Cotswold Archaeology

Brockley Wood Quarry, Belstead, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for:

Neil Ward

(NWA Planning)

on behalf of:

Brockley Wood Ventures Ltd

CA Project: SU0445

CA Report: SU0445_1

OASIS ID: cotswold2-507918

HER Ref: BSD 035

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Brockley Wood Quarry
Location:	Belstead/Suffolk
NGR:	611740 240100
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	8th August to 16th September 2022
OASIS ID:	Cotswold2-507918
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the digital archive also deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BSD035

From August 8th to September 16th, 2022 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a pre-application archaeological evaluation at Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk. One hundred and seventeen trenches were excavated. Archaeological features were recorded in forty-six trenches.

In addition to a Bronze Age axe head retrieved from a ditch, a number of features containing prehistoric pottery were identified, mostly in the central part of the main area of evaluation. Later activity was sparse and included medieval and post-medieval pits and ditches, mainly located in the south part of the main area of investigation. More recent activity was largely focused on the western access to the proposed mineral extraction area. This includes kilns and a possible oven suggesting industrial activity within the area during the post-medieval and modern period.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. From August to September 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 611740 240100; Fig. 1). This evaluation was commissioned by Neil Ward (NWA Planning), who was acting on behalf of Brockley Wood Ventures Ltd.

1.2. The applicant was advised that any planning application for mineral extraction of the site would require a programme of archaeological mitigation. During subsequent discussions with Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisors to the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA), it was agreed that it would be beneficial to undertake some archaeological investigation prior to the submission of the application.

1.3. Preceding the trial trenches evaluation, a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) had been prepared (CA 2021) and a Geophysical Survey undertaken (Magnitude Surveys 2021) (Fig. 4). In addition, SCCAS requested a site-specific desk-based assessment of the potential of the site to contain Palaeolithic deposits (Appendix E).

1.4. The scope of the works was detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) (Appendix G). The trenches were positioned over anomalies recorded by geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and to provide a representative sample of the entire site.

1.5. The principal objective of the trial trenching was to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.

1.6. The investigation was undertaken following the Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2020), the SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015b) and was designed to be minimally intrusive/destructive to archaeological remains.

1.7. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any surviving heritage asset, to consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

The site

1.8. The site, which is in the parish of Belstead, is located in the administrative area of Babergh District Council, Suffolk. The centre of the evaluation area is approximately 1.5km southwest of the village; it is also approximately 2km northeast of Capel and 2.5km north of Bentley, which are the other nearest settlements to the site.

1.9. The site comprises a number of cultivated fields within a wider agricultural landscape of fields and woodland. It is bordered by the A12 road to the northwest, woodland to the southwest and southeast and agricultural fields to the east, northeast and north.

1.10. The ground surface elevation varies from 43m to 45m AOD.

1.11. The surface geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation - sand and gravel, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glaciogenic detrital in origin and created by the action of ice and meltwater. They can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.

1.12. The underlying bedrock comprised Red Crag Formation – Sand, a sedimentary rock formed approximately two to four million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow marine in origin, detrital, ranging from coarse to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences. https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mapviewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. A preceding desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared for the site (CA 2021). The information presented below is a summary of this data complemented with the results of the further investigation undertaken on site such as a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and a recent assessment of the potential for palaeolithic archaeological deposits in the proposed quarry area (Appendix E).

2.2. The research of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk), within a 1km study area, was undertaken as part of the evaluation. The searches produced a total of thirty-three pertinent entries (Fig. 2) and these are summarised in the table below:

Table 1. Summaries of HER entries within 1k of the study area (BSD 035) by period

HER reference	Description	Period
BSD 001	Surface scatter of flint implements	Mesolithic
COP 006	Neolithic flint finds	Neolithic
COP 011	Late Bronze Age Hoard, Eight Elms Farm	Bronze Age
COP 030	Bronze Age pit	Bronze Age
BTY 008	Bronze cake with possible sword embedded	Bronze Age
BSD 005	Cropmarks of large rectilinear enclosure	Undated – likely Prehistoric
BSD 006	Cropmarks showing ditch systems	Undated – likely Prehistoric
BSD 022	Cropmarks of two large extraction Pits	Possibly post-medieval
COP 017	Cropmarks of enclosures / ditch and field boundaries	Prehistoric and unknown date
COP 002	Roman artefact scatter	Roman
COP 004	Pye Road, Roman Road	Roman
BTY 010	Anglo Saxon findspot	Anglo Saxon
BTY 023	Bentley Old Hall	Medieval
BTY 053	Medieval short cross penny, Old Hall	Medieval
BTY 062	Farmstead: Old Hall	Medieval
BTY 038	Cropmarks of a series of field boundaries and ditches	Possibly medieval
BTY 039	Cropmarks of a field boundary	Possibly medieval
BTY 046	Medieval Deer Park at Bentley	Medieval
BTY 043	Hollow Way	Possibly medieval or post-medieval
COP 009	Felcourt windmill mound	Medieval to post-medieval
BSD 033	Farmstead, Charity Farm	Post-medieval
BTY 048	Findspot of two post-medieval coins and a bronze mount	Post-medieval
COP 028	Post-medieval brick kiln, Red House Farm	Post-medieval
COP 037	Farmstead, Red House Farm	Post-medieval
BTY 003	Field System	Undated and post-medieval
COP 034	Farmstead: Glebe Farm	Modern
COP 035	Farmstead: Rectory Farm	Modern
COP 036	Farmstead, Eight Elms Farm	Modern
FRT 017	Cropmarks of field boundaries	Undated
BTY 009	Cropmarks of causewayed enclosure and ditch system	Undated
BTY 018	Bentley Long Wood	Undated
BTY 020	Brockley Wood	Undated
BTY 024	Newcombe Wood	Undated

2.3. The DBA states that there is very little direct archaeological evidence from the proposed quarry site itself with no designated archaeological assets known within the study area (CA 2021, 5.2).

2.4. However, the geophysical survey did suggest that various known cropmarks, principally field ditches, and enclosures, continue into the proposed quarry area. These ditches do not relate spatially to the extant landscape, which had been grounds to suggest a Roman or earlier date for them.

2.5. There are no known HER records relating to the Palaeolithic Period within the bounds of the proposed quarry. The DBA provides a general background to the Palaeolithic in the region.

2.6. Evidence from the surrounding area also suggests a significant Mesolithic presence with a flint scatter (BSD 001) recorded in close proximity to the proposed site while there are also findspots of Neolithic flint (COP 006), Bronze Age metalwork (COP 011) and pottery (COP 030).

2.7. There is only limited evidence for Iron Age activity in the vicinity, but the old A12 road, some 180m to the west of the site follows the line of a Roman Road (COP 004).

2.8. Anglo-Saxon evidence was limited to a single metalwork find; a bronze mount recovered (BTY 010) some 430m west of the site.

2.9. Both Belstead and Bentley were listed in Domesday (https://opendomesday.org/) while Capel was a part of the manor of Boynton. The proposal site would have been part of the contemporary agricultural hinterland for these villages with the extant layout of fields probably becoming established from that point on. In addition, there would have been more extensive wooded areas at that time; there are also records for a medieval deer park in the parish of Belstead (BTY 046).

2.10. From the post-medieval period, there is map evidence, particularly from the parochial tithe maps surveyed between 1838 (Bentley and Copdock) and 1845 (Belstead), for clay extraction. This evidence is in the form of pits and associated buildings with various toponyms, such as ‘Brick Kiln Yard,’ ‘Kiln Field,’ and ‘Brick Field,’ suggesting that the clay was used for brick and tile production for consumption in the vicinity.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, and state of preservation.

3.2. The information recovered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site limits, to consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, to develop mitigation strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

3.3. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.4. The standard aims of the evaluation were:

- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical survey
- 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.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

3.5. Any archaeological remains identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011) and the more recent updated version (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The SCCAS Brief specified that the trenched evaluation would involve the opening up of 4% by area of phases 1a, 1b, 2c and 3 (*c.*14.5 hectares). In addition, *c.*1.2% by area of Phase 2b (3.5 hectares) was opened with the trenches entirely targeting geophysical anomalies. It is expected that at some point in the future SCCAS will require further trenching in Phase 2b that will bring it in line with the 4% by area attained elsewhere.

4.2. In addition, a further 1% contingency by area of trenching would be held in reserve should SCCAS require further deposit modelling or clarification of the archaeological features exposed during the current scheme of works.

4.3. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 117 trenches (Figures 3 and 4):

- 1no 15m x 2.20m trench
- 116no 30m x 2.20 trenches

4.4. The trenches were targeted over anomalies prospected during the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) while also providing a representative sample of the entire site.

4.5. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.6. A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was employed to machine the trenches to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, all under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

4.7. The archaeological deposits were excavated by hand, in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.8. Soil samples were taken from twenty-five sealed contexts and their paleoenvironmental potential was assessed in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.*

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

4.10. Metal detector searches were undertaken by Andrew Pegg throughout the project. The location of the metal finds recovered was recorded by GPS.

4.11. All artefacts were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

4.12. 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 the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020).

4.13. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix F, will be entered into the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Archaeological activity was revealed in 45 of 117 trenches (Figs. 3 – 54) and included a number of prehistoric features comprising pits and ditches. Medieval and post-medieval activity was also recorded, mostly in ditches. Within the southern limits of the site, there was also evidence of kilns in use during the 19th century.

5.2. The trenches are discussed below in numerical order, a trench summary description and a context summary table provide further detail in Appendixes A and B, respectively. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix C. Details of the environmental samples (paleoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix D. An assessment of the potential for palaeolithic archaeological deposits is presented in Appendix E. The Oasis report form is given in Appendix F.

5.3. Due to the project logistics, the location of Trenches 1 to 6 was moved into the extant trackway between *c.*10m to 14m towards the northwest. In addition, Trench 1 was excavated approximately 14m further to the southeast.

5.4. Trenches 1 to 5 were devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3, 4 and 5)

5.5. Trench 6 was 30m long by 2.20m wide, orientated northeast to southwest. The stratigraphic sequence includes a series of made ground deposits.

5.6. The uppermost layer, 600, was a firm, mid-brownish grey silty sand with occasional sub rounded to sub-angular small stones, which was 0.11m thick.

5.7. This deposit, 600, overlay a mid-grey silty sand made ground layer, 601, with regular sub-angular gravel, 0.20m thick. Context 601 overlay a firm pale-mid brownish yellow silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones measuring 0.14m in thickness. This made ground deposit was over context 603, a 0.09m thick, mid-dark yellowish grey silty clay layer with rare CBM and chalk flecks, and occasional iron/manganese inclusions. Context 603 sealed a small cut feature 605, filled with a single fill 606.

5.8. Pit 605 was oval with concave sides and rounded base, which measured *c.*1m×0.25×0.12m (L×W×D). The fill 606 of this feature was a firm mid-yellowish grey silty clay. No dating evidence was retrieved.

5.9. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was context 604 representing the natural superficial geological deposit (hereafter referred to as “the natural”), which consisted of a mid-brownish yellow silty clay with occasional medium flints and sub-angular gravel and regular iron/manganese. No finds or features were present in this trench.

5.10. The geophysical survey suggested the presence of a possible linear feature running perpendicular to this trench. This was not confirmed during the evaluation trenching.

5.11. Trenches 7 to 37 were blank. Two residual later prehistoric flakes were retrieved from subsoils 1301 and 1601, within Trenches 13 and 16, respectively. These trenches included Trench 21 which was positioned to investigate a strong, but undetermined, geophysical anomaly; on site, this was found to be geological in origin.

Trench 38 (Figs. 3, 4 and 6)

5.12. Trench 38 was 30m long by 2.20m wide and orientated north-south. The topsoil, 3800, comprised a mid-brownish grey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones; it was 0.29m thick.

5.13. This deposit overlay the subsoil 3801, a mid-greyish yellow silty sand with frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, measuring 0.10m in thickness.

5.14. Context 3801 sealed pit 3803 which measured 1.25m×1.5m×0.30m and was filled with three distinct fills measuring between 0.10m to 0.20m in thickness. Within the uppermost fill 3804, a mid-yellow brown clay silt with sub angular stones and flint nodules, charcoal and fired clay flecks, twenty-one sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, 148g of fired clay and a modern copper alloy coin (Ra 12) were recovered. The halfpenny of George III dated 1805 was most likely intrusive. Context 3804 sealed 3805, a dark brown silt with charcoal and fired clay flecks which produced 2834g of Middle Iron Age pottery. Three fragments of high temperature heat-affected flint as well as 1120g of fired clay were retrieved from fill 3805. The lowest fill, 3806, consisted of a dump of a light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks which contained sixteen Middle Iron Age pottery fragments.

5.15. Samples 12 and 13 were taken from fills 3804 and 3805, respectively. Within Sample 12, a high temperature heat-affected flint was recovered as well as small amount of charcoal and a single free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain. An undatable thin strip of iron (Ra 17) was recovered from Sample 13 which also contained evidence of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and a single oat/bromegrass grains (*Avena/Bromus*) as well as charcoal.

5.16. Cut 3803 was excavated into the natural which was a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit with frequent inclusions of stones.

5.17. Trench 39 was devoid of archaeology.

Trench 40 (Figs. 3, 4 and 7)

5.18. Trench 40 was 30m long by 2.20m wide and followed a northeast-southwest orientation. The topsoil, 4000, comprised dark grey-brown clayey sandy silt and measured 0.25m in thickness.

5.19. Covered by 4000, subsoil 4001 comprised a light brown very firm fine sandy silt mottled mid-greyish yellow with moderate small, rounded pebbles.

5.20. The subsoil 4001 sealed ditch 4003, which measured >2.20m×0.57m×0.15m and was north-south oriented. The single fill, 4004, comprised a friable, mid brownish-grey clayey silt. No dating evidence was recovered.

5.21. Ditch 4003 cut the natural 4002 which was a light brown very firm fine sandy silt layer with moderate small, rounded pebbles. Its location suggests that it is possibly related to a linear anomaly detected during the geophysical survey. However, this feature was not visible in Trench 29, as suggested by the geophysics interpretation plan.

Trench 41 (Figs. 3, 4 and 8)

5.22. Trench 41 was 30m long by 2.20m wide and had an east-west orientation. Topsoil 4100 was a compact mid brownish-grey sandy clay; it was 0.24m in thickness and sealed the subsoil 4101. This subsoil, a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay, was 0.34m thick and sealed ditch 4103.

5.23. Ditch 4103 ran north-south and measured >2.20m×3.52m×1.30m. It had a moderately steep western side, with a steeper, shouldered edge to the east and a rounded base. Nine different fills were recorded. The uppermost fills 4112, 4111 and 4110 appear to have been formed by natural silting and measured 0.40m, 0.34m and 0.24m in thickness, respectively. A small group of crude broken thick flint flakes and one small crude side flint scraper were recovered from fill 4112. Along with a group of twenty-four pottery sherds. These finds are likely Bronze Age to Iron Age in date.

5.24. 4112 was a friable mid-orangey brown sand silt. Fill 4111 was also friable but showed a mid-greyish-brown colour and a silty clay composition. It produced two fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery.

5.25. Fill 4110 was a compact mid brownish-grey sandy clay sealing fill 4108, which appeared to be slumping material from the ditch edges, as well as 4109, which was also overlaid by 4110. These two contexts measured 0.12m and 0.16m in thickness, respectively. A small flint shatter fragment likely Bronze Age/Iron Age in date was recovered from fill 4109 as well as a three very small crude squat flint flakes, two sherds of Iron Age pottery and an undatable amorphous lump of iron (Ra 16).

5.26. Fill 4108 was light greyish brown silty clay; 4109 had the same composition but was slightly darker and overlay fill 4107. This context was 0.22m thick, compact sandy clay showing a mid-greyish brown colour. Below 4107, fill 4106 measured 0.34m in thickness; it was a compact mid greyish-brown sandy clay and produce a small group of flint flakes and a shatter piece are likely Bronze Age to Iron Age in date, as well as a high temperature heat affected flint and a small group of fired clay fragments. To allow further investigation, this fill was sampled, and the environmental analysis of Sample 25 revealed a single charred plant remain of hulled wheat emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) grain.

5.27. Fill 4105 appears to have been a deliberate dump comprising a compact dark greyish clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions. It produced forty-nine Middle Iron Age pottery sherds as well as fired clay. Sample 24 from fill 4105 contained a moderate amount of charcoal.

5.28. Basal fill, 4104 was likely a result of natural silting. The large cut feature cut the natural which was friable and mid orangey-brown sandy silt.

5.29. This large ditch was not recorded during the geophysical survey nor visible within the surrounding trenches. Detailed interpretation is, therefore limited to the extent of the trench.

5.30. Trenches 42 to 45 were devoid of archaeology.

Trench 46 (Figs. 3, 4 and 9)

5.31. Trench 46 was 30m long and 2.2m wide, orientated north-south. Topsoil 4600, a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt, was 0.28m in thickness and produced medieval to post-

medieval CBM. The underlying deposit, subsoil 4601 comprised mid greyish yellow sandy clay which sealed pit 4603.

5.32. This feature measured 0.36m×0.30m×0.10m and was irregular in shape, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. A mid greyish-brown fill 4604 with charcoal and CBM inclusions was recorded within this feature and Sample 23 was taken revealing the presence of charcoal pieces but no charred plant remains. The CBM fragments suggest a medieval to post medieval date.

5.33. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence, the natural substrate 4602 comprised mid reddish-brown silty clayey with sand and gravel pockets.

Trench 47 (Figs. 3, 4 and 10)

5.34. Trench 47, which measured 30m in length and 2.2m in width was oriented north-south. The descriptions of the uppermost layers the topsoil 4700 and subsoil 4701 were identical to Trench 46.

5.35. A small pit 4703, sub-circular in plan with shallow, concave sides and a flat base was sealed by the subsoil 4701. This feature measured 0.52m×0.40m×0.24m and was filled by 4704, a soft mid brownish-grey silty clay which produced eight sherds of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery. To allow further investigation, Sample 22 was taken. The environmental results revealed a single piece of charcoal.

5.36. Trenches 48 to 50 were blank.

Trench 51 (Figs. 3, 4 and 11)

5.37. Trench 51 was 30m long and 2.20m wide and orientated east-southeast to west-northwest. The topsoil 5100 was a dark greyish brown clayey sandy and 0.30m thick. This layer overlay the subsoil, 5101, which was a mid-greyish yellow sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles, measuring 0.20m in thickness and produced a residual flint core of likely Bronze Age date. Sealed by the subsoil, ditch 5103 measured >2.20m×0.88m×0.17m; it was northeast-southwest orientated.

5.38. It had a gently rounded profile and a single fill, 5104, a mid-greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small stones. A small crude angular flint flake of probable Bronze Age date was recovered.

5.39. The location of ditch 5103 appears to be coincident with the narrowest part of a large anomaly interpreted as natural within the geophysics survey. The same report also indicated the potential presence of a linear feature in Trench 34 which was not confirmed during the current scheme of works.

5.40. Trenches 52 and 53 were devoid of archaeology.

Trench 54 (Figs. 3, 4 and 12)

5.41. Trench 54 was 30m long by 2.20m wide following a north-south orientation. The topsoil 5400 was a dark greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt; it was 0.24m thick and overlayed the subsoil 5401 a light greyish brown clayey sandy silt with small stone inclusions.

5.42. The subsoil was 0.10m thick and sealed pits 5403 and 5405. Pit 5403 measured 0.88m×0.5m×0.17m. It was irregular in shape with concave sides and a flat base. Fill 5404 was a reddish-brown friable silty clay with inclusions of iron panning and sub-angular stones.

5.43. Pit 5405 was located *c.*0.50m north of pit 5403. It measured 1.30m×1.02m×0.18m. This feature was sub-rounded with an irregularly rounded profile and was filled with a mid-brownish-grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of iron panning - fill 5406. Both features were excavated into the natural 5402 and neither produced finds.

5.44. Trenches 55 to 57 were blank.

Trench 58 (Figs. 3, 4 and 13)

5.45. Trench 58 was 30m long and 2.20m wide following a northeast-southwest orientation. Topsoil 5800, a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt was 0.24m in thickness and covered the subsoil, 5801, which was a mid-brownish yellow clay silt with small to medium rounded pebbles.

5.46. Subsoil 5801 was 0.10m thick and sealed ditch 5803. This 4.3m wide, 1.10 deep northwest-southeast orientated feature was visible on the geophysical survey and appears to be the same feature identified in Trench 116 which extended for at least 50m.

5.47. Context 5814 was the latest fill, and it seemed the be a result of natural silting comprising a very compact mid greyish-yellow silty sand, 0.34m in thickness. Fill 5814 produced a single sherd of medieval pottery (13th/late 13th to 14th century), Sample 10 was taken from within. No charred plant remains, or charcoal were identified. This context sealed a possible pit 5808 with a sub-circular shape, concave sides, rounded base and it was filled by 5811, a soft mid orangey brown silty sand fill and fill 5809 soft mid yellowish-grey silty sand. Both fills were devoid of finds.

5.48. Possible pit 5808 cut fills 5812 and 5806 of ditch 5803. Both fills were mid yellow-brown silty sand but 5812 had firmer compaction. Fill 5806 produced two sherds of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery. To allow further investigation sample 11 was taken. The environmental results indicate the presence of *Vallonia costata/excentrica* (both open country species). Context 5806 was overlain by fill 5807, both fills were over 0.40m thickness infilling most of the ditch cut.

5.49. Fill 5807 a mid-yellow brownish grey silty did not produce any finds; it also sealed fill 5813 a compact mid yellowish-brown silty sand which appeared to be a result of natural silting. Within the base of ditch 5803, two fills were recorded; 5805, overlain by 5806, was a mottled mid brownish-grey silty clay, 0.22m in thickness.

5.50. Context 5804, the lowest fill of ditch 5803, was a mid yellowish-grey silty sand. It was 0.07m thick and also devoid of finds. The ditch cut the natural 5802 which was a mid-reddish brown very sandy clay with flints, lenses of mid yellow clay sand and occasional flints.

5.51. Trench 59 was devoid of archaeology.

Trench 60 (Figs. 3, 4 and 14)

5.52. Trench 60 was 30m long and 2.20m wide and was east-west orientated. The topsoil 6000, a mid-brownish grey silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones, was 0.30m in thickness and covered the subsoil 6001, a mid-greyish yellow silty clay, *c.*0.25m thick.

5.53. Subsoil 6001 sealed pit 6003 with its single fill, 6004, a medium yellowish-red silty clay which contained 121g of fired clay and charcoal flecks. Environmental Sample 4

was taken and revealed a small amount of charcoal. Pit 6003 measured *c.*0.50m diameter by 0.09m depth and was shallow with a rounded profile. It cut the natural 6002 which here was a mid-pale brownish red clay with occasional small to medium stones.

Trench 61 (Figs. 3, 4 and 15)

5.54. Trench 61 was 30m long by 2.20m wide and had a north-south orientation. The uppermost layers and the natural were similar to Trench 60. Subsoil 6001 sealed ditch 6103 which had concave sides and rounded base measuring >2.20m×1.23m×0.17. This feature was east-west orientated, cut the natural and had two distinct fills both, appearing to be the result of natural accumulation.

5.55. Fill 6004 was a mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional stones. It was 0.37m thick. Fill 6005 was similar in colour but it was more silty and less compact. These fills contained no finds.

5.56. Trenches 62 and 63 were devoid of archaeology.

Trench 64 (Figs. 3, 4 and 16)

5.57. Trench 64 was also north-south orientated measuring 30m long and 2.20m wide. The topsoil, 6400, was 0.24m in thickness and overlaid a greyish-brown clayey sand subsoil deposit 6401, 0.18m thick.

5.58. The latter sealed a small feature 6403 which cut the natural and was interpreted as a possible posthole measuring 0.46m×0.42m×0.17m in depth with a sub-circular shape and rounded profile.

5.59. Fill 6404 comprised a compact very dark grey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small stones. It was likely a natural accumulation where the post had been located. Environmental Sample 9 was taken to further investigate this fill and revealed a small quantity of charcoal. Fill 6405 a compact light brown silty clay was the outer fill of 6403. Neither of these fills produced dating evidence.

5.60. Trenches 65 and 66 were devoid of archaeology.

Trench 67 (Figs. 3, 4 and 17)

5.61. Located on the western side of the site, Trench 67 measured 30m long, 2.20m wide and it was northwest-southeast orientated. The topsoil 6700 and subsoil 6701 were as described above for Trench 64 but in here were 0.25m and 0.15m thick, respectively.

5.62. At the southeast limit of the trench, layer 6707 was exposed measuring >10m×>2.20m×0.22m. It was visible in the geophysics survey extending beyond the excavation limits. Layer 6707 was a compact, light orangey-grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM, chalk and charcoal were revealed and contained modern finds such as a lead/lead alloy fixture/setting (Ra 13) as well as pottery sherds, CBM and shell. It sealed pits 6705 and 6908.

5.63. Pit 6705 was recorded in section and measured >0.68m wide by 0.34m depth. This feature had concave sides and an uneven base; it was filled by 6706 a compact mid brownish-grey silty with frequent chalk inclusions.

5.64. Pit 6703 was cut by pit 6705 and measured >1.50mx0.46mx0.34m; and its fill 6704 was compact mid orangey grey with inclusions of CBM. The dating evidence included pottery, CBM, iron nail and a clay tobacco pipe fragment 19th to 20th century in date.

5.65. At the southern end of the trench, a mechanical sondage has revealed pit 6708 which was also sealed by layer 6707 and cutting the natural. The feature extended beyond the trench edge, measuring >5m×>2.20m×0.80m and limiting the recording of the sides and slope. The base was flat and a single fill 6709 was exposed comprising a compact dark grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks. It also produced two undiagnostic residual small spall/shatter flint fragments an unidentified and metal object (Ra 14) likely post medieval or modern and two sherds of late 18th to early 20th century pottery.

5.66. Trench 68 was blank.

Trench 69 (Figs. 3, 4, 18 and 19)

5.67. Adjacent to Trench 64, Trench 69 followed the same orientation and the uppermost layers were as described above. Subsoil 6901 produced a Bronze Age flint core and post-medieval CBM.

5.68. The natural geology comprised a reddish-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of gravel.

5.69. Sealed by subsoil 6901, a group of eight pits was exposed, 6903, 6906, 6908, 6910, 6912, 6914, 6916 and 6918.

5.70. The pits were oval in shape measuring *c.*0.60m to 0.78m in length by between 0.48m and 0.60m wide. The depth varied between a minimum of 0.18m in pit 6914 to a maximum of 0.25m in pit 6908. Late Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from the fills of these pits.

5.71. Apart from pits 6908 and 6912 which exhibited steeper sides and a flat base, the other pits had more rounded profiles.

5.72. Pit 6903 had two fills, 6904 and 6905. Lower fill 6904 comprised mid-dark greyish brown silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and produced two flint flakes likely to be Bronze Age in date. The upper fill 6905 was slightly lighter in colour and also contained charcoal flecks.

5.73. In the remaining pits, single fills were recorded, predominantly consisting of mid-greyish-brown silty sand matrix with occasional inclusions of small stones.

5.74. Prehistoric pottery, including beaker sherds was recovered from all the pits fills except fill 6905 of pit 6903. The largest group contained nineteen fragments and was retrieved from fill 6919 of pit 6918 followed by fill 6913 of pit 6912 and fill 6909 of pit 6908 with eleven and seven sherds, respectively.

5.75. Within fill 6911 of pit 6910 a Bronze Age flint scraper was recovered. Fill 6917 of pit 6916 also produced a scraper and two mid-sized flakes probably dated from the same period.

5.76. Samples 14 to 21 were taken from fills 6907, 6909, 6911, 6913, 6915, 6917, 6919 and 6905, respectively. The environmental analysis of Samples 14, fill 6907 of pit 6906, Sample 17, fill 6913 of pit 6912 and Sample 19, fill 6917 pit 6916 revealed only negligible quantities of charcoal.

5.77. These results contrasted with the large amount of charcoal recovered from fills 6909 of pit 6908, 6919 of pit 6908, fill 6911 of pit 6910 and fill 6915 of pit 6914 (Samples 15, 20, 16 and 18, respectively).

5.78. Alongside a substantial quantity of charcoal, Sample 16 also contained a small number of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glumebases whilst Sample 18 fill 6915 of pit 6914 contained a hazelnut shell fragment.

5.79. Sample 21 recovered from fill 6905 of pit 6903 revealed moderate quantity of charcoal pieces, a single grain of hulled wheat (emmer/spelt) and a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell.

5.80. No other features were recorded within this trench. The geophysical survey had suggested the presence of a linear feature roughly east-west orientated which appears to reach Trench 64. This was also not proved during the current scheme of works.

Trench 70 (Figs. 3, 4 and 20)

5.81. Trench 70 measured 30m long and 2.20m wide and was east-west orientated. The topsoil 7000 and the subsoil 7001 were as above in Trench 69 however, the natural geology was more clayey and less gravely.

5.82. A narrow ditch, 7003, was exposed below the subsoil and cutting the natural. This feature was north-south oriented running perpendicular to the trench with a maximum width of 1.27m by 0.36m deep. Single fill 7004 comprised soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions. A worked flint was retrieved from this fill.

Trench 71 (Figs. 3, 4 and 21)

5.83. Located west of Trench 70, Trench 71 was 30m long and 2.20 wide and followed a northwest-southeast orientation. The uppermost layers and the natural geology were as recorded above in Trench 70. This trench had been targeted to investigate a

strong, but undetermined, geophysical anomaly; on site, this was found to be geological in origin.

5.84. Two ditches 7103 and 7105 were exposed once the subsoil 7101 had been mechanically removed. Both cut the natural and ran parallel following a northeast-southwest orientation with a distance between them of *c.*4.75m.

5.85. These features measured over 2.20m long and extended beyond the trench limits; they were approximately 1m wide. The sides were concave and the base rounded; ditch 7103 was deeper *c.*0.23m in comparison with ditch 7105 which was 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from these features.

Trench 72 (Figs. 3, 4 and 22)

5.86. Trench 72 was north-south orientated and measured 30m long and 2.20m wide. Topsoil, 7200, was *c.*0.25m thick and the subsoil was approximately 0.20m. These deposits were similar to the surrounding trenches previously described. In this area, the natural was reddish and clayey.

5.87. Two features 7203 and 7205, both ditches were recorded below the subsoil and cutting the natural. Ditch 7203 was northeast-southwest orientated with a rounded profile measuring >3.60m×1.34m×0.28m; it was filled by 7204 a compact mid greyish-brown fill clayey silt.

5.88. A possible ditch 7205 was also noted within the southern limits of Trench 72. This feature measured >2.62m×0.64m×0.15m, and northwest-southeast orientated. The single fill 7206, comprised mid-brownish-grey clayey silt. Both features were devoid of archaeological finds.

5.89. Trenches 73 and 74 were blank.

Trench 75 (Figs. 3, 4 and 23)

5.90. Located at the southwest limits of the site's main area, Trench 75 was north-south orientated and measured 30m long by 2.20m wide. The topsoil, subsoil and natural were as above, with the uppermost layers 7500 and 7501 both *c.*0.20m thick. The subsoil sealed ditch 7503 which ran east-west across the northern end of the trench,

measuring >2.20m×1.70m×0.21m. With a rounded profile, this feature was excavated into the natural geology, and it was filled by a single fill – 7504.

5.91. Fill 7504, a compact light yellowish-brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions, appeared to be a result of natural silting. No finds were recovered.

Trench 76 (Figs. 3, 4 and 24)

5.92. Trench 76 measured 30m long, 2.20m wide and followed an east-west orientation. The uppermost deposits, as well as the natural were as above, although, the topsoil appears to be slightly thicker measuring approximately 0.30m.

5.93. Subsoil 7601 sealed ditch 7603. This cut feature was northwest-southeast orientated and measured >3.67m×1.50m×0.12m.

5.94. The single fill 7604, comprised compact, light yellowish-brown sandy clay with occasional stones and did not produce dating evidence.

5.95. Trench 77 was blank.

Trench 78 (Figs. 3, 4, 25 and 26)

5.96. Trench 79 was east-west orientated and measured 30m long and 2.20m wide. Topsoil 7800 was also thicker in this area and similar in composition to the adjacent trenches. It produced a small thick squat flint flake and an undated lead/lead alloy weight (Ra 11).

5.97. The subsoil was 0.20m thick and it sealed features 7803 and 7806. Context 7803 was a linear in plan, followed a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring >4.91m×1.25m×0.08m with irregular, uneven sides and base. It was filled by 7804, a loose dark grey silty fill with frequent inclusions of charcoal which contained a high temperature heat altered flint. Other finds included occasional fired clay flecks. Environmental Sample 8 was taken and included a large quantity of charcoal (roundwood) alongside charred plant remains including a hulled wheat spikelet base, an emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) glumebase and a seed of medick (*Medicago* sp.).

5.98. Feature 7803 cut a compact very light greyish-brown clayey layer only present within this part of the trench and possibly associated with the same event.

5.99. The dating evidence was scarce and comprised exclusively of CBM. Contexts 7803 showed similarities in composition and orientation with feature 8905 which was located approximately 60m to the southeast.

5.100. At the eastern limits of the trench, cutting the natural reddish clays, pit 7806 was recorded. This oval shape feature with concave sides and rounded base measured 1.25m×0.47m×0.18m with a single fill – 7807, a friable, light orangey brown silt with occasional stone inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 79 (Figs. 3, 4 and 27)

5.101. Trench 79 followed a northeast-southwest orientation and measured 30m long by 2.20m wide. The topsoil, subsoil and natural were similar to the adjacent trenches in composition and thickness.

5.102. The subsoil sealed ditch 7903 which measured >2.20m×2.30m×0.47m and followed a northwest-southeast orientation. This feature had concave sides and rounded base and had three fills, 7904, 7905 and 7906. The lowest fill, 7904, was a compact and orangey brown silt and contained a single sherd of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery.

5.103. Middle fill 7905 was a light greyish brown with moderate stone inclusions, while the upper fill, 7906, was similar to 7905 in colour and composition, but contained more frequent stone inclusions.

Trench 80 (Figs. 3, 4, 28 and 29)

5.104. Trench 80 was 30m long, 2.20m wide and east-west orientated. The uppermost layers were as described above but the natural geology was more gravelly.

5.105. Once subsoil 8001 was removed, four cut features were exposed. These comprised ditches 8003 and 8007, at the eastern end and pits 8010 and 8012, towards the western end of the trench.

5.106. Ditch 8003 was north northwest-south southeast orientated. measuring >2.80m×1.16m×0.20m with an irregular profile. Three fills 80004, 8005 and 8006, were recorded.

5.107. Fill 8004, a friable light grey silty sand, was recorded on the east side of the ditch.

5.108. Centred fill 8005, a light brownish-grey silty sand, produced a worked flint.

5.109. Fill 8006 was recorded on the western side of the feature, comprising light brownish-red silty sand; this context also produced worked flints.

5.110. Ditch 8007 was recorded *c.*2.5m to the west of ditch 8003 and followed a northwest-southeast orientation. This feature measured >2.69m×1.17m×0.20m and exhibited two fills, 8008 and 8009.

5.111. The upper fill, 8009, a mid greyish-brown sandy silt overlay 8008, a light orangey yellow sandy silt. No dating evidence was recovered.

5.112. Pit 8010 was oval with a rounded profile and measured 1.01m×0.86m× 0.13m. It was filled by 8011, a soft light brownish-grey sand.

5.113. Pit 8012 was located *c*.2m west of pit 8010 and was also oval with a gently rounded profile. Its fill, 8013, comprised soft light brownish-grey sand. No dating evidence was retrieved from pits 8010 and 8012.

Trench 81 (Figs. 3, 4 and 30)

5.114. Trench 81 measured 30m long, 2.20m and was north-south orientated. The topsoil, subsoil and natural geology were similar in composition to Trench 80, however, less subsoil was encountered in this trench.

5.115. Ditch 8103 and pit 8106 were sealed by the subsoil and cut into the natural. Ditch 8103 measured >3m×1m×0.0.21m with a rounded profile. Its upper fill, 8104, a mid-greyish brown soft silty sand was 0.16 thick and disturbed by rooting. A single sherd of medieval pottery (13th/late 13th to 14th century) was recovered from fill 8104. The lower fill, 8105, comprising light brownish-grey sand, was *c.*0.05m thick and did not produce dating evidence.

5.116. An oval shape pit 8106 was recorded towards the middle of the trench. This feature measured 1m×0.65m×0.14m. The east side was steep while the west side had a gentle slope to a flat base.

5.117. The single fill 8107, comprised compact mid orangey-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present. Sample 6 was taken from this fill provided evidence of stem tuber plants and large quantity of charcoal.

Trench 82 (Figs. 3, 4 and 31)

5.118. Trench 82 measured 30m long 2.20m wide and was northwest-southeast orientated. The topsoil a mid-brownish grey silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones, was 0.25m thick, whilst the subsoil, a mid-greyish yellow silty sand with frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, was 0.15m thick.

5.119. The subsoil sealed pit 8203 and ditch 8205. The pit was sub-circular, shallow with concave sides, uneven base, located towards the northwest end of the trench and measured 0.52m×0.50m×0.10m. The fill of the undated feature, 8204, comprised mid-grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal.

5.120. Ditch 8205 measured over >2.20m×2.70m×1.10m, it was located at the southeast end of the trench and extended beyond the trench limits in a northeast-southwest orientation.

5.121. This large feature with convex sides and a steep slope to a pointed base shows a good correlation with a linear anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey. It also appears to continue towards the southwest, likely corresponding to the same feature in Trench 87 - ditch 8703 located *c.*67m towards the southwest.

5.122. Ditch 8205 exhibited six different fills. The uppermost, 8212, comprised medium yellowish-brown compact silt, 0.28m thick. This fill overlaid context 8211, a light greyish compact silt with the same thickness. Fill 8210 a mid-yellowish brown compact silt was visible underneath, forming a 0.09m lens covering fill 8209 which was slightly thicker, 0.20m, and darker in colour.

5.123. Context 8208 a medium yellowish-brown silt, was 0.16m thick and overlay fill 8207 which, in turn, was 0.24m thick and exhibited a light greyish-brown colour. This

context covered context 8206 which was encountered at the ditch base and comprised reddish-brown sandy silt. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the ditch fills.

Trench 83 (Figs. 3, 4 and 32)

5.124. Trench 83 followed a north-south orientation and measured 30mx2.20m. The upper layers were as described in Trench 82. However, the topsoil and subsoil were 0.30m and 0.35m thick, respectively in this trench. The natural 8302 a mid reddish-brown silty clay was particularly gravelly in this area.

5.125. A pit, 8303, measuring 0.70m×0.56m×0.10m with concave sides and an irregular base was exposed below the subsoil and cutting the natural. The single fill, 8304, comprised dark grey silty soft sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. To further investigate its contents Sample 3 was taken with the subsequent analysis revealing charcoal, but no charred plant remains.

5.126. Trenches 84 and 85 were devoid of archaeology.

Trench 86 (Figs. 3, 4 and 33)

5.127. North-south orientated, Trench 86 measured 30m long and was 2.20m wide. The topsoil, subsoil and natural geology were as described above in Trench 83 also with a similar thickness.

5.128. Sub-circular pit 8603 measured 0.92m×0.90m×0.19m with an open V-shaped profile. It was sealed by the subsoil, and was the only feature identified within this trench. Its fill, 8604, a dark grey loose sand with frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones and charcoal was, devoid of finds. Environmental Sample 7 taken from this fill revealed a small group of mixed temperature heat-affected flint and a large quantity of charcoal.

Trench 87 (Figs. 3, 4 and 34)

5.129. Trench 87 measured 30m long 2.20m wide and it was northwest-southeast orientated. The uppermost layers, as well as the natural geology, were similar to Trench 82.

5.130. Below the subsoil, ditches 8703 and 8712 were exposed. Ditch 8703 was northeast-southwest orientated had concave sides and rounded base and extended beyond the trench limits. It measured >2.20m×3.5m× 1.12m and it is likely the same feature as ditch 8205 in Trench 82.

5.131. A possible re-cut 8704 of ditch 8703 was identified within the central part of the feature, measuring >2.20m×1.50m×0.88m and following the same orientation. It had four fills. The upper, 8711, comprised mid yellowish-brown silty friable silty sand with stone inclusions was 0.48m thick and sealed fill 8710 which was similar in colour but siltier. This context overlaid fill 8709, a mid-greyish yellow silt, mostly present on the northeast side of the feature. At the base of the ditch re-cut, was exposed context 8708, a light greyish yellow friable silty sand fill, 0.26m thick was recorded.

5.132. Re-cut 8704 truncated the upper fills of ditch 8703 which were 8706 and 8707. These contexts were similar in composition and measured over 0.60m in thickness.

5.133. Fill 8705 was the lower within ditch 8703 and comprised light greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of stones and measured >0.40m thickness. No finds were recovered from any of the ditch or ditch re-cut fills.

5.134. At distance of a further *c.*5m towards the northwest ditch 8712 was recorded which ran in a north-south orientation and measured >2.20×1.30m×0.22m. Its fill 8713 was very sandy and disturbed by roots and contained no finds.

5.135. Trench 88 was blank.

Trench 89 (Figs. 3, 4, 35 and 36)

5.136. Trench 89 was north-south orientated measuring 30mx2.20m. The topsoil 8900, a mid-brownish-grey silty clay 0.25m thick, overlay the subsoil 8901, a mid greyish-yellow silty clay with occasional inclusions of iron panning and small stones, which was slightly ticker. The natural, 8902, a mid-reddish brown and more silty clay with frequent pockets of gravel, was cut by four features in this trench.

5.137. Pit 8903 was sub-circular in shape with a rounded profile and measuring 0.64m×0.63×0.19m. Its fill, 8904, comprised a compact mid greyish-brown silty sand and produced no finds.

5.138. At *c.*4.90m further south, another pit, 8906, was excavated. It had similar shape and dimensions to pit 8903 which could suggest that these features were related. Fill 8907 of pit 8906 was a light orangey-grey sandy silt and was also devoid of dating evidence.

5.139. Linear feature 8905 measured >2.20m×0.90m×0.10m, orientated northeast-southwest, was sealed by subsoil 8901 and cut into the natural, 8902. This linear feature was shallow with irregular sides and base. Its fill, 8910, was a dark grey silt with frequent charcoal, small and medium angular stones and very rare fired clay flecks. Its composition was very similar to fill 7804 within feature 7803. No dating evidence was recovered. Environmental Sample 5 was taken from this fill revealing a large quantity of charcoal alongside barley grains, hulled wheat, spelt glumebases, spikelet fork bases as well as hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), shell and black bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus).*

Trench 90 (Figs. 3, 4 and 37)

5.140. Trench 90 was northwest-southeast orientated and measured 30m long and 2.20m wide. Topsoil, 9000, was a greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stones, 0.30m in thickness. Subsoil 9001 was a light yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions and a similar thickness. This context sealed ditch 9003 which ran east-west and extended beyond the limits of this trench. Ditch 9003 measured >2.20m×1.20m×0.42m and was filled by contexts 9004, 9005 and 9006, with a slightly irregular rounded profile.

5.141. Upper fill, 9006, comprised light greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal and small stones and was 0.20m thick. This context sealed fill 9005, a darker greyish brown silty sand with similar inclusions, 0.14m thick. The lower fill 9004, comprised light to mid brown silty sand and was slightly thicker. Contexts 9004 and 9005 produced post-medieval/modern CBM.

5.142. Ditch 9003 cut the natural substrate 900. This feature appears to be the same as ditch 8908 in Trench 89 and ditch 9103 in Trench 91. However, in the geophysical survey, it was only noted in Trenches 89 and 90.

Trench 91 (Figs. 3, 4 and 38)

5.143. Trench 91 was 30m long, 2.20m wide and followed a north-south orientation. The topsoil 9100, subsoil 9102 and natural 9103 were similar to Trench 90. Nevertheless, there was less subsoil in this area.

5.144. A modern iron buckle (Ra 6) was recovered from topsoil 9600.

5.145. Below the subsoil and towards the southern end of the trench ditch 9103 was recorded. It measured >2.20m×1.30m×0.48m. The dimensions, orientation and infilling of this feature were very similar to ditch 9003 in Trench 90.

5.146. The upper fill, 9106, comprised light greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. This context sealed fill 9105 which produced a residual later prehistoric flake, as well as a high temperature heat altered flint.

5.147. Other finds recovered from fills 9104 and 9105 included modern glass bottle fragments and CBM fragments.

5.148. The finds were similar to those retrieved from the lower fill of ditch 9003. Therefore, it seems plausible to suggest they are the same feature.

Trench 92 (Figs. 3, 4 and 39)

5.149. Trench 92 followed an east-west orientation and was 30m long by 2.20m wide. Topsoil 9200, a mid-brownish-grey silty clay with occasional stones, was *c.*0.23m thick and sealed a group of agricultural/cultivation features which ran northeast-southwest. These features, contexts 9203 and 9205, cut the subsoil 9201 and measured approximately 0.45m in width and up to 0.20m in depth. They were recorded as a representative sample of the agricultural activity on site which presence was also suggested by the geophysical survey.

