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## **Archaeology Report Number CB654R v.1.3**

### **Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, BAA 056**

Grid reference TL 9904 6926

Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference DC/19/01356

### **Trenched Archaeological Evaluation**

Fieldwork dates 20 to 31 July 2020

**OASIS ID; chrisbir1-399792**

### **Prepared for**

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## Summary

Trenched archaeological evaluation was carried out at 'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, BAA 056' in July 2020 prior to proposed residential development to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. The earliest, probably settlement, activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of Early Neolithic pottery and a small quantity of struck flints of probable later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Settlement also seems to have occurred during the Early- to mid-Iron Age. The main corpus of evidence relates to settlement during the Roman and Early Saxon periods though it is not clear whether this was continuous. Finds including a fragment of cruciform brooch and a pierced Roman coin were recovered during the excavations and are sometimes found in Saxon graves though no direct evidence of burials was present. Activities during the medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods were indicated through the recovery of finds.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at 'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk' (grid reference TL 9904 6926, centred at, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Gemma Stewart/20 March 2020), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number DC/19/01356.

Fig 1. Site location



- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB654 v.1.5 (*Appendix 1*), approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises an area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions regarding a mitigation strategy that may include a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation or Continuous Archaeological Recording (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 2.3 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework. Communities and Local Government (2019)* and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 2.4 Suffolk site code BAA 056 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir1-399792 (*Appendix 12*) apply.

## 3.0 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 Specific aims of the project are;
- 3.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 3.1.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits which may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 3.2 Generic Aims of the project are to;
- 3.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
- 3.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
- 3.2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 3.2.4 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
- 3.2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4.0 Method Statement

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Full details relating to methodology are provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). A summary is provided for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation and details relating to Post-

excavation analysis, report and archive preparation can be seen in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

- 4.1.2 The primary purpose of the evaluation was to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated was determined. This was achieved through the following methodology and in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2019).

#### 4.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2.1 An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 4.2.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer was contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER event number and site code for the site and to commission a search of HER records.
- 4.2.3 Consultation of a service plans and CAT-scan of the area was carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs were clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations.
- 4.2.4 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket was required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 4.2.5 A linear trenched evaluation was required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2.6 Thirteen (13) trenches each measuring 30m by 1.8m (390 linear m) were to be excavated to provide a 5% sample of the development area (700m<sup>2</sup>) (*Fig. 2*). Due to surface obstructions and live mains services, a total of 14 trenches of different sizes were excavated to provide the 5% sample of the development area. Precise trench locations were established on site. Any significant changes to trench locations were agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- 4.2.7 The trial trenches were excavated to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.
- 4.2.8 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits were encountered.
- 4.2.9 Metal detecting was undertaken by Mr Andy Barnett over the surface of trench locations prior to mechanical excavation commencing, throughout mechanical excavation and within trench bases. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil were metal detected. Finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 4.2.10 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage was displayed.
- 4.2.11 All archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows according to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2019).

Linear features	10% (minimum 1m wide slot across the width)
Pits, post-holes	50% (with provision for up to 100% excavation)
Structural remains	50% (depending upon the extent of remains, some may remain <i>in situ</i> )
Burials	<i>No burials were encountered</i>

- 4.2.12 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 4.2.13 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.



- 4.2.14 A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site as necessary.
- 4.2.15 A photographic record of archaeological remains was made using colour digital images in .raw format. A general photographic record was made using colour digital images. The camera used was a 12 mega pixel Sony A700 (APS-C) with 23.5mm by 15.6mm sensor. Digital photographs will be converted from raw format to uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit for archiving.
- 4.2.16 All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 4.2.17 Forty litre bulk samples, or the full context if this is less, were taken from well-sealed and dated contexts for environmental analysis. Sampling and analysis of suitable archaeological features/deposits for palaeoenvironmental remains and scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts was carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011) and Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). Environmental sampling was discussed with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and in consultation with the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 4.2.18 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service carried out a site monitoring visit during fieldwork on 24 July 2020.
- 4.2.19 The trenches were backfilled by the Client once the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service had approved fieldwork as complete.
- 4.2.20 The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2019). It is currently held by Chris Birks and will be submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.

## 5.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 5.1 A search of Suffolk Historic Environment Records (HER) entries within a 1km study area around the site was commissioned on 16 July 2020 (invoice number 9238876), carried out on 29 July 2020. A summary of these records is included in this report, relative to the findings of the current work. Further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Bury St. Edmunds by prior arrangement (subject to availability due to the current coronavirus outbreak).
- 5.2 The HER has a total of 54 entries for sites within the study area including 19 HER events, 26 HER monuments and 9 listed buildings. The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported and represents the *known* resource. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area as other sites may remain undiscovered; this is considered as the *potential* resource.
- 5.3 Evidence of activities during the prehistoric period, in particular from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, has been recorded within the study area (BAA 029 and BAA 043) and to the east of the proposed development site (BAA 035). Settlement during the Roman period has been indicated through the recovery of stray finds (BAA 005 and BAA 043), including on (BAA 001) and to the east of the proposed development site (BAA 035). Settlement continued into the Anglo Saxon period (BAA 019, BAA 034 and BAA 041) and a cemetery was recorded in 1922 that produced a great number of finds (BAA 008). Medieval settlement is indicated through the recovery of finds (BAA 043). St. Mary's Church was established by the 14th century (BAA 009, English Heritage list entry number 1032210). Unusually, lead-filled bones were found in a vault under the church chancel in 1774, possibly of medieval date. An archaeological evaluation at Warren Farm immediately opposite the proposed development site demonstrated that there has been domestic occupation at the site since at least the 16th century (BAA 025). Warren Farm itself (BAA 049) dates to the 19th century. The farmhouse at Street Farm (BAA 050) also dates to the 19th century and also has 16th century origins.
- 5.4 Post-medieval evidence includes quarrying (BAA 036) and pottery production (BAA 038). The Wurlie is a grade II\* listed house with 15th century origins, since divided into 3 separate properties but retaining

its late medieval open hall and has 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations (BAA 024). An undated posthole and a large undated possible quarry pit were recorded during an archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development in 2008 (BAA 020).

## 6.0 Geology and Topography

- 6.1 The parish of Badwell Ash lies upon a solid geology of Upper Chalk overlain by chalky boulder clay (Dymond & Martin 1988) and the soil landscape is of High Suffolk with areas of overlying clay loams derived from chalky boulder clay (Dymond & Martin 1988).
- 6.2 The proposed development site is located on the northeast side of Badwell Ash village and comprises an area of approximately 1.4 ha. centred at grid reference TL 9904 6926 on the northeast side of Badwell Ash village (*Fig. 2*). There are houses to the north, east and south of the site, and the land is relatively level at an elevation of c. 41m OD.

## 7.0 Results

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Access was gained from The Street to the east of the site and the weather remained mostly warm, dry and sunny with rare heavy and thundery rain showers. Site conditions were quite good though silt/clay-rich deposits hardened quickly in the warm weather causing some problems with manual excavation.
- 7.1.2 Trenched archaeological excavations were carried out between 20 and 31 July 2020. Where trenches could not be excavated due to surface obstructions and/or live mains services, additional trenches were excavated at the agreement with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in order to maintain the required 390 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m wide (5% of the development area).
- 7.1.3 Appropriate appendices have been prepared;
- |                    |                             |
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| <i>Appendix 2</i>  | Context Summary             |
| <i>Appendix 3</i>  | Finds Summary               |
| <i>Appendix 4</i>  | Prehistoric Pottery Summary |
| <i>Appendix 5</i>  | Flint Catalogue             |
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| <i>Appendix 8</i>  | Miscellaneous Finds Summary |
| <i>Appendix 9</i>  | Metal Finds Summary         |
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| <i>Appendix 11</i> | Environmental Summary       |

### 7.2 Trench 1

*Figure 2*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
100	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.28m	40.40-40.59m OD	Metal	-
101	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel, occasional large-sized flint nodules and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.26m	40.12-40.31m OD	Pottery	-
102	D	Mixed dark orange brown mottled with pale yellow brown and pale grey sandy silt with patches of dark orange iron panning <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b>	-	39.70-39.98m OD	-	-

- 7.2.1 Trench 1 was approximately northeast-southwest oriented, measured c. 30m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.28m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.26m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) at c. 39.70-39.98m OD (*Plate 1*). A Post-medieval metal button was recovered from topsoil (100) and a sherd of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from subsoil (101).
- 7.2.2 No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 1.

### 7.3 Trench 2

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
200	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.24-0.28m	40.53-40.84m OD	Metal	-
201	D	Mid brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel and occasional medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.1-0.25m	40.29-40.56m OD	Metal	-
202	D	Mixed dark orange brown mottled with light yellow brown and mid grey sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints and frequent medium- to large-sized flint nodules	-	39.89-40.03m OD	-	-

7.3.1 Trench 2 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 30m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.65m (northwest end) to c. 0.8m (southeast end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.24-0.28m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.1-0.25m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) at c. 39.89-40.03m OD (*Plate 2*). An Early Saxon brooch and metal finds of Post-medieval date were recovered from topsoil (200) and an undated metal fragment from subsoil (201). No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 2.

**Plate 1.** Trench 1, looking approximately southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 2.** Trench 2, looking approximately southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

### 7.4 Trench 3

Figures 2 and 3

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
300	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.23-0.25m	40.43-40.92m OD	-	-
301	D	Mid brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel and moderate medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.35-0.4m	40.20-40.67m OD	Metal	-
302	D	Mixed pale yellow/grey, mid orange brown and dark reddish brown silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b>	-	39.70-40.31m OD	-	-
309	C	Cut for extant sewer pipe	>0.45m	c. 40.64m OD	-	Modern
310	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [309] with moderate medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	>0.45m	c. 40.64m OD	-	Modern

7.4.1 Trench 3 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 29.4m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.63m (northwest end) to c. 0.77m (southeast end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25m of topsoil (300) and c. 0.35-0.4m of subsoil (301) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) at c. 39.70-40.31m OD (*Plate 3*). Metal finds of possible Roman/medieval, medieval, Post-medieval and unknown date were recovered from subsoil (301). An extant mains sewer [309] and fill (310) extended approximately southwest-to-northeast across the centre of Trench 3.

**Plate 3.** Trench 3, looking approximately northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
303	D	Pit-like feature	0.18m	c. 39.83m OD	-	Iron Age?
304	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [303] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional charcoal pieces	0.18m	c. 39.83m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone Enviro <1>	Iron Age?

7.4.2 Pit-like feature [303] (at c. 39.83m OD) was present towards the northwest end of Trench 3 (*Plate 4*). It measured c. 0.45m across and c. 0.18m deep with quite steep fairly straight/concave sides and a stepped concave base and contained fill (304) that produced Early to mid-Iron Age pottery sherds, a burnt flint, and animal bone. Environmental sample <1> from fill (304) contained carbonised cereal grains and charcoal fragments.

**Plate 4.** Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking approximately south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
305	C	Linear feature	c. 0.28m	c. 40.23m OD	-	Roman
306	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of [305] with frequent medium-sized subangular flint nodules and frequent medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.28m	c. 40.23m OD	Pottery, flint	Roman

7.4.3 Approximately northeast-southwest linear feature [305] (at c. 40.23m OD) was present centrally within Trench 3 and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation (*Plate 5*). It had fairly steep slightly convex sides and a fairly flat base. It measured c. 1.25m wide and c. 0.28m deep and contained fill (306) that produced a burnt flint and a large quantity of Roman pottery of early/mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD date including fragments of a substantial storage jar and evidence of cooking.

**Plate 5.** Feature [305] in Trench 3, looking approximately south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
307	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.32m	c. 40.25m OD	-	-
308	D	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of [307] with frequent medium-sized subangular flint nodules and occasional medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.32m	c. 40.25m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone, metal Enviro <2>	Saxon

7.4.4 Pit-like feature [307] (at c. 40.25m OD) was present towards the southeast end of Trench 3 and the north edge of the feature extended beyond the edge of excavation (*Plate 6*). It measured c. 1.45m by c. 0.7m and c. 0.32m deep with quite steep irregular-shaped sides and an irregular-shaped flattish base. It contained fill (308) that produced 2 burnt flints, 11 sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon (early- to mid-6<sup>th</sup> century AD) pottery and animal bone. An incomplete Roman brooch of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date was also recovered from fill (308). Environmental sample <2> from fill (308) contained carbonised cereal grains, abundant charcoal fragments and unburnt animal bone fragments.

**Plate 6.** Pit-like feature [307] in Trench 3, looking approximately south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.5 Trench 4

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
400	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.25-0.3m	40.92-40.95m OD	Metal	-
401	D	Mid grey brown with dark red mottling sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints and moderate patches of small-sized flint gravel	c. 0.39-0.5m	40.67-40.65m OD	-	-
402	D	Mixed mid orange brown with patches of pale yellow brown and pale grey and dark red brown iron panning mottling silty sand and rare patches of yellow orange clayey sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional large-sized flint nodules and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	40.01-40.09m OD	-	-

- 7.5.1 Trench 4 was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 30.5m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.85m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25-0.3m of topsoil (400) and c. 0.39-0.5m of subsoil (401) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) at c. 40.01-40.09m OD (*Plate 7*). A Post-medieval metal chape fragment was recovered from topsoil (400). No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 4.

**Plate 7.** Trench 4, looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 7.6 Trench 5

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
500	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.3-0.32m	40.88-41.13m OD	Metal	-
501	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.22-0.4m	40.58-40.81m OD	Metal	-
502	D	Mid orange with dark red brown iron panning mottling silty sand and patches of pale grey sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with bands of medium-sized subrounded flints	-	40.02-40.49m OD	-	-

- 7.6.1 Trench 5 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 30.2m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m (at the southeast end) to c. 0.8m (at the northwest end) beneath

present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (500) and c. 0.22-0.4m of subsoil (501) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) at c. 40.02-40.49m OD (*Plate 8*). A lead spindle whorl of possible Roman date and Post-medieval and undated metal finds were recovered from topsoil (500). A possible Early Saxon bead, a possible medieval buckle plate and Post-medieval and undated metal finds were recovered from subsoil (501). No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 5.

## 7.7 Trench 6

*Figures 2 and 4*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
600	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.27m	41.02-41.29m OD	Metal	-
601	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3-0.36m	40.75-41.02m OD	Metal	-
602	D	Mixed dark reddish orange, mid greyish orange and pale grey silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent medium-sized subangular flint nodules	-	40.32-40.52m OD	-	-

7.7.1 Trench 6 was southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 30.1m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.65m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.27m of topsoil (600) and c. 0.3-0.36m of subsoil (601) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) at c. 40.32-40.52m OD (*Plate 9*). A possible Post-medieval coin, Post-medieval and undated metal finds and a modern coin were recovered from topsoil (600). A lead spindle whorl of possible Roman date was recovered from subsoil (601).

**Plate 8.** Trench 5, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 9.** Trench 6, looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
603	C	<b>Excavated slot</b> through linear feature [611]	0.13-0.15m	c. 40.43m OD	-	Iron Age?
604	D	Mid grey brown mottled with dark red brown iron panning sandy silt <b>fill</b> within [603] with moderate medium-sized subrounded flint nodules and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	0.13-0.15m	c. 40.43m OD	-	-
605	D	<b>Excavated slot</b> through linear feature [611]	0.33-0.4m	c. 40.52m OD	-	Iron Age?

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
606	D	Mid grey brown mottled with dark red brown iron panning sandy silt fill within [605] with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	0.33-0.4m	c. 40.52m OD	Pottery, flint, metal Enviro <3>	Iron Age?
611	C	Master number for <b>linear feature</b> excavated as [603] and [605]		40.47m OD	-	Iron Age?

7.7.2 Approximately northeast-southwest linear feature [611] (at c. 40.5m OD) was rather irregular-shaped in plan and was present towards the northeast end of Trench 6 where it extended beyond the west and east edges of excavation (*Plate 10*). Slots [603] and [605] excavated across [611] showed that it had fairly steep slightly concave sides and a sharp concave base and measured c. 0.33-0.44m wide and c. 0.13-0.4m deep. Fill (604) of slot [603] produced no finds. Two struck flints and a fragment of probably Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill (606) of [605]. Six pieces of possibly modern ferrous slag were also recovered from (606). Environmental sample <3> from fill (606) contained carbonised cereal grains.

**Plate 10.** Linear feature [611] in Trench 6, looking approximately northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
607	C	Curvilinear feature	0.26-0.28m	c. 40.36m OD	-	-
608	D	Mid greyish brown to light-to-mid grey sandy silt fill of [607] with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	0.26-0.28m	c. 40.36m OD	Animal bone	-

7.7.3 Approximately northeast-southwest curvilinear feature [607] (at c. 40.36m OD) was rather irregular-shaped in plan within the southwest half of Trench 6 and extended beyond the west and east edges of excavation (*Plates 11 and 12*). It had fairly steep slightly concave sides and a concave base and measured c. 0.68-1.0m wide and c. 0.27m deep. It contained fill (608) that produced fragments of red deer antler.



**Plate 11.** Curvilinear feature [607] in Trench 6, looking southwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 12.** Curvilinear feature [607] in Trench 6, looking northeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
609	C	Linear feature	0.07-0.26m	c. 40.51m OD	-	-
610	D	Mid to dark greyish brown mottled with dark red brown iron panning silty sand fill of [609] with occasional small-to medium-sized subangular flints	0.07-0.26m	c. 40.51m OD	-	-

7.7.4 Approximately northwest-southeast oriented linear feature [609] (at c. 40.5m OD) was present towards the southwest end of Trench 6 and extended beyond the west and east edges of excavation (*Plate 13*). It had fairly steep slightly concave sides and a concave base and measured c. 0.4-0.52m wide and c. 0.07-0.26m deep. It contained fill (610) that produced no finds.

**Plate 13.** Linear feature [609] in Trench 6, looking southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.8 Trench 7

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
700	D	Pale yellow sand, mid grey sand and mid orange sand to mid grey brown sandy silt <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.2m	40.13-40.51m OD	-	Modern
701	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt to dark grey silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.14-0.4m	39.93-40.31m OD	-	-
702	D	Mixed pale grey, pale yellow brown and dark orange brown sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel	-	39.50-39.54m OD	-	-

7.8.1 Trench 7 was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 30.1m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.65m (at the southwest end) to c. 0.95m (at the northeast end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (700) and c. 0.14-0.4m of subsoil (701) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (702) at c. 39.5m OD (*Plate 14*). No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 7.

**Plate 14.** Trench 7, looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 7.9 Trench 8

Figures 2 and 5

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
800	D	Pale yellow sand, mid grey sand and mid orange sand to mid grey brown sandy silt <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.2-0.23m	40.15-40.54m OD	-	Modern
801	D	Dark grey sandy silt <b>levelling deposit</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	39.95-40.31m OD	-	Modern
802	D	Mixed pale grey, pale yellow brown and dark orange brown sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel	-	39.60-39.92m OD	-	-

7.9.1 Trench 8 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 30m by 1.8m and was moved towards the north to maintain a safe distance from extant overhead electricity cables whilst machining. It was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m beneath present ground level. Deposits had been truncated almost to the depth of undisturbed 'natural' deposits (802) at c. 40.15-40.54m OD through

the construction of a menage that comprised c. 0.2m of made-ground topsoil (800) and c. 0.2m of levelling deposit (801), as observed in trenches 9 and 10 (*Plate 15*).

