



# Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

## Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Area Report

September 2020

**Client: Andrew Josephs Associates (on behalf of  
Low Carbon Farming 6 Ltd)**

Issue No: 1

OA Report No: 2408

NGR: centred on TL 84879 67820 (South) and TL 84913 69685  
(North)





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## Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

### *Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Report*

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## Summary

Between the 15th January and the 27th February 2020, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation and excavation work on land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed installation of water and gas pipelines and electricity cables in a single service trench scheme. A total of 34 evaluation trenches were excavated across arable farmland recreational areas surrounding St Genevieve Lakes (formerly Ingham Quarry). These trenches revealed five of areas of later prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological features.

As a result of the trenching work, excavation Areas A-E were opened to mitigate the impact of the service trench scheme on the archaeological remains. Within the small tributary valley at the northern end of the scheme, a large number of pits were uncovered in Areas A and B which probably represent an eastward extension of the more extensive area of Neolithic to Iron Age settlement activity previously excavated at Ingham Quarry. To the south, Area C investigated a group of Romano-British settlement remains which probably represent a peripheral part of an Early to Middle Roman farmstead. Overlooking the River Lark valley in the southern part of the scheme, Areas D and E encountered further settlement remains to add to the previously known areas of later prehistoric occupation of this higher ground excavated at Fornham Park and Ingham Quarry.

When taken together, the areas of occupation identified by these excavations provide a useful contribution to understanding the evolving pattern of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the locality.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of work**

- 1.1.1 Between the 15th January and the 27th February 2020, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Low Carbon Farming 6 to undertake an archaeological evaluation and subsequent archaeological excavation on land at Place Farm, Ingham (centred on TL 84879 67820 (south) and TL 84913 69685 (north); Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed installation of water and gas pipelines and electricity cables in a single service trench scheme to connect existing water treatment works at Fornham St Genevieve, gas and electricity supplies in Fornham St Martin and a heat exchanger building at a glasshouse development at Ingham. This work was located in areas identified from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as having the potential for containing prehistoric and Iron Age archaeological remains.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning application DC/18/2540/FUL). In agreement with Andrew Josephs Associates, a scope of works was set by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to provide the necessary information to assess the heritage potential of the site and inform the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East (Muldowney 2020, App. F) detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the agreed scope of works. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with SCCAS under the site code/accession numbers ING044, TMW016 and FSG037 in due course. The archive will comprise a total of two bulk finds boxes and one paperwork box. SCCAS will also receive a copy of the digital archive held by OA East.

### **1.2 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.2.1 The site lies immediately north of Fornham St Genevieve and to the south of Ingham in the county of Suffolk. It was located on an area measuring 1.26km long, which stretched from Park Farm Business Park at its southern end to arable farmland immediately north of St Genevieve Lakes. This site extended through three Suffolk parishes: Fornham St Genevieve, Timworth and Ingham.
- 1.2.2 Since trenches placed therein can be broadly separated into both north and south groups, their locations are better expressed by two NGR centre points, the south being located at TL 84879 67820 and the north located at TL 84913 69685. The southernmost group consisted of Trenches 1-25, which were set in and around Park Farm Business Park and extended north towards St Genevieve Lakes (former Ingham Quarry). Subsequently, mitigation Areas D and E were also situated in this part of the site. The northernmost group consisted of Trenches 26 and 27, which were situated close to Culford Road and adjacent to St Genevieve Lakes. Subsequently, mitigation Area C was

also located here. Trenches 28-34 were located immediately due north of Culford Road and placed within an arable field which later encompassed mitigation Areas A and B.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the service trench scheme comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formation which is overlain towards its southern end by Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton and across the remainder of its route by either Cover Sand or River Terrace Deposits – sands and gravels. Alluvial deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) associated with a stream are mapped towards the northern end of the scheme (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, accessed 1st March 2020).

1.2.4 The scheme is broadly flat with a gradual drop from c.32m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at Fornham St Genevieve to c.23m OD at Ingham. A stream at the northern end of the service trench scheme at Ingham appears to be a tributary of the River Lark that was canalised prior to the preparation of the late 19th century 1st Edition OS map.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site is located in an area known to contain archaeological remains. A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) of a 1km radius centred on the evaluation site was commissioned from SCCAS. The following is a summary based of this search, with pertinent records shown on Figure 2.

#### *Neolithic and Bronze Age*

1.3.2 Evaluation at Ingham Quarry in 1996 (FSG012; Gill 1996) identified three areas of prehistoric activity which produced Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. These areas were subsequently excavated as FSG013-5. The excavation at FSG013 revealed Neolithic and Early Bronze Age post holes, pits and four cremation burials (Caruth and Anderson 1999). The excavation work at FSG015 uncovered a cremation burial within a small ring ditch likely to belong to the Bronze Age or possibly the Early to Middle Iron period (Anderson and Caruth 1998).

1.3.3 Later phases of work at Ingham Quarry on its northward extension (FSG017) identified dispersed Neolithic features and finds including Late Neolithic pits containing grooved ware pottery and a short length of ditch. Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrows and ring-ditches were excavated, with one containing a central cremation with ancillary cremations inserted into the surrounding ditch. Early Bronze Age pits were also identified (Craven 2004; Barlow *et al.*; Newton and Mustchin 2012; Newton and Mustchin 2015). A further ring ditch cropmark lies to the west of the quarry (FSG007).

1.3.4 Cropmarks of two ring ditches (CUL026 and CUL027, not illustrated) lie in fields to the north of the site within CUL005. A scatter of worked Neolithic flints, including scrapers and a worked point, was also found in these fields whilst fieldwalking (ING011). Recent evaluation work at the Glasshouse development in this area uncovered at least one pit containing Neolithic pottery and a prehistoric burnt mound (ING037).

### ***Iron Age***

- 1.3.5 At Ingham Quarry, the multi-period excavation at FSG013 uncovered dispersed Iron Age settlement activity indicative of domestic occupation (Caruth and Anderson 1999). A group of Early Iron Age features and finds were also revealed at site FSG014. Later archaeological work carried out on the quarry's northward extension (FSG017) identified extensive Middle to later Iron Age settlement activity (3rd to 1st centuries BC). There was a lack of grog-tempered or 'Belgic' pottery to suggest occupation of this site had ceased by the 1st century AD. This comprised 11 distinct clusters of pits as well as isolated pits across the whole area and a small number of ditches on a roughly north to south alignment, though at a considerable distance apart (Newton and Mustchin 2015).
- 1.3.6 A small number of Iron Age and undated features were also identified during excavations to the west of the quarry at Fornham Park in 2016 (FSG031).
- 1.3.7 To the north of the quarry, Iron Age pottery was recovered from a fieldwalking event north-west of the site's northern end (ING005 and ING011) with a further Iron Age pottery scatter to the north (CUL012, not illustrated). Iron Age activity was also recently excavated to the north by excavations at the Glasshouse development site (ING037). The full details of the scale and nature of this ongoing work are not currently available.

### ***Roman***

- 1.3.8 There are few records of confirmed Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site. During the excavation of the later prehistoric site at Ingham Quarry (FSG013) intrusive Roman pottery was recovered from some of the features and as residual items in later features (Caruth and Anderson 1999). Work at the northern extension to the quarry (FSG017) encountered two pits and a ditch of Roman origin (Newton and Mustchin 2012/2015).
- 1.3.9 Evidence for more intensive Romano-British activity has been found to the east of the northern end of the site (in the vicinity of The Dairies) where a Roman pottery scatter was found which included Oxford, Nene Valley and shell gritted wares. A few coins, a Bronze toiletry set and some tile were also found (ING009).
- 1.3.10 To the west of the northern end of the site, a Roman urned cremation cemetery was found in the early 19th century (ING001). Fieldwalking to the north of this cemetery recovered a scatter of 2nd-4th century AD domestic pottery (including samian, Oxford, Nene Valley and Much Hadham wares) and animal bone (ING005 and CUL031). These finds are from an area where a complex of rectilinear cropmarks (enclosures and field systems) is believed to be of mostly Romano-British origin (CUL005 and ING026). As part of the Glasshouse development, the eastern part of this complex was evaluated in 2018 to reveal two extensive groups of Romano-British ditches and other features indicative of settlement (ING037). This area has recently been subject to full excavation with post-excavation work currently ongoing.

### ***Anglo-Saxon and medieval***

1.3.11 Previous archaeological evaluation work at Ingham Quarry has recovered Middle Saxon coins, pottery and metalwork (FSG012; Gill 1996). Thetford-type Ware pottery (ING009) and a Saxon pit (ING011) have also been found in fields in the vicinity of the northern end of the site.

### ***Post-medieval***

1.3.12 The parkland and gardens (Fornham Park) associated with Fornham Hall to the west of the site were designed by Capability Brown in the 18th century (FSG016). The current service trench scheme passes through a section of the parkland described as 'South Lodge Plantation' on the Ordnance Survey County Edition map of 1884.

1.3.13 Park Farm (now the Park Farm Business Centre) was constructed as a Model Farm in the 19th century (FSG027). Evaluation in the fields to the south of the farm complex revealed no archaeological remains.

1.3.14 Post-medieval field boundaries were identified during the archaeological works at Ingham Quarry (FSG017).

## 2 EVALUATION AND MITIGATION AREAS AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

#### *Evaluation*

The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. This phase of the investigation aimed to:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions; and
- iii. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

#### *Mitigation areas*

2.1.2 The results of the evaluation necessitated the need for further archaeological investigation through the excavation of five separate areas. The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the service trench scheme's easement, prior to damage by works associated with laying the pipelines and cables, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organization, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

### 2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 Based on the results of the evaluation, more specific aims and research questions were formulated:

#### Areas A and B: Prehistoric landscape use

- iv. were the burnt pits identified in the northernmost field a continuation of prehistoric scattered pits noted to the south during excavations between 2008 and 2011 in the Ingham Quarry northern extension area?
- v. could these contribute to the understanding of the later Neolithic to Bronze Age settlement pattern in the vicinity?

### Areas A and B: Romano-British settlement development

- i. are any of the features identified here part of the extensive Romano-British settlement noted in recent excavations immediately to the north?

### Area C: Prehistoric landscape use and settlement

- ii. are the discrete features identified part of the sequence of pit clusters likely to form part of the broader late Neolithic and Bronze Age identified in the 2008 to 2011 excavations?

### Areas D and E: Prehistoric land use

- i. do the isolated features identified in this area fit with known patterns of settlement use in the prehistoric period in the vicinity?

## **2.3 Regional Research Aims**

- 2.3.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);

*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8); and

*Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

## **2.4 Methodology**

### ***Evaluation***

- 2.4.1 A total of 34 evaluation trenches were excavated, totalling 1,020 linear metres. The trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide and were positioned to address the project aims listed in Section 2.1.
- 2.4.2 The trenches were set out using a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching began, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT that had a valid calibration certificate.
- 2.4.3 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of the geological horizon or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches.
- 2.4.4 Trenches 1-4 were unexcavated as they were located within parkland with trees. Directional drilling was therefore agreed for this section of the service trench scheme. The location of Trench 25 was moved due to the presence of a large fence protecting sapling trees. It was relocated to the south, between Trenches 23 and 24.

### ***Mitigation areas***

- 2.4.5 As a result of the trenching work, five excavation areas (Areas A-E) were opened in areas where significant archaeology was identified (Trenches 7, 20, 26, 27 and 29-32) to mitigate the impact of the service trench scheme (Fig. 1).
- 2.4.6 At the northern end of the scheme, Areas A and B lay on arable fields immediately north of Culford Road. Area A (measuring 15m x 83m) encompassed Trenches 31 and 32 and c.50m to the south Area B (measuring 15m x 12m) encompassed the northern half of Trench 29.
- 2.4.7 Area C lay between the disused quarries of St Genevieve Lakes. It measured c.10m wide and extended for c.318m of the service trench scheme route south of Culford Road.
- 2.4.8 Areas D (measuring 23m x 14m) and E (measuring 10m x 5.5m) were located towards the southern end of the scheme, north of Park Farm Business Park and encompassed the western part of Trench 7 and the northern half of Trench 20 respectively. The western excavation limit of Area E corresponded with the eastern edge of a gravel trackway skirting parkland.