5.150. The agricultural features 9203 and 9205 were filled by 9204 and 9206, respectively. Within fill 9206, a small assemblage of post-medieval/modern finds was recovered including a copper alloy button (Ra 4), pottery, CBM and glass, along with a residual sherd of prehistoric pottery.

5.151. Once the recording of the agricultural features was concluded, the trench was re-machined and the subsoil 9201 was fully removed.

5.152. Subsoil 9201 overlay ditch 9207 which was northeast-southwest orientated and measured >2.20m×0.60m×0.20m, with an open V-shaped profile. Its fill, 9208, comprised light orangey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

5.153. Trench 93 was blank.

Trench 94 (Figs. 3, 4 and 40)

5.154. Trench 94 was also north-south orientated, measuring 30m long and 2.20m wide. The topsoil, 9400, a light brownish grey very sandy silt, sealed pit 9403. This feature was only visible in the south-facing section of the trench side, where it exhibited a rounded profile and measured *c.*0.77m wide by 0.14m deep. Its fill, 9404, a mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and small stones, was devoid of finds. Pit 9403 cut subsoil 9401, a mid-yellowish-grey silty clay with occasional iron panning which, in this trench, was 0.22m thick.

5.155. Once the subsoil was removed, a small pit 9405 was exposed. This sub-circular feature measured approximately 0.70m×0.60m×0.10m and was excavated into the clayey natural. Its sides were concave showing a gentle slope to a flat base. A single fill 9406, was recorded which contained a sherd of decorated Late Neolithic/Bronze Age beaker. Environmental Sample 1 was taken from 9406 revealing a small quantity of charcoal.

5.156. Trenches 95 and 96 were devoid of archaeological features. A small assemblage of modern stray finds was recovered from the upcast soil of these trenches. Three copper alloy objects were retrieved from subsoil 9501 of Trench 95. These included a sheet fragment (Ra 8), a window fitting/fixture (Ra 10) and a bell pull mechanism (RA 5). Within Trench 96, topsoil 9600 produced a copper alloy spoon handle (Ra 7) and a button (Ra 9). A copper alloy door handle/knob (Ra 2) was identified in subsoil 9601.

Trench 97 (Figs. 3, 4 and 41)

5.157. Trench 97 was 30m long and 2.20 wide, north-south orientated and located at the southern end of the site. Topsoil 9700, a mid brownish-grey silt with occasional stones, measured 0.25m in thickness. It covered the subsoil 9701 a mid greyish yellow silty clay with occasional iron panning inclusions and gravel, 0.22m thick. A modern copper alloy stair rod holder (Ra 3) was recovered from subsoil 9701.

5.158. Context 9701 sealed ditch 9703 and pit 9705. Ditch 9703 was northwest-southeast orientated and measured >3×1.52×0.28m with a rounded profile. The fill, 9704, a mid greyish-brown silty clay did not produce dating evidence.

5.159. Immediately to the north, pit 9705 was recorded. This oval shape feature measured 1.30m×1.12m×0.20m and it was filled with a light orangey-brown silty clay fill also devoid of finds. Both features were cutting the natural 9702 a mid brownish-yellow clayey silt with occasional medium flints and frequent iron panning.

Trench 98 (Figs. 3, 4 and 42)

5.160. Trench 98 was east-west orientated and measured 30mx2.20m. The topsoil 9800, subsoil 9801 and natural 9802 were similar to that described for Trench 89.

5.161. The subsoil covered two intercutting ditches, 9803 and 9805, and ditch terminus 9807. None of these features had previously been identified by the geophysical survey.

5.162. Ditch 9803 followed a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring >2.24m×0.48m×0.12m with a rounded profile and was filled by context 9804, a light brownish-yellow silt with occasional small stone inclusions which produced a small thick flake Middle Bronze Age in date. It was truncated by a larger ditch 9805 which was northeast-southwest orientated.

5.163. Ditch 9805 measured >2.25m×1.20m×0.34m also with a rounded profile. It had four fills, 9810, 9809, 9811 and 9806. The upper fill, 9810, was mid brownish-yellow silt 0.16m thick covering 9809 which was lighter in colour. Fill 9811 was located within the western side of the feature comprising mid-yellow orange sandy silt which appears to be a result of slumping material from the ditch edges. Fill 9806 a mid

greyish-brown silt with occasional stone, was the lower fill of ditch 9805. It was 0.1m thick and produced a prehistoric flint flake.

5.164. Ditch terminus 9807 was northwest-southeast orientated and it was recorded at approximately 7m east of ditch 9805 and measured >13.31m×0.80m×0.18m with a rounded profile. It was filled with 9808, a light greyish-yellow silt that was devoid of dating evidence.

Trench 99 (Figs. 3, 4 and 43)

5.165. Trench 99 was northeast-southwest orientated, measuring 30m long by 2.20m wide. Topsoil 9900 and subsoil 9901 were similar to contexts 9700 and 9701 in Trench 97. The natural 9902 however, was darker and more clayey in this area.

5.166. Once the subsoil 9901 was removed, two ditches were exposed. Ditch 9903 was northeast-southwest orientated and measured >3.16m×045m×0.10m. This feature was excavated into the natural and showed a rounded profile. A Middle Bronze Age copper alloy palstave axe head – RA1 was retrieved from fill 9904 of this feature. Sample 2 taken from context 9904 contained a small quantity of charcoal.

5.167. Ditch 9903 was truncated by ditch 9905 which ran northwest-southeast. The latter measured >2.20m×1.30m×0.38m with a rounded profile. It was filled by context 9906, a mid orangey-brown silty clay. With a lower fill, 9907, comprising a mid brownish-grey silty. No finds were recovered.

5.168. The geophysical survey shows a northwest-southeast linear shape anomaly within the northeast limits of this trench. This was interpreted as an agricultural feature and appears to define the southwest limits of a field system containing a sequence of northeast-southwest aligned ditches. Nonetheless, it remains unclear if ditch 9905 is the feature represented in the geophysical survey and it was not visible in the adjacent trenches.

5.169. Trench 100 was blank.

Trench 101 (Figs. 3, 4 and 44)

5.170. Trench 101 was northwest-southeast orientated and measured 30m long and 2.20m wide. The topsoil, 10100, a mid brownish-grey silty clay was 0.30m thick and sealed

a subsoil 10101 lighter in colour with a thickness of 0.20m. At the base of the trench, natural red clay 10102 was exposed.

5.171. Ditches 10103 and 10105 were sealed by the subsoil; the latter cut pit 10107.

5.172. Ditch 10103 ran northwest-southeast measuring >8.40mx0.9mx0.19m with a rounded profile and a single fill, 10104, a light yellowish silty clay with small stone inclusions was filling this feature. No finds were retrieved.

5.173. Ditch 10105 was located within the northwest of the trench following a north-south orientation. This feature measured >2.20m×1.50m×0.34m and was filled by contexts 10108 and 10109. Lower fill 10108 comprised compact reddish brown clay and it with an upper fill, 10809, lighter and siltier. Neither contained dating evidence.

5.174. Oval pit 10107 measured approximately 0.40mx0.30x0.12m and was truncated by ditch 10105. Its fill 10806 was also devoid of finds.

5.175. Trenches 102 to 104 were blank.

Trench 105 (Figs. 3, 4 and 45)

5.176. Trench 105 measured 30m long, 2.20m wide and was northwest-southeast orientated. Topsoil 10500, the subsoil 10501 and the natural 10102 were as described above in Trench 101. Topsoil 10500 produced CBM of medieval/post-medieval date.

5.177. Two features were recorded within this trench, pit 10505 and ditch 10503. Oval pit 10505 measured *c.*0.65m×0.55m×0.08 with an irregular profile. It was filled by 10506 a very light yellowish silty sand containing inclusions of charcoal flecks which produced medieval/post medieval CBM fragments.

5.178. Pit 10505 cut ditch 10503 which ran northeast-southwest, measuring >2.20m×1.70×0.57m. Its fill, 10504, was similar in composition to context 10506 but slightly lighter. A small assemblage of medieval/post-medieval CBM was also retrieved from this fill.

Trench 106 (Figs. 3, 4 and 46)

5.179. Trench 106 was 30m long, 2.20m wide and followed a west northwest-east southeast orientation. Topsoil 10600, a dark brown sandy clay, was 0.22m in thickness sealing subsoil 10601, a mid-brownish yellow clay silt 0.12m thick. Once these layers were mechanically removed, ditch 10603 was exposed. Its nature, orientation and dimensions showed similarities with ditch 5803 which probably the same feature. Therefore, it was agreed with SCCAS that the excavation of slot through this feature in Trench 106 was unnecessary at this stage.

5.180. Trench 107 was devoid of archaeology. A large, notched flint flake was recovered from topsoil 10700.

Trench 108 (Figs. 3, 4 and 47)

5.181. Trench 108 was 30m long, 2.20m wide and orientated west northwest-east southeast. The topsoil 10800, a mid brownish-grey silty clay, was 0.30m thick. Subsoil 10801 was of similar thickness and lighter in colour.

5.182. Pits 10803 and 10806 were sealed by the subsoil and cut into the natural geology 10802 which, in this trench, comprised of a mid-reddish brown silty clay with frequent gravel.

5.183. Pit 10803 was oval in shape measuring 2.30mx0.8mx0.14m with a rounded profile. It was filled by a 10804, a compact orangey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

5.184. Pit 10805 was also oval in shape, measuring 0.92m×0.76m×0.19m with a rounded profile. Its fill, 10806, was very similar to 10804 and also devoid of dating evidence.

5.185. Trenches 9 and 10 were blank.

Trench 111 (Figs. 3, 4 and 48)

5.186. Trench 111 was north northwest – south southeast orientated, measuring 30m long and 2.20m wide. The topsoil 11100 was a mid-brownish-grey silt with stones, 0.20m in thickness while the subsoil, 11101, was a light greyish-yellow silty clay with occasional stones. It was 0.10m thick.

5.187. Once the subsoil was removed, a large probably sub-circular shape feature containing frequent CBM inclusions was exposed within the trench. It measured 7.38m×>2.20m×0.40m and it was excavated into natural 11102, a mid brownish-red silty clay.

5.188. In order to investigate the possible pit, two sondages measuring roughly 1mx1mx0.40 were excavated won its edges.

5.189. At the south-southeast limits was sondage 11107 exhibited moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Its fill, 11108, a hard mid brownish-grey clay, had frequent chalk inclusions and CBM.

5.190. Within the northern limits of the feature, cut 11103 revealed similarities in shape and depth to 11107, although with a steeper side and the fills were very distinct.

5.191. The upper fill, 11104, a hard mid orangey brown clay with stone inclusions and frequent CBM appeared to be a deliberate deposit of the pit it was 0.40m thick. Two sherds of pottery and CBM fragments were recovered. Some fragments of CBM were burnt or heat-affected.

5.192. Context 11105 was covered by 11104 which showed evidence of *in situ* burning comprising a dark silty clay, compact, with frequent inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks. This fill was approximately 0.12m in thickness.

5.193. Lower fill 11106 a compact dark orangey-red silty clay contained frequent inclusions of burnt clay also suggesting *in situ* burning and likely related to a kiln.

5.194. The finds recovered from this feature were post-medieval and modern.

Trench 112 (Figs. 3, 4 and 49)

5.195. Trench 112 was 30m long, 2.20m wide and followed a west northwest-east southeast orientation. The upper layers 11200 and 11201 were 0.22m and 0.10m in thickness, respectively. They were described in Trench 111, as well as the superficial natural geology.

5.196. Subsoil 11201 sealed pit 11203 which measured >1m×0.43m×0.17m. This shallow feature with concave sides and rounded base was filled by 11204, a light grey clay fill containing 19th to early 20th century CBM.

Trench 113 (Figs. 3, 4 and 50)

5.197. Trench 113 was northeast-southwest orientated, measuring 30m long by 2.20m wide. Details of the uppermost layers and natural were as Trench 112 above.

5.198. Sealed by subsoil 11301, feature 11303 was interpreted as an oven. It was filled by contexts 11304, 11305 and 11306 which were recorded in plan but not excavated at this stage. Fill 11304 was the upper fill comprising a dark orangey grey silty sand mixed with very compact burnt clay and frequent inclusions of CBM and charcoal flecks. It sealed fill 11305 a dark grey silty sand with very frequent inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks. The lower fill 11306 showed similar composition to 11305 and in addition, frequent heat-altered stones. These contexts contained evidence of *in situ* burning.

5.199. The CBM identified within this feature suggests a medieval to post-medieval chronology.

Trench 114 (Figs. 3, 4, 51 and 52)

5.200. Trench 114 was 30m long, 2.20m wide and followed a northwest-southeast orientation. The topsoil and subsoil were as described above for Trench 111.

5.201. A high concentration of modern CBM was exposed in this trench and, to allow further investigation, a slot measuring *c.*1.90m×1.40m×1m was excavated revealing the structural remains of a kiln 11404/11417.

5.202. Fill 11405 contained very frequent post-medieval CBM and appear to be a deliberate dump following the kiln demolition/abandonment. This context comprised kiln waste including heat-altered bricks and tiles which were likely discarded.

5.203. Once the dumped/demolition layers, such as 11406 to 11409 were removed, preserved structural remains of a CBM kiln 11404 were exposed but not fully excavated.

5.204. Context 11404 corresponded to the external wall of the kiln measured >2.20m×0.30m×1m and it was northeast-southwest orientated. This structure was formed by compact clay with evidence of *in situ* burning.

5.205. Wall 11417 followed the same orientation, and it was formed by at least four courses of stacked brick, bonded by lime mortar.

5.206. A gap between the external part of the kiln 11404 and the inner wall 11417 was filled by 11418, a dark reddish clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks.

5.207. The cut of kiln 11403 had vertical sides and a steep slope to an unexcavated base. It measured >3m×>2.20m×>1m and truncated pit 11410 to the northwest. The latter probably related to the kiln.

5.208. Pit 11410 measured >2.20m×>0.75m×0.75m with a straight side and a steep slope to an unexcavated base. It had two fills. The upper fill, 11411, was a light yellowish-grey clay firm with frequent inclusions of CBM. This context sealed 11412, a very compact pale brownish orange clay with frequent inclusions of chalk flecks.

5.209. Pit 11410 cut a very compact clayey layer 11414 which contained occasional inclusions of CBM and sealed the natural 11402. This undated context extended beyond the limits of the sondage.

5.210. A second sondage measuring 1.50m×0.80m×0.80m was excavated further to the northwest aiming to characterize a large deposit visible in plan which contained moderate CBM inclusions. The results revealed a sequence of dumped layers in this area. Context 11413 was the uppermost and comprised a mid-brown clay very compact with occasional inclusions of CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks. A large iron hook (Ra 15) likely medieval or post-medieval was recovered from this context.

5.211. Layer 11413 sealed context 11415 which was darker and contained frequent charcoal inclusions. Layer 11415 produced a small assemblage of modern finds including pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM. It was covered by layer 11416 which was a mid-brown sandy clay firm with moderate inclusions of CBM. This sondage didn't reach the natural substrate.

5.212. The finds retrieved from Trench 114 are post-medieval/modern and included pottery, CBM, iron nails, shell and bone.

5.213. Trench 115 was blank.

Trench 116 (Figs. 3, 4 and 53)

5.214. Trench 116 was northwest-southeast orientated, measuring 30m long and 2.20m wide. The topsoil 11600 and subsoil 11601 were only 0.15m and 0.10m in thickness, respectively. The disturbance caused by tractor wheel ruts in this area reached the natural substrate 11602.

5.215. A small pit 11603 was visible at the southeast limits of the trench. This feature was sealed by the subsoil and cut into the natural, measuring 0.86m×0.66m×0.08m with an irregular shape, concave sides and flattish base. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery and a small group of CBM were recovered from fill 11604. Frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks were also noted.

Trench 117 (Figs. 3, 4 and 54)

5.216. Trench 117 was northeast-southwest orientated and measured 30m long by 2.20m wide. Topsoil 11700 and subsoil were previously described in Trench 116. In this area, the topsoil was slightly thicker 0.20m and less disturbed.

5.217. The subsoil 17002 sealed ditch 11703 which was northeast-southwest orientated measuring >4.5m×1.02m×0.23m. Its fill was very compact and clayey with frequent iron panning. No dating evidence was recovered.

6. THE FINDS

Stephen Benfield with Michael Green: *Lithics;* Grace Jones: *Pottery, CBM* and *Fired clay,* Alexander Bliss: *Metalwork and Glass;* Clare Wootton: *Heat-altered stone*; Stephen Benfield: Clay tobacco pipe and Slag.

Introduction

6.1. The evaluation work produced a significant finds assemblage including pottery, worked flints, ceramic building material (CBM) and metal finds, dating primarily to the

prehistoric and post-medieval period. There is also a small quantity of fired clay and heat-altered stone.

6.2. The prehistoric pottery can be dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age, consisting of small to medium sherds from decorated Beaker pots, with a few sherds that might be Grooved Ware and Middle Iron Age vessels represented by plain, sand-gritted wares. Two flint scrapers may also belong to the Early Bronze Age, although other of the flints are probably of Middle or Late Bronze Age date.

6.3. Of particular interest in relation to the Bronze Age is a complete bronze palstave (Ra 1) dated to the period *c*.1500-1300 BC. This was the only find from ditch 9903.

6.4. The later pottery includes two medieval sherds of *c*.13th-14th century date, but the remainder of what is a small assemblage is post-medieval and primarily of modern date, *c*.late 18th-early 20th century. A few pieces of bottle glass and a vessel glass are of similar late date.

6.5. An assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), including brick and roofing tile pieces, is associated with the remains of a kiln, 11403, and most of the CBM recovered from the site is probably connected with this feature including pieces of slag or vitrified CBM. The broken brick pieces recovered from it suggest a possible late 16th-early 17th century date, although a later date of *c*.18th-19th century appears possible for one brick and some of the pieces of tile could also indicate a date of at least 17th century and possibly later. Grey vitrification on the surface of two of the bricks indicates wood was used for fuel and one of these is almost certainly from the kiln structure as the mortar on it has been altered by heating.

6.6. All the finds have been cleaned and recorded in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2021, Type 2 assemblage). Quantification was by count and weight by material type in each context. The finds have been briefly summarised by context with quantities and spot dates in Table 1 (Appendix C).

Lithics

6.7. A total of twenty-nine struck flints (425g) was recovered by hand excavation from eighteen deposits.

6.8. The assemblage contains twenty flakes, three shatter fragments, two cores and four tools (three scrapers and one notched flake). The flint was struck from blue-black glassy flint, light grey and dark orange-brown glassy flint (Shepherd 1972, 22-23) and showed differing edge damage and patination.

6.9. The struck flint was recovered from ditch fills, pits and from topsoil and subsoil deposits. The great majority comes from ditches and from soil layers. In general, the flints are relatively crude in terms of technique and manufacture indicating most is likely to be later prehistoric in date (Edmonds 1995, 184-185) while the three shatter pieces recovered (ditch 4103 and quarry pit 6708) are also normally liked to later Bronze Age or to possibly Iron Age flint knapping (Humphrey 2007). All the flints are edge damaged suggesting that all are likely to be residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

6.10. The four tools that are present within the assemblage were recovered from various features.

6.11. Two scrapers were recovered from pit 6910 (contexts 6911 and 6917), that from context 6911 being heavily heat-altered. These are possibly earlier Bronze Age in date and show less signs of residuality than much of the assemblage. The heat-altered scraper shows that flint knapping was either occurring near a heat source or flint knapping waste was present when a heat source was created.

6.12. A single crude side scraper from ditch 4103 (context 4112) is possibly later Bronze Age in date. A notched flake recovered from topsoil in Trench 107 (context 10700) is also likely to be Bronze Age.

6.13. Overall, the small site assemblage indicates that limited flint knapping was taking place in the vicinity of the site in the Bronze Age, although much of this material is likely to be residual within later features.

Prehistoric pottery

Introduction

6.14. A total of 397 sherds (3,844g) of hand-made prehistoric pottery was recovered. Almost all were recovered from hand excavation of features with only a few from the

later processing of bulk soil samples. The great majority (312 sherds, 3,328g) was recovered from pit fills, most of the remainder coming from ditch fill (80 sherds, 499g) with just a few sherds from other contexts consisting of small linear features and soil layers.

6.15. Most of the pottery making up the site assemblage can be dated by diagnostic traits and by fabrics to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and to the Middle Iron Age. The Middle Iron Age assemblage is by far the larger, although most of this pottery comes from one pit, 3803, located in Trench 38. Almost all the small Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age assemblage, comprising mostly Beaker pottery, comes from pits in Trench 69.

6.16. The pottery has been recorded by fabric, weight and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) together with a note of the estimated rim diameters of pots where possible. The fabrics were examined and describe using a x 8.75 magnification microscope and by a x 10 magnification hand lens (loop).

Fabrics

6.17. The prehistoric pottery fabrics recorded are listed and described in Appendix C (Table 2).

6.18. The majority of the assemblage is made up of exclusively sand-gritted fabrics (Q1-Q4, QV1 and QGL1) which account for 84% by count (sherds) and 93% by weight of all the prehistoric pottery recovered. These fabrics are typical of the Middle Iron Age (*c.*350-50 BC) in East Anglia, but also continue to be made into the Late Iron Age of the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD (Martin 1999, 80).

6.19. Of particular interest are a few sherds in a sand fabric with dark sand grains, which is almost certainly glauconite (QGL1). Glauconite sands forming part of the Thanet formation occur from north Kent up into southern Suffolk (British Geological Survey 2022). Typically, this formation is composed of homogeneous, bioturbated, glauconitic silty fine-grained sand, pale yellow-brown in colour, with a 'peppering' of dark-coloured glauconite grains. The formation is generally thicker in the eastern parts of the London Basin and is greatest in North Kent. Pottery in Kent and south

Essex commonly contains glauconite sand, but this pottery is much rarer in the north of Essex and into Suffolk (see below).

6.20. The remainder of the pottery is almost entirely grog-tempered (Fabrics G1-G4) or grog-tempered with a moderate admix of flint temper (GF1), although there are also a few flint-tempered sherds (Fabric F1) from pit 4703. Grog is used in pottery throughout the prehistoric period but is probably most common in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age and in the Late Iron Age period. The nature of the sherds here suggests a date in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, although a few are more broadly dated as Bronze Age, and diagnostic traits of the flint-tempered pottery indicates it is also of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

Earlier prehistoric pottery

6.21. The earlier prehistoric part of the assemblage is dominated by pottery which can be dated to the period of the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age which amounts to fifty sherds (164g). This pottery can be closely dated by diagnostic traits and the relatively homogeneous nature of the grog-tempered fabrics. However, generally the small sherd size combined with the broad chronological nature of the fabrics and decoration within this period make close identification of some of this pottery problematic. While some is clearly Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, a small but ill-defined group of these sherds appears possibly to be Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, both of which types of pottery share many broad decorative traits and fabric types but are almost never found together in groups or contexts in which they are contemporary. It can be noted that among relatively large assemblages of Grooved ware and Beaker pottery from Flixton, Suffolk, approximately 18% of the sherds had no characteristics that would allow them to be confidently assigned to one or other of the styles (Percival 2022, 71).

6.22. Of sherds that might be Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, current *c*.3000-2400 BC, the most likely are three small grog-tempered sherds (Fabric G3) from the same pot which came from pit 6916 (context 6917). They are the only finds from this pit other than a piece of fired clay. One is a sherd from a simple upright rim with a slight internal bevel suggesting a relatively simple pot form such as the tub and bucket-like pots that make up Grooved Ware assemblages. The sherds are covered in relatively

broad, horizontal rounded grooves and this decorative scheme can be broadly compared with Grooved ware pottery from Great Bealings, Suffolk (Martin 1993, fig 45). However, the edge of one sherd clearly indicates a swelling on the pot wall which does not appear to be part of a cordon and is not easy to identify in terms of decoration or purpose.

6.23. A group of eight small sherds from pit 4703 (context 4704) in a flint-tempered fabric (F1), again all from the same pot, are decorated with well-defined parallel grooves, one sherd with a group of three. These were recovered during processing bulk soil Sample 22. The sherds appear to be from a moderately large pot with a wall thickness of *c.*7mm. It can be noted that these are the only flint-tempered sherds, and all the sherds from the site that can be clearly identified as Beaker are in grog-tempered fabrics.

6.24. The remainder of the sherds in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age group can either be identified as Beaker pottery, current *c.*2400-1700 BC, or appear through their particular nature likely to be Beaker pottery. The pots here probably all post-dating the fission horizon in southern Britain, *c.*2300-2150 BC (Needham 2005).

6.25. The pottery from pit 6918 (context 6919) is undoubtedly Beaker. The nineteen grog-tempered sherds from this pit (Fabric G3), probably from two or more pots, include a rim from a collared Beaker form (see Needham 2005, fig 10 nos. 11 and 12), a body sherd with finger pinch and a section from a handle which are present on some Beaker pots, but which are absent from Grooved Ware vessels, although small pieced lugs do occasionally appear on Grooved Ware.

6.26. The only decoration on the pottery from pit 6909 (context 6908), which consists of seven small sherds, are parallel grooves. However, the grooves appear possibly to be constructed from cumulative impressions, the pottery is quite fine and relatively thin at *c.*4mm-5mm thick and is in a similar grog-tempered fabric (Fabric G2) to that from pit 6918. It appears more likely to be Beaker pottery than Grooved Ware.

6.27. Another sherd which appears diagnostically Beaker comes from pit 9405 (context 9406). This again is in a grog-tempered fabric (Fabric G3) and is decorated with spaced stab indentation, the irregular base of each stab possibly indicating they were

made with the end of a small bone. Again, the sherd is from a relatively thin-walled pot at *c.*4mm-5mm thick.

6.28. Other relatively undiagnostic small, fairly thin sherds in similar grog-tempered fabrics are also assumed to be Beaker pottery: pit 6910 (context 6911), pit 6915 (context 6914), pit 6907 (context 6906).

6.29. A small amount of the earlier prehistoric pottery in grog-tempered fabrics can be broadly dated as Bronze Age. All of these come from Trench 69. These are a group of sherds from pit 6812 (context 6913) some of which have angled, parallel scratches, and two small sherds from a soil later (context 69010). All are in Fabric G2 and might conceivably be from the same pot.

Later prehistoric pottery

6.30. All the later prehistoric pottery (330 sherds, 3589g) is sand-gritted. The pottery is typical of the Middle Iron Age in East Anglia and can be dated to the period *c*.350-50 BC, although, as noted above, handmade, sand-gritted pottery of this type remains current into the Late Iron Age in this area. The great majority of this pottery (253 sherds, 3096g) comes from just a single pit, 3803, located in Trench 38.

6.31. The rims and upper parts of pots present among these fabrics are probably all from jars or jars/deep bowls. Four examples of the common slack shouldered jar Form A (Hill and Horne 2003) were recorded from pit 3803 (context 3805) with a significant part of two pots that include joining sherds, and two more from ditch 4103 (contexts 4105 and 4109). Decoration is limited. One rim top from pit 3803 is decorated with angled indentations and one from ditch 4103 with possible fingertip indents. Some of the pottery is smoothed or lightly burnished, although the degree of burnishing or smoothing is difficult to quantify as some sherds appear to have some smoothing or light burnishing as well as a relatively unfinished surface, possibly due to abrasion from soil conditions. Distinct, heavy burnishing is quite rare.

Glauconite sand gritted pottery

6.32. One aspect of note is the presence of three sherds of pottery gritted with glauconite sand (QGL1) recovered from pit 3803 (context 3805) in Trench 38. Glauconite sand gritted pottery appears to be relatively rare in Suffolk, though a small number of

sherds dated to the Early Iron Age from Kentford Lodge, Kentford, just east of Newmarket, contained glauconite sand, either alongside flint-tempered or as exclusively sand-gritted pottery (Doherty 2017). Also, a few sherds of glauconitic sand-gritted pottery were recorded among pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age pottery from Mildenhall (Brudenell 2019, Table 4.12), but was absent among the fabrics recorded for the large quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery from the site (*ibid* Table 4.14). Glauconite is also absent among the fabrics recorded for significant assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery from Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Peachey 2016), Days Road, Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014) and Moorland Road, Ipswich (Brudenell and Hogan 2014).

6.33. Glauconitic pottery, containing rounded dark sand grains forming a visually distinctive fabric in the sherd break, or sometimes also in surfaces, occurs in quantity on some sites in the south of Essex and Kent where it's occurrence and distribution can be seen to broadly relate to outcrops of glauconite bearing sand (see Fabrics above). For example, in Essex at Little Waltham, north of Chelmsford (Peacock and Williams 1978, 58-69) and at Stanford Wharf to the south on the north shore of the Thames estuary (Biddulph and Stansbie 2012a and 2012b) and in Kent where in the Late Iron Age this pottery is concentrated around the Medway Valley (Pollard 1988, 31). Away from these sand deposits, pottery with glauconite is much less common or generally absent, for example at Stanway in north Essex (Sealey 2007) and possibly examples in northeast Kent by the assemblage from Highstead where glauconite fabrics appear to make up only a small percentage of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (Couldrey 2007, Table 1) and is barely present among the Late Iron Age pottery (Couldrey and Thompson 2007, Table 11).

6.34. Examination of fabric samples from Little Waltham suggested that the source of the pottery was the same as that for similar Kentish material (Peacock and Williams 1978, 58). However, as glauconite also occurs as greensand in the Thanet Sands in Essex, west of Stanford Wharf a local source rather than that in Kent was considered more likely for the glauconitic pottery at Stanford Wharf and by implication Little Waltham with which the Stanford pottery shares some vessel forms (Biddulph and Stansbie 2012b).

6.35. In the areas where it has been recorded it appears that the glauconite pottery could have been produced from local clays and could reflect the general dominance of local clays and production apparent in Iron Age potting and resulting site assemblages (Morris 1994, 380; Brudenell 2019, 68). Local production might be the case here, although this remains unproven and as Brudenell has pointed out the paradigm of predominantly local production used to interpret Iron Age pottery, although very probably generally sound, is essentially untested by petrological research (*ibid*). Indeed, the small number of these sherds in Suffolk might itself be seen to argue for import into the area rather than local production. The possibility of import from other areas, possibly south Essex or even Kent, also remains open and some Middle Iron Age pottery has been shown, or has been proposed, as having travelled between areas on a regional basis (Sealey 2007, 59).

6.36. Furthermore, as just a few sherds recorded among larger assemblages in Suffolk it might be possible that potentially these could be missed when cataloguing larger groups of pottery, especially if unexpected among the more usual and often more visually distinct fabrics.

Post-Roman pottery

6.37. A total of twenty-nine sherds (109g) of pottery of post-Roman date was recovered. This can be divided between medieval and post-medieval and modern pottery. The post-medieval pottery fabrics recorded are listed and described in Appendix C (Table 3).

Medieval

6.38. There are just two sherds of medieval pottery (20g). These come from context (5814) in ditch 5803 located in Trench 58 and fill 8104 of ditch 8103 in Trench 81. The sherds are both in a sandy fabric, broadly identified as medieval coarseware (Fabric MCW), but are possibly products of the Hollesley kilns (Fabric HOLL), located *c*.22 km to the east or could be described as Hollesley-type ware (Anderson and Thompson 2016) rather than a product of the north Essex potteries which also circulate in this area. Typically, they would date to the period of the 13th-14th century and are probably of late 13th-14th century date.

Post-medieval and modern

6.39. Pottery dating to the post-medieval and modern era consists of twenty-seven sherds (89g). This pottery comes from pit 6703 and soil layer 6707 in Trench 67, from ditch 8103 in Trench 81, from agricultural feature 9205 in Trench 92, from pit 11103 and soil layer 11415 in Trench 114 and pit 11603 in Trench 116.

6.40. The earliest of this pottery is single sherds of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) and Speckle-glazed ware (SPEC). These come from pit 6708 and pit 11604 and are current in the period of the 16th-18th and late 17th-18th century respectively. There are also a few sherds of Late glazed earthenware (LGRE and LGWE) of 18th-19th century date which come from layer 6707 and agricultural feature 9205.

6.41. The majority of the pottery is plain refined white earthenware (REFW) consisting of twenty sherds (35g) dating to the late 18th-20th century and one sherd of Yellow ware (YELW) of the same period. One sherd comes from pit 6708 and a couple of sherds are from pit 11103, but the majority (12 sherds) come from a soil layer, 11415, in Trench 114.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.42. In total, 166 pieces (16,322g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. The assemblage is quantified by fabric and type in Appendix C (Table 4 and Table 5).

6.43. The CBM can be separated into four groups: tiles, bricks, unclassifiable brick or tile pieces and other objects. These are described and discussed below. Of particular interest is a feature identified as a kiln, 11403, located in Trench 114 and most of the CBM recovered is from this feature, with other pieces that are possibly associated with it.

6.44. A few pieces of slag and slag-like material reported below are probably all associated with the kiln, one large piece of which is possibly a very distorted, near melted and part vitrified brick.

Tiles

6.45. Pieces that are of a thickness or nature that allows them to be identified as from tiles total 114 (7827g).

6.46. The great majority of these can be identified as thin roofing tile (RT) and are probably from peg tiles (PT: 96 pieces, 5212g). These are between 10mm and 15mm thick. Eight pieces from the fill of kiln 11403 (context 11409) have square peg holes confirming their identification.

6.47. Ten pieces (1506g) form a group of thicker tile pieces associated with the kiln (context 11409), although their exact nature is at present difficult to ascertain, or even if they are all the same tile type. These are plain, flat tile pieces between 16mm-18mm thick. One piece from has a curved edge suggesting a possible ridge tile or pan tile.

6.48. This group may be connected with other pieces that appear to represent relatively thick roofing tiles. A curving tile piece from pit 11103 (context 11104), a feature considered probably related to the kiln, and a piece with a slight S-shape profile from pit 11203 (context 11204) has a small fixing hole of the curving edge suggesting it is part of a ridge tile rather than a possible pan tile.

6.49. Of a different order is a piece (278g) that appears to be from a tile (rather than a brick) with a thickness greater than 25mm and which has sides in excess of 105mm. This comes from context 11415, a dump layer adjacent to the kiln and is in an orange coloured, fine-medium sand fabric with some small stones and pale clay streaks (f-ms(sspc)). The nature of the piece suggests a floor tile.

Bricks

6.50. There are thirty pieces from bricks together weighing 8,269g.

6.51. The largest single collection from any one feature comes from the fill of the kiln (context 11409) with twenty-two pieces (5647g). These are in a red-dark orange through to yellowish-red coloured, coarse sandy fabric (m-cs) with occasional small (flint) stones. The fabric was also noted as slightly micaceous, although this is relatively common trait of Suffolk clays. All are hand-made and none are frogged. One is overfired to a purple colour and has one grey vitrified surface All are broken

pieces with only one width measurement, recorded at 115mm, though several can be measured for thickness and are between 42mm-50mm.

6.52. A brick piece (599g) which comes from a different context considered to be associated the kiln also has a grey glaze on one end and appears to have been subjected to significant heating as the sandy mortar adhering to it also appears to have been heat-altered. This brick was recovered from pit 11103 (context 11104). The piece is also unfrogged, but at 60mm is thicker than the bricks from the kiln fill and the orange-red fabric is different in that it contains dark sandy clay pellets (ms(sscp)).

6.53. Other pieces from the site may also be connected with the kiln. One from ditch 9003 (context 9005) which is 45mm thick and is in a medium sand fabric with small stones ((ms(ss)) is recorded as overfired or burnt. Another from pit 11203 (context 11204) is described as having a harsh medium sand fabric with occasional small stones (ms(ss)).

6.54. Possibly distinct from these is an abraded piece from ditch 9003 (context 9004) which is in a fine sand fabric (fs) but is of a similar thickness to pieces from the kiln at 55mm.

Other CBM

6.55. There are twenty-one pieces of CBM (131g) which could not be more closely identified with any confidence other than as brick or tile. Almost all are in orange/orange-red, fine-medium (f-ms) or medium sand (ms) fabrics, generally with few or no other notable inclusions, although the absence of inclusions such as small stones or clay pellets may be due to the relatively small size of many of the pieces. None are particularly diagnostic or of themselves closely datable, but they all appear almost certainly to be of medieval or post-medieval date rather than Roman.

6.56. A thin, laminate or spall-like piece (6g) in a fine sand fabric from (context 6704) is probably from a tile rather than a brick. There is also a small, tightly curving piece (15mm thick, from context 11104) that is almost certainly the end of a 18th or 19th century land drain tile.

Discussion

6.57. It is clear much of the CBM on the site is either directly related to the kiln 11403 or is possibly associated with it, but nothing has so far been said regarding close dating (other than for the piece of land drain) or in relation to anything that can be suggested as to kiln production. This is because on the present group of finds this is difficult to approach. There is a possible conflicting range of dates on the brick pieces, which are potentially the most closely datable of the CBM, and some other of the tile is only tentatively identified and close dating is more speculative.

6.58. All the bricks can be broadly defined as 'later bricks', commonly with red sandy fabrics, which appear in East Anglia and Essex from the mid-15th century (Drury 1993, 164-165).

6.59. Two of the bricks have grey vitreous glaze which is usually from wood fuel used during firing (Ryan 1996, 91). One was clearly part of a mortared wall and had been heated as part of that structure as the mortar had also been heat-affected. This suggests it probably formed part of a wall in the kiln. The brick is 60mm thick, fairly regular in form and based on style and thickness, could possibly date to the period of the late 16th-early 17th century, although a later date in the period *c*.18th-19th century is also possible and, given the thickness, may be more likely. However, brick thickness, while possibly a general guide to date, especially when taken in conjunction with other factors such as regularity of form (Ryan 1996) is not of itself a sound chronological indicator as bricks from Norwich are recorded with a wide range of thickness over the medieval and post-medieval period (Drury 1993). The other brick with vitreous glaze and which was found in the fill of the kiln is thinner, part of the group with a thickness range of 42mm-50mm and this (together with the other bricks in this group) appears unlikely to date later than the early 18th century. A brick from ditch 9003 is also recorded as overfired or burnt and presumably also from the kiln. This is 45mm thick and again appears unlikely to date later than the early 18th century.

6.60. Most of the tile recovered is also associated with the kiln. Much of this is peg tile, current from the 13th century but probably not in common use on many domestic buildings in East Anglia until the 14th century after which it remains a common roofing

material into the 19th and 20th century. Other, thicker tiles from the kiln could represent parts of pan tiles and if so, would date to the 17th century or later. But there are no clear examples of this form and one curving piece, from pit 11203, has a peg hole suggesting it is a ridge tile.

6.61. Overall, it appears that the kiln may have had a brick-built structure or brick structural elements. Most of the bricks recovered suggest a date in the 16th-17th century, but the one mortared brick could date later, to the 18th or 19th century. The kiln may have produced bricks, also roofing tiles (although tiles may also have been used in construction) as well a thicker ridge tiles; however, clear waster pieces among these, indicating kiln products, are elusive. Some pieces might possibly be from pan tiles which would date to after *c*.1600, but this is not clear. The kiln also used wood in its firing.

Fired clay

6.62. There are ninety-two pieces of fired clay with a combined weight of 1416g. This includes pieces that can be identified as probably from objects and pieces that are structural or are likely to be from broken-up clay-built structures.

6.63. The majority of the fired clay is in relatively fine sand fabrics, either fine sand (fs) or fine-medium sand (f-ms), the latter commonly with some small stones (f-msss) or vesicular from dissolved soluble mineral material or more likely burnt-out organic inclusions (f-msv). The fired clay fabrics are listed and described in Appendix C (Table 6).

6.64. The great majority of the fired clay, consisting of sixty pieces (1,268g), comes from a single feature, pit 3803 (contexts 3804 and 3805) and is associated with pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age. This includes three pieces (all from context 3805) that either are or are probably from perforated triangular objects (commonly referred to as triangular loomweights). All of these are in the same dark orange/grey coloured fabric (f-msss) and two are relatively diagnostic, being one side of a rounded corner and both with part of the section of a perforation. One of these has a thickness of *c*.40mm from the perforation to the side indicating an original thickness of *c*.80mm, while the other indicates a possible original thickness of *c*.50mm.

6.65. Perforated triangular clay objects are typical of the Iron Age. They have commonly been considered and accepted to be the weights from warp-weighted looms (triangular loomweights), although it can be noted that other functions or possibly secondary uses have been suggested (Poole 1995). That they could serve other purposes, at least on occasion, appears to have been reinforced by the discovery of some of these objects from the Gateway, East Kent Access (Phase III) site on the south of Thanet, Kent exhibit salt working veneer indicating they had been used as props in salt making (Poole 2015, 304).

6.66. These objects are most commonly recovered from pit fill (Poole 1984, 401, Crummy 2007, 38) and were possibly deposited in acts of structured deposition (Poole 2015, 225) so that a ritual function may attend the deposition of some of these objects.

6.67. If accepted as loomweights, or that this was one of their main functions, their presence would indicate communities engaged in domestic textile production which in turn this indicates the presence of mature flocks of sheep or possibly goats kept for fleeces from which to produce the raw wool.

6.68. The remaining fired clay was recovered from ditch 4103 and from pits 6003 and 6903. Most of this is quite fragmentary, although pit 6003 produced a small group (22 pieces, 121g) that is identified as structural material.

Heat-altered stone

6.69. A total of sixteen counted heat-altered flints and stones and a single 4.2kg sample (combined weight 4,772g) were recovered by hand excavation and during the processing of bulk soil samples from seven deposits with a further three small pieces of heat-altered sandstone later recovered from among CBM from layer 6901 and pit 6912.

6.70. The small quantity of heat-altered flint and stone making up the hand collected assemblage is most likely accidentally heated material and shows that small levels of hot works (probably fires, hearths) were probably present on site.

6.71. The large quantity (over 4.2kg) of mixed low and hight temperature heat-altered flint recovered from bulk soil Sample 8, taken from linear feature 7803 (context 7804),

may suggest a dump deposit of fire waste or that the feature could be related to other hot works, most likely the deliberate heating of stones in a fire to boil water. The latter is recognised as a common source of significant quantities of heat-altered stones on sites with prehistoric occupation, although in this instance there is no direct association with any other finds that might help confirm the date of this particular deposit.

Vessel glass

6.72. Nine pieces (219g) of vessel glass, were recovered during the evaluation. Eight pieces can be identified as bottle glass and one piece as originating from a drinking vessel. All appear to be of modern date.

6.73. All the pieces were visually examined and recorded in accordance with guidelines set out in the CIfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording (CIfA 2021).

6.74. The overall condition of the glass is fair, most fragments demonstrating little lamination though obviously those pieces present are fragmented and broken.

6.75. Seven of the pieces originate from two fills within ditch 9103 in Trench 91 - six of these coming from context 9105 and one from context 9104. All are likely part of the same vessel, the fragments extant here representing part of the base and side of a dark green 'Bordeaux' type wine bottle with an indented base (Lindsey/SHA 2022, https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm). Two of the larger pieces from 9105 refit. Bottles of this form are still manufactured to this day, though they are known as early as the earlier to mid-19th century (ibid).

6.76. Another fragment of dark green bottle glass was found in layer 11415 (Trench 114), this probably representing a thickened base fragment but is otherwise quite undiagnostic. Its similar appearance to that found in ditch 9103 suggests a 19th century date.

6.77. Finally, a heavily chipped and broken base of a clear wine glass was recovered from agricultural feature 9205 in Trench 92. The fragment consists of a plano-convex sectioned base that rises towards its midpoint, at which point there is an applied circular boss – the remnants of the stem projecting above this. This example is

probably of 19th century date, and it is perhaps worth mentioning that a mid-19th century gilt copper alloy two-piece naval button was recovered from the same context, which would support a similar date in this case.

Discussion

6.78. The small assemblage of glass is of some value in assisting with dating the contexts from which it was recovered, but contributes little to furthering understanding of the site, probably representing refuse from the 19th century onwards.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.79. One or two of small, plain stem pieces from clay tobacco pipes were recovered from three contexts: pit 6703 (context 6704), kiln 11403 (context 11409) and context 11415, a dump layer associated with the kiln. All are small pieces, the largest being a short section of stem from directly behind the bowl of the pipe which came from the kiln.

6.80. Clay tobacco pipes appear in the late 16th century, *c.*1558 (Ayto 1994, 4) and passed out of general use in the late 19th-early 20th century. While pipe bowls can be more closely dated within this period, individual plain stem pieces are not closely datable. However, it can be noted that in general the pipe bore within the stem tends to be larger in pipes up to the mid-18th century, at *c.*3mm diameter, and tends to be smaller, with an average of *c.*2.4mm diameter, after (*ibid* 4 and 6).

6.81. The stem piece from kiln 11403 has a bore of 3mm which could suggest an early date, while on the pieces from the other contexts the stem bore is *c.*2mm diameter and these might date to the later 18th century or after. However, this method of dating is not considered reliable, certainly for small collections of pipe pieces; also, the piece from the kiln is from the thicker area of stem directly behind the bowl while the other pieces are clearly from high up the stems of pipes and this might also affect the diameter of the bore.

