 631672 251570; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Denbury Homes.
- 1.2. The work is in accordance with a pre-planning application for the proposed residential development of the site. A programme of pre-application evaluation was agreed between the consultant (Mike Flitcroft, RPS) and Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) comprising a Geophysical Survey and a Trenched Evaluation. The works were undertaken in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by SCCAS.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with local standards/guidance documents *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 3.4ha in extent. To the north-east it borders a school site and residential properties. To the west lies The Street (A1152) and to the south by open fields. The site currently comprises agricultural land although the area under evaluation has been left clear of crop. The land lies at approximately 26m AOD, falling away beyond the village of Eyke to the west towards the Deben valley.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Red Crag Formation – Sand which formed approximately 2-4 million years ago during the Quaternary and Neogene periods. Superficial deposits are record as Lowestoft Formation – Sands and Gravels which formed up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. This review of the site's archaeological context is based on data obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record [HER reference: EKE 097] for the site and a surrounding 1km radius search area (Figure 2) and on a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTM981, June 2021) identified anomalies which may indicate the potential for archaeology. These included two possible adjacent ring ditches (measuring approximately c. 20m and 10m in diameter), as well as two ditch systems.

Undated

2.2. The site lies within an extensive area of undated cropmarks and field systems which are mostly visible on aerial photographs (Historic England Maps, 2022) and include the following:

2.3. Towards the western limits of the assessment area, a group of linear cropmarks form a small enclosure or trackway which remain undated (BML 033).

2.4. EKE 027 consisting of a large area to the north-east which extends beyond the assessment area and includes multiple phases of ditches which form fragmentary enclosures, field boundaries and trackways, some of which may be Roman in date.

2.5. Fragmentary cropmarks located on the north-west side of The Street (EKE 028) represent field boundaries of multiple phasing and may include some Roman or Saxon in date.

2.6. Approximately c.340m to the south-south-east of the site, cropmarks forming fragmentary enclosures, field boundaries and trackways are visible. They represent several phases of activity, some of which might be Roman (EKE 029).

2.7. Multiple phases of ditches forming field boundaries, trackways and fragmentary enclosures are visible to the north, extending beyond the limits of the assessment area (EKE 032).

2.8. EKE 037 forms fragmentary ditches, field boundaries and trackways along with two possible square enclosures approximately c.677m to the east. Further soilmarks at EKE 039 (approximately c.881m east-northeast) represent an undated boundary bank

or road which are visible on aerial photographs. The lack of any relationship between the features within these two areas implies a pre-medieval date.

Prehistoric

- 2.9. Within the site itself, a scatter of unpatinated Neolithic flint flakes were identified during a fieldwalking survey and include unpatinated flakes, one possibly utilised and one bifacially worked implement (EKE 005).
- 2.10. A chipped Neolithic axe was found approximated c.670m to the south-east (EKE 001).
- 2.11. Findspot of a Bronze Age knife blade (EKE 015) was found in the field to the south of the site.
- 2.12. Three undated flint flakes were found as part of the Forestry Commission replanted areas to the approximately c.700m to the south-east (EKE 082).
- 2.13. Rectilinear enclosures are visible to the north-north-east which extend beyond the assessment area (EKE 031). The morphology implies an Iron Age to Roman date reinforced by finds within the area.
- 2.14. Towards the western edge of the HER search area a spread of C1 Belgic pottery sherds including large rim fragments were identified dating to the Iron Age/Early Roman periods (BML 004). This area also included a ditch and several pits containing later Prehistoric pottery and flint (BML 035), two curvilinear and one pit revealed by a magnetometer survey (BML 039) and a finds spot of a bronze handle from a tankard (BML 013).

Roman

- 2.15. Approximately 340m to the west on the opposite side of The Street and to the west of EKE 013 a bronze cosmetic grinder fragment was found (EKE 014).
- 2.16. Within the same location as the Bronze Age knife, a Roman metalwork scatter was identified including three 2nd Century coins, a complete terret ring, a silver finger ring fragment and a hook type brooch of Colchester derivative (Suffolk HER).
- 2.17. Possible enclosures are visible in cropmarks (EKE 030) approximately c.630m to the north. Finds within the area imply a Roman date, however some might form post-medieval drainage systems.

2.18. Cropmarks at EKE 048 located to the south of the site and extending beyond the assessment area represents a group of rectilinear enclosures possibly of Roman origin. Further boundaries and a curvilinear trackway on a different orientation implies multiple phases.

2.19. To the south-east (approximately c.963m) and south (approximately c.900m) of the site, a sherd of Roman grey ware (EKE 084) and 3rd/4th Century bronze coin (EKE 085) were identified.

2.20. Towards the western limits of the assessment area, a scatter of pottery sherds was identified including grey ware and a flanged rim bowl dating to the 3rd/4th Century. This scatter included a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a single sherd of Thetford type pottery.

Anglo-Saxon

2.21. To the west-south-west on the opposite side of The Street, a Saxon golf Thrymsa dating to the mid/late 7th Century was found (EKE 013). This is included within three fields referred to on the 1838 tithe map as 'Great Kiln Field1, 'Little Kiln Field' and 'Kiln Lay' (EKE 014).

2.22. A scatter of Anglo-Saxon artefacts including a bronze key and pins were found metal detecting approximately c.240m to the south of the site (EKE 010).

2.23. Within the same scatter as EKE 015 (see above), an Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch was identified.

2.24. Further to the Thetford type pottery sherd found within artefact scatter BML 007, an early Saxon Brooch dating to 410AD-649AD) was also identified.

Medieval

2.25. The Church of All Saints (EKE 006) is located to the north-north-east of the site. Built in 1150 once the church at Staverton fell into disrepair (Suffolk Heritage Explorer). The church would have been built within the historic settlement core of Eyke (025) as defined from historic mapping (Suffolk HER).

2.26. A scatter of Medieval metalwork was found immediately south of the site alongside the Saxon finds (EKE 010). Artefacts included a bronze heraldic shield-shaped stud and a fragment of a bronze finger ring mount.

2.27. Medieval to Post-Medieval field boundaries including curving and regular shaped features are visible in aerial photographs approximately c.834m east-northeast of the site and partially depicted on the First edition OS map but remain mostly un-mapped (EKE 038).

2.28. A Medieval bronze plaque or mount with no evidence of attachment was found approximately c.200m west-northwest of the site on the opposite site of The Street (EKE 081).

2.29. On the western limits of the assessment area, aerial photographs have identified earthworks associated with a formed track (BML 044) and cropmarks of former field boundaries and trackway (BML 045), both of Medieval dates.

Post-Medieval

2.30. There was a large World War Two military presence in East Anglia, this includes the WW2 auxiliary unity operational base (EKE 026). The Woodbridge WW2 training area represents a larger area with several specific training areas within it (SUT 250).

2.31. A post-medieval well dating to the 19th Century was observed during a watching brief to the north-east of the site (EKE 075).

2.32. Several farmsteads are recorded within the assessment area and are illustrated on the 1st Edition OS Maps. These include Church Farm (EKE 089), Low Farm (EKE 090) and Sink Farm (092).

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 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 2021).

The specific objective of the evaluation was to identify the date, form and purpose of archaeological assets along with their extent, localised depth and quality of

preservation. To evaluate the likely impact of past landscape uses, along with the presence of any masking colluvial or alluvial deposits, and to establish the potential for survival of environmental evidence and to provide sufficient information in order to construct an archaeological conservation strategy.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 28 trenches (Fig. 3) measuring 30m x 2.2m.
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. The trench layout was agreed with Rachael Abraham of SCCAS. Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 8 were moved slightly to the north to avoid damaging crop on the remainder of the field.
- 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 grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded 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 the SCCAS Store 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* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020). The evaluation was also in line with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3 (English

Heritage 2008), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's evaluation guidance (SCCAS 2020, updated 2022), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. Of the twenty-eight trenches excavated, four were devoid of archaeology, six were devoid of significant archaeology but contained probable post-medieval quarrying activity, with the remaining eighteen trenches contained archaeological features. Below is a summary table of those trenches which either contained no archaeological features or deposits or contained only late quarrying activity. Following from that the remainder of the trenches are discussed in order, with their associated archaeology. No finds were recovered from fills or deposits mentioned within the text unless stated.

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Other
5	30	NW-SE	No archaeological features or deposits
6	30	NE-SW	Quarrying activity
8	30	NE-SW	Quarrying activity
9	30	NW-SE	No archaeological features or deposits
16	30	NW-SE	Quarrying activity
18	30	N-S	Quarrying activity
19	30	WSW-ENE	Quarrying activity
20	30	WNW-ESE	Quarrying activity
21	30	WSW-ENE	Quarrying activity
28	30	N-S	No archaeological features or deposits

Trench 1

- 5.3. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.4m and was orientated north to south. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (0100) with frequent inclusions of mixed stones. This overlay 0.12m mid brown red, loose silt sand subsoil (0101) with frequent medium sub-angular stone inclusions which, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (0102) comprised mid brown yellow, loose coarse grained sand with frequent medium sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels to the north. Features in this trench were recorded in plan only but were excavated where they continued into Trench 2 immediately to the north.
- 5.4. Modern pit 0103 was left unexcavated, however it was recorded cutting from within the topsoil and was sub-rounded in plan with gradual concave sides (as seen in the trench edge) and contained a single fill (0104) comprised dark brown grey (black), friable silty sand with charcoal fleck inclusions (topsoil).
- 5.5. Ditch 0105 was left unexcavated and only recorded in plan. It measured 0.82m wide, was linear in plan on a north-east to south-west alignment. The fill (0104) comprised

mid orange brown, friable silty sand with regular small sub-angular stone inclusions. It was excavated as either 205 or 207 in Trench 2 to the north.

- 5.6. Spread 0107 was left unexcavated and recorded in plan. It measured 4.5m wide and extends beyond the limits of excavation. It was roughly linear in plan on a north-east to south-west orientation. The fill (0108) was recorded as a mottled light grey brown, friable silty sand with regular small sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions. It may represent a patch of surviving buried soil, upcast from quarrying activity, or as thought on site, a patch of 'dirty natural'. No finds were recovered from its surface.
- 5.7. Surface finds from the subsoil/natural surface (0111) comprised 1 sherd of Roman pottery and 6 struck flints.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

- 5.8. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.50m and was orientated north-west to south-east. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (0200) with frequent mixed stone inclusions, overlying 0.10m mid brown red, loose silty sand subsoil (0201) with inclusions of frequent medium sub-rounded stones. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (0202) comprised mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with inclusions of occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones.
- 5.9. Ditch 0203 was located at the western end of the trench and measured 0.80m wide, 0.25m deep with its length continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, on a north-east to south-west orientation with steep even sides and concave base. It contained a single fill (0204) comprised mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional, well sorted small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.
- 5.10. Ditch 0205 was located in the middle of the trench and was truncated by later ditch (0207) to the west. It measured c. 0.55m wide, 0.20m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation with moderately sloped even sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (0206) comprised mid brown grey, loose silty sand with rare, well sorted sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions from which 5 fragments of structural fired clay were recovered.
- 5.11. Ditch 0207, located in the middle of the trench, truncates earlier ditch 0205 to the east. It measured 0.70m wide, 0.23m deep with its length extending beyond the

limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation with steep slightly concave sides and base. Single fill (0208) comprised mid grey brown, loose silty sand with moderate small and rare sub-angular stone inclusions from which 1 sherd of later Iron Age pottery and 5 further fragments of structural fired clay were retrieved.

5.12. Small Pit 0209 was truncated by later ditch 0211 at its west. It was oval in plan with steep concave sides, undercutting to the west and with a concave base, measuring 1.20m long, 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep. Single fill (0210) comprised dark grey black, loose silty sand with moderate charcoal and well sorted small sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions. Finds recovered comprised small fired clay fragments, animal bone and 6 struck flints.

5.13. Ditch 0211 truncated pit 0209 and recut ditch 0213 along its western edge. It was linear in plan, on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation with moderate even sides, a concave base and measuring 1.46m wide, 0.24m deep with its length continuing beyond the limits of excavation. Single fill (0212) comprised mid red brown, friable silty sand with patches of mid yellow brown. Inclusions of moderate small to medium sub-angular stones.

5.14. Ditch 0213 was truncated by ditch 0211 to the west and truncated deposit 0221 to the east. It measured 0.46m wide, 0.12m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation and was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides, a flat base and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Single fill (0214) comprised mid grey brown, friable silty sand with inclusions of moderate small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones.

5.15. Deposit 0221 appears to be a separate from the subsoil 0201 and was located to the east of and truncated by ditch 0213. It measured 0.12m deep with its length and width extending beyond the limits of excavation. It comprised light brown grey, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium sun-rounded to sub-angular stones.

5.16. Ditch 0219 runs parallel to ditch 0217 to the east and measured 0.40m wide, 0.09m deep with its length continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with shallow concave sides and base and orientated north to south. Single fill (0220) comprised light yellow brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded stones.

5.17. Ditch terminus 0217 located just east of 219, truncates pit 0215 to the east and ran parallel to ditch 0219 to the west. It was linear in plan, orientated north to south and terminating at the southern end with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.45m wide, 0.08m deep with its length continuing north beyond the limits of excavation. Single fill of (0218) comprised mid to dark grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones and patches of black sand from pit 0215.

5.18. Pit 0215 was heavily truncated by ditch 0217 to the west. What remained was sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sides and base and measured 0.38m wide and 0.05m deep. Single fill (0216) comprised mid to dark grey brown, friable silty sand with rare small rounded pebbles and >100 small, fragmented fragments of burnt bone. 100% of the surviving fill was collected and sorted but on assessment the bone has proven to be too small, fragmentary and featureless to identify to species.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

5.19. This trench was 30m, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.70m and was orientated north-east to south-west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.40m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (0300) with inclusions of frequent mixed stones overlying 0.15m mid red brown, loose silty sand subsoil (0301) with inclusions of frequent medium sub-rounded stones. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (0302) of mid brown yellow, loose clayey sand with frequent small and medium sub-rounded stones.

5.20. Ditch terminus 0303 was located towards the middle of the trench, it was linear in plan, oriented east to west with a rounded terminal end at the west end and measured 0.54m wide, 0.22m deep with its length continuing beyond the limits of excavation to the east. It has moderately sloped sides at the top becoming steeper towards a flat base. Single fill (0304) comprised mottled mid brown with patches of dark grey, loose silty sand with inclusions of infrequent small to medium and occasional large poorly sorted sub-rounded to angular stones. Eight sherds of probably Middle Iron Age pottery and 2 struck flints were recovered

5.21. Ditch terminus 0307 to the north was off-set from ditch terminus 0303. The ditch measured 0.35m wide, 0.06m deep with its length extending west beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on an east to west orientation and has

moderate even sides and concave base. Single fill (0308) comprised dark black grey, loose silty sand with occasional small and medium and rare large sub-rounded to angular stones. Four sherds of potentially Late Iron Age pottery were recovered.

5.22. Pit 0305 was truncated by ditch terminus 0307 to the south and was oval in plan on an east to west orientation with moderately steep sides and sloping base measuring 0.6m wide, 0.88m long and 0.23m deep. It contained two fills. Basal fill (0306) comprised mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with rare small sub-rounded stones. This was overlain by upper fill (0309) comprised mid brown, loose silty sand with occasional well sorted small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

5.23. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.60m and orientated north-east to south-west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.35m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (0400) with inclusions of frequent mixed stones which overlay 0.25m mid brown red, loose silty sand subsoil (0401) with inclusions of frequent medium sub-angular stones. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (0402) comprised mid brown yellow, clayey sand with infrequent mixed stone inclusions.

5.24. Ditch 0405/0407 was located at the north-east end of the trench. It measured 1.10m wide, 0.38m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, orientated west-northwest to east-south-east with shallow concave sides and base. Lower fill (0406) comprised mid to dark grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium sound and sub-rounded stones. Upper fill 0408 comprised mid grey brown, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium well sorted sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks and contained the articulated animal remains 0403 and single bone fragment 0404.

5.25. Context numbers 0403 represents the articulated remains of a pig within fill (0408). The majority of the skeleton was visible, appearing to be *in situ* and in good condition with the ribs the only bones appearing to be poorly preserved. The upper vertebrae and skull were however beyond the limits of excavation. For this reason, the right tibia was taken for identification and the remainder of the skeleton was covered back over to be fully excavated at mitigation stage. A cattle vertebra was also recovered from the fill along with 1 sherd of Roman pottery and 5 struck flints.

Trench 7 (Fig.7)

5.26. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.50m and orientated north-west to south-east. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (0700) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.12m mid red grey, loose silty sand subsoil (0701) with occasional mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (0702) comprised mid brown yellow, loose coarse grained sand with frequent medium sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel inclusions.

5.27. Possible pit 0703 was located at the north-west end of the trench. It was oval in plan with steep sides and concave base on a north-west to south-east orientation. It measured 0.96m long, 0.50m wide and 0.27m deep. Single fill (0704) comprised mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with frequent poorly sorted small to large sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. In section a layer of medium to large stones at the base of the pit could represent packing material or natural stones. No finds or dating evidence were recovered and the feature may not have been of human origin.

Trench 10 (Fig. 8)

5.28. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.50m and orientated north-east to south-west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (1000) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.10m mid red brown, loose silty sand subsoil (1001) with frequent mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (1002) comprised mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with infrequent mixed stone inclusions.

5.29. Ring ditch 1003 is visible at both the south-west and north-east end of the trench, but only excavated at the latter end. The ditch measured 1.90m wide, 0.41m deep with its length continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with moderately steep even sides and slightly concave base. Basal fill (1004) comprised 0.22m light yellow brown, loose silty sand with infrequent poorly sorted small and medium sub-rounded to angular stones. This was overlain by upper fill (1005) comprised 0.20m mid brown, loose silty sand with moderate small and occasional medium poorly sorted sub-rounded to angular stones. Both fills contained finds of worked flints, 3 pieces in lower fill 1004, 9 in upper fill 1005.

5.30. Ditch 1006 was located in the middle of the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. It measured 1.52m wide, 0.38m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, cutting the subsoil (1001) with

steep even sides and slight undulating concave base. Single fill (1007) comprised mid grey, brown, loose silty sand with inclusions of poorly sorted occasional small and medium sub-rounded to angular stones. No finds or dating evidence was recovered. The ditch is clearly seen on the Geophysics and was recorded again to the east in trench 22.

Trench 11 (Fig. 9)

5.31. This trench was 30, long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.55m and orientated north-west to south-east. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (1100) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.10m mid brown grey, sandy silt subsoil (1101) with infrequent mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate comprised mid brown yellow, loose coarse grained clayey sand with frequent small sub-rounded stone and clay patches.

5.32. Possible pit 1103 was located in the middle of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides, irregular base and measured 1.42m long, 1.38m wide and 0.51m deep. Single fill (1104) comprised mottled mid orange brown, friable silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. No finds or dating evidence were recovered and it probably represents a natural hollow or tree throw.

5.33. Ring ditch 1105 was located at the north-west end of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan on an approximately north-north-east to south-south-west orientation with moderate concave sloping sides and concave base, and measured 0.96m wide, 0.23m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. Single fill (1106) comprised mid red brown, friable silty sand with inclusions of small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments.

Trench 13 (Fig. 10)

5.34. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.70m and orientated north to south. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.34m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (1300) with frequent mixed stone inclusions, overlying 0.28m dark red brown, loose silty sand subsoil (1301) with frequent medium sub-angular stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological stratigraphy (1302) comprised mid brown yellow, friable coarse grained clayey sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones.

5.35. Ditch 1303 was located in the middle of the trench and measured 0.66m wide, 0.35m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on an east to west orientation with steep sloping sides and flat base. Single fill (1304) comprised mottled mid red brown/dark brown grey/mid brown yellow, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones.

Trench 14 (Fig. 11)

5.36. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.60m and orientated north-east to south-west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.34m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (1400) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.25m mid brown grey, friable sandy silt subsoil (1401) with infrequent mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (1402) comprised mid brown yellow friable coarse grained sand and clay with frequent mixed gravel throughout.

5.37. Shallow Ditch 1403 was located in the middle of the trench and measured 0.66m wide, 0.09m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on an east to west orientation with gentle sloping concave sides and flat base. Single fill (1404) comprised mid red brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. Slight

Trench 15 (Fig. 12)

5.38. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.50m and orientated north-west to south-east. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (1500) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.17m mid brown grey, loose sandy silt subsoil (1501) with infrequent mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (1502) comprised mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

5.39. Shallow Ditch 1503 was located at the south-east end of the trench and measured 0.99m wide, 0.22m deep with its lengths extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on an east-northeast to west-south-west orientation with moderate straight sides and slight concave base. Single fill (1504) comprised mid grey brown, loose silty sand had a diffuse horizon with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones from which a single struck flint was recovered.

5.40. Natural hollow 1505 was located towards the middle of the trench. It was irregular in plan with moderately sloping sides and irregular flat base and measured

2.73m wide, 0.35m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. Fill (1506) comprised loose silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones with no finds or dating evidence.

- 5.41. Ditch 1507 was located west of 1503 and measured 0.43m wide, 0.09m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, on a north-east to south-west orientation with moderately sloping sides and concave base. Single fill (1508) comprised mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones.

Trench 17 (Fig. 13)

- 5.42. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.50m and orientated north-west to south-east. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (1700) with frequent mixed stone inclusions, overlying 0.20m mid brown grey, loose silty sand subsoil (1701) with frequent medium sub-angular inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (1702) comprised mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.

- 5.43. Ditch 1703 was located at the north-western end of the trench and measured 1.0m wide, 0.27m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and concave base on a south-west to north-east orientation. Single fill (1704) comprised mid grey brown friable silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular stones.

Trench 22 (Fig. 14)

- 5.44. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.60m and orientated north-east to south-west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (2200) with frequent mixed stone inclusions, overlying 0.18m mid brown grey, friable sandy silt subsoil (2201) with infrequent mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (2202) comprised mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with frequent medium sub-rounded gravels throughout.

- 5.45. Ditch 2203 was located towards the middle of the trench and is a continuation of ditch 1006. It measures 1.22m wide, 0.31m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. The ditch is linear in plan on a north-west to south-east orientation with moderately sloping sides and flat base. Single fill (2204) comprised

mid brown grey loose silty sand with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. It had a diffuse horizon and unclear relationship with the subsoil (2201). A small copper alloy strap fitting was recovered, implying a medieval or later date.

5.46. Quarry pit 2205 was located at the south-western end of the trench and measured c. 2.2m wide, c. 6.9m long and c. 0.48m deep, its full shape and dimensions were not established. Fill (2206) comprised mid grey brown, loose silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. No finds or dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 23 (Fig. 15)

5.47. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.60m and orientated north-west to south-east. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.34m mid red grey, friable sandy silt topsoil (2300) with frequent mixed stones, overlying 0.14m mid red brown, loose silty sand subsoil (2301) with frequent medium sub-angular stones. This, in turn, overlies natural geological stratigraphy (2302) comprised mid yellow orange, sandy clay and mid brown yellow silty sand with infrequent inclusions of small rounded stones.

5.48. Ditch 2300 was located towards the south-east end of the trench and measured 1.60m wide, 0.43m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, on a north-east to south-west orientation with steep straight sides and a sharp “ankle-breaker” break of slope and base along the south-eastern side. Basal fill 2304 comprised mid brown grey, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium round to sub-angular stones and it measured 0.5m wide and 0.15m; one small sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered. This was overlain by upper fill (2305) comprised mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with frequent well-sorted small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks; 3 struck flints were recovered.

Trench 24 (Fig. 16)

5.49. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.60m and orientated north-east to south-west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.30m mid red grey, friable sandy silt topsoil (2400) with frequent mixed stone inclusions, this overlay 0.10m subsoil (2401) comprised mid red brown, loose silty sand with frequent medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural

geological substrate (2402) comprised mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay with no inclusions.

5.50. Shallow Ditch 2403 was located towards the middle of the trench and measured 1.10m wide, 0.08m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on a north to south orientation with shallow concave sides and base. Single fill (2404) (same as 2405) comprised mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks. A single struck flint was recovered from each excavated intervention. The ditch has an unclear relationship with possible pit 2406.

