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Land at Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 27th and 30th June 2022, Oxford Archaeology carried out archaeological trial trenching on land to the north of Felixtowe Road, Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk which is being considered for commercial development. A total of 256 trenches, the majority measuring 30m long by 2m wide, were investigated in advance of the submission of a planning application.

In the eastern part of the site, barrows LVT 022 and LVT023 form a significant part of the archaeological record of the Bronze Age funerary landscape at Seven Hills. At the site of barrow LVT 022, there was tentative evidence in Trench 170 for a ditch associated with this monument. In addition, Middle Bronze Age pottery from a ditch in Trench 175 suggests the presence of small-scale (possibly transient) activity nearby. The site of barrow LVT 023 was not targeted directly by the trenches and no archaeological activity was uncovered by trenches placed around its location.

The predominant features across the western fields were ditches that formed part of a post-medieval field system shown on cartographic sources between 1838–1990. Undated ditches often ran parallel to those visible on historic maps suggesting they are still part of the same post-medieval field system but possibly no longer in use when the area was documented in detail. Further undated features within the site included isolated postholes and pits. Eight trenches across the site contained charcoal rich pits, the remains of charcoal making “clamps” but potentially of a relatively recent date as many were observed to cut subsoil in the trench sections.

Trenches within the north-eastern corner of the evaluated area contained evidence for considerable modern disturbance, probably relating to the construction of the adjacent A14 carriageway during the 1980s. A total of 176 out of 256 trenches produced no archaeological remains which demonstrates the overall low density of archaeological features on this site.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Christopher Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight, who was supported by Maria Anna Rogers, Joe Ferrier, Jack Easen, Leo Gage and James Fox. Survey and digitising were carried out by Daria Adamson and Elodie Powell. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS consulting on behalf of Churchmanor Estates to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land to the north of Felixtowe Road, Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk which is being considered for commercial development (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform Suffolk County Council in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was set by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Senior Advisor (SCCAS) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA in July 2022 (Thatcher 2022) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located on land to the north of Felixstowe Road, Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk and consisted of open, arable fields. The site measured *c.*27ha in extent and is centered at TM 23425 41035 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The site encompasses three arable fields which gently undulates between 26–27m OD. No natural water features are present on the site, but attenuation ponds associated with the A14 are located adjacent to the site's eastern boundary, flanking the dual carriageway.
- 1.2.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises the Red Crag Formation sand. The superficial deposits comprise elements of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup consisting of sand and gravel (Geology of Britain viewer – British Geological Survey (bgs.ac.uk); accessed 17th January 2023).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is a chronological summary of the data presented within the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) produced by RPS for the proposed development (Reeves 2021) alongside a review of Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) entries within a 1.25km radius of the site which are listed in the text and referenced in Fig. 2.

Later prehistoric: Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 A possible Neolithic Mortuary Enclosure is identified by cropmarks 1km to the south of the site, (LVT 055). Fieldwork in Porters Covert, to the north-west, revealed a pit containing sherds of Beaker pottery (BUC 048). Further to the north-west, a grey flint axe dating to the Neolithic is recorded (LVT 080).
- 1.3.3 The HER clearly identifies a Bronze Age mortuary landscape comprising round barrows, some arranged in groups and some seemingly isolated. Whereas some of these have been investigated (as early as 1796) with subsequent follow up investigations in the 1920s, many have not been intrusively investigated.

- 1.3.4 Within the study site, a cropmark of a barrow is visible (LVT 022). With regards to LVT 023 and the two examples to the east (LVT 024 and LVT 025), the HER data states these were excavated prior to the construction of the A14 carriageway/Ipswich bypass. It is not clear whether the barrows were investigated. Cotswold Archaeology undertook an evaluation in 2019 (LVT 087) during which LVT 024 was not investigated and, although potential ring ditches for LVT 025 and LVT 026 were encountered, neither could be dated or confirmed as related to a barrow (Cass 2020).
- 1.3.5 To the west of site, two important barrow groups can be discerned, in Knights Wood and centred on Hobbin's Belt and Porters Covert – the Seven Hills barrow cemetery – with each barrow designated as a scheduled monument (NHLEs 1011538, 1011540, 1011442, 1011445–6, 1011451 and 1011557). Combined this comprises a group of 13 barrows (BUC 006, BUC 048, NAC 004, NAC 006-8, NAC 009–13 and FXL 011). Immediately to the south of Felixstowe Road, that partly defines the southern boundary of the site, at least two more barrows are identified from cropmarks: LVT 015, which is larger at 45m in diameter and a smaller 18m diameter barrow (LVT 021). Further to the east, two more cropmarks of potential barrows are identified (LVT 029 and LVT 037).
- 1.3.6 To the south-east of the study site a further group of eight round barrows are identified on Levington Heath, of which three are scheduled – LVT 001, 002 and 003 (NHLEs 1011342–4).
- 1.3.7 Approximately 700m north of the study site a further seven round barrows are visible as cropmarks. Although unexcavated they are likely dated to the Bronze Age (BUCs 021–4, 002–3 and 027). BUC 027 is unusual in that it comprises a semi-circle with an open eastern aspect. The loss of the eastern segment may be due to the site's later development as a temporary radar Station during World War II (BUC 071).

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 1.3.8 Cropmarks noted to the north of the study site may represent agricultural fields dating to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British period. The cropmarks include a series of clearly defined linear ditches, FXL 060 and FXL 061, which might delineate drove ways or territorial boundaries. Possible Roman fields and an associated structure are interpreted from cropmarks to the south-east of site LVT 013 and LVT 052.
- 1.3.9 To the north-east, a sinuous linear cropmark feature may represent an ancient trackway whose eastern end is respected by two square enclosures (BUC 029). Both enclosures contain circular structures, however, the function and date of these structures is unknown, although a Romano-British date is a reasonable assumption.
- 1.3.10 Field walking north-east of site recovered a scatter of 2nd century Roman pottery (BUC 014). A Roman crossbow brooch dating to the 4th century was also found immediately south of the site (LVT 028).

Saxon/early medieval

- 1.3.11 The site is located c.7.5km to the south-east of the Anglo-Saxon town of *Gipeswic* (Ipswich) in an agricultural landscape with scattered areas of settlement. The HER record does not contain any evidence for Saxon settlement within the 1.25km search

radius beyond two examples of Saxon metalwork; a bronze brooch retrieved near to barrow LVT 031 and a gilded bronze strap end found by metal detector associated with round barrow BUC 002.

Medieval

1.3.12 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the three nearby manors of *Struestuna*, Bucklesham and Levington (Open Domesday). The is only one HER record from this period within the search area. A medieval trackway is recorded *c.*700m to the south as a cropmark (LVT 030). Medieval arable activity is inferred by the cropmarks to the north, implying that the area comprised a managed agricultural and pastoral landscape.

Post-medieval to modern

1.3.13 The nearest record is the Felixstowe Branch Line railway, constructed in 1877, which passes *c.*100m south of site. Cropmarks also identify a World War II military camp of unknown function immediately south of Felixstowe Road (NAC 097).

1.3.14 Immediately north of the site and possibly intruding into its northern fringe, the cropmark data shows the presence of a World War II bombing decoy site (BUC 061). A temporary World War II radar station (BUC071) and a second bombing decoy site (BUC 073) is recorded further to the north-east.

1.4 Previous work

Desk Based Assessment

1.4.1 In March 2021, a DBA (Reeves 2021) assessed the site for its below ground archaeological potential. The report concluded any proposed development on the site would not have a direct or indirect impact on the Scheduled Bronze Age barrows that lay to its east and west. The assessment identified a high potential for the presence of archaeological assets dating to the Bronze Age period on the site. Two possible unscheduled barrows and a rectangular enclosure are visible as cropmarks within the site, although it was noted that the HER records the excavation of three barrows in this area prior to construction of the Ipswich bypass (A14 carriageway). The report recommended geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site to determine the presence of the barrows and any further, unknown archaeological assets.

Geophysical survey

1.4.2 A magnetometry survey (Fig. 3) of the site was carried out in November 2021 by TigerGeo Limited, however, the presence of strongly magnetic debris derived from compost across much of the site limited the scope for detection of archaeological features. Evidence of only one of the two possible Bronze Age barrows (LVT 023) on the site was detected, along with a number of linear features possibly correlating to an unknown ditched enclosure system (Roseveare 2021).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI were as follows:

- i. to ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered;
- ii. to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- iii. to provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iv. to provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits;
- v. to set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions; and
- vi. to provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI, a total of 256 trenches measuring 30m x 2m were to be excavated (Fig. 4). This was equivalent to 5% of the 27ha development area. Eight trenches (Trenches 88, 169, 170, 173, 225, 230, 231 and 247; see Appendix A) were shortened where it was not feasible to shift their location, due to the presence of modern services and high-pressure irrigation pipes running across the site (Figs. 6 and 7). The trench plan had taken the irrigation pipe into account; however, their layout was found to differ slightly from their expected locations during trenching.

2.2.2 The trenches were set out by a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 2m was used to excavate the trenches. All machine excavation was supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.4 Spoil was stored alongside trenches with topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits being kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were backfilled upon approval from the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer.

2.2.5 All archaeological features were excavated and recorded in line with the requirements of the WSI to adequately characterise the remains on site and to allow decisions to be

made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded and the archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits was characterised. Natural features (such as tree throws) were investigated sufficiently to establish their character.

- 2.2.6 All excavation of archaeological deposits was done by hand with discrete features half sectioned or excavated in quadrants when large or deep and a 1m slot excavated through all linear features.
- 2.2.7 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less was available) were taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts.
- 2.2.8 Excavated areas were metal detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. To prevent losses from nighthawking, the features were metal detected immediately after stripping.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains in each field (South-western Field, North-western Field and Eastern Field). The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Artefact and environmental reports are given in Appendices B and C. Overall plans of the results of the evaluation overlaid on the geophysical survey is provided in Figs 6 and 7. Figs 8–31 provide more detailed plans of the trenches and features encountered. Selected sections are presented in Fig. 32 and photographs in Plates 2-10.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of either sand, or sand with patches of gravel, was overlain usually by subsoil, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. The topsoil and subsoil ranges across the three fields were broadly similar, with topsoil thickness being between 0.19-0.48m and subsoil 0.13-0.43m. Trenches 212-214 and 226 in the Eastern Field all showed evidence of modern disturbance and contained made ground in areas instead of subsoil which was between 0.36-0.66m in depth.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 A total of 52 trenches in the South-western Field contained archaeology which predominantly comprised ditches forming a probable post-medieval field system. Within the North-western Field, 13 trenches contained archaeology comprising further ditches and a low concentration of discrete and natural features. A total of 15 trenches in the Eastern Field contained archaeological features. To the south, four trenches revealed occasional linear and discrete features whilst the remaining trenches to the north contained predominantly modern features and disturbance probably relating to the construction of the adjacent A14 carriageway.

3.3.2 A total of 170 trenches were devoid of archaeological remains and will not be discussed further (Table 1). Plate 1 of Trench 1 provides an example of a blank trench.

South-western Field trench numbers
1–5, 7, 11–16, 18, 20–23, 25–30, 32–36, 38–50, 52, 55–57, 62–64, 67–75, 77–79, 81–86, 89–92, 94, 96–97, 99–109, 115, 117–121, 123–125, 128–129, 131, 133–135, 137–140, 142–143, 145, 147–150, 156–157, 159–163, 167–169, 172
North-western Field trench numbers
177–178, 181–182, 188–191, 193–195, 197–198, 200–201
Eastern Field trench numbers

203–204, 211, 215–217, 220, 222, 224–225, 227, 230–238, 240–246, 249–256
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Table 1: Trenches devoid of archaeology

3.4 The South-western Field - Trenches 1–175 (Figs 6–7)

Trenches 6, 8–10 and 24 (Fig 8 and 9)

- 3.4.1 Towards the western end of the South-western Field, Trench 6 revealed a single ditch (**319**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It measured 0.64m wide by 0.24m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base and contained a fill (320) of mid yellowish brown silty sand. It continued south to Trench 10 where it was not excavated. This ditch aligned with a field boundary on the 1838 tithe map (Fig. 5) that was no longer present on the 1881 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Reeves 2021, fig. 7).
- 3.4.2 East of Trench 6, the north-western end of Trench 8 contained a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch which was not investigated in this trench. It continued south into Trench 9 where the ditch (**324**) was found to measure 0.46m wide by 0.1 with gently sloping sides and a concave base (although it temporarily petered out to the north in this trench due to its shallow depth). It contained a single fill (325) of light yellowish brown silty sand. It continued south and was encountered again in the south-eastern part of Trench 10, but was not excavated.
- 3.4.3 East of Trenches 8–10, the south-western end of Trench 24 revealed a single posthole (**329**), measuring 0.26m wide by 0.23m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base (Fig. 32, Section 71). It contained one fill (330) of dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Trenches 17, 19 and 31 (Fig. 10)

- 3.4.4 North-east of Trench 24, a modern culvert/ditch (**334**) was revealed at the south-western end of Trench 17. A 1.53m wide by 0.94m long and 0.26m deep slot was excavated, where this feature was found to have gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (335) of dark orangey brown silty sand with inclusions of intact wood and bark as well as a modern section of an iron chain (SF12). An eastern continuation of this feature was partially visible at the south-eastern end of Trench 19, but not excavated. It continued eastwards into Trench 31 (**261**) where it measured 1.44m wide by 0.35m deep with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill (262) of mid orangey brown silty sand yielded two residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes.

Trenches 37, 53 and 54 (Fig. 11)

- 3.4.5 North-east of Trench 31, the central part of Trench 37 revealed a single pit (**130**), measuring 1.02m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (131) of light pinkish yellow silty sand which also contained frequent charcoal and occasional snail shells.
- 3.4.6 East of Trench 37, the central part of Trench 53 revealed a single ditch (**124**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, measuring 0.88m wide by 0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base and contained two fills (Fig. 32, Section 26). A basal fill (125) 0.12m thick of light yellowish brown silty sand produced a post-

medieval or modern iron sickle blade (SF11) which was overlain by an upper fill 0.26m thick of mid greyish brown sandy silt.

- 3.4.7 This ditch continued north into the south-western corner of Trench 54 where ditch **117** measured at least 0.5m wide by 0.5m deep with steep sides and contained a single fill (118) of mid yellowish brown silty sand. This ditch aligned with a field boundary on the 1838 tithe map (Fig. 5) that was no longer present on the 1881 OS map (Reeves 2021, fig. 7).
- 3.4.8 In Trench 54, a pit (**119**) was visible immediately east of ditch **117** (Plate 2), although its extent was heavily obscured by the trench baulk. It measured 1.04m wide by 0.26m deep with steep sides and an uneven base. Its dark brown (almost black) silty sand fill (120) with frequent charcoal produced two burnt flints (9g).

Trenches 51, 58, 59–61, 65–66, 76 and 80 (Figs 12 and 13)

- 3.4.9 Trenches 51, 59-61, 65 and 66 revealed the southern continuation of the field boundary recorded in Trenches 53 and 54 (see above). It was excavated in Trenches 51, 60 and 66. In Trench 51, the ditch (**158**) measured 0.76m wide by 0.2m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (159) of mid greyish brown sandy silt. In Trench 60, the ditch (**290**) was 1.12m wide by 0.32m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base with one fill (291) of mid yellowish brown silty sand that produced a single post-medieval pottery sherd (7g). In Trench 66, the ditch (**314**) was slightly larger (Fig. 32, Section 68), measuring 1.38m wide by 0.64m deep with a dark brownish grey sandy silt fill which yielded a fragment of tile (22g), possibly medieval in date. The ditch profile in Trench 66 was recorded truncating the subsoil (312) in the trench baulk section (Plate 3).
- 3.4.10 East of Trench 51, the central part of Trench 58 revealed an eastern continuation of the modern culvert/ditch recorded in Trenches 17, 19 and 31 (see above) running on an east-south-east to west-north-west alignment. Ditch **168** measured 1.37m wide by 0.4m deep with a steep southern and a gradually sloping northern side with a concave base. Its profile contained a series of three silty sand fills: a 0.9m thick mid yellowish brown basal fill (169), overlain by a 0.04m thick dark brownish grey fill (170), in turn overlain by a 0.37m thick mid greyish brown fill (171).
- 3.4.11 South-east of Trench 58, Trench 76 contained a probable natural tree throw (**266**), towards its north-western end which was observed truncating the subsoil (264) in the trench baulk section. It measured at least 1.38m wide by at 0.7m deep with steep sides, a flat base, and a single fill (267) of mid greyish brown sandy silt.
- 3.4.12 South of Trench 76, a single ditch (**306**) on an east to west alignment was uncovered at the north-western end of Trench 80. It measured 0.66m wide by 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (307) of mid orangey brown silty sand.

Trenches 87, 88, 93 and 95 (Fig. 14)

- 3.4.13 North-east of Trench 80, a single east to west aligned ditch (**141**) was revealed at the north-east end of Trench 87. It measured 1.14m wide by 0.24m deep with gradually sloping sides, a flat base and contained one fill (142) of mid yellowish brown sandy

silt. Ditch **141** continued east into Trench 93 where it was recorded as ditch **99**. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and within was a one fill (100) of light brownish yellow silty sand.

3.4.14 North of Trench 87, the south-eastern part of Trench 88 revealed a western terminus of an east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch (**135**) with a similar profile to ditch **141**. It measured 1.15m wide by 0.27m deep and contained two fills. The lower fill (136) on its north-west side consisted of light yellowish brown sandy silt and an upper fill (137) on the southern side was a light grey sandy silt; both fills were 0.27m thick.

3.4.15 To the south of Trench 87, a possible southern ditch terminus (**163**) was uncovered at the southern end of Trench 95 on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It measured 1m wide by 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and a single fill (164) of mid yellowish brown silty sand.

Trenches 98, 116, 122 and 136 (Fig. 15)

3.4.16 South-west of Trench 95, the central part of Trench 98 contained either a pit or the western terminus of an east-west aligned ditch (**303**). The feature measured at least 1m wide by 0.71m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its profile truncated the subsoil (301) in the trench section. It contained two fills: a 0.56m thick basal fill (304) consisted of light greyish brown silty sand and an upper, 0.71m thick, fill (395) of mid yellowish brown silty sand.

3.4.17 East of Trench 98, Trench 116 contained a single north to south aligned ditch (**284**) which measured 2.47m wide by 0.5m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was observed truncating the subsoil (282) in the trench section. It contained two fills: a 0.17m thick lower fill (285) of mid yellowish brown silty sand slumping in from the west side and a 0.5m thick upper fill (286) of dark brownish grey silty sand.

3.4.18 This ditch continued south to Trench 122, where it was not excavated, and Trench 136 (**297**) where it measured 3.6m wide by 0.95m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 32, Section 65). It was observed truncating the subsoil (293) in the trench section. It contained a similar sequence of fills as in Trench 116: a lower side fill (298), 0.27m thick, consisted of light yellowish orange silty sand slumped in from the western side and an upper, 0.95m thick, dark orangey brown silty sand fill (299).

3.4.19 East of ditch **297** in Trench 136 lay a pit (**295**) which measured 1.01m wide by 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and a single fill (296) of mid orangey brown silty sand.

Trenches 110, 112–114, 126–127 and 132 (Fig. 16)

3.4.20 North of Trench 136, the central part of Trench 110 contained a single north to south aligned ditch (**67**), measuring 0.82m wide by 0.24m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (68) consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand. This ditch continued south to the western part of Trench 112 where it was recorded as ditch (**69**). It measured 0.75m wide by 0.21m deep with a similar profile and contained a fill (70) of mid greyish yellow silty sand. Continuing south, this ditch was also partially

visible in the north-eastern corner of Trench 113. Here the ditch (**110**) was at least 0.8m wide by 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides, a flat base and a similar fill (111).

- 3.4.21 Perpendicular to ditch **110** in Trench 113, was a west-south-west to east-north-east aligned ditch (**112**) which measured 1.56m wide by 0.48m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (113) of mid yellowish brown silty sand which produced a possibly residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake.
- 3.4.22 East of Trench 113, a north to south aligned ditch (**91**) was partially revealed at the eastern end of Trench 126. It measured at least 0.6m wide by 0.46m deep with a gradually sloping side. This ditch continued north to the central part of Trench 127 where its full profile was recorded as ditch **81**. It measured 1.64m wide by 0.52m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt. A southward continuation of this ditch (**153**) was also recorded in the central part of Trench 132. It measured 1.33m wide by 0.37m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a fill (154) of mid yellowish brown silty sand that yielded a possibly residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake.
- 3.4.23 Trenches 112 and 114 each contained a single pit. The pit in Trench 112 was located towards its south-eastern end and was partially obscured by the trench baulk. This pit (**76**) measured 1.2m wide by 0.39m deep with a steep north-west side, a gradually sloping south-east side and a concave base. It contained one fill (77) of mid greyish yellow sandy silt. In the north-western part of Trench 114, pit **146** measured 1m wide by 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills: a 0.04m thick basal fill (149) of dark yellowish brown sand, a 0.03m thick middle fill (148) of dark brown (almost black) sandy silt and a 0.23m thick upper fill (147) of light greyish brown silty sand. An environmental sample of fill 148 yielded frequent charcoal, a fragment of possible onion couch grass and a charred amorphous object (possibly burnt food or dung).

Trench 130, 144 and 146 (Fig. 17)

- 3.4.24 East of Trench 127, Trench 130 revealed a single ditch (**86**) on an east to west alignment. It measured 1.55m wide by 0.39m deep with gradually sloping sides, a concave base and a single fill (87) of mid yellowish brown silty sand from which a residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake was recovered.
- 3.4.25 East of Trench 130, the north-eastern end of Trench 144 revealed a single east-south-east to west-north-west aligned ditch (**95**). It measured 1.4m wide by 0.48m deep with a steep northern side, a stepped southern side and a concave base. It contained a single fill (96) of light brownish orange sand that yielded a possibly residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake. This ditch continued east to the southern end of Trench 146 (**104**) where it measured 1.21m wide by 0.35m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its mid yellowish brown silty clay fill (105) contained rare charcoal flecks.

Trench 141 and 151–154 and 169–170 (Figs 18 and 19)

- 3.4.26 South-west of Trench 146, the western half of Trench 141 contained two north to south aligned ditches. The eastern ditch was a southern continuation of the ditch

excavated in Trenches 126, 127 and 132 (see above) and was not investigated further. The western ditch (279) measured 0.76m wide by 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (280) of dark yellowish brown silty sand.

- 3.4.27 The eastern ditch revealed by Trench 141 continued south through Trenches 151-154 and was excavated in Trenches 152 and 154 and corresponds directly to a north to south aligned linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Roseveare 2021; Fig. 4) as well as roughly aligning with a ditch identified by the National Mapping Programme (Fig. 20). In Trench 152 the ditch (274) was partially obscured by the trench baulk and measured at least 0.84m wide by 0.42m deep with a gradually sloping side and a concave base. It contained a single fill (275) of mid yellowish brown silty sand. In Trench 154 ditch 252 measured 2m wide by 0.45m deep with a similar profile and fill to ditch 274. Similar to Trench 141, a smaller, parallel ditch (254) lay to the west which measured 0.39m wide by 0.09m deep.
- 3.4.28 Between Trenches 152 and 154, Trench 153 contained a pit (259) which measured 1.25m wide by 0.46m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (260) of light yellowish brown silty sand.
- 3.4.29 South-east of Trench 153, a single posthole (242) was revealed at the south-western end of Trench 155. It measured 0.25m wide by 0.15m deep with steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill (243) of mid brownish grey sandy silt.

Trenches 158, 164–166 and 171 (Fig. 20)

- 3.4.30 North-east of Trench 155, a single pit (247) was revealed towards the south-eastern end of Trench 158. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (248) of mid yellowish grey silty sand with rare charcoal fragments.
- 3.4.31 East of Trench 158, a large, modern discrete feature, interpreted as a backfilled pond, extended across the south-eastern part of Trench 164 and the north-eastern part of Trench 165. A test pit was machine excavated into its deposits in Trench 165, where this feature measured over 1.03m deep, which produced fragments of plastic and brick.
- 3.4.32 South of Trench 165, Trench 166 revealed a pit (235) and a north to south aligned gully (237) at its north-western end. Pit 235 measured 0.9m wide by 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill (236) comprised dark blueish grey sandy silt with very frequent charcoal inclusions. To the west of pit 235, gully 237 measured 0.5m wide by 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (238) consisted of light brownish grey sandy silt.
- 3.4.33 East of Trench 166, a single pit (229) was partly revealed in the central part of Trench 171. It measured 1.06m wide by 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was observed to truncate the subsoil (227) in the trench section. It contained two fills: a 0.08m thick basal fill (231) of dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions and a 0.36m thick upper fill (230) consisting of a mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal.

Trenches 169, 170 and 173–175 (Fig. 21)

- 3.4.34 South-west of Trench 171, Trenches 169 and 170 targeted the site of a possible Bronze Age round barrow (LVT 022), shown on HER and NMP mapping (Figs 2 and 4; Section 1.3.4). However, no archaeological remains were visible in Trench 169. The central part of Trench 169 was not excavated to avoid a modern high-pressure irrigation pipe. The north-eastern half of Trench 170 contained a north to south aligned ditch (**213**) which measured 0.86m wide by 0.47m deep with gently sloping sides that became near vertical towards its concave base (Fig. 32, Section 46; Plate 4). Its fill (214) consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt and an environmental bulk sample from it produced a small volume of charcoal.
- 3.4.35 The extent of two large, discrete features (**215** and **223**) were partially revealed towards the south-western end of Trench 170 which are interpreted as of natural origin; possible tree throws (Plate 5). A slot was excavated into tree throw **215** which measured at least 0.7m deep with steep sides. The fill (216) comprised lenses of greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions throughout. A slot was excavated across the width of tree throw **223** which measured 2.3m wide by 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a similar fill as tree throw **215** and yielded a Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint bladelet.
- 3.4.36 East of Trench 170, Trench 174 partially revealed a pit (**221**) which was observed to truncate the subsoil (219). It measured at least 0.81m wide by 0.44m deep (Fig. 32, Section 49). It contained a 0.28m thick, charcoal rich basal fill (222) 0.28m thick and a 0.22m thick upper fill (223).
- 3.4.37 East of Trench 174, two probable natural tree throws were revealed by Trench 173. Feature **198** measured 1.02m wide by 0.3m deep with steep sides, a flat base and a heavily indurated fill (199) of mid greyish brown sandy silt. Feature **200** measured 1.77m wide by 0.37m deep with a steep east side, a stepped west side and a concave base. It contained a 0.18m thick basal fill (201) of loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and an upper, 0.35m thick fill (202) of mid greyish brown sandy silt.
- 3.4.38 South of Trench 173, the northern part of Trench 175 contained an east to west aligned ditch (**206**) which measured 1.22m wide by 0.32m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 32, Section 44) and potentially aligning with a ditch identified by the NMP aerial survey (Fig. 21). It contained a single fill (207) of mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. The southern part of Trench 175 revealed a ditch (**208**) on a south-west to north-east alignment which measured 0.84m wide by 0.18m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 6). Its fill (209) of light yellowish grey silty sand yielded 19 sherds (117g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery and an environmental bulk sample of its fill produced a small volume of charcoal.

