

Land North of Walton High Street, Felixstowe, Suffolk



Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2012

Client: CgMs Consulting

OA East Report No: 1414

OASIS No:

NGR: TM 29051 36114

Land North of Walton High Street, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

Archaeological Evaluation


By Jonathan House BA

With contributions by Robert Atkins BscSc MifA, Matt Brudnell Phd, Pete Boardman BA, Steve Critchley MSc Chris Faine BA Msc AlfA, Carole Fletcher HND BA AifA, Rachel Fosberry HNC AIFA.

Editor: Aileen Connor BA AIFA and Chris Thatcher BA

Illustrator: Gillian Greer Bsc MifA

Report Date: Nov 2012

Report Number: 1414
Site Name: Land North of Walton High Street, Felixstowe
HER Event No: FEX299
Date of Works: September 2012
Client Name: CgMs Consulting
Client Ref: N/A
Planning Ref: N/A
Grid Ref: TM 29051 36114
Site Code: FEX299
Finance Code: XSFHWF12
Receiving Body: Suffolk Museum Service
Accession No: FEX299
Prepared by: Jonathan House
Position: Project Officer
Date: October 2012
Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Project Manager
Date: October 2012
Signed: 

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

© Oxford Archaeology East 2011
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Summary.....6

1 Introduction.....8

 1.1 Location and scope of work.....8

 1.2 Geology and topography.....8

 1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....8

 1.4 Acknowledgements.....9

2 Aims and Methodology.....10

 2.1 Aims.....10

 2.2 Methodology.....10

3 Results.....11

 3.1 Introduction11

 3.2 Trench Descriptions.....11

4 Discussion and Conclusions.....23

 4.1 Neolithic.....23

 4.2 Middle Bronze Age.....24

 4.3 Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age.....25

 4.4 Saxon.....25

 4.5 Medieval.....26

 4.6 Post Medieval to Modern.....26

 4.7 Undated.....27

 4.8 Archaeological and Potential27

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....29

Appendix B. Finds Reports.....44

 B.1 Metal Finds.....44

 B.2 Metal working waste.....44

 B.3 Shale.....45

 B.4 Flint Report.....45

 B.5 Glass.....52

B.6 Prehistoric Pottery.....	52
B.7 Medieval Pottery	59
Bibliography	62
B.8 Clay Pipe.....	62
B.9 Burnt Stone.....	63
B.10 Burnt Clay.....	63
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	64
C.1 Faunal Remains.....	64
C.2 Environmental samples.....	64
C.3 Radio Carbon Dating.....	69
Appendix D. Geological Background.....	70
Appendix E. Bibliography	71
Appendix F. OASIS Report Form	72

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Plan of trenches and highlighted phased archaeological areas
- Fig. 3 Area A trenches, and Area A sections
- Fig. 4 Area B trenches
- Fig. 5 Area B sections
- Fig. 6 Area B barrow plans and trench sections
- Fig. 7 Area C trenches
- Fig. 8 Area C sections
- Fig. 9 Area D trenches
- Fig. 10 Area D sections
- Fig. 11 Area E trenches
- Fig. 12 Area F trenches
- Fig. 13 Area F sections
- Fig. 14 Area G trenches, and Area G sections
- Fig. 15 Area G sections continued
- Fig. 16 Area H trenches

List Of Plates

- Plate. 1 Photo of Trench 12, taken from north-east
- Plate. 2 Photo of Trench 16, taken from west
- Plate. 3 Cremation within the barrow, in the west section of Trench 27
- Plate. 4 Cremation **565**, Trench 52 taken from the north
- Plate. 5 Cremation **593**, and Ditch **599**, Trench 59 taken from south-west
- Plate. 6 Photo of Trench 61, taken from south
- Plate. 7 Features **118**, and **116**, Trench 76 taken from north-west
- Plate. 8 Ditches **53**, **51**, and **49**, Trench 78 taken from south-west
- Plate. 9 Pit **11**, Trench 85 taken from east
- Plate. 10 Ditches **24**, **26**, and **28**, Trench 85 taken from east
- Plate. 11 Photo of Trench 87, taken from north
- Plate. 12 Inter-cutting pits, **175**, **171**, and **173**, Trench 87 taken from east
- Plate. 13 Working shot of Trench 87, taken from the north
- Plate. 14 Post hole **44**, Trench 87 taken form east

Summary

An evaluation was carried out by OA East from the 3rd September to 4th October 2012, on land to the north of Walton High Street, Felixstowe, Suffolk, Grid ref. TM 29051 36114. A total of 91 trenches were excavated which revealed evidence for activity on the site that spanned the Prehistoric to Medieval periods.

Of particular archaeological interest was the discovery of elements of a Early/Middle Bronze Age ritual funerary landscape that included a well preserved putative barrow and associated features such as secondary cremations.

Evidence for an agricultural landscape, along with possible beginnings of settlement in the form of post holes and possible round houses, was also recovered. Occupation of the site appears to have continued into the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with the presence of at least one settlement area with a good, well preserved assemblage of pottery and other finds directly associated with settlement features.

Subsequently it appears that low level activity, predominantly agricultural in nature, continued on the site into the Post Medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land to the north of Walton High Street, to the north-west of Felixstowe, centred on TM 29051 36114.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in NPPF. The results will enable decisions to be made by SCCAS, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 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 site is located to the north of the High Street, Walton, 1.8km to the north-west of Felixstowe. The study area is bounded to the south by Walton High Street, and to the west by the A14. The northern boundary is defined by the route of the A154, aside from a small parcel of land to the north-east, on the north side of the road. The site sits on a north-west to south-east running promontory, at a height of 22m AOD. The ground slopes steadily away to the north and south forming a peninsular of land between the River Deben, which flows 4 kilometres to the north-east of the site, and the River Orwell 3 kilometres to south-west, ending at the Suffolk coast to the south-east.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site is Red Crag Formation deposits including abundantly shelly sand. These deposits are overlain in places by the drift deposit of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup Sand and Gravel (Woodbridge and Felixstowe: Solid and Drift: Sheet 208). The sand and gravels observed across the site were overlain by loess: wind blown sands and silts.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

- 1.3.1 Prior to the evaluation a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site was conducted by CgMs (Chadwick and Smith 2010). This concluded that the site had high potential for encountering significant Bronze Age remains and low to moderate potential for the survival of Roman and Saxon/Medieval agricultural features associated with land division and drainage. The site was deemed to have moderate to high archaeological potential for the survival of remains dating from the post-Medieval period.
- 1.3.2 Following on from the DBA (Chadwick and Smith 2010) a geophysical survey was undertaken (Durham University 2011). The archaeological background presented below is drawn from the results of the DBA and references the geophysical survey.

Prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Iron Age)

- 1.3.3 Very little evidence for prehistoric remains of Iron Age, Neolithic or earlier date are recorded in the vicinity. There were however a relatively high frequency of possible

Bronze Age features within the development area. Numerous cropmarks have been recorded, three of which are interpreted as Bronze Age ring ditches. In addition, the geophysical survey identified a number of curvilinear anomalies that could be the remains of ring-ditches, one of which coincided with a cropmark interpreted from aerial photographs as a possible Bronze Age Barrow. Several other geophysical anomalies may also represent prehistoric boundaries.

- 1.3.4 To the north-east of the site an area of possible later prehistoric/Early Roman settlement has been identified (FEX057, FEX256 and FEX097). Likely prehistoric features also identified from aerial photography, have also been identified north of the site (TYY009 and TYY055).

Romano-British

- 1.3.5 The DBA found little evidence for Romano-British remains within the study area and concluded that the potential for Roman settlement remains on the site was low with perhaps a low probability of encountering features relating to Romano-British field systems. Ditches identified by the geophysical survey may date to this period.

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

- 1.3.6 No Anglo-Saxon or Medieval remains are recorded within the development area and it seems likely that during the Medieval period the site was part of the open fields of Walton, with settlement concentrated around the Church and at outlying farms such as at Candlet Farm. No remains of this date were identified by geophysical survey, although it is not impossible that some of the ditches relate to this period. An evaluation to the south of the High Street defined Medieval occupation features (FEX 281).

Post-Medieval to present day

- 1.3.7 There is very little evidence for activity on the majority of the site during the Post-Medieval period. Cartographic evidence shows varying activities on the southern (High Street) frontage of the site since at least 1840 and buried remains associated with structures could be present. Works and structures dating to World War 2, are known in the area, such as the possible remains immediately to the east of the site, in the form of a possible anti-tank ditch (FEX262).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs (Paul Chadwick) who commissioned the archaeological works and Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service who monitored the project. Plant was provided by Emitt Plant Hire. The project was managed by Aileen Connor. Jon House directed the field work with the assistance of Lindsey Kemp, Stuart Ladd, Dave Brown, Anthony Haskins, Julian Newman, Patrick Moan, Steve Morgan. Steve Critchley metal detected the site. The site was surveyed by Louise Bush and Dave Brown. Thanks are also extended to Leah Damman for her post excavation contributions.

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.
- 2.1.2 A geophysical survey was carried out across the development area, the results of which were tested by a grid of evaluation trenches.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that all archaeological deposits should be investigated, and recorded.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Louise Bush and Dave Brown using Leica GPS 1200.
- 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 All features that displayed visible potential for retrieval of environmental remains were sampled. A total of 25 bulk sample were taken from a variety of feature types. A total of 5 cremations were sampled for the purpose of confirming the presence of human bone, and providing material for Radio Carbon dating. The cremations were not excavated, with the samples taken from exposed remains within the trenches.
- 2.2.7 There were periods of dry and very wet weather on site. The trenches drained well and were not susceptible to standing water although dry conditions made the archaeological features difficult to see. Despite this, the site conditions did not inhibit the archaeological works.
- 2.2.8 The loess deposits described above (para 1.2.2) covered much of the site and during dry spells it was difficult to distinguish between subsoil and loess; the horizon being seen at varying levels. As a result of this masking effect this material was removed during machining in many of the trenches (except where archaeological features were observed cutting through it). Subsequent weathering and intensive cleaning showed that the archaeological features cut through the loess and were not sealed beneath it, although this relationship was often unclear. Trench sides were therefore checked for the presence of archaeological features and sections recorded where observed. A more detailed description of the loess material and the local geology can be found within Appendix D.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented below by trench. Blank trenches have not been described in this section but full trench descriptions are provided in Appendix A. The trenches were all 25m in length unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Trench Descriptions

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 and 11)

3.2.1 Trench 1 was located north of the stables in the south-west corner of the site on an east to west alignment. Two natural features and a single ditch/gully (**82**) were recorded. Ditch **82** entered the trench from the south continuing on a curvilinear north-west to south-east alignment before terminating in the centre of the trench. It was filled by a silty deposit (81) that contained occasional small charcoal lumps and no finds. A 20L soil sample was taken for analysis. No other features were found in Trench 1. No other archaeological features were found in the surrounding trenches.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 and 11)

3.2.2 This trench was located to the east of Trench 1 close to the stables on an east to west alignment. Two perpendicularly aligned ditches were recorded at the western end of the trench (**150 & 152**). Ditch 151 crossed the trench on a south-west to north-east alignment. It had a very similar profile and dimensions to Ditch **152**, which lay immediately to the east and appeared to form a return of a possible enclosure. Two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill (151).

3.2.3 An undated pit (**148**) was partially exposed to the east of Ditch **152**. It appeared to be sub-circular in plan and filled by a fine reddish brown silt (147) from which no finds were recovered. Close to the eastern limit of the trench Feature **146** was a natural linear feature, possibly a water channel containing a naturally derived homogeneous deposit (145).

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 11)

3.2.4 Trench 4 was situated to the east of Trench 3, aligned north to south. A single ditch was recorded on a north-east to south-west alignment (**362**). This feature was truncated by a modern post hole.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 and 7)

3.2.5 Trench 6, located just to the west of Trench 5 was aligned east to west. Four possible ditches were recorded (**303, 307, 309 & 315**) Ditches **303** and **309** were aligned north-east to south-west. Ditches **307** and **315** were aligned north-west to south-east and lay close to one another. No finds were recovered from the features in this trench.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 and 7)

3.2.6 Located in the south-west corner of the development area, Trench 7 was aligned east to west. A single ditch (**144**) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Ditch **144** was originally seen in section. Its south-facing section suggested that it could be two ditches. Its single fill (143) was a mid-yellowish brown silt, containing two sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 and 7)

- 3.2.7 Located just south of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone, Trench 10 was aligned north to south. Two ditches (**357** & **359**) were recorded in the central part of the trench. Ditch **357** was cut high in the loess. It contained a reddish brown silty clay deposit (358) that yielded no finds. Ditch **359** was cut from the same level, it was curvilinear in plan containing two fills (360 and 361): a dark reddish brown clay with occasional gravel and a pale reddish grey clay containing a pot fragment.

Trench 11 (Figs. 2 and 7)

- 3.2.8 Trench 11 was aligned east to west and located in the south-western part of the site, south of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. Three ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench. Ditch **275** was aligned north-east to south-west and on the basis of geophysics may have represented a 'barrow' ditch. It is very shallow (0.26m deep) with a pale speckled fill (274).
- 3.2.9 Ditch **277** lay in the western part of the trench on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. It appeared to truncate a similar ditch (**279**) close to the trench edge. Ditch **279** was aligned north-west to south-east and had a pale fill (278). In the eastern part of the trench pit **281**, which was oval in plan with a very dark, sterile fill.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2 and 7)

- 3.2.10 Trench 12 was located on the western side of the development area on an east to west alignment. The topsoil (between 0.25-0.4m thick) was excavated carefully due to its difference in colour but yielded no finds. The subsoil to the east of a possible barrow ditch (**90**) identified by the geophysical survey became far more silty within the projected arc of this feature.
- 3.2.11 Ditch **90** was 1.50m wide by 0.50m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. It contained very pale sterile fills (89, 95 & 95) (section 45). Ditches **92** and **94** lay to the east and were perpendicularly aligned with one another (north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west respectively), suggesting that they may have formed the corner of an enclosure. Both contained sterile fills (91, 93) leaving them undatable.
- 3.2.12 These ditches truncated Layer 97/98 which may represent the remnant of a ploughed-out barrow mound. A possible bank deposit was also observed (99), this comprised very pale, sandy deposits with few inclusions, similar to the fills of Barrow Ditch **90** and quite distinct from the putative mound (97/98). Bank deposit 99 extended westwards for approximately 6-7m before it was truncated by Ditch **88**. after this point it became very diffuse and indistinguishable from the subsoil.

Trench 13 (Figs. 2 and 7)

- 3.2.13 Trench 13 was located in the western part of the development area aligned north to south. It had a mixed soil profile that was probably the result of its close proximity to the quarry. Two ditches (**283** & **285**) and a possible pit (**287**) were recorded.
- 3.2.14 Ditch **283** had a V-shaped profile and single, sterile fill (282). Ditch **285** was most likely a Post Medieval feature, fragments of wood were found throughout its fill (284). Feature **287** was probably a natural feature.

Trench 14 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.15 Trench 14 was located on the western edge of the site, oriented east-west. Post Medieval quarrying was recorded within this trench. This is most likely associated with quarry works that are now a rifle range.

Trench 16 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.16 This trench was located in the northern corner of the site, to the north of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. It was aligned east-west and contained several features. Ditch **316** was curvilinear in plan and filled by two deposits (317 & 330). The upper fill (317) was 0.6m thick and devoid of finds. The primary deposit (330) was also sterile and up to 0.21m thick.
- 3.2.17 Ditch **318** lay to the west and contained a dark brown silt deposit (319) 0.08m thick. It truncated Post Hole **320**. Three further post holes (**322**, **324** & **326**) were also recorded and Post Hole **324** contained occasional pottery fragments in deposit 323. A possible pit (**328**) was also recorded; this feature contained no finds and was truncated by Ditch **316**.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.18 Trench 17 was located in the north-west part of the site, directly north of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone, aligned east to west. A single, north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**388**) was recorded at its eastern end.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.19 Trench 18 was located just to the north of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone aligned east to west. A ditch (**382**), a highly truncated post hole (**384**) and a sub-circular pit (**386**) with steep sides and a depth of 0.27m were recorded. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of Ditch **382** (383).

Trench 20 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.20 This trench was located in the northernmost part of the site. It was aligned east to west and contained a single pit (**370**). Possible features in this trench identified by the geophysical survey were attributed to alternating bands of gravel and sand (Photograph 144).
- 3.2.21 Pit **370** lay at the western end of the trench and was approximately 0.4m deep but originally would have cut the loess, which was approximately 0.5m higher than the machine level. It probably dated from the prehistoric period and contained four deposits: fill 371 was a grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, no finds were recovered but a soil sample <23> of 10L was taken. This was overlain by 372, a blue grey silty clay with a very firm compaction that was also devoid of finds. Deposits (373) and (374) also contained no finds and a soil sample <24> of 10L was taken from (373).

Trench 21 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.22 Trench 21 lay to the south-east of Trench 20, on a north to south alignment. A possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey was interpreted as either a furrow or geological anomaly. A sherd of Early Saxon pottery was found in the topsoil at the northern end of the trench (288).

Trench 23 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.23 Located on the northern side of the water pipe exclusion zone and oriented east to west Trench 23 contained two features. Ditch **269** was a steep sided U-shaped feature at the western end of the trench that contained no finds. Post hole **271** lay immediately to the west. It was 0.2m deep and contained no finds in its fill (281).

Trench 24 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 3.2.24 This trench was located in the northern part of the development area, aligned east to west. Pit/tree throw **263** lay towards the western end of the trench. It had an irregular shape in plan and contained no finds within its fill (263). To the east lay Post Hole **265** which was mostly visible in section (section 36). It contained a dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit from which a single sherd Early Iron Age pot was recovered. Pit **267** lay adjacent and contained five sherds of Neolithic pottery and flint finds (268).

Trench 26 (Figs. 2, 4, and 6)

- 3.2.25 Trench 26 was located in the North-central part of the site and contained three ditches and a pit. A section of the barrow ring ditch identified from the geophysics was excavated (**261**) revealing it to be over 2m wide and 1m deep with a steep sided, V-shaped profile. A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature; the ditch was also excavated within Trench 27 (below). Lying within the arc of the barrow ditch was Ditch **253** which was filled by a single deposit (253) that contained pottery fragments of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. A third ditch (**255**) was recorded in the trench section (section drawing 34 and 35), which contained a single backfill (256). Pit (**258**) lay immediately to the west of Ditch **255** and this feature contained a single flint.

Trench 27 (Figs. 2, 4, and 6)

- 3.2.26 Trench 27 lay to the south-east of Trench 26 on a north to south alignment. As described above, this trench also crossed the line of the barrow ditch (**240**) (see Fig 6). Ditch **240** was similar in size and shape to the excavated segment in Trench 26 (above) and contained six fills (241, 242, 243, 249, 250, 341). Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery fragments were recovered from its upper fills (241 & 242). Primary deposits (249 & 250) were interpreted gravel slumped into the ditch from banks on either side. Deposit (250), on the inside of the barrow, was more extensive than the slump on the outside (249).
- 3.2.27 Barrow ditch **240** was truncated on its southern side by Ditch **244** which was aligned south-east to north-west. It is suggested that this feature terminated at the point of intersection with the barrow ditch as it did not continue northwards. To the south, Ditch **166** lay on a similar alignment to Ditch **244**. No finds were recovered from its fill (165).
- 3.2.28 Features **170**, **172** and **174** were recorded in section on the inside of the barrow ditch. Feature **170** contained a very burnt fill and was interpreted as a cremation (see Plate 3), a soil sample <5> was collected for analysis.

Trench 28 (Figs. 2 and 4)

- 3.2.29 Trench 28 lay in the northern part of the site, immediately to the south of Trench 27, aligned east to west. Two parallel intercutting ditches, truncated to the west by a pit, were recorded at its western end. Ditch **331** was 0.28m deep, aligned north to south, and appeared to truncate Ditch **333**, which was very similar in size and contained a light grey fill (334) from which a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery and a flint were

recovered. Pit **335** truncated the ditch sequence on its western side. It was sub-circular in plan and 0.23m deep.

Trench 29 (Figs. 2 and 4)

- 3.2.30 This trench was located in the central northern part of the site and orientated north to south. Ditch **290** crossed the southern half of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was highly truncated with a depth of just 0.08m and contained a mid yellowish brown sandy silt deposit (289) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 31 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.31 Trench 31 was aligned east to west and contained three ditches (**406, 408 & 410**). Ditches **406** and **408** ran south-west to north-east through the trench. No finds were recovered from fill 407, a brownish grey silty sand. However, fill 409 from Ditch **408** contained two sherds of Roman pottery. Ditch **410** was a large curvilinear feature with stepped sides and a depth of 0.52m and may have represented a settlement boundary. Its fill (411), a brown grey silty sand, contained several large Roman pottery sherds.

Trench 32 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.32 Trench 32 lay in central part of the site, just on the north side of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. It was orientated east to west (175, 176, 177; plan 32 and section drawings 146 and 147). Two intercutting features were recorded at the western end of the trench though their relationship is uncertain. Features **338** and **340** may have been pits or ditches but were located too close to the edge of the trench to discern.

Trench 33 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.33 This trench was located in the central part of the site, north of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone, immediately to the east of Trench 32. Two ditches were recorded within the trench. Ditches **522** and **524** were aligned north-east to south-west and contained no finds.
- 3.2.34 A single sherd of handmade Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill (542) of Ditch **541**, which was recorded in section within the trench. This feature was shallow sided and no more than 0.25m deep.

Trench 34 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.35 Trench 34 was aligned north to south and located in the central part of the site, north of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. Modern concrete, possibly dating to WWII, was recorded within the trench along with a pit (**575**) which was only seen in section and was interpreted as a possible fire pit on the basis of burnt material within its fill.

Trench 35 (Figs. 2, 4, and 9)

- 3.2.36 Trench 35 lay in the central part of the site, on the north side of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. Two irregular, diffuse features (**543 & 545**) recorded at its northern end were interpreted as tree throws. Neither feature yielded any finds.

Trench 36 (Figs. 2, 4, and 9)

- 3.2.37 This trench was aligned north to south. A number of unstratified worked flints were recovered, these included a blade, a retouched flake and numerous secondary flakes. Ditch **428** was recorded at the northern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west

alignment. It was found to contain Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery fragments and flint in its fill (429). Immediately to the south lay Post Hole **430** which had sharp, steep sides and sterile fill (431). Pit **432** lay further to the south and had a distinctive square shape in plan and very steep sided cut, it was cut into clayey natural and reminiscent of a small tank; a soil sample <33> was taken of the deposit (433). Another pit (**436**) was also seen in section that contained a high frequency of finds including large sherds of Early Iron Age pottery in its fill (436).

Trench 37 (Figs. 2, 4, and 9)

- 3.2.38 Trench 37 lay in the central part of the site, orientated east to west with a geology of sand and gravel. A number of undated pits/postholes were recorded within the trench (**412, 414, 420 & 418**).

Trench 38 (Figs. 2 and 4)

- 3.2.39 Trench 38 was located close to the northern border of the site, orientated north to south. A single ditch (**375**) was recorded that had significant root disturbance covering its base, it may therefore have represented a hedge line. A possible Tree-throw (**377**) containing possibly intrusive finds of pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the uppermost part of its fill (378).

Trench 39 (Figs. 2, 4, and 9)

- 3.2.40 This trench lay to the south of the A154, directly to the west of the footpath, on an east to west alignment. It contained a single, undated curvilinear ditch (**422**) that may have been a ring ditch or possible roundhouse.

Trench 40 (Figs. 2, 4, 9, and 14)

- 3.2.41 Trench 40 lay in the north-eastern part of the site, directly south of the A14 and orientated north to south. Two ditches terminated within the trench (**295 & 297**). Ditch **295** was highly truncated but appeared to terminate at the point of intersection with Ditch **297**. Six sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill (294). Ditch **297** was very similar in size and shape and also appeared to terminate at the point of intersection, two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill (296).

Trench 42 (Figs. 2 and 14)

- 3.2.42 Trench 42 lay directly south of the A14 in the north-east corner of the development area. It ran north to south and contained three possible features recorded in the trench section (**448, 450 & 452**) All of them cut from loess level and were no deeper than the top of the natural sand/gravel (0.18 - 0.23m).

Trench 43 (Figs. 2 and 14)

- 3.2.43 Trench 43 lay to the south of Trench 42, close to the eastern border of the site, on an east to west alignment. A possible pit (**464**) with a very pale fill (463) was recorded.

Trench 45 (Figs. 2, 9, and 14)

- 3.2.44 This trench was located to the north-west of Trench 43 on an east to west alignment. Three ditches were recorded at the western end of the trench. Ditch **443** was heavily truncated but was curvilinear in plan, apparently enclosing an area to the south-west. It contained a single sterile fill from which no finds were recovered. Immediately to the east was Ditch **441**, which crossed the trench on an east-north-east to west-south-west

alignment. No finds were recovered from its fill. Approximately 10m to the east was a third, undated ditch (229) which entered from the south and terminated within the trench.

Trench 46 (Figs. 2, 9, and 14)

- 3.2.45 Located in the north-eastern part of the site, Trench 46 was orientated east to west. A north-west to south-east aligned furrow (293) containing a single shard of Medieval glass (small find 3) was recorded.

Trench 47 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.46 Trench 47 was located just to the east of the footpath in the north-east part of the site aligned north to south. A shallow (0.24m) ditch (424) crossed the trench on a south-west to north-east alignment. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill (425).

Trench 48 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.47 Trench 48 lay directly south of trench 47, it was orientated east to west and contained a single ditch (561) on a south-west to north-east alignment. No finds were recovered from its fill.