**Plate 15.** Trench 8, looking approximately northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
803	C	Linear feature	0.44m	c. 39.47m OD	-	-
804	D	Mid grey silty sand fill of [803] with moderate medium-sized subangular flint nodules, frequent small-sized subangular flints and abundant small-sized flint gravel	0.44m	c. 39.47m OD	-	-

7.9.2 Approximately southwest-northeast linear feature [803] (at c. 39.47m OD) was present at the northwest end of Trench 8 and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation (*Plate 16*). It had fairly steep irregular-shaped sides and an irregular-shaped base and measured c. 2.32m wide and c. 0.44m deep. It contained fill (804) that produced no finds.

**Plate 16.** Linear feature [803] in Trench 8, looking approximately north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
805	C	Linear feature	c. 0.2-0.4m	c. 39.91m OD	-	Early Neolithic
806	D	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of [805] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flint nodules and occasional small-sized subrounded flint gravel	c. 0.2-0.4m	c. 39.91m OD	Pottery, flint	Early Neolithic

7.9.3 Approximately southwest-northeast linear feature [805] (at c. 39.91m OD) was present at the southeast end of Trench 8 and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation (*Plate 17*). It had fairly steep quite straight sides, shallower and slightly stepped on the northwest side, and a fairly concave base and measured c. 0.6-1.15m wide and c. 0.7m deep. It contained fill (806) that produced a burnt flint and a sherd of Early Neolithic pottery.

**Plate 17.** Linear feature [805] in Trench 8, looking approximately north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.10 Trench 9

*Figures 2 and 6*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
900	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	40.69-40.82m OD	-	-
901	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.38m	40.49-40.62m OD	-	-
902	D	Mixed pale yellow orange, pale grey and pale yellow brown silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with bands of medium- to large-sized subangular flint nodules and smaller flint gravels	-	39.95-40.17m OD	-	-
905	D	Pale yellow, mid grey and mid orange sand <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.1m	c. 40.68m OD	-	Modern
906	D	Pale yellow brown sand <b>made-ground deposit</b> with abundant medium-sized subrounded and subangular flints and flint gravel	c. 0.2m	c. 40.63m OD	-	Modern
907	D	Dark brown grey clay silt <b>levelling deposit</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded and subangular flints and occasional small-sized rounded flints	c. 0.3m	c. 40.43m OD	-	Modern

7.10.1 Trench 9 was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 30m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level (*Plate 18*). Within c. 3m of the northeast end of the trench, c. 0.2m of topsoil (900) overlay c. 0.38m of subsoil (901) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (902) at c. 39.95-40.17m OD. The remainder of the trench had been truncated through the construction of a menage that comprised c. 0.1m of made-ground topsoil (905) above c. 0.2m of made-ground (906) and c. 0.3m of levelling deposit (907), as observed in trenches 8 and 10.

**Plate 18.** Trench 9, looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
903	C	Pit-like feature	0.21m	c. 40.10m OD	-	Roman
904	D	Pale grey brown sandy silt fill of [903] with moderate medium-sized rounded flints, occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.21m	c. 40.10m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Roman

7.10.2 Pit-like feature [903] (at c. 40.10m OD) was present within the northeast half of Trench 9 and extended c. 0.65m into the trench and beyond the west edge of excavation (*Plate 19*). It measured c. 2.4m across and c. 0.21m deep with quite steep concave sides and a flattish slightly concave base and contained fill (904) that produced a sherd of Roman (mid/late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD) pottery. Environmental sample <4> from fill (904) was devoid of any carbonised cereal grains or other remains.

**Plate 19.** Pit-like feature [903] in Trench 9, looking approximately west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 7.11 Trench 10

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1000	D	Pale yellow sand, mid grey sand and mid orange sand to mid grey brown sandy silt <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.12-0.15m	40.82-41.34m OD	-	Modern
1001	D	Dark greyish brown sandy silt <b>levelling deposit</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.12-0.4m	40.70-41.19m OD	-	Modern
1002	D	Mixed light yellowish brown, dark orange brown with patches of light yellowish white and light- to mid-grey sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	40.37-40.67m OD	-	-

7.11.1 Trench 10 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 30m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m (at the northwest end) to c. 1m (at the southeast end) beneath present ground level (*Plate 20*). Deposits had been truncated almost to the depth of undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1002) at c. 40.37-40.67m OD through the construction of a menage that comprised c. 0.15m of made-ground topsoil (1000) and c. 0.12-0.4m of levelling deposit (1001), as observed in trenches 8 and 9. Large pieces of concrete had been used as a hardcore c. 6.4m from the southeast end of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 10.

**Plate 20.** Trench 10, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 7.12 Trench 11

Figures 2 and 7

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1100	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.25m	41.23-41.25m OD	Metal	-
1101	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized flint gravel	c. 0.28m	40.98-41.00m OD	Metal	-
1102	D	Mixed dark orange and pale grey silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with patches of small-sized subrounded flints and large-sized flint nodules	-	40.57-40.61m OD	-	-

7.12.1 Trench 11 was moved c. 8m towards the northeast to avoid a standing structure. It was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 32m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25m of topsoil (1100) and c. 0.28m of subsoil (1101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1102) at c. 40.57-40.61m OD (*Plate 21*). Two Post-medieval metal finds including a button and a stud were recovered from topsoil (1100) and an undated lead fragment from subsoil (1101). There was evidence of contamination of topsoil and subsoil deposits within the southern half of the trench.

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1103	C	'Natural' feature	0.15-0.18m	c. 40.10m OD	-	-
1104	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [1103] with frequent medium-sized subangular and subrounded flint nodules	0.15-0.18m	c. 40.10m OD		-

7.12.2 Feature [1103] (at c. 40.10m OD) was present within the northeast half of Trench 11 and extended c. 0.65m into Trench 11 and beyond the east edge of excavation (*Plate 22*). It measured c. 3.7m across and c. 0.15m deep with irregular-shaped sides and base and contained fill (1104) that produced no finds.

**Plate 21.** Trench 11, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 22.** Feature [1103] in Trench 11, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

### 7.13 Trench 12

*Figure 2*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1200	D	Dark grey silty sand <b>made-ground deposits</b> with frequent concrete, brick, plastic and metal	c. 0.3m	c. 41.75m OD	-	Modern
1201	D	Mid grey brown silty clayey sand <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 41.45m OD	-	-

7.13.1 Attempts were made to excavate Trench 12 removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (1200) that contained mostly concrete and brick hardcore above c. 0.2m of subsoil (1201). Approximately 4.5m in length of the trench was excavated from the southeast end before revealing an extant mains water supply which could clearly be seen to extend along the line of the trench. No further excavations were carried out.

## 7.14 Trench 13

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1300	D	Dark grey silty sand <b>made-ground deposits</b> with frequent concrete, brick, plastic and metal	c. 0.3m	c. 41.92m OD	-	Modern
1301	D	Mid grey brown silty clayey sand <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 41.62m OD	-	-

7.14.1 Trench 13 was located within a current tarmac-surfaced car park area and concrete surfaced former tennis court. Attempts were made to excavate Trench 13 removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (1300) that contained mostly concrete and brick hardcore above c. 0.2m of subsoil (1301). Approximately 3.2m in length of the trench was excavated from the northeast end before revealing the extant mains water supply observed in Trench 13. No further excavations were carried out.

## 7.15 Trench 14

Figures 2 and 8

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1400	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.3m	41.02-41.21m OD	Metal	-
1401	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized subangular and rounded flints and occasional medium- to large-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3m	40.72-40.91m OD	Metal	-
1402	D	Light to mid yellow brown with patches of orange brown sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent patches of small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	40.31-40.57m OD	-	-

7.15.1 Trench 14 was an additional trench excavated at the agreement with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in order to maintain the required amount of trenching as the excavation of trenches 12 and 13 proved not to be possible. It was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 30m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (1400) and c. 0.3m of subsoil (1401) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1402) at c. 40.31-40.57m OD (*Plate 23*). A Post-medieval metal staple and an undated lead fragment were recovered from topsoil (1400) and a Post-medieval lead fitting from subsoil (1401).

**Plate 23.** Trench 14, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments



Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1403	C	Feature	c. 0.1m	c. 40.50m OD	-	Saxon
1404	D	Light to mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of [1403] with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 40.50m OD	Metal Enviro <5>	Saxon

7.15.2 Feature [1403] (at c. 40.50m OD) was present towards the northwest end of Trench 14 and extended c. 1.2m into Trench 14 and beyond the north edge of excavation (*Plate 24*). It measured c. 2.9m across and c. 0.1m deep with shallow concave sides and a fairly flat base and contained fill (1404). During the mechanical excavation of Trench 14, a pierced Roman coin and a pair of Early Saxon tweezers were recovered from the exposed surface of fill (1404). Environmental sample <5> from fill (1404) contained carbonised cereal grains.

**Plate 24.** Feature [1403] in Trench 14, looking approximately north



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 7.16 Trench 15

*Figures 2 and 9*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1500	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.24-0.29m	41.18-41.30m OD	-	-
1501	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules	0.20-0.26m	40.89-41.06m OD	-	-
1502	D	Mid orange silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small-sized flint gravel	-	c. 40.36m OD+	-	-
1503	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.9m	c. 40.34m OD	-	-
1504	D	Dark grey brown mottled with dark red brown silty clay <b>upper fill</b> of [1503] with rare small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.85m	c. 40.34m OD	Animal bone Enviro <6>	-
1505	D	Pale silvery grey sandy silt primary fill of [1503] with moderate small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.05m	c. 40.32m OD	-	-

7.16.1 Trench 15 was an additional trench excavated at the agreement with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in order to maintain the required amount of trenching. Trench 15 was located to the north of where the west end of Trench 12 would have been, which was not possible to excavate, and within a grassed-area to avoid modern concrete hardcore observed in this area.

7.16.2 Trench 15 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 12m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.24-0.29m of topsoil (1500) and c. 0.2-0.26m of subsoil (1501) (*Plate 25*). Feature [1503] was exposed at c. 40.34m OD overlain by subsoil (1501). It was agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service that due to the depth of the trench and wet, unstable deposits, that a mechanically-excavated sondage was

excavated in order to investigate the feature. Feature [1503] extended beyond all edges of excavation. An edge of this feature was recorded in the sondage, cutting undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1502) from c. 40.36m OD (*Plate 26*). Upper fill (1504) of feature [1503] had a high humic content and produced 4 fragments of horse bone. Environmental sample <6> from fill (1504) contained carbonised cereal grains. Primary fill (1505) probably represents the silting-up of the feature when open and produced no finds.

**Plate 25.** Trench 15, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 26.** Feature [1503] in Trench 15, looking northeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.17 Trench 16

Figures 2 and 10

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1600	D	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints and rare small- to medium-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.3m	41.35-41.65m OD	-	-
1601	D	Light cream/white chalky clay <b>subsoil deposit</b> with frequent small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.45m	c. 41.55m OD	-	-
1602	D	Light to mid grey brown silty clayey sand <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional to moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints and rare to occasional small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.55m	41.05-41.35m OD	-	-
1603	D	Mixed light yellow, mid orange and light cream/grey silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with areas of frequent small- to medium- and large-sized subrounded flints	-	40.70-40.79m OD	-	-

7.17.1 Trench 16 was an additional trench excavated at the agreement with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in order to maintain the required amount of trenching. It was located towards the intended location of trenches 12 and 13, within a grassed-area and therefore avoiding modern concrete hardcore observed in this area. It was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 10m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.9m (at the southeast end) to c. 0.6m (at the northwest end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (1600). Topsoil overlay c. 0.55m of marl-like deposit (1601) in the south side of the trench and c. 0.45m of subsoil (1601) elsewhere, above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1603) at c. 40.70-40.79m OD (*Plate 27*).

**Plate 27.** Trench 16, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1604	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.08m	c. 40.67m OD	-	-
1605	D	Light to mid grey silty sand <b>fill</b> of [1604] with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.08m	c. 40.67m OD	-	-

7.17.2 Pit-like feature [1604] (at c. 40.67m OD) was present at the southeast end of Trench 16, extended c. 0.95m into the trench and beyond the south edge of excavation (*Plate 28*). It measured c. 1.7m

across and c. 0.08m deep with irregular-shaped sides and base and contained fill (1605) that produced no finds.

**Plate 28.** Feature [1604] in Trench 16, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 8.0 Flint Finds

by Sarah Bates

### 8.1 Methodology

- 8.1.1 Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and the condition of the flint being commented on and additional descriptive comments made.

### 8.2 The flint

- 8.2.1 Two struck flints were recovered from the site. Eight pieces of burnt flint (total weight 106g) were also found. The flint is listed by context in Table 1 and a catalogue is provided in *Appendix 5*.
- 8.2.2 A longish flake, patinated and slightly abraded has slight retouch or use-related wear at its slightly sloping straight scraper-like 'distal' edge -this edge is probably a broken edge but has been abraded prior to use [606]. Irregular slight damage to its lateral edges and the pointed proximal end also mostly post-dates patination of the flake and some is probably retouch (particularly at the proximal end). Also from context [606] is another longish flake, this one unpatinated and with a previous blade removal. The flake has a wide cortical platform and thin cortex forms natural 'backing' to its left side. The right lateral edge has irregular bifacial damage and was probably used as a knife.
- 8.2.3 The burnt flint ranges from some small similar pinkish brown fragments [304] to other slightly larger chunkier fragments which are pinkish grey to various shades of grey in colour [306], [308] and [806]. All the burnt flint has slightly crazed, or more severely cracked surfaces.

**Table 1.** Flint by context

Context	Type	Quantity
304	burnt fragment	4
306	burnt fragment	1
308	burnt fragment	2
606	utilised flake/scraper	1
606	utilised flake/knife	1
806	burnt fragment	1

### 8.3 Distribution and dating

- 8.3.1 The two struck flints were found in the fill of linear feature [605]. Although both are long flakes which may point to an earlier Neolithic date, the more regular piece has a wide cortical platform and is hard hammer struck with no clear evidence of core preparation indicative of that period. The other piece may be a reused flake. The flints are probably of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date.
- 8.3.2 The burnt flint was found in two possible pits and two linear features. Its date is unknown but concentrations of burnt flint, sometimes forming or derived from mounds of waste material from heating water, are most often of Bronze Age date.

### 8.4 Conclusions

- 8.4.1 The struck flint is evidence for activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period, probably the later Neolithic or Bronze Age.
- 8.4.2 The burnt flint may be of a similar date but this is uncertain.

## 9.0 Prehistoric Pottery

*by Sarah Percival*

### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 A total of eleven sherds weighing 35g were collected from 4 contexts across four trenches (Table 2, Appendix 4). The earlier prehistoric assemblage comprises two sherds, 8g of Early Neolithic bowl and the later prehistoric assemblage nine sherds, 27g, of Iron Age pottery.

**Table 2.** Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by trench and feature

Trench	Feature no.	Feature type	Context no.	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	101	Subsoil/natural interface	101	Early Neolithic	1	1
3	303	Pit-like feature	304	Iron Age	8	18
6	605	Linear feature	606	Iron Age	1	9
8	805	Linear feature	806	Early Neolithic	1	7
<b>Total</b>					<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>

### 9.1.2 Methodology

- 9.1.3 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

### 9.2 Assemblage description (Table 3)

#### 9.2.1 Trench 1

- 9.2.1.1 A very small sherd in coarse, flint gritted fabric was recovered from the interface between the subsoil and natural (101) in trench 1. The sherd is from a small bowl or cup with a direct rounded rim. The sherd has been tentatively dated as being Early Neolithic.

#### 9.2.2 Trench 3

- 9.2.2.1 Pit like feature [303] in trench 3 produced eight body sherds, 18g in sandy fabric with orange oxidised surfaces and a brown grey core. The sherds are of Early to mid-Iron Age date.

#### 9.2.3 Trench 6

- 9.2.3.1 A single sherd weighing 9g in sandy fabric with fine flint inclusions was recovered from linear feature [606] in trench 6. The sherd is probably of Early Iron Age date.

#### 9.2.4 Trench 8

- 9.2.4.1 A flint-tempered body sherd containing abundant calcined angular flint was found in the fill of linear feature [806]. This sherd is of Early Neolithic date.

**Table 3.** Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by period and fabric

Date	Fabric	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Early Neolithic	FIAF-M	Abundant fine to medium angular flint in fine clay matrix	2	8
Iron Age	QFIA	Abundant fine angular flint in sandy clay matrix	1	9
	QuAFOXS	Medium sandy fabric with moderate rounded quartz and oxidised surfaces	8	18
<b>Total</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>

### 9.3 Discussion

- 9.3.1 The small assemblage indicates limited prehistoric presence at the site. The Early Neolithic sherds feature abundant flint typical of contemporary pottery from the region and found locally at BSE 199 Drovers Went, Moreton Hall (now Daisy Avenue). Both sandy and flint-tempered Iron Age pottery have been recovered during previous archaeological investigations in Badwell Ash parish, for example at Shackerland Hall Quarry (BAA013 Tester 1978) and date to the early to mid-Iron Age.

## 10.0 Roman Pottery

by Alice Lyons

### 10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 A total of 66 sherds, weighing 1180g, of mid-to-late Roman pottery was recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Badwell Ash in north Suffolk (*Appendix 6*). A minimum of seven individual vessels are recorded. The pottery has survived in a fragmentary condition and although abraded has a relatively large average sherd size of c.18g. Use residues (including soot) have survived on the surface of some of the vessels.
- 10.1.2 Roman pottery was recovered from two of the trenches, the majority coming from a single linear feature in Trench 3 (Table 4).

**Table 4.** The Roman pottery quantified by trench and feature

Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)
3	Linear Feature 305	65	1166
9	Pit 903	1	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>1180</b>

### 10.2 Methodology

- 10.2.1 The whole pottery assemblage described and assessed in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue prepared (Excel worksheet in archive; summarised in Table 5). All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. Decoration, residues and levels of abrasion were also noted.
- 10.2.2 Birks Archaeology curates the pottery and associated archive.

### 10.3 The Pottery

- 10.3.1 Most of the pottery was found within one ditch [305]. A large part of this group comprises multiple fragments from a substantial SOW storage jar. Although no diagnostic rim sherds were found associated with this vessel, two of its body sherds retain a powdery red residue on their external surface which may be associated with its original function. The majority of the remainder of the pottery within the ditch comprise utilitarian SGW jar/bowl and dish sherds. Both the beaded rim (Lyons 2018, 109, fig 3.18, no 37) and flanged rim (Lyons 2018, 109, fig 3.18, no 39) dishes have thick soot residues on their external surfaces, indicating they have been exposed to an open flame – possibly used to heat food. It is also worthy of note that the beaded dish has significant internal wear marks, possibly left as the result of stirring food. Also found in the same deposit were four slightly finer SGW pieces, which were part of a poppy-headed beaker with distinctive panels of barbotine dot decoration (Lyons 2018, p. 107, fig 3.16, no 3-7). Taken as a whole this group of

pottery dates to between the early/mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD; perhaps reflecting the period of time the ditch was open and in use.

