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**Land at Main Road,  
Martlesham, Suffolk**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**Report No. Y147/14**

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## Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk, during March and April 2014. Two ditches forming a possible driveway were identified and dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. Other features recorded were a number of possible pits and the remains of a possible roundhouse gully. Features were generally indistinct and shallow due to truncation by activity related to the construction of the adjacent bypass. A small amount of late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery along with some worked flint was also recovered.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Bacton Gospel Hall Trust during March and April 2014, prior to development on land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk (MRM 154). The development consists of the construction of a Gospel Hall and car parking (ref. C/12/0547). All work was undertaken in accordance with a brief for archaeological excavation issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The CFA code and number for the project is BGHT/2161.

#### 1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is a 900m<sup>2</sup> parcel of land within a 2ha plot on the eastern side of Martlesham. It is bounded to the west by the A12 road, to the south by Main Road, to the east by residential housing and to the north by a playing area and fields (Fig. 1a). Trees, gorse, heath and grassland cover the site.

#### 1.2 Soils and Geology

The underlying solid geology comprises Red-Crag Formation sandstones, while the superficial geology is dominated by glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel dating to the Mid Pleistocene (BGS 2014). The soils of the area are variable and are described as 'glacial till of sand to sandy loam' (NERC 2014).

#### 1.3 Previous Archaeological work

Trial trenching was undertaken on the site by Britannia Archaeology 2012 where a number of undated ditches were identified. The report concluded that a possible Bronze-Age Enclosure and barrow ditch were present on the site (Schofield 2012).

#### 1.4 Project Objectives

Project objectives were in general to:

- determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered;
- determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered;
- as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and;
- establish the sequence of any archaeological remains present on the site

## **2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

Martlesham is a small village in eastern Suffolk close to Woodbridge and Ipswich. It is thought to have Roman origins and was established by a least 1086, having an entry in Domesday as *Merlesham*. The village name is thought to be Old English in origin meaning ‘homestead by a woodland clearing frequented by martens’, or alternatively the first element may relate to a Saxon name *Mertle* (Mills 2003).

The historic core of the village lies on high ground overlooking the River Deben and its tributary the River Finn. However, the settlement shifted from the high ground towards the west during the medieval period where the main London to Great Yarmouth road bridged the River Finn by the middle 15th century. All that remains of the village core is the Church and Martlesham Hall; the main village now lying 1 to 2km to the west. The village remained largely agricultural until the 20th century when an RAF base and subsequently residential and commercial development at Martlesham Heath and along the A12 corridor significantly altered its character.

### **2.1 Neolithic and Bronze age**

There are a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age sites and findspots recorded in the vicinity of the site (Fig. 2). During excavations in 1992 480m to the west of the site, at Sinks Pit, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features containing worked flint, quern and pottery sherds were recorded. Archaeological trenching at Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 500m to the west revealed pits and post-holes containing Beaker pottery and burnt flint.

The site is within a Bronze-Age funerary landscape; three bowl barrows dating from the Early Bronze Age are nearby. One lies 100m to the south; while the second and third lie 500 and 600m south-west respectively. There are a further four well-preserved barrows 2km further south.

An evaluation in 2003 on the site of a park and ride adjacent to the A12 road and 85m west of the site, revealed pits containing Beaker pottery along with ditches of a contemporary field system.

### **2.2 Iron Age and Romano-British**

There are settlement and agricultural remains dating to the Iron-Age in the area surrounding the site (Fig. 2). A small pit containing Iron-Age pottery, a possible Iron-Age roundhouse and an Iron-Age ditch were recorded within 500m to the west of the site and Iron-Age pottery was recorded 200m to the east.

There are Romano-British remains recorded c. 500m to the west including 1st to 3rd Century AD ditches, pits and postholes. A draught kiln was recorded 240m to the east, while a bronze vase, pottery and a coin were recovered 330m to the east. A Romano-British ditch was recorded during the evaluation at the park and ride 85m site to the west of the site (Fig. 2).

### **2.3 Saxon and medieval**

There is Saxon activity recorded in the vicinity of the site; 430m to the west a large pit with pottery, a copper-alloy brooch, a strap and a pin was recorded, while three Saxon round barrows were recorded 240m to the south-east (Fig. 2).

### **3. WORKING METHODS**

#### **3.1 Excavation**

A rubber-tracked 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket was employed to excavate the area, under the direct archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil overburden was mechanically removed to the first archaeological horizon; thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand.

The archaeological features encountered were excavated; with a minimum 10% of all linear features (minimum 1m slot) and 50% of all discrete features such as pits and post holes.

Archaeological recording was undertaken by means of standard recording sheets, drawings and digital photographs. Site plans were located on development plans supplied by the client. Archaeological sections were drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20 or at an appropriate scale (Appendix 3).

Photographs included an appropriate scale and were recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

#### **3.2 Standards and Guidance**

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994), English Heritage Guidance (EH 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008a and 2008b), Regional standards (Gurney 2003), CFA's standard methodology and the terms of the specification issued by SCCAS/CT.

#### **3.3 Monitoring**

The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS/CT), who was kept informed of developments on site and who visited the site on the 4 April 2014.

#### **3.4 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans and reports, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archive Store within an agreed timescale. Appropriate conservation of finds will be conducted before disposal. The archive will be ordered, indexed and conform to the requirements of the depositing museum and to all relevant professional guidance (Brown 2011 and SCCAS 2010).

A digital copy of this report will be supplied in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format to the Local Planning Authority, and Suffolk HER. In addition a hard copy of the report will be sent to the Suffolk HER and if requested the client.

A submission has been made to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS). A PDF version of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website and a copy of the form will be appended to the report (ref. cfaarch1-176685).

## 4. RESULTS

A full list and description of contexts comprises Appendix 1. Tables listing all photographic and drawn records form appendices 2 and 3. A concordance table listing context numbers for each feature group comprises Table 1 below. Figure 1b shows the plan of the excavation area, Figure 3 comprises sections and the plates show representative photographs of excavated features.

Feature Number	Context
Feature 1	104, 106, 114
Feature 2	118, 120, 122, 126
Feature 3	110, 112, 138

**Table 1: Contexts by feature number**

A total area of 900m<sup>2</sup> was excavated. The natural substrate consisted of light, orange-yellow, sandy gravel with lenses of light white-yellow, chalky sand and was recorded at a depth of 33m AOD. Overlying this was firm, greyish-yellow silty sand with occasional flint-gravel subsoil (101) which ranged in thickness (c. 0.15-0.4m). This was sealed by a layer of light-brown sandy silt topsoil (100), with occasional flint gravel 0.09-0.25m thick across the site.