### ***Evaluation trenches and mitigation areas***

- 2.4.9 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during the trenching and excavation works, to allow for their sequential backfilling.
- 2.4.10 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine and then cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present were then excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts.
- 2.4.11 All archaeological features, along with the topsoil and subsoil from each trench and excavation area, were scanned with a metal detector and any metal objects were kept unless assessed as being clearly modern.
- 2.4.12 Samples were taken where deemed appropriate by the archaeologists in line with current OA East sampling strategies. These included a minimum of 20L from basal fills of pits and ditches. Where there was a potential of greater recovery of environmental remains from features, a minimum of 40L of deposits were sampled.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The service trench scheme was subject to 34 evaluation trenches across its full extent. Subsequently, five mitigation areas (Areas A-E), totalling 0.5ha, targeted archaeological remains encountered by Trenches 7, 20, 26-27, 30 and 31-32. The results of both the evaluation and excavation phases of the investigation have been combined in this section to form a unified stratigraphic narrative for each parish. Trenches 5-6, 8-10, 12-19, 21-25 and 28 were all devoid of archaeological features.
- 3.1.2 The chronological phasing presented below is largely based on stratigraphy and spatial associations and, to a certain extent, similarity of features. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by the few stratified artefacts recovered from feature fills and radiocarbon dating.
- 3.1.3 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section, supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A, Table 1. Finds and environmental reports are given in Appendices B and C respectively. Phased excavation plans and sections showing all features and their allocated cut numbers is presented as Figures 3-16. Photographs of a selection of features are provided in Plates 1-11.
- 3.1.4 Three main phases of activity have been identified:
- Period 1: later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)
    - Later prehistoric flintwork and possible Iron Age features
  - Period 2: Early to Middle Romano-British (c.AD43-200)
    - Roman ditches and pits
  - Period 3: post-medieval to modern (c.AD1540-present)
    - Former field boundary and drainage ditches
- Unphased features

### 3.2 Further considerations

- 3.2.1 A small number of former field boundary ditches extended across the service trench scheme which are shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figs 3, 7 and 12). These ditches were allocated to Period 3 within the stratigraphic narrative below. Clearly relating to rural land division associated with post-medieval/modern agricultural activity, these features do not contribute to the suite of research aims set out in Section 2 and will not be discussed in Section 4.

### 3.3 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.3.1 The natural deposits underlying the central and southern parts of the site were found to consist of firm brownish orange sandy clay with large irregular patches of coarse



small gravels and sand (Trenches 5-25). The natural geology in the northern part of the site (Trenches 26-34) consisted of firm orange and yellow brown silty sand with common patches of dense coarse small gravels mixed with orange sand.

- 3.3.2 These deposits are therefore consistent with the clay geology of the Lowestoft Formation to the south and the sand and gravel of the Cover Sand/River Terrace Deposits and alluvium to the north indicated by the BGS Survey (see Section 1.2.3).
- 3.3.3 Topsoil on site consisted of moderately compact friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional angular and rounded stones. Its thickness ranged between 0.2-0.58m. This overlaid a subsoil between 0.12-0.54m thick. In the southern part of the site, in the vicinity of Park Farm Business Park, subsoil consisted of mid orange brown firm sandy clay with rare medium to small angular and rounded stones. The subsoil in the central and northern parts of the site consisted of firm orange brown silty sand. Finds from the topsoil included a copper-alloy crotal bell from Trench 14 dating from the 16th-17th centuries and two prehistoric flint flakes from Trench 25. No finds were recovered from the subsoil.
- 3.3.4 Where encountered, modern services or modern land drains were avoided. Archaeological features, where present, were fairly easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

## 3.4 Ingham parish: Event No. ING044

### *Period 1: later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)*

#### *Area A (Figs 3-5)*

- 3.4.1 Prior to the excavation, evaluation Trench 31 uncovered three sub-circular pits (**3102**, **3107** and **3109**) which measured between 0.43-1.13m in diameter and 0.22-0.33m deep with U-shaped profiles. Their fills (3103, 3108 and 3110) similarly consisted of mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare traces of charcoal which produced no artefacts. The opening of Area A over the footprint of this trench revealed these pits to be part of an extensive group of 55 sub-circular pits (see App. A, Table 1 for individual descriptions). Their distribution indicate this pitting was part of a wider zone of activity extending east and west of the pipeline trench scheme. The pits proved to be mostly discrete features, with two notable clusters of intercutting pits located at the northern (Pit Cluster 4002) and southern (Pit Cluster 4135) end of this group. The fills of the vast majority of these features proved to be sterile with only a few items of flintwork, burnt flint, animal bone, charred cereal grains and very small quantities of charcoal (<1ml) recovered from only pits. Eight pits (**3102**, **4002**, **4008**, **4035**, **4041**, **4121**, **4123** and **4075**) were observed to have been truncated by Period 3 boundary ditches.

#### *Pit Cluster 4135 (Plate 1)*

- 3.4.2 A tight cluster of eight intercutting pits (**4135**, **4137**, **4153** (Fig. 6, Section 130), **4156** (Fig. 6, Section 130), **4158**, **4166**, **4168**, **4173** and **4176**) was located towards the southern end of Area A. Each pit had similar U-shaped profiles that measured between

0.4-0.9m in diameter and 0.08-0.44m deep. Between one and three backfill deposits (4136, 4138-40, 4154-5, 4157, 4159, 4167, 4169, 4174 and 4177-8 respectively) were encountered that consisted of loose dark grey sandy silt. No artefacts were recovered from these pit fills with only some fragments of burnt flint found in the soil sample taken from pit **4135**.

#### *Pit Cluster 4002 (Plate 2)*

- 3.4.3 This cluster of 14 pits (**4002** (Fig. 6, Section 40), **4008** (Fig. 6, Section 41), **4011**, **4015**, **4075**, **4079** (Fig. 6, Section 60), **4081** (Fig. 6, Section 60), **4091**, **4093**, **4095**, **4141**, **4143**, **4145** and **4147**) lay towards the northern end of the group. Each pit had gradual sloping sides and a concave base which ranged between 0.24-1.12m in diameter and 0.11-0.44m deep. In general, they were filled with between one and three fills consisted of soft dark grey or brown silty sand (4003, 4009-10, 4012, 4016-8, 4076-8, 4080, 4082, 4093-4, 4096, 4142, 4144, 4146 and 4148 respectively). The fill of pit **4015** produced four flint flakes and pit **4079** contained a small broken bladelet of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. A sample of oak charcoal from the fill of pit **4079** was submitted for radiocarbon dating, however, the laboratory determined this sample was heavily mineralised with iron and did not contain sufficient carbon.

#### *Remaining pits*

- 3.4.4 The remaining 33 pits within the wider group were of similar morphology and contained similar fills. Two of these pits produced the only ecofacts from this period. The soil sample of the fill from pit **4051** yielded two barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain. The fill of pit **4109** contained a fragment of bone from a large mammal. The fill (4088) of pit **4087** produced charcoal of alder/hazel that was radiocarbon dated to between 49 cal BC - 72 cal AD (95.4% confidence; Beta-562789; 1990 ± 30 BP).

### ***Period 3: post-medieval to modern (c.AD1540-present)***

#### ***Area A (Figs 3-5)***

- 3.4.5 Evaluation Trenches 31-34 encountered evidence for a group of former linear boundary ditches extending across the northern end of the site. Located on the floor of the tributary valley at the northern end of the service trench scheme, these features probably acted as a network of drainage channels that fed the canalised stream to the north (see Section 1.2.4). Ditch **3206** (Fig. 6, Section 14) lay on a broadly east to west alignment across Trench 32. It measured 0.92m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a dark grey firm silty clay fill (3207). This ditch was later recut on its southern side by a ditch (**3208**; Fig. 6, Section 14) that measured 0.58m wide and 0.32m deep and filled by a deposit of light yellowish grey silty clay 3209). To the south, ditch **3104** in Trench 31 also lay on a broadly east-west alignment (Fig. 6, Section 16). It measured 1.03m wide by 0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile that contained mid-greyish brown sandy silt fills (3105-6). A further intervention (**4083**) was excavated into this ditch after the opening of Area A from which a residual Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-like flake was recovered. None of the ditch fills produced any ceramic dating evidence, however,

the alignment of ditch **3104** corresponds with a former boundary shown on the OS map of 1888 (Fig. 3).

- 3.4.6 The opening of Area A over the footprints of Trenches 31 and 32 revealed a further ditch (**4097=4131**) at the southern end of the excavation on a parallel alignment with ditch **3104**. It measured 1.44m wide by 0.25m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (Fig. 6, Section 109) and contained fills (4098-9=4132) consisting of soft dark reddish brown silty sand which produced two animal bone fragments of a large mammal.
- 3.4.7 The broadly east-west ditch alignments uncovered in this part of the site were truncated by two parallel linear ditches which traversed the full extent of Area A from north to south. The eastern ditch was first encountered as ditch **3202=3204** in Trench 32 which appeared to continue northwards as ditch **3406** in Trench 34. Six further interventions (**4004** (Fig. 6, Section 41), **4019** (Fig. 6, Section 44), **4024**, **4104**, **4129** and **4133**) of this boundary were excavated which measured up to 1.46m wide and 0.32m deep with a U-shaped profile that contained greyish brown silty sand fills (4005, 4020, 4025, 4105, 4130 and 4134 respectively). There was evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this ditch alignment observed two of the ditch sections (**4026** cutting **4024** and **4022** cutting **4019**; Fig. 6, Section 44). Unfortunately, as with the interventions dug during the evaluation phase of the investigation, no finds were forthcoming.
- 3.4.8 Ditch **4004** was met by a narrower ditch (**4179=4181**) to the west, which continued from their juncture westwards beyond the excavation limit. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a soft dark yellowish grey silty sand fill (4180=4182). The fill of cut **4179** yielded two residual flint flakes with one displaying edge trimming along one lateral edge.
- 3.4.9 Approximately 2m to the west of ditch **4004** lay a parallel ditch alignment which truncated ditch **4179=4181** and was investigated by four interventions (**4000** (Fig. 6, Section 40), **4033** (Fig. 6, Section 46), **4038** (Plate 3), and **4053**). Measuring up to 1.12m wide and 0.56m deep, this ditch was filled with soft dark brownish grey silty sand (4001, 4034, 4039-40 and 4055) which produced two residual worked flint flakes and 184g of burnt flint.

### *Unphased features*

#### *Trench 33* (Fig. 5)

- 3.4.10 Trench 33 contained a ditch (**3302**) on a differing south-west to north-east alignment than the Period 3 ditches of probable recent origin uncovered by excavation Area A and evaluation Trench 34. It measured 1.17m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, Section 20). Its soft dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (3303) did not yield any finds.
- 3.4.11 Adjacent sub-circular pits **3304** and **3306** were located towards the southern end of Trench 33. Each pit measured between 0.37-0.77m in diameter and c.0.15m deep with

U-shaped profiles which were similarly filled with sterile mid brownish grey sandy silt (3305 and 3307).

#### **Trench 34** (Fig. 5)

- 3.4.12 Pit **3402** was partly uncovered 10m to the west of Period 3 ditch **3406** and extended beyond the trenches southern limit. It measured 1.8m wide by 0.35m deep and was filled by three backfills (Fig. 6, Section 22). The basal fill (3405) consisted of loose dark grey silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions. This was overlain by a secondary fill (3404) consisting loose light brownish grey sand. The uppermost fill (3403) consisted of loose dark greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

### **3.5 Timworth parish: Event No. TMW016**

#### ***Period 1: later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)***

##### **Area B** (Figs 7-8)

- 3.5.1 During the evaluation phase of the investigation, Trench 29 revealed the eastern terminus (**2902**) of a gully which was truncated by a post-medieval/modern ditch. The footprint of this trench was later encompassed by Area B which revealed this feature to be a curvilinear feature (comprising cuts **4200** (Fig. 11, Section 137) and **4212**) that extended beyond the northern end of the excavation. It measured up to 0.63m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile that deepened towards the north. Its soft dark grey silty sand fill (4201 and 4213) produced a small flintwork assemblage of two small blade-based pieces alongside well-struck flakes; possibly a coherent assemblage of earlier Neolithic origin.
- 3.5.2 Approximately 5m to the south of the gully lay a single sub-circular pit (**4210**) with a similar morphology to the extensive group of pits encountered in Area A. It measured between 0.8-1.95m in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4211) consisted of soft dark yellowish grey silty sand which yielded two flint flakes.