3.5 The North-western Field - Trenches 176–202 (Figs 6-7)

Trenches 176, 179, 199 and 202 (Figs 22–24)

- 3.5.1 At the north-western end of the North-western Field, Trench 176 revealed a ditch (**04**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 1.06m wide by 0.32m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (05) of mid yellowish grey silty sand

yielded a sheep/goat tooth and a fragment of unidentified animal bone. An environmental bulk sample of its fill yielded a small quantity of charcoal, bramble, elder seeds and occasional snail shells. The ditch continued south-west to Trench 202 (09) where it measured 0.9m wide by 0.21m deep with a similar profile and fill. This ditch aligned with a field boundary shown on the 1838 tithe map (Fig. 5) that was no longer present on the 1881 OS map (Reeves 2021, fig. 7).

- 3.5.2 South-east of Trench 202, a pit (26) was revealed in the central part of Trench 199 which measured 0.9m wide by 0.27m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (27) of mid yellowish grey silty sand.
- 3.5.3 East of Trench 199, Trench 179 uncovered a single posthole (21) towards its south-western end. It measured 0.34m wide by 0.37m deep with near vertical sides, a flat base and contained a single fill (22) of dark yellowish grey silty sand (Fig. 32, Section 6).

Trenches 180–181, 183 and 195–196 (Fig. 25)

- 3.5.4 East of Trench 179, Trench 180 revealed the western edge of large discrete feature (31; Plate 7) which truncated both the topsoil (28) and subsoil (29). It is possibly a modern backfilled quarry pit created during construction of the adjacent A14 carriageway. It measured at least 12m wide by over 1m deep with a gradually sloping side. Its fill (32) consisted of dark brownish grey sandy silt from which a fragment of modern green bottle glass was recovered.
- 3.5.5 South of Trench 180, Trench 183 revealed single ditch (36) on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.34m deep with steep sides, a flat base and contained a fill (37) of mid yellowish grey silty sand. This ditch alignment continued south-west to Trench 196 where it was excavated as ditch 16, which measured 0.78m wide by 0.22m deep with gradually sloping sides, a concave base and a similar fill (17). Its alignment corresponded with a field boundary on the 1838 tithe map (Fig. 5) that was no longer present on the 1881 OS map (Reeves 2021, fig. 7).
- 3.5.6 Trench 196 also contained ditch 14 on a north-east to south-west alignment which measured 1.25m wide by 0.58m deep (Fig. 32, Section 1). It had steep sides and a concave base with a single fill (15) of mid brownish grey sandy silt.

Trenches 184–186 (Fig. 26)

- 3.5.7 East of Trench 183, Trenches 184 and 185 each contained a single pit. Pit 41 was partially uncovered in the central part Trench 184 and measured at least 0.92m wide by 0.18m deep with a steep side and a concave base. An environmental bulk sample of its light yellowish grey silty sand fill (42) yielded occasional charcoal fragments and untransformed elder seeds. Pit 46 was lay towards the north-western end of Trench 185 and measured 1.12m wide by 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (47) of mid blueish grey ashy sand with patches of charcoal, which yielded four burnt flints (72g).
- 3.5.8 South-east of Trench 185, two discrete natural features were investigated in Trench 186. At the north-eastern end, a slot was excavated into natural feature (58) which measured 0.6m deep with a steep side and flat base. Its fill (59) consisted of thin

laminations of light yellowish grey silty sand. Towards the south-western trench end, a possible tree throw (60) was uncovered which measured 1.56m wide by 0.18m deep with gentle sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a fill (61) of mid yellowish brown silty sand.

Trench 187 and 192 (Fig. 27)

- 3.5.9 East of Trench 186, Trench 187 revealed ditch 65 on a south-west to north-east alignment which measured 1.04m by 0.34m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (66) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt. It continued south-west to Trench 192 where ditch 53 measured 0.84m wide by 0.29m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base but was heavily disturbed by roots from the nearby treeline. Its dark greyish brown silty sand fill yielded a possibly residual Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake.
- 3.5.10 In Trench 192, A discrete feature (51) was partially revealed to the west of ditch 53. It measured at least 1.7m wide by 0.48m deep with a steep side. The fill (52) suggested it was of natural origin as it consisted of numerous thin laminations of grey and brown sand.

3.6 The Eastern Field - Trenches 203–256 (Fig. 7)

Trenches 206, 207, 209, 212–214, 226 and 228 (Fig. 28)

- 3.6.1 In the northern part of the Eastern Field, Trenches 206, Trench 209, 212 and 228 revealed a west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch which corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1990 OS map. It was excavated in Trench 228 (192) and measured 1.18m wide by 0.28m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. A 0.11m thick lower fill had slumped in from its southern side (193) which consisted of light greyish yellow silty clay. Its upper fill (194) of light brownish grey silty sand was heavily disturbed by tree roots.
- 3.6.2 South of Trench 206, a ditch was uncovered by Trench 207 on a north to south alignment which closely corresponded with a NMP ditch. It was not excavated in this trench but investigated to the south where it crossed Trench 217 (see below).
- 3.6.3 A layer of modern disturbance was recorded extending across the eastern end of Trench 206 and the central and southern parts of Trench 209 which measured at least 0.6m thick. This modern disturbance extended to the north-eastern part of Trench 212 where concrete slabs and a modern ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment were unearthed (Plate 8). The disturbance in Trench 212 was overlain by a 0.37m thick layer of made ground, visible in the trench section.
- 3.6.4 South of Trench 212, a large modern pit was uncovered by Trench 213 which extended across most of its length (Plate 9). It was investigated by machine excavated test pits which determined it measured at least 0.89m deep. The pit was overlain by a 0.44–0.64m thick layer of made ground visible in the trench section.
- 3.6.5 South of Trench 213, the north-eastern part of Trench 214 revealed a further area of modern ground disturbance, which was overlain by a 0.48m thick layer of made ground and further modern disturbance (possibly remains of a track/haul road), the

fill of which contained fragments of tarmac and wire. This modern disturbance extended east to Trench 226 overlain by made ground, up to 0.66m thick.

Trenches 229, 247 and 248 (Fig. 29)

3.6.6 Trenches 229, 247 and 248 revealed the eastern continuation of the boundary revealed by Trenches 206, 209, 212, 228 and 229 (see above) and shown on the 1990 OS map. In Trenches 247 and 248, this ditch was heavily disturbed by modern construction vehicle ruts associated with the construction of the adjacent A14 carriageway and tree roots.

Trenches 217, 219, 221-4, 235 and 239 (Figs 30 and 31)

3.6.7 In the south-western part of the Eastern Field, Trench 217 possibly revealed a northern continuation of ditch **208** in Trench 175 which produced Bronze Age pottery (see above). Ditch **352** lay on a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment and measured 0.56m wide by 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid orangey brown sandy silt.

3.6.8 East of ditch **352** in Trench 217, parallel ditch **354** was a southern continuation of the field boundary recorded in Trench 207 (see above) which measured 1.96m wide by 0.42m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 32, Section 74; Plate 10). It contained a single fill of mid orangey brown sandy silt. It continued south to Trench 219 where ditch **180** measured 0.98m wide by 0.23m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (181) of mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. This ditch alignment corresponded with a field boundary on the 1838 tithe map (Fig. 5) which was subsequently straightened and forms the current modern field boundary between the eastern and south-western fields (Reeves 2021).

3.6.9 East of Trench 219, the central part of Trench 221 contained two similar pits (**182** and **184**). Pit **182** measured 1.62m wide by 0.18m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 32, Section 39). It contained a mid yellowish grey silty sand fill (183) with frequent charcoal inclusions. An environmental bulk sample of its fill yielded occasional black bindweed seeds. Adjacent pit **184** measured 1.65m wide by 0.37m deep with steep sides, a flat base and a similar fill (185) which produced a single flint flake of uncertain date.

3.6.10 South of Trench 221, a single pit (**175**) was uncovered towards the north-western end of Trench 239 which measured 0.5m wide by 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (176) of dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions was heavily truncated by a plough scar.

3.6.11 Trenches 222-224 and 235 were targeted around barrow LVT 023, however, no archaeological activity was detected in these trenches. A potential linear feature was investigated in Trench 235, however this was noticeably a natural feature of glacial formation as the fill continued significantly underneath the natural. Whilst it did strongly correlate with a ditch detected by the NMP aerial survey, this was probably

coincidental and no further linear features were detected along the projected course of this ditch.

3.7 Finds and Environmental summary

Finds summary

- 3.7.1 The overall density of recovered artefacts across the evaluation area was low. The earliest artefact was a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic bladelet from a tree throw in Trench 170 (Appendix B.2).
- 3.7.2 The most significant assemblage was 19 sherds (177g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from ditch **208** in Trench 175 (Appendix B.3) which is indicative of Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of putative barrow LVT 022 (see Section 1.3.4).
- 3.7.3 Six Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were recovered from the fills of ditches in Trenches 31, 113, 130, 132, 187 and 144 which probably represent residual flintwork reworked into the fills of later features. A Neolithic/Bronze Age flint was also recovered from a pit in Trench 221. An additional six burnt flints were recovered from pits in Trenches 54 and 185.
- 3.7.4 A fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the ditch excavated in Trench 60 (Appendix B.4) and a possible medieval tile fragment was recovered from the ditch excavated in Trench 66 (Appendix B.5).
- 3.7.5 An assorted assemblage of post-medieval and modern metalwork was recovered, predominantly from metal-detecting of topsoil. Metalwork consisted of coins, lead shot, modern buttons and fragments of agricultural equipment but did not highlight any significant areas of activity (Appendix B.1).

Environmental summary

- 3.7.6 Ten bulk samples were taken during the evaluation with the recovered plant remains in a relatively poor state of preservation and primarily preserved through carbonisation (Appendix C.1). Remains other than charcoal were rare and consisted of occasional onion couch grass, bramble, elder and black bindweed seeds. A charred amorphous object, either burnt food or dung, was also noted in pit **146** in Trench 114. Only two animal bone fragments (an unidentified fragment and a sheep/goat tooth) were recovered, both from ditch **04** in Trench 176.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The results of the trial trenching are considered reliable with archaeological features and deposits being clearly visible against the natural sand geology.
- 4.1.2 The thickness of the topsoil and subsoil across the three fields was considered to have provided a good level of protection for the survival of archaeological features and no disturbance from modern ploughing was detected. Where modern disturbance occurred, predominantly in the Eastern field, its impact was noticeable and recorded.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aims and objectives of the project defined in the WSI (Thatcher 2022) and listed in Section 2.1 were achieved by this evaluation.
- 4.2.2 Trench coverage was sufficient to characterise the extent and condition of archaeological features. The low density and residual nature of the artefactual remains meant the age of many features could not be directly established. However surviving documentary sources meant that often the date of several ditches across the evaluated area could be roughly ascertained. Preservation of faunal and plant remains was also found to be generally poor. Nevertheless, despite these factors, sufficient information has been generated by the trenching investigation to create a reliable archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 4.2.3 Despite results of the geophysical survey (Fig. 3) being limited due to the presence of magnetic debris across the study area, where probable ditch fills were detected, they were often not present within the relevant trenches. An exception was the north to south aligned ditch identified by the survey and uncovered by Trenches 132, 141 and 151–154 which was found to also continue north to Trenches 126 and 127. Former field boundary ditches shown on historical maps in the DBA (Reeves 2021) which were not detected by the geophysical survey were revealed by the trenches.
- 4.2.4 Alongside the presence of archaeological features, the impact of more recent land use was also recorded, especially towards the northern site boundary where large areas of modern disturbance were recorded.

4.3 Interpretation

Bronze Age Activity

- 4.3.1 Trenches were targeted on or around two probable Bronze Age round barrow sites which had been previously identified from cropmarks – LVT 022 and LVT 023. The trenches targeted around the location of barrow LVT 023 (Trenches 222-224 and 235) were found to be devoid of archaeological features. A potential linear in Trench 235 which seemingly aligned with a NMP ditch was investigated and found to be a natural glacial scar.
- 4.3.2 Regarding the trenches targeting barrow LV 022, unfortunately, the central part of Trench 169 was unexcavated to avoid an irrigation pipe. Trench 170 only encountered a linear ditch (**213**) on a north to south alignment which did not continue to the

trenches to the north. Whilst not appearing to be a ring ditch within the trench, its location correlates with the position of the barrow plotted by the NMP. It remains possible ditch 213 represents the heavily truncated base of a ring ditch which had otherwise been entirely truncated by the plough.

- 4.3.3 To the southeast of Trenches 169 and 170, an east to west aligned ditch (208) was uncovered in Trench 175. This contained an assemblage of 19 sherds (117g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery of a type common for this period in Suffolk. This was the only pottery recovered from the entire evaluation to suggest Middle Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of purported barrow LVT 022. This ditch potentially continued north-east into Trench 217 although here ditch 352 contained a sterile fill with no artefactual evidence of Bronze Age activity.
- 4.3.4 A cluster of not closely dateable Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flints was recovered from ditches in Trenches 113, 130, 132, 144 and 192, all trenches around the northern central portion of the evaluated area. These features never contained more than a single flint flake and are thought to be residual flints within the fills of later features and whilst they are potential evidence for further Bronze Age activity, it was probably only limited in nature.

Charcoal rich pits

- 4.3.5 Intermittently across the two western fields, charcoal rich pits were uncovered in Trenches 37, 54, 114, 165, 171, 174, 185 and 221. Where fully visible in plan, the pits were of similar morphology, measuring between 0.9–1.12m wide and 0.1–0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Each pit generally contained a dark blueish grey silty sand fill with frequent inclusions of “fresh” appearing charcoal but with no datable artefacts. Several examples were observed to cut the subsoil in the baulk trench section which extended their depth to a maximum of 0.44m. The function of these pits and the formation process of their fills is unclear.
- 4.3.6 Charcoal rich pits occur relatively frequently within East Anglia. Approximately 3km to the north of the site, an excavation at Foxhall uncovering 37 examples, which only produced a sherd of Iron Age pottery (Glover 2012). In 2016, radiocarbon dating of charcoal pits during excavations for the Norwich Northern Distributor Road determined they were of Middle to Late Saxon origin (Philips forthcoming). They are presumed to represent the below ground remains of “clamps” to produce charcoal (see C.1.11) whose form changed little between the Iron Age and early medieval period (Clarke 2021, 17–18). The pits on the current site truncate the subsoil which strongly suggests they are of relatively recent origin, possibly medieval in date.

Post-medieval Field Systems

- 4.3.7 Most of the features excavated in the South-western Field and North-western Field were ditches which probably formed part of a former field system of post-medieval origin (Table 2; see Fig. 33). The ditch fills were mostly sterile with datable artefacts restricted to a glazed post-medieval pottery sherd, a tile fragment, a sickle and an iron chain.
- 4.3.8 A few of the ditches align with boundaries shown on the 1838 tithe map (Table 2; Fig. 5). Inspection of the 1st edition OS map demonstrates many of these ditch alignments

had been backfilled by 1881 when smaller plots were combined to create four large arable fields that extended across the current site. Two ditch alignments that led south-west from the northern site boundary are shown on the 1990 OS map which have evidently been recently backfilled after constriction of the A14 (Reeves 2021). Where ditches remained undated, they often ran parallel to the historical field system suggesting they were associated minor boundaries.

Trench No. (Unexc. ditches in Italics)	Orientation	Width Range	Depth Range	Findings	Notes
6, 10	NNE-SSW	0.64	0.24		Present on 1838 tithe map; not on 1881 OS map
8, 9, 10	NNE-SSW	0.46	0.1		
17, 19, 31, 58	E-W	1.37- 1.44	0.35-0.4	Fe lock and chain, 2x flint	Modern culvert?
51, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66	NNE-SSW	0.76- 1.38	0.2-0.64	Fe scythe, tile fragment	Present on 1838 tithe map; not on 1881 OS map
87, 93	ESE-WNW	0.9-1.14	0.24-0.25		
110, 112, 113	N-S	0.75- 0.82	0.21-0.24		
116, 122, 136	N-S	2.47- 3.60	0.5-0.95		Visible in trench section cutting subsoil
126, 127, 132, 141, 151, 152, 153, 154	N-S	1.33- 1.68	0.37-0.52	1x burnt flint	Aligns with ditch fill detected on geophysical survey (Roseveare 2021)
144, 146	E-W	1.21-1.4	0.35-0.48	1x flint	
175, 217	NE-SW	0.56-0.84	0.08-0.18	BA pottery	Bronze Age?
176, 202	NNE-SSW	0.9- 1.06	0.21-.32	1x bone	Present on 1838 tithe map; not on 1881 OS map
183, 196	NNE-SSW	0.9- 1.25	0.34-0.58		Present on 1838 tithe map; not on 1881 OS map
187, 192	NNE-SSW	0.84-1.04	0.29-0.34	1x flint	Still present on 1990 OS map
206, 209, 212, 228, 229, 247 and 248	E-W	1.18	0.28		Still present on 1990 OS map
207, 217, 219	N-S	0.98-1.96	0.23-0.42		Present on 1838 tithe map but straightened to become modern field boundary by 1881

Table 2: Summary of ditches – the majority part of a post-medieval field system

Modern Disturbance

4.3.9 A large proportion of the northern trenches (Trenches 180, 205, 206, 208-210, 212–214, 226, 229, 247 and 248) contained a considerable level of modern disturbance (containing large fragments of concrete and tarmac), layers of made ground and vestiges of a trackway/haul road which probably relate to the construction of the A14 carriageway during the 1980s. Modern disturbance was minimal elsewhere on site. A large pond-type feature in Trenches 164 and 165 containing fragments of black plastic corresponds with a wet area of ground observed on present day aerial imagery of the site.

Undated Remains

4.3.10 A low density of undated discrete features was uncovered across the evaluation area. These consisted of three postholes in Trenches 24, 155 and 179 and four pits in Trenches 153, 158, 199 and 239. These features were widely spaced across the site.

4.3.11 Trenches 80, 88, 95, 98 and 196 contained linear features which did not appear to continue into neighboring trenches or correlate with the post-medieval and later field system shown on historic maps or related field boundaries delineated by the evaluation. Most of these features (with the exception of ditch **14** in Trench 196) were located in the central part of the South-western Field and possibly represent shorter-lived drainage ditches for the post-medieval and later fields which were not shown on the historic maps of the site.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 In the eastern part of the site, barrows LVT 022 and LVT023 form a significant part of the archaeological record of the Bronze Age funerary landscape at Seven Hills. At the site of barrow LVT 022, there was tentative evidence in Trench 170 for a ditch associated with this monument. In addition, Middle Bronze Age pottery from a ditch in Trench 175 suggests the presence of small-scale (possibly transient) activity nearby. The site of barrow LVT 023 was not targeted directly by the trenches and no archaeological activity was uncovered by trenches placed around its location.

4.4.2 The low density of remains recorded by the evaluation suggests that – despite being located within a known Bronze Age funerary landscape – the remaining parts of the site are of more limited archaeological significance. Charcoal rich pits were present intermittently across the site which were possibly related to medieval charcoal making. Many of the linear features encountered by the trenches could be attributed to the evolution of a field system shown on historic maps dating back to 1838 which probably had its origins during the post-medieval period.

4.5 Archive

4.5.1 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Stores under the site code/accession number NAC151. The evaluation archive will comprise a maximum of two bulk finds boxes and one paperwork box. Suffolk County Council Stores will also receive a copy of the digital archive held by OA East. Suffolk County Council Stores requires transfer of ownership (Transfer of Title) prior to deposition.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology but one natural glacial feature investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.92
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.72
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.84
Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.64
Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained one NNE-SSW aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.64
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
316	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
317	Layer	-	0.43	Subsoil	-	-
318	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
319	Cut	0.64	0.24	Ditch	-	-
320	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch		
Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contained one NNE-SSW aligned ditch which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.55

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one NNE-SSW aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
321	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	-	-
322	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
323	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
324	Cut	0.46	0.1	Ditch	-	-
325	Fill		0.1	Fill of ditch		

Trench 10			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two NNE-SSW aligned ditches which were not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 11			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.86

Trench 12			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 13			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.68

Trench 14			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 15			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Trench 16			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a probable modern ditch/culvert. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
331	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
332	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
333	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
334	Cut	1.53	0.26	Ditch/culvert	-	-
335	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch/culvert	Fe lock and chain	Modern

Trench 18			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 19			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained an unexcavated modern ditch/culvert. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 20			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravel with sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 21			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.41

Trench 22			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 23			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
326	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
327	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
328	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
329	Cut	0.26	0.23	Posthole	-	-
330	Fill		0.23	Fill of posthole	-	-

Trench 25			
General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.79

Trench 26			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.78

Trench 27			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 28			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.84

Trench 29			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.84

Trench 30			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 31							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a probable modern ditch/culvert. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date	
268	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-	
269	Layer	-	0.41	Subsoil	-	-	
270	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
261	Cut	1.44	0.35	Ditch/culvert	-	-	
262	Fill		0.35	Fill of ditch/culvert	2x flint flakes (residual)	-	

Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59	

Trench 33							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59	

Trench 34							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	

Trench 35							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36	

Trench 36							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	

Trench 37							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date	
127	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-	
128	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-	
129	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
130	Cut	1.02	0.1	Pit	-	-	
131	Fill		0.1	Fill of pit	-	-	

Trench 38		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 39		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 40		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 41		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology but revealed one field drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.85

Trench 42		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.68

Trench 43		
General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.76

Trench 44		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.94

Trench 45		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.79

Trench 46		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 47		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 48		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 49		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.95

Trench 50		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 51							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date	
155	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-	
156	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-	
157	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
158	Cut	0.76	0.2	Ditch	-	-	
159	Fill		0.2	Fill of ditch	-	-	

Trench 52		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Trench 53							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date	
121	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-	
122	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-	
123	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
124	Cut	0.88	0.34	Ditch	-	-	
125	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch	Fe Object	-	
126	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch	-	-	

Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
114	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
115	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
116	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
117	Cut	0.5	0.5	Ditch	-	-
118	Fill		0.5	Fill of ditch	-	-
119	Cut	1.04	0.26	Pit	-	-
120	Fill		0.26	Fill of pit	1 x flint, 1 x burnt flint	

Trench 55			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Trench 56			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 57			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 58						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a probable modern ditch/culvert. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
165	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
166	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
167	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
168	Cut	1.37	0.4	Ditch/culvert	-	-
169	Fill		0.09	Fill of ditch/culvert	-	-
170	Fill		0.04	Fill of ditch/culvert	-	-
171	Fill		0.37	Fill of ditch/culvert	-	-

Trench 59			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.73

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
287	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
288	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
289	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
290	Cut	1.12	0.32	Ditch	-	-
291	Fill		0.32	Fill of ditch	Pot	Post-med

Trench 61			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.73

Trench 62			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 63			
General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 64			
General description		Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 65			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.83

Trench 66						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
311	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
312	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
313	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
314	Cut	1.38	0.64	Ditch	-	-
315	Fill		0.64	Fill of ditch	Tile	Post-med

Trench 67		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.89

Trench 68		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.84

Trench 69		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 70		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 71		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.61

Trench 72		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 73		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Trench 74		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 75		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Trench 76						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one probable tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
263	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
264	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
265	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
266	Cut	1.38	0.7	Tree throw	-	-
267	Fill		0.7	Fill of tree throw	-	-

Trench 77			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Trench 78			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 79			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.92

Trench 80						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one gully aligned E-W. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
308	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
309	Layer	-	0.43	Subsoil	-	-
310	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
306	Cut	0.66	0.1	Gully	-	-
307	Fill		0.1	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 81			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.79

Trench 82			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 83		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 84		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.82

Trench 85		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology – three shallow tree throws/natural hollows were investigated at the SW end. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.72

Trench 86		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 87						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch aligned ESE-WNW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
138	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
139	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
140	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
141	Cut	1.14	0.24	Ditch	-	-
142	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 88						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one possible ditch terminus/pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
132	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
133	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
134	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
135	Cut	1.15	0.27	Ditch terminus/pit	-	-
136	Fill		0.27	Fill of ditch terminus/pit	-	-
137	Fill		0.27	Fill of ditch terminus/pit		

Trench 89		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 90		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.97

Trench 91		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.85

Trench 92		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 93						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch aligned ESE-WNW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
97	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	-	-
98	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
99	Cut	0.9	0.25	Ditch	-	-
100	Fill		0.25	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 94		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 95						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one possible ditch terminus/pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
160	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
161	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
162	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
163	Cut	1	0.27	Ditch terminus/pit	-	-
164	Fill		0.27	Fill of ditch terminus/pit	-	-

Trench 96		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology – one discrete tested and found to be rooting. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 97		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 98						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained one possible ditch terminus/pit truncating the subsoil. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.57	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	1	0.71	Ditch terminus/pit	-	-
304	Fill		0.56	Fill of ditch terminus/pit	-	-
305	Fill		0.71	Fill of ditch terminus/pit		

Trench 99		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Trench 100		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 101		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 102		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.86

Trench 103		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.82

Trench 104		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54

Trench 105		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.72

Trench 106		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.61

Trench 107		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.63

Trench 108		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.71

Trench 109		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 110						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned N-S. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
73	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
74	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
75	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
67	Cut	0.82	0.24	Ditch	-	-
68	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 111		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 112						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned N-S and one pit/natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
71	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
72	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
69	Cut	0.75	0.21	Ditch	-	-
70	Fill		0.21	Fill of ditch	-	-
76	Cut	1.2	0.39	Pit/natural hollow		
77	Fill		0.39	Fill of pit/natural hollow		

Trench 113						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches aligned N-S and E-W. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
107	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
108	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
109	Layer	-	-	Natural		
110	Cut	0.8	0.16	Ditch	-	-
111	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-
112	Cut	1.56	0.48	Ditch		
113	Fill		0.48	Fill of ditch	1x flint	

Trench 114						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
143	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
144	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
145	Layer	-	-	Natural		
146	Cut	1	0.3	Pit	-	-
147	Fill		0.23	Fill of pit	-	-
148	Fill		0.03	Fill of pit	-	-
149	Fill		0.04	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 115						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Trench 116						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch aligned N-S truncating the subsoil as well as one glacial feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
281	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
282	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
283	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
284	Cut	2.47	0.5	Ditch	-	-
285	Fill		0.17	Fill of ditch	-	-
286	Fill		0.5	Fill of ditch		