Trench 49 (Figs. 2, 9 and 12)

- 3.2.48 Trench 49 lay on a north to south alignment between Trenches 45 and 48. A single small ditch (454) was recorded on an east to west alignment. No finds were recovered from its fill (453).

Trench 50 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.49 Trench 50 lay to the south of Trench 49 on an east to west alignment. Three putative post holes (577, 579 & 581) were partially exposed within the trench. They were all approximately 0.27m deep and contained sandy silt fills.

Trench 51 (Figs. 2 and 9)

- 3.2.50 To the west of Trench 50 was Trench 51, which was aligned east to west and contained a pit (529), a very well defined, circular feature with a sterile fill (Photos 201, 202, plan 51, section drawing 161).

Trench 52 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.51 The trench lay in the south-eastern part of the site, to the east of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. It was aligned north to south and contained a possible modern boundary ditch that crossed its southern half. Two possible cremations were recorded at the southern end of the trench (563 & 565). These were not excavated although samples were taken from the surface of both (<34><35>).

Trench 53 (Figs. 2, 9 and 12)

- 3.2.52 Trench 53, which lay in the eastern area of the site, was orientated north to south. A furrow was recorded at the southern end. Two intercutting pits were recorded at the far northern end of the Trench (457 & 459). Pits 457 and 459 were both sub-circular in plan with well defined edges and were 0.28m and 0.19m deep respectively. Both contained mid brown sandy silt fills (458 & 460) which contained no finds. To the south lay Ditch 461 a 1m wide drainage ditch with a sterile dark brown sandy silt fill (462).

Trench 54 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.53 Trench 54 lay in the eastern part of the site, directly south of Trench 53. It contained three ditches and a small pit. The easternmost ditch (**549**) was aligned north to south and was 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a single sterile fill (550). Ditch **551** lay 2m to the west on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, convergent with Ditch **549**. It was 0.22m deep and contained a sterile fill (552). Ditch **553** lay immediately to the west, on the same alignment. It was shallower, at 0.16m deep and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot was recovered from its fill. A sub-rectangular pit was partially exposed further to the west (**555**) that also yielded two sherds of Roman Coarseware pottery from fill (556) (section 159, photograph 225).

Trench 55 (Figs. 2)

- 3.2.54 Trench 55 lay in the eastern part of the site on an east to west alignment. A north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**518**) was recorded.

Trench 56 (Figs. 2)

- 3.2.55 Trench 56 was located against the eastern boundary of the site, orientated north-south, and directly below where the magnetic survey, carried out in this section. Ditches **583** and **585** were both orientated north-west to south-east (sections 163 & 164). Ditch **587** was more square in profile and ran south-west to north-east. No finds were recovered from the features in this trench.

Trench 57 (Figs. 2 and 16)

- 3.2.56 Trench 57 was located against the eastern boundary of the site, directly south of Trenches 55 and 56, and was orientated north-south. A small pit (**589**) was recorded in the northern half of the trench. No finds were recovered from it and a 10L soil sample, 16> was taken from fill (590). To the south, Ditch **591** was orientated north-east to south-west. A single sherd of later prehistoric pot was recovered from its fill.

Trench 59 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.57 This trench lay close to the south-eastern border of the site on a north-west alignment. Two cremations (**593** & **595**) were recorded but not excavated. Samples <17> and <18> were taken from careful cleaning of these two features. A post hole (**597**) was also recorded that was 0.12m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. This lay immediately adjacent to curvilinear Ditch **599**, which was 0.36m deep and contained a light greyish brown silty sand sterile deposit (600).

Trench 61 (Figs. 2 and 16)

- 3.2.58 Trench 61 was the southernmost trench on the site and was aligned north to south. At its southern end, Ditch **489** ran perpendicular to the High St. It was 0.2m deep (section drawing 208) and contained a brown silty clay fill (490) devoid of finds. It was recut by Ditch **491** which had a steeper and deeper profile (0.35m). Its base was irregular it is suggested that this may indicate posts or a palisade. Medieval Coarseware pottery, and a quantity of burnt sandy clay were recovered from fill 501, a brown silty clay.
- 3.2.59 Two ditches (**494** & **497**) lay to the north. Ditch **494** contained two deposits; 495 was a dark brown silt whilst 496 was a charcoal deposit less than 1cm thick at the base of the ditch that was found to contain 12th to 13th century pottery (section drawing 209). It is suggested that Ditches **494** and **497** are probably returns of **489** and **491** respectively and that these features may form the north-eastern corner of an enclosure that was

recut and expanded. The fill of **497** was a light yellowish brown sandy silt (498) from which soil sample <25> was taken. Two truncated post holes (**502** & **504**) were recorded within this putative enclosure.

- 3.2.60 To the south of these ditches was a north-west to south-east aligned furrow (**492**) whose fill (493), comprised a mix of natural sand and subsoil that contained a sherd of Medieval coarseware. Furrow **492** ran parallel to the High St. In the northern part of the trench two further furrows (**499** & **506**) were seen in section. Furrow **499** truncated a small, steep sided ditch (**508**) that was 0.28m deep. These features were on the same alignment as furrow **492**.

Trench 62 (Figs. 2 and 16)

- 3.2.61 Trench 62 was aligned east to west and located in the south-east corner of the development area, just east of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. Significant Post Medieval disturbance in the form of quarry was recorded extending to 1.42m below current ground level.

Trench 63 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.62 Trench 63 lay directly east of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone on a north to south alignment. Post Medieval quarry was also recorded at its southern end. A single undated feature (Ditch **510**) crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Trench 64 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.63 Trench 64 lay in the south-eastern part of the site. It was orientated east to west and contained two undated ditches (**512** & **514**). Ditch **512** was aligned north-east to south-west and had gently sloping sides and a depth of 0.32m. Ditch **514** lay to the west and was very similar in size and profile but lay on a north-west to south-east alignment.

Trench 66 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.64 This trench was located in the south-eastern part of the site, directly east of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone, orientated east to west. A ditch was recorded at its eastern end (**516**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was fairly shallow at 0.18m deep with a sterile light greyish brown fill (517).

Trench 67 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.65 Trench 67 lay in the south central area of the site and was orientated north to south. A curvilinear ditch (**218**) was recorded at the southern end of the trench; its projected arc would have encircled an area to the south-east. Ditch **218** truncated two pits (**220** & **222**), one of which (**220**) contained a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Further to the north a Post Medieval ditch cut the subsoil (**224**) and a shallow ditch terminus (**216**) was recorded that continued beyond the western trench edge on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Trench 68 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.66 This trench lay directly north of trench 67. Two ditches were recorded (**72** & **63**) at the western end of the trench. Ditch **63** was relatively large at 2.05m wide by 0.80m deep and lay on a north-west to south-east alignment, its fills may represent the remnant of a palisade structure (section 29, 30). Ditch **72** lay to the east, aligned north to south. It was far smaller, with a rectangular profile and sterile fill (71). Pit **79** also lay at the

western end of the trench and may have been a tree throw; no finds were recovered from its fill (80).

Trench 69 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.67 Trench 69 was located in the central southern part of the site, directly west of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. Post Medieval quarrying (**227**) was recorded within the trench.

Trench 71 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.68 Trench 70 was located in the central part of the site, south of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone on a north to south alignment. Three ditches (**228, 230 & 232**) were recorded in the northern half of the trench. Ditch **228** was 0.3m deep and had gently sloping sides (section 71). It contained a single yellow brown clay silt fill (229) that yielded no finds. It lay immediately to the north of Ditch **232** which terminated within the trench and had a U-shaped profile 0.2m deep (section 65). It was filled by a single sterile deposit (233). At the northern limit of the trench was Ditch **230**, which was curvilinear and 0.2m deep (section drawing 72). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill (231).

Trench 72 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.69 This trench was located to the east of Trench 71 on a north to south alignment. A section of curvilinear ditch (**236**) was located in the central part of the trench that had been identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch cut from high up in the loess deposit (0.3m above machine level). Ditch terminal **234** lay to the south, extending into the trench from its western edge. It was 0.4m deep with a single fill (235) that contained a nail (S.F. 2). Pit **238** lay in the northern part of the trench and was circular in plan with steep sides and a depth of 0.35m. No finds were recovered from its greyish-brown deposit (239).

Trench 73 (Figs. 2 and 12)

- 3.2.70 Trench 73 was orientated east to west, immediately to the north of Trenches 71 and 72. Ditch **65** was of Post Medieval date, orientated north-east to south-west. It was 0.42m deep and contained a dark yellowish brown sandy silt fill (66) from which a sherd of Post Medieval pottery was recovered. Ditch **67** lay to the west on the same alignment but was much smaller with steep sides that may suggest it represented a beam slot, and a depth of 0.23m. A single flint was found in its yellowish brown sandy silt fill (68). Feature **69** was partially exposed on the northern side of the trench and may be a pit or ditch terminal (section 62). It was sub-circular with steep sides and a depth of 0.27, its yellowish brown sandy silt deposit (70) contained burnt flint.

Trench 74 (Figs. 2 11, and 12)

- 3.2.71 Trench 74 was located to the west of Trench 73, directly south of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone. It was aligned north to south and contained a single small ditch (**251**) with a single fill (252) from which two sherds of Roman pottery and a flint were recovered.

Trench 75 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 3.2.72 This trench was aligned east to west and lay immediately to the west of Trench 71. Ditch **195** lay at the western end of the trench. It had a U shaped profile and was 0.50m deep, containing five fills (196, 197, 198, 199 & 200). The primary deposit (196) comprised a light greenish grey silt 0.2m thick and contained no finds. Fill 198 was a

gravel infill that contained darker bands (197) and (199) (section 104). The tertiary deposit (200) comprised a mid greyish brown silt.

- 3.2.73 Ditch **201** lay immediately to the east. It was 0.50m wide with a steep sided profile and was filled by three deposits (202, 203, 204). There was no clear distinction between fill 202 and fill 198 from Ditch **195** and it is possible that these features are a geological formation rather than archaeological features.

Trench 76 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 3.2.74 Trench 76 was located to the south-west of Trench 75 on a north-east to south-west alignment. Numerous ditches and possible pits were recorded within the trench. Ditch or gully **104** lay at the northern end of the trench on a north to south alignment. This feature may have represented a structural slot but was heavily truncated, surviving to a depth of just 0.1m, which made further interpretation impossible. Immediately to the south was ditch terminus **137**, which cut from higher up in the trench section through the loess deposit (121). No finds were recovered from either of these features.
- 3.2.75 To the south Ditches **110** and **112** converged at the edge of the trench; no stratigraphic relationship was discernible between them. Ditch **110** had steep sides and a depth of 0.33m and its deposit (109) was sterile of finds. Ditch **112** was a possible structural slot, orientated north-west to south-east with a depth of 0.15m and steep sides. It was filled by a grey sandy silt, a sample <3> of 20L was taken for floatation. Another north to south aligned gully (**118**), 0.27m deep and with fairly pale deposit that contained no finds, lay just to the south. Ditch (**116**) was also similar to the afore mentioned features but less truncated (section 49) and with a notably darker fill (115) that contained charcoal; a soil sample <4> of 20L was taken.
- 3.2.76 Boundary ditch **125**, which truncated Ditch **116** from the south, was far deeper (0.72m) than most of the archaeology in this trench. It was filled by three darker and more silty deposits, of which 124 contained a piece of CBM suggesting Roman or later dating. Ditch **135** was a very wide, shallow linear feature at the southern limit of the trench.

Trench 77 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 3.2.77 Trench 77 was located close to the southern site boundary and orientated north to south. Feature **179**, was a ditch or pit of possibly modern origin that was partially exposed in the southern part of the trench. It was aligned east-south-east to west-north-west with a depth of 0.25m (photograph 58, section drawing 15). Feature **181** lay adjacent to the west and was 0.12m deep with a sterile fill (section 16). To the north ditch **183** ran parallel to **179**, it had steep sides and was filled by 184, a light yellowish grey silt that yielded no finds (photo 60). Ditch **185**, aligned north-east to south-west, truncated ditch **183** and was possibly a boundary ditch. Its deposit (185) was also sterile. Pits were recorded either side of this ditch, of which **187** may have been a tree throw, however its fill (188) contained a possible worked flint. Pit **189** was a sub-circular pit that contained no finds, a soil sample <16> was taken from this feature (190). Another tree throw (**191**) lay to the north. Ditches **213** and **215** may have formed the north eastern corner of an enclosure at the northern end of the trench and a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was found in deposit (212).

Trench 78 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 3.2.78 Trench 78 was located immediately to the west on an east to west alignment. A Post Medieval pit/dump was recorded at its western end. Three intercutting ditches (**49**, **51** &

53), on a north-east to south-west alignment were recorded to the east of this. A small ditch (55) at the far east of the trench may have represented a possible beam slot.

Trench 79 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 3.2.79 This trench was located to the north of Trench 78. A curvilinear ditch (57) that may be a roundhouse drip gully was recorded; it contained a sterile fill (58) and no finds.

Trench 80 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 3.2.80 This trench was located to the north-east of Trench 79, it was aligned north-south and contained several ditches and pits. Feature 139 was a ditch or pit with clear edges and steep sides to a depth of 0.63m (section 60, 83). Deposit (138) was very pale and generally quite loose, it contained a flint flake. It was intercut with pit 141, which was sub-circular with steep sides and a depth of 0.66m. Its deposit (140) was very similar to (138) – light greyish yellow sandy silt.
- 3.2.81 Two more intercutting pits were recorded to the south (159 & 162). Pit 159 was sub-circular in plan and filled by a mixed light grey yellow silt with pale silt/brown silt laminations (158) that contained no finds. Feature 157 was a shallow ditch immediately to the south, on a north-west to south-east alignment, whose fill had a darker more silty texture than other features in the trench, possibly making it of a later date (section 81). Its basal deposit (156) was sterile of finds and it was very shallow at 0.14m deep.

Trench 81 (Figs. 2, 11, and 12)

- 3.2.82 Trench 81 was located in the central area of the site, south of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone and directly north of Trench 81. A small linear gully (365) was recorded that partially cut the subsoil. It contained two deposits: 366 a mid reddish brown sandy silt and 367, a mottled orange brown sandy silt. The ditch possibly dates to the post-Medieval period.

Trench 82 (Figs. 2, 7, and 12)

- 3.2.83 Trench 82 was located centrally in the site, just south of the Water Pipe Exclusion Zone, and oriented north to south. A sub-oval pit or tree throw with an irregular base (368) was recorded that contained flint flakes. A 20L soil sample <22> of deposit (369) was taken.

Trench 83 (Figs. 2, and 4)

- 3.2.84 Trench 83 was located on the north side of the A154 and ran north to south. Two ditches (1 & 3) were recorded. Ditch 1 was only 0.2m deep with steep sides and no finds in its yellowish brown silt deposit (2). Ditch 3 was a small boundary ditch 0.12m deep with steep sides and a sterile fill (4) from which soil sample was taken.

Trench 84 (Figs. 2, and 4)

- 3.2.85 This trench was located on the north side of the A154, to the east of trench 83 and was orientated east to west. A possible ditch (30) which extended beyond loess at the eastern end and a probable tree throw (7), were recorded (sections 4 & 9).

Trench 85 (Figs. 2, and 14)

- 3.2.86 Trench 85 also lay on the north side of the A154 and was orientated north to south. Modern disturbance in the form of wheel rutting through both the top and subsoil at the

southern end of the trench. Three north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**24**, **26** & **28**) were recorded. Boundary ditch **24** had steep sides and a depth of 0.35m, its fill (25) was a sterile mid greyish brown clayey silt. **26** lay immediately to the north, had steep sides, a sterile fill (27) and a depth of 0.5m. Ditch **28**, to the north again, was shallower at 0.25m deep, with a similar profile. These features were very similar in alignment to those recorded in Trench 86.

- 3.2.87 To the north was Pit **11**, which was curvi-rectangular with sloping sides. Over two hundred sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from its silty lower deposit (12) and fill 13.

Trench 86 (Figs. 2, and 14)

- 3.2.88 Trench 86 lay on the north side of the A154 and ran in an east to west direction. There was evidence of modern wheel ruts in the west end extending through top and subsoil. It contained three ditches (**35**, **37** & **39**), on similar alignments to the ditches in Trench 85. Ditch **35** was aligned east to west and was fairly shallow at a depth of 0.1m (section 10) with a light brown sandy silt deposit (36). Ditch **37** had steep sides to a depth of 0.25m (section 11, photograph 23) and a mid greyish brown deposit (38) with sporadic mollusc shells throughout. Ditch **39** was truncated by Ditch **37**, which had steep sides to a depth of 0.1m and a greyish brown deposit (40).

Trench 87 (Figs. 2, and 14)

- 3.2.89 This trench was located on the north side of the A154 at the east end and is dug in a north-south direction. The trench was first machined to the natural gravels, and was then widened with the machine, to a level within the loess material. Features at this level were very difficult to see and extensive cleaning was required to reveal them.
- 3.2.90 Three ditches (**41**, **129** & **177**) were recorded. Boundary Ditch **41** was orientated north-east to south-west and was 0.43m deep. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was found in its deposit (42). Ditches **131** and **133** were intercutting and lay on the same alignment. Fill (128) contained a moderate amount of late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Deposit (130) was paler than (128) they ditches were too shallow for a reliable stratigraphic relationship to be clear.
- 3.2.91 Features **171**, **173** and **175** were intercutting pits and post holes lying to the north of the ditches. Pit **171** was rectangular in plan with a post hole (**173**) on its north side and a second post hole (**175**) on its east. The pit deposit contained Early Iron Age pottery fragments within its mid brown silt fill, as did the fill of **175** (174).

Trench 88 (Figs. 2, and 11)

- 3.2.92 Trench 88 lay in the southern part of the development site, immediately north of the stable buildings. Significant modern disturbance, in the form of rubbish dumps containing water tanks, axles, tyres and wheels.

Trench 92 (Figs. 2, and 11)

- 3.2.93 Trench 92 was located behind the stables, just south of Trench 1, and orientated east to west. Ditch **342** was a narrow, shallow U-shaped ditch with steep sides (0.5m wide and 0.18m deep). Ditch **344** was modern and may have related to postholes **346**, **348** and **350**. Post Hole **346** was modern and cut **344**. It contained a brown soft silt deposit (347). Post Holes **348** and **350** were also modern. Possible ditch **352** may in fact have been a natural feature with four fills (353, 354, 355, 356) (section 79).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Neolithic

- 4.1.1 Activity within this phase is mostly characterised by either unstratified or residual flint waste or flint objects, a presence of scattered finds can be identified in Area B, and to a lesser extent within Areas D and G. Areas of larger concentrations, as well as certain features have been highlighted in Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 There does not appear to be a specific concentration of Neolithic activity although most of the evidence lies within Area B, it is scattered pits and /or tree throws. A number of tree throws contained small fragments of Neolithic pottery as well as flints of the period. At least one pit was identified, dated to the period by 5 sherds of pottery. The pit (**267**) was located within Trench 24, on the west edge of Area B. The pit, and the finds of Neolithic date within tree throws, as well as the background scatter of flint objects, may suggest some tree clearance during the period; although it may be more likely that people were utilising the hollows left by uprooted trees or that the open hollows have preserved isolated pockets of material from an otherwise well used landscape. In either case it is clear that the landscape was being visited or even settled on at least a transient or seasonal basis.

4.2 Middle Bronze Age

- 4.2.1 The majority of the evidence thought to date to this period suggests a ritual and/or funerary landscape.
- 4.2.2 Two possible ring ditches were identified as cropmarks and from geophysics, both were targeted for trenching as potential barrow monuments. The ring ditch towards the west of the site in Area A, trenches 11, and 12, proved to be inconclusive on excavation. No datable material was recovered from it and the ditches found in the trenches did not match well with the geophysics plot and may not be related to the “ring ditch” identified by the geophysics at all. A concentration of undated features were located in trenches in the vicinity of this putative barrow, the features may relate to the possible barrow and could be considered prehistoric.
- 4.2.3 By contrast the ring ditch in Area B, targeted by Trenches 26, and 27, coincided with the geophysics plot very well and on excavation consisted of a substantial ditch, with Later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age finds within its upper fills. No evidence for a surviving internal mound was found, but a secondary cremation, currently undated, was observed in the edge of Trench 27 (just clipped by machine) it was partially exposed and a sample was taken from it to confirm its interpretation. The cremation was suspected to be a secondary burial within the barrow, however the relationship was not clear and the cremation may have been contemporary. It is likely more barrows are present further to the north outside of the site boundaries, identified from aerial photography. The barrow or barrows identified within the evaluation are likely to form part of wider a ritual landscape. The evaluation has not conclusively dated the barrow and it is worth considering that it could belong to the Early rather than the Middle Bronze Age.
- 4.2.4 Further evidence for a funerary landscape at this time was is the presence of several cremations. These cremations are likely to be part of a larger cremation cemetery, or possibly two separate cemeteries. Two radiocarbon dates; 1516-1420 BC from 563 in Trench 52 and 1745-1606 BC from 594 in Trench 59 show that they belong to the earliest part of the Middle Bronze Age. both un-urned, and urned cremations were present.

594)

91%

A single post hole (577) of possible Middle Bronze Age date was identified in Trench 50, the feature contained a significant density of finds, features nearby were also interpreted as post holes or small pits but contained no material. These features are likely to represent a structure but given the overall funerary interpretation of other features is perhaps more likely to be associated with ritual rather than settlement. Another possible structural feature was identified in Trench 72, a small ring ditch that could be the remnant of a round house, unfortunately it was undated but is likely to be either Bronze Age or Iron Age.

- 4.2.5 During partial excavation immediately to the south of the subject site, middle Bronze Age field systems were provisionally identified. “A number of north-west south-east and perpendicularly aligned ditches containing occasional fragments of pottery provisionally datable to the Middle Bronze Age formed elements of a field system and enclosure of uncertain function.” (Pankhurst and Hinman, 2012) Ditches of north-west, south-east as well as north-east, south-west alignment were observed within the evaluation trenches on the subject site also. It is likely that they represent a continuation of the same system identified to the south. Dating is, however, problematic and would benefit from targeted investigation since the dating evidence from this evaluation (although limited) leans more towards a later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and two ditches possibly forming part of this field system found close to the barrow in Trenches 26 and 27 do not appear to respect the barrow ditch (one apparently cutting into the upper fills of the barrow ditch and a second apparently cut through the middle of the circle (and what would have been the mound). This association implies that there was fairly dramatic change in use from funerary to agricultural, possibly during the middle Bronze Age that continued in use into the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

4.3 Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

- 4.3.1 The site appears to show a change in the type of activity, and changes in land use during this period, these changes would seem to fall in line with wider scale regional changes. “In Suffolk, sites dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition also appear to be concentrated on the lighter soils and along the principal river valleys.” (Bryant, 1997) It is also noted, the trend of sporadic, locally distinct clusters of settlement seen the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age transition, continues into the Early Iron Age. A small amount of pottery from the settlement areas within the site suggests an earlier date, however it is likely the settlement only becomes well established in the Early Iron Age, with over 90 percent of the pottery dated to the period.
- 4.3.2 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery sherds were found in ditches spanning across the site, however one area (within Area G and divided into two by the A154) produced the majority of the finds from the evaluation along with a zone within Area D central within the development area. These two areas produced a large amount of finds and high density of features, particularly settlement related features such as pits and post holes compared to the rest of the evaluated area.
- 4.3.3 The presence of post holes suggests evidence for structures would survive within these areas, and the remains of a possible ring gully in Trench 39, could indicate that the two areas actually form part of a single larger settlement.
- 4.3.4 Ditches across the site contained small amounts pottery of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, in particular the widespread and relatively uniform north-west, south-east, and north-east, south-west system, this system has been interpreted as an earlier system, with perhaps the infilling occurring with the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age

implying another change of land use or perhaps a change from a ditched field system to one that relied more heavily on mature hedges.

4.4 Saxon

- 4.4.1 A single sherd of early Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 21, however this appears to be a stray find. A fragment of pottery of the same period was recovered from a ditch **541**, Trench 33, a single sherd of Early Iron Age pot also found within the feature, could suggest the Saxon identification might be doubted.

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 Evidence for a possible Medieval enclosure and associated features was found in Trench 61 at the south-eastern edge of the subject site and close to Walton High Street. The majority of the Medieval pottery was retrieved from features in this trench. The enclosure was aligned with the High Street and could represent continuation of settlement in the Medieval period. Medieval pottery was also recovered from a number of other trenches but was sparse and is likely to have been incorporated into the soil by manuring.
- 4.5.2 Evidence was seen in the majority of the trenches for Medieval farming practices, in the form of wide shallow grooves or furrows, although the form of the furrows was much less pronounced than seen in midland counties. The furrows were almost exclusively seen in section, being rarely present in the base of the trench. As no trenches were excavated on the field alignment, the furrows were only seen at an oblique angle. These shallow furrows are likely to be a result of a regional ploughing technique as discussed by Martin and Satchell (2008) "Stetch ploughing (or 'low' ridge-and-furrow) was in common use in East Anglia by 1610 and there is no reason to believe that it was not also the main Medieval ploughing technique of the region." The technique results in a much less pronounced system of earthworks, and is common to land with good drainage. The site appeared to drain freely and no land drains were encountered in any of the trenches. The furrows present were substantial enough to still have an impact on archaeological deposits, causing some truncation in parts of the site, although unlikely to remove features entirely.
- 4.5.3 The furrows seemingly ran on the present day field alignments, however establishing their exact locations within trenches was very difficult due to their very slight nature, often characterised by changes in the depth of the subsoil, rather than defined cuts.