5.51. Possible pit 2406 was located south-west of ditch 2403 and measured 0.89m long, c 0.35m wide and 0.40m deep. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and concave base. Basal fill (2407) measured 0.85m wide, 0.40m deep and comprised light brown grey, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium rounded stones. This was overlain by upper fill (2408) which measured 0.80m wide, 0.24m deep and comprised mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional poorly sorted small to medium sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks and a single flint core. The feature may not be of human origin and is potentially a tree throw.

Trench 25 (Fig. 17)

5.52. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.65m and orientated east to west. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.34m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (2500) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.14m mid grey friable sandy silt subsoil (2501) with infrequent inclusions of mixed stones. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate comprised mid brown yellow, moderately compacted sandy clay and light loose clayey sand with frequent small and medium mixed gravels throughout.

5.53. Slight Ditch 2503 was located towards the middle of the trench and measured 0.44m wide, 0.14m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on an east-south-east to west-north-west orientation. It has moderately sloped sides and small concave base, becoming narrower and shallower towards the west. Single fill (2504) comprised mid red brown, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions and a single struck flint.

Trench 26 (Fig. 18)

5.54. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.65m and orientated east-south-east to west-northwest. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.34m mid red brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (2600) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.14m mid brown grey, friable clayey silt subsoil (2601) with infrequent mixed stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological stratigraphy (2602) comprised of mod brown orange, compacted sandy clay with rare inclusions at the east end, changing to a mid-brown yellow, course grained sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravel inclusions to the west.

5.55. Ditch 2603 was located towards the middle of the trench and measured 0.70m wide, 0.30m deep with its length extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was linear in plan on a north to south orientation with gentle concave sides and slight concave base. Single fill (2604) comprised mid yellow brown, loose medium grained silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones and one possible struck flint.

Trench 27 (Fig. 19 & 20)

5.56. This trench was 30m long, 2.2m wide with a maximum depth of 1.0m and orientated north to south. The stratigraphy encountered comprised 0.40m mid grey brown, friable sandy silt topsoil (2700) with frequent mixed stone inclusions overlying 0.40m mid brown grey, friable clayey sand subsoil (2701) with infrequent medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions. This, in turn, overlay natural geological substrate (2708) comprised dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with frequent inclusions of medium sub-angular stones.

5.57. An area of lower subsoil, deposit 2702/2705, preserved within a slight hollow, was located at the northern end of the trench and measured 5.70m long and 0.20m deep with its width extending beyond the limits of excavation. It comprised light to mid yellow grey, loose medium grained silty sand with inclusions of frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. The excavated part of the soil contained 2 sherds of potentially Neolithic pottery, 11 struck flints, including possible microliths, and a concentration of heat-altered flint (507g).

5.58. Pit 2703 was cut into deposit 2702 at its southern end. It measured 0.50m long, 0.44m wide and 0.08m deep, was sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sides and base. Single fill (2704) comprised mid brown grey loose silty sand with inclusions of rare small sub-rounded stones.

6. THE FINDS

Introduction

- 6.1. A moderate quantity of finds consisting of pottery, lithics (worked flints) fired clay and heat-altered stones was recovered both by hand excavation and from the later processing of bulk soil samples. The closely dated finds are mostly prehistoric, the majority being dated to the Late Neolithic-Bronze Age (lithics) and Middle and Late Iron Age (pottery). There is one flint of probable Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date and two sherds (from one pot) of earlier prehistoric, Neolithic or Bronze Age date. There are also two small sherds dated as Roman. Pieces of structural fired clay from two ditches and a pit, all located in trench 2, are not closely dated, although a small sherd of probable Iron Age date was associated with one of the two ditches.
- 6.2. All finds have been cleaned and recorded in accordance with ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2021, Type 2 assemblage). Quantification was by count and weight by material type in each context. The finds have been briefly summarised with quantities and spot dates in Table 1 (Appendix B).

Lithics

- 6.3. A total of 66 worked lithics (827.4g), all made using flint, was retrieved via the hand excavation and bulk soil sampling of 21 separate deposits. Of the flints which have cortex present, it is mostly chalky. Chalk bedrock is located approximately 12km to the north-west (BGS 2021). Almost a third (21 flints) were recovered from topsoil or subsoil deposits. Condition is variable.
- 6.4. As would be expected most of the lithics from topsoil and subsoil are moderately edge damaged. Those in a fresher, less damaged condition, are the flints from fill 210 of pit 209, fill 408 of ditch 407, fills 1004 and 1005 of ditch 1003, fills 2404 and 2405 of ditch 2403, fill 2408 of pit 2406 and fill 2702 of a natural hollow.
- 6.5. The lithics from hollow fill 2702 were recovered in association with flint-tempered pottery of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date. The assemblage is mainly composed of flakes, in addition to one chip, five flake cores and one end scraper. Almost 40% of the flakes were identifiable as having been removed using a hard hammer (three of which feature incipient cones of percussion) and none appear to have been removed with a soft hammer. The cores are mostly multi-platform types, with one keeled example from hollow fill 2702, made on a thermal piece.

6.6. An end scraper from fill 2305 of ditch 2303 was made on a distal flake fragment and displays steep, regular retouch around the proximal dorsal edge. It is not a chronologically diagnostic type.

6.7. The majority of the assemblage, with hard hammer flakes and flake cores and no indicators of earlier prehistoric dating, is most suggestive of the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. One exception to this is the multi-platform core from fill 2408 of pit 2406. It is small (21g) and has been systematically worked to produce small flakes. Although no blade scars are present this item would be more typical in an earlier prehistoric assemblage – Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

Pottery

Introduction

6.8. In total there are 19 sherds from the evaluation together weighing 211g. Almost all were recovered from ditch fill. While some sherds are relatively undiagnostic and difficult to date closely the majority can be dated to the prehistoric and Roman period. The pottery is discussed by period below. The assemblage was recorded following guidelines set out in Barclay et. al. 2016. All the pottery fabrics are listed and described in Table 2 (Appendix B).

Prehistoric pottery

- 6.9. The pottery dated to the prehistoric period consists of 14 sherds with a combined weight of 162g. One flint-tempered sherd is broadly earlier prehistoric, Neolithic-Bronze Age, while the remainder of the sherds are of later prehistoric, Iron Age date. One or two small sherds are not closely dated and while very probably part of the later prehistoric assemblage a post-Roman Anglo-Saxon date is difficult to entirely exclude.
- 6.10. The prehistoric pottery fabrics are mostly sand-tempered (Q1-Q3) commonly with occasional small pieces of burnt-out chaff in the surfaces and these are typical of the Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC. A significant part of an Iron Age jar (rim and shoulder) was recovered from ditch 0303 (trench 3) and is the most diagnostic of the prehistoric pottery. It is noted that this has a distinct shoulder, a feature common among Early Iron Age assemblages. However, this can be paralleled among later assemblages too, for example at Stanway and at Little Waltham in Essex (Sealey 2007, fig. 25, no. 42; Drury 1978, Form F8) and the pot can be confidently dated as Middle Iron Age. Other small,

single sherds in hand-made sand-tempered fabrics come from ditch 0207 and ditch 2303, which, while likely to be Iron Age, are not so closely dated.

- 6.11. One dark sherd from the rim of a simple, rounded bowl is in a fine sand or silty fabric which also contains some shell-temper (SH1). The form is typical of later prehistoric assemblages and is also probably of Middle Iron Age date. It can be noted that Early Saxon pottery from this southeast area of Suffolk, as represented by pottery from the Early Saxon cemetery at Sutton Hoo on the edge of nearby Bromeswell parish, also commonly contains shell-temper (Anderson 2015) and this pottery is probably broadly representative of Early Saxon pottery from the whole of the Bromeswell, Sutton and Eyke area. However, small amounts of shell-tempered pottery are also present among Iron Age pottery in the region, probably as imports from outside of the county (Martin 1988, 34) and the sherd here is considered likely to be part of the Iron Age assemblage.
- 6.12. Two flint-tempered sherds (F1), both from the same pot, were recovered from layer 2702 (trench 27). Flint is a common temper in pottery in East Anglia from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The nature of the sherds here suggests a Bronze Age date rather than earlier.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

- 6.13. There are five sherds dated to this period, together these weigh 49g. Sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware (GTW) were recovered from ditch 0307 (trench 3). One sherd is a rim from a large jar or bowl, two other thick body sherds may be from this or a second vessel. This grog-tempered pottery is current from the early-mid 1st century BC but is probably not in common use until c. 50-25 BC and is not current after c. 60 AD. The rim sherd is wheel turned or finished on a turntable or wheel and is likely to date to the 1st century AD rather than earlier.
- 6.14. Roman pottery is represented by a single sherd of Black surface ware (BSW) from ditch 0407 and a greyware (GX) rim sherd from context 0111 in trench 1. The latter sherd is abraded and the nature of the rim, which is a flange rim almost certainly from a bowl or dish, is not exclusively typologically Roman, however, the fabric appears to be Roman rather than Late Saxon or medieval.

Fired clay

- 6.15. The fired clay consists of 44 pieces (495g) all of which was recovered from three features located in trench 2: ditches 0205 and 0207 and pit 0209.

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- 6.16. The majority of the fired clay by weight (454g from a total of 495g) comes from the two ditches (0205 and 0207). All is in buff and orange coloured fine sand fabrics (fs), some pieces with a grey core, and is very similar in appearance. It consists of structural material with woven wattle voids and areas of relatively flat, undulating surface. The larger pieces show that the wattle and clay construction from which it came was in excess of 40mm thick. That this relatively fragile material has survived as medium sized pieces could indicate that it is probably broadly contemporary with the ditches.
- 6.17. The fired clay from the pit (0209) is quite broken-up and is different in nature to that from the ditches being in medium sand fabrics: most simply medium sand (ms) with a few pieces that include some pale clay, some ferrous sand pellets and voids that suggest burnt out organic matter (mspcfev). This material is mostly quite broken-up and abraded suggesting some degree of residuality.
- 6.18. None of the fired clay is closely dated, although a single small pottery sherd from ditch 0208 is probably later Iron Age.

Heat-altered stones

- 6.19. A small quantity of heat-altered stones, all flints, was recovered from context 2705. In total there are 11 pieces together weighing 507g. They are all discoloured white/ grey and are highly fractured indicating exposure to high temperature.
- 6.20. There is no associated closely dated material with these, but heated stones were commonly used in the prehistoric period to indirectly transfer heat from a fire to water to boil it or to create steam.

Summary

- 6.21. The finds provide evidence for prehistoric activity, mostly in the Late Neolithic-Bronze Age, represented by worked flints (lithics) and the Middle and Late Iron Age (4th century BC-1st century AD) represented by pottery. Pieces of structural fired clay recovered from trench 2 are likely to derive from ovens/hearths rather than buildings. They are not closely dated but seem likely to be associated with the Iron Age activity, suggesting activity here during that period.
- 6.22. The two sherds of Roman pottery appear likely to represent only low levels of activity after the Iron Age and are probably most likely to have arrived as incidental material associated with the manuring of agricultural land.

Recommendations and selection strategy

- 6.23. The artefacts have been recorded in sufficient detail for archiving and the data presented here, and held in the project archive, may be incorporated into any future dissemination of the results. All finds other than heat-altered stone should be retained.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 157 fragments (105g) was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soils samples from two deposits. Artefactual material dating to the Romano-British period was also recovered (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was poorly preserved and highly fragmented however, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.).
- 7.2. Skeleton 403 was revealed during the excavation of ditch fill 408 and was partially exposed with 15 fragments (35g) recovered. Of these, it was possible to identify three juvenile pig bones, a partial ulna, tibia and a first phalanx. The remaining fragments were too incomplete to identify to species level. Bone 404 was also recovered from deposit 408 and was identified as a complete cattle cervical vertebra. While no evidence of butchery was observed on any of the fragments recovered from deposit 408, both species were commonly exploited domestic animals across all periods.
- 7.3. The remaining 141 fragments (14g) in the assemblage were recovered via bulk soil sample 3 from deposit 216, the fill of pit 215. As stated, the bone was poorly preserved and highly fragmented. In addition, it also displayed the bright white colouration and calcined nature indicative of prolonged burning at high temperatures (Lyman, 1994). As a result of these factors, all osteological landmarks that aid identification were absent and it was not possible to ascertain an origin in either human or animal remains.
- 7.4. Bibliography

Lyman, R. L. 1994 Vertebrate taphonomy Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and Methods

- 7.5. Three bulk samples (45 litres of soil) were taken from the fills of two pits and a single ditch. The samples were processed in full, with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site.
- 7.6. 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 2 (Appendix C). 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.

Results

Trench 2: pit 209 (sample 2) and pit 215 (sample 3)

- 7.7. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were present in low numbers within 210 (sample 2), the fill of pit 209, along with a small number of indeterminate cereal grain fragments. Wood charcoal fragments were present in low quantities and may represent waste from domestic activities taking place in the vicinity.
- 7.8. Fill 216 of pit 215 (sample 3) contained a low number of indeterminate fragments which may be from cereal grains or grasses. Wood charcoal was present in very low quantities and was highly comminuted. Charred bone fragments were recovered from the non-floating residues and could either represent domestic waste from activities such as food preparation or the slight remains of a cremation burial.

Trench 3: ditch 303 (sample 304)

- 7.9. Ditch fill 304 (sample 304) contained a single grass family (*Poaceae*) seed fragment and small quantities of wood charcoal.
- 7.10. The limited nature of the remains recovered from the samples and the disturbed nature of the deposits sampled make it difficult to draw any conclusions regarding this material. The material recovered may represent domestic activity taking place in the vicinity of the site.

7.11. Bibliography

Stace, C. 1995. *New flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012. *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The evaluation met its aims in being able to identify the presence of archaeological assets along with their quantity, quality, and potential. The follow is a summary of what has been established.

Early to Middle Bronze Age (2400 BC–1200 BC)

8.2. The Geophysical survey identified one reasonably large and one very small circular ditched features, potentially barrow ditches, and these were targeted in Trenches 10 and 11 respectively. Both ditches were recorded and excavated as identified in the Geophysics, neither ditch was particularly deep and there was no evidence for any burial activity in the parts investigated. If the features do represent round barrows, apart from being potentially interlinked - which would be extremely rare – appear uncomplicated.

8.3. The barrows sit within, or are incorporated into, a Middle Bronze Age Field System. Several ditches were recorded which probably form part of this, though there is no simplicity or clarity in the system and the ditches are generally slight, truncated in the soft sand and may well only survive intermittently. A couple of patches of buried soil, one with scattered flint and pottery, and a couple of potential prehistoric tree throws, were also recorded.

8.4. There are possibilities in any further mitigation work to address a limited number of Early-Middle Bronze Age Research Questions in relation to how the two potential barrows relate to the sporadic field system:

- E-MBA 03 How can we refine the chronology of the Early and Middle Bronze Age?
- E-MBA 07 How can we refine the chronology of Bronze Age field systems?

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- E-MBA 12 How do we explain regional difference in the Early and Middle Bronze Age?
 - E-MBA 24 How can we characterise Bronze Age monuments? Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

8.5. Along the western edge of the site, adjacent to the road, is a group of what appear to be Middle to Late Iron Age ditches, centred on Trench 2 but also recorded in Trenches 1 & 3 and possibly Trench 4. Two small pits were also recorded in Trenches 2 and 3, one of which contained fragments of heavily burnt bone, too fragmentary to assign an ID to. Features in Trench 3 contained fragments of structural fired clay, indicating the presence of possible ovens, fires or kilns nearby. The ditch in Trench 5 contained the whole carcass of a pig, though the single sherd of pottery from the feature has been dated as possibly Roman. The ditches are dense enough to suggest that they are at the edge of a Middle-Late Iron Age occupation area, which would appear to be centred somewhere to the west of the site.

8.6. There may be possibilities in any further mitigation work to address a limited number of Middle Iron Age Research Questions via the ditches and potential occupation remains. However, the size of the site suggests that opportunities may be limited:

- LBA-MIA 02: Should the Middle Iron Age really be thought of as a distinct period?
- LBA-MIA 04: How can we increase our understanding of the Early to Middle Iron Age transition?
- LBA-MIA 06: How do we identify and characterise regional difference during the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age?
- LBA-MIA 07: What can we infer about the relationship between open and enclosed settlements?
- LBA-MIA 10: How can we better understand the relationships between contemporary sites?

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 8.7. Two sherds of potential Romano-British pottery were recovered, one from a ditch, one as a surface find. Any Roman activity is liable to have been at some distance from the site.

Medieval to Post-medieval (1066–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 8.8. A probable Enclosure ditch crosses the site from northwest to southeast and can be seen on the Geophysical Survey cutting across the larger of the two barrows. It was recorded in Trenches 10 and 22 with a second, recorded in Trench 23, aligned northeast to southwest. There was small-scale sand/gravel quarrying across the south-western part of the site, recorded in Trenches 6, 16 and 18-21.
- 8.9. There are large areas of fragmentary, undated cropmarks of field systems, enclosures and trackways etc. to all sides of the development area: to the South (BML045, East (EKE029), Northeast (EKE027, 037), North ((EKE030) and West (EKE028). It is likely that at least some of these cropmarks will form parts of a wider pattern of fields and enclosures relating to those recorded here.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken and this report written by Tara Schug, assisted by Cara Barsby, Alex Capon, Steve Manthorpe and Matt Stevens. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Steve Benfield & Jacky Sommerville and Anna west, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled by Clare Wootton and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0100		01		Deposit	Mid red brown, sandy silt, friable with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil of Trench 1			0.30	0101, 0104, 0110			
0101		01		Deposit	Mid brown red, silty sand, loose with frequent medium sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 1			0.12	0102, 0108	0100		
0102		01		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, coarse grained sand, loose with frequent medium sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels at N end	Natural geology overlain by subsoil within Trench 1					0101	0103, 0105, 0107, 0109	
0103	0103	01	Pit	Cut	Cut 0103 is sub ovoid in plan and extends into the western limit of excavation	Feature is likely the result of modern quarry. It has been left unexcavated for a future phase.		1.02					0102
0104	0103	01	Pit	Fill	Deposit is dark brownish grey in colour and composed of silty sand. It is friable and includes occasional charcoal flecks.	Deposit has likely been deliberately backfilled. Left unexcavated for a future phase		1.02			0100		
0105	0105	01	Ditch	Cut	Cut has a linear shape in plan and a northeast-southwest alignment	Feature is an agricultural boundary ditch, likely correlating to one of multiple ditches present in Trench 2. It appears to be truncated a large silty patch [107] to the south. Feature is unexcavated.		0.82				0107	0102
0106	0105	01	Ditch	Fill	Deposit is mid orangish-brown in colour and composed of silty sand. It appears from the surface to have regular small subangular stone inclusions. It has been left unexcavated.	Unclear whether anthropogenically produced or the result of natural processes. If archaeological then it may correlate with ditches identified within Trench 2.		0.82				0107	
0107	0107	01		Cut	Feature has an amorphous shape in plan and lacks and obvious orientation	Feature may in fact be a combination of multiple ditches as evidenced in Trench 2. However, it has been left unexcavated.		4.5				0109	0105, 0106, 0102
0108	0107	01		Fill	Deposit is a mottled light greyish-brown colour. It is composed of friable silty sand. From the surface, it appears to include regular small subangular and subrounded stones. Deposit has been left unexcavated for a future phase.	Deposit may be a combination of fills from multiple features present in trench 2. Alternatively, this may be a single spread of material. Two circular patches appear to be present in plan and appear to be formed of natural geology. These may be redeposited.		4.5			0101	0109	
0109	0109	01	Pit	Cut	Cut has a roughly sub ovoid shape in plan. It has an approximate northeast-southwest orientation.	Likely a modern quarry pit. It appears to truncate feature 107 in the eastern LOE		1.23					0107, 0108, 0102
0110	0109	01	Pit	Fill	Deposit is dark brownish grey in colour and is composed of friable silty sand. It includes occasional small subangular and subrounded stones.	Deposit likely backfilled following modern quarrying.		1.23			0100		
0111		01		Other	Number given to unstratified finds of struck flint and pottery collected across the topsoil of the whole site but not attributed to any particular trench.								
0200		02		Layer	Mid red brown sandy silt, friable with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 2, overlaying subsoil 0201			0.30	0201			
0201		02		Layer	Mid brown red, silty sand, loose with frequent medium sub-rounded stones	Subsoil within Trench 2, overlain by Topsoil 0200 and overlays natural geology of 0201			0.10	0202, 0208, 0212, 0218, 0219, 0220, 0204, 0210, 0206	0200	0211	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0202		02		Layer	Mid brown yellow, clayey sand, friable with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones	Natural geology within Trench 2 and overlain by subsoil 0201					0201, 0209, 0215, 0219, 0221, 0205	0203, 0205, 0209	
0203	0203	02	Ditch	Cut	NE-SW Orientation. Linear ditch with steep even sides and a concave base.	Ditch with single fill may form part of a field boundary.	2.2	0.8	0.25				0202
0204	0203	02	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown loose silty sand, with moderate quantities of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, well-sorted	Single fill of ditch accumulated by natural processes of sedimentation. Contains no finds/dating evidence.	2.2	0.8	0.25		0201		
0205	0205	02	Ditch	Cut	NNE-SSW orientated linear feature with moderate even sides and a flat slightly sloping base.	Truncated by ditch 207 to the southeast; it potentially continues into Trench 1 and contains a single fill. May form part of a field system	2.2	0.55	0.2	0202			0202, 0202
0206	0205	02	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey loose silty sand, with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Well-sorted. Clear horizon	Deposit likely formed via natural processes of sedimentation and contains no finds or dating evidence.	2.2	0.55	0.2		0201	0207	
0207	0207	02	Ditch	Cut	NNE-SSW - orientated linear ditch with steep, slightly concaved sides and a slightly concave base.	Middle Saxon or Medieval field boundary. It truncates ditch 205 to the northwest.	2.2	0.7	0.23		0208		0206, 0206
0208	0207	02	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, loose silty sand with moderate small and rare medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones; moderately sorted.	Likely formed by natural processes of sedimentation. It includes sherds of Middle Saxon or Medieval pottery.	2.2	0.7	0.23	0207	0201		
0209	0209	02	Pit	Cut	Ovoid shape in plan. Steep concave sides undercutting in the west and has a slightly concave base.	Cut of pit containing a single fill, probably functioned as a rubbish pit. Is truncated by a later ditch	1.2	0.5	0.3	0202	0210, 0211	0211	0202
0210	0209	02	Pit	Fill	Dark black, with patches of dark blackish grey. Loose silty sand with moderate charcoal and moderate small sub-rounded, subangular and angular stones.	Deposit produced bone, flint and large pieces of fired clay. Unknown date but may be Saxon or Medieval in provenance	1.2	0.5	0,3	0209	0201	0211	
0211	0211	02	Ditch	Cut	NNE-SSW orientated linear ditch, with moderate even sides and a concave base.	Ditch appears on the same alignment as [207] and [205]. It truncates pit [209] Provenance is unclear. Contains single fill of 0212	1	1.46	0.24	0214, 0209	0212		0201, 0210, 0209, 0214, 0213
0212	0212	02	Ditch	Fill	Mid reddish-brown friable silty sand, with patches of yellowish-brown friable silty, containing moderate small-medium sized sub-angular stones. Yellowish patches located at bottom of feature.	Single fill of ditch 0211. No finds recovered, making dating problematic.	1	1.46	0.24	0211	0201		
0213	0213	02	Ditch	Cut	Cut has [213] has a linear shape in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It has an NNE-SSW orientation	Ditch with single fill. It appears to be truncated along the same axis by ditch [211]. Ditch [213], in turn, appears to truncate deposit (221)	2.2	0.46	0.12	0221	0214	0211	0221
0214	0213	02	Ditch	Fill	Deposit is composed of mid greyish-brown silty sand. It is friable and includes moderate quantities of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Excavated via hand in moist conditions	Fill produced no finds, making dating problematic. Unclear whether deliberately backfilled, may have formed via natural processes of sedimentation. Appears on the same alignment as [211],[207], [209]	2.2	0.46	0.12	0213, 0214	0214, 0211	0211	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0215	0215	02	Cremation	Cut	Probable cremation pit, truncated by ditch terminus [0217]. It survives as a semi-circle on the eastern side of ditch cut [211]. It has a shallow, concave profile. Slight break of slope top, gently sloping concave sides with an imperceptible break of slope to concave base.	Probable cremation, cut by ditch terminal [0217]. Unclear date. What remains of the feature has been sampled.		0.38	0.05	0202	0216		
0216	0215	02	Cremation	Fill	Mixed fill of friable mid greyish-brown silty sand and blackened sand. Includes very occasional small sub-rounded stones. No visible charcoal present although includes rare small fragments of incinerated bone. 100% sampled.	Unclear date, what remains of feature has been sampled.		0.38	0.05	0215	0217		
0217	0217	02	Ditch	Cut	N-S orientated ditch terminal, which terminates to south. Shallow concave profile. Slight break of slope top. Gently sloping concave sides, with imperceptible break of slope to concave base.	On the same alignment as the other ditches in Trench 2. It cuts cremation pit [215] and deposit (216)	1.2	0.45	0.08	0216	0218		
0218	0217	02	Ditch	Fill	Medium greyish-brown friable silty sand with occasional moderate small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Some lenses of blackened sand from cremation [215]. No finds/dating evidence making provenance problematic.		1.2	0.45	0.08	0217	0201		
0219	0219	02	Ditch	Cut	Linear N-S ditch, with a shallow, concave profile. Slight break of slope top with gently sloping concave sides.	Possible ditch has very straight dies, contains single fill of (220). It is on the same alignment as other ditches in Tr2, could be Prehistoric or Saxon/Medieval.	10	0.4	0.09	0219, 0202	0201, 0219, 0220		
0220	0219	02	Ditch	Fill	Mottle slightly brown friable silty sand yellow sand. Occasional small rounded stones.	Single fill formed by natural accumulations. No finds, making dating problematic	10	0.4	0.09	0219	0201		
0221		02	Bioturbation	Deposit	Deposit (221) is light brownish grey in colour and composed of silty sand. It is friable and includes regular small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Excavated in moist conditions.	Appears to be a spread of silty material . Formation processes are uncertain. It is perhaps the result of natural processes of sedimentation within and already present dip in the natural geology. It is cut by ditch [0213] to the west. Deposit is unlikely to be an anthropogenically-produced feature.			0.12	0202	0213	0213	
0300		03		Layer	Mid red brown, sandy silt, friable with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil in Trench 3 overlying subsoil 0301			0.40	0301			
0301		03		Deposit	Mid brown red, silty sand, loose with frequent medium sub-rounded stones	Subsoil within Trench 3, lying above natural geology 302 and below topsoil 300			0.15	0302, 0304, 0308	0300		
0302		03		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, clayey sand, loose with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones	Natural geology within Trench 3 overlain by subsoil 301					0301	0305, 0303	
0303	0303	03	Ditch	Cut	E-W Orientated linear ditch, with moderately sloped sides at top and steep towards base which appears to be relatively flat in west facing section.	Ditch terminus with single fill, unknown function although could form an entrance to an enclosure along with terminus 0307.	1.8	0.54	0.22				0302
0304	0303	03	Ditch	Fill	Mottle mid brown, with patches of dark grey loose silty sand, with moderate small-medium and occasional large sub-rounded, sub-angular stones. Very poorly sorted.	Fill is dark and may have been purposefully backfilled. Pottery appears to be Middle Saxon Ipswich ware. Sample has been taken from terminus.	1.8	0.54	0.22		0301		
0305	0305	03	Pit	Cut	Ovoid-shape in plan, with moderately steep sides and sloping base. Sloping W-E.	Pit with two fills. Unknown function and produced no finds. It is truncated by later ditch terminus 0307.	0.88	0.6	0.23			0307	0302

