Archaeological monitoring and excavation on land west of Hams Farmhouse, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

May-June 2014

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on behalf of Prime Irrigation

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out on the site of a proposed agricultural reservoir to the west of Hams Farmhouse, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, in May and June 2014. The work was undertaken on behalf of Prime Irrigation. The excavations revealed activity dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. This activity included five prehistoric pits, six Roman pits, a cluster of 26 Anglo-Saxon pits and post-holes including four large pits (three of which contained loomweights), a separate Anglo-Saxon pit and associated post-holes, and a post-medieval field ditch. Also present was a rectilinear field system including enclosure and possible droveway. This is tentatively-dated to the post-medieval period.

2 Introduction

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and excavation on land 100m to the west of Hams Farmhouse, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, which was carried out in May and June 2014 (Figures 1 and 2). The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on behalf of Prime Irrigation and in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir.

The Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal District Council) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that the proposed site lay in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief and Specification* detailing the required archaeological work written by Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS 2013), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2014).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).

3 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

The proposed development site was within an area of high archaeological potential. It was immediately adjacent to major cropmark complexes to the north (SCHER TYN 028) and east (SCHER TYN 010, TYN 011). These cropmarks indicate the existence of a large-scale field system complex in the area, much of which is thought to be post-medieval in origin. Cropmarks were not visible on the proposed development site, however it is likely that this field system complex extends into the current site. Also visible, both within these complexes and elsewhere in the locality of the site, are numerous potential prehistoric barrows (TYN 016, 017, 010, 027, 119). Further cropmark complexes are visible to the southeast and southwest (SCHER TYN 025).

The site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation. There is a high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present in view of the site's topographic location, other local sites, and its large size (>2 ha). The proposed development will involve total destruction of any archaeological remains across much of its footprint.

4 Results (Figures 2 – 4, 7-8)

One hundred and two features were excavated (Figures 2 and 3). The earliest activity is of prehistoric origin, though this largely comprises residual material present later features. Four pits have tentatively been assigned a prehistoric date, and one further pit is more specifically dated to the Bronze Age. Six pits are thought to have been Roman, and further Roman material was found residually in a number of later features. Twenty-six pits and post-holes close to the western boundary of the site are dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. Also present was an Anglo-Saxon pit surrounded by seven postholes, and a post-medieval field boundary which is thought to have been removed in the 1960s. A tentatively-dated post-medieval field system including an enclosure and possible droveway covered most of the site.

Phase 1: Prehistoric

In total, five features (EF11, EF59M EF80, EF82 and EF102) are thought to have had prehistoric origins. Pit EF11 was located in the southwestern corner of the site, close to a pair of undated ditches (EF9 and EF12). Pit EF59 was located roughly 10m to the west of the undated ditch (EF18) that made up the western side of the field system, and pits F80 and F82 were located within the enclosure formed by ditches EF94, EF18, EF17 and F70. It is possible that Pit EF82 was first uncovered during the evaluation as pit F15 and contained a small piece of sandstone that may have been used as a quern stone. All four of these pits contained burnt flint (EF80 contained >11kg) which, although not directly datable, is likely prehistoric in date.

Pit F102 was located at the north end of the undated droveway. It was cautiously dated to the early-middle Bronze Age by the presence of a sherd of pottery thought to be of this date. Also present within this feature was a large piece of sandstone with apparent polish, indicative of wear, on one side.

Evidence of Iron Age activity comprised two sherds of pottery from undated ditches F7 and F8. It is thought to have been residual in both instances. One possible late Iron Age/early Roman sherd was also present in pit F10.

Phase 2: Roman

Roman material was recovered from 15 features – seven pits (EF1, EF10, EF16, EF19, EF20, EF21 and EF66), seven ditches (EF3, EF7, EF17, EF18, EF51, EF79 and EF94) and EF98. The material present in ditches EF3, EF7, EF17, EF18, EF51 and EF94 and in pit EF66 is thought to be residual due to the small and abraded nature of the pottery and the presence of later material in these features. These ditches are discussed further on.

Pit F10 was adjacent to the western boundary of the site; it contained one small body sherd. Pit F16 was located *c* 5m to the northeast of pit EF10, and was similar in terms of size and shape. This feature contained a relatively large fragment of Roman brick as well as some heat-affected flint.

Pits EF19, EF20 and EF21 were located within a partial enclosure delineated by undated ditches EF18, EF17 and EF7 (discussed below), and were in close proximity to, and in apparent alignment with undated gully EF26. Relatively substantial amounts of pottery were present in all three of these ditches. Pit EF19 contained the rim and upper body sherds of a pot with shoulder stab decoration. Pit EF20 contained three body sherds, and pit EF21 contained the base and body sherds of one pot and the base, body sherds and rim of another. Pit EF20 contained posthole EF25 (figure 5) and although no finds were present in this feature, it seems probable that it was of contemporary date.

Phase 3: Anglo-Saxon

Anglo-Saxon activity on site comprises a cluster of 22 small pits and post-holes (EF39, EF45, EF46, EF47, EF49, EF52, EF53, EF55, EF61, EF62, EF63, EF64, EF67, EF68, EF69, EF71, EF72, EF73, EF74, EF76, EF77 and EF78) and four larger, intercutting, pits (EF31, EF36, EF89 and EF92). This cluster of features is located about midway up the western site boundary. Also dated to the Anglo-Saxon period were pits F41 and F60.

The cluster of small pits and post-holes were all devoid of finds, but are tentatively-dated by their association with the four larger pits immediately to the north. The group of small pits and post-holes form an amorphous scatter. Potential alignments within this scatter can be loosely traced. It is possible, that the outline of a rectilinear structure is present within this group (Figure 4).

Pits EF31, EF36, EF89 and EF92 (Figures 3 and 5) were located immediately to the north of the group of small pits and post-holes. They all appeared to be intercutting. Pit EF31 was the northernmost of the four; it contained nine sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (5/6th-7th century), loomweight fragments and fragments of a puddingstone stone (plate 1). Pit EF36 cut the southern half of pit EF31. It also contained Anglo-Saxon pottery as well as heat-affected flint and an Fe nail. Pit EF36 also cut pit EF89, which contained similar loomweights to those found in EF31 and EF36. Pit EF92 cut pit EF89. It was the largest and southernmost of the four pits but no finds were recovered from it during the excavation. However, it is likely that it was first excavated as pit F19 during the evaluation, during which a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, a burnt flint and numerous pieces of fired clay loomweights were found.

Pit EF60 was located in the middle of the enclosure formed by undated ditches EF94, EF18, EF17 and EF70. It was *c* 1m in diameter and contained a burnt sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery and numerous fragments of lava quern. EF41 contained a fired clay object, probably another fragment of loomweight.

Eight more, related features were thought to be of Anglo-Saxon date. These included a large pit (F66) surrounded by seven post-holes (F65, F83, F84, F85, F86, F87 and F88). The large pit contained residual Roman pottery, heat-affected stone, and one sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Small amounts of residual Anglo-Saxon material were also present in ditches EF7, EF18.

Phase 5: Post-medieval

One ditch (F100) was securely dated to the post-medieval period. It ran roughly east-west across the entire northern part of the site. It is thought that it represented a field boundary that was removed in the 1960s. At its western end ditch F100 cut undated ditch F94. After this point the two ditches appear to run almost parallel across the site. It is postulated that ditch F100 represents a later recut of ditch F94, possibly constructed when the rest of the field system was removed (see below). Ditch F100 contained large amounts of post-medieval material.

Rectilinear Field System

Ten other ditches formed a more tentatively-dated rectilinear field system across the site. The whole system was aligned roughly north to south, and appears to correspond with cropmarks of a much larger field system complex spread across the local area.

The northernmost ditch (F94) was visible for *c* 100m and ran horizontally (roughly east-west) across the site. It was identified during the evaluation of the site as ditch F4. Fragments of Roman lava quern were recovered from section 2 of the ditch, though it is thought that these were possibly reused at a later date. A Roman pot base, and medieval pot base were both recovered from section 1. Post-medieval material including floor bricks, fragments of red brick and an Fe nail were also recovered from the lower fill of this ditch. A small flint flake and modern CBM and glass were recovered from this feature during the evaluation.

Abutting and running south from ditch F94 was ditch F18. It extended *c* 125m from ditch F94 in the north to ditch F7, which it appeared to cut, in the south. Roman, Saxon and post-medieval material was recovered from this ditch. The Roman material comprised three small sherds. A small sherd of possible Anglo-Saxon material was present in the same section as the early-middle Roman body sherd, but in a lower fill. A medieval/post-medieval diamond shaped mount was found near the surface of section 2 of the ditch.

Ditch F17 adjoined ditch F18 at right angles *c* 40m north of its southern terminus. The relationship is unclear, but it appears that the two ditches were constructed at the same time. Ditch F17 contained just one sherd of stab-decorated Roman pottery. It extended for *c* 50m before turning 90° and continuing north as Ditch F70, which continued almost all the way back to ditch F94, at the top of the site. There was a gap of *c* 3m between the northern terminus of ditch F70 and ditch F94. Ditch F70 contained no finds, however a piece of burnt flint was recovered from this feature during the evaluation. It was parallel to, and *c* 10m away from ditch F51, which mirrored its dimensions almost exactly but which adjoined ditch F94 to the north. Ditch F51 contained just one sherd of Roman pottery and a small piece of burnt flint recovered during the evaluation. It is possible that these two ditches formed some sort of droveway or stock control system. The gap between ditches F70 and F94 may have provided an entrance to the enclosure immediately to the west (formed by ditches F18, F17, F70 and F94).

To the south of ditch F17 was gully F26. It was *c* 20m long and was parallel with ditches F17 and F7. It was also in alignment with three apparently Roman pits (F19, F20 and F21). It contained no finds, but is likely related to the rest of the field system. Another gully (F43) was present in the far southeastern corner of the site. This too was devoid of finds but also seemed to align with the rest of the field system, so may have been related.

At its southern terminus, ditch F18 cut ditch F7, but did not extend the other side of it, implying a relationship between the two features. It was visible for *c* 80m and was aligned more or less east to west. It was largely parallel with ditches F17 and F94. Ditch 7 contained burnt flint, three sherds of Iron Age pottery, a fragmented Roman bowl and two Roman body sherds, a Roman coin, and an Anglo-Saxon sherd. About 20m from where ditch F7 went into the site boundary it was cut by ditch F3, and appeared to cut ditch F8 (Figure 5); however, the relationship between these three ditches remains unclear. Ditches F3 and F8 appeared to form the top right corner of an enclosure that was aligned with, but possibly not contemporary with the field system described above. Ditch F3 contained a single Roman body sherd and ditch F8 contained a sherd of Iron Age material.

To the north of ditches F3, F7 and F8, and cut by ditch F8 was ditch F9. It was *c* 40m long, and was aligned roughly north-south, though turned about 45° before it went into the site boundary to the west. Apparently adjoining ditch F9 just before this turn was ditch F12. It was aligned east-west for *c* 10m before it turned through roughly 45° and continued for *c* 30m to the south-east. Neither of these two ditches contained any finds. They appear to be distinct from the rest of the field system, and possibly pre-date it.

The finds recovered from the ditches of this field system are scarce and inconsistent. Prehistoric to post-medieval material has been found in contexts that appeared to the excavators to be stratigraphically sound and post-medieval material in the lower fill of ditch EF94, from which the entire field system seems to extend. For this reason it is thought that the field system is possibly post-medieval, but that material from earlier contexts was disturbed during its construction or removal. This hypothesis also takes into consideration the presence of extensive crop-marks indicative of similar field-systems in the immediate vicinity of the site. Although these are obviously undated, it has been postulated that many of the marks are post-medieval (SHER TYN 011). It seems highly likely that the field system present on site is a continuation of the same activity that caused these cropmarks.

Feature	Relationships	Datable finds description
F3	Cuts F7 and F8	(7)* Roman Body sherd (sx2)
F7	Cut by F3 and F18	(4) Rim, body sherds and many small sherds of Roman bowl (sx1) (8) Roman body sherd (sx2) (10) Small abraded Anglo-Saxon sherd (sx5) (11) ?Iron Age pot sherd (sx4) (13) Early-middle Roman body sherd and burnt flint (sx6) (14) SF5 Very corroded Roman coin (sx7) (15) ?Iron Age pot sherds (sx7)
F8	Cuts F9, cut by F3	(31) Iron Age sherd (sx4)
F9	Cut by F8	(5) Roman body sherds (sx1) (23) Late Iron Age/early Roman pot base (sx2) (65) Roman pot base (sx4)
F12	Adjoins F9	No finds
F17	Adjoins F18 and turns into F70	(35) Stab decorated Roman shoulder sherd from jar or bowl (sx2) (35) Neck sherds from Roman jar or bowl (sx2)
F18	Cuts F7, adjoins F94 and adjoined by F17	(30) Prehistoric pot sherds (30) Roman body sherds x2 (70) Early to middle roman body sherd (70) Anglo-Saxon body sherd (sx6) (114) SF6 Medieval/post-medieval diamond shaped stirrup mount (sx2)
F26	None	No finds
F43	None	No finds
F51	Adjoins F94	(49) Roman shoulder/neck sherd A small piece of burnt flint was recovered from this feature during the evaluation.
F70	Turns into F17	A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this feature during the evaluation.
F94	Cut by post-medieval ditch F100, adjoined by F18 and F51	(100) 19th C floor brick (sx3) (101) Roman pot base (sx1) (82) Roman body sherd (sx1) (111) Post-medieval red brick (111) Post-medieval floor brick (111) Post-medieval nail (sx5) (81) SF 10 Two pieces of ?reused Roman lava quern stone (sx2) (81) SF 11: Fragments of ?reused Roman lava Quern (sx2) Flint, modern CBM and glass were recovered from this feature during the evaluation of the site.

Table 1: Summary of undated field system ditches. * (x) = finds number

Other pits and ditches

Pits EF4, EF5, EF6, EF24, EF27, EF30, EF32, EF33, EF34, EF35, EF37, EF38, EF40, EF44, EF56, EF57, EF58, EF90, EF91, EF95 and EF96, postholes EF14, EF15, EF22, EF23, EF50, EF54 and EF97 and ditch EF2 remain undated. Features EF13, EF28, EF29, EF42, EF75, EF93 are thought to have been natural.

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A note on the finds assemblage

Bulk finds of prehistoric (late Bronze Age-Iron Age), Roman, early-middle Saxon and post-medieval-modern date were recovered from the site during the excavation and preceding evaluation by trial-trenching. The finds from the evaluation have been reported previously (CAT Report 754) but none of the finds were illustrated at that time, and a number remain of significance in relation to the dating of features recorded during the excavation and to the finds assemblage as a whole. As such, the more significant of these finds are referred to or are discussed alongside the finds from the excavation. Where finds from the evaluation are referred to this is made clear in the finds report text, also all recording numbers (contexts and finds numbers) for the excavation are prefixed by the letter E*.*

Introduction

The finds types the quantity recovered from the excavation are listed in Table 2. All of these bulk finds are listed and spot-dated by context in Appendix 1. A number of specific finds types (including fired clay loomweights) were allocated individual small find (SF) numbers

Finds type	no.	wt (g)
Pottery	166	1650
Fired clay (other than loomweights)	149	1816
Ceramic building material (CBM)	6	1382
Flint	39	460
Heat altered (burnt) stones	238	12149
Stone	10	5255
Nails (fe)	6	39
Slag	1	183
Animal bone	20	13

Table 2: Type and quantities of the bulk finds

Pottery

Pottery sherds, which can be closely dated as prehistoric, Roman, early-middle Saxon and modern (19th-20th century) were recovered from the fill of ditches, pits and as unstratified (US) finds.