### 4.1 Feature 1

Feature 1 consisted of a roughly north-south orientated ditch exposed for 22m within the excavation area. This was parallel with a similarly aligned and most probably contemporary ditch (Feature 2) to the east, which together formed the remains of a possible droveway.

The ditch was shallow to the north of the feature with a width of 1.18m and a depth of 0.23m; it had moderate sloping sides with a slightly concave base (106). The ditch widened to 1.4m and became deeper (0.34m) at one point, with steeper sides and a U-shaped profile (Fig. 3 and Plate 2, 114), before narrowing and becoming shallower to the south (Fig. 3, 104) where the profile of the ditch also became more V-shaped.

The ditch had been disturbed by a number of tree boles along its length. The fill of the ditch was dark-brown silty sand from which a single fragment of Iron-Age pottery was recovered along with a number of flints (Fig. 3, 113).

### 4.2 Feature 2

Feature 2 was a north-south ditch parallel to Feature 1, running for 44m within the excavation area, and forming the eastern side of the possible droveway/trackway with Feature 1 (Plate 3).

The ditch was wider and deeper at the north of the feature with a width of 1.55m and a depth of 0.38m, and had a stepped western edge and a steep eastern edge (Fig. 3, 126).

The ditch narrowed to 1.1m and became shallower (0.28m) at one point, with steep sides and a U-shaped profile (Plate 4 and Fig. 3; 122,). Towards the south, the ditch widened to 1.25m and became deeper (Plate 5 and Fig. 1b; 120) at 1.5m in width and 0.34m in depth in the south of the excavation area (Fig. 1b; 118).

The ditch also contained a small amount of pottery (120 and 122, Fig. 3) with a date ranging from the Iron Age to the middle of the 1st century AD; it also contained a small assemblage of flint.

### **4.3 Feature 3**

Feature 3 consisted of the remains of a possible ring gully, at the eastern end of the site (Plate 6). The profile of the gully itself was very shallow and was predominantly U-shaped with moderate to steep sides (Fig. 3; 110 and 112).

The gully consisted of two termini; in the east and west (Fig. 1b, 110 and 138). The western terminus truncated a large circular pit with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 3, 108), that measured 1.4m wide by 0.36m deep. Terminus 138 was 0.38m wide by 0.08m deep and terminus 110 was 0.22m wide by 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered.

### **4.3 Other archaeological features**

A number of pits (124, 128, 132, 134, and 140), were recorded during the excavation.

Three of these (124, 128, and 140) were located in the area formed between the two possible driveway ditches, while the remaining two (132 and 134) were in the eastern part of the site.

The two pits towards in the east of the excavation were elongated and sub-oval in plan and both were on a rough north-south orientation. Pit 132 had steep sides with a concave base and measured 2.5m in length by 1.1m in width by 0.5m in depth (Plate 7), and yielded a single flint artefact of unknown date. This pit was interpreted as a possible barrow ditch in the evaluation (Schofield 2012), but there was no sign of it continuing and there was no other evidence to support this interpretation.

Pit 134/136 lay to the east of Pit 132 and the southern extent of the feature (134) displayed a similar U-shaped profile; steep sides with flattish base 0.55m deep. Towards the north of the feature (136) this profile became much shallower, having a depth of 0.1m.

Towards the northern end of the internal area formed by the two large ditches (features 1 and 2) a similar elongated pit (140) was recorded. To the north a smaller, sub-circular pit was recorded (124), while to the south of this area a similar sub-circular pit (128) was also excavated. These features were generally steep sided with U-shaped profiles and very sterile fills, though a very abraded sherd of Roman pottery (123) was recovered from environmental samples from one of the pits (124).



## 4.4 Pottery Report

By Sue Anderson

Five sherds weighing 42g were collected from the fills of three ditches and a pit. Table 2 provides a summary of the assemblage.

Context	Code	No	Wt (g)	Notes	Date
113	IAFT	1	1	Small abraded body sherd, coarse burnt flint temper	IA
119	RBCG	1	33	Neck with cordon, large storage jar	E-M. 1 <sup>st</sup> c.
121	IAQT	1	2	Fine sand-tempered handmade body sherd	IA
123	RBGW	1	2	Fine sandy micaceous with ferrous/grog inclusions, abraded	Rom
129	RBGW	2	4	Fine sandy micaceous with ferrous/grog inclusions, 1 vessel, abraded	Rom
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>		

**Table 2: Pottery by fabric**

(IAFT – Iron Age flint-tempered; IAQT – Iron Age quartz tempered; RBCG – Roman coarse grog; RBGW – Roman greywares)

This small and widely-dispersed assemblage comprises body sherds of Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman date. The fabrics are typical of the area and comparable with material found on Martlesham Heath (C. Tester, pers. comm.). Five of the sherds are small and abraded and, whilst they may indicate activity of this date on the site, such activity may simply be related to manuring of arable fields.

## 4.5 Flint Report

By Martin Lightfoot

Of the 11 flints submitted, 8 were unworked. The three worked flints were all from a ditch (Feature 2) also yielding Iron Age or Romano-British pottery, these flints showed a high degree of weathering, indicating that they were exposed to the surface for some time prior to deposition.

Context	Shape/ Dimensions	Weight	Description	Period
113	3 flints	10g	Unworked corticated light grey flint	-
117	Irregular; 70x32x10mm	26g	Large grey irregular utilised flake from a shattered flint pebble retouched possible scraper or knife	Undated/IA?
121	3 flints	4g	Unworked corticated light grey flint	-
125	Irregular; 30x12x5mm	<1g	Grey-cream, utilised flake recorticated	Undated
125	Irregular 23x10x3mm	<1g	Grey-cream, utilised flake recorticated	Undated
129	1 irregular flint	27g	50% cortex, unworked light grey flint	-
133	Rectangular flint	<1g	Unworked grey flint chip	-

**Table 3: Flint Catalogue**

### *Discussion and Recommendations*

The assemblage is small, from poor quality sources and though the worked flints are from undiagnostic forms and are likely to be residual, it cannot be discounted that they may be Iron Age in date. The worked flint should be retained and deposited with the site archive. The unworked flint may be discarded.

