

A Kiln, Burial and Ditches at Chilton Leys Stowmarket



Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2013

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**A Romano-British Kiln, Early Saxon Burial and Multi-Period Ditches
at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

An evaluation at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket comprised fifty-three trenches which were excavated between 6th and 22nd November 2012. During the course of the works a range of features of archaeological interest were uncovered, including prehistoric (Late Neolithic and Bronze Age), Roman and Anglo-Saxon material. Of less significance was a series of areas of modern features most likely associated with drainage and the construction of the A14.

The prehistoric material was focused in two main areas. The larger concentration was a series of worked flints recovered from the bases of the trenches and within deposits focused around a hollow within the south-western arm of the site (Trenches 41 and 47). This included a large assemblage of burnt flint, evidence for blade and narrow flake-based soft hammer knapping, within deposits of either an alluvial or fluvial nature, and a similar assemblage found in two features underlying these deposits. Poorly preserved wood was also found within this material. It was sealed in places by modern deposits which was probably associated with the construction of the A14.

Further evidence of prehistoric occupation was located in the south-eastern corner of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches 51, 42 and 43. This included a pit containing a large assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery and some postholes and features that could be indicative of Late Bronze Age occupation to the north of these features in Trench 42. Finally, a small isolated pit containing Early Bronze Age material was located in the south-western arm of the site in Trench 11. The pottery and struck flint found within it appears to be a domestic assemblage, suggesting that further features are located in its vicinity.

Material initially believed to be Iron Age, but proving in fact to be very Early Roman, was located in Trench 25 in four small postholes in pairs either side of a truncated fire-pit. Although not certain, this is likely to represent a large double-posted structure forming a focus of occupation.

The later Roman material was primarily located within two parts of the proposed development area. A pottery kiln intact from its perforated floor downwards was found in Trench 50, with its permanent kiln floor resting on what was probably a tongue support. The kiln has been tentatively dated to the mid 1st to early 2nd century. Adjacent to it was a group of clearly associated postholes, that presumably formed a structure designed to control air flow into the flue and perhaps to restrict light levels, which was necessary for temperature management.

A second area of Roman material was located at the northern end of the site. Trenches 14, 15 and 30 produced the most material of this date, with further ditches and other features occurring in the vicinity, including Trenches 16 and 17. This probably represents the edge of an area of occupation with pits, postholes and a watering hole or well.

One large, shallow pit-like feature was perhaps a sunken-featured building (SFB) of Early Saxon date. Early Saxon burials were located in Trenches 39 and 52, with possible burials in Trench 53. The burial in Trench 39 contained grave goods including a large sheet metal bowl or cauldron, a spearhead and a seax (a type of knife).

In between the areas mentioned lay various field systems of varying date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 This archaeological evaluation conducted at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (TM 0396 5997) was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Sarah Poppy of Suffolk County Council (SCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.2 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The field under investigation is currently used for arable farming. It is L-shaped, with one arm lying adjacent to, and south-west of, the A14 dual carriageway, with the second arm extending south westwards from the northern end (Fig. 1). An area subjected to fieldwalking was lower lying along the north eastern field edge, rising up to a high point towards the south of the field, elsewhere levelling out to a plateau.
- 1.2.2 A possible north to south aligned paleochannel was identified as a linear depression during the field walking, located around the halfway point along the north edge of the field.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology consists of Crag group sedimentary bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neocene periods. This is overlain by sand and gravel (superficial deposits) of the Lowestoft Formation formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period (web resource; BGS Geology of Britain viewer).
- 1.2.4 The field is situated at c.39m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The earliest known archaeological remains in the area are located to the south and north of the field. A beaker and stone 'battle axe' were found c.1960 (SKT misc) in the area of Stowmarket. The find spot is identified as lying south of the development area. Further prehistoric remains were found in association with a Roman cremation in a glass vessel that was recovered by workmen in c.1875 (ONW 005) in Newton with Dagworth. The workmen also recovered a Bronze Age side-looped spearhead (ONW 005).
- 1.3.2 A large number of medieval sites and buildings have been identified around the development. The most significant in terms of location is Shepherd's Farm which is adjacent to the site. The related farmhouse is a 15th-century three cell open hall, which has had later modifications in the 16th and 19th centuries (LB 280600). A spread of medieval pottery was recovered from 'behind house' (HGH 028).
- 1.3.3 Also in the surrounding area are Bridge Farm (LB 280632) and Boards Farm (LB 280637), located to the north-east of the development area, and Top Hill House, located

to the north, all of which are based around 16th-century buildings which have undergone further modifications up to the 19th century.

- 1.3.4 Further evidence for medieval occupation surrounding the area under investigation is located to the south of the site at Chilton Hall (SkT 050) and Chilton Hall Farm (SKT 004). Chilton Hall Farm has evidence for a moated site, whilst Chilton Hall is a series of listed buildings (Chilton Hall LB 384591, Chilton Hall Barn LB 384592 and Chilton Court LB 384590) including a possible moated site. Dating to the 16th century, Chilton Hall is the earliest building with Chilton Hall Barn and Chilton Court dated to the 18th and 19th centuries respectively.
- 1.3.5 The final building of interest within 1km of the subject site is the Stowmarket Incorporated Union Workhouse erected in 1781 (LB 1400795).
- 1.3.6 A further HER entry (SKT Misc) records medieval kilns producing pottery of Ipswich Glazed ware style, that were excavated in August 1937 during road widening works. The description lists that the pottery was 'found in road widening half mile (or 1 mile) outside Stowmarket, Bury side, Aug 1937'. The evaluated field has been identified as a possible source.
- 1.3.7 Prior to the evaluation, the site had already undergone a field walking and metal detector survey carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2012 (Haskins 2012). The field walking produced two small sparse scatters of heavily abraded pottery of Roman or medieval date and both Roman and medieval coinage. The latter included a silver Irish long cross penny minted in Dublin, dated to AD 1280 to 1307. The survey also produced a small scatter of flint work primarily of Late Neolithic date, including a Green-Low type barbed and tanged arrowhead of Late Neolithic date (Green 1980).
- 1.3.8 A moderate quantity of ceramic building material was also recovered.
- 1.3.9 The field walking identified two concentrations of finds. These lay at the north-western side of the site along the high ground in the area between the Shepherd's Farm and the northern corner of the site and in the area of the potential paleochannel.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Taylor Wimpey and Rob Raspberry of CSa Environmental and Alan Thomas of Archaeology and Planning Solutions for commissioning the work. The author would also like to thank Sarah Poppy of Suffolk County Council for all her help and guidance.
- 1.4.2 Finally the author would like to thank Paul Spoerry for managing the project, Talyena Fletcher and Gareth Rees for the survey work, Helen Stocks-Morgan, Pat Moan, James Coles, John Diffey, Juilian Newman, Frances Chaloner and Jemima Woolverton are also thanked for their hard work on site and Stuart Ladd and David Brown for their work on the graphics.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that 50 trenches 50m long were excavated across the site to identify any archaeologically significant remains (Figs 1 and 2). Further to the original 50 trenches, the Brief stated that further trenching would be carried out if required (as was the case with Trenches 52 and 53).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees and Talyena Fletcher using a Leica 1200 with base station.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Sampling was carried out across a number of different types of features from differing periods.
- 2.2.7 The site was generally dry, although some rain occurred, with a large amount of standing water on the field. The topsoil was saturated but the natural geology was free draining. The low sunlight and nature of the fills made it difficult to see features during parts of the day.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented by trench in numerical order. All the trenches were 50m long and 2m wide unless otherwise stated (Fig. 2).

3.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

3.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated through a maximum depth of 0.35m of dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil (100) and 0.2m of mid yellow to mid orangey-brown silty clay subsoil layer subsoil (101), onto a chalk rich mid grey clay natural (102). No archaeological deposits were found. The trench was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment.

3.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

3.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated through a layer of dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil (202), 0.22m deep and a mid yellow to mid orangey-brown silty clay subsoil (203), 0.28m deep onto a clay natural. The trench was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The natural was cut by a single modern ditch (**201**). This ditch was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m and was 1.5m wide. It contained a single fill of dark grey-brown silty clay with modern finds such as shotgun cartridges. Ditch **201** equated with ditch **400**.

3.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated on north-north-west to south-south-east alignment onto a mid grey chalk rich clay natural (302). The trench was excavated through a layer of 0.3m of mid yellow to mid orangey-brown silty clay subsoil layer subsoil (301) and a layer of 0.25m of dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil (300). The trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.

3.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

3.5.1 The trench was excavated through a dark grey-brown topsoil (402), 0.25m deep and a mid orangey-brown subsoil (403), 0.15m deep onto a chalk rich clay natural. The natural (404) was cut by a single modern ditch (**400**), which was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (401). This ditch was the same linear feature recorded as ditch **201** in Trench 2. The trench was aligned on an east-north-east to west-south-west direction.

3.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

3.6.1 Trench 5 was orientated in a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The trench was excavated through a 0.3m deep layer of dark grey-brown topsoil (500) and a 0.3m layer of orange-brown subsoil (501) onto a mid grey clay natural (502). The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

3.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

3.7.1 This trench was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and was excavated through a layer of dark-grey brown topsoil (600) 0.3m deep and a layer of mid orange-brown subsoil (603) with a maximum depth of 0.4m. The natural (604) was a mid grey-brown clay. A single linear ditch (**601**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base was identified in this

trench. This ditch had a single fill of light-grey-brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of chalk. The ditch is undated and equates with ditch **701**.

3.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

3.8.1 This trench was excavated through a 0.23m deep topsoil (700) layer of dark grey-brown clay and a 0.2m deep layer of orange-brown silty clay subsoil (703) onto a mid grey clay natural (704). A single linear ditch (**701**) 1.6m wide and 0.45m deep was located in this trench. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base. It contained a single fill (702) of compacted mid greyish brown silty clay which yielded a fragment of 17th - 18th century brick. The ditch is likely to be the same linear feature as ditch **601** in Trench 6.

3.9 Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

3.9.1 Trench 8 was aligned along a north-north-west to south-south-east direction and was devoid of archaeological deposits. It was excavated through a 0.2m deep layer of dark grey-brown topsoil (800) and a 0.6m deep layer of mid orange-brown subsoil (801) onto a mid grey clay natural (802). The trench contained a natural hollow towards the north end.

3.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

3.10.1 Trench 9 was devoid of archaeology and orientated along a east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. The trench was machined through a 0.3m deep layer of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil and a 0.2m deep layer of light yellow brown silty clay subsoil onto a light grey-brown and light orange-brown natural clay.

3.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

3.11.1 This trench was similar to Trench 9. It was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The topsoil (1000) was a mid greyish-brown silty clay 0.25m deep. The subsoil (1001) was a light yellow-brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions, 0.4m deep. The natural (1002) was a mix of light-grey brown and light orange-brown clays.

3.12 Trench 11 (Fig 3 and 8, S. 1101; Plate 1)

3.12.1 Trench 11 was excavated along a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The trench was excavated onto a natural (1104) of orange-brown and yellow brown silty clay. The natural was cut by a single pit (**1101**). The subsoil (1103) sealed this feature and was a dark yellow-brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments. The subsoil in turn was sealed by a mid grey-brown silty clay topsoil (1102).

3.12.2 Pit **1101** (Plate 1) was a small circular pit 0.73m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1100) of dark brown silty clay with occasional small chalk inclusions. East Anglian Rusticated beaker of Early Bronze Age date and a mixture of worked flint including eleven scrapers of various forms and in-situ knapping debris would suggest the feature is likely to be a Early Bronze Age in origin. The pit was truncated by a modern field drain.

3.13 Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

3.13.1 Trench 12 was excavated on an alignment of west-north-west to east-south-east through a 0.3m deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay topsoil (1207) and a 0.18m deposit

of dark yellow-brown silty clay subsoil (1208) onto a natural (1209) of mid orange brown to yellow brown natural sandy clay.

- 3.13.2 The natural was cut by three linear ditches. Ditch **1201** was 0.5m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was truncated to the west by a modern clay field drain. It contained a single fill of mid to light brown-grey silty sand (1200), from which two struck flints and a small heavily rounded fragment of prehistoric pottery were recovered.
- 3.13.3 Ditch **1204** was a large post-medieval boundary ditch, equating with ditch **1308** (Trench 13). It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was 2.1m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The ditch had stepped and very steep slightly irregular sides and contained two fills. The lower fill (1203) was a water-deposited mid reddish-grey clay with a high frequency of iron pan, 0.3m deep. The upper fill (1202) was a mid grey sandy silt 0.52m deep.
- 3.13.4 The final linear ditch (**1206**) in the trench was another post-medieval boundary again aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and seemed to be parallel to ditch **1204**. The ditch contained a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (1205). The ditch was not excavated in this trench, but was excavated in Trench 13, as **1303** (see below).

3.14 Trench 13 (Fig. 3; Plate 2)

- 3.14.1 Trench 13 was excavated through a 0.3m deep topsoil (1301) of mid grey-brown silty clay and a 0.15m deep subsoil (1302) of dark yellow-brown silty clay onto a natural deposit of orange-brown to yellow-brown clayey sand (1300).
- 3.14.2 The natural was cut into by four archaeological features: a single undated posthole, two undated ditches and a post-medieval boundary ditch.
- 3.14.3 The dated ditch (**1303**) was a steep sided feature, 1.7m wide, which was excavated to a depth of 0.65m and aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. The ditch contained three fills. The lowest fill (1306) was a natural primary slump of mid to light brownish yellow silty clay 0.45m deep. The middle fill (1305) was a mid greyish-brown silty clay. This deposit contained a metal bell of post-medieval date (SF 6). The upper fill (1304) was a dark brownish-grey silty clay. The ditch equated with ditch **1206** (Trench 12).
- 3.14.4 Ditch **1308** was 2.3m wide and contained a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay. The ditch was not excavated and equated with ditch **1204** (Trench 12). Ditch **1308** was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east.
- 3.14.5 Ditch **1310** ran on an east to west alignment and was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill of light brownish-grey silty clay (1309).
- 3.14.6 The posthole (**1312**; Plate 2) was sub-circular, 0.43m in length, .27m wide and .15m deep. It had steep sides with a concave base. It contained a single fill (1311) of dark brown-grey silty clay, from which burnt clay was recovered.

3.15 Trench 14 (Figs 3 and 8; Plate 3)

- 3.15.1 Trench 14 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was excavated through 0.3m of mid grey-brown topsoil (1400) and 0.1m of dark yellow-brown subsoil (1408) onto a brownish-yellow sandy clay natural (1409). Two archaeological features were located within the trench.

- 3.15.2 A probable large pit (**1403**, Fig. 8, S.1403; Plate 3) was partially exposed in the trench, the visible portion of which suggests that it was sub-circular, 4m wide and 1m deep. The lower fill (1404) was at least 0.2m deep and comprised of a mid greyish-brown silty clay. The next fill (1405) was a primary slump of light brownish-yellow silty clay 0.3m deep which contained mid 2nd-century Roman pottery. The following fill (1406) was a secondary silting of mid brownish-grey silty clay, 0.5m deep. This contained mid to late 2nd-century Roman pottery. The upper fill (1407) was a mid greyish-brown silty clay 0.3m deep.
- 3.15.3 Ditch **1401** was undated and 1m wide with a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was a linear feature aligned on a north-west to south-east orientation with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey-brown silty clay (1402).

3.16 Trench 15 (Fig. 4)

- 3.16.1 Trench 15 was orientated on a east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and excavated through a layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil (1500), 0.3m deep and a layer of dark orange-brown silty clay subsoil (1523), 0.1m deep onto a mid brownish-yellow sandy clay natural (1524).
- 3.16.2 A number of archaeological features were uncovered within the trench. A sequence of intercutting features was located towards the centre of the trench whilst a possible oven, a posthole and a pit were located to the west of the trench.
- 3.16.3 The earliest of the intercutting features was an undated pit (**1501**). This was a sub-circular feature, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of light brownish-grey silty clay (1502) and was truncated to the north by ditch **1503**.
- 3.16.4 Ditch **1503** was a linear ditch aligned east to west, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and was bowl shaped in profile. The ditch contained a single secondary fill of light brownish-grey silty clay (1504). It was truncated by another ditch (**1505**) as it reached the southern baulk of the trench.
- 3.16.5 A pit (**1508**) was located to the west of ditch **1503**. The pit was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (1509) of mid brownish-grey silty clay with frequent fragments of burnt clay. The pit was found in association with a small gully (**1510**). The gully was located directly to the north of pit **1508** and may indicate rake out. Gully **1510** was 0.5m long and 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a bowl-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The gully had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay. The similarity in terms of size and shape to an oven (**1512**) would suggest that this could be a less well preserved example. Features **1508** and **1510** were both truncated to the east by ditch **1505**.
- 3.16.6 Ditch **1505** was a large linear feature orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch had steep sides and was 2.5m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. It contained two fills, the lower of which (1506) was a mid yellowish-brown silty clay 0.4m deep. This produced fragments of late 1st- to mid 2nd-century pottery, Roman tile and animal bone. The upper fill (1507) was a secondary silting event of mid greyish-brown silty clay, 0.5m deep.
- 3.16.7 An oven or truncated kiln was located next to features **1505**, **1508** and **1510**. It had a patch of burnt mid brownish-red clay to the south, measuring 1m long and 0.75m wide. A pit (**1512**, Fig. 8, S. 1512) was directly associated with this clay. The latter was circular in plan and 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained three fills. The lower fill (1513) was a dark

greyish-brown silty clay 0.2m deep and had frequent fragments of charcoal. The middle fill (1514) was a mid brownish-yellow silty clay 0.1m deep. The upper fill (1515) was a mid brownish-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking 0.2m deep.

- 3.16.8 A single posthole was located to the west of pit **1512**. The posthole (**1516**) was sub-circular in plan, 0.45m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a two fills. The lower fill (1517) was a mid yellowish brown silty clay 0.2m deep. The upper fill (1518) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay 0.4m deep.
- 3.16.9 A single pit was located to the west of the posthole and was partially concealed under the northern baulk. The pit (**1519**) was sub-rectangular in plan and 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. The feature had a bowl-shaped profile and contained a single fill of light brownish-yellow silty clay with frequent fragments of charcoal and chalk (1520). This contained Romano-British pottery of 2nd to 4th century date.
- 3.16.10 Finally a small linear gully (**1521**) was located at the western end of the trench. It was aligned on a north-east to south-west orientation and was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of light greyish-brown silty clay (1522).

3.17 Trench 16 (Fig. 3)

- 3.17.1 Trench 16 was aligned on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation and contained a single ditch halfway along its length, sealed by a subsoil layer of dark orange-brown silty clay (1603) 0.15m deep that in turn was sealed by a topsoil layer, 0.3m deep, of mid greyish-brown silty clay.
- 3.17.2 A ditch (**1601**) cut a brownish-yellow sandy clay natural (1604). The ditch ran east to west and was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (1602).

3.18 Trench 17 (Figs 4 and 8)

- 3.18.1 Trench 17 was excavated through a 0.32m deep layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil and a 0.18m deep layer of dark orange-brown silty clay subsoil. Three features were identified in the trench.
- 3.18.2 Ditch **1701** (Fig. 8, S.1701) was linear in plan and 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. The ditch ran north to south and had steep sides with a narrow concave base and a V-shaped profile. A single fill (1700) of mid orangey-grey silty clay was identified within this feature.
- 3.18.3 A second ditch was identified to the east of ditch. This linear ditch (**1705**, Fig. 8, S.1703) had gently sloping sides and a flat base, 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (1704) of mid to dark grey silty clay. The feature was re-cut along its western margin by a steep sided shallow ditch (**1703**), 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. The feature contained a single fill (1702) of dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Highly fragmented animal bone and mid to late 1st-century pottery were recovered from this feature.

3.19 Trench 18 (Fig. 3)

- 3.19.1 Trench 18 was devoid of archaeological features. The trench was machined through a mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil 0.3m deep and a dark orange-brown silty clay subsoil onto a mid brownish-yellow sandy clay natural.