Prehistoric pottery

In total there are nine sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery together weighing 76g. Almost all contain flint-temper (HMF) with one sand-tempered sherd (HMS). The assemblage is small with a low average sherd weight of 8.4g. No recognisable prehistoric pottery was recorded from the evaluation.

There are no diagnostic pieces among the small assemblage and dating relies entirely on the nature of the fabrics. One small, broken sherd from pit EF102 (E105) is moderately thick, and tempered with fine-coarse flint and grog which suggesting a possible later Neolithic (*c* 3000-200 BC) or more probably an early-middle Bronze Age date (*c* 2000-1000 BC). Most of the remaining sherds have small-medium size, relatively well-embedded flint inclusions which, as an assemblage, suggests they are most likely of post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition and probably date to the period of the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age (*c* 1000-400 BC). One broken sherd from EF8 (E31) is sand-tempered and is most probably of middle Iron Age date (*c* 400-50/25 BC). It can be noted that there is a small quantity of burnt residue on the internal surface of this sherd.

Most of the prehistoric pottery was recovered as abraded, residual sherds from later ditch fill (EF7, EF8 & EF18) or as unstratified sherds (E112). This is reflected in the low average sherd weight. One small, broken sherd of probable early-middle Bronze Age date (E105) was recovered from a pit (EF102), which otherwise contained only a piece of sandstone which may have been utilised. The lack of later dated finds from this feature could allow the sherd to

be contemporary with it. However, in many respects the condition of the sherd is no different to the other (residual) pieces making up the assemblage so it may well be residual.

Roman pottery
In total there are 142 sherds of Roman pottery with a combined weight of 1175g. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished) and the Colchester (*Camulodunum*) pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). The quantity of pottery is listed by fabric in Table 3.

Fabric code	**Fabric name**	**no**	**wt(g)**
Imported wares:			
AA	Amphorae	3	57
SACG	Central Gaulish samian	1	26
Local & regional wares:			
BSW	Black surface wares	84	258
BUF	Buff wares	1	4
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)	5	19
GX	Miscellaneous sandy greywares	20	162
RCW	Romanising coarse wares	1	12
RX	Miscellaneous red coarsewares	2	1
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	25	636
Total		*142*	*1175*

Table 3: Roman pottery fabrics

The small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered as stratified finds from the fill of pits & ditches and as unstratified sherds. Most is abraded and the relatively low average sherd weight (8.3g) suggests most is either residual or had some depositional history prior to arriving in these contexts.

Most of the pottery was recovered as one or just a few sherds from contexts and the individual sections cut through ditches. However, sherds from a storage jar vessel (probably form Cam 270B) were recovered from the pit EF19 (E25) and sherds from a jar of probable 1st-2nd century date (including joining rim sherds – EVE 0.40) were recovered from ditch EF7 Sx1 (E4). While quite broken-up and abraded, as parts of vessels both of these groups of sherds appear to have been deposited relatively close to the time of breakage indicating they are roughly contemporary with these contexts.

The assemblage includes sherds from two imported vessels – a late 2nd century bowl of form Dr 31 (EUS E112) from Central Gaul, and sherds from a mid 1st- early 3rd century Dressel 20 oil amphora (EF20 E27). Two sherds of 2nd century samian were also recovered during the evaluation (CAT Report 754, 8). However, as is common for rural sites, the assemblage is heavily dominated by local or regional coarsewares. Few vessels forms could be recognised although there are sherds from coarsely-tempered large storage jars (including form Cam 270B) and other jars or deep bowls. One neatly formed base (EF9 E65) is probably from a beaker. Close dating of much of the assemblage is difficult, although the few vessel types and the range of fabrics - including 2nd century samian, Romanising coarse wares, buff wares, sherds from tempered storage jars and a significant proportion of Black surface wares - suggests the pottery recovered is primarily of 1st-3rd century date. This dating appears to be supported by the absence of any pottery from the regionally important late Roman industries, notably the Nene Valley (Cambridgeshire) and Hadham (Hertfordshire) potteries. This remains in accord with the small assemblage (12 sherds) recovered during the evaluation (CAT Report 754, 8).

Saxon pottery
The small quantity of Saxon pottery, both hand-made wares of early-middle Saxon date and a sherd of wheel-thrown Ipswich ware of middle Saxon date, were recovered. The pottery was recorded following the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (unpublished) and the quantity by fabric type is listed in Table 4.

Fabric code	Fabric name	no	wt(g)
ESFS	Early Saxon, fine sandy	2	24
ESHW	Early Saxon hand-made wares	12	242
GIPS	Gritty Ipswich ware	1	43
Total		*15*	*309*

Table 4: Saxon period pottery fabrics

Saxon hand-made pottery (14 sherds, 266g)
The pottery was hand-made in sandy fabrics which could broadly be divided between a fine sandy fabric (ESFS) and a slightly coarser sandy fabric (ESHW), both containing some white/milky quartz.

The pottery was recovered from pit and ditch fills. Several sherds are associated with two intercutting pits - EF31 (E39) (9 sherds) and EF36 (E104) (2 sherds) - on the west side of the site. Single sherds identified as Anglo-Saxon were recovered from pit F60 (E54) and from the fill of ditches EF7 Sx5 (E10) and EF18 Sx6 (E70). The pottery from pit EF36 includes a part profile of a jar/bowl with a slight neck constriction and a simple rim (Fig 5.1). This was recovered as two joining sherds (E104) with a small joining rim sherd assigned to the fill of another feature cut by the pit (EF31 (E39)). The hand-made Saxon pottery is difficult to date more closely than the Early-Middle Saxon period of the 5th-8th/9th century (*c* AD 450-850).

> Illustrated Fig 5.1 EF36 (E104) & EF31 (E39). Fabric ESHW. Joining body and rim sherd forming part profile from pit EF36 with small joining rim sherd from pit EF31 (cut by EF36). Sooting on rim exterior.

Ipswich ware
A single rim sherd (43 g) from a wheel-thrown jar in a sandy (gritty) fabric is present among the assemblage (Fig 6.2). The sherd, which came from the fill of pit EF66 (E63), is identified as 'gritty' Ipswich ware (Fabric GIPS). Ipswich ware pottery can be dated to the Middle Saxon period of the 8th-9th century (*c* AD 720-850) (Blinkhorn 2012, 8).

> Illustrated Fig 5.2 EF66 (E63). Fabric GIPS. Rim sherd, slightly abraded, pimply, sandy surface. Medium-brown -orange surface, brownish-orange interior. Some sooting/residue deposits externally below rim.

Post-medieval -modern pottery
No post-medieval or modern pottery came from the excavation, but a single small sherd of Jackfield ware (dating to the mid-late 18th century) was recovered from a section cut through ditch EF100 during the evaluation phase (F3 (3) in Trench 4) (CAT Report 754, 9).

Ceramic building material (CBM)
Almost all the small group of CBM is of post-medieval or modern date. A single piece from a Roman brick (30 mm thick) was recovered from pit EF16 (E21). The late dated (post-medieval -modern) CBM all comes from ditch EF94. This consists of pieces from two cream coloured floor bricks from ditch sections Sx 3 (E100) & Sx 5 (E111) and one piece of red brick from Sx 5 (E111). The piece of red brick is broadly dated as post-medieval while the two pieces from floor bricks are also post-medieval/modern and probably of 19th century date. One small piece of CBM from EF94 (E82) is not closely dated, but is of Roman or later date. Two small pieces of a late post-medieval/modern brick came from ditch EF94 (evaluation F4).

Fired clay
In total 149 pieces of fired clay (excluding those identified as from loomweights) with a combined weight of 1,816g were recovered during the excavation. It can be noted that almost no fired clay was recovered during the evaluation phase.

All the fired clay is abraded, small-medium size pieces, undiagnostic and undatable. No wattle voids were recorded though surfaces were noted on a few pieces. It was mostly recovered in small quantities of up to twelve piece (commonly one-six pieces) pieces, mainly from pit fill (EF10, EF11, EF16, EF20, EF21, EF56, EF57, EF59, EF60, EF66 & EF96) Where there are

other associated finds with the fired clay these consist of heat altered stones, Roman pottery and Roman brick/tile and in single instances Anglo-Saxon pottery (EF60) and early medieval pottery (EF66). There are also a few pieces from the fill of post-holes (EF14 & EF61) and one or two pieces recovered from the fill of ditches (EF3, EF7 & EF70). The largest quantity from a single feature (50 pieces weighing 1,208g) came from the pit EF59, located on the centre of the site and which was associated with a large quantity of burnt stones indicating a probable prehistoric date.

Flint
By Adam Wightman

Twenty-eight worked flints were recovered from ten archaeological contexts, and eleven more from the ploughsoil (L1 & U/S). Seven of the contexts containing worked flints also contained potsherds dating to the late Iron Age/Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Therefore, it is most likely that the worked flints in these contexts are residual. Two undated contexts each contained a single worked flint (EF24 and EF42). Both are blades. One is a waste piece (EF42), and the other a backed knife which probably dates to the early Neolithic (EF24). The distribution of the worked flints across the site shows a slight concentration in its south-western corner, although worked flints were found across most of the site.

Context	Finds No.	Artefact Type	Cortex %	Soft/Hard Hammer	Retouch
L1	1	waste piece	25		edge damage
		flake	0	?hard	abrupt retouch, denticulate
		flake	0	soft	semi-abrupt, denticulate
F4	4	waste flake	10	soft	
F8	7	waste flake	0	?hard	
F10	11	flake	100	hard	
		flake	100	hard	
		flake	15	hard	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	40	hard	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	0	hard	small, abrupt retouched notch
EF3 SX1	2	flake	5	hard	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	15	hard	disc scraper
		flake	5	hard	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	0	soft	usewear/ edge damage
EF3 SX2	7	flake	10	hard	
		flake	0	soft	
		flake	0		disc scraper
EF7 SX1	4	flake	5	?hard	
EF7 SX4	2	waste flake	0		
		flake	0		
EF7 SX4	12	flake	0	hard	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	0	soft	small retouched notch
		waste piece	15		
EF7 SX5	1	flake	0	hard	burnt flake
EF18	30	flake	0	hard	
EF24	29	blade	0	soft	backed knife (blade right lateral)
EF36	71	flake	0	soft	usewear/ edge damage
EF36	110	core	25		
EF42	48	blade	0	hard	
EL2	89	flake	20	hard	?edge damage
U/S	42	core	20		
U/S	112	flake	10	hard	horseshoe scraper
		flake	5	hard	semi-abrupt
		flake	85	hard	side scraper
		flake	5	soft	abrupt retouch
		flake	20	soft	usewear/ edge damage
		waste flake	0	hard	
		blade	0	soft	

Table 5: worked flints (a more detailed table can be found in the site archive).

Very few of the worked flints were typologically diagnostic (see below). However, an analysis of the flakes has facilitated a comparison of the technological characteristics of the core reduction process exhibited within the assemblage. The assemblage includes thirty-one flakes, ten of which exhibit evidence of having been retouched. Seven of the flakes have hinge or plunge fractures that occurred during the knapping process and thirteen have breaks that are also likely to have occurred during knapping. Breaks are characteristic of knapping with a hard-hammer and can result from poor quality raw material and/or a lower level of knapping ability. Other characteristics of hard-hammer knapping noted throughout the assemblage were large, pronounced bulbs of percussion, wide striking platforms and the thickness of the flakes near the proximal end. Hard hammer flakes dominate the assemblage, although seven appear to have been detached with a soft hammer. Eight flakes also exhibit evidence of platform preparation. The average dimensions of a flake in this assemblage are 28mm long, 25mm wide and 7mm thick. Half of the flake assemblage retained some cortex (outer surface of the original nodule) on the dorsal face (primary or secondary flakes) and the other half had no cortex due to previous flake removals (tertiary flakes). On average, there were 3 flakes removed from the dorsal surface of the secondary and tertiary flakes prior to their removal from the core. Two waste fragments from the knapping process and two flake cores were also recovered during the fieldwork. One of the cores is relatively large and square with thick, squat flake removals from multiple platforms. The other is small and flat with thin flake removal from two surfaces.

The characteristics described above are indicative of a fairly mixed assemblage, including flakes from both the earlier and latter stages of the knapping process, which were probably detached from relatively small flint nodules. The thick and 'squat' hard hammer flakes with breaks and hinge/plunge fractures are characteristic of later Neolithic and early Bronze Age flintwork, whereas the thinner, more narrow soft hammer flakes exhibiting evidence of platform preparation would date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Of particular interest is a large, thick, heavily patinated flake with a very pronounced bulb of percussion, which appears to be lower Palaeolithic in date.

Seven of the flakes exhibited usewear/edge-damage that is unlikely to be attributable to a post-depositional process such as ploughing. One of the flakes had been burnt. Nine flakes had been intentionally retouched. The retouched pieces included four Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scrapers (two disc scrapers, one horseshoe scraper and a side scraper), two denticulates (one early Neolithic a one Neolithic/early Bronze Age), an undated retouched notch and two undated retouched flakes.

The assemblage also contains three blades, the one mentioned above which has been retouched into a backed knife, a small soft hammer blade of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date and a broken section of a blade.

The main raw material used was grey or grey/brown flint. Some pieces are made from a light brown flint and one small, thin flake is made from light grey/white chert. One of the two cores is bullhead flint, which is mostly derived from the Thames estuary area.

In conclusion, the worked flints recovered represent a relatively low level of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site from the lower Palaeolithic through to the early Bronze Age.

Heat-altered (burnt) stone

Heat altered flints were recovered in small quantities (1-5 pieces) from a number of pits; only in one instance was this material recovered from a ditch section (EF7 Sx 6). The flints are mostly calcinated (white) and crazed while a small number are discoloured (grey or reddened). One pit (EF80) produced a large concentration consisting of 215 pieces weighing 11,033 g (E61). A further 12 heat altered flints weighing 414 g were recovered from the same feature (EF80) during the evaluation (F15 (20)) (CAT Report 754, 10). Single pieces of burnt were also recovered during the evaluation from gully F5(T7), ditch EF51 (F6) and pit EF36 (F19).

Of themselves the stones that have been altered (shattered, crazed & discoloured) by being heated are not closely datable. Small numbers of heat-altered stones could have been generated by incidental exposure to fire; however, significant or large groups of these stones are deliberately generated during the prehistoric period. Their main purpose was probably for the indirect heating water for cooking or other purposes, the stones being added to a pot or trough having first been heated on a fire. Crushed burnt flint is also commonly encountered as a tempering material in prehistoric pottery vessels.