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0306	0305	03	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown, slightly silty loose sand, with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	Basal fill of Pit 0305 and formed by natural accumulation of material, no finds recovered. It was overlain by upper fill 0309 and truncated by later ditch terminus 0307	0.88	0.6	0.23		0309	0307	
0307	0307	03	Ditch	Cut	E-W orientated linear ditch with moderate, slightly irregular in places and a slightly concave base	Ditch terminus with a single fill; unknown function, although potentially could form an entrance to an enclosure with ditch terminus 0303.	1.7	0.35	0.06				0305, 0306, 0302, 0309
0308	0307	03	Ditch	Fill	Dark blackish grey with particles of dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, with moderate small and medium and rare large sub-rounded sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch terminus 0307. Dark colour and finds of pottery imply the fill has been intentionally deposited or backfilled.	1.7	0.35	0.06		0301		
0309	0305	03	Pit	Fill	Mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional well sorted small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. A clear horizon and low contamination	Upper fill of pit 0305, lying above basal fill of 0306. Contained no finds and likely formed by natural accumulation of material.	0.88	0.60		0306		0307	
0400		04		Deposit	Mid red brown, sandy silt, friable with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 4, overlying subsoil 0401			0.35	0401, 0408			
0401		04		Deposit	Mid brown red, silty sand, loose with frequent medium sub-angular stones	Subsoil within Trench 4, overlain by Topsoil 0400 and overlying natural geology of 0402. Appears to be cut by ditches 405 and 407 respectively, but this is not certain.			0.25	0402	0400	0405, 0407	
0402		04		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, clay sand with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Natural geology within Trench 4, overlain by subsoil 0401					0401	0405, 0407	
0403	0407	04	Skeleton	Other	Articulated skeletal remains on an animal, thought to be a pig.	Found at the base of fill 0408 within ditch 0407. The articulated remains comprised of the spine, both lower legs, the front legs and a couple of ribs. The remainder of the spine and skull continued beyond the limits of excavation. The remains were left in situ and covered over with plastic sheeting and sand to mark its location for future excavations. A tibia was taken for species identification.							
0404	0407	04	Skeleton	Other	A single fragment of bone found at the base of fill 0408 within ditch 0407.	Disarticulated bone at the same level as 0404 was recorded and recovered for identification. Thought to be a skull or vertebrae fragment							
0405	0405	04	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a WNW-ESE orientation. Moderate BOS at top with a 45-degree concave sloping sides and slight BOS to a concave base.	Ditch which may form part of a field system or boundary possibly Medieval or Post-Medieval in date as it cuts the subsoil. Contains single fill of 0406 and is possibly re-cut by 0407.	1.0	0.34+	0.08+			0407	0402, 0401
0406	0405	04	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium round and sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of ditch 0407 formed by natural accumulation of material, no finds or dating evidence were recovered. Fill is truncated by later possible re-cut 0407	1.0+	0.34+	0.08+			0407	
0407	0407	04	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a WNW-ESE orientation. Steep convex sides with a moderately sharp BOS to a flat base.	Linear ditch on the same orientation as 0405 which it truncates and could indicate re-cut. Contains a single fill 0408	1.0+	1.10	0.30				0405, 0406, 0401, 0402
0408	0407	04	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium well sorted rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Single fill of ditch 0407. Finds include pottery, flint and animal bone which includes the articulated remains 0403 and disarticulated fragment 0404.	1.0+	1.10	0.30		0400		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0500		05		Deposit	Mid red grey, friable sandy silt with frequent inclusions of mixed stones.	Topsoil within Trench 5, overlying subsoil 0501			0.30	0501			
0501		05		Deposit	Dark red brown, silty course grained sand, loose with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 5, overlain by Topsoil 0500 and overlies natural geology of 0502			0.20	0502	0500		
0502		05		Deposit	Mid yellow brown, loose course grained sand with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions	natural geology within Trench 5, overlain by Subsoil 0501					0501		
0600		06		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 6, overlying Subsoil 0601			0.30	0601			
0601		06		Deposit	Mid brown red, loose sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within trench 6, overlain by Topsoil 0600 and overlies natural geology of 0602			0.10	0602	0600		
0602		06		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with occasional medium sub-angular stones and dark silts at the SW and NE ends	Natural geology within Trench 6 overlain by Subsoil 0601					0601		
0700		07		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 7, overlying subsoil 0701			0.30	0701			
0701		07		Deposit	Mid red grey, loose silty sand with occasional mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 7, overlain by Topsoil 0700 and overlies natural geology of 0702			0.12	0702, 0704	0700		
0702		07		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable coarse grained clayey sand with frequent medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions.	natural geology within Trench 7, overlain by Subsoil 0701					0701	0703	
0703	0703	07	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with steep to moderate sides and a concave base on a NW-SE orientation	Cut of pit with single fill 0704. Function is unknown	0.96	0.50	0.27				0702
0704	0703	07	Pit	Fill	Mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with frequent poorly sorted small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and frequent medium and large stones towards base of pit	Single fill of pit 0704. Contains no finds or dating evidence and likely formed by natural accumulation. The larger stone towards the base could be natural or could form a basal layer or packing	0.96	0.50	0.27		0701		
0800		08		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 8, overlying subsoil 0801, 1 struck flint recovered			0.30	0801			
0801		08		Deposit	Mid red brown, loose silty sand with frequent medium sub-rounded stones	Subsoil within Trench 8 overlain by Topsoil 0800 and overlies natural geology of 0802			0.10	0802	0800		
0802		08		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay and mixed course grained sand with frequent medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	natural geology within Trench 8, overlain by subsoil 0801					0801		
0900		09		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 9, overlying subsoil 0901			0.30	0901			
0901		09		Deposit	Mid brown red, loose silty sand with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 9, overlain by topsoil 0900 and overlies natural geology 0902			0.10	0902	0900		
0902		09		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, moderately compacted sandy clay with frequent medium sub-rounded stones	Natural geology within Trench 9, overlaid by subsoil 0901					0901		
1000		10		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 10, overlying subsoil 1002			0.30	1001			
1001		10		Deposit	Mid brown red, loose silty sand with frequent mixed stone inclusions	subsoil within Trench 10, overlain by Topsoil 1000 and overlies natural geology 1002			0.10	1002	1000		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1002		10		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Natural geology within Trench 10, overlain by subsoil 1001					1001		
1003	1003	10	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan with moderate even sides and slight concave base. At this point roughly N-S oriented. It curves back round and can be seen again at the NE end of the trench where it was left unexcavated	Cut of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey and contains two fills.	2.20+	1.90	0.41				1002
1004	1003	10	Ditch	Fill	Light yellow brown, loose silty sand with moderate small and occasional medium sub-rounded to angular stones - poorly sorted.	Basal fill of ring ditch 1003, covered by upper fill 1005. Formed by natural accumulation of material and contained finds of struck flints	2.2+	1.40	0.22		1005		
1005	1003	10	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with moderate small and occasional medium sub-angular stones - poorly sorted. Clear horizon and low contamination	Upper fill of ring ditch 1003, overlying basal fill of 1004 and formed by natural accumulation of material.	2.2+	1.90	0.20	1004	1001		
1006	1006	10	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a NW-SE orientation. Steep even sides and slight concave but undulating base.	Cut of ditch which was identified on the geophysical survey and truncates both the ring ditch 1003 and the subsoil 1001. Could form a Medieval or Post-medieval boundary. It continues into Trench 22 where it was recorded as ditch 2203. Contains a single fill of 1007.	1.52	2.2+	0.38				1001, 1002
1007	1006	10	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded to angular stones - poorly sorted. Clear horizon and low contamination	Single fill of ditch 1006, formation unknown and contains no finds or dating evidence.	2.2+	1.52	0.38		1000		
1100		11		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 11, overlying subsoil 1101			0.30	1101			
1101		11		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil with Trench 11, overlain by topsoil 1100 and overlies natural geology of 1102			0.10	1102	1100		
1102		11		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, coarse grained clayey sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones and clay patches	Natural geology within Trench 11, overlain by subsoil 1101					1101	1103, 1105	
1103	1103	11	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and an irregular base.	Possible feature which may have functioned as a storage pit, and contained single fill 1104	1.42	0.38	0.51				1102
1104	1103	11	Pit	Fill	Mottled mid orange brown, friable silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Diffuse horizon and low contamination	Single fill of pit 1103 and formed from erosion natural accumulation of material. No finds	1.42	0.38	0.51		1101		
1105	1105	11	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave base. Here it is on an NNE-SSW orientation.	Cut of ring ditch visible on the geophysical survey, possibly Bronze Age in date. Contains a single fill of 1106	1.0+	0.96	0.23				1102
1106	1105	11	Ditch	Fill	Mid red brown, friable silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments. Clear horizon and low contamination	Single fill of possible ring ditch 1105. Formed by natural accumulation of material and contained no finds.	1.0+	0.96	0.23		1101		
1200		12		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions.	Topsoil within Trench 12, overlying subsoil 1201. 1 struck flint recovered			0.40	1201			
1201		12		Deposit	Mid brown red, loose silty sand with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 12, overlain by topsoil 1200 and overlies natural geology 1202			0.08	1202	1200		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1202		12		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, loose clayey sand with frequent medium to large mixed gravel and silt patches.	Natural geology within Trench 12 overlain by subsoil 1201					1201		
1300		13		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 13, overlying subsoil 1301			0.34	1301			
1301		13		Deposit	Dark red brown, loose silty sand with frequent medium sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 13, overlain by topsoil 1300 and overlies natural geology of 1302			0.28	1302	1300		
1302		13		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, loose coarse grained clayey sand with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions	Natural geology within Trench 13, overlain by subsoil 1301					1301		
1303	1303	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, orientated E-W with steep sloping sides, a sharp BOS to a flat base.	Cut of ditch visible on the geophysical survey and may form part of a wider more extensive field system. Contains single fill of 1304.	2.2+	0.66	0.35				1302
1304	1303	13	Ditch	Fill	Mottled, friable silty sand comprised mid red browns, dark brown grey and mid brown yellow with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch 1304. Formed by natural accumulation of material and contained no finds.	2.2+	0.66	0.35		1301		
1400		14		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 14, overlying subsoil 1401			0.34	1401			
1401		14		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with infrequent inclusions of mixed stones	Subsoil within Trench 14, overlain by topsoil 1400 and overlies natural geology 1402			0.25	1402	1400		
1402		14		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, coarse grained sand and clay with frequent mixed gravels throughout	natural geology within Trench 14, overlain by subsoil 1401					1401		
1403	1403	14	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on an E-W orientation, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base deeper towards the W	Cut of ditch visible on the geophysics and may form part of the same field system seen in Trench 13. Contains single fill of 1404	2.2+	0.66	0.09				1402
1404	1403	14	Ditch	Fill	Mid red brown, friable silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon and low contamination	Single fill of ditch 1403, formed by natural accumulation of material over time and contained no finds	2.2+	0.66	0.09		1401		
1500		15		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 15, overlying subsoil 1501			0.30	1501			
1501		15		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with infrequent mixed stones inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 15, overlain by topsoil 1500 and overlies natural geology 1502			0.17	1502	1500		
1502		15		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay with frequent gravels	Natural geology with Trench 15, overlain by 1501					1501	1503, 1505, 1507	
1503	1503	15	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on an ENE-WSW orientation. SSE side is moderate with the NNW side being more gradual and meet at a slight concave base.	Cut of ditch which forms part of a wider field system - possibly later than ditches on an E-W alignment. Contains single fill of 1504	2.2+	0.99	0.22				1502
1504	1503	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Diffuse horizon, low contamination	Single fill of ditch 1504, unknown formation but likely accumulated naturally. One struck flint flake was recovered	2.2+	0.99	0.22		1501		
1505	1505	15	Bioturbation	Cut	Irregular shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and an irregular base.	Cut of a natural hollow investigated to check for lithics which were identified in similar features across site although none were found here. Contained a single fill 1505.	2.2+	2.73	0.35				1502

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1506	1505	15	Bioturbation	Deposit	Mottled mid grey brown, loose silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones. Very diffuse horizon and low contamination	Single fill of natural hollow 1505, accumulated by natural processes of sedimentation and contained no finds.	2.2+	2.73	0.35		1501		
1507	1507	15	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a NE-SW orientation with moderately sloping sides and concave base.	Cut of ditch not identified on the geophysical survey but likely forms part of a wider field system. Contained a single fill of 1508	2.2+	0.43	0.09				1502
1508	1507	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown, loose silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. Clear horizon and low contamination.	Single fill of ditch 1507, formed by natural accumulation of material over time and contained no finds or dating evidence.	2.2+	0.43	0.09		1501		
1600		16		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable silty sand with frequent mixed stone inclusions.	Topsoil within Trench 16, overlying subsoil 1601			0.30	1601			
1601		16		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 16, overlain by topsoil 1600 and overlies natural geology 1602			0.20	1602	1600		
1602		16		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, loose clayey sand with frequent medium to large sub-angular stones	Natural geology within Trench 16, overlain by subsoil 1601					1601		
1603		16		Layer	Dark grey brown (black), friable sandy silt with frequent medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stones	Dark layer lying beneath the topsoil in places, thought to be associated with quarrying activity further up the trench - recorded in section only			0.08	1601	1600		
1700		17		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions.	topsoil within Trench 17, overlying subsoil 1701			0.30	1701			
1701		17		Deposit	Mid brown red, loose silty sand with frequent medium sub-angular stones	Subsoil within Trench 17, lying below topsoil 1700 and above natural geology 1702			0.10	1702	1700		
1702		17		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay and silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	Natural geology within Trench 17, overlain by subsoil 1701					1701		
1703	1703	17	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a SW-NE orientation, moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base.	Cut of ditch which contains a single fill 1704. May be a continuation of 1507 and formed part of a wider field system	2.2+	1.0	0.27				1702
1704	1703	17	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch 1703, formed by natural accumulation of material over time and contained no finds or dating evidence	2.2+	1.0	0.27		1701		
1800		18		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 18 overlying subsoil 1801			0.30	1801			
1801		18		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable clayey silt with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 18 overlain by topsoil 1800 and overlies natural geology 1802			0.10	1802	1800		
1802		18		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, loose coarse grained clayey sand with frequent mixed gravels throughout	Natural geology within Trench 18, overlain by subsoil 1801					1801		
1900		19		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 19, overlying subsoil 1901			0.30	1901			
1901		19		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with frequent medium sub-rounded stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 19, overlain by Topsoil 1900 and overlies natural geology of 1902			0.10	1902	1900		
1902		19		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, moderately compacted sandy clay with frequent mixed gravels throughout	Natural geology within Trench 19 overlain by subsoil 1901					1901		
2000		20		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 20, overlying subsoil 2001			0.30	2001			
2001		20		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable clayey silt with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 20, overlain by topsoil 2000 and overlies natural geology of 2002			0.10	2002	2000		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2002		20		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, loose coarse grained clayey sand with frequent mixed gravels	Natural geology within Trench 20, overlain by subsoil 2001					2001		
2100		21		Deposit	Mid red grey, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 21, overlying subsoil 2101			0.30	2101			
2101		21		Deposit	Mid red brown, loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 21, overlain by topsoil 2100 and overlies natural geology 2102			0.20	2102	2100		
2102		21		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with frequent gravel patches	Natural geology within Trench 21, overlain by subsoil 2101					2101		
2103	2103	21	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular in shape with shall concave sides and irregular concave base	Possible modern pit associated with quarrying activity identified on the OS map. Only recorded as a sketch section and surveyed in. Contained several layers described on the Trench Sheet and recorded collectively as 2104	4.0+	2.6+	0.75				2101, 2102
2104	2103	21	Pit	Fill	Mixed fills of dark black grey, coarse silty sand, mid grey brown loose silty sand, light yellow brown loose silty sand all with inclusions of frequent small medium and rare large sub-rounded to angular stones.	Number given to the several different layers within pit thought to be associated with modern quarrying. Void opened within the fill while recording - could either have been from an animal burrow or from a void within backfilled material	4.0+	2.6+	0.75		2100		
2200		22		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 22, overlying subsoil 2201			0.30	2201, 2204			
2201		22		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	subsoil within Trench 22, overlain by topsoil 2200 and overlies natural geology 2202			0.18	2202	2200	2203	
2202		22		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with frequent medium sub-rounded gravels throughout	Natural geology within Trench 22, overlain by subsoil 2201					2201	2203	
2203	2203	22	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a NW-SE orientation with moderately sloping sides and flat base.	Ditch visible on the geophysical survey and continues into Trench 10 where it is the same as 1006. Contains a single fill of 2204 and has a diffuse relationship with the subsoil 2201	2.2	1.22	0.31				2202, 2201
2204	2203	22	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, diffuse horizon, low contamination	Single fill of ditch 2203, same as fill 1007. Likely formed by natural accumulation of material. Finds include copper ally buckle (small find 5).	2.2	1.22	0.31		2200		
2205	2205	22	Pit	Cut	Irregular shape in plan with steep sides becoming moderate. Base was not reached. No clear orientation and extend beyond the limits of excavation	Full extent and function is unknown but likely formed part of quarrying activity seen on the OS map. Contained single fill of 2206.	6.80+	2.2+	0.48+				
2206	2205	22	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. Clear horizon and low contamination	Single fill of pit 2205, contains larger stones towards the base but no indication if these are intentional or natural. Fill likely formed from natural accumulation of material and contained no finds or dating evidence.	6.80+	2.2+	0.48+				
2300		23		Deposit	Mid red grey, friable silty sand with frequent inclusions of mixed stones	Topsoil within Trench 23, overlying subsoil 2301			0.34	2301			
2301		23		Deposit	Mid red brown, loose silt sand with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	Subsoil within Trench 23, overlain by topsoil 2300 and overlies natural geology 2302. Struck flint was recovered from this layer			0.14	2302	2300		
2302		23		Deposit	Mid yellow orange, friable sandy clay and mid brown yellow loose silty sands, infrequent inclusions of small rounded stones.	Natural geology within Trench 23, overlain by subsoil 2301					2301		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2303	2303	23	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a NE-SW orientation. It had steep straight sides and a sharp ankle-breaker break of slope and base along the south-eastern side	Cut of ditch containing two fills. Visible on the geophysics and likely formed part of a wider field system.	2.2+	1.60	0.43				2302
2304	2303	23	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown grey, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium round to sub-angular stones.	Basal fill of ditch 2303 and lies below upper fill 2305. Formed by natural accumulation of material and contained finds of pottery	2.2+	0.50	0.15		2305		
2305	2303	23	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with frequent well-sorted small to medium rounded to sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks	Upper fill of ditch 2303, lying above basal fill 2304. Fill accumulated naturally and contained finds of struck flints.	2.2+	1.60	0.35	2304	2301		
2400		24		Deposit	Mid red grey, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within trench 24, overlying subsoil 2401. Finds of flint from this layer			0.30	2401			
2401		24		Deposit	Mid red brown, loose silty sand with frequent medium sub-rounded stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 24, overlain by topsoil 2400 and overlies natural geology of 2402. Struck flints were recovered from this layer			0.10	2402	2400		
2402		24		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable sandy clay with no inclusions	Natural geology within Trench 24, overlain by subsoil 2401					2401		
2403	2403	24	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a N-S orientation with shallow concave sides and base.	Cut of linear containing a single fill (2404 is the same as 2405) and with an unclear relationship with pit 2406. No identified on the geophysical survey and likely represents part of a wider field system	2.2+	1.10	0.08				2402
2404	2403	24	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of ditch 2403, formed by natural accumulation of material and contained finds of struck flint - only recorded in Section 2401	2.2+	1.10	0.08		2401		
2405	2403	24	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of ditch 2403, formed by natural accumulation of material and contained finds of struck flint - only recorded in Section 2402	2.2+	1.10	0.08		2401		
2406	2406	24	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and concave base. Its width continued beyond the limits of excavation.	Cut of pit containing two fill and has an unclear relationship with ditch 2403.	0.89	0.35+	0.40				2402
2407	2406	24	Pit	Fill	light brown grey, friable silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium rounded stones. Clear horizon	Basal fill of pit 2406, overlain by upper fill 2408. formed by natural accumulation of material but contained no finds or dating evidence	0.89	0.85	0.40		2408		
2408	2406	24	Pit	Fill	mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional poorly sorted small to medium sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks along with finds of struck flints.	Upper fill of pit 2406, lying above basal fill 2407. Formed by natural accumulation of material and contained finds of struck flints.	0.89	0.80	0.24	2407	2401		
2500		25		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 25 and overlies subsoil 2501			0.34	2501			
2501		25		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with infrequent inclusions of mixed stones.	Subsoil within Trench 25, overlain by topsoil 2500 and overlies natural geology of 2502			0.14	2502	2500		
2502		25		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, moderately compacted sandy clay and light loose clayey sand. Frequent small and medium mixed gravels throughout	Natural geology within Trench 25, overlain by subsoil 2501					2501		
2503	2503	25	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on an ESE-WNW orientation, becoming narrower and shallower towards the west. Moderately sloped sides and small concave base.	Cut of ditch with single fill. Ditch is not on the alignment interpreted from the geophysical results but may still represent part of a wider field system	2.2+	0.44	0.14				2502