## 4.6 Environmental Report

by Mhairi Hastie

### Methodology

Seven bulk soil samples (each 20 litres in volume) were taken during excavations prior to development on land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk. The soil samples were processed through a system of flotation, the floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 $\mu$ m sieve, and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope; the remaining material in the tank (retent) was washed through a 1mm mesh and sorted for archaeological significant remains.

The results are summarised in tables 4 and 5 below.

### Results

The quantity and diversity of debris recovered from the samples was low and in general poorly persevered. The bulk of the flots consisted principally of modern root debris.

**Pottery:** One small sherd of pottery (c. 2cm in dia.) was recovered from the fill of Pit (124)

**Slag (possible):** Two small fragments of possible ferrous slag were recovered from the fills of Ditch (104) and Pit (140).

**Lithics:** Fragments of what may be small chips of flint were recovered from all of the samples; particular concentrations were recovered from Feature 2 (fills of ditch 120, 122 and 126).

**Charcoal:** The amount of charcoal recovered from the samples was generally low and consisted in all cases of small abraded fragments, generally less than 5mm in diameter.

### Recommendations

None of the charcoal present in the samples would be suitable for AMS dating, and no further work is recommended.

Sample no	Context no	Context description	Sample vol (litres)	Pottery	Slag, ferrous (poss)	Lithics	Charcoal
<b>Feature 1</b>							
6	103	Fill of Ditch (104)	20		+ (x1)	++	+ (SF)
<b>Feature 2</b>							
2	119	Fill of Ditch (120)	20			+	+ (SF)
3	121	Fill of Ditch (122)	20			++	+ (SF)
4	123	Fill of Pit (124)	20	+ (x1)		++	+
<b>Feature 3</b>							
7	111	Fill of Gull (112)	20			+	+ (SF)
<b>Other Arch. Features: Pits</b>							
1	133	Fill of Pit (134)	20			+	+ (SF)
5	139	Fill of Pit (140)	20		+ (x1)	++	+ (SF)

**Table 4: Composition of Retents**

**Key:** rare = + (1-10 items), occasional = ++ (11-50 items), common = +++ (51-100 items) and abundant = ++++ (>101 items) SF = small fragments (< 5mm)

Sample no	Context no	Context description	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal	Comments
<b>FEATURE 1</b>					
6	103	Fill of Ditch (104)	30	+ (SF)	Principally modern root debris
<b>FEATURE 2</b>					
2	119	Fill of Ditch (120)	50	+ (SF)	Principally modern root debris
3	121	Fill of Ditch (122)	20	+ (SF)	Principally modern root debris
4	123	Fill of Pit (124)	20	++ (SF)	Principally modern root debris
<b>FEATURE 3</b>					
7	111	Fill of Gull (112)	20	+ (SF)	
<b>OTHER ARCH. FEATURES: PITS</b>					
1	133	Fill of Pit (134)	50	+ (SF)	Principally modern root debris
5	139	Fill of Pit (140)	50	+ (SF)	Principally modern root debris

**Table 5: Composition of Flots**

**Key:** rare = + (1-10 items), occasional = ++ (11-50 items), common = +++ (51-100 items) and abundant = ++++ (>101 items) SF = small fragments (< 5mm)

#### 4.6 Conservation Assessment and Recommendations for Discard

All finds, have been cleaned and prepared for long-term storage. It is recommended that all material should be retained and added to the excavation archive. The only material recommended for discard is the unworked flint.

## 5. DISCUSSION

Archaeological features recorded during this evaluation are representative of the prehistoric landscape in which the site is located. The driveway represented by features 1 and 2 may relate to a part of that landscape

The previous evaluation undertaken by Britannia Archaeology recorded a possible barrow ditch as surviving towards the centre of the site (Schofield 2012); however, upon excavation this was proved to be an elongated pit (132).

Although only a small amount of datable finds were recovered, it is likely that the site dates to the late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Romano-British periods. The evidence of a possible ring gully to the east of the site shows that there may have been some settlement activity on the site, though modern intrusions and landscaping during the construction of the road to the west have truncated the area, and in particular the south-east end of the site where there was substantial modern disturbance.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The excavation has shown the presence of late prehistoric and Romano-British activity relating to agricultural or settlement activity on the site rather than the putative Bronze Age funerary features suggested by the evaluation. However, this site has contributed to the wider understanding of the Iron Age and Romano-British landscape of the area which overlays a Bronze-Age funerary landscape.

There are numerous crop marks on the free-draining sandy soils in the area of the R. Deben and the area may have been quite intensively exploited during the later prehistoric and Roman-British periods particularly. The site may well have been within a politically contentious area; near the boundary between the *Trinovantes*, *Iceni* and *Catuvellauni* and it is possible that settlement sites may have been regularly abandoned throughout this period.

A hoard of late Iron Age coins found between 1996 and 1999 in Woodbridge are attributed to the *Trinovantes* (De Jersey and Newman 2001) and despite the periodic political uncertainty, due to the highly fertile nature of the soils (DEP, 2013), it may be that the site formed part of a significant and organised agricultural block in the pre-Roman Iron age which continued into the Romano-British period.

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### Online Resources

- English Heritage Pastscape, [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk), (Accessed 16/04/14)
- Heritage Gateway, [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk), (Accessed 16/04/14)
- Archaeological Data Service, [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk), (Accessed 16/04/14)