6.82. Overall, the few pieces of tobacco clay pipe recovered are of some value in helping confirm the post-medieval date of the contexts with which they are associated, but otherwise are of limited archaeological significance.

Slag

6.83. Pieces of slag and slag-like material, probably vitrified CBM were recovered from pit 11103 in Trench 111 and pit 11603 in Trench 116. In total there are five pieces (485g).

6.84. The material from pit 11103 (context 11104), a feature which is noted as possibly related to kiln 11403, consists of a single large piece (363g). This has a smooth reddish-brown surface beneath which is a black, vesicular (gaseous) slag covering a roughly rectangular, part vitrified, brownish-red sand which appears probably to be a near melted brick.

6.85. Pit 11603 (context 11604) produced four pieces (122g) of dark grey medium slag, possibly backed by, though appearing more likely to be adhering to hard-fired, orange sandy clay, which is similar visually to the sandy body of CBM rather than fired clay.

6.86. It would appear that all of the pieces recorded as slag either are, or are probably connected with the production of CBM associated with kiln 11403 in Trench 114. It seems likely that the piece from pit 11103 is a brick that has been overfired, almost melted in the heat produced in the kiln. The pieces from pit 11603 are possibly overfred CBM but appear more likely to be part of the kiln wall or firing chamber.

6.87. Presuming these pieces can be associated with the kiln, they suggest very high temperatures could be achieved, probably at least 1000˚C and probably higher, though not necessarily intentionally.

Metalwork

Introduction

6.88. Seventeen metal objects (783.86g), were recovered during the evaluation. Most are of copper alloy (eleven objects), with four being made of iron and two lead/lead alloy. Nine artefacts were recovered from topsoil or subsoil contexts in various trenches across the site via metal detecting, while the remaining eight originated from stratified archaeological layers/features. A summary list of all the metalwork is listed in Appendix C (Table 7).

6.89. The artefacts have been catalogued directly over an MS Access database and recorded in accordance with guidelines set out in the CIfA Toolkit for Specialist

Recording (CIfA 2021). They have been examined using low powered magnification, but without the assistance of radiography.

6.90. The overall condition of the objects varies heavily, from poor to fair. Most of the iron objects are heavily corroded, while objects manufactured from other types of metal show evidence of wear, corrosion and breakage - some of which clearly result from their spending much time in turbated topsoil contexts. All have been packed in perforated bags and stored in an airtight box with silica gel.

Bronze Age

6.91. A complete unlooped palstave axe of Middle Bronze Age date (Ra 1) was recovered from the fill (context 9904) of ditch 9903. It probably dates to the period *c.*1500-1300 BC and belongs to the Acton Park metalworking phase. It is part of the broad 'shield-pattern' series of palstave axes and probably belongs to Rowlands' Class 3, group 1 - corresponding to his 'Birchington' type (Rowlands 1976, 32-33). Demonstrating a square butt with rounded edges and a deep, 'U' sectioned septum with stop-ridge at its base, this object is roughly lozenge-shaped in profile view, with raised flange facets that converge at their base to form a shield-shaped moulded depression on each side of the axe. The blade is broadly triangular in plan with slightly flared sides and a convex cutting edge.

6.92. Axes of this type have a particularly south-eastern/eastern focus in general with numerous parallels known from both Kent (Wilkin and Ahmet 2022; Wilkin and Ahmet 2020) and Suffolk (Wilkin and Brown 2013a; Wilkin and Brown 2013b). Its presence within a feature perhaps suggests it was deliberately deposited there, possibly as some form of votive offering.

Medieval or post medieval

6.93. A single iron object from layer/deposit 11413 may be of medieval or post medieval date (Ra 15). This is an incomplete iron hook of relatively large size, demonstrating a wide, elongated head and circular sectioned body; the hook element flattens as it curves round on itself before truncating in an old, irregular break. These objects were utilised for a variety of functions in the household, ranging from fittings on chains to meat-hooks or suspension elements for cauldrons. It can be compared rather loosely

with an example in Goodall's corpus of medieval ironwork (Goodall 2011, 335, cat. no. J267); although it is worth noting that these objects changed little over time and only a relatively wide date range (medieval or post medieval) can therefore be prescribed in this instance.

Modern

6.94. Most of the metal objects within the assemblage are of modern date, that is post-1800 (19th-20th century). In total there are eleven of these objects (Ra 2-10 and Ra12) which, given their late date, do not warrant any more than a brief, summary description: Ra 2 (subsoil layer 9601, Trench 96) a modern copper alloy doorknob; Ra 3 (subsoil 9701, Trench 97) a copper alloy stair rod holder; Ra 4 (agricultural feature 9205, Trench 92) a two-piece naval button displaying a fouled anchor of probable mid-late 19th century date; Ra 5 (subsoil 9501, Trench 95) a bifurcated component of bell-pulley system (see Foreman 2011, also compare a similar complete example of 19th-early 20th century date published online (Below Stairs 2022); Ra 6 (topsoil 9100, Trench 91) a modern iron single looped harness buckle; Ra 7 (topsoil 9600, Trench 96) a 20th century spoon handle; Ra 8 (subsoil 9501 of Trench 95) a fragment of copper alloy sheet; Ra 9 (topsoil 9600, Trench 96) a gilt copper alloy button decorated with a floral motif; Ra 10 (subsoil 9501, Trench 95) a copper alloy probable window fixture in two pieces; Ra 12 (fill 3804 of feature 3803) a 'Soho' issue halfpenny of George III dated 1805 and Ra 13 (layer 6707 in Trench 67) a probable lead setting for iron railing spikes

Uncertain date

6.95. A small number of finds could either not be assigned a function, could not be dated accurately, or both. Registered artefact Ra 11 (topsoil 7800 in Trench 78) is a rather crude, probably homemade lead weight (possibly a net weight) that takes the form of an elongated oval - being circular in section with a central sub-circular aperture. These are quite undiagnostic, ubiquitous objects that occur in relatively unchanging form from the Roman to post medieval periods. As such, there is little that enables this object to be assigned a specific date - especially when recovered as with this example from an unstratified topsoil context.

6.96. Registered artefact Ra 14, approximately half of a realistically depicted three-dimensional acorn manufactured from sheet metal, was discovered in the fill (context 6709) of pit 6708. This object may be of post medieval or modern date. Its attribution is uncertain, though it may be some sort of terminal or incomplete button. Similar buttons have been recorded via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) that bear a passing resemblance to this object, for example Richardson 2015 and Maslin and Rudoe 2020, with both these examples suggested as being 16th or 17th century. However, the possibility of later manufacture cannot be ruled out in this instance.

6.97. Two highly fragmentary, undatable iron objects were also discovered: Ra 16 (fill 4109 of ditch 4103), a small, amorphous lump of iron, and Ra 17 (Sample 13 from fill 3805 of feature 3803) a thin strip of iron with what appears to be a broken rivet attached. Neither of these could be identified at all, though Ra 17 may be some sort of generic household fixture or fitting given the apparent presence of a rivet.

Discussion

6.98. This small assemblage of metalwork is mostly of very limited value in assisting with dating or in understanding the function of the site, with most of the finds consisting of objects either casually lost or discarded as refuse within the last 200 years.

6.99. All the artefacts have been fully recorded to archive standards. As such, it is recommended that most of the unstratified modern material (specifically Ras 2-3, RAs 5-8 and Ra 10) is not retained for deposition with the archive.

6.100. It is recommended that Ra 1 and Ra 15 undergo radiography before deposition with the archive.

6.101. It is furthermore recommended that Ra 1 (palstave) be fully conserved, illustrated and photographed to publication standard.

Summary

Prehistoric

6.102. Earlier prehistoric finds, broadly dating to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age were concentrated in trenches on the central and southeast of the main site area,

especially from pits located in Trench 69. This includes the small assemblage of flints which are all likely to pre-date the Iron Age.

6.103. The earlier prehistoric pottery can be dated to the period of the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, consisting of decorated sherds from Beaker pots, probably all post-dating the fission horizon in southern Britain, *c.*2300-2150 BC (Needham 2005) with a few sherds that might be Late Neolithic Grooved ware, although the identification of the latter is uncertain and possibly all the pottery is Beaker. The flint includes two scrapers that may also belong to the Early Bronze Age, although other of the flints are possibly of Middle or Late Bronze Age date.

6.104. The pottery of this earlier prehistoric period is quite broken-up suggesting some previous depositional history prior to arriving in the contexts from which it was recovered. The nature of these finds, however, would tend to suggest they result from occupation on the site rather than specific activity such as pottery placed with and later disturbed from burials. They probably indicate a Beaker domestic site similar to sites along the Fen Edge (Bamford 1982, 3) although not necessarily of any great intensity or duration.

6.105. One outstanding find dating to slightly later than this period is a complete bronze palstave axe (Ra 1) from ditch 9903 in Trench 99. This is Bronze Age and can be dated typologically to the period *c.*1500-1300 BC.

6.106. Single finds of metalwork, typically items of bronze dating from the Bronze Age, have often been interpreted as chance losses (Bradley 1990, 6) as opposed to multiple finds consisting of several or many items which automatically invite other explanations involving deliberate deposits. In this sense single finds are harder to interpret, certainly as isolated finds lacking any wider contemporary context. However, the condition of many single or isolated metal items of this period often argues against chance loss (*ibid*) and it is likely that many or most form part of the wider ritualised, deliberate deposition of metalwork that is such a significant aspect of the Bronze Age.

6.107. It is also clear that in the context of deposition many pieces were or could have been deposited as single items, but which form part of larger, recognisable groups of

material for which deliberate deposition is the only explanation. For example, the 'small scale, almost intimate nature of rituals', performed at Flag Fen, Peterborough was stressed in the report for the site (Pryor 2001, 430-431) and which involved not just metalwork, but also other material such as animal bone and querns. Pieces that have clearly been placed within defined context such as pits or which have been treated in an unusual fashion, such as extreme bending of blades, also immediately indicate calculated acts and deliberate deposition.

6.108. A study of Bronze Age metalwork from the Fens showed that bronze artefacts, including single finds, are not common on settlement sites, although they can be located just outside of them (Bradley et al 2016, 208). Those associated with dry ground are usually close to streams, rivers or pools and are sometimes in the vicinity of mounds of fire-cracked flints.

6.109. The palstave here is, at present, an isolated find recovered from a ditch which has no other associated dating, such as pottery. It is also not clear if it might be residual in this context. However, the axe is not reported as worn or showing any significant signs of use and as a single, relatively valuable piece of bronze it seems likely that it has some aspect of deliberate placement.

6.110. Later prehistoric finds are represented by a modest assemblage of essentially plain, sand-gritted pottery of Middle Iron Age date, *c.*400/350-50 BC, and a collection of fired clay which includes a few pieces from perforated triangular clay objects that are a typical Iron Age form. Most of these finds come from a single pit, 3803, in Trench 38, but also from ditch 4103 in Trench 41, both trenches located on the central area of the main site.

6.111. The quantity and nature of the Middle Iron Age finds certainly represents activity associated with settlement here, possibly representing agricultural and domestic activity involving the management of mature sheep and weaving if the triangular clay objects are loomweights as is often supposed or argued.

Medieval

6.112. There are no finds date to the Late Iron Age or Roman period and only a couple of sherds have been recovered which date to the medieval period. The two medieval

sherds can be dated to the period of the 13th-14th century probably result from limited agricultural activity in an area marginal to the locations of the main settlement sites. They possibly indicate association with the south of Suffolk as they appear to be sandy Hollesley-type ware.

Post-medieval

6.113. The site again acquires archaeological significance in the post-medieval period related to the specific activity involving the construction and operation of a kiln, feature 11403 located in Trench 114, used to produce ceramic building material (CBM).

6.114. Most of the CBM recovered from the site is, or appears likely to be connected with this feature or other nearby kilns. Broken brick pieces recovered from it are of a type and size (thickness) that suggest a possible late 16th-early 17th century date, although a later date of *c.*18th-19th century appears possible for one brick that can be directly associated with the kiln as it has grey vitrification on the surface and mortar on it has also been affected by heat. Vitrification on the surface of this and one other of the bricks indicates wood was used for fuel.

6.115. Roofing tile was also recovered is also associated with the kiln. Much of this is peg tile, current from the 13th century onwards up to the present day, but probably not in common use on many domestic buildings in East Anglia until the 14th century. Other, thicker tile pieces could represent parts of pan tiles, current from the 17th century onwards; although there are no unequivocal examples of pan tiles and one curving piece has a peg hole suggesting it is more likely a ridge tile.

6.116. Overall, it appears that the kiln may have had brick-built structure or brick-built elements and was possibly operating as early as the 16th-17th century, although a later date in the 18th or 19th century also appears possible. It may have produced bricks and possibly also roofing tiles (although tiles may also have been used in construction); however, at present there are no clear waster pieces that would define definite kiln products.

6.117. Other finds of post-medieval and modern date consist of a small quantity of pottery, mostly factory produced, and a few pieces of glass of late 18th century date or later

and a collection of metalwork representing domestic and possible agricultural material. Some of this could be detritus possibly spread by agricultural manuring but probably includes at least some material deliberate discarded and dumped on site as rubbish.

Significance of the finds

6.118. The finds revealed activity here, almost certainly associated with settlement on the site in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period and in the Middle Iron Age. These finds are significant in themselves, especially in adding to the wider pattern of activity in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period, some aspects of which are only poorly understood. The finds also indicate more material and features on the site which further archaeological work might help to clarify in relation to the nature of the prehistoric settlement and activity here.

6.119. The recovery of a complete Bronze Age, palstave axe might also indicate a ritual aspect to the landscape during that period and further work would help in putting this find into context in relation to both the period of its deposition and the local landscape.

6.120. For the Middle Iron Age, the assemblage of sand-gritted pottery and fired clay come from a pit in Trench 38 and a ditch in trench 41. Both features located on the central area of the main site.

6.121. For the Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods the near absence of finds is significant in helping to map the distribution of settlement and activity within this area, in this case the apparent absence on and in the immediate environs of the site. This carries though into the post-medieval and modern era when a kiln was site here (below), presumably on marginal or agricultural land and scatters of later finds into the modern era also indicate probable agricultural use of this area.

6.122. Later finds of archaeological significance revolve almost entirely around the kiln sited here, possibly in the early post-medieval period, but which might date later. The date of the kiln, based on finds associated with it, is at present uncertain and further archaeological work on this feature would undoubtedly help to clarify its nature and date of operation.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

7.1. Two fragments of animal bone (17g) were recovered from layer 11415 (See Table 1, Appendix D). The fragments were very poorly preserved, displaying a severe amount of surface erosion. As a result, neither fragment was identifiable to either skeletal element or species level and no useful interpretive information was obtained. Long term deposition is not recommended.

Marine shell

7.2. A small number of marine mollusc remains were recorded from several fills across the site (See Table 2, Appendix D). Preservation was generally poor with all shells being preserved only partially intact.

Trench 67

7.3. Fill 6704 of undated possible pit 6703 contained a single right valve (9g) of a Native Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The material was only partially preserved, missing a large part of the ventral and posterior margins.

7.4. Undated layer 6707 contained a single Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) shell (6g). The material was extremely fragmentary, with over 50% of the shell having been worn away.

7.5. Fill 6709 of undated pit 6708 contained a single right valve (4g) of Native Oyster. The material was extremely fragmentary and had been highly weathered. Fill 6709 also contained a single Common Whelk shell (3g). The material was extremely fragmentary, with over 50% of the shell having been worn away.

Discussion

7.6. All the marine shells recovered from the site were those of edible species. There is an indication from this assemblage that marine shell augmented the local diet.

The Paleoenvironmental Evidence

7.7. A total of twenty-five samples (245 litres of soil) were recovered from twenty-two features in fifteen trenches. A 10 litre subsample was processed from each sample. 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. The samples were intended to contribute to the realisation of this objective. They were taken to evaluate the preservation of paleoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that these samples might assist with the dating of these features.

7.8. 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 charred plant remains or ecofacts are noted in Table 3. Appendix D. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles,* (Stace 1997) for wild plants and Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. Molluscs were present in these samples. The mollusc remains have also been noted in Table 3. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). 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.

7.9. The flots varied in size from negligible to large. Varying proportions of fibrous root material was present in the flot, but the larger flots tended to have lower quantities. Charred plant remains were present in nine samples, albeit in small quantities and in a poor state of preservation. The intrusive burrowing snail, *Ceciloiodes acicula*, was present in low numbers in most of the samples. However, these have not been noted in Table 3 as their abundance was insufficient and they are of no interpretative value to the paleoenvironmental archaeology.

Trench 38

7.10. Samples 12 and 13 were recovered from fills 3804 and 3805, respectively, fills of Middle Iron Age pit 3803. Both flots contained a small amount of charcoal and a single free-threshing wheat *(Triticum turgidum/aestivum type)* grain. Sample 13 also

included a single oat/bromegrass grains *(Avena/Bromus).* This material probably represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. The paleoenvironmental material is not indicative of settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench.

Trench 41

7.11. Fill 4105 (Sample 24) of Middle Iron Age ditch 4103 contained a moderate amount of charcoal pieces. Sample 25 was taken from fill 4106 of the same ditch. It also contained a moderate amount of charcoal as well as a single hulled wheat (emmer or spelt *(Triticum dicoccum/spelta))* grain. Sample 25 also contained a single roundwood piece. The material in both of these samples possibly represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. It does not suggest settlement in the vicinity of this Trench.

Trench 46

7.12. Sample 23 was taken from fill 4604 of medieval-post-medieval pit 4603. It contained a moderate amount of charcoal pieces. This material seems to represent a deposit of domestic waste. This suggests that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. However, there are no charred plant remains to suggest what the date or the nature of this activity may have been.

Trench 47

7.13. Sample 22 was drawn from fill 4704 of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pit 4703 in this trench. It contained a single piece of abraded charcoal. This material most likely represents dispersed/windblown settlement waste material. It does not suggest settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of this trench, nor can it help affirm of challenge the date for this feature.

Trench 58

7.14. Sample 10 was recovered from fill 5814 of medieval ditch 5803, and Sample 11 was recovered from fill 5806 of the same ditch. Neither sample contained any charcoal of charred plant remains, but sample 11 contained a single *Vallonia costata/excentrica*,

both open country species. This, tentatively, suggests the environment in the vicinity of Trench 58 was well-established open countryside.

Trench 60

7.15. Fill 6004 (Sample 4) of undated pit 6003 contained a small quantity of charcoal. This material probably represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. The material neither suggests settlement activity in the immediate vicinity nor suggests a date for this feature.

Trench 64

7.16. Sample 9 was recovered from fill 6404 of undated posthole 6403. This sample contained a small quantity of charcoal which probably represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. The material neither suggests settlement activity in the immediate vicinity nor suggests a date for this feature.

Trench 69

7.17. Eight samples from eight undated pits were taken in Trench 69. Two samples were taken from prehistoric pits. Sample 21 was recovered from fill 6905 of prehistoric pit 6903. This sample included a moderately large quantity of charcoal pieces, alongside a single grain of hulled wheat and a fragment of hazelnut *(Corylus avellana)* shell. Sample 18 was taken from fill 6917 of pit 6916. It contained a moderate quantity of charcoal pieces. The hulled wheat present would be compatible with the prehistoric dating suggested by the pottery. Hulled wheats were the dominant cereal in southern Britain during the prehistoric and Roman periods (Godwin 1984).

7.18. Six samples were taken from pits dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Four of these samples contained charcoal or charred plants that suggest potential settlement activity in the vicinity of Trench 69. Sample 16 was recovered from 6911 of pit 6910. A substantial quantity of charcoal alongside a partially charred rachis (which could be intrusive or have been preserved by waterlogging at some point). Sample 18 was recovered from fill 6915 of pit 6914, it also contained a substantial quantity of charcoal pieces alongside a hazelnut shell fragment. Sample 15 was

recovered from fill 6909 of pit 6908 and Sample 20 was recovered from fill 6919 of pit 6918, both of these samples contained a large quantity of charcoal.

7.19. The large quantities of charcoal, in the aforementioned samples from Trench 69, probably represent deliberate deposits of hearth waste. The ratio of charred remains of plants normally exploited as food to charcoal pieces in Samples 18 and 21 suggest that this settlement activity may have been domestic in nature. The charred plant remains in Sample 21 would be compatible with the general prehistoric date suggested by the pottery from pit 6903. The charred plant remains in sample 18 would be compatible with the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date suggested by the pottery from pit 6914.

7.20. Two more samples were recovered from Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pit in Trench 69. Sample 17 was recovered from fill 6913 pit 6912 and Sample 14 was recovered from fill 6907 of pit 6906. These two samples contained negligible quantities of charcoal which probably represent windblown/dispersed settlement waste.

Trench 78

7.21. Fill 7804 (Sample 8) of undated ditch 7803 contained a large quantity of charcoal, some of which was roundwood, as well as a small quantity of charred plant remains. These included two cereal grains that were too poorly preserved to be identified, a hulled wheat spikelet base, an emmer wheat *(Triticum dicoccum)* glumebase, several culm nodes (including a basal culm node), and a seed of medick *(Medicago sp.).* This material probably represents settlement activity. The sort of chaff present suggests that late-stage crop processing was taking place. As such, the settlement activity may have been domestic in nature. The presence of hulled wheat suggests a prehistoric- Roman date for this feature.

Trench 81

7.22. Sample 6 was extracted from fill 8107 of undated ditch 8106. It contained a very large quantity of charcoal pieces — including some roundwood pieces — and a charred tuber stem. This material is potentially a deliberate deposit of hearth waste, it

suggests possible settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. However, the charred plant remain does not help ascertain a date for this this feature.

Trench 83

7.23. Sample 3 of fill 8304 in undated pit 8303 contained a moderately small quantity of charcoal that appears to represent dispersed windblown settlement waste.

Trench 86

7.24. Sample 7 was taken from fill 8604 of undated pit 8603. It contained a large amount of charcoal pieces, which appears to be a deliberate dump of hearth waste material. This material suggests settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. However, there are no charred plant remains present that could suggest a date for this feature.

Trench 89

7.25. Sample 5 was recovered from fill 8910 of undated ditch 8905. It contained a moderately large quantity of charred plant remains. These included barley and hulled wheat grains (exceptionally poorly preserved) along with spelt glumebases and a spikelet fork base. The sample also contained a hazelnut shell fragment and a single black bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)* seed. This sample also included a moderately large quantity of charcoal. This material suggests settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. The range of plants exploited as food suggests it may have been domestic in character. The chaff suggests that late-stage crop processing may have been carried out as part of this settlement activity. The presence of spelt wheat glumebases suggests that the feature may possibly be Iron Age to Roman in date.

7.26. Trench 94

7.27. Sample 1 was recovered from fill 9406 of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age pit 9405. This sample contained a small quantity of charcoal which probably represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. The material neither suggests settlement activity in the immediate vicinity nor indicates a date for this feature.

Trench 99

7.28. Fill 9904 (Sample 2) of Middle Bronze Age pit 9903 contained a small quantity of charcoal which probably represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. The material neither suggests settlement activity in the immediate vicinity nor suggests a date for this feature.

Summary

7.29. The paleoenvironmental evidence discussed in this section suggests the following. There was potentially prehistoric settlement activity in the vicinity of Trench 69, the few charred plant remains and roundwood charcoal pieces present suggest that the activity may have been domestic in character. The was probably settlement activity in the vicinity of Trench 78, quite possibly Iron Age or Roman in date, and domestic in character (as the evidence for late-stage crop processing suggests. There was potentially settlement activity in the vicinity of Trench 89, which the charred plant remains suggests was possibly domestic in character (with evidence of late-stage crop processing) and Iron Age to Roman in date. In the vicinity of Trench 46 there may have been settlement activity that was medieval to post-medieval in date. Furthermore, there appears to have been some settlement activity of an uncertain date in the vicinity of Trenches 81 and 86.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The trial trenching methodology applied was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of Brockley Wood Quarry upon the archaeological resource.

8.2. The evaluation trenches were targeted over identified geophysical anomalies while also aiming for a representative sample of the site. The results revealed that a number of finds and features dating from the prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

8.3. The geophysical survey was effective and suitable to the current scheme of works. In general, a good correlation between geophysical anomalies and archaeological features was demonstrated across the site. Nonetheless, some discrepancies were also noted and likely correspond to the natural variations of the surface geology. At the western limits of the site, most of the archaeological features exposed had previously been suggested by the geophysical survey, including the possible kilns in Trenches 111 and 114. A number of undetermined anomalies in Trenches 110, 112 and 116 were also investigated and did not correspond to any archaeological features. Similar results were achieved within the northern limits of the main evaluation area, once the undetermined anomalies in Trenches 11, 17, 22 and 29 were examined. Only a single ditch in Trench 40, appears to have a good correlation with the geophysical survey, whilst the anomalies in Trenches 13 and 20, 24, 32, 34 and 35 were natural features as suggested by the same survey. Ditch 4103 in Trench 41 was not identified by the geophysics and only exposed after stripping. In the central part of the site, the anomalies present in Trenches 63 and 71 corresponded to natural geology. Other anomalies, interpreted as natural during the geophysical survey, such as the pit 6708 in Trench 67 and ditch 5103 in Trench 51, on the eastern limits of the site or the large ditch in Trench 79 were, in fact, archaeological features. The same survey suggested a linear feature as possible archaeology in Trenches 64 and 69. This was not verified during the evaluation, instead, only discrete features were excavated in these trenches. Better correlation between the geophysics data and the archaeological features was noted in the southern part of the site, in particular in Trenches 82, 87, 89, 90 and 91. However, a number of smaller features in

Trenches 92, 94, 97, 98, 99 and 108 were only identified during the current scope of works.

8.4. Later agricultural activity impacted upon the upper fills of the archaeological features however, the general preservation across the site was good and allowed its characterisation.

8.5. The assessment of the potential for palaeolithic archaeological deposits in the proposed quarry area (Appendix E) referred to the presence of sediments belonging to the Kesgrave Formation and noted that archaeological material from this period may be present within the sands and gravels of the site, although at some depth, and only accessible during the quarrying process. Therefore, further mitigation strategies during the lifespan of the quarry such as monitoring, recording and paleoenvironmental sampling are recommended.

8.6. The prehistoric assets identified on site are of local significance and have the potential to address research topics in the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) such as the study of the agrarian economy and the relationship between domestic settlements and surrounding landscapes.

Late Neolithic to Bronze Age

8.7. The earliest archaeological evidence identified on site was broadly assigned to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods comprising a small assemblage of earlier pottery sherds.

8.8. The prehistoric pottery is domestic in nature and most of the earlier sherds recovered across the site showed abraded surfaces. This suggests a secondary deposition possibly relocated midden material, rather than a primary disposal.

8.9. The concentration of pottery sherds, including decorated Beaker pottery and a few sherds that might be Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, was mostly represented within the fills of the pit cluster in Trench 69.

8.10. This evidence could indicate that it may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of Trench 69. The environmental analysis of the fills of the pits in Trench 69 also revealed large quantities of charcoal which possibly originates from a hearth, as well

as charred remains of plants such as spelt glumebases which is probably indicative of late-stage crop processing. Hazelnut fragments, also identified within the samples, can be evidence of wild food exploitation.

8.11. Of particular interest, fill 9904 of ditch 9903 produced a complete bronze palstave axe (Ra 1) dated typologically to the period *c*.1500-1300 BC. The artefact does not show significant signs of use and a deliberately deposition perhaps of ritual nature can be conjectured.

8.12. Worked lithics were encountered, predominantly in the central part of the main evaluation area, including scrapers that could date from the Early Bronze Age. Within Trench 51, fill 5104 of ditch 5103 contained a small crude angular flint flake likely Bronze Age in date. The majority of the remaining struck flints dated from the Middle/Late Bronze Age. The flint assemblage recovered from site suggests that limited flint knapping took place on site during the Bronze Age.

Iron Age

8.13. The later prehistoric finds were mostly recovered from the fills of two features in Trenches 38 and 41. In Trench 38, the three fills of pit 3803 produced a total of 3,096g of sand-gritted pottery Middle Iron Age in date (*c*.400/350-50 BC) and corresponding to three vessels. Three sherds of pottery gritted with glauconite sand were also recovered from the same feature, as well as a small assemblage of fired clay.

8.14. One of the vessels appears to be a deliberate disposal which has been broken up *in situ*. The top was at a shallow depth and was probably disturbed by later agricultural activity.

8.15. Within the fired clay recovered from pit 3803 the remains of triangular clay perforated objects were identified. These were identified as possible loomweights.

8.16. Located at *c*.114m northwest of pit 3808, ditch 4103 also contained Middle Iron Age sand-gritted pottery wares. This feature ran north-south, and its fills produced a total of seventy-seven pottery sherds, as well as a small assemblage of Bronze Age/Iron Age struck flints. Ditch 4103 was not recorded during the geophysical survey, and it was not identified in the adjacent trenches. Therefore, limiting further interpretation.

8.17. The environmental evidence retrieved from the fills of pit 3803 and ditch 4103 suggests a potential domestic settlement in the vicinity of these trenches. In addition to the charcoal, free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and oat/bromegrass (*Avena/Bromus*) grains were identified within the fills of pit 3803. Within ditch 4103, a hulled wheat emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) grain was recovered.

8.18. The archaeological evidence recovered from pit 3803 and ditch 4103 revealed not only the presence of a domestic settlement but also suggested the practice of agricultural and pastoralism activities on-site during the Middle Age Iron period.

Medieval

8.19. The absence of dating evince on site between the Late Iron age and the 13th century can suggest that this area became peripherical to the main settlement areas and potentially kept a limited agricultural use during the medieval period. The two medieval pottery sherds, likely to be sandy Hollesley-type ware, recovered from ditches 5803 and 8104 can also indicate a short-lived activity during this period.

8.20. Ditch 5803 located at the west limits of the main excavation area appears to be the same as ditch 10603 as suggested by the geophysical survey and corroborated by the current scope of works. The large feature was interpreted as a possible boundary ditch. The environmental evidence recovered from ditch 5803 (Sample 11, fill 5806) included a single *Vallonia costata/excentrica* which can indicate the presence of a well-established open countryside in the vicinity.

8.21. These results could also support that the proposal site would have been at this time part of the contemporary agricultural hinterland for the nearby villages listed in Domesday – Belstead and Bentley. Also, likely included or/in a vicinity of a more extensive wooded area.

Post-medieval and Modern

8.22. Evidence of industrial activity was also confirmed within the western part of the site and corresponded to a CBM kiln and a possible oven. These features have the potential to improve understanding of the industrial activity within the area during the post-medieval and modern period.

8.23. The brick and roofing tile recovered from the kiln in Trench 114 could date from as early as the late 16th-early 17th century, although a later date of *c.*18th-19th century seems more likely. A small group of modern finds was retrieved from the made ground layers adjacent to the kiln.

8.24. The CBM assemblage recovered from pit 11103 in Trench 111 was also dated from the 16th to the early 17th century or later *c.*18th-19th century. This feature contained kiln waste and it is most likely related to a kiln located in trench vicinity. In Trench 112, pit 11203 produced *c.*19th to 20th century pottery and the possible oven in Trench 113 contained late medieval to post-medieval CBM, as well as the small pit 11603 identified in Trench 116.

8.25. In addition to the various toponyms in the site vicinity such as 'Brick Kiln Yard,' 'Kiln Field,' and 'Brick Field', a post-medieval/modern brick kiln had been previously documented within the same field where Trenches 110 – 117 were excavated. Known as 'Red House Farm' brick kiln (COP 028), was operated by John Ranson in 1846 and George Roberts in 1853. It is possible that the structural remains identified during the current scheme of works are related to this kiln.

8.26. The study of the kilns, as well as local production of brick and tile would address research topics in both the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, 78-79) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Research Framework (Irving 2011, 29), which would benefit our understanding of the development of rural industry in Suffolk, and beyond, during the post medieval and modern periods.

8.27. Tithe Maps dating from the 1st half of the 19th century showed the post-medieval kiln, as well as arable and pasture cultivation agricultural fields within the site and split-up fields. Later cartographic sources, such as OS Map 1888 – 1913 suggest that most of the boundary ditches, within the main evaluation area, were potentially backfilled at this stage. Remaining in use, however, at the northeast limits of the site.

8.28. Ditch 10503 in Trench 105 is likely related to the north-south boundary represented in the Tithe Maps. The same feature is absent in the OS Map 1888 – 1913. The CBM recovered from this feature is medieval/post-medieval.

8.29. The east-west oriented ditch recorded in Trenches 89, 90, and 91 does not appear to correlate with any boundaries represented in the 19th-century cartography but the finds indicate that this feature was modern. Later evidence of agricultural activity was recorded within the southwest limits of the main evaluation area in Trenches 92 and 95. The finds recovered from these features are 18th century to the 20th century in date.

8.30. The large feature, at the southeast limits of Trench 67, was interpreted as a possible gravel pit. Post-medieval or later gravel pits within the site vicinity were previously known. Nevertheless, considering the location of Trench 67, at the eastern limits of the site, it is more likely that this feature corresponds to the boundary ditch represented in the OS Map 1888 – 1913 which separates the field from Baldrough's Wood. The finds recovered from Trench 67 were mostly modern.

8.31. Only the modern features identified in Trenches 67 and 114 contained domestic waste, such as animal bone and shell. Therefore, it is suggested that earlier biological evidence did not survive to the ground conditions.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Liliana Serrano, assisted by Karri Hynds, Andrew Pegg, Frankie Wildmun, Chloe Hill, Lucy Marum, Rocio Gomez, Steven Manthorpe, Chris Aland, Ciar Boyle-Gifford, Cara Barsby, Sharon Martin, Edward Aylott, Victoria Richards, Signe Lund, Francesca Broom, Philip Charalambous, Dilara Sariyildiz, Alexandra Ellul, Nigel Byram, Chris Griffiths and Georgina Palmer. This report was written by Liliana Serrano and edited by Stuart Boulter. The lithics report was written by Michael Green and Stephen Benfield. The pottery, CBM and fired clay reports were written by Grace Jones. The heat-altered stone report was written by Clare Wooton. The metalwork and glass reports were prepared by Alex Bliss. Clay tobacco pipe and the slag reports were written by Steve Benfield. The animal bone report was written by Andrew Clarke and the marine shell report was written by Tom Brown. The paleoenvironmental evidence report was written by Charlotte L. Molloy and Anna West. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton and Zoe Emery. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter.

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APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1		
General description	Orientation	NE - SW
Made ground layers above the natural	Length (m)	15
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Trench 2		
General description	Orientation	NE - SW
Made ground layers over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Trench 3		
General description	Orientation	NE - SW
Made ground layers over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Trench 4		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Made ground layers over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Trench 5		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Made ground layers over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Trench 6		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Made ground layers. Pit 605 cuts natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Trench 7		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil which is above the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2

	Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Trench 8		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil which is above the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Trench 9		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 10		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 11		
General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 12		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 13		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 14		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2

	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 15		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 16		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 17		
General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 18		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 19		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 20		
General description	Orientation	WSW-ENE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 21		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2

	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 22		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 23		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil covered subsoil and overlayed natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Trench 24		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 25		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 26		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 27		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 28		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2

	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 29		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 30		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 31		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 32		
General description	Orientation	NE- SW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Trench 33		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Trench 34		
General description	Orientation	W-E
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Trench 35		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2

	Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Trench 36		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Trench 37		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Trench 38		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 3803 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 39		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 40		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil over ditch 4003 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 41		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over ditch 4103 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 42		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2

	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 43		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Trench 44		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Trench 45		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 46		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 4603 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	28
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 47		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 4703 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 48		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 49		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 50		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 51		
General description	Orientation	ESE-WNW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 5103 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 52		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 53		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 54		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditches 5403 and 5405 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 55		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 56		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Trench 57		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 58		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 5803 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 59		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 60		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 6003 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Trench 61		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 6103 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Trench 62		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 63		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Trench 64		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing posthole 6403 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 65		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Trench 66		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 67		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil over dumped layer 6807 which sealed pits 6705 and 6708. Pit 6705 cut pit 6703. Pits 6703 and 6708 cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 68		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 69		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil which sealed pits 6903, 6906, 6908, 6910, 6912, 6914 and 6916. The last truncated pit 6918. The remaining pits were dug into the natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Trench 70		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 7003 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Trench 71		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditches 7103 and 7105 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 72		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditches 7203 and 7205 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Trench 73		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Trench 74		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Trench 75		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 7503 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 76		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 7603 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Trench 77		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 78		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil sealing linear feature 7803, which cut layer 7805, and a pit 7806 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 79		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 7903 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Trench 80		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditches 8003 8007 and pits 8010 and 8012. All the features cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 81		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil which sealed ditch 8103 and pit 8106	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Trench 82		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 8205 and pit 8203, both cutting the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 83		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 8303 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 84		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 85		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 86		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 8603 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 87		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditches 8703 and 8712. Both features cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Trench 88		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 89		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing linear feature 8905, ditch 8908 and pits 8903 and 8906. All the features cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Trench 90		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 9003 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Trench 91		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 9103 which cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 92		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil sealing agricultural features 9203 and 9205. These cut the subsoil which sealed an earlier ditch 9207 dug into the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Trench 93		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Trench 94		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil sealing pit 9403 which cut the subsoil. Pit 9405 was sealed by the subsoil and cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Trench 95		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Trench 96		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Trench 97		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 9703 and pit 9705. Both features cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Trench 98		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil which sealed ditch terminus 9807 and 2 intercutting ditches 9803 and 9805. Ditches 9803 and 9807 cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Trench 99		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil which sealed ditch 9903 and ditch 9905. Both ditches cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Trench 100		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Trench 101		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditches 10103 and 10105. Ditch 10105 cut pit 10107. Ditch 10103 and pit 10107 cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 102		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Trench 103		
General description	Orientation	SW-NE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 104		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 105		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 10505 which cuts ditch 10503. This feature cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Trench 106		
General description	Orientation	ESE-WNW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 10603 which cuts natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 107		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Trench 108		
General description	Orientation	ESE-WNW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pits 10803 and 10805. Both features cut the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Trench 109		
General description	Orientation	WNW--ESE
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 110		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Trench 111		
General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 11103/11107, likely associated with a modern kiln. It was dug into the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 112		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 11203 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Trench 113		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing possible oven 11303 (not excavated)	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Trench 114		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil which sealed a kiln 11403 and likely related made ground layers 11413, 11415 and 11416	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 115		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil over natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Trench 116		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil over subsoil sealing pit 11603 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Trench 117		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil over subsoil sealing ditch 11703 which cuts the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Made ground layer within the trackway	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand with occasional gravel			0.26	
1	101	Layer		Made ground layer within the trackway	Mid reddish brown, firm silty sand with moderate gravel			0.2	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red, firm sandy clay with frequent gravel and occasional large flint				
2	200	Layer		Made ground layer within the trackway	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand with occasional gravel			0.21	
2	201	Layer		Made ground layer within the trackway	Pale mid reddish-brown, firm silty sand with frequent gravel			0.3	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid pale reddish brown sandy clay firm with frequent small sub-angular stones				
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand with occasional gravel			0.29	
3	301	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Pale mid brownish yellow, compact silty sand with gravel			0.3	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Pale mid brownish yellow, firm sandy clay with frequent gravel and occasional medium to large flint				
4	400	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand with occasional gravel			0.29	
4	401	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Pale-mid brownish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent chalk flecks, moderate gravel and rare CBM flecks			0.24	
4	402	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid brownish yellow, firm coarse sand with very rare gravel			0.08	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
4	403	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid-pale brownish yellow, firm clayey sand with regular gravel and very occasional large chalk fragments			0.19	
4	404	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and medium to large flints				
5	500	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid brownish-grey, firm silty sand with occasional gravel			0.25	
5	501	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid greyish yellow, firm coarse sand with moderate gravel			0.12	
5	502	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid brownish orange, firm silty sand with occasional gravel and rare large pieces of CBM (modern brick)			0.21	
5	503	Layer		Made ground within trackway	Pale brownish yellow, firm silty sand with moderate gravel			0.08	
6	600	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid brownish-grey, firm silty sand with occasional gravel			0.11	
6	601	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid grey, firm silty sand with regular gravel			0.2	
6	602	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Pale-mid brownish yellow, firm silty sand with regular gravel			0.14	
6	603	Layer		Made ground layer within trackway	Mid-dark yellowish grey, compact silty clay with rare CBM and chalk flecks, and occasional iron panning and manganese			0.09	
6	604	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional medium flints and gravel and regular iron panning and manganese				
6	605	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-oval shape pit, shallow concave sides	1.01	0.25	0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					and a gentle slope to a rounded base				
6	606	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit 605	Mid yellowish grey, firm silty clay	1.01	0.25	0.12	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey, firm silty sand			0.25	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand, loose with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones			0.28	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow, firm clay with moderate medium to large sub-angular stones				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey, firm silty sand			0.32	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Medium brownish red, loose silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones			0.3	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow, firm clay with frequent small to medium angular stones				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.08	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Light yellow, soft sandy silt				
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.2	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey yellow, loose sandy gravels				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.25	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.06	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange, loose sandy gravels				
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.26	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.14	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey yellow, loose sandy gravel compaction				
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown, loose sands and gravels				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.26	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.26	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown, soft sandy silt with small to medium rounded pebbles			0.08	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey grey, loose sands and gravels				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt				

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.14	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Very light brown, firm, fine and mottled sandy silts				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt				
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.08	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Light pale yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.24	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with small to medium rounded pebbles			0.16	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown, soft sands and gravels				
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.24	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.24	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Light brownish grey, loose silty sand				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, soft sandy silt			0.3	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Pale light greyish yellow soft, sandy silt with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles			0.08	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.26	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid to light greyish brown, firm sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.08	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silt				
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt				
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown, firm sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silt				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.1	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red, firm silty clay with occasional small to medium stones				
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt				
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate inclusion of small to medium rounded pebbles			0.16	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silt				
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silt				
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt				
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.26	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.06	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt				
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.27	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.11	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.26	
31	3101			Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy silts				
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones			0.28	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.06	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red, firm silty clay with occasional small to medium stones				
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.1	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, loose silty clay with frequent gravel				
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silt, firm with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones			0.27	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.12	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, loose silty clay with frequent stones				
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with occasional			0.27	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					small-medium sub-angular stones				
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.12	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, loose silty clay with frequent stones				
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones			0.27	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.12	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, loose silty clay with frequent stones				
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.26	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.1	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, loose with frequent stones				
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.1	
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, loose silty clay with frequent stones				
38	3803	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-rounded shape, concave sides and base	1.25	1.5	0.3	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
38	3804	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 3803	Mid yellow brown, medium compaction clay silt with moderate sub-angular stones, flint nodules, charcoal and fired clay flecks			0.1	Middle Iron Age
38	3805	Fill	Pit	Deliberate dump within pit 3803	Dark brown, soft silt with moderate charcoal and fired clay flecks			0.15	Middle Iron Age
38	3806	Fill	Pit	Deliberate dump within pit 3803	Light grey, firm silty clay with charcoal flecks			0.2	Middle Iron Age
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt with clay patches			0.28	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with clay patches and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.09	
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Mid to light yellow, soft clay with sand and silt patches				
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm clayey sandy silt			0.25	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid to light greyish brown, firm clayey with sandy silt patches and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Light brown, very firm fine sandy silt with moderate small, rounded pebbles				
40	4003	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	North-south orientated with sloping concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>2.2	0.57	0.15	
40	4004	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 4003	Mid brownish grey, friable clayey silt	>2.2	0.57	0.15	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm sandy clay			0.24	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay			0.34	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown, friable sandy silt				
41	4103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	North-south orientated with west side steep stepped and east side steep concave to a rounded pointed base	>2.2	3.52	1.3	
41	4104	Fill	Ditch	Naturally silted up fill of ditch 4103	Mid yellowish-brown, friable sand	>2.2	3.52	0.08	
41	4105	Fill	Ditch	Deliberate backfill of ditch 4103	Dark grey clay, compact with regular charcoal	>2.2	1.46	0.08	Middle Iron Age
41	4106	Fill	Ditch	Naturally silting within ditch 4103	Mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay	>2.2	1.9	0.34	Prehistoric (likely BA to IA)
41	4107	Fill	Ditch	Naturally silting within ditch 4103	Mid greyish brown, compact sandy clay	>2.2	1.06	0.22	
41	4108	Fill	Ditch	Slumping fill of ditch 4103	Light greyish brown, compact silty clay	>2.2	0.88	0.12	
41	4109	Fill	Ditch	Slumping fill of ditch 4103	Mid brownish grey, compact sandy clay	>2.2	1.84	0.16	Middle Iron Age
41	4110	Fill	Ditch	Naturally silting within ditch 4103	Mid brownish grey, compact sandy clay	>2.2	2.02	0.24	
41	4111	Fill	Ditch	Naturally silting within ditch 4103	Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay. Rooting present	>2.2	3.14	0.34	Middle Iron Age
41	4112	Fill	Ditch	Naturally silting within ditch 4103	Mid orangey brown, friable sandy silt	>2.2	1.54	0.4	Middle-Late(?) Iron Age – (residual? Bronze Age/ Later prehistoric flint)
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.26	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay sand with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional to moderate flints				
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm clay silt			0.36	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow, firm clay silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.27	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional to moderate flints				
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones				
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish, compact red clay with occasional small to medium stones				
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.2	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish, compact red clay with occasional small to medium stones				
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.28	Medieval-post-medieval
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm sandy clay with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.16	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, loose silty clayey with				