4.6 Post Medieval to Modern

- 4.6.1 A rifle range in the west of the site was located within a former quarry, and this quarry activity appears to have stretched a little way into the field to the north, as seen in the full extent of Trench 14, however no further evidence was seen in the next nearest trenches (Trenches 13 and 15).
- 4.6.2 Extensive quarrying in the south-eastern portion of the site was identified on aerial photographs (although with a different interpretation) and by geophysical survey, the reliability of the survey was tested in three trenches (Trenches, 62, 63, 69.) the trenches suggested the geophysical interpretation was accurate. The depth of the quarrying was tested with a machine in Trench 62, and it is likely the depth of the quarrying would have removed all archaeological deposits within the extents of the quarry activity, datable material from the quarry backfill suggested a 16thC date, the backfill also contained residual Roman and later Medieval finds.

- 4.6.3 In the vicinity of the quarry activity some narrow linear features were identified, these may relate to the quarry practice, in the form of exploratory trenches. The dating from the features themselves suggest a later date to the quarry activity, and so the features may relate to World War 2.
- 4.6.4 Possible evidence for war time activity was seen in Trench 34, although no specific features were identified within the trench, scrap materials including a large fragment of concrete in the shape of a sand bag were noted. Several members of the public who spoke to members of the team during the evaluation referred to a Pill box or Anti-Aircraft emplacement within the field close to Trench 34 which had been removed, no definitive evidence was seen during the evaluation for the existence or location of such a structure.

4.7 Undated

- 4.7.1 Four areas contained a significant density of features but were associated with little or no dating, the finds in most cases consisted of very tiny fragments of not closely datable prehistoric pot, in many cases unrecoverable. Post holes in Trench 16 may represent a structure and together with pits in adjacent trenches could be evidence for settlement. Although most likely of prehistoric date it is worth noting the presence of a single sherd of Saxon pottery from Trench 21 nearby.
- 4.7.2 The largest group of undated features was within Area F, in particular Trench 76. The only finds were a small amount of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, and a sherd of Late 12th-14th century Medieval Coarseware. Features related to structural remains were present, including post holes and small linear features. A possible ring ditch in Trench 79, may represent a round house.

4.8 Archaeological Potential

- 4.8.1 Wide gaps in our current knowledge of the Neolithic have been highlighted (Brown and Murphy 2000, 9) and the identification of possible settlement remains here is therefore of interest.
- 4.8.2 The evidence for a Middle (and possibly Early) Bronze Age ritual funerary landscape is of particular significance both locally and at a regional level. Although only one of the ring ditches has been positively identified as a barrow, it has survived particularly well and clearly has associated features (such as secondary cremations) that are important to the study and understanding of this period. Added to this is the evidence for an agricultural landscape, along with possible beginnings of settlement in the form of post holes and possible round houses. An understanding of the chronology of the development of this landscape and the relationship between funerary, ritual, agricultural and settlement is an area of study that is still considered to be a priority (Brown and Murphy 2000, 10). The evaluation has shown that this site has many of the elements that would allow research into this broad theme.
- 4.8.3 The occupation of the site appears to have continued into the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with the presence of two small or possibly one large settlement area. Of particular significance is the potential for a good, well preserved assemblage of pottery and other finds of this date directly associated with settlement features.
- 4.8.4 Overall the site has good potential for providing evidence for the prehistoric periods from the Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and also some potential for the Neolithic period. The relationship between different aspects of life in the Bronze Age is likely to be a particularly fruitful area of study.

- 4.8.5 A small Medieval site is of local interest and has limited potential to provide evidence for aspects for the development of Medieval Walton.
- 4.8.6 For the finds, the pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date has the greatest potential with more limited but still relevant potential for the earlier material and the lithics. Metal finds would seem to be almost absent. The faunal remains do not appear to survive well and there is likely to be very limited potential for these. Other environmental remains have variable survival, with the best potential for those found associated with the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement(s).

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench Number	Trench Orientation	Depth Top Soil (m)		Depth Sub Soil (m)		Depth Loess (m)	
1	E-W	W 0.49	E 0.35	W 0.22	E 0.18	W 0.21	E 0.2
2	N-S	N 0.37	S 0.32	N 0.18	S 0.22	N 0.17	S 0.2
3	E-W	W 0.31	E 0.3	W 0.19	E 0.2	W 0.2	E 0.27
4	N-S	N 0.3	S 0.28	N 0.12	S 0.09	N 0.1	S 0.11
5	E-W	W 0.32	E 0.33	W 0.13	E 0.11	W 0.15	E 0.16
6	E-W	W 0.33	E 0.34	W 0.15	E 0.13	W 0.18	E 0.2
7	E-W	W 0.35	E 0.38	W 0.19	E 0.13	W 0.25	E 0.23
8	N-S	N 0.37	S 0.38	N 0.23	S 0.11	N 0.24	S 0.21
9	N-S	N 0.39	S 0.32	N 0.26	S 0.21	N 0.22	S 0.2
10	N-S	N 0.35	S 0.34	N 0.18	S 0.18	N 0.19	S 0.16
11	E-W	W 0.38	E 0.3	W 0.31	E 0.21	W 0.18	E 0.11
12	E-W	W 0.32	E 0.31	W 0.14	E 0.11	W 0.15	E 0.17
13	N-S	N 0.29	S 0.3	N 0.13	S 0.1	N 0.26	S 0.19
14	E-W	W 0.27	E 0.24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.37	N 0.12	S 0.15	N 0.19	S 0.27
16	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.27	W 0.1	E 0.12	W 0.16	E 0.16
17	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.29	W 0.13	E 0.17	W 0.13	E 0.15
18	E-W	W 0.28	E 0.3	W 0.15	E 0.12	W 0.25	E 0.22
19	N-S	N 0.25	S 0.27	N 0.18	S 0.17	N 0.3	S 0.28
20	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.29	W 0.1	E 0.12	W 0.28	E 0.28
21	N-S	N 0.33	S 0.33	N 0.16	S 0.15	N 0.17	S 0.19
22	N-S	N 0.39	S 0.29	N 0.21	S 0.1	N 0.16	S 0.13
23	E-W	W 0.33	E 0.31	W 0.12	E 0.16	W 0.22	E 0.18
24	E-W	W 0.27	E 0.25	W 0.14	E 0.15	W 0.24	E 0.22
25	N-S	N 0.22	S 0.23	N 0.1	S 0.09	N 0.27	S 0.28
26	E-W	W 0.25	E 0.25	W 0.1	E 0.1	W 0.25	E 0.33
27	N-S	N 0.28	S 0.31	N 0.13	S 0.14	N 0.19#	S 0.22
28	E-W	W 0.31	E 0.33	W 0.11	E 0.14	W 0.18	E 0.16
29	N-S	N 0.28	S 0.38	N 0.1	S 0.11	N 0.22	S 0.22
30	E-W	W 0.33	E 0.35	W 0.16	E 0.25	W 0.2	E 0.21
31	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.32	W 0.17	E 0.17	W 0.19	E 0.21
32	E-W	W 0.32	E 0.32	W 0.21	E 0.24	W 0.18	E 0.2
33	E-W	W 0.36	E 0.3	W 0.24	E 0.22	W 0.2	E 0.22
34	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.34	N 0.2	S 0.19	N 0.17	S 0.23
35	N-S	N 0.31	S 0.32	N 0.2	S 0.23	N 0.21	S 0.19
36	N-S	N 0.36	S 0.34	N 0.24	S 0.24	N 0.19	S 0.22
37	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.29	W 0.17	E 0.21	W 0.22	E 0.15
38	N-S	N 0.27	S 0.26	N 0.15	S 0.14	N 0.2	S 0.21
39	E-W	W 0.22	E 0.25	W 0.13	E 0.12	W 0.21	E 0.19
40	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.36	N 0.1	S 0.14	N 0.21	S 0.16
41	N-S	N 0.43	S 0.42	N 0.11	S 0.15	N 0.1	S 0.13
42	N-S	N 0.44	S 0.36	N 0.1	S 0.14	N 0.17	S 0.13#

43	E-W	W 0.42	E 0.43	W 0.1	E 0.15	W 0.21	E 0.18
44	N-S	N 0.43	S 0.36	N 0.15	S 0.13	N 0.2	S 0.09#
45	E-W	W 0.28	E 0.38	W 0.13	E 0.14	W 0.24	E 0.18
46	E-W	W 0.34	E 0.38	W 0.19	E 0.19	W 0.18	E 0.19#
47	N-S	N 0.36	S 0.35	N 0.24	S 0.2	N 0.24	S 0.22
48	E-W	W 0.25	E 0.28	W 0.25	E 0.22	W 0.05#	E 0.07#
49	N-S	N 0.33	S 0.42	N 0.15	S 0.13	N 0.18	S 0.16
50	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.33	W 0.12	E 0.09	W 0.15	E 0.13
51	N-S	N 0.28	S 0.27	N 0.17	S 0.17	N 0.1	S 0.13
52	N-S	N 0.25	S 0.26	N 0.13	S 0.12	N 0.14	S 0.15
53	N-S	N 0.27	S 0.27	N 0.14	S 0.11	N 0.18	S 0.17
54	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.32	W 0.18	E 0.18	W 0.2	E 0.22
55	E-W	W 0.28	E 0.34	W 0.12	E 0.09	W 0.18	E 0.15
56	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.34	N 0.17	S 0.2	W 0.21	E 0.18
57	N-S	N 0.28	S 0.35	N 0.15	S 0.12	N 0.14	S 0.13
58	E-W	W 0.34	S 0.32	W 0.13	E 0.09	W 0.18	E 0.18
59	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.32	N 0.13	S 0.12	N 0.17	S 0.13
60	N-S	N 0.34	S 0.33	N 0.15	S 0.13	N 0.14	S 0.15
61	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.3	N 0.13	S 0.2	N 0.11	S 0.14
62	E-W	W 0.25	E 0.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	N-S	N 0.23	S 0.28	N 0.09	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	E-W	W 0.31	E 0.29	W 0.13	E 0.14	W 0.11	E 0.13
65	N-S	N 0.34	S 0.32	N 0.15	S 0.14	N 0.14	S 0.12
66	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.35	W 0.1	E 0.14	W 0.18	E 0.15
67	N-S	N 0.35	S 0.32	N 0.16	S 0.15	N 0.2	S 0.19
68	E-W	W 0.31	E 0.29	W 0.23	E 0.21	W 0.15	E 0.16
69	E-W	W 0.25	E 0.32	N/A	E 0.07	N/A	N/A
70 (Void)	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
71	N-S	N 0.34	S 0.26	N 0.14	E 0.09	N 0.15	S 0.16
72	N-S	N 0.34	S 0.35	N 0.14	S 0.15	N 0.19	S 0.21
73	E-W	W 0.35	E 0.36	W 0.2	E 0.14	W 0.15	E 0.22
74	N-S	W 0.3	E 0.32	W 0.19	E 0.17	W 0.15	E 0.16
75	E-W	W 0.31	E 0.28	W 0.2	E 0.17	W 0.12	E 0.15
76	NE-SW	NE 0.33	SW 0.32	NE 0.1	SW 0.12	NE 0.17	SW 0.23
77	N-S	N 0.4	S 0.32	N 0.16	S 0.19	N 0.19	S 0.15
78	E-W	W 0.39	E 0.18	W 0.22	E 0.22	W 0.05	E 0.07
79	N-S	N 0.23	S 0.26	N 0.13	S 0.12	N 0.17	S 0.12
80	N-S	N 0.39	S 0.4	N 0.21	S 0.15	N 0.19	S 0.21
81	E-W	W 0.38	E 0.35	W 0.23	E 0.2	W 0.18	E 0.18
82	N-S	N 0.35	S 0.35	N 0.14	S 0.17	N 0.2	S 0.16
83	N-S	N 0.34	S 0.18	N 0.25	S 0.25	N 0.21	S 0.13
84	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.3	W 0.08	E 0.08	W 0.09	E 0.08
85	N-S	N 0.36	S 0.35	N 0.1	S 0.09	N 0.06	S 0.1
86	E-W	W 0.25	E 0.3	W 0.1	E 0.14	W 0.09	E 0.08
87	N-S	N 0.32	S 0.4	N 0.2	S 0.2	N 0.15	S 0.19

88	E-W	W 0.3	E 0.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
89	N-S	N 0.21	S 0.22	N 0.1	S 0.14	N 0.15	S 0.11
90	N-S	N 0.24	S 0.22	N 0.12	S 0.18	N 0.06	S 0.04
91	E-W	W 0.28	E 0.23	W 0.32	E 0.35	W 0.11	E 0.13
92	E-W	W 0.27	E 0.25	W 0.24	E 0.25	W 0.12	E 0.12

- Depth to the limit of Excavation

Table 1. Trench information.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Depth</i>
1	81	fill	ditch	2.7	0.44	0.22
	82	cut	ditch	2.7	0.44	0.22
3	145	fill	natural	1	1.5	0.23
	146	cut	natural	1	1.5	0.23
	147	fill	pit		1.6	0.3
	148	cut	pit		1.6	0.3
	149	fill	ditch	1	0.5	0.2
	150	cut	ditch		0.5	0.2
	151	fill	ditch	1	0.5	0.45
	152	cut	ditch	1	0.5	0.45
4	362	cut	ditch		0.7	0.2
	363	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.2
6	305	cut	ditch			
	306	fill	ditch	0		
	307	cut	ditch	2	1.07	0.35
	308	fill	ditch	2	1.07	0.35
	309	cut	ditch	2	0.7	0.5
	310	fill	ditch	2	0.7	0.5
	311	cut	pit		0.8	0.6
	312	fill	pit		0.8	0.6
	313	cut	pit		1.55	0.75
	314	fill	pit		1.55	0.75
	315	fill	pit		1.6	0.25
	316	cut	ditch	2	0.75	0.6
	317	fill	ditch	2	0.75	0.6
	303	cut	ditch			
304	fill	ditch	0			
7	143	fill	ditch	2.2	2.9	0.37
	144	cut	ditch	2.2	2.9	0.37
10	357	cut	ditch		1.6	0.6
	358	fill	ditch	0	1.6	0.6
	359	cut	ditch		1.3	0.35
	360	fill	ditch		1.3	0.35
	361	fill	ditch		1.3	0.35
11	274	fill	ditch	2.2	1.36	0.26
	275	cut		2.2	1.36	0.26
	276	fill	ditch	2.25	0.5	0.35

	277	cut		2.25	0.5	0.35
	278	fill	ditch	4.2	0.45	0.36
	279	cut	ditch	4.2	0.45	0.36
	280	fill	pit	1.38	1.05	0.15
	281	cut	pit	1.38	1.05	0.15
12	83	fill	ditch	1.25	0.47	0.08
	84	cut	ditch	1.25	0.47	0.08
	85	fill	ditch	2.7	0.63	0.28
	86	cut	ditch	2.7	0.63	0.28
	87	fill	ditch/pit	2.2	0.89	0.31
	88	cut	ditch	2.2	0.89	0.31
	89	fill	ditch	2.85	1.4	0.27
	90	cut	ditch	2.85	1.4	0.27
	91	fill	ditch	2.65	0.68	0.26
	92	cut	ditch	2.65	0.68	0.26
	93	fill	ditch	3.55	0.6	0.12
	94	cut	ditch	3.55	0.6	0.12
	95	fill	ditch	2.85	0.99	0.03
	96	layer	surface (external)			0.4
	97	layer	ploughed out barrow mound?		10	0.42
	98	layer	ploughed out barrow mound			0.35
	99	layer	barrow		7	0.35
	100	layer	barrow bank			
	101	layer	subsoil?	3.7		0.25
	102	layer	Subsoil	8.9		0.4
13	284	fill	ditch	2.85	0.6	0.18
	285	cut	ditch	2.85	0.6	0.18
	286	fill	pit/natural?	1.7	0.69	0.12
	287	cut	pit/natural?	1.7	0.69	0.12
16	318	cut	ditch	2	0.68	0.08
	319	fill	ditch	2	0.68	0.08
	320	cut	post hole		0.23	0.28
	321	fill	post hole		0.23	0.28
	322	cut	post hole	0		
	323	fill	post hole	0		
	324	cut	post hole		0.2	0.2
	325	fill	post hole		0.2	0.2
	326	cut	post hole		0.15	0.1
	327	fill	post hole		0.15	0.1
	330	fill	ditch	2	0.23	0.21
	390	cut	pit		1.5	0.58
	391	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.58
	392	cut	gully	1.5	0.33	0.24

	393	fill	gully	1.5	0.33	0.24
	394	cut	pit/ post hole		0.4	0.11
	395	fill	pit/ post hole	0	0.4	0.11
	396	cut	pit/ post holes	0	0.17	0.13
	397	fill	pit/ post holes	0	0.17	0.13
	398	cut	pit/ post holes	0	0.3	0.13
	399	fill	pit/ post holes	0	0.3	0.13
	400	cut	post hole	0	0.22	0.22
	401	fill	post hole	0	0.22	0.22
	402	cut	pit	0.87	0.5	0.11
	403	fill	pit	0		
	404	cut	pit	0	0.6	0.15
	405	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.15
17	388	cut	ditch	2.45	0.5	0.47
	389	fill	ditch	2.45	0.5	0.47
18	282	cut	ditch		0.49	0.15
	283	fill	ditch		0.49	0.15
	384	cut	post hole		0.36	0.8
	385	fill	post hole	0	0.36	0.8
20	370	cut	pit/ post hole			
	371	fill	pit/ post hole	0		
	372	fill	pit/ post hole	0		
	373	fill		0		
	374	fill				
21	288	surface find	surface (external)			
23	269	cut	ditch			
	270	fill	ditch			
	271	cut	post hole		0.5	0.2
	381	fill	post hole		0.5	0.2
24	263	cut	pit/ tree throw	1.7	1.1	0.21
	264	fill		1.7	1.1	0.21
	265	cut	post hole		0.48	0.4
	266	fill	post hole		0.48	0.4
	267	cut	pit			
	268	fill	pit	0		
26	209	fill	ditch		1	0.18
	210	fill	ditch		0.9	0.42
	253	cut	ditch		0.5	0.5
	254	fill	ditch			
	255	cut	ditch	0	0.4	0.4
	256	fill	ditch		0.4	0.4
	257	cut	pit		1.45	0.35
	258	fill	ditch	0	1.45	0.35
	259	layer	cleaning layers	0		

	261	cut	ditch	2	1.7	1.1
	262	fill	ditch	2	1.7	1.1
	301	fill	ditch	0		
	302	fill	ditch		1	0.01
	260	layer	cleaning layer	0		
27	163	layer	Loess trench 27			0.4
	165	fill	ditch	2.15	0.6	0.6
	166	cut	ditch	2.15	0.6	0.6
	167	fill	pit		0.75	0.2
	168	fill	pit		0.95	0.16
	169	fill	pit		2.5	0.4
	170	cut	pit		2.5	0.4
	240	cut	ditch		1.2	1.2
	241	fill	ditch		1.2	1.2
	242	fill	ditch			
	243	fill	ditch			
	244	cut	ditch			
	245	fill	ditch	0		
	246	layer	ditch			
	247	layer	ditch	0		
	248	layer	ditch	0		
	249	fill	ditch			
	250	fill	ditch			
	341	fill	ditch			
	468	fill	pit	0.45	1.6	0.55
	470	fill	pit/posthole		0.37	0.25
	466	cut	ditch	0		
	467	fill	ditch	0		
	469	cut	fill	0.45	1.6	0.55
	471	cut	pit/ posthole		0.37	0.25
28	331	cut	ditch	2	0.6	0.28
	332	fill	ditch	2	0.6	0.28
	333	cut	ditch	2	0.85	0.28
	334	fill	ditch	2	0.85	0.28
	335	cut	pit	1.3	0.8	0.23
	336	fill	pit	0.85		0.13
	337	fill	pit	1.3	0.8	0.9
29	289	fill	ditch	4	0.55	0.08
	290	cut	ditch	4	0.55	0.08
	291	surface find	surface (external)	0		
31	406	cut	ditch	1	0.55	0.4
	407	fill	ditch	0		0.4
	408	cut	ditch	0		
	409	fill	ditch	0		

	410	cut	ditch	1	1.35	0.52
	411	fill	ditch	0		
32	338	cut	ditch	0.9	0.5	0.24
	339	fill	ditch	0.9	0.5	0.24
	340	cut	pit/ ditch	0		
	446	surface finds	surface (external)	0		
	521	fill	ditch		0.7	0.25
33	522	cut	ditch	2	0.8	0.26
	523	fill	ditch	2	0.8	0.26
	524	cut	ditch	2	1	0.1
	525	fill	ditch	2	0.8	0.26
	526	fill	ditch			
	527	cut	ditch	2	0.7	0.3
	528	fill	ditch	2	0.7	3
	531	cut	ditch	2	0.6	0.4
	532	fill	ditch	2	0.6	0.4
	533	cut	ditch	2	0.5	0.2
	534	fill	ditch	2	0.5	0.2
	535	cut	ditch	2	0.8	0.7
	536	fill	ditch	2	0.8	0.7
	537	cut	ditch	2	0.5	0.2
	538	fill	ditch	2	0.5	0.2
	539	cut	ditch	2	0.9	0.25
	540	fill	ditch	2	0.9	0.25
	541			2	1	0.25
	542	fill	ditch	2	1	0.25
34	426	cut	pit	1.2	0.85	0.4
	427	fill	pit	1.2	0.85	0.4
	575	cut	pit	1.1		0.25
	576	fill	pit	1.1		0.25
35	543	cut	tree throw	0.5	0.55	0.5
	544	fill	tree throw	0.5	0.55	0.5
	545	cut	tree throw		0.4	0.14
	546	fill	tree throw		0.4	0.14
36	428	cut	ditch		0.39	0.07
	429	fill	ditch	0	0.39	0.07
	430	cut	post hole	0	0.24	0.17
	431	fill	post hole	0	0.24	0.17
	432	cut	pit	0	0.57	0.15
	433	fill	pit	0	0.57	0.15
	434	cut	tree throw	2	0.55	0.26
	435	fill	tree throw	2	0.55	0.26
	436	cut	pit	0	1.3	0.16
	437	fill	pit	0	1.3	0.16

	440	layer	cleaning layer	0		
37	412	cut	pit	0.5	1.95	0.52
	413	fill	pit	0.5	1.95	0.52
	414	cut	pit	0.4	2.3	0.5
	415	fill	pit	0	0.3	0.5
	416	fill	pit	0	0.42	0.5
	417	fill	pit	0	1.22	0.4
	418	cut	post hole	0	0.29	0.11
	419	fill	post hole	0	0.29	0.11
	420	cut	pit	0	0.36	0.16
	421	fill	pit	0	0.36	0.16
	38	375	cut	ditch		0.9
376		fill	ditch		0.9	0.3
481		cut		0		
482		fill	natural?/ gully	0		
483		cut	natural?/ gully	0		
484		fill	natural? Gully	0		
485		cut	post hole			
486		fill	post hole			
487		cut	pit/ post hole	0		
488		fill	pit/post hole	0		
377		cut		0		
378		fill		0		
379		fill		0		
380		fill				
39	422	cut	ring ditch	1	0.44	0.31
	423	fill	ring ditch	1	0.44	0.31
40	294	fill	ditch/pit	0.85	1.26	0.36
	295	cut	ditch/pit	0.85	1.26	0.36
	297	cut	ditch	2.15	1.94	0.35
	296	fill	ditch/pit	2.15	1.94	0.35
42	447	fill	pit	0	1.01	0.19
	448	cut	pit	0	1.01	0.19
	449	fill	pit	0	0.43	0.23
	450	cut	pit	0	0.43	0.23
	451	fill	pit		0.79	0.18
	452	cut	pit	0	0.79	0.18
43	463	fill	pit	1.65	1	0.21
	464	cut	pit	1.65	1	0.21
	465	surface finds	surface (external)	0		
44	455	fill	ditch		0.49	0.21
	456	cut	ditch	0	0.49	0.21
45	298	fill	pit/ natural?	2.25	0.73	0.22
	299	cut	pit/natural	2.25	0.73	0.22

	300	fill	ditch	1	0.74	0.4
	441	cut	ditch	2.1	0.74	0.4
	442	fill	ditch	3.7	0.48	0.14
	443	cut	ditch	3.7	0.48	0.14
	444	surface finds	surface (external)	0		
46	292	fill	furrow	3.7	1.5	0.09
	293	cut	furrow	3.7	1.5	0.09
	445	surface finds	surface (external)	0		
47	424	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.24
	425	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.24
48	561	cut	ditch	1	1	0.4
	562	fill	ditch			0.4
49	453	fill	ditch	2.1	0.39	0.25
	454	cut	ditch	2.1	0.39	0.25
50	577	cut	pit/ post hole		0.74	
	578	fill	pit/ post hole		0.74	
	579	cut	pit/ post hole		0.91	0.26
	580	fill	pit/ post hole		0.91	0.26
	581	cut	pit/ posthole		0.38	0.28
	582	fill	pit/ post hole		0.38	0.28
51	529	cut	pit	1.8	1.5	0.44
	530	fill	pit	1.8	1.5	0.44
52	563	cut	cremation			
	564	fill	cremation			
	565	cut	cremation		0.3	
	566	fill	cremation		0.3	
	567	cut	pit/burial	2	1	
	568	fill	pit	2	1	
	569	cut	pit		0.75	
	570	fill	pit		0.75	
	571	cut	ditch	10	2	0.3
	572	fill	ditch	10	2	0.3
	573	cut	ditch	2.5	0.76	0.16
	574	fill	ditch	2.5	0.76	0.16
53	457	cut	pit	1.4	1	0.28
	458	fill	pit	1.4	1	0.28
	459	cut	pit	0.9	0.75	0.19
	460	fill	pit	0.9	0.75	0.19
	461	cut	ditch	1	1	0.54
	462	fill	ditch	1	1	0.54
54	549	cut	ditch	2	1.3	0.3
	550	fill	ditch	2	1.3	0.3
	551	cut	ditch	2	0.6	0.22
	552	fill	ditch	2	0.6	0.22