10.3.2 A single undiagnostic SGW jar/bowl body sherd was also found in Pit 903.

**Table 5. The Roman Pottery**

Feature	Fabric name (published reference)	Vessel Form	Count	Weight (g)
Ditch 305			<b>65</b>	<b>1166</b>
	Sandy grey ware (mica) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 185: WAT RE)	Poppy headed beaker	4	44
		Beaded rim dish	1	67
		Flanged dish	1	6
		Jar/bowl	27	390
	Sandy oxidised ware (mica) (Lyons 2018, 206: SOW)	Storage jar	32	659
Pit 903	Sandy grey ware (mica)	Jar	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>1180</b>

#### 10.4 Summary

10.4.1 This group of pottery is a small stratified assemblage of locally produced, largely utilitarian, reduced and oxidised micaceous coarse wares typical of manufacture within the Waveney Valley in the mid-to-late Romano-British era (Lyons and Tester 2014). The site is close to the Roman small towns of Scole and Pakenham in an area rich in Roman remains (Ashwin and Tester 2014, pp214-215, fig 5.1) and therefore adds to the growing corpus of data from this region.

#### 10.5 Recommendations for further work

10.5.1 No further work is recommended at this stage. If the project progresses to excavation this material should be included in any analysis undertaken for publication.

### 11.0 Post-Roman Finds

by Sue Anderson

#### 11.1 Post-Roman Pottery

11.1.1 Eleven sherds of pottery (209g) were collected from the fill (308) of a pit-like feature. A summary catalogue by context is included as *Appendix 7*.

11.1.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). The results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue.

11.1.3 Table 6 shows the quantification by fabric.

**Table 6. Post-Roman Pottery by fabric**

Description	Fabric	Date Range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early Anglo-Saxon fine sandy	ESFS	5th-7th c.	8	121	0.07	3
Early Anglo-Saxon granitic	ESCF	?6th-7th c.	2	64	0.20	2
Early Anglo-Saxon calcareous and granitic	ESCM	?6th-7th c.	1	24		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>11</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>6</i>

11.1.4 The pottery was of Early Anglo-Saxon date and comprised handmade body and rim sherds in sandy, granitic and calcareous-tempered wares. This mix of tempers is typical in central Suffolk, with fine sandy and granitic wares being the most frequent in Early Anglo-Saxon assemblages from Culford and Rushbrooke, for example (Anderson 2015 and 2011).

11.1.5 Two rims were found, both vertical types, and probably both from jars. Six sherds, which appeared to be part of a single vessel in ESFS fabric, included part of a rounded base. One body sherd was

decorated with an incised horizontal line at the neck, an incised vertical line and random stamps of plain circular type. Overall the group is likely to be of early to mid 6th-century date.

## 11.2 Slag

- 11.2.1 Six pieces (36g) of ferrous slag were recovered from linear fill (606) (*Appendix 8*). The pieces were amorphous and undiagnostic, and were not magnetic. It is possible that they represent 'clinker' from steam-powered farm machinery, rather than metalworking debris.

## 12.0 Metal Finds (*Appendix 9*)

by Rebecca Sillwood

### 12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 Forty-five metal finds were submitted for reporting: this breaks down as twenty-eight of copper alloy, sixteen of lead, and one of silver. Most of the metalwork was unstratified from the topsoil and subsoil deposits of various trenches, except for a Roman brooch from a pit-like feature, and a Roman and Early Saxon find from a feature.

### 12.2 Methodology

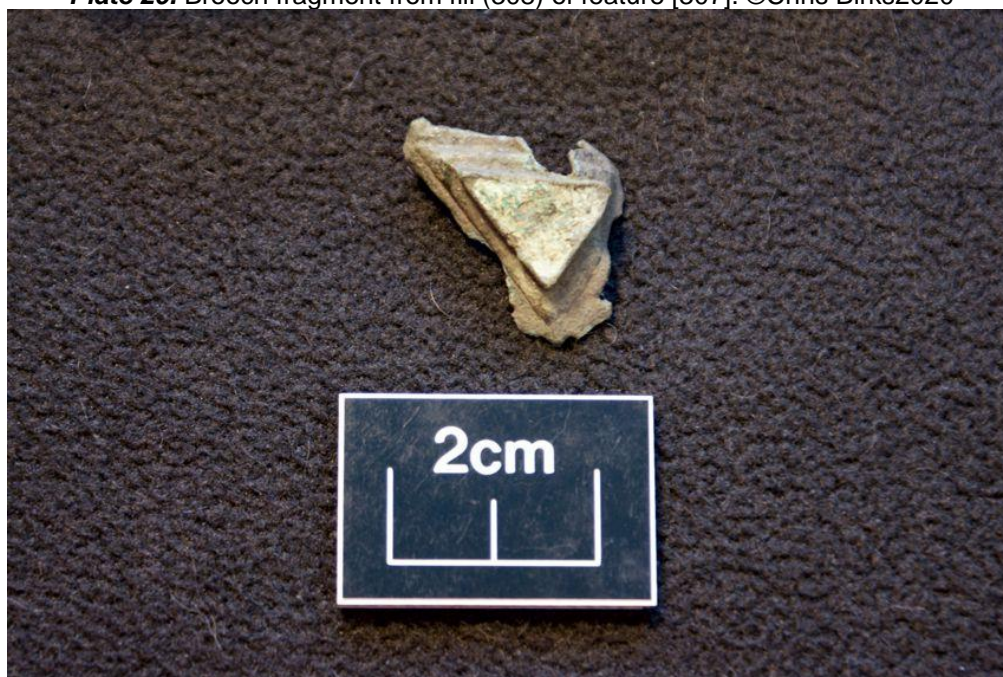
- 12.2.1 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. This data can be found within an Excel spreadsheet which is provided separately to this report and will be available as part of the archive.
- 12.2.2 Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital callipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

### 12.3 The Assemblage

*Roman*

- 12.3.1 Two copper alloy finds of Roman date were recovered from stratified contexts, a brooch from pit [307] and a pierced coin from feature [1403].
- 12.3.2 The brooch was recovered from trench 3 and was an incomplete example with a triangular central portion filled with green enamel, surrounded by a stepped collar and with distorted edges. The reverse had part of the pin mechanism present, but no pin or catchplate. This type of brooch is recorded as a composite plate type dated to within the 2nd century AD (Hattatt, 2007, 354, nos. 1129 & 1413).

**Plate 29.** Brooch fragment from fill (308) of feature [307]. ©Chris Birks2020



Scale is 2cm in 1cm increments



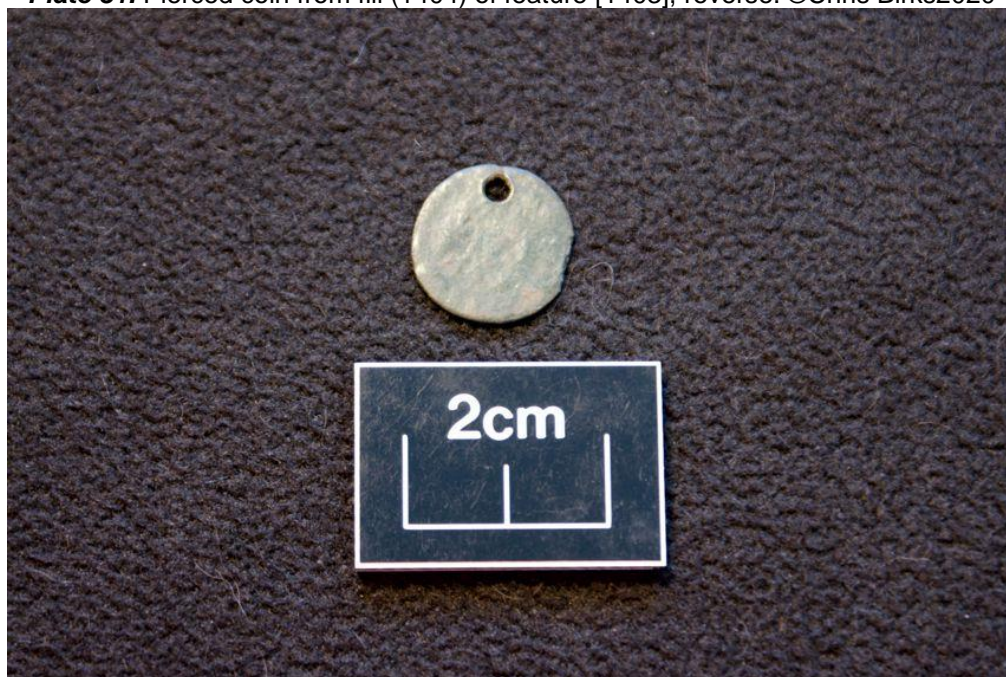
12.3.3 A pierced Roman coin was found within trench 14 (*Plates 30 and 31*). The coin was worn smooth; however, the head of an Emperor could just be seen, facing right, on the obverse. The reverse was completely illegible. Due to the size of this coin it is likely to be a 4<sup>th</sup> century nummus, perhaps dating to the House of Constantine. The piercing of Roman coins tends to be an Early Saxon trend, possibly utilising a curated piece, and using it as jewellery rather than as currency. Given the worn nature of this object, and the presence of other Early Saxon material on the site, this seems the most likely conclusion for this piece.

**Plate 30.** Pierced coin from fill (1404) of feature [1403], obverse. ©Chris Birks2020



Scale is 2cm in 1cm increments

**Plate 31.** Pierced coin from fill (1404) of feature [1403], reverse. ©Chris Birks2020



Scale is 2cm in 1cm increments

12.3.4 Two plano-convex lead spindle whorls were unstratified and assigned this period. They were from trenches 5 and 6 respectively, from the topsoil (500) and subsoil (601). The objects were similar sizes, and plano-convex in shape, with one just a little narrower than the other. Dating of such objects is not easy, as they can be used throughout multiple periods, however, according to Walton-Rogers

(1997, 1731) Roman spindles were of 4-8mm in diameter, whereas early medieval and later spindles were of the range 9-11mm in diameter. Given that the Badwell Ash whorls central holes were 6.5mm and 7mm respectively they may be of Roman date.

#### Early Anglo-Saxon

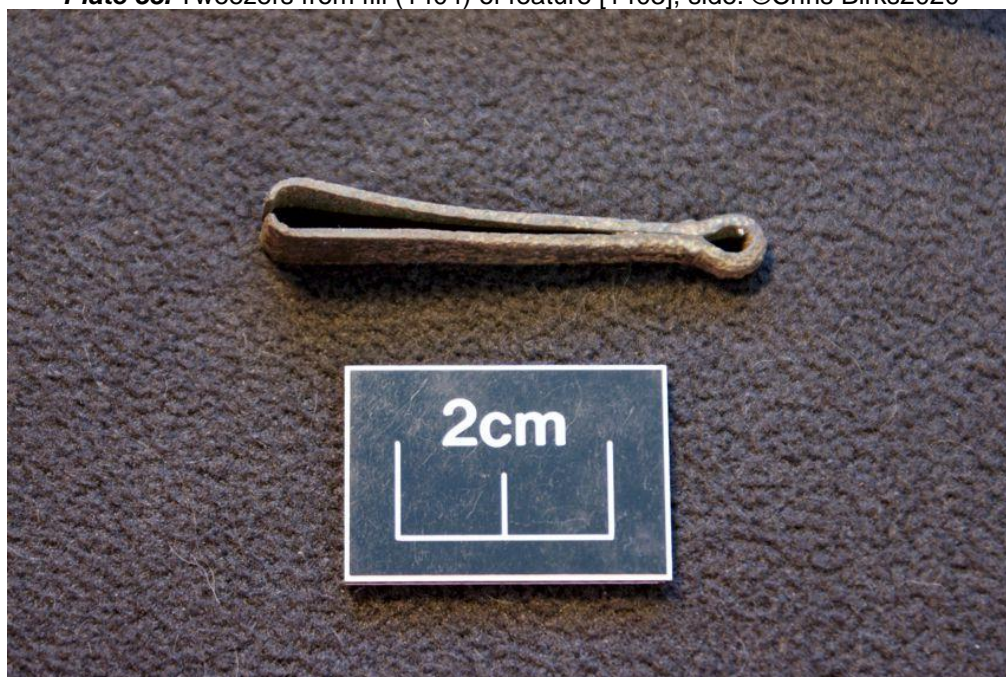
- 12.3.5 Several copper alloy objects of this date were recovered from the site. The most striking object was a complete pair of tweezers, recovered from trench 14, feature [1403] (*Plates 32 and 33*). These tweezers were formed from a single strip of copper alloy, and had flared ends, with possible decorative lines near the loop. Tweezers are long-lived in this form and cannot be closely dated.

**Plate 32.** Tweezers from fill (1404) of feature [1403], top. ©Chris Birks2020



Scale is 2cm in 1cm increments

**Plate 33.** Tweezers from fill (1404) of feature [1403], side. ©Chris Birks2020



Scale is 2cm in 1cm increments

- 12.3.6 A fragment of cruciform brooch was recovered from the topsoil of trench 2 (200) (*Plate 34*). The piece was the detachable top or side knob from the headplate of the brooch, and was semi-circular in cross-section, with a hollow reverse, and a waisted middle. Cruciform brooches tend to be some of the earliest brooches in Anglo-Saxon Britain, dating to around the mid-late 5th century through to the late 6th century (Penn & Brugmann, 2007, 24).

**Plate 34.** Cruciform brooch fragment from topsoil (200) in Trench 2. ©Chris Birks2020



Scale is 2cm in 1cm increments

- 12.3.7 The remaining object is more tentative. Recovered from the subsoil of trench 5 (501) were two pieces which were possibly part of a single bead but are a little too fragmentary to be certain. The dating is also uncertain, however, bronze beads, with a high tin content, giving the metal a greyish-silver hue, could be of Anglo-Saxon date. The pieces did not join and as they were unstratified they are of limited value.

#### *Medieval*

- 12.3.8 The medieval finds are fairly tenuous. The only definite object was a silver quartered probable long-cross penny, of uncertain date, from trench 3 subsoil (301). The long-cross coinage was introduced to stop clipping of coins, as the four arms of the cross would be present to prove the coin had not been tampered with. The long-cross also aided the halving and quartering of the coin, along the edges of the cross, to form smaller change in the form of halfpennies and farthings. The coinage was introduced by Henry III from 1247 and continued until Edward I's reforms in 1279.
- 12.3.9 An amorphous lead piece, probably a pot mend, was also recovered from trench 3 subsoil (301). Using lead to plug holes in pottery was a common occurrence from the Roman period onwards, and therefore this piece is of uncertain, but possibly Roman or medieval, date.
- 12.3.10 The remaining three copper alloy pieces were strip fragments, and may be either buckle plates or strap ends, though no pieces have any defining features. These sheets came from the subsoil of trenches 3 and 5 respectively.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 12.3.11 The largest section of this assemblage was of post-medieval date. Five copper alloy buttons were recovered and included two possibly earlier c. 18th century examples, both with gilt decoration; these were found in the topsoil of trenches 6 and 11. The remaining buttons are all likely to be 19th century in date and maybe later for the four-hole attachment examples. These buttons were found in trenches 1, 3, 5 and 6.

- 12.3.12 Other objects recovered included a complete thimble from trench 2, probably of 16th to mid-17th century date (Read, 2018, 43, no. 191), decorated with palmettes around the base. A pierced medal of Victorian date was of some interest, recovered from trench 6, the piece was bi-metal, with the central portion supposed to represent a silver penny depicting the young head of Victoria, and the outer ring of copper alloy reads 'ONE PENNY MODEL' on both sides. This model coin was produced by Joseph Moore in Birmingham either in 1844 or 1848 and was a suggestion for the replacement of the previously heavy copper coinage the government was considering. It was never adopted.
- 12.3.13 Other post-medieval finds were more standard and included a stud, collars, fittings, a chape, and a crotal bell fragment, amongst others. For a full list of metal finds, see the Appendix.

#### *Modern*

- 12.3.14 Two modern pennies of Queen Elizabeth II were recovered from the topsoil of trench 6 (600).

#### *Undated*

- 12.3.15 Thirteen fragments and objects were undated. These mainly consist of lead waste, though a piece of copper waste was also recovered, and could imply the collection of pieces to be melted down for re-use. Other pieces were strips or sheet fragments of unknown date.

### **12.4 Conclusions**

- 12.4.1 The Roman and Early Saxon material from this site is obviously the most interesting, the rest of the assemblage is more standard and commonplace.
- 12.4.2 The Roman brooch would have been a fine example, had it been complete and in good condition. It represents 2nd century AD activity in the area. The Roman coin, of 4th century date, was likely to have been used as jewellery during the Early Saxon period, hence it has been pierced for suspension. Other Early Saxon finds, including the complete set of tweezers, and the fragment of a cruciform brooch, would almost seem to point to a cemetery element in the area. Cruciform brooches and pierced, curated, Roman coins, are common finds in Saxon graves. Perhaps all of these finds were casual losses in life, rather than goods utilised in the death tableau. Whatever is the case the material can be dated by the cruciform brooch fragment to between the 5th-6th century.

### **13.0 Animal Bone (Appendix 10)**

*by Julie Curl*

#### **13.1 Methodology**

- 13.1.1 A summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 but a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 could not be compiled due to a lack of suitable material. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, the information was directly recorded into an appendix with this report.

#### **13.2 The bone assemblage**

##### *13.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation*

- 13.2.1.1 A total of 323g of bone, consisting of 53 elements, was recovered from four contexts on this excavation, with the totals quantified by context, species, count and weight in Table 7.
- 13.2.1.2 The remains were recovered from two pit-like features and two other features. Some bone was found with a combination of Iron-Age and Roman finds, suggesting some residuality. Other bone was discovered with pottery of a 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century date range, other remains are undated.

- 13.2.1.3 The bone is in variable condition, with some remains in good condition, but fragmented from butchering, wear and possibly disturbance. The remains in Trench 6, fill 608 were fragmented and surfaces showing some abrasion, suggesting either finds of an early date or some acidity in the surrounding soil.
- 13.2.1.4 No canid (dog/wolf/fox) or porcine (pig/boar) gnawing was seen, suggesting there was little opportunity for scavengers with this waste. Invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage is low, suggesting a fairly rapid burial and remains were not available to invertebrates.

**Table 7.** Quantification of the faunal remains

Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
304	Pit-Like Feature	24	14g	Mammal	24
308	Pit-Like Feature	19	94g	Cattle	4
				Sheep/goat	1
				Mammal	14
608	Fill of Feature	6	86g	Red Deer	6
1504	Upper fill of Feature	4	129g	Equid	4

### 13.3 Species range and modifications and other observations

- 13.3.1 Four species were identified in this assemblage, three of domestic stock and one wild species.
- 13.3.2 Trench 3, fill 304 produced remains of **Cattle**, with fragments of tibia and jaw and two isolated lower molars from an adult animal. **Sheep/goat** were also seen in fill 304 with a worn lower molar.
- 13.3.3 Trench 6, fill 608, produced six fragments of **Red Deer** antler. The antler fragments are all from one large brow tine (the first tine above the base pointing forward). It is common for such pieces of antler to be worked in most periods, but there are no clear sawing or chop marks and no cuts were seen that suggest modification; however, the abrasion on the surface of the antler may have destroyed such evidence.
- 13.3.4 Trench 15, fill 1504 yielded bone from an **equid**, with fragments of a metatarsal and femur from a large pony-sized animal.

### 13.4 Discussion and conclusions

- 13.4.1 This is a small but relatively rich assemblage of mixed origin and date. The cattle and sheep/goat are most likely to represent meat waste, the head elements might suggest cheap cuts of meat such as cheek-meat, brain and tongue. The equid is probably from a traction or riding animal, but it is possible it was utilised for its hide and flesh, providing meat for people in times of poverty or for feeding domestic or working dogs.
- 13.4.2 The presence of antler may suggest some interest in antler working, although the condition of the tine may have destroyed the evidence. The antler does not necessarily confirm hunting of deer as the antlers are naturally shed each year and the dropped antlers are often collected for decoration or for working.