## **Appendices**

## Appendix 1: Context Summaries

Context	Fill of	Type	Description
100	-		Topsoil
101	-		Subsoil
102	-		Natural
103	104	Fill	Fill of Ditch 104. Dark brown, soft, silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon and measures 1.25m and 0.26m deep and continues to the north and south. It is the Equivalent to 105 and 113
104		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 103. Moderate sides with a 'V' - shaped base. It measures 1.25m wide by 0.26m deep. The Equivalent to 106 and 114 and continues to the north and south.
105	106	Fill	Fill of Ditch 106. Dark brown, soft, silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon and measures 1.18m and 0.23m deep and continues to the north and south. It is equivalent to 103 and 113.
106		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 106. A steep eastern side to a slight 'U'-shaped base and a gradual sloping side to the west. It measures 1.18m wide by 0.23m deep. Equivalent to 104 and 114 and continues to the north and south.
107	108	Fill	Fill of Pit 108. Dark brown, soft silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon. It measures 1.4m wide by 0.36m deep. It is truncated by Gully 110.
108		Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit, filled by 107 and truncated by gully 110. It has steep sides to a 'U'-shaped base, and measures 1.4m side by 0.36m deep.
109	110	Fill	Fill of Gully 110. Dark brown, soft silty sand, sterile with good clarity of horizon. Measures 0.22m wide by 0.15m deep. Equivalent to 111 and 137.
110		Cut	Cut of east-west, orientated ring gully, filled by 109. Very shallow with gradual sloping slides to concave base. It measures 0.22m wide by 0.15m deep.
111	112	Fill	Fill of Gully 112. Dark brown, soft silty sand, sterile with good clarity of horizon. Measures 0.42m wide by 0.12m deep. Equivalent to 109 and 137
112		Cut	Cut of east-west, orientated ring gully, filled by 111. Very shallow with gradual sloping slides to concave base. It measures 0.42m wide by 0.12m deep. Equivalent to 110 and 138
113	114	Fill	Fill of Ditch 114. Dark brown, soft, silty sand with small flint gravel inclusions, good clarity of horizon and measures 1.4m in width by 0.34m deep and continues to the north and south. It is the Equivalent to 105 and 103
114		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 113 which has steep sides to a 'V'-shaped base. It measures 1.4m wide by 0.34m deep. The Equivalent to 104 and 106 and continues to the north and south.
115	116	Fill	Fill of possible tree bole 116. Dark brown, soft silty sand. Occasional small fragments of flint gravel with a good clarity of horizon. It measures 1.1m wide by 0.32m deep.
116		Cut	Cut of tree bole, filled by 115. It has steep sides to a 'U'-shaped base, and measures 1.1m wide by 0.32m deep.
117	118	Fill	Fill of Ditch 118. Dark brown, soft, silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon and measures 1.5m and 0.34m deep. Equivalent to 119, 121, 125 and continues to the north and south.
118		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 117. Steep sides with a 'U'-shaped base It measures 1.5m wide by 0.34m deep. Equivalent to 120, 122, 126 and continues to the north and south.
119	120	Fill	Fill of Ditch 120. Dark brown, soft, silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon and measures 1.25m and 0.4m deep. Equivalent to 117, 121, 125 and continues to the north and south.
120		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 119. Steep sides with a 'U'-shaped base It measures 1.25m wide by 0.4m deep. Equivalent to 118, 122, 126 and continues to the north and south.
121	122	Fill	Fill of Ditch 122. Dark brown, soft, silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon and measures 1.1m and 0.28m deep. Equivalent to 117, 119, 125 and continues to