	553	cut	ditch	2	0.9	0.16
	554	fill	ditch	2	0.9	0.16
	555	cut	pit	0.3	1.1	0.15
	556	fill	pit	0.3	1.1	0.15
	593	cut	cremation	0	0.5	
	594	fill	cremation		0.5	
	595	cut	cremation		0.25	
	596	fill	cremation	0	0.25	
55	518	cut		3.8	1.09	
	519	fill		3.8	1.09	
56	584	fill		3.54	0.42	0.08
	585	cut		2.6	0.4	0.13
	586	fill		2.6	0.4	0.13
	587	cut		2.1	1.42	0.17
	588	fill	ditch	2.1	1.42	0.17
	583	cut		3.54	0.42	0.08
57	589	cut	ditch	2.25	1.28	0.2
	590	fill	ditch	2.25	1.28	0.2
	591	cut	ditch	2.9	0.82	0.11
	592	fill	ditch	2.9	0.82	0.11
59	547	cut	ditch	2	2	0.2
	548	fill	ditch	2	2	0.2
	597	cut	post hole		0.56	0.12
	598	fill	post hole		0.56	0.12
	599	cut	ditch	2	0.84	0.36
	600	fill	ditch	2	0.84	0.76
61	489	cut	ditch	0	1	0.2
	490	fill	ditch	0	1	0.2
	491	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.33
	492	cut	furrow	0	106	0.1
	493	fill	furrow	0	1.6	0.1
	494	cut	ditch	0		
	495	fill	ditch	0		
	496	fill	ditch	0		
	497	cut	ditch			0.6
	498	fill	ditch			0.6
	499	cut	Furrow		1.9	0.3
	500	fill	furrow		1.9	0.3
	501	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.32
	502	cut	post hole		0.37	0.06
	503	fill	post hole		0.37	0.06
	504	cut	post hole		0.3	0.06
	505	fill	post hole		0.3	0.06
	506	cut	furrow			
	507	fill	furrow			

	508	cut	ditch		0.6	0.28
	509	fill	ditch		0.6	0.28
63	510	cut		3.48	0.78	
	511	fill		3.48	0.78	
64	512	cut	ditch	2	1	0.32
	513	fill	ditch	2	1	0.32
	514	cut	ditch	2	1.5	0.4
	515	fill	ditch	2	1.5	0.4
66	516	cut	ditch	2	1.6	0.18
	517	fill	ditch	2	1.6	0.18
67	216	cut	ditch	1.5	0.4	0.14
	217	fill	ditch	1.5	0.4	0.14
	218	cut			1.3	0.5
	219	fill			1.3	0.5
	220	cut			1.2	0.5
	221	fill			1.2	0.5
	222	cut			1	0.5
	223	fill			1	0.5
	224	cut	ditch		0.6	0.6
	225	fill	ditch		0.6	0.6
68	63	cut	ditch		2.05	0.8
	64	fill	ditch		0.46	0.54
	71	fill	ditch	0.9	1.6	0.36
	72	cut	ditch	0.9	1.6	0.36
	73	fill	ditch		0.46	0.54
	74	fill	ditch		0.96	0.54
	75	fill	ditch		0.77	0.65
	76	fill	ditch		0.7	0.53
	77	fill	ditch		1.26	0.19
	78	fill	ditch		0.7	0.22
	79	cut	pit	1.3	0.75	0.24
	80	fill	pit	1.3	0.75	0.24
69	226	cut				
	227	fill				
71	228	cut		0	2	0.3
	229	fill		0	2	0.3
	230	cut			0.9	0.2
	231	fill			0.9	0.2
	232	cut	ditch/pit		1.1	0.2
	233	fill	ditch		1.1	0.2
72	234	cut		0.24	0.6	0.4
	236	cut			0.5	0.3
	237	fill			0.5	0.3
	238	cut			0.5	0.35
	239	fill			0.5	0.35

	235	fill	ditch	0.24	0.6	0.4
73	65	cut	ditch	3.25	2.75	0.42
	66	fill	ditch	3.25	2.75	0.42
	67	cut	ditch	2.6	0.42	0.23
	68	fill	ditch	2.6	0.42	0.23
	69	cut	pit/ ditch terminus	0.65	1.15	0.27
	70	fill	pit/ ditch terminus	0.65	1.15	0.27
74	251	cut	ditch		0.67	0.25
	252	fill	ditch		0.67	0.25
75	195	cut	ditch	2.2	2.1	0.5
	196	fill	ditch		1.6	0.2
	197	fill	ditch		0.5	0.14
	198	fill	ditch		2.8	0.8
	199	fill			0.6	0.1
	200	fill	ditch	2.2	2.5	0.4
	201	cut	ditch	2.2	1.7	0.5
	202	fill	ditch			
	203	fill	ditch			
	204	fill	ditch	0		
	205	cut	ditch			
	206	fill	ditch			
	207	fill	ditch		0.85	0.28
	208	fill	ditch		0.6	0.27
76	111	fill	ditch/gully/slot?	2.1	0.36	0.15
	112	cut	ditch	2.1	0.36	0.15
	123	fill	ditch	0.43	0.25	0.23
	124	fill	ditch	3.5	0.73	0.31
	125	cut	ditch	3.5	1.3	0.72
	126	fill	pit			
	127	cut	pit		0.59	0.2
	134	fill	ditch	5	1.9	0.12
	135	cut	ditch	5	1.9	0.12
	136	fill	ditch/pit	0.75	0.59	0.15
	137	cut	ditch/pit	0.75	0.59	0.15
	160	fill	ditch	1.2	0.94	0.59
	105	fill	ditch/ beam slot?	3	0.31	0.07
	106	cut	ditch	3	0.31	0.07
	107	fill	ditch	0.25	0.3	0.05
	108	cut	ditch	0.25	0.3	
	109	fill	ditch	0.35	0.23	0.33
	110	cut	ditch	0.35	0.23	0.33
113	fill	pit/ditch	1	0.47	0.17	
114	cut	ditch	1	0.47	0.17	

	115	fill	ditch	2.1	0.4	0.35
	116	cut	ditch	2.1	0.4	0.35
	117	fill	ditch/ gully/ slot	1.85	0.31	0.27
	118	cut	ditch/gully/slot	1.85	0.31	0.27
	119	layer	topsoil			0.4
	120	layer	subsoil	0		0.13
	121	layer		0		0.25
	122	fill	ditch	3.5	1.38	0.44
77	179	cut	pit	1.4	0.45	0.25
	180	fill	pit	1.4	0.65	0.25
	181	cut	pit	0.7	0.8	0.12
	182	fill	pit		0.8	0.12
	183	cut	ditch	2.3	0.4	0.2
	184	fill	ditch	2.3	0.4	0.2
	185	cut	ditch	3	0.6	0.1
	186	fill	ditch	3	0.6	0.1
	187	cut	tree throw	1	1	0.15
	188	fill		1	1	0.15
	189	cut	pit		0.75	0.13
	190	fill	pit		0.75	0.13
	191	cut	tree throw	1.5	0.5	0.14
	192	fill	tree throw	1.5	0.5	0.14
	212	fill	ditch	1.1	0.45	0.2
	213	cut	ditch	1.1	0.45	0.2
	214	fill	ditch	1	0.35	0.05
	215	cut	ditch	1	0.35	0.02
78	49	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.52
	50	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.52
	51	cut	ditch	1	1.22	0.5
	53	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.58
	54	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.58
	55	cut	ditch		0.25	0.08
	56	fill	ditch		0.25	0.08
79	57	cut	gully		0.34	0.21
	58	fill	gully		0.34	0.21
	59	cut	tree throws	1.08	3.07	0.12
	60	fill	tree throw	1.08	0.7	0.12
	61	cut	tree throw		0.5	0.1
	62	fill	tree throw		0.5	0.1
80	138	fill	ditch	1	1.75	0.63
	139	cut	ditch	2.1	1.75	0.63
	140	fill	pit	0.75	1.12	0.25
	141	cut	pit	1.6	1.44	0.66
	142	fill	ditch/pit	0.75	0.82	0.13
	153	fill	pit	0.55	1.21	0.06

	154	fill		0.45	1.44	0.36
	155	layer				0.27
	156	fill	ditch	3.2	1.25	0.14
	157	cut	ditch	3.2	1.25	0.14
	159	cut	pit	1.2	1.34	0.44
	161	fill	pit	3	1.43	0.41
	162	cut	pit	3	1.43	0.41
	272	fill	ditch	2	0.5	0.44
	273	cut	ditch	2	0.5	0.44
	158	fill	pit	1.2	1.34	0.44
81	365	cut	ditch		0.7	0.5
	366	fill	ditch/gully	0	0.7	0.5
	367	fill	ditch/gully	0	0.7	0.5
82	368	cut	pit		0.75	0.3
	369	fill	pit		0.75	0.3
83	1	cut	ditch		0.5	0.2
	2	fill	ditch		0.5	0.2
	3	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.12
	4	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.12
	5	cut	tree throw	0	1	0.46
	6	fill	tree throw	0	1	0.46
84	7	cut	tree throw	1.5	1.2	0.45
	8	fill	tree throw	1.5	1.2	0.45
	30	cut	ditch	0		
	31	fill	ditch	0		
	32	fill	ditch	0		
	33	fill	ditch	0		
	34	fill	ditch	0		
85	9	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.2
	10	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.2
	11	cut	pit	0	0.65	0.3
	12	fill	pit	0	0.27	0.08
	13	fill	pit	0.7	0.7	0.3
	14	layer		0		0.1
	15	cut	wheel rut	0	0.5	0.15
	16	fill	wheel rut	0	0.5	0.15
	17	layer		0		0.25
	18	cut	pit	0	0.4	0.18
	19	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.18
	20	cut	tree throw	1.2	0.9	0.16
	21	fill	tree throw	1.2	0.9	0.16
	24	cut	ditch	1.5	1.1	0.35
	25	fill	ditch	1.5	1.1	0.35
	26	cut	ditch	1.4	0.56	0.5
	27	fill	ditch	1.4	0.56	0.5

	28	cut	ditch	1.4	0.6	0.28
	29	fill	ditch	1.4	0.6	0.28
86	35	cut	ditch	3.6	0.65	0.1
	36	fill	ditch	3.6	0.65	0.1
	37	cut	ditch	3	0.7	0.25
	38	fill	ditch	3	0.7	0.25
	39	cut	ditch	3	0.3	0.1
	40	fill		3	0.3	0.1
87	41	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.43
	42	fill	ditch		1.8	0.43
	43	cut	post hole		0.45	0.17
	44	fill	post hole	0	0.45	0.17
	45	cut	post hole	0	0.34	0.1
	46	fill	post hole	0	0.34	0.1
	47	cut	pit	1.7	0.95	0.4
	48	fill		1.7	0.95	0.4
	52	fill	ditch	1	1.22	0.5
	128	fill	ditch	1.7	0.78	0.24
	129	cut	ditch	1.8	0.78	0.24
	130	fill	ditch	1.75	1	0.15
	131	cut	ditch	1.75	1	0.15
	132	fill	pit	1.2	0.65	0.2
	133	cut	pit	1.2	0.65	0.2
	171	cut	pit	2.4	0.8	0.45
	172	fill	pit	2.4	0.8	0.45
	173	cut	post hole		0.3	0.53
	175	cut	post hole		0.3	0.37
	176	fill	post hole			
	177	cut	ditch	0.6	0.5	0.2
	178	fill	ditch			
	174	fill	post hole		0.3	0.53
92	342	cut			0.5	0.18
	343	fill			0.5	0.18
	344	cut				
	345	fill				
	346	cut				
	347	fill		0		
	352	cut	natural/ditch			
	353	fill	natural/ditch	0		
	354	fill	ditch	0		
	355	fill	ditch	0		
	356	fill	ditch	0		
	348	cut	post hole	0		
	349	fill	post hole	0		
93	103	fill	ditch/slot	2.65	0.34	0.1

97	104	cut	ditch	2.65	0.34	0.1
116	328	cut	post hole			
	329	fill	post hole	0		
121	386	cut	pit	0	0.94	0.27
	387	fill	pit	0	0.94	0.27
void	22	void	void	0		
void	23	void	void	0		

Table 2. Context Inventory

Material	Weight (Kg)
Pottery	5.75
Flint	1.08
CBM	0.57
Fired Clay	0.12
Animal Bone	0.06
Iron Slag	0.03
Tobacco Pipe	0.02
Stone	0.01

Table 3: Finds Quantification Table

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal Finds

By Chris Faine

B.1.1 The metalwork recovered from the site is listed below.

SF 2 Context 235. Square section iron nail.

SF 4 Context 495. Iron nail. Profile uncertain due to concretion.

SF 6 Context 149. Unidentifiable iron fragment.

SF 7 Unstratified. Modern unidentified copper alloy object. Most likely an agricultural fitting.

B.2 Metal working waste

By Peter Boardman

B.2.1 There were only two pieces of industrial residue recovered from FEX 299. These came from contexts 226 and 540.

B.2.2 The piece recovered from 226 is a small fragment of ferrous slag, most likely produced in a Post Medieval blast furnace, weighing 0.009kg. The piece recovered from context 540 is a small fragment of post-Medieval clinker weighing 0.019. Clinker is a build up of varying materials, mostly coke, coal ash and slag. This piece was probably produced in a blast-furnace.

B.2.3 The occurrence of only two small fragments of industrial residue can be interpreted as 'background' contamination of modern material and does not imply metal working was taking place on or near the site. No further work is required regarding these artefacts.

B.3 Shale

By Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 Fragments of a shale ?bracelet (SF8) were recovered from the fill of pit 47 in Trench 87. The shale is in poor condition, having split in half in antiquity, and the surviving rounded surfaces are very damaged, with little of the original profile surviving. The bracelet was recovered alongside pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age

Small Find	Context	Material	Weight (kg)	Description	Range
8	48	Shale	0.002	Fragments from a badly damage and laminating shale bracelet originally of oval or round profile with an internal diameter 80-90mm	Late Bronze Age-Iron Age

Table 4: Shale

B.4 Flint Report

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction and Methodology

- B.4.1 An assemblage of 125 lithics was collected from the site at Walton High Street, Felixstowe. This report describes the quantification of the assemblage and assesses its technological traits and chronological indicators. For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table X). 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.

Quantification

- B.4.2 Of the total assemblage eleven fragments were natural flint and stone and therefore are not considered. Sixteen fragments of fire cracked stone were also recovered and will again be ignored. Forty-four of the unstratified flints were recovered through surface collection. Of these nineteen flints were located to trench but not to feature.
- B.4.3 The assemblage was spread over thirty-nine deposits within 33 Trenches (See Table Z). The average number of struck flints from each deposit was 1.7. With cleaning layer 440 Trench 36 and ditch fill 42 Trench 87 producing the most lithics, with six and five recovered from them respectively. Trenches 87, 36 and 26 contained the most lithics with thirteen, eleven and ten respectively. Thirteen of the recovered lithics were either, cores, core trimming and rejuvenation flakes or crested blades.

Abbreviations used in table x.

Feature	Abbreviation
Post Hole	PH
Tree Throw	TT
Barrow Ditch	BD
Cleaning Layer	Clean
Surface find	Surf



<enter title using properties under 'file'>

v.draft

Context No.		Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified	Totals
Cut		-	-	-	-	
Trench		33	37	61		
Feature		-	-	-	-	
TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION				
core technology	<i>core</i>					
		<i>Platform at right angles – flake</i>				1
		<i>Platform at right angles – Blade</i>				1
		<i>Opposed platform blade</i>	1			1
		<i>single platform</i>			1	2
		<i>core fragment</i>				2
		<i>core rejuvenation</i>			1	1
		<i>core trimming</i>		1		4
		<i>crested blade</i>	1			1
flakes (>50mm)	<i>secondary</i>					3
	<i>tertiary</i>					1
flakes (>25mm <50mm)	<i>secondary</i>				5	20
	<i>tertiary</i>		1		2	6
	<i>broken</i>				1	1
flakes (>10mm <25mm)	<i>primary</i>				1	1
	<i>secondary</i>				3	9
	<i>tertiary</i>				2	10
	<i>broken</i>	1				2
blades (all sizes)	<i>secondary</i>					1
	<i>tertiary</i>					2
	<i>broken</i>				1	1
chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)						1
chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)					1	8
retouched tools		<i>awl</i>			1	1
		<i>misc retouched blade</i>			1	2
		<i>misc retouched flake</i>			2	5
		<i>notched blade</i>			1	1
		<i>edge wear – blade</i>				1
		<i>scraper</i>			1	6
		<i>core trimming with retouch</i>				1
burnt flint (all types)						16
other		<i>natural flint and stone</i>			1	11
		Totals	3	1	1	25
						125

Table X. Flint quantification data

Trench No.	No. of Lithics	Trench No.	No. of Lithics
3	8	50	1
10	5	61	1
20	2	67	1
24	1	68	1
26	10	73	1
27	8	76	1
28	1	77	3
29	3	79	1
30	1	80	1
32	1	81	1
33	4	82	3
36	11	83	2
37	1	84	1
38	4	85	2
43	2	86	1
45	2	87	13
46	1	121	1

Table 5. Flint Quantification by Trench

Assessment

- B.4.4 The raw materials used within the assemblage were primarily dominated by a reasonably good quality semi-translucent mid greyish-brown flint with occasional inclusions of light brownish-grey material. The cortex where present tended to be heavily abraded and a thin layer of smooth reddish-white or orangey-white material.
- B.4.5 The other most prominent raw material was a light greyish-brown opaque flint with white inclusions, this was of a lesser quality than the above. The cortex was thicker and was a light greyish-white colour with a chalky appearance although the surface was still heavily smoothed.
- B.4.6 The remaining material is a mix of opaque grey flint, light brownish-grey semi translucent material, blueish grey material and a light yellowish-brown to brownish-yellow translucent flint of very good quality, where recovered this material tends to be in very good condition. A single flake from cleaning layer 440 was a darker greyish-brown flint with iron staining around the cortex similar in form to bull-head flint, suggesting it was collected from a riverine deposit (Butler 2005). Little or no recortification or patination is present although one blade from Trench 38 is patinated.
- B.4.7 The core technology present indicates the production of blades, with well structured cores. Two cores with platforms at right angles were recovered from Trench 26 cleaning layer 260 and a surface find from Trench 29 (291), along with an unstratified opposed platform blade core in Trench 33 and two unstratified single platform blade cores; one of which was located in trench 20 and is worked from a single platform back into the body of the flint.
- B.4.8 Two core fragments were also recovered from ditch fill 42, one is part of an amorphous core that was used to produce flakes and the other is a fragment of a single platform blade core.

- B.4.9 Further indicators of the core technology are present with four core trimming flakes, two from pit fill 48 in Trench 87 and barrow ditch fill 242 in Trench 27, a large core tablet and a crested blade, the remaining lithics were from topsoil in Trenches 20 and 67. These all demonstrate careful planning and maintenance of the cores.
- B.4.10 The majority of the material recovered is soft hammer struck although some larger hard hammer flakes are also present. This could represent earlier stages in the reduction of cores, however, the lack of primary flakes and the focus on production of blades would suggest that the large hard hammer material and therefore some of the other flakes are of Bronze Age or Iron Age date. The small number of primary flakes would suggest that the initial preparation of the cores was executed at the point of acquisition and not on the site.
- B.4.11 A number of recognisable tool forms are within the assemblage along with a number of generically retouched pieces that had been used as tools of expedience. The recognisable tools include a notched piece from pit fill 582 (Trench 50), a number of end, side and end and side scrapers from ditch fill 42 (Trench 87), cleaning layer 259 (Trench 26), surface find 291 (Trench 29), pit fill 369 (trench 82), cleaning layer 440 (trench 36), Trench 38 Topsoil and Trench 67 Topsoil. The best example of a scraper was that from 259 (Trench 26) which is a thumbnail scraper in good condition with sharp fresh edges. It is unlikely to have been rolled around prior to burial. The only other recognisable tool form is a retouched awl that was not located.
- B.4.12 Utilised pieces were recovered from gully fill 58 (Trench 79), ditch fill 74 (trench 68) and ditch fill 334 (Trench 28). These include a retouched fragment of broken flake that could be part of a scraper, a heavily abraded and rolled blade with miscellaneous retouch along the distal left portion and a utilised blade with edge damage and possible use gloss on the dorsal surface respectively. Finally a tertiary thinning flake was recovered from trench 85 suggesting that some axe production was carried out near to the site and is also Neolithic in date.

Discussion

- B.4.13 The mix of raw material would suggest that it was collected from either glacial or riverine deposits. The presence of the riverine collected material from context 440 would combined with the mix would suggest that the material was collected from nearby river deposits and the lack of primary flakes would suggest that initial work was carried out at the place of collection.
- B.4.14 The majority of the core technology is of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date aimed at the production of blades. The large number of soft hammer flakes found on the site would imply that the material is more likely to be of Early Neolithic rather than Mesolithic date. The single amorphous core fragment from ditch fill 42 is of later prehistoric date probably either Late Bronze Age or Early Iron. The presence of larger hard hammer struck flakes would also suggest that a small component of later prehistoric flintwork is present. The low concentration of the material would suggest a background scatter of primarily of residual material.

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

- B.5.1 A small sub-rectangular fragment of clear blue glass, SF3, was recovered from furrow **293** in Trench 46. The glass surface shows striations and pitting and appears to have suffered a certain amount of lamination, with a small area of darker colour where the glass appears to have a strip of darker blue glass applied to one surface. Two edges show old breaks, while the remaining edges appear to be grozed.
- B.5.2 This is possibly a piece of Medieval glass, the thinness and quality of the surviving glass suggesting that it was originally a piece of flashed blue glass. The clear colourless glass that would have formed the surface has degraded and flaked away leaving only the blue pot metal glass.

SF3 : 31mm long x 10mm wide and 2mm thick. Clear, mid blue glass.

B.6 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

- B.6.1 A total of 464 sherds of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered from the excavations, weighing 5687g. The bulk of the material was dated to the Early Iron Age, although a small Late Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Neolithic component was also identified alongside a handful of abraded handmade sherds of 'generic' later prehistoric origin (Table 6). Excluding unstratified finds (8 sherds, 55g), the pottery was recovered from total of 67 contexts relating to 58 features/deposits, including ditches (31), pits (15), pit/ditches (1), postholes (5) and tree-throws (4) (Table 7). These were distributed across the site, with the main concentration deriving from north-east corner in Trenches 40 and 83-87. The material was in a fair to good condition, with a moderately high mean sherd weight of 12.3g. There were no leached or iron-pan encrusted sherds, though fragments often showed signs of abrasion, and sherds sizes were generally small (71% measuring <4cm).

Period	No./wt. (g) sherds	% assemblage by wt. (g)
Neolithic	12/41	0.7
Middle Bronze Age	9/72	1.3
Late Bronze Age	11/117	2.1
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age	23/141	2.5
Early Iron Age	402/5278	92.8
Later prehistoric	5/35	0.6
?	2/3	0.1
TOTAL	464/5687	100.1

Table 6: Pottery quantification by period.

Context no.	Cut	Trench	Feature	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Pottery spot dates
4	3	83	Ditch	2	4	EIA
6	5	83	Tree throw	1	1	EIA
8	7	83	Tree-throw	1	13	EIA
12	11	85	Pit	57	809	EIA
13	11	85	Pit	184	2857	EIA
19	18	85	Pit	2	193	EIA
34	30	84	Ditch	5	19	EIA
42	41	87	Ditch	11	34	EIA & (residual?) LBA or EIA
44	43	87	Posthole	3	81	EIA
48	47	87	Pit	6	66	EIA & (residual?) LBA or EIA
70	69	73	Pit/Ditch	1	1	?
83	84	12	Ditch	1	2	LBA or EIA
128	129	87	Ditch	9	118	EIA & LBA or EIA
130	131	87	Ditch	3	25	EIA
132	133	87	Pit	4	56	EIA
133	133	76	?	5	56	EIA
143	144	7	Ditch	3	3	EIA
149	150	3	Ditch	1	2	Later prehistoric
151	152	3	Ditch	2	15	EIA
172	171	87	Pit	15	143	EIA and residual LBA
176	175	87	Posthole	4	42	EIA
188	187	77	Tree-throw	1	2	?
211	NA	87	Cleaning	3	9	EIA
212	213	77	Ditch	1	4	EIA
221	220	67	Pit	1	1	LBA or EIA
231	230	71	Ditch	1	2	LBA or EIA
241	240	27	Barrow ditch	10	28	LBA and EIA
246	NA	27	Cleaning	2	15	Early Iron Age

247	NA	27	Cleaning	8	49	EIA and LBA or EIA
248	NA	27	Cleaning	3	21	EIA
254	253	26	Ditch	1	1	LBA or EIA
258	257	26	Pit	1	1	LBA or EIA
259	NA	26	Cleaning	4	8	EIA
266	265	24	Posthole	1	2	EIA
268	267	24	Pit	5	21	Neolithic
294	295	40	Pit	6	24	EIA
296	297	40	Pit	2	65	EIA
301	261	26	Barrow ditch	1	2	EIA
334	333	28	Ditch	1	17	EIA
339	338	32	Ditch	2	23	EIA
360	359	10	Ditch	1	12	EIA
376	375	38	Ditch	1	3	EIA
378	377	38	Tree-throw	3	11	Neolithic?
383	382	18	Ditch	1	1	LBA or EIA
409	408	31	Ditch	2	14	EIA
411	410	31	Ditch	18	351	EIA
413	412	37	Pit	3	28	EIA
415	414	37	Pit	2	56	EIA
419	418	37	Posthole	2	4	EIA
421	420	37	Pit	2	7	EIA & (residual?) LBA or EIA
425	424	47	Ditch	1	5	Residual EIA
429	428	36	Ditch	4	9	EIA & (residual?) LBA or EIA
433	432	36	Pit	4	9	EIA
437	436	36	Pit	4	58	EIA
440	NA	36	Cleaning	2	4	EIA
446	NA	32	Cleaning	4	12	EIA
498	497	61	Ditch	2	10	Residual EIA
501	491	61	Ditch	2	4	MBA
526	524	33	Ditch	2	15	EIA

528	527	33	Ditch	2	2	EIA and later prehistoric
540	539	33	Ditch	1	7	LBA or EIA
542	541	33	Ditch	1	4	Residual EIA
546	545	35	Tree-throw	4	9	Neolithic?
548	547	59	Ditch	3	43	LBA and EIA
553	553	54	Ditch	1	8	LBA or EIA
572	571	52	Ditch	2	25	EIA and later prehistoric
578	577	50	Posthole	9	70	MBA & (intrusive?) LBA or EIA
592	591	57	Ditch	1	19	Later prehistoric
99999	NA	NA	Unstrat.	5	27	EIA and later prehistoric
Unstrat.	NA	NA	Unstrat.	3	28	LBA, EIA and LBA or EIA
TOTAL	-	-	-	464	5687	-

Table 7: Pottery quantification and spot dating by context.