#### ***Period 2: Early to Middle Romano-British (c.AD43-200)***

##### **Area C** (Figs 7 and 9)

- 3.5.3 Evaluation Trenches 26 and 27 uncovered a number of discrete and linear features indicative of settlement activity which resulted in the opening of Area C. The northern part of this excavation revealed part of a ditched enclosure or field defined by three linear ditches on north-south and east-west alignments. These ditches possibly formed part of a rectilinear enclosure of at least 60m by 40m that extended beyond the north-eastern and south-western limits of excavation. A set of smaller linear ditches and slightly curvilinear gullies were also revealed at the excavation's northern end along with a number of discrete and intercutting pits. At the southern end of this group of remains lay a wide and shallow linear feature.

### *Western boundary ditch*

- 3.5.4 At the north-western end of Area C ditch **3781** measured 2.32m wide and 0.7m deep with steeply sloping sides that led to a flat base (Fig. 11, Section 88; Plate 4). It contained three fills. The primary fill (3782) consisted of mid greyish brown clayey sand which produced four pottery sherds dated to c.AD 70-150 and six residual worked flint flakes. This was overlain by a secondary fill (3783) consisting soft mid orange brown clayey sand. The uppermost fill of soft mid brownish grey silty sand yielded a further four pottery sherds dated to c.AD70-200. The relatively large size of ditch **3781** suggests it may have formed the western boundary to settlement activity represented by the group of smaller intercutting ditches and pits to its east.

### *Internal features*

- 3.5.5 Stratigraphically, the earliest features were a group of five heavily intercutting sub-circular pits (**3754, 3756, 3758, 3762** and **3765**). They ranged between 0.68-1.32m wide and 0.18-0.51m deep and contained between one and two fills (3755, 3757, 3759, 3763-4 and 3766) generally consisting mid brownish grey sandy silt which produced no finds (Fig. 11, Section 79).
- 3.5.6 These pits were truncated by a broadly east-west aligned gully (comprising cuts **3700, 3738** and **3760** (Fig. 11, Section 79)) which appeared to respect the alignment of ditch **3781** at its western end where it turned south-westwards. It measured between 0.37-0.8m wide by 0.09-0.25m deep and was filled by mid brown sandy silt (3701, 3739 and 3761). This deposit yielded a total of seven sherds of Roman pottery dated to c.AD70-400 and one residual flint flake.
- 3.5.7 Approximately 6m to the south lay a gully (comprising cuts **3702** and **3723**) which lay on the same broad alignment and measured up to 0.73m wide and 0.15m deep. Its mid greyish brown sandy clay fill (3703 and 3724) produced no finds. This feature heavily truncated a similarly sterile small pit (**3704**).
- 3.5.8 These gullies were cut by a more regular T-shaped arrangement of two ditches. The earlier ditch (comprising cuts **3708, 3716** (Fig. 11, Section 65) and **3740**) extended from north to south across the excavation area and measured up to 1.1m wide and 0.47m deep. Its generally brownish yellow sandy clay fills (3709-11, 3717-8 and 3741) yielded two sherds of Roman pottery dated to c.AD70-150. This ditch was met and cut by a smaller ditch (comprising cuts **3714, 3729** and **3734**) that measured up to 0.88m wide by 0.17m deep. It contained a similar fill (3715, 3730 and 3734) which produced a further eight Roman pottery sherds dated to c.AD70-200.
- 3.5.9 The latest features within this part of Area C were a group of three intercutting sub-circular pits (**3742, 3744** and **3746**; Plate 5) with moderately steep sloping sides and concave bases between 0.8-2.2m in diameter and 0.18-0.43m deep (Fig. 11, Section 76). Combined, their compact mid greyish brown clayey silt fills (3743, 3745 and 3747) produced 20 sherds of Roman pottery (date range of c.AD70-200), two pig and cow bone fragments and eight residual worked flint flakes.

- 3.5.10 To the south of this complex of features lay a relatively blank area of ground which contained only four small post hole-like features (**3706**, **3719**, **3721** and **3731**) which may represent the vestiges of a post-built structure. These sub-circular features measured up to 0.42m in diameter and 0.17m deep and produced no finds.
- 3.5.11 Further south lay a denser area of pitting activity which appeared to have been bounded to the south by a linear ditch. This group of seven pits were a mixture of discrete and intercutting sub-circular features (**3604** (Fig. 11, Section 99), **3608**, **3610**, **3612**, **3616**, **3789** and **3792** (Plate 6)) which measured between 0.4-2.55m in diameter and 0.18-0.75m deep. Each pit was similarly filled by mid brownish grey sandy silt (3605, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3617, 3790 and 3793). The fill of pit **3604** produced three sherds of pottery dated to c.AD70-200 and a fragment of sheep/goat bone. The fill of pit **3610** also yielded four residual Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age worked flints. Two small circular post hole-like features (**2705** and **3787**) adjacent to this group of pits (c.0.44m in diameter by c.0.15m deep) contained only sterile fills.

#### *Southern boundary ditches*

- 3.5.12 Immediately south of the pits lay a boundary ditch (comprising cuts **3725** and **3752** (Fig. 11, Section 78)) on a broadly east to west alignment. It measured up to 0.91m wide and 0.18m deep and was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (3736 and 3753) which yielded single sherd of Roman pottery (date range of c.AD50-200) and four pieces of residual flintwork.
- 3.5.13 This boundary ditch was truncated by a larger linear feature which extended from south-west to north-east across Area C. Two interventions were excavated into this feature (**3618** (Plate 7) and **3750** (Fig. 11, Section 78)) which determined it to be up to 8.5m wide and 0.61m deep with a steep southern side and more gradual northern side. Both interventions encountered only a single brown silty sand fill (3619 and 3751) that produced four sherds of Roman pottery (date range of c.AD70-400), a fragment each of quern and horse bone and 15 residual worked flints.

### ***Period 3: post-medieval to modern (c.AD1540-present)***

#### ***Areas B and C*** (Figs 7-10)

- 3.5.14 Evaluation Trench 29 encountered two post-medieval/modern ditches on broadly east-west alignments. Interventions were excavated into each ditch after the opening of Area B. The northern ditch (**4202**; 0.5m wide by 0.23m deep; Fig. 11, Section 137) appeared to have been excavated for the installation of a fence line with the remains of wooden posts observed at its base. The southern ditch (**4206**; 2.45m wide; Fig. 11, Section 138) was excavated to a depth of 0.57m where a plastic drainage pipe was encountered. Clearly only recently backfilled, this drainage ditch probably fed the extant field boundary/drainage ditch located 10m to the east of the excavation. Inspection of the OS map of 1888 revealed both of these boundaries to correspond with former field boundaries (Fig. 7).
- 3.5.15 Evaluation Trenches 26 and 27 also encountered a former north-south aligned boundary ditch (**2606** (Fig. 11, Section 3) and **2702** (Fig. 11, Section 5) respectively)

shown on the OS map of 1888 which was subsequently encompassed by Area C (Fig. 7). Three further interventions were excavated into this ditch (**3712**, **3727** and **3777**) which measured c.1.1m wide and c.0.5m deep. Fragments of 19th century brick and roof tile (533g) were recovered from its mid greyish brown sandy silt fill along with three residual pieces of flintwork, including two Late Neolithic scrapers. The northern terminus of a ditch (**3620**) was also uncovered in the southern part of Area C that probably represents a southward continuation of this post-medieval/modern boundary alignment.

### *Unphased features*

#### *Trench 30* (Fig. 8)

- 3.5.16 To the north of Area B, an isolated circular pit (**3002**) was revealed at the northern end of Trench 30 which did not produce any artefacts. It measured 0.4m in diameter with gentle sides that led down to a concave base at a depth of 0.12m. It was filled with mid grey friable silty clay (3003).

#### *Area C* (Fig. 9)

- 3.5.17 Immediately to the south of the group of Period 2 features uncovered at the northern end of Area C lay two groups of post holes which may also be Romano-British in origin but did not produce any artefacts to support this suggestion. Their distribution did not form any coherent building plans that, along with the possible truncation of shallower features, is probably partly due to these structures extending west beyond the excavation limit.

#### *Post hole cluster 3606*

- 3.5.18 The northern cluster comprised seven sub-circular post holes (**3600**, **3602**, **3606**, **3614**, **3794**, **3796** and **3798**) that ranged between 0.27-0.48m in diameter by 0.32-0.5m deep with steep to near vertical sides and concave bases. Generally, the post hole fills consisted of mid brown sandy clay.

#### *Post hole cluster 3767*

- 3.5.19 With a similar morphology, the southern cluster comprised six sub-circular post holes (**3767**, **3769**, **3771**, **3773**, **3775** and **3779**) that measured between 0.36-0.61m in diameter and 0.19-0.58m in depth which contained similar fills.

#### *Trench 26* (Fig. 10)

- 3.5.20 To the south of the post hole clusters, evaluation Trench 26 revealed a more dispersed group of seven sub-circular post holes (**2604**, **2610**, **2612**, **2614**, **2616**, **2618** and **2620**) that between 0.2-0.5m in diameter and extended to depths of between 0.32-0.4m. Each feature was filled by either brown silty clay or mid orange brown sandy silt which did not produce any artefacts.

### 3.6 Fornham St Genevieve parish: Event No. FSG037

#### *Period 1: later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)*

##### **Area D** (Figs 12-13)

###### *Ditches*

- 3.6.1 Evaluation Trench 7 uncovered two intercutting features (**702** and **705**; Fig. 16, Section 27; Plate 8) at its south-western end. These were later encompassed by Area D, which revealed them to be part of the same boundary ditch alignment that traversed the service trench scheme from north to south.
- 3.6.2 The truncated profile of the earlier ditch (comprising cuts **702**, **3820** (Fig. 16, Section 37; Plate 9) and **3806**) measured between 1-1.77m wide and 0.18-0.34m deep with a gently sloping eastern side. It contained two fills. The primary fill (703, 3821-2 and 3818 respectively) consisted of firm mid-dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. This was overlain by a secondary fill (704, 3823 and 3819 respectively) consisting of firm mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with some charcoal fragments that produced 16 fragments of sheep/goat and cow bone along with five worked flints.
- 3.6.3 This ditch alignment was reinstated on its western side by a recut (comprising cuts **705**, **3804** and **3817** (Plate 9)) that measured 1.4-3.06m wide and 0.3-0.53m deep with gradual sides and a concave base (Fig. 16, Section 37). It also contained a firm yellowish/orange brown sandy silty clay primary fill (706 and 3818) which yielded six flint flakes. The secondary fill (707, 3805 and 3819) of firm dark greyish brown sandy silty clay also contained 12 worked flints.

###### *Pits*

- 3.6.4 A group of four sub-circular pits were also uncovered by Area D. Two discrete pits (**3800** and **3810**) lay to the east of the ditch alignment and one discrete pit (**3824**) lay to its west. The largest pit (**3814**) was only partly revealed at the northern excavation limit and was found to have been truncated by ditch **3817**.
- 3.6.5 Pit **3800** measured up to 2.3m in diameter and 0.68m deep with very steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 16, Section 34; Plate 10). It contained three fills. The primary fill (3801) consisting of friable dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions and was overlain by a secondary fill (3802) consisting friable dark grey sandy silt. The upper fill (3803) of friable greyish brown clayey silt contained eight flint flakes.
- 3.6.6 Immediately to the north of pit **3800** lay pit **3806** that measured up to 2.55m in diameter by 0.28m in depth. It had gently sloping sides that led to a flat base and was filled by a single deposit (3811) of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 3.6.7 To the west, the truncated profile of pit **3814** measured up to 2.75m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 16, Section 37; Plate 9). It contained a basal fill (3815) consisting of a mid brownish grey silty clay which was overlain by firm dark greyish brown clayey silt (3816) that contained fragments of cattle and horse bone and two worked flints.