### 13.5 Recommendations for further work

- 13.5.1 If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage can be considered in the analysis, otherwise no further work is required.

## 14.0 Environmental Summary

*by Dr John Summers*

### 14.1 Introduction

- 14.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land at Badwell Ash, six bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions

Ltd for processing and assessment. At the time of writing the report, pit fill (308)/ [307] was spot dated to the early Saxon, while the remaining features are undated.

## 14.2 Methods

14.2.1 Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

## 14.3 Results

14.3.1 The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 11*. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation only, with no evidence of anaerobic waterlogged preservation or mineralisation.

14.3.2 Five of the six samples contained carbonised plant macrofossils, including carbonised cereal grains. Hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were identified. These are all taxa commonly encountered in Anglo-Saxon archaeobotanical assemblages. Non-cereal arable weed taxa were rare, limited to a single small grass seed in pit fill (308)/ [307]. The low density of carbonised macrofossils indicates that they were largely present as scattered debris, most likely from domestic activity in the near vicinity.

14.3.3 Charcoal fragments were common in (304)/ [303] and abundant in (308)/ [307], where oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous vessel patterns were identified. Sample <2> of (308)/ [307] also contained unburnt mammal bone fragments.

## 14.4 Conclusions

14.4.1 The presence of carbonised cereal remains in a number of samples, albeit in low densities, indicates the common use and deposition of cereals at the site. This scattered carbonised material most likely originated from domestic activity in the vicinity of the sampled deposits. The small number of remains from the present investigation makes it difficult to make any more detailed interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon diet and arable economy of the site.

14.4.2 Should further archaeological investigations be carried out at the site, it is possible that additional bulk sampling of sediments could recover a larger, analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossil remains that would allow a more detailed investigation of the site's Anglo-Saxon economy.

## 15.0 Conclusions and Discussion

### 15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were generally good. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits were inconsistent in composition across the site.

15.1.2 Features may be deliberately excavated as pits or field boundaries for example, or formed through natural processes such as the result of tree or vegetation growth or through water-action. Features were present in 8 of the 16 excavated trenches; trenches 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15 and 16. No features were recorded in trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13. However, the recovery of finds from topsoil and/or subsoil deposits in these trenches indicate activities during the Neolithic, Roman, Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval periods.

### 15.2 Trenches with no archaeological features

15.2.1 Trench 1. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) were recorded at c. 39.70-39.98m OD. A Post-medieval metal button recovered from topsoil (100) and a sherd of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from subsoil (101).

- 15.2.2 Trench 2. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) were recorded at c. 39.89-40.03m OD. An Early Saxon brooch and metal finds of Post-medieval date were recovered from topsoil (200) and an undated metal fragment from subsoil (201).
- 15.2.3 Trench 4. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) were recorded at c. 40.01-40.09m OD. A Post-medieval metal chape fragment was recovered from topsoil (400).
- 15.2.4 Trench 5. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) were recorded at c. 40.02-40.49m OD. A lead spindle whorl of possible Roman date and Post-medieval and undated metal finds were recovered from topsoil (500). A possible Early Saxon bead, a possible medieval buckle plate and Post-medieval and undated metal finds were recovered from subsoil (501).
- 15.2.5 Trench 7. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (702) were recorded at c. 39.5m OD. No finds were recovered from topsoil or subsoil deposits.
- 15.2.6 Trench 10. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1002) were recorded at c. 40.37-40.67m OD. No finds were recovered from topsoil or subsoil deposits. The majority of topsoil and subsoil deposits had been truncated through the construction of a menage, as observed in trenches 9 and 10.
- 15.2.7 Trenches 12 and 13. Following initial excavation, it was not possible to excavate these trenches due to an extant live mains water supply. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits were not observed though subsoil deposits appeared quite clean and relatively undisturbed beneath modern concrete and brick hardcore and there is a possibility that archaeological remains may survive.

### 15.3 Trench 3

- 15.3.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) were recorded at c. 39.70-40.31m OD. Metal finds of possible Roman/medieval, medieval, Post-medieval and unknown date were recovered from subsoil (301).
- 15.3.2 Pit-like feature [303] (at c. 39.83m OD) was present towards the northwest end of Trench 3 and may date to the Early- to mid-Iron Age based on pottery sherds recovered from fill (304). Although this feature is quite small in size, the pottery and animal bone as well as cereal grains and charcoal fragments identified in environmental sample <1> from fill (304) indicate feature [303] may have functioned as a domestic waste pit. A burnt flint from fill (304) may indicate activities during the prehistoric period though these are not closely dateable and may be contemporary with the other finds recovered.
- 15.3.3 Approximately northeast-southwest linear feature [305] (at c. 40.23m OD) was present centrally within Trench 3. A large quantity of Roman (early/mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD) pottery including fragments of a substantial storage jar and evidence of cooking recovered from fill (306) likely also indicates settlement in the vicinity and the probable disposal of domestic refuse into a land boundary ditch. Again, a burnt flint from fill (306) may indicate activities during the prehistoric period.
- 15.3.4 Pit-like feature [307] (at c. 40.25m OD) was present towards the southeast end of Trench 3 and probably dates to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (early- to mid-6<sup>th</sup> century AD), based on pottery finds recovered from fill (308). Animal bone was also recovered and environmental sample <2> from fill (308) contained carbonised cereal grains, abundant charcoal fragments and unburnt animal bone fragments (and a single grass seed) and it is likely feature [307] functioned as a domestic waste pit. An incomplete Roman brooch of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date was also recovered from fill (308). Two burnt flints from fill (308) may indicate activities during the prehistoric period.

### 15.4 Trench 6

- 15.4.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) were recorded at c. 40.32-40.52m OD in Trench 6. A possible Post-medieval coin, Post-medieval and undated metal finds and a modern coin were recovered from topsoil (600). A lead spindle whorl of possible Roman date was recovered from subsoil (601).
- 15.4.2 Approximately northeast-southwest linear feature [611] (at c. 40.5m OD) was present towards the northeast end of Trench 6 and may date to the Early Iron Age though a single sherd pottery recovered from fill (606) of slot [605] excavated through [611] is inconclusive for dating. Two struck flints were also recovered from fill (606) as well as 6 pieces of possibly ferrous slag which may represent modern 'clinker' from steam-powered farm machinery, rather than metalworking debris. Environmental sample <3> from fill (606) contained carbonised cereal grains.

15.4.3 Approximately northeast-southwest curvilinear feature [607] (at c. 40.36m OD) was present within the southwest half of Trench 6. No typologically dateable evidence was recovered from (608) which produced fragments of red deer antler.

15.4.4 Undated approximately northwest-southeast oriented linear feature [609] (at c. 40.5m OD) was present towards the southwest end of Trench 6.

#### 15.5 Trench 8

15.5.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (802) were recorded at c. 40.15-40.54m OD. Topsoil and subsoil deposits had been truncated through the construction of a menage at this location, as observed in trenches 9 and 10.

15.5.2 Undated approximately southwest-northeast linear feature [803] (at c. 39.47m OD) was present at the northwest end of Trench 8. The irregular-shaped nature of the feature indicates it may have formed through natural process.

15.5.3 Approximately southwest-northeast linear feature [805] (at c. 39.91m OD) was present at the southeast end of Trench 8 and may tentatively be dated to the Early Neolithic period based on a sherd of pottery recovered from fill (806). A burnt flint was also recovered from fill (806).

#### 15.6 Trench 9

15.6.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (902) were recorded at c. 39.95-40.17m OD in Trench 9. The majority of topsoil and subsoil deposits had been truncated through the construction of a menage, as observed in trenches 8 and 10.

15.6.2 Pit-like feature [903] (at c. 40.10m OD) was present within the northeast half of Trench 9 and may tentatively be dated to the Roman (mid/late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD) period based on a sherd of pottery recovered from fill (904). Environmental sample <4> from fill (904) was devoid of any carbonised cereal grains or other remains.

#### 15.7 Trench 11

15.7.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1102) were recorded at c. 40.57-40.61m OD in Trench 11. There was evidence of contamination of topsoil and subsoil deposits within the southern half of the trench. Two Post-medieval metal finds including a button and a stud were recovered from topsoil (1100) and an undated lead fragment from subsoil (1101).

15.7.2 Undated feature [1103] (at c. 40.10m OD) was present within the northeast half of Trench 11 and may represent a feature formed through natural processes.

#### 15.8 Trench 14

15.8.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1402) were recorded at c. 40.31-40.57m OD in Trench 14. A Post-medieval metal staple and an undated lead fragment were recovered from topsoil (1400) and a Post-medieval lead fitting from subsoil (1401).

15.8.2 Feature [1403] (at c. 40.50m OD) was present towards the northwest end of Trench 14. Although not closely dateable, the recovery of a pierced Roman coin and a pair of tweezers from fill (1404) may indicate that this feature represents the shallow remains of a Sunken Featured Building, common in Saxon settlement sites, though it may equally be a natural hollow and the coin and tweezers may date to the Roman period. Environmental sample <5> from fill (1404) contained carbonised cereal grains.

#### 15.9 Trench 15

15.9.1 Undated feature [1503] (at c. 40.34m OD) was overlain by subsoil (1501) and topsoil (1500) and produced a small quantity of horse bones from its fill (1504). Primary fill (1505) probably represents the silting-up of the feature when open and produced no finds. No finds were recovered from topsoil or subsoil deposits. The water table was encountered and a mechanically-excavated sondage located an edge of feature [1503] cutting undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1502) from c. 40.36m OD. Environmental sample <6> from fill (1504) contained carbonised cereal grains.



15.9.2 The function of feature [1503] is uncertain. It may relate to a pond or a mineral extraction pit. It does not appear on the first edition 1884 Ordnance Survey map whereas an existing pond to the northeast of Trench 15 is depicted on this map (not illustrated).

#### 15.10 Trench 16

15.10.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (1603) were recorded at c. 40.70-40.79m OD in Trench 16. Marl-like deposit (1601) may indicate agricultural activities though no dating evidence was obtained and no finds were recovered from topsoil (1600) or subsoil (1602).

15.10.2 Undated pit-like feature [1604] (at c. 40.67m OD) was present at the southeast end of Trench 16.

#### 15.11 Discussion

15.11.1 The trenched evaluation has provided a significant insight into multi-period activities on this site. The earliest activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of 2 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, from subsoil in Trench 1 and from the fill of a linear feature in Trench 8, a small quantity of struck flints of probable later Neolithic or Bronze Age date and burnt flints, probably pot-boilers used for cooking though not closely dateable, representing settlement evidence. Settlement also appears to have occurred during the Early- to mid-Iron Age indicated through a probable domestic refuse pit in Trench 3 and a linear feature in Trench 6, possibly also used for the disposal of domestic refuse. The latter also included pieces of slag though these probably don't relate to contemporary metal working and may be a later intrusion. Evidence of activities during the prehistoric period, in particular from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, has been recorded within this area (BAA 029 and BAA 043) and to the east of the proposed development site (BAA 035) and further afield at Shackerland Hall Quarry (BAA 013).

15.11.2 Settlement has also occurred during the Roman period and a relatively large quantity of early/mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery was recovered from a feature in Trench 3 with domestic wares including a storage jar and some with evidence of cooking. Although not conclusive, a sherd of Roman (mid/late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD) pottery was recovered from a probable pit in Trench 9. A number of Roman metal finds have been recovered from topsoil/subsoil deposits, An unusual (*pers comm* Anderson/Birks/Plouviez) Roman brooch of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> (or 3<sup>rd</sup>) century AD date was recovered from a (Saxon) domestic refuse pit in Trench 3. Settlement during the Roman period in this area has been indicated through the recovery of stray finds (BAA 001, BAA 005 and BAA 043), and to the east of the proposed development site (BAA 035).

15.11.3 A pierced 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman coin probably used as jewellery, may have been pierced during the Roman period though this is also an Early Saxon trend, and a set of tweezers, which although not closely dateable may also date to the Roman or Saxon periods, were recovered from a possible Sunken Featured Building (though may equally be a shallow hollow) in Trench 14. These and a fragment of cruciform brooch of probable 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century date from topsoil deposits in Trench 2 and a fragmentary possible bead from subsoil in Trench 5 indicate activities occurring during the Early Saxon period. Regardless of the precise date of the pierced coin and tweezers, it appears that settlement on this site continued through the Roman period and into the Early Saxon period. Cruciform brooches and pierced, curated, Roman coins, are common finds in Saxon graves (Sillwood 2020) and a cemetery was recorded in this area in 1922 that produced a great number of finds (BAA 008), though no direct evidence of human burials was observed during the current works. Settlement during the Saxon period is also known in this area (BAA 019, BAA 034 and BAA 041).

15.11.4 There is little evidence of medieval activities from the current excavations, including metal finds from subsoil deposits in Trench 3 (including a 13<sup>th</sup> century probable long-cross penny) and Trench 5. Medieval settlement in this area has been indicated through the recovery of finds (BAA 043) and domestic occupation at Warren Farm (BAA 025) immediately opposite the proposed development site and at Street Farm (BAA 050) is known since at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Indications of Post-medieval activities are also limited to metal finds, though more numerous, recovered from topsoil/subsoil deposits in trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 and 14. Post-medieval evidence in this area includes quarrying (BAA 036), pottery production (BAA 038) and a 15<sup>th</sup> century house (BAA 024). A Victorian medal model coin never adopted dating to 1844 or 1848 from topsoil in Trench 6 has been noted of interest and two Queen Elizabeth II pennies were also recovered from topsoil in Trench 6.

- 15.11.5 The environmental evidence provided minimal information relating to activities on or near the proposed development site and indicated the use and deposition of cereals at the site, most likely originating from domestic activity.
- 5.1.1 The composition of undisturbed 'natural' deposits varied considerably across the site, though common for this part of Suffolk, and depths were fairly consistent across the proposed development site from c. 39.50m OD to c. 40.79m OD, into which cut features are most commonly observed. Comparing these depths with construction methodologies and depths may aid decisions regarding further mitigatory works. No details relating to construction are currently known.
- 5.1.2 A summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.1.3 There is potential to contribute towards regional research framework priorities relating to rural prehistoric settlement activities. Evidence of Roman and Saxon activities may further the understanding of the origins of Badwell Ash and provide comparisons with other villages in the region. The development of the agrarian economy and identifying any regional variations have been identified as research priorities. Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service based on the results of the trenched archaeological evaluation.



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## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

<b>Project</b>	<b>Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk'</b>
Grid reference	TL 9904 6926
Planning Authority	Mid Suffolk District Council
Planning reference	DC/19/01356
SCCAS/CT reference	Gemma Stewart/20 March 2020
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, <a href="mailto:chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk">chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk</a> , 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	Initial draft CB654 v.1.0
Origination Date	01 June 2020
Version	1.5
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Status	Revised approved final copy
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	09 July 2020
Summary of Changes	Confirmation of approval of revised trench layout
Sections revised	1.2, 8.1.1
Circulation	SCCAS/CT, Client, architect
Required Action	n/a
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Approval	Approved
Comments	Draft copy submitted to Gemma Stewart, Senior Archaeological Officer SCCAS/CT for consideration on 03 June 2020. Comments were received on 11 June 2020 and a revised draft copy has been prepared and resubmitted for consideration on 12 June 2020. Approval was received on 17 June 2020 prior to preparation of a final approved copy. A revised trench layout (CB654 v.1.4) was provided to and approved by SCCAS/CT prior to preparation of this revised copy, CB654 v.1.5

SCCAS/CT Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at  
'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk'**

**Prepared for:**

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Reference No. CB654 v.1.5  
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### *Figure 1.* Site location

### *Figure 2.* Site plan



## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at 'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk' (grid reference TL 9904 6926, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Gemma Stewart/20 March 2020), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number DC/19/01356.

**Figure 1 Site Location**



- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB654, v.1.0 details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and was prepared for WR Property Consultants Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'). A copy was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service on 03 June 2020 for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a). Comments were received on 11 June 2020 and a revised draft copy, CB654 v.1.1, was prepared and resubmitted for consideration on 12 June 2020. Approval was received on 17 June 2020 prior to preparation of a final copy, CB654 v.1.2. A revised development site plan drawing was provided by the architect and trench locations were revised accordingly. An updated trench layout (CB654 v.1.4) was submitted to and approved by the

Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service prior to preparation of this revised final Written Scheme of Investigation, CB654 v.1.5.

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises an area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions regarding a mitigation strategy that may include a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation or Continuous Archaeological Recording (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 2.3 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. Communities and Local Government (2019) and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 2.4 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the trenched archaeological evaluation only; this document alone will not result in the discharge of the archaeological condition/s.

## 3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The Brief states that *The development area is located to south of Langham Road and to the west of The Street in the village of Badwell Ash on chalk formation bedrock geology with Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) superficial deposits (BGS accessed March 2020) at roughly 42.5m AOD. The site is situated in an area of very high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Roman pottery has been recorded from within the site itself (HER ref BAA 001), with a Roman building, ovens and pits, plus earlier prehistoric features, identified to the east during recent archaeological investigations (BAA 035 and 036). Archaeological remains dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards have also been recorded immediately opposite the site (BAA 025). The development area is situated in a topographically favourable location for archaeological activity from all periods given its position overlooking a watercourse on light soils. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.*

## 4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Specific aims of the project are;
  - 4.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 4.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits which may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 4.3 Generic Aims of the project are to;
  - 4.3.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.

- 4.3.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
- 4.3.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 4.3.4 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
- 4.3.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 5.0 Method Statement

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The primary purpose of the evaluation is to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated will be determined. This will be achieved through the following methodology and in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2019).

### 5.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.2.1 An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.2.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer will be contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER event number and site code and for the site and to commission a search of HER records.
- 5.2.3 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area will be carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs will be clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations. If avoidance is not possible, the relevant trench may need repositioning or the service run will need to be moved at the expense of the Client.
- 5.2.4 A tracked hydraulic-type/wheeled excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket will be required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 5.2.5 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 5.2.6 Thirteen (13) trenches each measuring 30m by 1.8m (390 linear m) will be excavated to provide a 5% sample of the development area (700m<sup>2</sup>) (Fig. 2). Precise trench locations will be established on site. Any significant changes to trench locations will be agreed the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.7 Further trenching or deposit testing may be required following a site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy and a 70 linear m (at 1.80m wide) contingency for judgemental trench use is included accordingly.
- 5.2.8 The trial trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. The trenches will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits unless otherwise agreed with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.9 In the unlikely event that deposits extend beyond 1.2m beneath present ground level (less in the presence of loose or unstable deposits) the trench edges will be stepped prior to any further excavation beyond this depth in agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.