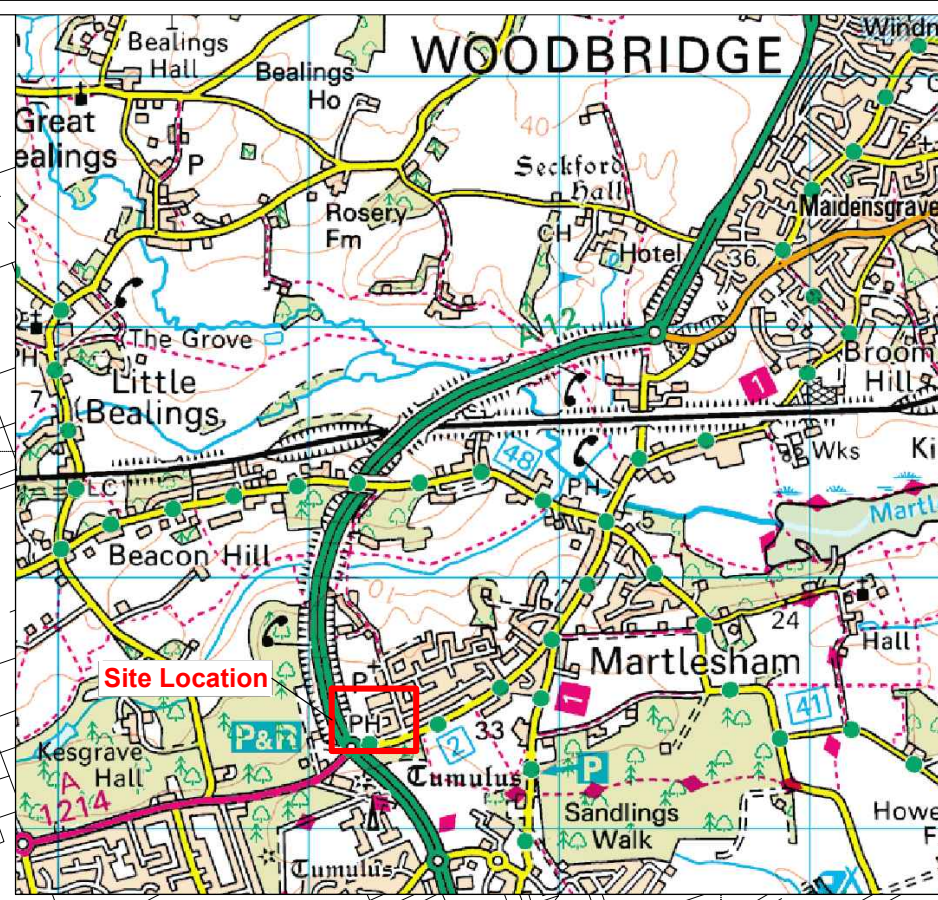
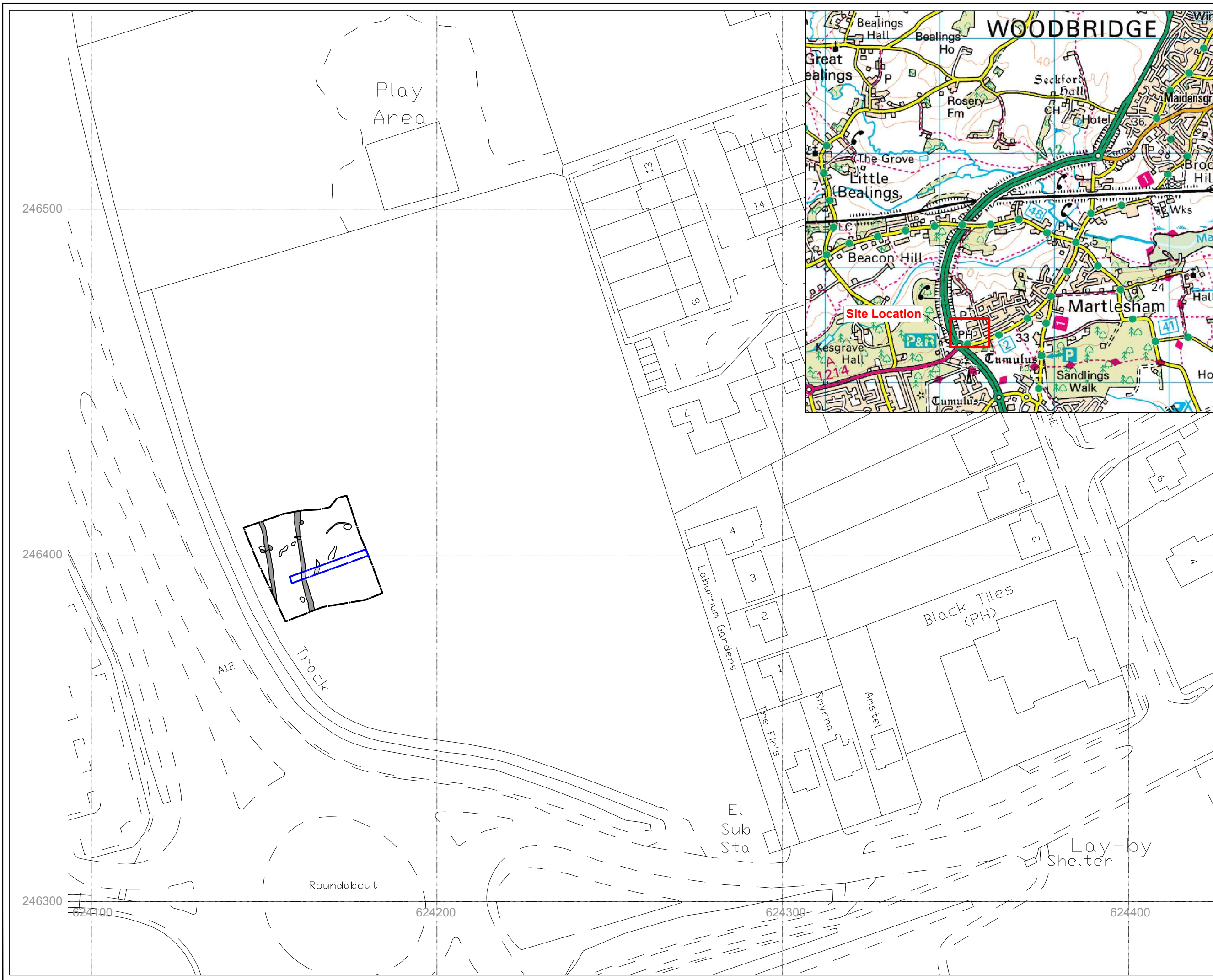
Context	Fill of	Type	Description
			the north and south.
122		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 117. Steep sides with a 'U'-shaped base It measures 1.1m wide by 0.28m deep. Equivalent to 118, 120, 126 and continues to the north and south.
123	124	Fill	Fill of irregular shaped Pit 124. Dark brown, soft silty sand with small flint gravel inclusion. It measures 0.9m Wide by 0.34m deep.
124		Cut	Cut of irregular shaped pit, filled by 123. Steep sides to a 'U'-shaped base and measures 0.9m wide by 0.34m deep.
125	126	Fill	Fill of Ditch 126. Dark brown, soft, silty sand. Sterile with a good clarity of horizon and measures 1.55m and 0.38m deep. Equivalent to 117, 119, 121 and continues to the north and south.
126		Cut	Cut of north-south orientated linear ditch, filled by 117. Steep sides with a 'U'-shaped base It measures 1.55m wide by 0.38m deep. Equivalent to 118, 120, 122, and continues to the north and south.
127	128	Fill	Fill of sub-circular shaped Pit 128. Dark brown, soft silty sand with small flint gravel inclusion. It measures 1.2m wide by 0.5m deep.
128		Cut	Cut of sub-circular shaped pit, filled by 127. Steep sides and a 'U'-shaped base. Measures 1.2m wide by 0.5m deep.
129	130	Fill	Fill of Tree-bole 130. Grey-brown, soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. 0.5m wide by 0.12m deep.
130		Cut	Cut of a tree bole, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Measures 0.7m wide by 0.12m deep. Irregular shape in plan.
131	132	Fill	Fill of elongated pit 132. Dark brown, soft silty sand with occasional fragments of flint gravel. It measures 1.1m wide by 0.5m deep.
132		Cut	Cut of sub-circular shaped, elongated pit, with steep sides and a 'U'-shaped base. Filled by 131. Measures 1.1m wide by 0.5m deep.
133	134	Fill	Fill of elongated pit 134. Dark brown, soft silty sand with orange mottling. It measures 1.35m wide by 0.55m deep. Equivalent to 135
134		Cut	Cut of sub-circular shaped, elongated pit, with steep sides and a 'U'-shaped base. Filled by 133. Measures 1.35m wide by 0.55m deep. Equivalent to 136
135	136	Fill	Fill of terminal end of pit 136. Dark brown, soft silty sand with orange mottling. It measures 0.68m wide by 0.1m deep. Equivalent to 133
136		Cut	Cut of sub-circular shaped, terminal end of pit with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. Filled by 135. Equivalent to 134
137	138	Fill	Fill of Gully 138. Dark brown, soft silty sand with occasional small flint gravel inclusions, and good clarity of horizon. Measures 0.38m wide by 0.08m deep. Equivalent to 109 and 111.
138		Cut	Cut of terminal end of east-west, orientated ring gully, filled by 137. Very shallow with gradual sloping slides to concave base. It measures 0.38m wide by 0.08m deep. Equivalent to 110 and 112
139	140	Fill	Fill of elongated pit 140, Dark brown, soft silty sand sterile fill. Measures 0.78m wide by 0.26m deep
140		Cut	Cut of elongated pit with a north-south orientation. Steep sides to a 'V'-Shaped base and measures 0.78m wide by 0.26m deep and filled by 139.