3.6.8 Further to the west, discrete pit **3824** measured up to 1.62m in diameter by 0.45m deep and contained two fills: a primary fill (3825) of friable mid orange brown sandy silt overlain by friable dark yellowish grey clayey silt (3826) with frequent charcoal inclusions. The upper fill also contained six fragments (102g) of unworked burnt flint.

**Area E** (Figs 12 and 14)

3.6.9 During the evaluation phase of the investigation, Trench 20 uncovered the eastern part of a probable pit (**2001**; Fig. 16, Section 33; Plate 11). Area E was subsequently opened to investigate the near vicinity of this feature however, no further archaeological remains were discovered. The pit had an irregular shape in plan that measured up to 2.36m in diameter. It had steep sides and a concave base to a depth of 0.32m and was filled with a deposit of friable dark greyish brown silty clay (2002) with rare charcoal inclusions. This fill produced two fired clay fragments from a possible loomweight, two further amorphous fragments and one flint flake. The environmental bulk soil sample taken from this deposit yielded a single wheat grain.

**Period 3: post-medieval to modern (c.AD1540-present)**

**Trench 11** (Figs 12 and 15)

3.6.10 Trench 11 encountered a ditch (**1102**) extending across the service trench scheme on a north-west to south-east alignment. Its course corresponds to a field boundary shown on the OS map of 1888 (Fig. 12). Measuring 0.86m wide by 0.23m deep with a U-shaped profile, it was filled by a single deposit (1103) of soft mid greyish brown silty sand which produced no finds (Fig. 16, Section 30).

### **3.7 Finds and environmental summary**

3.7.1 The finds recovered the excavated features consisted: later prehistoric flintwork, animal bone and fired clay; Romano-British pottery sherds, animal bone and quern; and a post-medieval crotal bell fragment from topsoil.

**Metalwork (App. B.1)**

3.7.2 A fragment of copper-alloy was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 14 which was identified as from a post-medieval crotal or rumbler bell. These were used on the collars of domestic animals such as cows, goats, sheep, clothing and horse trappings.

**Flint (App. B.2)**

3.7.3 A total of 107 worked flints and 332g (25 fragments) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the fieldwork. The vast majority of the worked flint displays minor to moderate edge damage and rounding consistent with having seen a relatively high level of post-depositional disturbance and is consistent with most of the assemblage representing residual material incidentally incorporated into the fills of later features. Blade-based material is rare, suggesting that Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic activity is poorly represented. There are a few retouched forms (mostly scrapers) more

consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The crudeness of some of the flake-based material suggests at least a proportion probably reflects Middle to Late Bronze Age, or even Iron Age, activity.

### **Stone (App. B.3)**

- 3.7.4 A single fragment of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava quern (0.746kg), was recovered from Period 2 linear feature **3618**. The fragment is a partial profile of an upper stone from a rotary lava quern/hand mill for grinding cereal grain in a domestic setting.

### **Roman pottery (App. B.4)**

- 3.7.5 A total 902g (73 sherds) of predominantly Early to Middle Romano-British (c.AD70-200) pottery was recovered from Area C. The pottery is characterised by primarily small to medium-sized sherds (some of which abraded) indicating much of the pottery had been redeposited or had been left on the surface for a period of time. The exception to this is refitting sherds from a West Stow fine reduced ware beaker from Period 2 ditch **3716**, dated to c.AD70-120. Most of the pottery was acquired from the local area with no imported wares recovered. Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was limited domestic activity at Area C during the Early to Middle Romano-British period, centred on c.AD70-150.

### **Ceramic building material (App. B.5)**

- 3.7.6 Two fragments (533g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from Period 3 ditch **2702** in Trench 27, dated to the 19th century.

### **Fired clay (App. B.6)**

- 3.7.7 Fragments of fired clay (90g) were recovered from Period 1 pit **2001** in Trench 20. Two fragments possibly originate from a loom weight.

### **Faunal remains (App. C.1)**

- 3.7.8 A total of 28 fragments of animal bone were recovered from: Period 1 pits and ditches in Areas A and D; Period 2 pits and ditches in Area C; and a Period 3 ditch in Area A. Of these, 22 fragments were identifiable to species; cattle, horse and sheep/goat. This assemblage represents domestic waste items.

### **Environmental remains**

- 3.7.9 A total of 27 bulk samples were taken from a range of features across the site but the recovered botanical material is very sparse. Only three samples from the site contain carbonised cereal grains: Period 1 pit **2001** (Area E/Trench 20) produced a single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.); Period 1 pit **4051** (Area A) yielded two barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a single wheat grain; and Period 2 pit **3789** (Area C) produced a single barley grain, a spelt wheat glume base (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and a single legume (*Pisum/Lathyrus/Vicia* sp.). These scant assemblages probably represent a background scatter of refuse material.

### *Radiocarbon dated materials*

- 3.7.10 Charcoal of alder/hazel was selected for radiocarbon dating from the environmental bulk sample taken from Period 1 pit **4087** in Area A. It returned a date range of 49 cal BC - 72 cal AD (95.4% confidence; Beta-562789; 1990 ± 30 BP); the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age. A sample of oak charcoal from the fill of Period 1 pit **4079** in Area A was also submitted for radiocarbon dating, however, the laboratory determined this sample was heavily mineralised with iron and did not contain sufficient carbon.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Later prehistoric remains

4.1.1 The service trench scheme extends across a locality rich in prehistoric activity, comprising both funerary monuments and settlement remains ranging from the Neolithic to Iron Age periods (Fig. 17). The course of this scheme passes to the east of ringworks and areas of occupation upon higher ground between the Lark Valley and a smaller tributary valley to its north. The western aspect of this group overlooks the confluence of these two valleys where the Lark is crossed by the Icknield Way at Lackford Bridge at the regionally significant Iron Age settlement of West Stow, c.5km to the west (West 1989). Their southern aspect would also have overlooked the regionally significant Neolithic cursus and causewayed enclosure on the opposite bank of the River Lark at Fornham All Saints, c.1km to the south-west.

#### ***Event No. ING044: Area A***

4.1.2 The pitting activity uncovered at the northern end of the site produced a small quantity of chronologically mixed flintwork. Although Period 1 pit **4079** produced a broken Mesolithic/Neolithic bladelet, a further pit (**4015**) yielded irregular, hard hammer struck flakes more typical of the relatively expedient technology of the Mid-Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. This pitting activity is considered to probably be associated with this latter dating bracket. Although only a tentative conclusion, this is supported by the Late Iron Age radiocarbon date (49 cal BC - 72 cal AD) returned for charcoal from pit **4087** within this group. The few additional residual worked flints recovered from the fills of Period 3 boundary ditches that truncated a number of the pits was also dominated by simple, hard hammer struck flakes. This pit group therefore probably constitutes an eastward extension of the broad zone of Iron Age settlement activity (represented by multiple pit clusters) previously excavated at Ingham Quarry (see Section 1.3.5; Newton and Mustchin 2015; Fig. 17).

#### ***Event No. TMW016: Areas B and C***

4.1.3 The coherent assemblage of earlier Neolithic flintwork excavated from gully **4200** in Area B suggests this feature belongs to this early period. The neighbouring excavations at Ingham Quarry to the west uncovered a zone of features associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement activity (see Section 1.3.3; Newton and Mustchin 2015; Fig. 17) to which this gully (and its neighbouring pit) may be regarded as evidence for more widespread early settlement along the southern slopes of this tributary valley. This activity may have extended to Area C to the south, where three scrapers of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age origin were found as residual items in Period 2 features.

4.1.4 It remains a possibility the flintwork represents residual items within the zone of Iron Age settlement discussed above. A large proportion of the simple, hard hammer struck flakes was recovered further upslope within the valley at Area C. This suggests Iron Age settlement activity was perhaps more extensive than the distribution of the Period 1 features uncovered by these excavations indicate.

**Event No. FSG037: Areas D and E**

- 4.1.5 The ditches and pits uncovered in the southern part of the service trench scheme similarly produced only scant artefactual evidence (flintwork, fired clay ?loom weight, sheep/goat bone and wheat grain) for the presence of later prehistoric settlement and pastoral farming along the crest of relatively higher ground overlooking the River Lark valley to the south (Fig. 17). The largely residual nature of the flintwork from these features and the preponderance of hard hammer struck flakes in the assemblage is more suggestive of Mid-Late Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement than that of earlier periods. Previous excavation work on this higher ground to the west uncovered dispersed Iron Age activity relating to domestic settlement which also extended westwards to Fornham Park (see Section 1.3.5-6; Caruth and Anderson 1999; Fig. 17).

**4.2 Early-Middle Romano-British settlement remains**

- 4.2.1 The whole of the Lark Valley is described as densely settled during the Romano-British period (West 1989, 109-10). Both the SHER search for the current scheme and previous excavation work in the area (see Section 1.3.8-10) strongly suggest the tributary valley at the northern end of the site was perhaps equally well populated with settlements (Fig. 17).

**Event No. TMW016: Area C**

- 4.2.2 The small quantity of pottery excavated from the relatively dense group of features excavated in Area C suggest limited settlement activity on this site between c.AD70-150. The stratigraphic sequence of features encountered at the northern and southern ends of this group demonstrates the presence of an evolving layout of an Early Roman enclosure possibly associated with domestic related features in a farmstead setting. Only a small portion of this occupation lay within the confines of the excavation. However, both the lack of further remains uncovered by Trench 28 to the north or Romano-British remains uncovered by the previous excavation at Ingham Quarry to the west (Newton and Mustchin 2015; Fig. 2, FSG017) indicates this site lay towards the edge of a settlement that extended to the east and north-east of the site. Considering the apparently peripheral nature of these remains, the recovery of only a small quantity of locally produced courseware and fineware pottery, with an absence of imported wares, should only be taken as tentative evidence for a lack of Romanising influence. The scant assemblages of sooted pottery, cereal grains and quern along with the few fragments of cow, sheep, pig and horse bone waste recovered from feature fills is further slight evidence for domestic activity within a rural farmstead.
- 4.2.3 This possible farmstead's location above the floor of a tributary valley of the River Lark mirrors the situation of previously discovered Romano-British settlement remains on the northern side of this valley at The Dairies and on the farmland to its west (see Section 1.3.9-10; Fig. 17). The Middle and Late Roman pottery wares described in those SHER entries suggests that a broad settlement zone post-dates the current site.