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2504	2503	25	Ditch	Fill	Mid red brown, friable silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch 2503, formed by natural accumulation of material and contained finds of struck flints.	2.2+	0.44	0.14		2501		
2600		26		Deposit	Mid red brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 26, overlying subsoil 2601			0.34	2601			
2601		26		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable clayey silt with infrequent mixed stone inclusions	Subsoil within Trench 26, overlain by topsoil 2600 and overlies natural geology 2602			0.14	2602	2600		
2602		26		Deposit	Mid brown orange, compact sandy clay with rare inclusions at E end turning to mid brown yellow course grained sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravel inclusions	Natural geology within Trench 26, overlain by subsoil 2601					2601		
2603	2603	26	Gully	Cut	Linear in plan with concave sides and slight concave base on a N-S orientation	Cut of ditch containing single fill of 2604. Likely forms part of a wider field system	2.2+	0.70	0.30				2602
2604	2603	26	Gully	Fill	Mid yellow brown, loose silty medium grained sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch 2603, formed by natural accumulation and may contain a single struck flint	2.2+	0.70	0.30		2601		
2700		27		Deposit	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 27, overlying subsoil 2701			0.40	2701			
2701		27		Deposit	Mid brown grey, friable clayey sand with infrequent medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones	subsoil within Trench 27, lying below topsoil 2700 and above natural geology 2708 and deposit 2702 at the northern end			0.40	2702, 2707	2700		
2702		27		Layer	Light to mid yellow grey, medium grained silty sand, loose with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones.	Natural hollow filled by a naturally accumulated deposit with cultural material including struck flint flakes, prehistoric pottery sherd and concentrations of HA flint 2505 and large flint flakes or cores 2506	5.70+	2.20+	0.20	2707	2701	2703	
2703	2703	27	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sides, a gentle BOS to a concave base.	Small pit cut into the natural and deposit 2702 and contained a single fill with HA flint inclusions.	0.50	0.44	0.08				2702, 2707
2704	2703	27	Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey, loose silty sand with rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions and diffuse horizon	Small pit containing HA flint which may represent waste material that has been deliberately dumped.	0.50	0.44	0.08		2701		
2705	2702	27		Other	Concentration of HA flints within deposit 2702	Is either material that has been dumped within 2702 or material that has been disturbed from pit 2703.							
2706		27		Other	Concentration of large flints which may be flakes or cores	These flints either represent un-characteristically large pieces of natural flint within the deposit or slightly HA flakes or cores							
2707		27		Deposit	Mid brown yellow, friable clayey sand with frequent medium sub-rounded to angular gravel patches.	Natural geology within Trench 27 which lies below subsoil 2701					2702, 2701	2703	
2708		27		Layer									
2800		28		Deposit	Mid red grey, friable sandy silt with frequent mixed stone inclusions	Topsoil within Trench 28, lying above subsoil 2801			0.30	2801			
2801		28		Deposit	Mid brown grey, loose clayey sand with infrequent inclusions of mixed stones	Subsoil within Trench 28, overlain by topsoil 2800 and overlies natural geology of 2802			0.20	2802	2800		
2802		28		Deposit	Light brown orange and yellow, friable clayey sand with frequent medium sub-angular gravels throughout	Natural geology within Trench 28, overlain by subsoil 2801					2801		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1. Finds concordance

Trench	Context	Sample	Feature/ layer	Material	Finds description fabrics	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Overall finds spot- date
1	0111		other	Pottery	Roman: Bowl rim GX	1	8	Roman (?)
				Worked flint	Flakes, core	6	74	
2	0206		Ditch 0205	Fired clay	Structural: fs	5	252	
2	0208		Ditch 0207	Pottery	Prehistoric: Base edge Q3	1	8	Iron Age (?)
				Fired clay	Structural: fs	5	202	
2	0210	(2)	Pit 0209	Worked flint	Flake	1	7	Prehistoric (flint)
					Flakes, cores	5	84	
				Fired clay	ms	31	29	
					mspcfev	3	12	
3	0301		deposit	Pottery	Prehistoric: Q2	1	25	MIA c. 350- 50 BC
3	0304	(1)	Ditch 0303	Pottery	Prehistoric: Jar rim and shoulder Q1	8	107	MIA c. 350- 50 BC
				Worked flint	Flake, chip	2	0.4	
3	0308		Ditch 0307	Pottery	Late Iron Age: Rim GTW	1	15	Late Iron Age c. 50 BC-60 AD
					Late Iron Age: GTW	2	23	
					Iron Age: Bowl rim SH1	1	11	
4	0408		Ditch 0407	Pottery	Roman: BSW	1	3	Roman
				Worked flint	Flakes, core	5	155	
8	0800			Worked flint	Flake	1	42	Prehistoric
10	1004			Worked flint	Flake	3	16	Prehistoric
10	1005			Worked flint	Flakes, core	9	166	Prehistoric

Trench	Context	Sample	Feature/ layer	Material	Finds description fabrics	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Overall finds spot- date
12	1200			Worked flint	Flake	1	11	Prehistoric
13	1300			Worked flint	Flake	2	47	Prehistoric
15	1504			Worked flint	Flake	1	6	Prehistoric
22	2200			Worked flint	Flake	2	18	Prehistoric
22	2204			Cu Alloy	Strap fitting	1	2	Med/Post- Med
23	2301			Worked flint	Flake	2	20	Prehistoric
23	2304		Ditch 2303	Pottery	Prehistoric: Q3	1	1	Iron Age (?)
23	2305			Worked flint	Flakes and end scraper	3	26	Prehistoric
24	2400			Worked flint	Flake	3	15	Prehistoric
24	2404			Worked flint	Flake	1	3	Prehistoric
24	2405			Worked flint	Flake	1	5	Prehistoric
24	2408			Worked flint	Core	1	21	Mesolithic- Early Neolithic
25	2504			Worked flint	Flake	1	31	Prehistoric
26	2604			Worked flint	Flake	1	<0.1	Prehistoric
27	2700			Worked flint	Flake	4	22	Prehistoric
27	2702		layer	Pottery	Prehistoric: F1	2	10	(Neo - BA/EIA) BA?
				Worked flint	Flakes, core	11	58	
27	2705			Heat-altered stone	Flint	11	507	Prehistoric?

Table 2 Pottery fabrics

Fabric Code	Description	No	Wt (g)	EVE
Prehistoric				
F1	common small-medium flint, poorly embedded	2	10	
Q1	moderate medium-coarse sand, occasional organic/chaff void	8	107	0.20
Q2	common fine sand, occasional organic fragment /chaff void	1	25	
Q3	common medium sand	2	9	
SH1	fine sand/silt fabric with some sparse-moderate shell visible in section	1	11	0.02
	<i>Sub-total Prehistoric</i>	14	162	0.22

Fabric Code	Description	No	Wt (g)	EVE
LIA and Roman				
GTW	Late Iron Age-type grog-tempered ware	3	38	
GX	coarse greywares and other coarse reduced wares	1	8	0.06
BSW	Black surface wares	1	3	
	<i>Sub-total LIA and Roman</i>	5	49	0.06
Totals		19	211	0.28

Table 3 Pottery by context and fabric

Tr	Ctxt	SS	F/L	Fab	Sherd type	Pot type	Form	Ct	Wt (g)	EVE	Rim dia (mm)	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pottery dated	Illus
1	0111		other	GX		jar/bowl		1	86			*	1	abraded flat/flange rim with broad, shallow central groove, flattened rim edge -difficult to date closely, probably Roman but possibly medieval?	Rom or ?med	
2	0208		Ditch 0207	Q3				1	8				1	base edge? Rounded, Q3 common medium sand	IA/E or Sax?	
3	0301		deposit	Q2				1	25				1	body sherd, fine sand, occasional organic fragment /chaff void	MIA c. 350-50 BC	
3	0304		Ditch 0303	Q1	R	jar	A	8	107	20	180		1	shouldered, but rather slack shouldered jar, smoothed surface, Q1 moderate medium-coarse sand, occasional organic/chaff void	MIA c. 350-50 BC	*
3	0308		Ditch 0307	GTW	R	jar/deep bowl		1	154				1	flattened, pointed/triangular rim	LIA c. 50 BC-60 AD	
3	0308		Ditch 0307	GTW		large jar		2	23				1	thick sherds from a large jar, possibly part of the same pot as	LIA	

Tr	Ctxt	SS	F/L	Fab	Sherd type	Pot type	Form	Ct	Wt (g)	EVE	Rim dia (mm)	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pottery dated	Illus
														rim sherd, but not clear		
3	0308		Ditch 0307	SH1		bowl	K	1	11	2			1	rim from a bowl, simple rounded rim, no shoulder, black, fine sand/silt with some shell, smoothed surface	IA?	
4	0408		Ditch 0407	BS W				1	3				1	sherd, probably Roman	Rom	
23	2304		Ditch 2303	Q3				1	1				1	sandy fabric similar to 0208	IA/E or Sax	
27	2702		layer	F1				2	10				1	F1 common small-medium flint, poorly embedded	Neo-BA-EIA	
Totals								19	211	0.28						

Table 4 Fired clay by context and fabric

Tr	Ctxt	SS	F/L	Fabric	Type	Ct	Wt (g)	Surface	Colour	Abr	Description-notes	Dating	Illus
2	0206		Ditch 0205	fs	Structural	5	252	*?	Buff/orange some interior grey		Pieces with wattle voids c. 10mm dia rods, one possibly 20mm dia. woven, one piece with undulating flat surface. Pieces indicate original width of wall > 40mm		
2	0208		Ditch 0207	fs	structural	5	202	*?	Buff/orange some interior grey		Pieces with one wattle voids c. 10mm dia rod, broader impression/voids possibly represent large frame pieces, one piece with undulating flat surface. Pieces indicate original width of wall > 40mm	Pottery IA or ?Sax	
2	0210		Pit 0209	mshpcfev		3	12		orange	*	Abraded, flattish pieces with voids from burnt out ?vegetable matter, marble with pale clay and some red		

Tr	Ctxt	SS	F/L	Fabric	Type	Ct.	Wt (g)	Surface	Colour	Abr	Description-notes	Dating	Illus
											ferrous/ ferrous sand inclusion		
2	0210		Pit 0209	ms		1	13		Orange/grey	*	Abraded, mostly grey with medium sand, quite hard		
2	0210	2	Pit 0209	ms		30	16		Orange-red	*	Very broken-up fragments, soft sandy fired clay		
Totals							44	495					

Table 5 Lithics

Context	SS	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)
0111		Flint	Flakes, core	6	74
0210	2	Flint	Flake	1	7
		Flint	Flakes, cores	5	84
0304	1	Flint	Flake, chip	2	0.4
0408		Flint	Flakes, core	5	155
0800		Flint	Flake	1	42
1004		Flint	Flake	3	16
1005		Flint	Flakes, core	9	166
1200		Flint	Flake	1	11
1300		Flint	Flake	2	47
1504		Flint	Flake	1	6
2200		Flint	Flake	2	18
2301		Flint	Flake	2	20
2305		Flint	Flakes, end scraper	3	26
2400		Flint	Flake	3	15
2404		Flint	Flake	1	3
2405		Flint	Flake	1	5
2408		Flint	Core	1	21
2504		Flint	Flake	1	31
2604		Flint	Flake	1	<0.1
2700		Flint	Flake	4	22
2702		Flint	Flakes, core	11	58

Table 6: Heat-altered stone

Context number	Type	Count	weight/g
2705	High temperature heat-altered flint	11	507

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	SUS	MM	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Romano-British							
407	403		3	12		15	35
407	404	1				1	56
Subtotal							
Undated							
215	216				141	141	14
Total		1	3	12	141	157	
Weight		56	26	9	14	105	

BOS = cattle; SUS = pig; MM = medium size mammal; BB SS = burnt, unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

Table 2: ecofacts from samples

Sample no	Context no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	304	ditch	MIA	charred seeds # charcoal +
2	210	pit	MIA	cereal grains # charcoal +
3	216	pit	MIA	charred seeds # charcoal + burnt bone frags +

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS - OASIS ID: cotswold2-425361		
Project name	Land to the East of The Street, Eyke	
Short description	The evaluation identified three main phases of activity. These included Prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age) field systems along with two ring ditches which were identified on the geophysical survey. A later occupation dating to the Middle Iron Age period was identified towards the road at the west and post-Medieval quarrying activity was encountered around the south, east and west of the site.	
Project dates	7th-17th March 2022	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Magnitude Surveys June 2021 Geophysical Survey Report Land East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk. Report No: MSTM981	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	High St, Eyke	
Study area (m ² /ha)	3ha	
Site co-ordinates	631672 251570	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	SCCAS	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer	
Project Supervisor	Tara Schug	
MONUMENT TYPE	Barrows, MBA Field System, MIA settlement	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Prehistoric pottery and struck flints	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	SCCAS Store	Lithics, ceramics, animal bone, metalwork
Paper	SCCAS Store	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	SCCAS Store	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology: Schug, T. Land to the East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation. Report SU0296_1		

Land to the East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



For
Hopkins & Moore Ltd

OASIS ID: cotswold2-425361
HER Ref: EKE 097

July 2021



Land to the East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0296
OASIS ID: cotswold2-425361
HER reference: EKE 097



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	06/07/2021	R.MORTIMER	R.MORTIMER	DRAFT	CURATORIAL SCRUTINY	
B	14/07/2021	R.MORTIMER	R.MORTIMER	FINAL	POST-COMMENT	RM

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Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Location of proposed evaluation trenches

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Land East of The Street, Eyke	
	Parish/County	Eyke, Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	TM 31680 51556	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	3.47 hectares	
	Access	From The Street	
	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	July 2021	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 6 days	
Reference codes	Site Code	EKE 097	
	OASIS No.	cotswold2-425361	
	Planning Application No.	Pre-App	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBA	
	CA Job code	SU0296	
Key persons	Project Manager	Richard Mortimer	
	Project Officer	Becca Smart	
	Metal Detectorist	Mike Green	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant Hire	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	0800 432 0048
	Tool-hire	NA	

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office	Project Managers	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	Hopkins & Moore	-
	Client Contact	Myk Flitcroft	07809 583861
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abrahams (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 east of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TM 31680 51556) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The project is currently pre-planning but conversations between the consultant and Rachael Abrahams of SCCAS have agreed a programme of archaeological work. The majority of the site was subject to a Magnetometer survey (Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTM981, June 2021) and this area is now subject to a 4% trenching sample. The southern strip could not be surveyed due to crops and is subject to a 5% sample. 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* (ClfA 2014; updated June 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), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's evaluation guidance (SCCAS 2020, updated 2021), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The 3.4 hectare site lies on flat ground at around 26m AOD, falling away beyond the village to the west into the wide Deben valley. The site is bounded to the northeast by a school site and domestic properties, with Church Lane beyond, to the west by The Street (A1152) and to the south and east by open fields.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology comprises sand of the Red Crag Formation with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey, 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed housing development lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer. **NB: A full HER search of will be undertaken as part of the evaluation works and included in the subsequent report.**
- 2.2 For the site itself the HER records a thin scatter of unpatinated flint flakes, one possibly utilised, and one bifacially worked implement – possibly a knife. To the east (EKE029), west (EKE028), northeast (EKE037), south (EKE048) and southwest (BML045) are extensive cropmarks of field systems and enclosures of probable Prehistoric, Roman and post-Medieval date. To the south are findspots of a BA knife, Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch and a scatter of Roman metalwork (all EKE015) and another artefact scatter of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval metalwork (EKE010). The historic settlement core of the village lies immediately to the north.
- 2.3 The Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTM981, June 2021) recorded anomalies relating to probable and possible archaeological activity within the survey area. Two possible, and immediately adjacent, prehistoric ring ditches (measuring 20m and 10m in diameter) were identified along with two ditched boundaries. A northwest/southeast ditch cuts the largest ‘barrow’ and is parallel to Church Lane to the north; a southwest/northeast ditch crosses this and is broadly parallel to The Street.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 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, 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) and to provide information to inform appropriate mitigation which may include identifying any remains worthy of preservation in situ.

- 3.2 SCCAS Briefs state 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.
- 3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011 updated 2021 <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- 3.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Richard Mortimer) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval, and changes will not be made until approval has been received.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 SCCAS require that 4% by area of the surveyed part of the site and 5% of the un-surveyed part (3.47 hectares in total) is subject to trenching which equates to 1500m². This is equivalent to twenty-eight trenches of c.30m length and of 1.8m width (*i.e.* 830m of trench in total). The trenches will be positioned systematically across a grid array to sample the entire site and to investigate 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. Provision will be made for contingency trenching should clarification be required in the field re the extent or nature of the remains uncovered.

- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with an APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2021). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, these will be discussed with SCCAS and the client's consultant to agree an excavation strategy.

- 4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions later. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS or the CA project manager/consultant. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS all features will be sampled.
- 4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS (unless demonstrably modern and/or of little/no value).
- 4.7 All pre-modern finds (apart from unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).
- 4.9 Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Human remains

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

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS in consultation with the client's consultant.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, the client's consultant or CA project manager, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS 2017) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs. Bulk samples will in general be of 40 litres or whole-context for smaller features.

- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.
- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat, safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered by CA.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The project will be managed by CA Project Manager Richard Mortimer.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (Becca Smart) who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 It is projected that the CA team in the field will consist of a maximum of three staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and two Archaeologists (including surveyor/metal-detectorist) as required.
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require two weeks of fieldwork although, backfilling of the trenches may take slightly longer. In addition, SCCAS may require further deposit testing as a result of the site monitoring visit. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four to six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ceramics | Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA),
Richard Mortimer (CA) |
| Metalwork | Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA) |
| Flint | Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA) |
| Animal Bone | Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty
Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance),
Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough (CA) |
| Environmental Remains | Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA) |
| Conservation | Pieta Greeves (freelance) |
| Geoarchaeology | Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA) |
- 5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, and the availability of those 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.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

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

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

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

- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of the evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

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

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

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

- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.
- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner and the SCCAS Finds Recording Officer within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Academic dissemination

- 6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

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

Archive deposition

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

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.2 Plant access will be off Framlingham Road from the northeast corner of the site. This is opposite the primary school so access should be avoided between 8.30/9.30am and 2.30/3.30pm. No known services have been located across the site but overhead cables are positioned along the road frontage.

8. INSURANCES

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

9. MONITORING

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

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

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

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

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

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

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

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

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

Magnitude Surveys June 2021 Geophysical Survey Report Land East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk. Report No: MSTM981

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)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
Steve Benfield (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)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance)
Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)
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)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (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)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)
Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
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)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)

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	
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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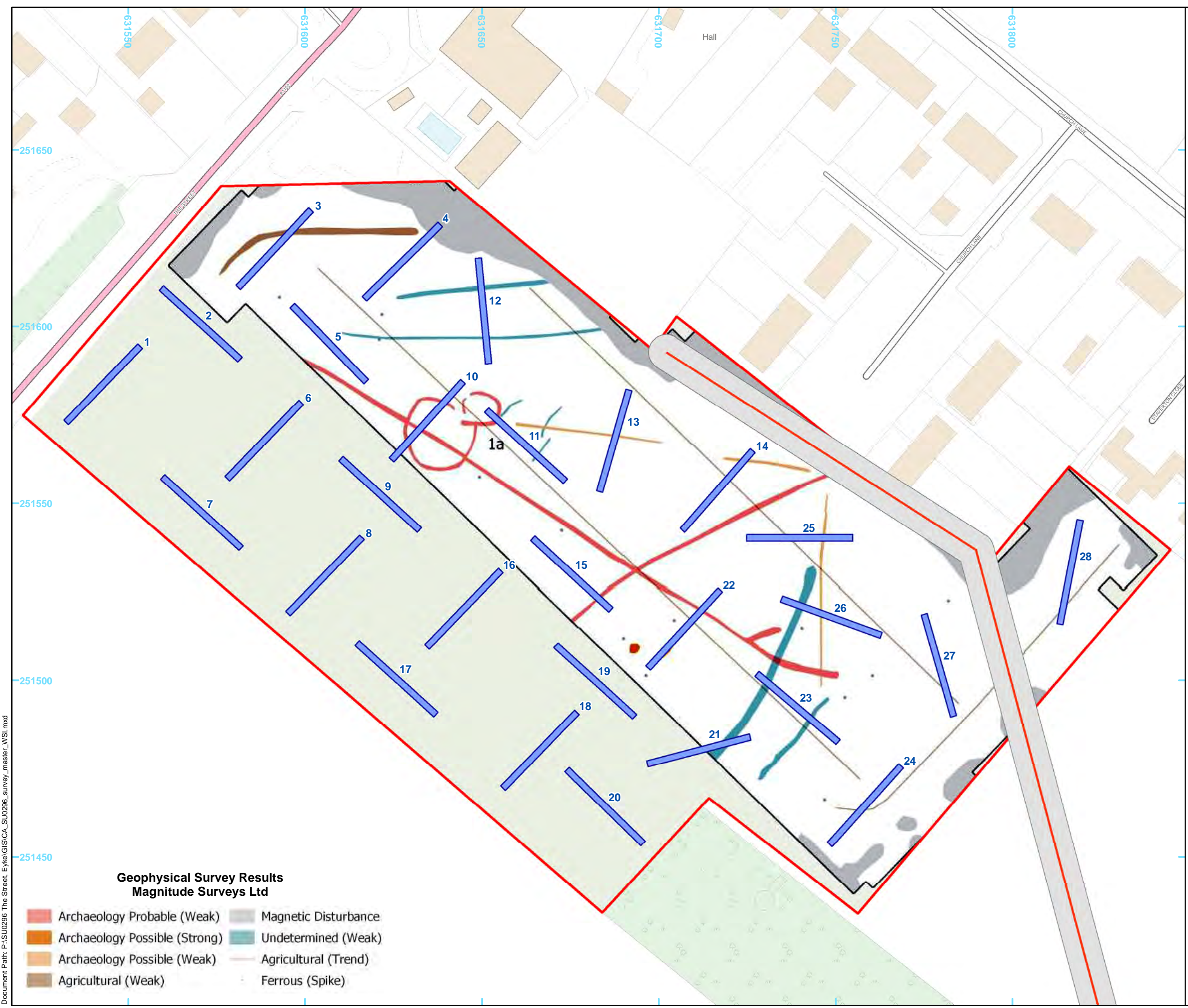
PROJECT TITLE
 The Street, Eyke, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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DRAWN BY	RJH	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.	01
CHECKED BY	RM	DATE	09/07/2021		
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- Legend**
- Site boundary
 - Proposed evaluation trench
 - Electricity cable (11kV)
 - Service buffer (5m)



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PROJECT TITLE
The Street, Eyke, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results (interpretive)

DRAWN BY R.JH	PROJECT NO SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY RM	DATE 21/07/2021	02
APPROVED BY RM	SCALE@A3 1:1,000	

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Geophysical Survey Results
Magnitude Surveys Ltd

- | | |
|---|--|
| Archaeology Probable (Weak) | Magnetic Disturbance |
| Archaeology Possible (Strong) | Undetermined (Weak) |
| Archaeology Possible (Weak) | Agricultural (Trend) |
| Agricultural (Weak) | Ferrous (Spike) |



Legend

- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Proposed evaluation trench
- Electricity cable (11kV)
- Service buffer (5m)



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PROJECT TITLE
 The Street, Eyke, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results (greyscale)

DRAWN BY R.JH	PROJECT NO SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY RM	DATE 21/07/2021	03
APPROVED BY RM	SCALE@A3 1:1,000	