MBA: c. 1500-1100 BC; LBA: c. 1000-800 BC; EIA: c. 600-350 BC;
LBA or EIA: c. 1100-350 BC; Later prehistoric: c. 1100-0 BC.

B.6.2 This report provides a quantified summary of the assemblage, a description of the pottery by selected Trench groupings, and a brief discussion of the dating. All the ceramics have been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2009). Sherds weighing less than 1g were recorded as crumbs (29g in total), and were excluded from the analysis which follows.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.3 Although a wide variety of fabric types were distinguished in this small assemblage (Table 8), most sherds had a combination of burnt flint and sand in the clay matrix (Fabrics GQ1-FQ6); the grade and density varying along the spectrum of coarse to fine and common to sparse, linked largely to the quality of the ware and vessel size. These types of fabric are typical of Early Iron Age ceramic traditions in Suffolk and most parts of East Anglia (Brudenell 2012), differing from their Late Bronze Age antecedents by a greater consistency in the grading and sorting of the flint, sandier textures, and a smoother finish in which the flint tends not to penetrate beyond the surface. Combined, flint and sand fabrics accounted for 79% of the pottery by weight, with type FQ1 accounting for 63% alone. The remaining 21% of the assemblage was split between fabrics with flint and quartz (11%); flint (5%); sand (2%); flint, sand and organic matter (2%); grog (1%); flint, sand and grog (<1%); organic matter (<1%), and grog and sand (<1%).

Fabric	Group	No./(wt.) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. sherds burnished	% of fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	34/281	4.9	-	-	5	-
F2	Flint	4/10	0.2	-	-	-	-

FQ	Flint and sand	25/27	0.5	-	-	-	-
FQ1	Flint and sand	253/3595	63.2	2/13	0.4	11	-
FQ2	Flint and sand	23/333	5.9	7/46	13.8	2	1
FQ3	Flint and sand	22/107	1.9	10/42	39.3	2	1
FQ4	Flint and sand	10/137	2.4	1/4	2.9	1	-
FQ5	Flint and sand	28/244	4.3	1/3	1.2	4	1
FQ6	Flint and sand	13/45	0.8	5/23	51.1	1	1
FQG1	Flint, sand & grog	1/5	0.1	-	-	-	-
FQ11	Flint and quartz	15/607	10.7	12/582	95.9	1	1
FQVE1	Flint, sand & organic	3/85	1.5	-	-	-	-
G1	Grog	9/72	1.3	-	-	-	-
Q1	Sand	14/92	1.6	1/11	12.0	1	-
Q2	Sand	7/30	0.5	-	-	-	-
VE1	Organic	1/3	0.1	-	-	-	-
GQ1	Grog and sand	2/4	0.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	464/5687	100.1	39/724	12.7	28	5

Table 8. Pottery quantification by fabric.

MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified. The assemblage included 20 different vessel rims, 7 different bases and 1 complete vessel profile. One rim was dated to the Neolithic, one rim and base to the Late Bronze Age, and one rim and base to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. The rest (23) were assigned to the Early Iron Age.

- *Burnt flint fabrics*
 F1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm). Flint penetrates surface
 F2: Moderate to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm). Flint penetrates surface
- *Burnt flint and sand fabrics*
 FQ1: Moderate to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm) in a fine sandy clay matrix
 FQ2: Moderate to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm) in a fine sandy clay matrix
 FQ3: Moderate to common finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a fine sand clay matrix. The fabric may contain rare pieces of burnt flint up to 2mm in size
 FQ4: Sparse coarse burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm) in a fine sandy clay matrix
 FQ5: Sparse medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm) in a fine sandy clay matrix. Fabric may contain rare rounded quartz gains (up to 1.5mm)
 FQ6: Sparse finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a fine clay matrix. The fabric may contain rare pieces of burnt flint up to 2mm in size
 FQ: Generic category for sherds with burnt flint and sand
- *Burnt flint, sand and organic matter fabrics*
 FQVE1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-3mm) in a fine sandy clay matrix

with moderate linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter (1-4mm)

- *Burnt flint, sand and grog fabrics*
FQG1: Moderate to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm), moderate quartz sand and sparse to moderate medium and coarse grog (1-3mm)
- *Burnt flint and quartz fabrics*
FQ11: Moderate or common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm) in a fine sandy clay matrix with sparse to moderate medium to very coarse sub-angular quartz (1-4mm)
- *Sand fabrics*
Q1: Moderate to common fine sand. Clay matrix may contain and very rare coarse flint (2-3mm) or coarse rounded quartz granules (1-3mm)
Q2: Moderate to common sand
- *Organic matter fabrics*
VEQ1. Modern linear voids from burnt out organic matter
- *Grog fabrics*
G1: Common coarse grog -2-5mm
- *Grog and sand fabrics*
GQ1: Moderate medium grog (1-2mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix

B.6.4 Fabrics were crucial to the dating of the pottery in this context, since there were relatively few feature sherds or other diagnostic pieces on which to hang a typo-chronological scheme. Though this has limited the resolution of the dating, there are fortunately recognisable changes in fabric types in Suffolk and other parts of Eastern England which help to position small groups of material – particularly small groups of plain prehistoric body sherds. For instance, coarse grog-tempering within friable, crudely fashioned sherds are typical of the Middle Bronze Age in Suffolk, and so the nine grog-tempered fragments in the assemblage (72g) - derived from posthole 577, Trench 50; and ditch 491, Trench 61 - were assigned to this period, c. 1500-1100 BC. Likewise, the flint gritted wares of F1-F2 seem mainly to have been Late Bronze Age (c. 1100-800 BC) or early Neolithic in date. However, the distinction was very difficult with small abraded body sherds, with the added complication that very coarse Early Iron Age wares were visually similar too. Where these occurred, in most cases a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age dating bracket was favoured (c. 1100-350 BC), unless other diagnostic pieces were present. But even where sherds were identified as Late Bronze Age, all the examples were likely to have been residual or secondary: a fragment of a 'hooked-rim' jar from Early Iron Age pit 171, Trench 87; base and body sherds from ditch 547, Trench 59; and a small group of sherds from Barrow ditch F.240, Trench 27.

B.6.5 Diagnostic sherds of Neolithic date were restricted to a rolled rim from pit 267, Trench 24. This contained five sherds (21g) exclusively in fabric F1, and is therefore almost certainly a Neolithic feature. F1 fabrics were also found in several tree-throws (545, Trench 35; 377, Trench 38), and on the basis of context, it was felt that these too were more likely to be of Neolithic origin.

B.6.6 With the exception of a few handmade sherds whose size or condition would only allow a 'generic' later prehistoric date to be given (c. 1100-0 BC), the rest of the assemblage was assigned to one of two dating brackets: the Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC; or the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, c. 1100-350 BC. Essentially, the material was all Post-Deverel Rimbury pottery (Barrett 1980), but given the character of the fabrics, most features assemblages could be dated to the Early Iron Age - even where these consisted of only a few sherds. In general, diagnostic pieces were rare, though a number of partial vessel profiles could be reconstructed. These comprised five medium to large-sized shouldered jars (rim diameters 23-32cm): four Class I coarsewares with slack, rounded, or angular shoulders, and either upright or concave necks (Brudenell 2012, Forms G (1 example), F (2 examples) and H (1 example)); and one Class II globular fineware with a constricted mouth (Brudenell 2012, Form A). The vessel derived from pit 11, 18 and 436, in Trenches 36 and 85. All were plain, though in total, two of the 13 (15%) different Early Iron Age coarseware rims in the assemblage carried ornamentation: one with weak cabling (3g, context 247, Trench 27), the other with finger tipping on the rim-top (3g, ditch 34, Trench 84). A single fingertip decorated shoulder sherds was also recovered (2g, context 440, Trench 46), as were several angular shoulders fragments and bases with flint gritting on their underside: sherds all diagnostic of the Early Iron Age.

B.6.7 No define bowls forms were identified, though their presence was hinted at by the recovery of three different burnished everted rims with tapering rounded tips (two from pit 171, Trench 87; the other unstratified). In fact, all but one (1g) of the burnished sherds in the assemblage was dated to the Early Iron Age. Decoration was found on two of these pieces: a neck sherd with grooved horizontal lines (3g, pit 171, Trench 87), and an unstratified body sherds with incised diagonal lines. The former is reminiscent of the decoration on Darmsden-Linton style Early Iron Age bowls, well represented in the published assemblages from Darmsden (Cunliffe 1968) and Barham, Suffolk (Martin 1993).

Trenches 40, 83-87: Main area of Early Iron Age activity

B.6.8 This group of six trenches yielded 316 sherds of pottery (4556g), representing 68% of the assemblage by sherd count or 80% by weight. The pottery was recovered from 17 contexts relating to 15 features: five ditches, seven pits, two postholes and a tree-throw. With the exception of a single residual Late Bronze Age rim sherd (28g), and eight Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age sherds (96g), all the pottery was dated to the Early Iron Age. The most noteworthy assemblage derived from pit 11, Trench 85, which yield 241 sherds (3666g). The assemblage was dominated by fragments of two large, substantially intact jars: the first, a complete profile of a slack-shouldered coarseware jar with a rim diameter of 32cm (from context 13); the second, a burnished fineware jar with a constricted mouth, 28cm in diameter (from context 12). In total, at least 173 sherds from the pit belonged to one of these two vessels, with 41 found to refit. Given how rare it is to recover largely intact vessels in this period, the presence of two such pots in the same pit probably means this was a special deposit of some kind.

Trenches 26-27: The barrow

B.6.9 A total of 30 sherds (125) derived from eight contexts in Trenches 26 and 27. Four were cleaning layers (246-248, and 259: 17 sherds, 93g), whilst the other four were from excavated features: Barrow ditches 261 and 240 (11 sherds, 30g); ditch 253 (one sherd, 1g) and pit 257 (one sherd, 1g). On the basis of fabric, most of the sherds were of Early Iron

Age origin, especially those from the cleaning layers. However, the barrow ditch did contain seven coarse flint-gritted Late Bronze Age-type sherds (25g).

Pottery from the other trenches

- B.6.10 With the exception of the pottery group from ditch 411 (18 sherds, 351g), none of the other individual feature assemblages from the remaining trenches yielded more than nine sherd apiece. Most comprised between one and four small sherds, and out of the total of 113 (990g) recovered, only seven were either rims or bases. The group was again dominated by Early Iron Age-type wares, and all those pre-dating this phase have been noted in the descriptions above. To what extent these sherds are contemporary with the features they ended up in is hard to gauge, though it seems likely that a number were residual, especially those from ditches. These are not a common component of Early Iron Age sites in the region, and it may well prove that much of the pottery was residual in later features or was otherwise caught in the tertiary fill of earlier (Middle Bronze Age) boundaries.

Discussion

- B.6.11 The prehistoric pottery from Felixstowe has a range of dates. The earliest material is of Neolithic origin, and was found in coarse flint-gritted fabrics. Although only one pit can be securely dated to this period on the basis of the ceramics (pit 267; this including a typical rolled rim), the sherds from several of the sites tree-throws may be contemporary. A Middle and Late Bronze Age presence is also indicated by grog and coarse-flint tempered wares, coupled with a few diagnostic rims and bases. These sherds were primarily residual, but hint at a background of activity. The bulk of the assemblage, however, dates to the Early Iron Age, and was characterised by sherds in flint and sand tempered fabrics typical of this period. Diagnostic feature sherds were relatively rare, but the partial profiles of several plain jars were recovered, alongside a few decorated coarseware rims and shoulders. Two ornamented finewares sherds were also found; one of which had decoration similar to that seen on Darmsden-Linton-type bowls (Cunliffe 2005, 102). In terms of dating, wares characteristic of this Early Iron Age assemblage have a currency between c. 600-350 BC in Suffolk, though given the general paucity of decoration, a date around the fifth or fourth century BC would not be unexpected. Parallels can be found with some of the published pottery from Barham (BRH015, Martin 1993), and with the larger unpublished assemblage from Whitehouse Road, Ipswich (IPS247, Caruth in prep.). Further afield there are similarities with the assemblage from Moulton on the Suffolk Cambridgeshire border, where Early Iron Age groups were associated with two radiocarbon dates of 540-360 cal. BC (SUER-33565: 2345±35 BP) and 510-230 cal. BC (SUERC-33566: 2320±35 BP) (Bush 2011).

B.7 Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.7.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a small pottery assemblage of 46 sherds, weighing 0.315kg, including unstratified material. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and the average sherd weight is low at approximately 7g.

Methodology

- B.7.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- B.7.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described Medieval and post-Medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. Roman material was identified by Stephen Wadeson and Saxon pottery by Dr Paul Spoerry. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.7.4 Pottery was recovered from 14 of the excavated trenches, and of these Trench 61 produced the largest assemblage - 21 sherds, weighing 0.168kg. The earliest material, excluding the prehistoric assemblage which is considered elsewhere, was abraded Roman pottery sherds recovered from eight separate trenches. Also present were two Early-Middle Saxon sherds, while the majority of the assemblage consists of Medieval coarsewares, dating from the late 12th to the 14th century. The production centre for most of this material has not been established, however it is likely to be local. A small number of Melton Type Shelly Wares have been tentatively identified. A small number of 15th-18th century sherds were also recovered.
- B.7.5 Trench 16, context 136, produced a sooted base sherd from a Medieval Coarseware jar dating to the late 12th-14th century, the fabric of which contains both coarse iron stained and milky quartz and may be Medieval Coarse Gritty Ware (Anderson, 2004). Trenches 21 and 33 both produced sherds of hand built Early-Middle Saxon pottery; the smaller fragment from context 288 is sooted externally, and possibly internally. Both fragments of Saxon pottery are thought to be domestic in origin. A small sooted sherd from a Medieval Coarseware jar was also recovered from Trench 33.
- B.7.6 From Trench 36 were recovered a small abraded fragment from a Grimston-type Ware jug and a rim fragment from a Roman Sandy Coarseware vessel. Trench 41 produced only a single undiagnostic Medieval Coarseware body sherd, dating from the Late 12th-14th century.
- B.7.7 Four contexts in Trench 61 produced pottery: 493 produced a small sherd of undiagnostic Medieval Coarseware, context 496 produced both Medieval coarsewares and Melton Type Shelly Wares as did context 498. The Shelly Wares date to the late 12th-13th century.
- B.7.8 The largest group of sherds from this trench was recovered from context 501 (11 sherds, 0.128 kg). These included two sherds of 11th-12th century Early Medieval Ware, a single small sherd of Melton Type Shelly Ware and an abraded, leached sherd of Roman Shelly Ware. The remainder of the sherds were various Medieval Coarseware vessels, including six sherds from a single jar, with a hand built body and wheel formed rim. The jar is sooted on the body and the rim suggesting its use for food preparation.
- B.7.9 Context 226 in Trench 69 produced two sherds from a 15th-16th century glazed Late Medieval Transitional Ware vessel with incised grooves as a band of decoration on the body,

as seen on the jars, hollow-wares and jugs illustrated in Jennings (Jennings 1981 p61-71, figs 25, 26, 27 and 28).

- B.7.10 In Trench 73 a single unabraded sherd from an 18th century decorated press moulded Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware plate was recovered from context 66. Trench 74, context 252, produced a small abraded sherd of Early Roman Grog tempered pottery.
- B.7.11 Context 180 in Trench 77 produced a single sherd of Late Glazed Red Earthenware dating to the 18th or 19th century. Three contexts from Trench 78 produced pottery. Contexts 50 and 54 both produced single small abraded Roman sherds, while context 52 produced two sherds of Roman Sandy Coarseware (of which the smaller sherd is sooted externally and internally) and a small sherd of Roman Sandy Greyware. Also present was a small sherd from the sagging base of a Medieval Coarseware jar, sooted externally and heavily sooted internally.
- B.7.12 Trench 86, context 40 produced a small Fine Sandy Ware that is not closely datable. Context 211 in Trench 87 produced two sherds of pottery, a Late 12th-14th century Medieval Coarseware body sherd and an abraded greyware sherd tentatively identified as Roman.
- B.7.13 Trench 92 produced a small undiagnostic sherd from a 15th-18th century Glazed Red Earthenware vessel from context 345. A single Medieval Coarseware sherd was recorded as unstratified.

Discussion

- B.7.14 The presence of a small number of abraded Roman sherds indicates low levels of Roman activity in the vicinity of Trenches 36, 61, 69, 74, 78 and 87, subsequently disturbed by later activity. Small numbers of Saxon sherds suggests Early-Middle Saxon occupation in the vicinity of Trenches 21 and 33.
- B.7.15 The small abraded sherds of Medieval pottery, although domestic in origin, most likely represent rubbish disposal from occupation close to the area of excavation and subsequently disturbed by ploughing and manuring. Medieval activity appears to be centred on Trench 61, where the large, unabraded, sooted jar sherd recovered from context 501, may have been found close to its point of primary deposition, however the presence of smaller more abraded sherds suggest some reworking of the deposit.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Basic Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Context Date Range</i>
40	86	Fine Sandy Ware		1	0.001	Not closely datable
50	78	Roman Sandy Coarseware		1	0.001	1st-4th century
54	78	Roman Grog Tempered Ware		1	0.004	Early Roman
52	78	Medieval Coarseware	Jar	1	0.005	Late 12th-14th century
52	78	Roman Sandy Coarseware		2	0.015	
52	78	Roman Greyware		1	0.001	
66	73	Staffordshire White salt glazed stoneware	Plate	1	0.009	18th century
136	16	Medieval Coarseware	Jar	1	0.019	Late 12th-14th century
180	77	Late Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.013	18th-19th century
211	87	Medieval Coarseware		1	0.004	Late 12th-14th century
		Roman Greyware		1	0.002	1st-4th century
226	69	Late Medieval and Transitional	Jug	2	0.029	15th-16th century

		Roman Greyware		1	0.006	
252	74	Roman Grog Tempered Ware		1	0.004	Early Roman
288	21	Handmade Saxon pot		1	0.005	Early-Middle Saxon
345	92	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.001	15th-18th century
425	41	Medieval Coarseware		1	0.004	Late 12th-14th century
440	36	Grimston-type ware	Jug	1	0.002	Late 12th-14th century
		Roman Sandy Coarseware		1	0.003	
493	61	Medieval Coarseware		1	0.006	Late 12th-14th century
496	61	Melton Type Shelly Ware		1	0.004	Late 12th-13th century
	61	Medieval Coarseware	Jar	2	0.014	
	61	Medieval Coarseware		1	0.002	
498	61	Melton Type Shelly Ware	Jar	4	0.012	12th-13th century
	61	Melton Type Shelly Ware		1	0.002	
501	61	Medieval Coarseware with mica	Jar	6	0.104	Late 12th-14th century
	61	Medieval Coarseware	Jar	1	0.005	
	61	Melton Type Shelly Ware	Jar	1	0.003	
	61	Early Medieval Ware	Jar	2	0.006	
	61	Roman Shelly Ware	Jar	1	0.010	
542	33	Handmade Saxon pot		1	0.019	Early-Middle Saxon
556		Roman Coarseware		2	0.006	1st-4th century
99999		Medieval Coarseware	Jar	1	0.004	Unstratified
	33	Late Medieval and Transitional	Jug	1	0.003	

Table 9: Pottery Summary Catalogue

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, S. 2004 *A Medieval Moated Site at Cedars Field, Stowmarket, Suffolk*. EAA Report No 15
- Jennings, S. 1981 *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*, EAA Report No 13
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

B.8 Clay Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

- B.8.1 Two fragments from a clay pipe bowl were recovered from Trench 87, ditch **244**. Enough of the bowl and heel of the pipe survive to indicate it is post-1700, possibly an Oswald type 10 (Oswald, 1975 p37-40, fig3,G).

Context	Number of Fragments	Weight (kg)		Oswald Type	Date
225	2	0.011	Partial bowl, heel and stem	Type 10	c.1700-1740

Table 10: Clay Pipe

B.9 Burnt Stone

By Carole Fletcher

- B.9.1 A small assemblage of fragments of burnt stone was recovered from trenches 27, 61, and 87. The material recovered from two contexts appears to be burnt fine-grained sandstone, that recovered from context 501 appears to be fire reddened burnt chalk.

Context	Trench	Material	Number of Fragments	Weight (kg)
176	87	Fine grained sandstone or silt	1	0.009
242	27	Fine grained sandstone or silt	4	0.008
501	61	Burnt ?chalk	1	0.121

Table 11: Burnt Stone

B.10 Burnt Clay

By Carole Fletcher

- B.10.1 A small assemblage of fragments of fired clay weighing 0.113kg and two fired clay objects were recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The fired clay has no obvious surfaces and there are only two small fragments with wattle impressions.
- B.10.2 The fired clay artefacts are a decorated spindlewhorl SF1, recovered from ditch **129** in Trench 87, and a lump of fired clay with a rounded surfaces which may be a fragment from a loom weight and was recovered from the barrow ditch **240** in Trench 27.
- B.10.3 SF1: Near-complete, shallow, biconical, fired clay spindlewhorl. The outer edge has been flattened and decorated with fingernail impressions which run vertically around the edge. Diameter 45mm, height 18mm, diameter of central hole of 7mm.
- B.10.4 SF5: Irregular broken lump of fired clay with surviving smooth rounded surfaces which have been partially blackened by heat.

Context	SF No.	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Fabric	Date Range
128	1	Spindlewhorl	1	0.029	Dull red-brown fabric with common fine quartz, moderate very coarse angular ?burnt flint, up to 3mm. occasional coarse quartz and occasional mica.	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
172		Undiagnostic fired clay	1	0.045	Buff-orange with darker dull red swirls. Fine soft silty-sandy fabric, occasional moderate quartz, occasional fine mica	Not closely datable.
172		Undiagnostic fired clay	1	0.006	Dull red-orange fine soft silty-sandy fabric, occasional moderate quartz, occasional fine mica rare very coarse ? angular flint.	Not closely datable.
174		Undiagnostic fired clay	1	0.024	Dull grey-brown fine soft silty-sandy fabric, common voids, common very coarse rounded dull red-brown grog or clay pellets, occasional moderate quartz, occasional fine mica	Not closely datable.
174		Undiagnostic fired clay	1	0.005	Dull red-orange fine soft silty-sandy fabric, occasional moderate quartz, occasional fine mica	Not closely datable
241	5	Artefact	1	0.032	Fabric colour varies from black to mid grey in burnt areas to mid buff with patches of buff-orange. Fine quartz occasional moderate quartz and fine mica	Recovered from the Barrow Ditch alongside Late Bronze

Context	SF No.	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Fabric	Date Range
						Age-Early Iron Age pottery.
316		Undiagnostic fired clay	3	0.013	Dull grey-brown fine soft silty-sandy fabric, common voids, common very coarse rounded dull red-brown grog or clay pellets, occasional moderate quartz, occasional fine mica	Not closely datable
316		Daub	2	0.020	Dull grey-brown fine soft silty-sandy fabric, common voids, common very coarse rounded dull red-brown grog or clay pellets, occasional moderate quartz, occasional fine mica	Not closely datable

Table 12: Fired Clay

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

- C.1.1 Two fragments of bone were recovered with total weight of 60g. Preservation was poor. Context **40** contained a portion of cattle tibia, with a single fragmentary horse metacarpal being recovered from context **54**.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 Twenty-five bulk samples were taken from a total of fifteen trenches during the evaluation phase of Walton Hight Street, Felixstowe. Dating has yet to be confirmed. The initial results showed that preservation of plant remains is restricted to seven samples taken from features within five of the trenches. Five samples were taken from cremation deposits with the intention of identifying whether the burnt bones are human remains and for the selection of suitable elements for radiocarbon dating. Two of the cremations have subsequently been selected; Sample 17, fill 594 of cremation 593 in Trench 54 and Sample 34, fill 564 of cremation 563 in Trench 52.

The purpose of this assessment is 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.

Methodology

- C.2.2 For this initial assessment, approximately ten litres (one bucket) of each of the bulk environmental samples were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) 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 flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. Any artefacts present were noted and their presence recorded in the site database. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on

Table 13. 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).

C.2.3 It was decided that a uniform sampling strategy would be employed in which one bucket of each sample was processed in the first instance to assess the density and preservation of plant remains. Ideally larger sample volumes would have been processed to ensure maximum recovery due to potential variation in concentration of plant remains within a deposit. Budgetary and time constraints were the limiting factor and unless the entire deposit is sampled, there is going to be a bias whatever volume is assessed. The uniformity of the sample size provided both positive and negative evidence that can be properly assessed for the entire site.