## Appendix 2: Photographic register

Number	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Shot of site post top-soil removal	South-west	Bright
2	Shot of site post top-soil removal	South-west	Bright
3	Shot of site post top-soil removal	North	Bright
4	Shot of site post top-soil removal	North-west	Bright
5	Shot of site post top-soil removal	West	Bright
6	Shot of site post top-soil removal	South-west	Bright
7	Shot of site post top-soil removal	South-west	Bright
8	Shot of site post top-soil removal	South	Bright
9	Shot of site post top-soil removal	North-west	Overcast
10	Shot of site post top-soil removal	North	Overcast
11	Post excavation shot of site	North	Overcast
12	Post excavation shot of site	North-west	Overcast
13	Post excavation shot of site	West	Overcast
14	Post excavation shot of site	South-west	Overcast
15	Post excavation shot of site	South	Overcast
16	Post excavation shot of site	South	Overcast
17	Post excavation shot of site	South-west	Overcast
18	Post excavation shot of site	South	Overcast
19	Post excavation shot of site	South-east	Overcast
20	Post excavation shot of site	North-west	Overcast
21	Post excavation shot of site	North	Overcast
22	South facing section of Ditch 104	North	Overcast
23	North-facing section of Ditch 114 and tree boles 116/130	South	Overcast
24	North-facing section of Ditch 114 and tree boles 116/130	South	Overcast
25	South facing section of Ditch 106	North	Overcast
26	South-west facing section of elongated Pit/Gully 140	North-east	Overcast
27	North-east facing section of Pit 124	South-west	Overcast
28	North-facing section of Pit128	South	Overcast
29	South-facing section of Ditch 118	North	Cloudy
30	South-facing section of Ditch 120	North	Cloudy
31	South-facing section of Ditch 122	North	Cloudy
32	South-facing section of Ditch 126	North	Overcast
33	Post-excavation shot of tree bole	South	Overcast
34	North-facing section of Pit 132	South	Overcast
35	Post-excavation shot of tree bole	South	Overcast
36	South-west facing section of Pit 134	North-east	Overcast
37	North-east facing section of pit butt-end 136	South-west	Overcast
38	North-east facing section of pit butt-end 136 and Pit 134	South-west	Overcast
39	South-west facing section of gully terminus 138	North-east	Overcast
40	West-facing section of Gully 112	East	Overcast
41	East-facing section of Pit 108 and Gully 110	West	Overcast
42	Oblique shot of east-facing section of Pit 108 and Gully 110	North-west	Overcast

### Appendix 3: Drawing register

Number	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:20	Section	North-facing section of 104
2	1	1:20	Section	North-facing section of 114, 116, and 130
3	1	1:20	Section	North-facing section of 106
4	1	1:10	Section	South-facing section of 140
5	1	1:20	Section	North-west facing section of 128
6	1	1:20	Section	South-facing section of 118
7	1	1:20	Section	South-facing section of 120
8	1	1:20	Section	East-facing section of 124
9	1	1:20	Section	South-facing section 122
10	1	1:20	Section	South-facing section of 126
11	1	1:10	Section	South-facing section of 132
12	1	1:10	Section	South-east facing section of 138
13	1	1:10	Section	East-facing section of 112
14	1	1:20	Section	East-facing section of 108 and 110
15	1	1:20	Section	North-facing section of 134
16	1	1:10	Section	North-east facing section of 136
17	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 104
18	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 114 and tree boles 116/130
19	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 106
20	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of elongated Pit/Gully 140
21	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 124
22	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 126
23	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 122
24	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 120
25	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 118
26	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 128
27	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 132
28	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of butt-end of Gully 138
29	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Gully 110/112 and pit 108
30	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of elongated Pit 134 and 136



**Key:**

- Excavation Limits
- Evaluation Trench
- Iron Age Feature
- 2012 Feature
- Tree-bole



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Fig. No: **1a** Report No: **Y147/14**

Title:  
**Site location and excavation area**

Project:  
**Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge**

Client:  
**Bacton Gospel Hall Trust**

Scale at A3:  
**1:1,000**








Drawn by: **SW** Checked: **ML** Date: **22/07/2014**

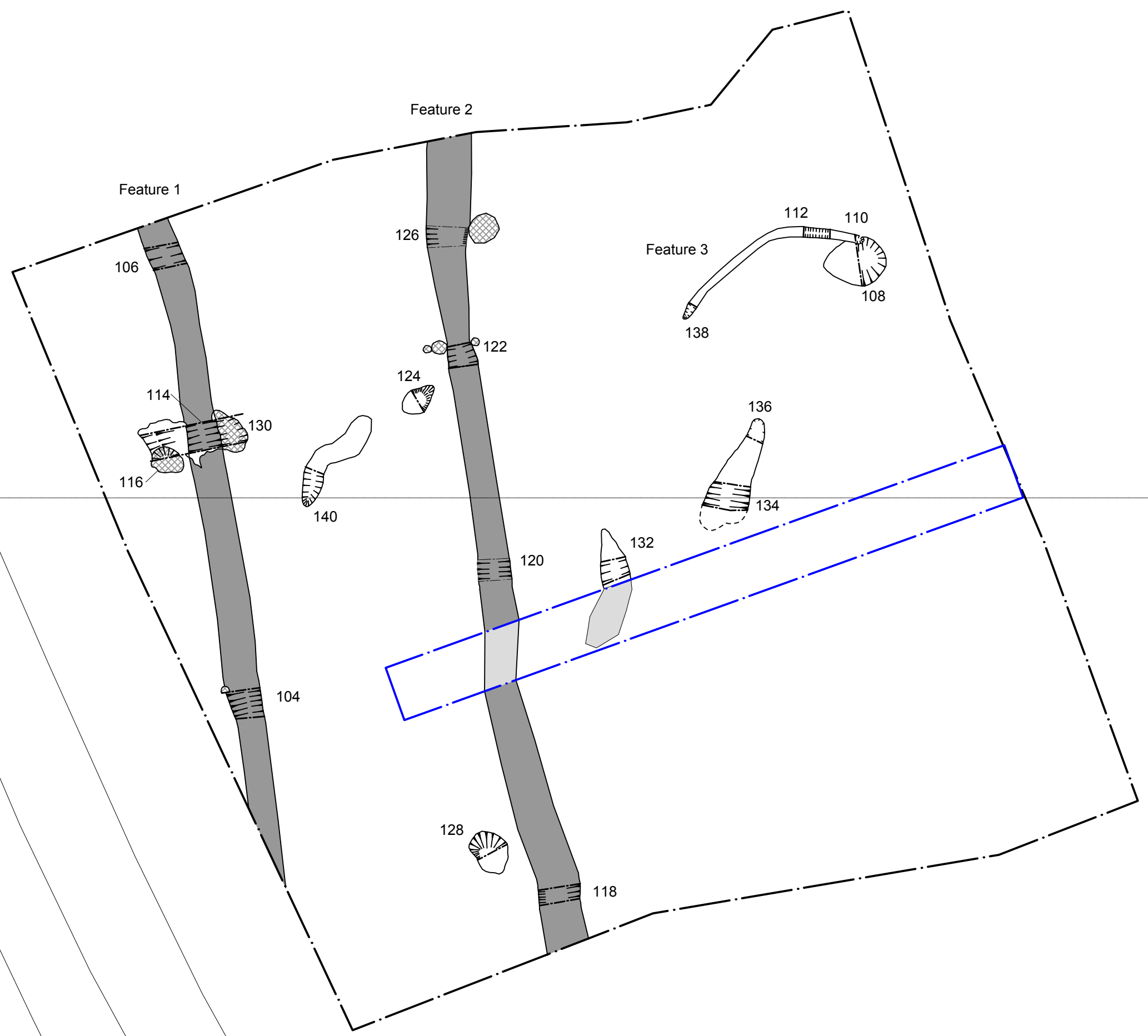
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**Key:**