### 4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The remains uncovered by the OA East excavations on land at Place Farm are of local significance. This service trench scheme has allowed for an archaeological transect through the local landscape, between the River Lark valley and one of its tributary valleys to the north. The distinct zones of occupation identified by these excavations are a useful contribution to the understanding of the evolving settlement pattern of the locality across the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

## APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
500	5	30	1.8	0.37	0		layer	dark brown	soft	clay silt	topsoil
501	5	30	1.8	0.23	0		layer	mid orange brown	soft	silty clay	subsoil
600	6	30	1.8	0.26	0		layer	dark grey brown	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
601	6	30	1.8	0.14	0		layer	mid orange brown	firm	silty sand	subsoil
700	7	30	1.8	0.23	0		layer	dark grey brown	soft	sandy silt	topsoil
701	7	30	1.8	0.16	0		layer	mid orange brown	soft	silty clay	subsoil
702	7	1.8	1.77	0.34	0	703,704	cut				ditch
703	7	1.8	0.8	0.11	702		fill	mid grey yellow	firm	silty clay	ditch fill
704	7	1.8	2.6	0.34	702		fill	mid yellow brown	firm	clay silt	ditch fill
705	7	1.8	3.06	0.34	0	706, 707	cut				ditch
706	7	1.8	1.72	0.18	705		fill	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm	ditch fill
707	7	1.8	3.05	0.41	705		fill	dark grey brown	firm	clay silt	ditch fill
800	8	30	1.8	0.27	0		layer	dark brown grey	soft	clay silt	topsoil
801	8	30	1.8	0.15	0		layer	dark orange grey	soft	silty clay	subsoil
900	9	18	1.8	0.45	0		layer	mid grey brown	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
901	9	18	1.8	0.3	0		layer	mid orange grey	firm	clay silt	subsoil
1000	10	30	1.8	0.73	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
1001	10	30	1.8	0.32	0		layer	dark orange grey	firm	clay sand	subsoil
1100	11	30	1.8	0.33	0		layer	dark grey brown	soft	silt	topsoil
1101	11	30	1.8	0.11	0		layer	mid brown	soft	sand	subsoil
1102	11	1.8	0.86	0.22	0	1103	cut				ditch
1103	11	1.8	0.86	0.22	1102		fill	mid grey brown	soft	silty sand	ditch fill
1104	11	0.34	0.34	0.13	0	1105	cut				solution hollow
1105	11	0.34	0.34	0.13	1104		fill	mid brown	firm	sand	fill of solution hollow
1200	12	30	1.8	0.41	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
1201	12	30	1.8	0.3	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	sandy silt	subsoil
1300	13	30	1.8	0.45	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	sandy silt	topsoil

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
1301	13	30	1.8	0.23	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	sandy silty	subsoil
1400	14	30	1.8	0.43	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
1401	14	30	1.8	0.33	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	sandy clay	subsoil
1500	15	30	1.8	0.34	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
1501	15	30	1.8	0.28	0		layer	ark orange brown	firm	sandy clay	subsoil
1600	16	30	1.8	0.35	0		layer	dark grey brown	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
1601	16	30	1.8	0.28	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	sandy clay	subsoil
1700	17	30	1.8	0.33	0		layer	dark grey brown	firm	clay silt	topsoil
1701	17	30	1.8	0.35	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	silty clay	subsoil
1800	18	30	1.8	0.3	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	clay silt	topsoil
1801	18	30	1.8	0.41	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	silty clay	subsoil
1900	19	30	1.8	0.36	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	clay silt	topsoil
1901	19	30	1.8	0.16	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	silty clay	subsoil
2000	20	30	1.8	0.32	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	clay silt	topsoil
2001	20	1.9	0.6	0.32	0	2002	cut				pit
2002	20	1.9	0.6	0.32	2001		fill	dark grey brown	friable	silty clay	pit fill
2003	20	30	1.8	0.27	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	clay silt	subsoil
2100	21	30	1.8	0.3	0		layer	dark brown grey	friable	sandy silt	topsoil
2101	21	30	1.8	0.23	0		layer	dark orange grey	friable	sandy clay	subsoil
2200	22	30	1.8	0.32	0		layer	dark brown grey	friable	sandy silt	subsoil
2201	22	30	1.8	0.25	0		layer	dark orange grey	friable	silty clay	subsoil
2300	23	30	1.8	0.47	0		layer	dark brown grey	soft	clay silt	subsoil
2301	23	30	1.8	0.25	0		layer	dark orange grey	soft	silty sand	subsoil
2400	24	30	1.8	0.43	0		layer	dark brown grey	soft	sandy clay	topsoil
2401	24	30	1.8	0.25	0		layer	dark orange grey	soft	silty sand	subsoil
2500	25	30	1.8	0.28	0		layer	dark grey brown	soft	silt	topsoil
2501	25	30	1.8	0.42	0		layer	mid brown	soft	silty sand	subsoil



Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
2600	26	30	1.8	0.28	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	clay silt	topsoil
2601	26	30	1.8	0.46	0		layer	dark brown	firm	silty sand	subsoil
2602	26	0.63	1.9	0.28	0	2603	cut				ditch
2603	26	0.63	1.9	0.28	2602		fill	light yellow brown	soft	silty sand	ditch fill
2604	26	0.36	0.36	0.33	0	2605	cut				Post hole
2605	26	0.36	0.36	0.33	2604		fill	mid brown	soft	silty clay	post hole fill
2606	26	1.8	0.91	0.3	0	2607	cut				ditch
2607	26	1.8	0.91	0.3	2606		fill	mid grey brown	friable	clay silt	ditch fill
2608	26	1.8	1.24	0.14	0	2609	cut				ditch
2609	26	1.8	1.24	0.14	2608		fill	mid red brown	soft	sandy silt	ditch fill
2610	26	0.29	0.29	0.2	0	2611	cut				post hole
2611	26	0.29	0.29	0.2	2610		fill	mid brown	soft	sandy clay	post hole fill
2612	26	0.26	0.23	0.5	0	2613	cut				post hole
2613	26	0.26	0.23	0.5	2612		fill	mid grey brown	soft	silty sand	post hole fill
2614	26	0.5	0.5	0.37	0	2615	cut				post hole
2615	26	0.5	0.5	0.37	2614		fill	mid orangey brown	friable	sandy silt	post hole fill
2616	26	0.37	0.37	0.32	0	2617	cut				post hole
2617	26	0.37	0.37	0.32	2616		fill	mid orangey brown	friable	sandy silt	post hole fill
2618	26	0.2	0.17	0.29	0	2619	cut				post hole
2619	26	0.2	0.17	0.29	2618		fill	mid orange brown	firm	sandy silt	post hole fill
2620	26	0.3	0.3	0.4	0	2621	cut				post hole
2621	26	0.3	0.3	0.4	2620		fill	mid orange brown	firm	sandy silt	post hole fill
2700	27	30	1.8	0.46	0		layer	dark brown grey	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
2701	27	30	1.8	0.26	0		layer	dark orange brown	firm	silty clay	subsoil
2702	27	1	1.12	0.5	0	2703	cut				ditch
2703	27	1	1.12	0.5	2702		fill	dark grey brown	firm	sandy silt	ditch fill
2705	27	0.4	0.4	0.14	0	2707	cut				post hole

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
2707	27	0.4	0.4	0.14	2705		fill	mid brown	firm	clayey silt	post hole
2902	29	0.97	1.18	0.3	0	2903	cut				pit
2903	29	0.97	1.18	0.3	2902		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
3002	30	0.42	0.42	0.12	0	3003	cut				pit
3003	30	0.42	0.42	0.12	3002		fill	mid grey	friable	silty clay	pit
3102	31	0.91	0.96	0.33	0	3103	cut				pit
3103	31	0.91	0.96	0.33	3102		fill	dark yellowish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
3104	31	1	1.03	0.35	0	3105 3106	cut				ditch
3105	31	0.5	0.56	0.22	3104		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	sandy silt	ditch
3106	31	1	1.03	0.35	3104		fill				ditch
3107	31	1.07	0.54	0.31	0	3108	cut				pit
3108	31	1.07	0.54	0.31	3107		fill	mid reddish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
3109	31	0.79	0.63	0.22	0	3110	cut				pit
3110	31	0.79	0.63	0.22	3109		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
3202	32	1	1.17	0.3	0	3203	cut				ditch
3203	32	1	1.17	0.3	3202		fill	dark brownish grey	firm	clayey silt	ditch
3204	32	1	1.09	0.32	0	3205	cut				ditch
3205	32	1	1.09	0.32	3204		fill	dark brownish grey	firm	clayey silt	ditch
3206	32	1	0.92	0.22	0	3207	cut				ditch
3207	32	1	0.92	0.22	3206		fill	dark grey	firm	silty clay	ditch
3208	32	1	0.58	0.32	0	3209	cut				gully
3209	32	1	0.58	0.32	3208		fill	light yellowish grey	friable	silty clay	gully
3302	33	1	0.5	0.18	0	3303	cut				gully
3303	33	1	0.5	0.18	3302		fill	dark greyish brown	soft	sandy silt	gully
3304	33	0.37	0.4	0.15	0	3305	cut				pit
3305	33	0.37	0.4	0.15	3304		fill	mid brownish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
3306	33	0.77	0.5	0.13	0	3307	cut				pit
3307	33	0.77	0.5	0.13	3306		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
3402	34	1.5	1.8	0.35	0	3403	cut				pit

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
3403	34	1.5	1.2	0.34	3402		fill	dark greyish brown	loose	silty sand	pit
3404	34	1.5	0.2	0.3	3402		fill	light brownish grey	loose	sand	pit
3405	34	1.5	0.4	0.3	3402		fill	dark grey	loose	silty sand	pit
3406	34	1	0.81	0.3	0		cut				ditch
3407	34	1	0.81	0.3	3406		fill	dark greyish brown	friable	clayey silt	ditch
3600	C	0.27	0.27	0.5	3600	3601	cut				post hole
3601	C	0.27	0.27	0.5	3600		fill	light - mid greyish-brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3602	C	0.46	0.37	0.38	3602	3603	cut				post hole
3603	C	0.46	0.37	0.38	3602	3603	fill	mid brown	moderately compact	sandy clay	post hole
3604	C	2.05	0.8	0.18	3604	3605	cut				pit
3605	C	2.05	0.8	0.18	3604	3605	fill	mid brownish grey	friable	clayey sand	Pit
3606	C	0.32	0.34	0.09	3606	3607	cut				post hole
3607	C	0.32	0.34	0.09	3606	3607	fill	light yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3608	C	1	0.4	0.18	3608	3609	cut				gully
3609	C	1	0.4	0.18	3608	3609	fill	dark grey	loose	sandy silt	gully
3610	C	2.55	2	0.75	3610	3611	cut				pit
3611	C	2.55	2	0.75	3610	3611	fill	dark grey	loose	sandy silt	pit
3612	C	2.55	1.3	0.53	3612	3613	cut				pit
3613	C	2.55	1.3	0.53	3612	3613	fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
3614	C	0.35	0.35	0.32	3614	3615	cut				post hole
3615	C	0.35	0.35	0.32	3614	3615	fill	mid brown red	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3616	C	0.25	0.4	0.1	3616	3617	cut				pit
3617	C	0.25	0.4	0.1	3616	3617	fill	dark grey	loose	sandy silt	pit
3618	C	1	5.6	0.58	3618	3619	cut				ditch
3619	C	1	5.6	0.58	3618	3619	fill	dark brownish grey	moderately compact	silty sand	ditch
3620	C	1	0.39	0.06	3620	3621	cut				gully

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
3621	C	1	0.39	0.06	3620	3621	fill	mid brownish grey	firm	clayey sand	gully
3622	void	0			0		3623-3799 void				
3700	C	0	0.42	0.09	3700	3701	cut				gully
3701	C	0	0.42	0.09	3700		fill	dark greyish brown	soft	silty sand	gully
3702	C	1	0.73	0.15	3702	3703	cut				gully
3703	C	1	0.73	0.15	3702		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	sandy clay	gully
3704	C	1.38	0.56	0.1	3704	3705	cut				pit
3705	C	1.38	0.56	0.1	3704		fill	mid brown	soft	sandy clay	pit
3706	C	0.42	0.42	0.13	3706	3707	cut				post hole
3707	C	0.42	0.42	0.13	3706		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	clayey silt	post hole
3708	C	0.91	0.94	0.33	3708	3709 3710 3711	cut				ditch
3709	C	0.2	0.2	0.05	3708		fill	light brownish yellow	firm	sandy clay	ditch
3710	C	0.33	0.33	0.23	3708		fill	mid yellowish brown	indurated	silty clay	ditch
3711	C	0.19	0.19	0.12	3708		fill	light brownish yellow	firm	sandy clay	ditch
3712	C	1	1.03	0.43	3712	3713	cut				ditch
3713	C	1	1.03	0.43	3712		fill	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	ditch
3714	C	1	0.88	0.15	3714	3715	cut				gully
3715	C	1	0.88	0.15	3714		fill	mid greyish brown	compact	clayey sand	gully
3716	C	1	1.1	0.47	3716	3717 3718 3748 3749	cut				ditch
3717	C	0.3	0.3	0.11	3716		fill	mid brownish yellow	firm	sandy clay	ditch
3718	C	0.54	0.54	0.29	3716		fill	mid yellowish brown	indurated	sandy clay	ditch
3719	C	0.35	0.39	0.17	3719	3720	cut				post hole
3720	C	0.35	0.39	0.17	3719		fill	mid yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3721	C	0.52	0.3	0.16	3721		cut				post hole
3722	C	0.52	0.3	0.16	3721		fill	mid brown	soft	clayey sand	post hole
3723	C	1	0.7	0.12	3723	3724	cut				gully