Apart from single pieces from EF7 (Sx6 E13), EF51 (excavation) & F5 (evaluation) heat-altered stones were not recovered from the fill of the linear features (ditches/gullies) and are primarily associated with a small number of pits, especially EF80. The near absence, or relative rarity of heated stones among the ditch fills suggests that they were not common across the area of the site and may relate to limited areas of activity - or even a specific event represented by singular large group recovered from one pit. Unfortunately the pit did not produce any closely datable finds (although a quantity of fired clay was also present). However, most of the heated stone can probably be associated with the prehistoric activity here represented by the small quantity of prehistoric pottery which suggests a late Bronze Age-Iron Age date.

Miscellaneous finds recovered in small quantities
Very small quantities of nails, slag, stone and animal bone were recovered. In addition it can be noted that during the evaluation phase a single piece of clay pipe was recovered from ditch EF100 (evaluation F3) and a very small quantity of post-medieval and modern glass (evaluation F4) (CAT Report 754). The finds are listed and described in Appendix 1.

Nails
Iron nails and pieces identified as iron nail shaft were recovered from three features, pit EF21(E28), pit EF36(E66) & ditch EF94 Sx 5(E111).

Slag
A single piece of slag (183 g) was recovered from the fill of pit EF66 (63). This appears to be iron slag and may possibly be part of a smithing hearth base. The feature also produced a few sherds of pottery which Roman or probably of Roman date.

Stone
Small pieces of septaria stone were recovered from pit EF31 (37), ditch EF94 Sx4 (107) and as unstratified surface finds US (E80).

Animal bone
A few small pieces of animal bone were recovered. The only identifiable piece is a rodent jaw that came from ditch EF94 (E100). This is a rabbit mandible that is in very good condition. Given the absence of any bone from the site (other than a few fragments of burnt bone) it is almost without doubt a modern intrusion into the feature. Very small pieces of burnt bone, presumed to be animal bone, come from two pits EF4 (E16) & EF60 (E54). The bone from EF4 is the only find from that feature, while pit EF60 contained a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery dated to the 6th-9th century.

Small finds (Figs 5, 6)

Metal objects
Nina Crummy briefly examined the metal objects and her comments have been incorporated into this text. One (SF5) is a copper-alloy coin from ditch EF7. The coin is most probably a Roman *as* but cannot be closely identified due to the degree of corrosion damage. The other is a copper-alloy mount (SF6), which was recovered from the fill of ditch EF18. It is relatively thick and slightly coarse in appearance (Fig 5.3) and is not closely identified to any particular type or able to be closely dated.

> **SF5** EF7 Sx7 (E14) Copper-alloy coin, very corroded and not able to be positively identified, but most probably a Roman *as* (1st-3rd century).

SF6 EF18 Sx2 (114) Illustrated Fig 6.3 Copper-alloy mount, moderately thick (heavy), the diamond shaped mount plate is curved across the short axis, relatively coarse feel and finish, one tip of diamond missing, two copper-alloy studs towards ends and in line with long axis are still in place, iron corrosion deposit around and between stud shafts on interior face, weight 24 g, length 49 mm, width 30 mm. Object not closely dated.

Anglo Saxon clay loomweights

Pieces of fired clay ring loomweights which can be dated to the Saxon period were recovered from a group of intercutting pits on the west side of the site (EF31, EF36 & EF89). The significant identifiable pieces are listed and described below. None are complete and most, if not all of these pieces appear to be from different weights having different profile shapes. They are all in moderate to relatively hard, fine sandy fabrics with few other visible inclusions other than occasional small stones. Most are red/buff or grey/buff in colour. A selection of the loomweights is illustrated (Fig 6).

There is a broad typological development of loomweights in the Saxon period with annular type weights (where the central hole is greater than the width of the clay ring) appearing in the Early Saxon period, which were joined in the 6th century by thicker intermediate types which gradually superseded them and later in the 8th century bun-shaped forms (with narrowed central holes) appear (Walton-Rogers 2015, 288). Although the different types can be difficult to identify closely from small pieces (as some here) the appearance and shape of the surviving pieces together with the measurements obtained allow all of them to be broadly classified as of intermediate type. This would indicate that they date to the Early-Middle Saxon period of the 6th/7th-9th century (Walton-Rogers 2015, 288).

Although only part of each weight is present, a rough multiple of the surviving piece equivalent to correspond with a whole weight suggests that individually they weighed between about 300 g for the lightest (SF8) and possibly as much as 890g for the heaviest (SF12), although most surviving pieces suggest weights in the region of 300g-400g and around 550g.

There are a number of small, shallow voids on the surfaces of some of the loomweights. Deliberate marks, consisting of single or arranged groups of deep and shallow impressions, including comb impressions, have been recorded on Saxon loomweights but their purpose is unknown. It is speculated that some of these impressions and marks may have aided in firing, while others may be owners marks or may relate to identifying sets of loomweights (Keily, 2012). Most of the marks on the loomweights here appear to be irregular surface voids, and as such are presumably incidental marks picked up during manufacture, small stones that have worked loose or possibly pieces of organic material that have burnt out. The only voids which might possibly be deliberate impressions are a small, square mark and a small oval mark in the upper surface of the loomweight SF12 (Fig 6.4).

Illustrated Fig 6.1 **SF1** EF36 (recovered during evaluation - F19 (19)). Part of a fired clay ring loomweight of intermediate type (weight 227 g). About half of weight - one large piece comprising about 40% of the weight, four other small pieces with two joining. Buff coloured, moderately well fired, fine sand/silty clay fabric. Elongated D shaped cross section with flattened surfaces. Maximum diameter probably about 120 mm - the clay ring is approximately 45 mm broad (maximum thickness 40 mm), diameter of the centre hole estimated at approximately 35 mm-40 mm.

SF2 EF36 (recovered during evaluation - F19 (18)). Fragmented pieces, some with a curving surface, in a red, fine sand fabric from an annular loomweight, with a few, small pieces which could not be closely identified but are probably also fragments from a loomweight(s) (11 pieces, weight 102 g).

Illustrated Fig 6.2 **SF7** EF31 (E37A). Part of a fired clay ring loomweight of intermediate type (weight 136 g). One piece representing about 20% of weigh. Buff coloured fine sand/silty clay, orange fire clouded surface, moderately well fired, elongated D shaped cross section, with flat base. Maximum diameter probably about 140 mm, ring approximately 45 mm broad (maximum thickness 35 mm), diameter of the centre hole estimated at approximately 35 mm-40 mm.

Illustrated Fig 6.3 **SF8** EF31 (E37B). Part of a fired clay ring loomweight of intermediate type (weight 75 g). One piece representing about 25% of weight, surfaces damaged. Buff coloured fine sand/silty clay, pale orange fire clouded surface, grey core, D shaped cross section, with

flattened base, maximum dia. probably about 105 mm, ring approx. 35 mm broad (maximum thickness 35 mm), diameter of the centre hole estimated at approximately 35 mm.

SF9 EF89 (E109). Part of a fired clay ring loomweight of intermediate type (weight 103 g). One piece representing about 25% of weight, upper surfaces very damaged. Pale orange-buff coloured fine sand/silty clay,elongated D shaped cross section, with flattened base. Maximum diameter probably about 140 mm, ring approximately 40 mm broad (maximum thickness 35 mm), diameter of the centre hole estimated at approximately 40 mm-4.5 mm.

Illustrated Fig 6.4 **SF12** EF36 (E113). Part of a fired clay ring loomweight of intermediate type (weight 178 g). One piece representing about 20% of weight. Buff coloured fine sand/silty clay, orange patchy surface, moderately well fired, elongated D shaped cross section, with flat base. One small,square impression in the surface might possibly be a deliberate marking, as may a small regular oval impression, but this is not clear. Maximum diameter probably about 125 mm, ring approximately 45 mm broad (maximum thickness 35 mm), diameter of the centre hole estimated at approximately 35 mm.

SF13 EF36 (E67) Part of a fired clay ring loomweight of intermediate type (weight 109 g). One piece representing about 20% of weight. Buff coloured fine sand/silty clay, orange and grey patchy surface, moderately well fired, D shaped cross section, with flattened base. Maximum diameter probably about 115 mm, ring approximately 40 mm broad (maximum thickness 38 mm), diameter of the centre hole estimated at approximately 35 mm.

Quernstones

Pieces of imported lava quernstone were recovered from ditch fill EF94 and pits EF31 & EF60. Two joining pieces were also recovered from ditch fill during the evaluation (F16). Large numbers of lava quernstones (principally from the Rhineland) were imported in the Roman period and the trade resumed again the late Saxon and medieval period. The relatively small, generally abraded and degraded pieces recovered could suggest that the pieces are from Roman quernstones and residual in the contexts; although there is no indication for the collection and reuse of other Roman materials at the site.

SF3 F16(17) (recovered during evaluation) Imported lava quern, 2 pieces, one large piece and one small, both abraded, weight 117g

SF10 EF94 (E81a) Imported lava quern, two joining pieces, flat grinding surface, no other surfaces remain, possible part of circular counter, but part of edges missing and it not clear if it has been shaped, the stone is degrading, weight 164g

SF11 EF94 (E81b) Imported lava quern, irregular fragments, one with part of flat grinding surface(?), the stone is degrading, weight 62g

SF16 EF31 (E38) Imported lava quern, two irregular small pieces, stone is degrading, weight 5g

SF17 EF60 (E55) Imported lava quern, 25 irregular small pieces stone and approximately 25 fragments, the stone is degrading, weight 189g

<u>Possible quernstone pieces and worked/polished stone in other stone types</u>

Several pieces of stone were recovered which might be parts of broken querns or which have areas of polish where they have been utilised.

A small piece of sandstone/gritstone with one lightly polished face (SF4) may be part of a quern. This comes from the pit EF80 and was recovered during the evaluation phase (F15 (T9) (CAT Report 754). It may originally have been part of a prehistoric saddlequern and was associated with a large quantity of burnt flints, which are almost certainly of prehistoric date. It may have been used or reused as a whetstone.

Two other stones also have small areas of surface polish. One is a piece of fractured or cleaved sandstone (SF22), the other a broken sandstone/quartzite cobble (SF23). One (the broken cobble) is certainly not part of a quern, but might possibly have been used as a rubber. The sandstone piece was recovered from a pit along with a sherd of prehistoric pottery indicating a possible prehistoric date and might possibly be a damaged saddlequern.

Of particular interest is a large, irregular piece of conglomerate (Pudding) stone (SF18), which was recovered from pit EF31 along with pottery, dated to the Anglo-Saxon period of the 5th-9th century (Plate 1). Puddingstone in Britain is primarily associated with a source in Hertfordshire, although another source is recognised at Worms Heath in Surrey (Peacock 2014, fig 8.16). The stone was commonly exploited for use as querns during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period. More recently it has been established that pudding stone was also imported from the continent from sources in North France in the late Iron Age period (Peacock 2014, 159-160 & fig 8.16). The nature of the stones in the conglomerate matrix can help to determine its point of origin. French sources are noted for black stones with white cores, but there are similarities with some of the Hertfordshire puddingstone, notably that associated with Radlett (Peacock 2014, 159). While the mixed of stone sizes in the piece appear possibly more compatible with a British source, stones within the conglomerate matrix from Radlett are noted as generally black throughout. This is not the case with the piece here as many of the stones have pale (greyish-white) centres indicating a possible North French origin. However, French stone seems primarily associated with the period of the late Iron Age and there is no evidence for activity at that time among the other finds from the site. The piece itself is relatively large, but appears too large to have been part of a broken, manufactured quern of Iron Age type and too small to be able to be worked into such a quern. Presumably the French stone was usually imported as finished or roughed-out querns, although it might be possible that the stone could have been part of a saddle quern. As such, it seems possible that the piece might either have been brought to the site from a distant (unidentified) source to be used as a quern or may possibly be an erratic which, if so, would certainly indicate a British source. However, the source of the stone is not positively identified and it is not clear that it had been utilised.

Plate 1: Piece of Anglo-Saxon puddingstone recovered from EF31.

SF4 EF80 (recovered during evaluation - F15(20)) Small piece of sandstone/gritstone, rounded corner piece with one small area of flat, worn surface, possibly part of a broken corner of a saddle quern or a stone piece, possibly used/reused for a whetstone/polisher, weight 17 g

Plate 1 **SF18** EF31 (E103) Large, irregular, piece of conglomerate puddingstone – dark stones consisting of rounded flint pebbles (one very large with a with a maximum diameter of 100 mm, but most 20 mm-40 mm) with common smaller pieces of irregular flints in buff matrix, most of the broken pebble stones have dark edges with light (greyish-white) centres/cores, although some, especially the smaller stones, are dark throughout. There are no worked faces or edges, although

one irregular face has a smooth surface, the piece appears overly large if it were a broken from a quern and too small to work into a quern – although it might possibly be part of a saddlequern, weight 13,500g

SF22 EF102 (E105) Large piece of yellow-buff, micaceous sandstone, one flat (slightly undulating) worked/cleaved face (naturally striated or grooved) with small polished area at one edge, other surfaces natural (smooth and rounded), weight 3000g.

SF23 EF31 (E40) Large piece from a broken sandstone/quartzite rounded cobble. A small area adjoining the broken face at one end has a polished/ smoothed surface. It appears to have been utilised prior to breakage; surviving piece 100 x 90 x 70 mm. Area of smoothed surface 50 x 30 mm, weight 967g.

Finds overview

Prehistoric
A few of the worked flints might be Neolithic, but most are probably of later date and the bulk of the small quantity of prehistoric finds can be dated to the period of the Bronze Age-early Iron Age, and probably extend into the later Iron Age period. The prehistoric activity is represented by sherds of pottery (mostly abraded), flints, heat altered (burnt) stones and by pieces of stone that might be parts of a quern (saddlequern). One cobble piece with a polished end might be part of a grain rubber. The presence of possible quern pieces suggests that some of the activity during the prehistoric period results from occupation on or adjacent to the site, although most of the prehistoric finds are residual from later dated contexts.

Roman
The closely dated Roman finds consist of pottery and a single piece of ceramic building material (CBM). There is also a badly corroded copper-alloy coin, which is probably a Roman *as* (1st-3rd century).

The quantity of pottery recovered is not large. Much of it has some abrasion, indicating a level of residuality and possibly indicating that some at least might derive from manure scatter, it includes two groups of sherds that are from sections of pots. These larger piece of pots were almost certainly broken at or close to where they were deposited and suggest that at some point there was Roman activity on or adjacent to the site. The pottery assemblage includes single sherds from imports (Spanish oil amphora and samian), but in general is dominated by sherds from coarseware storage jars, jars and bowls which indicate only a modest level of prosperity within the Romano-British settlement hierarchy. The absence of any significant quantity of CBM also suggests that there were no well-appointed buildings in the vicinity. The pottery fabrics present indicate activity or occupation from the later 1st century, but the absence of any pottery from the large, late Roman period industries suggests that the occupation here did not extend significantly beyond the late 3rd-early 4th century.

It may be that a small number of pieces of imported lava quern recovered from later dated (Saxon) contexts are residual from the Roman occupation. If so, they suggest cereals were grown and harvested as part of the agricultural regime of the site. Some cereal waste was recovered from features dated as Roman, but the low quantities indicate scattered waste.