-  Excavation Limits
-  Evaluation Trench
-  Iron Age Feature
-  2012 Feature
-  Tree-bole



246400

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 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: **1b** Report No: **Y147/14**

Title:  
**Excavation Area**

Project:  
**Land at Main Road,  
Martlesham, Woodbridge**

Client:  
**Bacton Gospel Hall Trust**

Scale at A3:  
**1:150**

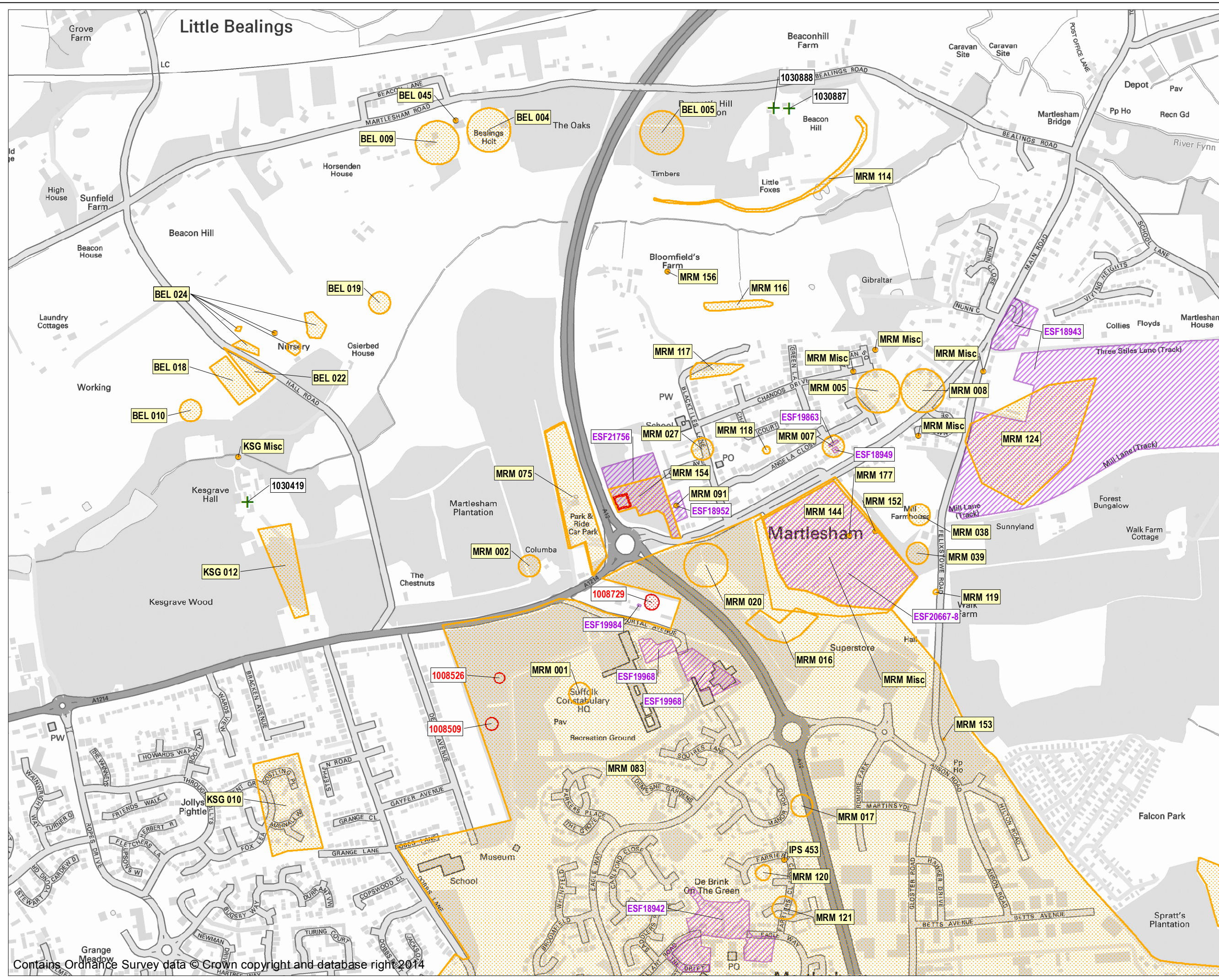


Drawn by: **SW** Checked: **ML** Date: **22/07/2014**

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**Key:**

- [Red outline] Excavation Area
- [Red dotted pattern] Scheduled Monument
- [Green cross] Listed Building Grade II
- [Yellow dot] HER Site (point)
- [Orange dotted pattern] HER Site (area)
- [Purple hatched pattern] HER Events (area)

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Fig. No: 2      Report No: Y147/14