3.20 Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

3.20.1 This trench was also devoid of archaeological features and was excavated along an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. The trench was machined through a mid greyish-brown topsoil 0.3m deep and a dark orange-brown subsoil 0.15m deep. The trench was machined onto a natural of mid brownish-yellow clayey sands and gravel.

3.21 Trench 20 (Fig. 4)

3.21.1 Trench 20 was machined through a 0.29m deep topsoil deposit of mid brownish-grey silty clay and a 0.15m deep deposit of dark orange-brown subsoil, onto a natural of mid brownish-orange sandy clay. The natural was cut by three archaeological features.

3.21.2 A possible shallow, truncated ditch (**2001**) was aligned north-east to south-west and was 1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The feature contained a single fill of mid to dark grey silty clay (2000).

3.21.3 The second feature was an east west aligned linear ditch (**2003**), 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The ditch had steeply sloping sides with a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid orangey-grey clayey silt.

3.21.4 The final feature (**2005**) was north-east to south-west aligned linear feature 1.2m wide. The feature was not excavated in this trench but the same feature was excavated in Trench 24 (**2405**, see below). It contained a single fill of a mid orangey-brown clayey silt.

3.22 Trench 21 (Fig. 4)

3.22.1 Trench 21 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was machined through a 0.3m deep layer of mid brownish-grey topsoil and a layer of dark orange subsoil 0.15m deep. The trench contained three linear features.

3.22.2 Ditch **2101** was located towards the northern end of the trench. This shallow linear ditch was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and was 1.3m and 0.2m deep. The feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base, being filled by a single deposit (2100) of dark orange silty clay. A single sherd of middle 1st- to 2nd-century pottery was recovered from the fill.

3.22.3 The second linear feature (**2103**) was more central within the trench and followed the same alignment as ditch **2101**. It was an irregular linear shape with gently sloping sides and was 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep. The feature had a single fill of dark orangey-grey clayey silt (2102). The irregular nature of the feature and a lack of finds suggest that it may have formed naturally.

3.22.4 The final linear feature was located towards the southern end of the trench. Ditch **2105** was a small boundary ditch 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with a concave base and gently sloping sides, running parallel to the previous features. The ditch contained a single fill of dark orangey-grey silty clay (2104).

3.23 Trench 22 (Fig. 4)

3.23.1 Trench 22 was excavated through a layer of topsoil 0.4m deep and a layer of subsoil 0.15m deep. The trench was aligned on a east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. The topsoil (2202) was a mid greyish brown silty clay and the subsoil was a dark orange-brown silty clay (2203). The natural was a mid brownish-orange clay (2204).

3.23.2 A single north-south aligned linear ditch was located in the trench (**2201**). The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave base and steep sides. The feature contained a single fill of dark yellowish-grey silty sand.

3.24 Trench 23 (Fig. 4)

3.24.1 This trench was orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and was machined through a layer of mid greyish-brown topsoil 0.3 and a layer of dark orange-brown subsoil with a depth of 0.15m.

3.24.2 A small natural hollow was located half way along the trench and contained a natural deposit of mid brown silty sand 0.2m deep and 0.65m wide (2304).

3.24.3 At the eastern end of the trench a large build up of colluvial material had formed (2301 and 2302). The colluvium filled a large hollow at least 0.4m deep and was a mid brownish-grey silty clay which contained struck flints. Layer 2301 contained 1st- to early/middle 2nd-century pottery.

3.24.4 The colluvium sealed a reduced light blueish-grey clay filling a natural hollow (2303). This contained lava quern fragments and struck flint.

3.25 Trench 24 (Fig. 4)

3.25.1 Trench 24 was excavated through a layer of mid grey brown topsoil and dark orange brown subsoil onto a orange sandy clay natural along a east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. The natural was cut by three archaeological features.

3.25.2 Ditch **2401** was an east to west orientated linear feature 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It is likely to be the same feature as ditch **2003** (Trench 20). The feature had a single fill of a mid orangey-grey clayey silt (2400).

3.25.3 Ditch **2403** was also orientated east to west and was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It had a single fill of mid orangey-grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions (2402). The similarity in shape size and alignment would suggest that both **2401** and **2403** are related to each other and may have formed part of a truncated double boundary or hedge-line. Pottery dated between 50 BC and AD 50 was recovered from fill 2402.

3.25.4 A final linear feature aligned north-east to south-west was also located in this Trench 20. Feature **2405** was 1m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly V shaped base. The feature is likely to have been a shallow ditch and contained a single fill of orangey-grey clayey silt (2404).

3.26 Trench 25 (Fig. 4)

3.26.1 Trench 25 was machined along a east-north-east to west-south-west alignment through a mid grey topsoil layer 0.3m deep and a dark orangey-brown subsoil onto a mid brownish-yellow sandy clay natural. The natural was cut by four postholes and a single fire pit located towards the western end of the trench.

3.26.2 Posthole **2501** was a sub-circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base 0.5m deep and 1m in diameter. It was partially concealed by the southern baulk. Its single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (2502) contained pottery dated to the middle/late 1st to early-middle 2nd century.

3.26.3 Feature **2503** was also a sub-circular posthole 1.25m in diameter and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light brownish-grey silty

clay (2504) with mid 1st- to early/mid 2nd-century pottery and a single poorly struck flint flake. Both of these postholes were located in association with each other in the western end of the trench.

- 3.26.4 A second pair of postholes was made up by **2507** and **2509**. These were located towards the centre of the trench. Posthole **2507** was a sub-circular feature 1m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill of light greyish-brown silty clay (2508) and mid 1st- to early/mid 2nd-century pottery.
- 3.26.5 Feature **2509** was also a sub circular posthole, 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (2510).
- 3.26.6 Equidistant and internal to the postholes pairs was a poorly preserved fire pit (**2505**). This was 1m in diameter and 0.1m deep and was sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and base. The in situ burnt clay (2506) was a light greyish-red silty clay with frequent large burnt flint nodules. No finds were recovered but its location in relation to the postholes would suggest it was of a similar date.

3.27 Trench 26 (Fig. 4)

- 3.27.1 This trench was excavated in a south-south-east to north-north-west direction through a layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil (2609) 0.38m deep and a dark orangey-brown subsoil (2610) layer 0.27m deep. The natural was a mid reddish-brown mix of sands and gravels (2611).
- 3.27.2 A remnant layer of mid greyish-yellow silty sand subsoil 4.3m wide and 0.09m deep was located at the southern end of the trench (2601). This contained frequent angular and sub-angular flints and a single thinning flake from bi-facial flint working, probably of Neolithic date.
- 3.27.3 This layer was truncated by a linear feature (**2604**), 1.25m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The feature contained a dark yellowish-grey sandy silt (2603). It is unclear what this feature represents.
- 3.27.4 Located to the south of feature **2604** was a linear ditch (**2606**). This was 0.9m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a 'V' shaped profile. The east-west aligned ditch contained a single fill of mid yellowish-grey silty sand (2605).
- 3.27.5 A final feature (**2608**) was located at the northern end of the trench and was 0.84m wide and 0.18m deep aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained a single fill (2607) a mid yellowish-grey sandy silt and had steep sides and a concave base.

3.28 Trench 27 (Fig. 4)

- 3.28.1 Trench 27 was devoid of archaeological features and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It was machined through a layer of mid grey-brown silty clay topsoil 0.25m deep (2700) and a dark orange-brown sandy clay subsoil (2701) 0.3m deep onto a natural of mid reddish-brown sands and gravels (2702).

3.29 Trench 28 (Fig. 4)

- 3.29.1 Trench 28 was excavated in the same orientation as Trench 27 and was also devoid of archaeological features. The trench was excavated through a mid grey-silty clay topsoil (2800) 0.25m deep and a dark orange-brown subsoil (2801) 0.19m deep onto a mid brownish-orange sandy clay natural (2802).

3.30 Trench 29 (Fig. 4)

3.30.1 Orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, this trench was excavated through a layer of mid greyish-brown topsoil (2900) 0.29m deep and a layer of dark orange-brown subsoil (2901) 0.13m deep onto a mid brownish-orange sandy clay natural (2902). No archaeological deposits were located within this trench.

3.31 Trench 30 (Figs 4 and 8; Plate 4)

3.31.1 Trench 30 was orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, and had a further extension added to the western end measuring 4m by 8m. The trench was machined through a layer of mid greyish-brown topsoil 0.3m and a mid yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil 0.19m deep onto a yellow-orange clay natural. The trench contained a number of archaeological features.

3.31.2 At its western end was a small linear feature (**3001**), 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base on an east-west alignment. Feature **3001** contained a single fill (3000) of dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions and clay lumps. It was not clear whether this was a modern wheel-rut caused by the beet harvesting or an older feature associated with a post pad (**3003**).

3.31.3 This post pad (**3003**, Fig. 8,S.3003) was sub-rectangular in shape, 1m long and 0.6m wide with a depth of 0.15m. It had steep sides and a flat base and was largely orientated north to south. It contained a dark orangey-grey silty clay fill (3002) with numerous large angular flint and stones, generally over 0.15m in size.

3.31.4 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**3006**) was located towards the centre of the trench. It was 1.2m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. The ditch had a wide U-shaped profile with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (3005) was a mid orangey-grey silty clay 0.2m deep. The upper fill (3004) was a dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks 0.2m deep.

3.31.5 A pit or posthole (**3008**) was a small and circular, measuring 0.8m in diameter with a flat base 0.2m deep. The feature contained a single fill (3007) of mid orangey-grey silty clay.

3.31.6 At the eastern end of Trench 30 was an east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch (**3010**). This was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill of mid/dark orangey-brown silty clay (3009)

3.31.7 In the extended area of Trench 30 lay a number of features. These included a large sub-rectangular feature (**3012**; Plate 4), measuring 5m long and 3m wide. Its form was similar to a sunken-featured building (SFB) and it was therefore not be excavated during the evaluation stage. It contained a single visible fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (3011). Pottery recovered from this fill was identified as Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British in date.

3.31.8 Just to the west lay a large ditch aligned north-west to south-east (**3022**), which was truncated by ditch **3015** (Fig. 8, S.3022). Ditch **3022** had steep sides with a concave base and was 0.8m wide and 0.9m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-orange silty clay with charcoal fragments.

3.31.9 Ditch **3015** was 2.2m wide and 0.9m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (3014) was a dark orangey-grey clayey silt, whilst the upper fill (3013) was a dark grey clayey silt. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from fill 3013.

- 3.31.10 A single posthole was identified in the extension of Trench 30. Located to the south of the trench, it was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.5m and a depth of 0.15m. Posthole **3017** contained two fills (Fig.8, S.3017). The earlier fill (3016) was a dark blueish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking and is likely to represent the post pipe. A later fill (3020) of mid/dark orangey grey silty clay was used to backfill the posthole.
- 3.31.11 Finally a north to south aligned ditch (**3019**) was also located in the extension. The ditch was 0.06m deep and 0.5m wide and heavily truncated. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base with a single fill (3018) of dark orangey-grey silty clay.

3.32 Trench 31 (Fig. 4)

- 3.32.1 Trench 31 was located towards the northern edge of the development area on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. The trench was machined through a topsoil layer (3100), 0.3m deep, of mid greyish-brown silty clay and a subsoil layer (3101), 0.15m deep, of mid brownish-orange silty clay onto a bright orange gravelly clay (3102). No archaeological features were located within this trench.

3.33 Trench 32 (Fig. 4)

- 3.33.1 This trench was excavated on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation through a layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay (3202) and a subsoil layer of mid orange-brown silty clay subsoil (3203) onto a mid yellow clay natural.
- 3.33.2 A single linear feature was located at the northern end of the trench (**3201**). This east to west orientated ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single mid orangey-grey fill of sandy silt (3200).

3.34 Trench 33 (Fig. 4)

- 3.34.1 Trench 33 was excavated through a mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil, 0.3m deep and a layer of mid brownish-orange silty clay subsoil 0.4m deep onto a mid brownish orange sand and clay natural. The trench was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east.
- 3.34.2 Three archaeological features were identified in the trench. Gully **3303** was linear and 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. The feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base with a single fill of mid yellowish-brown silty clay (3304). A single struck flint was found in this fill, suggesting that the feature may have been prehistoric in date.
- 3.34.3 A post-medieval ditch (**3305**) was 1.7m wide and contained a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (3306).
- 3.34.4 The final feature (**3301**) was an undated sub-circular pit 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown silty clay with a high proportion of charcoal (3302).

3.35 Trench 34 (Fig. 4)

- 3.35.1 Trench 34 was excavated through a layer of mid grey-brown topsoil, 0.3m deep, and a dark orangey-brown subsoil, 0.42m deep, onto a natural of yellow clay and gravels. The trench contained a single post-medieval feature that cut through the subsoil (**3401**). The feature had a fill of dark grey silty clay and was more than 2m long and 5m wide. It contained fragments of ceramic building material, glass and wood.

3.36 Trench 35 (Fig. 4)

- 3.36.1 Trench 35 was excavated through a layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil and a layer of mid orange-brown subsoil, 0.3m and 0.15m deep respectively, onto a mid yellowish-brown sandy clay.
- 3.36.2 The trench contained a single archaeological feature. Ditch **3501** was 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep. This linear feature had steep sides and a concave base with a U-shaped profile and was orientated east to west. It contained two separate fills. The lower fill (3502) was a mid greyish-brown silty clay 0.3m deep, which contained pottery, brick and iron objects. The upper fill was a dark greyish-brown silty clay, 0.4m deep (3503).

3.37 Trench 36 (Fig. 5)

- 3.37.1 Trench 36 was excavated on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation. The trench was machined through a layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil 0.36m deep and a layer of dark orangey-brown silty clay subsoil onto a mid yellow clay natural. A single linear ditch was located halfway along the trench (**3601**).
- 3.37.2 **3601** was a wide U-shaped in profile 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single secondary fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions (3600).

3.38 Trench 37 (Fig. 5)

- 3.38.1 Trench 37 was orientated in an east-north-east to west-south-west direction. The trench was machined through a layer of mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 0.3m deep, and a layer of mid orangey-brown subsoil, 0.2m deep, onto mid yellowish brown sands and gravels. The trench contained two linear features with steep sides and a V-shaped profile.
- 3.38.2 Ditch **3701** was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. It terminated in the middle of the trench and contained a single fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand (3700).
- 3.38.3 Ditch **3703** was aligned north-east to south-west. This possible ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep. It also contained a single fill of mid reddish brown silty sand (3702).

3.39 Trench 38 (Fig. 5)

- 3.39.1 Trench 38 was machined through a topsoil layer of mid greyish-brown silty clay, 0.36m deep, and a layer of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt 0.21m deep onto a mid brownish-yellow sand and gravel natural. The trench contained three features.
- 3.39.2 A large hollow or linear feature (**3801**) was 6.5m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a flat base with a sharp break of slope. It contained a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (3800) which produced post-medieval peg tile and pottery of either post-medieval or Roman date.
- 3.39.3 A possible ditch terminus (**3802**) was located to the south of the possible hollow. The cut was 1.75m long and 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep and continued under the western edge of the trench. It had a single fill of mid yellowish brown silty sand (3803).
- 3.39.4 A possible tree throw (**3805**) was a sub-rectangular irregular feature 3.25m by 1m by 0.2m deep. It was filled with mid reddish-brown silty sand (3804).

3.40 Trench 39 (Figs 5 and 7; Plate 5)

- 3.40.1 This trench was excavated through a layer of mid greyish-brown topsoil, 0.3m deep, and a layer of mid yellowish brown subsoil, 0.1m deep. The trench was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. Three archaeological features were identified within the trench.
- 3.40.2 The only dated feature within Trench 39 was a sub-rectangular grave (**3901**, Fig. 7; Plate 5) measuring 2m long by 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained various iron grave goods including a seax, spearhead and sheet metal cauldron or bowl as well as a smaller knife, a miniature spear and a miniature knife. Residual Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the feature and date between the mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century.
- 3.40.3 The placement of the grave goods would indicate that this was an Anglo-Saxon burial, although no human skeletal remains or staining survived within the single fill, which was a mid brownish-grey silty sand with frequent large flint inclusions.
- 3.40.4 Two undated linear features lay at the western end of the trench. The larger (**3906**) was excavated to an extent of 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (3905) was a mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. This deposit may have been disturbed natural at the edge of the feature rather than a lower fill. The upper fill (3904) was a mid reddish brown sand 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep.
- 3.40.5 The second undated linear feature (**3903**) had gently sloping sides with a flat base and was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with a similar shape to the upper fill of feature **3906**. Its single fill was a mid reddish brown sand (3902).

3.41 Trench 40 (Figs 5 and 8; Plate 6)

- 3.41.1 Trench 40 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was machined through a mid greyish-brown silty sand topsoil and a mid orangey-brown silty sand subsoil onto a natural of mid brownish-yellow sandy clay.
- 3.41.2 The trench contained two archaeological features. A large north-north-east to south-south-east aligned ditch (**4002**, Fig. 8, S.4002; Plate 6) was located towards the southern end of the trench. It had steep sides with a stepped profile, 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (4003) that was soft at the top of the feature and became more concreted towards its base. Pottery recovered from this fill has been dated as mid 1st to mid 2nd century, and also included material of possible medieval date. A small assemblage of struck flint was also recovered, along with animal bone and an undiagnostic piece of brick suggesting that the feature is of post-medieval date.
- 3.41.3 Pit **4002** was truncated by a shallow pit (**4000**) at its south-western extremity. This latter pit was 2.5m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey silt (4001). Modern pottery dated to 19th to 20th century was recovered from within its fill.

3.42 Trench 41 (Fig. 5)

- 3.42.1 Trench 41 was orientated on a east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. It was excavated through a layer of mid greyish-brown topsoil (0.36m deep) and a layer of mid orangey-brown sandy clay subsoil. The base of the trench was largely truncated by a spread of modern redeposited topsoil and subsoil.

- 3.42.2 At the western end of the trench, a spread of mid grey silty sand alluvial material (4100) was visible. This layer was 0.94m deep and sealed a deposit of mid/light blueish-grey silty sand (4101), which was 0.16m deep and likely to be alluvial or fluvial in nature and quite reduced. The deposit contained a large number of well sorted angular and sub-angular flints. Layer 4101 itself sealed a deposit of mid yellowish-grey clay (4102), which is likely to be glacial clay.
- 3.42.3 A relatively large assemblage of struck and burnt flint was recovered from layer 4101 in a 1m by 1m test pit dug into the alluvial/fluvial deposits.
- 3.42.4 A single modern ditch (**4104**) was located, cutting the grey alluvial deposit 4100. The ditch was not excavated within this trench and was 1.8m wide. The feature is likely to be the same ditch as ditch **4002** (Trench 40). The ditch contained a fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (4103). Concrete and chicken wire were recovered from the top of 4103.

3.43 Trench 42 (Fig. 5)

- 3.43.1 Trench 42 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was excavated through a layer of topsoil 0.22m deep and subsoil 0.2m deep. The trench was excavated onto a layer of mid brownish-yellow clay.
- 3.43.2 Six features were located within this trench, including a pit at its southern end. This feature (**4203**) was a circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, 1m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill (4202) of mid/dark orangey-grey silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions. Iron Age pottery dated between the 1st century BC and the early/mid 1st century AD was found within this feature.
- 3.43.3 To the north lay a small shallow linear feature (**4210**). This was 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep – its extent within the trench was 0.6m long, although it is likely to have been to truncated. The surviving feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was aligned north-east to south-west. It contained a single fill (4209) of dark blackish-grey silty sand. This yielded Romano-British pottery dated to the mid 1st to 2nd century and a piece of undiagnostic brick that could be Roman or post-medieval.
- 3.43.4 The remaining features were undated. A posthole (**4201**) was located at the southern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape, 0.45m long by 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey sandy silt (4200).
- 3.43.5 Ditch **4206** was 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep. It had a rounded V-shaped profile and was aligned east to west. The ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (4205) was a mid orangey-grey silty sand 0.6m deep and the upper fill (4204) was a mid grey sandy silt.
- 3.43.6 To the north of ditch **4206** was a narrow linear feature (**4208**) which was 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and ran along a north-west to south-east alignment. The feature contained a single fill of mid grey sandy silt (4207).
- 3.43.7 Finally a pit or tree throw (**4212**) was located north of **4210**. It was sub-circular in plan and had irregular sides and base. The feature was 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill of dark blackish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (4211).