Trench 117			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 118			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	1.14

Trench 119			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 120			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 121			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 122			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch aligned N-S truncating the subsoil which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 123			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 124		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 125		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 126						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench partially revealed one ditch aligned N-S. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.62	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
88	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
89	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
90	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
91	Cut	0.6	0.46	Ditch	-	-
92	Fill		0.46	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 127						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed one ditch aligned N-S. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.49	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
78	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
79	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
81	Cut	1.64	0.52	Ditch	-	-
82	Fill		0.52	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 128		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 129		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 130						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch aligned E-W. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
83	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
84	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
85	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
86	Cut	1.55	0.39	Ditch	-	-
87	Fill		0.39	Fill of ditch	1x flint flake	-

Trench 131			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 132						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed one ditch aligned N-S. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
150	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
151	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
152	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
153	Cut	1.33	0.37	Ditch	-	-
154	Fill		0.37	Fill of ditch	1x burnt flint	-

Trench 133			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 134			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.86

Trench 135			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.78

Trench 136						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch aligned N-S and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
292	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
293	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
294	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
295	Cut	1.01	0.23	Pit	-	-
296	Fill		0.23	Fill of pit	-	-
297	Cut	3.6	0.95	Ditch		
298	Cut		0.27	Fill of ditch		
299	Cut		0.95	Fill of ditch		

Trench 137			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 138			
General description		Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 139			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Trench 140			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 141						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed two ditches aligned N-S, one of which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
276	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
277	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
278	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
279	Cut	0.76	0.24	Ditch	-	-
280	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 142		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 143		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Trench 144						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed one ditch aligned ESE-WNW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.63	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
93	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
94	Layer	-	0.41	Subsoil	-	-
95	Cut	1.4	0.48	Ditch	-	-
96	Fill		0.48	Fill of ditch	1x flint flake	-

Trench 145		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Trench 146						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed one ditch aligned NW-SE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
103	Layer			Natural	-	-
104	Cut	1.21	0.35	Ditch	-	-
105	Fill		0.35	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 147		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Trench 148		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Trench 149		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.88

Trench 150		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 151		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch aligned N-S which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 152							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench partially revealed one ditch aligned N-S and a glacial feature was also investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
271	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-	
272	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-	
273	Layer			Natural	-	-	
274	Cut	1.68	0.42	Ditch	-	-	
275	Fill		0.42	Fill of ditch	-	-	

Trench 153							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench partially revealed one ditch aligned N-S which was not further investigated and a pit/ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
256	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-	
257	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-	
258	Layer			Natural	-	-	
259	Cut	1.25	0.46	Pit / ditch terminus	-	-	
260	Fill		0.46	Fill of pit / ditch terminus	-	-	

Trench 154							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed one ditch (partially excavated) and one gully both aligned N-S. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
249	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-	
250	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-	
251	Layer			Natural	-	-	
252	Cut	1.72	0.45	Ditch	-	-	
253	Fill		0.45	Fill of ditch	-	-	
254	Cut	0.39	0.09	Gully	-	-	
255	Fill		0.09	Fill of gully	-	-	

Trench 155						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
239	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
240	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil	-	-
241	Layer			Natural	-	-
242	Cut	0.25	0.15	Posthole	-	-
243	Fill		0.15	Fill of posthole	-	-

Trench 156			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Trench 157			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.78

Trench 158						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
244	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	-	-
245	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
246	Layer			Natural	-	-
247	Cut	0.9	0.11	Pit	-	-
248	Fill		0.11	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 159			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 160			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.63

Trench 161			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 162		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 163		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 164		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained the edge of modern pond to the SE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 165		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained the edge of a modern pond containing plastic to the NE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.82

Trench 166						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one gully aligned N-S and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
232	Layer	-	0.47	Topsoil	-	-
233	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
234	Layer			Natural	-	-
235	Cut	0.9	0.1	Pit	-	-
236	Fill		0.1	Fill of pit	-	-
237	Cut	0.5	0.26	Gully	-	-
238	Fill		0.26	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 167		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 168		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 169		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Central 5m portion of the trench was not stripped due to a high-pressure irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Trench 170						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNW-SSE and two large probable tree throws. Trench shortened by 5m due to high-pressure irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
210	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
211	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
212	Layer			Natural	-	-
213	Cut	0.86	0.47	Ditch	-	-
214	Fill		0.47	Fill of ditch	-	-
215	Cut	1.64	0.7	Tree throw	-	-
216	Fill		0.7	Fill of tree throw		
223	Cut	2.3	0.64	Tree throw		
224	Fill		0.64	Fill of tree throw	1x flint	

Trench 171						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
226	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
227	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
228	Layer			Natural	-	-
229	Cut	1.06	0.42	Pit	-	-
230	Fill		0.36	Fill of pit	-	-
231	Fill		0.08	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 172						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 173						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two natural features and was shortened to the N due to the presence of a high-pressure irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	17.5
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
195	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
196	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
197	Layer			Natural	-	-
198	Cut	1.02	0.3	Natural hollow	-	-
199	Fill		0.3	Fill of natural hollow	-	-
200	Cut	1.77	0.37	Tree throw	-	-
201	Fill		0.18	Fill of tree throw		
202	Fill		0.35	Fill of tree throw		

Trench 174						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
218	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
219	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
220	Layer			Natural	-	-
221	Cut	1.62	0.44	Pit	-	-
222	Fill		0.28	Fill of pit	-	-
225	Fill		0.22	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 175						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches aligned E-W and NE-SW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
203	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
204	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
205	Layer			Natural	-	-
206	Cut	1.22	0.32	Ditch	-	-
207	Fill		0.32	Fill of ditch	-	-
208	Cut	0.84	0.18	Ditch	-	-
209	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch	Pot	Bronze Age

Trench 176						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NE-SW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	CuA Coin	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer			Natural	-	-
4	Cut	1.06	0.32	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill		0.32	Fill of ditch	Bone	-

Trench 177						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 178						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology – several charcoally disretes investigated but found to be burnt rooting. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 179						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
19	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
20	Layer			Natural	-	-
21	Cut	0.34	0.37	Posthole	-	-
22	Fill		0.32	Fill of posthole	-	-

Trench 180						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench partially revealed a modern quarry pit and a glacial feature was also investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
29	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
30	Layer			Natural	-	-
31	Cut	12	1+	Quarry pit	-	-
32	Fill		1+	Fill of quarry pit	Green glass	Modern

Trench 181						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 182						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 183						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NE-SW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	CuA Button	-
34	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
35	Layer			Natural	-	-
36	Cut	0.9	0.34	Ditch	-	-
37	Fill		0.34	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 184						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
39	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
40	Layer			Natural	-	-
41	Cut	0.92	0.18	Pit	-	-
42	Fill		0.18	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 185						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
44	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
45	Layer			Natural	-	-
46	Cut	1.12	0.14	Pit	-	-
47	Fill		0.14	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 186						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a tree throw and a natural feature of glacial formation. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
56	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
57	Layer			Natural	-	-
58	Cut	0.82	0.6	Glacial feature	-	-
59	Fill		0.6	Fill of glacial feature	-	-
60	Cut	1.56	0.18	Tree throw		
61	Fill		0.18	Fill of tree throw		

Trench 187						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NE-SW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
62	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
63	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
64	Layer			Natural	-	-
65	Cut	1.04	0.34	Ditch	-	-
66	Fill		0.34	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 188		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.68

Trench 189		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology but one glacial feature investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Trench 190		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.68

Trench 191		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 192							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained one ditch aligned NE-SW and one glacial feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date	
48	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	CuA Button	Post-med	
49	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-	
50	Layer			Natural	-	-	
51	Cut	1.7	0.48+	Glacial feature	-	-	
52	Fill		0.48+	Fill of glacial feature	-	-	
53	Cut	0.84	0.29	Ditch			
54	Fill		0.29	Fill of ditch	1x flint flake		

Trench 193		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Trench 194		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology – one glacial feature investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 195		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 196						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches aligned NE-SW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
12	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer			Natural	-	-
14	Cut	1.25	0.58	Ditch	-	-
15	Fill		0.58	Fill of ditch	-	-
16	Cut	0.78	0.22	Ditch		
17	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch		

Trench 197			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Trench 198			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Trench 199						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench partially revealed one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	CuA Coin	Modern
24	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
25	Layer			Natural	-	-
26	Cut	0.9	0.27	Pit	-	-
27	Fill		0.27	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 200			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 201			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 202						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned NE-SW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
6	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	CuA Coin, Pb Artefact	-
7	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
8	Layer			Natural	-	-
9	Cut	0.9	0.21	Ditch	-	-
10	Fill		0.21	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 203			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Trench 204			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.61

Trench 205			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology but some modern disturbance at NE end. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.68

Trench 206			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a modern ditch aligned ESE-WNW which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil/a layer of modern disturbance overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 207			
General description		Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a ditch aligned N-S which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.43

Trench 208			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology but modern disturbance containing plastic and concrete visible throughout trench. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.83

Trench 209			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern ditch aligned ESE-WNW which was not further investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil/a layer of modern disturbance overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.63

Trench 210		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology but patches of modern disturbance containing plastic and concrete visible. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Trench 211		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.81

Trench 212		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern ditch aligned ESE-WNW which was not further investigated, and a further modern ditch aligned NW-SE containing concrete. Consists of topsoil and subsoil/modern made-up ground overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.61

Trench 213		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of a large modern pit covering most of the trench and modern made-up ground. No topsoil, subsoil or natural geology was visible.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	1.12

Trench 214		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern trackway and associated deposits containing tarmac and wire. Consists of topsoil and subsoil/modern made-up ground overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 215		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and clay.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Trench 216		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Trench 217						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches aligned NNE-SSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
349	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
350	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
351	Layer			Natural	-	-
352	Cut	0.56	0.08	Ditch	-	-
353	Fill		0.08	Fill of ditch	-	-
354	Cut	1.96	0.42	Ditch		
355	Fill		0.42	Fill of ditch		

Trench 218		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and shortened at N end of avoid high-pressure irrigation pipe. Some animal disturbance visible. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	27
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 219						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.63	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
177	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
178	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
179	Layer			Natural	-	-
180	Cut	0.98	0.23	Ditch	-	-
181	Fill		0.23	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 220		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	1.02

Trench 221						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.75	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
186	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
187	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
188	Layer			Natural	-	-
182	Cut	1.62	0.18	Pit	-	-
183	Fill		0.18	Fill of pit	-	-
184	Cut	1.65	0.37	Pit		
185	Fill		0.37	Fill of pit	1x flint	

Trench 222		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.72

Trench 223		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology but cut of modern irrigation pipe visible running E-W. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Trench 224		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Trench 225		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and shortened considerably to N due to a modern irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	10
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.82

Trench 226		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained remains of a modern gravel trackway. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.88

Trench 227		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 228						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch aligned ESE-WNW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
189	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
190	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
191	Layer			Natural	-	-
192	Cut	1.18	0.28	Ditch	-	-
193	Fill		0.11	Fill of ditch	-	-
194	Fill		0.28	Fill of ditch		

Trench 229		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern ditch aligned ESE-WNW which was not further investigated as well as modern construction disturbance and rooting. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 230		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. One Geotech pit visible mid trench which was shortened to the NW due to a modern irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	20
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.78

Trench 231		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology and shortened to the NE due to a modern irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	20
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 232		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.72

Trench 233		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.88

Trench 234		
General description	Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Trench 235		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. One glacial feature investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.72

Trench 236		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 237		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.9

Trench 238		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Trench 239						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
172	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
173	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
174	Layer			Natural	-	-
175	Cut	0.5	0.28	Pit	-	-
176	Fill		0.28	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 240		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 241		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 242		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 243		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.73

Trench 244		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Trench 245		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 246		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 247		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a post-medieval field boundary aligned NE-SW containing modern glass as well as areas of modern construction disturbance. The trench was also shortened to avoid a modern irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	18
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 248		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a post-medieval field boundary aligned NE-SW. and a modern irrigation pipe. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.63

Trench 249		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 250		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 251		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 252		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 253		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 254		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 255		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 256		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.78

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation trenches produced a total of eight artefacts including copper-alloy, iron, aluminium, and lead items (Table 3); four coins were also recovered from metal-detecting the topsoil and are discussed separately. Finds are very worn and heavily oxidised due to the adverse condition of the soil. The assemblage is modern in date.

Material	No. Artefact
Al	1
CuA	3
Fe	2
Pb	2
Total	8

Table 3: quantification of metalwork by material

Methodology

B.1.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.3 The catalogue *Coins of England and the United Kingdom 2022* published by Spink was used in the identification of the modern coins, while the Portable Antiquities Scheme Recording Guide was used in the description and identification of the musket shot.

B.1.4 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context-by-context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by small find number (Table 6).

Assemblage

Chronology

B.1.5 Given the undiagnostic and fragmentary nature of the metalwork, it is difficult to suggest a precise chronology for the assemblage. Buttons SFs 8 and 9 are modern dress accessories, aluminium mount SF10 is a 20th century mount possibly from an agricultural machine. In general, the quality of the metalwork is indicative of the modern period. Copper-alloy mount SF7 could tentatively be a late medieval item, but the artefact is very small and incomplete, therefore other interpretations cannot be excluded. The bore of musket lead shot SF3 dates from the English Civil War period.

Character

- B.1.6 Excluding musket shot SF3, the assemblage has a market agricultural and practical character. The metalwork was recovered from topsoil or modern contexts.

Coins

- B.1.7 The four coins recovered from topsoil can all be dated to the modern period. SFs 4 and 6 presented a clearly readable date, but SFs 1 and 5 were poorly preserved. However, in the latter case, the diameter, thickness, and weight of the coins suggested modern issues (Table 4).

sf no.	Context	Feature	Trench	Denomination	Alloy	Min Date	Max Date	Authority	Obv. description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Weight	Diam	Thickness
1	6	Top-soil	202	Unidentified	CuA	1800	1950	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	3.26	20	1.2
4	1	Top-soil	176	Farthing	CuA	1860	1860	Victoria	laureate and draped bust facing left	VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:	Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, date in exergue	2.5	20	1.9
5	99 99 9	Top-soil	177	Unidentified	CuA	1600	1800	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	0.82	16	0.3
6	23	Top-soil	199	Half penny	CuA	1941	1941	George VI	King George facing left	GEORGIVS VI D: G: BR: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP..	Three-masted sailing ship	5.43	25	1.3

Table 4: Catalogue of coins

Distribution

B.1.8 The metalwork and the coins were evenly distributed without highlighting any concentration of artefacts around a specific trench or area of the evaluated site (Table 5).

Row Labels	No. Artefact
17	1
53	1
176	1
177	1
183	1
188	1
192	1
195	1
199	1
201	1
202	2
Total	8

Table 5: Distribution of metalwork and coins by trench number

Discussion

B.1.9 This is a very small and poorly preserved assemblage that can give only a very limited contribution to the research objectives. The metalwork and the coin assemblages confirm activity in the area in the post-medieval and modern periods but do not highlight any specific area of activity. It is likely that more modern metalwork and coins will be recovered if the site is fully excavated.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	No. Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
2	6	202	Top-soil	Pb	Unidentified	Misc.	1	An unidentified fragment possibly from a lead disk	48	27	3	0	0	MOD
3	99999	201	Top-soil	Pb	Shot	Militaria	1	A lead shot from a possible musket	0	0	0	18	33.5	MOD
7	99999	195	Top-soil	CuA	Mount	Dress accessory	1	A possible medieval to postmedieval belt mount	17	7	1.8	0	0	MED/MOD
8	33	183	Top-soil	CuA	Button	Dress accessory	1	A flat undecorate button	0	0	5.5	23	0	MOD
9	48	192	Top-soil	CuA	Button	Dress accessory	1	A flat undecorate button	0	0	7.5	19	0	MOD
10	99999	188	Top-soil	Al	Mount	Misc.	1	A modern mount from an agricultural machine with ENF lettering	13	15	2	0	0	MOD
11	125	53	Ditch	Fe	Sickle	Tool	1	A complete sickle of possible modern date	330	19	8	0	0	MOD
12	335	17	Ditch	Fe	Chain	Tool	1	Part of an iron chain made of 4 oval loops and ending with a circular ring	0	0	0	0	0	MOD

Table 6: Catalogue of metalwork

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

B.2.1 A small assemblage of nine worked flints and six fragments (81g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is quantified by context in Table 7.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Bladelet	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint wt. (g)
31	262	261	Ditch		2			2		
54	120	119	Pit						2	9
113	113	112	Ditch		1			1		
130	87	86	Ditch	1				1		
132	154	153	Ditch		1			1		
144	96	95	Ditch		1			1		
170	224	223	Natural				1	1		
185	47	46	Pit						4	72
192	54	53	Ditch		1			1		
221	185	184	Pit			1		1		
Totals				1	6	1	1	9	6	81

Table 7: Catalogue of flint

B.2.2 The worked flint was thinly distributed, deriving from eight individual features, all but one of which produced only a single flint. Most of his material came from the fills of ditches (seven flints from ditches **53**, **86**, **95**, **112**, **153** and **261**) and these pieces are very likely to represent residual material caught up in the fills of later features. All of the flints from these features are simple hard hammer struck flakes which, whilst not closely datable, are most likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. A single small tertiary (non-cortical) flake, again not closely dateable, was recovered from pit **46** whilst a fine Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic bladelet – in relatively fresh condition – was recovered from natural feature **223**.

B.2.3 The unworked burnt flint was recovered from two pits: pit **119** (two fragments, 9g) and pit **46** (four fragments, 72g). This heavily burnt material may simply represent pieces accidentally/incidentally caught up in hearths but may also derive from deliberately heated cobbles/clasts ('pot boilers').

B.2.4 Given the scale of the evaluation the flint assemblage is small and suggests there was only limited prehistoric activity at the site.

B.3 Prehistoric Pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

- B.3.1 An assemblage of 19 sherds (117g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6g. The pottery derived from ditch **209** in Trench 175 and belongs to the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition of the Middle Bronze Age (c.1800–1100 BC).
- B.3.2 The pottery is in a sandy fabric with sparse fine to coarse grog inclusions ranging from 1-4mm in size. The majority of the sherds are fragmentary and abraded but two partial vessel profiles are recognisable. They possibly belong to the same vessel and are decorated with fingertip on the rim top and pinched fingertip on the neck/shoulder. Thick soot residues are present on the vessel exterior and in the internal surface of other body sherds. Two possible base sherds are present, but they are broken on the exterior. The rim is upright and flat top with a diameter of 12 cm and belongs to a Bucket-shaped small bowl.
- B.3.3 The sherds and fabric are typical of Middle Bronze Age pottery from Suffolk and the assemblage can be compared with material from other Middle Bronze Age sites in the area as Ardleigh and Grimes Graves (Brown 1999 and Longworth et al. 1988).

B.4 Post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

- B.4.1 Trench 60, ditch **290**, produced a single moderately abraded to abraded base sherd (7g) from a Post-medieval slipware (PMSW, 17th-19th century) bowl. Internally, the off-white slip mostly survives, covered in a near-colourless glaze, while externally, little of the clear glaze survives. The sherd is not archaeologically significant.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

- B.5.1 A single fragment of a probable tile (22g) was collected from (315) in Trench 66. This small, abraded piece retains a smoothed face, with a small, raised ridge, and a roughly finished sanded reverse. The object has a thickness of 10–12mm. It is made in a compact fine sandy clay with a notable coarse fraction comprising rounded white quartz and sub-angular reddish flint. It is likely to be a medieval roof tile, but this is not certain. This fragment is insignificant and should be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Ten bulk samples were taken from features within the site. The samples were taken to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from a number of trenches across the site from deposits that are as yet unknown in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010) and plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

u=untransformed

Results

C.1.6 The plant remains recovered are in a relatively poor condition and are primarily preserved through carbonisation. Untransformed material is also present at the site which may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled. Untransformed seeds usually have a tough outer coating which is resistant to decay.

C.1.7 Samples 2 to 8 are taken from a series of pits (**46, 119, 130, 146, 182, 184**) that are incredibly rich in charcoal. Plant remains other than charcoal is sparse consisting of a

fragment of a possible onion couch grass (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) recovered from pit **146** and occasional black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) seeds in pit **182**. A charred amorphous object, which may be burnt food or dung, was noted in pit **146**. Occasional untransformed elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were noted in pit **41**. Artefacts recovered from these pit samples are rare and consist of a small quantity of burnt flint in pit **46**.

C.1.8 Samples taken from ditches **04**, **208** and **213** contain small amounts of charcoal. A small quantity of untransformed bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elder seeds were recovered from ditch **4**. A small quantity of animal bone was also present within this ditch.

C.1.9 Samples are either devoid of or contain only occasional snail shells.

Trench No.	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred Amorphous Objects	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Large Mammal Bones	Burnt flint
37	4	131	130	Pit	16	250	0	0	0	+	255	0	0
54	5	120	119	Pit	17	400	0	0	0	0	430	0	0
114	6	148	146	Pit	18	800	0	#	#	+	900	0	0
170	10	214	213	Ditch	18	5	0	0	0	+	2	0	0
175	9	209	208	Ditch	18	50	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0
176	1	5	4	Ditch	18	10	0	#U	0	0	5	#	0
184	2	42	41	Pit	16	300	0	#U	0	0	303	0	0
185	3	47	46	Pit	8	1800	0	0	0	+	1810	0	#
221	7	183	182	Pit	18	200	#	0	0	+	200	0	0
221	8	185	184	Pit	18	1700	0	0	0	0	1800	0	0

Table 8: Environmental samples from the evaluation

Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of large quantities of charcoal and occasional carbonised weed seeds suggests that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. If further excavation is to take place it might be advisable to liaise with a charcoal specialist; charcoal analysis could provide information on local environs and on fuel selection. The charcoal may also be suitable for carbon-dating which would be advantageous given the general lack of artefactual material within the pits.

C.1.11 Charcoal rich pits that typically do not contain many artefacts are quite a common occurrence in East Anglia. Thirty-seven such charcoal rich pits have been uncovered at an excavation at Felixstowe Road, Foxhall, Suffolk (Glover 2012). Artefacts were largely absent within these features except for a single piece of Late Iron Age pottery. These pits have been interpreted as possible charcoal clamps. Similarly, excavations as part of the 'Norwich Northern Distributor Road' project, conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2016, revealed a large number of these charcoal pits. Charcoal from within these pits were subject to carbon-dating and were found to be Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon in date (Philips forthcoming).

C.1.12 Black bindweed is known to cling to all manner of plants and as such is likely to have been burnt accidentally alongside the wood within pit **182**. The possible swollen basal

internodes of onion couch grass within pit **148** could possibly be related to the uprooting of grasses perhaps for tinder or in the process of deturfing (Roehrs *et al.* 2013). The occasional untransformed elder and bramble seeds, if contemporary to the features, are likely to be reflective of material growing alongside the features.

C.1.13 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Ui Choileàin

C.2.1 Context 5 in Trench 176 contained a single sheep/goat maxillary molar and an unidentifiable fragment of bone. The bone best represented a grade 2 on the McKinley scale of 0-5 (Brickley and McKinley 2004). The assemblage is too small to provide any further information and no further work is required.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-512490		
Project Name	Land at Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk		
Start of Fieldwork	5/9/22	End of Fieldwork	14/10/22
Previous Work	No	Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	NAC151	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER Number	NAC151	Related Numbers	n/a

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Commercial redevelopment
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)	Animal bone	Uncertain
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Uncertain	CBM	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Posthole	Uncertain	Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	Coin	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Uncertain	Coin	Modern (1901 to present)
Natural feature	Uncertain	Lead shot	Modern (1901 to present)
		Dress accessory	Modern (1901 to present)

		Sickle	Modern (1901 to present)
		Iron chain	Modern (1901 to present)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land at Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP10 0FG
District	East Suffolk	
Parish	Nacton	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	27 ha	
National Grid Ref	TM23425 41035	

Project Originators

Organisation	Suffolk County Council
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originator	Christopher Thatcher
Project Manager	Christopher Thatcher
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk County Council Stores	NAC151
Digital Archive	ADS	NAC151
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Council Stores	NAC151

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Land at Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: The Churchmanor Estates Company PLC

Prepared by Chris Thatcher
Date prepared 12/07/22
Version 1

Planning application no. pre-appl
Site code XSFSEV22
Project number 26480
Project type Trial Trench evaluation
NGR TM 23425 41035
Parish Code NAC151



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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014)
- 1.1.3 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation only. Any further mitigation work will need to be subject to an additional WSI. This document alone will not result in the discharge of any archaeological condition.
- 1.1.4 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2022).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 OA East have been commissioned to undertake a trial trench evaluation by RPS Heritage on behalf of ChurchManor Estates. The subject site is Land to the North of Felixstowe Road, Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk. The site is approximately 27ha in extent and is centred at TM23425 41035 (Fig. 1) within East Suffolk District Council. The site is being considered for potential commercial development. The works outlined have been commissioned at an early pre-design stage to determine potential archaeological potential and constraints of the site.
- 1.2.2 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) by RPS identified Scheduled Monuments to the east and west of the study site comprising elements of a Bronze Age barrow field, along with non-designated archaeological assets within the study site boundary, including two round barrows and a rectangular enclosure. The results of the DBA necessitate further survey of the site as part of the planning process.
- 1.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to a Brief issued by Suffolk County Council.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

- 1.3.1 OA East propose to excavate 257 trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m across the site (representing a 5% sample). These will be laid out on a standard grid array, although trenches will be targeted on probable BA round barrows (LVT23, LVT68 & LVT22), unless site obstructions or archaeological considerations prevent us from doing so.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

- 1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the County Archaeologist will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor

- 1.5.1 The Archaeological Planning Advisor will be informed at least 10 days in advance of the start of fieldwork, and will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.
- 1.5.2 Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the Archaeological Planning Advisor. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The underlying solid geology comprises the Red Crag Formation- Sand. The superficial deposits comprise elements of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup consisting of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014, (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>). The topsoil is sandy and well drained.
- 2.1.2 The study site is located on arable land which gently undulates with highs of 27m AOD and lows of 26m AOD. No natural water features are present on the site. Attenuation ponds associated with the A14 are located adjacent to the study sites eastern boundary, flanking the dual carriageway.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following background is drawn from the Desk Based assessment prepared by RPS and comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1.25km radius of the site held on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.2 Later Prehistoric: Neolithic & Bronze Age

- 3.2.1 A possible Neolithic Mortuary Enclosure is identified by crop marks 1 km to the south of the study site, (LVT 055). Fieldwork in Porters Covert, to the north-west, revealed a pit containing sherds of Beaker pottery (BUC 048). Further to the north-west, a grey flint axe dating to the Neolithic is recorded (LVT 080).
- 3.2.2 The HER clearly identifies a Bronze Age mortuary landscape comprising round barrows, some arranged in groups and some seemingly isolated. Whereas some of these have been investigated (as early as 1796) with subsequent follow up investigations in the 1920's. Many have not been intrusively investigated.
- 3.2.3 Within the study site, a crop mark of a barrow is visible (LVT 022). With regards LVT 023 and the two examples to the east (LVT 024 & LVT 025), the HER data states these were excavated prior to the construction of the A14 Ipswich bypass (200m north). It is not clear whether the barrows were actually investigated. Cotswold Archaeology undertook an evaluation in 2019 (LVT 087) during which LVT 024 was not investigated and, although potential ring ditches for LVT 025 and LVT 026 were encountered, neither could be dated or confirmed as related to a barrow.
- 3.2.4 To the west, two important barrow groups can be discerned, in Knights Wood and centred in Hobbin's Belt and Porters Covert; combined this comprises a group of 13 barrows. Immediately to the south of Felixstowe Road, that part forming the southern boundary of the site, at least two more barrows are identified from crop marks- LVT 015 which, at 45m in diameter is very large, and a smaller 18m barrow (LVT 021). Further to the east, two more crop marks of potential barrows are identified (LVT 029 & LVT 037).
- 3.2.5 To the south-east of the study site a further group of 8 round barrows are identified on Levington Heath of which 3 are Scheduled LVT 001, 002 and 003 (refs 1011344, 1011343 and 1011342).
- 3.2.6 Approximately 700m north of the study site a further 7 round barrows are visible as crop marks, although unexcavated they are likely dated to the Bronze Age (BUCs 24, 003, 023, 002, 021, 022 & 27). BUC 27 is unusual in that it comprises a semi-circle with an open eastern aspect. The loss of the eastern segment may be due to the sites later development as a temporary radar Station during World War II (BUC 071).