Saxon
The more closely dated of the Saxon finds indicate that the occupation here was probably in the period of the 6th/7th-9th century. The most closely dated of the finds is a sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware of 8th-9th century date - current from *c* AD 720-850. As well as a small quantity of hand-made pottery and the Ipswich ware sherd, there are pieces from a number of circular loomweights that can be categorised as of intermediate type which are current during the 6th/7th-9th century. The absence of closely dated late Roman finds and the dating implied by the Saxon finds suggests a hiatus or gap in the settlement here between the Roman and Saxon periods.

The presence of the loomweights demonstrates settlement on or immediately adjacent to the site, and the Saxon finds (especially the loomweight pieces) are primarily associated with a

group of pits on the west of the site area (EF31, EF36 & EF89). The weaving here stands as a proxy for a flock(s) of sheep to provide wool which otherwise is unattested as there is no ancient bone survival on the site, other than a few fragments of white, burnt bone. Some deposits with carbonised material may include residual Roman material (base on the types of cereal represented) while others could indicate waste specific combustion events.

Several pieces of fragmented and abraded lava quernstone associated with Saxon contexts appear possibly more likely to be residual pieces from Roman occupation here rather than Saxon period imports.

Post-medieval –modern
There is no indication from the finds that there was any activity on the site following the Saxon occupation until the late 17th/18th-19th/20th century. Finds from the post-medieval –modern period are limited. Several are associated with a ditch system extending across much of the site. The few finds suggest that the area was agricultural in nature, the finds resulting from occasional losses of material and probable manure scatter material. Pieces of cream coloured floor brick (probably of 19th century date) and a piece of red brick were recovered from the fill of ditch EF94 and a sherd of Jackfield ware of mid-late 18th century date was recovered during the evaluation phase from the fill of ditch EF100. Other finds include individual pieces of clay pipe and glass.

6 Evaluation of charred plant macrofossils and other remains

By Val Fryer[1]

Introduction and method statement
Excavations at Trimley St. Martin, undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust, recorded part of an undated enclosure set within a contemporary field system and an Anglo-Saxon pit cluster and a possible associated structure. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from Roman pit and ditch fills, from the Anglo-Saxon pit cluster and from other Anglo-Saxon pit fills. A number of isolated features were also sampled, and although generally not well dated, most were thought to be either Roman or Anglo-Saxon. However, two features were subsequently dated to the medieval and post medieval periods. A total of thirty-four samples were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 2 (Tables 6– 9b). Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results
Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are often abundant, other plant macrofossils are scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within only eighteen of the assemblages studied. Notwithstanding this, cereals, chaff, seeds of common weeds and tree/shrub macrofossils are recorded. Preservation is moderately good, although some cereals and seeds are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with occasional cereals that are too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the wheat, both elongated ‘drop’ forms typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) and more

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rounded hexaploid type grains of possible bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type are recorded, and although chaff is scarce, spelt glume bases are also noted within two assemblages. A single grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pip', recorded from the fill of undated pit EF14 (sample 2), is the only non-cereal food plant remain noted.

Weed seeds are particularly scarce, occurring within only eight of the assemblages studied. All are of common segetal weeds including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*) type, grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Tree/shrub macrofossils include fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, a fragment of possible sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) type fruit stone and bramble (*Rubus* sect *Glandulosus*) 'pips'.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some large pieces >10mm, are present throughout. Most are reasonably well preserved, although it is noted that the material from sample 14 (medieval pit F66) is severely abraded, possibly indicating that it was exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to deposition. It is also noted that the charcoal within sample 15 (prehistoric pit F82) has a distinctive flaked appearance, suggesting that it had been subjected to very high temperatures during combustion. Other plant macrofossils are scarce, but pieces of charred root/stem are recorded along with possible fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem and indeterminate culm nodes.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material are recorded within a number of assemblages, and although most are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, others are hard and brittle and may be bi-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also recorded. Other remains occur less frequently, but do include fragments of bone (some of which are burnt/calcined), small pieces of burnt or fired clay and vitreous globules.

Discussion
For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by date and (where applicable) context type.

Roman pit fills (Appendix 2: Table 6)
Three assemblages are included here (samples 4, (F16), 5, (F19) and 6, (F20)) from pits in the south of the site. Only sample 4 contained any environmental material, and this comprised relatively scarce cereals and seeds most likely that the remains are all derived from scattered refuse, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Saxon pit cluster (Appendix 2: Table 7)
Twelve samples are from a cluster of Anglo-Saxon pits situated on the western boundary of the site. Compared to the earlier assemblages (see above), these samples are charcoal rich, with several containing a moderate density of fragments larger than 10mm in size. Six assemblages contain small pieces of burnt/calcined bone, and cereals and seeds (including at least one spelt glume base) are also recorded, largely within the assemblages from pit F36. However, it should be noted that the production of spelt had largely ceased by the Saxon period and it is, therefore, suggested that some of these remains may be residual from the underlying Roman deposits.

Other Saxon features (Appendix 2: Table 8)
Four samples are from isolated pits of probable Anglo-Saxon date. All four assemblages are relatively charcoal rich, but other remains are extremely scarce. With the exception of sample 10 (from pit F41), the deliberate deposition of the material within the pit fills is probably indicated, with the limited nature of the assemblages possibly suggesting that the remains are derived from very specific combustion events and not from general detritus or hearth waste.

Other features (Appendix 2: Tables 9a & 9b)
One (sample 14) is from a medieval pit at the eastern edge of the excavation and one (sample 33) is from a ditch containing post-medieval remains, which runs across the northern edge of the field system. The assemblages are largely unremarkable, although sample 33 does contain a high density of coal fragments and black porous and tarry residues. Such

material is frequently recorded from areas where night soil was spread on the land during the post medieval period.

Seven samples were taken from the post-medieval field system (samples 1 (F3), 32 (F17) and 35 (F51)). Cereals and seeds are present at a low to moderate density within all of these, however, the assemblages are small (<0.1 litres in volume), and it would appear most likely that the remains are all derived from scattered refuse, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Two further samples were taken from undated pits F14 and F15, one of which contained a grape seed within one of the pits to the north of the enclosure is potentially of interest, as it may imply that the occupants of the site had some local status. However, it should be noted that it is only a single seed from a feature that is undated.

Conclusions
In summary, the assemblages from Trimley are mostly small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. Some material within the field system may well be derived from activities that occurred within the enclosure, but there is insufficient data to indicate whether these activities were domestic or agricultural/pastoral in nature. The presence of a grape seed may suggest that the occupants of the site were relatively wealthy, although it should be stressed that only a single specimen is recorded, and its context is undated. The results from the Saxon pit cluster and the other features of Saxon date are enigmatic, as they appear to suggest that some material was being deliberately deposited, but it is unclear why. These assemblages also appear to include an unknown quantity of residual material that is presumed to be of Roman date. Evidence of later activity on the site is extremely limited, but it would appear that night soil or similar refuse from nearby towns and villages was being spread on the land during the post-medieval period.

7 **Discussion** (Figs 3 - 9)

Excavation of land to the west of Hams Farmhouse, Trimley St Mary, revealed a rural landscape dating back to at least the Neolithic period. Although much of the evidence for the earliest use of the site was residual and had been subject to significant disturbance, the spread of material was relatively even across the site, suggesting that prehistoric farming activity was occurring generally in the area. The land use does not seem to have changed considerably since this time and the depth and nature of the soils sealing the archaeological features is consistent with soil generated by normal agricultural activities. A cluster of features close to the western site boundary suggests Anglo-Saxon weaving on this site. The most obvious features on the site comprised an undated field rectilinear field system, aligned roughly north to south and east to west. It is postulated that this field system is post-medieval, and that its construction disturbed material from earlier use of the site. The *evaluation* showed there was a slight colluvial deposit in a shallow hollow in the northern part of the site, however this was not reidentified during the excavation.

Prehistoric activity
Prehistoric activity is limited to five pits and sparse residual material. The pits were located across the site, with no particular clustering of activity apparent. Although none of the prehistoric pottery within these features was diagnostic, it was identified as dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Two of the prehistoric pits contained pieces of sandstone that had surface wear, possibly indicating their use as quern stones. Iron Age activity was entirely residual, and comprised two sherds of pottery present in two ditches and a pit.

Roman activity
Roman material was found across the site, but is thought to have been residually present in contexts belonging to the undated field system and in a medieval pit close to the eastern boundary of the site and undated ditch EF51. Stratified material is thought to have been present in six pits, all of which were in the southern part of the site. It is difficult to say, from these six features, what the nature of Roman activity at the site was but it seems likely that it was sparse and rural. The sherds of Roman pottery that were encountered were from various

forms of vessel and in various fabrics, though courseware's dominated, as one might expect from a 1st to 3rd century rural site.

Anglo-Saxon weaving activity
Arguably the most important evidence recovered from the site were a number of Anglo-Saxon loom weights found in a cluster of features roughly halfway up the eastern boundary of the site. These features were located just above undated ditches EF9 and EF12, and comprised a scatter of postholes and four large intercutting pits. The cluster of pits and postholes were not directly datable, but are thought to have been associated with the larger pits immediately to the north, and are tentatively-dated by this association.

The loomweights themselves (Fig 6) were almost all recovered from a series of four intercutting pits (EF31, EF36, EF89 and EF92 (the latter contained no finds). One further fragment was recovered from pit EF41. The fired-clay loomweights appear typologically to date to the early Middle Saxon period (Fig 6), as they were of intermediate type and weighed on average between 400g and 550g. They were very similar in size and shape to the loomweights found at Grimstone End, Pakenham (Plunkett 1999), though in that instance the weights were very numerous, largely complete and appeared to have been found *in situ.* Interestingly, as is mentioned in the above finds report, the higher status site of Flixborough had loomweights that were much lighter and likely associated with the production of much finer fabrics such as linen (Walton-Rogers 2015). The limited number of weights does not preclude the presence of an entire loom – it is common to find sets of as few as four loomweights in domestic weaving settings (Dunning 1952). A similar quantity of the same type of loomweights was found at the domestic site of Harston in Leicestershire (Dunning 1952).

Pit F31 also contained fragments of a puddingstone. This material tends to be associated with either a source in Hertfordshire or Surrey, though more recently links have been established with this material in northern France, particularly where it is found in late Iron Age contexts. At Trimley the context was securely Anglo-Saxon, though the abraded, fragmented nature of the puddingstone perhaps suggests that it was residual.

Although the spread of postholes immediately to the south of the intercutting pits was fairly amorphous, it was possible to discern potential alignments, which might indicate the presence of a rectilinear structure (Fig 4). Where encountered on Anglo-Saxon sites, loomweights are often found within or in the immediate vicinity of sunken-featured buildings (for example at West Stow and Pakenham). There was no evidence to suggest that such a structure was present on the site, however it is possible, indeed probable, that Anglo-Saxon activity extended past the boundary of the site to the west.

Also dating to the Anglo-Saxon period, though without an immediately obvious link to the weaving activity was a small pit (EF66) directly surrounded by seven postholes. This pit was located near the north-eastern site boundary and contained fragments of Roman pottery, Anglo-Saxon pottery, heat-affected stone and fragments of iron slag. Similarly arranged features were excavated at an Anglo-Saxon site in Black Boughton Oxfordshire, where they were interpreteted as possibly being a latrine (Gilbert 2008), and at an Anglo-Saxon and mediveal site at Maxey, Northants where they were interpreted to be some sort of covered storage pit, which, given the contents of pit EF66, seems more likely.

Pit EF60, which was located in the middle of the main enclosure demarcated by undated ditches EF17, EF18, EF70 and EF94, contained numerous fragments of what appeared to be lava quern. Small amounts of residual Anglo-Saxon material were also present in ditches EF7, EF18.

The post-medieval ditch system
Eight ditches and two gullies form a tentatively-dated field system that was visible over the majority of the site. Ditch EF94 appeared to be the northern boundary of the field system, and the point from which the rest of the ditches were laid out. A large enclosure was formed between EF94 to the north, EF18 to the west and EF70 to the east. Some sort of trackway

appeared to extend up the eastern edge of this enclosure, demarcated by ditch EF51 and the eastern edge of ditch EF70. There is a small entrance at the top of this trackway into the enclosure, possibly indicating its use for the management of livestock. Ditch EF94 contained post-medieval building material in its well stratified lower fills, and as a result is thought likely to date to this period. The close relationship between ditch EF94 and ditches EF18, EF17, EF70 and EF51 makes it seem almost certain that they were all contemporary, and therefore these features are all tentatively thought to also be post-medieval.

Ditches EF3, EF7 and EF8 were located to the south of the enclosure and trackway discussed above, and in some ways appear to be distinct from it, however ditch EF7, along with ditches EF17 and the southern part of EF18 form a three-sided enclosure, suggesting they were contemporaneous. Within this enclosure was gully EF26, which was parallel to ditches EF7 and EF17, and which may have been contemporary, but which was devoid of datable remains.Three pits, EF21, EF25 and EF19 appeared to be on the same alignment as gully EF26, however they all contained relatively large amounts of Roman pottery that seems to have been deposited *in situ*. At its western end, ditch EF7 also contained a number of sherds that appear to have come from one vessel thus causing speculation that it too was deposited *in situ,* and that ditch EF7 was Roman in date. However, the highly fragmented and abraded nature of the material suggests that this is not necessarily the case, as does the presence of Anglo-Saxon material from the same fill further along the ditch.

Two further ditches (EF9 and EF12), located in the southwest corner of the site, appeared to predate the rectilinear field system described above. Their alignments were at odds with the rest of the ditches, and it appeared as though ditches EF7 and EF8 cut ditch EF9. Unfortunately no finds at all were present in either EF9 or EF12 to aid the dating of these two features.

The dating evidence for the whole ditch complex is very tenuous but it seems possible to speculate that for the most part the field system may have been post-medieval. This corresponds with cropmark evidence from the wider landscape around Trimley St Martin, which appears to be similarly aligned to the ditches present on site, and which has previously been interpreted suggests that much of the local area was subject to medieval/post-medieval crofting activity (SHER TYN011).

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Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at http://cat.essex.ac.uk

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* AD 410 to Norman conquest of AD 1066
BA	Bronze Age
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
IA	Iron Age
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period of the first farmers, *c* 4500 - 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to *c* AD1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, e.g. a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD410
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds
1 museum box containing all finds.

Paper and digital record
One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 754)
SCCAS Evaluation Brief and Specification
CAT Written Scheme of Investigation
Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record)
Site digital photographic log
Site photographic record on CD
Attendance register
Trench record sheet
Finds register
Benchmark data
Risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under project code TYN 130.