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					sand and gravel patches				
46	4603	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Irregular shape, concave sides, and base	0.36	0.30	0.1	
46	4604	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 4603	Mid greyish-brown, soft silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular stones	0.36	0.30	0.1	Medieval-post-medieval
46	4605	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 4603	Mottled mid greyish brown fill with charcoal flecks		0.72	0.1	
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.24	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm sandy clay silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Light reddish-brown, firm clay with occasional to moderate flints				
47	4703	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape, shallow concave sides and a gentle slope to a flat base	0.52	0.4	0.24	
47	4704	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 4703	Mid greyish-brown, soft silty clay	0.52	0.4	0.24	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm clayey sandy silt			0.26	
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Firm greyish yellow, soft sandy silt with clay patches and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.18	
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown, soft fine silty sand with frequent gravel				
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish, brown sandy silt with clay			0.28	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					content and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles				
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Light brownish grey, loose fine sandy silt with occasional to moderate small pebbles				
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
50	5001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with clay content and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.14	
50	5002	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown, firm sandy silt with frequent gravel				
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm clayey sand			0.3	
51	5101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with clay content and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.2	
51	5102	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, loose sandy slit with frequent gravel and iron panning				
51	5103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated ditch with rounded profile and base	>2.2	0.88	0.17	
51	5104	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 5103	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small stones	>2.2	0.88	0.17	Prehistoric (likely BA)
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt			0.3	
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with clay content and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.14	
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, firm fine sandy silt with frequent gravel and				

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					occasional iron panning				
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm slightly clayey sandy silt			0.26	
53	5301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with clay content and moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.2	
53	5302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional to moderate flints				
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt			0.24	
54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown, firm sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Mottled light yellowish orange, loose with very light grey sandy silt patches and occasional flints				
54	5403	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Irregular shape, rounded profile and a flat base	0.88	0.5	0.17	
54	5404	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 5403	Mid reddish brown, friable silty clay with frequent iron panning and occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.88	0.5	0.17	
54	5405	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-rounded shape rounded profile and base	0.95	0.95	0.18	
54	5406	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 5405	Mid brownish grey, soft silty sand with occasional iron panning	0.95	0.95	0.18	
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with			0.18	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					occasional small sub-rounded stones				
55	5502	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.26	
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow, firm clay silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional to moderate flints				
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.24	
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow, firm clay silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles				
58	5802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm very sandy clay with occasional flints				
58	5803	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated with very convex sides and a steep slope to a rounded base	>2.2	4.5	1.1	
58	5804	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Light brownish grey, soft silty clay	>0.3	2	0.07	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
58	5805	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Mottled mid brownish grey, soft silty clay	>1.04	2.2	0.22	
58	5806	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand	>1.54	2.2	0.46	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age (likely residual)
58	5807	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Mid yellowish grey, soft silty sand	>2.2	2.2	0.45	
58	5808	Cut	Pit	Shallow pit cutting ditch 5803	Unknown shape in plan, concave sides and steep slope to a rounded base	0.53	0.52	0.36	
58	5809	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5808	Mid yellowish grey, soft silty sand	>0.53	0.52	0.36	
58	5810	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
58	5811	Fill	Pit	Fill of possible pit 5808	Mid orangey brown, soft silty sand	0.53	0.24	0.24	
58	5812	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Mid yellowish brown, firm silty sand	>2.2	0.72	0.2	
58	5813	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Mid yellowish brown, very compact clayey silt	>2.2	0.64	0.24	
58	5814	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 5803	Mid greyish yellow, very compact silty sand	>2.2	0.43	0.34	Medieval (13/L13-14C)
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and small sub-angular gravel			0.15	
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare			0.3	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					small-medium sub-angular stones				
60	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and small sub-angular gravel			0.25	
60	6002	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
60	6003	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape, shallow rounded sides and rounded base	0.5	0.5	0.09	
60	6004	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 6003	Medium yellowish red, soft silty clay with CBM and charcoal flecks	0.5	0.5	0.09	
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
61	6101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and small sub-angular stones			0.4	
61	6102	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
61	6103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	East-west orientated with convex sides and rounded base	>2.2	1.23	0.34	
61	6104	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 6103	Mid brownish grey, soft silty clay with occasional small to medium stones	>2.2	0.72	0.37	
61	6105	Fill	Ditch	Natural silting within ditch 6103	Mid brownish grey, soft with occasional small stones	>2.2	1.23	0.2	
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay			0.22	
62	6201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
62	6203	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.2	
63	6301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, firm sandy clay silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles			0.1	
63	6302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, soft very clayey sand and gravelly				
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, firm clayey sandy silt			0.24	
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish red, firm clayey sandy silt with moderate small to medium pebbles			0.18	
64	6402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm clayey sand and gravel				
64	6403	Cut	Post hole	Cut of post hole	Sub-circular rounded profile and base	0.46	0.42	0.17	
64	6404	Fill	Post hole	Natural accumulation within posthole 6403	Dark grey, compact, very fine almost ash like with very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.46	0.26	0.17	
64	6405	Fill	Post hole	Deliberate backfill within posthole 6403	Light brown, compact silty clay	0.26	0.15	0.17	
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.22	
65	6501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
65	6502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-			0.30	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					medium sub-angular stones				
66	6601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
66	6602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
67	6701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
67	6702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
67	6703	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Unknown shape in plan, sloping concave sides and a steep slope an uneven base	>1.50	0.46	0.34	
67	6704	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 6703	Mid orangey grey, compact silt with occasional chalk and CBM flecks	>1.50	0.46	0.34	Modern (19-20C)
67	6705	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Unknown shape in plan, concave sides and a steep slope to a flat base	>0.72	0.68	0.28	
67	6706	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 6705	Mid brownish grey, compact silt with frequent chalk flecks	>0.72	0.68	0.28	Medieval-post-medieval
67	6707	Layer		Dumped layer containing modern finds	Light orangey grey, compact sandy silt with frequent CBM, chalk and charcoal	10	2.2	0.22	Modern (L18-E20C)
67	6708	Cut	Pit	Cut of possible gravel pit	Sub-circular shape, unexcavated sides and an unknown slope to a flat base	5	2.2	0.8	
67	6709	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 6708	Dark grey, compact silty sand with occasional charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks	5	2.2	0.8	Modern (L18-E20C)

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
68	6801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.22	
68	6802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
69	6901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
69	6902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
69	6903	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit within pit cluster	Oval shape, rounded profile and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.77	0.6	0.19	
69	6904	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6903	Medium dark greyish brown, soft silt with frequent charcoal flecks	0.77	0.6	0.07	Prehistoric (likely BA) Pottery - Late Neolithic
69	6905	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6903	Light greyish brown, soft silt with frequent charcoal flecks	0.77	0.6	0.1	
69	6906	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit part of a cluster	Oval shape, rounded profile and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.63	0.54	0.19	
69	6907	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6906	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	0.63	0.54	0.19	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age (?)
69	6908	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit within pit cluster	Oval shape, vertical sides and a steep slope to a flat base	0.62	0.55	0.25	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
69	6909	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6908	Mid greyish brown, soft sandy silt with small sub rounded stones	0.62	0.55	0.25	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
69	6910	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit within pit cluster	Oval shape, rounded profile and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.6	0.56	0.2	
69	6911	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6910	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with small sub rounded stones	0.6	0.56	0.2	Pottery - Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age (flint Bronze Age, EBA?)
69	6912	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit within pit cluster	Oval shape, vertical side and a steep slope to an irregular base	0.72	1	0.2	
69	6913	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6912	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with small sub rounded stones	0.72	1	0.2	Late Neolithic(?) - Bronze Age
69	6914	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit within pit cluster	Oval shape, rounded profile and a gentle slope to a flat base	0.66	0.61	0.18	
69	6915	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6914	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with small sub rounded stones	0.66	0.61	0.18	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age (but possibly later - MIA)
69	6916	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit within pit cluster	Oval shape, rounded profile and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.6	0.55	0.19	
69	6917	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6916	Mid greyish, soft brown silty sand with small sub rounded stones	0.6	0.55	0.19	Prehistoric (Bronze Age, likely EBA-MBA
69	6918	Cut	Pit		Oval shape, rounded profile and a gentle slope to a flat base	0.78	0.48	0.18	
69	6919	Fill	Pit	Natural accumulation within pit 6918	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with small sub rounded stones	0.78	0.48	0.18	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-			0.25	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					medium sub-angular stones				
70	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silt, firm with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
70	7002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
70	7003	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	North-south orientated with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>2.2	1.27	0.36	
70	7004	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7003	Mid greyish brown, soft clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stones	>2.2	1.27	0.36	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
71	7101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.2	
71	7102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
71	7103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated, with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>2.2	0.91	0.23	
71	7104	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7103	Mid orangey brown, compact clayey silt	>2.2	0.91	0.23	
71	7105	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated, with shallow, concave sides and gentle slope to a rounded base	>1.31	1.15	0.12	
71	7106	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7105	Light orangey brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	>1.31	1.15	0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
72	7201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.2	
72	7202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
72	7203	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated, with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>3.6	1.34	0.28	
72	7204	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7203	Mid greyish brown, compact with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks	>3.6	1.34	0.28	
72	7205	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated, with irregular sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>2.62	0.64	0.15	
72	7206	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7205	Mid brownish grey, compact clayey silt	>2.62	0.64	0.15	
73	7300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
73	7301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub angular gravel			0.16	
73	7302	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red clay with occasional small to medium stones				
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
74	7401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron			0.15	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					panning and rare small sub angular gravel				
74	7402	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.23	
75	7501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning, occasional grave and very rare chalk flecks			0.2	
75	7502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
75	7503	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	East-west orientated, gently sloping concave sides and base	>2.2	1.7	0.21	
75	7504	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within 7503	Light yellowish-brown compact, sandy clay with occasional stones	>2.2	1.7	0.21	
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
76	7601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub-angular gravel			0.28	
76	7602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
76	7603	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated, with gradual slopping sides and a rounded base	>3.67	1.5	0.12	
76	7604	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within 7603	Light yellowish brown, compact sandy clay with occasional flint	>3.67	1.5	0.12	
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
77	7701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub-angular gravel			0.3	
77	7702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
78	7801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub-angular gravel			0.2	
78	7802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
78	7803	Cut	Linear	Cut of linear	Northeast-southwest orientated, shallow with irregular uneven sides and base	>4.91	1	0.08	
78	7804	Fill	Linear	Deliberate backfill within linear 7803	Mid to dark grey, loose silty clay with frequent charcoal, moderate small to medium angular stones and very rare, fired clay flecks	>4.91	1	0.08	
78	7805	Layer		Possible occupation layer	Very light greyish brown, compact silt with very occasional small angular stones	>5	>2.2	0.14	
78	7806	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>1.25	0.47	0.18	
78	7807	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 7806	Light orangey brown, friable sandy silt with rare small sub-angular stones and rare rooting	>1.25	0.47	0.18	
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
79	7901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron			0.15	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					panning and rare small sub-angular gravel				
79	7902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
79	7903	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated, with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>3	2.3	0.47	
79	7904	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7903	Mid orangey brown, compact silty clay, with angular small and medium stones	>3	2.3	0.24	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age
79	7905	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7903	Light greyish brown, compact with small to large stones	>3	2.3	0.24	
79	7906	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 7903	Light greyish brown, compact with small and medium stones	>3	2.7	0.14	
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
80	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub-angular gravel			0.22	
80	8002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
80	8003	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	North northwest-south southeast orientated, with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>2.69	1.17	0.20	
80	8004	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8003	Light grey, soft silty sand	>2.40	0.40	0.14	
80	8005	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8003	Light brownish grey, soft silty sand	>2.40	0.6	0.17	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
80	8006	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8003	Light brownish red, soft silty sand	>2.40	0.62	0.20	
80	8007	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated, sloping concave sides and rounded base	>2.69	1.17	0.21	
80	8008	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8007	Light orangey yellow, compact sandy silt	>2.69	0.90	0.07	
80	8009	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8007	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt	>2.69	1.17	0.16	
80	8010	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a flat base	1.1	0.86	0.13	
80	8011	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 8010	Light brownish grey, soft sandy silt	1.1	0.86	0.13	
80	8012	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a flat base	1.2	0.86	0.13	
80	8013	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 8012	Light brownish grey, soft silty sand	1.2	0.86	0.13	
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.20	
81	8101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
81	8102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
81	8103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated, with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>3	1	0.21	
81	8104	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8103	Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand	>3	1	0.16	Medieval (13/L13-14C)

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
81	8105	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8103	Light brownish grey, friable silty sand	>3	0.6	0.05	
81	8106	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, vertical east side, concave west side and a gentle slope to a flat base	1	0.65	0.14	
81	8107	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 8106	Mid orangey brown, friable sandy clay with occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecks	1	0.65	0.14	
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
82	8201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
82	8202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
82	8203	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular, concave sides and a gentle slope to an uneven base	0.52	0.5	0.1	
82	8204	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 8203	Light to mid grey, friable silty sand with frequent charcoal	0.52	0.5	0.1	
82	8205	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch possible boundary	Northeast-southwest orientated, with concave sides and a steep slope to a pointed base	>2.2	2.7	1.1	
82	8206	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation within ditch 8205	Reddish brown, compact sandy silt with frequent large and medium angular stones and occasional to moderate charcoal flecks	>2.2	0.9	0.2	
82	8207	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation within ditch 8205	Light greyish brown, compact silt with moderate small and medium rounded and angular stones	>2.2	1.2	0.24	
82	8208	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation	Mid yellowish-brown, compact silt with moderate small to	>2.2	1.4	0.16	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
				within ditch 8205	medium sub-angular and angular stones				
82	8209	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation within ditch 8205	Mid brown, compact silt with frequent small and occasional medium rounded and sub-angular stones	>2.2	1.8	0.2	
82	8210	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation within ditch 8205	Mid yellowish brown, compact silt with small, rounded stones	>2.2	0.9	0.25	
82	8211	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation within ditch 8205	Light greyish brown, compact silt with small and medium rounded stones	>2.2	2.1	0.28	
82	8212	Fill	Ditch	Natural accumulation within ditch 8205	Medium yellowish brown, compact silt with small and medium sub-angular and angular stones	>2.2	1.8	0.28	
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey firm, silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
83	8301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.35	
83	8302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
83	8303	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, shallow, concave sides and a gentle slope to an irregular base	0.7	0.56	0.1	
83	8304	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 8306	Dark grey, soft silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks	0.7	0.56	0.1	
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
84	8401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.4	
84	8402	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with				

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					occasional small to medium stones				
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silt, firm with rare small-medium sub-angular stones				
85	8501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
85	8502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, firm with frequent gravel				
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
86	8601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.18	
86	8602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
86	8603	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular with an open V-shaped profile and a rounded base	0.92	0.9	0.19	
86	8604	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 8603	Dark grey, very loose sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks	0.92	0.9	0.19	
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
87	8701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning with rare gravel			0.23	
87	8702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
87	8703	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated, with convex sides and a steep	>2.2	3.5	1.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					slope to a rounded base				
87	8704	Cut	Ditch	Re-cut of ditch 8703.	Northeast-southwest orientated, with concave sides and base	>2.2	1.56	0.88	
87	8705	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8703	Light greyish brown, soft sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	>2.2	1.5	0.42	
87	8706	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8703	Light yellowish grey, soft sandy silt soft with frequent small sub-angular stones	>2.2	0.65	0.58	
87	8707	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8703	Light greyish-yellow, soft silty sand friable with frequent small sub-angular stones	>2.2	0.95	0.4	
87	8708	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch recut 8704	Light greyish-yellow, friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones	>2.2	0.7	0.26	
87	8709	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch recut 8704	Mid greyish yellow, friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones	>2.2	0.6	0.3	
87	8710	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch recut 8704	Mid yellowish brown, friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones	>2.2	0.5	0.30	
87	8711	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch recut 8704	Mid yellowish brown, friable silty sand with frequent small stones	>2.2	1.58	0.48	
87	8712	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	North-south orientated, with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>2.2	1.3	0.22	
87	8713	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8712	Light yellowish grey, friable sandy silt with frequent sub-angular small to large stones and gravel	>2.2	1.3	0.22	
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
88	8801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub-angular gravel			0.35	
88	8802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
89	8901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare small sub-angular gravel			0.3	
89	8902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
89	8903	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.64	0.63	0.19	
89	8904	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 8903	Mid greyish brown, compact silty sand	0.64	0.63	0.19	
89	8905	Cut	Linear	Cut of linear shape feature	Northeast-southwest orientated, shallow with irregular uneven sides and base	>2.2	0.90	0.10	
89	8906	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.67	0.63	0.12	
89	8907	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 8906	Light orangey grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	0.67	0.63		
89	8908	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	East-west orientated (not excavated). Same as 9003 and 9103	>2.2	1.4		
89	8909	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 8908 (not excavated)	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	>2.2	1.4		

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
89	8910	Fill	Linear	Deliberate backfill of linear 8905	Mid to dark grey, loose silty clay with frequent charcoal, moderate small to medium angular stones and very rare, fired clay flecks				
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Pale greyish brown, firm silty clay with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones			0.3	
90	9001	Layer		Subsoil	Pale to medium yellowish brown, firm silty clay with small to large rounded and sub angular stones			0.3	
90	9002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm with pale grey patches of gravel with small to large rounded and sub-angular stones				
90	9003	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	East-west orientated, with a slightly irregular rounded profile to a rounded base	>2.2	1.2	0.42	
90	9004	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9003	Mid yellowish, compact silty sand with small and medium rounded and sub-angular stones and rare large CBM fragments	>2.2	1.2	0.16	Modern c. 18-E20C
90	9005	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9003	Mid to dark greyish brown, compact silty sand with very rare charcoal and small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones	>2.2	1	0.14	Post-medieval
90	9006	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9003	Light to mid greyish brown, compact silty sand with small rounded and sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks	>2.2	1.2	0.20	
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium and sub-angular stones			0.26	
91	9101	Layer		Subsoil	Pale-mid greyish yellow, firm, sandy silt			0.1	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					with occasional iron panning, rare small sub-angular gravel and very rare chalk flecks				
91	9102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, friable silty sand with frequent gravel				
91	9103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	East-west orientated, with concave sides and a steep slope to a rounded base	>2.2	1.3	0.48	
91	9104	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9103	Light greyish brown, compact silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones	>2.2	1.3	0.12	
91	9105	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9103	Mid greyish brown, compact silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones	>2.2	1.30	0.22	
91	9106	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9103	Light greyish brown, compact silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones	>2.2	1.12	0.22	
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.23	
92	9201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare gravel			0.3	
92	9202	Layer		Natural	Mid-pale brownish yellow, firm clayey silt with medium flints and regular to frequent iron panning				
92	9203	Cut	Agricultural feature	Cut of agricultural feature	Northeast-southwest orientated, shallow concave sides and a gentle slope to an irregular base	>2.2	0.43	0.07	
92	9204	Fill	Agricultural feature	Backfill of agricultural feature 9203	Light orangey brown, compact silty clay with rare small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones and moderate iron panning	>2.2	0.43	0.07	Modern (L18-20C)

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
92	9205	Cut	Agricultural feature	Cut of agricultural feature	Northeast-southwest orientated, shallow concave sides and a gentle slope to an irregular base	>2.2	0.45	0.11	
92	9206	Fill	Agricultural feature	Backfill of agricultural feature 9203	Light greyish yellow friable sandy silt with rare sub-angular stones	>2.2	0.45	0.11	Medieval-post-medieval
92	9207	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest with an open V-shaped profile and a rounded base	>2.2	0.6	0.2	
92	9208	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9207	Light orangey brown, compact silty clay with rare small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones and moderate iron panning	>2.2	0.6	0.2	
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Pale-mid brownish grey, firm very fine sandy silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.22	
93	9301	Layer		Subsoil	Pale-mid greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with occasional iron panning, rare gravel and very rare chalk flecks			0.35	
93	9302	Layer		Natural	Mid-pale brownish yellow, firm clayey silt with occasional medium flints and regular to frequent iron panning				
94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Pale-mid brownish grey, firm very fine sandy silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.21	
94	9401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning, rare gravel and charcoal flecks			0.22	
94	9402	Layer		Natural	Mid-pale brownish yellow, firm clayey silt with occasional medium flints and				

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					regular to frequent iron panning				
94	9403	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Unknown shape in plan with rounded profile and base		0.77	0.14	
94	9404	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 9403	Mid grey, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks		0.77	0.14	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
94	9405	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit containing charcoal	Sub-circular shape, concave sides and a flat base	0.7	0.6	0.1	
94	9406	Fill	Pit	Deliberate accumulation within pit 9605	Pale brownish grey, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks	0.7	0.6	0.1	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellowish grey, firm very fine sandy silt with rare small chalk flecks and rare manganese			0.27	
95	9501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning, rare gravel and very rare chalk flecks			0.22	
95	9502	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning, rare gravel and very rare chalk flecks				
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
96	9601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron, rare gravel and very rare chalk flecks			0.28	
96	9602	Layer		Natural	Mid-pale brownish yellow, firm clayey silt with occasional medium flints and				

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					regular to frequent iron panning				
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.30	
97	9701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning, rare gravel and very rare chalk flecks			0.22	
97	9702	Layer		Natural	Mid-pale brownish yellow, firm clayey silt with occasional medium flints and regular to frequent iron				
97	9703	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast with sloping concave sides and a flat base	>3	1.52	0.28	
97	9704	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9703	Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones	>3	1.52	0.28	
97	9705	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	1.3	1.12	0.2	
97	9706	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 9705	Light orangey brown, friable silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded stones	1.3	1.12	0.2	
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
98	9801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare gravel			0.3	
98	9802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with gravel				
98	9803	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated with a rounded profile and base	>2.24	0.48	0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
98	9804	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9803	Light brownish yellow, friable silt with occasional small, rounded stones.	>2.24	0.48	0.12	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
98	9805	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated with a rounded profile and base	>2.25	1.20	0.34	
98	9806	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9805	Mid greyish brown, friable silt with occasional rounded stones	>2.25	0.74	0.10	Prehistoric (?)
98	9807	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch terminus	Northwest-southeast orientated with a rounded profile and base	>1.31	0.8	0.18	
98	9808	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9807	Light greyish yellow, friable sandy silt	>1.31	0.8	0.18	
98	9809	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9805	Light, yellowish grey, friable silt	>2.25	0.54	0.16	
98	9810	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9805	Mid brownish yellow, friable silt	>2.25	1.02	0.16	
98	9811	Fill	Ditch	Slumping fill of ditch 9805	Mid yellowish orange, compact sandy silt	>2.25	0.16.	0.34	
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
99	9901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare gravel			0.3	
99	9902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
99	9903	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated with a rounded profile and base	>3.16	0.45	0.1	
99	9904	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation	Light greyish brown, compact silty clay with small to medium sub-	>3.16	0.45	0.1	Middle Bronze Age

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
				within ditch 9903	angular stones and rare charcoal flecks				(c. 1500-1300 BC)
99	9905	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated with concave sides and a steep slope to a rounded base	>2.2	1.45	0.6	
99	9906	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9905	Mid orangey brown, compact silty clay with small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones	>2.2	1.45	0.38	
99	9907	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 9905	Mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	>2.20	1.32	0.32	
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.26	
100	10001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare gravel			0.2	
100	10002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
101	10101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare gravel			0.2	
101	10102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
101	10103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated with a rounded profile and base	>8.4	0.9	0.19	
101	10104	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 10103	Light yellowish brown, compact silty clay with small to medium stones	>8.4	0.9	0.19	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
101	10105	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	North-south orientated with moderate steep sides and a steep slope to a rounded base	>2.2	1.5	0.34	
101	10106	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 10107	Light greyish brown, compact silty clay with rare small, rounded stones	0.4	0.3	0.12	
101	10107	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape, concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	0.4	0.3	0.12	
101	10108	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 10105	Reddish brown with grey patches, compact silty clay with rare small stones	>2.2	1.5	0.16	
101	10109	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 10105	Light greyish brown, compact silt with small to medium rounded and angular stones	>2.2	1	0.18	
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.22	
102	10201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.18	
102	10202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
103	10300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.26	
103	10301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.27	
103	10302	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones				
104	10400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.25	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
104	10401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
104	10402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
105	10500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.3	
105	10501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.2	
105	10502	Layer		Natural	Mid pale brownish red, firm clay with occasional small to medium stones				
105	10503	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated with concave sides and rounded base	>2.2	1.7	0.57	
105	10504	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 10503	Light yellowish grey, compact sandy silt with charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded stones	>2.2	1.7	0.57	Medieval-post-medieval
105	10505	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape and irregular profile and rounded base	0.65	0.55	0.08	Medieval-post-medieval
105	10506	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 10505	Very light yellowish grey, compact silty sand with charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stones	>0.65	0.55	0.08	
106	10600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy clay silt			0.22	
106	10601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow, firm clay silt with small to medium rounded stones			0.12	
106	10602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, compact silty clay with frequent small to medium stones				
106	10603	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northwest-southeast orientated (not	>3	4.5		

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					excavated). Same as ditch 5803				
106	10604	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 10603	Mid greyish yellow, compact silty sand (not excavated)	>3	4.5		
107	10700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.28	
107	10701	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow soft sandy silt with small to medium rounded stones				
107	10702	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey, firm sandy silt				
108	10800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.30	
108	10801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional iron panning and rare gravel			0.3	
108	10802	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent gravel				
108	10803	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Concave sides and a rounded profile and base	2.3	0.8	0.14	
108	10804	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 10803	Light orangey brown, compact silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones	2.3	0.8	0.14	
108	10805	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Oval shape with a rounded profile and base	0.92	0.76	0.19	
108	10806	Fill	Pit	Gradual accumulation within pit 10805	Light orangey brown, compact silty clay with small and medium rounded and sub-angular stones	0.92	0.76	0.19	
109	10900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown, firm sandy silt			0.24	
109	10901	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm sandy silt with small to medium rounded pebbles			0.06	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
109	10902	Layer		Natural	Mid orange, loose sand and gravel with lenses of very fine firm and pale light-yellow sand				
110	11000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
110	11001	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
110	11002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown, firm clay with occasional stones				
111	11100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small-medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
111	11101	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.1	
111	11102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red, firm silty clay with occasional small to medium stones				
111	11103	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape, moderately sloping sides a steep slope to a flat base	7.38	>2.2	0.4	
111	11104	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill deposit	Mid orangey brown, compact clay with flint, rounded pebbles and frequent burnt CBM (brick and tile)		>1.2	0.4	*c*. L16-E17C or 18-19/E20C
111	11105	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit with evidence of *in situ* burning	Dark silty, compact clay with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks		>1.2	0.12	
111	11106	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit with evidence of *in situ* burning	Dark orangey red, compact silty clay with frequent burnt clay		>1.2	0.02	
111	11107	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape, moderately sloping sides to a flat base	7.38	>2.2	0.4	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
111	11108	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill within pit 11107	Mid brownish grey, compact clay with frequent chalk and CBM flecks		>1.2	0.4	
112	11200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
112	11201	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
112	11202	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red, firm silty clay				
112	11203	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Elongated shape, north-south orientated with concave sides and base	>1	0.43	0.17	
112	11204	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 11203	Light grey, compact silty clay with frequent CBM	>1	0.43	0.17	*c*. 19-E20C
113	11300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.25	
113	11301	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
113	11302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown, compact clay				
113	11303	Cut	Oven	Cut of possible oven	Northwest-southeast orientation (not excavated)	>2.2	0.87		
113	11304	Fill	Oven	Fill of pit with evidence of *in situ* burning	Dark orangey grey, very compact silty sand with burnt clay, frequent CBM and charcoal flecks	>0.32	0.87		Medieval-post-medieval
113	11305	Fill	Oven	Fill of pit with evidence of *in situ* burning	Very dark grey, compact silty sand with very frequent charcoal and CBM flecks	>1.2	0.85		
113	11306	Fill	Oven	Fill of pit with evidence of *in situ* burning	Dark grey, compact silty clay with frequent charcoal and heat affected stones	>1.2	0.5		

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
114	11400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.2	
114	11401	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish yellow, firm silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.15	
114	11402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown, compact clay				
114	11403	Cut	Kiln	Cut of kiln	Northeast-southwest orientated, unclear shape in plan, vertical sides and a steep slope to an unexcavated base	>2.2	>3	1	
114	11404	Kiln	Kiln	Structural remains of external kiln wall	Mid to dark orange, very compact clay within the outer wall of the kiln showing evidence of *in situ* burning	>2.2	>0.3	1	
114	11405	Fill	Kiln	Kiln demolition	Mid to dark grey, very compact with frequent CBM	>2.2	>1.2	0.3	
114	11406	Fill	Kiln	Kiln demolition and possible dumped CBM to backfill	Dark orange red, compact mostly composed by degraded and loose CBM	>2.2	>1.2	0.57	
114	11407	Fill	Kiln	Demolition within kiln limits	Very bright orange, compact with frequent CBM	>2.2	>0.45	0.2	
114	11408	Fill	Kiln	Demolition within kiln limits	Mid yellowish grey, compact heat affected clay with frequent CBM	>2.2	>0.7		
114	11409	Fill	Kiln	Demolition within kiln limits	Pale red silty clay, compact with very frequent CBM	>2.2	>0.95	0.43	Post-medieval Modern (L18-20C)
114	11410	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Unclear shape, straight side and a steep slope to an unexcavated base	>2.2		0.7	
114	11411	Fill	Pit	Deliberate dump within pit 11410	Light yellowish grey, firm clay with frequent CBM	>2.2	0.75	0.6	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
114	11412	Fill	Pit	Deliberate dump within pit 11410	Pale brownish orange, compact with frequent chalk flecks	>2.2	0.7	0.38	
114	11413	Layer		Dumped layer	Mid brown very compact, clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks	>2.2	>0.99	0.2	
114	11414	Layer		Dumped layer	Orange sandy clay, compact with occasional CBM	>2.2	>0.75	1.2	
114	11415	Layer		Dumped layer	Dark grey, very compact clay with frequent CBM and charcoal flecks	>2.2	>0.99	0.2	Post-medieval Modern (L18-20C)
114	11416	Fill		Dumped layer	Mid brown, firm sandy clay with moderate CBM	>2.2	>0.99	0.4	
114	11417	Kiln	Kiln	Inner wall of kiln	Northeast-southwest orientated wall formed by at least four courses of brick and bonded by lime mortar	>2.2	>0.11	0.2	
114	11418	Layer		Gradual accumulation between 11404 and 11407	Dark reddish grey, compact clay with frequent charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks		>0.16	>0.2	
115	11500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones				
115	11501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.1	
115	11502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown, firm clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones				
116	11600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.15	
116	11601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.10	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
116	11602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown, firm clay with frequent small-sub-rounded stones				
116	11603	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Irregular shape, concave sides and flattish base	>0.86	>0.66	0.08	
116	11604	Fill	Pit	Deliberate backfill of pit 11603	Mid brownish grey, compact silty clay with frequent CBM and charcoal flecks	>0.86	>0.66	0.08	Post-medieval (L17-18C)
117	11700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, firm silt with rare small to medium sub-angular stones			0.20	
117	11701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-sub-angular stones			0.15	
117	11702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown, firm clay				
117	11703	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Northeast-southwest orientated with concave sides and a gentle slope to a rounded base	>4.5	1.02	0.23	
117	11704	Fill	Ditch	Gradual accumulation within ditch 11703	Light grey, very compact clayey sand with occasional iron panning	>4.5	1.02	0.23	

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Table 1. Finds concordance

Trench	Feature/ layer	Context	Sample	Material/ find type	Period, description, fabric	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Finds spot-date
13	Subsoil layer	1301		Worked flint	Flake	1	4	Prehistoric (likely later prehistoric)
16	Subsoil layer	1601		Worked flint	Flake	1	33	Later prehistoric
38	Pit 3803	3804		Pottery	Prehistoric: Q1 Q2 Q3	21	167	Middle Iron Age (coin of George III – intrusive?)
				Fired clay	Fabrics: fs f-msss f-msv m-cs	18	148	
				Copper alloy	Ra 12 Coin halfpenny of George III (dated 1805)	1	10.24	
		3805	13	Pottery	Prehistoric: Q1 Q2 Q3 QV1 QGL1, includes 4 jars Form A	216	2834	Middle Iron Age (with undated iron strip)
				Fired clay	Fabrics: fs f-msv f-msss (includes pieces from triangular perforated objects)	42	1120	
				Iron	Ra 17 Unidentified object - iron strip (not closely dated)	1	1.53	
		3806		Pottery	Prehistoric: Q2 Q3	16	95	Middle Iron Age
41	Ditch 4103	4105		Pottery	Prehistoric: Q1 includes jar Form A	49	334	Middle Iron Age
				Fired clay	Fabric: fspcmic	2	4	
		4106		Worked flint	Flake (5) Shatter piece (1)	6	19	Prehistoric (likely BA to IA)
				Fired clay	Fabric: f-ms	7	10	
		4109		Pottery	Prehistoric: Q1 Q2, includes jar Form A	2	25	Middle Iron Age
				Iron	Ra 16 Unidentified object/	1	4.99	(not closely dated)

Trench	Feature/ layer	Context	Sample	Material/ find type	Period, description, fabric	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Finds spot-date
					amorphous lump			
		4111		Pottery	Prehistoric: Q1	2	6	Middle Iron Age
		4112		Worked flint	Scraper (1) Flake (4)	5	20	Middle-Late(?) Iron Age – (residual? Bronze Age/ Later prehistoric flint)
				Pottery	Prehistoric: Q1 Q3 G1	24	128	
46	topsoil	4600		CBM	RT(PT): fs ms(ss)	2	25	Medieval-post-medieval
	Pit 4603	4604		CBM	RT? fs	1	2	Medieval-post-medieval
47	Pit 4703	4704	22	Pottery	Prehistoric: F1	8	26	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
51	Subsoil layer	5101		Worked flint	Core	1	105	Prehistoric (BA?)
	Ditch 5103	5104		Worked flint	Flake	1	5	Prehistoric (likely BA)
58	Ditch 5803	5806		Pottery	Prehistoric: G4	2	3	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age
	Ditch 5803 (silting)	5814		Pottery	Post-Roman: MCW (HOLL?)	1	16	Medieval (13/L13-14C)
60	Pit 6003	6004	4	Fired clay	Fabric f-ms	22	121	
67	Pit 6703	6704		Pottery	Prehistoric: G4	1	1	Modern (19-20C)
				Pottery	Post-Roman: REFW (pot or wall tile chip)	1	1	
				CBM	B/T ms; T? fs	3	7	
				Clay tobacco pipe	Stem piece, pipe bore 2mm (L16/17-E20 century)	1	1	
	Pit 6705	6706		CBM	B/T? fsc; RT(PT) fs	6	14	Medieval-post-medieval
	Layer 6707	6707		Pottery	Post-Roman: LGRE, REFW	6	5	Modern (L18-E20C)
				CBM	B/T f-ms	3	43	
				Lead/lead alloy	Ra 13 ?Fixture/ setting (modern)	1	102.13	
	Quarry pit 6708	6709		Worked flint	Shatter pieces	2	14	Modern (L18-E20C)
				Pottery	Post-Roman: GRE REFW	2	27	
				Copper alloy	Ra 14 Unidentified	1	1.39	

Trench	Feature/ layer	Context	Sample	Material/ find type	Period, description, fabric	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Finds spot-date
					object (p-med/ modern?)			
69	Layer 6901	6901		Worked flint	Core (very fresh-looking)	1	156	(Prehistoric (BA?) - pottery Late Neolithic - Bronze Age/ Bronze Age) CBM Medieval-post-medieval
				Pottery	Prehistoric: G2 G4	3	6	
				CBM	RT(PT) ms	1	20	
				Stone	sandstone piece (friable possibly heated/burnt)	1	20	
	Pit 6903	6904		Worked flint	Flake (hard hammer struck)	2	6	Prehistoric (likely BA) Pottery - Late Neolithic
				Pottery	Prehistoric: G3 (Grooved ware?)	3	3	
				Fired clay	Fabric: fs (probably fired clay rather than pottery)	1	13	
	Pit 6906	6907		Pottery	Prehistoric Q4	4	5	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age (?)
	Pit 6908	6909		Pottery	Prehistoric: G2 (Beaker)	7	9	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
	Pit 6910	6911		Worked flint	Scraper	1	13	Pottery - Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age (flint Bronze Age, EBA?)
				Pottery	Prehistoric: G3 G4 (Beaker?)	2	2	
	Pit 6912	6913		Pottery	Prehistoric: G2	11	84	Late Neolithic(?) - Bronze Age
				Stone	Sandstone (friable, possibly heated/burnt)	2	21	
	Pit 6914	6915		Pottery	Prehistoric: G3	1	4	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age (but possibly later - MIA)
	Pit 6916	6917		Worked flint	Scraper (1) Flake (3)	3	30	Prehistoric (Bronze Age, likely EBA-MBA)
				Pottery	Prehistoric: G3	3	11	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
	Pit 6918	6919		Pottery	Prehistoric: G3 (Beaker, includes handle segment)	19	80	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
78	Topsoil	7800		Lead/lead alloy	Ra 11 Weight	1	56.76	(not closely dated)

Trench	Feature/ layer	Context	Sample	Material/ find type	Period, description, fabric	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Finds spot-date
79	Ditch 7903	7904		Pottery	Prehistoric: GF1	1	3	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age
81	Ditch 8103	08104		Pottery	Medieval: MCW (HOLL?) (squared rim)	1	4	Medieval (13/L13-14C)
90	Ditch 9003	9004		CBM	B/T ms; BR fs	4	358	Modern c. 18-E20C
		9005		CBM	BR (over fired or burnt) ms(ss)	1	249	Post-medieval
91	Topsoil	9100		Iron	Ra 6 Buckle	1	10.56	modern
	Ditch 9103	9104		Glass (vessel)	Bottle (green glass) base sherd	1	109	modern
		9105		Glass (vessel)	Bottle (green glass) from base and side of bottle	6	91	modern
92	Agricultural feature 9203	9204		CBM	RT(PT) ms; RT? fs	3	25	Medieval-post-medieval
	Agricultural feature 9205	9206		Pottery	Post-medieval and modern: LGWE REFW	3	7	Modern (L18-20C)
				Glass (vessel)	Drinking vessel base (clear glass)	1	11	
				Copper alloy	Ra 4 Button	1	2.88	Modern mid-late 19th century
		9206		Pottery	Prehistoric: G4	1	10	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age
94	Pit 9405	9406		Pottery	Prehistoric: G3	1	8	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
95	Subsoil layer	9501		Copper alloy	Ra 5 Bell pull mechanism (7.77g) Ra 8 Sheet fragment (0.88g) Ra 10 Window fitting/fixture? (10.08g)	3	18.73	Modern 19th-erly 20th century
96	topsoil	9600		Copper alloy	Ra 7 Spoon handle (4.33g) Ra 9 Button (1.51g)	2	5.84	Modern (20th century)

Trench	Feature/ layer	Context	Sample	Material/ find type	Period, description, fabric	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Finds spot-date
	Subsoil layer	9601		Copper alloy	Ra 2 Door handle/knob	1	40.64	Modern
97	Subsoil layer	9701		Copper alloy	Ra 3 Stair rod holder	1	2.58	Modern
98	Ditch 9803	9804		Worked flint	Flake	1	1	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
	Ditch 9805	9806		Worked flint	Flake	1	1	Prehistoric(?) Undiagnostic (not closely dated
99	Ditch 9903	9904		Copper alloy	Ra 1 Palstave axe head	1	456	Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500-1300 BC)
105	topsoil	10500		CBM	RT(PT) fs; RT(PT) ms	6	60	Medieval-post-medieval
	Ditch 10503	10504		CBM	B/T ms	1	2	Medieval-post-medieval
	Pit 10505	10506		CBM	B/T f-ms	1	1	Medieval-post-medieval
111	Pit 11103	11104		Pottery	REFW	2	6	c. (L16-E17C) or 18-19/E20C
				CBM	BR ms(sscp); RT(PT) ms(ss); LD ms	3	1063	
				Slag (CBM)	Probably a brick(?) mostly vitrified	1	363	
112	Pit 11203	11204		CBM	B/T ms; BR ms(ss); RT ms, RT(PT) ms(ss)	10	1689	c. 19-E20C
113	Possible oven cut 11303	11304		CBM	RT(PT) ms; B/T ms	12	104	Medieval-post-medieval
114	Kiln 11403	11409		CBM	RT(PT) ms; RF (curved) ms; FT ms; BR m-cs	101	12170	Post-medieval
				Clay tobacco pipe	Stem piece with fragment of foot – pipe bore 3mm (L16/17-E20 century)	1	5	
	Layer	11413		Iron	Ra 15 Hook	1	69.59	Med- post-medieval
	Layer 11415	11415		Pottery	Modern: REFW YELW	12	30	Modern (L18-20C)
				Clay tobacco pipe	Stem pieces, pipe bore 2mm	2	2	

Trench	Feature/ layer	Context	Sample	Material/ find type	Period, description, fabric	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Finds spot-date
					(L16/17-E20 century)			
				Glass (vessel)	Bottle (green glass) from base or side of bottle	1	10	
	Dump Layer	11415		CBM	RT(PT) ms; (cp)RT(PT) ms; (ss)T f-ms(sspc)	5	454	Post-medieval?
116	Pit 11603	11604		Pottery	Post-medieval SPEC	1	13	Post-medieval (L17-18C)
				CBM	RT(PT) ms; B/T ms(ss)	3	36	
				Slag	Medium dark grey slag, orange fired clay/ CBM (hearth kiln lining?)	4	122	

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description	Ct	Wt (g)
F1	Moderate small-medium flint	8	26
Q1	Common-abundant fine sand, moderate-common medium sand, occasional organic fragments	226	1636
Q2	Common-abundant fine 'silvery' sand	29	237
Q3	Common medium sand predominant in fabric	58	1464
Q4	Silty fabric with some sand	5	6
QV1	As Fabric Q1, but with much more common organic fragment voids in surfaces	12	209
QGL1	Common-abundant dark (glauconite) sand	3	37
G1	Sparse, small-medium grog	2	6
G2	Sparse-moderate coarse grog, generally silty fabric	20	96
G3	Sparse-moderate grog in fine-moderately sandy fabric	28	107
G4	Common small-medium grog	5	17
GF1	Common small-medium grog, moderate small-medium flint	1	3
Totals		*397*	*3844*

Table 3. Post-Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description	Ct	Wt (g)	Fabric date
MCW	Medieval coarseware	2	20	13-14C
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	24	16-18C
SPEC	Speckle-glazed ware	1	13	L17-18C
LGRE	Late glazed red earthenware	2	1	18-19C
LGWE	Late glazed white earthenware	1	2	18-19C
REFW	Refined white earthenware	20	35	L18-20C
YELW	Yellow ware	2	14	L18-20C
Totals		*29*	*109*	

Table 4. Ceramic building material and CBM types by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description	Ct	Wt (g)	CBM types recorded
fs	Fine sand	14	416	RT(PT) RT BR
fsc	Fine sand with chalk fragments	1	2	B/T?
f-ms	Fine-medium sand	4	44	B/T
f-ms(sspc)	Fine-medium sand with small stones and pale clay streaks	1	278	T
ms	Medium sand	108	6923	RT(PT) RF (curved) FT B/T
ms(cp)	Medium sand with clay pellets	1	28	RT(PT)
ms(ss)	Medium sand with small stones	14	2385	RT(PT) B/T BR
ms(sscp)	Medium sand with small stones and clay pellets	1	599	BR
m-cs	Medium-coarse sand	22	5647	BR
Totals		*166*	*16322*	

Table 5. Ceramic building material by type

Code	CBM type	Ct	Wt (g)
RT(PT)	Thin roofing tile (peg tile or probably peg tile)	96	5212
RT	Roofing tile (unclassified)	1	86
RT?	Roofing tile pieces?	3	11
RT (curved)	Thick roofing tile possibly pan tile	1	728
T	Thick tile (unclassified) some is probably ridge tile	1	278
T?	Tile?	2	6
FT	Floor tile	10	1506
	Sub-total	*114*	*7827*
BR	Brick	30	8269
B/T	Brick/tile (unclassifiable)	21	131
LD	Land drain	1	95
Totals		*166*	*16322*

Table 6. Fired clay by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description	Ct	Wt (g)
fs	Fine sand	26	317
fspcmic	Fine sand with pale clay streaks and fine mica	2	4
f-ms	Fine-medium sand	29	131
f-msss	Fine-medium sand with occasional-moderate small stones	12	431
f-msv	Fine-medium sand, vesicular fabric	17	466
m-cs	Medium-coarse sand	6	67
Totals		*92*	*1416*

Table 7. Summary catalogue of metalwork

Ra. No.	Context	Trench	Sample.	Material	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
1	9904	99		Copper alloy	1	456	Palstave axehead
2	9601	96		Copper alloy	1	40.64	Door handle/knob
3	9701	97		Copper alloy	1	2.58	Stair rod holder
4	9205	92		Copper alloy	1	2.88	Button
5	9501	95		Copper alloy	1	7.77	Bell pull mechanism
6	9100	91		Iron	1	10.56	Buckle
7	9600	96		Copper alloy	1	4.33	Spoon handle
8	9501	95		Copper alloy	1	0.88	Sheet fragment
9	9600	96		Copper alloy	1	1.51	Button
10	9501	95		Copper alloy	1	10.08	Window fitting/fixture?
11	7800	78		Lead/lead alloy	1	56.76	Weight
12	3804	38		Copper alloy	1	10.24	Coin
13	6707	67		Lead/lead alloy	1	102.13	Fixture/setting?
14	6709	67		Copper alloy	1	1.39	Unidentified object
15	11413	114		Iron	1	69.59	Hook
16	4109	41		Iron	1	4.99	Unidentified object
17	3805	38	13	Iron	1	1.53	Unidentified object

APPENDIX D: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

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

Fill	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
11415	2	2	17
Total	2	2	
Weight	17	17	

Ind = indeterminate

Table 2. Marine shell by context

Trench	Cut	Context	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve	Oyster MNI	Whelk	Total (MNI)
67	6703	6704		1	1		1
67		6707				1	1
67	6708	6709		1	1	1	2
Total					**2**	**2**	**4**

Table 3. Assessment of the paleoenvironmental remains

Cut	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 38 Middle Iron Age pit												
3803	3804	12	10	10	40	*	-	Ft wheat grain	-	-	*/*	-
	3805	13	10	10	60	*	-	Ft wheat grain	*	*Avena/ Bromus*	**/-	-
Trench 41 Middle Iron Age ditch												
4103	4105	24	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
	4106	25	10	3	10	*	-	Hulled wheat grain	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 46 Medieval-Post Medieval pit												
4603	4604	23	10	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
Trench 47 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pit												
4703	4704	22	10	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	*/-	-
Trench 58 Medieval ditch												
5803	5814	10	10	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-
	5806	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	Moll-t (*)
Trench 60 Undated pit												
6003	6004	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*/-	-
Trench 64 Undated post hole												
6403	6404	9	5	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 69 Prehistoric pits												
6903	6905	21	10	15	30	*	-	Wheat sp.	*	*Corylus avellana*	**/***	-
6916	6917	19	10	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 69 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pits												
6902	6913	17	10	2	90	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6906	6907	14	10	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6908	6909	15	10	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
6910	6911	16	10	30	20	-	*	Partially charred rachis	-	-	**/ ****	-
6914	6915	18	10	27	60	-	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana*	**/***	-
6918	6919	20	10	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
Trench 78 Undated ditch												
7803	7804	8	10	205	1	*	*	Indet cereal fragment; hulled wheat spikelet	*	*Medicago* sp.	****/ *****	-

Cut	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
								fork base; emmer wheat glumebase; culm nodes and basal culm node				
Trench 81 Undated pit												
8106	8107	6	10	410	1	-	-	-	*	Tuber stem	*****/*****	-
Trench 83 Undated pit												
8303	8304	3	10	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 86 Undated pit												
8603	8604	7	10	1900	1	-	-	-	-	-	*****/*****	-
Trench 89 Undated ditch												
8905	8910	5	10	20	20	**	**	Barley grains; Hulled wheat; Spelt glumebases; Spikelet fork bases	*	*Corylus avellana; Fallopia convolvulus*	**/***	-
Trench 94 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pit												
9405	9406	1	10	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 99 Middle Bronze Age pit												
9903	9904	2	10	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5-19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, moll-t = terrestrial mollusc species

APPENDIX E: BROCKLEY WOOD, BELSTEAD, SUFFOLK: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR PALEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS TO BE PRESENT IN THE PROPOSED QUARRY AREA

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Introduction

This report was written for Cotswold Archaeology by the author in August 2022. No site visits have been made and the report was written on the basis of i) extant data in the British Geological Survey Geoindex database, ii) geotechnical data provided by the client and iii) the authors own knowledge of Pleistocene geology in E. Anglia.