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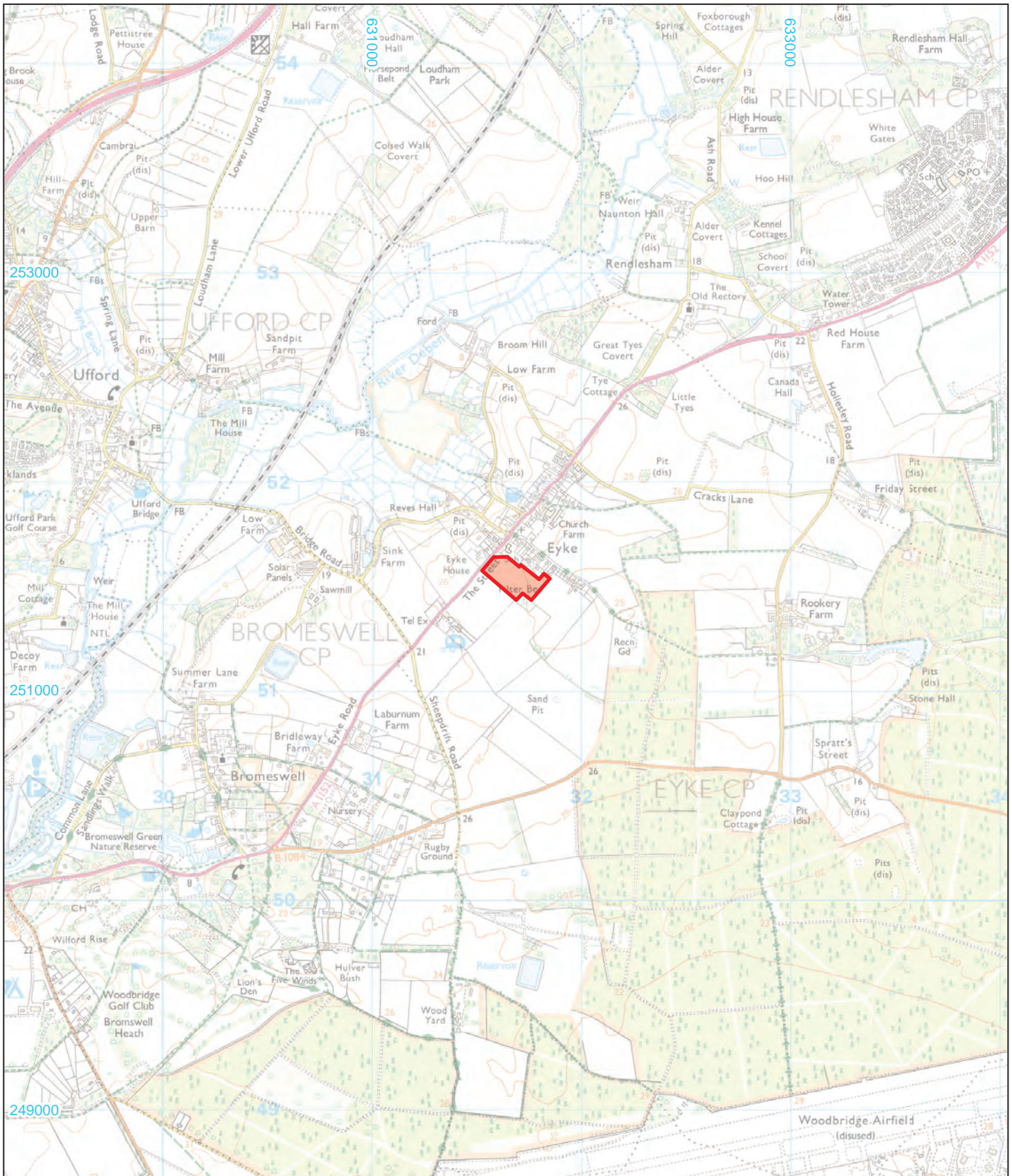
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 Site boundary



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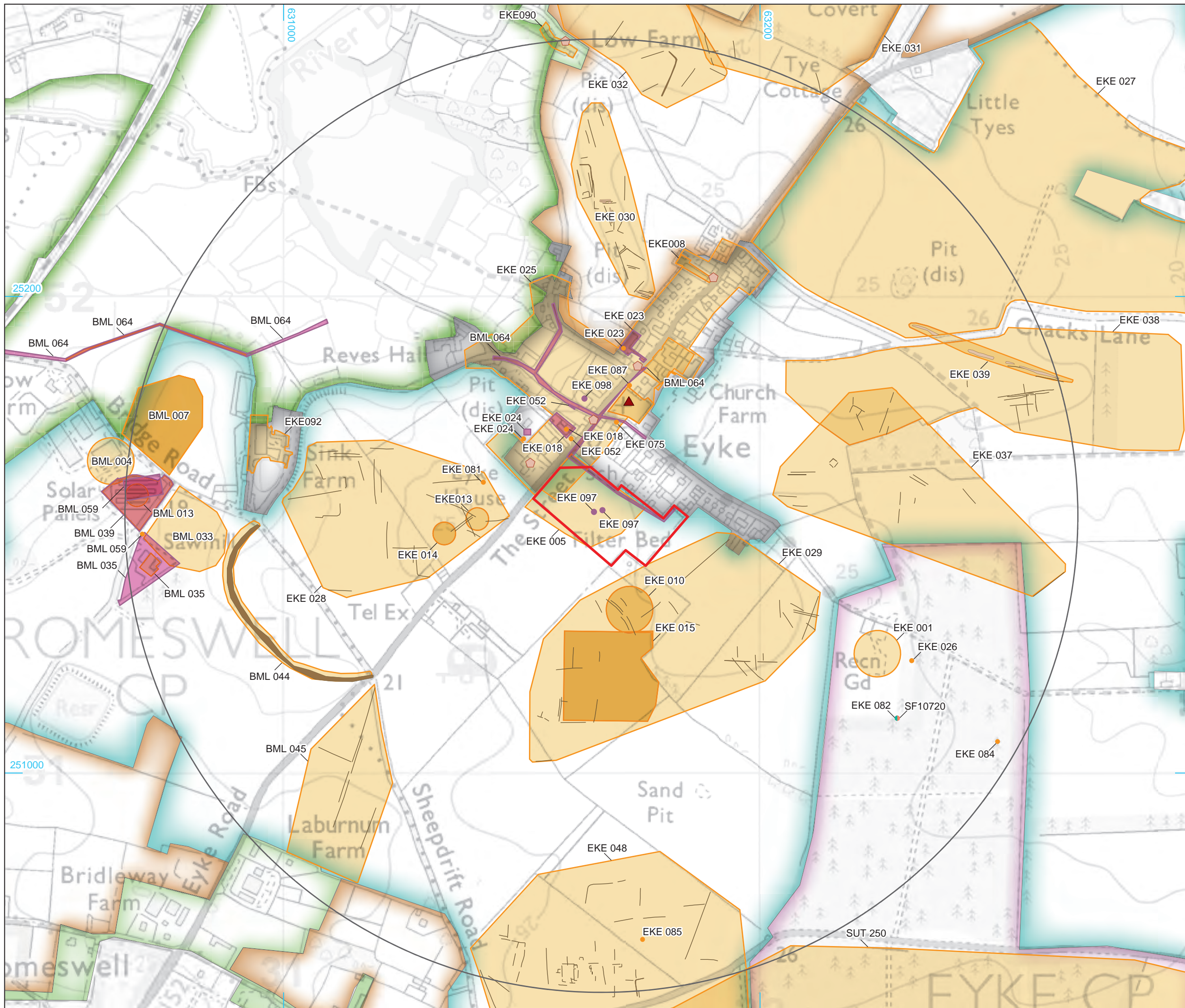


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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the East of The Street, Eyke,
Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	1
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Study area
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ◻ Grade II Listed Building
- HER monument
- HER event
- ~ NMP Ditch
- ▬ NMP Bank

Historic Landscape Characterisation Zones

- Meadow or managed woodland
- Woodland
- 18th-century and later enclosure
- Pre-18th-century enclosure
- Built-up area

0 1:7500 250m

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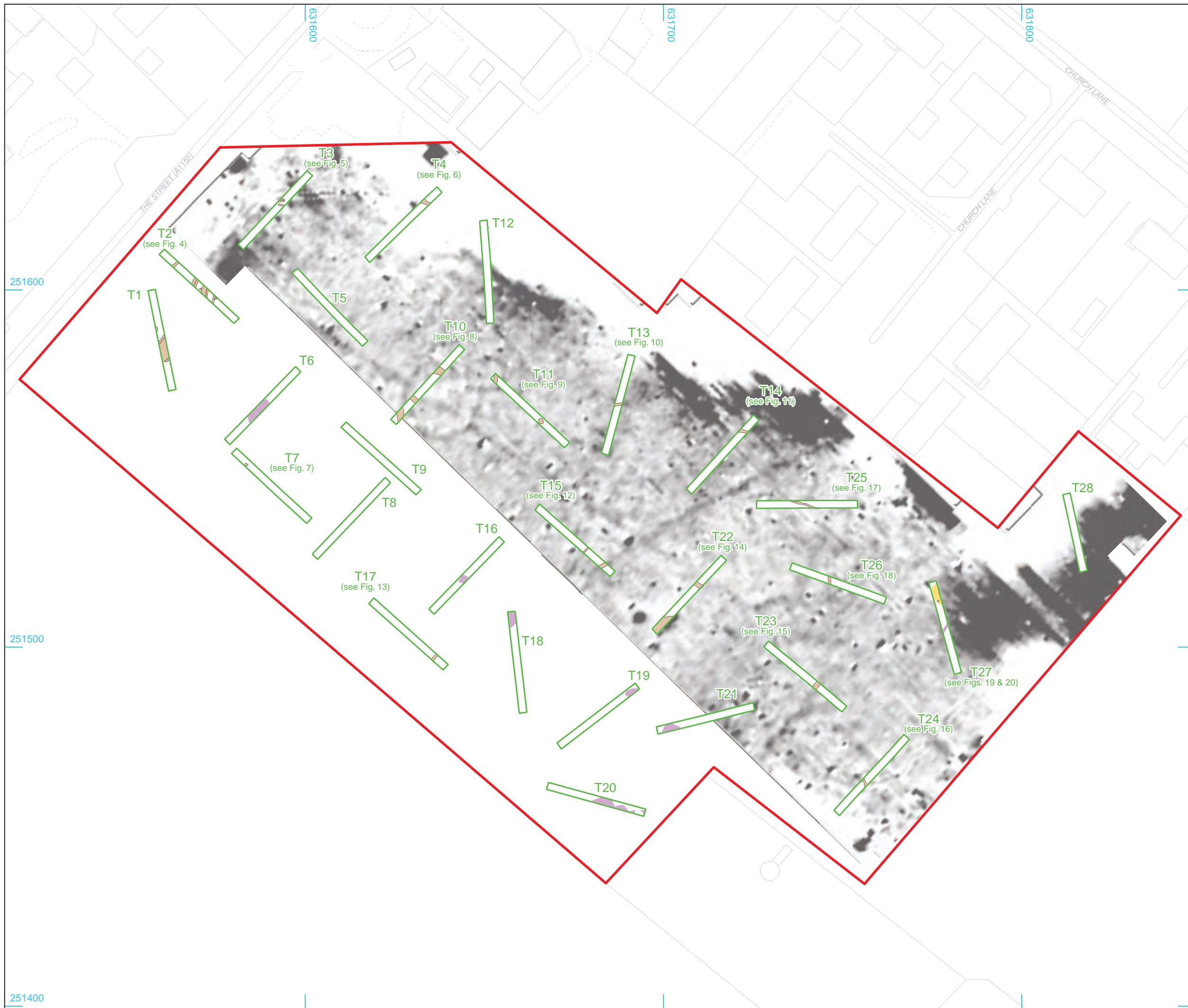
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the East of The Street, Eyke, Suffolk

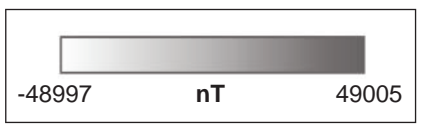
FIGURE TITLE
 HER search results and Historic Landscape Characterisation areas

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	25/04/2022	2
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE	@A3 1:7500	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Deposit

**Geophysical survey results
(Magnitude Surveys 2021)**



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the East of The Street, Eyeke, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Overall trench location plan showing trenches with archaeological features and geophysical survey results

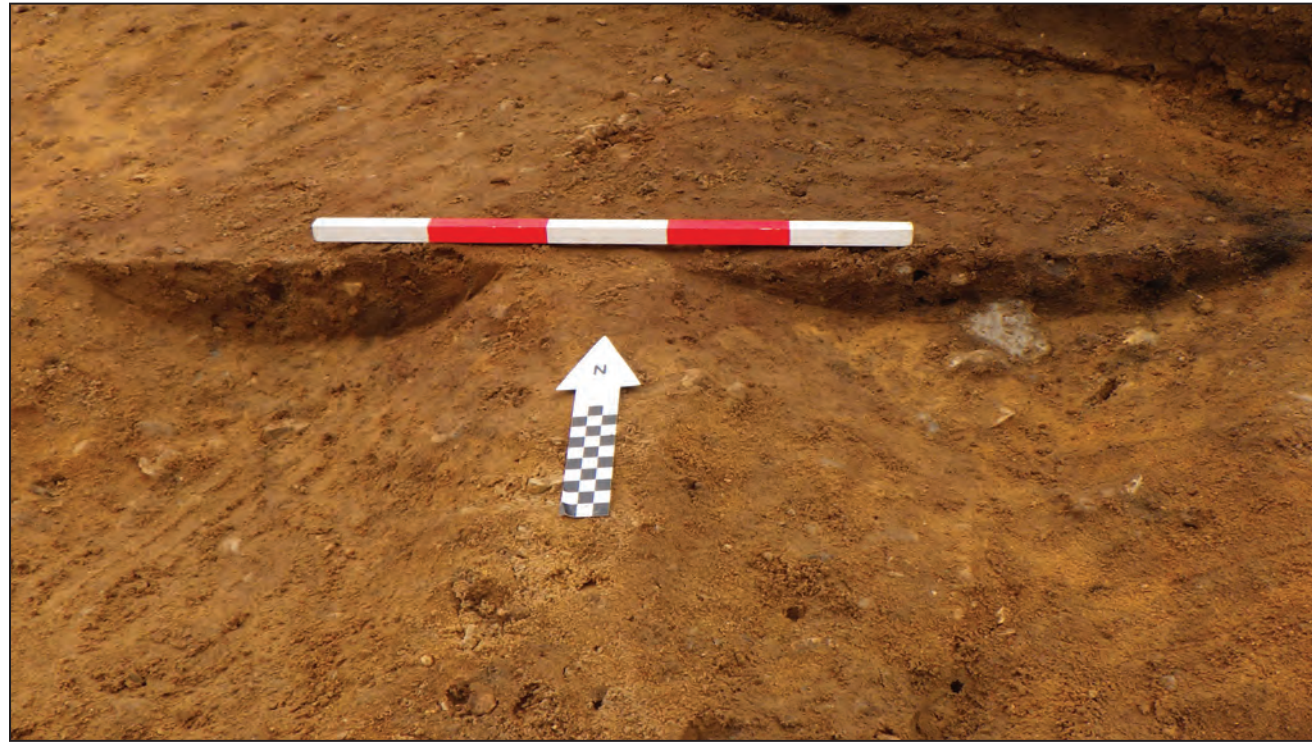
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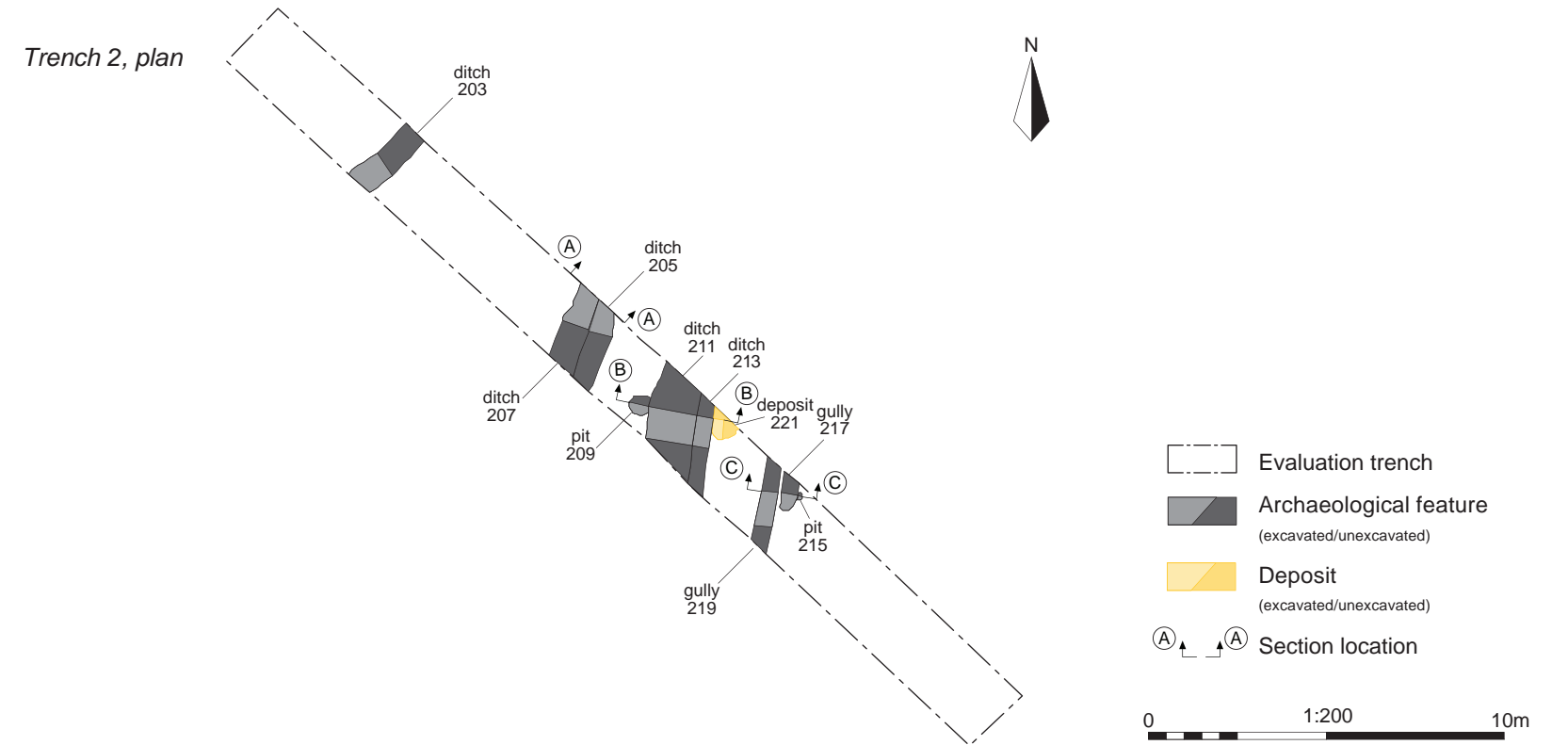
Ditches 207 and 205, looking north-east (scale 1m)



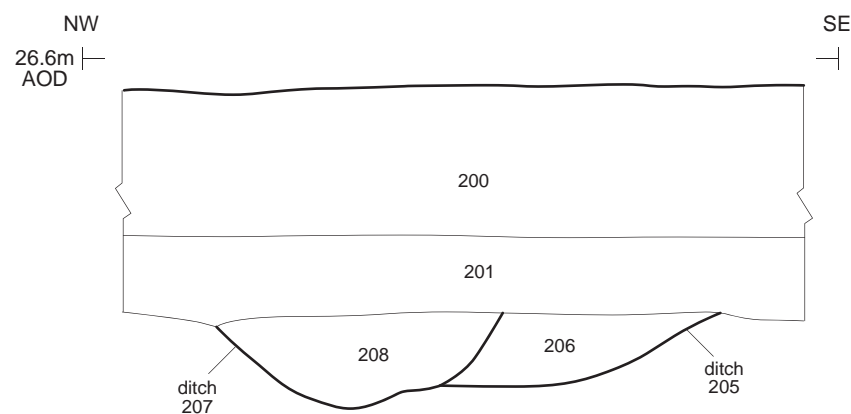
Pit 209, and ditches 211 and 213, looking north-east (scales 1m)



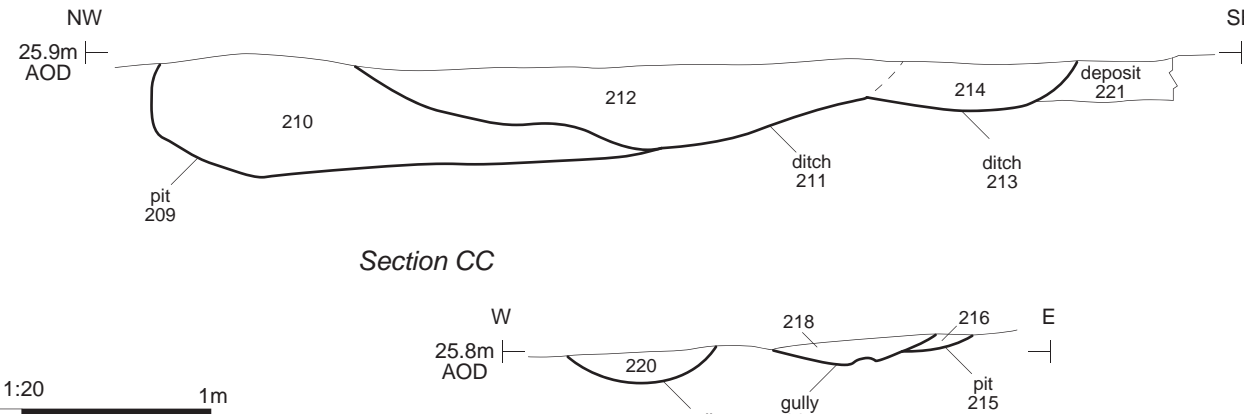
Gullies 219 and 217, and pit 215, looking north (scale 0.5m)



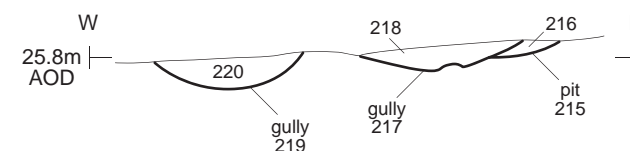
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



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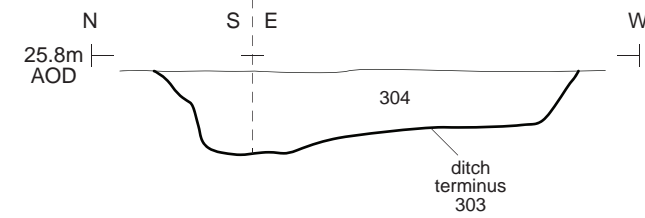
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: Photographs, plan and
 sections

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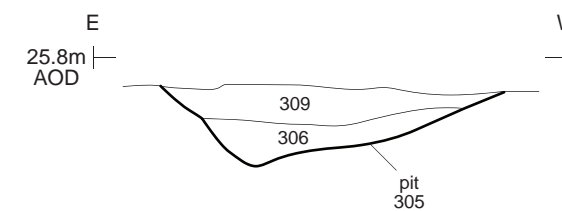


Ditch terminus 303, looking east (scale 0.4m)