APPENDIX 1: BULK FINDS LIST

HAS=heat altered (burnt stone)

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
EF001	pit	E001	pot	Body sherd (grog-tempered LSJ)	LIA/E Rom	1	40	**	1C	
EF001	pit	E001	pot	Body sherd	Rom	1	1		Rom	
EF003 sx1	ditch	E002	Fired clay	Small abraded, dense red fabric		1	1	*		
EF003 sx1	ditch	E002	flint	Flakes (4)					L preh?	
EF003 sx2	ditch	E007	flint	Scraper + 2 flakes					LN/EBA?	
EF003 sx2	ditch	E007	pot	Body sherd	Rom	1	2	**	Rom	
EF004	pit	E016	bone	White – burnt bone piece		1	3			
EF007 sx1	ditch	E004	flint	flake					preh	
EF007 sx1	ditch	E004	pot	SV , rim shoulder from a jar/bowl, body sherd indicated probably a bowl, larger rim and body sherds, plus many small sherds very broken-up, probably early or early-mid Roman	Rom	62	144	*	Rom M1-2/3C	
EF007 sx2	ditch	E008	pot	Body sherd	Rom	1	2	**	Rom	
EF007 sx4	ditch	E011	flint	Flakes (2)					preh	
EF007 sx4	ditch	E011	pot	Fabric common S-M flint with occasional large, sandy fabric		1	8	(*)		
EF007 sx4	ditch	E012	Fired clay	Soft abraded grey fabric with sparse small stones (poss natural concretion)		1	2	*	Nat?	
EF007 sx4	ditch	E012	flint	Core piece & flakes (5)					preh	
EF007 sx5	ditch	E010	flint	flake					preh	
EF007 sx5	ditch	E010	pot	Small abraded sherd, moderately thick, fine sand fabric with small white quartz visible on interior surface,	A-Sax	1	4	*	5-9C	

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
				appears to be A-Sax rather than prehistoric						
EF007 sx6	ditch	E013	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stone, calcinated, moderately large shattered piece		1	116		Preh?	
EF007 sx6	dtch	E013	pot	Body sherd, prob E-M Rom	Rom	1	7	**	Rom (?1-2C)	
EF007 sx7	ditch	E015	pot	Fabric common S-M flint with occasional large, sandy fabric		1	9	*	IA?	
EF007 sx7	ditch	E015	pot	Fabric sand with moderated S-M flint		1	4	*	IA?	
EF008 sx4	ditch	E031	pot	Sparse S-M flint, fine sand (sherd broken in two)		1	11	*	IA	
EF009 sx1	ditch	E023	pot	Body sherds	Rom	5	19	*	Rom	
EF009 sx2	ditch	E005	pot	Base (grog-tempered LSJ)	LIA/ E Rom	1	61	*	1C	
EF009 sx4	ditch	E065	pot	Base, neat with small footring	Rom	1	10	*	Rom M1-2C?	
EF010	pit	E006	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces, soft red fabric		10	35	*		
EF010	Pit	E006	pot	Body sherd	LIA/ E Rom	1	12	(*)	LIA/E Rom	
EF011	pit	E033	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces, soft red fabric		6	8	*		
EF011	pit	E033	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (discoloured red) flint stone		1	49			
EF014	Post-hole	E016	Fired clay	Abraded pieces in moderately hard sandy red fabric		2	7	*		
EF016	pit	E021	CBM	Piece from a flat Roman brick/ tile, probably a brick (thickness also suggests this), part of one edge, red, slightly coarse quartz sand fabric (includes white quartz) rare larger quartz stone, sand visible in surface (thickness 30	Rom	1	923		Rom	

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
				mm)						
EF016	pit	E021	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces in sandy red fabric with some sparse pale firing clay (12 pieces + frags)		12	28	*		
EF016	pit	E021	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected(?) (discoloured red) flint stone		4	253		Preh?	
EF017 sx2	ditch	E035	pot	Shoulder, stab decorated (diff to F19(25))	Rom	1	69	*	Rom M1-2C	
EF017 sx2	ditch	E035	pot	Neck sherds from a jar, jar/bowl (poss 1-2/3C)	Rom	4	12	*	Rom	
EF018	ditch	E030	flint	flake					preh	
EF018	ditch	E030	pot	Fabric very common S-M flint		1	3	*	preh	
EF018	ditch	E030	pot	Two small oxidised sherds	Rom?	2	1	*	Rom?	
EF018	ditch	E070	pot	Body sherd, prob E-M Rom(?)	Rom	1	6	*	Rom (?1-2C)	
EF018 sx6	ditch	E070	pot	Small body sherd with edge of pre-firing hole – small sherd, appears to be A-Sax rather than prehistoric	A-Sax	1	2		6-9C (?)	
EF019	pit	E025	pot	SV, some joining sherds, rim, upper body sherds, shoulder decorated with line of stab decoration, rim similar to Cam 273, abraded	Rom	18	348	**	Rom M1-2/3C	
EF020	pit	E027	Fired clay	Small-medium pieces, moderately hard, some with flat surfaces, red & grey-brown fabric, occasional small stone		6	86	(*)		
EF020	pit	E027	pot	Body sherd (one large sherd & two small pieces)	Rom	3	57	(*)	M1-2/3C	
EF021	Pit	E028	Fe nail	Prob small nail / shaft - corroded		1	6			
EF021	pit	E028	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces, soft red/brown fabric, some		10	34	*		

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
				pale firing clay inclusions						
EF021	pit	E028	pot	Body sherds, base, abraded	Rom	13	73	**	Rom	
EF021	pit	E028	pot	Body sherds, rim, base abraded	Rom	8	56	(*)	Rom	
EF024	pit	E029	Fired clay	Small, abraded, soft fine red fabric		1	1	*		
EF024	pit	E029	flint	blade					Meso-EN?	
EF031	Pit/ SFB?	E037	stone	Septaria pieces, slightly soft an degraded		1	107			
EF031 Q2	Pit/ SFB?	E039	pot	Rim sherd, joins with pot 2 (F036)	A-Sax	1	4		5-9C	(pot 2)
EF031 Q2	Pit/ SFB?	E039	pot	Body & bas edge sherds fabric is sandy with occasional white quartz (slightly micaceous), orange-brown to brown exterior and dark grey-brown interior, possibly part of one pot, some burnt residue on interior of two sherds; as the single rim sherd joins with pot 2 it may be possible that all these sherds are part of pot 2	A-Sax	8	143		5-9C	
EF031 Q2	Pit/ SFB?	E039	pot	Body sherd, fine sand fabric with common burnt out organic (chaff) temper in surfaces, especially visible over the interior, grey to dark grey-brown exterior, grey interior (broadly dated 4th-7th century)		1	19		5-9C	
EF031 Quad 2	Pit/ SFB?	E039	CBM	Small sliver in hard red fabric		1	2		Rom+	
EF031 Quad 2	Pit/ SFB?	E039	Fired clay	Small-medium abraded pieces, hard red/brown fabric with some small stones		5	84	*		
EF031	Pit/ SFB	E040	stone	Large piece of		1	967			

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
qud2				broken S/Q rounded cobble, small area adjoining broken end appears to have a polished/ smoothed surface, more than the rest of the stone which is relatively smooth, possibly utilised prior to breakage (surviving piece 100 x 90 x 70 mm) area of smoothed surface 50 x 30 mm						
EF036	pit	E0104	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected flint, also discoloured red, some shattering		1	81		Preh?	
EF036	pit	E066	Fe nail	Prob small nail / shaft pieces - corroded		4	11			
EF036		E071	flint	Flake patinated					Meso-EN?	
EF036	pit	E071	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stone, calcinated		2	16		Preh?	
EF036	pit	E104	pot	Most of profile as two joining sherds, body & rim, base missing, fabric is sandy with occasional white quartz (slightly micaceous), orange-brown exterior (apart from rim) and dark grey-brown interior, some burnt residue on outside rim	A-Sax	2	93		6-9C	Pot 2
EF036	pit	E110	flint	Core piece					preh	
EF042	Pit (nat)	E048	flint	flake					preh	
EF051	Ditch termin	E049	pot	Shoulder/neck sherd	Rom	1	4	*	Rom (1-2C?)	
EF056	Pit	E053	Fired clay	Small abraded piece, dense red fabric		1	1	*		
EF057	pit	E052	Fired clay	Abraded piece in moderately hard buff-brown/grey fabric with small		1	31	*		

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
				stones, flat sandy surface (poss loom weight piece?)						
EF059	pit	E056	Fired clay	Quantity of pieces, abraded (SF21)				*		
EF059	pit	E056	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stone, calcinated and discoloured red, appear to be from medium size rounded stones		5	82		Preh?	
EF060	Pit	E054	bone	White – burnt bone pieces + frags		18	9			
EF060	pit	E054	Fired clay	Small-medium abraded pieces, soft red/brown fabric with some sparse chalk		22	158	*		
EF060	pit	E054	pot	Body sherd, fabric is fine sand with occasional white quartz (slightly micaceous), orange-brown to brown exterior and dark grey-brown interior which is covered in burnt residue	A-Sax	1	20		6-9C	
EF061	post-hole	E058	Fired clay	Small-medium abraded pieces, soft buff-brown – grey fabric, some small stones		6	26	*		
EF066	pit	E063	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces, one with flat surface, soft red fabric		6	27	*		
EF066	pit	E063	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stone, calcinated		2	32		Preh?	
EF066	pit	E063	pot	Rim & shoulder, gritty, sandy fabric, dark grey exterior, orange-brown fabric and interior	E med	1	43	*	E Med 11-12C	Pot 1
EF066	pit	E063	pot	Poss med	Rom?	2	6	*	Rom?	
EF066	pit	E063	pot	rim	Rom	1	6	**	Rom 2-3C?	
EF066	pit	E063	slag	Pieces of fe(?) slag, slightly		5	183			

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
				porous, heavy, poss part of a smithing base(?)						
EF070	ditch	E091	Fired clay	Small-medium abraded pieces, soft red & red-brown fabric		2	19	*		
EF079	ditch	E060	pot	Body sherd	Rom	1	25	*	Rom	
EF080	pit	E061	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stones, calcinated, shattered pieces from generally large stones (both irregular and rounded), many with some cortex		195	9138		Preh?	
EF080	pit	E061	HAS (S/Q)	Number of large stone pieces, (generally rounded) not shattered, one has a probable thermal fracture		7	1147		Preh?	
EF080	pit	E061	HAS (S/Q)	Number of medium stone pieces with a light, more distinctly quartz appearance, (generally rounded) not shattered, one two appear to have been discoloured by heating to a light pink, one possible thermal fracture (but this is not clear), poss some affected by heated stone being placed in pit(?)		13	748		Preh?	
EF082	pit	E068	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected(?) (discoloured red) flint stone		3	352		Preh?	
EF094 sx1	ditch	E101	pot	base	Rom	1	19	**	Rom	
EF094 sx2	ditch	E082	CBM	Small abraded piece in sandy red fabric		1	1	*	Rom+	
EF094 sx2	ditch	E082	pot	Body sherd sooted surface, poss might be med (MCW)	Rom	1	1	*	Rom?	
EF094	ditch	E100	bone	Rodent jaw –		1	1		(pmed/mod?)	

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
sx3				rabbit(?) - good condition, prob relatively recent						
EF094 sx3	ditch	E100	CBM	Floor brick, buff cream fabric with pale inclusions, smooth surfaces, sanded sides (70(?) x 25 mm) max surviving length 95 mm. Prob 19C	pmed	1	210		Post med (19C)	
EF094 sx4	ditch	E107	stone	Irregular shaped piece of septaria		1	943			
EF094 sx5	ditch	E111	CBM	Small piece of red brick, abraded, sandy red fabric	pmed	1	51	*	Post-med(?)	
EF094 sx5	ditch	E111	CBM	Floor brick, smooth, cream surfaces, pale pink fabric with pale clay and rare red clay? Inclusions (no measurements)	pmed	1	195		Post med (19C)	
EF094 sx5	ditch	E111	Fe nail	Complete, broken, probably a nail 70 mm (presumed post-med/ mod from associated finds)	pmed	1	22		p-med	
EF096	pit	E084	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces, soft red/brown -grey fabric		5	37	*		
EF098 sx1	(unused?)	E098	pot	Body sherd	Rom	1	6		Rom	
EF102	pit	E105	pot	Fabric common S-M flint with occasional large, sparse grog (some coarse)		2	7		BA?	
EF102	pit	E105	stone	Moderately large piece of yellow-buff coloured sandstone, natural rounded surfaces, split exposing bedding on one, flat face, one end of this has a small smoothed area at the edge		1	3000			

ctxt no.	ctxt type	find no	Find type	Finds description	per	no	Wt/g	abr	Period/ spot date	Pot no.
				which appears to more smooth than the natural faces and may be polish from use, (200 x 220 x 700) small polished(?) area (75 x 15)						
EL001 (area of EF55 & EF54)		E051	Fired clay	Small abraded pieces in moderately hard buff-brown fabric with some small stones		2	23	(*)		
EL002	Nat subsoil	E059	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stones, calcinated, crazed		1	37		Preh?	
EL002	Nat subsoil	E089	flint	Patinated large thick flake					E preh?	
EUS		E042	flint	core					preh	
EUS	Surface finds	E080	HAS (flint)	Heat-affected (burnt) flint stones, calcinated, shattered pieces from medium size stones, some cortex		3	98		Preh?	
EUS	Surface finds	E080	stone	Degraded septaria (soft, crumbling)		1	55			
EUS		E112	flint	Scraper & flakes (7)					BA?	
EUS	soil	E112	pot	Abraded, degraded body sherds	Rom	4	118	**	Rom 1-2/3C	
EUS	soil	E112	pot	Rim, abraded	Rom	1	26	**	M-L2C	
EUS	soil	E112	pot	Rim & body sherd, abraded	Rom	2	12	**	Rom	
EUS	soil	E112	pot	Rim & body sherd, abraded	Rom	2	32	**	Rom	
EUS	soil	E112	pot	Fabric common, well sorted S-M flint with occasional large, sandy fabric		1	15	*		

APPENDIX 2: Environmental Tables

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment tf = test fragment b = burnt ss = sub-sample
Rom = Roman AS = Anglo-Saxon Med = medieval P.Med = post medieval
ph = post hole

Sample No.	**4**	**5**	**6**
Finds No.	**22**	**24**	**26**
Context No.	**F16**	**F19**	**F20**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**
Cereals and other potential food plants			
Avena sp. (grains)	x		
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x		
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx		
T. spelta L. (glume bases)			
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx		
Vitis vinifera L			
Herbs			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	xtf		
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua)	x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
Corylus avellana L.			
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x		x
Charcoal >10mm	x		
Charred root/stem	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			
Indet. seeds		x	
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx		x
Black tarry material			x
Burnt/fired clay	x		
Burnt stone	x		
Small coal frags.	x		x
Vitreous material			
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**10**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 6: Roman pit fills

Sample No.	**8**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**25**	**26**	**16**	**23**	**24**
Finds No.	**41**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**87**	**88**	**73**	**85**	**86**
Context No.	**F31**	**F36**	**F36**	**F36**	**F36**	**F36**	**F36**	**F36**	**F36**	**F89**	**F92**	**F92**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Cereals												
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x		x	x		x		x				
Hordeum/Secale cereale L. (rachis nodes)	x			x								
Secale cereale L. (grains)	xcf											
Triticum sp. (grains)				x								
T. spelta L. (glume base)		x										
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg		x		x			x			
Herbs												
Anthemis cotula L.			x									
Bromus sp.				x								
Galium mollugo type	x											
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia		xcf										
Large Poaceae indet.		x										
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
Corylus avellana L.								x				
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab								x				
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	xx	xx	x		xx	x	x		x		
Charred root/stem					x	x				x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		xcf										x
Indet. fruit stone/nutshell frag.		x										x
Other remains												
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	x	x		x	x				
Black tarry material	x	x				x	x	x			x	x
Bone		xb		xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	x			
Burnt/fired clay								x				
Burnt stone					x							
Small coal frags.								x	x			x
Vitreous material	x	x		x		x	x	x	x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**30**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**40**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 7: Anglo-Saxon pit cluster