- 5.2.10 Should the water table be encountered it may be necessary to employ the use of a suitable pump and provisions for the storage/removal of this water will need to be made at additional cost. Environmental considerations may require the use of a settlement tank/s should water be pumped to a water course and these decisions will need to be made in association with the relevant authority.
- 5.2.11 Topsoil and subsoil deposits will be removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits are encountered.
- 5.2.12 Metal detecting will be undertaken over the surface of trench locations prior to mechanical excavation commencing, throughout mechanical excavation and within trench bases. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil will be metal detected. Finds will be recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 5.2.13 Spoil arisings will be stored at a safe distance of c. 1m from the trench. If they are to be removed from site, this will remain the responsibility of the Client who should note that all deposits must be metal detected prior to removal.
- 5.2.14 Should archaeological remains be encountered, no further machine excavation will be made and all archaeological features will be sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows according to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2019), unless otherwise agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) may be required to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance may be required for very large/deep features and this must be agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. If any complex/unexpected deposits are encountered, these will be discussed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to agree strategy.

Linear features	10% (minimum 1m wide slot across the width)
Pits, post-holes	50% (with provision for up to 100% excavation)
Structural remains	50% (depending upon the extent of remains, some may remain <i>in situ</i> )
Burials	See 5.2.15 to 5.2.18

- 5.2.15 If burials are encountered, their location (including depth) will be recorded and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) will be informed immediately. They will remain undisturbed *in situ* and be covered with a suitable geotextile membrane prior to backfilling of the trench. No further excavations associated with the development may continue at these locations until decisions regarding their treatment have been made by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the MoJ and would be subject to a further programme of archaeological work and additional cost.
- 5.2.16 If there is a reason, to be determined by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, for human remains to be removed during the current programme of archaeological work, human skeletal remains within the confines of the excavations will be archaeologically excavated and recorded and the remains will be removed for subsequent reburial or deposition with the Suffolk Museums Service archive under licence from the Ministry of Justice, to be applied for in the event of encountering human burials, and in accordance with *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2005). Subject to agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, there may be a need to extend the sides of excavated areas to ensure that complete burials can be excavated. Contingency sums are provided.
- 5.2.17 If some or all of the human remains are in sealed coffins or in a crypt, or to include preserved soft tissue, or be less than 100 years old, the relevant Environmental Health Officer for the district will be informed. In any of these events, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will consider the appropriate treatment of such remains which would incur additional costs, to be established as the need arises.

- 5.2.18 Analysis of any human skeletal remains removed during the excavations will be carried out by a relevant specialist to an appropriate level depending on the number, date and surviving condition of the burials. Analysis of the human bone will include a complete demographic, skeletal and dental pathology profile as per Brickley & McKinley (2004). Provision for specific soil samples, dating and other scientific bone analysis will be made according to Campbell *et al* (2011) and in agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 5.2.19 Archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 5.2.20 A photographic record of archaeological remains will be made using colour digital images in .raw format. A general photographic record will be made using colour digital images. The camera used is a 12 mega pixel Sony A700 (APS-C) with 23.5mm by 15.6mm sensor. Digital photographs will be converted from raw format to uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit for archiving.
- 5.2.21 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples will be made.
- 5.2.22 All finds of archaeological significance will be collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 5.2.23 Forty litre bulk samples, or the full context if this is less, will be taken from well-sealed and dated contexts for environmental analysis. Sampling and analysis of suitable archaeological features/deposits for palaeoenvironmental remains and scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts will be carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011) and Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). Environmental sampling will be discussed with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and in consultation with the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 5.2.24 A single-context planning methodology will be employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits will be made on-site as necessary.
- 5.2.25 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be monitoring the project during fieldwork and providing advice accordingly. A monitoring visit will be booked with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service prior to works commencing on site.
- 5.2.26 The trenches will be backfilled without compaction or reinstatement once the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service has approved fieldwork as complete. If compaction or reinstatement is required by the Client, this will be subject to additional costs, to be arranged. They may remain open at the request of the Client who will then assume responsibility for safety implications.
- 5.2.27 Due to the current coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak, monitoring requirements may need to be carried out remotely. Provision is made for Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved. If Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service cannot gain sufficient information remotely, they will not be able to sign off fieldwork which may lead to delays to the completion of projects. The following information will be provided for remote monitoring.
- 5.2.27.1 All features present in the trenches, including presumed 'natural' and geological features will be investigated as per the Written Scheme of Investigation.
  - 5.2.27.2 GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench including context numbers.
  - 5.2.27.3 A written text stating what finds were recovered (if any) from each context, with provisional date.
  - 5.2.27.4 Text stating from which features environmental samples have been taken.
  - 5.2.27.5 Photographs of trenches from each end of the trench including direction facing.
  - 5.2.27.6 Photographs of trench sections (bulk), including direction facing.

- 5.2.27.7 Photographs of features taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned, including direction facing.
- 5.2.27.8 A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number.
- 5.2.28 Time (as agreed in consultation with the Client and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service) will be required to carry out this work and the Client is expected to acknowledge this, and that further excavation or other incursion upon the site is not carried out until completion of the archaeological works. Fieldwork will only be considered to be complete with confirmation by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Should an extreme quantity or exceptional archaeological remains be encountered during excavations, these shall be reported immediately to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. No responsibilities to delays in the Client's work programme as a result of this will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 5.2.29 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage will be displayed.
- 5.3 Post-excavation Analysis and Report**
- 5.3.1 Artefactual remains recovered during excavations will be cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014). In the first instance, this will be carried out by Chris Birks. Any further analysis will be carried out by relevant finds specialists as appropriate.
- 5.3.2 An assessment of the recorded evidence will be made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 5.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials will be made for inclusion in a site report.
- 5.3.4 The site report will include the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014b);
- 5.3.4.1 a non-technical summary will explain the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It will include reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
- 5.3.4.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
- 5.3.4.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3.4.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3.4.5 results. These will include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material will be clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) will be explained and the results will be accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
- 5.3.4.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
- 5.3.4.7 conclusions. Conclusions will be drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) will be included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) will be included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope may be provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.3.4.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition*

- (SCCAS Conservation Team 2019) and submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.
- 5.3.4.9 appendices, to include a copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation and summaries of contexts, finds and environmental samples.
  - 5.3.4.10 illustrations. Figures will be prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates may also be included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results will be provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
  - 5.3.4.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, will be provided.
  - 5.3.4.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates will be included in the report and disclaimers will be described.
- 5.3.5 An assessment report and updated project design, as outlined in *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) will be provided to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Historic England within six months of completion of fieldwork as required.
  - 5.3.6 A *draft* copy of the report will be submitted for consideration by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy will only be provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.
  - 5.3.7 One bound paper copy plus a digital copy of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Service; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
  - 5.3.8 Where positive results are drawn, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
  - 5.3.9 Any further works required by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works for trenched archaeological evaluation. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. A brief would be provided by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and a Written Scheme of Investigation would be required from an archaeological contractor.
  - 5.3.10 In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered, a publication report (Journal Note, Article or Monograph) will be prepared for inclusion in a recognised archaeological publication (e.g. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, East Anglian Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*). A *draft* copy of the publication report will be provided to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for comment within eighteen months of completion of the fieldwork as required.
  - 5.3.11 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report. A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.
  - 5.3.12 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum according to *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2019), and this should be agreed with confirmation before the fieldwork commences. The intended archive depository will be consulted before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for

the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 5.3.13 Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement may be sought regarding any items of local, regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service. Any treasure will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will inform the coroner within 14 days.

## 6.0 Timetable and Resources

### 6.1 Work Programme

- 6.1.1 A work programme is yet to be finalised between the Client and the Contractor in association with the main contractor. Works are likely to begin in June/July 2020. Depending on the quantity and nature of archaeological remains, fieldwork is likely to take up to 5 to 30 person days. Based on a team of 3 people, fieldwork is likely to take 2 to 10 days.
- 6.1.2 The production of the *draft* site and publication reports will depend, in part, upon the completion of any finds and/or environmental analysis and reporting. The *draft* report will be completed within as short a timescale as possible following completion of the programme of archaeological fieldwork. The *draft* report is submitted only to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration and the time taken for the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to respond cannot be stated. The *final* report is prepared and distributed only when approval of the *draft* report and all outstanding payments have been received. The Contractor is not responsible for any delays to the developer's work programme.

### 6.2 Works and Cost Implications

- 6.2.1 Any additional works as instructed by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service or the Client are not included in costs or timetable. All that are outside those listed in this document will be considered as variations to the scope of archaeological works and will be subject to additional charges and timescale, to be agreed with the Client.
- 6.2.2 An amount will be included when preparing costs regarding the preparation, assessment, analysis and reporting of plant macrofossils and charcoal; beetles; vertebrates; scientific dating and treatment of Human Remains/Burials. Contingency costs for scientific techniques & methods are included and will only be made in agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Historic England as required.
- 6.2.3 Details of the client including responsibility for payment of invoices must be provided through completion of the *Contract* to be sent to the contractor prior to acceptance of appointment to the project.

## 7.0 Staffing

### 7.1 Project Team

- 7.1.1 The project will be managed and co-ordinated by Chris Birks who will accept responsibilities for finance, standards, health and safety issues and liaison with the Client, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, finds specialists and curators. Chris Birks is a member of the CIFA at *MCIFA* level (membership number 4762). A full resume can be provided upon request.
- 7.1.2 An experienced metal detectorist, Chris Birks, John Simmons or Andy Barnett, will be dedicated to the project during all fieldwork stages and have provided contributions to archaeological publications, for example *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'* (Birks 2018).
- 7.1.3 Suitably qualified and experienced field staff, with experience of rural archaeology in particular, will be employed if necessary, including John Simmons who has over 10 years of archaeological experience. Other field staff may include John Ames (*MCIFA* membership number 6445), Simon Greenslade, Sarah Leppard and Neil Moss.



- 7.1.4 Finds processing and cataloguing will be carried out by Chris Birks, John Simmons, Rebecca Sillwood or by an equally qualified person.
- 7.1.5 Finds analysis and reporting will be carried out by external finds specialists including;
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Sarah Percival  | Prehistoric pottery                                 |
| Sue Anderson, <i>BA, MPhil</i>                                  | Saxon/medieval/Post-medieval Pottery, human remains |
| Sarah Bates   | Lithics   |
| Julie Curl  | Macro faunal remains                                |
| Fran Green, <i>BSc, PhD</i>                                     | Palynology  |
| Alice Lyons <i>BA MA MIFA</i>                                   | Roman Pottery                                       |
| Rebecca Sillwood  | Metal finds   |
| Dr Adrian Marsden <i>BSc, PhD</i>                               | Numismatic finds                                    |
| Norfolk Museums Service   | Conservation & X-ray                                |
| Simon Parfitt <i>BSc, PhD</i> (current)                         | Vertebrates/small mammals                           |
| Dr David Smith <i>MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Sheffield), FRES</i> | Insect remains                                      |
| Dr John Summers <i>PhD, MSc, BSc</i>                            | Plant macrofossils, charcoal                        |
| Jane Cowgill  | Metallurgy  |
- 7.1.6 Finds will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

## 8.0 Additional Information

### 8.1 General Conditions

- 8.1.1 A *draft* copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB654 v.1.0, was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration on 03 June 2020 in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a). Comments were received on 11 June 2020 and a revised draft copy, CB654 v.1.1, was prepared and resubmitted for consideration on 12 June 2020. Approval was received on 17 June 2020 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB654 v.1.2. A revised development site plan drawing was provided by the architect and trench locations were revised accordingly. An updated trench layout (CB654 v.1.4) was submitted to and approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service prior to preparation of this revised final Written Scheme of Investigation, CB654 v.1.5.
- 8.1.2 Any changes to the specifications following approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service must be communicated directly to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for approval.
- 8.1.3 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 8.1.4 Work will not commence until a completed *Contract* and/or *Order* from the Client reflecting the costs, terms and conditions of the *Contract* is received from the Client, agreeing to all costs and conditions as detailed in this document and providing information regarding the person/organisations responsible for payment of invoices. In the event of works commencing prior to return of a completed *Contract* and/or *Order* from the Client, all costs, terms and conditions are accepted as agreed.
- 8.1.5 If Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply, a health and safety plan will be required from the Client.
- 8.1.6 Details of any soil contamination and above grounds hazards must be provided by the Client prior to fieldwork commencing. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must also be adequately investigated by the Client. No costs for tree-surgery, removal of undergrowth or hedges or other aspects not detailed in this Written Scheme of Investigation will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 8.1.7 Costs and responsibility for any removal of spoil from site will remain with the Client.

- 8.1.8 No responsibility will be accepted for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines. This includes long periods of adverse weather conditions, ground contamination, vandalism, the presence of protected flora and fauna, unexploded ordnance, severe flooding, delays in the development programme or delays in the reporting process.
- 8.1.9 A working day of 7.5 hours is operated by the Contractor.
- 8.1.10 Figures were created from drawings provided by the Client.
- 8.2 Quality Standards**
- 8.2.1 The highest possible standards will be sought by the Contractor, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Suffolk's historic environment.
- 8.2.2 The *Code of Conduct* (2014c), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2019 revision) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b) by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) will be adhered to.
- 8.2.3 Works will be carried out according to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2019* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2019).
- 8.2.4 Provisions for the monitoring of archaeological works by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be made at agreed project stages. Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation. The Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be informed in writing of proposed fieldwork start date at least 10 working days in advance, unless otherwise agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 8.3 Health and Safety**
- 8.3.1 All work is carried out to standards defined in the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992* and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997). Health and safety advice will be sought from Health and Safety Officers as required.
- 8.3.2 A Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments has been prepared and included in this Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). All staff and site visitors will be required to read the Risk Assessments and copies will be held in the site accommodation. Copies will be provided for inclusion in the health and safety plan/file as required.
- 8.3.3 Due to the current coronavirus outbreak, a standalone Risk Assessment will be prepared at the latest point in time prior to fieldwork commencing due to constantly changing regulations and advice from the government, as advised by The Department of Health & Social Care and Public Health England. Note that no site visitors or members of the public are permitted on-site. See <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus> for general information.
- 8.3.4 Access to the health and safety policies of all other contractors on site will be required in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*.
- 8.3.5 Protective clothing and equipment will be provided as required.
- 8.4 Insurance**
- 8.4.1 The Contractor has Public Liability Insurance (£5million cover), Personal Accident and Employers Liability Insurance (£10million cover) and Professional Indemnity (£1million cover). Full details can be provided upon request.

## Bibliography

- Birks, C., 2018 *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'*. Chris Birks report number CB580 R v.1.3
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- Campbell, G., Moffett, L., & Straker, V., 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage
- CIFA 2014a *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*
- CIFA 2014b *Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*
- CIFA 2014c *Code of Conduct*
- CIFA 2019 *Regulations for professional conduct*
- Dymond, D., & Martin, E., 1988 *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*
- Gurney, D., 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East Of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*
- Medlycott, M., 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- MoRPHE 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England)
- Murphy, P.L., and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994 *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*
- SCAUM 1999 *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*
- SCCAS\* 2019 *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2019*
- SCCAS\* Conservation Team 2019 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition*