3.44 Trench 43 (Fig. 5; Plate 7)

- 3.44.1 Trench 43 contained a single small pit (**4302**; Plate 7), which was sealed by a layer of subsoil 0.25m deep and a layer of topsoil 0.38m deep. The pit cut into a natural of reddish brown sand and was 0.79m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It contained a single

fill of dark black sandy silt with a high charcoal content (4301). A large amount of fire-cracked rock was present at the base of the fill, spread over which was a deposit of Late Bronze Age pottery (SF 9).

3.44.2 A clay spindle whorl (SF 8) was also recovered from this feature.

3.45 Trench 44 (Fig. 5)

3.45.1 Trench 44 was excavated on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation. The trench was machined through a 0.28m deep layer of mid greyish brown topsoil and a 0.28m deep layer of mid orangey-brown subsoil onto a natural of brownish-yellow sandy clays and gravels. The trench contained a number of undated features.

3.45.2 The most southerly feature within the trench was a shallow largely linear feature (**4402**). This was 0.48m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4401) of mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. The feature possibly continued into Trench 43 (where it was not numbered).

3.45.3 North of this feature and running under the eastern baulk of the trench was a second shallow linear feature (**4406**). This was 0.05m deep and 0.4m wide, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single fill of soft orangey-brown silty sand (4405).

3.45.4 Feature **4412** was a small pit or ditch terminus, mostly covered by the western baulk of the trench and to the north of feature **4406**. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.85m wide and 0.1m deep, with a single fill of mid orangey-brown sand (4411).

3.45.5 A linear ditch was located north of the previous feature and approximately half way along the trench, on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. The ditch (**4408**) was 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (4407) of mid grey silty sand. This contained a brick of 17th-18th century date.

3.45.6 Finally a second ditch (**4410**) was located at the northern end of the trench. This ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark brownish-orange sand with frequent large flints and pebbles at its base.

3.46 Trench 45 (Figs 5 and 8)

3.46.1 Trench 45 was excavated through a layer of topsoil 0.26m deep and a layer of subsoil 0.17m deep, on a east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. The trench contained a number of archaeological features.

3.46.2 Ditch **4503** (Fig. 8, S.4501) was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep aligned north-east to south-west. It had irregular sides with a slightly concave base and contained a single fill (4502) of mid greyish-brown silty sand. This also produced an assemblage of Early Romano-British pottery dated to the mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century.

3.46.3 A second parallel linear feature (**4501**) had irregular sides and a flattish base, and was 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (4500). These features (**4501** and **4503**) are likely to have been a small double ditch or part of a hedge-line.

3.46.4 A further linear feature (**4505**) ran at right angles to features **4501** and **4503**, on a north-west to south-east alignment. This linear feature had gently sloping sides and a

flattish base, with a width of 0.8m and a maximum depth of 0.15m. It contained a single fill (4504) of mid/dark orangey grey silty sand.

- 3.46.5 A pit (**4509**) was located towards the western end of the trench and was partially obscured by the northern bank of the trench. The visible portion was 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep. This feature was sub-circular in plan with a stepped profile and a concave base. It contained a single fill (4508) of orangey-grey sandy silt and contained pottery likely to be of Early Saxon date.
- 3.46.6 A small posthole (**4507**) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-square in plan, 0.3m in both length and width and 0.28m deep. The posthole had a single fill (4506) of dark grey silty sand with occasional small gravel.
- 3.46.7 The final feature was a north to south aligned ditch at the western edge of the trench. The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base with a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt.

3.47 Trench 46 (Fig. 5)

- 3.47.1 Trench 46 was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. It was excavated through a layer of topsoil 0.3m deep and a layer of subsoil 0.4m deep onto a natural of yellow clay. The trench contained two archaeological features.
- 3.47.2 Feature **4601** was a north to south aligned ditch, 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (4600) of dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
- 3.47.3 The second feature (**4603**) was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark brownish-grey sandy silt (4602). Romano-British pottery of late 1st to early/mid 2nd century was recovered from this feature.

3.48 Trench 47 (Fig. 5; Plate 8)

- 3.48.1 Trench 47 was excavated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It was dug through a layer of topsoil 0.4m deep and a subsoil 0.2m deep. The trench also contained a colluvial deposit at its northern end, which was 0.45m deep.
- 3.48.2 The colluvial deposit overlies a natural of light greyish-yellow sandy clay. This was cut by two archaeological features, the northernmost of which was a small gully terminus (**4707**). This was 0.5m wide and 0.105m deep. It contained a single fill of light yellowish-grey clayey sand (4708) and burnt and struck flint.
- 3.48.3 The other feature was a tree throw (**4705**). This was sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and base 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained two fills. The lower fill (4706) was a light yellowish-brown sandy clay and the upper fill was a light brownish-grey sandy clay 0.3m deep (4711). The tree throw contained a large amount of burnt flint.
- 3.48.4 At the southern end of the trench a layer of redeposited natural (4701 and 4709; Plate 8) was identified, overlying a buried topsoil (4702 and 4710). This is the same deposit sequence as was recorded in Trench 41. The buried topsoil overlies a series of alluvial or fluvial deposits: the lower deposit (4704) was a light yellowish-grey sandy loam whilst the upper one (4703) was a dark blueish-grey clayey loam. A single fragment of poorly preserved waterlogged wood was recovered from 4703 and dated 206 ±25 BP, See Appendix C.3.

3.49 Trench 48 (Figs 5 and 9; Plate 9)

- 3.49.1 Trench 48 was machined through a layer of topsoil 0.2m deep and a subsoil layer 0.1m deep, onto a natural of reddish brown sand. The trench contained two areas of archaeological interest.
- 3.49.2 The earlier archaeological deposits were situated towards the north of the trench, within a series of north-west to south-east aligned ditches. Ditch **4813** was truncated by ditch **4803** and was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides. The former contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (4814).
- 3.49.3 Ditch **4803** truncated ditch 4814. It was 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides a concave shaped base. The ditch contained a single fill 4804 of mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing pottery of either Roman or medieval date. This fill was truncated by ditch **4801**.
- 3.49.4 Ditch **4801** (Fig. 9, S.4801; Plate 9) was a steep sided feature with a concave base, 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a single fill (4802) of mid brownish-grey silty clay. Romano-British pottery dated to the early/mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century.
- 3.49.5 Between the re-cut ditches and series of medieval pits lay a small feature (**4805**), which probably related to the medieval pit group. It was 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with a sub-circular shape in plan, steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay.
- 3.49.6 To the south of this was a series of pits. The earliest pit in the group was circular pit **4811** which had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The pit contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (4812) and was truncated by pit **4809**. The latter was a sub-circular pit 1.4m in diameter and 0.45m with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (4810) was a mid greyish-brown silty sand from which peg tile and medieval pottery were recovered.
- 3.49.7 This pit was truncated by the latest pit in the group (**4807**, Fig. 9, S.4807) which was sub-circular in plan and 0.8m in diameter with steep sides running into a concave base, 0.4m deep. The pit contained a single backfill of dark brownish-grey silty sand.
- 3.49.8 Finally, another pit (**4815**) was located within the group but no clear relationships were identified. The pit was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single backfill (4816) of mid brownish-grey silty sand and was 0.7m in diameter and 0.6m deep.

3.50 Trench 49 (Fig. 5)

- 3.50.1 Trench 49 was excavated through a layer of topsoil 0.3m deep and a subsoil layer 0.1m deep. It contained a number of modern features (**4901**), with tarmac in the fills (not recovered) and is likely to be part of the construction works or quarrying excavated during works on the A14.

3.51 Trench 50 (Figs 5, 6 and 9; Plates 10-12)

- 3.51.1 Trench 50 was located at the south-east corner of the site. It was machined through a layer of topsoil 0.3m deep and a layer of subsoil 0.28m deep onto a natural deposit of reddish-brown silty sand.
- 3.51.2 The trench contained a number of features of archaeological interest. At the middle of the trench a Romano-British pottery kiln was uncovered. The kiln (**5004**, Fig. 6, Plates 10-12) was partially excavated to reveal the permanent kiln floor which was made of

burnt clay with holes pierced through it. It was filled by a layer (5007) of dark greyish-black sand and produced pottery of mid/late 1st- to early/mid 2nd-century date.

- 3.51.3 Associated with the kiln was a large stoke hole pit (**5006**, Fig. 9, S.5006). This was irregularly shaped with a steep edges on the side abutting the kiln and a stepped profile on the side away from the kiln running into a flat base. The stoke hole was partially concealed by the baulk on the north side of the trench and had visible dimensions of 1.53m long, 1.15m wide and 0.33m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish-black sand with moderate medium and small sub-angular flint stones within the matrix. Pottery recovered from the stoke hole was of the mid/late 1st to early/mid 2nd century.
- 3.51.4 A series of seven postholes were excavated around the kiln and are likely to have been part of a sheltering structure or to have related to ways of controlling air and light within the kiln. The postholes (**5008**, **5010**, **5012**, **5014**, **5016**, **5018**, and **5020**, Figs 6 and 9) were all circular in appearance and between 0.2 and 0.3m in diameter. They were steep sided with flat or concave bases. Each posthole contained a single fill (5009, 5011, 5013, 5015, 5017, 5019 and 5021 respectively) of mid yellowish-brown or dark brownish-grey (5013, 5015) sandy silt. Pottery from 5015 was dated to mid/late 1st to mid/late 2nd century.
- 3.51.5 Also potentially related to the kiln was a small linear feature with steep side and a V-shaped profile (**5037**, Fig. 9, S.5037). The gully was 0.93m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained two fills. The lower fill (5041) was a light brownish-yellow silty sand whilst the upper fill (5036) was a dark yellowish-brown sandy silt. The form of the gully and character of its fills suggest that this may have been a construction cut for some form of timber structure.
- 3.51.6 A small pit (**5045**) was located at the western end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan and 0.89m long and 0.75m wide. It had gently sloping sides running into a concave base, 0.15m deep. The pit contained a single fill of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.
- 3.51.7 To the east of this feature was a north-west to south-east ditch (**5043**, Fig. 9, S.5043). This was 0.88m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. Pottery of mid/late 1st to early/mid 2nd century date was recovered from this fill.
- 3.51.8 Located in the vicinity of the kiln was a large pit (**5040**) which was partially concealed by the southern baulk and was 0.98m long and at least 0.8m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.78m. The pit had steep sides running into a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (5039) was a light brownish-yellow silty sand 0.58m deep, whilst the upper fill was a mid brownish-grey sandy silt 0.19m deep.
- 3.51.9 Two small pits were uncovered at the eastern end of the trench. Pit **5031** was sub-rectangular in plan had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was 2m long and 1.26m wide with a depth of 0.17m. It contained a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt. To the north-east of it was pit **5029**.
- 3.51.10 Pit **5029** was sub-circular in plan, 0.95m long, 0.71m wide and 0.21m deep, with a similar profile to **5031**. It contained a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt (5028)
- 3.51.11 The final feature located in this trench was a north-east to south-west ditch (**5027**). It was 1.96m wide and 0.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained five fills. The lower fill (5026) was 0.10m deep and a mid brownish-yellow silty sand. The lower middle fill (5025) was a dark brownish-grey sandy silt 0.19m deep. The middle fill (5024) was a mid brownish-yellow silty sand 0.28m deep. Whilst

the upper middle fill (5023) was a dark brownish-grey sandy silt 0.15m deep. The final fill (5022) was a light brownish-yellow clayey sand 0.17m deep. The character of these fills suggest that the feature relates to the modern quarrying recorded in Trench 49.

3.52 Trench 51 (Fig. 5)

3.52.1 Trench 51 was an additional trench 40m long and excavated along a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It contained a small circular pit (**5101**) with burnt bone in the top 0.5m wide. The pit fill (5100), similar to that of 4301, was a dark blackish-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The presence of burnt bone would suggest that this is either a cremation or a cooking pit.

3.52.2 A single ditch (**5103**) was also located within Trench 51. It was 2m wide and the fill (5102) was a mid grey silty sand. This ditch equated with ditch **4408** in Trench 44.

3.53 Trench 52 (Fig. 5)

3.53.1 Trenches 52 and 53 were machined in the area of Trench 39 in an attempt to discern whether burial **3901** was an isolated grave.

3.53.2 Trench 52 was 20m long and aligned north-east to south-west. It contained a single sub-rectangular feature (**5201**), measuring 1.95m by 0.72m in plan. The feature was similar in form to the Anglo-Saxon burial (**3901**) and was not excavated. The fill (5200) appeared to be similar in character to grave fill 3900. Prior to backfilling, the possible grave was metal detected and gave off a strong iron signal suggesting that this feature may also contain grave goods.

3.54 Trench 53

3.54.1 Trench 53 was aligned north-west to south-east and was 24m long. It revealed three grave-shaped features, which may or may not be burials. These were less clear in plan than graves **3901** and **5201**, but were similar in size. These three features (**5301**, **5303** and **5305**) were not excavated and may be further burials.

3.55 Finds Summary

3.55.1 Prehistoric knapped flint was recovered from a number of trenches. The majority of the struck flint is likely to have been recovered from secondary deposition. However, the material in Early Bronze Age pit **1101** (Trench 11) is likely to be *in-situ* knapping debris.

3.55.2 Struck and burnt flint recovered from Trenches 41 and 47 suggests some sort of focus of activity in the area of a hollow/paleochannel or upland pond.

3.55.3 An assemblage of pottery was recovered from features across the site, the majority of which is of Early Roman date (1st to 2nd century). Prehistoric pottery was recovered from pits **1101** and **4302** (Trenches 11 and 43).

3.55.4 Anglo-Saxon material was only recovered from the burial, with a series of iron objects including a *Seax*, a spearhead and a cauldron or bowl.

3.55.5 Most of the ceramic building material recovered from the site is likely to be early post-medieval. One fragment from Trench 15 is, however, a Roman fabric.

3.56 Environmental Summary

3.56.1 Thirty-four samples were taken during the evaluation. Five of the samples are monoliths taken from fluvial/alluvial deposits from a possible palaeochannel encountered in Trench 41. They have been retained for future pollen analysis.

3.56.2 The remaining samples were taken from a number of features across the site including pits, ditches and postholes. The recovered material shows poor preservation of plant remains.

Prehistoric

3.56.3 The samples from the potentially Neolithic deposits in Trench 47 produced no charred plant remains and only a single abraded grain came from gully **4707**.

3.56.4 The samples were taken from the fill of **1101**, an Early Bronze Age pit. They contained numerous hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, in addition to single specimens of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Sample 1 also contains a single glume base of the hulled wheat spelt (*T. spelta*) or emmer (*T. dicoccum*) that was too degraded for identification to species.

3.56.5 The Late Bronze Age pit (**4301**) also produced single grains of wheat and barley.

Roman and Iron Age

3.56.6 Remains from Roman and Late Iron Age features include barley chaff and a single corncockle seed from pit **4203**. The only other Roman feature to produce plant remains was the fill of the pottery kiln (**5006**) in Trench 50. Seeds of plants that commonly grow in disturbed soils such as docks (*Rumex* sp.), vetch (*Vicia* sp), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and mallow (*Malva* sp.) were recovered and probably represent plants that have been burnt within the kiln, possibly pasture plants representing hay that had been included with the wood as fuel.

Anglo-Saxon

3.56.7 Sample 3 from the fill 3900 of Early Saxon grave **3901** (Trench 39) contains a single barley grain that is likely to have been accidentally included in the grave backfill. The contents of the iron cauldron/bowl found within the grave did not contain preserved plant remains.

Undated features

3.56.8 The undated remains also produced a mixture of wheat, barley and oats as well as common weed seeds.

3.56.9 The poor preservation of bone meant that no conclusions could be made from the recovered faunal remains.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Early Prehistory

- 4.1.1 The paleoenvironmental evidence from around the potential paleochannels within Trenches 41 and 47 was rather poor. However, the potential for Neolithic activity in these areas is quite high. The majority of the burnt flint came from this part of the site and a number of struck flakes and blades likely to date to the Late Neolithic were also found in features within this area. The site at Cedars Fields produced similar flint working debitage and tools in deposits situated on the same gravels at the south-east end of the site, where the potential Neolithic activity was concentrated (Anderson 2004).
- 4.1.2 The preserved wood found in Trench 47 gave a radiocarbon date of 206 ±25 BP suggesting that the alluvial or fluvial deposits formed during a change in agriculture during the 17th Century. The deposits sealed the prehistoric landscape, whilst the prehistoric material within the deposit is likely to have derived from nearby features (Appendix C.3).
- 4.1.3 Evidence for Bronze Age activity has been identified in the region of Stowmarket, although no settlement sites have been found. It is highly likely that the Early Bronze Age pit in Trench 11 (**1101**) contained a domestic assemblage, suggesting a focus of settlement within this area.
- 4.1.4 The presence of the Late Bronze Age pit in Trench 43 (**4302**) would suggest that the Bronze Age activity continued on the site. The proximity of the pit in Trench 51, which is currently assumed to be of similar date, would suggest a focus of Late Bronze Age activity within this area.
- 4.1.5 The Late Bronze Age spindlewhorl found in pit (**4302**) is a comparatively rare object.

4.2 Iron Age/Roman

- 4.2.1 Late Iron Age and Roman deposits were located across the site. These includes a range of features such as pits, ditches, postholes, the fire pit and the kiln.
- 4.2.2 The ditches were spread across the site and generally focused on a north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east alignment in the south-eastern part of the site around the kiln area. The ditches in the northern part of the site in the vicinity of Trenches 14 and 15 were generally aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east. They are likely to represent land boundaries and divisions on the periphery of a settlement.
- 4.2.3 The trenching generally produced a small finds assemblage suggesting that it was not located near to core of the settlement. However, the possible structure in Trench 25 is likely to be a very Late Iron Age or Early Roman building, suggesting some direct occupation of the site itself. It is unclear what the form of the double-posted structure found here represents. A potentially similar Late Iron Age structure was found at Cedars Park (building 6) which produced no evidence for a ring gully, but had double posts in places with a central fire-pit (Nicholson 2006).
- 4.2.4 The area around Trenches 14 and 15 produced further signs of features on the periphery of a settlement with postholes, pits and ditches, as well as a potential watering hole or well. Again, the range and character of features is similar to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman occupation found at Cedars Park, including the possible

oven found in Trench 5. Possible kilns were also found at Cedars Park, but were not as well preserved.

- 4.2.5 The kiln found at Chilton Leys is well preserved with the floor remaining *in situ*. The way the floor had collapsed implies that this was a kiln with a single tongue support down the middle. This is similar in form to kilns from Colchester, although not as well constructed (Swan 1984). The kiln is also similar in form to the slightly larger kiln found within Stowmarket itself (Plouviez 1989), as well as an example found at Pakenham (Moore 1988, 63).

4.3 Anglo-Saxon

- 4.3.1 The identification of the possible sunken featured building (SFB) remains tentative. It was not excavated during the evaluation after discussion with Sarah Poppy. The pottery recovered from its upper fills is Early Roman, but could be residual. Further work would be needed to understand this feature and identify its purpose. The large size of the feature would imply that if it is not an SFB, it may be a large pit or well.
- 4.3.2 A single Early Saxon burial accompanied by grave goods was identified in Trench 39, although no human remains survived. The assemblage of grave goods is unusual for eastern England and therefore highly significant. At least one further potential burial (and possible others) were identified in adjacent Trenches 52 and 53, but were not excavated. Together, they hint at the possible presence of a cemetery.