Title:  
**HER Sites within 1km of excavation area**

Project:  
**Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge**

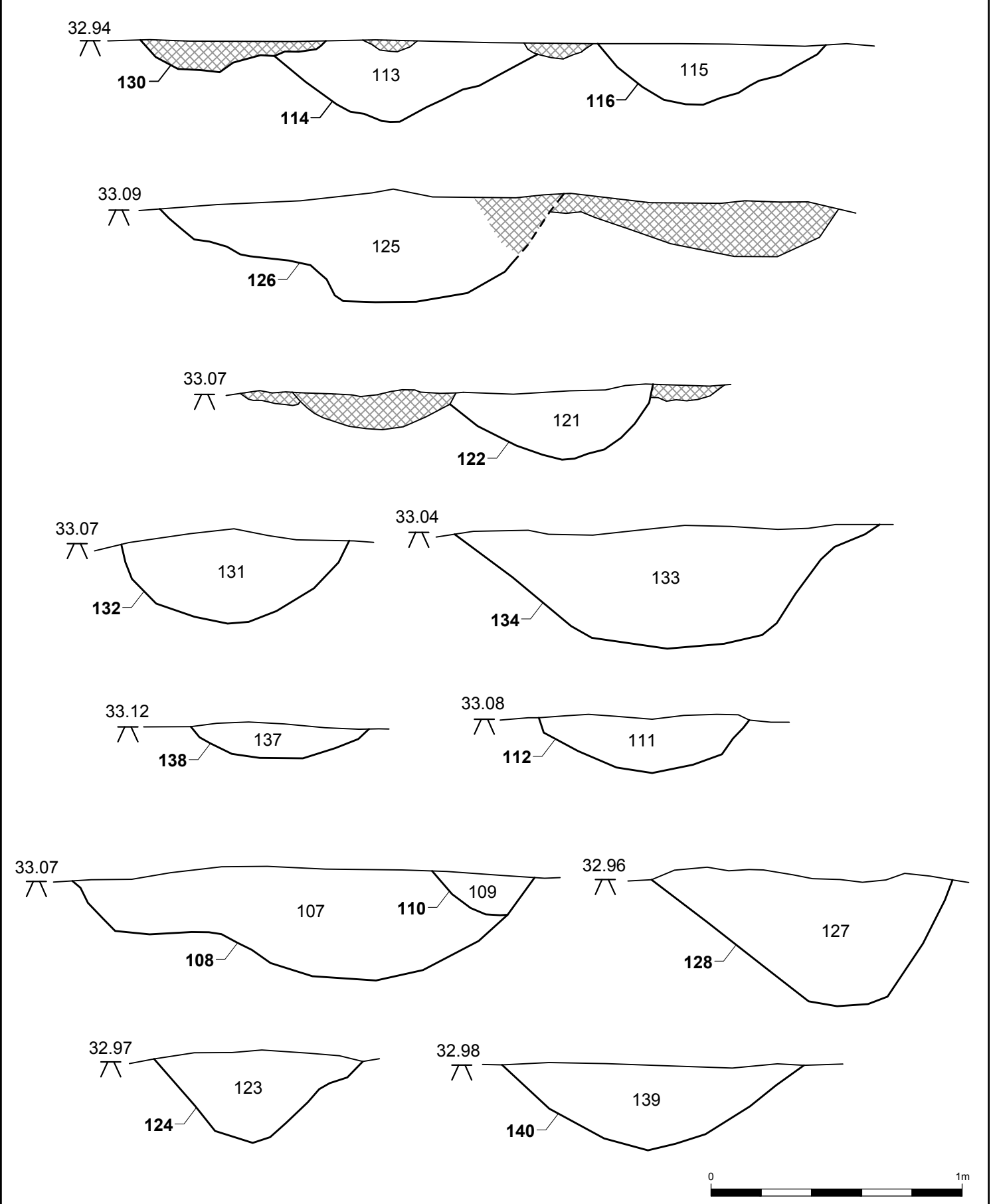
Client:  
**Bacton Gospel Hall Trust**

Scale at A3:  
**1:8,000**

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Key: Tree-bole 	Fig No: 3	Revision: 0	Client: Bacton Gospel Hall Trust
	Title: Sections		
Scale at A4: 1:20	Project: Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge		
		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Offices C1 & C2 Clayton Business Centre Midland Road Leeds, LS10 2RJ T:0113 271 6060 F:0113 271 3197 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
Drawn by: SW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y147/14	



Plate 1 - South-facing post-excavation shot of Feature 1





Plate 2 - North-facing section of Ditch 114 and treeboles 116 and 130



Plate 3 - South-facing post-excavation shot of Feature 2



Plate 4 - South-facing section of Ditch 122

Plate No: <b>1-4</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: <b>Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge</b>			<b>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ  T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
Drawn by: <b>SW</b>	Checked: <b>JW</b>	Report No: <b>Y147/14</b>			

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Plate 5 - South-facing section of Ditch 120





Plate 6 - Oblique shot of east-facing section of Pit 108 and Gukky 110



Plate 7 - West-facing post-excitation shot with pits 108, 132 and 134



Plate 8 - General shot of site facing north-west

Plate No: <b>5-8</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: <b>Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge</b>			<b>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ  T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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<b>Project Details</b>		
Oasis Number	cfaarchal-176685	
Project Title	Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk	
Short Description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk, during March and April 2014. Two ditches forming a possible droveway were identified and dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. Other features recorded were a number of possible pits and the remains of a possible roundhouse gully. Features were generally indistinct and shallow due to truncation by activity related to the construction of the adjacent bypass. A small amount of late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery along with some worked flint was also recovered.	
Project Type	Excavation	
Previous Work	Yes	
Future Work	No	
Monument type and period	Ditch, LIA	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Pot, LIA Pot, Roman	
HER Code	MRM 154	
<b>Project Locations</b>		
County	Suffolk	
Site address	Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4TE	
NGR	TM 2405 4647	
Height OD	N/A	
Area of Site	900 square meters	
Land Use	Vacant Land	
<b>Project Creators</b>		
Organisation	CFA Archaeology Ltd	
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council	
Project design originator	CFA Archaeology Ltd	
Director/Manager	Martin Lightfoot	
Project Supervisor	Phil Mann	
Sponsor or funding body	N/A	
<b>Project Timescale</b>		
Start Date	20/03/2014	
End Date	15/04/2014	
<b>Archives</b>		
	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	Suffolk CC Store	Ceramics, Worked Stone
Digital	Suffolk CC Store	Report, Photographs
Paper	Suffolk CC Store	Site Records, Report
<b>Bibliography</b>		
Title	Land At Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation	
Report Number	Y147/14	

Author(s)	Walker, J
Date	2014