Geological background to the route corridor

The proposed quarry is located approximately 6.5km to the southwest of the town centre of Ipswich and approximately 2km south of Belstead and Copdock. The site is centred at Grid reference (TM 117 403) (Figure 1). The ground surface elevation varies from just 42m to 45m ordnance datum (O.D.).

Bedrock geology in the area consists of the Red Crag, a coarse grained, poorly sorted shelly sand. The sands are dark green when unoxidized by yellow to reddish brown with iron concretions when oxidised. In places this may be cross bedded. Overlying superficial sediments consist of:

Lowestoft Formation that consists of chalk rich till (usually a mix of poorly sorted gravel clasts in a stiff clay matrix) that may vary laterally to sands and gravels (glaciofluvial sands). Deposited by ice during the Anglian glaciation, a cold event thought to be Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 12. The Marine Isotope Stratigraphy is used in Quaternary studies to subdivide time into a series of numbered stages (Marine Isotope Stages or MIS) whereby odd numbers are applied to warm stages and even numbers to cold stages. These stages have been dated in some places and thus provide a framework for correlating sequences in the UK and elsewhere). MIS 12 is around 450 thousand years ago (Whiteman, 1992; Rose *et al*., 1999; Bridgland, 1994).

Kesgrave Formation/Colchester Formation (terminology used varies between authors and has changed over the years and their use by different authors reflect the current state of understanding of deposits in the area: the BGS use of nomenclature often differs from the use of names by authors such as Philip Gibbard and David Bridgland) are dominated by fluvial gravels, but may also include substantial bodies of sands; locally organic sediments (containing pollen, plant remains, insects, molluscs and faunal remains) may also exist as thin, discontinuous beds within these sequences. These deposits lie beneath the Lowestoft Formation and therefore predate them. The sediments belong to the ancestral Thames flowing from St Albans to East Anglia prior to its diversion into the modern valley.

The Kesgrave Formation/Colchester Formation has been divided up into a series of Members (a geological term for classifying deposits) by Whiteman (1992) and these are in effect individual terraces of the pre-diversion Thames where the youngest occur at the lowest elevations while older elements occur at higher elevations. Within the study site, these the Kesgrave sediments probably belong to either the Morton or Waldringfield terraces of the Kesgrave Formation perhaps dated to somewhere around 800,000 to 1,000,000 years ago.

Glacio-lacustrine sediments. These are poorly understood and in East Anglia may belong to either cold stages or temperate interglacial stages. Their relationship to the Lowestoft Formation is difficult to ascertain from surface mapping alone.

Archaeological background to the route corridor

Archaeological material may be present within the pre-Anglian, Kesgrave Formation/Colchester Formation, but in Essex, O'Connor (2015) suggests such material is rare and often difficult to provenance. While it is clear that substantial evidence exists elsewhere in southern England for a pre-Anglian human presence (e.g., at the Caversham Ancient Channel (Berkshire), Pakefield/Happisburg (the Norfolk Coast), High Lodge, Culford, Warren Hill (Suffolk) and Boxgrove (West Sussex)) many of these sites are associated with interglacial sequences.

Archaeological material in the glacial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation is unlikely due to the severity of the climate associated with this glaciation. It is possible however that

reworked artefacts from the older Kesgrave Formation may be present within sands and gravels associated with this glaciation.

The Palaeolithic potential of the sediments overlying the Lowestoft Formation, i.e., Brickearth/Cover Sands/Head may be considered to be higher and archaeological material may be present within these sediments. For example, O'Connor (2015, pp. 103-104) notes that:

> *"there are twelve findspots in the Essex HER that are spatially associated with […] (Cover Sand) […], most of them associated with the spread of cover loam at Colchester".*

These findspots (with one exception) are all located to the southeast of Colchester on the Cover Sands. The age of these deposits is likely to vary from late Anglian (MIS 12) to the last cold stage (MIS 2). Despite the stated low or unknown potential of the Cover Sand/Brickearth/Head deposits, any sediments overlying the Kesgrave Formation/Colchester Formation offer the opportunity for both the presence and preservation of Palaeolithic archaeological material (including possible *in situ* material associated with buried soils) that could belong to a range of different ages and environments in the later Middle and Upper Pleistocene. Human activity in the Hoxnian period (MIS 11, the warm period immediately following the Anglian glaciation) is well documented in East Anglia (Wymer, 1999; Ashton, 2017). Other sediments that are present resting on the surface of the Lowestoft Formation include lacustrine sediments (lake deposits) present in hollows on the Lowestoft Till. These are a known location for Hoxnian archaeology where both Clactonian and Acheulian material has been recovered from sites such as Hoxne and Barnham (Ashton, 2017).

Borehole data

Thirty-one boreholes from two phases of investigation were used to investigate the sequences at the site (Table 1).

Table 1. Boreholes used in this study

Borehole			Elevation	Base Top Soil	Base of Pleistocene	Thickness of Pleistocene
BW1	611348	240167	43.29	42.79	35.79	7
BW2	611473	240116	45.83	43.43	36.53	6.9
BW3	611645	240361	43.83	43.13	34.13	9
BW4	611811	240291	44.51	43.51	35.91	7.6
BW5	611852	240465	42.02	41.52	35.52	6
BW6	611865	240630	43.61	43.01	34.11	8.9
BW7	612112	240600	44.04	43.34	36.34	7
BW8	612175	240751	44.87	44.07	33.87	10.2
BW9	611164	239950	46.11	44.11	37.11	7
BW10	611230	240014	45.92	44.42	37.12	7.3
BW11	611469	240275	41.7	39.1	31.5	7.6
BW12	611502	240209	44.4	42.8	34.9	7.9
BW13	611645	240279	44.88	42.68	35.48	7.2
BW14	611596	240128	44.88	43.38	35.48	7.9
BW15W	611777	239994	43.53	42.23	35.43	6.8
BW16	611919	240225	42.63	41.23	33.53	7.7
BW17W	611756	240526	36.91	35.41	33.91	1.5
BW18	611625	240381	43.6	43.15	35.55	7.6
BW19	611503	240251	43.21	41.41	34.41	7
BW20	611317	239973	46.27	43.57	36.47	7.1
BWG-B	611500	240316	41.3	40.8	34.3	6.5
BW21-10	611238	240015	45.93	45.02	37.22	7.8
BW21-11	611472	240272	41.7	41.2	34.5	6.7
BW21-13	611652	240276	44.88	44.33	36.83	7.55
BW21-14	611597	240129	44.89	44.28	34.78	9.5
BW21-15	611774	239991	43.52	43.03	36.83	6.2
BW21-16	611920	240225	42.63	42.13	35.73	6.4
BW21-18	611637	240368	43.6	43.15	33.2	9.95
BW21-19	611503	240251	43.2	42.17	34.61	7.56
BWG21-20	611321	239970	46.26	45.87	38.47	7.4
BWG21-B	611501	240315	41.3	40.8	34.3	6.5

Previous work (Greenfield Associates, 2017) has established that deposits of Glacial Sand and Gravel and Crag Sand are present that range in thickness from 6m to a maximum of 10.2m, with an average thickness of 8.1m (Figure 3). The boreholes were terminated in yellowish-brown fine sand of the Red Crag. Sediments above the mineral deposit generally comprised sandy soil and sandy clay/clayey sand, which ranged in thickness from 0.5m to 3m, with an average thickness of 1.5m.

The records were examined by the author and used to create a transect through the site (Figure 2) as well as to model the base of the Pleistocene and the thickness of Pleistocene sediments (Figure 3). Two major groups of sediments present above the basal Crag could be discerned from these logs:

Group I sediments. Dense, compact clays (with variable gravel content). These are present at the southern end of the site (Figure 2) and thin northwards.

Group II sediments. Yellow to Brown sand, sandy gravels and gravelly sands overlying the basal Red Crag. In some instances, in the 2021 site investigation silt dominated sediments are present within the sequence or towards the base of the sequence (e.g., BW21-10).

No evidence of organic sediments was recorded in the boreholes (with the exception of shells in the basal Red Crag in places.

Interpretation of the sequences

The evidence from the boreholes at the site clearly indicate that sediments fall into two groups. Group I sediments, the clay-dominated deposits, are likely to be glacial till associated with the Lowestoft Formation of Anglian age. These are unlikely to contain Paleolithic archaeological remains. It is however also possible that these sediments may include elements of Head of more recent origin that may contain contexts within which archaeological remains could exist. Whether any lacustrine sediments are present in the area is unclear.

The underlying Group II sediments, sands, and gravelly sands of various colors, are probably associated with the Kesgrave Formation but may also include glaciofluvial outwash sequences from the Anglian glaciation. In most instances, the grain size of the deposits suggests moderately high energy environments of deposition in which only reworked artefacts are likely. However, the localized occurrences of silt dominated units (only described in the 2021 boreholes) indicate lower energy environments of deposition in places with a higher archaeological potential for preservation of Paleolithic archaeology. These units may also preserve organic material in places – a feature of a number of the Kesgrave Formation terrace sequences.

Recommendations for future work

The presence of sediments potentially belonging to the Kesgrave Formation indicates the possibility that archaeological material may be present in the sands and gravels at the site. However, if present, the Kesgrave Formation deposits are likely to date to the period of

the earliest occupation of Britain and therefore are inherently likely to be rare in this context. In most instances, artefacts are likely to be rare, reworked and out of context in the Kesgrave Formation.

The depth of the sequences (Figure 3) makes purposive test pitting from the current ground surface difficult, and it would be impossible to reach the deeper parts of the sequences in any controlled test pitting exercise. It is consequently suggested that an appropriate response to quarrying would be a monitoring exercise on the gravel extraction through the lifespan of the quarry. This would entail visits to the quarry on a regular basis and the recording and sampling of sequences for paleoenvironmental material if revealed. Furthermore, controlled sieving of individual contexts for contained archaeology where appropriate should be considered.

Figure 1. Site location plan showing boreholes and transect location

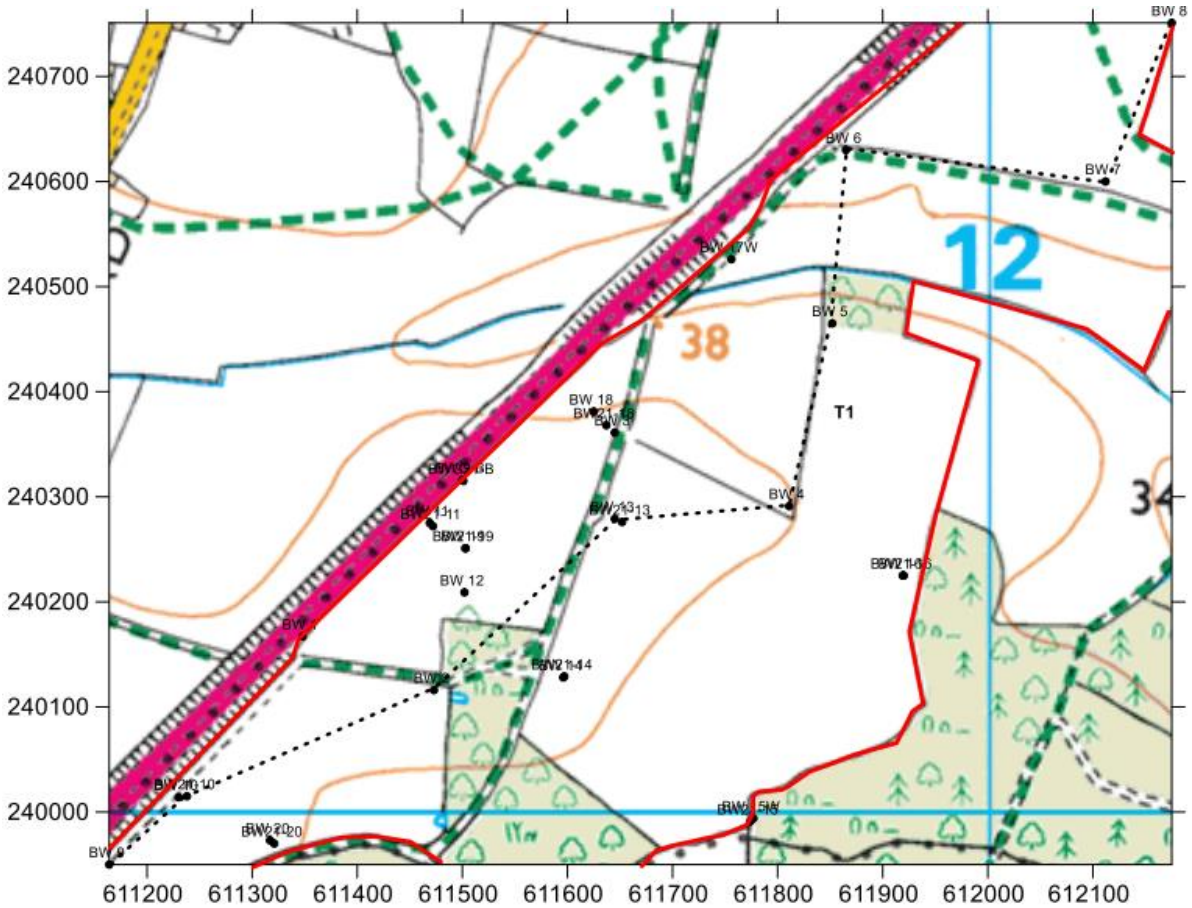


Figure 2. Transect T1 through site borehole

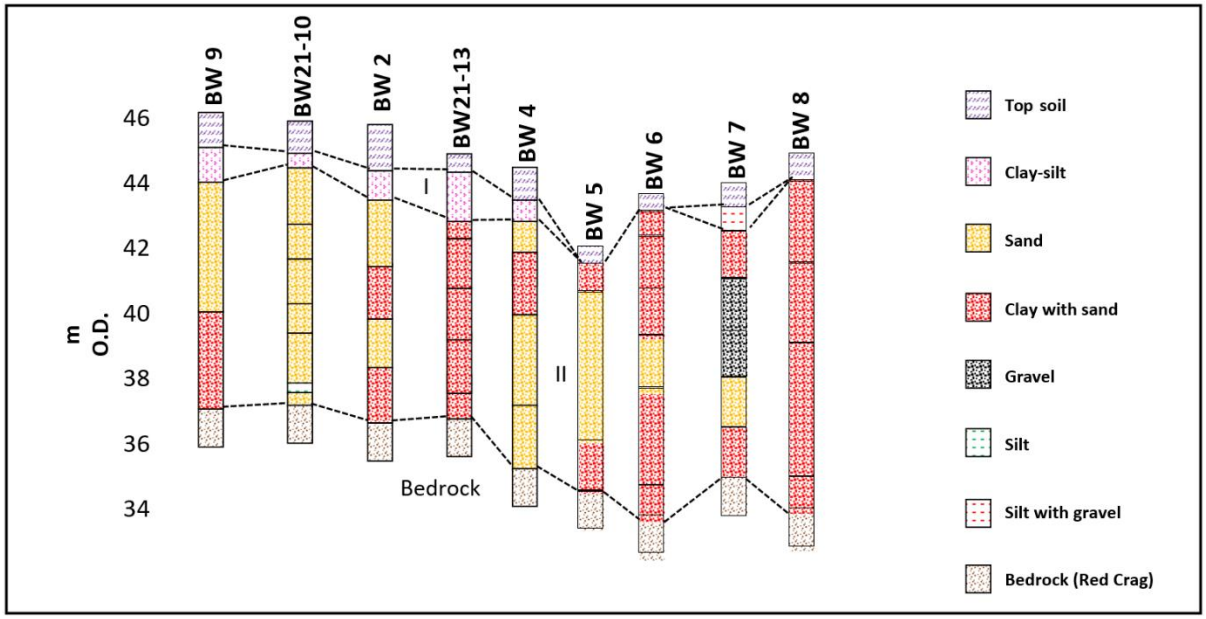
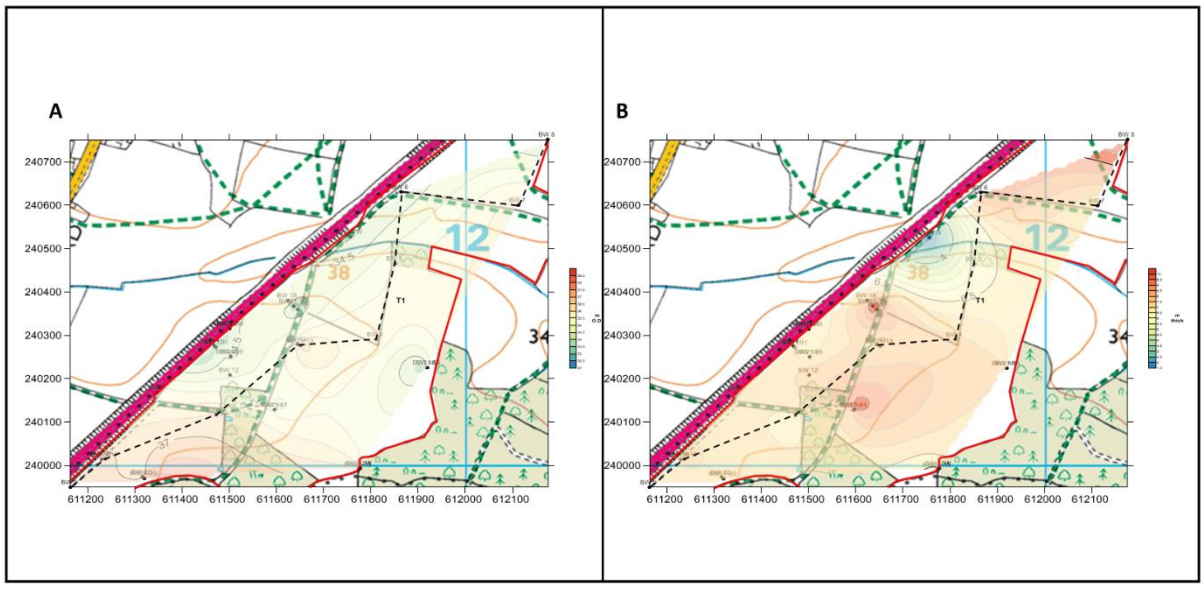


Figure 3. A: Bedrock elevation of top of Red Crag. **B:** Thickness of total Pleistocene sediments



APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

Summary for cotswold2-507918

PROJECT DETAILS	
Oasis ID (IUID)	cotswold2-507918
Project Name	Evaluation at Brockley Wood Quarry, Belstead
Site name	Brockley Wood Quarry, Belstead
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier	SU0445
Planning Id	N/A
Reason for Investigation	Pre-application
Organization Responsible for work	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Dates	8-August-2022 – 16-September-2022
Location	Brockley Wood Quarry NGR: 611740 240100 Latitude 49°46′01″N, Longitude 007°33′26″W Figures 1 and 2
Administrative Areas	Country: England County: Suffolk District: Mid Suffolk Parish: Belstead
Project Methodology	Trenched evaluation (1x15m and 116x30m) revealed prehistoric pits and ditches, medieval and post-medieval boundary ditches, and a post medieval/modern kiln
Project Results	From August 8th to September 16th, 2022 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a pre-application archaeological evaluation at Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk. One hundred and seventeen trenches were excavated. Archaeological features were recorded in forty-six trenches. In addition to a Bronze Age axe head retrieved from a ditch, a number of features containing prehistoric pottery were identified, mostly in the central part of the main area of evaluation. Later activity was sparse and included medieval and post-medieval pits and ditches, mainly located in the south part of the main area of investigation. More recent activity was largely focused on the western access to the proposed mineral extraction area. This includes kilns and a possible oven suggesting industrial activity within the area during the post-medieval and modern period.
Keywords	Pit cluster – BRONZE AGE – FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit – IRON AGE – FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch – IRON AGE – FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch – POSTMEDIEVAL – FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Kiln – MODERN – FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	

HER	Suffolk HER – unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for Work	L. Serrano
HER Identifiers	Site Activity/Event record ESF28901 HER Ref. No BSD 035
Archives	Physical Archive – to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service Digital Archive – to be deposited with Archaeological Data Service Archive;

Cotswold Archaeology

Proposed Quarry at Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Neil Ward

on behalf of:
Brockley Wood Ventures Ltd

CA Project: SU0445
OASIS ID: cotswold2-507918
HER Ref: BSD 035

July 2022

Proposed Quarry at Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0445
OASIS ID: cotswold2-507918
HER reference: BSD 035

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	July 2022	S. Boulter	R. Abraham	Submitted	Curatorial Review	

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CONTENTS

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Brockley Wood Quarry	
	Parish/County	Belstead/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	611740 240100	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	Combined *c.*18 hectares (Phases 1a, 1b, 2b, 2c and 3)	
	Access	From A12 exit	
	Planning proposal	Mineral extraction	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as Project Officer + up to 4 archaeologists (inc. surveyor and metal detectorist)	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	NA	
Project dates	Start date	8th August 2022	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 5 - 6 weeks (with contingencies)	
Reference codes	Site Code	BSD 035	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-507918	
	Planning Application No.	Pre-App	
	CA Jobcode	SU0445	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	Liliana Serrano	
	Metal Detectorist	Michael Green, Matthew Stevens, Andy Pegg or Duncan Andrews	
Hire details	Plant	NA	-
	Welfare	NA	-
	Tool-hire	NA	-

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter (fieldwork)	01449 900122 07885 223524
		Rhiannon Gardner (fieldwork)	01449 900125 07483 019988
		Joanna Caruth (post-excavation)	01449 900121 07764 371411
		Richard Mortimer (post-excavation)	01449 900120 07718 570886
	Finds Dept.	Grace Jones	07803 626180
	H&S	Rhiannon Gardner	01449 900125
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Brockley Wood Ventures Ltd	-
	Client Contact	-	
	Consultant/Agent	Neil Ward (NWA Planning)	01473 213523
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)	01284 741232 07595 089516
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 611740 240100). The WSI has been prepared for Neil Ward (NWA Planning) on behalf of Brockley Wood Ventures Limited.

1.2. The applicant was advised that any planning application for mineral extraction of the site would attract a programme of archaeological mitigation. During subsequent discussions with Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisors to the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA), it was agreed that it would be beneficial to undertake some archaeological investigation prior to the submission of the application.

1.3. A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared (CA 2021) and a Geophysical Survey was undertaken (Magnitude Surveys 2021). Subsequently a trenched evaluation was commissioned to cover parts of the site that would either be subjects to groundworks during the set-up of the quarry (access routes) along with the plant location and first phases of extraction (Fig. 2).

1.4. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the initial trenching work only in Quarry Phases 1a, 1b, 2b, 2c and 3; subsequent areas of the quarry will require also require archaeological mitigation works prior to mineral extraction. In addition, any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the results of the evaluation would be subject to new documentation.

1.5. While there is no formal SCCAS Brief for the project, it has been agreed that a 4% by area sample (Phases 1a, 1b, 2c and 3) while a reduced sample of *c.*1.2% will be employed in Phase 2b to specifically target the results of the geophysical survey (Figs 2 - 4). Overall, a further 1% held in reserve should more detailed deposit modelling be required by SCCAS during the fieldwork.

1.6. In addition, SCCAS have requested a site-specific desk-based assessment of the potential of the site to contain Palaeolithic deposits and this will be appended to the evaluation report.

1.7. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020a), the SCCAS Requirements for Trenched

Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (Historic England 2015a), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015b) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.8. The overall site comprises a number of cultivated fields within a wider agricultural landscape of fields and woodland. It is bordered by the A12 road to the north-west, woodland to the south-west and south-east and agricultural fields to the east, north-east and north. Topographically, the extraction area of the site lies on a east facing spur of land that slopes gently away from its south-west corner at *c.*46m AOD, down to *c.*40m AOD to the north and north-east.

1.9. The surface geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation - sand and gravel, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater. They can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock comprised Red Crag Formation – Sand, a sedimentary rock formed approximately two to four million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences. https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. A detailed archaeological background for the site was presented in the (DBA) (CA 2021). **NB: a full HER search has been commissioned for this project.**

2.2. The DBA states that there is very little direct archaeological evidence from the proposed quarry site itself with no designated archaeological assets known within the study area (*ibid*. 5.2). However, the geophysical survey did suggest that various known cropmarks, principally field ditches and enclosures, continue into the proposed

quarry area. These ditches do not relate spatially with the extant landscape, suggesting a Roman or earlier date for them.

2.3. There are no known HER records relating to the Palaeolithic Period within the bounds of the proposed quarry. The DBA (*ibid*. 3.18 – 3.21) provides a general background to the Palaeolithic in the region.

2.4. Evidence from the surrounding area also suggests a significant Mesolithic presence with a flint scatter recorded in close proximity to the proposed site while there are also findspots of Neolithic flint, Bronze Age metalwork and pottery.

2.5. There is only limited evidence for Iron Age activity in the vicinity, but the old A12 road, some 180m to the west of the site follows the line of a Roman Road.

2.6. Anglo-Saxon evidence was limited to a single metalwork find, a bronze mount recovered some 430m west of the site.

2.7. Both Belstead and Bentley were listed in the Domesday Book and the proposed site would have been part of the contemporary agricultural hinterland for these villages with the extant layout of fields probably becoming established from that point on. In addition, there would have been more extensive wooded areas at that time; there are also records for a deer park in the parish of Belstead.

2.8. From the post-medieval period there is evidence for clay-extraction in the form of pits with various names on maps (e.g. Brick Kiln Yard, Kiln Field and Brick Field) suggesting that the clay was utilised in brick making.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. While there is no formal SCCAS Brief covering the trenching works, the standard aims of the evaluation are usually stated as:

- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical survey
- 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.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

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) and the more recent updated version (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. SCCAS will be informed in writing at least ten days in advance of the proposed start date of the fieldwork. Subsequently, during the course of the project (both fieldwork and post-excavation), SCCAS will be regularly updated regarding progress and any developments. Any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will also be communicated directly to SCCAS (Rachael Abraham) for approval.

4.2. It has been agreed with SCCAS that at this juncture, the evaluation will involve the opening up of 4% by area of Phases 1a, 1b, 2c and 3 (*c.*14.5 hectares) along with *c.*1.2% by area of Phase 2b (3.5 hectares) to specifically target geophysical anomalies (Figs 2 - 4). In addition, a further 1% will be held in reserve should further deposit modelling be required by SCCAS as the fieldwork progresses. The calculated areas for the main phase areas excludes a 10m wide buffer around its margins which represents a tree protection zone which will not be subject to mineral extraction.

The areas for trenching are as follows:

- Quarry Phase 1a; includes the area adjacent to the site entrance and the entire access route to the main quarry. Calculated as *c.*1 hectare; 4% sample equates to 1 x 15m long, 1.8m wide trench and 7 x 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches (Trenches 1 – 8 on Figs 2 - 4).

- Quarry Phases 1b and 2c; quarry plant processing and screening areas. Calculated as a combined *c.*4.2 hectares; 4% sample equates to 31 x 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches (Figs 2 - 4).

- Quarry Phase 3; extraction phase north of Phases 1b and 2c calculated as 9.5 hectares; 4% sample equates to 70 x 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches (Figs 2 - 4).

- Quarry Phase 2b; extraction phase west of Phase 1b and 2c calculated as 3.5 hectares; *c.*1.2% sample equates to 8 x 30m long x 1.8m wide trenches (Figs 2 – 4).

4.3. In addition, provision will be made for an additional 1% by area of trenching should SCCAS require further deposit modelling or clarification of partially exposed features during the fieldwork. This equates to a further 805m combined length of 1.8m wide trenching (Phases 1a, 1b, 2c and 3).

4.4. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of the 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 using Leica GPS.

4.5. The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench. Machining will be conducted under constant 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, beyond that which can be provided by stepping the trench edges, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary by SCCAS then 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, security fencing will be erected.

4.6. No formal reinstatement of the trenches will be undertaken with the spoil simply replaced and levelled using the mechanical excavator.

4.7. 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 by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate.

4.8. Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the accepted guidance documents (see Section 1.8). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or those that are suitable for mechanical excavation, they will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.

4.9. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible, excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. 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 that all features will be sampled.

4.10. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Matt Stevens, Michael Green, Andy Pegg or Duncan Andrews), 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.

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

Artefacts

4.12. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Subject to SCCAS approval, such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

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

Environmental remains

4.14. 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 environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Historic England 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from*

Archaeological Sites. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.15. Secure, 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 (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

4.16. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. 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, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits 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.

4.17. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

4.18. The processing of samples will be undertaken 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* (Historic England 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*.

Treasure

4.19. 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 SCCAS curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. The British Museum 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, in this instance, would be 100% 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.

Human remains

4.20. Should human skeletal remains be encountered on site during the evaluation, either cremations or inhumations, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied before any further investigation is undertaken. Any human remains encountered will, at all times, be treated with due decency and respect. SCCAS will be informed immediately upon their discovery. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- The general principle will be that 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 by small slots hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the

buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, 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 2017) with reference to *IFA Technical Paper No. 13*, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993), Human Bones from Archaeological Sites (English Heritage 2004), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require between five to six weeks on site (with contingencies should SCCAS require additional trenches) with a team of up to five archaeologists, while analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to eight weeks depending on the complexity of any archaeology present and the quantity of artefacts recovered. However, it may be possible to provide interim information, plans etc., that the client may require for ongoing planning deliberations.

6. PROJECT STAFF

6.1. This project will be under the management of Stuart Boulter MCIfA, Principal Fieldwork Manager, CA Suffolk Office. The Fieldwork Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader (Liliana Serrano), who will be on-site throughout the project.

6.2. The field team is projected to consist of up to five staff (a Project Officer and four Archaeologists as required) for a duration of five to six weeks.

6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are as follows:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez MCIfA (CA) and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) and Philippa Walton MA PhD (CA), Alexander Bliss (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Registered artefacts:** Philippa Walton MA PhD (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

6.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

7.1. Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and other appropriate guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depositary which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

7.2. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;

- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- 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;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological 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 photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
    - specialist aims and objectives;
    - processing methodologies (where relevant);
    - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
    - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;

- for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
- a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

7.3. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client, their consultant and the project curators (SCCAS) for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format both digitally and, if requested, as hard copy.

7.4. A digital vector trench plan compatible with QGIS software, which also shows the location of the recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, will be submitted to the Suffolk HER with the final report.

Academic and public dissemination

7.5. Given the nature of this project, it is anticipated that the need for academic publication will be limited. However, where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will also be included in the project report and submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes (whichever is sooner).

7.6. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (cotswold2-507918). This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified. A summary of the OASIS record will be included as an appendix in the report.

7.7. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

Archive deposition

7.8. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and SCCAS guidelines.

7.9. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *CIfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (CIfA n.d.), the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of*

archaeological archives (CIfA 2020), *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2022), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).

7.10. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI or updated Project Design (UPD).

7.11. 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.

Selection strategy

7.12. As noted in para. 4.12, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

7.13. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

7.14. A digital archive will be deposited with both SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Guidelines for Depositors* (ADS 2021).

Data management

7.15. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server.

Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

7.16. Selected digital files will be transferred to SCCAS with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015c). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

10.1. SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk (including fieldwork, post-excavation and archiving) and will be notified of the start of site works and will be given the opportunity to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the site works during an appropriately timed pre-arranged visit. No trenches will be backfilled before being signed off by SCCAS.

10.2. However, while the present Covid-19 pandemic is in progress, SCCAS have periodically reduced and sometimes ceased to undertake site visits and have issued guidelines regarding remote monitoring. Should remote monitoring be needed for this project, the requirements would be 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 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
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2020b). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

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

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system 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. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017, *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

Archaeological Archives Forum 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*

Archaeology Data Service 2021, Guidelines for Depositors

British Geological Survey 2022 *Geology of Britain Viewer* https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/ Accessed 20th April 2022

CA 2021, Proposed Quarry at Brockley Wood, Belstead, Suffolk, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, CA Project No. SU0283

CIfA 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (Reading)

CIfA 2019, *Code of Conduct* (Reading)

CIfA 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Reading)

CIfA 2020b, *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*

CIfA 2020c, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Reading)

CIfA n.d., *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*

English Heritage 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites*

Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019, *Standard and Guide to Best practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1*

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

Historic England 2011, *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*

Historic England 2015a, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3*

Historic England 2015b, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Historic England 2015c, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

Historic England 2018, *The Role of the Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*

Medleycott, M., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A., 1993, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains.* Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 (Reading)

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

SCCAS 2021, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

SCCAS 2022, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
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) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
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 MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
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) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIfA, 2014 (Updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and Historic Environment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

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

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

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

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

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

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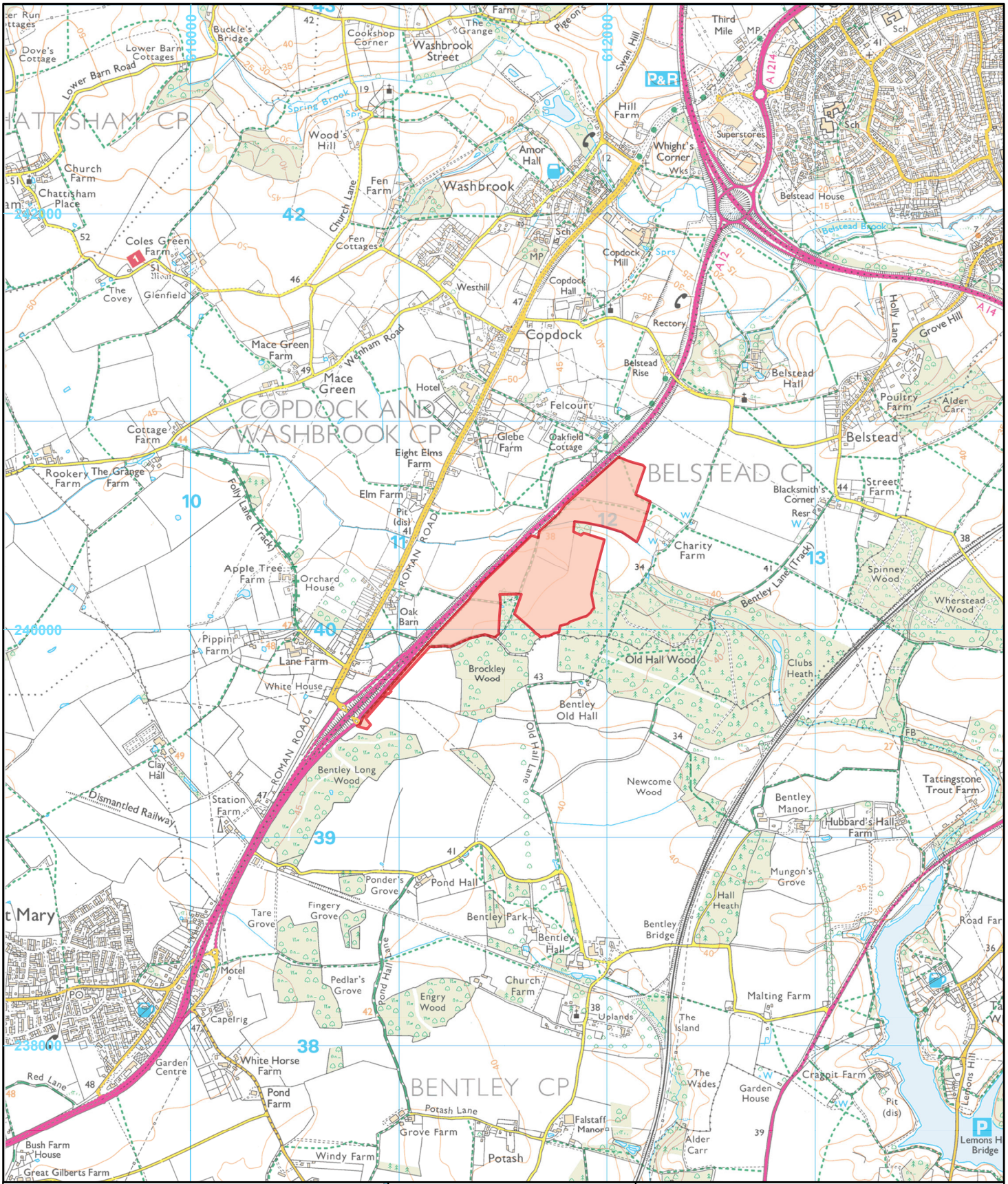

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry
Belstead, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	SU0445	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	11/07/2022	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

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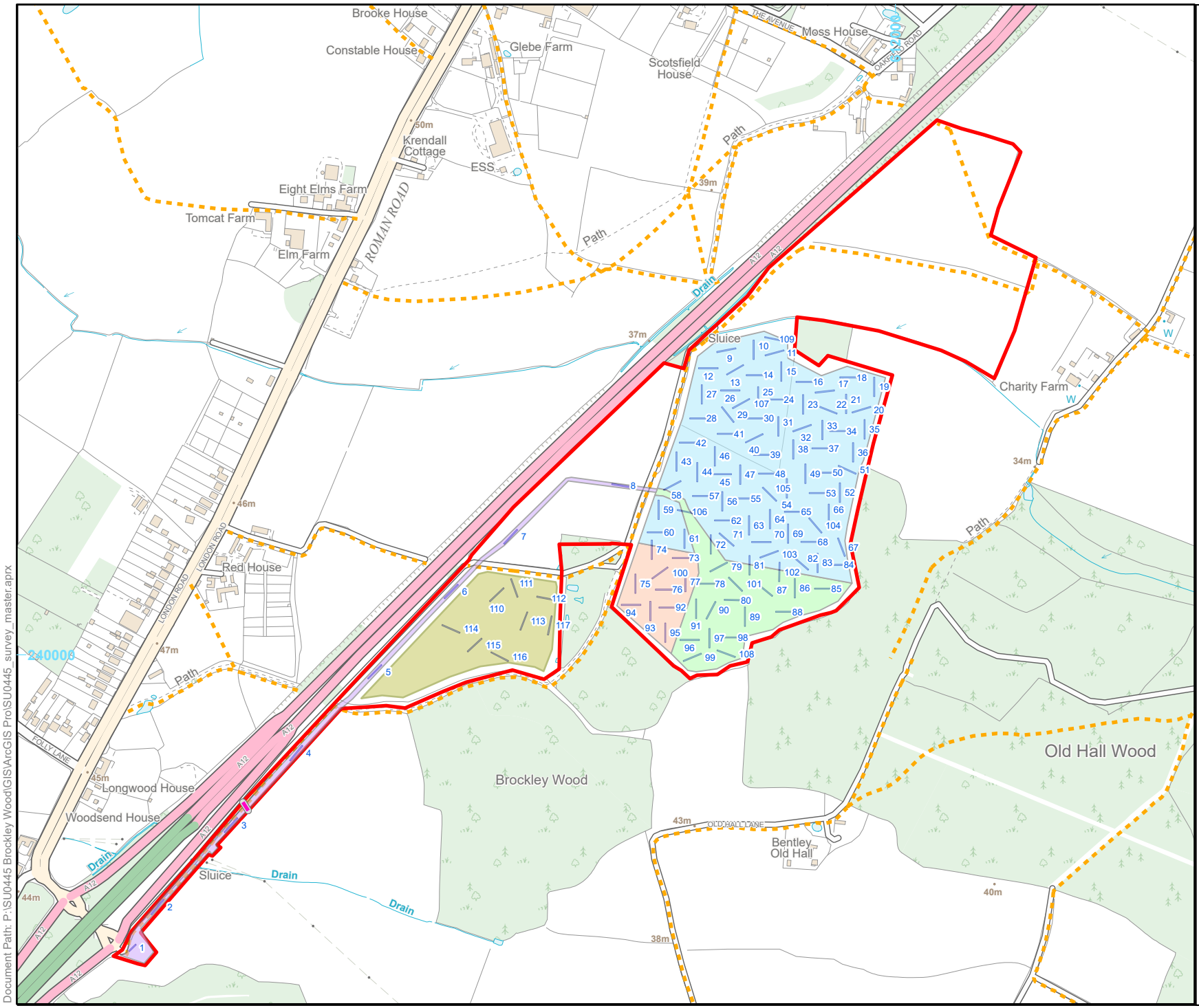

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Public right of way
- Underground electric cable
- Service buffer

Phases

- Phase 1a
- Phase 1b
- Phase 2c
- Phase 3
- Phase 2b

N

0 300m

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PROJECT TITLE
Brockley Wood Quarry
Belstead, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing quarry areas

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CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	28/07/2022	2
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:8,000	