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
3724	C	1	0.7	0.12	3723		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	sandy clay	gully
3725	C	1	0.91	0.15	3725	3726	cut				ditch
3726	C	1	0.91	0.15	3725		fill	mid greyish brown	plastic	sandy silt	ditch
3727	C	1	0.98	0.34	3727	3728	cut				ditch
3728	C	1	0.98	0.34	3727		fill	dark greyish brown	soft	sandy clay	ditch
3729	C	1	0.6	0.15	3729	3730	cut				Gully
3730	C	1	0.6	0.15	3729		fill	dark greyish brown	moderately compact	sandy clay	Gully
3731	C	0.41	0.31	0.17	3731	3732	cut				post hole
3732	C	0.41	0.31	0.17	3731		fill	mid yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3733	C	0.26	0.92	0.12	3708		fill	mid yellowish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
3734	C	1.01	0.1	0.17	3734	3735	cut				ditch
3735	C	1.1	0.1	0.17	3734		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
3736	C	0.91	0.68	0.12	3736	3737	cut				ditch
3737	C	0.91	0.68	0.12	3736		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
3738	C	1.78	0.37	0.2	3738	3739	cut				gully
3739	C	1.78	0.37	0.2	3738		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	sily clay	gully
3740	C	1	0.7	0.14	3740	3741	cut				ditch
3741	C	1	0.7	0.14	3740		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
3742	C	2.22	1.7	0.43	3742	3743	cut				pit
3743	C	2.22	1.7	0.43	3742		fill	mid greyish brown	compact	clayey silt	pit
3744	C	1.1	0.8	0.18	3744	3745	cut				pit
3745	C	1.1	0.8	0.18	3744		fill	mid greyish brown	compact	clayey silt	pit
3746	C	1.44	0.85	0.24	3746	3747	cut				pit
3747	C	1.44	0.85	0.24	3746		fill	dark greyish brown	compact	clayey silt	pit
3748	C	0.2	0.2	0.08	3716		fill	mid brownish yellow	firm	sandy clay	ditch
3749	C	0.2	0.2	0.2	3716		fill	mid greyish brown	firm	silty sand	ditch
3750	C	1	8.32	0.61	3750	3751	cut				ditch
3751	C	1	8.32	0.61	3750		fill	mid brown	plastic	sandy silt	ditch
3752	C	1	0.86	0.18	3752	3753	cut				ditch

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
3753	C	1	0.86	0.18	3752		fill	mid greyish brown	plastic	sandy silt	ditch
3754	C	0.72	0.72	0.41	3754	3755	cut				pit
3755	C	0.72	0.72	0.41	3754	3755	fill	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	pit
3756	C	0.68	0.68	0.23	3756	3757	cut				pit
3757	C	0.68	0.68	0.23	3756	3757	fill	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	pit
3758	C	1.27	0.62	0.24	3758	3759	cut				pit
3759	C	1.27	0.62	0.24	3758	3759	fill	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	pit
3760	C	1	0.8	0.25	3760	3761	cut				gully
3761	C	1	0.8	0.25	3760	3761	fill	mid brown	firm	sandy silt	gully
3762	C	1.32	1.18	0.47	3762	3763,3764	cut				pit
3763	C	1.32	1.18	0.18	3762	3763, 3764	fill	light yellowish grey	firm	silty sand	pit
3764	C	1.32	1.32	0.28	3762	3763,3764	fill	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	pit
3765	C	1.48	0.23	0.51	3765	3766	cut				pit
3766	C	1.48	0.23	0.29	3765	3766	fill	mid brownish grey	firm	sandy silt	pit
3767	C	0.37	0.37	0.29	3767	3768	cut				post hole
3768	C	0.37	0.37	0.29	3767		fill	light greyish brown	firm	clayey sand	post hole
3769	C	0.47	0.5	0.42	3769	3770	cut				post hole
3770	C	0.47	0.5	0.42	3769		fill	light greyish brown	firm	clayey sand	post hole
3771	C	0.53	0.61	0.58	3771	3772	cut				post hole
3772	C	0.53	0.61	0.58	3771		fill	light greyish brown	firm	clayey sand	post hole
3773	C	0.34	0.31	0.19	3773	3774	cut				post hole
3774	C	0.34	0.31	0.19	3773		fill	light greyish brown	firm	clayey sand	post hole
3775	C	0.39	0.36	0.23	3775	3776	cut				post hole
3776	C	0.39	0.36	0.23	3775		fill	mid reddish brown	compact	sandy clay	post hole
3777	C	1	0.74	0.23	0	3778	cut				ditch
3778	C	1	0.74	0.23	3777		fill	mid brown	firm	sandy silt	ditch
3779	C	0.53	0.52	0.36	3779	3780	cut				post hole
3780	C	0.53	0.52	0.36	3779		fill	light greyish brown	firm	clayey sand	post hole
3781	C	1.2	2.32	0.7	3781	3782 3783 3784	cut				ditch
3782	C	1.2	2.32	0.7	3781		fill	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey sand	ditch

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
3783	C	1.2	2.32	0.7	3781		fill	mid yellowish brown	soft	clayey sand	ditch
3784	C	1.2	2.32	0.7	3781		fill	mid brownish grey	soft	silty sand	ditch
3785	C	1	0.82	0.28	3785	3786	cut				ditch
3786	C	1	0.82	0.28	3785		fill	mid brown	firm	sandy silt	ditch
3787	C	0.31	0.39	0.2	3787	3788	cut				post hole
3788	C	0.31	0.39	0.2	3787		fill	light greyish brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3789	C	0.42	0.54	0.09	3789	3790	cut				pit
3790	C	0.42	0.54	0.09	3789		fill	dark reddish grey	firm	silty sand	pit
3792	C	1	1.44	0.46	3792	3793	cut				pit
3793	C	1	1.44	0.46	3792		fill	dark grey	soft	silty sand	pit
3794	C	0.48	0.48	0.34	3794	3795	cut				post hole
3795	C	0.48	0.48	0.34	3794	3795	fill	light yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3796	C	0.34	0.34	0.37	3796	3797	cut				post hole
3797	C	0.34	0.34	0.37	3796	3797	fill	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3798	C	0.37	0.37	0.51	3798	3799	cut				post hole
3799	C	0.37	0.37	0.51	3798	3799	fill	mid brown	firm	sandy clay	post hole
3800	D	2.3	2	0.68	3800	3801 3802 3803	cut				pit
3801	D	1.79	1.79	0.2	3800		fill	dark grey mixed with light yellowish brown	friable	silty clay	fill
3802	D	2.3	2	0.2	3800		fill	dark grey	friable	sandy silt	pit
3803	D	1.5	1.5	0.3	3800		fill	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey silt	pit
3804	D	1	1.4	0.3	3804		cut				ditch
3805	D	1	1.4	0.3	3804		fill	dark brownish grey	friable	sandy silt	ditch
3806	D	1	1	0.18	3806	3807	cut				ditch
3807	D	1	1	0.18	3806		fill	mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	ditch
3810	D	2.55	1.7	0.28	3810	3811	cut				pit

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
3811	D	2.55	1.7	0.28	3810		fill	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey silt	pit
3812	D	0.3	0.3	0.23	3812	3813	cut				post hole
3813	D	0.3	0.3	0.23	3812		fill	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey silt	post hole
3814	D	2.75	2.77	0.25	3814	3815 3816	cut				pit
3815	D	2.75	1.4	0.1	3814		fill	mid brownish grey	indurated	silty clay	pit
3816	D	2.75	2.5	0.26	3814		fill	dark greyish brown	firm	clayey silt	Pit
3817	D	1	1.68	0.4	3817	3818 3819	cut				ditch
3818	D	1	1.05	0.12	3817		fill	light orangeish grey	firm	sandy clay	ditch
3819	D	1	1.6	0.26	3817		fill	dark brownish grey	plastic	sandy clay	ditch
3820	D	1	1.7	0.26	3820	3821,3822,3823	cut				ditch
3821	D	1	1	0.2	3820	3821,3822,3823	fill	light orangey brown	plastic/ soft	ailty clay	ditch
3822	D	0.26	0.2	0.12	3820	3821,3822,3823	fill	light greyish brown	plastic/ soft	silty clay	ditch
3823	D	1.84	1.8	0.26	3820	3821,3822,3823	fill	mid brownish grey	plastic/ soft	sandy clay	ditch
3824	D	1.62	1.5	0.45	3824	3825 3826	cut				pit
3825	D	1.62	1.5	0.2	3824		fill	mid orangey brown	friable	sandy silt	pit
3826	D	1.22	1.22	0.25	3824		fill	dark brownish grey	friable	clayey silt	pit
3827	D	1	0.93	0.05	3827		cut				ditch
3828	void	0			0		3828-3999 void				
4000	A	5.59	0.56	0.25	4000	4001	cut				ditch
4001	A	5.59	0.56	0.25	4000		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	ditch
4002	A	1.25	0.9	0.16	4002	4003	cut				pit
4003	A	1.25	0.9	0.16	4002		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4004	A	2.2	1.46	0.3	4004	4005 4006 4007	cut				ditch
4005	A	2.2	0.9	0.3	4004		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
4006	A	1	0.84	0.24	4004		fill	mid yellowish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch



Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4007	A	1	0.84	0.1	4004		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
4008	A	1.44	0.7	0.44	4008	4009 4010	cut				post hole
4009	A	1.44	0.7	0.44	4008		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	post hole
4010	A	1.38	0.5	0.22	4008		fill	dark greyish brown	soft	silty sand	post hole
4011	A	1.5	0.8	0.2	4011	4012	cut				pit
4012	A	1.5	0.8	0.2	4011		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4013	A	0.35	0.24	0.2	4013	4014	cut				ditch
4014	A	0.35	0.24	0.2	4013		fill	mid yellowish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
4015	A	1.22	0.98	0.34	4015	4016	cut				pit
4016	A	1.22	0.98	0.34	4015		fill	light brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4017	A	0.84	2.01	0.24	4015		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4018	A	0.26	0.26	0.16	4015		fill	light yellowish brown	loose	sand	pit
4019	A	1	1.14	0.32	4019	4020 4021	cut				ditch
4020	A	1	0.8	0.27	4019		fill	mid greyish brown with yellow patches	loose	sand	ditch
4021	A	1	0.7	0.11	4019		fill	light brownish grey	moderately compact	sand	ditch
4022	A	1	0.54	0.18	4022	4023	cut				ditch
4023	A	1	0.54	0.18	4022		fill	dark greyish brown	loose	sand	ditch
4024	A	1	0.67	0.1	4024	4025	cut				ditch
4025	A	1	0.67	0.1	4024		fill	mid brown	loose	sand	ditch
4026	A	1	0.32	0.1	4026	4027	cut				ditch
4027	A	1	0.32	0.1	4026		fill	dark greyish brown	loose	sand	ditch
4028	A	0.8	0.84	0.25	4028	4029	cut				pit
4029	A	0.8	0.84	0.25	4028		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	gravelly sand	pit
4033	A	1	1.12	0.41	4033	4034	cut				ditch