4.4 Medieval and post-medieval

- 4.4.1 Evidence for medieval features is sparse and would suggest that the site was under some form of cultivation at this time. It is unclear why there is limited evidence for medieval agriculture here, particularly as there were periods of great land hunger when almost any land might be converted to arable use.
- 4.4.2 The field systems shown on the 1839 tithe map were identified within the excavation as the post-medieval ditches. This implies that these ditches were open until quite recently, especially considering the presence of shotgun cartridges found in ditches in Trenches 2 and 41.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 Early prehistoric activity has been identified in the area around Stowmarket. However, no settlement sites or signs of domestic occupation have yet been identified, with the main finds being a Beaker and stone battle axe found during building work in Stowmarket and a copper alloy side looped axe found during ground works in 1875 within a Romano-British cremation burial. It is therefore of significance that the subject site has provided evidence for domestic features of Early and Late Bronze Age, and this suggests possible continuation of settlement. The Bronze Age spindle whorl is rare within eastern England and suggests that sheep or goats were kept for wool as well as meat.
- 4.5.2 Although as yet unproven, the similarity between the pit in Trench 43 and that uncovered but not excavated in Trench 51 would suggest that an area of Late Bronze Age activity lay to the south and east of the possible paleochannel or upland pond.
- 4.5.3 There is also a possibility of Neolithic activity on the site, although no features of this date have been confirmed (a radiocarbon date is awaited). Again, there is only limited evidence for activity of this date within the immediate area. However, Neolithic activity was identified at Cedars Field (Anderson 2004) on the western side of Stowmarket on

similar gravel soils. The high concentration of struck and burnt flint in and around the area of the potential paleochannel or upland pond would suggest that it may have been a focus of activity.

- 4.5.4 Roman settlement evidence in and around the area of Stowmarket has already been identified in works carried out at Cedars Fields (Anderson 2004) and a number of excavations and evaluations in the vicinity of Cedars Park (for example, Nicholson 2006). However, as the subject site has one of the only pottery kilns with a pierced permanent clay floor in Suffolk it is of some importance as little is understood about the production of pottery within the local area.
- 4.5.5 The difference in pottery types from that found in features outside of the kiln to that found within the area of the kiln suggests that the pottery produced was for trading outside the direct area. Evidence for the Early Romano-British community being involved with some form of trade is supported by the discovery of a fragment of Spanish olive oil amphora.
- 4.5.6 A single certain and four possible Early Anglo-Saxon burials have been identified in the vicinity of Trench 39, producing a small but very significant assemblage of grave goods. Metal detecting over the other possible graves gave a strong iron signature off the identified grave cut in Trench 52, implying the presence of at least one other grave containing grave goods.
- 4.5.7 The metal cauldron or bowl and the miniature weapons form part of a rare burial assemblage: their significance is laid out in Appendix B.1.

4.6 Recommendations

- 4.6.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay. A single post-medieval ditch was found within this trench				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Fill	1.5	0.45	Fill of 101	Shotgun cartridges	Modern
201	Cut	1.5	0.45	Cut of ditch	-	Modern
202	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
203	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
204	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay. No archaeological deposits were located in this trench				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
300	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW

Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay. A single post-medieval ditch was found within this trench		Avg. depth (m)	0.4			
		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	50			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Cut	1.5	0.45	Cut of ditch	-	Modern
401	Fill	1.5	0.45	Fill of Ditch 400	-	Modern
402	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
403	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
404	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
Trench 5						
General description		Orientation		WNW-ESE		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay.		Avg. depth (m)		0.5		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		50		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		
Trench 6						
General description		Orientation		ENE-SWS		
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay. A single undated ditch was found within this trench		Avg. depth (m)		0.35		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		50		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
601	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	-
602	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of 602	-	-
603	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
604	Layer	-	-	Natural		
Trench 7						
General description		Orientation		ENE-SWS		
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay. A single undated ditch was found within this trench		Avg. depth (m)		0.35		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		50		

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
701	Cut	1.6	0.45	Cut of ditch	-	Post-Medieval
702	Fill	1.6	0.45	Fill of 701	Brick	Post-Medieval
703	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
704	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		-
Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.6	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		-
Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural of grey-brown and orange-brown clay					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		-
Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural of yellow-brown and orange-brown clay					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

1002	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		-
Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. A single Neolithic pit was located in this trench					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Fill	0.73	0.24	Fill of 1101	Pot, Flint	Early Bronze Age
1101	Cut	0.73	0.24	Cut of pit	-	Early Bronze Age
1100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		-
Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying clay natural. Three linear features were located in this trench, one of uncertain date and two post-medieval ditches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Fill	0.5	0.26	Fill of 1201	Flint, Pot	Prehistoric?
1201	Cut	0.5	0.26	Cut of ditch	-	-
1202	Fill	2.1	0.52	Fill of ditch 1204	-	Post-medieval
1203	Fill	1	0.3	Fill of ditch 1204	-	Post-medieval
1204	Cut	2.1	0.8	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval
1205	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of Ditch 1206 (not excavated)	-	Post-medieval
1206	Cut	1.5	-	Cut of ditch (not excavated)	-	Post-medieval
1207	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
1208	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1209	Layer	-	-	Clay natural		-
Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying three ditches and a posthole cut into clay natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1303	Cut	1.7	0.65	Cut of Ditch	-	Post-medieval
1304	Fill	1.35	0.35	Fill of 1303	-	Post-medieval
1305	Fill	1.4	0.45	Fill of 1303	Sf 6 – Bell	Post-medieval
1306	Fill	1.5	0.45	Fill of 1303	-	Post-medieval
1307	Fill	2.3	-	Fill of ditch 1308	-	Post-medieval
1308	Cut	2.3	-	Cut of ditch (not excavated)	-	Post-medieval
1309	Fill	0.8	0.18	Fill of ditch 1310	-	-
1310	Cut	0.8	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-
1311	Fill	0.27	0.15	Fill of posthole 1312	-	-
1312	Cut	0.27	0.15	Cut of posthole	-	-
Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a linear ditch and a large pit or watering hole cut into a orange-brown and yellow-brown sandy clay natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Cut	1	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
1402	Fill	1	0	Fill of Ditch 1401	-	-
1403	Cut	4	1	Cut of pit/watering hole/well	-	Roman
1404	Fill	0.7	0.2	Fill of 1403	-	-
1405	Fill	0.4	0.3	Fill of 1403	Pottery	Roman
1406	Fill	0.9	0.5	Fill of 1403	Pottery, Bone	Roman
1407	Fill	1.3	0.3	Fill of 1403	-	-
1408	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1409	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying clay natural. Trench contained a burnt clay feature with stoke hole, most likely an oven, two ditches, two guillies, a posthole and two pits.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2

					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Cut	0.8	0.4	Cut of pit	-	-
1502	Fill	0.8	0.4	Fill of pit 1501	-	-
1503	Cut	0.7	0.4	Cut of Ditch	-	-
1504	Fill	0.7	0.4	Fill of ditch 1503	-	-
1505	Cut	2.5	1	Cut of Ditch	-	Roman
1506	Fill	1.5	0.4	Fill of Ditch 1505	Pottery, CBM, Bone	Roman
1507	Fill	2.5	0.5	Fill of Ditch 1505	-	-
1508	Cut	1.2	0.4	Cut of pit	-	-
1509	Fill	1.2	0.4	Fill of Pit 1508	-	-
1510	Cut	0.5	0.5	Cut of Gully	-	-
1511	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of Gully 1510	-	-
1512	Cut	0.7	0.4	Cut of stoke hole	-	-
1513	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of stoke hole 1512	-	-
1514	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of stoke hole 1512	-	-
1515	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of stoke hole 1512	-	-
1516	Cut	0.45	0.2	Cut of posthole	-	-
1517	Fill	0.4	0.2	Fill of posthole 1516	-	-
1518	Fill	0.45	0.2	Fill of posthole 1516	-	-
1519	Cut	1.3	0.2	Cut of pit	-	Roman
1520	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of pit 1519	Pottery	Roman
1521	Cut	0.3	0.2	Cut of Gully	-	-
1522	Fill	0.3	0.2	Fill of Gully 1521	-	-
1523	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1524	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. A single linear ditch was located halfway along the trench					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

1601	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	Early Roman
1602	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of Ditch 1601	Pottery	Early Roman
1603	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1604	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. Three linear features were located towards the WSW end of the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Fill	0.6	0.15	Fill of Ditch 1701	-	-
1701	Cut	0.6	0.15	Cut of Ditch	-	Early Roman
1702	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of Ditch 1703	Pottery, Animal bone	Early Roman
1703	Cut	0.7	0.1	Cut of Ditch	-	-
1704	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of Ditch 1705	-	-
1705	Cut	0.5	0.1	Cut of Ditch	-	-
1706	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
1707	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1708	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay. Trench contained three ditches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of ditch 2001	-	-
2001	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of ditch	-	-
2002	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of Ditch 2003	-	-
2003	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	-
2004	Fill	1.2	-	Fill of Ditch 2005	-	-
2005	Cut	1.2	-	Cut of Ditch (Not excavated)	-	-
2006	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2007	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2008	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying clay natural. Trench contained a possible ditch and two ditches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2100	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of Ditch 2101	Pottery	Early Roman
2101	Cut	1.3	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	Early Roman
2102	Fill	1.5	0.1	Fill of ?Ditch? 2103	-	-
2103	Cut	1.5	0.1	Cut of ?Ditch?	-	-
2104	Fill	0.9	0.25	Fill of Ditch 2105	-	-
2105	Cut	0.9	0.25	Cut of Ditch	-	-
2106	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2107	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2108	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying clay natural. Trench contained a single ditch				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2200	Fill	0.9	0.3	Fill of Ditch 2201	-	-
2201	Cut	0.9	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
2202	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2203	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
2204	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 23						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural. Trench also contained a large natural hollow with natural colluvial and alluvial deposits within it.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2300	Cut	-	0.4	Cut of Natural hollow	-	-
2301	Fill	-	0.4	Colluvial deposit? Within natural hollow 2300	Pottery	Early Roman?
2302	Fill	-	0.4	Colluvial deposit? Within natural hollow 2300	Flint	-
2303	Layer	-	0.12	Layer of reduced clay – alluvial deposit?	Flint, Lava Quern	-
2304	Layer	0.65	0.2	Colluvium?	-	-
2305	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2306	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2307	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 24						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench consist of soil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural. The ditch contains a shallow ditch and a possible hedge-line or shallow double ditch boundary.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2400	Fill	0.3	0.08	Fill of 2401	-	-

2401	Cut	0.3	0.08	Cut of hedgeline/boundary	-	-
2402	Fill	0.4	0.12	Fill of 2403	Pottery	Early Roman
2403	Cut	0.4	0.12	Cut of Hedgeline/boundary	-	-
2404	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of Ditch 2405	-	-
2405	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of ditch	-	-
2406	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2407	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2408	Layer	-	-	Sandy clay Natural	-	-

Trench 25

General description

Trench consist of soil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural. Trench also contained two pairs of postholes equidistant from a fire pit.

Orientation

ENE-WSW

Avg. depth (m)

0.45

Width (m)

2

Length (m)

50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Cut	1.1	0.5	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman-
2502	Fill	1.1	0.5	Fill of 2501	Pottery	Early Roman
2503	Cut	1.25	0.2	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
2504	Fill	1.25	0.2	Fill of 2503	Pottery	Early Roman
2505	Cut	1	0.1	Cut of fire pit	-	-
2506	Fill	1	0.1	Fill of 2505	-	-
2507	Cut	1	0.14	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
2508	Fill	1	0.14	Fill of 2507	Pottery	Early Roman
2509	Cut	0.75	0.15	Cut of posthole	-	-
2510	Fill	0.75	0.15	Fill of 2509	-	-
2511	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2512	Layer	-	-	Sandy clay natural	-	-

Trench 26

General description

Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a sand natural. Trench contained a natural feature and three ditches.

Orientation

ENE-WSW

Avg. depth (m)

0.65

Width (m)

2

Length (m)

50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Fill	4.3	0.09	Fill of 2602	Lithics	-

2602	Cut	4.3	0.09	Cut of Natural feature	-	-
2603	Fill	1.25	0.24	Fill of 2604	-	-
2604	Cut	1.25	0.24	Cut of ditch	-	-
2605	Fill	1	0.19	Fill of 2606	Lithics	-
2606	Cut	1	0.19	Cut of ditch	-	-
2607	Fill	0.84	0.18	Fill of 2608	-	-
2608	Cut	0.84	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-
2609	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
2610	Layer	-	-	Sand natural	-	-
Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand and gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Sand and Gravel Natural	-	-
Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2900	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-

2901	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural. The trench contained five ditches, a post-pad, a pit, a posthole and a possible SFB or well.					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width(m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3000	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of 3001	-	-
3001	Cut	0.5	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
3002	Fill	0.6	0.15	Fill of 3003	-	-
3003	Cut	0.6	0.15	Cut of Post-pad pit	-	-
3004	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of 3006	CBM	Medieval/post-Medieval
3005	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of 3006	-	-
3006	Cut	1.3	0.2	Cut of ditch	-	Medieval/post-Medieval
3007	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of 3008	-	-
3008	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of Pit	-	-
3009	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of ditch 3010	-	-
3010	Cut	0.6	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
3011	Fill	5	3	Fill of 3012	Pottery	Roman
3012	Cut	5	3	Cut of SFB/Well/Pit	-	Roman
3013	Fill	1.3	0.9	Fill of 3015	Pottery	Post-medieval
3014	Fill	2.2	0.9	Fill of 3015	-	-
3015	Cut	2.2	0.9	Cut of ditch	-	-
3016	Fill	0.5	0.3	Post pipe in 3017	-	-
3017	Cut	0.5	0.3	Cut of posthole	-	-
3018	Fill	0.5	0.06	Fill of 3019	-	-
3019	Cut	0.5	0.06	Cut of ditch	-	-
3020	Fill	0.6	0.15	Fill of 3017	-	-
3021	Fill	0.8	0.7	Fill of 3022	-	-
3022	Cut	0.8	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	-
3023	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3024	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3025	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	ENE-

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.		WSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-

Trench 32

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained a ditch which was sealed by soil and subsoil and cut into a clay natural.	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
3200	Fill	0.5	0.12	Fill of 3201	-	-
3201	Cut	0.5	0.12	Cut of Ditch	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3203	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3204	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-

Trench 33

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural that was truncated by a pit, a ditch and a gully.	Avg. depth (m)	0.6
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
3302	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of 3302	-	-
3303	Cut	0.9	0.2	Cut of Gully	-	-
3304	Fill	0.9	0.2	Fill of 3303	-	-
3305	Cut	1.7	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
3306	Fill	1.7	-	Fill of 3305	-	-
3307	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-

3308	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a single post-medieval ditch that was cut into a clay natural and was sealed by soil and subsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3400	Cut	5	-	Ditch	CBM	Modern
3401	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3403	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay that was truncated by a ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Cut	1.7	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval
3502	Fill	1	0.3	Fill of 3501	Pottery, Brick, Iron	Post-medieval
3503	Fill	1.7	0.4	Fill of 3501	-	-
3504	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3506	Layer	-	-	Sandy Clay natural	-	-
Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained a single ditch sealed by soil and subsoil and cutting into a clay natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3600	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of 3601	-	-
3601	Cut	0.5	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
3602	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of 602	-	-

3603	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
3604	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3605	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural. The natural was cut by two linear features that could be ditches or could be natural features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
3700	Fill	0.8	0.3	Fill of 3701	-	-
3701	Cut	0.8	0.3	Cut of ?ditch terminus	-	-
3702	Fill	0.8	0.32	Fill of 3703	Flint	-
3703	Cut	0.8	0.32	Cut of ?Ditch	-	-
3704	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3705	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3706	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural. The trench contained a large post-medieval feature, possibly a quarry pit, a ditch terminus and a tree throw.					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
3800	Fill	6.5	0.5	Fill of 3801	Pottery, Brick	Post-medieval
3801	Cut	6.5	0.5	Cut of pit?	-	Post-medieval
3802	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of 3803	-	-
3803	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut of ditch terminus?	-	-
3804	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of 3805	-	-
3805	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of Tree throw	-	-
3706	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3707	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3708	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW

Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clay natural. Trench contained a pair of possible ditches and an Anglo-Saxon burial with grave goods.		Avg. depth (m)	0.51			
		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	50			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
3900	Fill	0.9	0.4	Fill of 3901	Fe Spearhead, Seax, Cauldron, Pottery	Early Anglo-Saxon
3901	Cut	0.9	0.4	Cut of Grave	-	Early Anglo-Saxon
3902	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of 3903	-	-
3903	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	-
3904	Fill	0.78	0.2	Fill of 3906	-	-
3905	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 3906	-	-
3906	Cut	1.2	0.2	Cut of Ditch?	-	-
3907	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3908	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3909	Layer	-	-	Clay Natural	-	-
Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a post-medieval pit and a ditch. These cut a clay and sand natural which was sealed by soil and subsoil					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
4000	Cut	2.5	0.32	Cut of Pit	-	Post-medieval
4001	Fill	2.5	0.32	Fill of 4000	pottery	Post-medieval
4002	Cut	1.8	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval
4003	Fill	0.8	0.6	Fill of 4002	Pottery, Flint, Bone	Post-medieval
4004	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4005	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
4006	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of modern redeposited natural and topsoil overlying alluvial or fluvial deposits truncated by a post-medieval ditch.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	2

						Length (m)	50
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date	
4100	Layer	-	0.94	Alluvial/fluvial deposit	-	-	
4101	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial/fluvial deposit	Flint	Neolithic?	
4102	Layer	-	-	Natural clay?	-	-	
4103	Fill	1.8	-	Fill of 4104	Fe Object, Shotgun cartridges	Post-medieval/modern	
4104	Cut	1.8	-	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval/modern	
4105	Layer	-	-	Redeposited Natural	-	-	
Trench 42							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench was machined through soil and subsoil onto a sandy clay natural. The natural was truncated by two ditches, a posthole, a pit a possible field drain and a tree throw					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
					Width (m)	2	
					Length (m)	50	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date	
4200	Fill	0.3	0.15	Fill of 4201	-	-	
4201	Cut	0.3	0.15	Cut of posthole	-	-	
4202	Fill	1.1	0.15	Fill of 4203	-	-	
4203	Cut	1.1	0.15	Cut of Pit	-	-	
4204	Fill	1.4	0.4	Fill of 4206	-	-	
4205	Fill	1.6	0.6	Fill of 4206	-	-	
4206	Cut	1.7	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	-	
4207	Fill	0.3	0.05	Fill of 4208	-	-	
4208	Cut	0.3	0.05	Cut of ditch	-	-	
4209	Fill	0.2	0.05	Fill of 4210	Pottery, CBM	Early Roman	
4210	Cut	0.2	0.01	Cut of ?Field Drain	-	Early Roman	
4211	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of 4212	-	-	
4212	Cut	0.4	0.1	Cut of tree throw	-	-	
4213	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
4214	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-	
4215	Layer	-	-	Sandy Clay Natural	-	-	
Trench 43							
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a sandy natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	

Trench contained a single Pit.		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	50			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
4300	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4301	Cut	0.49	0.18	Cut of Pit	-	Late Bronze Age
4302	Fill	0.49	0.18	Fill of 4301	Spindle Whorl, pottery, flint	Late Bronze Age
4303	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
4304	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of four linear features and two pits cutting a sand and clay natural and sealed by soil and subsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
4400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
4401	Fill	0.48	0.08	Fill of 4402	-	-
4402	Cut	0.48	0.08	Cut of linear feature	-	-
4403	Fill	0.33	0.13	Fill of 4404	Pottery	
4404	Cut	0.33	0.13	Cut of Pit	-	
4405	Fill	0.4	0.05	Fill of 4406	-	-
4406	Cut	0.4	0.05	Cut of ditch	-	-
4407	Fill	1.5	0.3	Fill of 4408	CBM	Post-medieval
4408	Cut	1.5	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
4409	Fill	1.1	0.3	Fill of 4410	-	-
4410	Cut	1.1	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	-
4411	Fill	0.85	0.1	Fill of 4412	-	-
4412	Cut	0.85	0.1	Cut of pit	-	-
4303	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
4304	Layer	-	-	Sand and clay Natural	-	-
Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil sealing two hedgeline ditches, a posthole, a pit and two ditches cutting a sandy clay natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2