3.3 Iron Age & Roman

- 3.3.1 Cropmarks noted to the north of the study site may represent agricultural fields dating to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British period. The cropmarks include a series of clearly defined linear ditches, FXL 060 and FXL 061, which might mark drove ways or territorial boundaries. Possible Roman fields and an associated structure are interpreted from cropmarks to the south-east of this location LVT 013 and LVT 052.
- 3.3.2 To the north-east a sinuous linear crop mark feature may be an ancient trackway whose eastern end is respected by two square enclosures BUC 029. Both enclosures contain circular structures however, the function and date of these structures is unknown although a Romano-British date is a reasonable assumption.
- 3.3.3 Field walking at TM 244 416 recovered a scatter of C2AD Roman pottery (BUC 014). A Roman Crossbow Brooch dating to the C4AD is also noted (LVT 028), the latter object lies close to two round barrows.

3.4 Saxon/Early Medieval

- 3.4.1 The study site is located c.7.5 km to the south-east of the Saxon town of *Gipeswic* (Ipswich) in an agricultural landscape with scattered areas of settlement. The HER record does not contain any evidence for Saxon settlement within the 1.25 km search radius beyond two examples of Saxon metalliferous objects retrieved near to barrows LVT 031 and a strap end found by metal detector associated with round barrow BUC 002.

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records three nearby manors Struestuna, Bucklesham and Levington (Domesday Online 2019). There are no HER records from this period within the study site or its immediate environs. A medieval trackway is recorded c. 700m to the south as a crop mark (LVT 030). Medieval arable activity is inferred by the cropmarks to the north, implying that the area comprised a managed agricultural and also pastoral landscape.

3.6 Post Medieval & Modern

- 3.6.1 The nearest record comprises the Felixstowe Branch Line constructed in 1877. Crop marks also identify a World War II military camp of unknown function immediately south of Felixstowe Road (NAC 097).
- 3.6.2 Immediately north of the study site, possibly intruding into its northern fringe the crop mark data shows the presence of a World War II Bombing Decoy Site (BUC 061). A temporary World War II radar station (BUC071) and a second Bombing Decoy site is noted (BUC 073).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

- 4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:
- ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
 - establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
 - provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
 - provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
 - set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
 - provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This evaluation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.
 - Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.
 - Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.
 - East of England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

- 5.1.1 A suitable level of background research has previously been undertaken. This research drew on information in the County Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and included historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results are presented separately in reference RPS 2021.

5.2 Event number and site code

- 5.2.1 An HER Parish Code (NAC151) has been obtained from the County HER, and a unique site code (XSFSEV22) assigned to the project.

5.3 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

- 5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
 - sites for welfare units
 - soil storage areas
 - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
 - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
- 5.3.6 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works. Where possible, access routes will use tramlines in the crop, in order to reduce crop damage.

Excavation methods

- 5.3.7 A total of 257 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m will be excavated. This is equivalent to 5% of the development area. A plan of the proposed trench layout is attached to this WSI (. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.
- 5.3.8 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.9 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.10 Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 5.3.11 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval the County Archaeologist.
- 5.3.12 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.
- 5.3.13 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted, or bucket sampled at trench ends (90 litres sampled per 50m).
- 5.3.14 Where buried soils are identified, mechanical stripping will be suspended. Test pits measuring 1 x 1 metre will be hand excavated, in order to assess the nature and depth of the buried soils. Once assessed and recorded, the remaining soil will be machine stripped.
- 5.3.15 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 5.3.16 Archaeological features will be excavated and recorded in line with the requirements of the County Archaeologist to adequately characterise the remains on site and to allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down

to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

- 5.3.17 All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the County Archaeologist that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.3.18 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.
- 5.3.19 Deep features will be evaluated with hand auger or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure.

5.4 Bucket sampling

- 5.4.1 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil will be taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level.
- 5.4.2 Each sample will either be sieved or hand-sorted (depending on soil types) in order to retrieve artefacts.

5.5 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

- 5.5.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

- 5.5.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.5.3 The site will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

- 5.5.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.5.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.5.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

- 5.5.7 Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

- 5.5.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.5.9 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

- 5.5.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points recorded with a dGPS or total station by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

- 5.5.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.
- 5.5.12 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.6 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

- 5.6.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the County Archaeologist will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.
- 5.6.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the County Archaeologist:
- layers relating to domestic, craft or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
 - discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
 - artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).
- 5.6.3 If preservation in situ is required by the County Archaeologist, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

- 5.6.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the County Archaeologist will be informed immediately.
- 5.6.5 Unless directed otherwise by the County Archaeologist, human remains will be left in situ (covered and protected), until a full programme of excavation is agreed by the County Archaeologist and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the County Archaeologist requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.
- 5.6.6 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence.

5.7 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.7.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Trevor Southgate). Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.
- 5.7.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.7.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.
- 5.7.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The County Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.8 Post-excavation processing

- 5.8.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.8.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.
- 5.8.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the County Store.

5.9 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

- 5.9.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
 - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.9.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

- 5.9.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 5.9.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand, sieving, and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.9.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.9.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
 - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
 - where directed to discard on site by the County Archaeologist.
- 5.9.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

- 5.10.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance to the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2018. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*.
- Historic England 2019. *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Recovery to archive*.
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2015. *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.10.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.
- 5.10.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or

- waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.
- 5.10.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.
- 5.10.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according to the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.
- 5.10.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will be assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.
- 5.10.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

- 6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

- 6.2.1 The report will include:
- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
 - full list of contents
 - a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
 - the aims of the evaluation
 - a description of the geology and topography of the area
 - a description of the methodologies used
 - a description of the findings
 - tables summarising features and artefacts
 - site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
 - sections of excavated features
 - interpretation of the archaeological features found
 - specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
 - relevant colour photographs of features and the site
 - a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and national level.
 - a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
 - a mitigation strategy for future work
 - a bibliography of all reference material
 - the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

- 6.3.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeologist for comment.
- 6.3.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3.3 If the County Archaeologist requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*

6.4 OASIS

- 6.4.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 6.4.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 7.1.1 All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with the Oxford Archaeology (OA) Data Management Plan (forthcoming). Provision will be made to supply digital, georeferenced survey data from the eval to the HER.
- 7.1.2 The project specific Digital Data Management Plan is attached to this WSI as an Appendix. This is a 'living' document and will be reviewed and amended throughout the project. Should any substantial amendments be made to the plan, then the revised version will be submitted to SCCAS.
- 7.1.3 The project specific Digital Data Management Plan has been prepared in relation to the following standards and guidelines:
- Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. *Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations*. <https://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf>
 - Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. *Guides to good practice*. <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS>
 - Archaeology Data Service. *Guidelines for Depositors* <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>
 - Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice*. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/>
 - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service *Archives Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* (February 2022).
 - Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). Data Management Plan.
- 7.1.4 The data to be collected and created comprises that specific to the project. It does not include related information from the same development, such as site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis.
- 7.1.5 Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator.
- 7.1.6 Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual.
- 7.1.7 Analytical data created during post-excavation with comprise a project-specific MS Access database. Where appropriate, site stratigraphic matrices will be created using MSExcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSExcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSExcel and hand-drawn visuals.
- 7.1.8 OAE use Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat and QGIS. File formats will be readable by these programmes. Where appropriate, AutoCAD files will be in

- a format that can be imported into GIS (for example, .dxf) or already transferred to TAB or SHP files.
- 7.1.9 Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the OA Data Management Plan (DMP). It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post excavation and selection based on the principles set out in the OA DMP. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive
- 7.1.10 The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the OA DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion
- 7.1.11 The project executive will decide the fate of all de-selected material archaeological digital data although it is likely this will consist mainly of duplicate and superseded data or confidential business data. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the OA Archive Server for a minimum of 3 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the OA DMP. Information will be held and discarded in accordance with good business practice and GDPR guidelines.
- 7.1.12 The site's digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository on completion of the archaeological programme. The CHET will be notified when this is complete.
- 7.1.13

8 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

- 8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of Suffolk County Council Stores.
- 8.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011) and *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archives Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* (February 2022).

Archive contents

- 8.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:
- artefacts
 - ecofacts
 - project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
 - photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
 - an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
 - a printed copy of the Written Brief
 - a printed copy of the WSI
 - a printed copy of the final report
 - a printed copy of the OASIS form.
- 8.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Transfer of ownership

- 8.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*CCC Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire*, version 5, 2020).
- 8.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the County Store.

- 8.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the County Archaeologist before the archive is deposited.
- 8.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

9 TIMETABLE

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching is expected to take between 6 to 8 weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.
- 9.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.
- 9.1.3 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of six weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.
- 9.1.4 The project archive will be deposited within 12 months of delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeologist requires further excavation on the site.

10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

10.1 Fieldwork

- 10.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
 - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
 - 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
 - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
 - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
 - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Chris Thatcher. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.
- 10.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

10.2 Post-excavation processing

- 10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.
- 10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Nick Gilmour (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Carole Fletcher (Anglo-Saxon and medieval).
- 10.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 10.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 10.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 10.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

11 OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Monitoring

- 11.1.1 The County Archaeologist will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 11.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Serena Ranieri from RPS) and Churchmanor Estates (Florence, Oxford Archaeology East (Chris Thatcher) and the County Archaeologist will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

11.2 Insurance

- 11.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 11.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

11.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 11.4.1 The client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 11.4.2 The client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 11.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the Project Manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

11.5 Site Security

- 11.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to

commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

11.6 Access

- 11.6.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

11.7 Site Preparation

- 11.7.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

11.8 Site offices and welfare

- 11.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

11.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

- 11.9.1 Backfilling – but not specialist reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the County Archaeologist.

11.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 11.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the County Archaeologist.
- 11.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 11.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field

Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

12 APPENDIX: SITE SPECIFIC DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administrative Data	
Project Number	NAC151
Project Name	Seven Hills, Ipswich, Suffolk
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher
Author	Chris Thatcher
Date Plan Created	21/07/2022
Version (add revision number and date)	1
Related Documentation	<p>OA Fieldwork Recording Manual 2017 OA Archive Checklist 2019</p> <p>Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations. https://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. Guides to good practice. http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS Archaeology Data Service. Guidelines for Depositors http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors</p> <p>Historic England 2015. Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/</p> <p>Cambridgeshire County Council 2020. Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire</p> <p>Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). Data Management Plan.</p>
Data Collection/Creation	
Data to be collected/created	<p>The digital archive is expected to comprise the following data types (formats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report (.pdfa) • Final analytical specialist reports (.doc, .docx) • Final analytical supporting data (.xls, .xlsx) • Selected digital photographic images (high quality nonproprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images & .jpeg) • Digital x-rays (.jpeg) • Finds illustrations for publication and archive record (.pdfa, .ai) • Site survey GIS data (.shp, .geotiff)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratigraphic matrices for each excavation Area (.xlsx) • Microsoft Access database (.csv) including context data and interpretive data produced during analysis.
Data collection/creation method	<p>The data to be collected and created comprises data specific to the excavation project defined above. It does not include related information from the same development, such as evaluations and site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis.</p> <p>Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator.</p> <p>Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual</p> <p>Analytical data is created during post-excavation using a project-specific MS Access database. Site stratigraphic matrices are created using MSEXcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSEXcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSEXcel and hand-drawn visuals.</p>
Data exclusion	
	The following types of data will be excluded from the archive:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft and working reports and documents • Draft and working datasheets • Draft and working survey and GIS data • Administrative and financial data • Digital images that are not part of the primary site record (working pictures, outreach/publicity images, videos) • Repetitive, uninformative and sub-standard images • Images and information not generated by the project/ reproduced from other sources
Documentation and Metadata	
Documentation	OA internal and regionally or nationally recognised code lists will form part of the data set or accompanying documentation where relevant.
Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Specific codes and specialist keys will be supplied through named supporting documents.
Ethics and Legal Compliance	

Data Security	Personal data (including digital images) collected, will be with the consent of any individuals involved and will be stored on OA's secure servers in line with OA's GDPR procedures.
Intellectual Property Rights	<p>Third Party data, such as Ordnance Survey mapping, is reproduced under licence.</p> <p>Other third party data may be reproduced under appropriate licences/agreements as arising during analysis.</p> <p>Data produced by sub-contractors will be granted under licence to OA to allow inclusion in the final report, the digital archive and other outreach/publicity/academic dissemination as may be required (in accordance with individual sub-contracts).</p>
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	<p>Data will be stored on OA file servers, including our own hosted NextCloud server</p> <p>All OA file servers are kept up to date and patched systematically</p> <p>Standard project data is backed up once per day to disk, and replicated each night to another OA site</p> <p>Data identified as more critical is backed up more frequently, and is also replicated once per night to another site.</p> <p>Data management is the responsibility of the Project Manager, with advice from IT where necessary</p>
Access and Security	<p>Data is accessible to OA employees via the secure OA. Sensitive and confidential data is stored in restricted access folder locations. Personal data will be stored in line with OA's GDPR procedures.</p> <p>Copies of data, or access to a separate shared server, is provided to external project members. Secure server access via OA secured server infrastructure is provided only employees of those respective companies.</p>
Selection and Preservation	
Data to be Preserved	All project data other than duplicated files will be stored by OA while the project is ongoing. Upon project completion selected data will be transferred to the relevant repositories detailed below.
Data Preservation Plan	<p>The paper and material archive will be transferred to the Cambridgeshire County Council Stores in line with their guidance and standards and following the implementation of the project's agreed finds retention policy.</p> <p>The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS following OA standard quality control procedures.</p>
Data Sharing	
Archive and publication	The digital data from this project will be accessible to the public via the ADS.

	<p>The finds and other data cared for by Cambridgeshire County Council Stores will be publicly accessible in accordance with their policies and practices.</p> <p>As a minimum, a summary report on the project will be prepared for the <i>Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Journal</i>.</p> <p>OA and/or the client and Museum may wish to use the results of the project on website outreach, exhibitions, presentations and other published articles (subject to data sharing restrictions).</p>
Data Sharing Restrictions	<p>There are no known restrictions on the use of the data after project completion. Any references to OA intellectual property must be credited.</p>
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibility for Data Management	<p>The OA IT Manager, Archives & Finds Manager and Project Managers are responsible for ensuring the Data Management Plan is implemented and reviewed. OA will have no ongoing responsibilities for data management once the data has been deposited with the relevant repositories.</p>
Resources	<p>The resources required to deliver this plan form part of the resources committed to the project.</p>

13 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk & Suffolk), CBM and human remains	Freelance
Bamforth, Mike	Woodworking	York University
Barker, Karen	Small find conservation & X-Ray	Freelance
Bayliss, Alex	C14 advice	Historic England
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Broderick, Lee	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Brudenell, Matt	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	Display & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Molluscs, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small finds	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteology, including cremations	Oxford Archaeology
Donnelly, Mike	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	Freelance
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval & post-medieval pottery, glass, shell & small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred waterlogged and mineralised plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Mark Gibson	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Locker, Alison	Fish bone	Freelance
Loe, Louise	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Martin, Toby	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts	Oxford University
Masters, Pete	Geophysics	Cranfield University
McIntyre, Lauren	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	freelance
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman and later coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Quinn, Patrick	Pottery thin section, ceramic petrology	UCL
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	Oxford University
Rowland, Steve	Zooarchaeology & osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, diatoms, <i>etc</i>	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scott, Ian	Roman, medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Shaffrey, Ruth	Worked stone and Roman CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, David	Insects	University of Birmingham
Smith, Ian	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Molluscs and geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Timberlake, Simon	Archaeometallurgy & geoarchaeology	Freelance
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Sheffield University
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Osteology & zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian pottery, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval pottery (Essex)	Essex CC
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Webb, Helen	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery (Lincolnshire)	Freelance
Zant, John	Roman coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

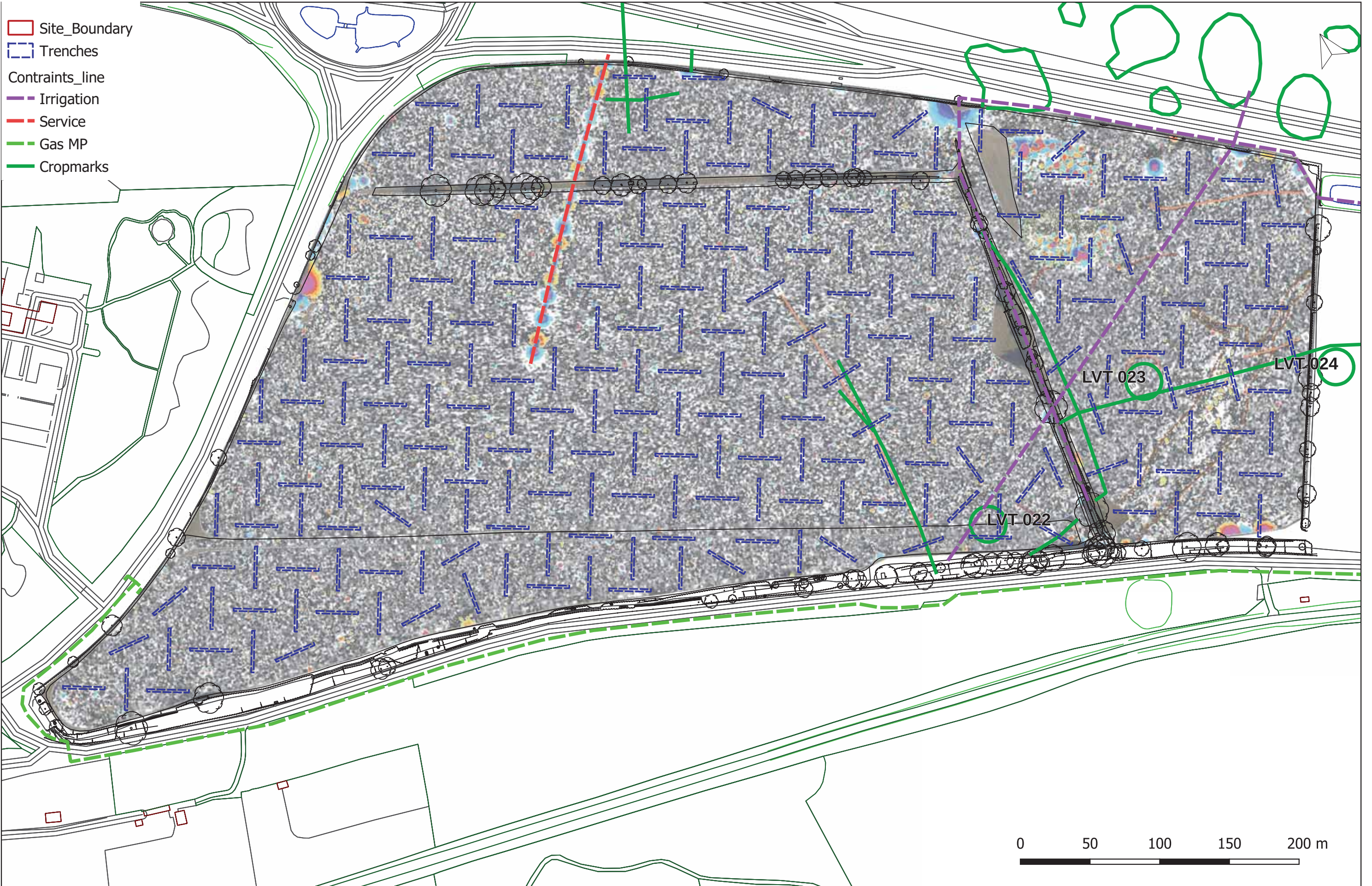


Figure 1. Seven Hills, Ipswich. Trench Plan (rev3)



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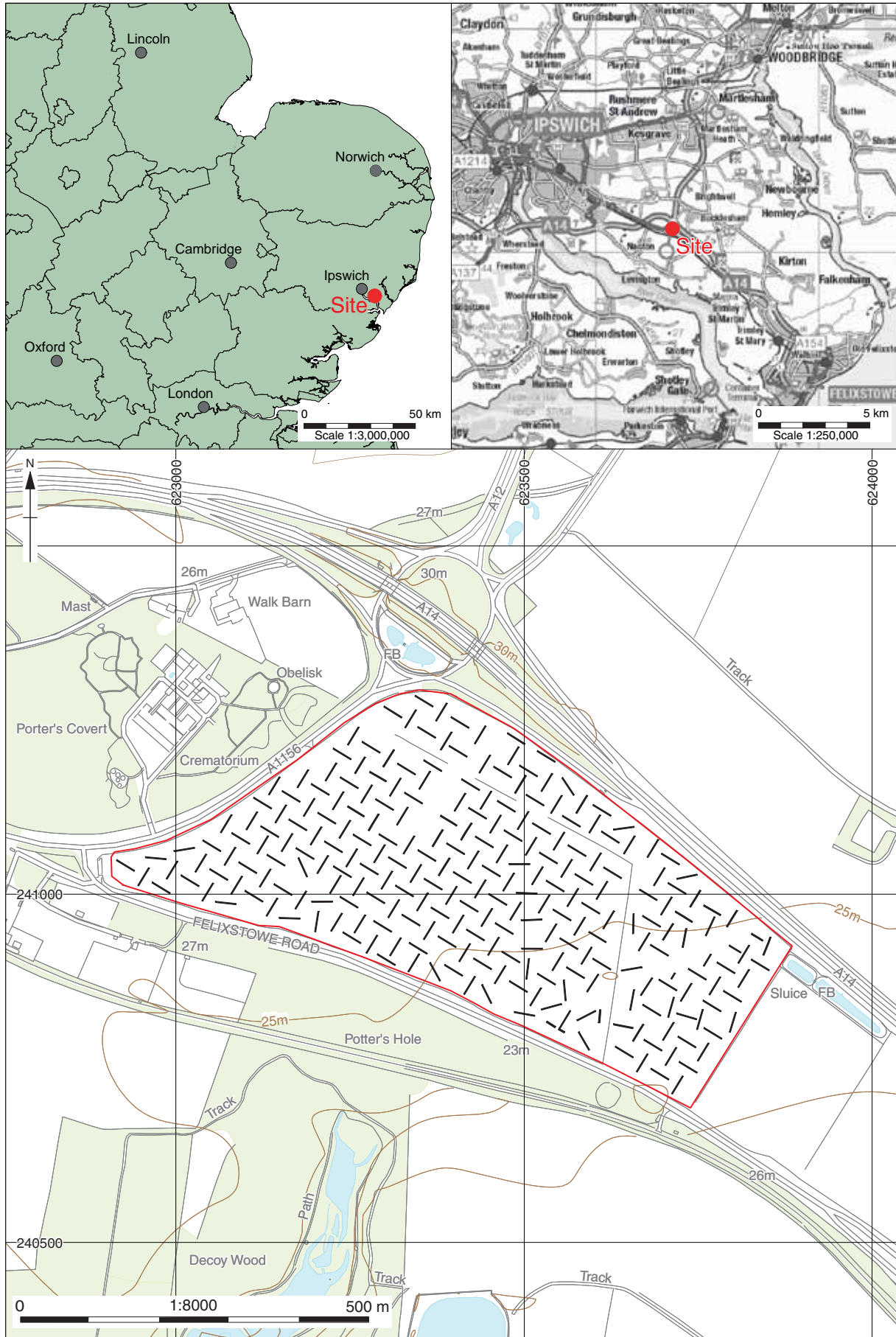
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Figure 1: Site location, showing evaluation trenches (black) in development area (red)