Quantification

C.2.4 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.2.5 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization. The carbonized material is comprised of cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to charcoal. Only six of the samples contain charred plant remains other than charcoal and these were recovered from four trenches.

Sample No.	32	25	26	16	11	12	15
Context No.	210	498	496	190	13	16	48
Feature No.	261	497	494	189	11	15	47
Feature Type	ditch	ditch	ditch	pit	pit	ditch	pit
Trench	26	61	61	77	85	85	87
Cereals:							
Avena sp. caryopsis			##			#	#
Hordeum sp. caryopsis		#	##			#	#
Hordeum sp. rachis			#				
Triticum sp. caryopsis		#	#		#	#	#
Secale cereale caryopsis			### #				
Secale cereale rachis			#				
Triticumdicoccum/spelta glume base							#

Triticumdicoccum/spelta spikelet fork									#
T. spelta glume base						#			
T.aestivum/compactum caryopsis				#				#	
T.aestivum/compactum chaff								#	
Cereal indet:				##		#		##	
Other food plants:									
Pisum sativum		#	f#	#					
Dry land plants:									
Agrostemma githago L. seed	Corncockle			#					
Anthemis cotula L. achene	Stinking Chamomile		#	#		#			
Brassica nigra type seed	Black Mustard [coarse-textured seed]		#						
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes		#	#					
Chenopodium sp. seed	Goosefoots			#					#
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers	#							
Lepidium sp. seed	Peppercress								#
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Gray achene	Pale Persicaria			#					
Phleum sp. caryopsis	Cat's tails		#						
small Poaceae indet. [< 2mm] caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family					#			
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	medium-seeded Grass Family		#						#
Polygonaceae indet. achene	Dock Family								#
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass			##					
Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. raphanistrum L. mericarp	Wild Radish seed-case segment			#					
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks			#					
Spargula arvensis L. seed	Corn Spurrey		#						
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. seed	small-seeded Vetches		#	##					
Tree/shrub macrofossils:									
Corylus avellana L. nut	Hazelnut					#			
Rubus sp							#		
Other plant macrofossils:									
Charcoal <2mm		+	++	+++	++	++	+	+++	
Charcoal >2mm		+	++	++	+	++	+	++	
Charcoal >10mm				++				+	
Charred root/stem				++				+	
Indet.culm nodes				+					
Indet.seeds				+					#

Tuber of <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Onion couch/false oat grass						#	#
Volume of flot (millilitres)		5	30	60	40	1	80	30

Table 13: Results of samples that contain charred plant remains

C.2.6 Only seven samples contain charred plant remains other than charcoal (Table y). Cereals are the most commonly encountered food remains and include wheat (*Triticum* sp.), including the hulled emmer/spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) and free-threshing wheat (*T.aestivum/compactum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Chaff elements are comparatively rare and are comprised of small densities of glume bases and spikelet forks of spelt/emmer wheat and rachis fragments of barley and rye. Other crop plants include peas (*Pisum sativum*). Fragments of hazelnut recovered from the residue of Sample 16, fill 190 of pit **189** in Trench 77 may represent the collection of wild foods.

Weed seeds

C.2.7 Most of the weed seeds recovered are of common segetal (arable) species including brome (*Bromus* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), docks (*Rumex* sp), mustard (*Brassica nigra*-type) and tare/vetchling (*Vicia* sp.). Cleavers, docks and dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.) are also found growing in more diverse habitats such as roadsides and disturbed soils.

C.2.8 The weed flora also includes a number of species that are commonly found on light, sandy soils such as corn spurrey (*Spergular arvensis*) and wild radish pod fragments (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) which is in contrast to stinking mayweed which only habitats heavy clay soils.

C.2.9 Plants indicating pasture include grasses (Poaceae), cat's tails (*Phleum* sp.) and onion couch/false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*).

Discussion

C.2.10 Of the seven samples that produced a charred plant assemblage, Sample fill 210 of ditch **261** in Trench 26 is the least noteworthy as it contains just a single pea and a cleaver seed. Sample 16, fill 190 of pit **189** in Trench 77 contains fragments of hazelnuts. Whilst this is a food resource that is exploited from the mesolithic period to the common day, hazelnuts are most commonly recovered from prehistoric deposits. The two samples from Trench 61 are interesting, especially Sample 26 from fill 496 of ditch **494** as it contains a significant assemblage of rye, a cereal most commonly associated with Saxon and Medieval periods in Suffolk. This sample also contains barley and oats in addition to several vetches and occasional crop weed seeds. Vetches may represent a fodder crop. Sample 25 contains less cereals but also includes seeds of plants that may represent pasture and may indicate the disposal of burnt hay as stable waste or fodder. Both samples contain stinking mayweed suggesting that at least some of the plants were grown on clay soils and possibly imported to the site.

C.2.11 Samples 11 and 12 from pit **11** and ditch **15** in Trench 85 are less productive and most likely represent a background scatter of domestic refuse. Sample 15, fill 48 of pit **47** contains chaff elements of spelt/emmer suggesting a prehistoric date. As cereal cultivation increases throughout the Iron Age, emmer wheat is gradually replaced by spelt in East Anglia (Murphy 1997). Spelt and emmer are both hulled wheats in which the grain is tightly enclosed in

spikelets. The process of dehusking cereal grains involves several stages of processing to release the grain and each stage produces a characteristic assemblage of grain, chaff and weed seeds as described by Hillman (1981). These processes produce diagnostic waste elements of chaff including glume bases and spikelet forks and weed seeds. If this waste material has been accidentally or deliberately burnt, examining the proportions and ratios of the grains, chaff and crop weeds can be used to interpret the stages involved in the processing of the crops. The inclusion of a moderate density of charred cereal grains could be interpreted as separate deposits of grain that have been accidentally burnt.

C.2.12 Wheat and barley are present in most of the samples that contain charred cereals. Wheat is traditionally used as flour for bread and barley grains are commonly used in soups, stews and also for malting/brewing although no germinated grains were recovered as evidence of brewing on this site. Oats also occur infrequently and may have been the wild type (*Avena fatua*) rather than the cultivated type (*A. sativa*). The weeds in these assemblages are predominantly species that have larger-sized seeds such as brome, cleavers and corncockle. These seeds are harder to remove from the grain during the sieving stage of crop processing as they are a similar size to the grain and tend to be picked out by hand prior to consumption. Pulses are not well represented as they are less likely to be exposed to fire as cereals are.

Conclusions

C.2.13 The initial assessment of environmental samples from evaluation trenches at Walton HighStreet, FFelixstowe has shown that there is good rchaeobotanical potential from specific areas on the site. Table x indicates which trenches are considered to have archaeobotanical potential based on this assessment.

Trench	1	12	20	26	27	36	52	54	61	76	77	82	83	85	87
Potential	none	none	medium	medium	low	low	cremations	cremations	excellent	low	low	low	low	Good	Good

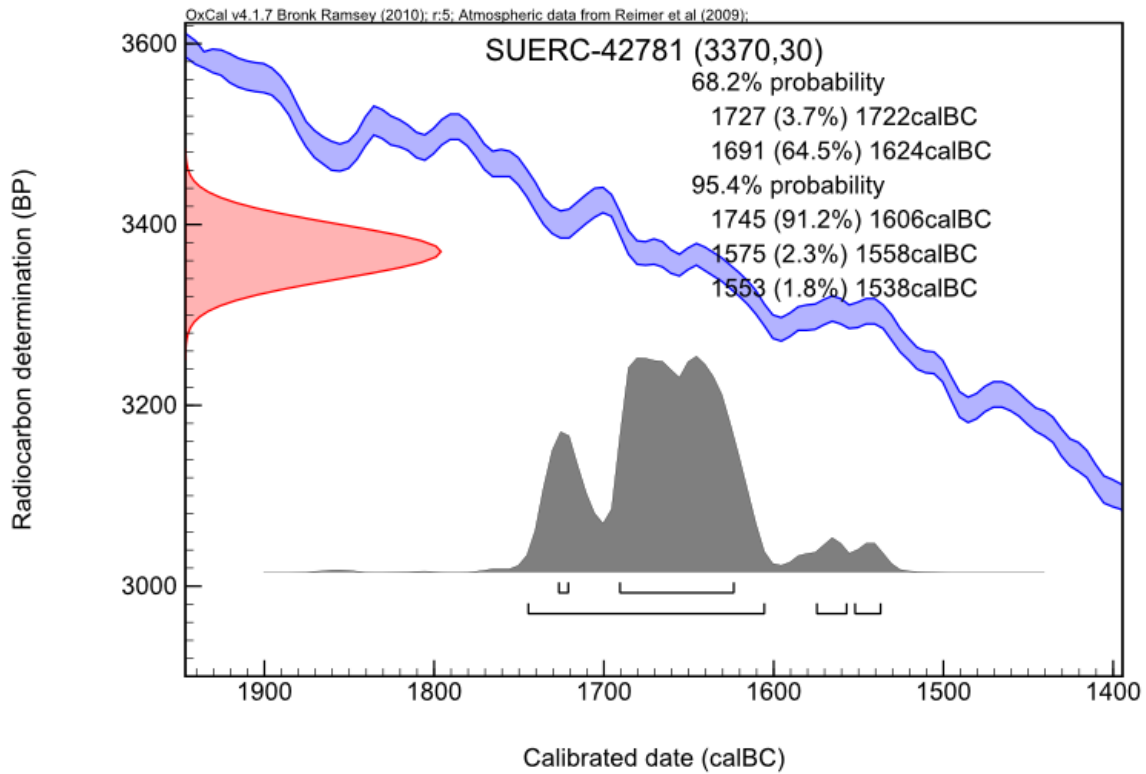
Table 14: Archaeobotanical potential of samples from trenches

C.2.14 Based on the plant species identified, it would appear that there is evidence of occupation from the prehistoric through to the Saxon periods but this assumption will need to be verified through pottery dating.

C.2.15 If further excavations are planned for this area, it is recommended that a schedule for environmental sampling should be appended to the updated project design. By extensive sampling the nature of cereal waste and weed assemblages should provide an indication into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from all periods of occupation.

C.3 Radio Carbon Dating

Laboratory Code SUERC-42781 (GU28755)
Context Reference 594
Sample Reference 17
Material Cremated Bone: Human
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 3370 ± 30



APPENDIX D. GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

By Steve Critchley

- D.1.1 The solid geology consist of the Neogene Red Crag Formation, part of the Crag Group which is restricted to south east Suffolk and north east Essex (the type area is located at Aldeburgh) and unconformably overlies older Palaeogene Formations as well as the Cretaceous Chalk Group. Where exposed it consist of a series of poorly sorted coarse grained shelly marine sands which because of their iron content weather to a reddish colour giving the commonly used name for the beds. No exposures were available for examination on site as the Red Crag here is overlain by a sequence of sands and gravels of the Early Pleistocene Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup. The latter are generally fluvial river terrace deposit formed under an Arctic nival regime and overlie the eroded surface of Red Crag beds. They were deposited by the pre diversion River Thames flowing in a north easterly direction. Exposures were seen to consist of texturally and mineralogically mature coarse orange brown gravelly sands characterised by well-rounded clasts of predominantly quartz and quartzite. The southern portion of the site contained deposits described as loess which is texturally and mineralogically distinct from other slope deposits such as hill wash, head, and solifluction or colluvium deposits. Some thin layers of colluvium were noted composed of silty sandy clays with occasional pebbles.
- D.1.2 Loess is essentially a wind transported blanket deposit of fine sands and silts, well sorted and generally unstratified. It is an impersistent deposit commonly found in the lee of slopes and hills, variable in thickness and commonly known in the parts of East Anglia where it occurs as brickearth. It is not a generally a mappable unit on the geological maps covering the area and is more likely to appear on soil survey maps though these can confuse by using different terminologies to describe it in soil terms. Loess in this part of East Anglia was formed predominately during the Devensian Glaciation, when the ice free areas were subject to an intense cold phase climate similar to today's Tundra, by wind action picking up fines from exposed glacial tills and outwash gravels and dropping this contained load at geomorphologically favourable locations.
- D.1.3 Loess deposits examined on site were seen to consist of a pale brown silty structureless material up to, but generally less than 40cm. It directly overlay the Kesgrave gravels in places though was seen to be mostly altered by subsequent periglacial and weathering processes or subject to contemporary reworking or part incorporation into post glacial/agricultural worked soils. Although limited exposures were available for examination they had all been subject to alteration to some extent by normal soil formation processes of decalcification, oxidation of iron minerals, perhaps gleying and humic material incorporation. Periglacial alteration was marked with some incorporation of the underlying gravels through limited cryoturbation and by ice wedge formation.
- D.1.4 Some putative fossil ice wedge fills were examined, but because of the limited extent of any exposure confident interpretation was an issue. Fills were generally of wind-blown silts; clays and fine sands derived predominantly from reworking local loess deposits. Examples were up to a metre across with sharp transitional boundaries between the gravels and fills. Vertical or near vertical edges were noted on the larger examples, but with the limited depths exposed there was no opportunity to observe the expected tapered morphology at greater depths expected with features of this size.

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barrett, J. 1980 The pottery of the later Bronze Age in lowland England. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 46, 297-319
- Brudenell, M. 2012 *Pots, Practice and Society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the Post-Deverel Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of York
- Bryant, S. 1997 Iron Age, By Stuart Bryant, In *Research and Archaeology: A Framework For The Eastern Counties*, Ed. Glazebrooke, J. Occasional Paper 3. East Anglian Archaeology.
- Bush, L. 2011 *Late Neolithic to Early Iron Age Activity at Moulton Paddocks and Moulton Gallop Newmarket Suffolk. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. Unpublished Oxford Archaeology East Report 1258
- R.T.J. Cappers, R.M. Bekker and J.E.A. Jans 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands*.
www.seedatlas.nl
- Chadwick and Smith 2010 Walton High Street, Felixstowe, and Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
- Cunliffe, B. 1968 Early pre-Roman Iron Age communities in eastern England. *The Antiquaries Journal* 48, 175-191
- Cunliffe, B. 2005 *Iron Age communities in Britain: an account of England, Scotland and Wales from the seventh century BC until the Roman Conquest* (fourth edition). London: Routledge
- Hillman, G. C. 1981 *Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops*. In R. Mercer (ed.) *Farming practice in British prehistory*, 123-162. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press.
- Martin, E. 1993 *Settlements on Hill-tops: Seven Prehistoric Sites in Suffolk*. Ipswich: East Anglian Archaeology Report 65
- Martin, E. and Satchell, M. 2008 *Where most Inclosures be, East Anglian Fields: History, Morphology and Management*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 124.
- Pankhurst, N. and Hinman, M. 2012 *An Archaeological Excavation at Orwell High School, Felixstowe, FEX281*. Pre-Construct Archaeology.
- Oswald, A. 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, British Series 14
- PCRG 2009 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group occasional Papers 1 and 2 (third edition)
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles. Second edition*. Cambridge University Press

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	Prehistoric and Roman Remains at Walton High Street, Felixstowe, Suffolk.		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="03-09-2012"/>	Finish <input type="text" value="04-10-2012"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="FEX299"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="FEX299"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input data-bbox="412 793 1390 842" type="text" value="Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)..."/>
Development Type	<input data-bbox="412 848 1390 896" type="text" value="Extensive Green Field Commercial Development"/>

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 checked="" 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
<input type="text" value="Barrow"/>	<input type="text" value="Bronze Age -2.5k to -700"/>	<input type="text" value="ceramic"/>	<input type="text" value="Bronze Age -2.5k to -700"/>
<input type="text" value="Settlement"/>	<input type="text" value="Iron Age -800 to 43"/>	<input type="text" value="ceramic"/>	<input type="text" value="Iron Age -800 to 43"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	The Stables, Walton High Street, Felixstowe. Suffolk. IP11 9QR
District	Suffolk Coastal District		
Parish	Walton		
HER	Suffolk Coastal District Council		
Study Area	3,679m2	National Grid Reference	TM 29051 36114

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Jonathan House

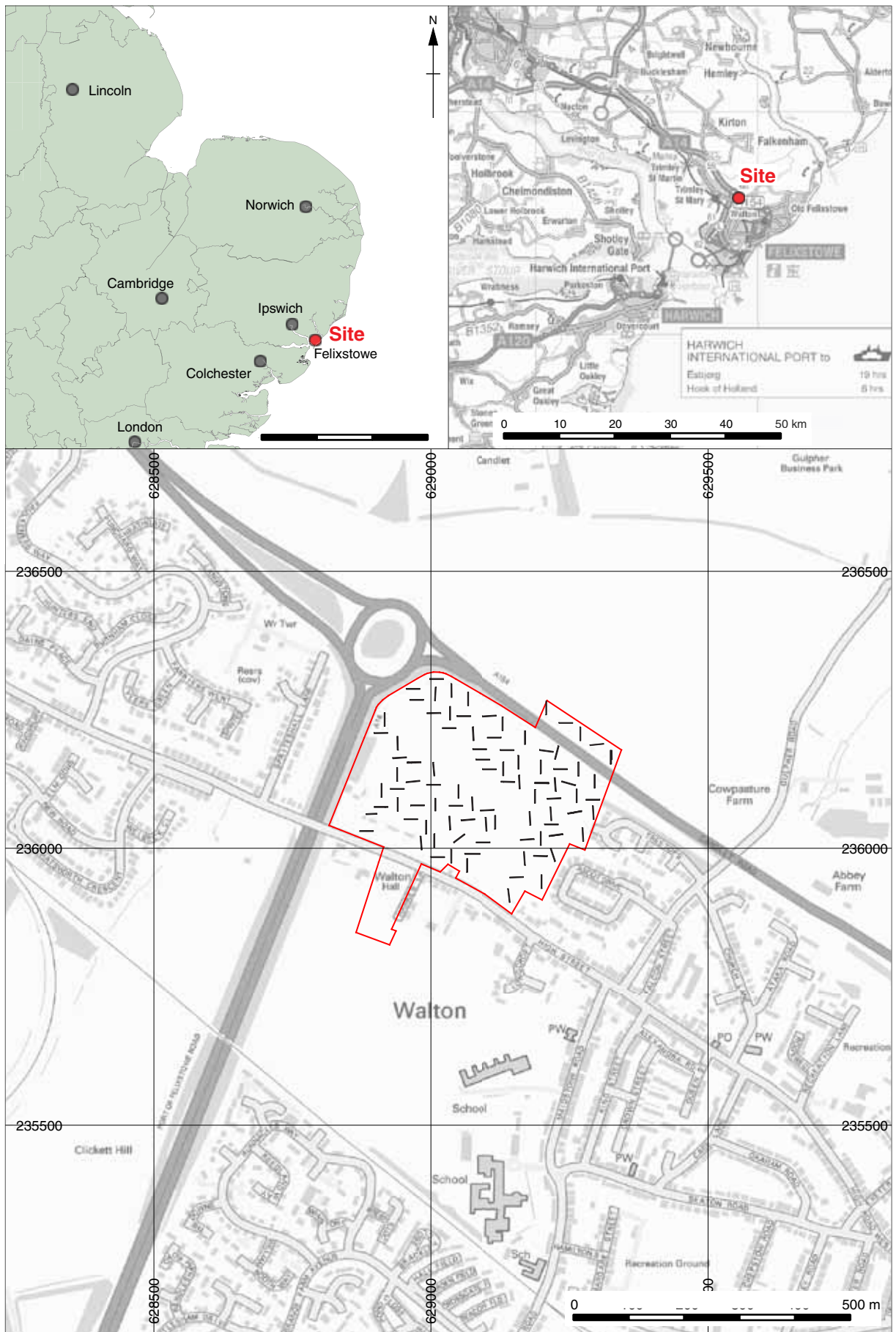
Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk Museums	OA East (Bar Hill)	Suffolk Museums
FEX299	XSFHWF12	FEX299