Sample No.	10	13	15	29
Finds No.	47	62	69	94
Context No.	F41	F80	F82	F59
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date	AS	?AS	?AS	?AS
Cereals				
Cereal indet. (grains)				xfg
Herbs				
Bromus sp.			x	
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xxxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x
Charred root/stem		x	x	x
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		
Burnt stone		x		
Small coal frags.				x
Sample volume (litres)	10	30	20	50
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
% flot sorted	100%	25%	25%	50%

Table 8: Other Saxon features

Sample No.	31	27	30	7	28	34	9	11	14	33
Finds No.	96	92	95	36	93	106	44	50	64	102
Context No.	F7	F18	F70	F30	F91	F102	F40	F44	F66	F94
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	ph	Pit	Ditch
Date	P-Med	P-Med	P-Med	?R-AS	?R-AS	?R-AS	?R-AS	?R-AS	Med.	P.Med
Cereals and other potential food plants										
Triticum sp. (grains)									x	
Cereal indet. (grains)		x								
Herbs										
Bromus sp.	xcf									
Rumex sp.									x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.									x	
Prunus spinosa L.									xcffg	
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab		x							x	
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm		x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	
Charcoal >10mm		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	x							x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf	xcf								
Indet. culm nodes									x	
Indet. seeds				x						
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x		x				x	xxxx
Black tarry material	x	x	x		x				x	xx
Bone					x					xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	x			x					
Small coal frags.	x	x	x		x			x	x	xxxx
Vitreous material					x					
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	10	40ss	20	10	10	50	40
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%

Table 9a: Other features including post-medieval ditch system

Sample No.	1	32	35	2	3
Finds No.	9	97	108	18	19
Context No.	F3	F17	F51	F14	F15
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Date	Rom.	Rom.	Rom	?Rom.	?Rom.
Cereals and other potential food plants					
Avena sp. (grains)					xcffg
Hordeum sp. (grains)					xcf
Triticum sp. (grains)		xcf			xcf
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x				
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg	xcf	xfg	
Vitis vinifera L				x	
Herbs					
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love					
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua)					
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
Corylus avellana L.		x			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	x	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	x		x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x				
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf				xcf
Indet. seeds	x			x	
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material			xxx	x	x
Black tarry material		x	x		
Burnt/fired clay	x		x	xb	
Burnt stone					x
Small coal frags.			xxx		
Vitreous material		x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	40	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9b: Other features including post-medieval ditch system

Distribution list:
Graham Hall, Prime Irrigation
Dr Abby Antrobus, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ
tel.: 07436 273 304
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 24.02.14

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND WEST OF HAMS FARMHOUSE, BACK ROAD, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/13/3120
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 2805 3862
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Construction of an agricultural reservoir
AREA:	2.66ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Agricultural land
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel: 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	17 December 2013

Summary

1.1 The applicant and Local Planning Authority (LPA) have been advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important archaeological deposits, and Suffolk Coastal District Council have decided that prior approval is required for the siting, design and external appearance of the reservoir.

1.2 The applicant is required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with the NPPF (paragraphs 128, 129 and 132), which replaced policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*, in order for the LPA to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location.

1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum

requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.

1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.5 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 The proposed reservoir affects a site of extremely high archaeological potential. It lies immediately adjacent to known major cropmark complexes on the north (County Historic Environment Record TYN 028) and east (TYN 010). These include relict field systems, enclosures and probable prehistoric burial monuments. In all likelihood, these continue into the development area. There may be other reasons why they do not show so clearly on aerial photographs. The site lies within a broader multiperiod archaeological landscape, particularly overlooking the valley of Falkenham Brook. There are numerous prehistoric barrows (TNY 016, 017, 020, 027, 119), and further cropmark complexes to the southeast (TYN 025) and southwest (TYN 025).

The site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation, and there is high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present in view of its topographic location, the surrounding sites, and its large size (over 2 ha). The proposed development will involve total destruction of any archaeological remains across much of its footprint.

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Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

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

3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

3.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the part of the site to be excavated/stripped. This includes the cut of the reservoir, and c10m outwards into the bund all around, giving an area of c1.851 ha. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; 5% will result in *c.* 515m of trenching at 1.80m in width. Trenches should be 30m long unless special circumstances can be demonstrated, which gives a total of 17 trenches. (*NB there is scope for trenching requirements to be reviewed in the light of any geophysical survey results, should this be undertaken).*

Trenches shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array however, *trench layout should also take into consideration the alignments of cropmarks in the vicinity.*

3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.

5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Written Scheme of Investigation

for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on:

LAND WEST OF HAMS FARMHOUSE, BACK ROAD, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

January 2014

NGR TM 2805 3862 (c)
Planning Application ref. DC/13/3120

Commissioned by Prime Irrigation

COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Circular Road North,
COLCHESTER,
ESSEX C02 7GZ
tel: 07415 952 891
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and trial-trenching on land west of Hams Farmhouse, Back Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk. To be carried out on behalf of clients by Colchester Archaeological Trust.

1.2 The proposed development site is located on arable land west of Ham's Farm. Proposed work is the construction of an agricultural reservoir at TM 2805 3862 (centre).

1.3 The LPA were advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National* P*lanning Policy Framework* (NPPF DCLG 2012). Which replaced policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*

1.4 This scheme of archaeological investigation will consist of the following elements:

- An evaluation by trial-trench on the site (the cut area).

1.5 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.6 This WSI sets out proposals for the linear trench evaluation, leading to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.

1.7 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).

1.8 The developer will give CAT at least five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored and that the SCCAS/CT monitor can be notified.

2 Archaeological background

The proposed reservoir affects a site of extremely high archaeological potential. It lies immediately adjacent to known major cropmark complexes on the north (County Historic Environment Record TYN 028) and east (TYN 010). These include relict field systems, enclosures and probable prehistoric burial monuments. In all likelihood, these continue into the development area. There may be other reasons why they do not show so clearly on aerial photographs. The site lies within a broader multiperiod archaeological landscape, particularly overlooking the valley of Falkenham Brook. There are numerous prehistoric barrows (TNY 016, 017, 020, 027, 119), and further cropmark complexes to the southeast (TYN 025) and southwest (TYN 025).

The site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation, and there is high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present in view of its topographic location, the surrounding sites, and its large size (over 2 ha). The proposed development will involve total destruction of any archaeological remains across much of its footprint.

3 Aims of the evaluation

- Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4 General methodology

4.1 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPH) (2006). In addition, the relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists will be followed, i.e. *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a), and the IfA Code of Conduct. Other guidelines followed are EAA **3, 14** and **24**.

4.2 All work will be undertaken by professional archaeologists employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.

4.3 Prior to site work, CAT will seek information about existing service locations and contaminated ground.

4.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2012).

4.5 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a project code will be obtained from County HER Officer. This number will be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work and in any reports arising from the work.

4.6 Prior to the start of fieldwork an online OASIS record sheet will be completed.

4.7 CAT will give SCCAS five days notice of the commencement of the various phases of this evaluation, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

5 Trial-trenching evaluation methodology

5.1 The evaluation will be compliant with SCCAS documentation: this includes the site Brief by Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS 2013), and with SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2011b).

5.2 The requirement is for a 5% evaluation. On a site of 1.85 ha, this is 515m of 1.8m-wide trench (see accompanying figure for location of trenches). This coverage will be achieved by cutting seventeen 30m-long trenches.

5.3 A mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision equipped with a toothless bucket will be used to progressively strip the topsoil down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. Horizontal archaeological deposits will not be removed or sampled by machine – they will be excavated by hand.

5.4 All further investigation will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in this WSI.

5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

5.6 If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

5.7 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established be established across the site.

5.8 Sampling of features in trenches will be as follows: ditches – full excavation of all terminals and junctions, and 10% of length of ditch exposed in trench, or a 1m length of ditch (whichever is greater): discrete pits - 50% (half section) or full excavation if specifically requested by SCCAS; post holes and structural slots – 100%.

5.9 Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.

5.10 An experienced metal detector user will check all exposed features, and the topsoil from each trench, and will recover metal finds.

5.11 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.

5.12 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on complexity.

5.13 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken on a high-resolution digital camera (6 megapixels).

5.14 The trench location and prominent landscape features (e.g., boundaries) will be surveyed using an EDM/Total Station and will be tied into the OS National Grid. All archaeological features and deposits will be levelled in as part of the site survey.

5.15 **Environmental sampling strategies**

5.15.1 The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will also be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis.

5.15.2 Bulk samples will normally be 40 litres (where the feature size permits this).

5.15.3 Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

5.15.4 CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (ex at the University of East Anglia, now based at Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Jim Williams the English Heritage regional science advisor is available for further advice.

5.15.5 Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or RSA on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

5.16 The trenches will not to be backfilled without prior agreement with SCCAS.

6 Finds

6.1 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. In these instances, if it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Home Office (Department of Justice) for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from SCCAS and DCA on best practice.**

6.2 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with SCCAS officer and the site owner.

6.3 All sensitive finds will be properly conserved.

6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with SCCAS. Marking will include the site code and context number.

6.6 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

6.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).

6.8 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

7.1 Notification will be given to SCCAS officer when each stage of the fieldwork has been completed.

7.2 A suitable evaluation report will be prepared.

7.3 The report(s) will reflect the aims of the WSI.

7.4 The report(s) will include:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- An archaeological background, including the results from an HER search.
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TBC

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Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile
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Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds
Julie Curl (Sylvanus): Human/animal bone
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Hazel Martingell (Bocking): Lithics
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Adam Wightman (CAT): animal bone and flints

Graphics
E Holloway

Report writing
BH/Howard Brooks

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Nina Crummy FSA (Colchester) Small finds
Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports* 2 (Roman small finds), 4 (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and 5 (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal Bone
Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in both human and animal bone and Illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA
Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in East Anglian Archaeology (including occasional papers), Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Medieval Archaeology and Norfolk Archaeology. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics
Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics specialist and illustrator, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, The *East Anglian Archaeology* Monograph series, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Written Scheme of Investigation

for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on:

LAND WEST OF HAMS FARMHOUSE, BACK ROAD, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

January 2014

NGR TM 2805 3862 (c)
Planning Application ref. DC/13/3120

Commissioned by Prime Irrigation

COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and trial-trenching on land west of Hams Farmhouse, Back Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk. To be carried out on behalf of clients by Colchester Archaeological Trust.

1.2 The proposed development site is located on arable land west of Ham's Farm. Proposed work is the construction of an agricultural reservoir at TM 2805 3862 (centre).

1.3 The LPA were advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National* P*lanning Policy Framework* (NPPF DCLG 2012). Which replaced policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*

1.4 This scheme of archaeological investigation will consist of the following elements:

- An evaluation by trial-trench on the site (the cut area).

1.5 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.6 This WSI sets out proposals for the linear trench evaluation, leading to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.

1.7 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).

1.8 The developer will give CAT at least five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored and that the SCCAS/CT monitor can be notified.

2 Archaeological background

The proposed reservoir affects a site of extremely high archaeological potential. It lies immediately adjacent to known major cropmark complexes on the north (County Historic Environment Record TYN 028) and east (TYN 010). These include relict field systems, enclosures and probable prehistoric burial monuments. In all likelihood, these continue into the development area. There may be other reasons why they do not show so clearly on aerial photographs. The site lies within a broader multiperiod archaeological landscape, particularly overlooking the valley of Falkenham Brook. There are numerous prehistoric barrows (TNY 016, 017, 020, 027, 119), and further cropmark complexes to the southeast (TYN 025) and southwest (TYN 025).

The site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation, and there is high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present in view of its topographic location, the surrounding sites, and its large size (over 2 ha). The proposed development will involve total destruction of any archaeological remains across much of its footprint.

3 Aims of the evaluation

- Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4 General methodology

4.1 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPH) (2006). In addition, the relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists will be followed, i.e. *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a), and the IfA Code of Conduct. Other guidelines followed are EAA **3, 14** and **24**.

4.2 All work will be undertaken by professional archaeologists employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.

4.3 Prior to site work, CAT will seek information about existing service locations and contaminated ground.

4.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2012).

4.5 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a project code will be obtained from County HER Officer. This number will be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work and in any reports arising from the work.

4.6 Prior to the start of fieldwork an online OASIS record sheet will be completed.

4.7 CAT will give SCCAS five days notice of the commencement of the various phases of this evaluation, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

5 Trial-trenching evaluation methodology

5.1 The evaluation will be compliant with SCCAS documentation: this includes the site Brief by Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS 2013), and with SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2011b).

5.2 The requirement is for a 5% evaluation. On a site of 1.85 ha, this is 515m of 1.8m-wide trench (see accompanying figure for location of trenches). This coverage will be achieved by cutting seventeen 30m-long trenches.

5.3 A mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision equipped with a toothless bucket will be used to progressively strip the topsoil down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. Horizontal archaeological deposits will not be removed or sampled by machine – they will be excavated by hand.

5.4 All further investigation will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in this WSI.

5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

5.6 If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

5.7 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established be established across the site.

5.8 Sampling of features in trenches will be as follows: ditches – full excavation of all terminals and junctions, and 10% of length of ditch exposed in trench, or a 1m length of ditch (whichever is greater): discrete pits - 50% (half section) or full excavation if specifically requested by SCCAS; post holes and structural slots – 100%.

5.9 Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.

5.10 An experienced metal detector user will check all exposed features, and the topsoil from each trench, and will recover metal finds.

5.11 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.

5.12 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on complexity.

5.13 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken on a high-resolution digital camera (6 megapixels).

5.14 The trench location and prominent landscape features (e.g., boundaries) will be surveyed using an EDM/Total Station and will be tied into the OS National Grid. All archaeological features and deposits will be levelled in as part of the site survey.

5.15 **Environmental sampling strategies**

5.15.1 The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will also be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis.

5.15.2 Bulk samples will normally be 40 litres (where the feature size permits this).

5.15.3 Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

5.15.4 CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (ex at the University of East Anglia, now based at Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Jim Williams the English Heritage regional science advisor is available for further advice.

5.15.5 Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or RSA on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

5.16 The trenches will not to be backfilled without prior agreement with SCCAS.

6 Finds

6.1 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. In these instances, if it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Home Office (Department of Justice) for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from SCCAS and DCA on best practice.**

6.2 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with SCCAS officer and the site owner.

6.3 All sensitive finds will be properly conserved.

6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with SCCAS. Marking will include the site code and context number.

6.6 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

6.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).