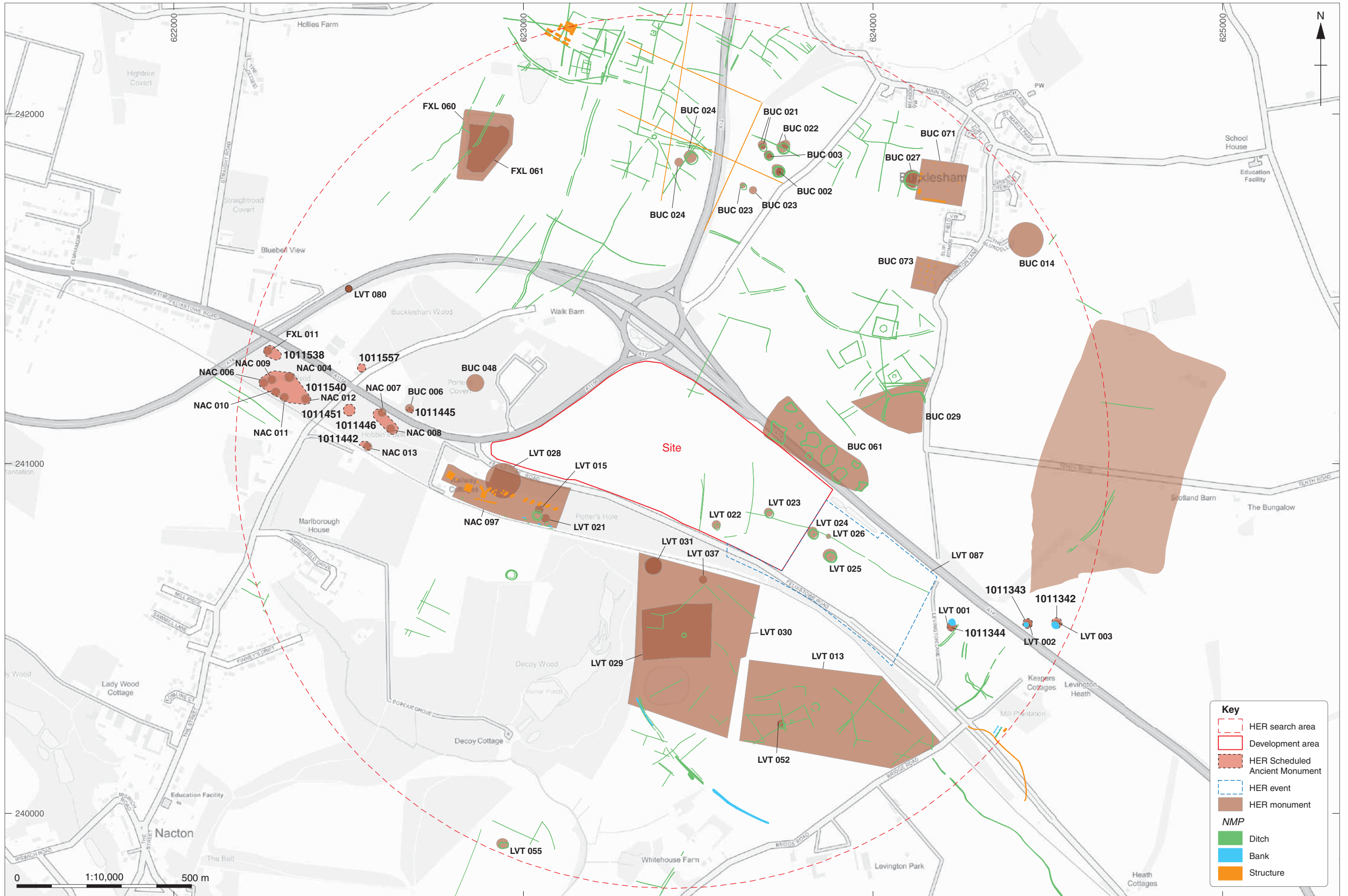


Figure 2: HER entries mentioned in the text, with NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

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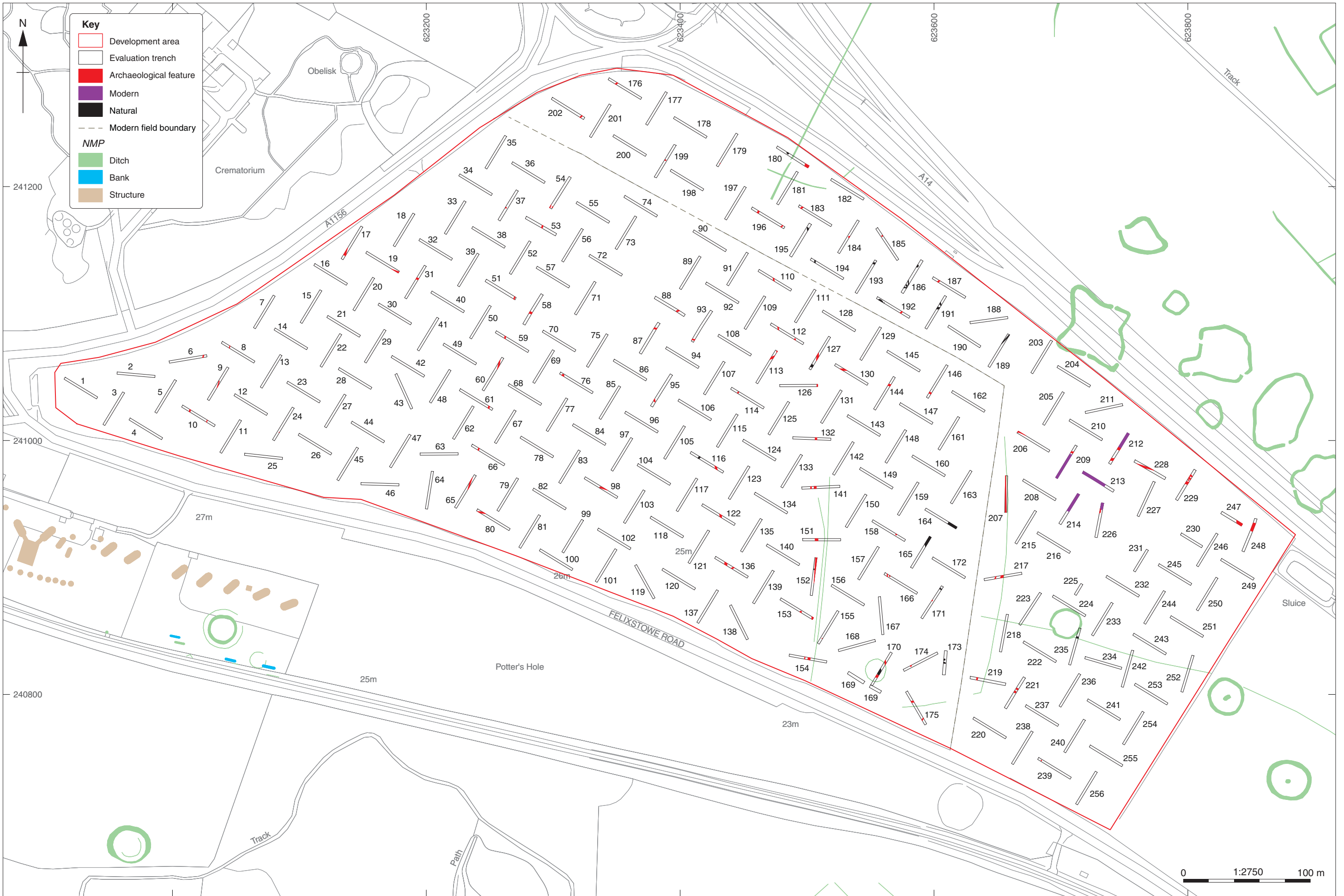


Figure 3: Trench location plan overlying modern field boundaries and NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

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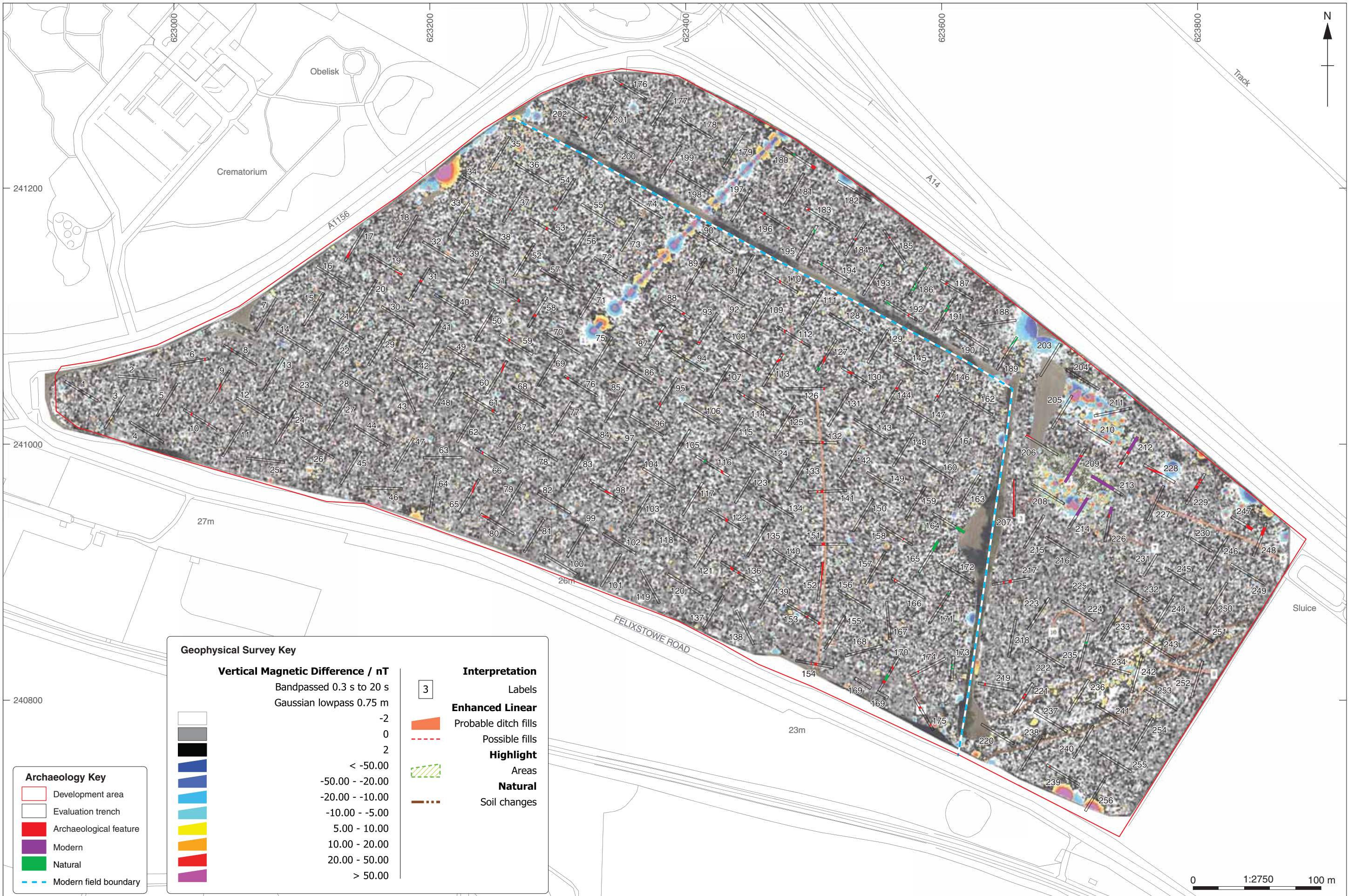


Figure 4: Trench location plan overlying modern field boundaries and geophysics interpretation (Roseveare 2021)

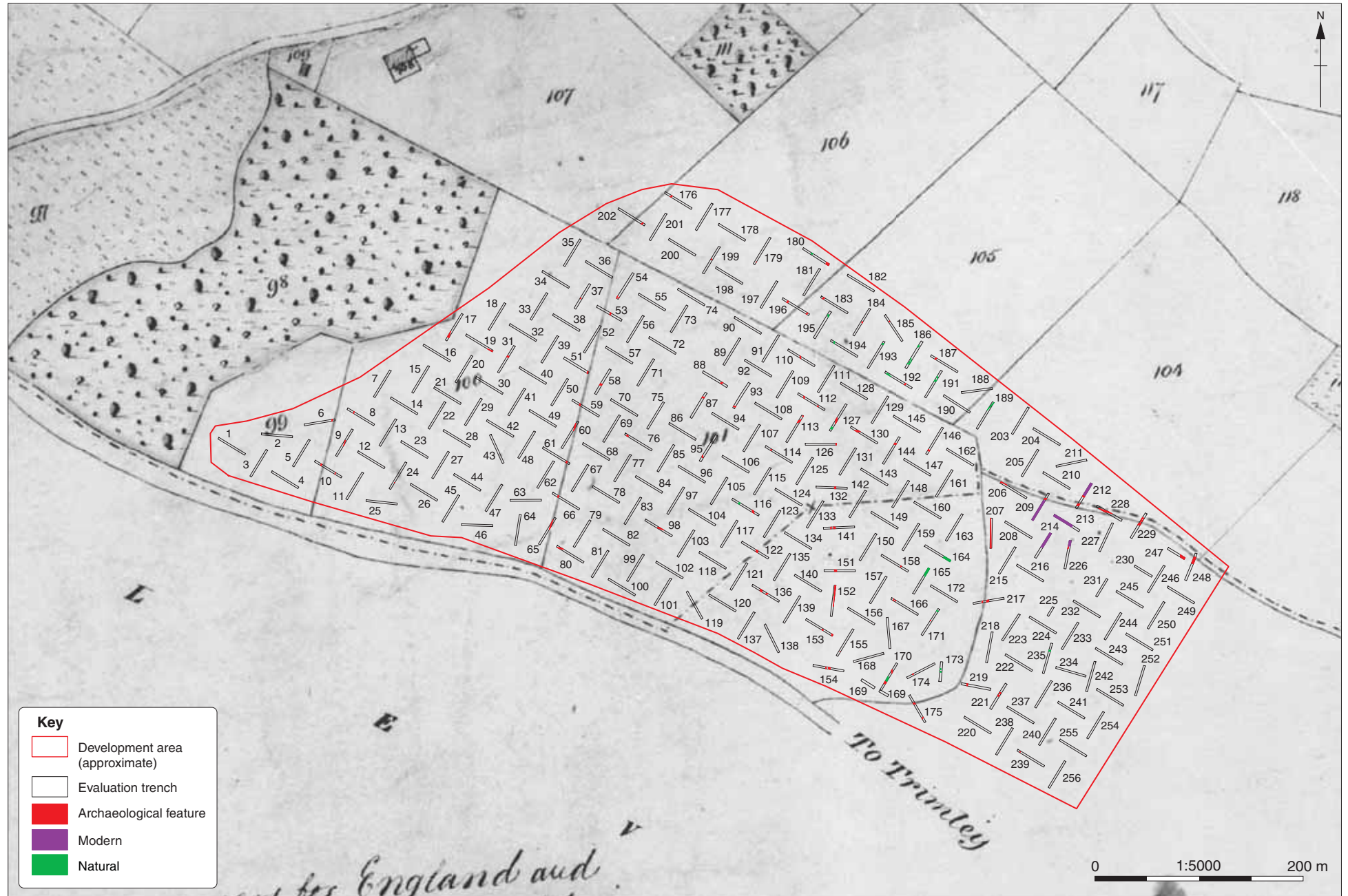


Figure 5: Trenches and 1838 Tithe map



Figure 6: Overview of evaluation results (west), overlain on selected NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

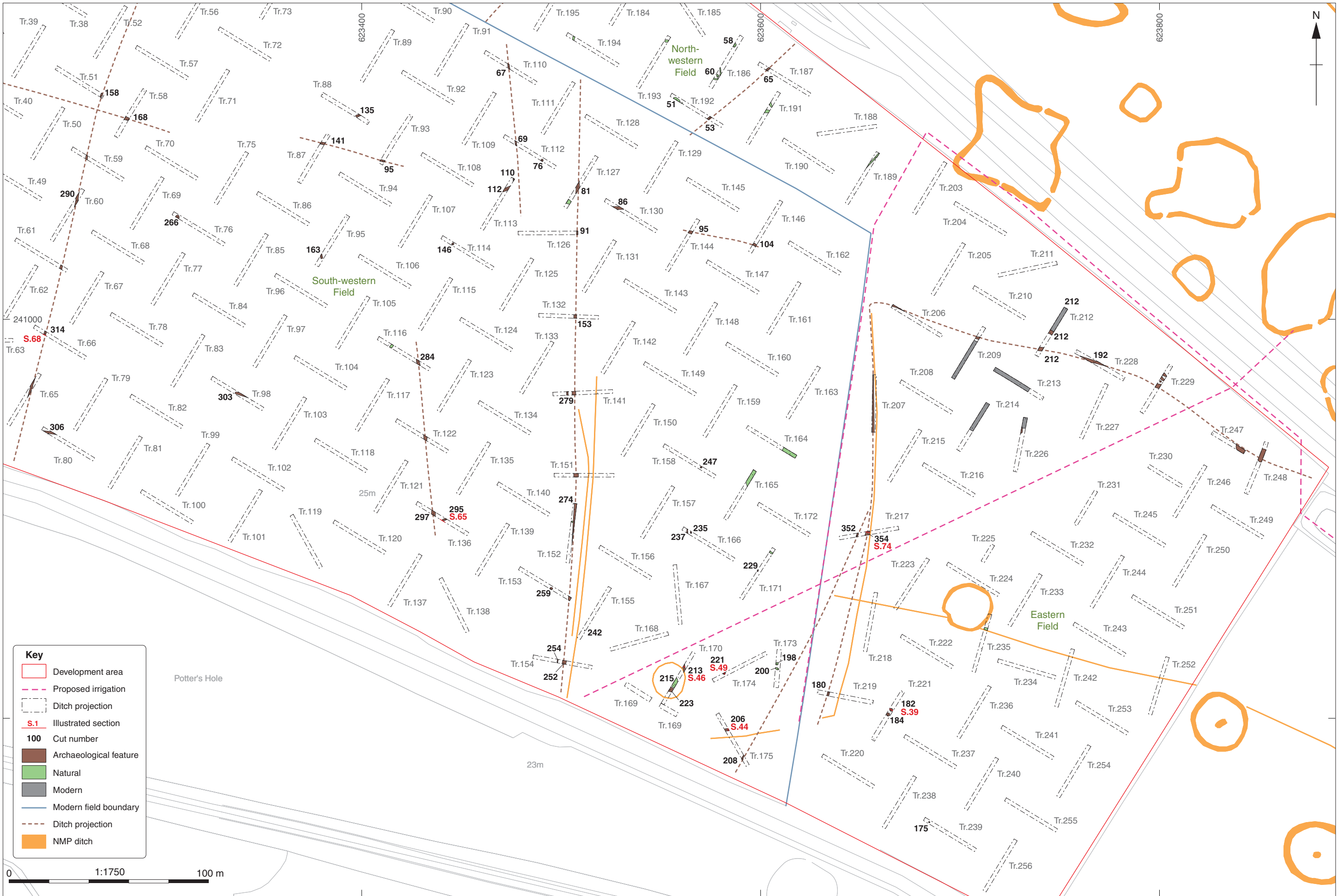


Figure 7: Overview of evaluation results (east), overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

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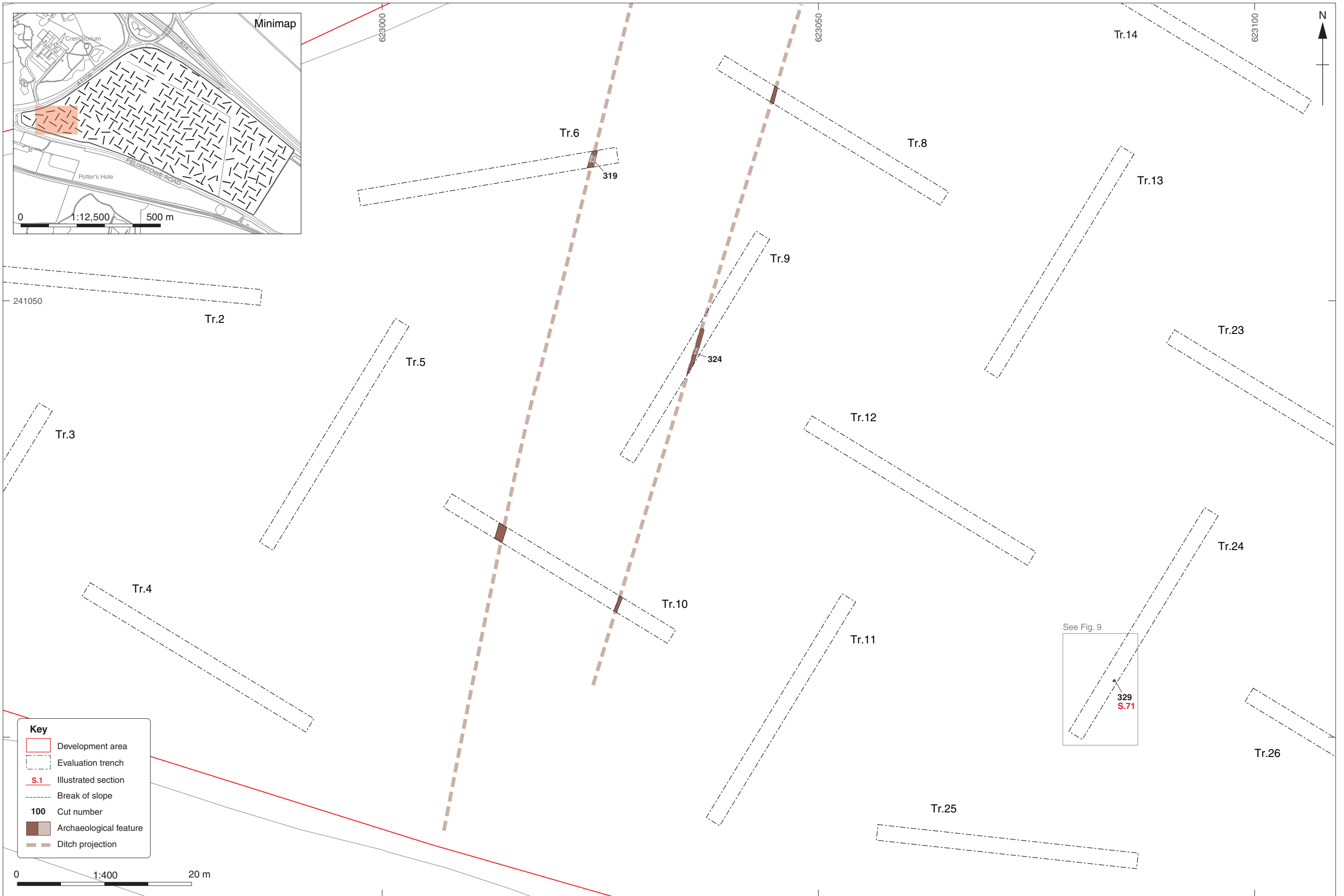


Figure 8: Trenches 6, 8-10 and 24 detailed plan

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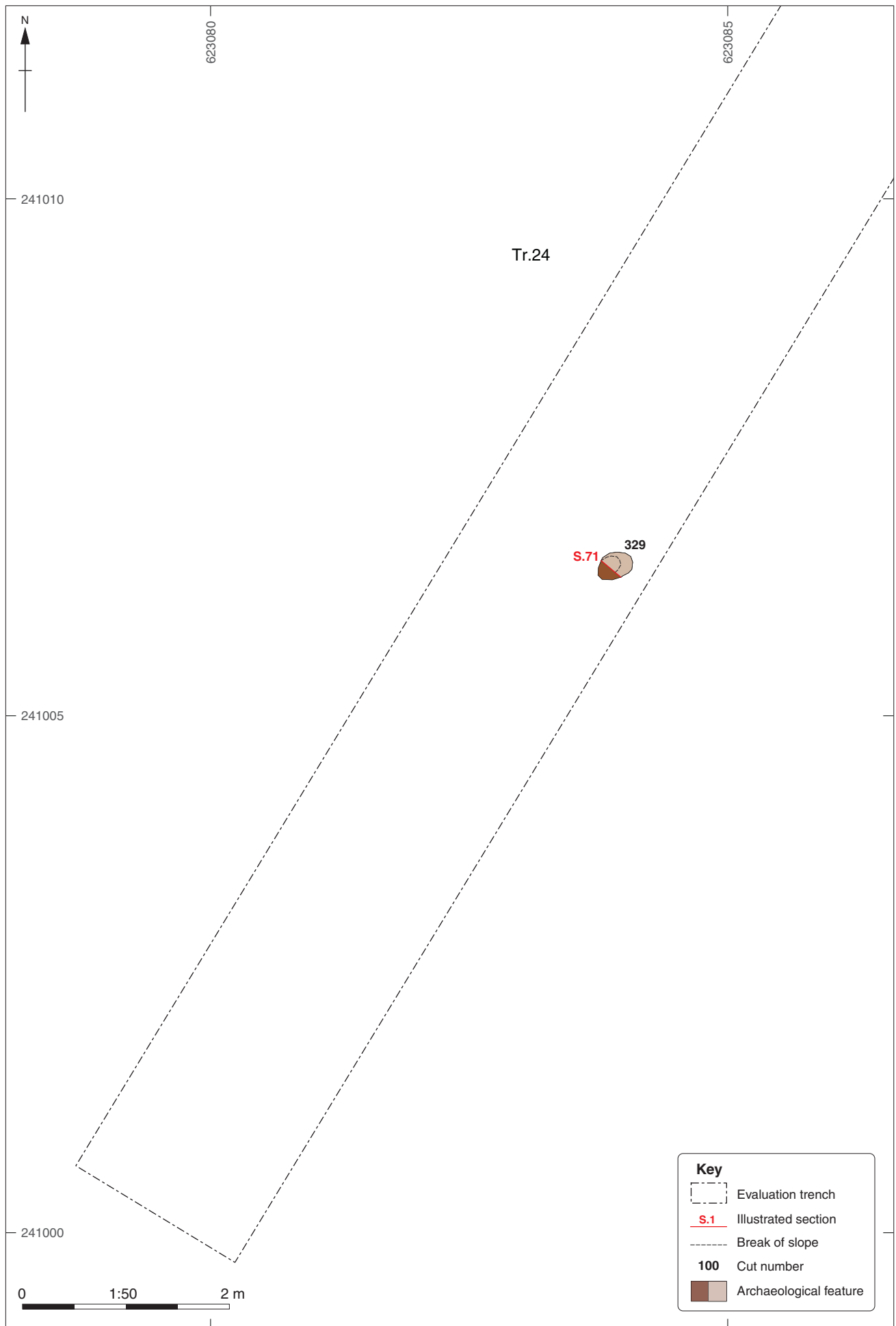