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. License No. AI 100005569

Figure 1: Site location

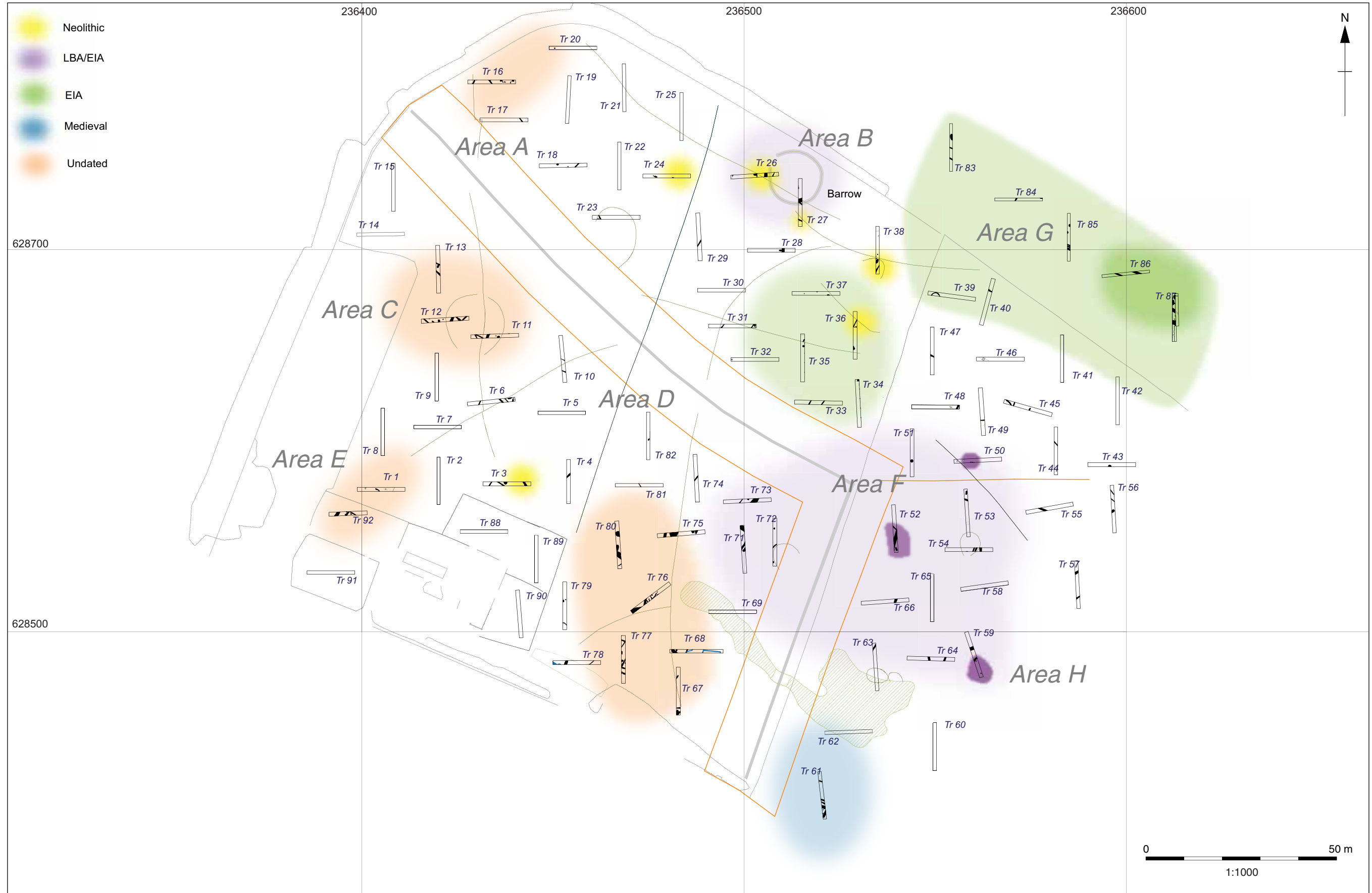


Figure 2: Plan of trenches and highlighted phased archaeological areas

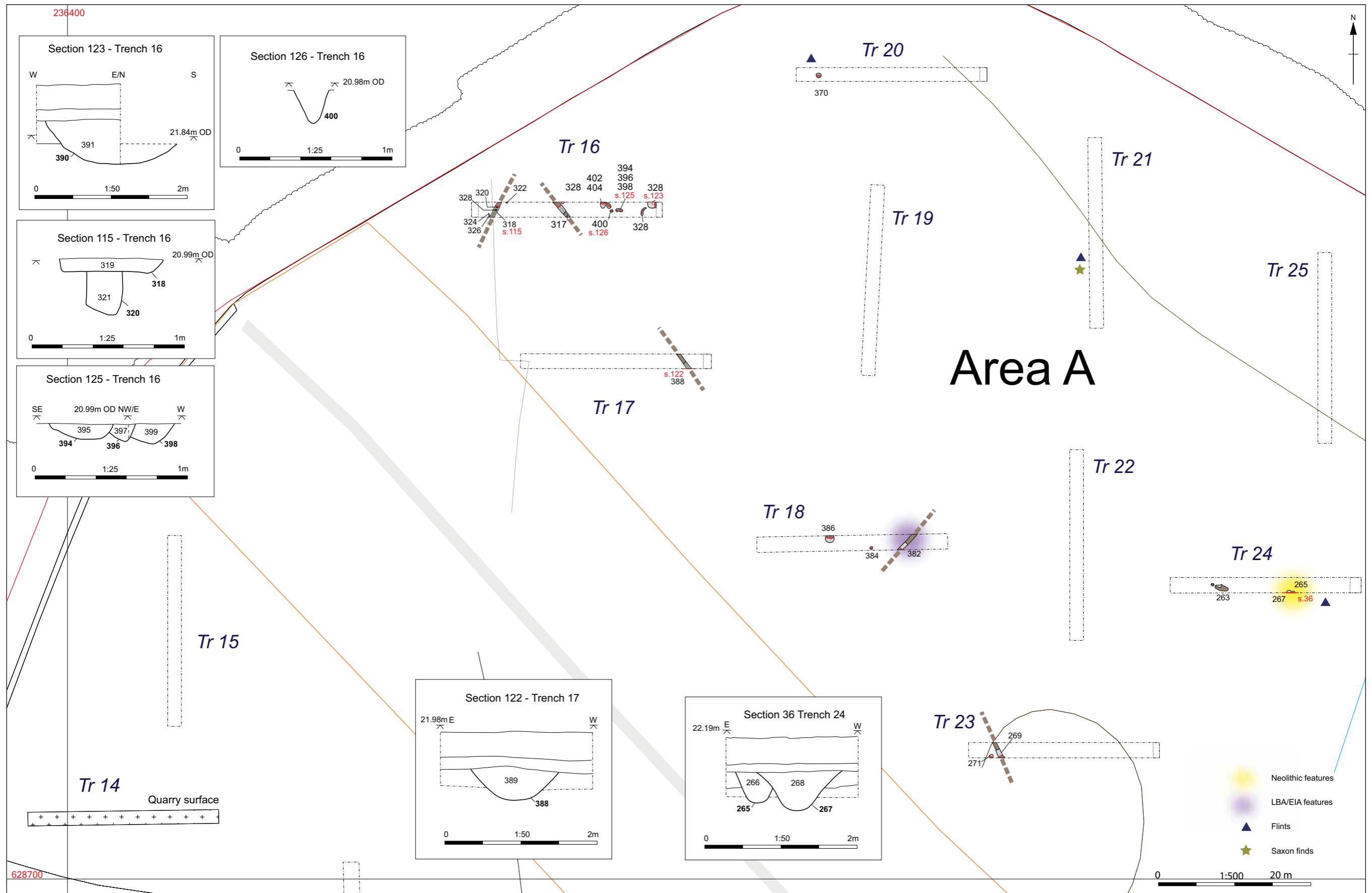


Figure 3: Area A trenches, and Area A sections

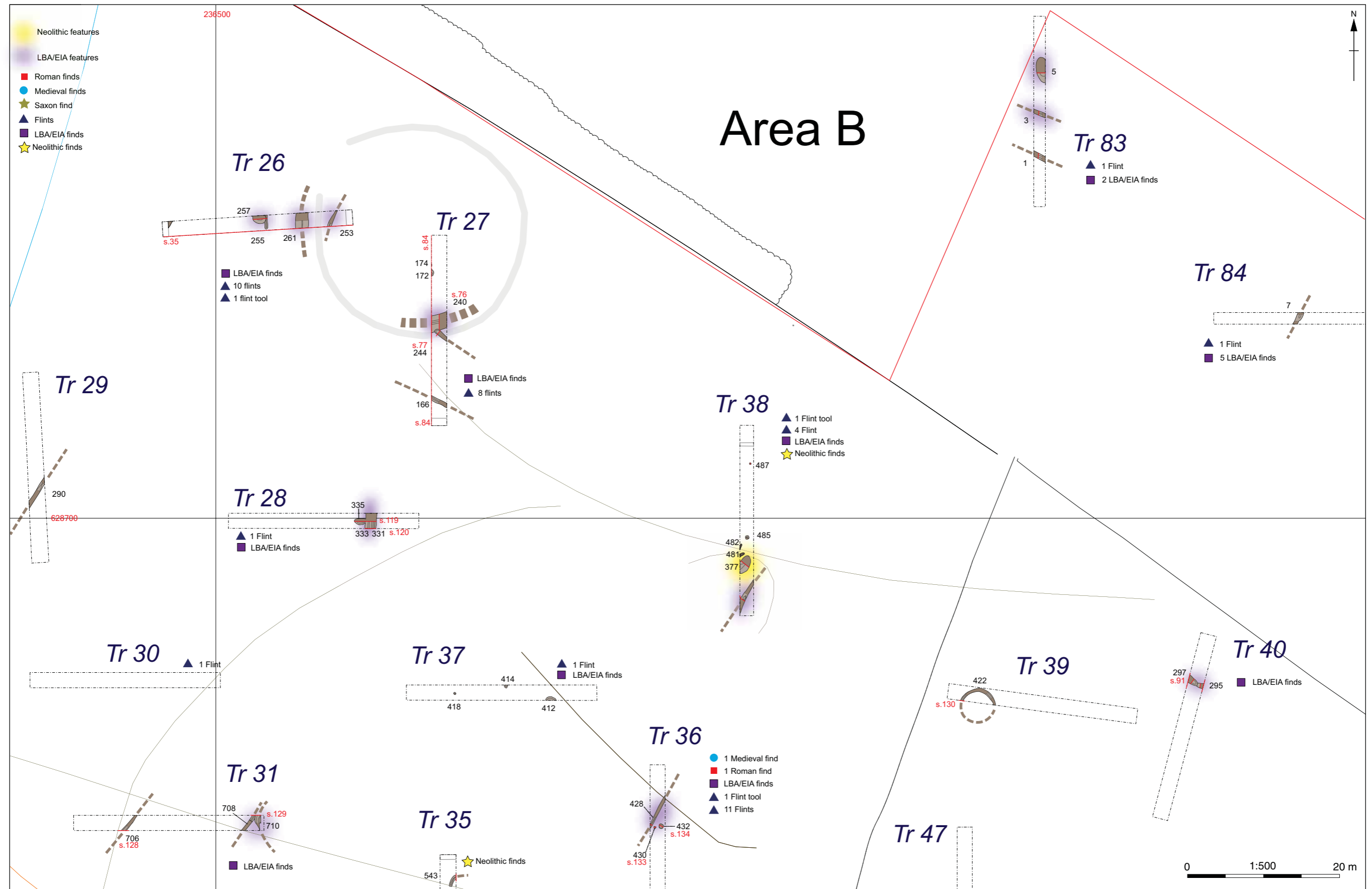


Figure 4: Area B trenches

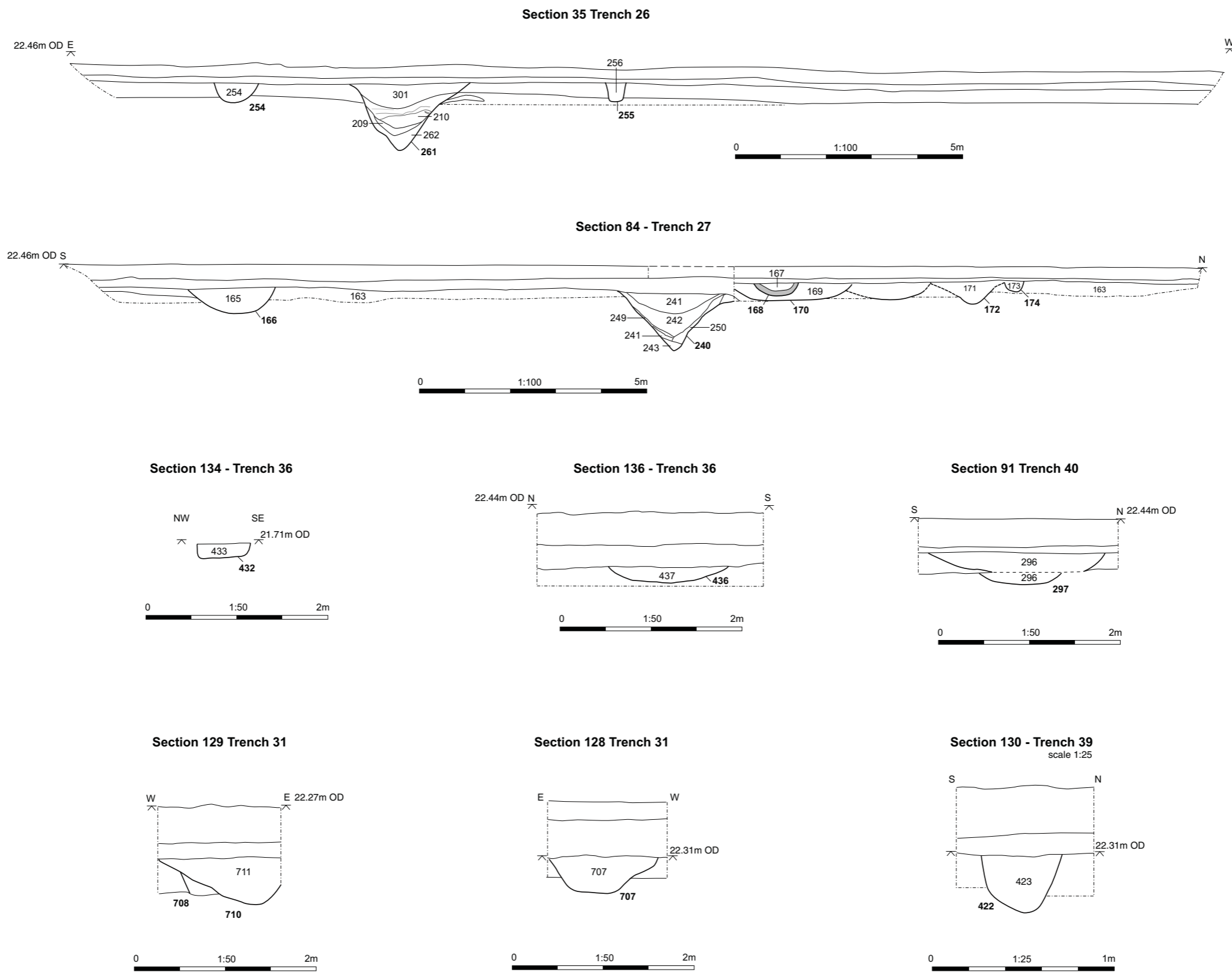


Figure 5: Area B sections

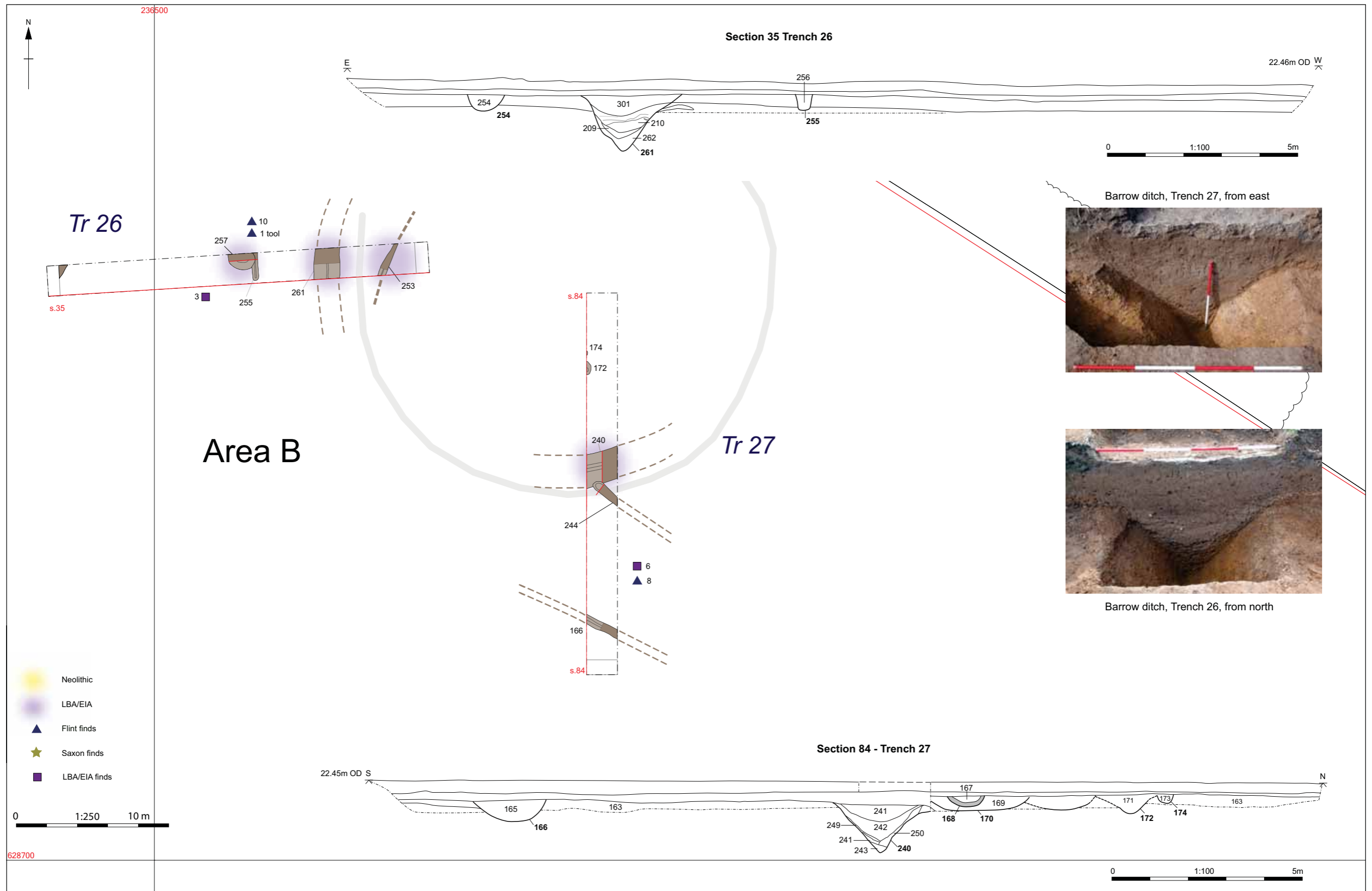


Figure 6: Area B barrow plans and trench sections

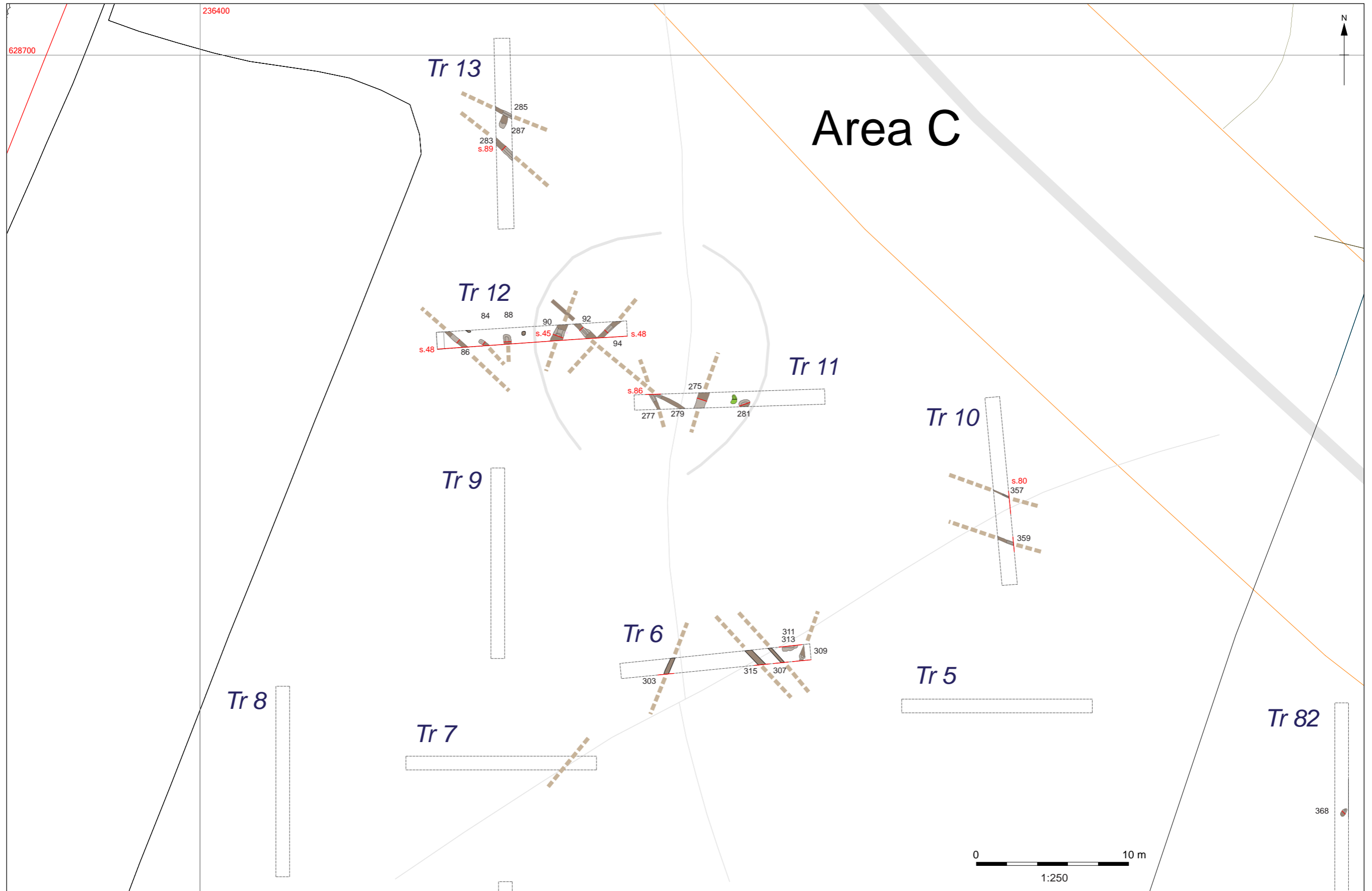


Figure 7: Area C trenches

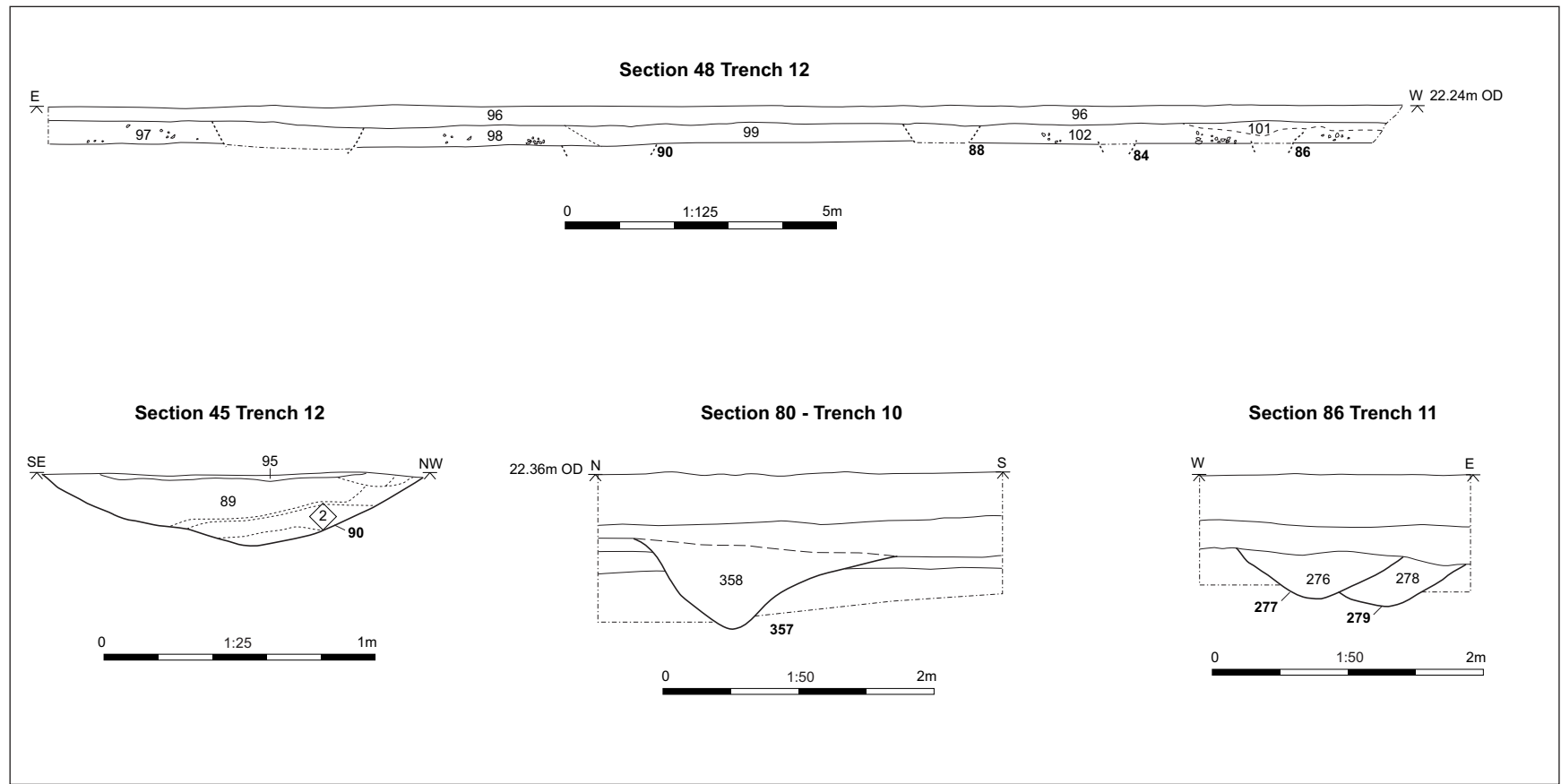


Figure 8: Area C sections

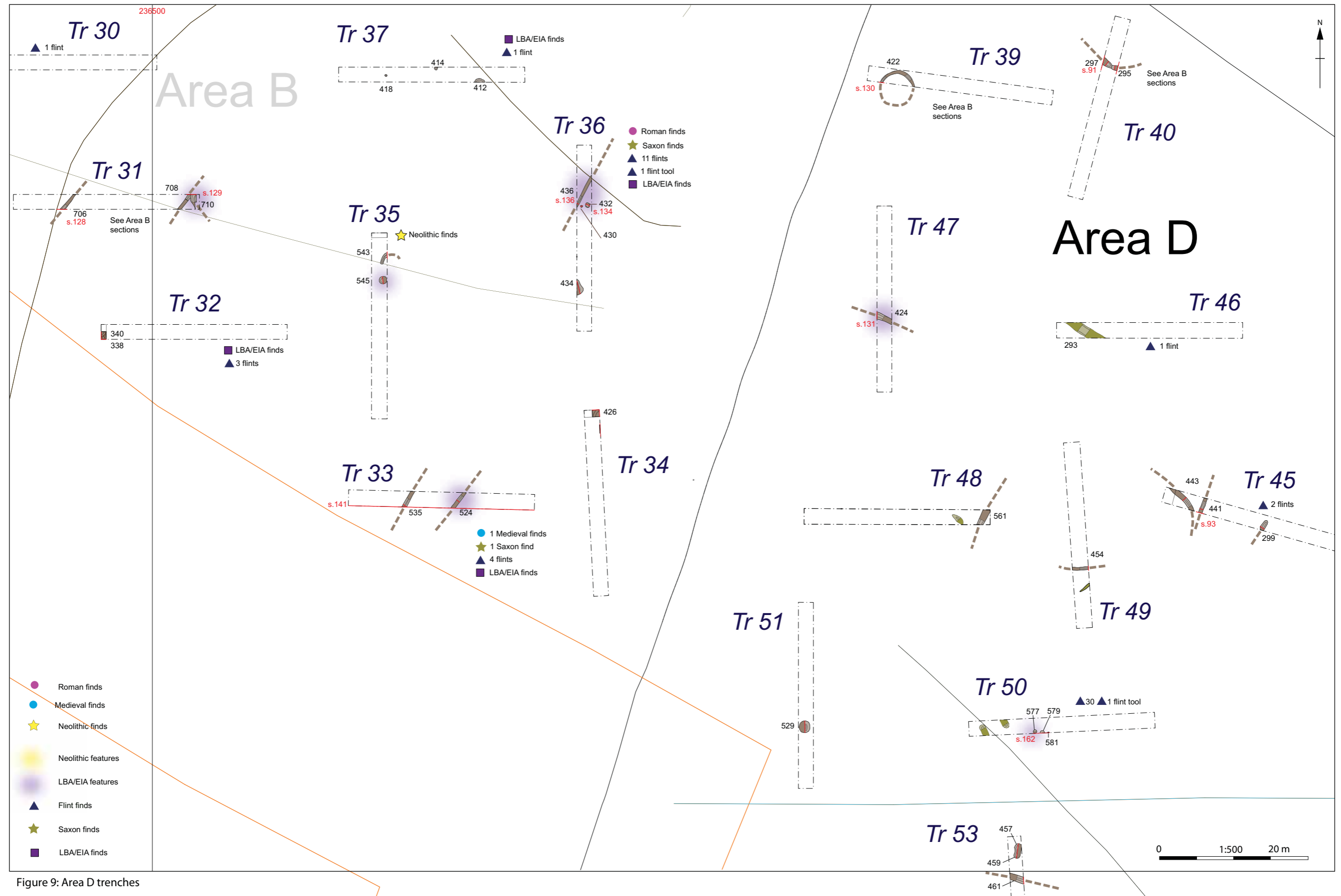


Figure 9: Area D trenches

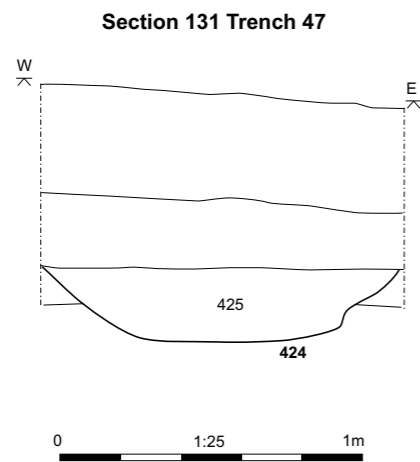
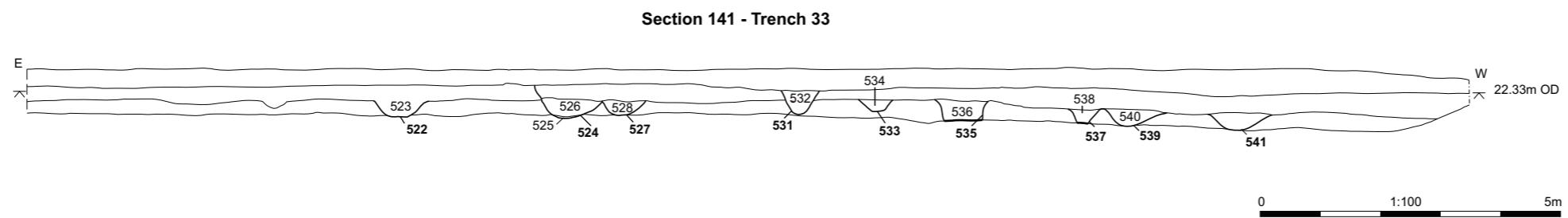
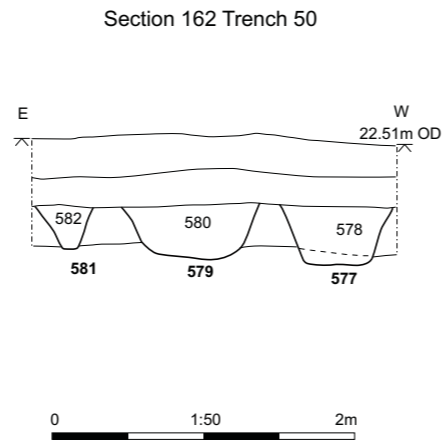
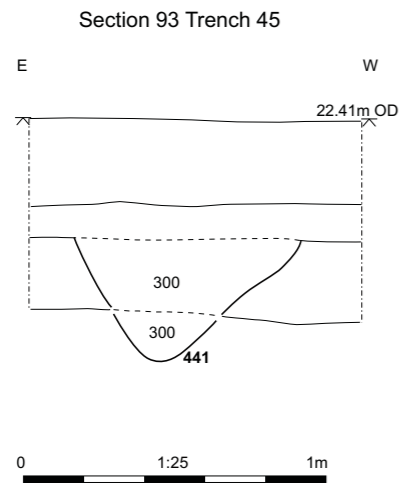