						Length (m)	50
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date	
4500	Fill	0.5	0.08	Fill of 4501	-	-	
4501	Cut	0.5	0.8	Cut of hedgeline	-	-	
4502	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of 4503	Pottery	Early Roman	
4503	Cut	0.4	0.1	Cut of hedgeline	-	Early Roman	
4504	Fill	0.8	0.15	Fill of 4505	-	-	
4505	Cut	0.8	0.15	Cut of ditch	-	-	
4506	Fill	0.3	0.28	Fill of posthole	-	-	
4507	Cut	0.3	0.28	Cut of posthole	-	-	
4508	Fill	0.75	0.35	Fill of Pit 4509	Pottery	Iron Age or Early Saxon	
4509	Cut	0.75	0.35	Cut of Pit	-	-	
4510	Fill	0.9	0.1	Fill of 4511	-	-	
4511	Cut	0.9	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-	
4512	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
4513	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-	
4514	Layer	-	-	Sandy Clay Natural	-	-	
Trench 46							
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench consist of soil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural. Two ditches cut the natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
					Width (m)	2	
					Length (m)	50	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date	
4600	Fill	0.7	0.15	Fill of 4601	-	-	
4601	Cut	0.7	0.15	Cut of ditch	-	-	
4602	Fill	0.9	0.18	Fill of 4603	-	-	
4603	Cut	0.9	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-	
4604	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
4605	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-	
4606	Layer	-	-	Sandy Clay Natural	-	-	
Trench 47							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying layers of re-deposited material sealing alluvial or fluvial deposits in a potential paleo-channel which in turn seals a tree throw and gully cutting a sand and					Avg. depth (m)	0.85	
					Width (m)	2	

clay natural					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
4701	Layer	-	0.1	Redeposited natural	-	-
4702	Layer	-	0.1	Colluvium/buried topsoil	-	-
4703	Layer	-	0.35	Alluvium	-	-
4704	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvium	-	-
4705	Cut	0.8	0.3	Cut of tree throw	-	-
4706	Fill	0.6	0.3	Fill of tree throw 4705	Burnt flint	-
4707	Cut	0.5	0.15	Cut of Gully	-	-
4708	Fill	0.5	0.15	Fill of 4707	Flint	-
4709	Layer	-	-	Colluvium/buried soil	-	-
4710	Layer	-	-	Alluvium	flint	-
4711	Fill	0.25	0.3	Fill of tree throw 4705	-	-
Trench 48						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a series of re-cut ditches and a cluster of pits cutting sand natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
4801	Cut	1.7	0.65	Cut of ditch	-	-
4802	Fill	1.7	0.65	Fill of 4802	-	-
4803	Cut	1.5	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	-
4804	Fill	1.5	0.6	Fill of 4803	-	-
4805	Cut	0.6	0.2	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
4806	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 4805	CBM	Post-medieval
4807	Cut	0.8	0.4	Cut of pit	-	-
4808	Fill	0.8	0.4	Fill of 4807	-	-
4809	Cut	1.4	0.45	Cut of pit	-	-
4810	Fill	1.4	0.45	Fill of 4809	Pottery, CBM	Post-medieval
4811	Cut	0.6	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
4812	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 4811	-	-
4813	Cut	0.7	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	-
4814	Fill	0.37	0.3	Fill of 4813	-	-
4815	Cut	0.7	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	-
4816	Fill	0.7	0.6	Fill of 4815	-	-

4817	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4818	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
4819	Layer	-	-	Sand natural	-	-
Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consist of soil and subsoil overlying a gravel natural cut by modern/post-medieval quarrying					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
4900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4901	Cut	1.6	1	Quarry Pit	-	Post-medieval
4902	Fill	1.6		Fill of 4901	-	Post-medieval
4903	Fill	1.6		Fill of 4901	-	Post-medieval
4904	Fill	1.6		Fill of 4901	-	Post-medieval
4905	Fill	1.6		Fill of 4901	-	Post-medieval
4906	Fill	1.6		Fill of 4901	-	Post-medieval
4907	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
4908	Layer	-	-	Gravel natural	-	-
Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contains a Roman pottery kiln with associated postholes and a possible associated structure, pits, ditches and natural features cutting a sandy clay natural and sealed by soil and subsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
1234	Fill	1.53	0.33	Fill of stokehole same as 5007	Pottery	Early Roman
5001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
5003	Layer	-	-	Sand and clay natural	-	-
5004	Structure	1	-	Pottery Kiln	-	Early Roman
5005	Fill	1	0.1	Fill of pottery kiln overlying permanent floor 5004	Pottery	Early Roman
5006	Cut	1.53	0.33	Cut of stoke hole	-	Early Roman
5007	Fill	1.53	0.33	Fill of 5006	Pottery	Early Roman
5008	Cut	0.26	0.27	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman

5009	Fill	0.26	0.27	Fill of 5008	-	Early Roman
5010	Cut	0.23	0.33	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
5011	Fill	0.23	0.33	Fill of 5010	-	Early Roman
5012	Cut	0.24	0.18	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
5013	Fill	0.24	0.18	Fill of posthole 5012	-	Early Roman
5014	Cut	0.3	0.24	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
5015	Fill	0.3	0.24	Fill of posthole 5014	Pottery	Early Roman
5016	Cut	0.2	0.15	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
5017	Fill	0.2	0.15	Fill of 5016	-	Early Roman
5018	Cut	0.2	0.1	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
5019	Fill	0.2	0.1	Fill of 5019	-	Early Roman
5020	Cut	0.28	0.3	Cut of posthole	-	Early Roman
5021	Fill	0.28	0.3	Fill of posthole	-	Early Roman
5022	Fill	0.66	0.17	Fill of 5027	-	-
5023	Fill	1.3	0.15	Fill of 5027	Bone and CBM	Medieval/Post- medieval
5024	Fill	1.33	0.28	Fill of 5027	-	-
5025	Fill	1.52	0.19	Fill of 5027	-	-
5026	Fill	0.62	0.1	Fill of 5027	-	-
5027	Cut	1.96	0.62	Cut of ditch	-	Post-medieval/modern
5028	Fill	0.71	0.21	Fill of 5029	CBM	Medieval/Post- medieval
5029	Cut	0.71	0.21	Cut of pit	-	-
5030	Fill	1.26	0.17	Fill of 5031	-	-
5031	Cut	1.26	0.17	Cut of Pit?	-	-
5032	Fill	1.1	0.16	Fill of 5033	-	-
5033	Cut	1.1	0.16	Cut of pit?	-	-
5034	Fill	0.43	0.1	Fill of 5035	-	-
5035	Cut	0.43	0.1	Cut of Natural Feature	-	-
5036	Fill	0.4	0.36	Fill of 5037	-	-
5037	Cut	0.93	0.36	Cut of ditch/construction cut	-	-
5038	Fill	0.78	0.19	Fill of 5040	-	-
5039	Fill	0.8	0.58	Fill of 5040	-	-
5040	Cut	0.8	0.78	Cut of pit	-	-
5041	Fill	0.19	0.31	Fill of 5037	-	-
5042	Fill	0.88	0.36	Fill of 5043	Pottery	Roman
5043	Cut	0.88	0.36	Cut of Ditch	-	-
5044	Fill	0.75	0.15	Fill of 5045	-	-
5045	Cut	0.75	0.15	Cut of pit	-	-

Trench 51						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a clayey sand natural. The trench contained a possible cremation and a ditch.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
5100	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of pit or cremation 5101	-	-
5101	Cut	0.5	-	Cut of pit/cremation	-	-
5102	Fill	2	-	Fill of 5103	-	-
5103	Cut	2	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
Trench 52						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying ta single grave cut cutting into a sandy clay natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
5200	Fill			Fill of 5201	-	-
5201	Cut			Cut of Grave	-	-
Trench 53						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying three possible grave cuts cutting into a sandy clay natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		24
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Date
5300	Fill			Fill of 5301	-	-
5301	Cut			Possible Grave	-	-
5302	Fill			Fill of 5303	-	-
5303	Cut			Possible Grave	-	-
5304	Fill			Fill of 5305	-	-
5305	Cut			Possible Grave		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

Summary

B.1.1 A baked clay spindlewhorl came from a Bronze Age pit. A quantity of ironwork from an Anglo-Saxon burial includes both full-sized and miniature weapons and a large bowl or cauldron.

Condition

B.1.2 Most of the objects are in a stable condition. Corrosion on the ironwork varies from a slight surface coating to a thicker encrustation incorporating some soil. The clay whorl is cracked in several places but appears stable.

B.1.3 All the objects are packed to a high standard of storage in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam or acid-free tissue as appropriate. The bags and boxes are stored in airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel, which is monitored at regular intervals.

Assemblage

B.1.4 A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided below.

B.1.5 A baked clay object (SF 8) came from Bronze Age pit 4302. Its central perforation is very narrow at one end (<3 mm), suggesting that this is a poorly-made whorl that was never used.

B.1.6 A spearhead from Anglo-Saxon burial 3901 (SF 2) is a form that is well-represented in this region, with short leaf-shaped blade and split socket to take the wooden shaft (as Swanton 1973, C2). Examples come, for example, from the Morning Thorpe cemetery in Norfolk and the Edix Hill cemetery at Barrington (Green *et al.* 1987, graves 40, 100; Malim and Hines 1998, 222). The spear lay along the length of the feature, with the head presumably lying by the head of the deceased.

B.1.7 Two blades lay near the centre of the feature, and were presumably worn in sheaths attached to a belt around the waist of the dead person. With a blade length of 189 mm a long knife (SF 3) is significantly longer than the longest of the three groups defined by Härke (1989, group 3, 130-175 mm) and is either a craft tool or, more likely, a weapon. It can be termed a seax, although it falls well short of the more sword-like long-seaxes that have blades from 540 to 760 mm long (Underwood 2001, 68). It is simply shaped, with unremarkably tip and no groove along the blade. A small knife (SF 4), on the other hand, is a piece of personal equipment, used for cutting up food, paring the nails, and similar purposes. Both blades would have had wooden handles, now decayed.

B.1.8 A large bowl with everted rim (SF 1), shattered into many fragments, lay with the spearhead at the northern (head) end of the burial. X-radiography has revealed no perforations for suspension fittings and no decoration. The only features are narrow and slight mouldings on some of the larger pieces, which may mark the junction between the base and side. On one piece what appears to be an overlap at right angles to a moulding suggests that the body was made as one piece and the ends soldered together. Further analysis of the fragments should confirm the method of manufacture and the form of the base. No parallel for this vessel has yet been found.

B.1.9 Other ironwork from the burial include a hooked fitting, two small amorphous pieces and two miniature weapons, a tanged spearhead and a tanged blade. Both the latter have mineralised wood on their surfaces and appear superficially to be nail shanks, but their shapes are very distinct on X-ray. The wood may instead derive from a wooden object in the burial that has since decayed. Model implements in burials are rarely found north of the Thames, and are usually fitted with a suspension loop, such as two model spears from Burwell, Cambridgeshire, although this is not always the case with examples from the continent (Meaney 1981, figs Vd, VI). All four items may be residual from the Roman period, although model weapons of this type were equally unusual then.

Catalogue

- B.1.10 SF 8. (4301), fill of pit 4302. Baked clay spindlewhorl or bead made from a fairly high-fired sandy clay with some inclusions. The external surface has fired to orange-brown. One surface is dished where the clay sank while it dried before firing. The other is convex. Diameter 35 mm, height 17 mm. The central perforation tapers from 6 to <3 mm.
- B.1.11 SF 1. (3900), burial 3901. Iron bowl or cauldron with everted rim; now in many fragments. External diameter at edge of rim approximately 320 mm.
- B.1.12 SF 2. (3900), burial 3901. Iron spearhead with split socket and short solid neck. The blade is narrow, with gently curved sides and lentoid section. Length 270 mm, maximum width 35 mm.
- B.1.13 SF 3. (3900), burial 3901. Large tanged iron knife, tip separate. The back and edge are straight and parallel. The edge is worn from sharpening. The tang is central. Length 284 mm, blade length 189 mm..
- B.1.14 SF 4. (3900), burial 3901. Small tanged iron knife, tip separate. The back is straight and curves down to the tip. The edge is straight and worn. It widens towards the tang, which rises from it and is offset from the back. Length 89 mm.
- B.1.15 SF 5. (3900), burial 3901. a) Miniature tanged spear-head (or awl), with mineralised wood along the blade. Length 28 mm. b) Miniature tanged knife with traces of mineralised wood along the blade. Length 37 mm. c) Fragment of dished sheet. 27 by 16 mm. d) Amorphous fragment, broken along one side. 29 by 12 mm.
- B.1.16 SF 7. (3900), burial 3901. Iron hooked fitting with a suspension loop at one end. The terminal of the hook is blunt. Length 55 mm.

Research Potential

- B.1.17 Bronze Age whorls are both comparatively rare objects and SF 8 should be compared with other examples from eastern and southern Britain. The implications of its identification should be explored. It retains features that demonstrate its method of manufacture, and it implies that sheep/goats were bred in the area for wool as well as meat.
- B.1.18 While Anglo-Saxon weapon burials are not unusual in this region, grave **3901** is remarkable for the inclusion of the large knife, the iron bowl or cauldron and the miniature weapons.
- B.1.19 Härke (1989) has determined that status of the individual lay behind the type and size of weapons in burials, with seaxes present in only 1.5 per cent of his sample from the Anglian region, compared to 10.8 per cent in Kent. The Stowmarket knife is larger than most personal knives and may be a specialist craft tool rather than a weapon. This may

be determined by detailed comparison with other large knives and seaxes from southern England.

- B.1.20 Iron cookware seldom survives intact, although there are later Anglo-Saxon handled pans from Winchester and York (Ottaway 2009, 2.6). Although fragmented, the bowl or cauldron SF 1 may be a unique survival from Early Anglo-Saxon eastern England. Further work is needed to establish its method of manufacture and form, and to set it within the broader context of iron cookware from this period.
- B.1.21 Model weapons are also rare in the eastern region and while this spear and knife are of distinctive form, they differ from other model weapons in closely paralleling, rather than broadly imitating, standard sized examples.
- B.1.22 The poor preservation of the grave opens up the possibility that the bowl and miniatures are from a separate burial, and this needs to be determined to establish the social context of their deposition. The possibility that the smaller pieces of ironwork are residual should also be checked against the site records.

Recommendations

- B.1.23 All the objects should form part of a publication level report.
- B.1.24 Each object should be set within its local, regional and national context, by determining its precise function and date and establishing how it conforms to, or differs from, other examples of the same type.
- B.1.25 The grave group, or groups, form a remarkable assemblage, and the report should lay emphasis upon their context as a collection of artefacts with social and funerary significance.

B.2 Lithics

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

- B.2.1 An assemblage of 612 pieces of worked flint and other stone items was recovered from evaluation. This report provides a basic quantification and preliminary examination of the assemblage.

Methodology

- B.2.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 1). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this, no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken at this stage. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

- B.2.3 Of the total 612 of lithics recovered, 214 are burnt fragments, 61 are un-worked natural flint, one is a small quartzite hammerstone and one is a heavily damaged and weathered piece of Niedermendig lava quern. The remaining 336 lithics are struck flint. This report focuses on the struck material.

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- B.2.4 The majority of the struck flint (225 struck, lithics 67% of the struck lithics) was recovered from the fill of a small pit in Trench 11 (**1101**) containing Early Bronze Age pottery. The assemblage includes a mixture of flakes, blades and angular shatter.
- B.2.5 The next largest assemblage of flint came from Trench 41. This yielded the majority of the burnt lithics (111 lithics ,52% of the burnt material) and a small assemblage of struck flint (21 lithics, 6% of the struck flint).
- B.2.6 The remaining material was spread thinly across the trenches it was found within (Table 2), apart from the small assemblage of burnt stone (45 fragments, 21% of the burnt material) from Trench 47 from contexts 4706 (the lower fill of a tree throw) and 4708 (the upper fill of a small gully).

Trench Context No.	CLASSIFICATION																												
	Sub type	Type	core technology	multi platform blade core	single platform blade	core rejuvenation	core trimming	flakes (>50mm)	flakes (>25mm <50mm)	flakes (>10mm <25mm)	small flakes <10mm	All Blades	chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)	chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)	Tools and retouched	misc retouched blade	misc retouched flake	edge wear – flake	edge wear – blade	scraper	natural flint and stone	Hammer stone?	Totals						
11	1100																									1	32		
11	1100																											1	218
12	1200						1																					2	
12	1200																											2	
14	1407																											2	
16	1601																											2	
23	2301																											6	
23	2303																											6	
25	2504																											1	
25	2506																											1	
25	2568																											4	
26	2601																											4	
26	2603																											6	
26	2605																											2	
30	3005																											1	
30	3009																											1	
30	3016																											1	
33	3304																											3	
37	3702																											2	
37	99999																											15	
38	3800																											1	
38	99999																											14	
39	3900																											2	
39	3900																											21	
40	4001																											1	
40	4003																											6	
40	4003																											3	
41	4101																											132	
41	4101																											3	
41	4102																											3	
42	4200																											2	
42	4202																											2	
42	4204																											3	
42	4209																											1	
42	4211																											3	
43	4301																											2	
43	4301																											2	
43	4302																											1	
44	4405																											1	
44	4407																											2	
44	4409																											1	
45	4506																											1	
45	4506																											1	
45	4506																											2	
45	4508																											1	
47	4704																											1	
47	4706																											35	
47	4708																											18	
47	4708																											1	
47	4711																											4	
50	5002																											3	
50	5007																											6	
50	5013																											6	
Totals																												611	

Table 1. Quantification of lithics

Trench	Struck flint	Natural flint and Stone	Burnt flint	Total
11	225		25	250
12	8			8
14	1	1		2
16	6			6
23	7	2	1	10
25	4	4	1	9
26	8	2	2	12
30	4	3		7
33	1		2	3
37	5		12	17
38	6		9	15
39	8	15		23
40	6	3	1	10
41	21	6	111	138
42	3	10		13
43	3	1	1	5
44	3		1	4
45	1	4		5
47	10	1	48	59
50	6	9		15
Totals	336	61	214	611

Table 2. Quantification of lithics by trench

Results

B.2.7 The main areas of interest in this assemblage are the struck material from Trench 11 and the high proportion of burnt material from Trenches 41 and 47. These are discussed separately below.

Raw Material

B.2.8 The raw material used on the site was a mix of different forms. Primarily it consisted of a dark reddish-brown semi-translucent good quality flint and a mid greyish brown semi-translucent flint with frequent grey inclusions. Some dark greyish blue flint was also recovered and in places it had a heavy patination of light greyish-blue to greyish-white colour.

B.2.9 The cortex where it survived on the flint was largely a thin layer of rounded light greyish-white to light brownish-white chalky material. However, some of the flint had a mid yellowish-brown stony cortex.

Core Technology

B.2.10 The core technology represented was spread across a number of trenches. Complete cores were recovered from Trench 30 (context 3005), Trench 38 (99999) and Trench 41 (4101).

B.2.11 The core recovered from context 3005 comprises a large piece of flint 80mm in length and 70mm wide. It consists of a single platform blade core, the platform having been exhausted. The core may have been re-used as a scraper.