Figure 9: Trench 24 detailed plan

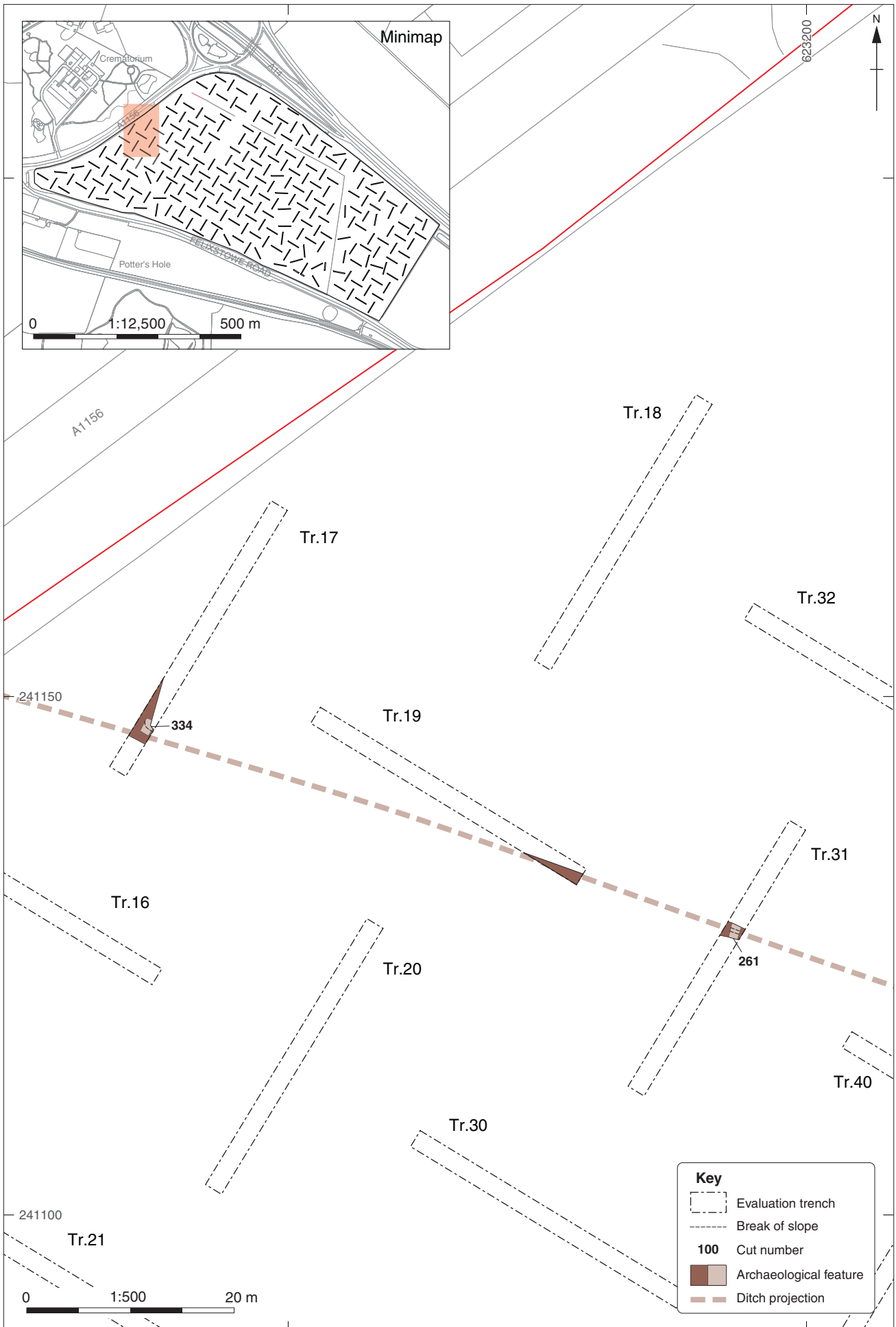


Figure 10: Trench 17, 19 and 31 detailed plan

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Figure 11: Trenches 37, 53 and 54 detailed plan

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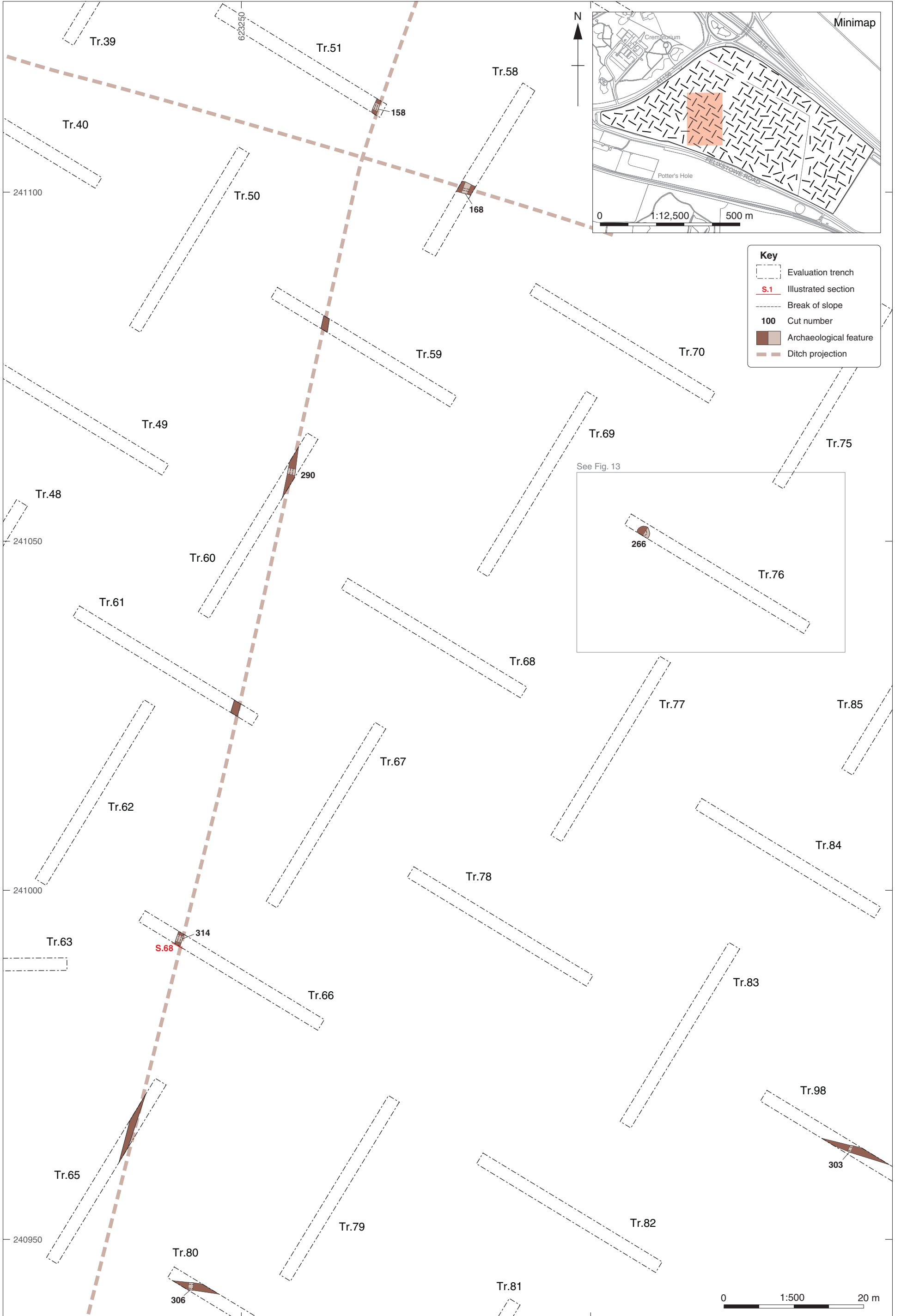


Figure 12: Trenches 51, 58-61, 65-66, 76 and 80 detailed plan

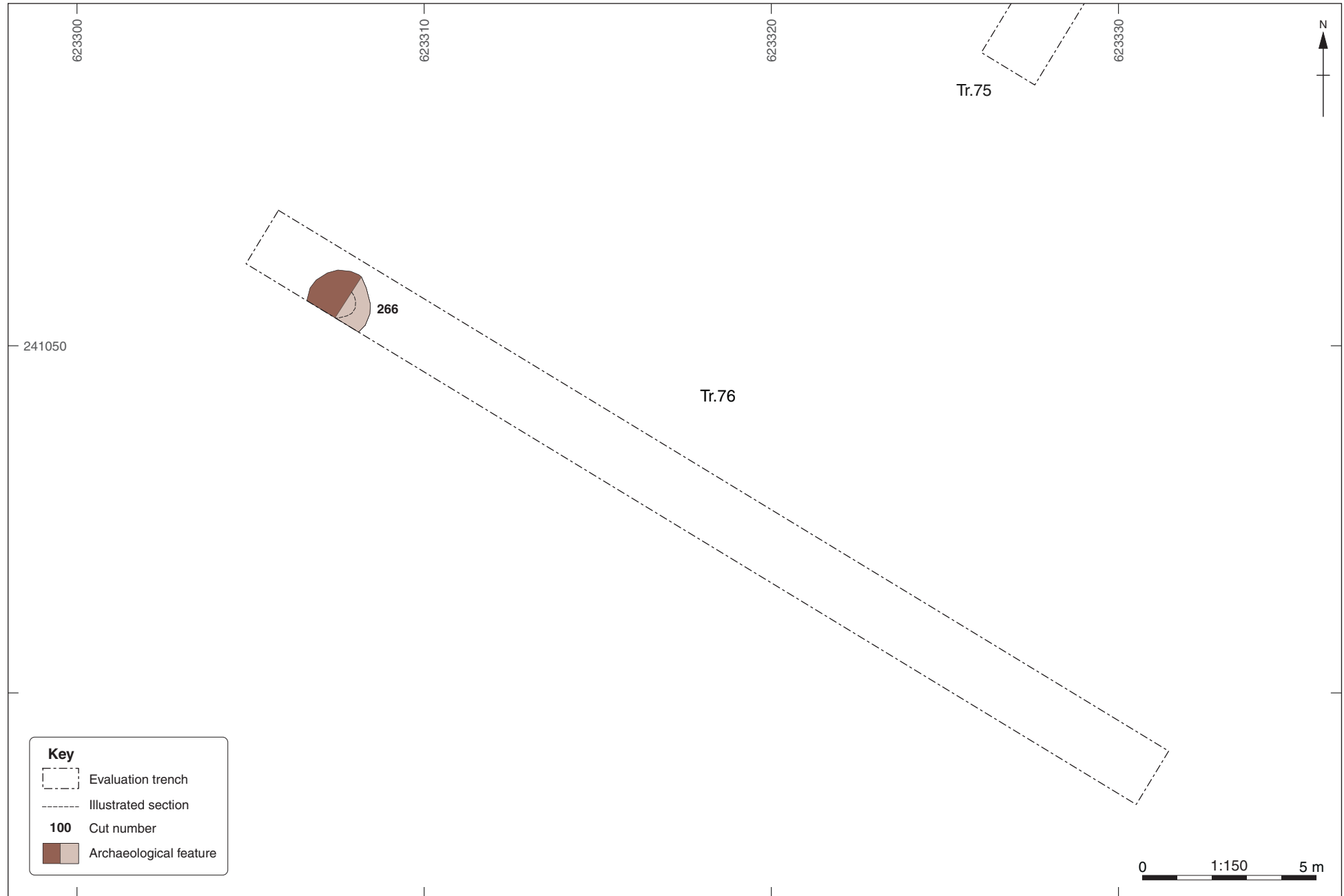


Figure 13: Trench 76 detailed plan

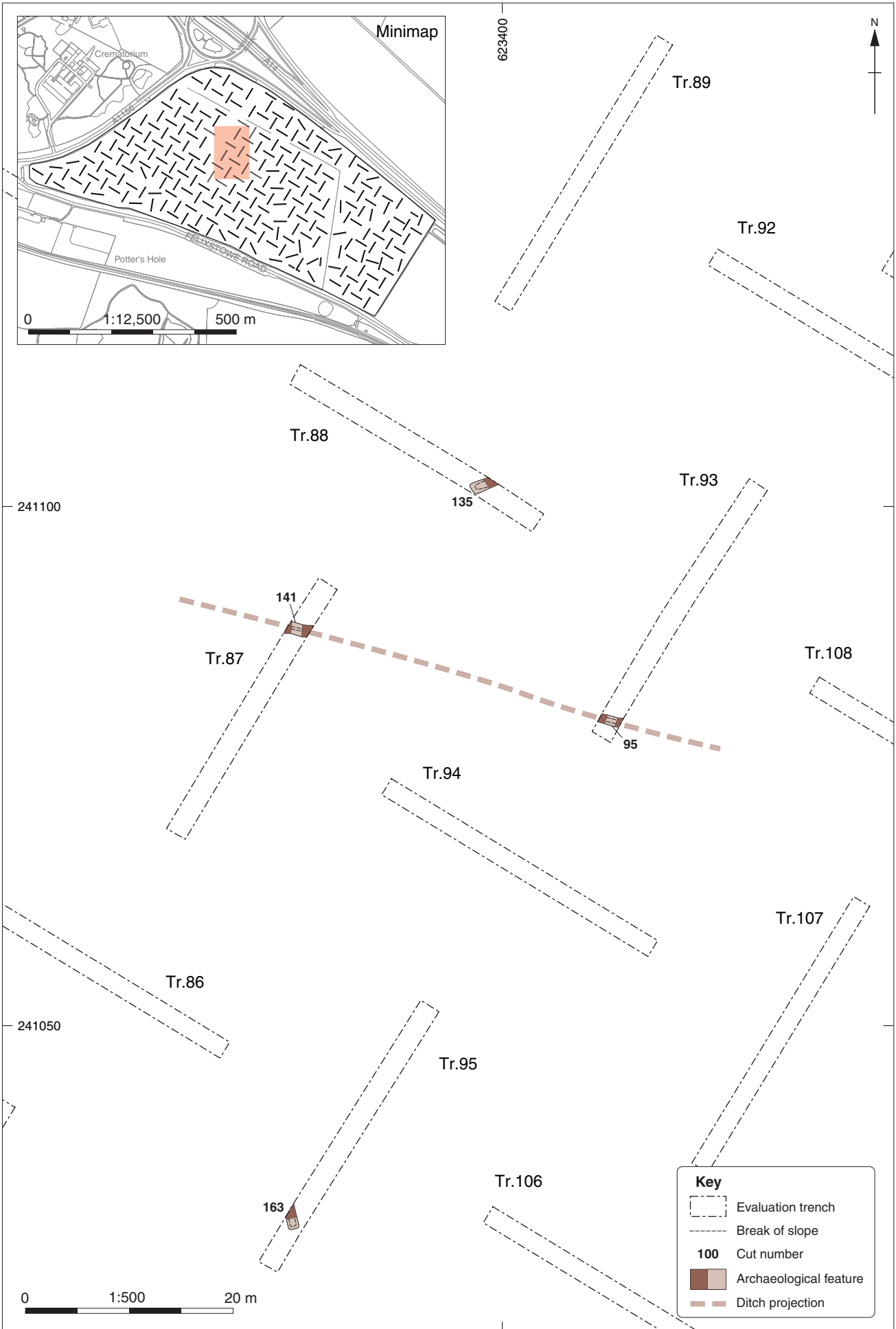
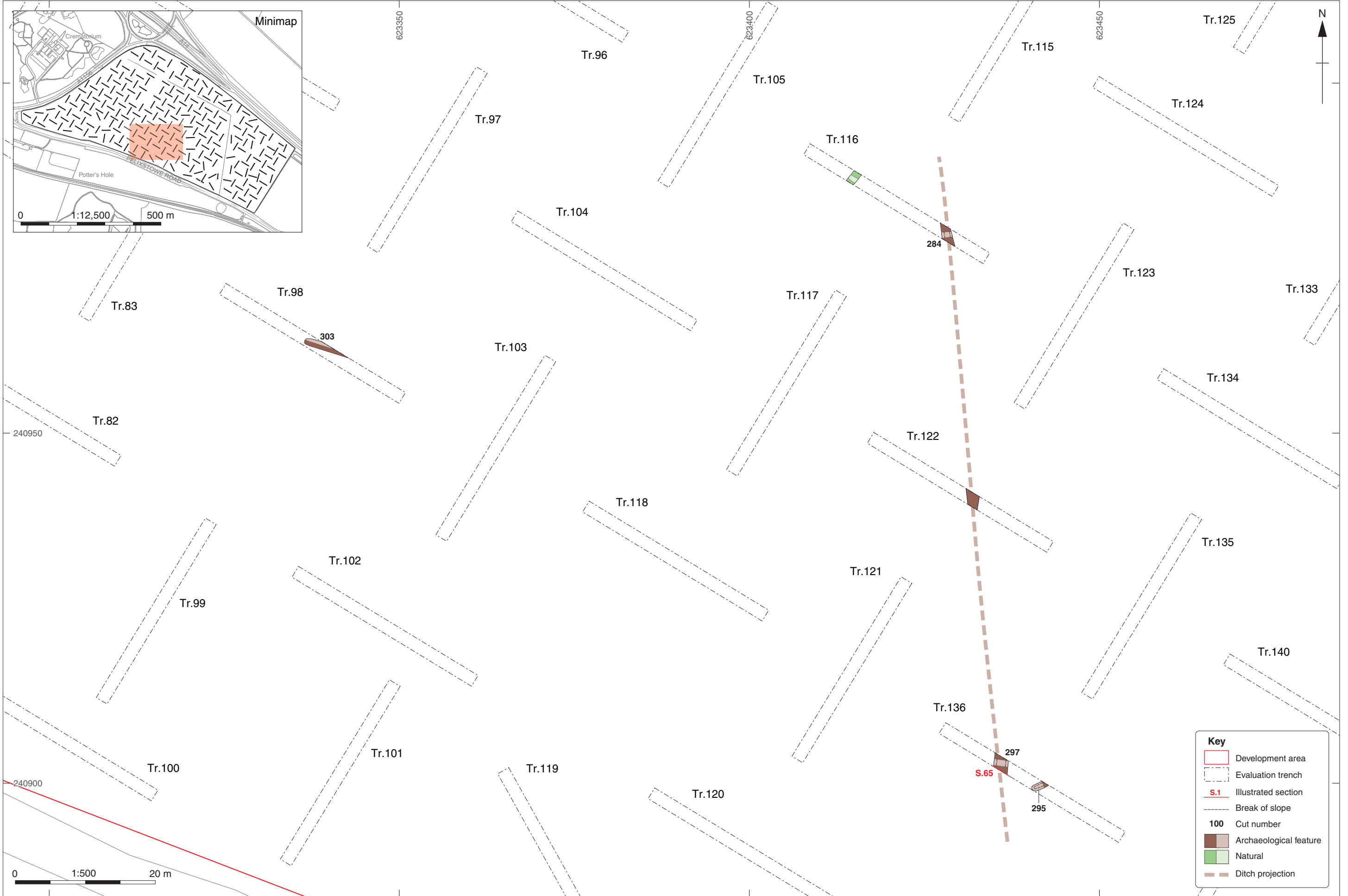


Figure 14: Trench 87-88, 93 and 95 detailed plan

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Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100** Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Natural
- Ditch projection

Figure 15: Trenches 98, 116, 122 and 136 detailed plan

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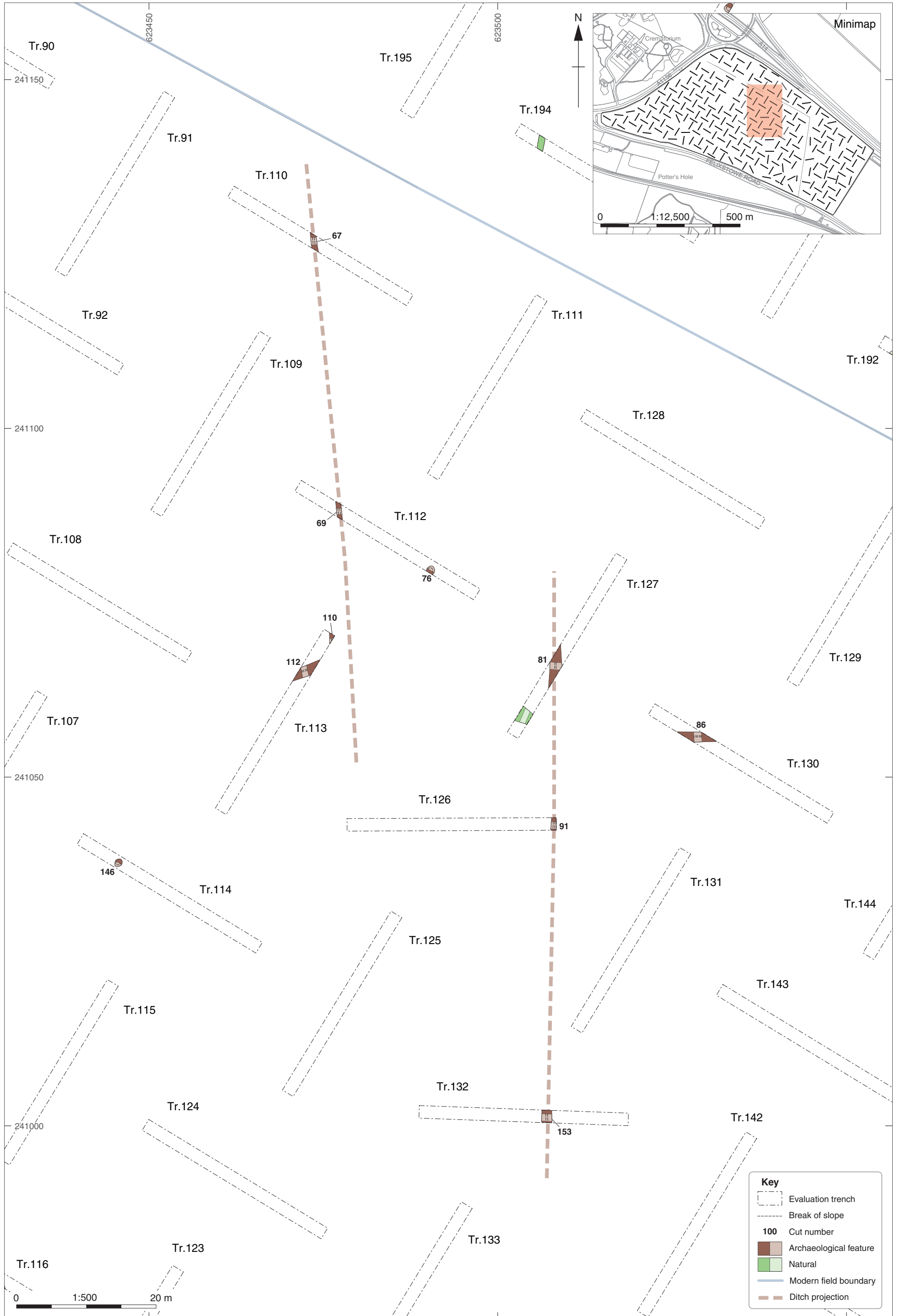


Figure 16: Trenches 110, 112-114, 126-127 and 132 detailed plan



Figure 17: Trenches 127, 130, 144 and 146 detailed plan

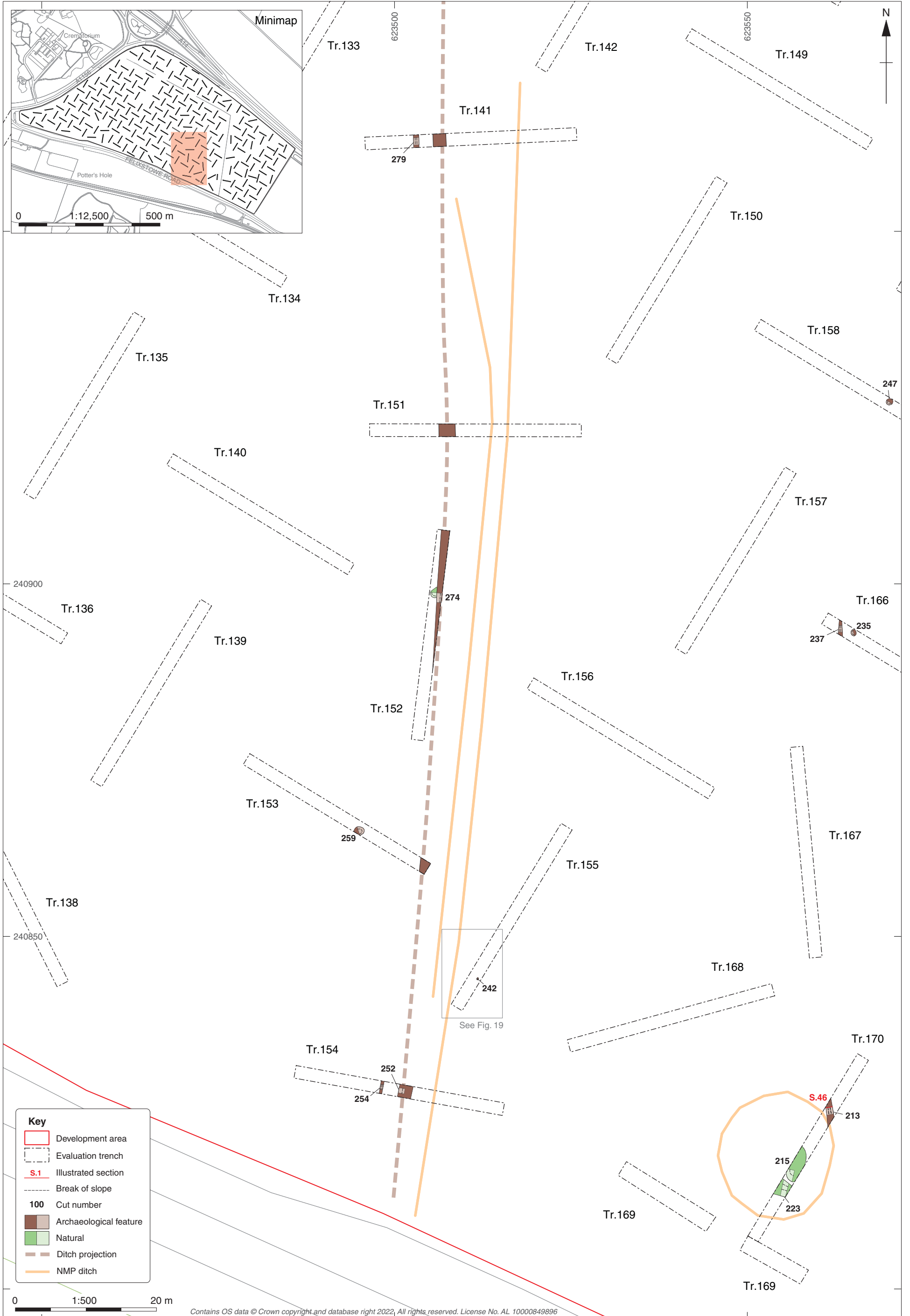


Figure 18: Trenches 141, 151-155 and 169-170 detailed plan, overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