6.8 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

7.1 Notification will be given to SCCAS officer when each stage of the fieldwork has been completed.

7.2 A suitable evaluation report will be prepared.

7.3 The report(s) will reflect the aims of the WSI.

7.4 The report(s) will include:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- An archaeological background, including the results from an HER search.
- The methodology, aims & methods adopted in the course of each stage of the evaluation.
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Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass
Another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85,* and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*. Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85.*

Nina Crummy FSA (Colchester) Small finds
Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports* 2 (Roman small finds), 4 (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and 5 (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal Bone
Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in both human and animal bone and Illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA
Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in East Anglian Archaeology (including occasional papers), Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Medieval Archaeology and Norfolk Archaeology. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics
Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics specialist and illustrator, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, The *East Anglian Archaeology* Monograph series, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

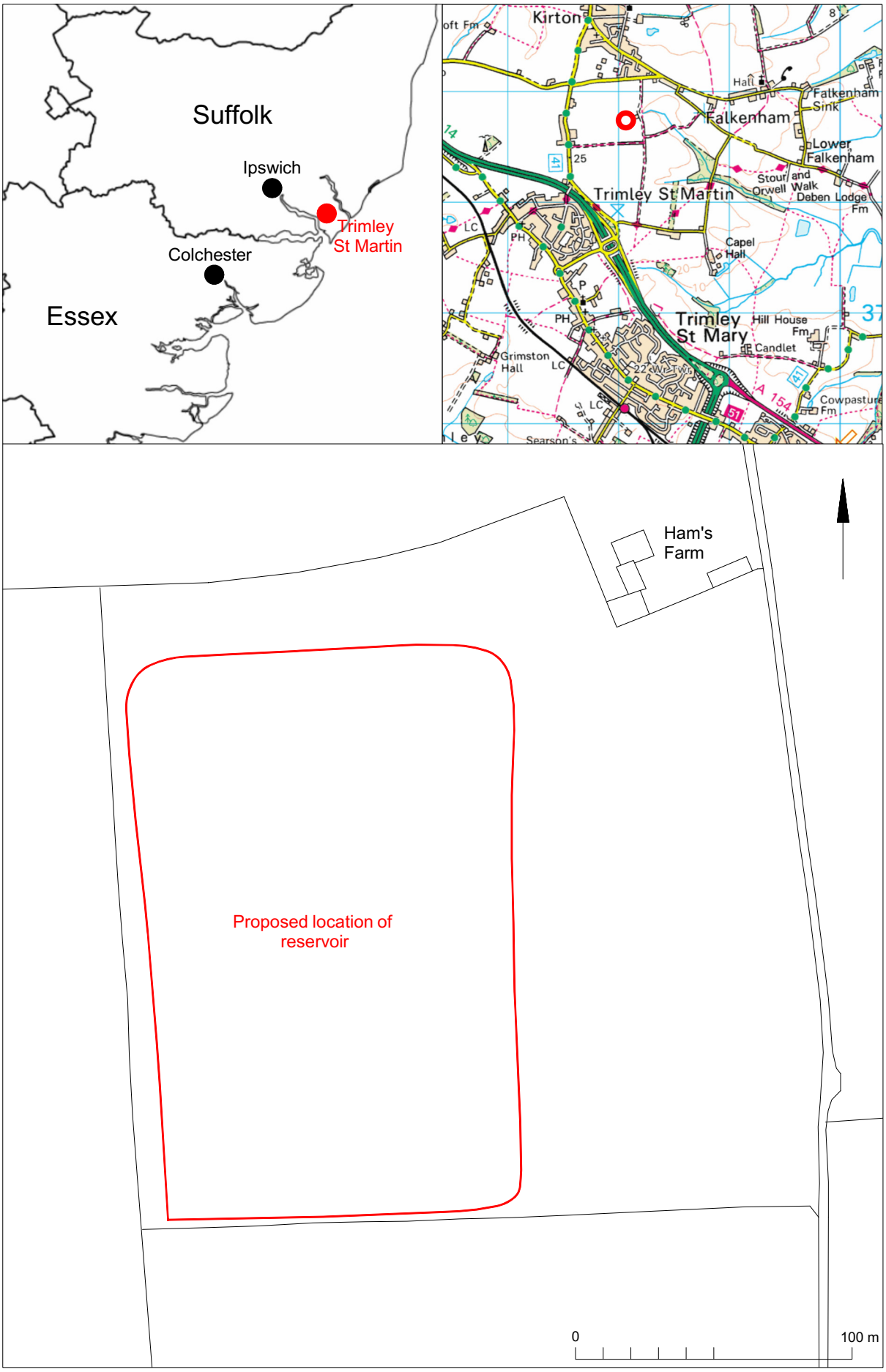

Fig 1 Site location.

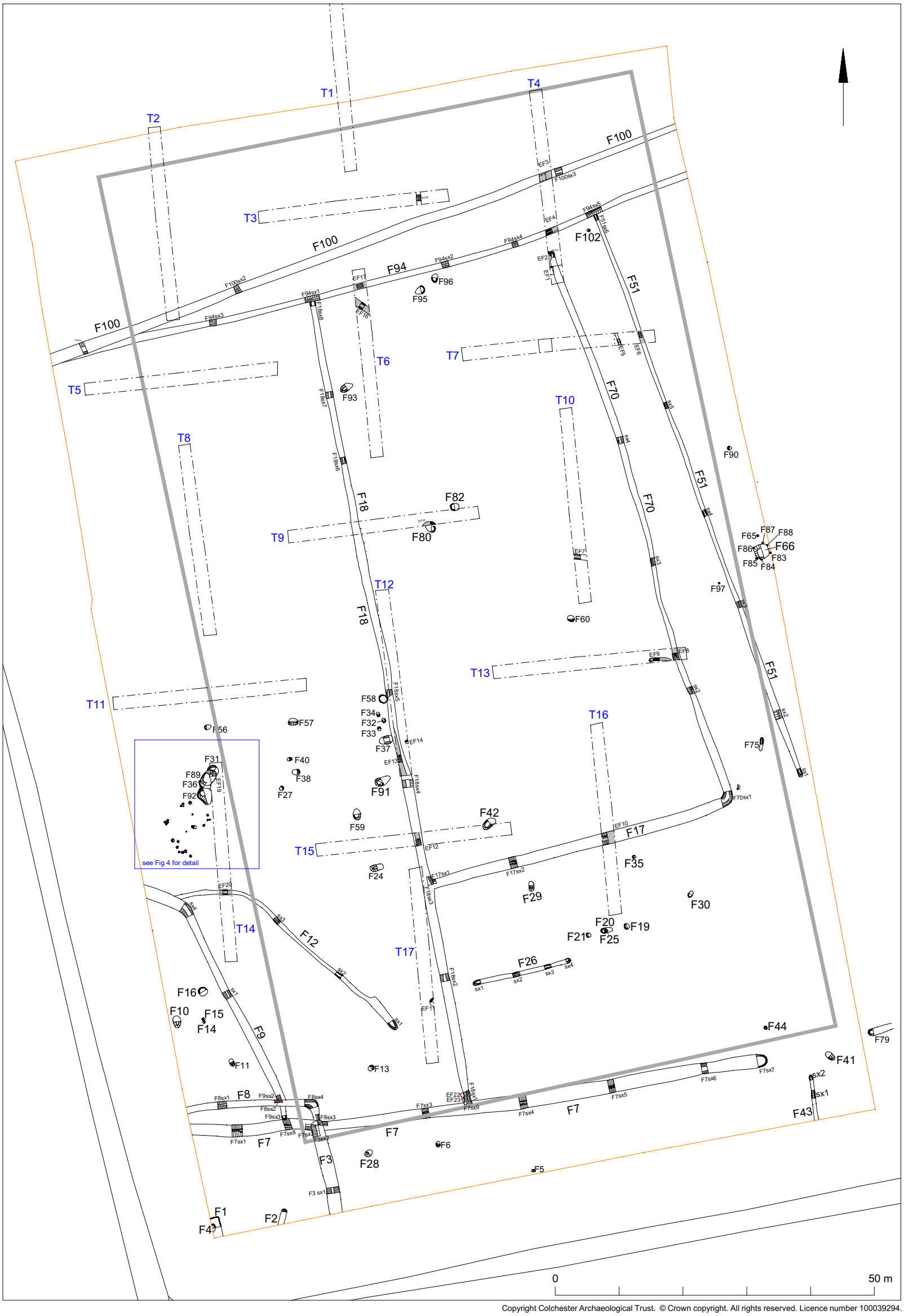

Fig 2 Site plan showing 2014 excavation site (orange outline) and 2014 evaluation trenches (blue labels).
Outline of proposed reservoir is shown as a grey line

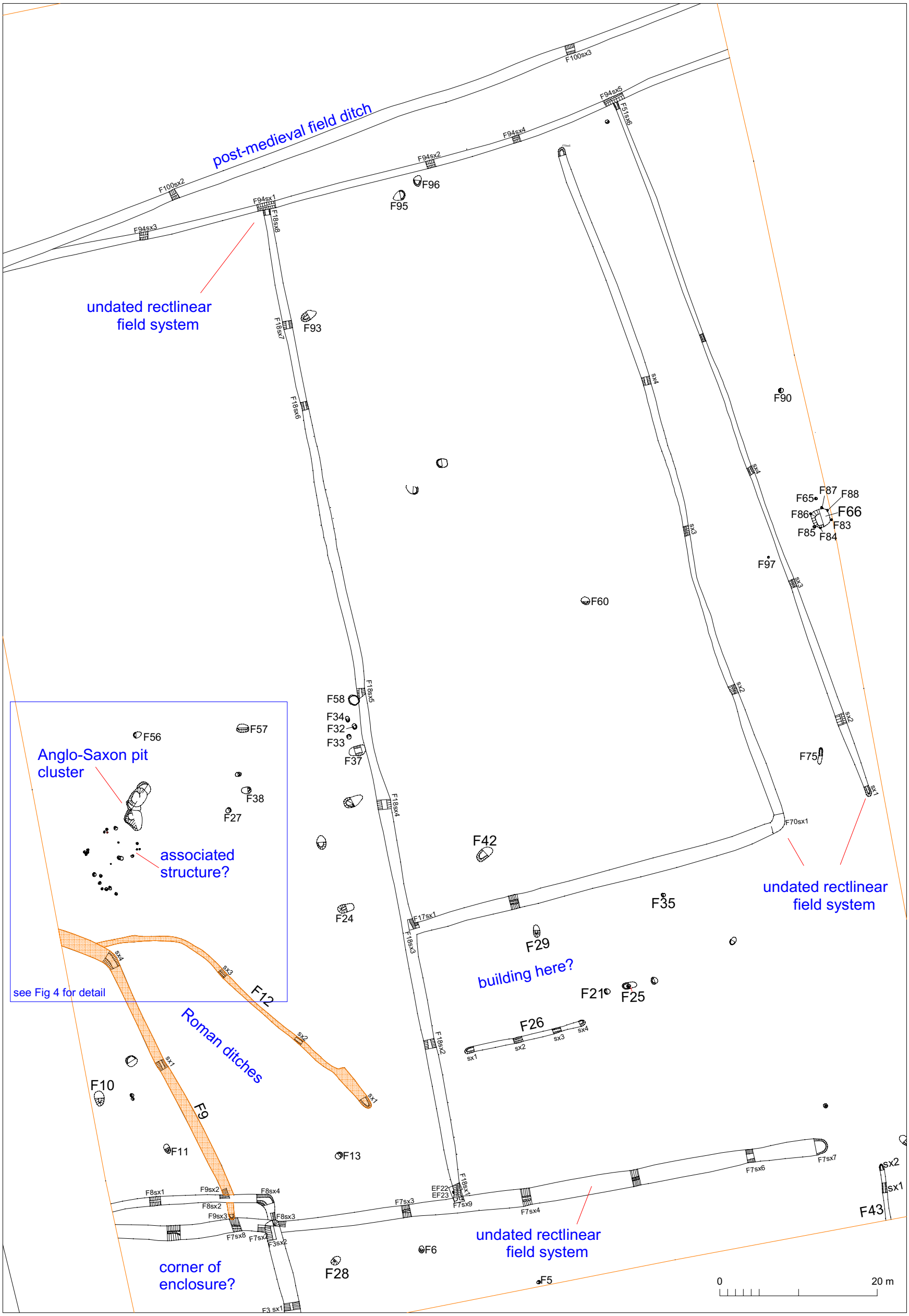

Fig 3 Trimley St Martin 2014 excavation: basic interpretation

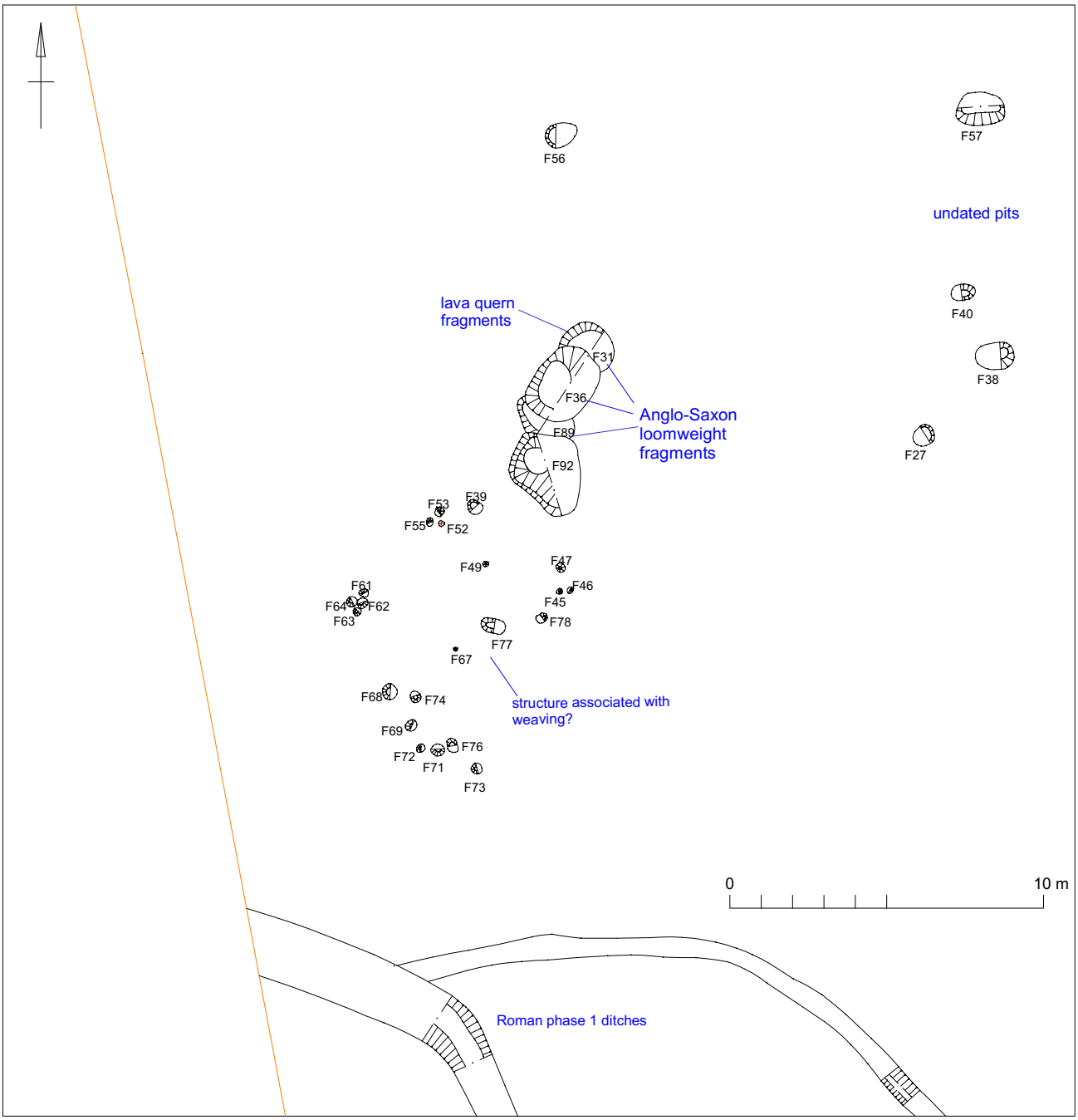

Fig 4 Detail of Anglo-Saxon pit cluster, and adjacent post-built structure?