- B.2.12 The unstratified core from Trench 38 is a multi-platformed blade core that had been worked to exhaustion and is likely to be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.
- B.2.13 Core trimming was represented by material from contexts 1407, 2303 and 3702.
- B.2.14 The flake recovered from context 1407 removed all the side of a blade core and overshot through to the other side. It is likely that the flake was removed to start an opposed platform.
- B.2.15 The trimming flake from context 2303 was badly rolled and the proximal end removed. It has a large patch of stepped fractures on the dorsal surface and is likely to have been struck to remove this area.
- B.2.16 A trimming flake, from a blade core, to remove a heavily stepped portion of the core face was recovered context 3702.
- B.2.17 A single core rejuvenation flake was recovered from Trench 12, context 1200. The flake was taken at right angles to the exhausted platform and may well have been struck as a form of crested blade to start a new platform. This style of working is often described as either Late Mesolithic or Neolithic in date (Butler 2005).

Tools and edge wear

- B.2.18 A retouched flake was recovered from context 2301. This has an area of semi-abrupt retouch at the proximal end around the bulb of percussion applied from the dorsal surface into the ventral face. It is unclear what the retouch was for but it may have been used as a scraper. The poor quality of the working would suggest it is of later prehistoric date.
- B.2.19 Context 2303 produced a small miscellaneous retouched flake with retouch along its right lateral side towards the distal point. The flake has a fine patination and the area of retouch is unpatinated, suggesting that some re-use of earlier material occurred on site.
- B.2.20 A squat flake from context 3304 has a retouched notch worked into the proximal end of the left lateral edge. The semi-abrupt to abrupt retouch was applied from the dorsal surface into the ventral face.
- B.2.21 From the fill (4003) of the post-medieval boundary ditch (**4002**) came a single partially bi-facially worked flint. This has prepared platforms along two of its edges: flake scars across the entirety of one face and a large flake scar on the other. The large flake scar revealed a flaw in the flint and it is therefore likely to have been discarded whilst partially worked.
- B.2.22 A broken flake with remnants of semi-abrupt retouch at the distal portion was recovered from context 4409. This is likely to be part of a scraper.
- B.2.23 A narrow flake was recovered from context 3800. The narrow flake has signs of edge wear along both lateral edges.

Trench 11

- B.2.24 Trench 11 produced a large assemblage of worked flint from pit **1101**. This consists of a range of flakes, blades, angular shatter and tools ranging in size from greater than 25mm and less than 50mm to small flakes less than 10mm in the greatest dimension. The majority of the flint recovered is a mid greyish-brown translucent flint with grey and brown inclusions of good quality. The pit also contained the quartzite hammerstone.

B.2.25 The tools recovered from the pit are all made with abrupt or semi-abrupt retouch applied from the ventral surface into the dorsal surface on short squat secondary flakes. The scrapers are all either horseshoe scraper or side and end scrapers.

Trenches 41 and 47

B.2.26 These trenches contained the majority of the burnt flint (73%) recovered from an alluvial or fluvial deposit (4101) and features sealed by this deposit in Trench 47 (tree throw **4705** and gully **4707**). This suggests a focus of activity in the vicinity of a small watercourse (palaeochannel) or upland pond. The form of the flint recovered from gully **4707** would suggest Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint working with a focus on the production of narrow flakes and blades.

Discussion

B.2.27 The material recovered from pit **1101** in Trench 11 is probably an assemblage of *in-situ* knapping debris and domestic tools. The pottery recovered from the pit suggests an Early Bronze Age date, which is confirmed by the character of the flint. The nature of the assemblage suggests domestic use and may indicate an area of Early Bronze Age activity.

B.2.28 The material recovered from Trenches 41 and 47 indicates a focus of activity around an area of water. The knapped flint work from gully **4707** suggests that it is of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, although this has yet to be confirmed.

B.2.29 The remaining material appears to be part of a background scatter of flint across the site. The range of flakes and blades with and without a patina would suggest a multi-period assemblage ranging from Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic blade working through to larger, squatter flakes of later prehistoric date. The majority of the flint is residual material, with the only confirmed prehistoric features the pit **1101** in Trench 11 and pit **4302** in Trench 43.

B.3 Early Bronze Age Pottery

By Mark Knight

B.3.1 A small assemblage of Beaker pottery (10 sherds weighing 77g) was recovered from context 1100, the fill of pit **1101** in Trench 11. The collection comprised two small pieces of a fine incised Beaker (including a flattened expanded rim fragment), and eight sherds of large rusticated Beaker, decorated with rows of highly plastic finger-tip/finger-pinch impressions. The fineware vessel was made of a medium-hard fabric with common small grog and common sand/very small burnt flint inclusions. The fabric of the rusticated vessel was by comparison very hard, and included abundant crushed burnt flint and common sand. The correlation of fine and rusticated Beaker fragments from the same context is typical of East Anglian Early Bronze Age 'domestic' assemblages (Gibson 1982; Bamford 1982; Garrow 2006).

B.4 Late Bronze Age Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

B.4.1 A total of 91 sherds (588g) of Post-Deverel Rimbury pottery were recovered from pit **4301** in Trench 43. All the pottery was in burnt flint-tempered fabrics, with coarsely gritted wares of fabric F1 dominating (95% by weight). These appear to derive from a maximum

of two vessels, with the vast majority (73 sherds, 517g) belonging to a large coarseware jar with a marked shoulder and slightly hollowed neck. Shoulder and body sherds of a third vessel were found in fabric F2, which included four burnt or re-fired fragments (15g). The final two sherds in the assemblage were in fabric F3, which had finely crushed well-sorted flint inclusions, and a slightly smooth external finish. This fourth vessel comprised a round-bodied bowl with a carefully moulded everted-tapered rim – a type typical of the Late Bronze Age in Eastern England (Form K, Brudenell 2012). The two sherds refitted, with the bowl having a rim diameter of c. 16cm.

B.4.2 Overall, in terms of fabrics, forms and other diagnostic sherds, the assemblage constitutes a small but typical group of Late Bronze Age Plainware Post-Deverel Rimbury pottery (Barrett 1980), datable to c. 1100-800 BC on typo-chronological grounds (Brudenell 2012). The material is broadly comparable to the published group from Barham (Martin 1993) in Suffolk, and has affinities to more the recently excavated but unpublished assemblages in the county from Days Road, Caple St. Mary (Brudenell 200), Ullswater Road, Carlton Colville (Percival 2011) and Hartismere High School, Eye (Percival 2012).

Fabrics and sherd totals

F1. Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size), poorly sorted. 82 sherds, 552g.

F2. Sparse coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size), poorly sorted. 7 sherds, 21g

F2. Moderate to common fine burnt (mainly <1.5mm in size), well sorted. 2 sherds, 13g

B.5 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 213 sherds of pottery, weighing 6243g (with an average sherd weight of c. 29g) of pottery were recovered from this evaluation. This is a multi-period assemblage, containing pottery dating from the prehistoric (Appendices B3-4) to early modern eras (Table 3). Early Roman pottery, however, forms the majority of the assemblage consisting of both wares that have been made on site and also imported from other sources. The pottery varies in condition from severely abraded to very fresh.

Era	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	EVE	Sherd weight (%)
Prehistoric	1	1	0.00	0.02
Iron Age or Early Saxon	2	30	0.00	0.48
Roman (primarily early Roman)	20	6034	1.64	96.65
Medieval and ?medieval	5	50	0.00	0.80
Post Medieval and ?post-medieval	3	124	0.00	1.99
Early Modern	2	4	0.00	0.06
Total	213	6243	1.63	100.00

Table 3. The pottery, listed in chronological order

B.5.1 The pottery was recovered from a variety of features, but the majority came from pits, also ditches and a pottery kiln (Table 4).

Feature	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)	Sherd Weight (%)
Pit	127	5221	1.05	83.63
Ditch	34	474	0.32	7.59
Kiln	15	301	0.19	4.82
posthole	13	113	0.00	1.81
Possible Sunken featured Building (SFB)	10	86	0.00	1.38
Grave	11	30	0.00	0.48
Unassigned	2	17	0.07	0.27
Natural	1	1	0.00	0.02
Grand Total	213	6243	1.63	100.00

Table 4. Pottery by feature

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title, vessel form was also recorded.

Quantification

B.5.3 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided.

The Roman Pottery Assemblage

B.5.4 The pottery assemblage (200 sherds; weighing 6034g) largely comprises Early Roman (mid/late 1st to early/mid 2nd century) utilitarian sandy grey ware jar/bowl and storage jar forms. Where diagnostic forms do survive the majority are globular rolled rim jars, some of which are cordoned (Tyers 1996, 63, fig 36, 6). Within the sandy grey ware assemblage several fragments have soot residues on the exterior and a few have lime-scale adhering to their internal surfaces, indicating they have been used as both cooking pots and kettles. The sandy grey wares fabrics used to produce these vessels, often contain common silver mica and relict clay as naturally occurring inclusions within the clay. These vessels and forms are consistent with what is known of the pottery production that took place at Wattisfield and Rickingham (Plouviez 1999, 42), although other north Suffolk sources cannot be discounted (Lyons and Tester forthcoming).

B.5.5 A few fine grey ware fragments were also recorded and include London-type bowl forms, several of which copy known samian forms (Tyers 1996 169-170).

B.5.6 Some of this material may have been produced within the pottery kiln found and partially excavated in Trench 50. A similar pierced clay floor kiln, of late 1st century-type, has been found previously at Victoria Road, Stowmarket suggesting that local conditions (*i.e.* the supply of clay and fuel) were suitable for pottery production at this time (HER: SKT 008; MonUID: MSF5395; http://mapdata.thehumanjourney.net/vgswandb_map.html). The small amount of pottery thus far excavated and associated with the kiln included soft (not sandy) grey and red ware red jar/bowl forms, along with two white ware bowls, one of which copies samian form Dr. 29/30 (Tyers 1996, 108, fig. 92).

B.5.7 A single sherd of a South Gaulish samian cup (Tyers 1996, 110, fig 94, Dr 33) and a tiny fragment from a Spanish olive oil amphora (Tyers 1996, 88, fig 53, DR 20) were also

retrieved, which hint at the trade connections and lifestyle available to the community who deposited this pottery.

Summary

- B.5.8 This is a small multi-period pottery assemblage, the majority of which consists of Early Roman utilitarian wares typical of local production, although some finer vessels and imported material were also found. This combination of fabrics and forms hint at a community with wider trade links to the Roman Empire and suggest a level well above subsistence.
- B.5.9 Further excavation will inform on the pottery used by this community and of the kiln and the pottery it was used to produce. This will make a significant contribution to the corpus of data on this subject which forms a key area of current research (Martin and Wallace 2002, 2.5.1) and the corpus of known kilns in Roman Britain (Swan 1994; http://mapdata.thehumanjourney.net/vgswandb_index.html).



Table 5: Pottery Catalogue

Key: C=century, E=early, g= gramme, L= late, M = mid

Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
1200	ditch	Prehistoric	Sandy coarse ware (flint tempered)	Bowl	1	1	Prehistoric
1234	kiln	Early Roman	Grey ware (soft with silver mica)	Jar, undecorated body sherds	4	107	M/LC1-E/MC2
1234	kiln	Early Roman	Red ware (soft - ? grog)	Bowl, rim, body and base sherds.	5	147	M/LC1-E/MC2
1234	kiln	Early Roman	Sandy oxidised ware (fine)	Bowl rim with raised cordon below – copy of Dr29/30	1	26	M/LC1-E/MC2
1234	kiln	Early Roman	Sandy oxidised ware (fine)	Shallow dish with triangular rim	1	7	M/LC1-E/MC2
1405	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added	Medium mouthed globular jar/kettle with a rolled (and underscored) rim and a thin incised line on	24	103	MC2



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
			quartz)	vessel shoulder.			
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy blue/grey ware (natural relict clay pellets)	Wide mouthed jar with rolled rim	6	96	C2-C4
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar with large rolled rim	1	14	LC1-C4
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar with small rolled and undercut rim	2	29	LC1-C2
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware (fine)	Rolled jar/dish rim	1	8	MC2-C4
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware (orange surfaces)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherds	2	11	M/LC1-C2
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz)	Medium mouthed jar with large rolled rim	2	13	LC1-C2
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy	Jar/kettle	5	95	M/LC1-C2



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
			grey ware (with abundant added quartz)	undecorated body sherds and flat base sherds.			
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware (with naturally occurring silver mica and relict clay pellets)	Jar (with rolled and underscored rim), body sherds (one with girth groove) and two flat bases	14	205	LC1-C4
1406	pit	Roman	Sandy grey ware (with naturally occurring silver mica and relict clay pellets)	Straight-sided dish with a triangular rim	1	11	MC2+
1506	ditch	Early Roman	Samian	Cup Dr33	1	6	MC1-MC2
1506	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl, undecorated body	2	8	MC1-MC2



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
			(abundant added quartz)	sherd			
1506	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (silver mica and relict clay)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	1	7	LC1-C2
1520	pit	Roman	Sandy red ware (with traces of white slip)	?Flagon body sherd	1	3	C2-C4
1602	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (oxidised internal surface)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	1	4	LC1-MC2
1602	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (with naturally occurring silver mica and relict clay pellets)	Cordoned jar	6	87	LC1-E/Mc2
1702	ditch	Early	Sandy	Jar/bowl undecorated	1	6	C1



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
		Roman	grey ware (grog with organic voids)	body sherd			
1702	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy red ware (fine)	Beaker, undecorated body sherds	2	11	MC1-MC2
2100	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (micaceous)	Jar undecorated body sherd	1	46	MC1-C2
2301	natural	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware with orange surfaces	Jar/bowl undecorated body sherd	1	1	C1-E/MC2
2402	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl with rolled rim (handmade). 'S-shaped' profile	1	41	50BC-AD50
2502	posthole	Early Roman	Sandy black surfaced red ware (micaceous)	Jar/bowl cordoned, body sherd with a raised bead on neck	1	12	M/LC1-E/MC2
2504	posthole	Early	Sandy	Jar/bowl body	6	44	MC1-E/MC2



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
		Roman	grey ware (grog tempered)	sherds, undecorated body sherds			
2508	posthole	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (grog tempered)	Jar/bowl decorated rilled body sherds	2	29	MC1-E/MC2
2508	posthole	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz and occasional flint)	Jar/bowl undecorated body sherd	2	13	MC1-E/MC2
3011	sfb/well/pit	Roman	Sandy black surfaced red ware (micaceous)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	1	6	MC1/MC2
3011	sfb/well/pit	Early Roman	Sandy coarse ware	Amphora (globular olive oil type – DR20), body sherd	1	19	C1BC-ADC3
3011	sfb/well/pit	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl, undecorated body	8	61	MC1/MC2



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
			(with abundant added quartz and relict clay pellets)	sherds			
3013	ditch	Post Medieval	Sandy red ware	?Jug	1	1	C16-C17
3502	ditch	Post Medieval	Stone Ware		1	119	C18-C19
3800	?	Roman/Post-medieval	Sandy red ware	Jar/bowl	1	4	Roman/Post-medieval
3900	grave	Early Roman	Reduced ware (grog)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	5	7	MC1-EC2
3900	grave	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (micaceous)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	2	7	MC1-C2
3900	grave	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl, undecorated body	3	15	MC1-C2



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
			(organic)	sherd			
3900	grave	Early Roman	Sandy red ware with black surfaces	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	1	1	MC1-MC2
4001	pit	Modern	Blue and White transfer printed ware	Plate	2	4	C19-C20
4003	ditch	? Medieval	Sandy coarse ware (abundant quartz)	Jar (?saggy bottom)	1	13	?Medieval
4003	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz)	Jar/bowl, undecorated body sherd	1	1	MC1-MC2
4204	ditch	Late Iron Age	Sandy reduced ware (grog tempered)	Jar/bowl undecorated body sherd	1	8	C1BC-ADE/MC1



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
4209	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy red ware (with abundant added quartz)	Jar undecorated body sherds (may be carinated)	2	18	MC1-C2
4502	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (grog tempered)	Jar/bowl with raised bead on neck	2	19	MC1-E/MC2
4502	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy reduced ware with orange surfaces (grog tempered)	Storage jar with a large rolled rim and a raised bead on the neck with diagonal slashes beneath	15	4444	MC1-C2
4508	pit	IA/ESA X	Sandy coarse ware (with abundant added quartz and organic voids) and orange surfaces	Jar/bowl undecorated body sherd	2	30	IA/ESAX



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
4602	ditch	Roman	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl	1	9	LC1-C4
4602	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz)	Jar/bowl	1	7	M/LC1-C2
4602	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz)	Dish/platter	1	14	LC1-MC2
4802	ditch	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware	Dish/platter	1	8	E/MC1-E/MC2
4804	ditch	? RB/MED	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl	1	1	?RB/MED
4810	ditch	Medieval	Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl	2	35	Medieval
4810	ditch	Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz)	Jar/Bowl, rim and body sherd	2	14	C1-C4



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
5005	kiln	Early Roman	Grey ware (soft)	Jar/beaker, undecorated body sherds	4	14	MC1-E/MC2
5007	pit	Early Roman	Grey ware (fine)	Beaker	24	50	MC1-EC2
5007	pit	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (fine)	Wide mouthed cup/bowl with a cordon under rim – copy of samian form Dr29 or 30	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
5007	pit	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (fine)	Jar/beak	5	14	MC1-E/MC2
5007	pit	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (fine)	Dish/Cup with small beaded rim	3	11	MC1-E/MC2
5007	pit	Early Roman	Sandy red ware	Jar/bowl	7	15	MC1-MC2
5007	pit	Early Roman	Sandy red ware (soft)	Jar/bowl	7	45	MC1-MC2
5015	posthole	Early Roman	Sandy grey ware (fine)	Jar/bowl	2	15	M/LC1-M/LC2
5042	ditch	Roman	Sandy blue/grey ware (micaceous)	Jar/bowl	1	9	LC1-C4



Context	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot Date
Trench 21 U/S		Roman	Sandy grey ware (with abundant added quartz and occasional flint)	Medium mouthed globular jar with a rolled (and squared) rim.	1	13	MC2

B.6 Bronze Age Burnt Clay

By Matt Brudenell

B.6.1 A total of 28 small pieces of fired clay weighing 83g were recovered from pit 4301 in Trench 43. The fragments were in a sandy clay fabric with sparse voids from burnt out organic matter. A few pieces had flattened surfaces, though none were diagnostic.

B.7 Brick and Tile

By Rob Atkins

Methodology

B.7.1 A very small collection of brick and roof tile were recovered comprising 28 fragments (3.585kg; Table 6).

Type	No. of contexts	No. Fragments	Weight (g)
Roman	1	1	130
Brick	5	11	2702
Ceramic peg tile	8	16	753
Total		28	3585

Table 6: Quantification of brick and roof tile

B.7.1 All complete lengths, widths and thickness of brick were recorded. The peg holes of the tiles were assessed to differentiate them between one and two peg hole types.

Results

B.7.2 A single flat Roman tile was found in context 1506 in Trench 15. Of the few brick fragments, two were 17th or 18th century in date with the remainder undiagnostic. The peg tile comprises a small number of medieval and post-medieval fragments.