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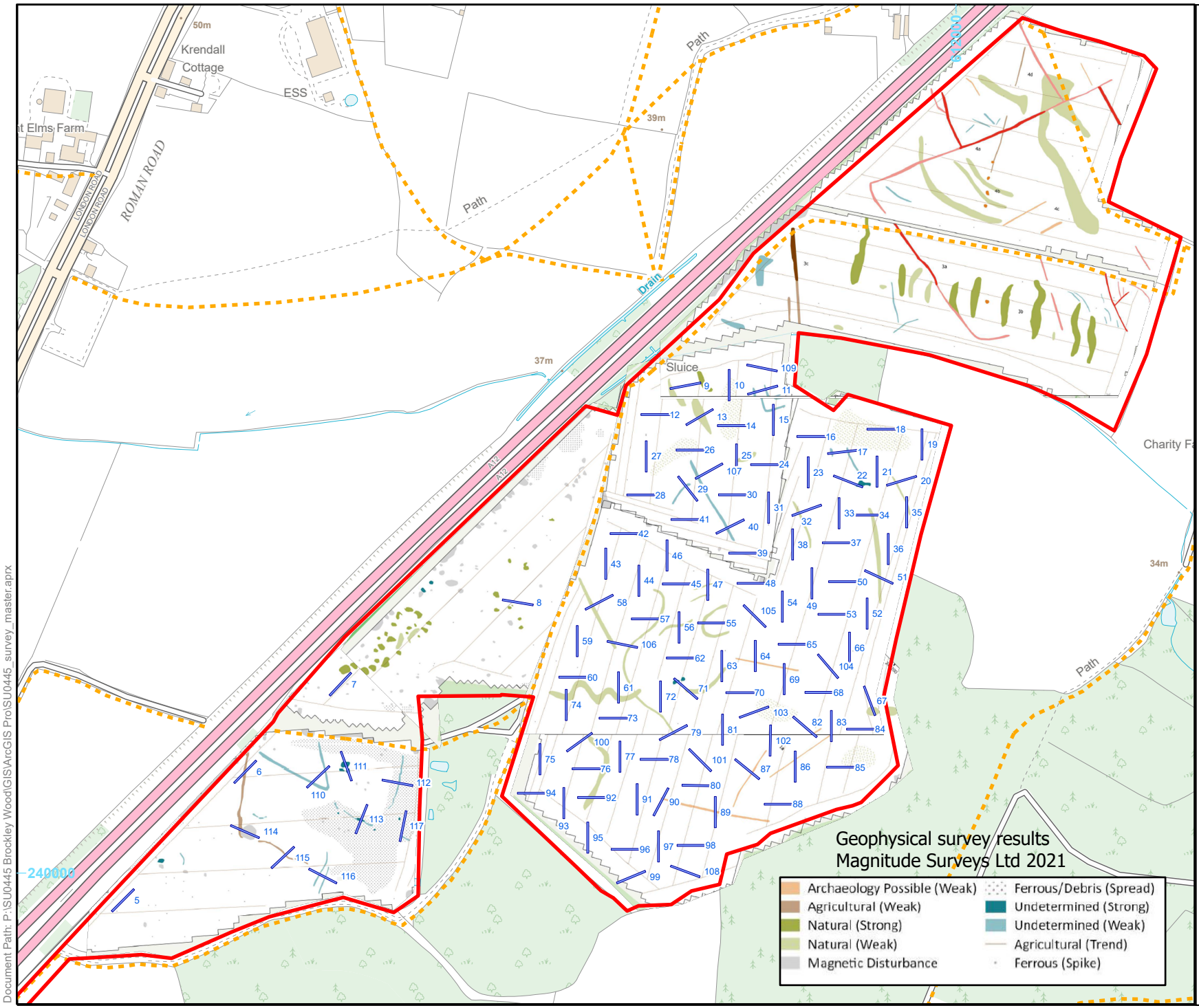

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Public right of way

N

0 200m

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PROJECT TITLE
Brockley Wood Quarry
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan over Geophysics interpretation plot

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CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	28/07/2022	3
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:5,000	

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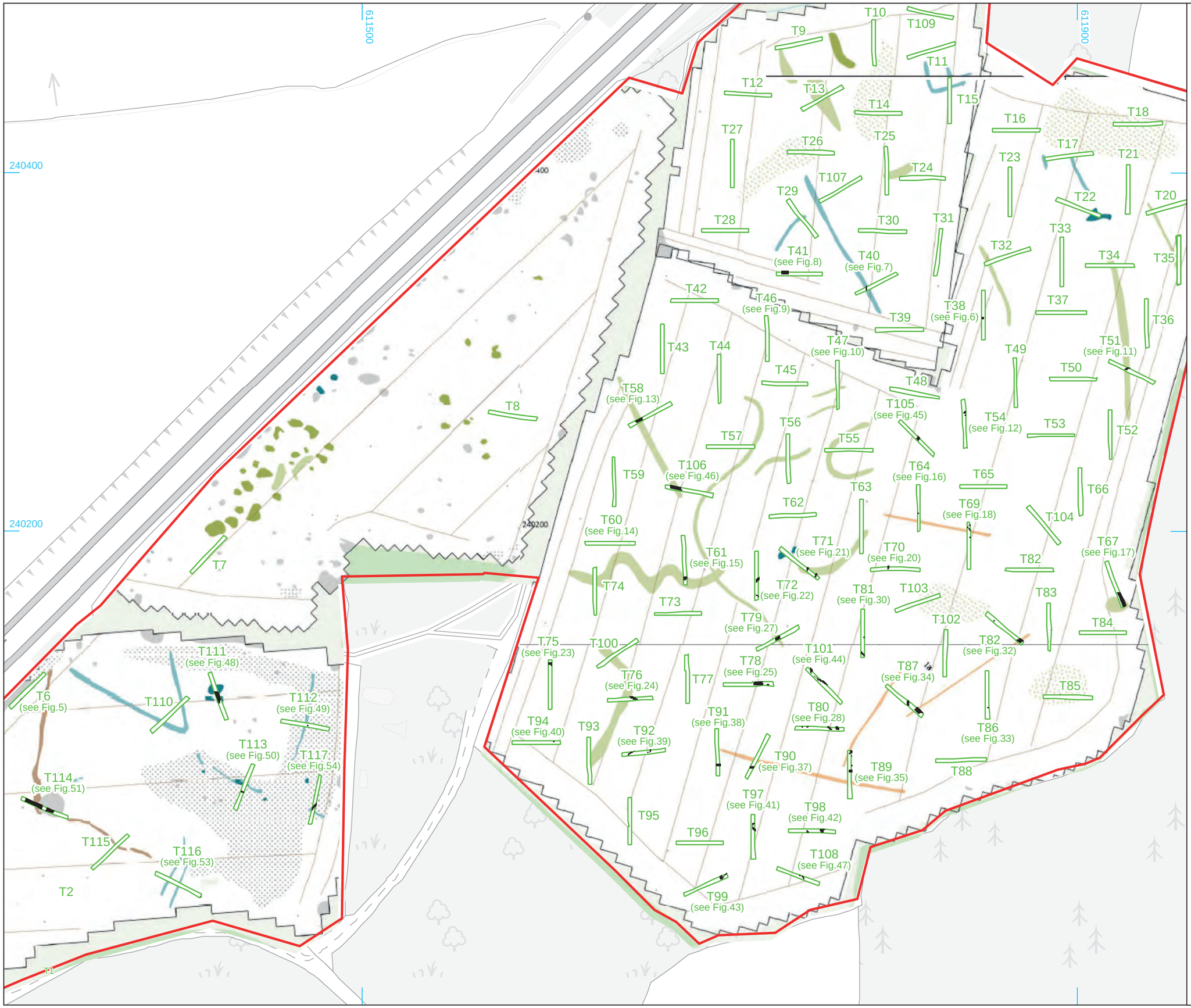

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PROJECT TITLE
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Detailed site plan

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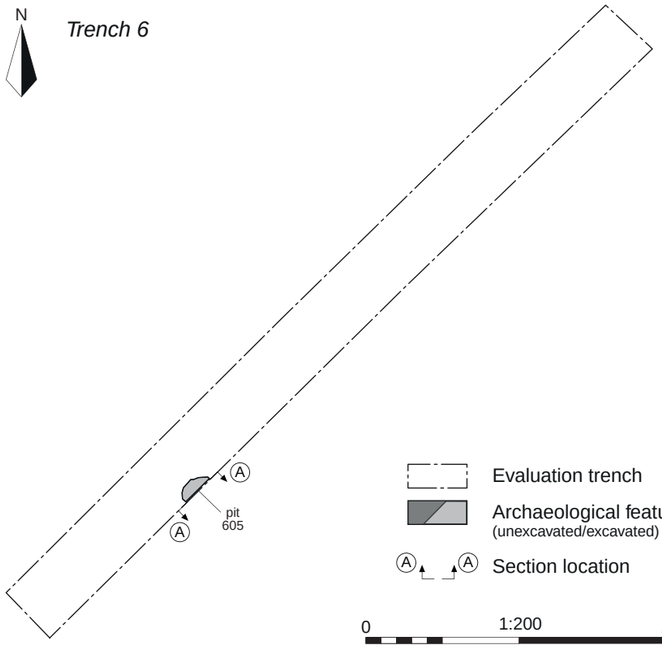
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/10/2022	4
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

N

Trench 6



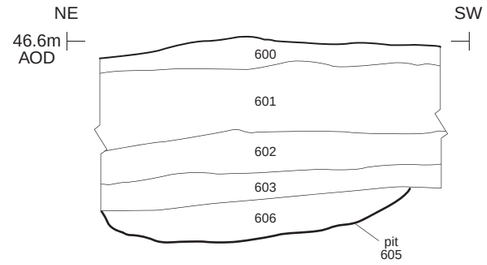
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section AA



0 1:20 1m

Pit 605, looking south-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

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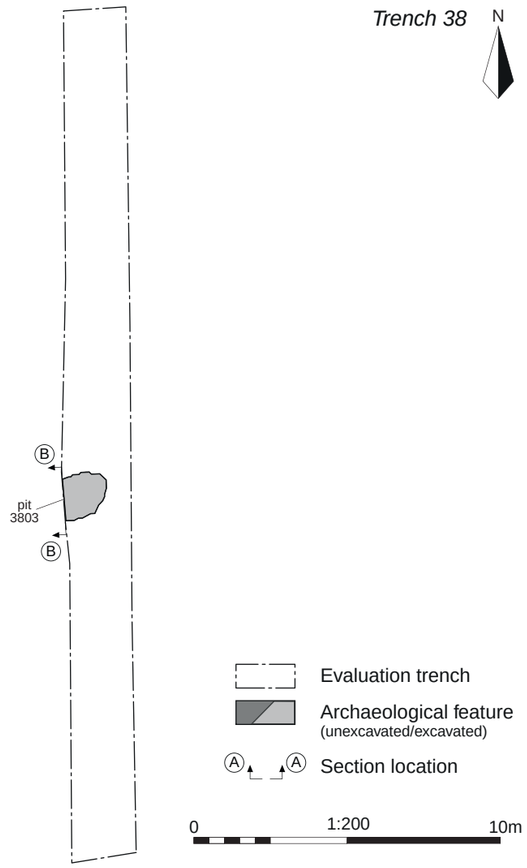
Trench 38



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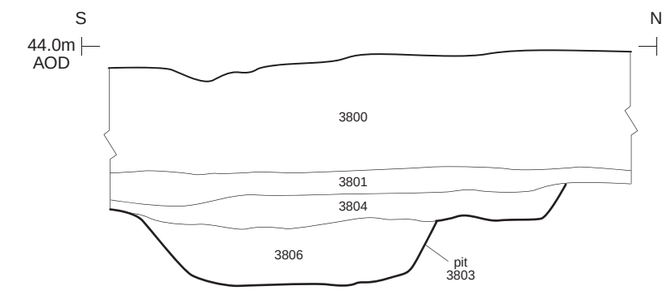

Pit 3803 looking west (1m scale)

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Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 38: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**6**
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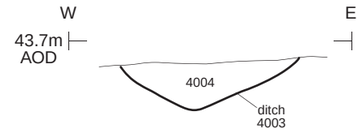
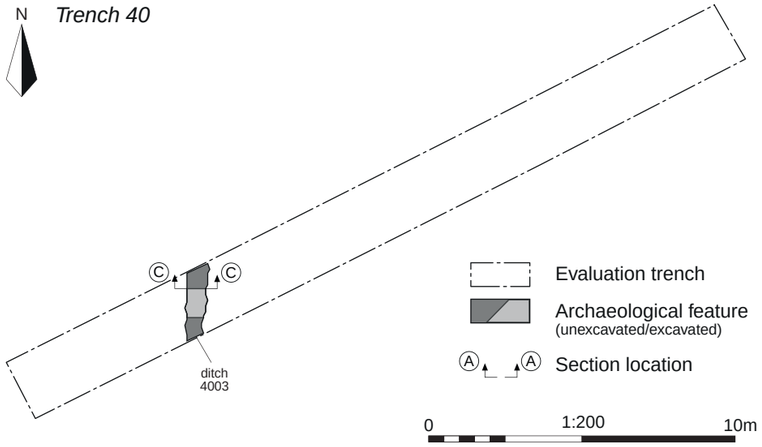
Section CC





Ditch 4003 looking north (0.5m scale)

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Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 40: plan, section and photograph

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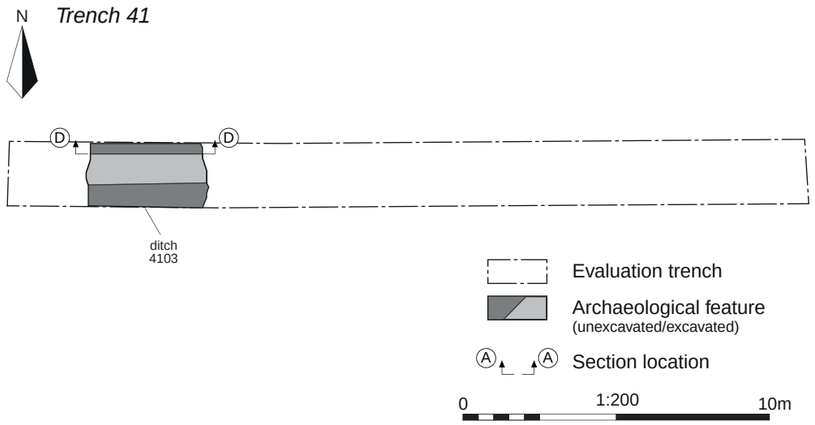
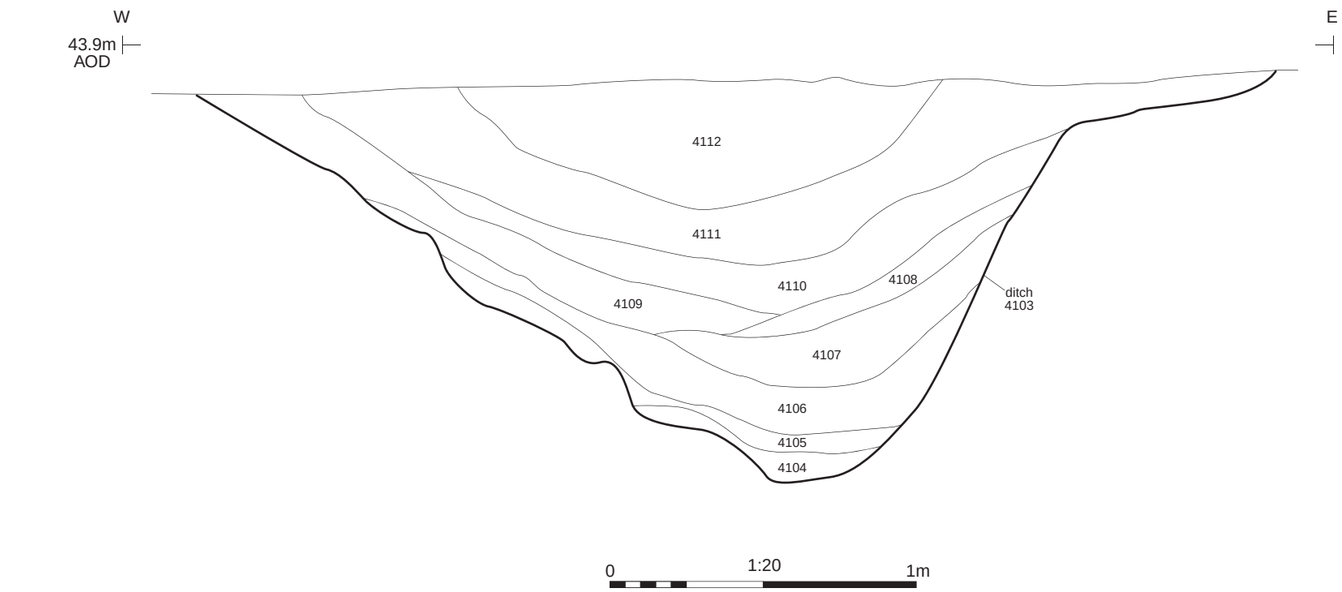


Ditch 4103 looking north (2m scale)

Section DD



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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 41: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**8**
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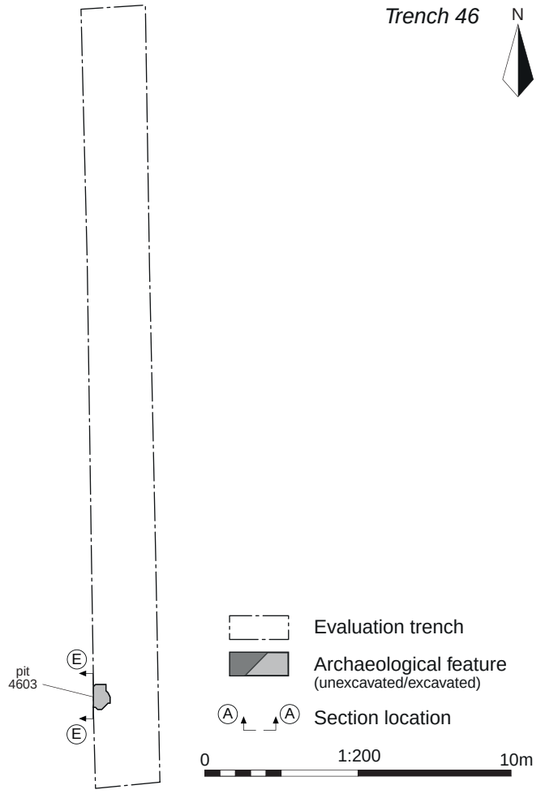
Trench 46



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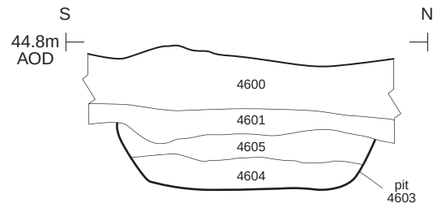

Pit 4603, looking west (1m scale)

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Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 46: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**9**
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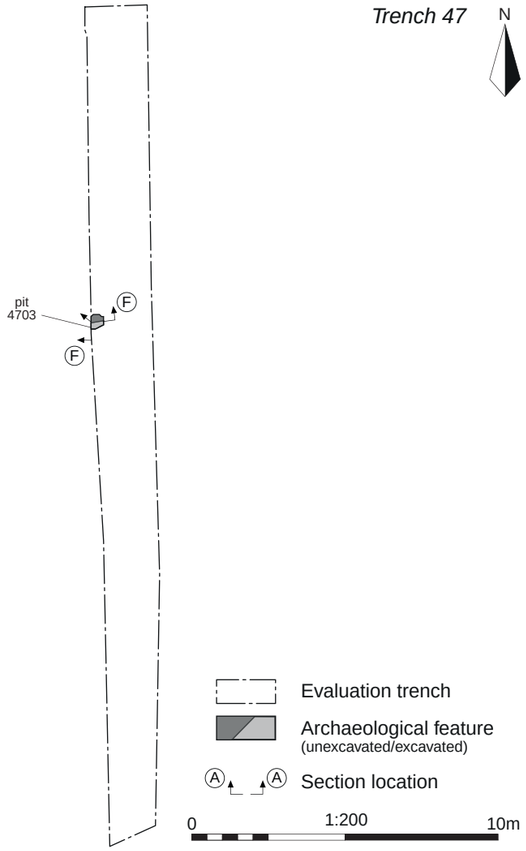
Trench 47



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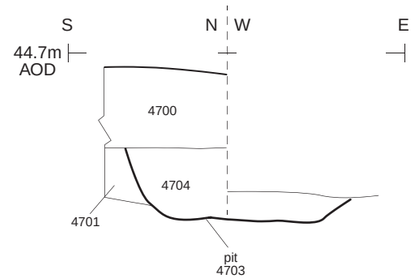

Pit 4703, looking north (0.3m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 47: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**10**
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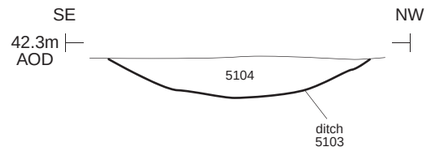
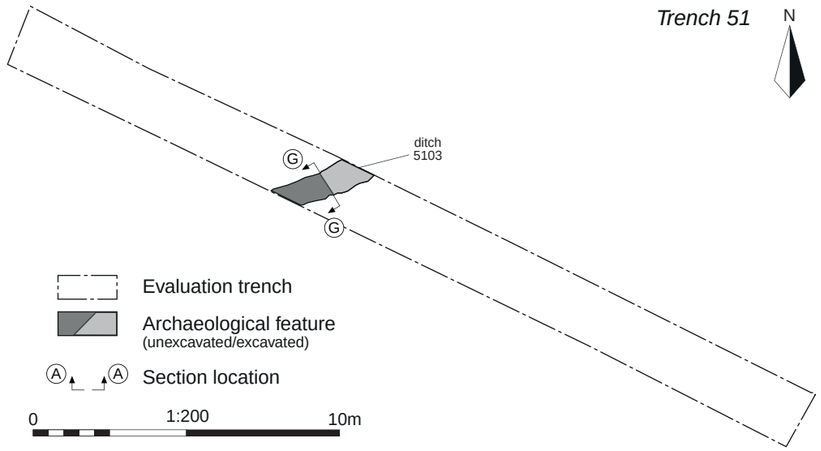
Section GG



Trench 51



0 1:20 1m

Ditch 5103, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 51: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**11**
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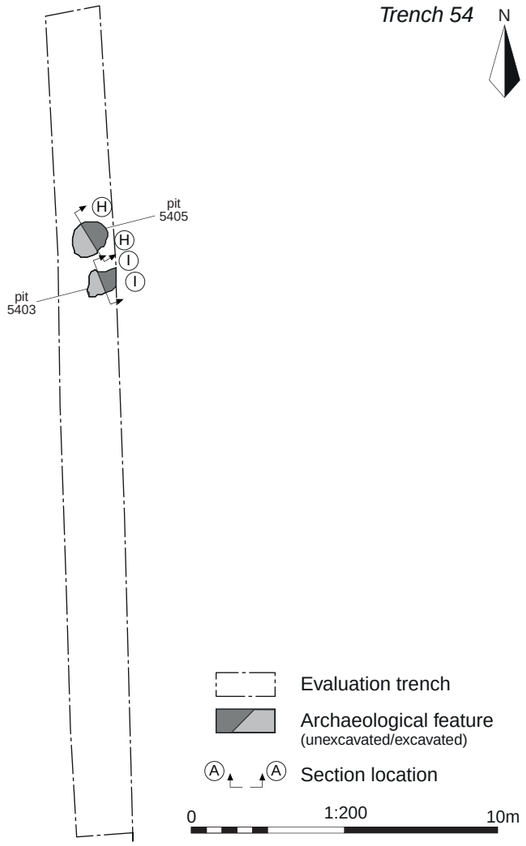
Trench 54



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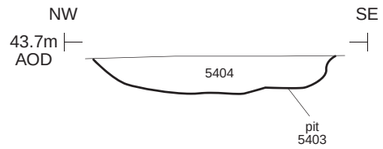

Section II

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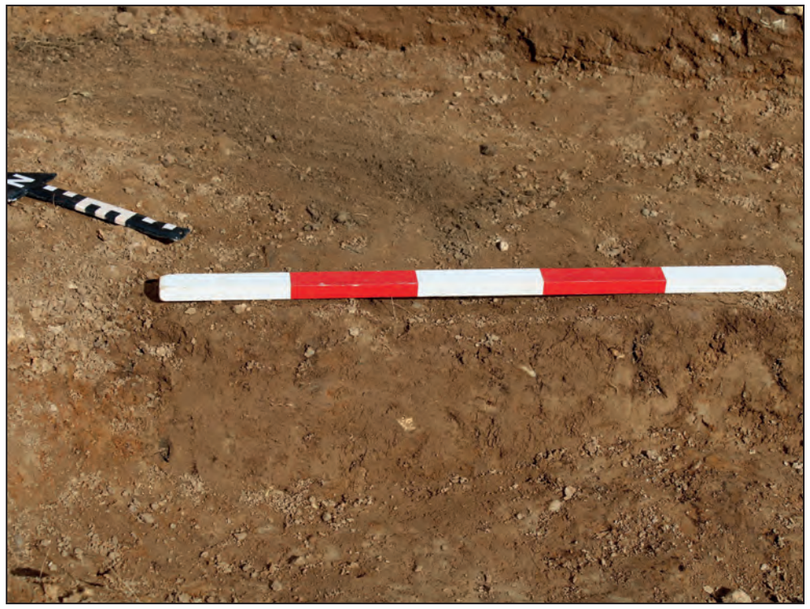

Pit 5403, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Pit 5405, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 54: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**12**
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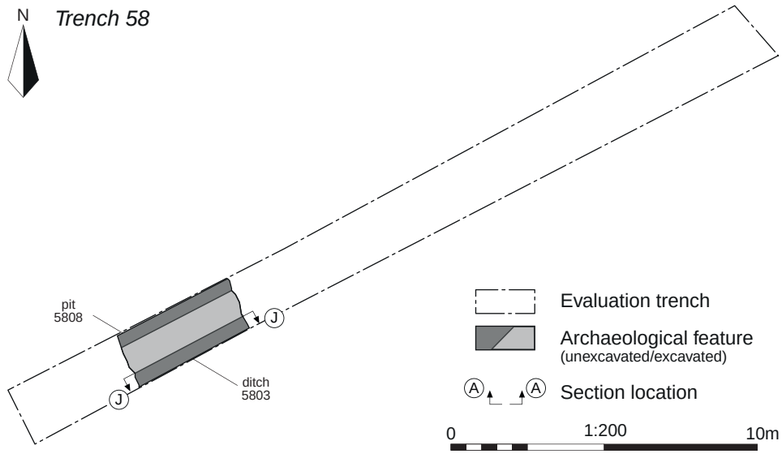
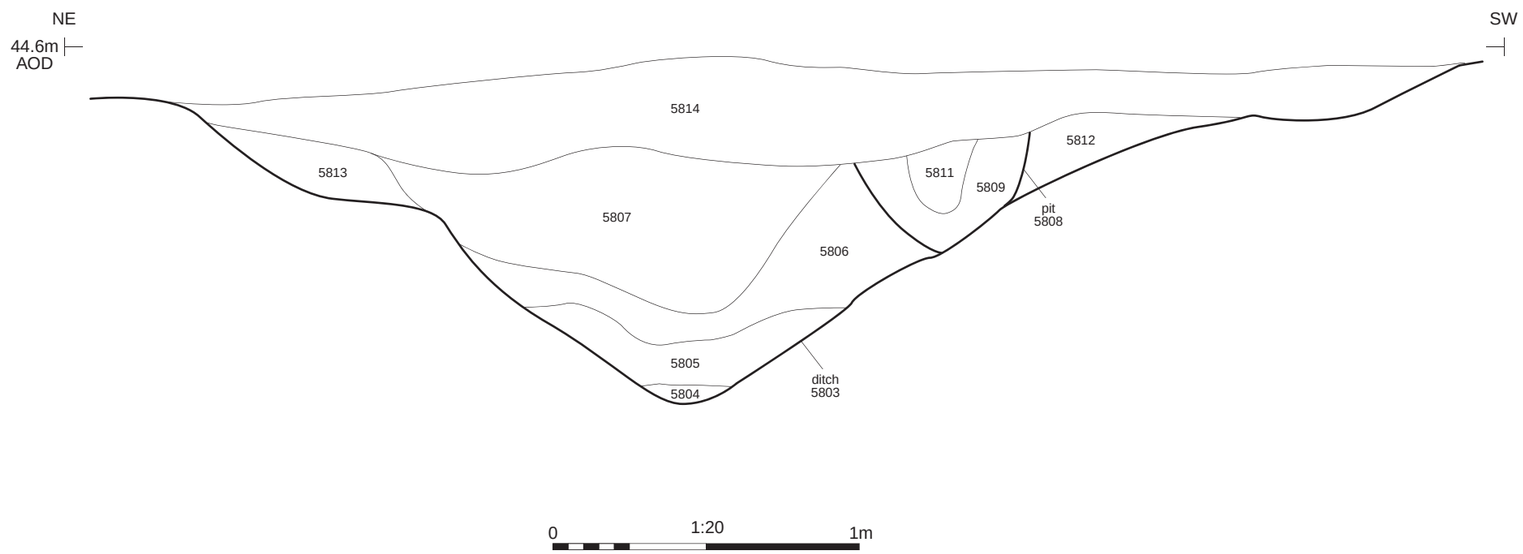


Ditch 5803, looking south-east (2m scale)

Section JJ



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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 58: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**13**
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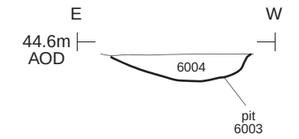
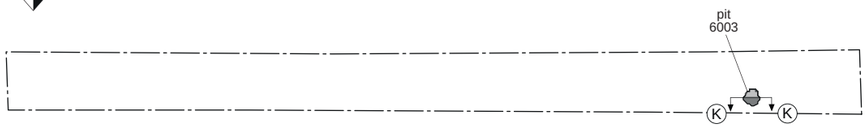
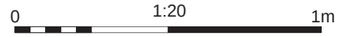
Section KK



N

Trench 60





Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

Pit 6003, looking south (0.5m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE

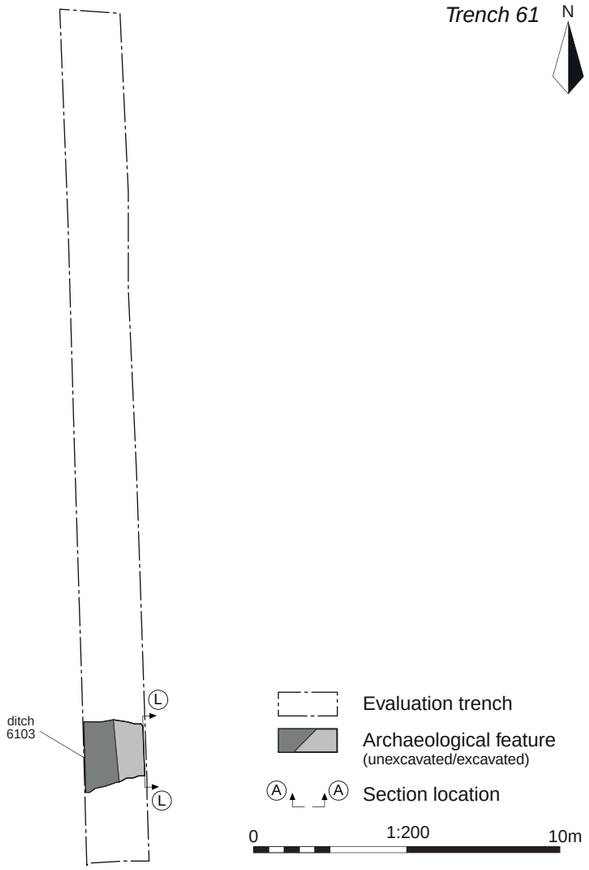
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

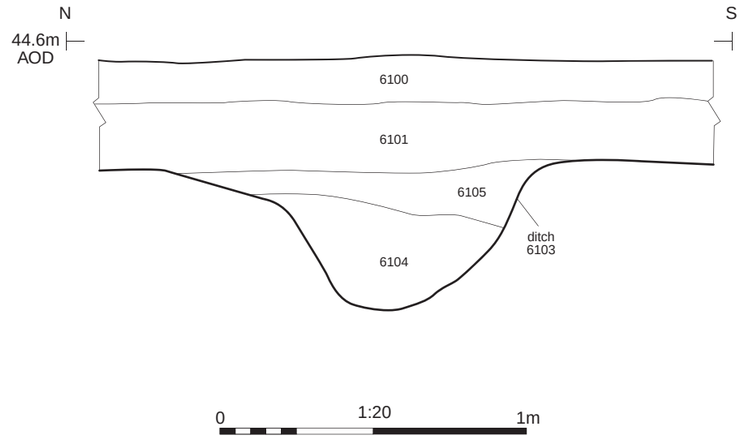
Trench 60: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 61



Section II



Ditch 6103, looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE

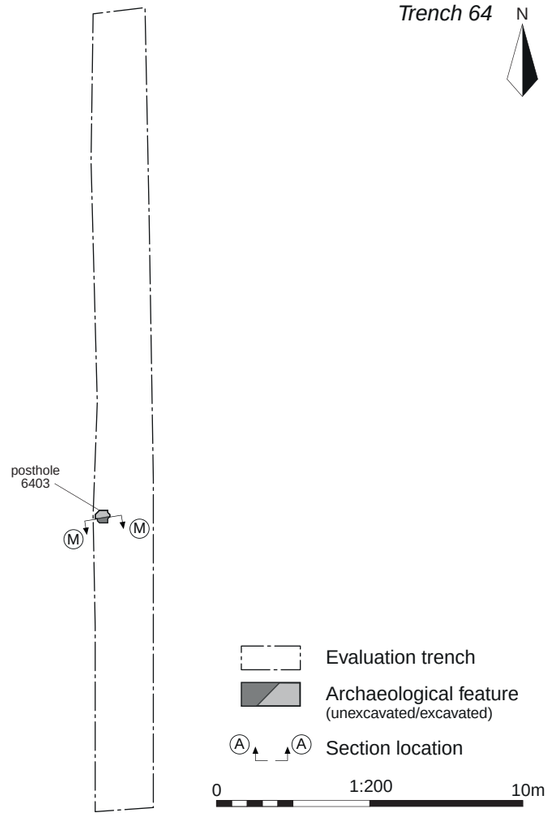
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

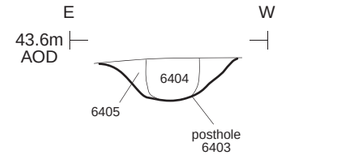
Trench 61: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 64



Section MM



0 1:20 1m

Posthole 6403, looking south (0.4m scale)

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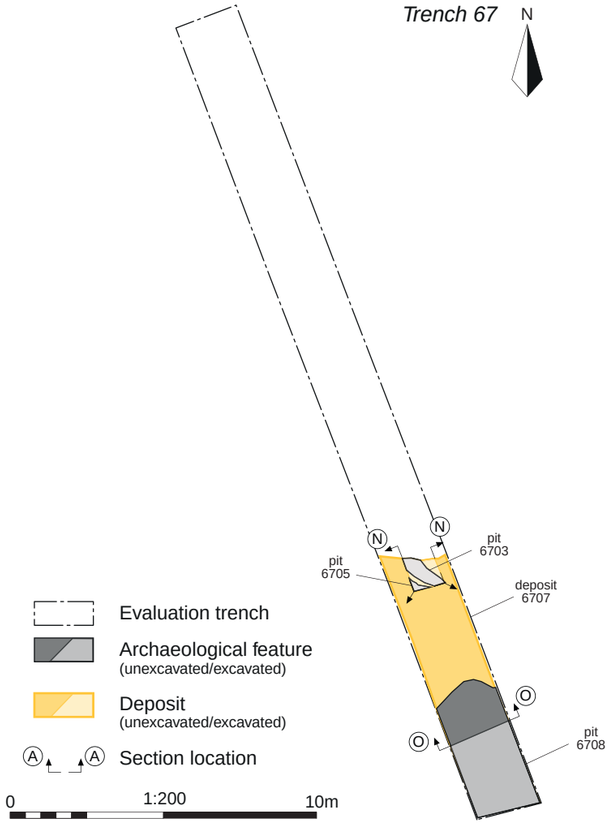
PROJECT TITLE

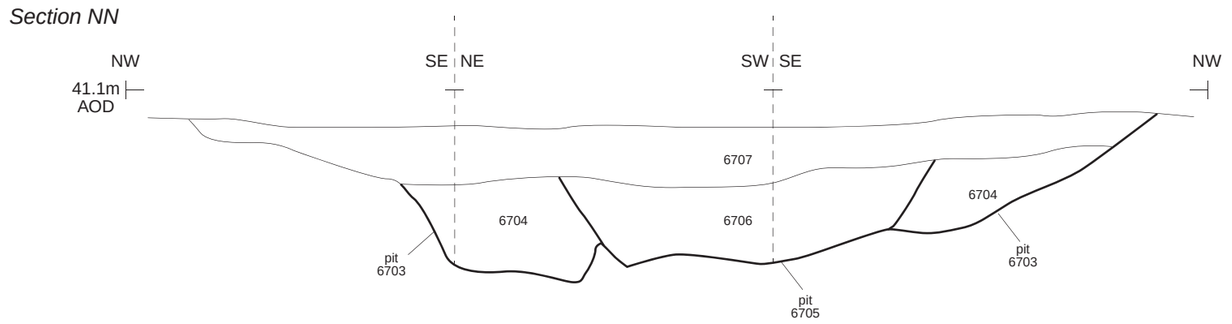
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

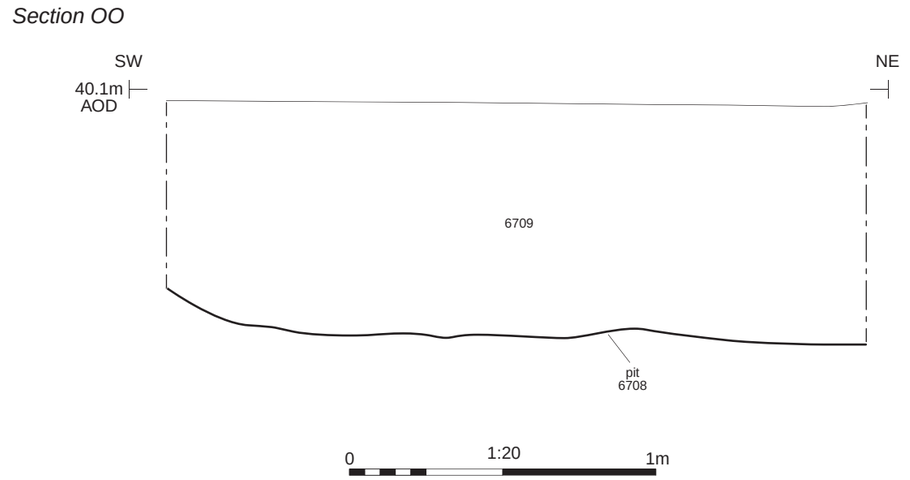
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 64: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	







Pit 6703 and pit 6705, looking south-east (1m scale)

Pit 6708, looking north-west (1m scale)

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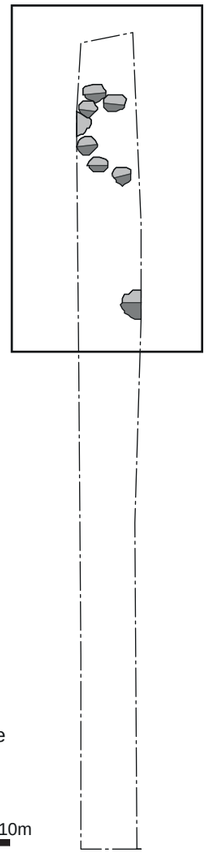
PROJECT TITLE
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

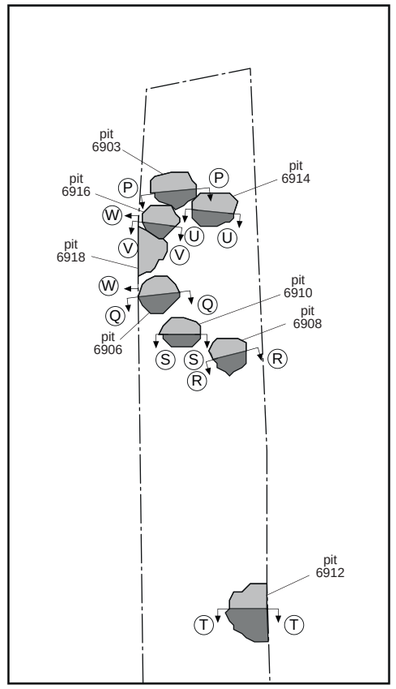
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 67: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0445	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/10/2022	17
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

N

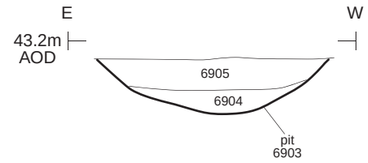
Trench 69



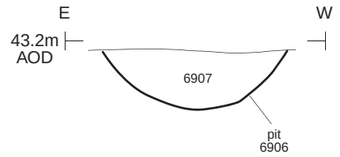


0 1:100 5m

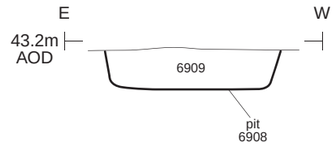
Section PP



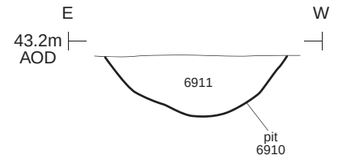
Section QQ



Section RR



Section SS



0 1:20 1m

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m

Trench 69, cluster of pits, looking south (1m scales)

Pits 6903, 6914, 6916 and 6918, looking south (0.3, 0.4m and 0.5m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

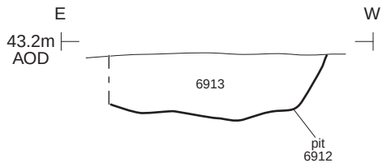
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 69: plan, sections and photographs

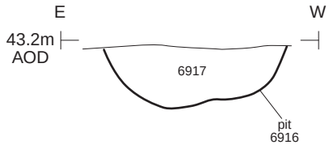
DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20, 1:100 & 1:200**	

Section TT

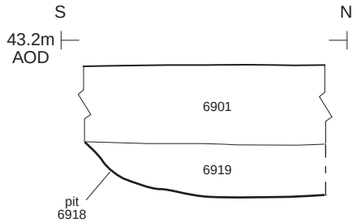


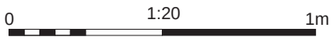
Section UU

Section VV



Section WW





Pits 6914, 6916, 6918, looking west (1m scale)

Pits 6908, 6910 and 6906, looking south (0.3, 0.4m and 0.5m scales)

Pit 6912, looking south (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

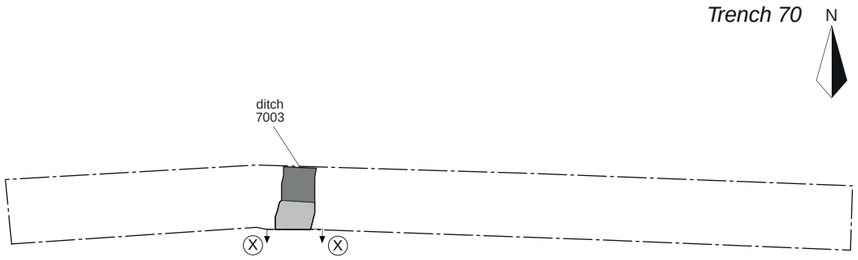
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 69: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**11/10/2022**	**19**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Trench 70



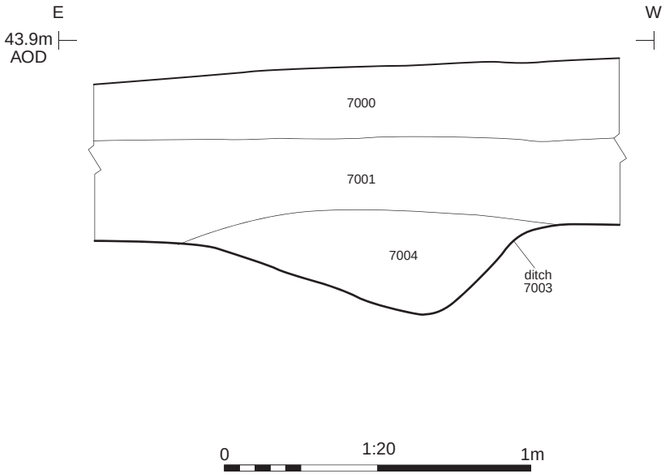
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section XX



Ditch 7003, looking south (1m scale)