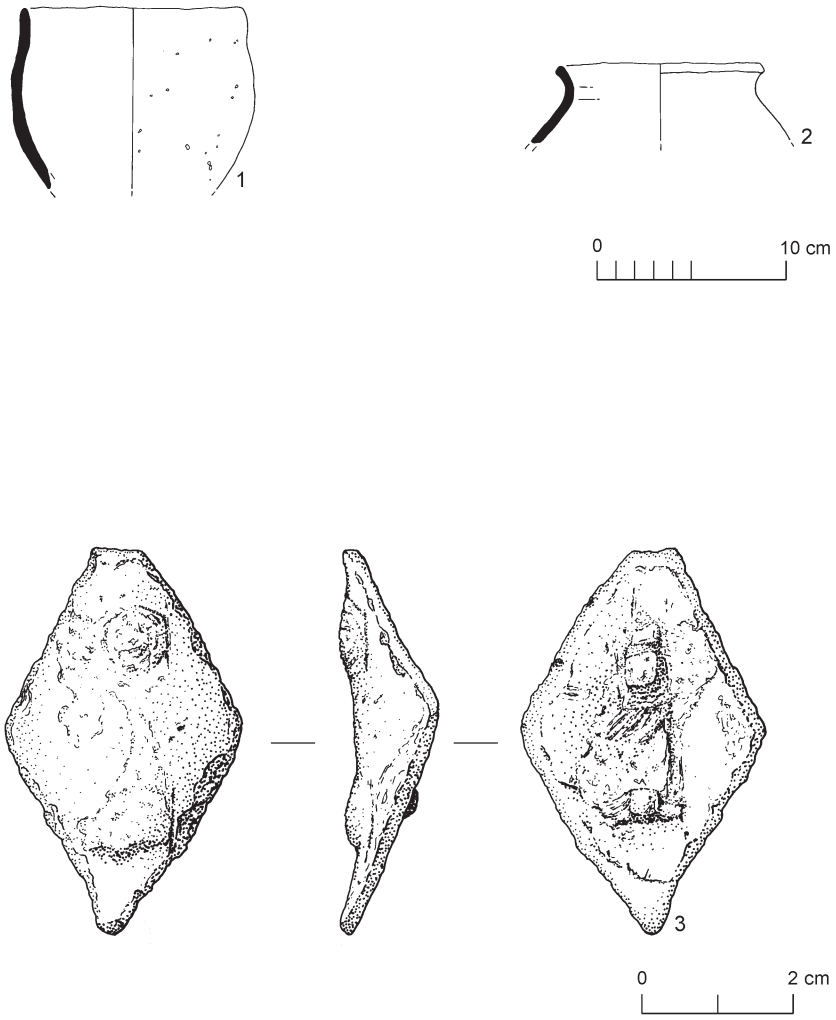

Fig 5 Pottery and copper-alloy mount.

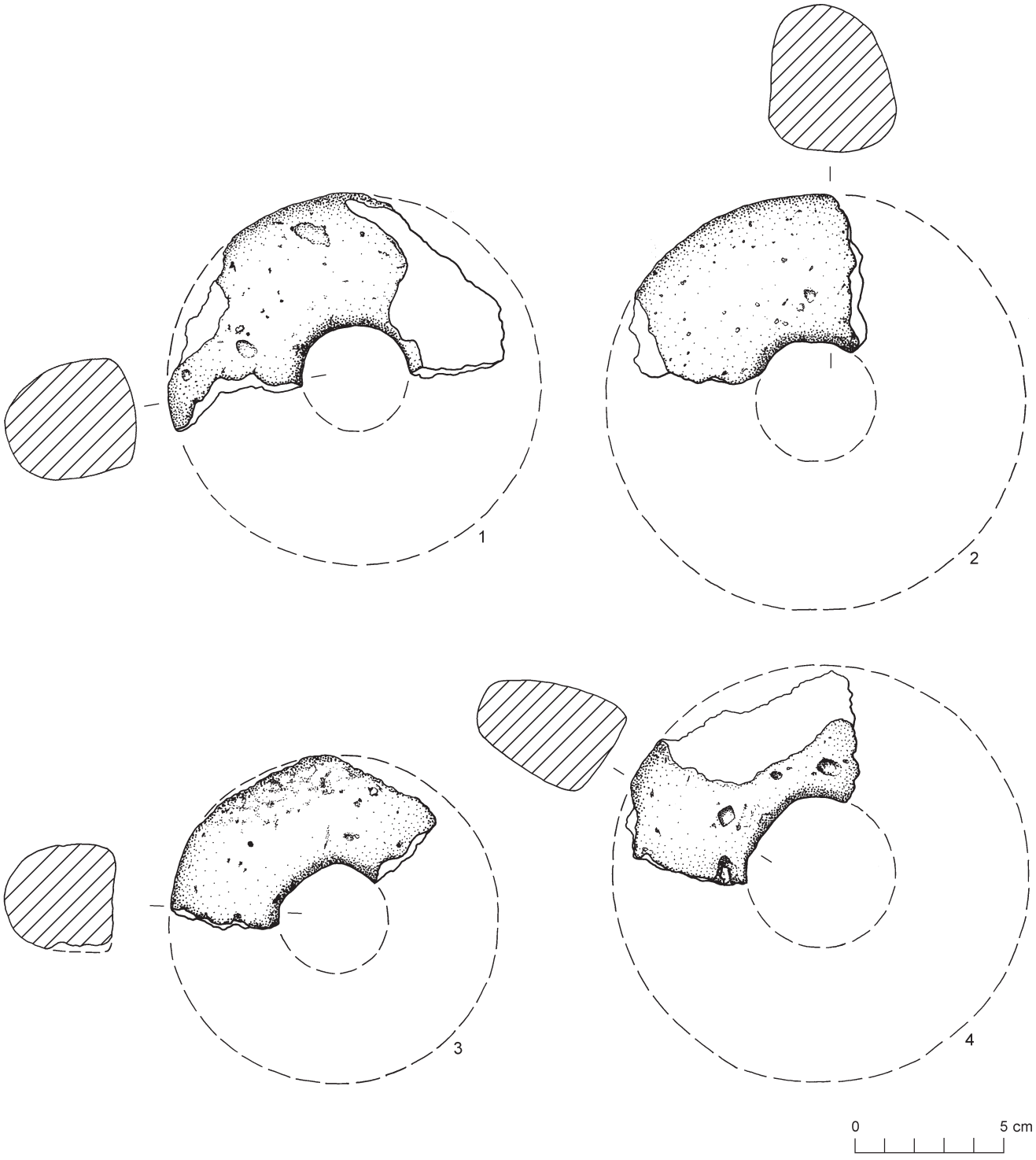

Fig 6 Anglo-Saxon clay loomweights.

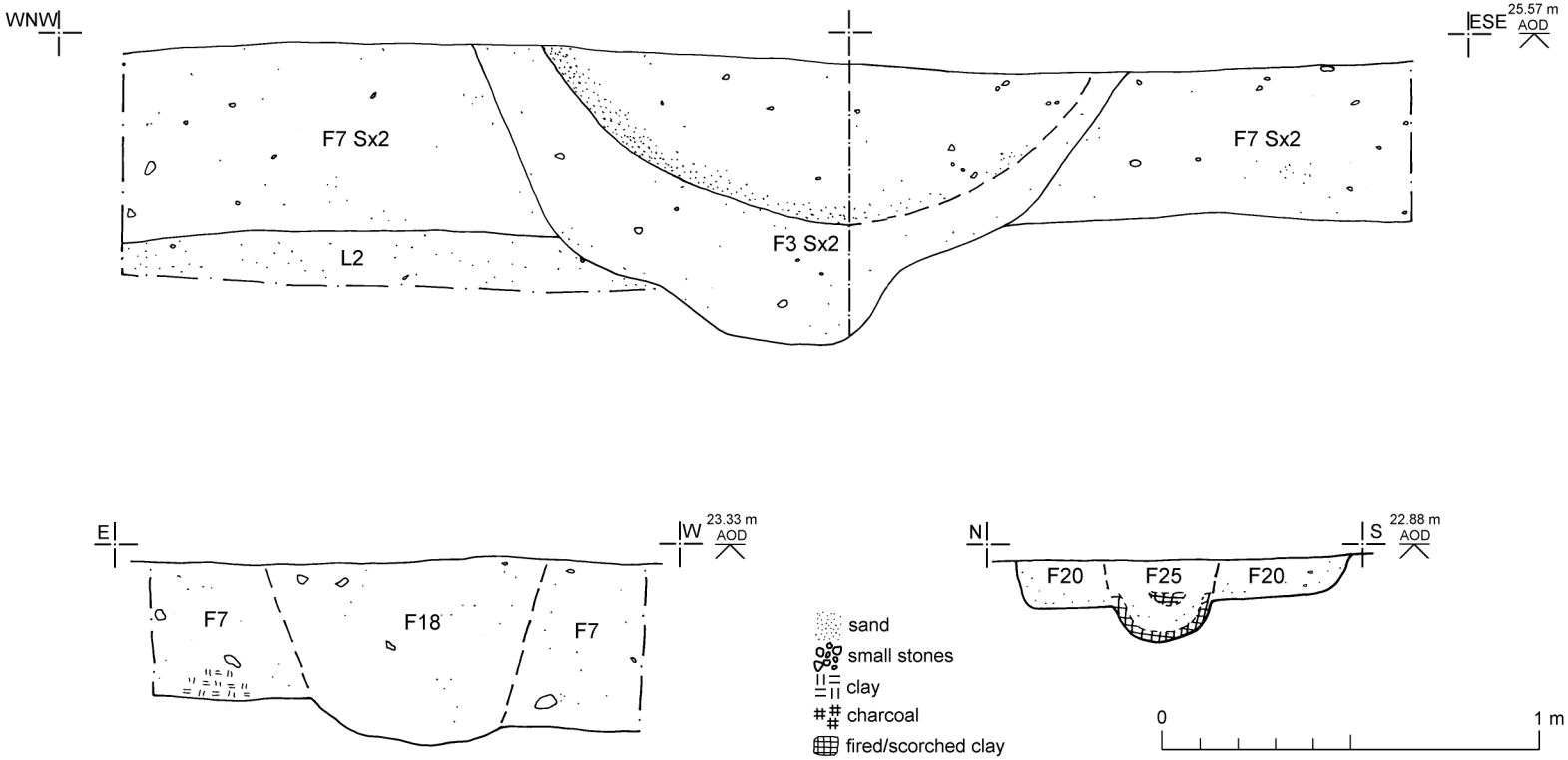

Fig 7 Sections.

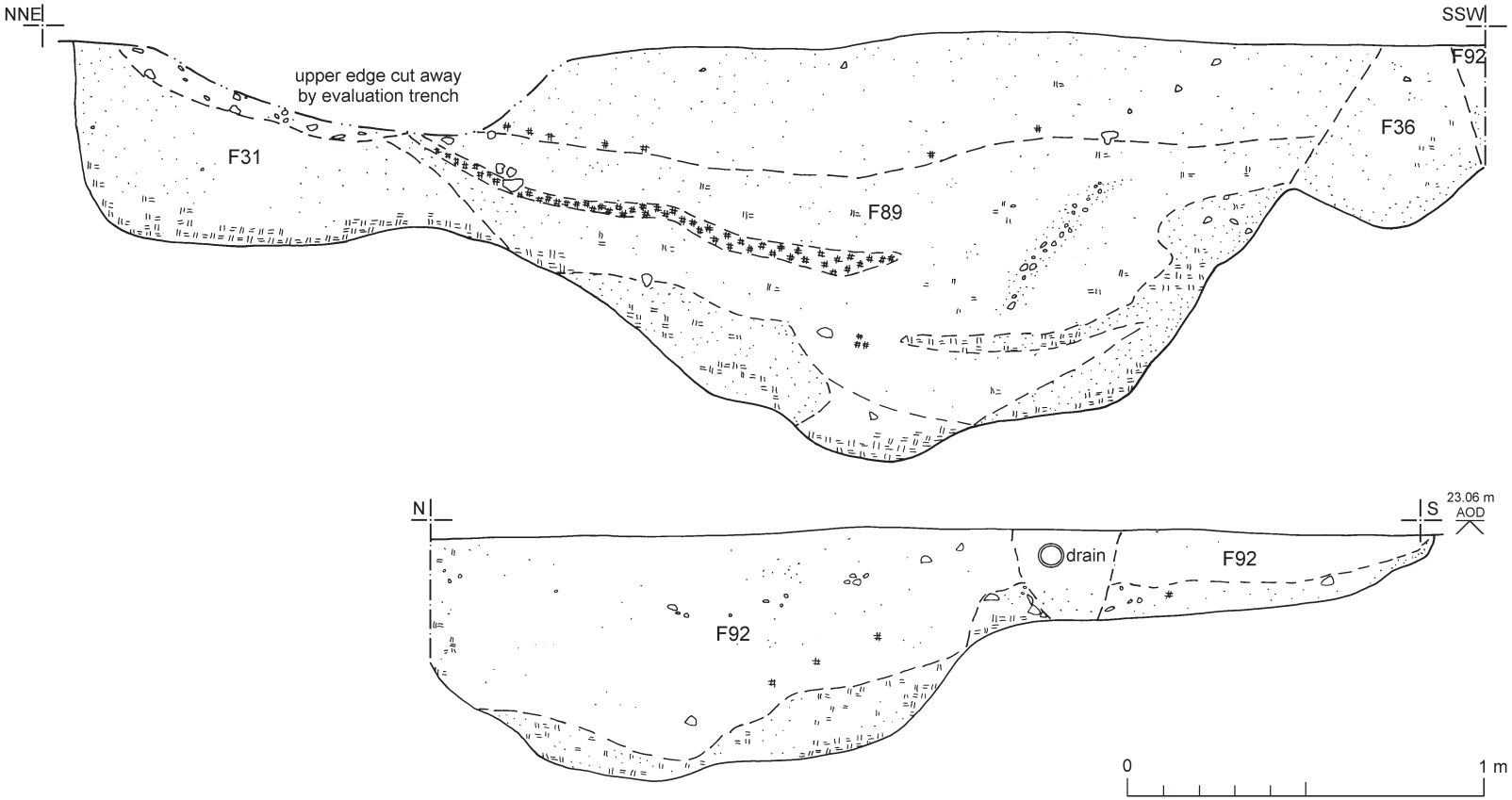

Fig 8 Sections.