4.6.2

Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Comments
1506	1	130	Sanded. Hard orange sandy fabric. Top has been oxidised but predominantly reduced. Flat tile. 22mm thick

Table7: Roman tile

4.6.3

Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Comments
702	1	400	Sanded. Predominantly yellow brick with yellow clay lumps up to 15mm in length as well as a few orange clay lumps up to 5mm in length. 44mm thick (1¾"). A few small voids. 17th-18th century?
4003	7	47	Fragments of ?brick in a yellow sandy fabric. Undiagnostic.
4209	1	41	Hard orange sandy fabric. Top has been oxidised but predominantly reduced. Probably post-med brick fragment but it could be Roman?
4407	1	2213	Mixed brick. Majority in a yellow clay but with substantial minority orange clay which

			had been puddled. 230mm (9½") long, 110mm (4½") wide and 50mm (2") thick .c.98% complete brick. Arrises ok. Drag marks - where excess clay scraped off mould. 17th-18th century, but more likely the earlier end of this date range
4806	1	1	?Brick. Orange sandy. Undiagnostic

Table 8: Quantification of brick

Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Comments
3004	1	19	Orange sandy
3400	4	47	In two fabrics: 1) Three orange sandy (44g) 2) One Red/yellow mixed fabric (3g)
3800	3	120	In two fabrics: 1) Two soft orange sandy fabric (86g). One has mortar on fragment. Probably medieval 2) One in a soft red sandy fabric with a few very small yellow clay lump inclusions.
4003	1	17	Soft orange sandy
4407	2	472	In two fabrics: 1) One hard red (331g) with a few small yellow clump inclusions up to 6mm in length. Reduced core. 2) One yellow (142g) with a few yellow clay and red clay lump inclusions. One sub-rounded peg hole 55mm from side - 2 peg hole type. Both post-medieval in date
4810	3	70	Orange sandy. One with a few small clay lump inclusions. One has a small round peg hole
5023	1	4	Orange sandy. Mortar attached
5028	1	4	Hard red

Table 9: Quantification of roof tiles (peg)

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Thirty-four samples were taken from this evaluation. Five of the samples are monoliths taken from fluvial/alluvial deposits from a possible palaeochannel encountered in Trench 41. They have been retained for future pollen analysis. The remaining twenty-nine bulk samples were submitted for an initial assessment to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Features sampled dated from the Neolithic through to the Early Saxon period and include a cremation and a grave in addition to a kiln, pits, ditches and postholes. The results showed that preservation of plant remains is generally poor.

Methodology

C.1.1 The total volume litres of each of the selected samples were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the

residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flots and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flots were examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 10. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Quantification

- C.1.1 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Preservation

- C.1.1 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization and are generally sparse. Where present, charred plant remains include cereal grains that are mostly abraded and fragmented, occasional weed seeds, nut shell and charcoal.

Neolithic

- C.1.2 The samples from deposits dating to the Neolithic (Trenches 41 and 47) are devoid of charred plant remains other than a single abraded grain in Sample 19, fill 4708 of gully **4707**. This particular deposit has only been provisionally dated.

Bronze Age

- C.1.3 Samples 1 and 2 were both taken from fill 1100 in Early Bronze Age pit **1101** (Trench 11). Both samples contain numerous hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments in addition to single specimens of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Sample 1 also contains a single glume base of the hulled wheat spelt (*T. spelta*) or emmer (*T. dicoccum*) that was too degraded for identification to species.
- C.1.4 Sample 16, fill 4301 of Late Bronze Age pit **4301** (Trench 43) also contains single grains of wheat and barley.

Iron Age

- C.1.5 Sample 23, fill 4202 of Late Iron Age pit **4203** (Trench 42) contains a single rachis fragment of barley chaff and a single seed of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*).

Roman

- C.1.6 Of the nine samples dated to the Roman period only Sample 6, fill 5007 of pottery kiln **5006** (Trench 50) contains charred plant remains and these are of too small a quantity to be of interpretable value. Seeds of plants that commonly grow in disturbed soils such as docks (*Rumex* sp.), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and mallow (*Malva* sp.)

probably represent plants that have been burnt within the kiln, possibly pasture plants representing hay that had been included with the wood as fuel.

Anglo-Saxon

- C.1.7 Sample 3, fill 3900 of early Saxon grave **3901** (Trench 39) contains a single barley grain that is likely to have been accidentally included in the grave backfill. The contents of the vessel within the grave did not contain preserved plant remains

Undated features

- C.1.8 Of the eight samples that were taken from undated deposits, the three samples from postholes were most productive. Sample 11, fill 3016 of posthole **3017** (Trench 30) contains charred grains of barley, oats and wheat in addition to a dock seed. Sample 20, fill 4506 of posthole **4507** (Trench 45) contains oats and barley and Sample 22, fill 4200 of posthole **4201** (Trench 42) contains barley and wheat. The wheat grain has a small compact morphology characteristic of a free-threshing wheat and is therefore unlikely to be earlier than the Later Iron Age when such wheat varieties were introduced.

Discussion

- C.1.1 The samples examined from this evaluation produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of charcoal fragments with some cereal grains, nutshell and a few weed seeds. This suggests that most of the samples represent general scatters of burnt debris rather than discrete purposeful deposits.
- C.1.2 The lack of charred plant remains from the features dated to the Neolithic is not unusual as food remains would only be encountered if the remains of cooking fires were found. The hazelnut shell found in the Early Bronze Age pit could indicate the collection of wild plants for consumption or may be the result of collecting wood for fuel. Although they are a foraged food, hazelnuts can occur in contexts of virtually any period and are generally considered to be of little interpretative significance.
- C.1.3 The presence of a corncockle seed in Late Iron Age pit **4203** may suggest that the deposit within the pit is later in date as corncockle is thought to have arrived in England during the Roman period as grain contaminants and became established within native fields as a troublesome common crop weed (Godwin, 1984). The general lack of charred plant remains in the later Roman and Saxon period provides little evidence of any nearby settlement or of any agricultural practices such as crop processing.

Recommendations

- C.1.4 If further work is planned in this area, environmental sampling should still be considered as these results show that there is potential for the recovery of plant macrofossils.



Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30	31	32	33	34				
Context No.		1100	1100	3900	3900	5005	5007	5015	5013	1602	1407	3016	2526	2508	1200	2603	4301	4706	4711	4708	4506	4508	4200	4202	4209	4211	4101	4102	5039	4703	4704				
Cut No.		1101	1101	3901	3901	5004	5006	5014	5012	1601	1403	3017	2505	2507	1201	2604	4302	4705	4705	4707	4507	4509	4201	4203	4210	4212			5040						
Feature Type		Pit	Pit	Grave	vessel fill	kiln	kiln	post hole	post hole	ditch	Pit	post hole	hearth	post hole	ditch	ditch	cremation	tree throw	tree throw	gully	post hole	Pit	post hole	Pit	field drain	post hole	fluvium	clay	Pit	palaeochannel	palaeochannel				
Sample Size (L)		40	40	40		20	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	20	10		30	20	20	10	10	10	20	10	10		20	20	20	20				
Cereals																																			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)												#										#													
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			#	#								##				#					#	#	#												
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (chaff)																								#											
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		#										#					#						#												
<i>Triticum spelta/emmer</i> (glume bases)		#																																	
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum</i> (grains)																								#											
Cereal indet. (grains)						#						#					#			#			#			#									
Dry land herbs																																			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. SEED	Corncockle																							#											
medium Caryophyllaceae indet. [1-3mm]	medium-seeded Pink Family					#																													
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. NUTLET	Cleavers																	#																	
<i>Malva</i> sp. NUTLET	Mallows						#																												
<i>Papaver</i> sp. SEED	Poppy						#																												
Polygonaceae indet. achene	Dock Family						#																												
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	Small-seeded Dock						#																												
small <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. [<3mm]	Small-seeded vetches/Peas/Garden Peas						#																												
Tree/shrub macrofossils																																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. nutshell	hazelnut shell																																		
<i>NutsHELL indet.</i>							#																												
Other plant macrofossils																																			
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	+	+	+	+++	+	+	+	++	+++					+	+++			+	+	+	+	+	+	+++								
Charcoal >2mm		++	++		+	+	++	+		+	+	++															++			+					
Charcoal >10mm		+	+																								+								
Other remains																																			
molluscs																																			
Volume of flot (litres)		40	55	30	1	15	20	5	2	10	15	10	1	5	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	25	1	1	1	2	2			
% flot sorted																																			

Table 10: Plant macrofossils and other remains

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone (55 fragments 0.85g in weight) was recovered from the evaluation.

Methodology

C.2.2 The entire assemblage was initially scanned by context. All 'countable' bones were recorded.

Quantification

C.2.3 The most prevalent surviving fragments were shaft fragments from medium and large mammals recovered from contexts 1406, 2303, 4209, 4301 and 4808. The preservation of these bones meant they were not identifiable to species. The material recovered from pit fill 4301 was heavily burnt.

C.2.4 Rabbit was recovered from a post-medieval boundary ditch (**4002**) in Trench 40.

C.2.5 A sheep meta-carpal was recovered from context 1506 and a single 1st or 2nd molar was recovered from context 4802.

C.2.6 Finally a cow 1st or 2nd molar was recovered from context 5023 and a 1st or 2nd molar of a deer species was recovered from alluvial or fluvial deposit 4703.

C.2.7 All remaining material was not identifiable.

Results

C.2.8 Due to the poor preservation and small sample size it is not possible to make any conclusions from this assemblage.

C.3 Radiocarbon report

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

12 February 2013

Laboratory Code	SUERC-44165 (GU29298)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cams. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	HGH052 (XSFSTM12)
Context Reference	4703
Material	Wood
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-27.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	206 \pm 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-

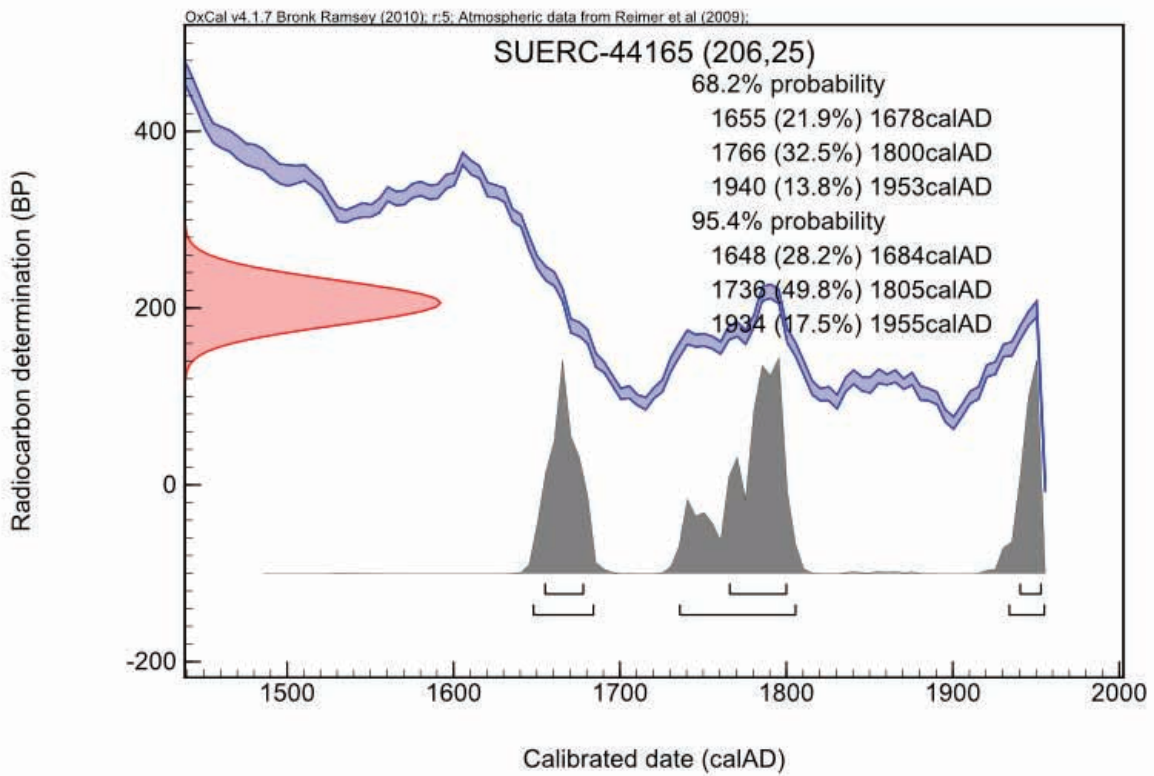


The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



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Calibration Plot



APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-139497			
Project Name	e.g. Evaluation at land off A road, Sometown			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	06-11-2012	Finish	22-11-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HGH052	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	HGH052	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-129192

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)...
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Kiln	Roman 43 to 410	lithic implement	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Burial	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	Ceramics	Roman 43 to 410
Structure	Roman 43 to 410	Grave Goods	Early Medieval 410 to 1066

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Mid Suffolk	Chiltern leys Bury Lane Stowmarket	
Parish	Haughley		
HER	Suffolk		
Study Area	c. 11ha	National Grid Reference	TM 0396 5997

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Sarah Poppy - SCC
Project Design Originator	Paul Speorry - OA East
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

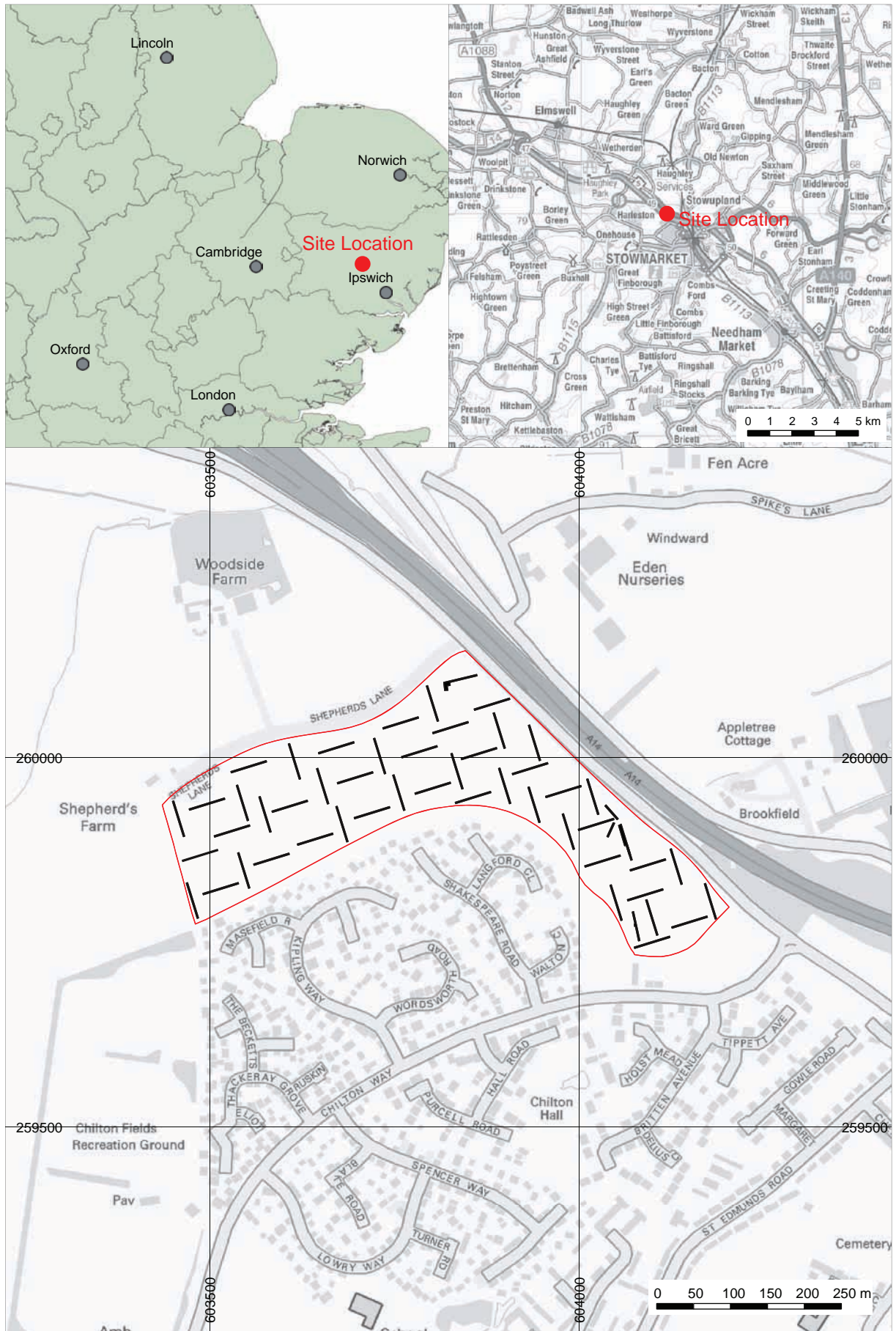
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	Location ...	Location ...
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red) and trenches (black)