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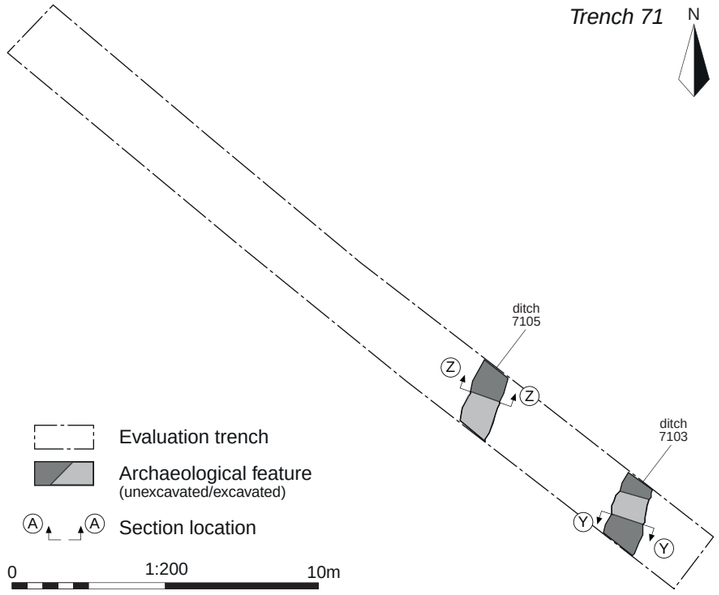
PROJECT TITLE

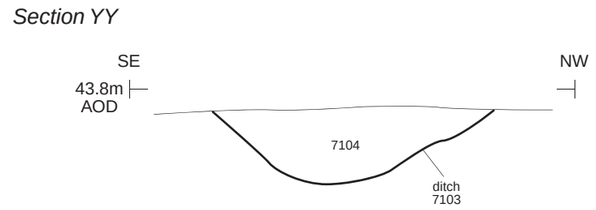
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

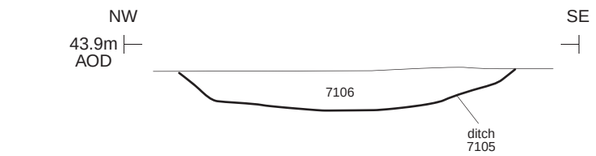
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 70: plan, section and photograph

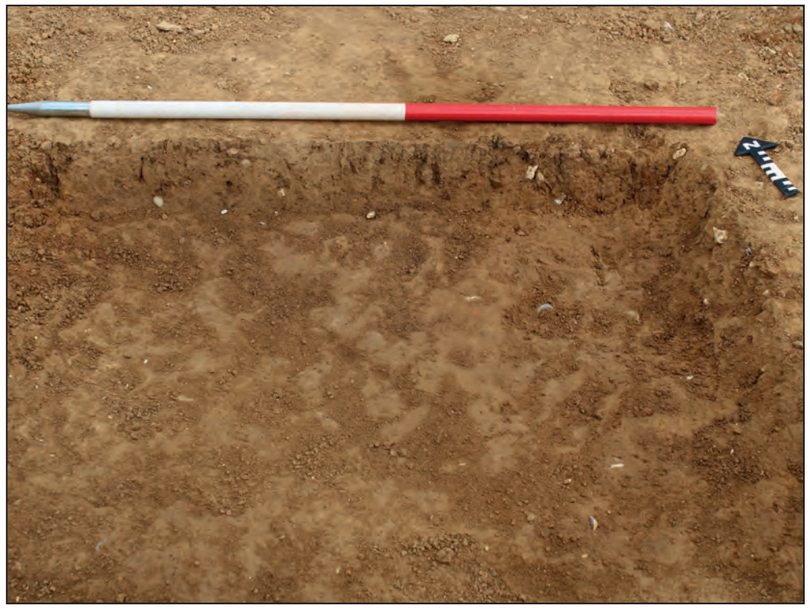
DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**20**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	







Ditch 7103, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 7105, looking north-east (1m scale)

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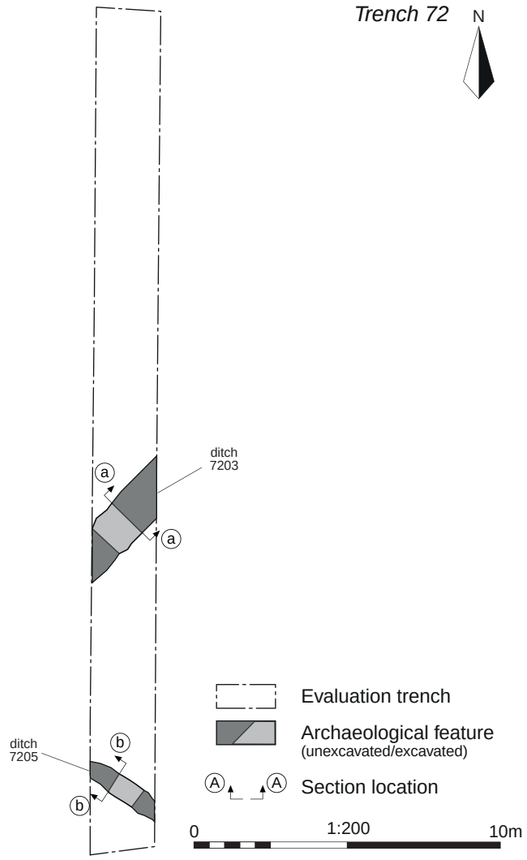
PROJECT TITLE

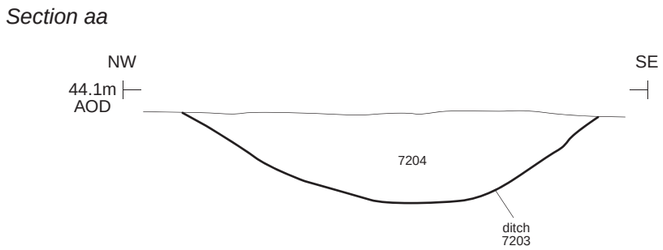
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

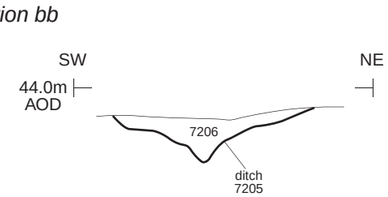
FIGURE TITLE

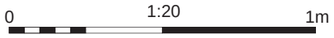
Trench 71: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	









Ditch 7203, looking north-east (1m scale)

Ditch 7205, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

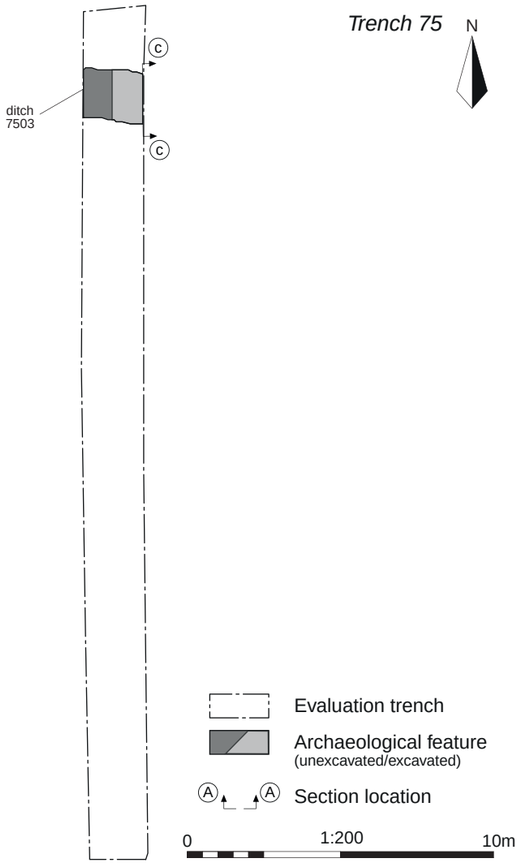
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

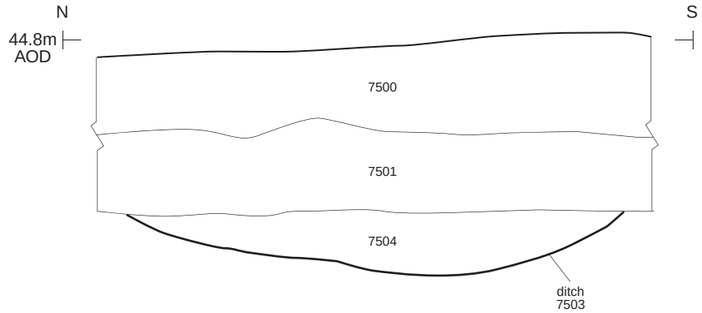
Trench 72: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**22**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 75



Section cc



Ditch 7503, looking east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

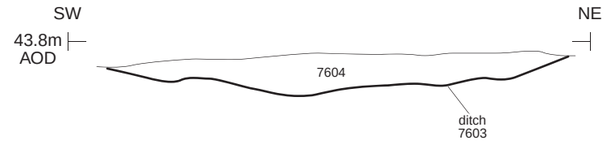
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

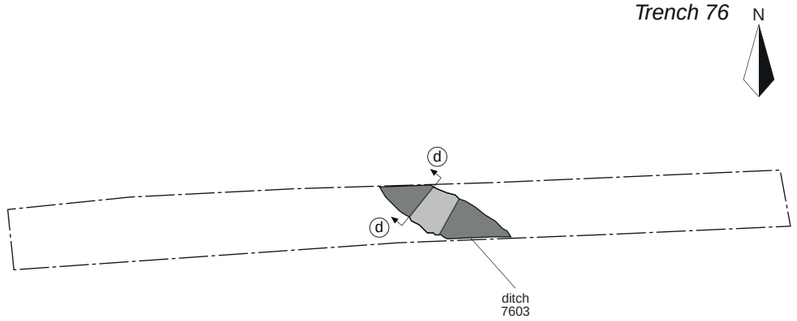
Trench 75: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**23**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Section dd



Trench 76



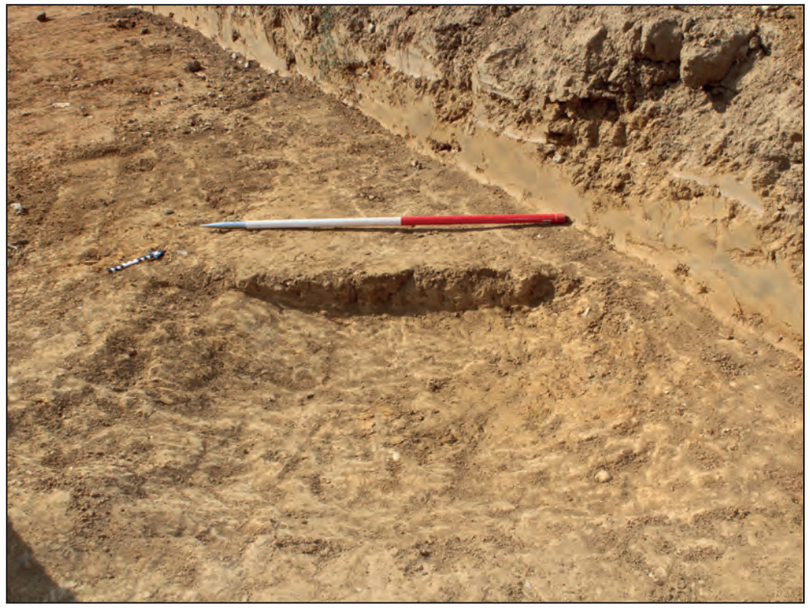
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m

0 1:20 1m



Ditch 7603, looking nort-west (1m scale)

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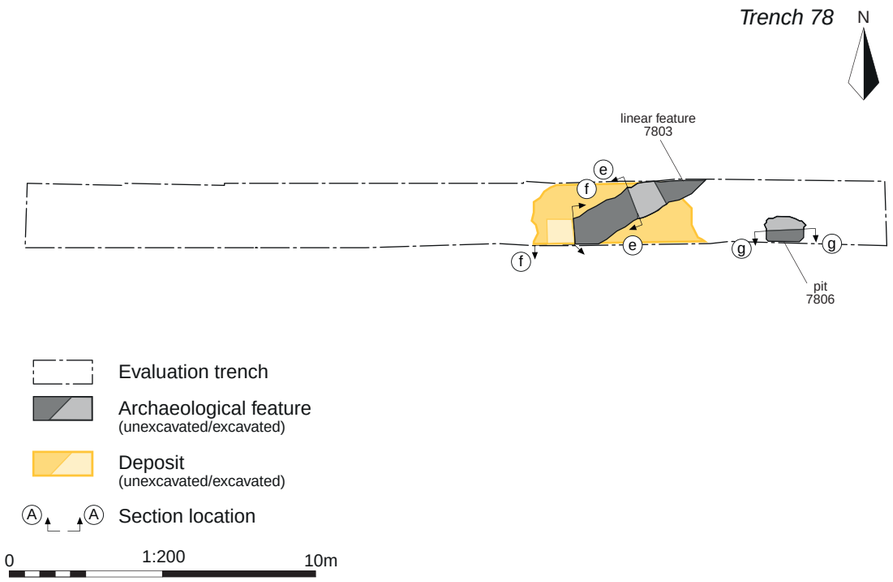
PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

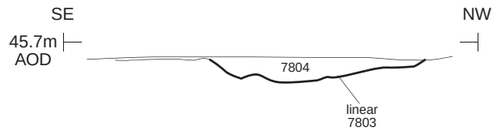
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 76: plan, section and photograph

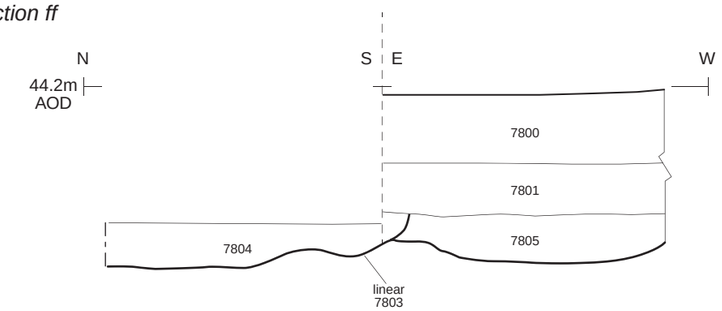
DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**24**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	



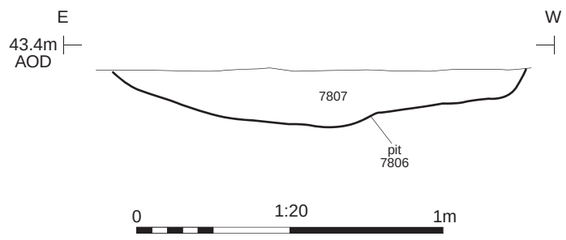
Section ee



Section ff



Section gg



Lnear feature 7803, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology
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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 78: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**25**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Linear feature 7803, looking south (0.5m scale)

Pit 7806, looking south (1m scale)

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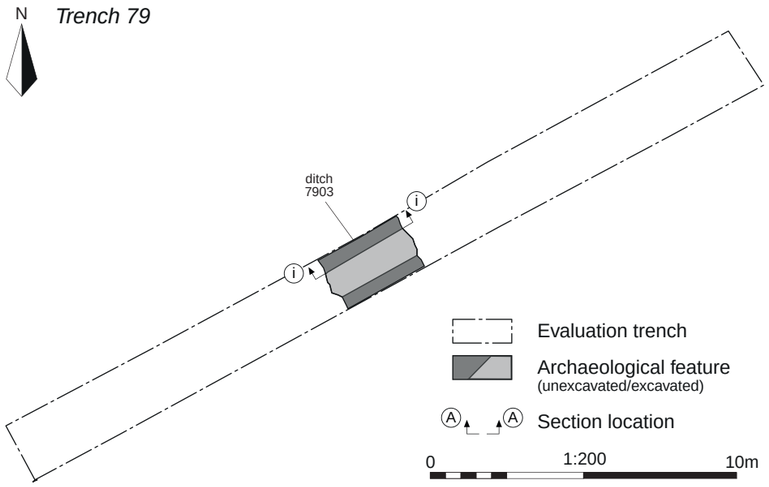
PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

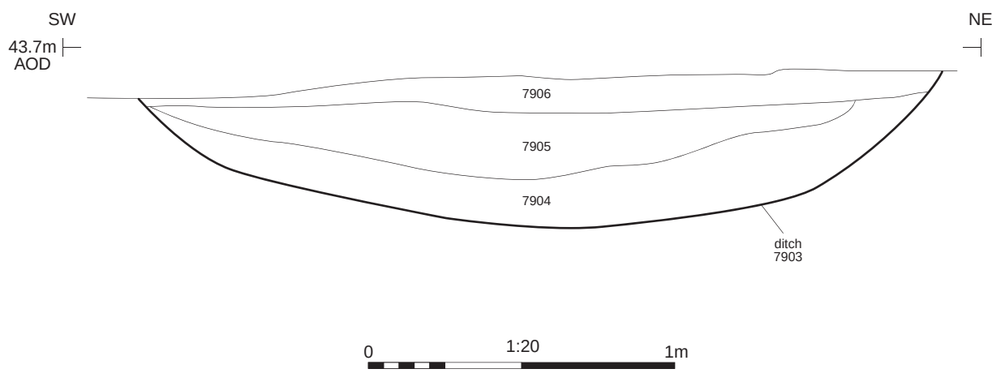
Trench 78: photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Ditch 7903, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section ii



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PROJECT TITLE

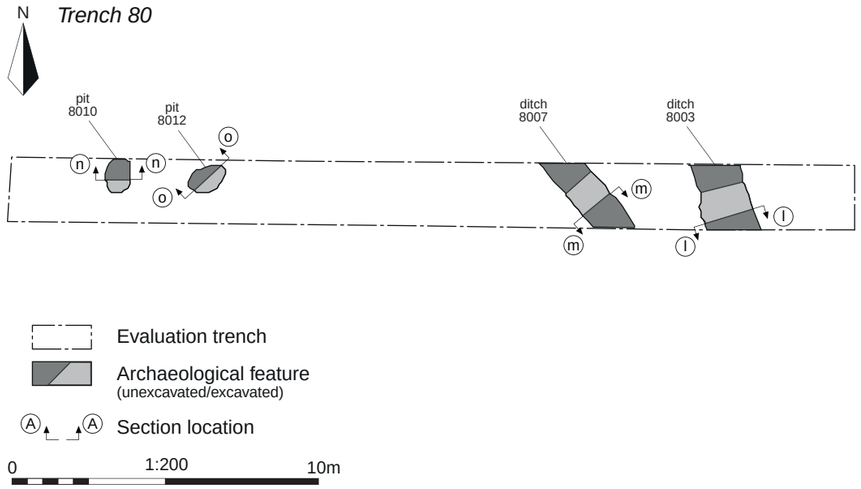
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

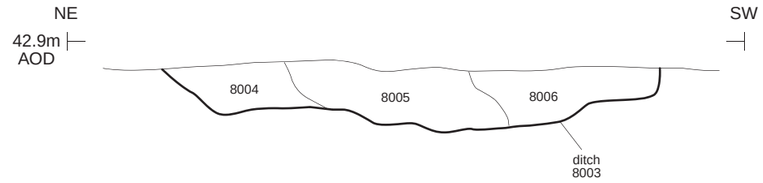
Trench 79: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**27**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

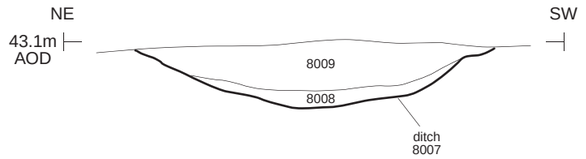
Trench 80



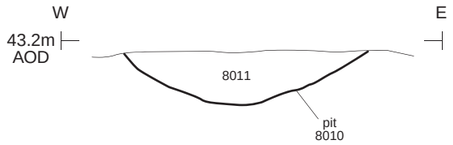
Section ll



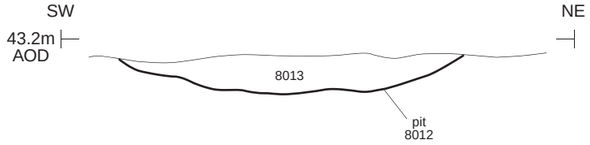
Section mm



Section nn



Section oo



Ditch 8003, looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditch 8007, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 80: plan, sections and photographs

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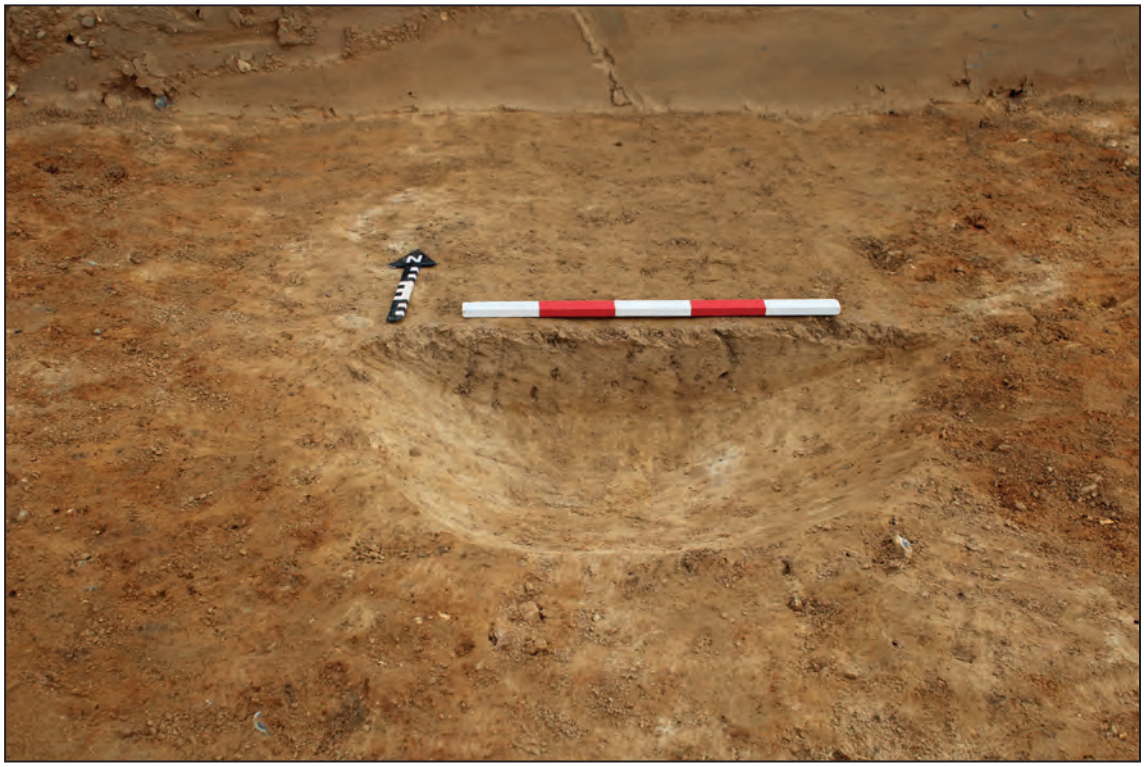
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**28**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	



Pit 8010, looking north (0.5m scale)

Pit 8012, looking north-west (1m scale)

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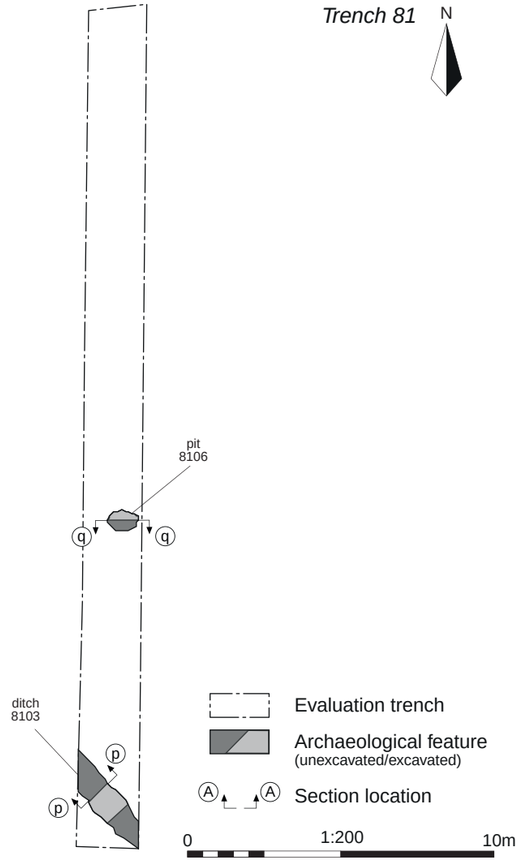
PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

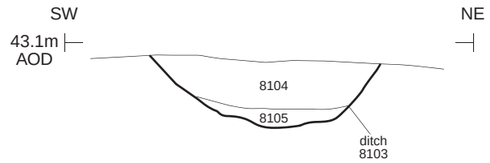
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 80: photographs

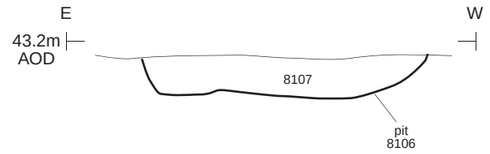
DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**29**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

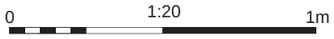


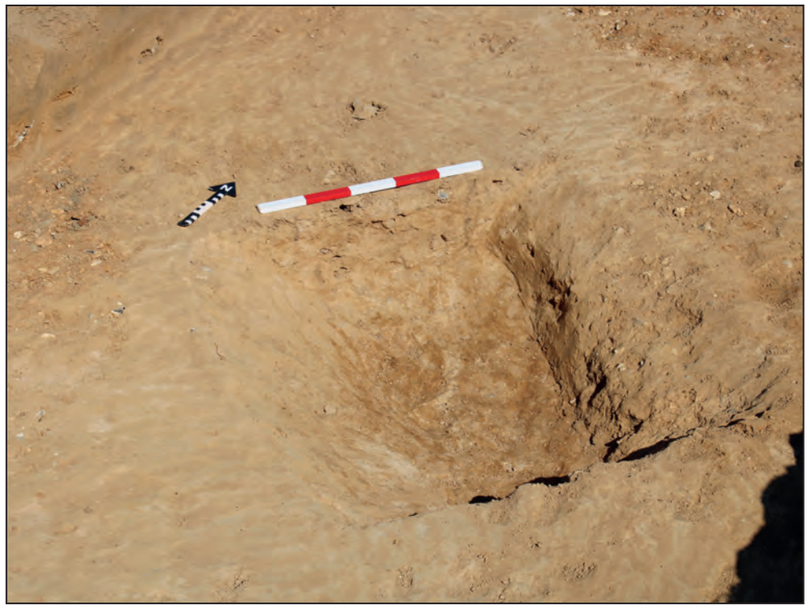
Section pp



Section qq







Ditch 8103, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Pit 8106, looking south (0.5m scale)

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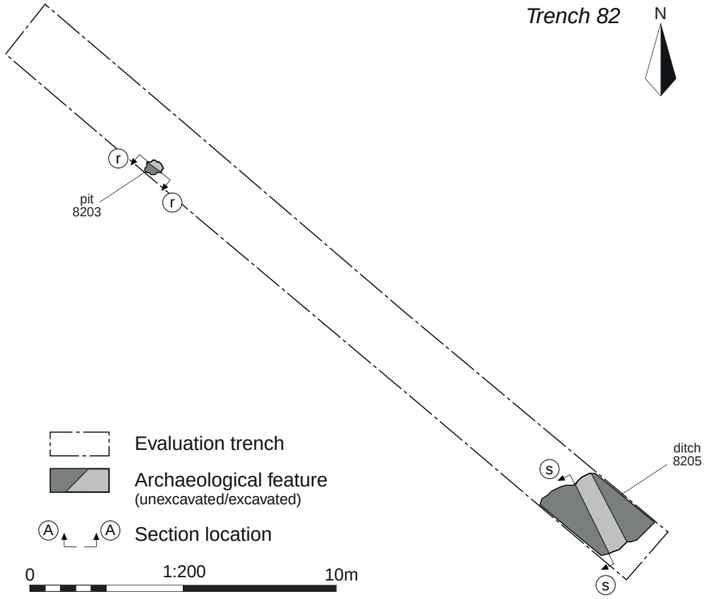
PROJECT TITLE

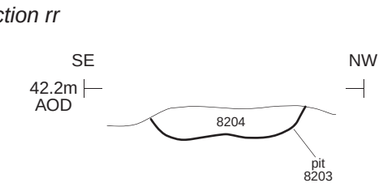
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

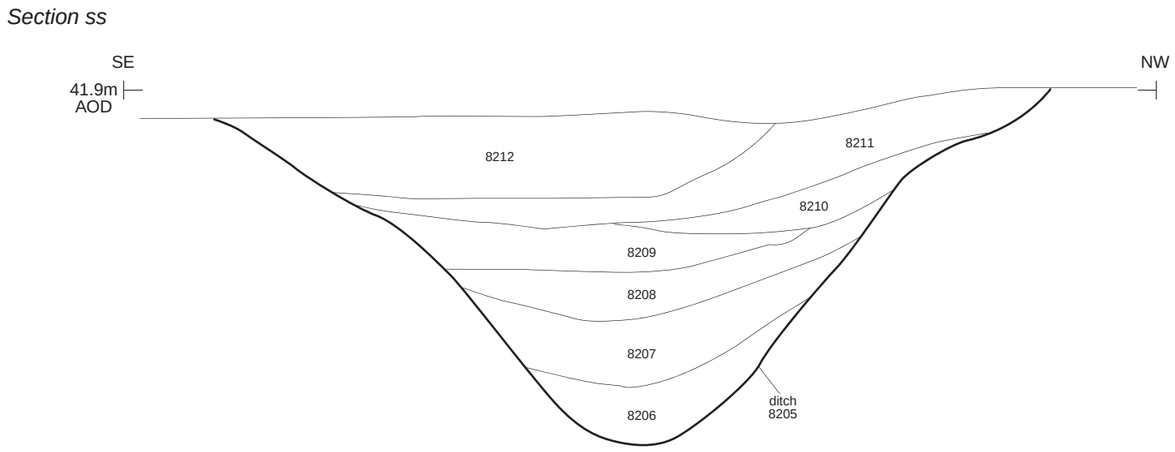
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 81: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**30**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	







Pit 8203, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

Ditch 8205, looking south-west (2m scale)

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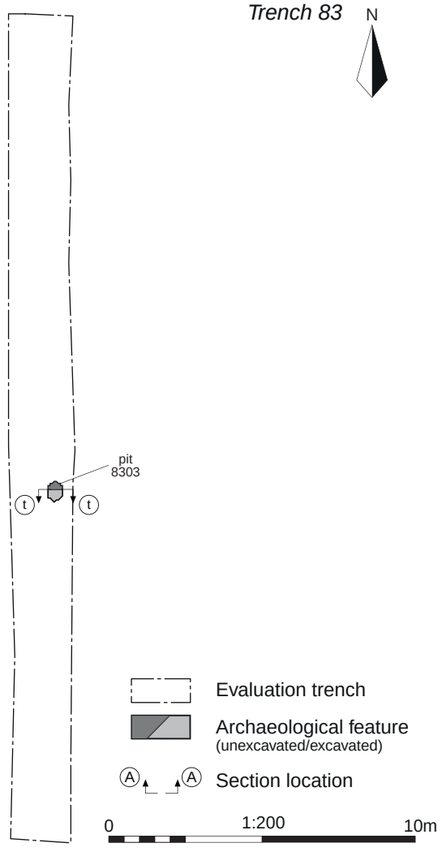
PROJECT TITLE
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

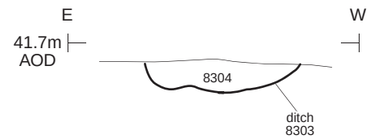
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 82: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0445	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/10/2022	31
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

Trench 83



Section tt



Pit 8303, looking north (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

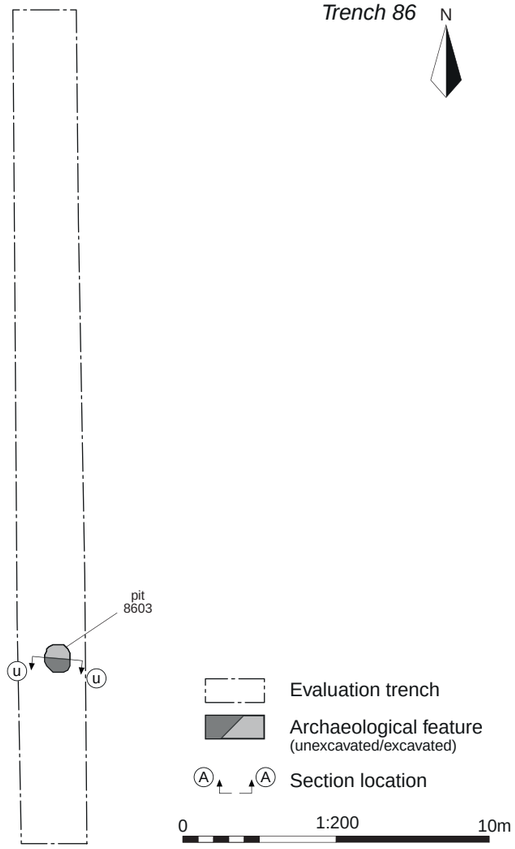
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

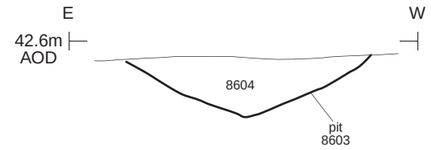
Trench 83: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**32**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 86



Section uu



Pit 8603, looking south (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

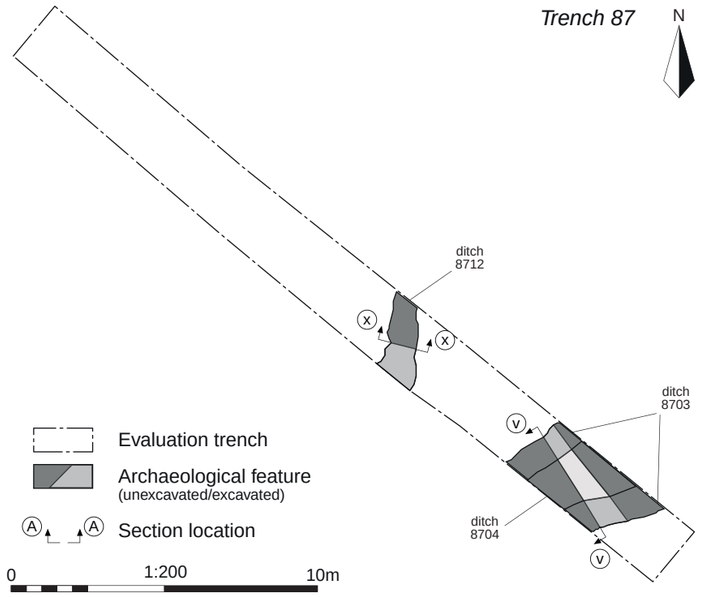
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

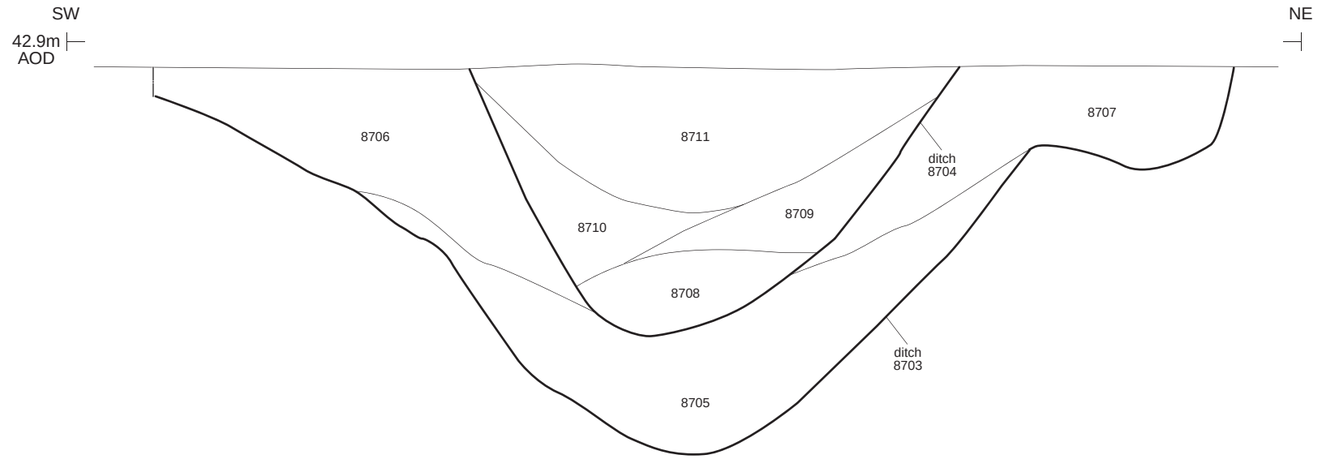
Trench 86: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**33**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

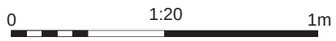
Trench 87



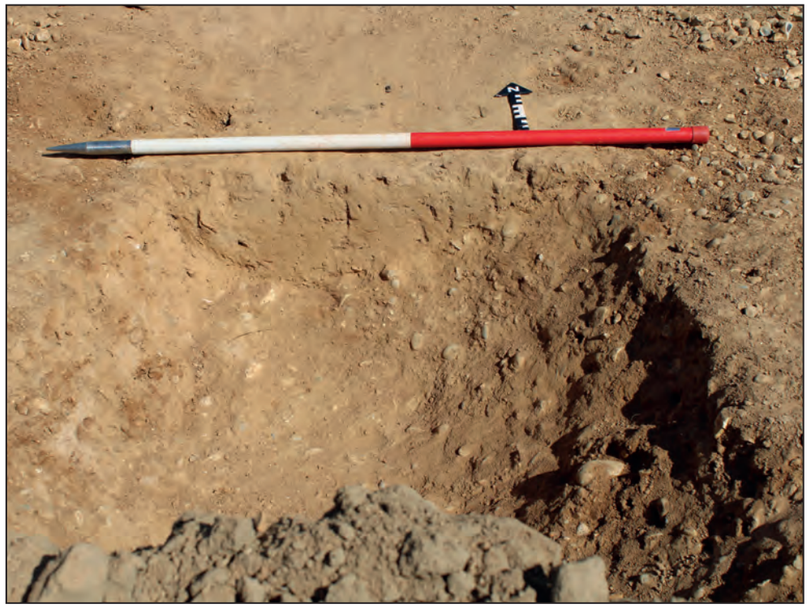
Section vv



Section xx



Ditches 8703 and 8704, looking south-west (2m scale)



Ditch 8712, looking north-east (1m scale)

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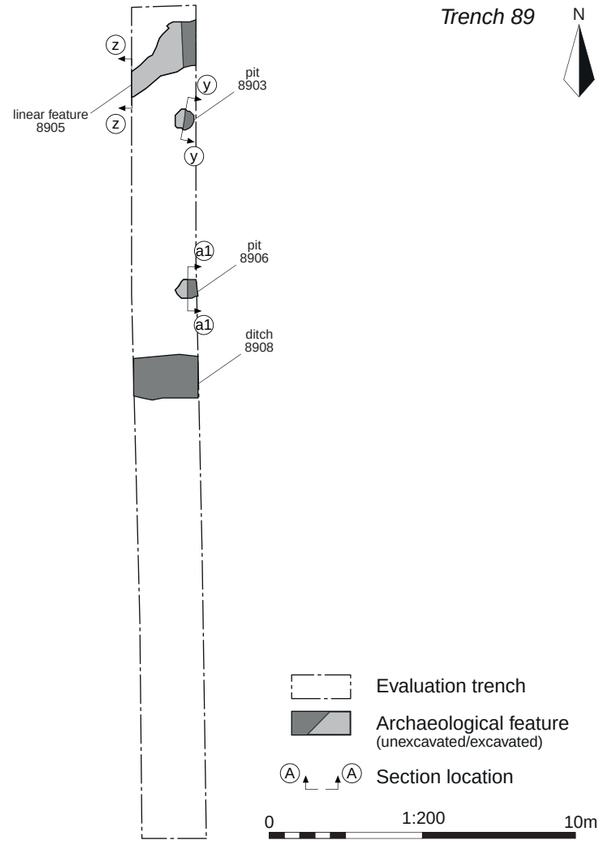
PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 87: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**34**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	



Trench 89

N

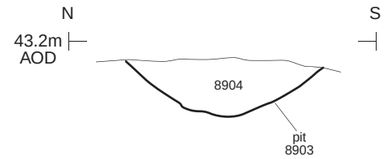
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

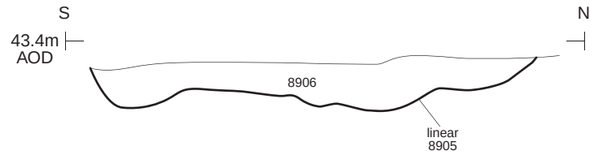
A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

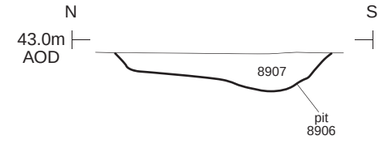
Section yy



Section zz

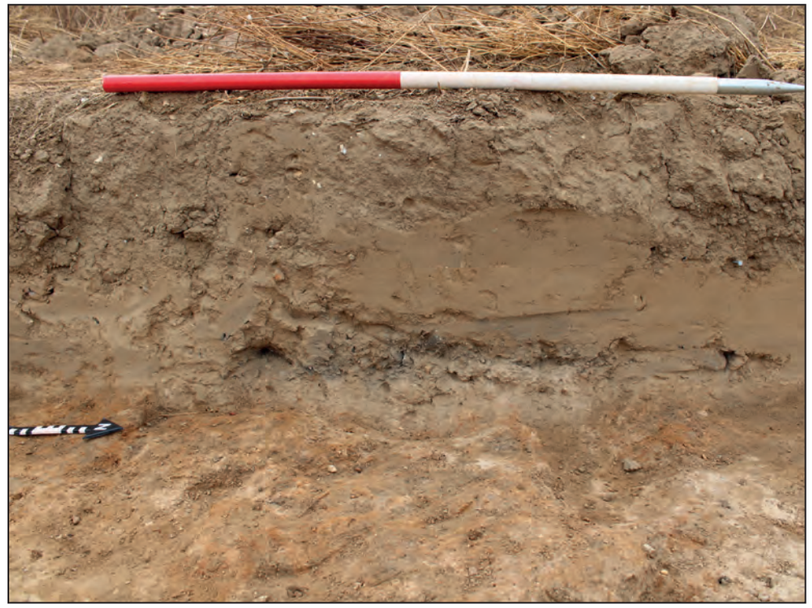


Section a1a1



0 1:20 1m

Pit 8903, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Linear feature 8905, looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 89: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
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Pit 8906, looking east (0.5m scale)

Unexcavated ditch 8908, looking south (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

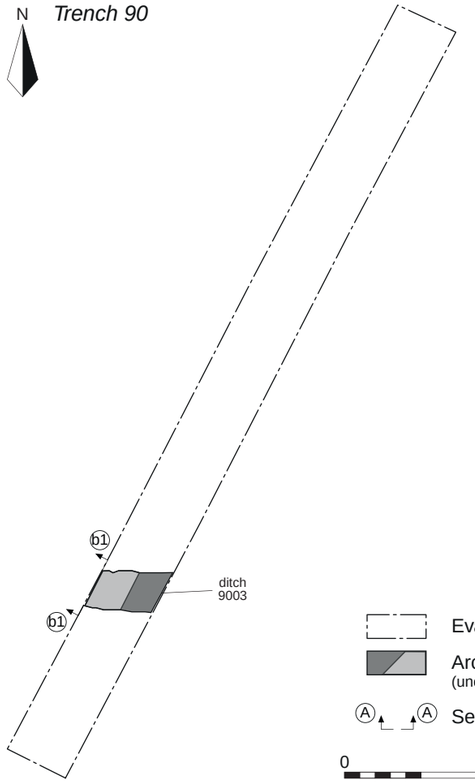
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 89: photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**36**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

N

Trench 90



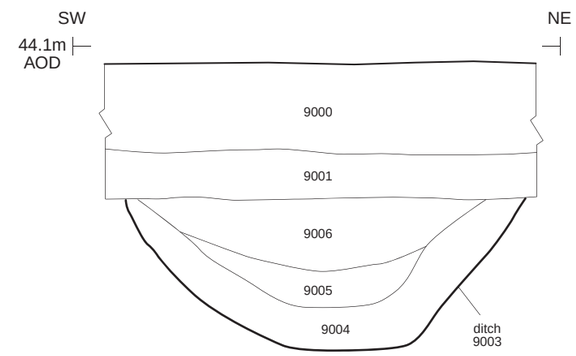
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

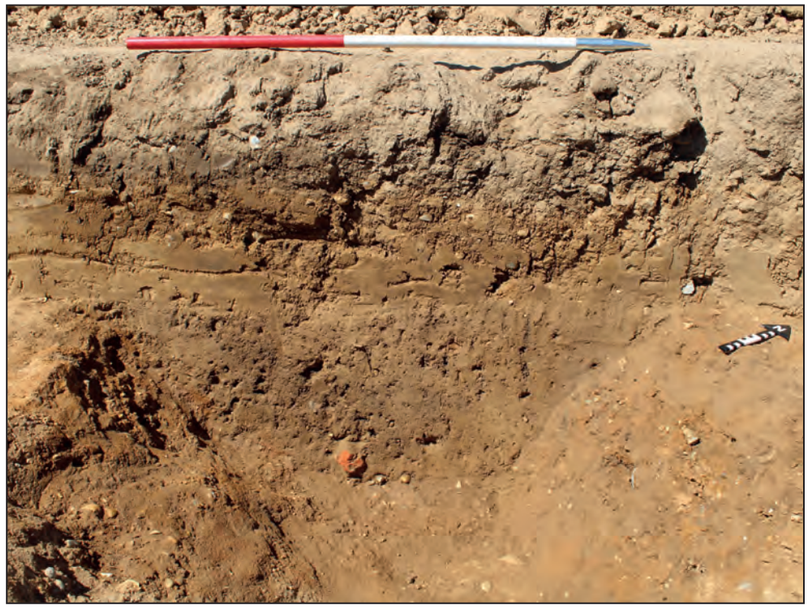
A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section b1b1