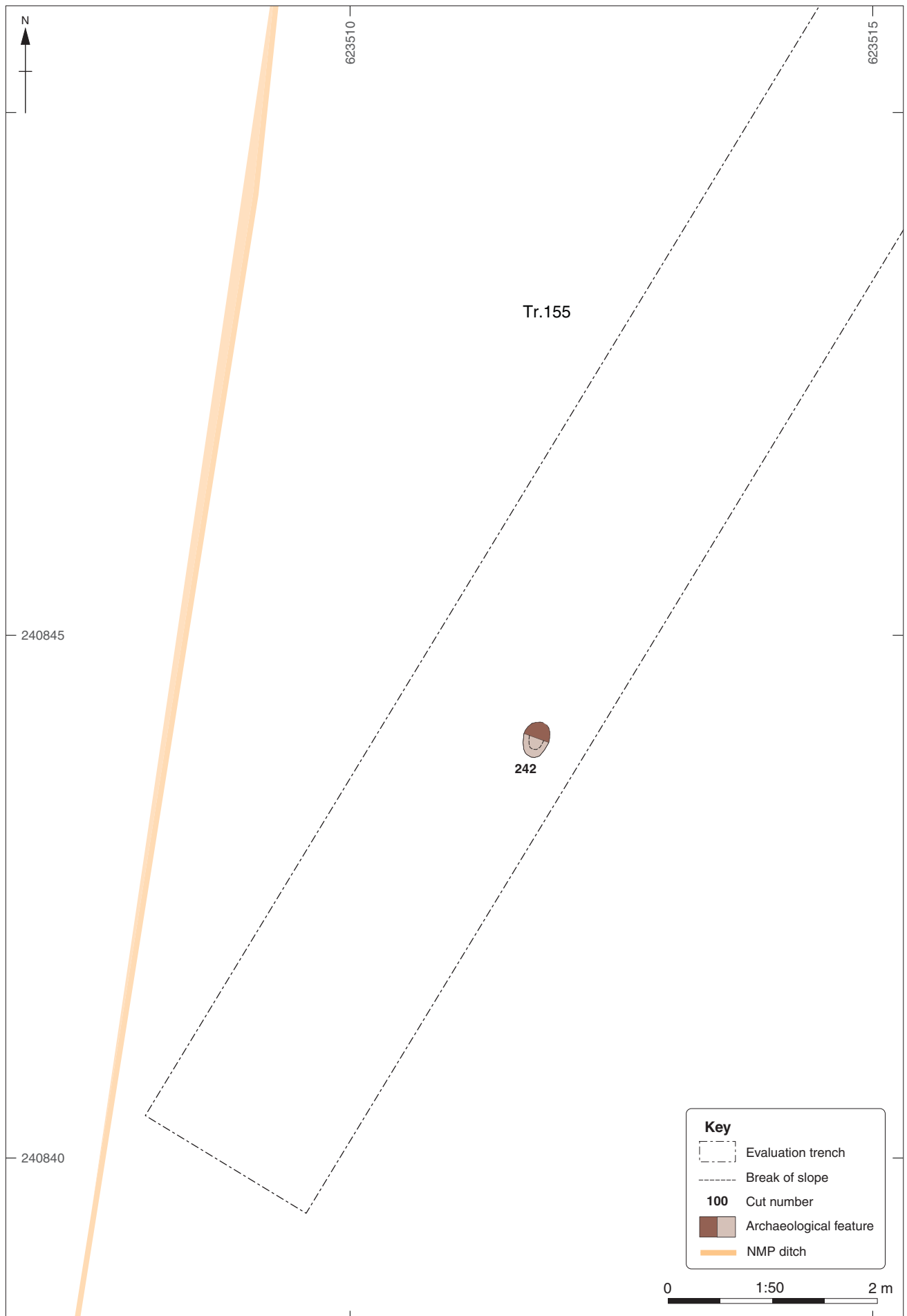


Figure 19: Trench 155 detailed plan, overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

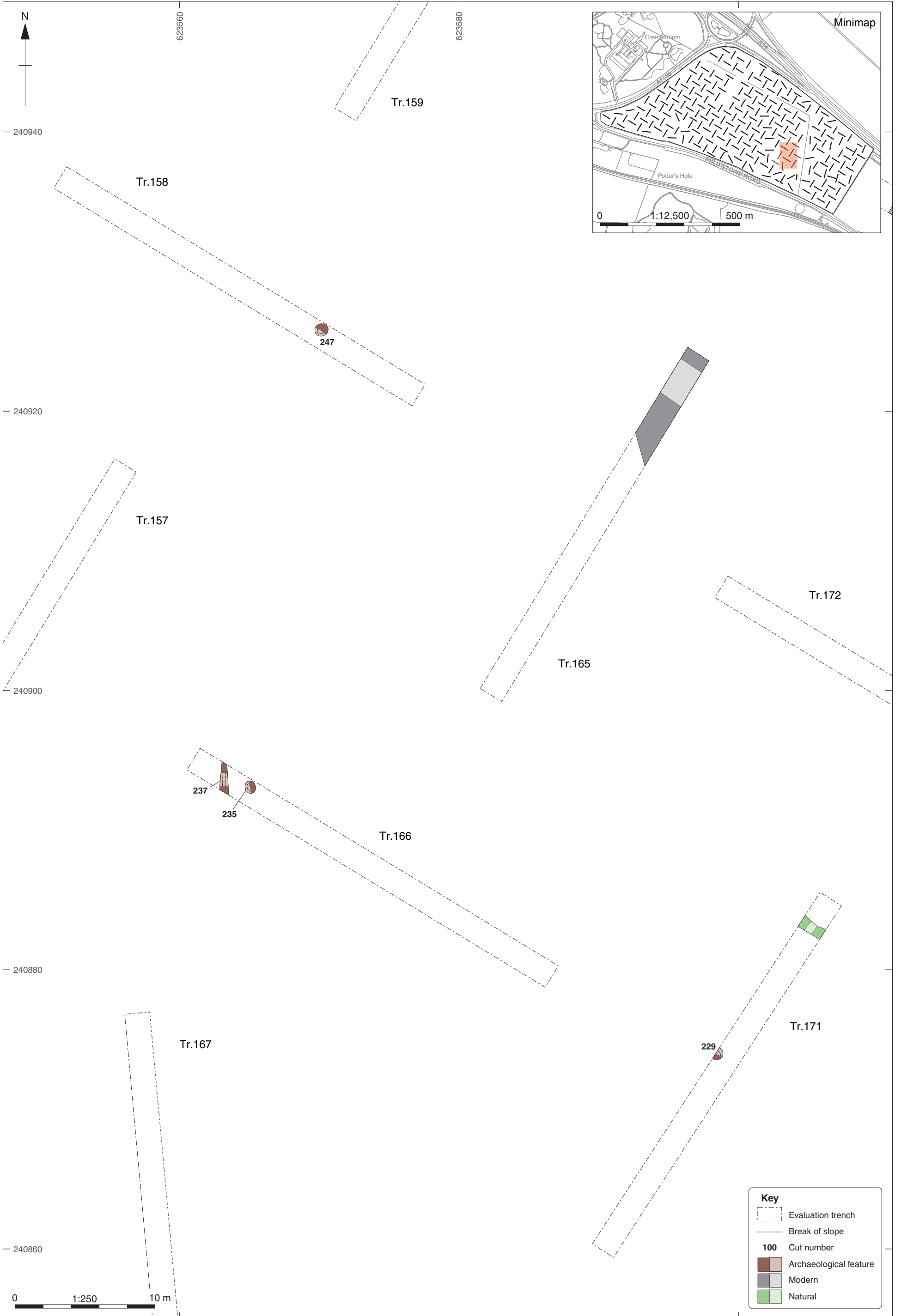


Figure 20: Trenches 158, 165-166 and 171 detailed plan

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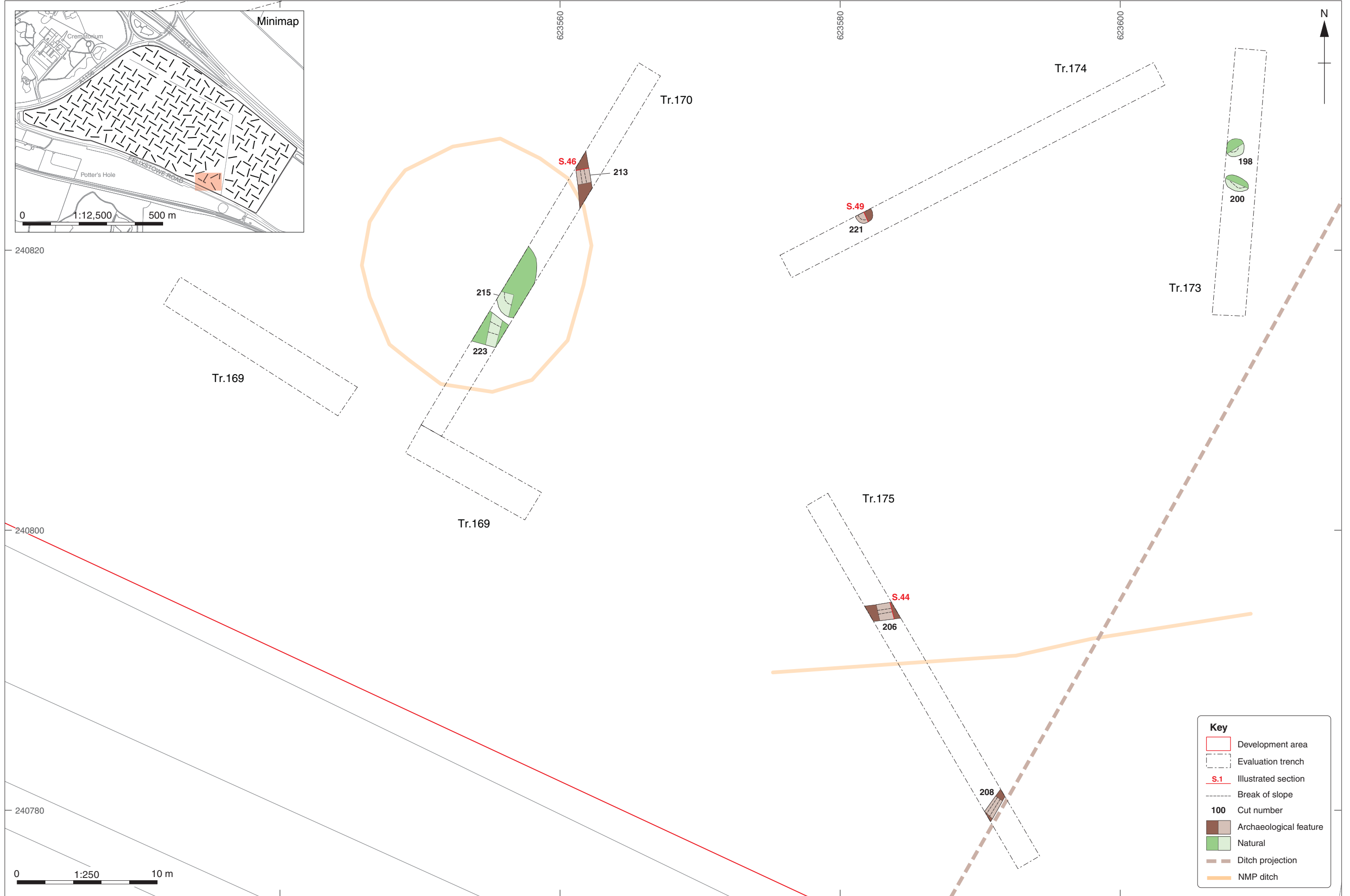


Figure 21: Trenches 169-170 and 173-175 detailed plan, overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

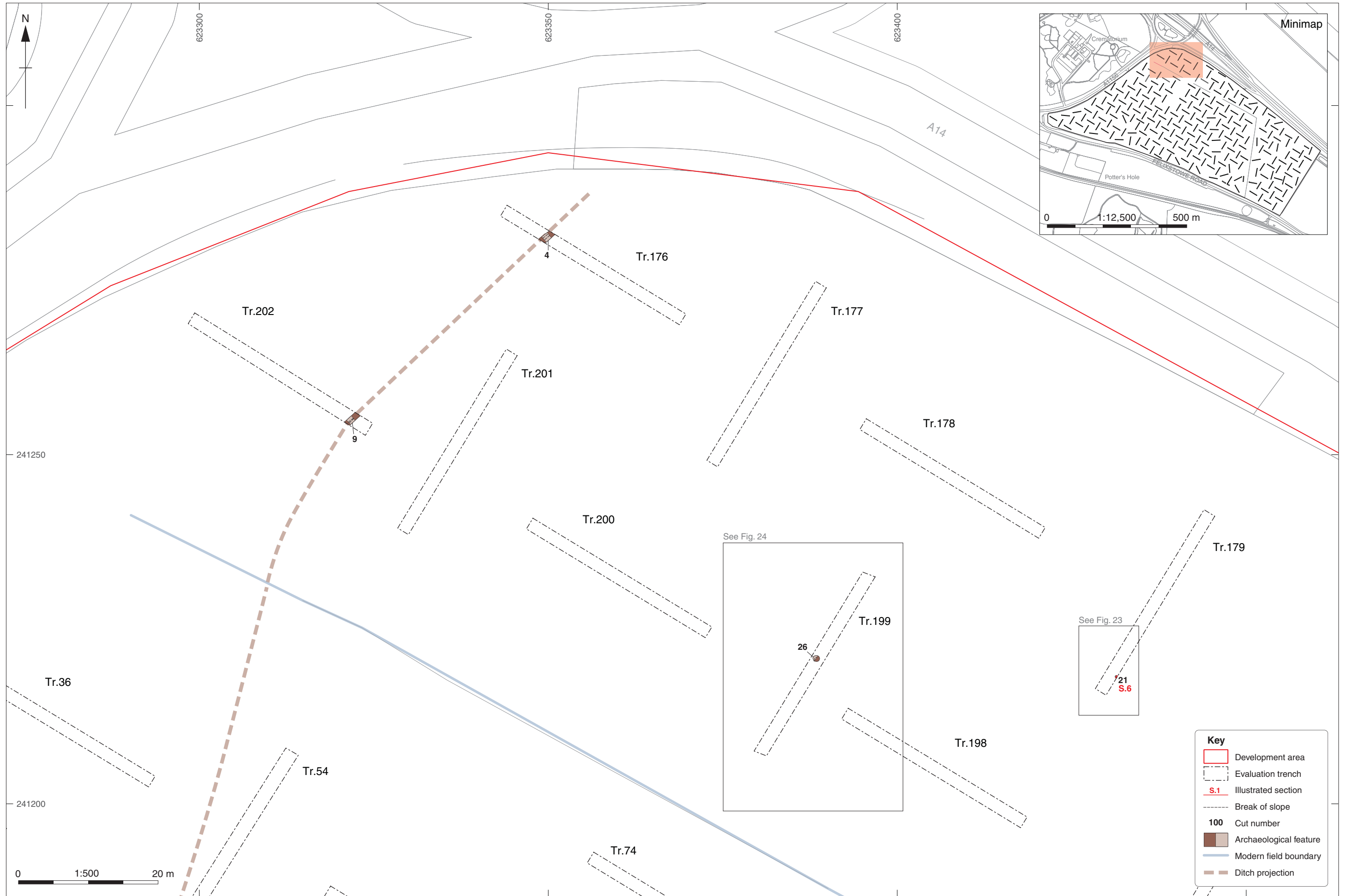


Figure 22: Trenches 176, 179, 199 and 202 detailed plan

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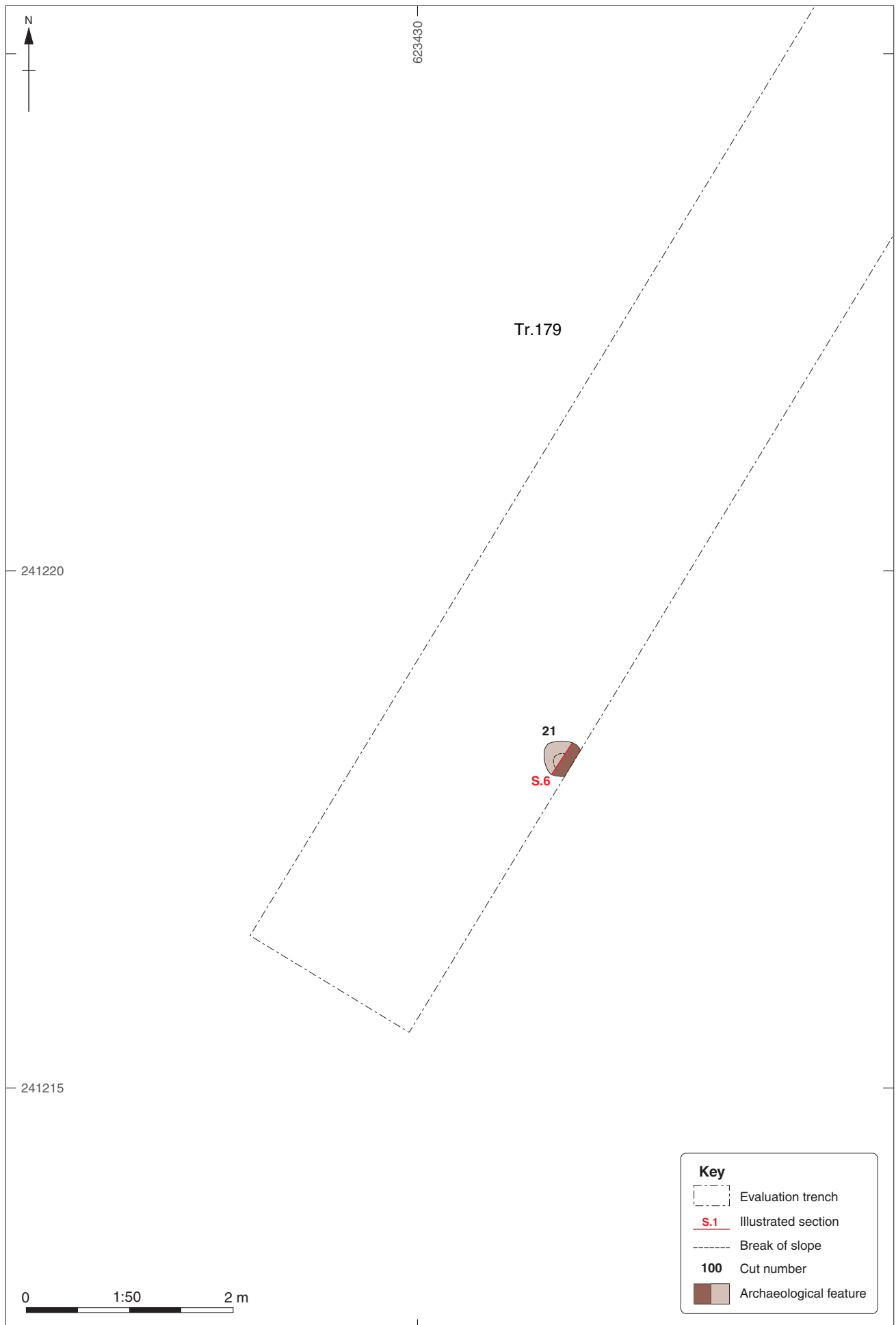


Figure 23: Trench 179 detailed plan

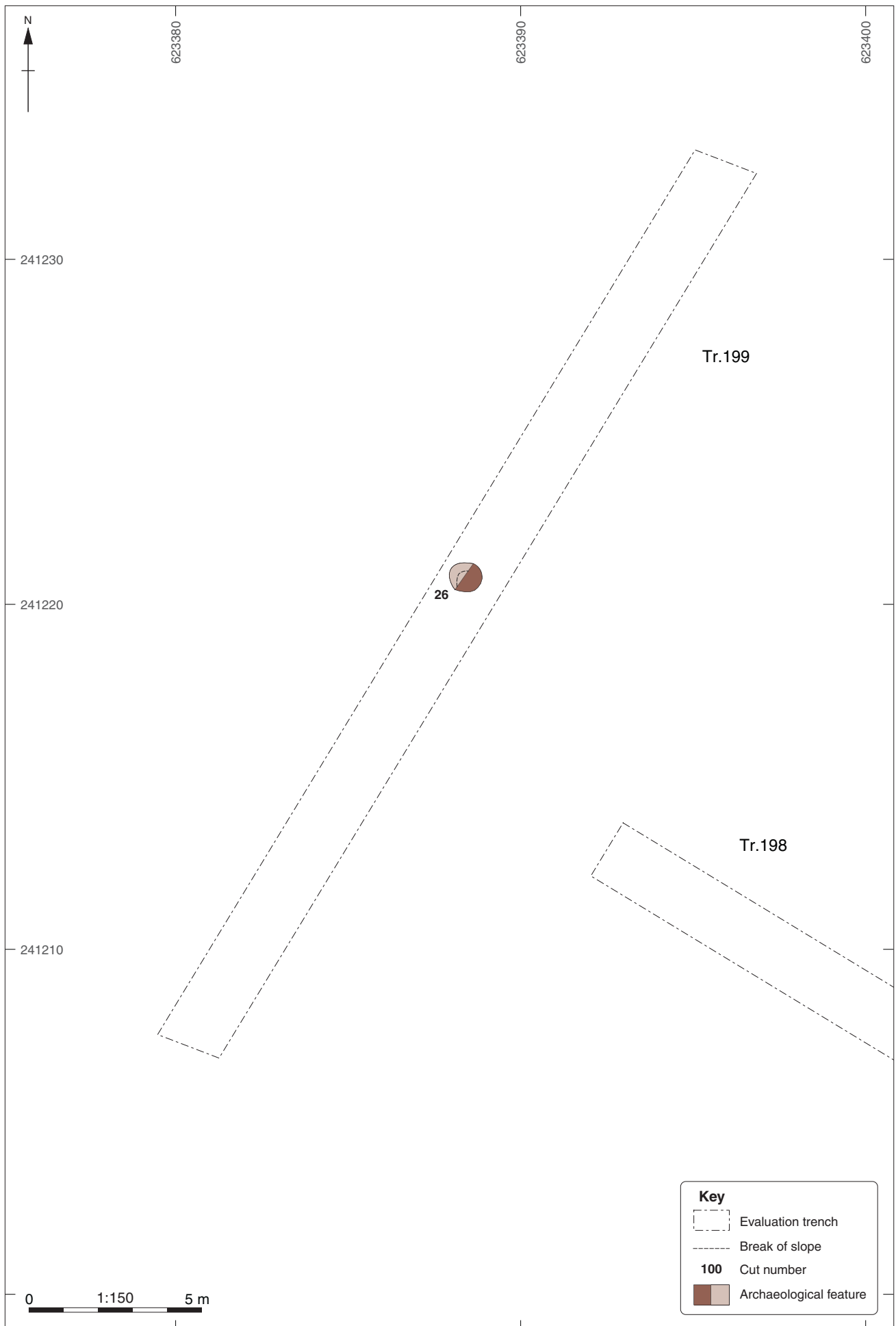


Figure 24: Trench 199 detailed plan

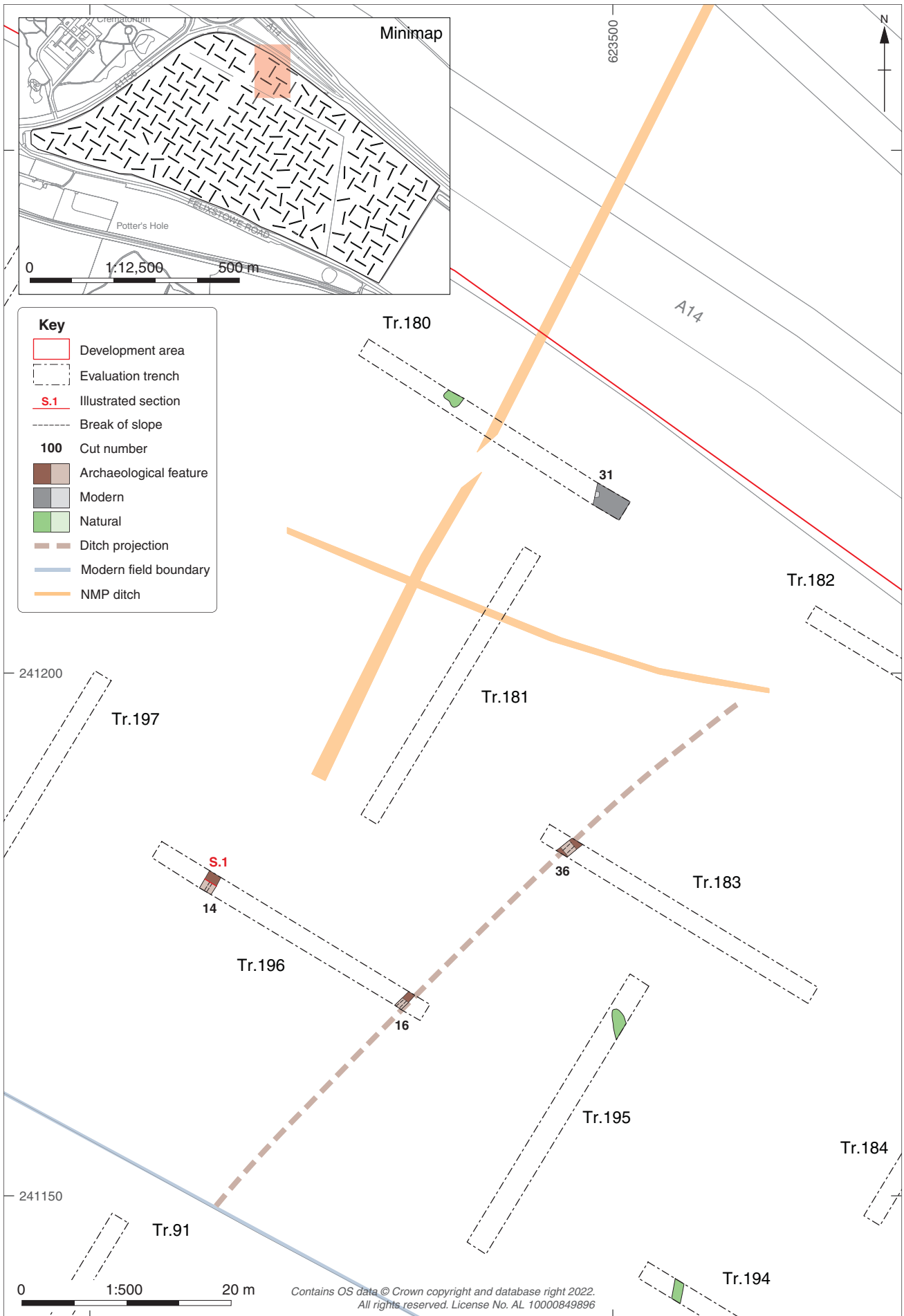


Figure 25: Trench 180-181, 183, 195 and 196 detailed plan, overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