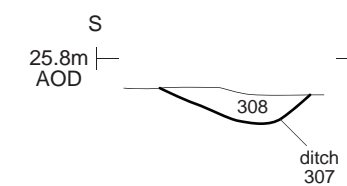
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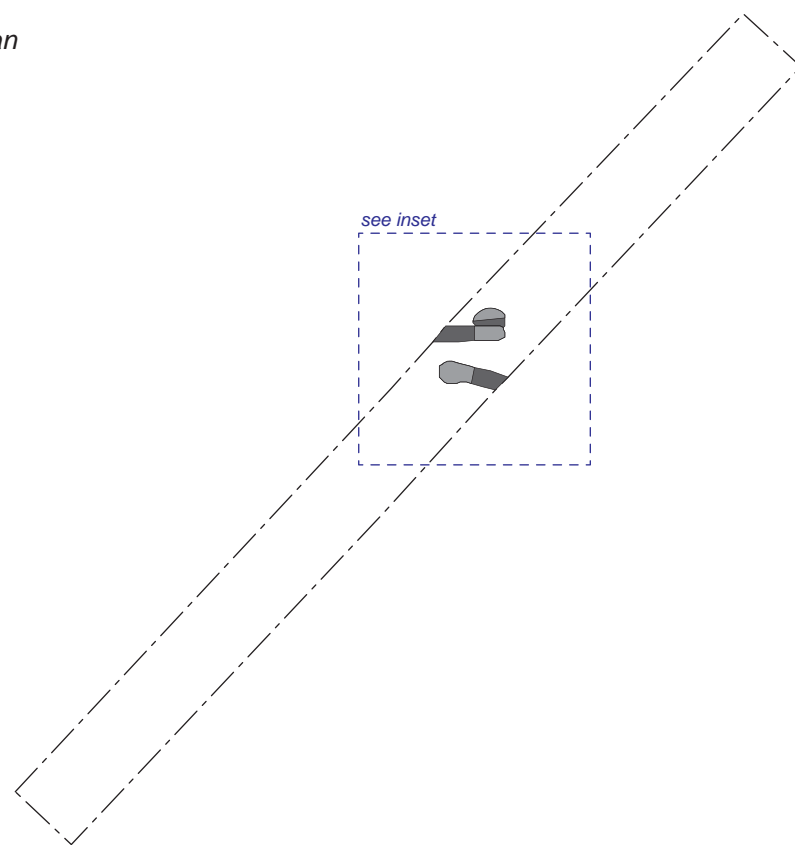
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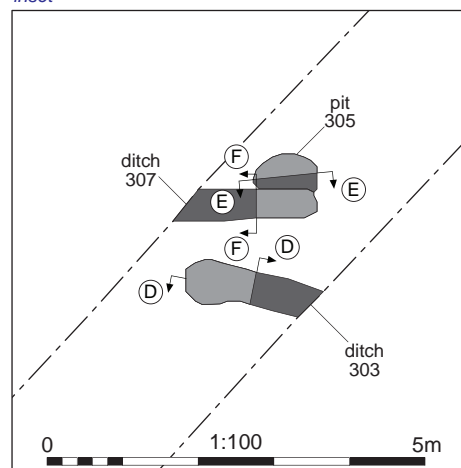
Section FF



Trench 3, plan



inset



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

0 1:200 10m

0 1:100 5m

0 1:20 1m



Articulated animal bones 403 and 404 within 405 and 407, looking south-east (scale 1m)

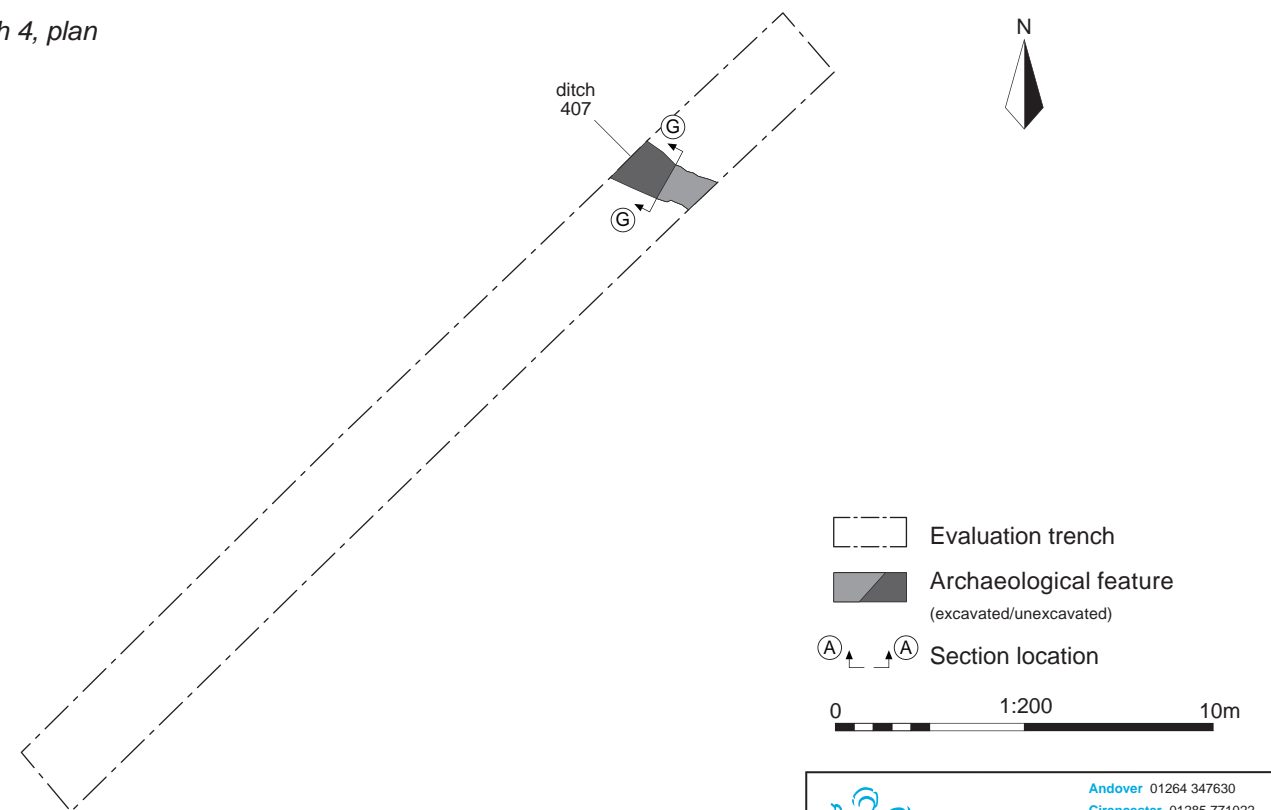


Articulated animal bones 403 and 404 (scale 0.2m)

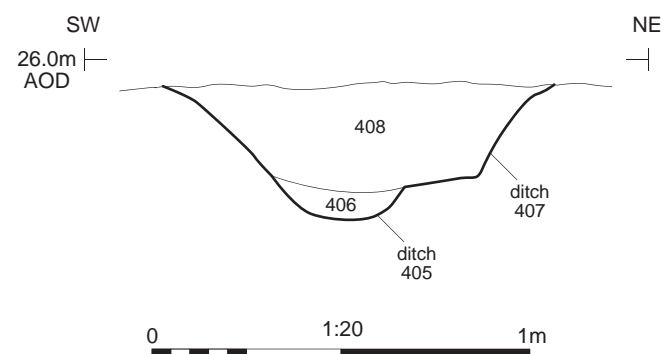


Ditches 405 and 407, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Trench 4, plan



Section GG




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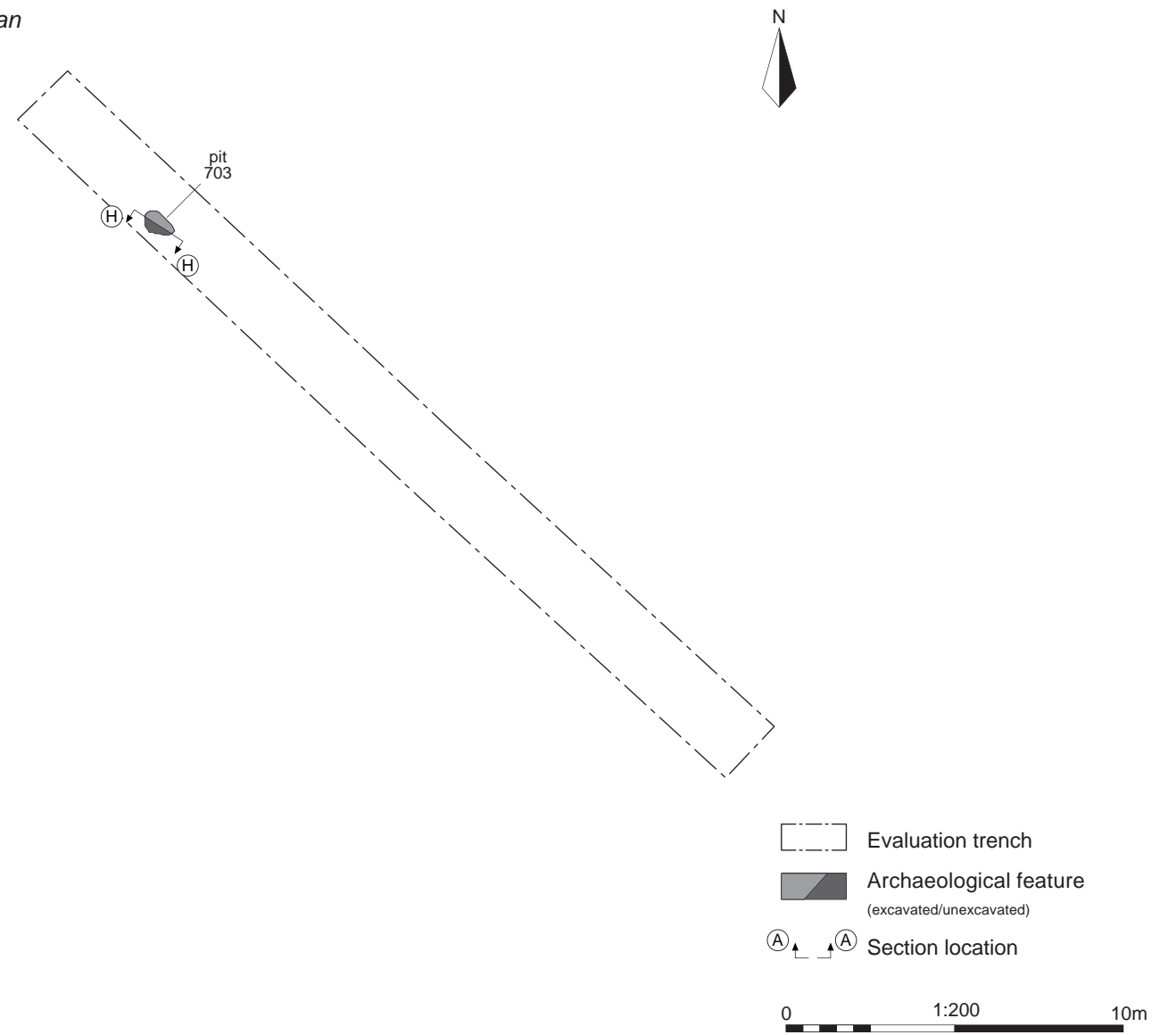
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 4: Photographs, plan and section

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	6
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

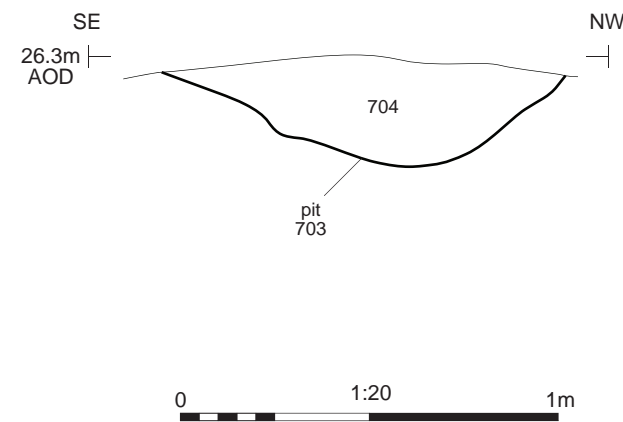


Pit 703, looking south-west (scale 0.4m)

Trench 7, plan



Section HH



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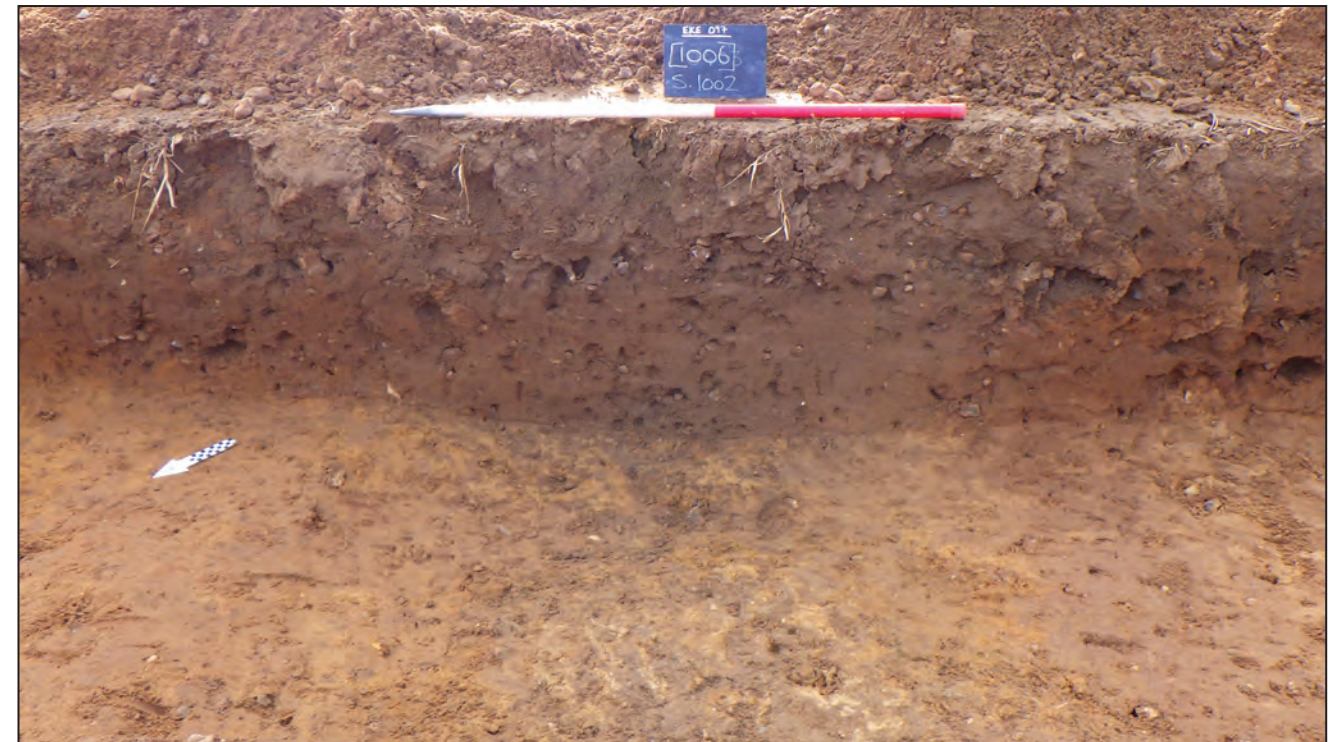
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 7: Photograph, plan and section

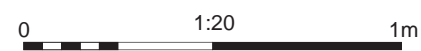
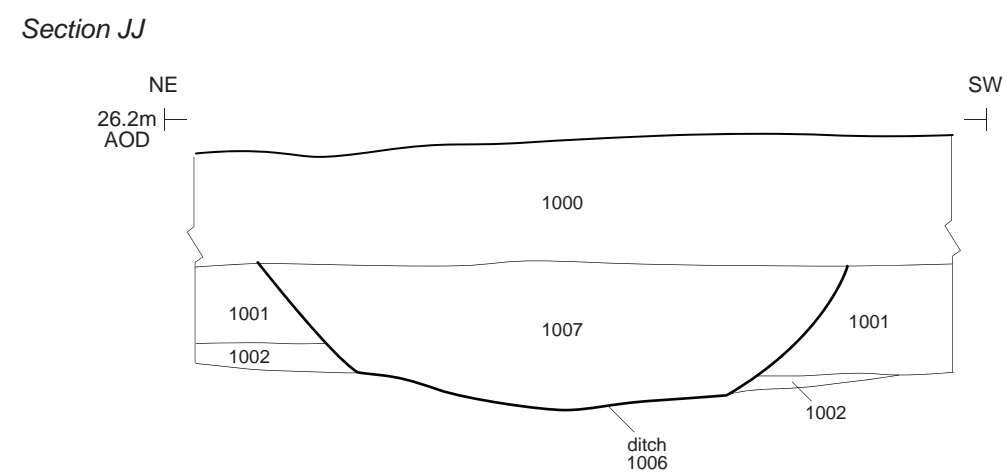
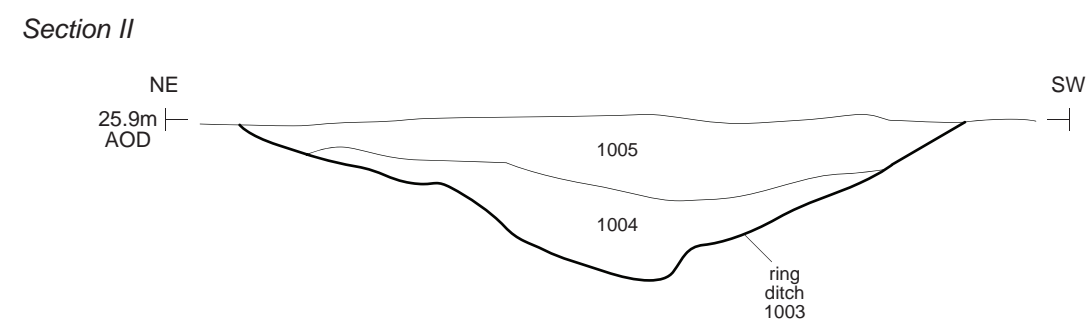
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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	7
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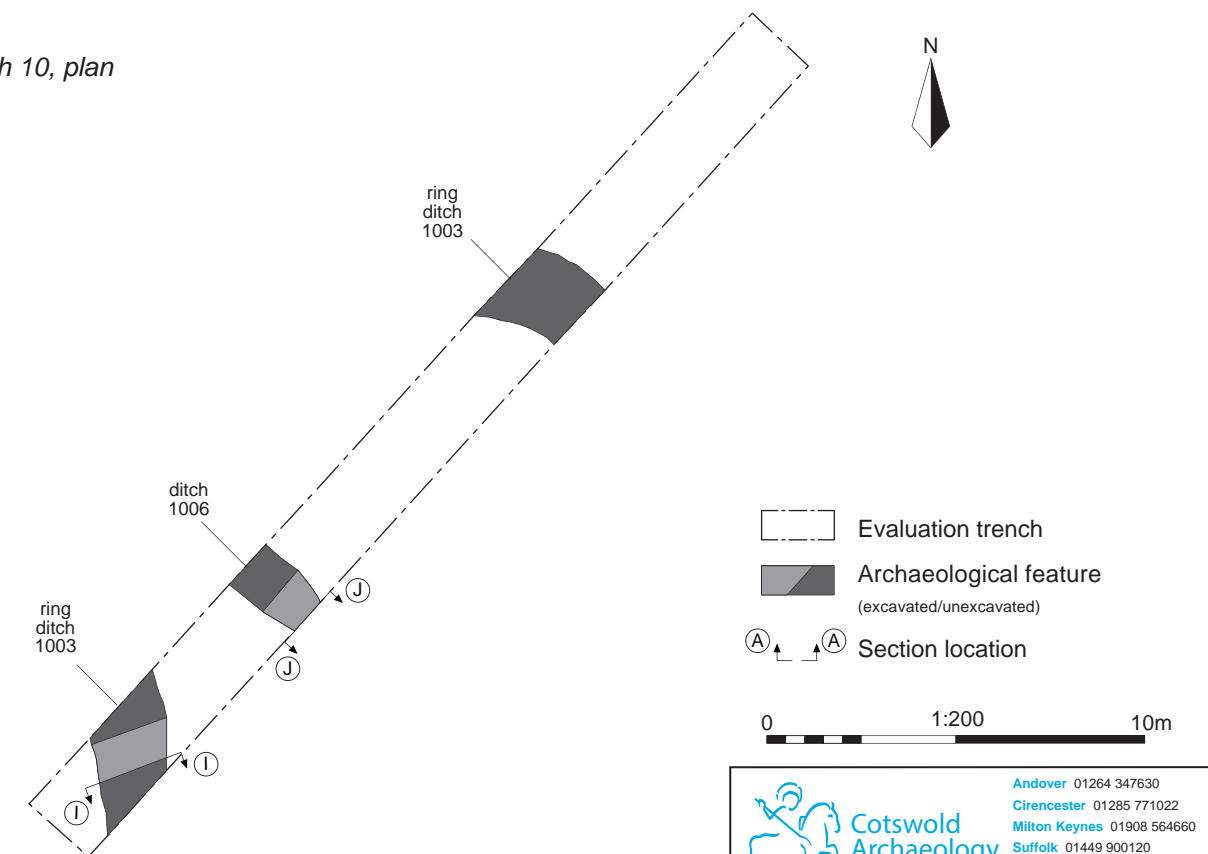
Ring ditch 1003, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Ditch 1006, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Trench 10, plan



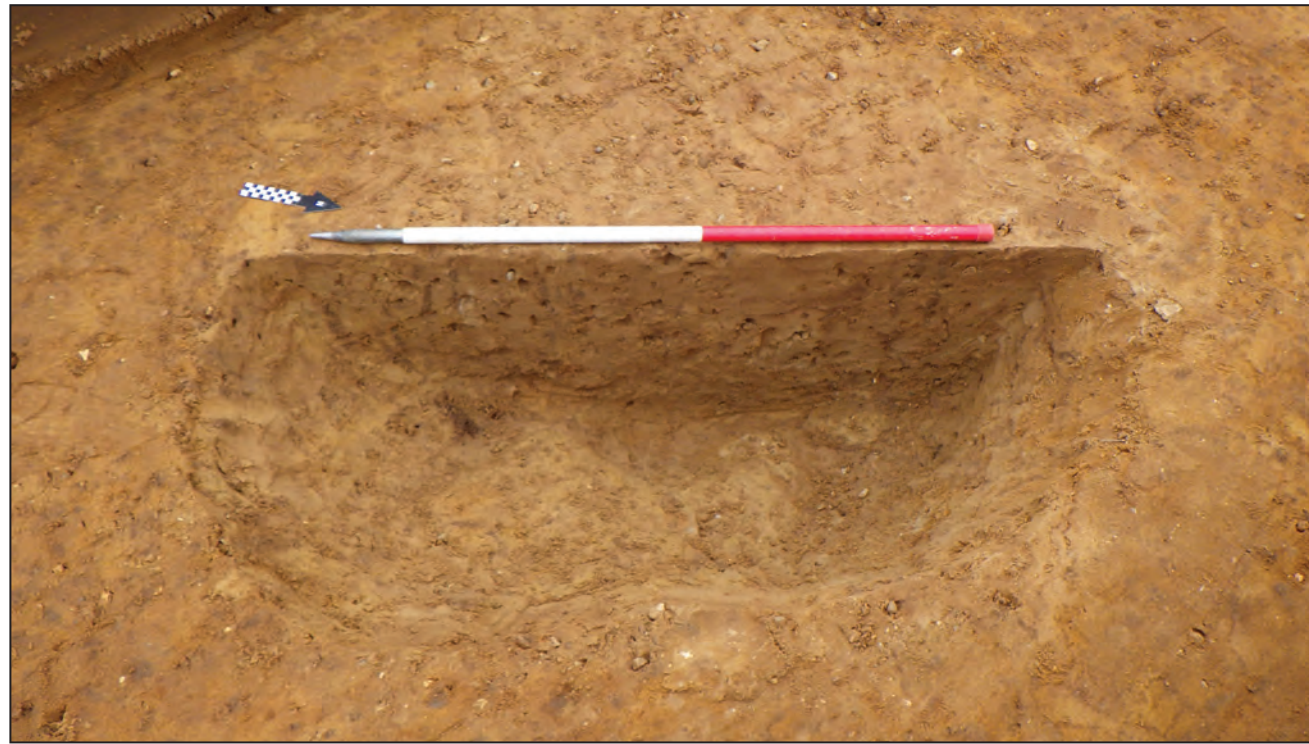
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 10: Photographs, plan and sections