\*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

## Appendix 2. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
100	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.28m	40.40-40.59m OD	Metal	-	SL/22 Jul 20
101	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel, occasional large-sized flint nodules and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.26m	40.12-40.31m OD	Pottery	-	SL/22 Jul 20
102	D	1	Mixed dark orange brown mottled with pale yellow brown and pale grey sandy silt with patches of dark orange iron panning <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b>	-	39.70-39.98m OD	-	-	SL/22 Jul 20
200	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.24-0.28m	40.53-40.84m OD	Metal	-	SL/22 Jul 20
201	D	2	Mid brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel and occasional medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.1-0.25m	40.29-40.56m OD	Metal	-	SL/22 Jul 20
202	D	2	Mixed dark orange brown mottled with light yellow brown and mid grey sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints and frequent medium- to large-sized flint nodules	-	39.89-40.03m OD	-	-	SL/22 Jul 20
300	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.23-0.25m	40.43-40.92m OD	-	-	SL/21 Jul 20
301	D	3	Mid brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel and moderate medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.35-0.4m	40.20-40.67m OD	Metal	-	SL/21 Jul 20
302	D	3	Mixed pale yellow/grey, mid orange brown and dark reddish brown silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b>	-	39.70-40.31m OD	-	-	SL/21 Jul 20
303	D	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.18m	c. 39.83m OD	-	Iron Age?	SL/21 Jul 20
304	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [303] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional charcoal pieces	0.18m	c. 39.83m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone Enviro <1>	Iron Age?	SL/21 Jul 20
305	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.28m	c. 40.23m OD	-	Roman	SL/21 Jul 20
306	D	3	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [305] with frequent medium-sized subangular flint nodules and frequent medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.28m	c. 40.23m OD	Pottery, flint	Roman	SL/21 Jul 20
307	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.32m	c. 40.25m OD	-	-	SL/21 Jul 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
308	D	3	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [307] with frequent medium-sized subangular flint nodules and occasional medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.32m	c. 40.25m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone, metal Enviro <2>	Saxon	SL/21 Jul 20
309	C	3	Cut for extant sewer pipe	>0.45m	c. 40.64m OD	-	Modern	SL/21 Jul 20
310	D	3	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [309] with moderate medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	>0.45m	c. 40.64m OD	-	Modern	SL/21 Jul 20
400	D	4	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.25-0.3m	40.92-40.95m OD	Metal	-	SL/22 Jul 20
401	D	4	Mid grey brown with dark red mottling sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints and moderate patches of small-sized flint gravel	c. 0.39-0.5m	40.67-40.65m OD	-	-	SL/22 Jul 20
402	D	4	Mixed mid orange brown with patches of pale yellow brown and pale grey and dark red brown iron panning mottling silty sand and rare patches of yellow orange clayey sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional large-sized flint nodules and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	40.01-40.09m OD	-	-	SL/22 Jul 20
500	D	5	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.3-0.32m	40.88-41.13m OD	Metal	-	SL/22 Jul 20
501	D	5	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.22-0.4m	40.58-40.81m OD	Metal	-	SL/22 Jul 20
502	D	5	Mid orange with dark red brown iron panning mottling silty sand and patches of pale grey sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with bands of medium-sized subrounded flints	-	40.02-40.49m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
600	D	6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.27m	41.02-41.29m OD	Metal	-	SG/29 Jul 20
601	D	6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3-0.36m	40.75-41.02m OD	Metal	-	SG/29 Jul 20
602	D	6	Mixed dark reddish orange, mid greyish orange and pale grey silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent medium-sized subangular flint nodules	-	40.32-40.52m OD	-	-	SG/29 Jul 20
603	C	6	<b>Excavated slot</b> through linear feature [611]	0.13-0.15m	c. 40.43m OD	-	Iron Age?	SL/23 Jul 20
604	D	6	Mid grey brown mottled with dark red brown iron panning sandy silt <b>fill</b> within [603] with moderate medium-sized subrounded flint nodules and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	0.13-0.15m	c. 40.43m OD	-	-	SL/23 Jul 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
605	D	6	<b>Excavated slot</b> through linear feature [611]	0.33-0.4m	c. 40.52m OD	-	Iron Age?	SL/23 Jul 20
606	D	6	Mid grey brown mottled with dark red brown iron panning sandy silt <b>fill</b> within [605] with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	0.33-0.4m	c. 40.52m OD	Pottery, flint, metal Enviro <3>	Iron Age?	SL/23 Jul 20
607	C	6	Curvilinear <b>feature</b>	0.26-0.28m	c. 40.36m OD	-	-	SG/23 Jul 20
608	D	6	Mid greyish brown to light-to-mid grey sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [607] with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	0.26-0.28m	c. 40.36m OD	Animal bone	-	SG/23 Jul 20
609	C	6	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.07-0.26m	c. 40.51m OD	-	-	SL/23 Jul 20
610	D	6	Mid to dark greyish brown mottled with dark red brown iron panning silty sand <b>fill</b> of [609] with occasional small-to medium-sized subangular flints	0.07-0.26m	c. 40.51m OD	-	-	SL/23 Jul 20
611	C	6	Master number for <b>linear feature</b> excavated as [603] and [605]		40.47m OD	-	Iron Age?	
700	D	7	Pale yellow sand, mid grey sand and mid orange sand to mid grey brown sandy silt <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.2m	40.13-40.51m OD	-	Modern	SL/21 Jul 20
701	D	7	Mid grey brown sandy silt to dark grey silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.14-0.4m	39.93-40.31m OD	-	-	SL/21 Jul 20
702	D	7	Mixed pale grey, pale yellow brown and dark orange brown sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel	-	39.50-39.54m OD	-	-	SL/21 Jul 20
800	D	8	Pale yellow sand, mid grey sand and mid orange sand to mid grey brown sandy silt <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.2-0.23m	40.15-40.54m OD	-	Modern	SL/20 Jul 20
801	D	8	Dark grey sandy silt <b>levelling deposit</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	39.95-40.31m OD	-	Modern	SL/20 Jul 20
802	D	8	Mixed pale grey, pale yellow brown and dark orange brown sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small-sized flint gravel	-	39.60-39.92m OD	-	-	SL/20 Jul 20
803	C	8	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.44m	c. 39.47m OD	-	-	SL/20 Jul 20
804	D	8	Mid grey silty sand <b>fill</b> of [803] with moderate medium-sized subangular flint nodules, frequent small-sized subangular flints and abundant small-sized flint gravel	0.44m	c. 39.47m OD	-	-	SL/20 Jul 20
805	C	8	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.2-0.4m	c. 39.91m OD	-	Early Neolithic	SL/20 Jul 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
806	D	8	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [805] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flint nodules and occasional small-sized subrounded flint gravel	c. 0.2-0.4m	c. 39.91m OD	Pottery, flint	Early Neolithic	SL/20 Jul 20
900	D	9	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	40.69-40.82m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
901	D	9	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.38m	40.49-40.62m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
902	D	9	Mixed pale yellow orange, pale grey and pale yellow brown silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with bands of medium- to large-sized subangular flint nodules and smaller flint gravels	-	39.95-40.17m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
903	C	9	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.21m	c. 40.10m OD	-	Roman	SL/28 Jul 20
904	D	9	Pale grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [903] with moderate medium-sized rounded flints, occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.21m	c. 40.10m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Roman	SL/28 Jul 20
905	D	9	Pale yellow, mid grey and mid orange sand <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.1m	c. 40.68m OD	-	Modern	SL/28 Jul 20
906	D	9	Pale yellow brown sand <b>made-ground deposit</b> with abundant medium-sized subrounded and subangular flints and flint gravel	c. 0.2m	c. 40.63m OD	-	Modern	SL/28 Jul 20
907	D	9	Dark brown grey clay silt <b>levelling deposit</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded and subangular flints and occasional small-sized rounded flints	c. 0.3m	c. 40.43m OD	-	Modern	SL/28 Jul 20
1000	D	10	Pale yellow sand, mid grey sand and mid orange sand to mid grey brown sandy silt <b>made-ground topsoil deposits</b> with rubber inclusions (menage)	c. 0.12-0.15m	40.82-41.34m OD	-	Modern	SG/22 Jul 20
1001	D	10	Dark greyish brown sandy silt <b>levelling deposit</b> with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.12-0.4m	40.70-41.19m OD	-	Modern	SG/22 Jul 20
1002	D	10	Mixed light yellowish brown, dark orange brown with patches of light yellowish white and light- to mid-grey sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	40.37-40.67m OD	-	-	SG/22 Jul 20
1100	D	11	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.25m	41.23-41.25m OD	Metal	-	SG/29 Jul 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
1101	D	11	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized flint gravel	c. 0.28m	40.98-41.00m OD	Metal	-	SG/29 Jul 20
1102	D	11	Mixed dark orange and pale grey silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with patches of small-sized subrounded flints and large-sized flint nodules	-	40.57-40.61m OD	-	-	SG/29 Jul 20
1103	C	11	'Natural' <b>feature</b>	0.15-0.18m	c. 40.10m OD	-	-	SL/28 Jul 20
1104	D	11	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [1103] with frequent medium-sized subangular and subrounded flint nodules	0.15-0.18m	c. 40.10m OD	Flint	-	SL/28 Jul 20
1200	D	12	Dark grey silty sand <b>made-ground deposits</b> with frequent concrete, brick, plastic and metal	c. 0.3m	c. 41.75m OD	-	Modern	CB/23 Jul 20
1201	D	12	Mid grey brown silty clayey sand <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 41.45m OD	-	-	CB/23 Jul 20
1300	D	13	Dark grey silty sand <b>made-ground deposits</b> with frequent concrete, brick, plastic and metal	c. 0.3m	c. 41.92m OD	-	Modern	CB/23 Jul 20
1301	D	13	Mid grey brown silty clayey sand <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 41.62m OD	-	-	CB/23 Jul 20
1400	D	14	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.3m	41.02-41.21m OD	Metal	-	SG/29 Jul 20
1401	D	14	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with frequent small-sized subangular and rounded flints and occasional medium- to large-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3m	40.72-40.91m OD	Metal	-	SG/29 Jul 20
1402	D	14	Light to mid yellow brown with patches of orange brown sandy silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent patches of small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	40.31-40.57m OD	-	-	SG/29 Jul 20
1403	C	14	Feature	c. 0.1m	c. 40.50m OD	-	Saxon	SL/28 Jul 20
1404	D	14	Light to mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [1403] with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 40.50m OD	Metal Enviro <5>	Saxon	SL/28 Jul 20
1500	D	15	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.24-0.29m	41.18-41.30m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
1501	D	15	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules	0.20-0.26m	40.89-41.06m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
1502	D	15	Mid orange silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small-sized flint gravel	-	c. 40.36m OD+	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
1503	C	15	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.9m	c. 40.34m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20





Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
1504	D	15	Dark grey brown mottled with dark red brown silty clay <b>upper fill</b> of [1503] with rare small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.85m	c. 40.34m OD	Animal bone Enviro <6>	-	SL/29 Jul 20
1505	D	15	Pale silvery grey sandy silt primary fill of [1503] with moderate small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.05m	c. 40.32m OD	-	-	SL/29 Jul 20
1600	D	16	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints and rare small- to medium-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.3m	41.35- 41.65m OD	-	-	CB/28 Jul 20
1601	D	16	Light cream/white chalky clay <b>subsoil deposit</b> with frequent small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.45m	c. 41.55m OD	-	-	CB/28 Jul 20
1602	D	16	Light to mid grey brown silty clayey sand <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional to moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints and rare to occasional small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.55m	41.05- 41.35m OD	-	-	CB/28 Jul 20
1603	D	16	Mixed light yellow, mid orange and light cream/grey silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with areas of frequent small- to medium- and large-sized subrounded flints	-	40.70- 40.79m OD	-	-	CB/28 Jul 20
1604	C	16	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.08m	c. 40.67m OD	-	-	CB/28 Jul 20
1605	D	16	Light to mid grey silty sand <b>fill</b> of [1604] with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.08m	c. 40.67m OD	-	-	CB/28 Jul 20



**Appendix 3. Finds Summary**

Context	Context desc	Pot		Flint		Fired Clay		Animal Bone		Metal		Comments	Spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
100	Topsoil									1	1.3	PMED find	
101	Subsoil	1	1									ENE0 find	
200	Topsoil									3	7.7	ESAX, PMED finds	
201	Subsoil									1	4.5	?ROM/?MED, MED, PMED finds	
301	Subsoil									7	64.3		
304	Fill of [303]	8	18	4	14			24	14				IA
306	Fill of [305]	67	1166	1	27								ROM (MC3)
308	Fill of [307]	11	209	2	30			19	94	1	3.5		ROM (MC2), SAX (5-7)
400	Topsoil									1	0.8	PMED find	
500	Topsoil									7	42.6	?ROM, PMED finds	
501	Subsoil									7	12.1	?SAX, ?MED, PMED finds	
600	Topsoil									5	30	PMED, MOD finds	
601	Subsoil									1	49.5	?ROM find	
606	Fill of [605]	1	9	2	20					6	36	Slag	IA?
608	Fill of [607]							6	86				
806	Fill of [805]	1	7	1	35								ENE0
904	Fill of [903]	1	14										ROM (M/LC1-C4)
1100	Topsoil									2	2.3	PMED finds	
1101	Subsoil									1	2.2	Undated find	
1400	Topsoil									2	2.6	PMED finds	
1401	Subsoil									1	33	PMED find	
1404	Fill of [1403]									2	7		ROM
1504	Upper fill of [1503]							4	129				

ENE0 – Early Neolithic, ESAX – Early Saxon, IA –Iron Age, MED –Medieval, MOD – modern, PMED – Post-medieval, ROM – Roman, SAX –Saxon  
 Wt - weight in grams

#### Appendix 4. Prehistoric Pottery Summary

Context no.	Feature no.	Feature type	Fabric	Fabric group	TECH	Rim	Body	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Vessel no.	vess count	AB	Date	ERA	Rim type	Rim %	Rim dia.	Form
101	101	subsoil?natural interface	FIAF-M	F	HM	1		1	1	1	1	Y	E Neolithic	E PRE	direct pointed	5	60	Cup
304	303	Pit-like feature	QuAFOXs	Q	HM		8	8	18				Iron Age	L PRE				
606	605	Linear feature	QFIA	Q	HM		1	1	9				Iron Age	L PRE				
806	805	Linear feature	FIAF-M	F	HM		1	1	7			Y	E Neolithic	E PRE				
								11	35									

#### Appendix 5. Flint Catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Patina type	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
304	burn	burnt fragment	4	14	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	sm pieces, 3 are similar dark pinkish red, prob from same piece, other white cracked surfaces
306	burn	burnt fragment	1	27	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	pinkish with whitish grey surfaces
308	burn	burnt fragment	2	30	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	grey, cracked surfaces
806	burn	burnt fragment	1	35	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	light grey, cracked surfaces
606	utfl	scraper	1	10	1	1	0	1				0	0	0	flake tapers from narrow prox end to wider straight distal edge - this used/reused as a scraper -, both lateral edges have irreg damage, some is retouch, poss use of edges, use post-dates patina
606	utfl	utilised flake	1	10	1	1	0	0				0	1	0	longish flake, wide cortical plat, left side cortical 'backing', right lat edge has irreg slight ret, or been utilised as knife, dist end has wear - either utilised of slightly abraded to blunten during holding?

**Appendix 6. Roman Pottery Summary**

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Diam	EVE	Abrasion	Residue	Decoration	Pot date	Context Date	Comment
306	305	SOW	SJAR	32	659				TRACES OF AN EXTERNAL POWDERY RED RESIDUE	FAINT DOUBLE GIRTH GROOVE	C2-C4	MC3	X 1 UNWORKED FLINT REMOVED
306	305	WAT RE	BEAK	4	44					PANELS OF BARBOTINE DOT	LC1-E/MC2	MC3	
306	305	WAT RE	DISH	1	67	20	12	INTERNAL WEAR MARKS	SOOT UNDER RIM		MC2+	MC3	
306	305	WAT RE	FDISH	1	6	16	4		EXTERNAL SOOT	BURNISHED HORIZONTAL BANDS	MC3-C4	MC3	
306	305	WAT RE	JAR/BOWL	18	195						LC1-C4	MC3	
306	305	WAT RE	JAR/SJAR	9	195						LC1-C4	MC3	
904	903	WAT RE	JAR	1	14						M/LC1-C4	M/LC1-C4	



**Appendix 7. Post-Roman Pottery Summary**

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Spot date
308	ESFS	UB	6	103	1				5-7
308	ESFS	R	1	9	1	jar?	vertical		5-7
308	ESFS	D	1	9	1			IHL at neck? IVL? Random circular stamps 6mm diam	L.5-E.6
308	ESCF	U	1	4	1				?6-7
308	ESCF	R	1	60	1	jar	vertical		?6-7
308	ESCM	U	1	24	1				?6-7

**Appendix 8. Miscellaneous Finds Summary**

Miscellaneous							
Context	SF No	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date	Dimensions
606		Slag	6	36	undiag ferrous, irreg frags, not magnetic		

### Appendix 9. Metal Finds Summary

Context	Feature	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spot date	Reference
100	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.3	Button	Post-medieval	circular, slightly dished; with four attachment holes in centre	D16	19thc.	
200	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	2	?Collar	Post-medieval	cast solid curving bar; incomplete ends and bottom	L>18.5 T>8.5		
200	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	3.2	Brooch	Early Saxon	knop from cruciform brooch; straight base with hole and groove for attachment; waisted; with rounded end; hollow reverse; semi-circular in cross-section	H12 W11	c.450-550	Penn & Brugmann, 2007, 24
200	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	2.5	Thimble	Post-medieval	complete; raised lipped rim; palmettes above; then indentations to top two-thirds and domed top	H21	c.1520- c.1650	Read, 2018, 43, no. 191
201	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	4.5	Waste	Unknown	amorphous smooth fragment	-		
301	Subsoil	Copper alloy	2	4.5	?Buckle plate	Medieval	in 2 conjoining pieces; rectangular flat sheet; one end broken, the other is shaped with the corners cut off	L>75 W21.5		
301	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Button	Post-medieval	circular, slightly dished; with four attachment holes in centre	D16.5	19thc.	
301	Subsoil	Lead	1	25	Pot mend	?Roman/?Medieval	irregular oval piece with attached smaller piece	-		
301	Subsoil	Lead	2	33.5	Sheet	Unknown	one broken triangular fragment, the other folded over rectangular piece	-		
301	Subsoil	Silver	1	0.1	Coin	Medieval	quartered penny; very worn, probably a long-cross, uncertain	L>9 W>9	?13th c.	
308	Pit 307	Copper alloy	1	3.5	Brooch	Roman	incomplete; triangular central cell filled with ?green enamel; two outer triangles in two steps; reverse has pin mechanism, no pin	H>27 W>20	2ndc.	Hattatt, 2007, 354, no. 1129
400	Topsoil	Lead	1	0.8	Chape	Post-medieval	tip of chape; conical end with circumferential groove around the top, with a flattened hollow collar which is ribbed	L8.2		
401	Subsoil	Lead	1	14.3	?Waste	Unknown	circular pitted piece with semi-circular cut out in centre, possibly wear not an object	-		
500	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	4	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; incomplete stub of shank on reverse	D21	19thc.	
500	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.6	Strip	Unknown	broken strip fragment; flat; angled end	L>29 W12		
500	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Cap	Post-medieval	cylindrical; flat end, open hollow other end	H10.5 D7		
500	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Crotal bell	Post-medieval	fragment of edge; ribbed ?scalloped decoration just visible	-		
500	Topsoil	Lead	1	29	Spindle whorl	?Roman	plano-convex; central hole; smooth surfaces	D29 H8 D6.5 (of hole)		
500	Topsoil	Lead	2	7	Waste	Unknown	irregular warped fragments	-		
501	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1	Fragment	Unknown	bar-shaped fragment	L>16.5 W6		
501	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.9	?Buckle plate	?Medieval	worn, thin & friable; incomplete square thin sheet, one end tapers to a rolled over end; other end broken; purplish in colour	L>24.5 W21		
501	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	?Buckle	Post-medieval	fragment of frame? Plain slightly curving bar fragment	-		

Context	Feature	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spot date	Reference
501	Subsoil	Copper alloy	2	4	?Bead	?Early Saxon	two fragments with smoothed curving outer edges	-		
501	Subsoil	Lead	1	0.7	Disc	Unknown	circular disc; pitted and irregular on one side, smoother on the other	D9 T2		
501	Subsoil	Lead	1	4	Waste	Unknown	folded and scrunched up waste	-		
600	Topsoil	Copper alloy	2	6.5	Coin	Modern	pennies of Elizabeth II, worn so dates not visible	D20	1953+	
600	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	3	Medal	Post-medieval	bi-metal with outer ring made from copper, and inner ring supposedly silver, however is corroded green; central portion is 1D coin of Queen Victoria, outer ring reads 'ONE PENNY MODEL' the same on both sides; pierced	D22.5	1844	
600	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	4.5	Button	Post-medieval	circular front, slightly lipped; plain, and worn; reverse has inset wire loop	D24 H113.5	19thc.	
600	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	4	Coin	?Post-medieval	pierced illegible coin or token	D22		
600	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Button	Post-medieval	small circular disc, slightly lipped on reverse; flattened loop; front decorated with gilt swirling pattern	D10.5	?18th c.	
600	Topsoil	Lead	1	11.5	Waste	Unknown	elongated triangular fragment; possible hole through, but very irregular and waste like, seam on other side, possible distorted object	L10 W15		
601	Subsoil	Lead	1	49.5	Spindle whorl	?Roman	plano-convex; central hole; smooth surfaces	D29 H13.5 D7 (of hole)		
1100	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; soldered wire loop on reverse; gilt front	D14 H6	?18th c.	
1100	Topsoil	Lead	1	0.8	Stud	Post-medieval	squashed circular piece with raised cylindrical part on one side	D9		
1101	Subsoil	Lead	1	2.2	Fragment	Unknown	rectangular solid broken fragment	-		
1400	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1	Staple	Post-medieval	incomplete; rectangular strip with tapering ends, folded over to form a fastening	L27 W9		
1400	Topsoil	Lead	1	1.6	Waste	Unknown	small flattish oval fragment	-		
1401	Subsoil	Lead	1	33	Fitting	Post-medieval	heavy cast incomplete sub-square piece with rounded over dimpled side, other side concave	L>29.5 W>24 T15		
1404	Feature 1403	Copper alloy	1	6	Tweezers	Early Saxon	complete; long tapering arms, inturned end, pressed together to form a loop at top; decoration in form of two incised transverse lines near top, and raised rib either side of loop	L48 W9		
1404	Feature 1403	Copper alloy	1	1	Coin	Roman	pierced along top edge; worn and very smooth; Emperor's head facing right visible on obverse, reverse completely illegible; nummus of House of Constantine	D16.6 T1.2	c. 335- 337A D	Reece, 2000,35, no. 99
			45							

### Appendix 10. Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
304	Fill of feature [303]	24	14g	Mammal	24				Small fragments						All fragments under 15mm in length. Found with IA and Roman pot.
308	Fill of feature [307]	19	94g	Cattle	4	1			Tibia and jaw frags, isolated LM3 and M2 teeth		1	ch, c			
				Sheep/goat	1	1			Lower molar 2						
				Mammal	14				Fragments						All found with pottery of a 5 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> C date range
608	Fill of feature [607]	6	86g	Red Deer	6	1			Antler fragments						Fragments of large brow tine from mature Red Deer. All part of same tine. No clear butchering or working seen. Quite abraded surfaces.
1504	Upper fill of feature [1503]	4	129g	Equid	4	1			Distal metatarsal fragments and shaft fragment, fragment of femur		1				Large pony sized

**Key:**

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present  
 Measure = Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.  
 Count = Countable following Davis, 1992.