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4034	A	1	1.12	0.41	4033		fill	mid greyish brown	firm	silty sand	ditch
4035	A	1.17	0.84	0.25	4035	4036 4037	cut				pit
4036	A	1.17	0.8	0.08	4035		fill	light yellowish grey	firm	silty sand	pit
4037	A	1.17	0.84	0.22	4035		fill	dark blueish grey	firm	silty sand	pit
4038	A	1	0.89	0.4	4038	4039 4040 4044 4045	cut				ditch
4039	A	1	0.74	0.08	4038		fill	dark brownish grey	firm	silty sand	ditch
4040	A	1	0.75	0.32	4038		fill	mid greyish brown	firm	silty sand	ditch
4041	A	1.5	0.5	0.37	4041	4042 4043	cut				pit
4042	A	1.5	0.5	0.11	4041		fill	mid yellowish grey	firm	sand	pit
4043	A	1.5	0.6	0.27	4041		fill	black	firm	silty sand	pit
4044	A	1	0.2	0.11	4038		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	ditch
4045	A	1	0.32	0.05	4038		fill	light greyish yellow	soft	sand	ditch
4046	A	1	1.04	0.33	4046	4047	cut				ditch
4047	A	1	1.04	0.33	4046		fill	dark greyish brown	loose	sand	ditch
4048	A	0.39	0.43	0.27	4048	4049 4050	cut				post hole
4049	A	0.5	0.5	0.16	4048		fill	light yellowish grey	soft	sand	post hole
4050	A	0.86	0.86	0.11	4048		fill	dark grey	friable	silty sand	post hole
4051	A	0.49	0.53	0.12	4051	4052	cut				pit
4052	A	0.49	0.53	0.12	4051		fill	dark yellowish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4053	A	0.79	0.79	0.21	4053	4054	cut				ditch
4054	A	0.79	0.79	0.21	4053		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	sandy silt	ditch
4055	A	0.52	0.52	0.1	4055	4056	cut				post hole
4056	A	0.52	0.52	0.1	4055		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	sandy silt	post hole
4057	A	0.8	0.57	0.24	0	4058	cut				
4058	A	0.8	0.57	0.24	4057		fill	dark grey brown	loose	silty sand	pit fill
4059	A	0.72	0.62	0.3	0	4060, 4061	cut				pit

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4060	A	0.72	0.62	0.15	4059		fill	dark grey black	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4061	A	0.8	0.57	0.18	4059		fill	black	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4062	A	0.8	0.5	0.12	0	4063	cut				pit
4063	A	0.8	0.5	0.12	4062		fill	dark grey	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4064	A	1.12	0.84	0.2	0	4065, 4066	cut				pit
4065	A	1.12	0.84	0.2	4064		fill	dark grey	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4066	A	0.7	0.7	0.1	4064		fill	black	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4067	A	1	0.53	0.11	4067	4068	cut				gully
4068	A	1	0.53	0.11	4067		fill	dark blueish grey	firm	silty sand	gully
4069	A	0.9	0.75	0.16	4069	4070	cut				pit
4070	A	0.9	0.75	0.16	4069		fill	dark yellowish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4073	A	0.56	0.35	0.18	4073	4074	cut				pit
4074	A	0.56	0.35	0.18	4073		fill	dark blueish grey	firm	silty sand	pit
4075	A	1.3	0.6	0.36	4075	4076 4077 4078	cut				pit
4076	A	1.3	0.6	0.36	4075		fill	dark grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4077	A	1.3	0.85	0.18	4075		fill	mid greyish brown	soft	silty sand	pit
4078	A	1.3	0.85	0.18	4075		fill	light greyish yellow	loose	sand	pit
4079	A	0.8	0.8	0.25	4079	4080	cut				pit
4080	A	0.8	0.8	0.25	4079		fill	dark brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4081	A	1.46	0.8	0.36	4081	4082	cut				pit
4082	A	1.46	0.8	0.36	4081		fill	dark grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
4083	A	1	1.18	0.36	4083	4088	cut				ditch
4084	A	1	1.18	0.36	4083		fill	dark greyish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
4085	A	1.15	0.7	0.22	4085	4086	cut				pit
4086	A	1.15	0.7	0.22	4085	4086	fill	dark grey/black	loose	sandy silt	pit
4087	A	0.47	0.38	0.24	4087	4088	cut				pit
4088	A	0.47	0.38	0.24	4087	4088	fill	dark brownish grey	loose	gravely sand (moist)	pit
4089	A	0.93	0.57	0.34	4089	4090	cut				pit
4090	A	0.93	0.57	0.34	4089	4090	fill	dark brownish grey	loose	moist silty sand	pit

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4091	A	0.42	0.44	0.11	4091	4092	cut				post hole/ pit
4092	A	0.42	0.44	0.11	4091	4092	fill	mid yellow grey	soft	silty sand	post hole/ pit
4093	A	0.67	0.44	0.22	4093	4094	cut				pit
4094	A	0.67	0.4	0.22	4093	4094	fill	dark yellowish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4095	A	0.76	1.12	0.34	4095	4096	cut				pit
4096	A	0.76	1.12	0.34	4095	4096	fill	black	soft	silty sand	pit
4097	A	1	1.44	0.17	4097	4098	cut				ditch
4098	A	1	1.44	0.17	4097	4098,4099	fill	dark brpwmish grey (almost black)	moderately soft	sandy silt	ditch
4099	A	1	0.34	0.07	4097	4098,4099	fill	dark brownish grey	compact	silty sand	ditch
4100	A	1.84	1.11	0.2	4100	4101	cut				pit
4101	A	1.84	1.11	0.2	4100	4101	fill	dark grey	firm	silty sand	pit
4102	A	1.32	0.54	0.19	4102	4103	cut				pit
4103	A	1.32	0.54	0.19	4102	4103	fill	mid yellowish grey	firm	silty sand	pit
4104	A	1	0.96	0.18	4104	4105	cut				ditch
4105	A	1	0.96	0.18	4104	4105	fill	mid redish grey	soft	silty sand	ditch
4106	A	0.8	0.6	0.13	4106	4107,4108	cut				pit
4107	A	0.8	0.6	0.13	4106	4107,4108	fill	dark orangey red	firm	clayey iron pan	pit
4108	A	0.8	0.6	0.13	4106	4107,4108	fill	mid redish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4109	A	1.4	1.4	0.34	4109	4110,4111,4112	cut				pit
4110	A	1.4	1.4	0.34	4110	4111,4112,4113	fill	dark orangey grey	firm	iron pan	pit
4111	A	1.2	1.2	0.2	4109	4110,4111,4112	fill	dark brownish grey	soft	sandy silt	pit
4112	A	0.4	0.4	0.06	4109	4110,4111,4112	fill	light redidish grey	loose	silty sand	pit
4113	A	0.7	0.7	0.12	4113	4114,4115	cut				pit
4114	A	0.32	0.32	0.12	4113	4114,4115	fill	dark orangey red	firm	iron pan	pit
4115	A	0.6	0.6	0.1	4113	4114,4115	fill	mid brownish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4116	A	0.35	0.31	0.12	4116	4117	cut				post hole

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4117	A	0.35	0.31	0.12	4116	4117	fill	dark brownish grey	loose	silty sand	post hole
4118	A	1.06	0.9	0.26	4118	4119,4120	cut				pit
4119	A	0.6	0.58	0.26	4118	4119,4120	fill	mid brownish grey	loose	sand gravel	pit
4120	A	1.06	0.9	0.2	4118	4119,4120	fill	mid orangey brown	loose	gravely sand	pit
4121	A	1.7	0.75	0.36	4121	4122	cut				pit
4122	A	1.7	0.75	0.36	4121	4122	fill	dark greyish grey	loose	sandy silt	pit
4123	A	0.57	0.7	0.15	4123	4124	cut				pit
4124	A	0.57	0.7	0.15	4123	4124	fill	dark grey	loose	silty clay	pit
4125	A	0.7	0.55	0.17	4125	4126	cut				pit
4126	A	0.7	0.55	0.17	4125	4126	fill	black	loose	sandy silt	pit
4127	A	0.6	0.5	0.18	4127	4128	cut				pit
4128	A	0.6	0.5	0.18	4127	4128	fill	dark grey/black	loose	sandy silt	pit
4129	A	1	0.49	0.32	4129	4130	cut				ditch
4130	A	1	0.49	0.32	4129	4130	fill	dark blackish grey	soft	silty sand	ditch
4131	A	1	1.19	0.25	4131	4132	cut				ditch
4132	A	1	1.19	0.25	4131	4132	fill	dark redish brown	soft	silty sand	ditch
4133	A	1	0.98	0.32	4133	4134	cut				ditch
4134	A	1	0.98	0.32	4133	4134	fill	mid greyish brown	loose	sandy clay	ditch
4135	A	0.7	0.65	0.22	4135	4136	cut				pit
4136	A	0.7	0.65	0.22	4135	4136	fill	dark greyish brown	loose	silty sand	pit
4137	A	0.57	0.9	0.44	4137	4138,4138,4139	cut				pit
4138	A	0.57	0.53	0.17	4137	4138,4139,4140	fill	light yellowish grey	loose	sand	pit
4139	A	0.57	0.79	0.12	4137	4138,4139,4140	fill	dark grey	loose	silty sand	ditch
4140	A	0.5	0.5	0.14	4137	4138,4139,4140	fill	light brown	loose	sand	ditch
4141	A	0.9	0.97	0.18	4141	4142	cut				pit
4142	A	0.9	0.97	0.18	4141	4142	fill	mid yellowish grey	soft	silty sand	pit
4143	A	2.13	0.95	0.33		4144	cut				pit
4144	A	2.13	0.95	0.33	4143		fill	dark brown grey	firm	silty	pit fill
4145	A	1.28	0.72	0.31	0	4146	cut				pit

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4146	A	1.28	0.72	0.31	4145		fill	dark yellow grey	firm	silty sand	pit fill
4147	A	0.29	0.24	0.12	0	4148	cut				post hole
4148	A	0.29	0.24	0.12	4147		fill	dark orange grey	soft	silty sand	post hole fill
4149	A	0.65	0.57	0.37	0	4150, 4151, 4152	cut				pit
4150	A	0.65	0.57	0.37	4149		fill	dark grey black	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4151	A	0.65	0.57	0.25	4149		fill	mid yellow grey	loose	silty sand	pit fill
4152	A	0.65	0.57	0.21	4149		fill	mid grey brown	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4153	A	0.64	0.55	0.3	0	4155, 4154	cut				pit
4154	A	0.64	0.55	0.2	4153		fill	dark brown grey	loose	silty sand	pit fill
4155	A	0.4	0.4	0.1	4153		fill	light grey brown	loose	sand	pit fill
4156	A	0.58	0.4	0.08	0	4157	cut				pit
4157	A	0.58	0.4	0.08	4156		fill	mid grey brown	loose	silty sand	pit fill
4158	A	0.65	0.4	0.26	0	4159	cut				pit
4159	A	0.65	0.4	0.26	4158		fill	dark grey brown	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4160	A	0.22	0.22	0.13	0	4161	cut				post hole
4161	A	0.22	0.22	0.13	4160		fill	dark brown grey	soft	silty sand	post hole fill
4162		1	0.6	0.18	0	4162	cut				pit
4163	A	1	0.6	0.18	4162		fill	dark brown grey	soft	silty sand	pit fill
4164	A	0.85	0.6	0.12		4165	cut				pit
4165	A	0.85	0.6	0.12	4164		fill	dark brown grey	soft	silty sand	pit fill
4166	A	0.8	0.7	0.3	0	4167	cut				pit
4167	A	0.8	0.7	0.3	0		fill	light grey brown	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4168	A	0.9	0.8	0.28	0	4169	cut				pit
4169	A	0.9	0.8	0.28	4168		fill	dark grey	loose	sandy silt	pit fill
4170	A	1	0.94	0.32	0	4171	cut				ditch
4171	A	1	0.94	0.32	4170		fill	dark brown grey	firm	silty sand	ditch fill
4172	A	1	0.33	0.19	0	4175	cut				ditch re cut
4173	A	0.5	0.5	0.16	0	4174	cut				pit
4174	A	0.5	0.5	0.16	4173		fill	dark grey brown	loose	gravelly sand	pit fill
4175	A	0.33	0.33	0.19	4172		fill	mid yellow grey	firm	silty sand	ditch fill
4176	A	0.82	0.44	0.24	0	4177, 4178	cut				pit
4177	A	0.4	0.4	0.19	4176		fill	light brown	loose	gravelly sand	pit fill