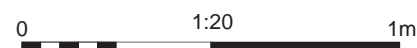
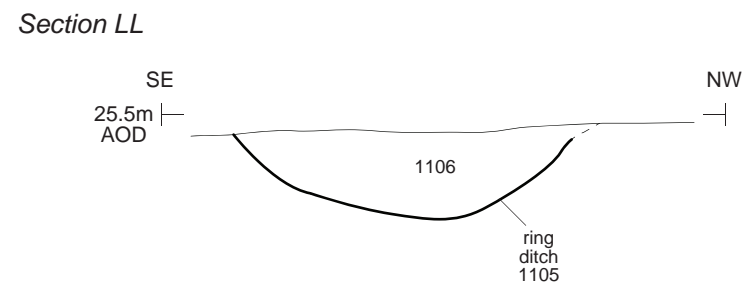
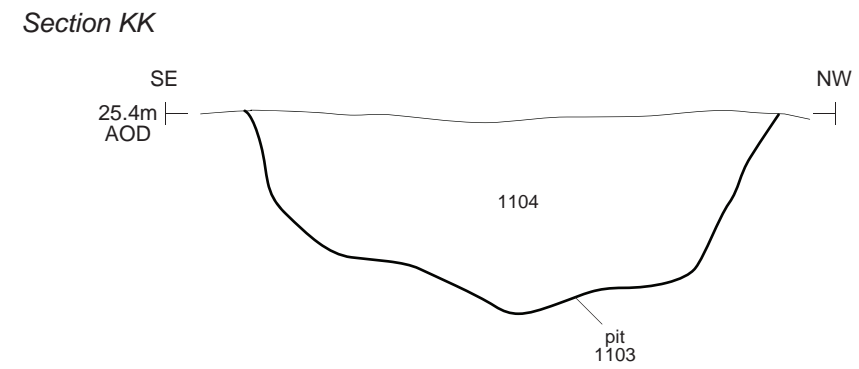
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CHECKED BY RP **DATE** 30/03/2022 **8**
APPROVED BY RM **SCALE@A3** 1:20 & 1:200



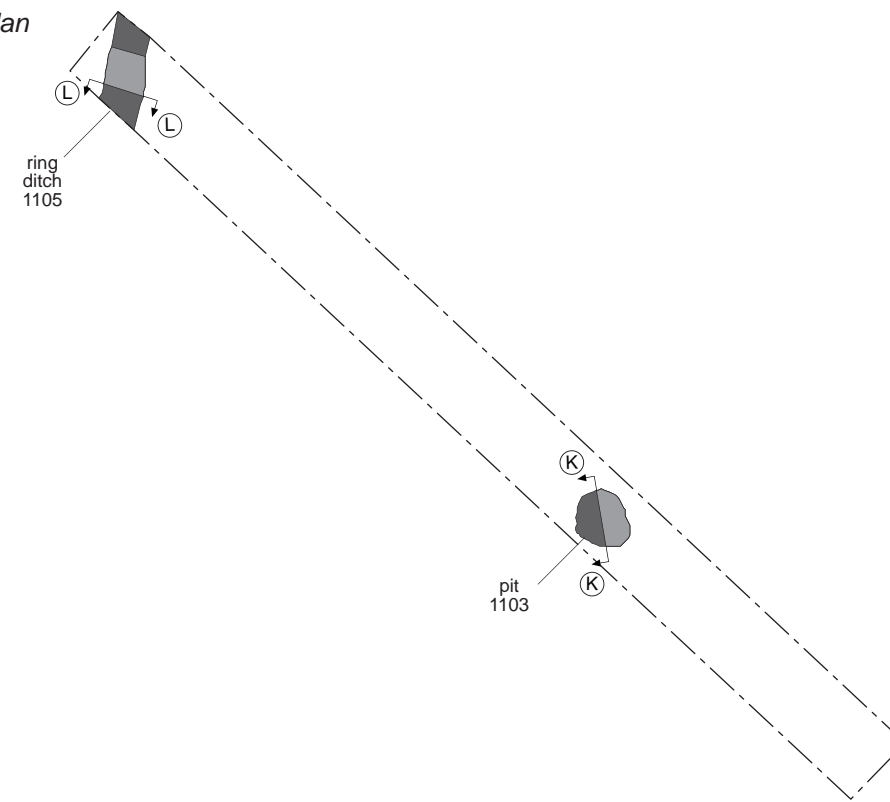
Pit 1103, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Ring Ditch 1105, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Trench 11, plan



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location



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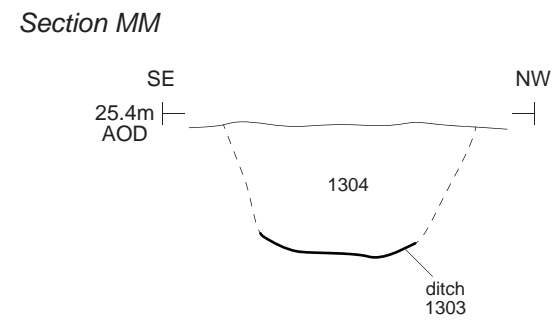
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 11: Photographs, plan and sections

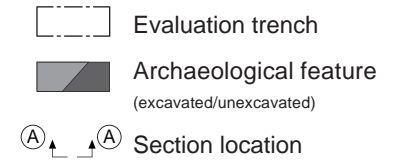
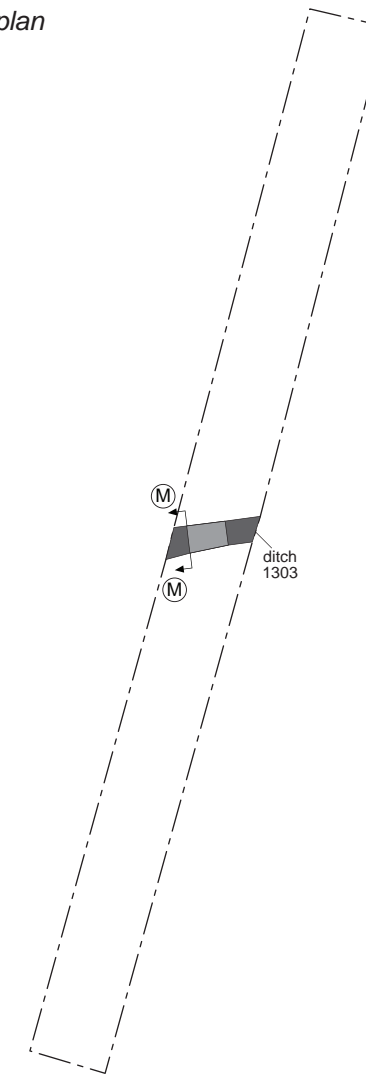
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APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	



Ditch 1303, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

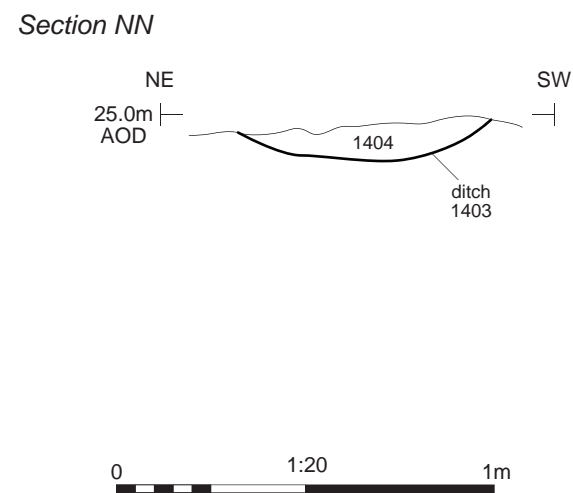


Trench 13, plan

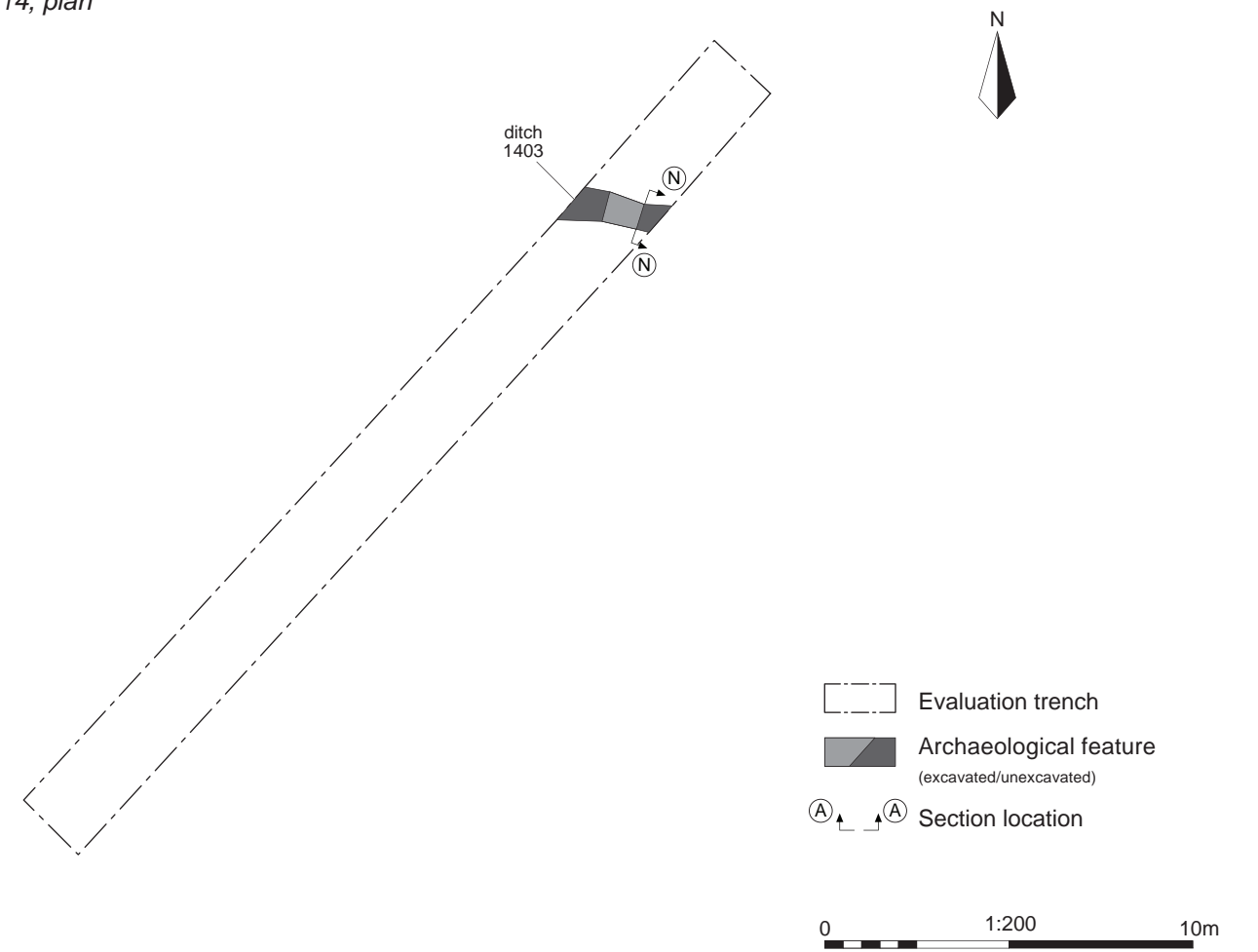




Ditch 1403, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)



Trench 14, plan




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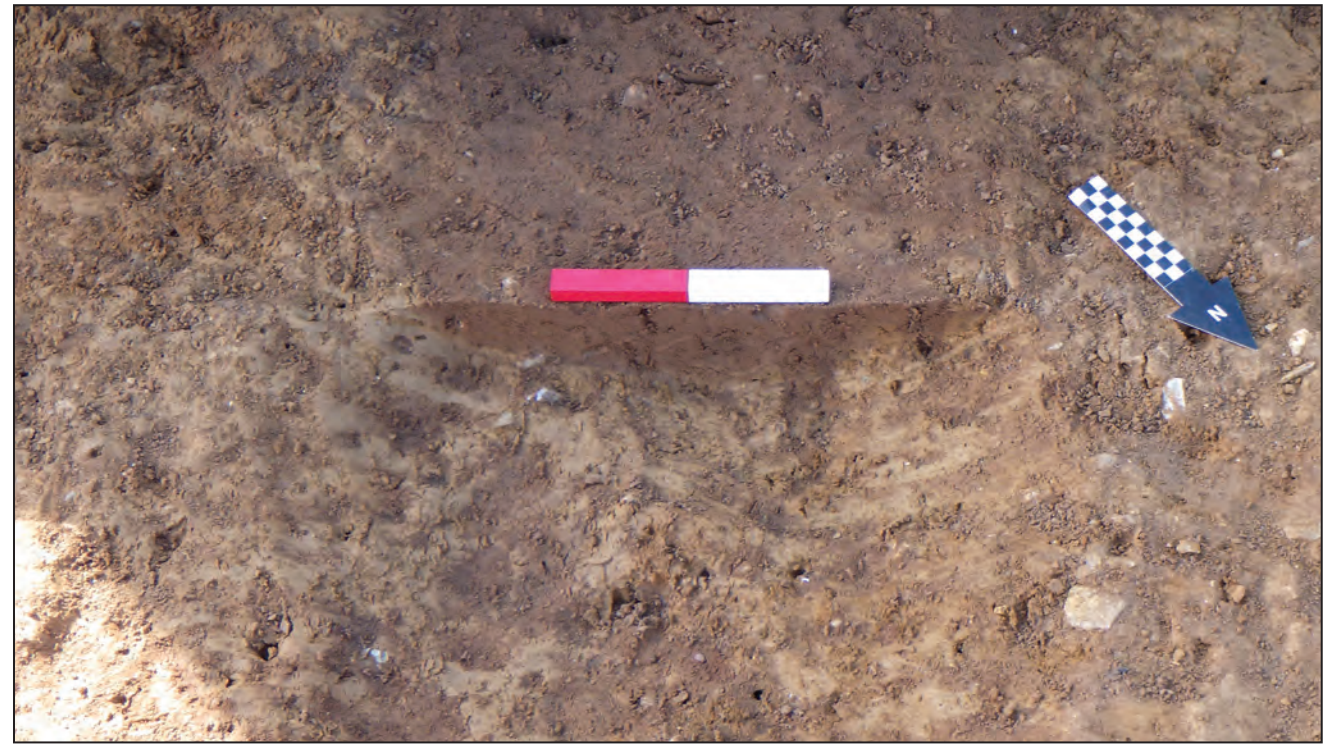
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 14: Photograph, plan and section

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
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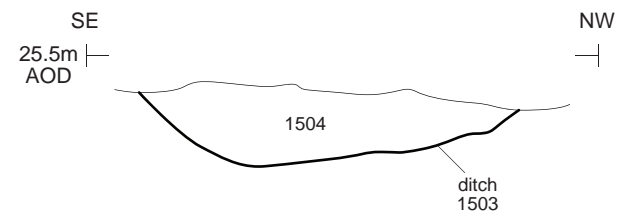


Ditch 1503, looking south-west (scale 1m)

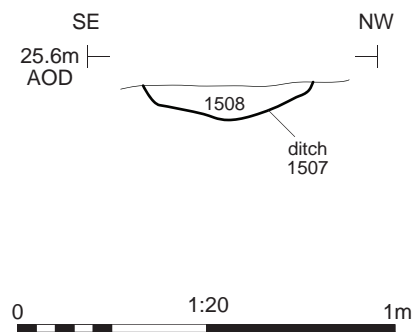


Ditch 1507, looking south-west (scale 0.2m)

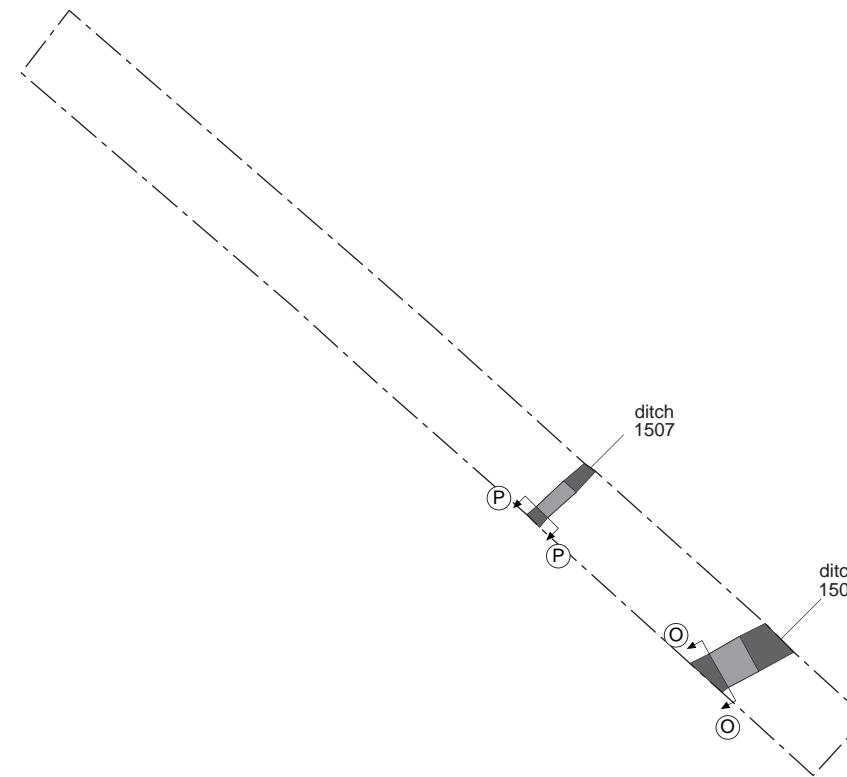
Section OO



Section PP



Trench 15, plan



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location



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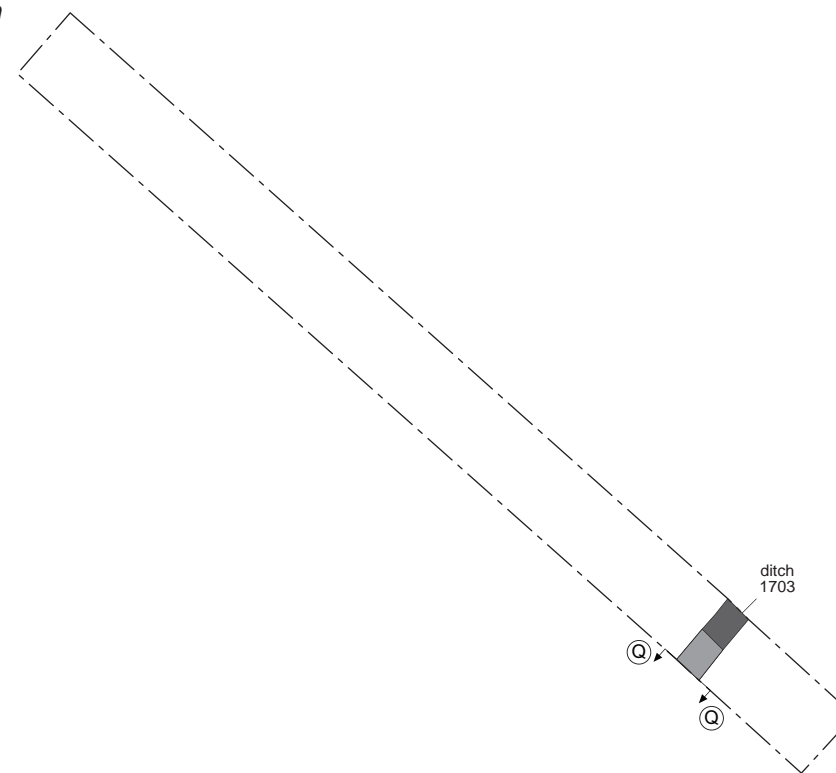
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 15: Photographs, plan and sections

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	12
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

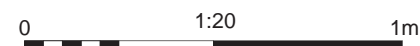
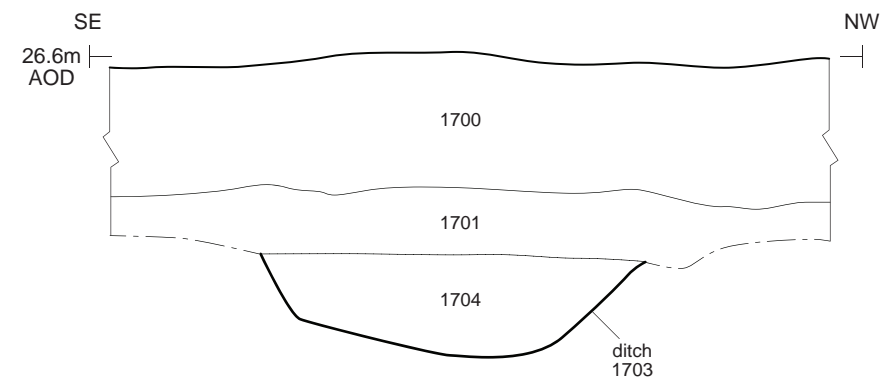





Ditch 1703, looking south-west (scale 1m)