### Appendix 11. Environmental Summary

Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal < 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	304	303	Pit	3	-	20	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (2), <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> culm base (1)
2	308	307	Pit	3	5th-7th C AD	40	X	-	Trit (1), Oat (1), Rye (1), NFI (3)	X	Small Poaceae (1)	1	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Bone (XX)
3	606	605	Linear	6	-	40	X	X	HB (2), Trit (1), NFI (1), Culm (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	-
4	904	903	Pit	9	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
5	1404	1403	Feature	14	-	40	X	-	HB (3), FTW (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
6	1504	1503	Feature	15	-	40	X	-	HB (1), Hord (2), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-

Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

## Appendix 12. OASIS Record

**OASIS ID: [chrisbir1-399792](#)**

### Project details

Project name	Trenched evaluation at 'Land at Warren Farm, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, BAA 056'
Short description of the project	Trenched archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to proposed residential development. The earliest, probably settlement, activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of Early Neolithic pottery and a small quantity of struck flints of probable later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Settlement also occurred during the Early- to mid-Iron Age. The main corpus of evidence relates to settlement during the Roman and Early Saxon periods though it is not clear whether this was continuous. Finds sometimes found in Saxon graves were recovered though no direct evidence of burials was present. Activities during the medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods was indicated through the recovery of finds.
Project dates	Start: 20-07-2020 End: 31-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAA 056 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Iron Age
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE None
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Early Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT None
Significant Finds	SHERD Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	SHERD Iron Age
Significant Finds	SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CRUCIFORM BROOCH Early Medieval
Significant Finds	THIMBLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE PLATE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT MEND Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval



Significant Finds	BROOCH Roman
Significant Finds	CHAPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CROTAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SPINDLE WHORL Roman
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	MEDAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STAPLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TWEEZERS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, BAA 056
Study area	14000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9904 6926 52.284895087446 0.918486026404 52 17 05 N 000 55 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.5m Max: 40.79m

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
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Physical Archive ID	BAA 056
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	BAA 056
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	BAA 056
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, BAA 056'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB6543R
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	Unbound A4 single-side printed report with site location plan, text, specialists' reports, colour digital images and fold-out A3 site drawings

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Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	25 November 2020

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historicegypt@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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- Site boundary
- Plan as existing
- Existing building/structure
- Proposed building
- Archaeological trench



Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash

Scale 1:750@A3    CB654R v.1.3    15 Jan 21

Based on drawings provided by the Client and Ian Bix

Figure 2. Site plan

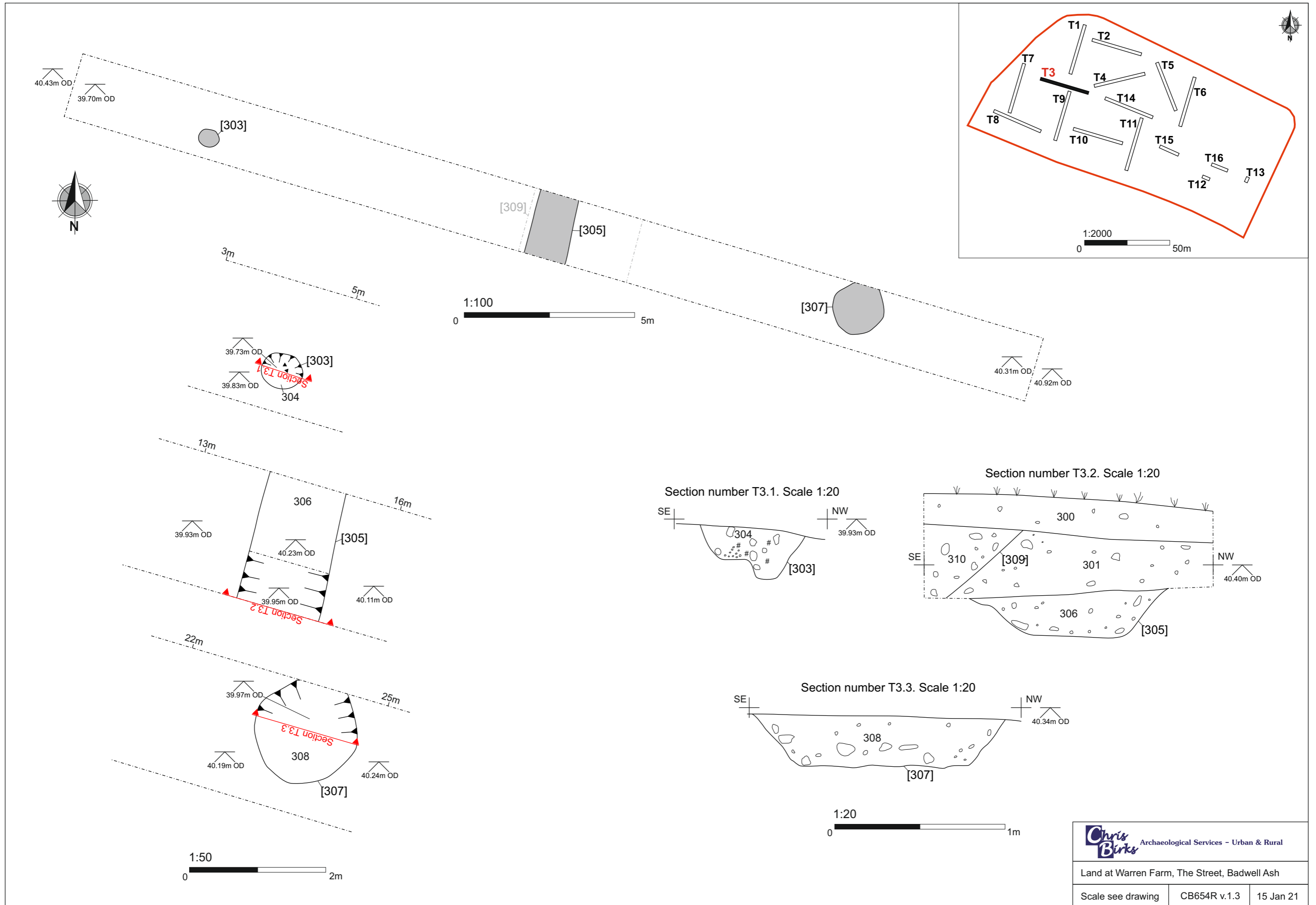


Fig. 3. Trench 3 drawings

Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash		
Scale see drawing	CB654R v.1.3	15 Jan 21

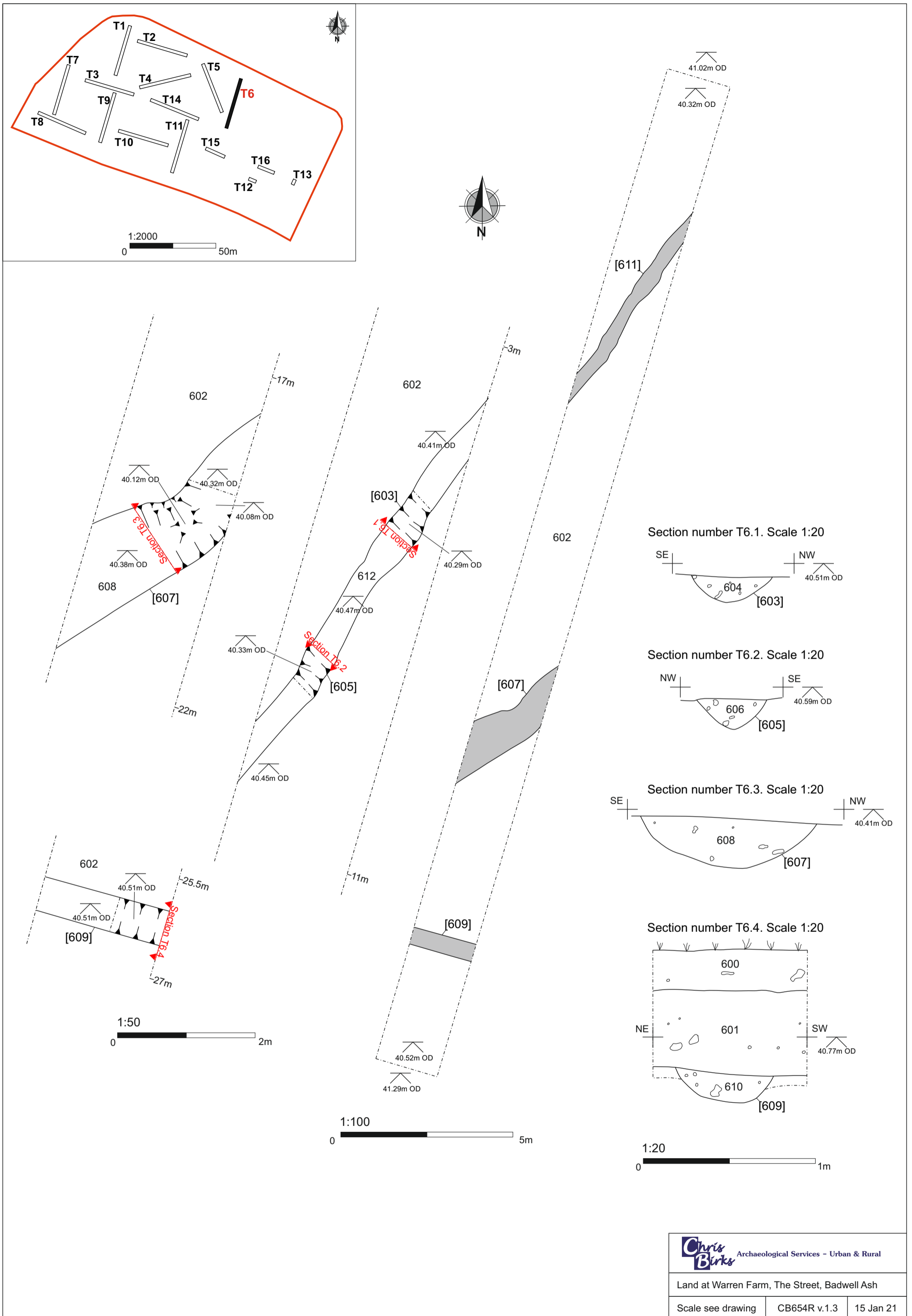


Fig. 4. Trench 6 drawings

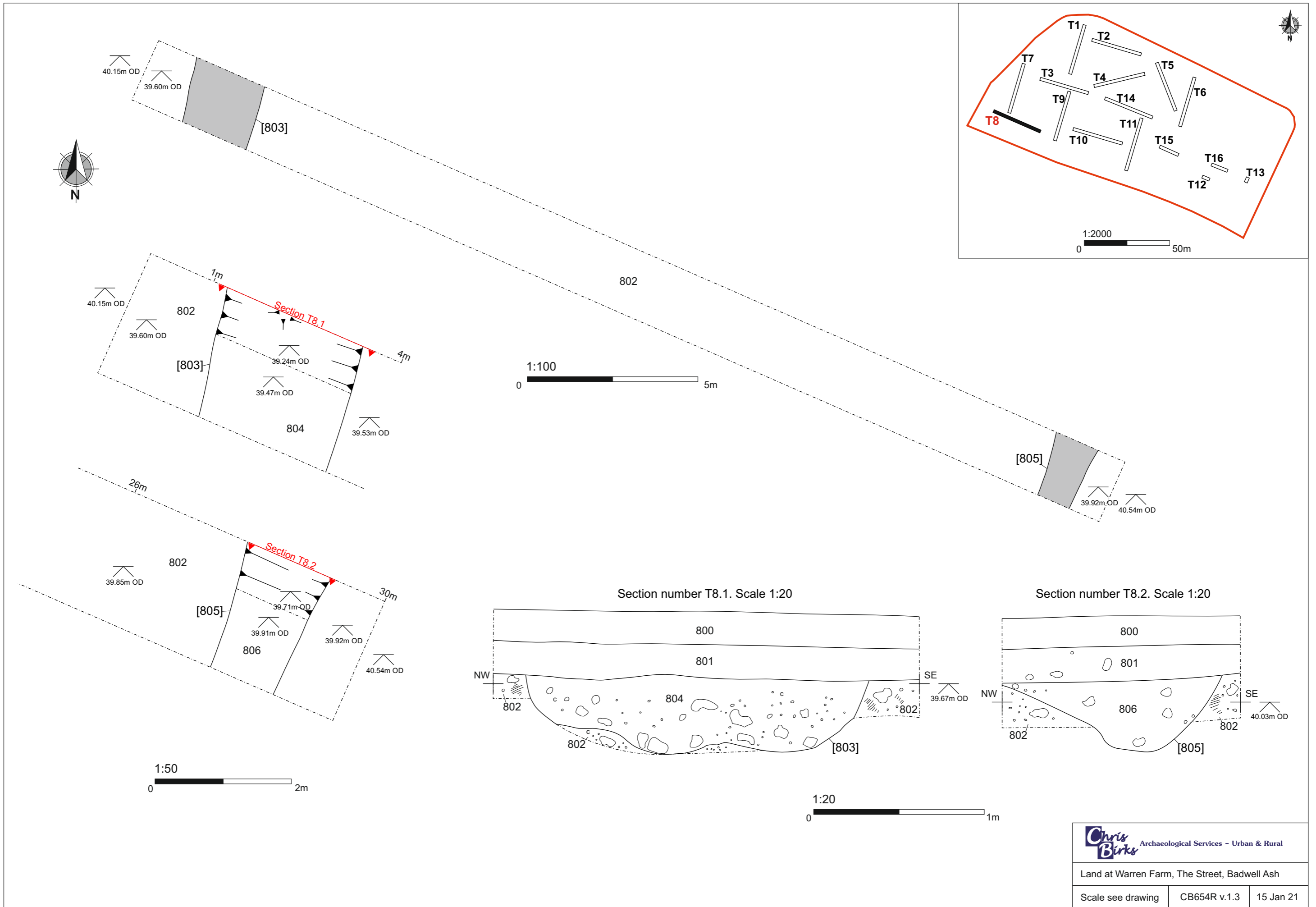
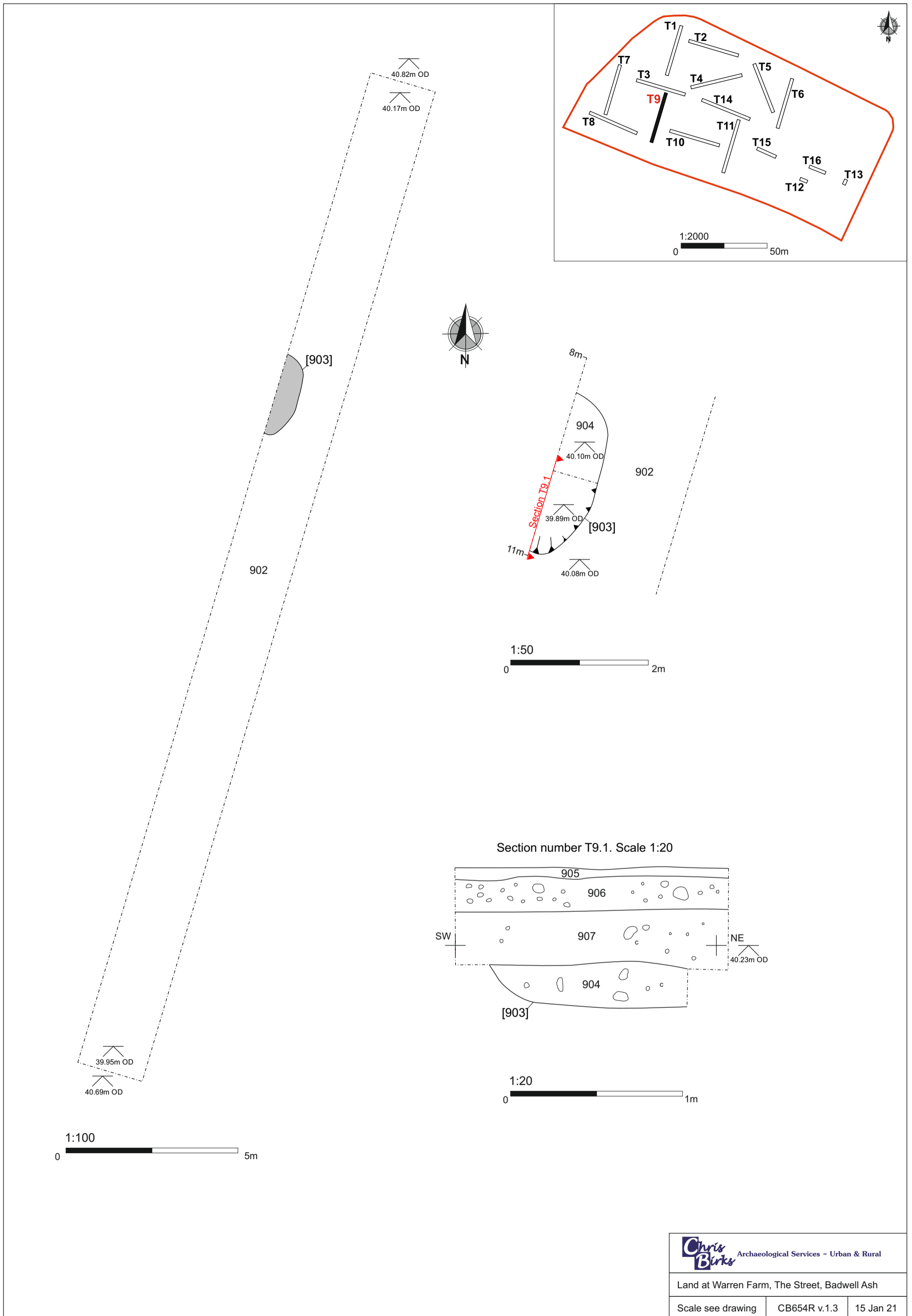


Fig. 5. Trench 8 drawings





Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash		
Scale see drawing	CB654R v.1.3	15 Jan 21