Figure 2: Overview plan of trenches and archaeological features



Figure 3: Trenches 1-14, 16, 18

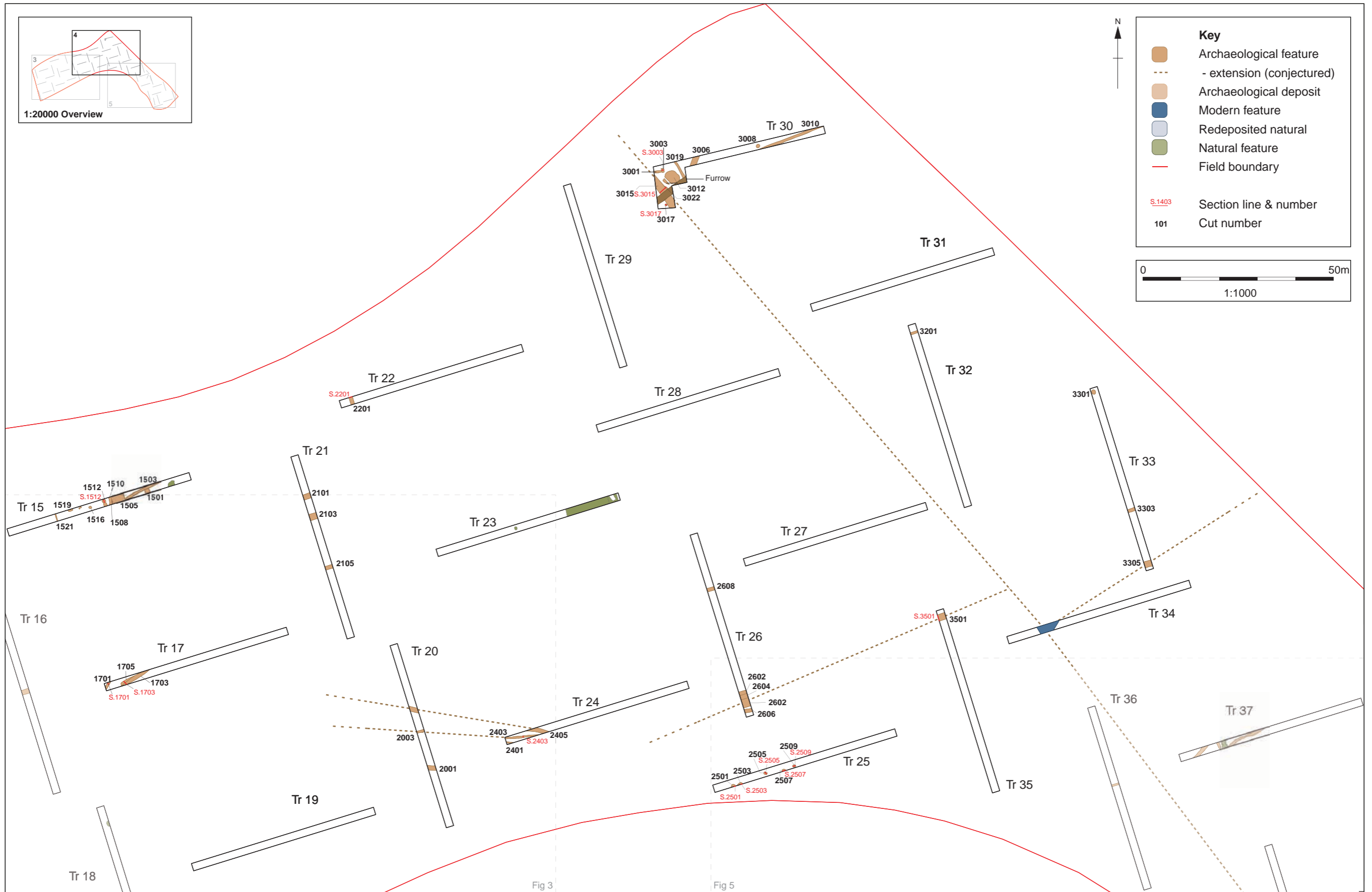


Figure 4: Trenches 15, 17, 19-35



Figure 5: Trenches 36-52

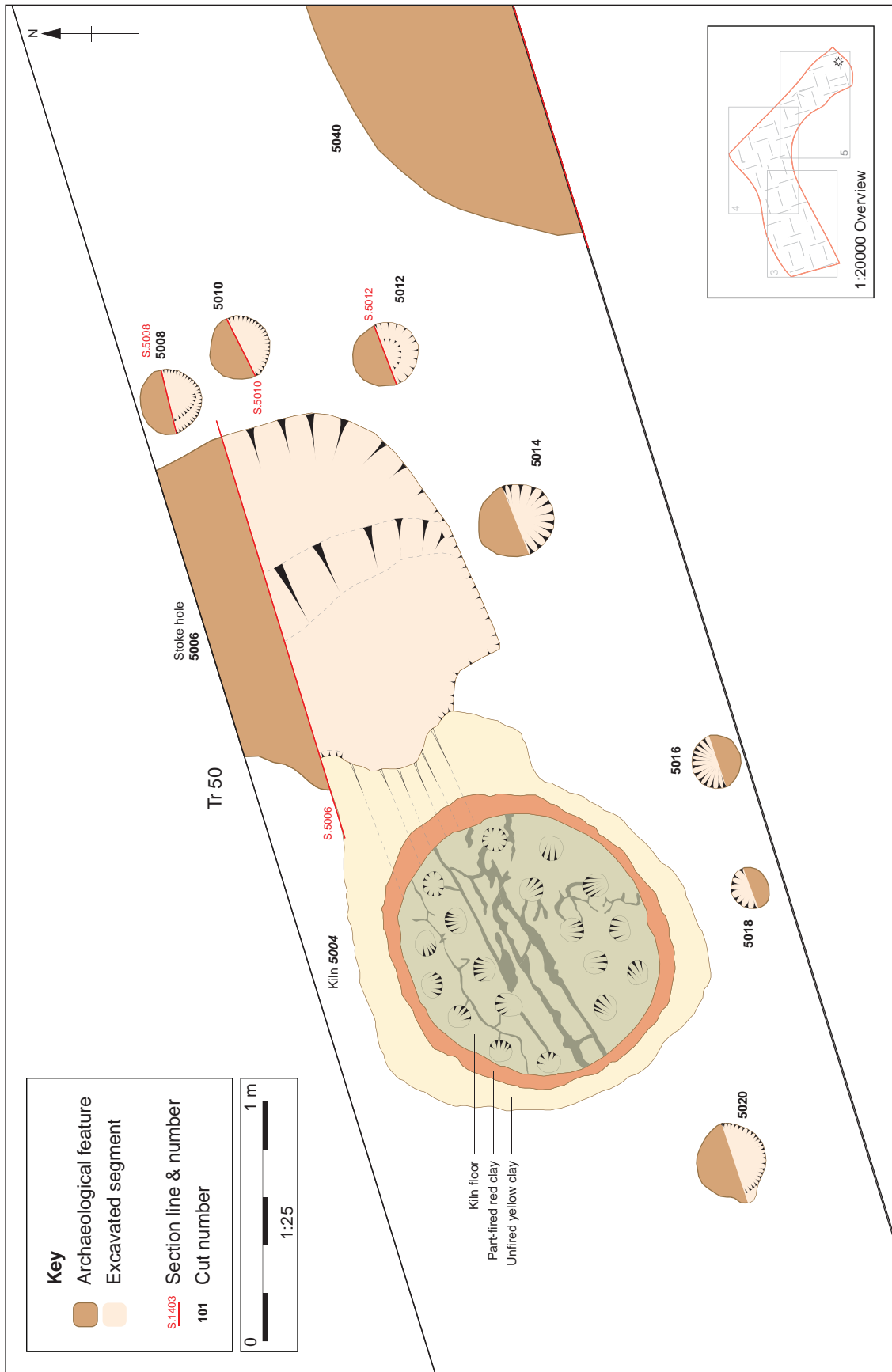


Figure 6: Trench 50: Plan of Kiln 5004 and stoke hole 5006

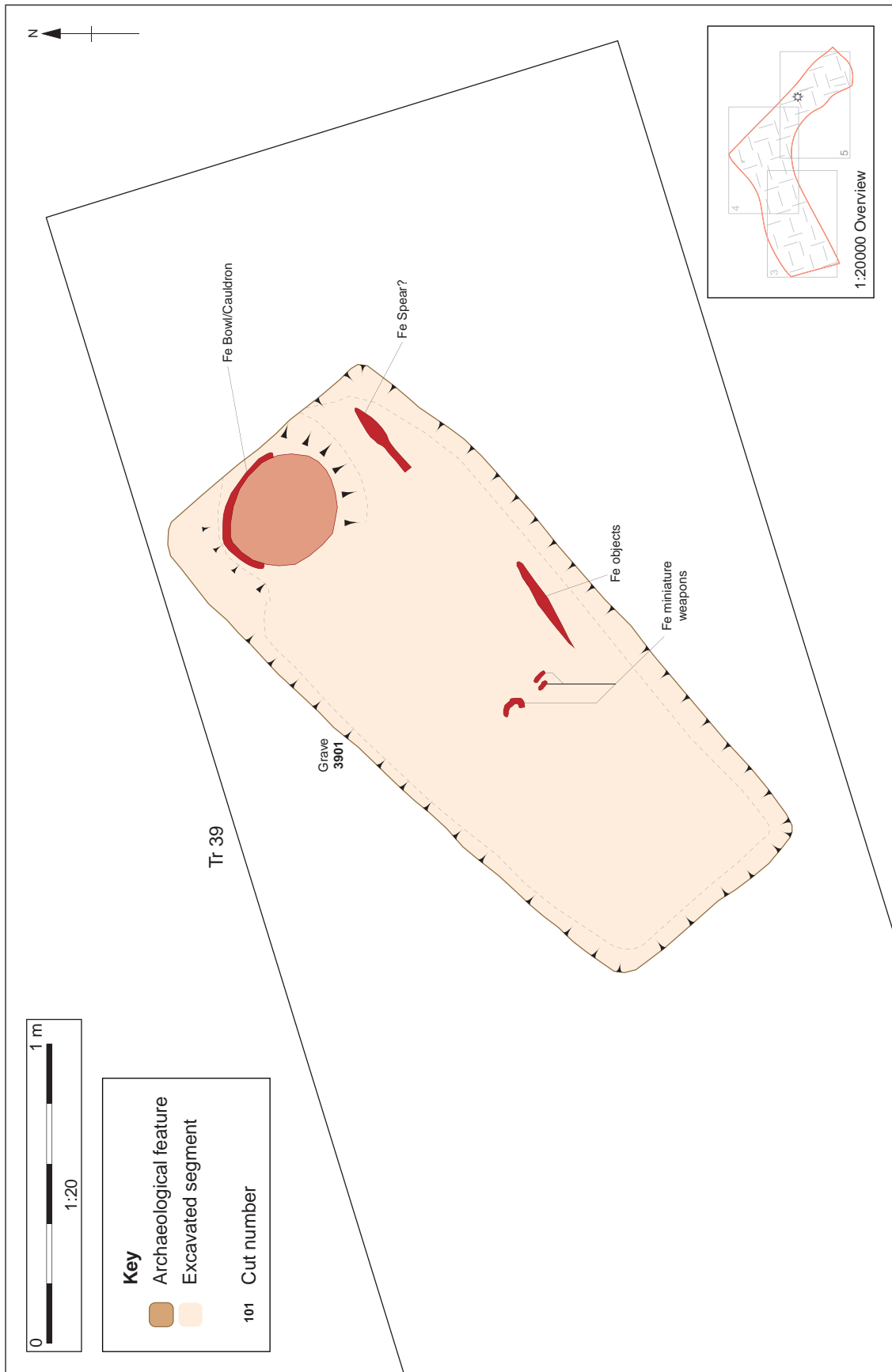


Figure 7: Trench 39: Plan of Grave 3901

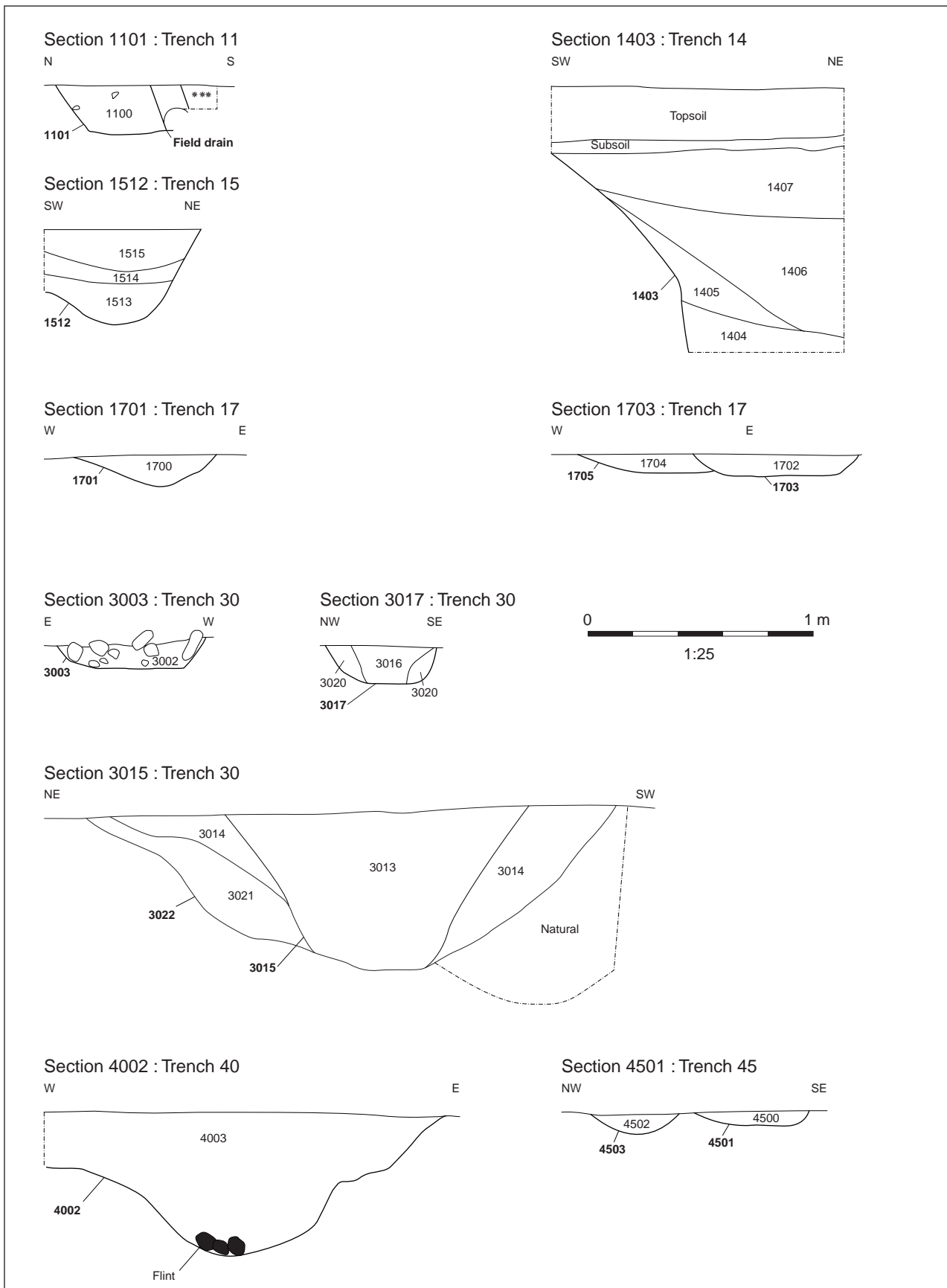


Figure 8: Selected section drawings

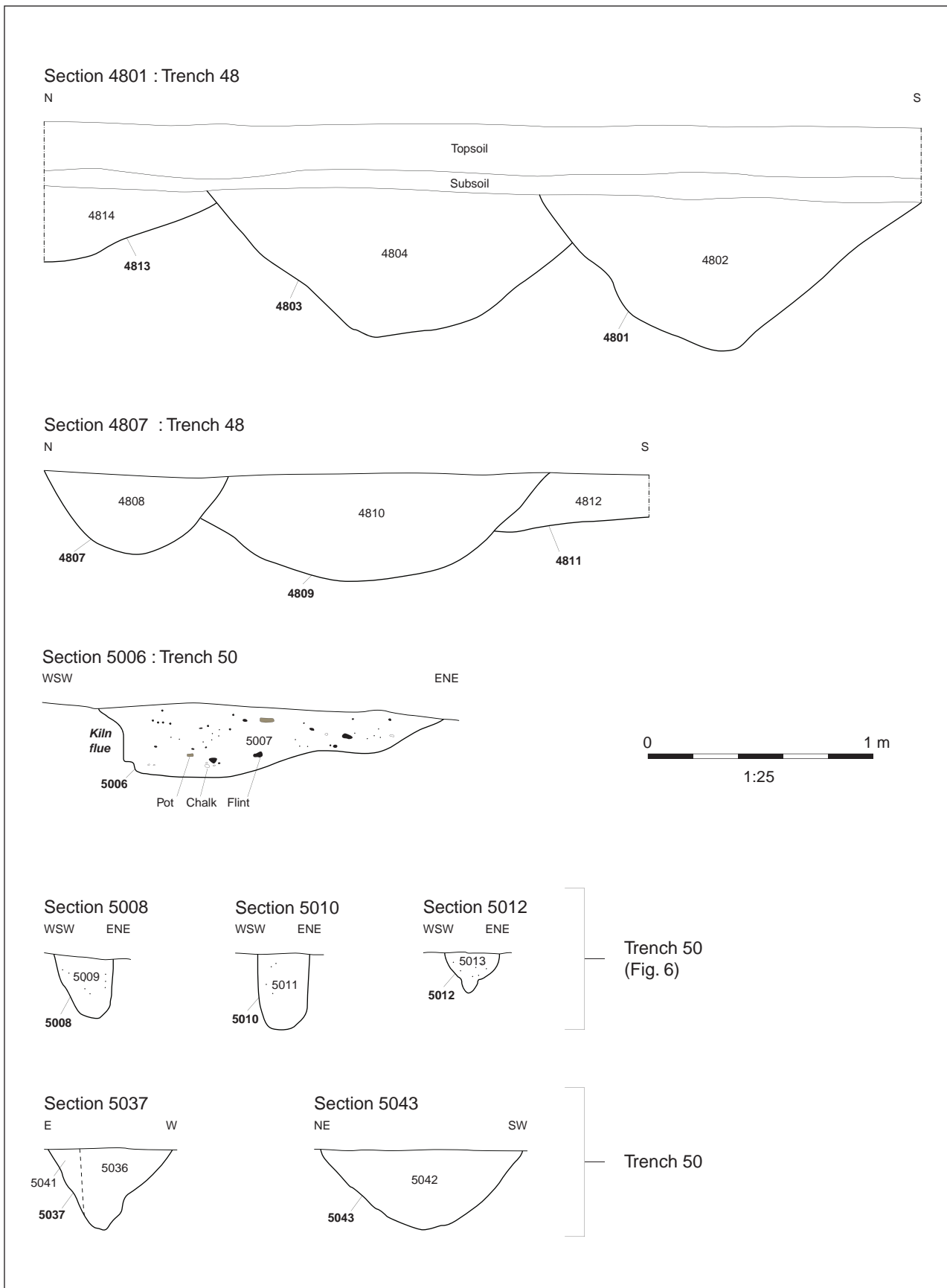


Figure 9: Selected section drawings



Plate 1: Trench 11:Early Bronze Age pit, **1101**, looking south



Plate 2: Trench 13: Undated post hole **1312**, looking north.



Plate 3: Trench 14: Romano-British large pit or waterhole **1403**, looking north-west

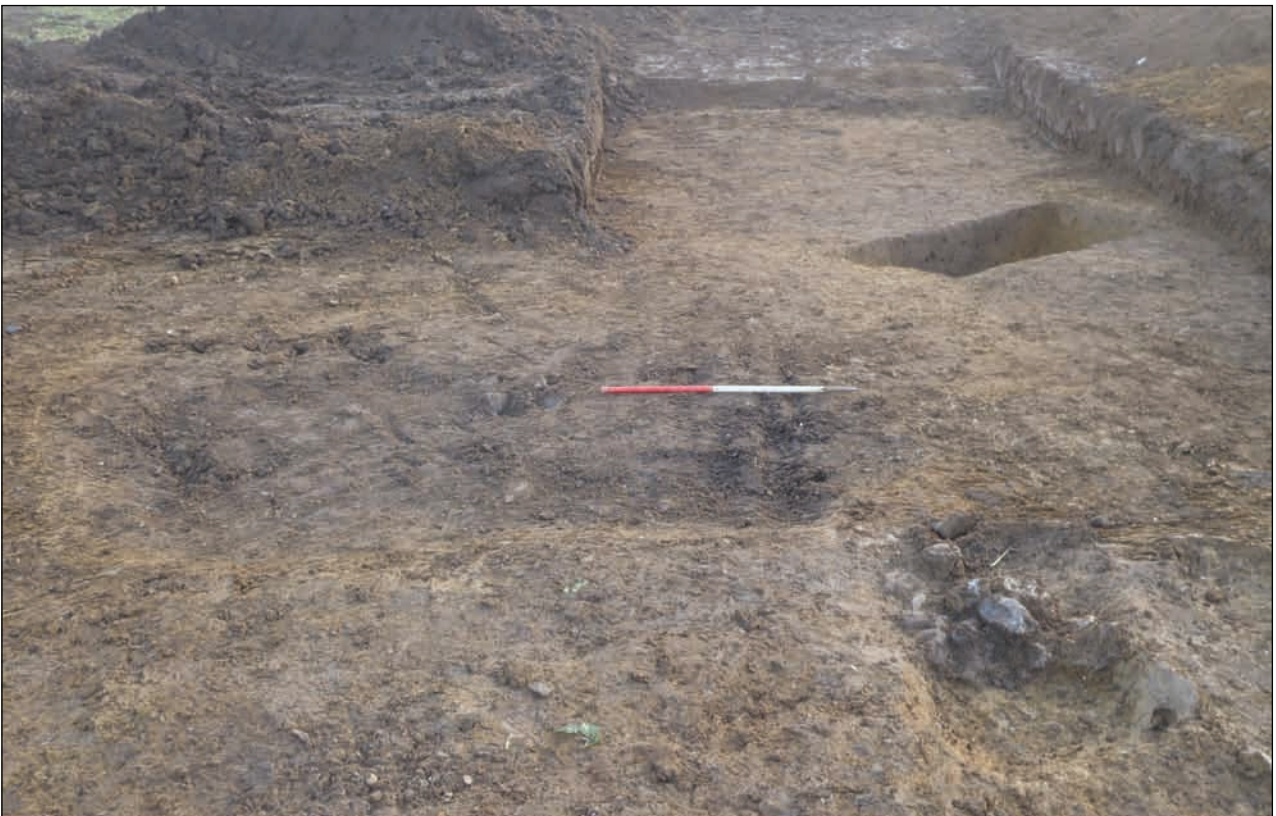


Plate 4: Trench 30: ?Anglo-Saxon SFB **3012** with post pad **3003**, looking south.



Plate 5: Trench 39: Anglo-saxon burial **3901** with grave goods *in situ*, looking south-east



Plate 6: Trench 40: Post-medieval boundary ditch **4002**



Plate 7: Trench 43: Late Bronze Age pottery in pit 4302



Plate 8: Trench 47: Section showing redeposited natural 4701, buried soil 4702 and palaeo-channel deposits 4703 and 4704 in Trench 47, looking east.



Plate 9: Trench 48: Boundary ditches **4801**, **4803** and **4813**, looking east.



Plate 10: Trench 50: Romano-British kiln **5004** and stoke hole **5006**, looking north.



Plate 11: Trench 50: Kiln **5004** floor, looking north.



Plate 12: Trench 50 Romano-British kiln **5004** and stoke hole **5006**, looking west.



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