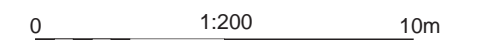
Trench 17, plan



Section QQ



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location

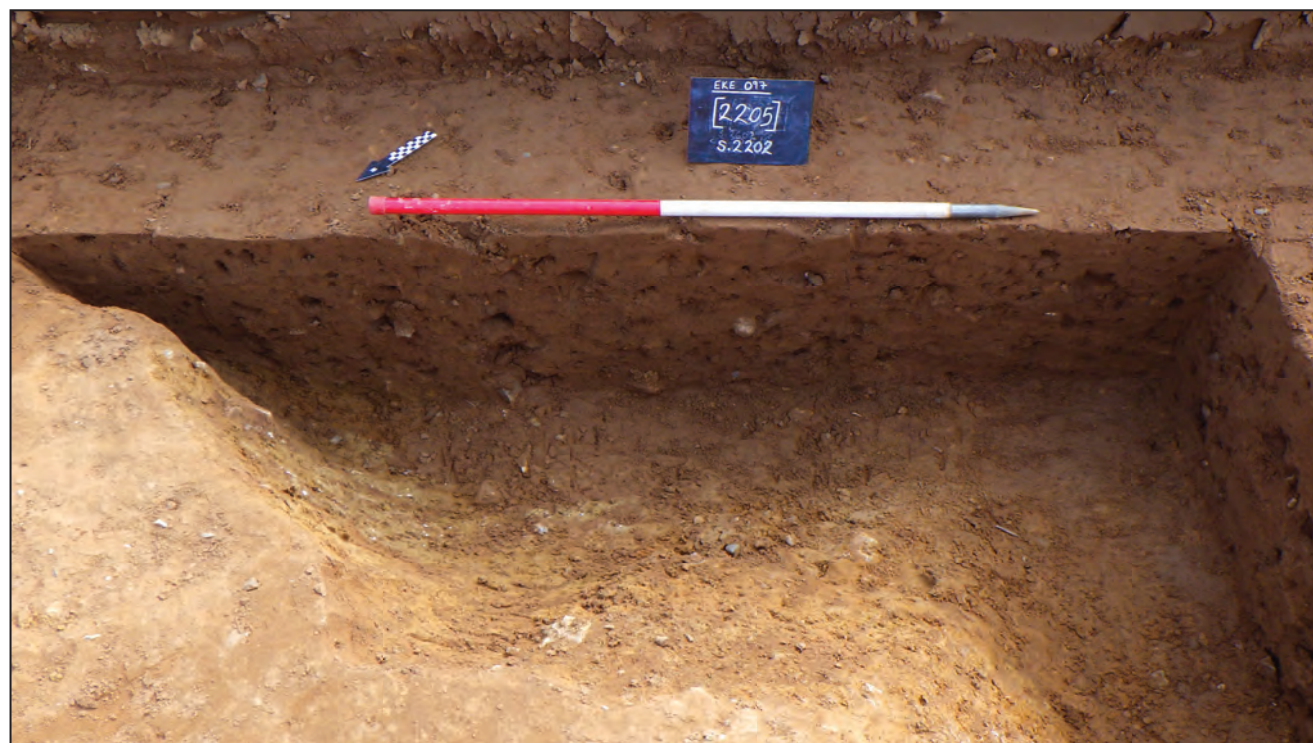


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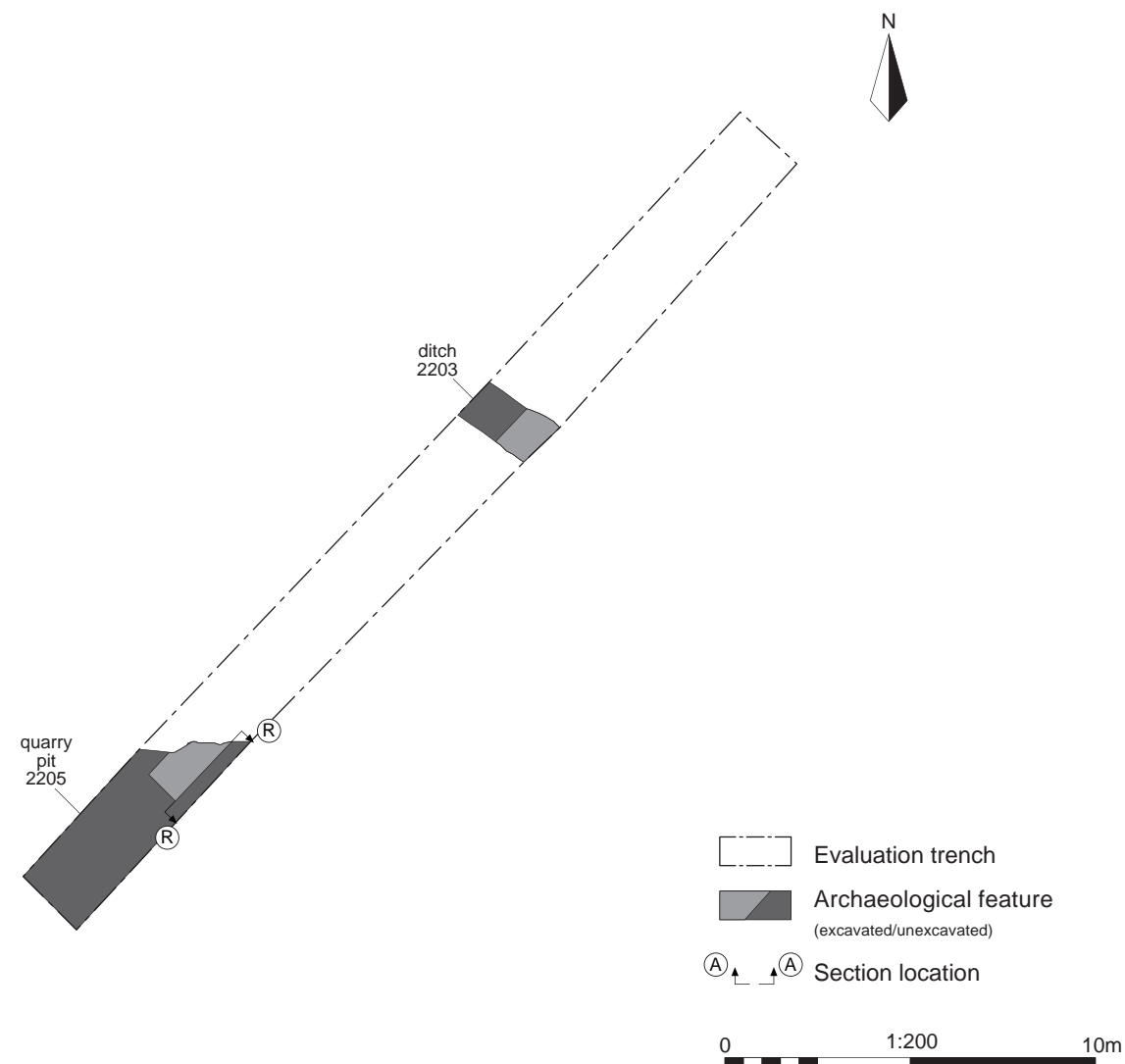
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 17: Photograph, plan and
 section

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	13
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

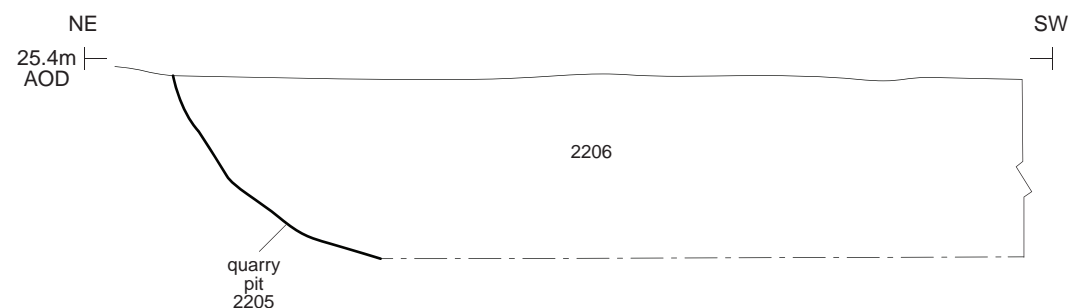


Quarry pit 2205, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Trench 22, plan



Section RR




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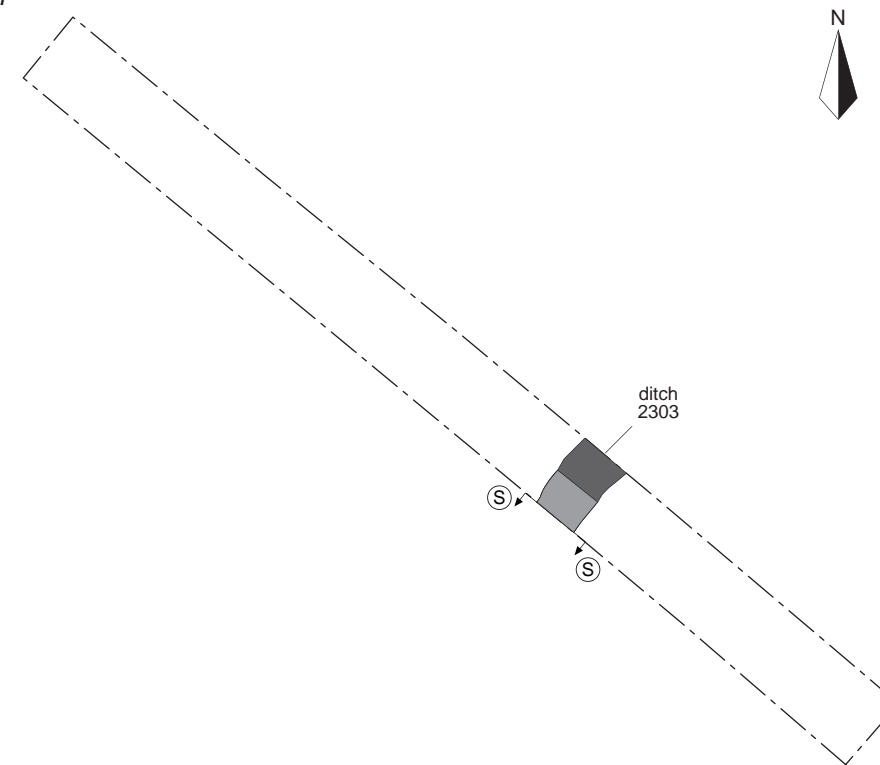
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 22: Photograph, plan and
 section**

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
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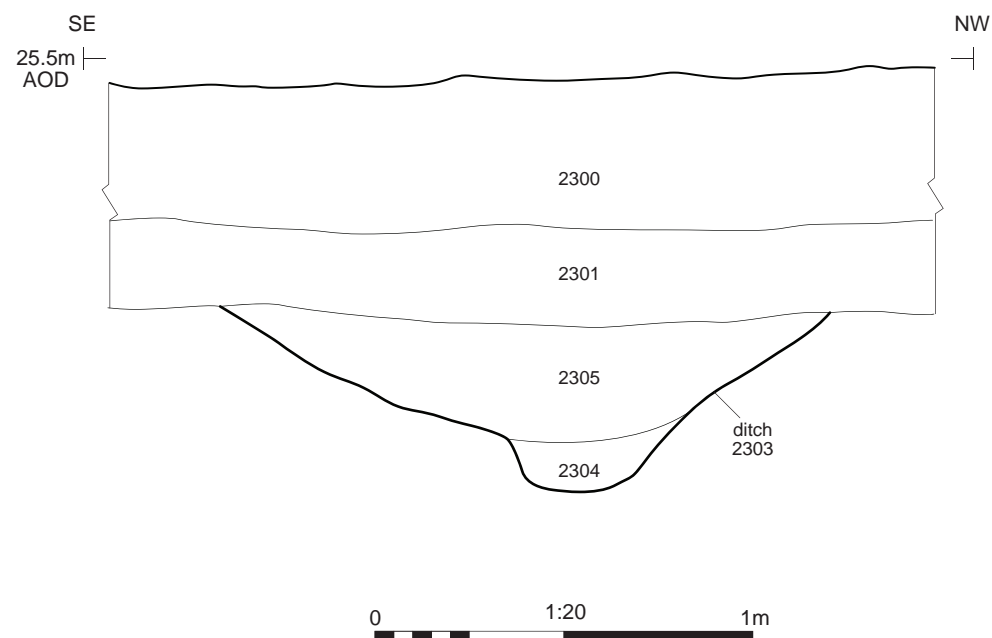


Ditch 2303, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Trench 23, plan



Section SS



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location



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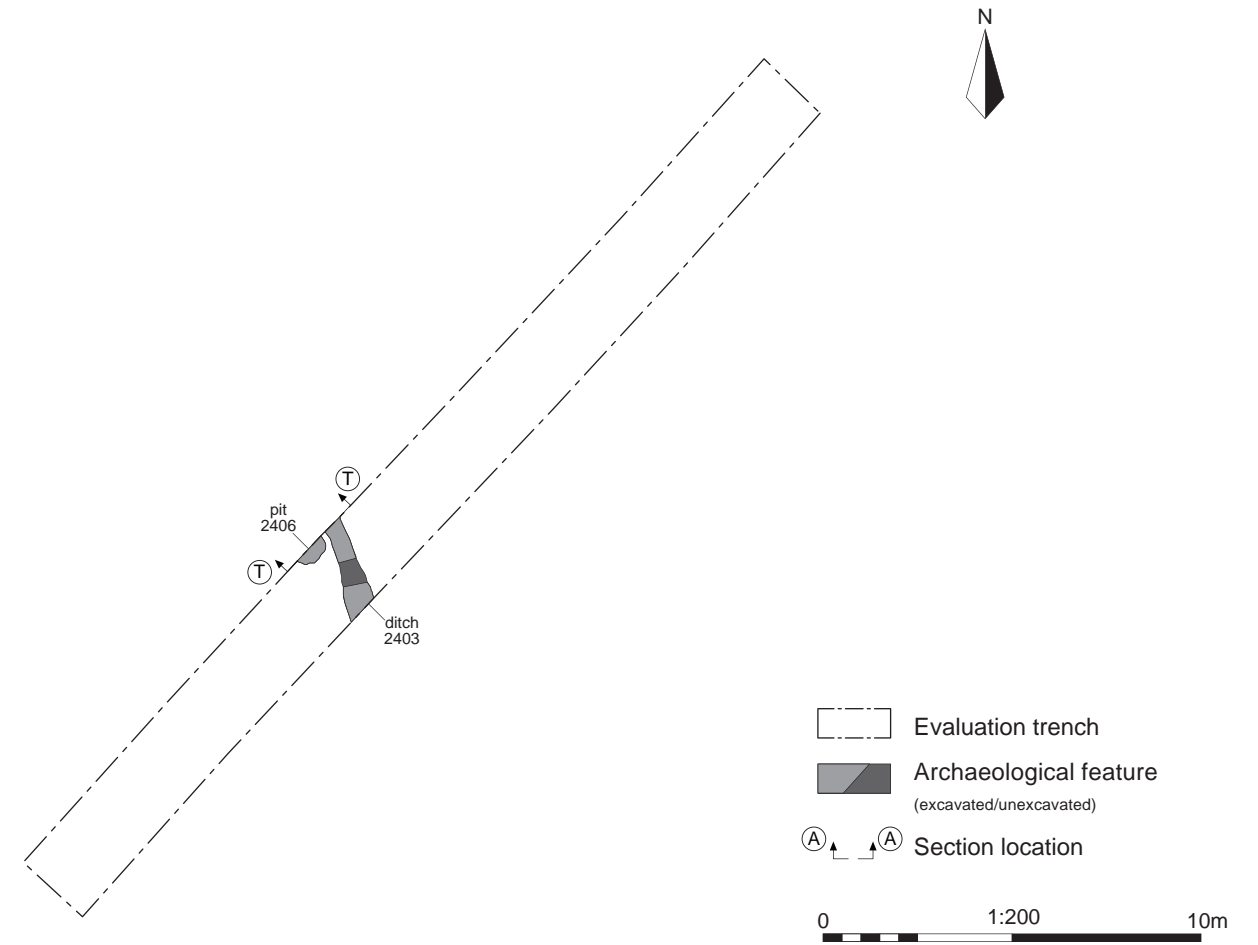
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 23: Photograph, plan and
 section**

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	15
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

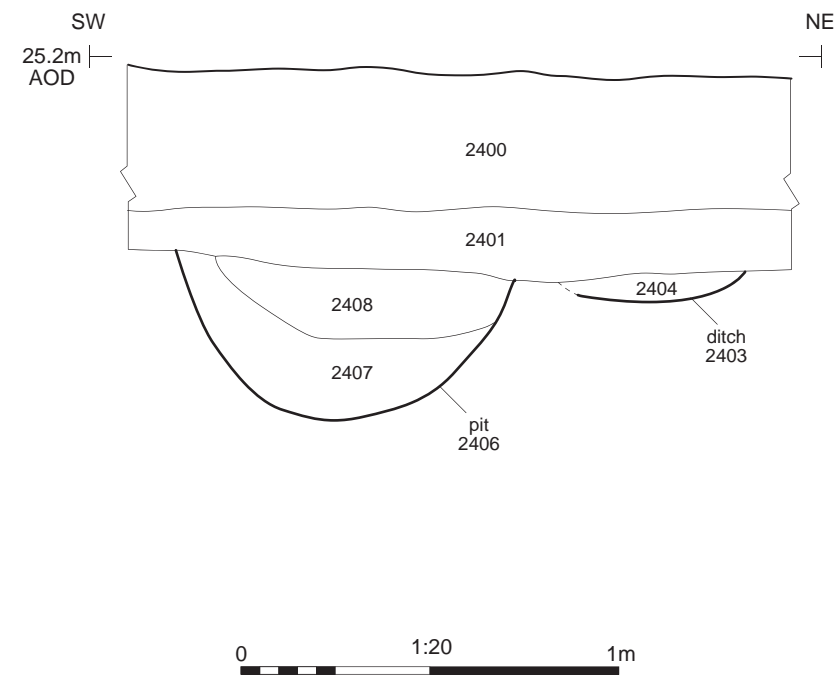


Oblique of pit 2406 and ditch 2403, looking south-east (scales 0.2m and 1m)

Trench 24, plan



Section TT




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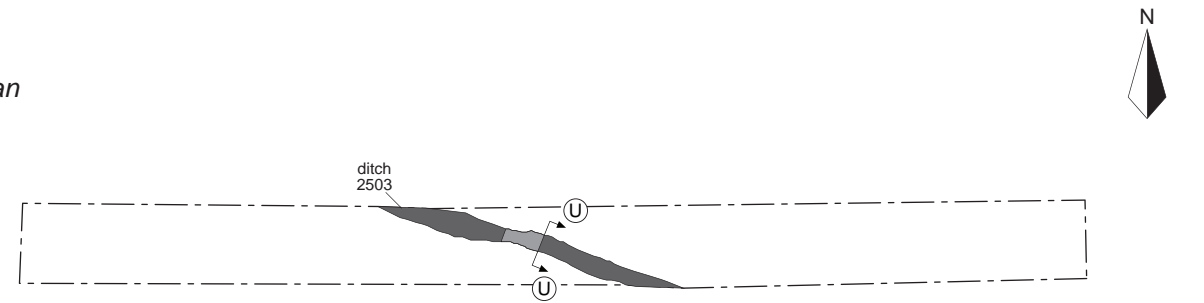
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 24: Photograph, plan and section

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	16
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

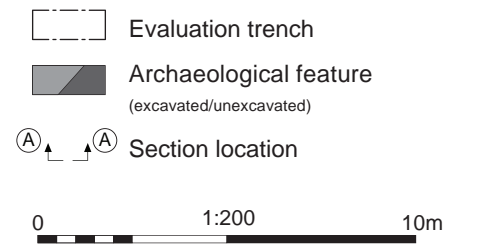
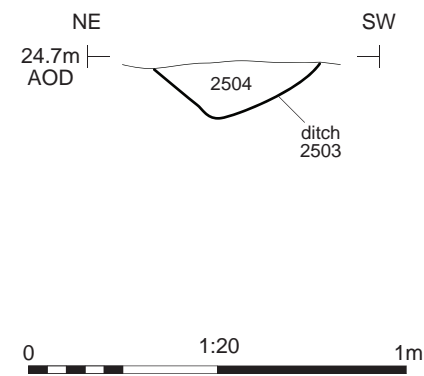


Ditch 2503, looking south-east (scale 0.3m)

Trench 25, plan



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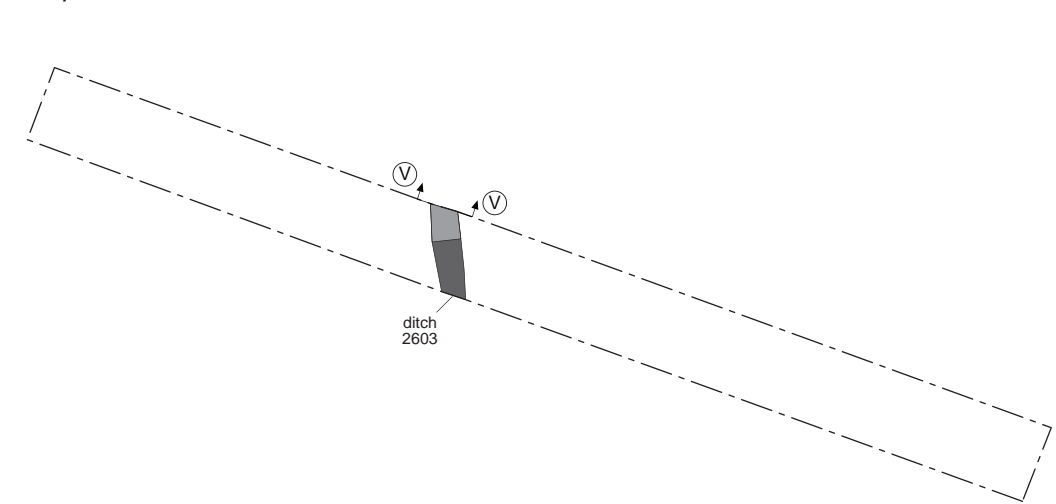
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 25: Photograph, plan and section

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
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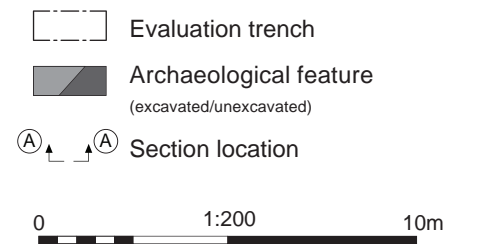
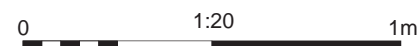
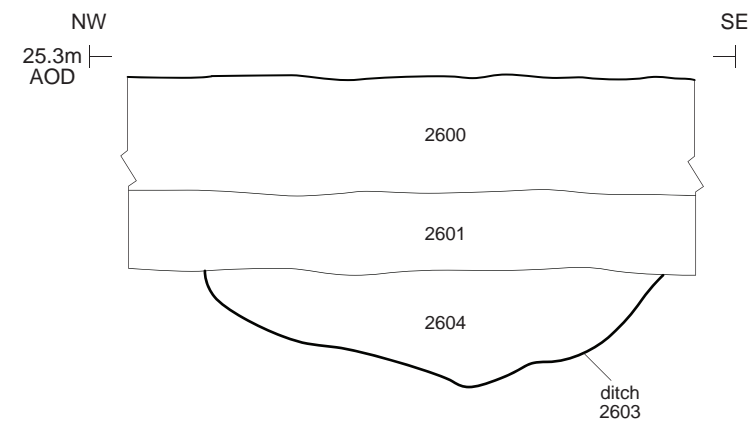


Ditch 2603, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Trench 26, plan



Section VV




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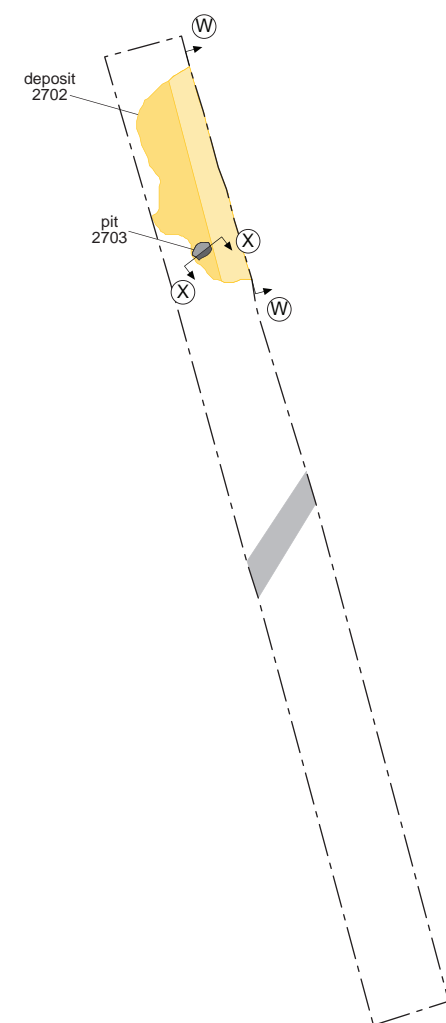
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 26: Photograph, plan and section

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0296	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/03/2022	18
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	



Deposit 2702, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Trench 27, plan



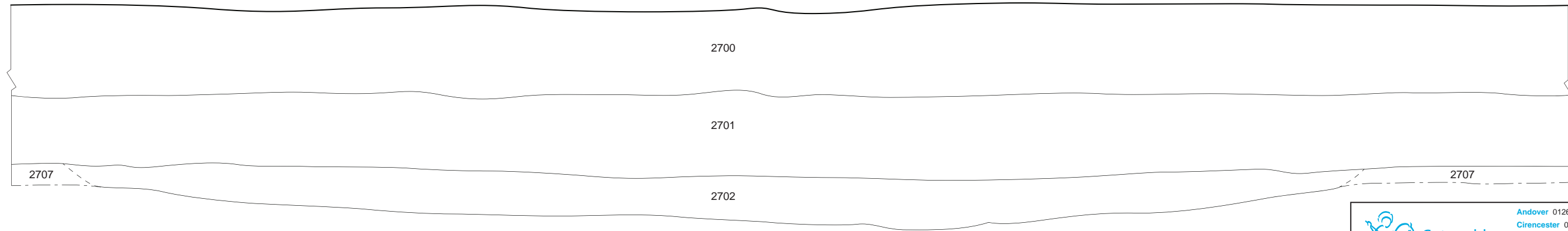
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Deposit (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern
- Section location



Section WW

NW
24.7m
AOD

SE



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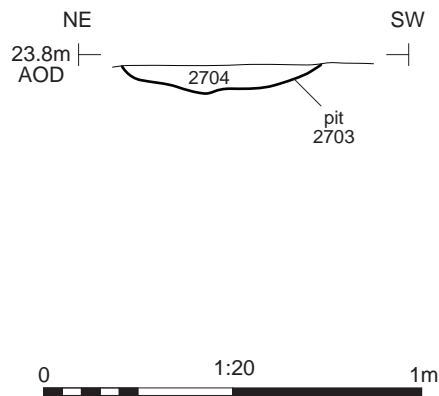
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 27: Photograph, plan and section

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Pit 2703, looking south-east (scale 0.3m)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 27: Photograph and section

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