Fig. 6. Trench 9 drawings

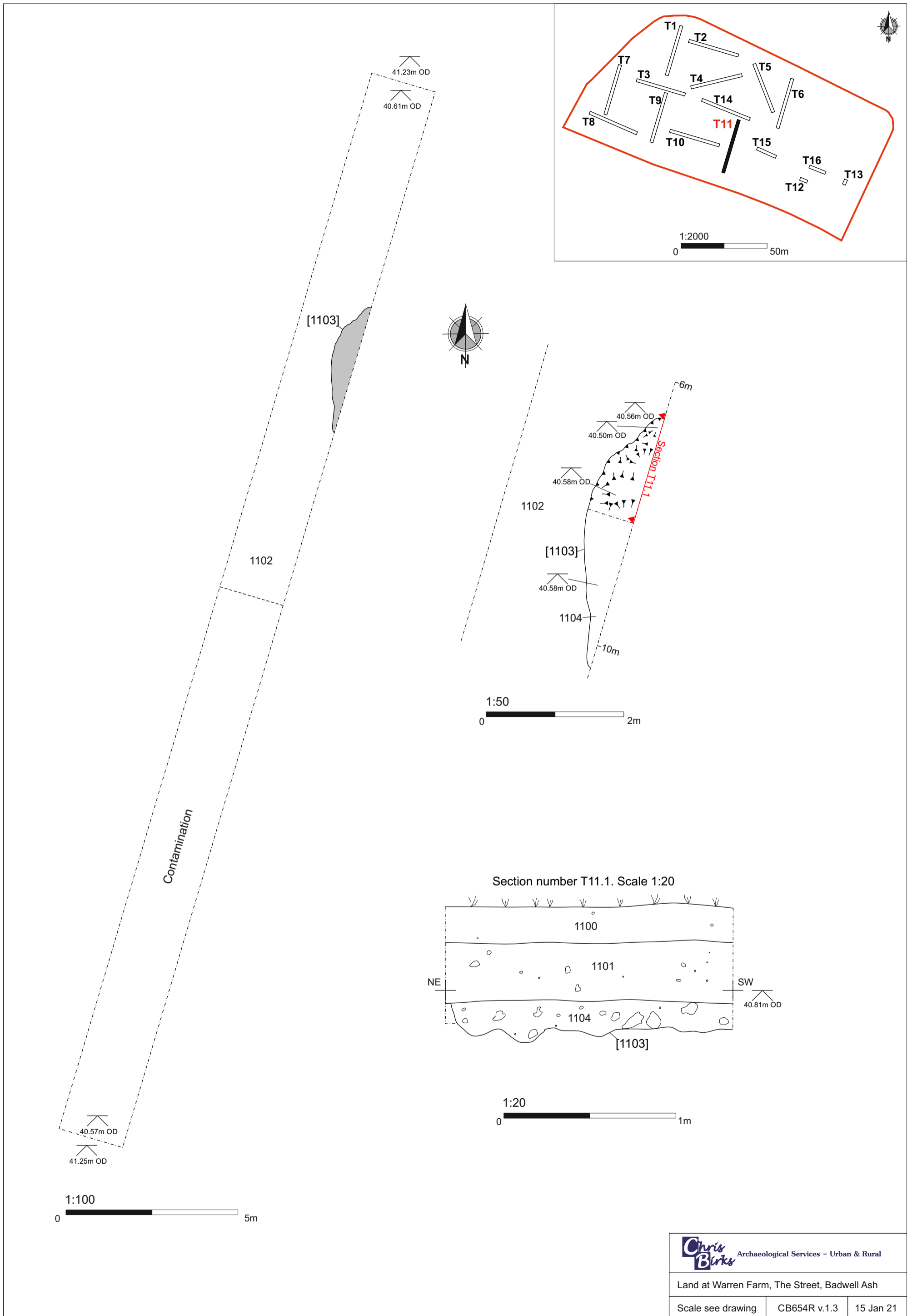
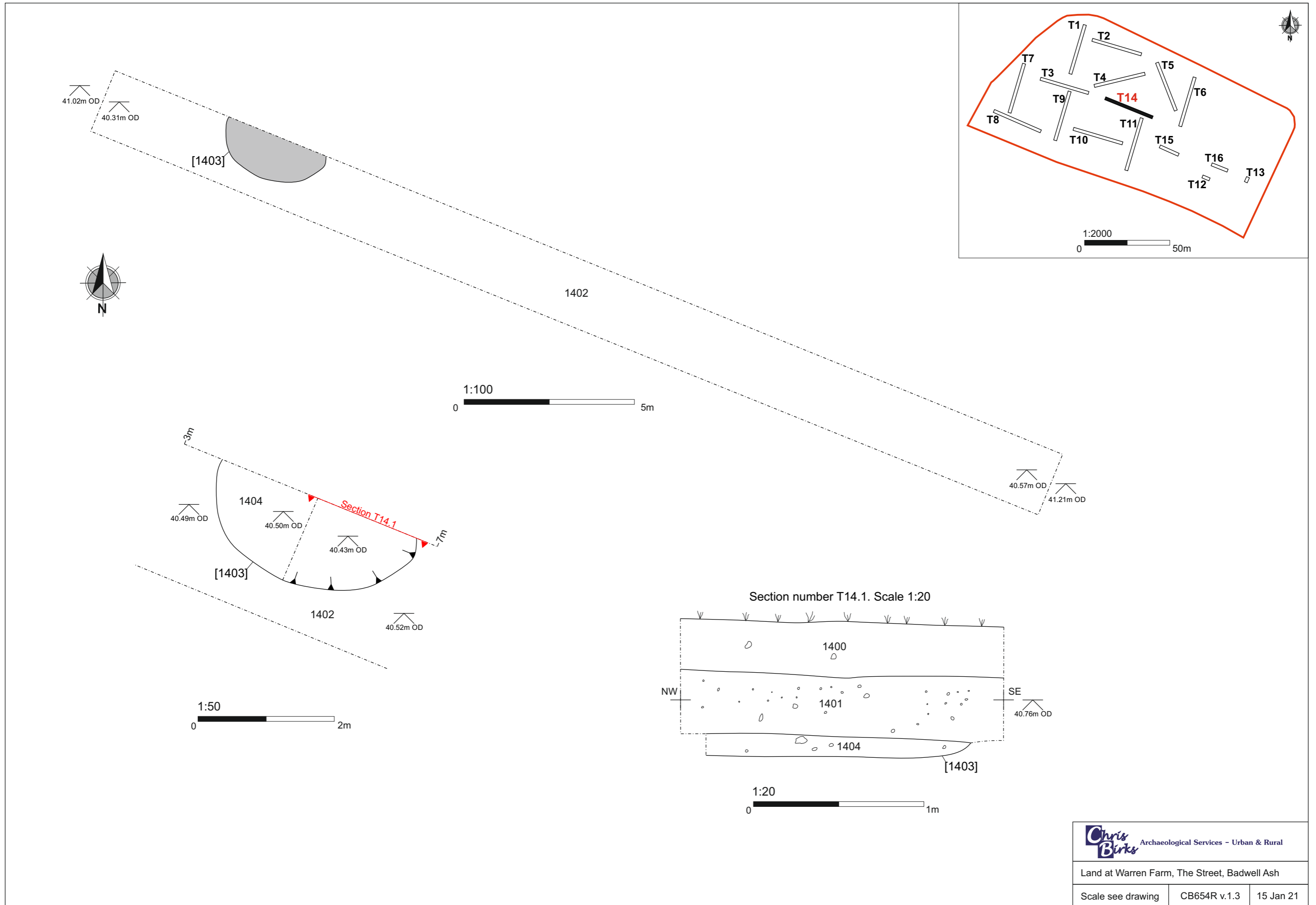
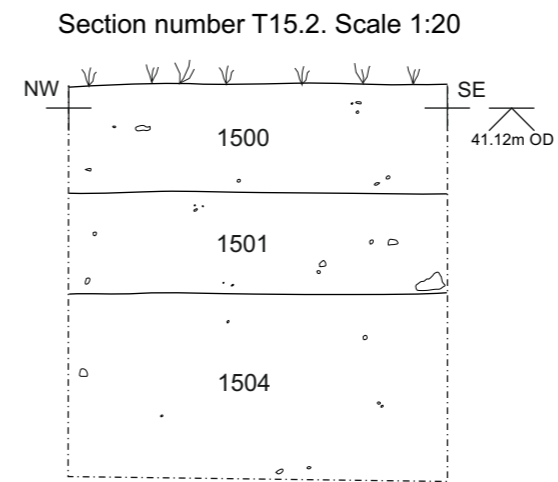
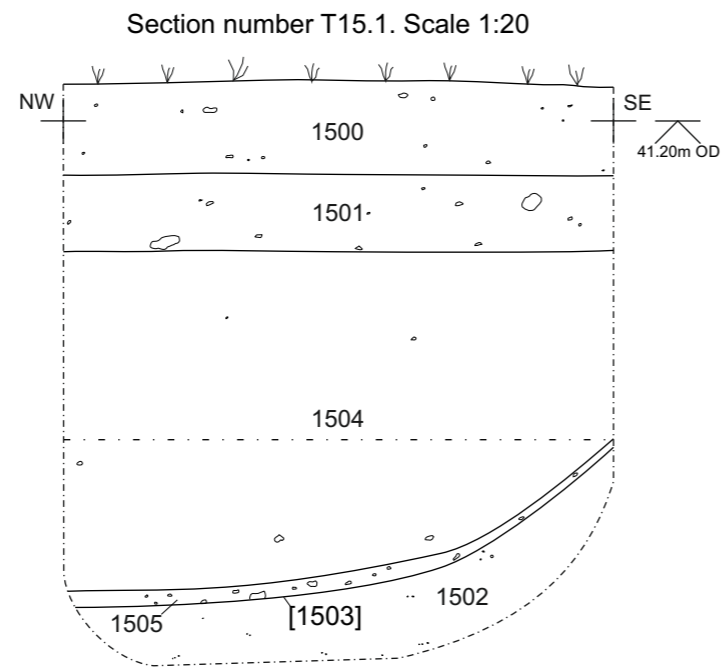
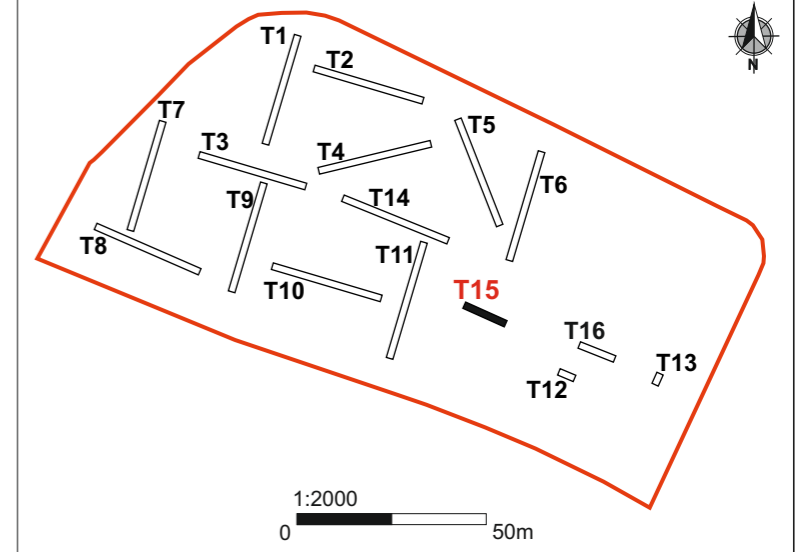
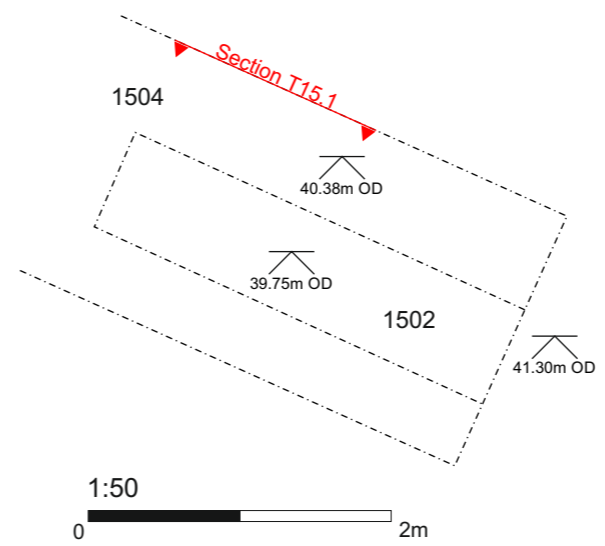
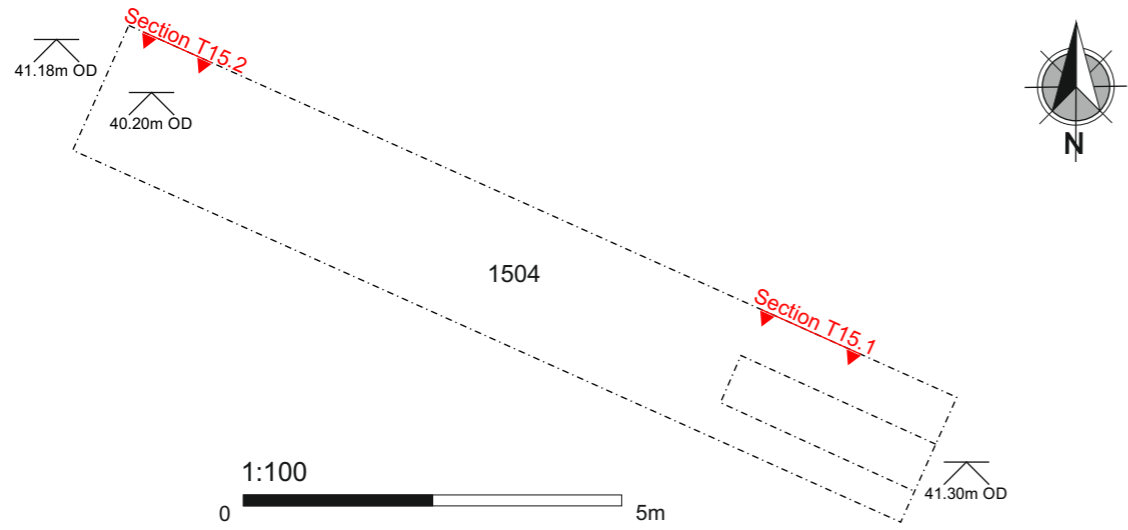


Fig. 7. Trench 11 drawings



**Fig. 8.** Trench 14 drawings



Land at Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash		
Scale see drawing	CB654R v.1.3	15 Jan 21

Fig. 9. Trench 15 drawings

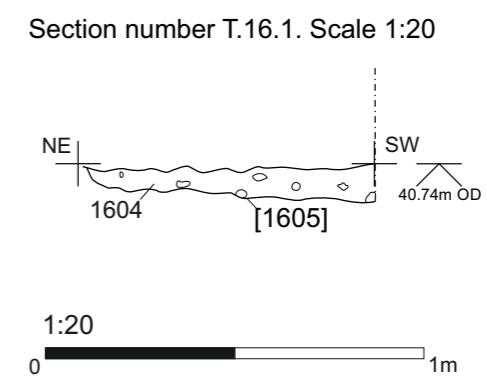
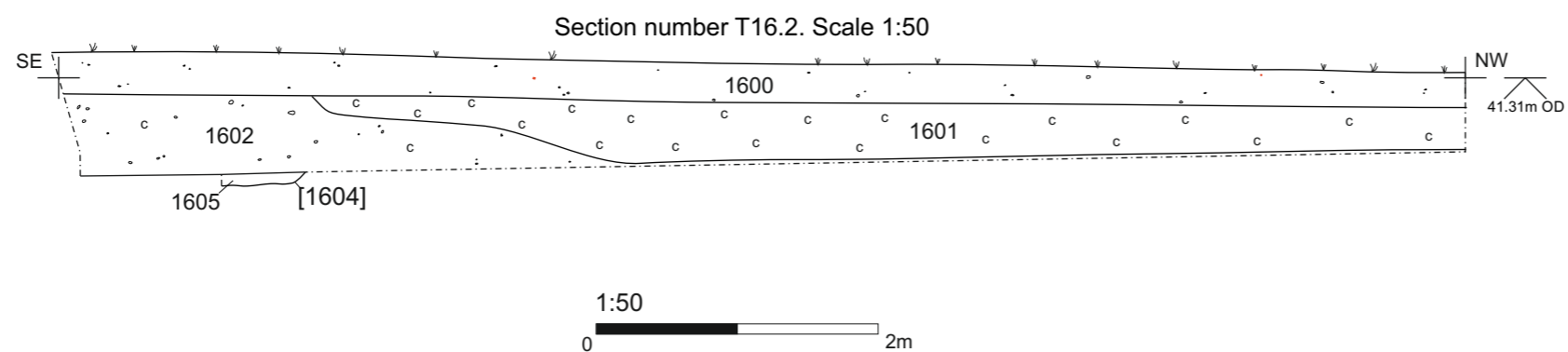
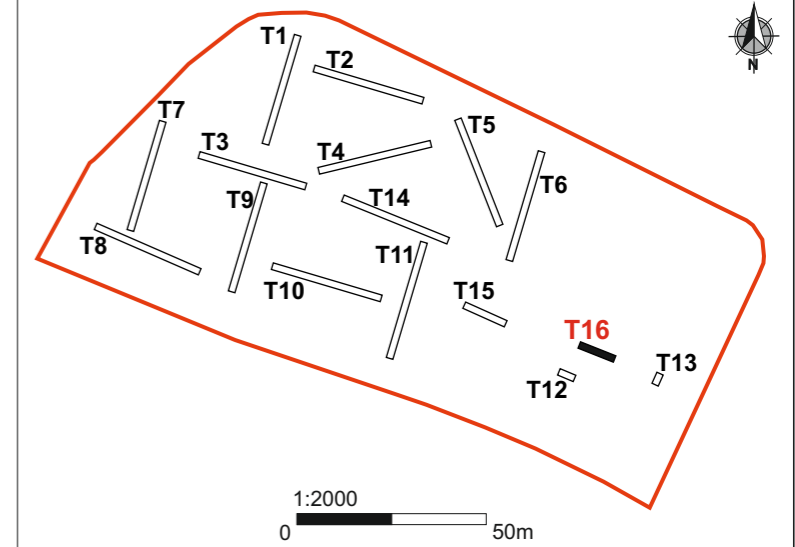
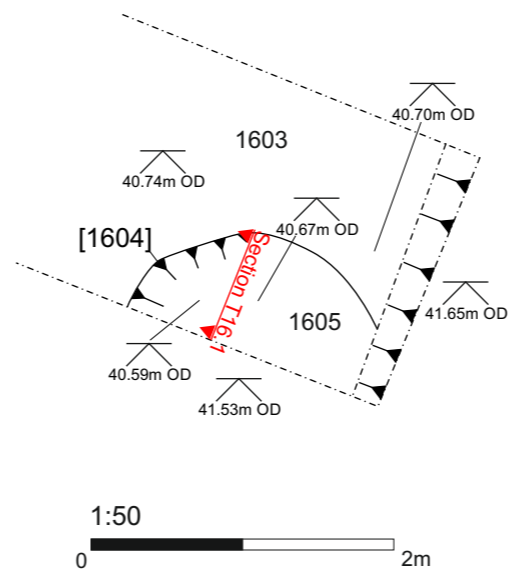
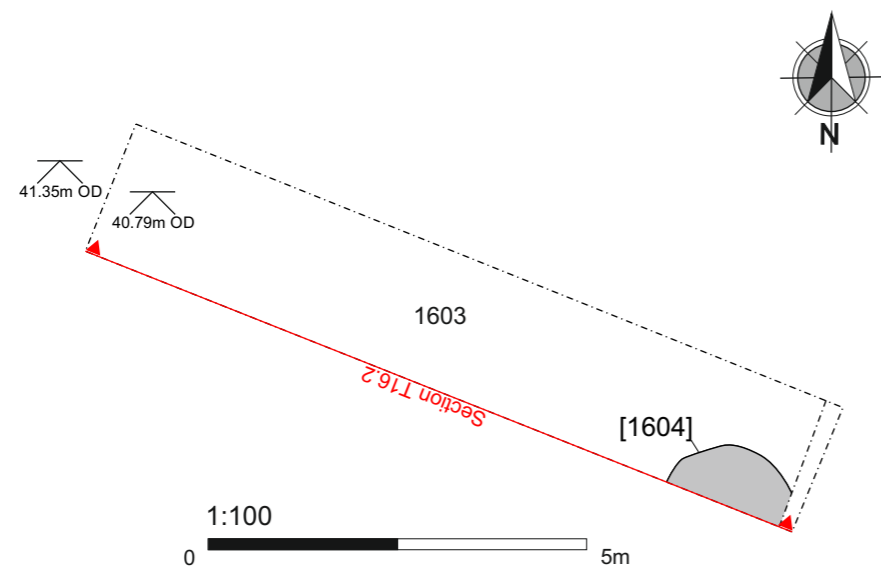


Fig. 10. Trench 16 drawings