Figure 10: Area D sections

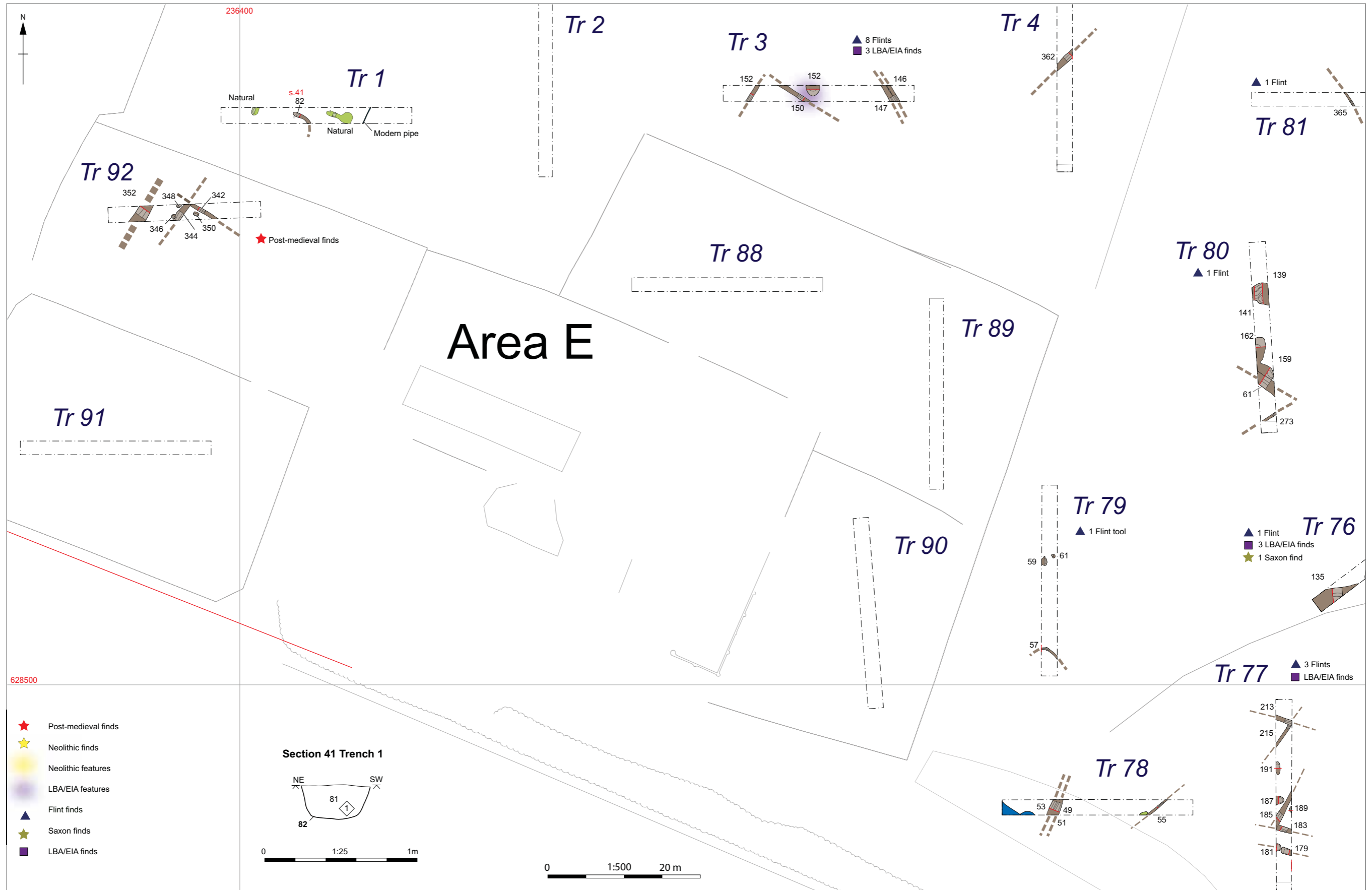


Figure 11: Area E trenches

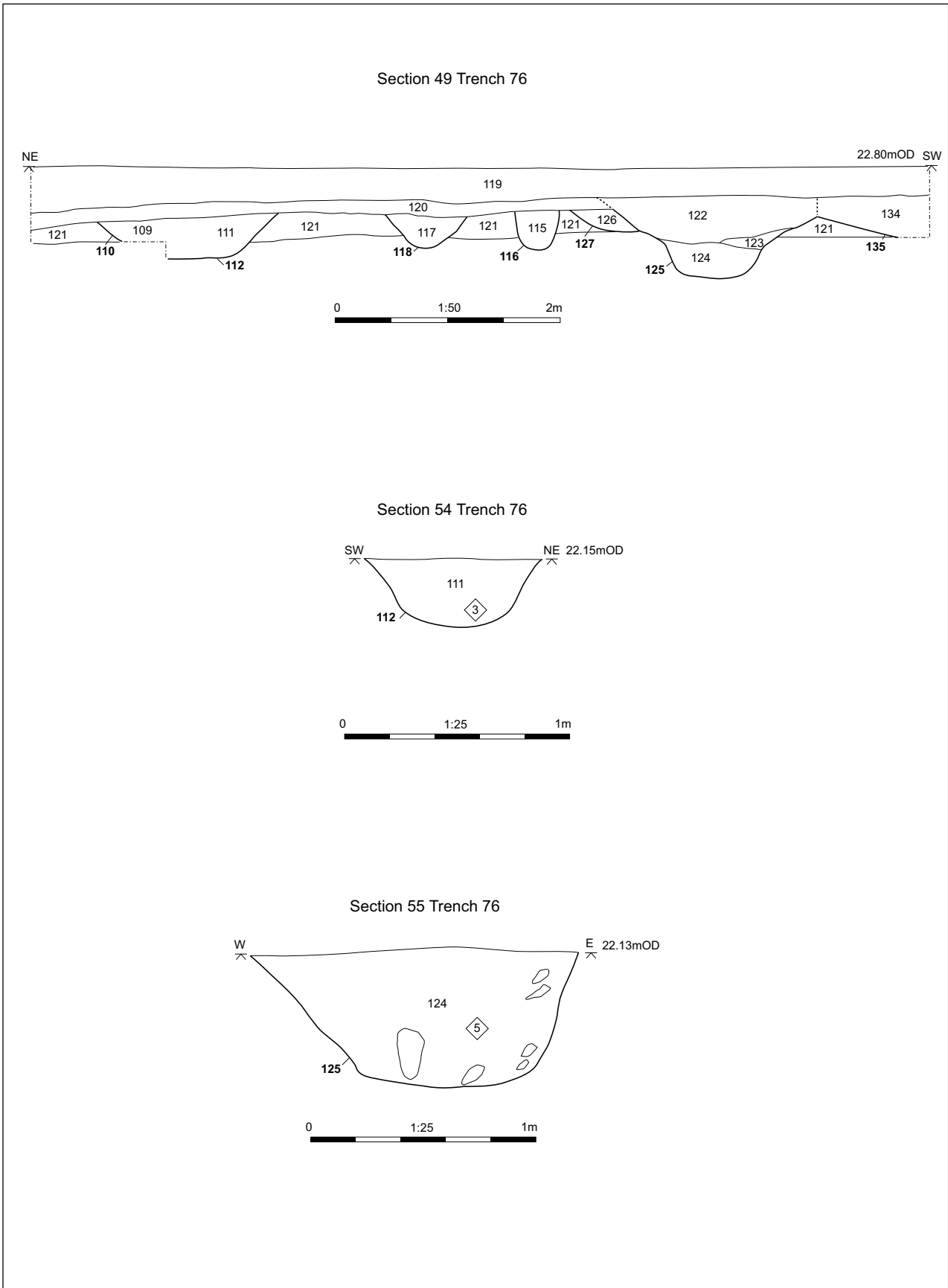


Figure 13: Area F Sections

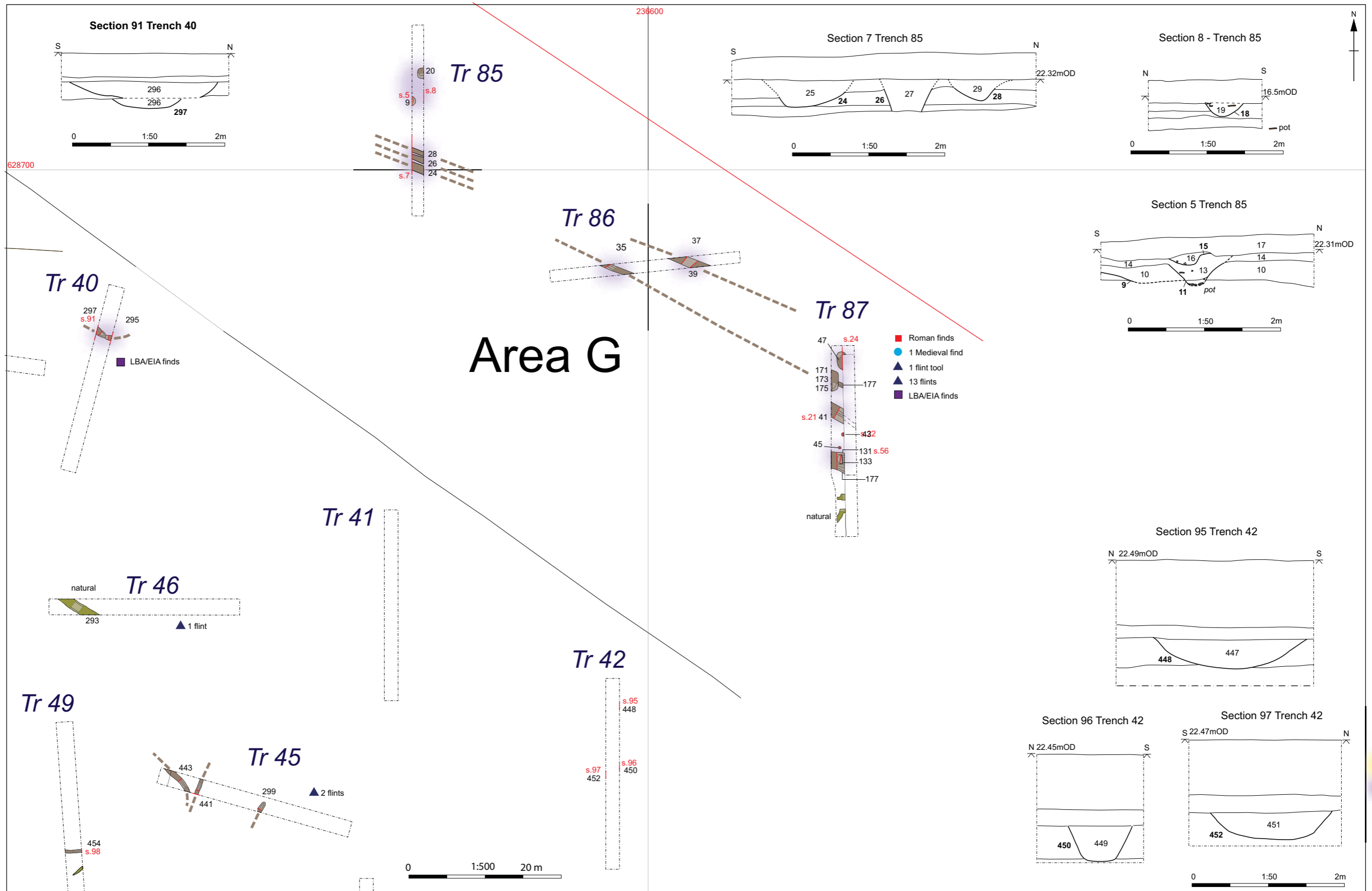


Figure 14: Area G trenches, and Area G sections

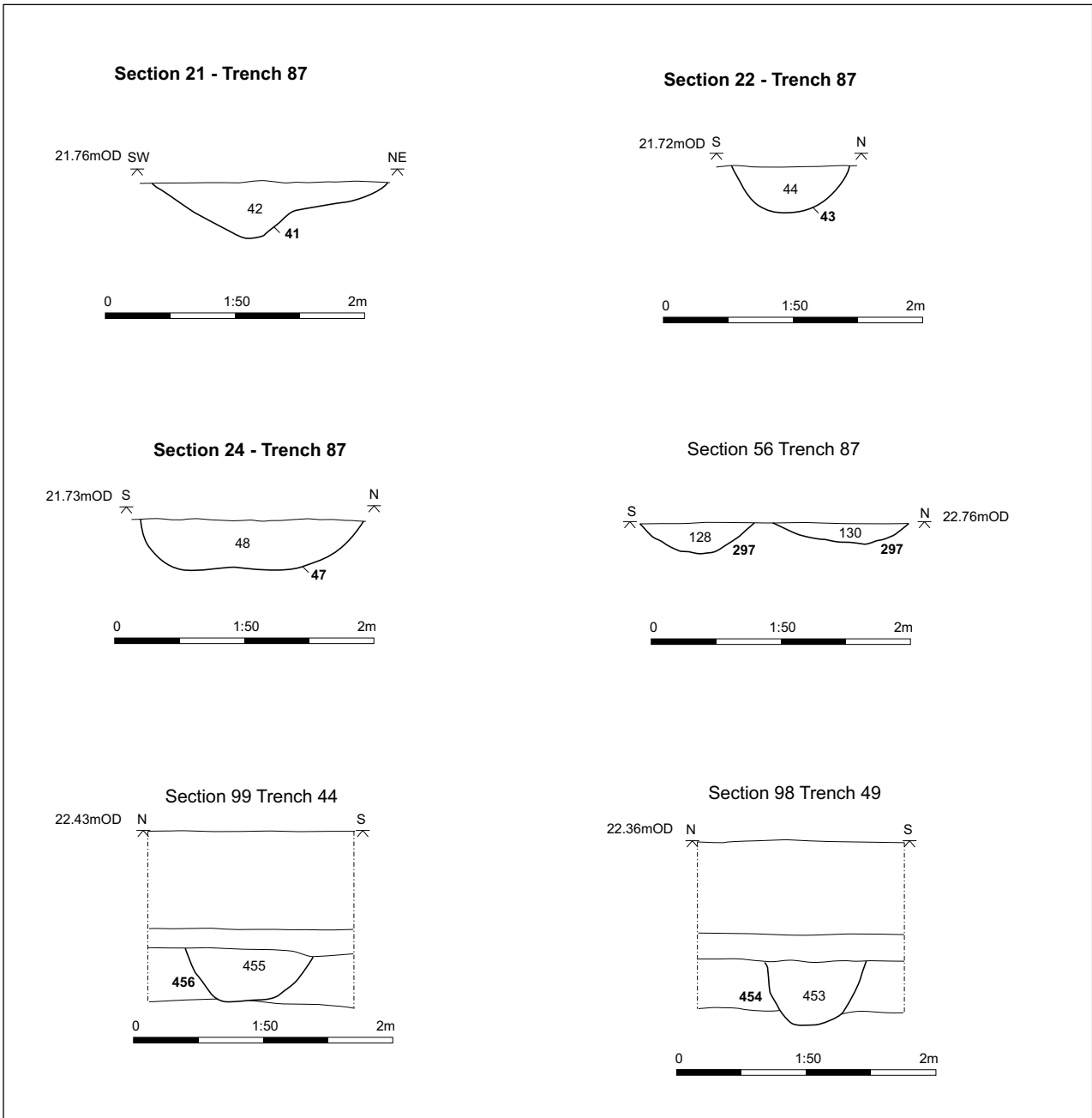


Figure 15: Area G sections continued

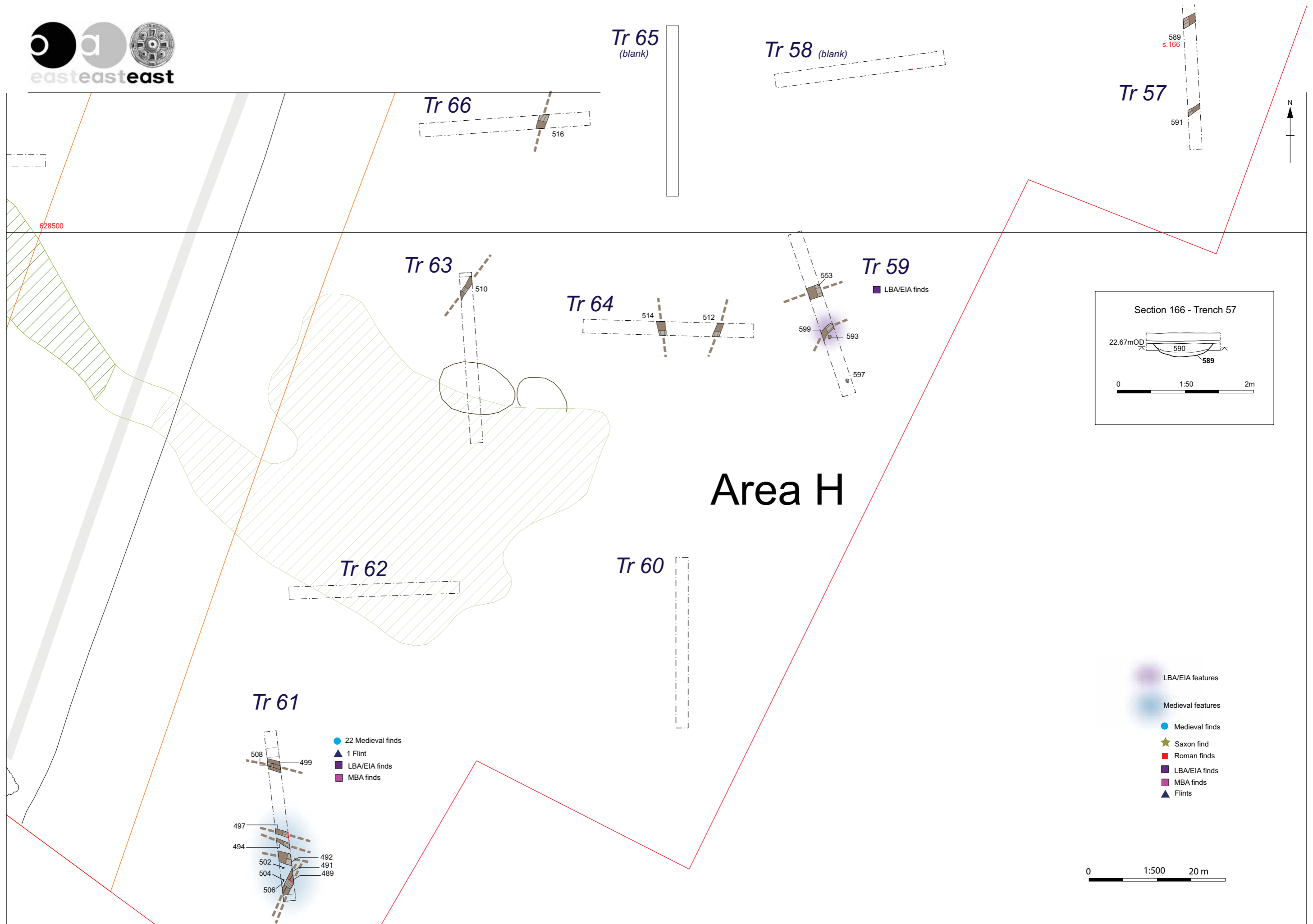


Figure 16: Area H trenches



Plate 1: Trench 12, from north-east



Plate 2: Trench 16, from west



Plate 3: Cremation within the barrow, in the west section of Trench 27



Plate 4: Cremation 565, Trench 52, from north



Plate 5: Cremation 593, and Ditch 599, Trench 59, from south-west



Plate 6: Trench 61, from south



Plate 7: Features 118, and 116, Trench 76, from north-west

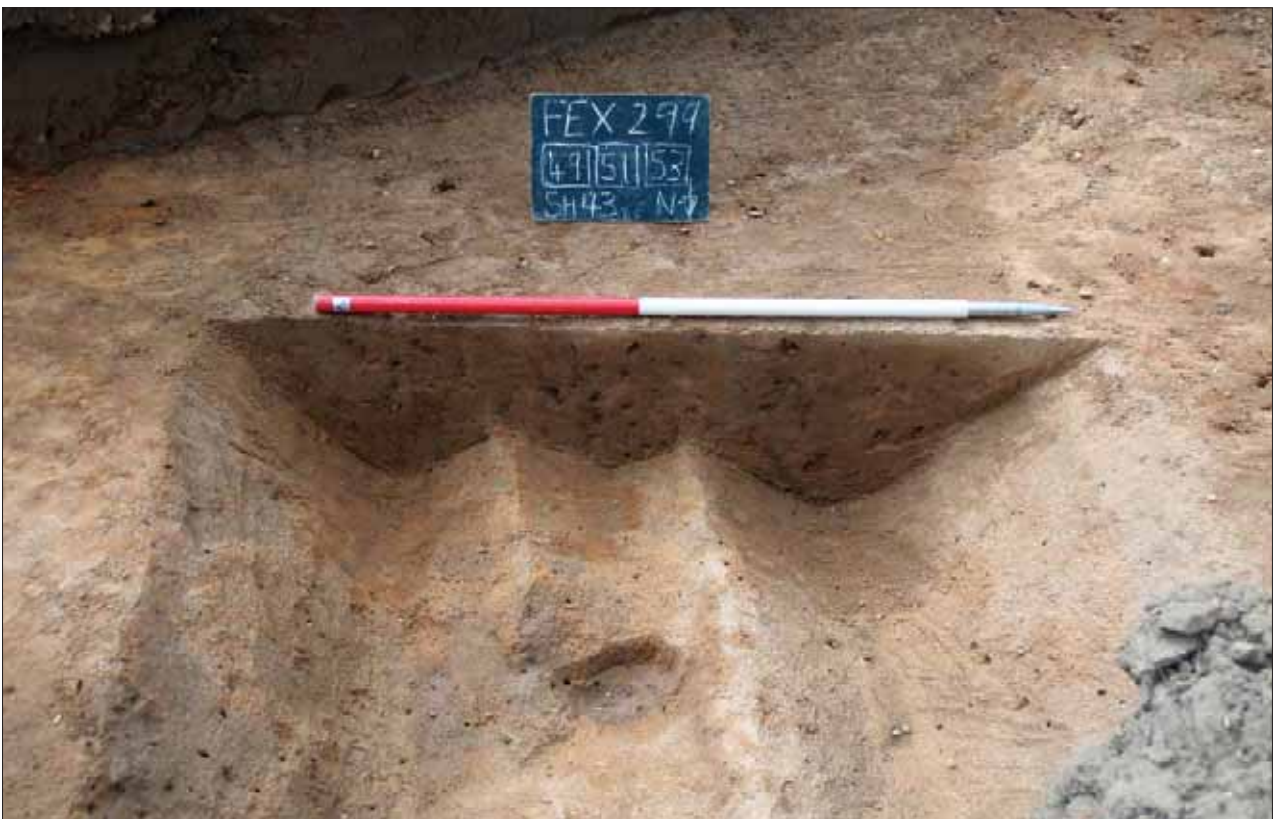


Plate 8: Ditches 53, 51, and 49, Trench 78, from south-west



Plate 9: Pit 11, Trench 85, from east



Plate 10: Ditches 24, 26, and 28, Trench 85, from east



Plate 11: Trench 87, from north



Plate 12: Inter-cutting pits, 175, 171, and 173, Trench 87, from east



Plate 13: Working shot of Trench 87, from north



Plate 14: Post hole 44, Trench 87, from east



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*