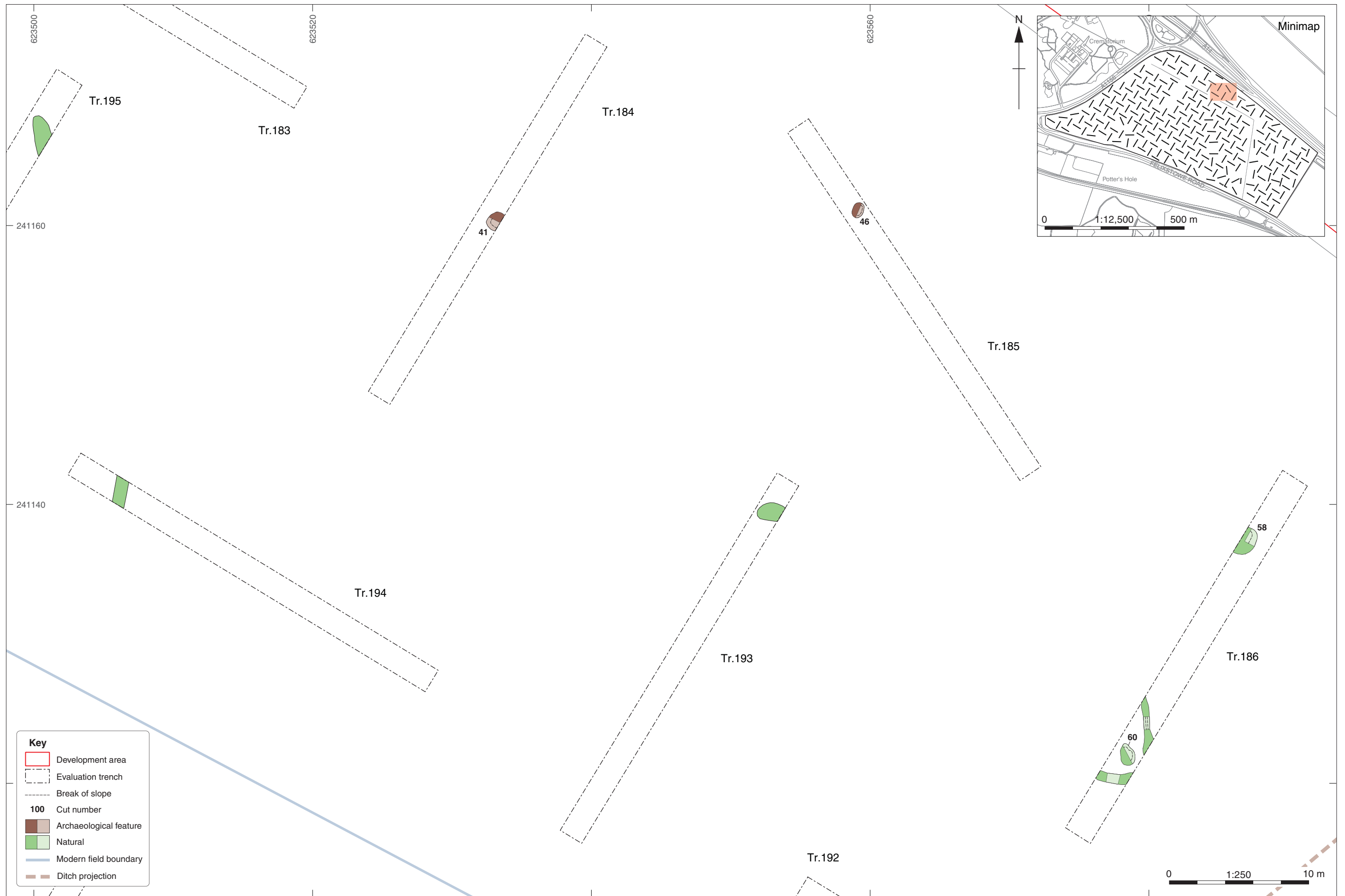


Figure 26: Trenches 184-186 and 193-194 detailed plan

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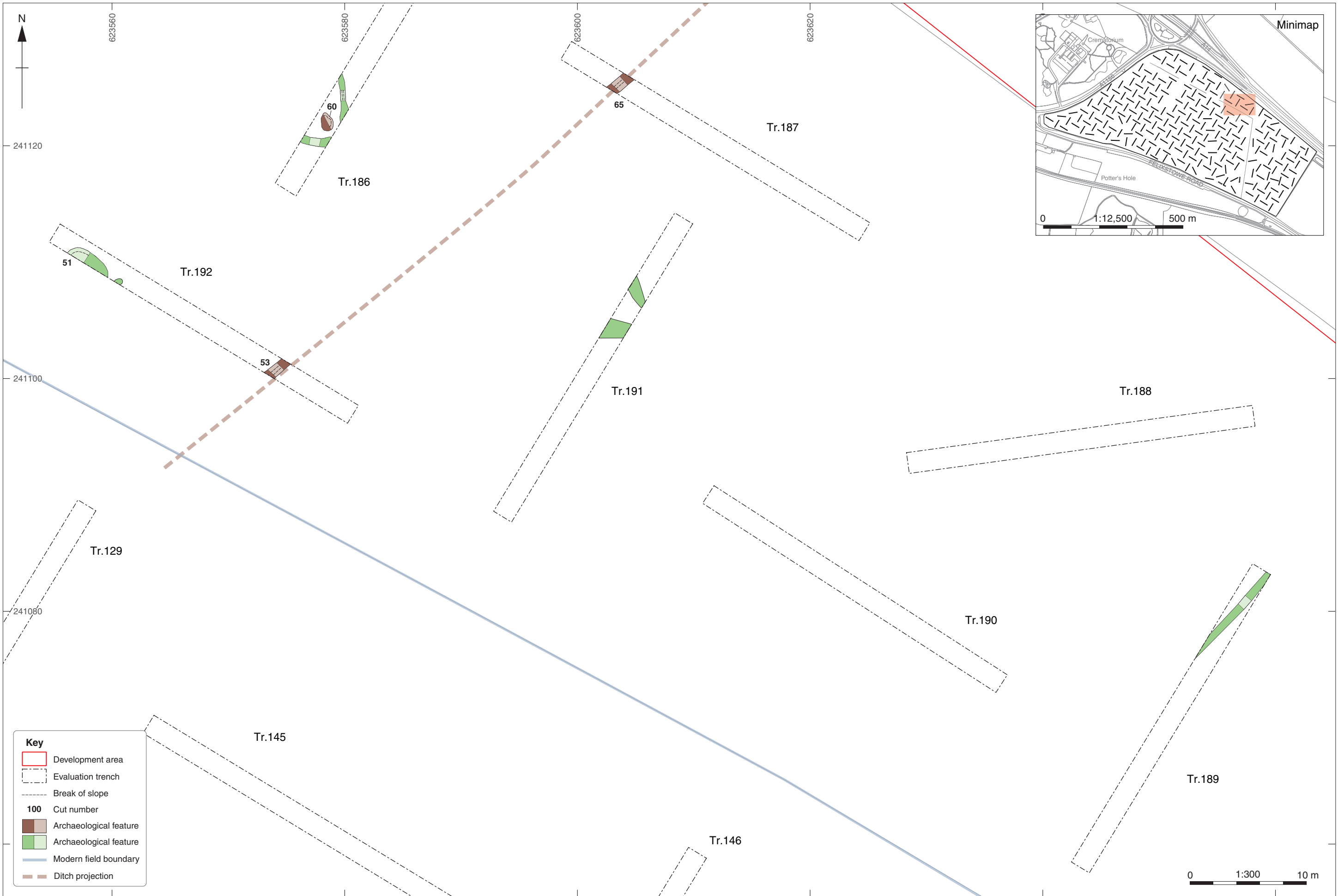


Figure 27: Trenches 187-192 detailed plan

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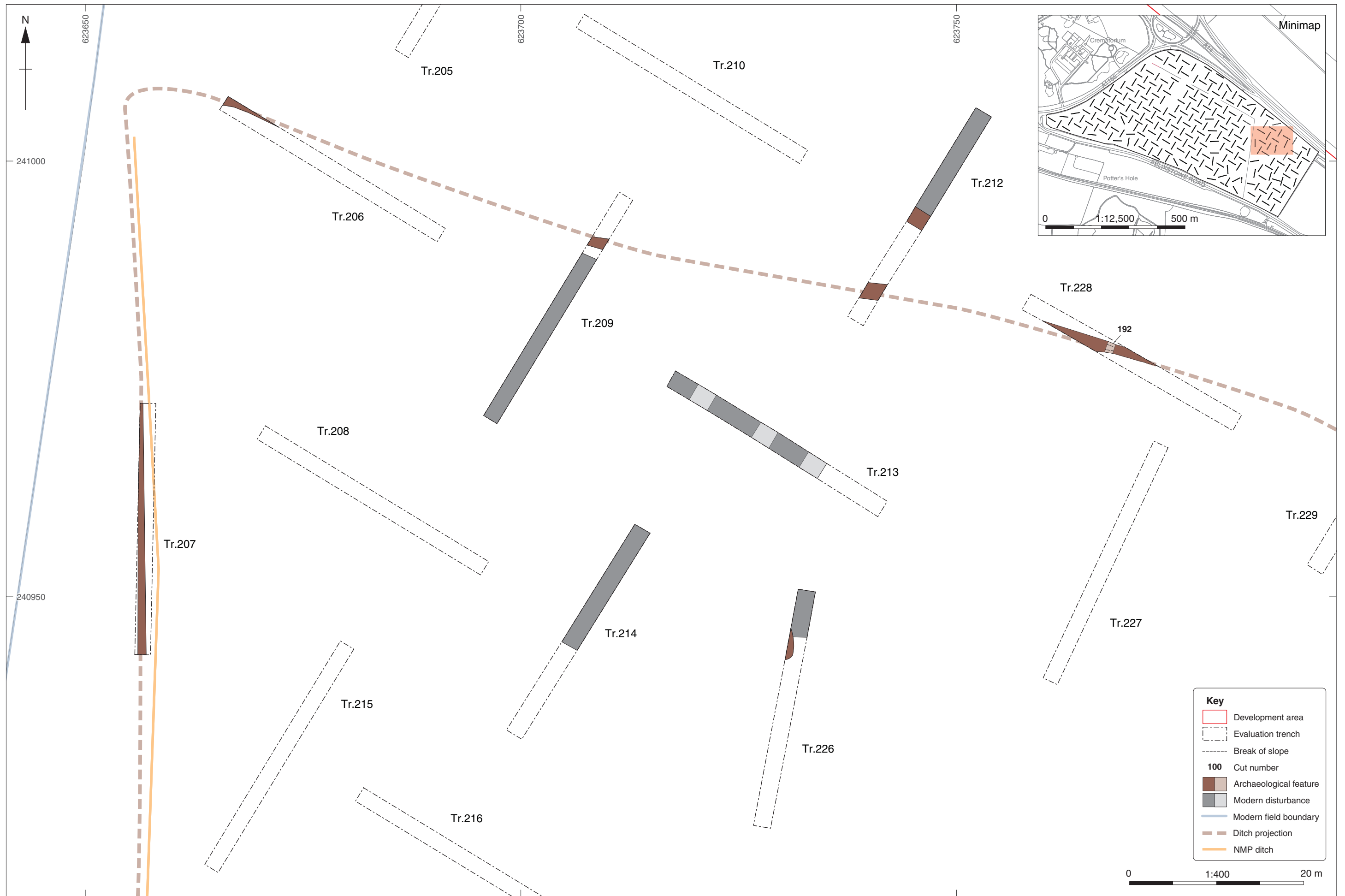


Figure 28: Trenches 206-207, 209, 212-214 and 226 detailed plan, overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)



Figure 29: Trenches 228-229 and 247-248 detailed plan

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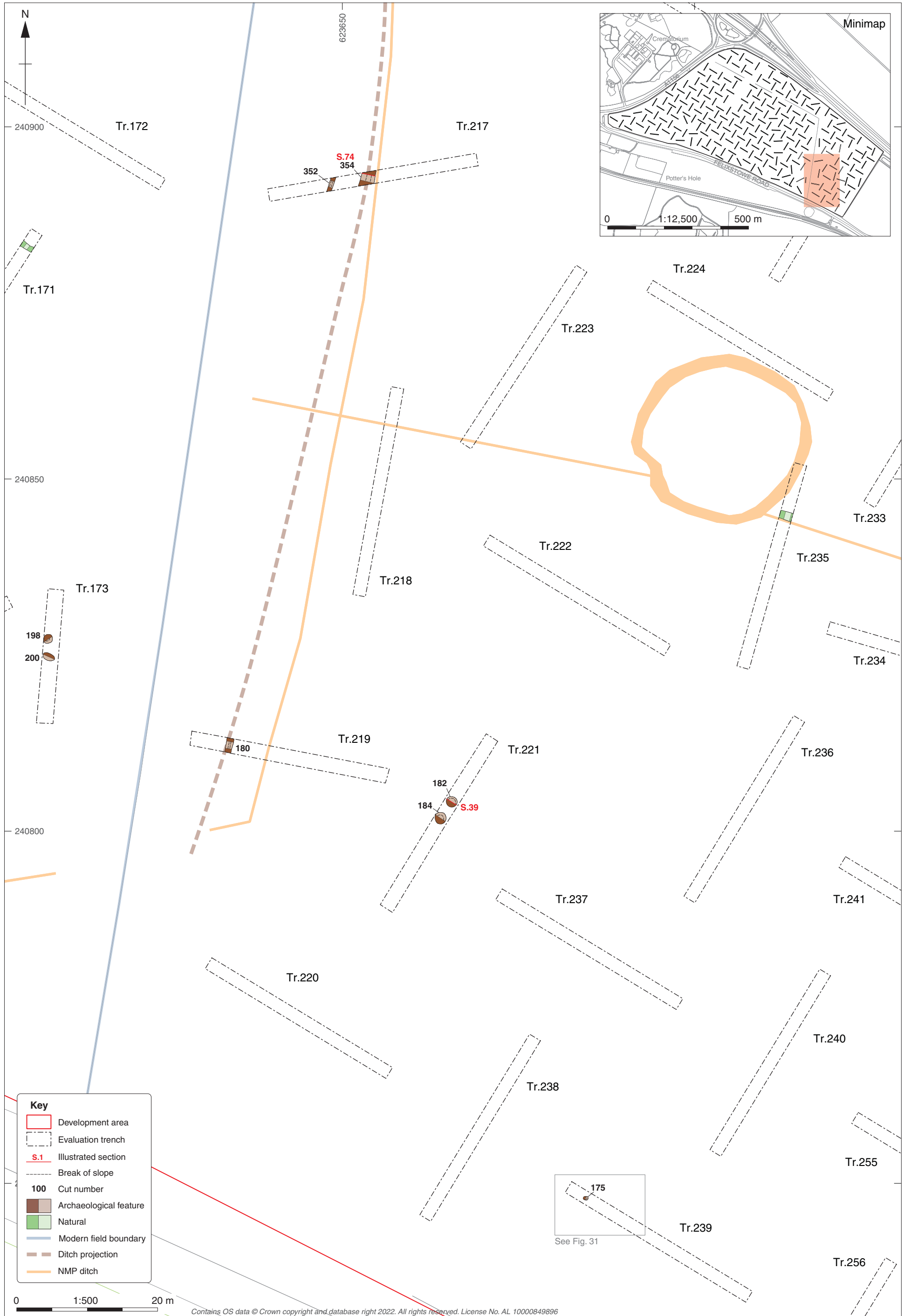


Figure 30: Trenches 217, 219, 221 and 239 detailed plan, overlain on NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)

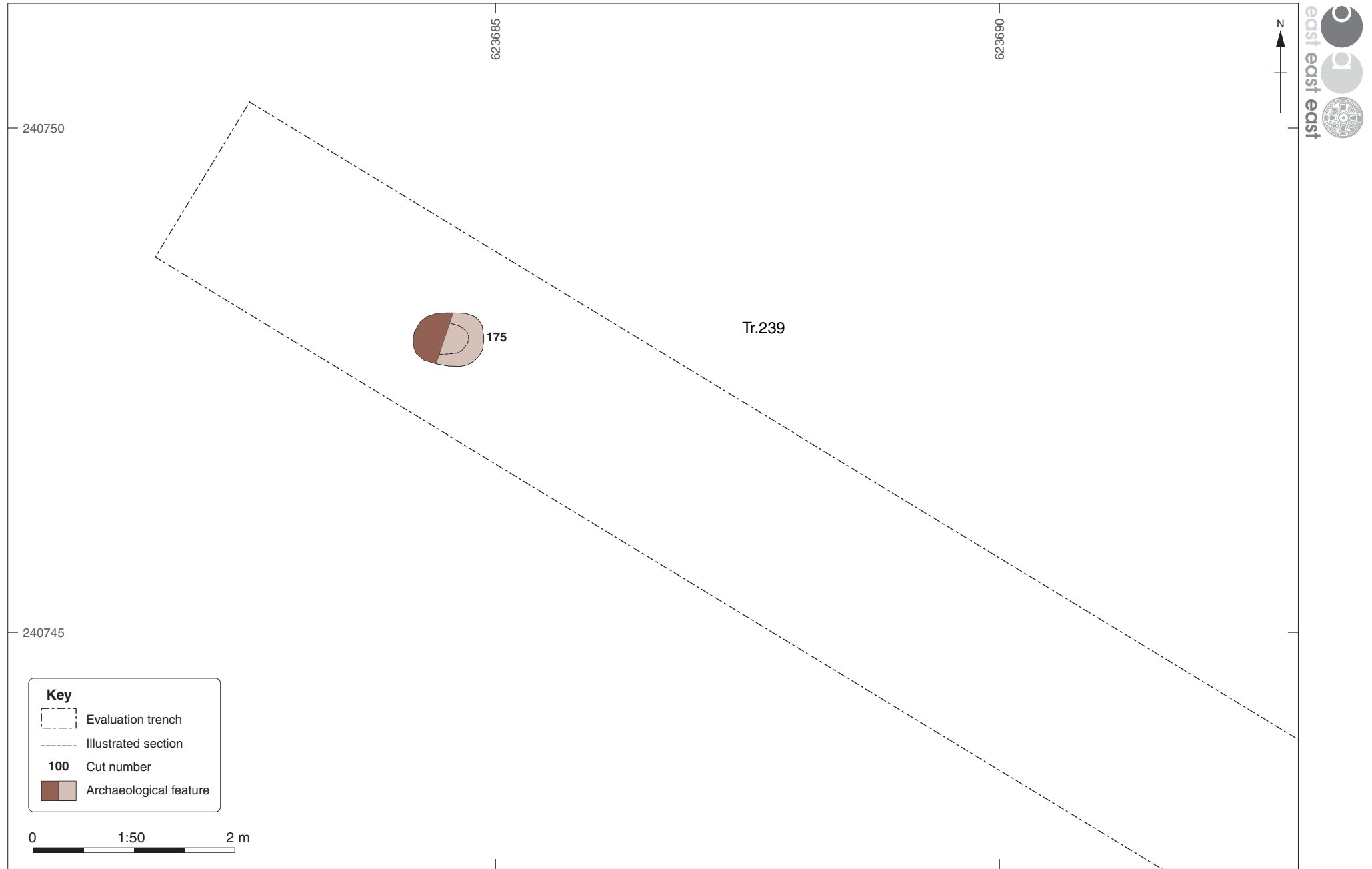


Figure 31: Trench 239 detailed plan

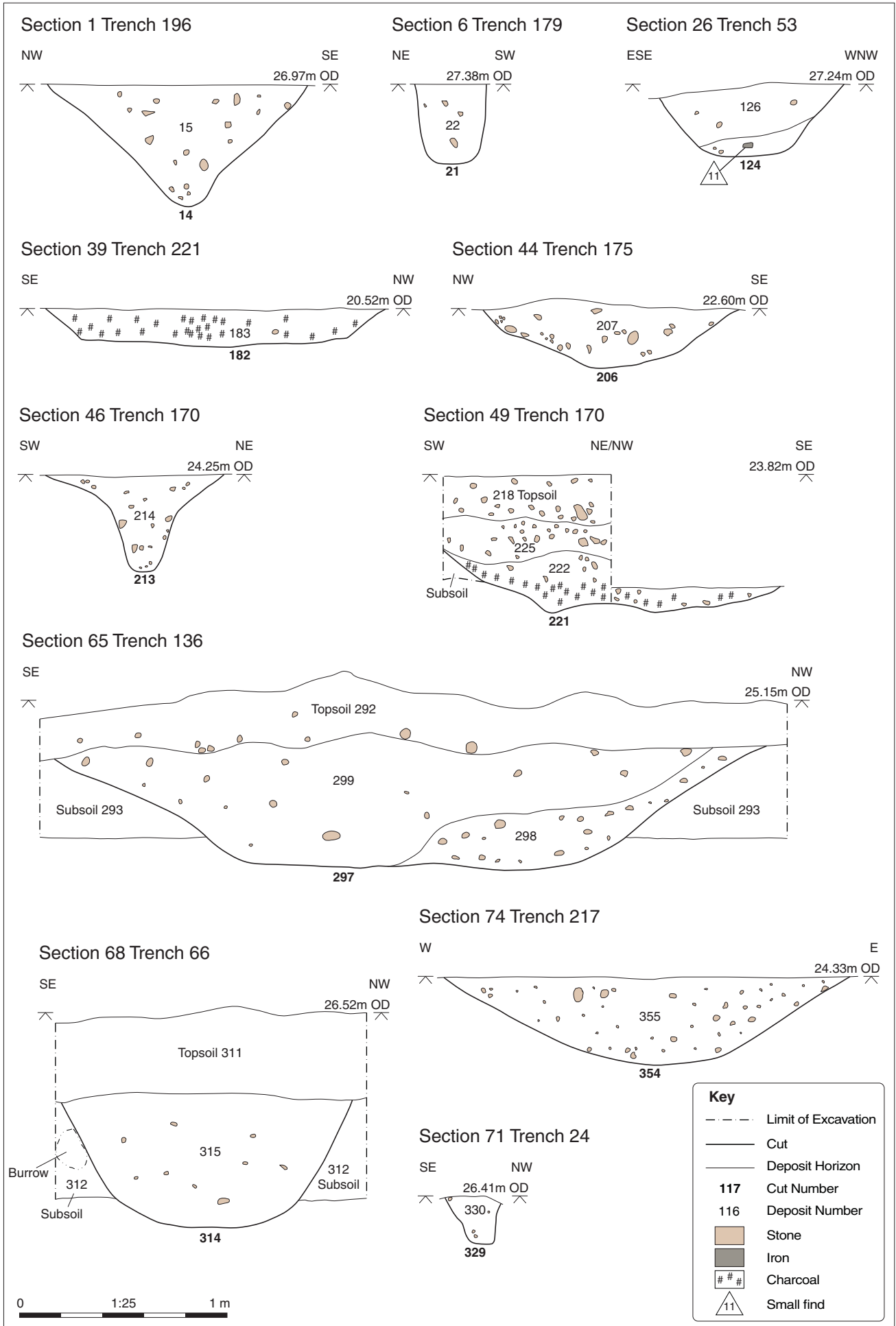


Figure 32: Selected sections

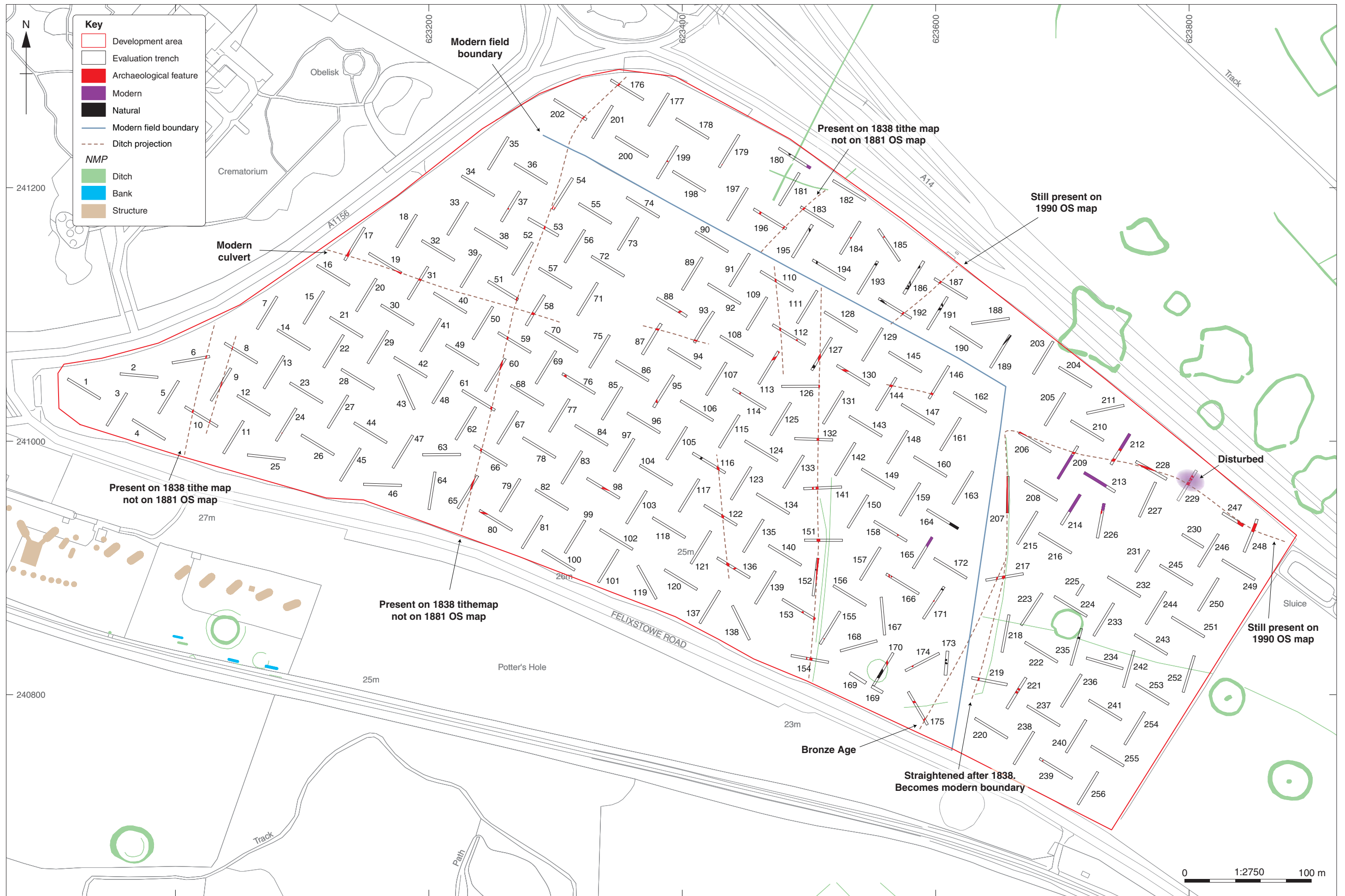


Figure 33: Summary of evaluation results, overlying modern field boundaries and NMP aerial survey interpretation (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Suffolk County Council)



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 54, pit 119, looking south-east



Plate 3: Trench 66, ditch 314, looking south-west



Plate 4: Trench 170, ditch 213, looking south



Plate 5: Trench 170, natural features **215** and **223**, looking north



Plate 6: Trench 175, ditch **208**, looking south



Plate 7: Trench 180, showing pit 31 and proximity of trenches to A14, looking north



Plate 8: Trench 212, showing modern disturbance with slabs of concrete, looking south



Plate 9: Trench 213, showing machine dug test pits in modern pit, looking south



Plate 10: Trench 217, ditch 354, looking north



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