0 1:20 1m



Ditch 9003, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

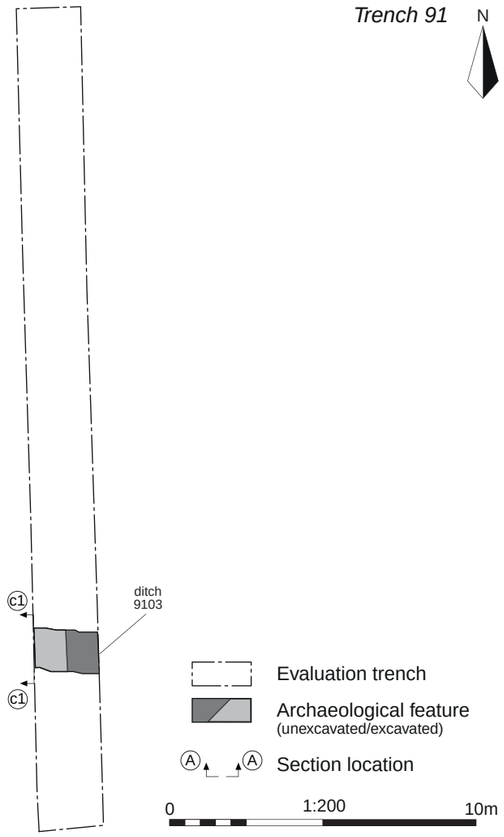
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

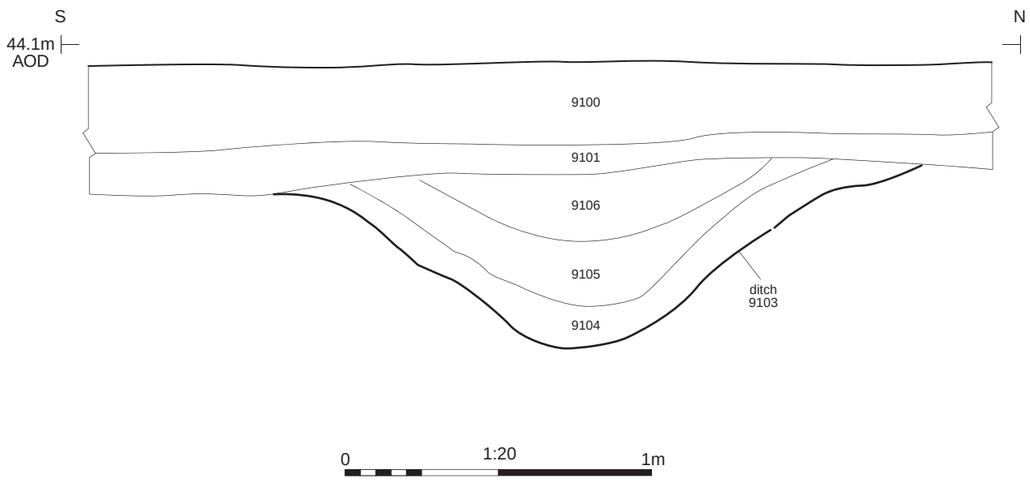
Trench 90: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**37**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 91



Section c1c1



Ditch 9103, looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

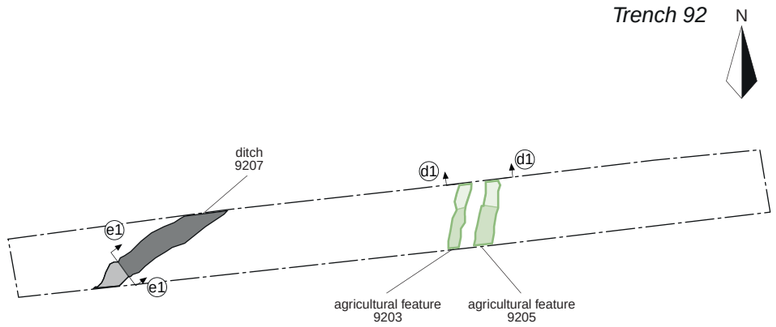
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 91: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**38**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 92



Evaluation trench

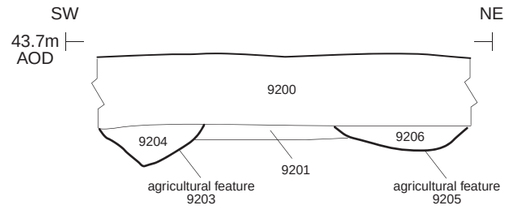
Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Agricultural feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

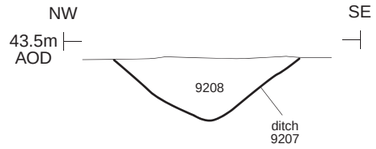
A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section d1d1



Section e1e1



0 1:20 1m

Agricultural features 9203 and 9205, looking north (1m scale)

Ditch 9207, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

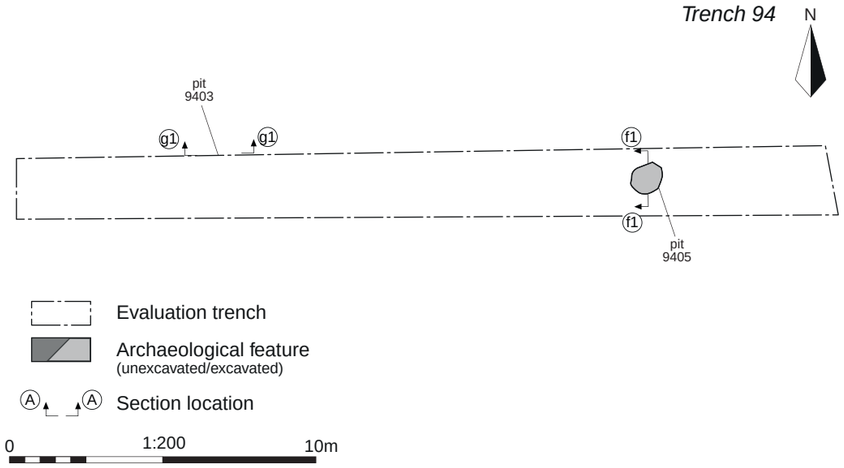
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

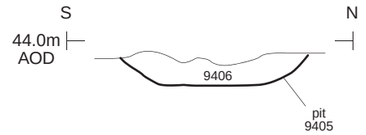
Trench 92: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**39**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

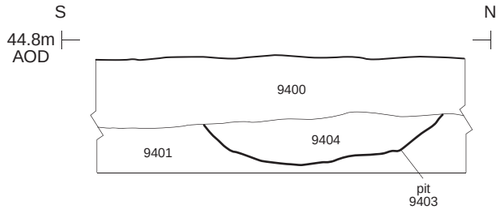
Trench 94

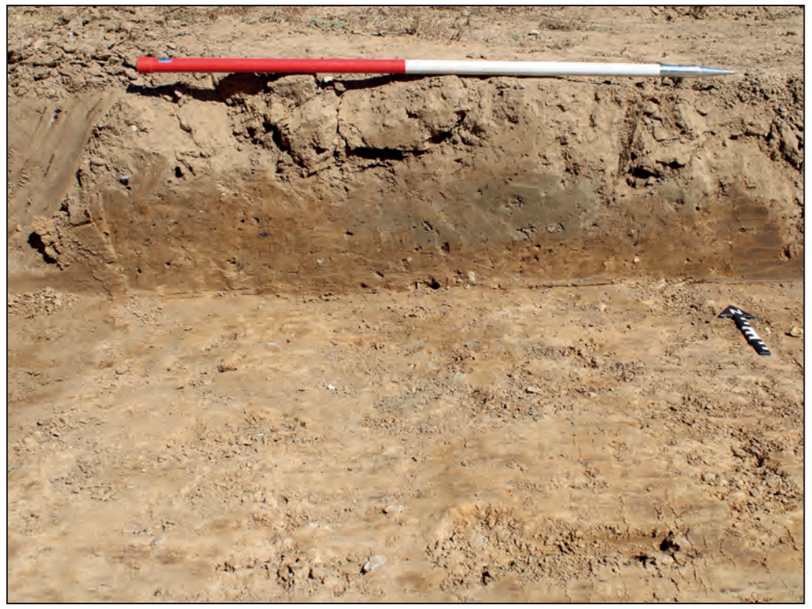


Section f1f1

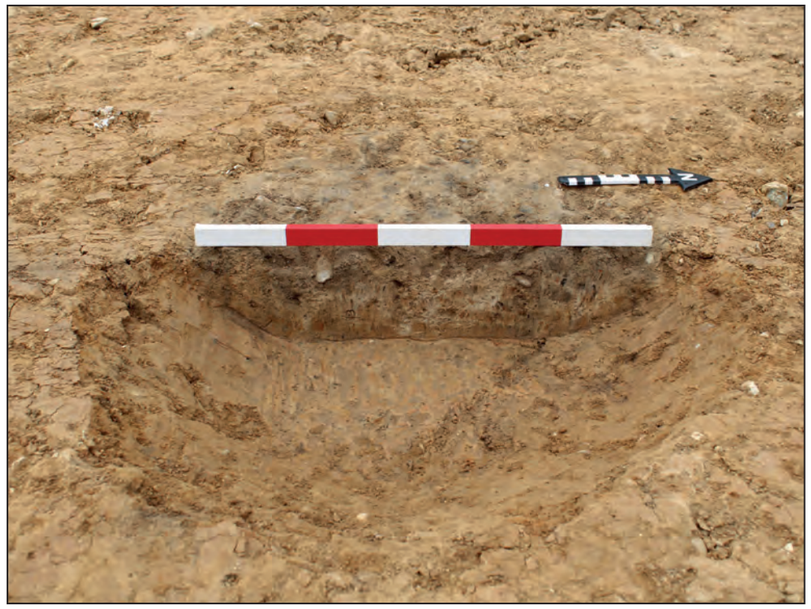


Section g1g1





Pit 9403, looking north (1m scale)



Pit 9405, looking west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 94: plan, sections and photographs

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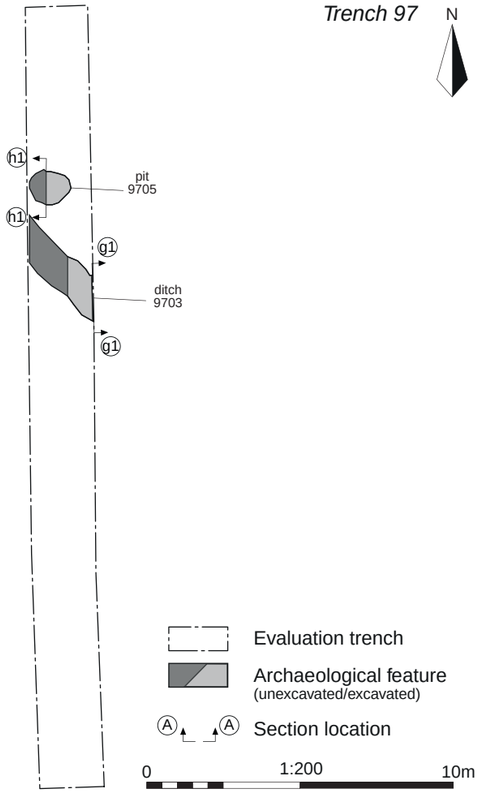
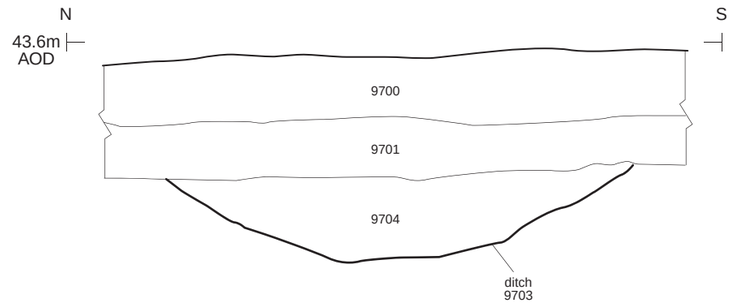
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**40**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

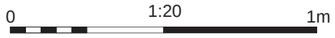
Trench 97



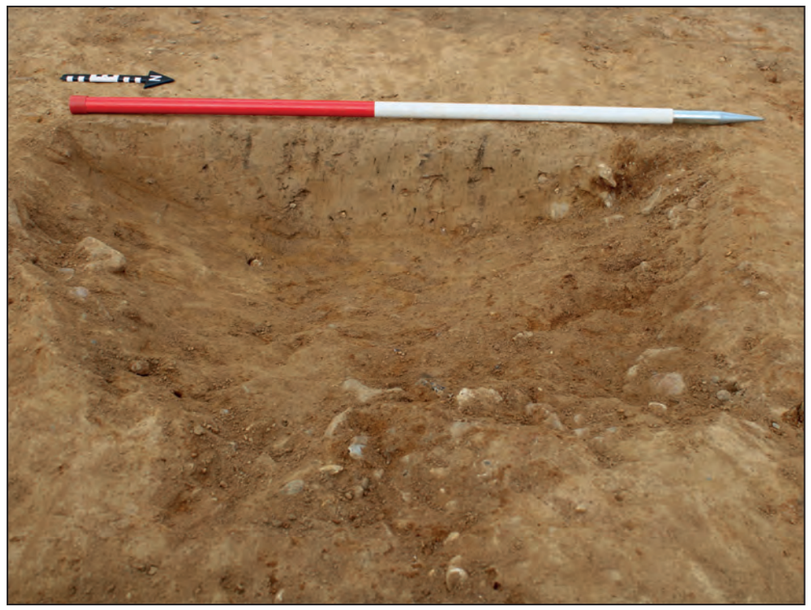
Section h1h1



Section g1g1



Ditch 9703, looking east (1m scale)



Pit 9705, looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 97: plan, sections and photographs

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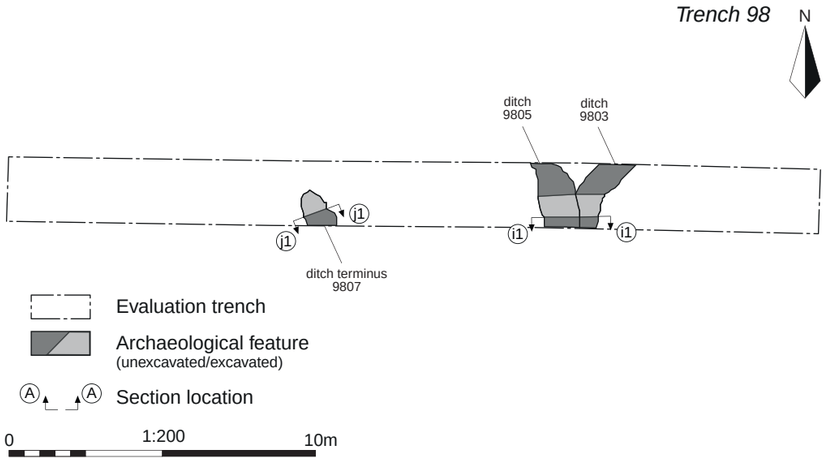
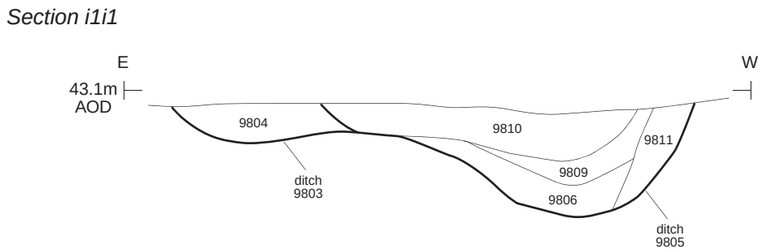
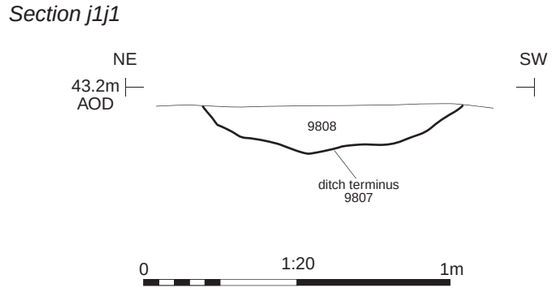
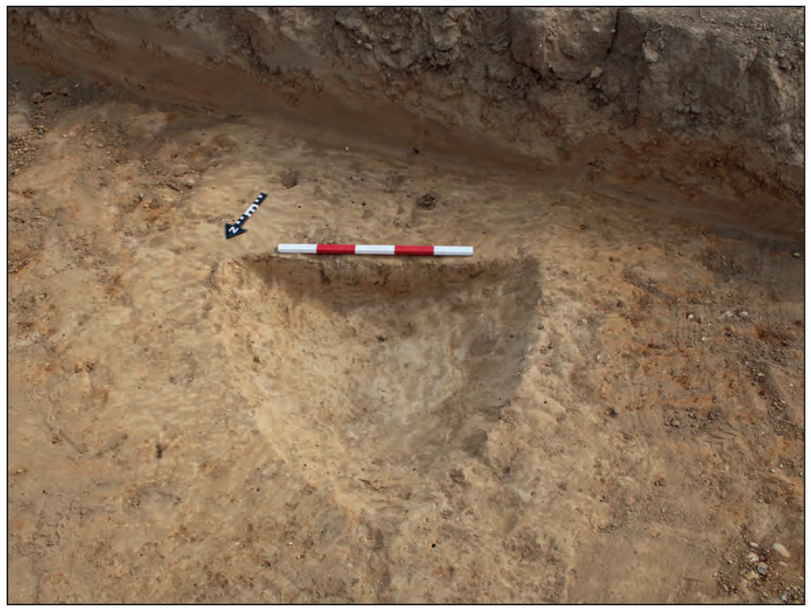
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**41**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	







Ditches 9803 and 9805, looking south (1m scale)



Terminus ditch 9807, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 98: plan, sections and photographs

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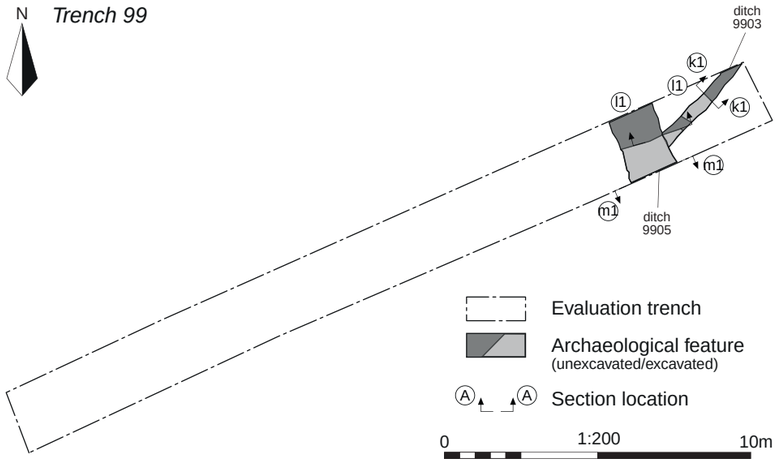
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

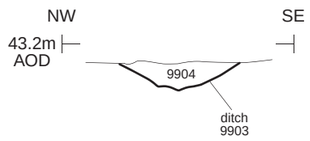


Relationship slot showing ditch 9903 and ditch 9905, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

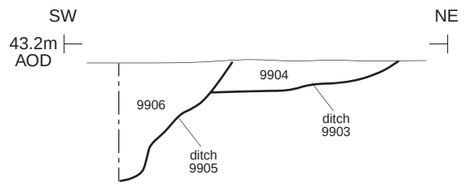
Ditch 9903, looking north-east (0.2m scale)

Ditch 9905, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section k1k1



Section l1l1



Section m1m1

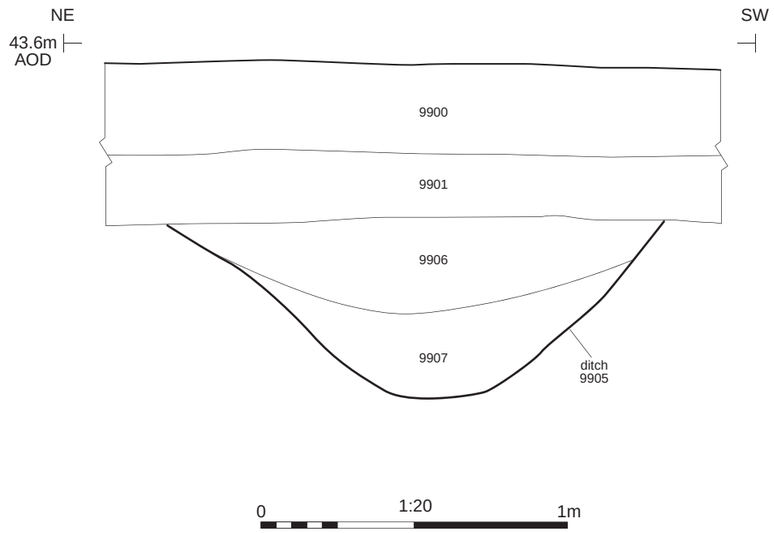


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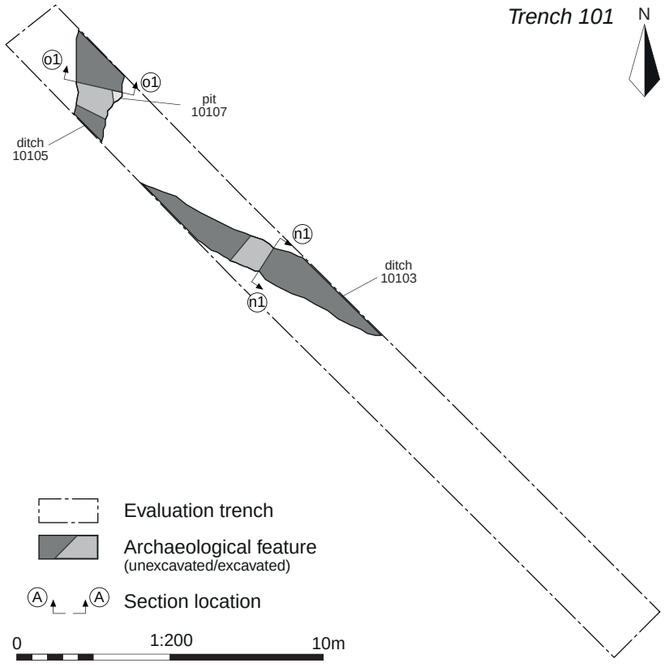
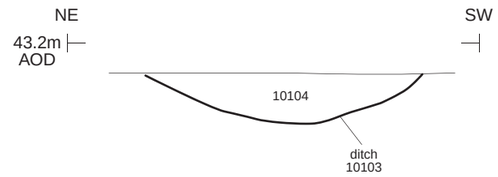
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 99: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0445	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/10/2022	43
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

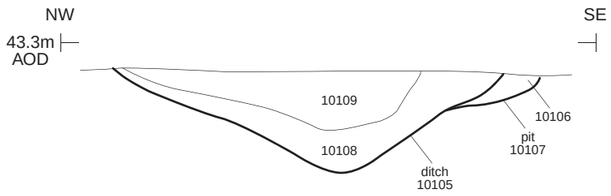
Trench 101



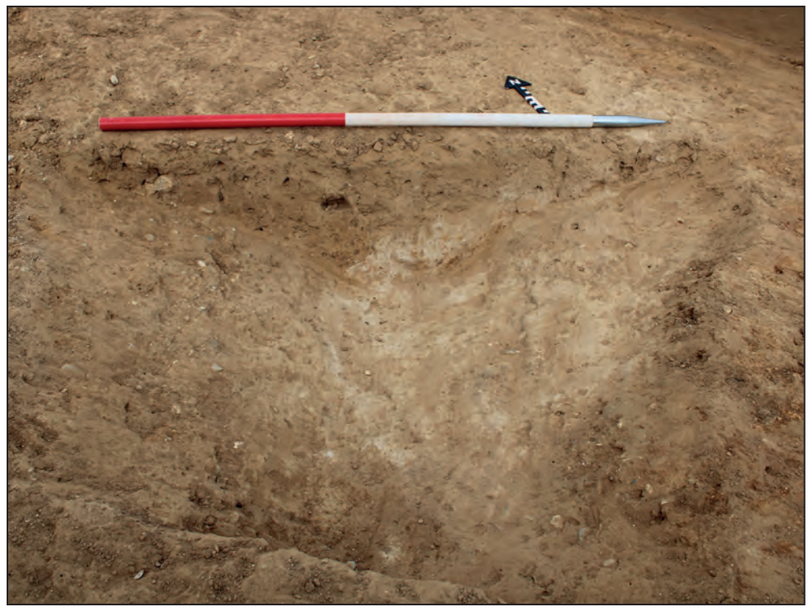
Section n1n1



Section o1o1



Ditch 10103, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 10105 and pit 10107, looking north-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 101: plan, sections and photographs

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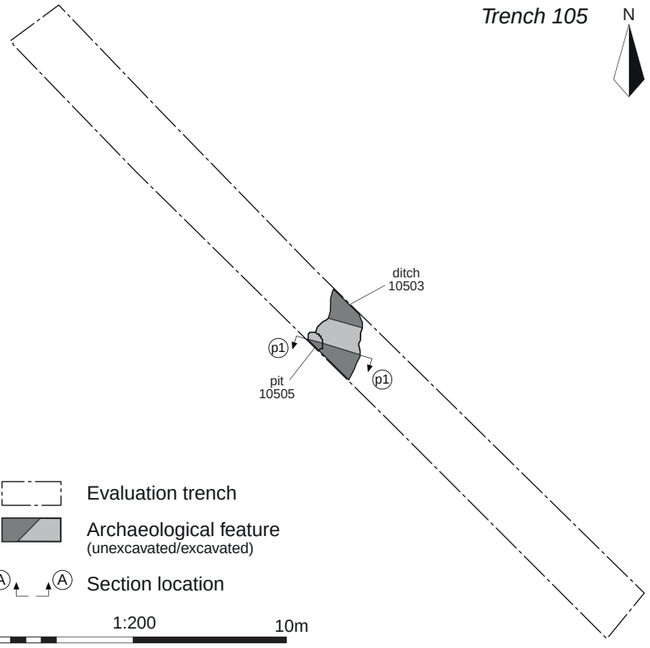
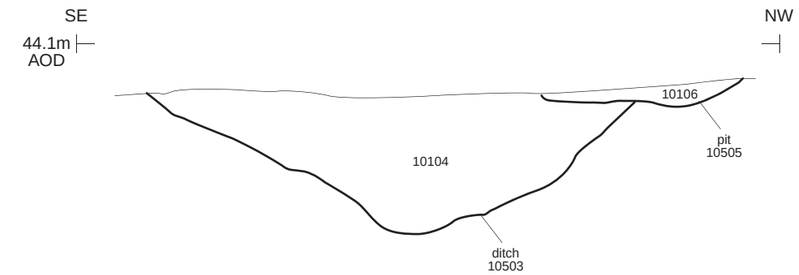
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 105



Section p1p1



Ditch 10503 and pit 10505, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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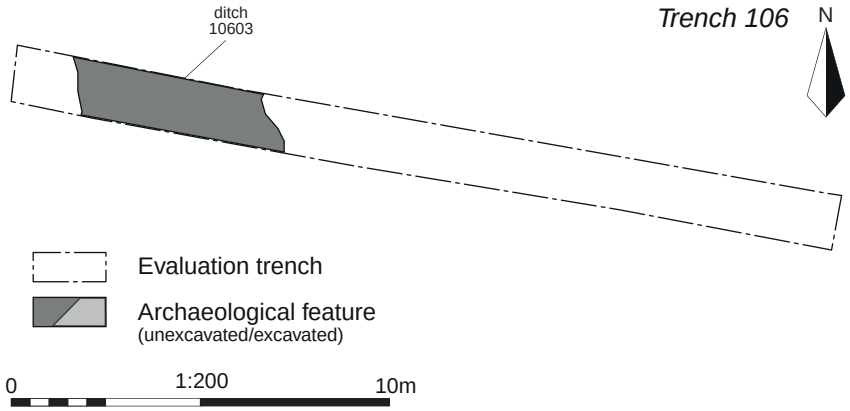
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 105: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**45**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	



Ditch 10603, looking north-west (1m scales)

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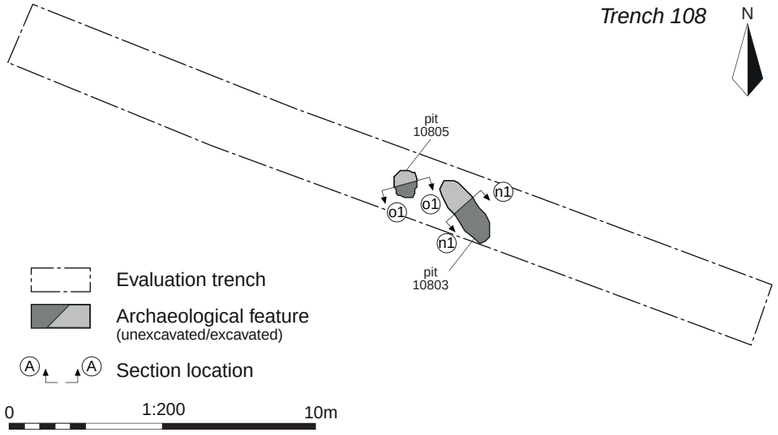
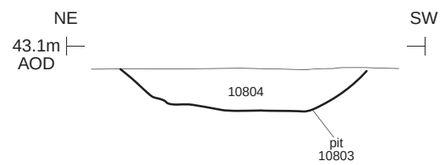
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 106: plan and photograph

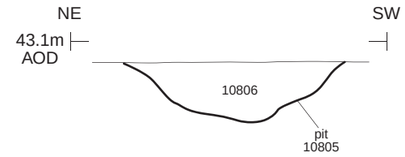
DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**46**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200**	

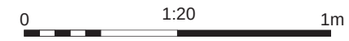


Section n1n1



Section o1o1





Pit 10803, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

Pit 10805, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 108: plan, sections and photographs

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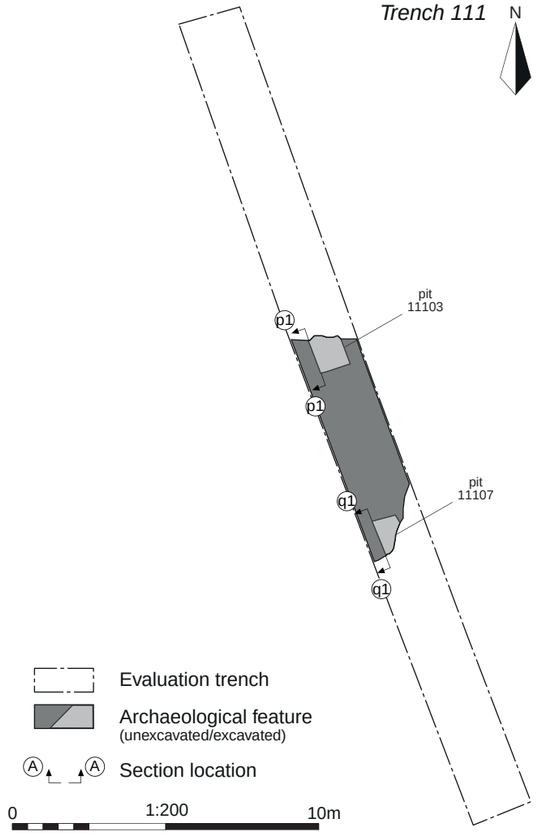
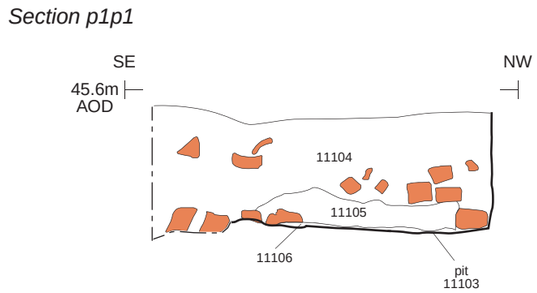
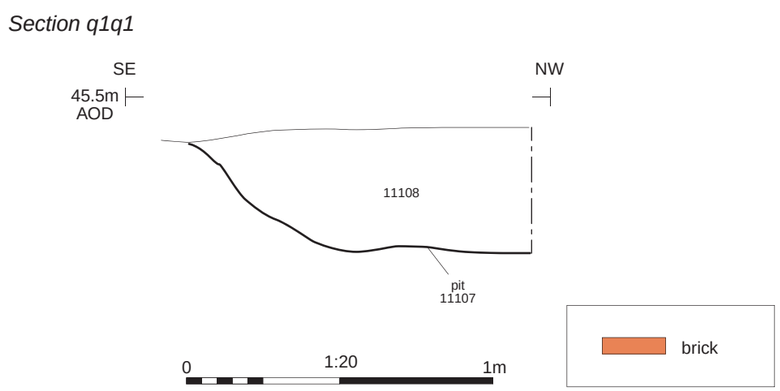
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**47**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	







Pit 11107, looking south-west (1m scale)

Pit11103, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

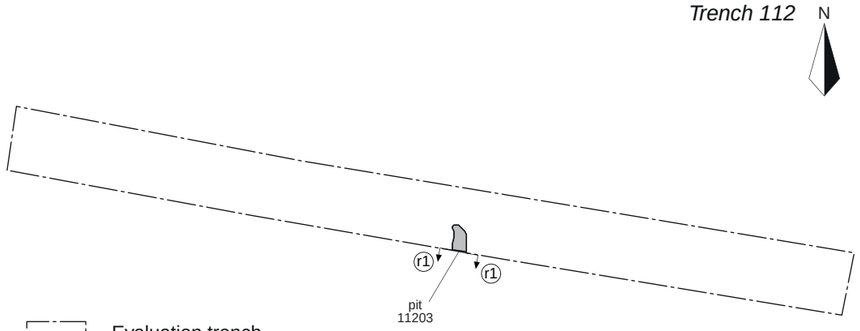
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 111: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**48**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 112



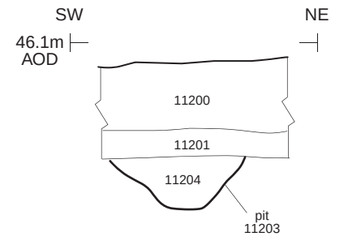
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section r1r1



0 1:20 1m

Pit 11203, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 112: plan, section and photograph

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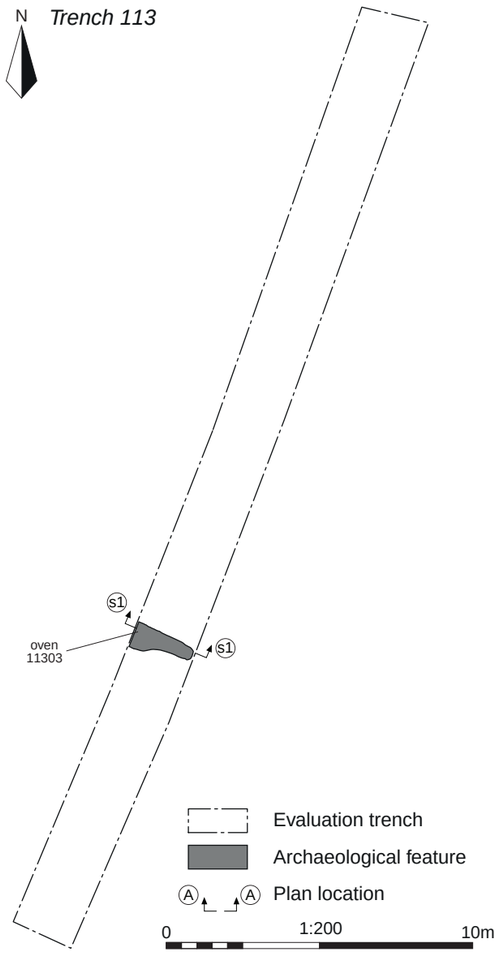
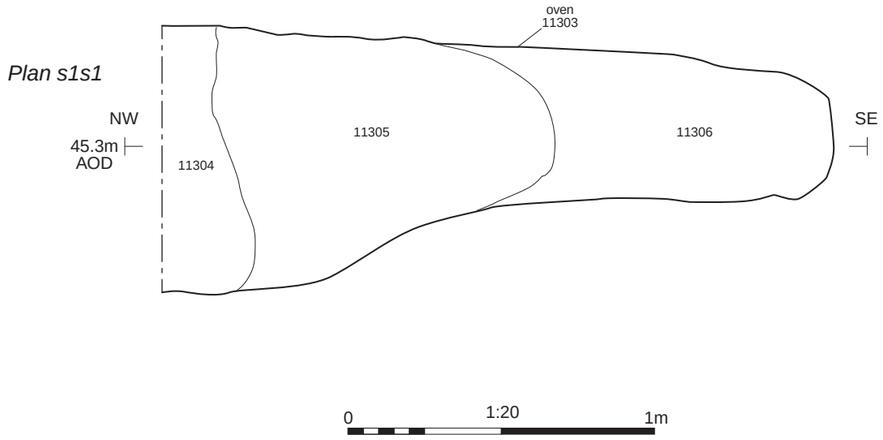
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/10/2022**	**49**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	





Oven 11303, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 113: plan and photograph

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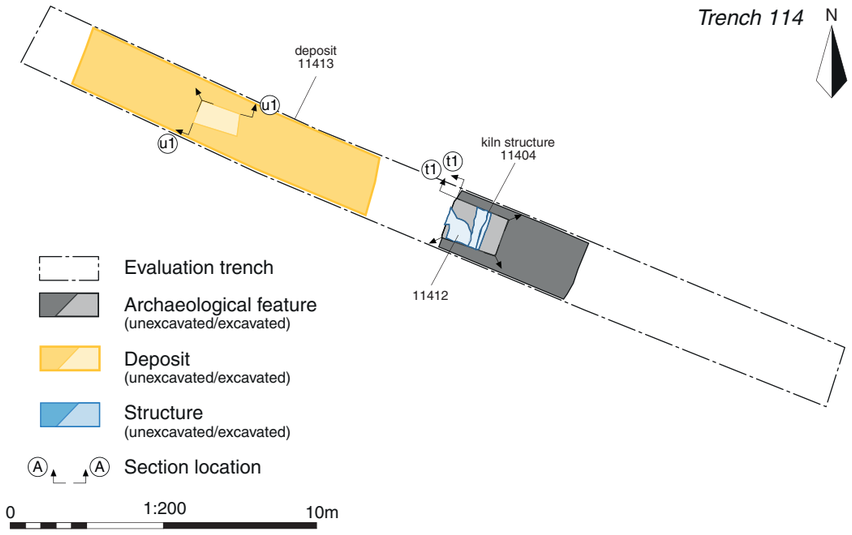
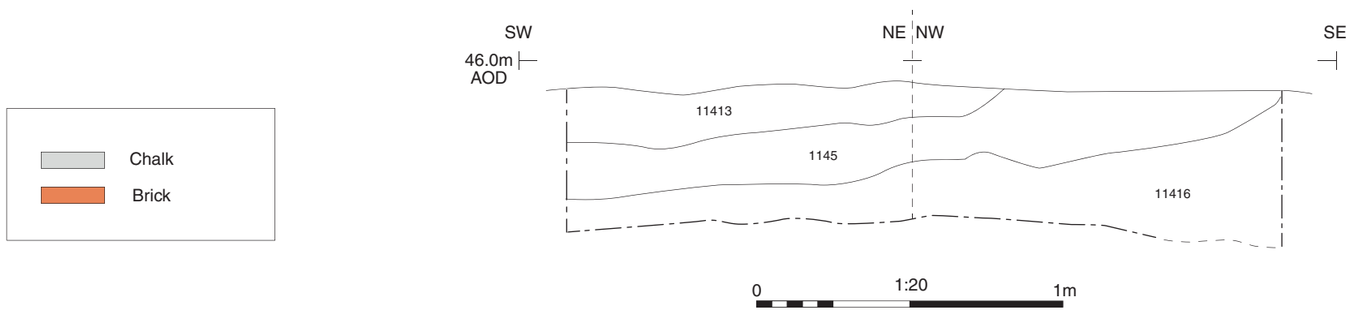
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	



Sondage showing layers 11413, 11415 and 111416, looking north-east (1m scale)

Section t1t1

Section u1u1



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PROJECT TITLE
Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 114: plan, sections and photograph

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

Kiln structure 11404, looking north (1m scale)

Kiln structure 11404, looking east (1m scale)

Kiln structure 11404, looking south (1m scale)

Kiln structure 11404, looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 114, kiln structure 11404: photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
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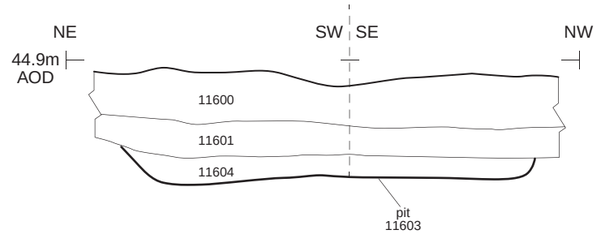
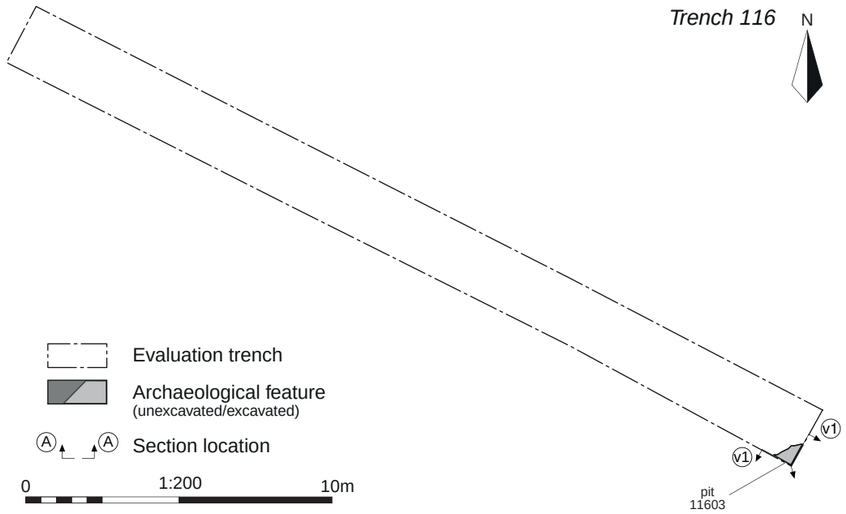
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

Section v1v1



0 1:20 1m

Trench 116



Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Pit 11603, looking south-west (0.4m and 0.5m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 116: plan, section and photograph

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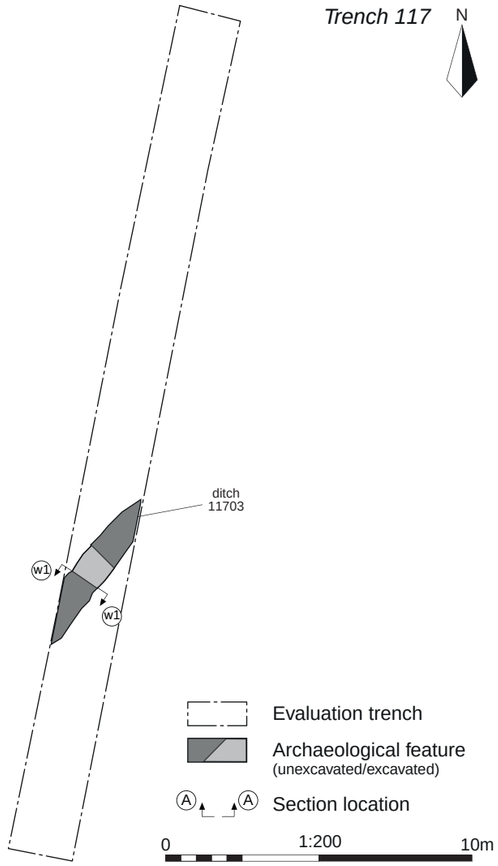
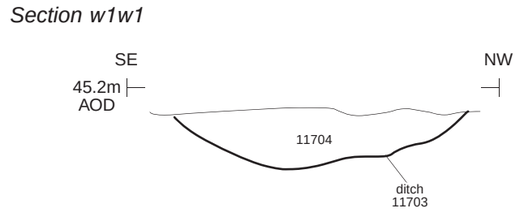
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**13/10/2022**	**53**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	





Ditch 11703, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Brockley Wood Quarry, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 117: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0445**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**13/10/2022**	**54**
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