Context	Trench/Area	Length	Breadth	Depth	Cut	Filled By	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Feature Type
4178	A	0.3	0.3	0.24	4176		fill	dark grey brown	loose	gravelly sand	pit fill
4179	A	1	0.66	0.14	0	4180	cut				gully
4180	A	1	0.66	0.14	4179		fill	dark yellow grey	soft	silty sand	gully fill
4181	A	1	0.38	0.13	0	4182	cut				gully
4182	A	1	0.38	0.13	4181		fill	dark yellow grey	soft	silty sand	gully fill
4183	void	0			0		4183-4199 void				
4200	B	1	0.6	0.26	0	4201, 4204, 4205	cut				gully
4201	B	1	0.6	0.14	4200		fill	dark grey/black	soft	silty sand	gully fill
4202	B	1	0.52	0.23	0	4203	Cut				ditch
4203	B	1	0.52	0.23	4202		fill	mid grey brown	plastic	caly silt	ditch fill
4204	B	0.3	0.3	0.1	4200		fill	mid brown grey	soft	silty sand	gully fill
4205	B	0.34	0.34	0.1	4200		fill	mid brown grey	soft	silty sand	gully fill
4206	B	1	2.52	0.7		4207, 4208, 4209	cut				ditch
4207	B	1	2.52	0.28	4206		fill	dark grey brown	soft	silty sand	ditch fill
4208	B	1	2.45	0.5	4206		fill	mid grey brown	soft	silty sand	ditch fill
4209	B	1	2.52	0.1	4206		fill	light yellow grey	firm	gravel	ditch fill
4210	B	1.95	0.8	0.26	0	4211	cut				pit
4211	B	1.95	0.8	0.26	4210		fill	dark brown grey	soft	silty sand	pit fill
4212	B	0.5	0.63	0.28	0	4213	cut				gully
4213	B	0.5	0.63	0.28	4212		fill	dark grey	soft	silty sand	gully fill

Table 2: Context inventory

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.1.1** Archaeological works produced a single copper alloy (CuA) object, a fragment from a worn crotal or rumbler bell, from the topsoil in Trench 14. The functional category used is that defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: Category 12 objects associated with agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. The find is recorded in the text.
- B.1.2** The CuA and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East, until formal deposition or deselection.

#### *Factual Data and Discussion*

- B.1.3** The topsoil from Trench 14 produced a fragment from the body of a relatively small, one-piece, cast crotal bell, dating to the post-medieval period. Rumbler bells were used on the collars of domestic animals such as cows, goats, sheep, clothing (Crummy 1988 84) and horse trappings (Griffiths 1986 2 fig 20).
- B.1.4** The body fragment is decorated on both the upper and lower hemispheres, which can be distinguished by the position of the partial sound hole and surviving edge of the slot, which terminates at the central ridge at the remnant of a circular aperture. The upper hemisphere is decorated with what appears to be a sunburst design, possibly combined with fish scales within the rays or petals of the sunburst. The lower hemisphere has a clear fish-scale pattern, although the pattern is very worn and the metal thin in places, having worn through at the junction of the scales. Blunt suggests that the fish scale pattern is rarely, if ever, found on bells made after the 17th century. He also suggests that the apparent wear is not the result of usage, but due to the use of worn-out patterns (Blunt 2005 4).
- B.1.5** The presence of the crotal bell fragment in the topsoil is very probably due to accidental loss of a complete or near-complete bell, that has subsequently suffered post-depositional damage.

#### Catalogue

Category 12: objects associated with agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry.

Fragment of a post-medieval, cast, copper alloy, cast spherical rumbler or crotal bell (approx. 30mm in diameter). The fragment comprises parts of the upper and lower hemisphere, divided by a circumferential ridge that was formed during casting. A partial sound hole survives in the upper hemisphere (slightly tapering) and although the diameter cannot be firmly established it is very probably similar to that of the hole in the lower hemisphere), while the surviving portion of lower hemisphere has broken, in part, along one side of the slot, the surviving length of which approximately 14mm and terminates in a circular hole, of which approximately 50% survives (diameter 5mm). The



upper hemisphere is decorated, the small surviving area suggesting a gadrooning or sunburst pattern possibly with 'scales' within the ray. The lower hemisphere is also decorated with what appear to be scales (fish scale), although the pattern is somewhat faint and on the lower part the design is unclear, with a small hole, either worn through the metal or due to poor casting using a worn pattern from which the mould was made.

- B.1.6** The assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain, other than to possibly indicate the presence of livestock at some point in time in the 16th-17th century and the assemblage has little potential to aid, local, regional and national research priorities.

## B.2 Flint

*By Lawrence Billington*

### *Introduction*

- B.2.1** A total of 107 worked flints and 332g (25 fragments) of unworked bunt flint were recovered during the fieldwork. The assemblage is quantified by Area in Table 3; the totals for each area include those recovered during the initial trenching, whilst the flint from one trench which did not see further excavation is quantified separately (Trench 25). A full catalogue of the assemblage by context is provided below (Table 4).

- B.2.2** This report begins with some general comments on the raw materials and condition of the assemblage, after which the flint is described/characterised by area.

Area	A	B	C	D	E	Tr. 25	Totals
Chip			8	1			9
Irregular Waste	3		1				4
Primary Flake			3	1			4
Secondary Flake	6	4	24	20	1	1	56
Tertiary Flake	1	1	8	9		1	20
Secondary Blade-like flake	1		2	1			4
Tertiary Blade-like flake			2				2
Secondary Blade		1		1			2
Tertiary Blade	1	1					2
Edge trimmed flake	1						1
End scraper			3				3
<b>Total worked</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>107</b>
Unworked burnt count	17		1	7			25
Unworked burnt wt. (g)	188.4		2.6	140.8			331.8

*Table 3: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by area*

### *Raw material and condition*

- B.2.3** The flint is varied in terms of raw material, and whilst largely of good quality it includes pieces which appear to derive both from gravel pebbles/cobbles and from larger

nodules with thick and relatively unweathered cortical surfaces. Flint is available abundantly in the local area, from the terrace gravels of the Lark and its tributaries, the glacial gravels and boulder clays on the valley sides and interfluves, and from the parent chalk where it is not masked by superficial deposits.

- B.2.4** The condition of the flintwork is also varied but the vast majority of the worked flint displays minor to moderate edge damage and rounding consistent with having seen a relatively high level of post-depositional disturbance and is consistent with most of the assemblage representing residual material incidentally incorporated into the fills of later features. This said, there are a small number of individual pieces/feature assemblages in fresher condition which seem more likely to be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive (see below).

### *Area A*

- B.2.5** A total of 13 worked flints and 188g of unworked burnt flint came from Area A. The majority of unworked burnt flint (16 fragments; 184g) came from ditch **4000**, and this material may be broadly contemporary with the ditch as opposed to representing residual material. The worked flint was recovered in low densities (1-5 pieces per context) from the fills of pits and ditches, and most is likely to be residual.
- B.2.6** A small broken bladelet from pit **4079**, likely to be of earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic date. The remainder of the flintwork is dominated by simple hard hammer struck flakes, although a Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-like flake was recovered from ditch **4083**. The only retouched piece is a fine, regular flake with minor edge trimming along one lateral edge, from gully **4179**. Although not strongly diagnostic this piece is likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

### *Area B*

- B.2.7** A small assemblage of five pieces from gully **4200** which is in relatively fresh condition and includes two small blade-based pieces alongside well-struck flakes – it is possible this represents a coherent/single period earlier Neolithic assemblage. Two, simple hard hammer struck flakes came from pit **4210**.

### *Area C*

- B.2.8** Area C produced almost half of the total of worked flint from the investigations, 51 pieces, together with a single fragment of unworked burnt flint (3g). The worked flint was recovered from the fills of pits and ditches and was thinly distributed, deriving from 16 individual contexts, none of which produced in excess of seven flints. Most of the flintwork seems likely to be residual and the material from individual contexts is often clearly mixed in terms of condition and technology. Two small assemblages from individual features do, however appear to be more coherent. Pit **3610** produced four flints, including two secondary flakes and blade-like flake, which were in relatively

good condition and seem to reflect a fairly well-structured flake-based core reduction strategy, probably dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Pit **3744** produced three unretouched flakes, two of which may derive from the same core, and these too are in fresh condition.

**B.2.9** The remainder of the Area C flint is overwhelmingly dominated by simple hard hammer struck flakes, and blade-based pieces are very rare. Retouched tools consist of three scrapers. Two of these were recovered from the fill (3728) of ditch **3727** and are both made on robust partly cortical flakes; one example bears very steep/undercutting retouch whilst the other has more minimal retouch. Neither are strongly diagnostic but the technology of their blanks suggest they are likely to be of Late Neolithic or later date. The third scraper came from ditch **3725** (fill 3726) and is a short-end scraper with fine semi-invasive/scalar retouch of a kind most common in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age industries.

### *Area D*

**B.2.10** A total of 33 worked flints were recovered from Area D, alongside 141g (seven fragments) of unworked burnt flint. This total includes 12 worked flints recovered from feature investigated during the initial trial trenching (Trench 7). Most of the unworked burnt flint (102g, six fragments) came from a single pit, **3824**, and this may represent deliberately deposited/non-residual material.

**B.2.11** The worked flints were largely recovered from the fills of ditches, and derived from seven individual contexts, none of which produced in excess of eight worked flints. No cores or retouched pieces were present and the material is dominated by hard-hammer struck flakes, with very few blade-based pieces (one blade from ditch **702** and one blade-like flake from pit **3814**). The mixed condition and character of the material suggests that it very largely represents residual material.

### *Area E*

**B.2.12** A single, well-struck but undiagnostic flake was recovered from pit **2001** in Area E.

### *Trench 25*

**B.2.13** Two flakes with very heavy edge damage were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 25.

### *Discussion*

**B.2.14** The flint assemblage from the investigations is small and the vast majority appears to represent residual flintwork caught up in the fills of later features. Possible exceptions include two features which produced concentrations of unworked burnt flint (ditch

**4000**, Area A; pit **3824**, Area D) and several very small but possibly coherent assemblages of worked flint including one with material likely to be of earlier Neolithic date (gully **4200**, Area A) and two less diagnostic (but probably broadly Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age) assemblages from Area C (pits **3610** and **3744**).

**B.2.15** The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by simple, hard hammer struck flakes, which are the product of relatively expedient technologies. Blade-based material is rare, suggesting that Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic activity is poorly represented, and the crudeness of some of the flake-based material suggests at least a proportion probably reflects Middle to Late Bronze Age, or even Iron Age, activity. This said, the character of the few retouched forms recovered (mostly scrapers) are more consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Area	Trench	Context	Cut	sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade-like	Tertiary Blade-like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Edge trimmed flake	End scraper	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
A		4080	4079	119	Pit									1			1		
A		4001	4000		Ditch			1									1	16	184
A		4001	4000	150	Ditch			1									1		
A		4017	4015		Pit			1									1		
A		4017	4015	110	Pit		3										3		
A		4084	4083		Ditch			3			1						4		
A		4180	4179		Ditch					1					1		2	1	4.6
B		4201	4200		gully			3					1	1			5		
B		4211	4210		pit					1							1		
B		4211	4210	161	pit			1									1		
C		3611	3610		pit		1	2			1						4		
C		3619	3618		Ditch			5			2						7	1	2.6
C		3619	3618	205	Ditch	6											6		
C		3726	3725		Ditch			1	2							1	4		
C		3728	3727		Ditch			1								2	3		

Area	Trench	Context	Cut	sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade-like	Tertiary Blade-like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Edge trimmed flake	End scraper	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
C		3739	3738		Ditch					1							1		
C		3743	3742		Pit			1	4								5		
C		3745	3744		Pit				2	1							3		
C		3747	3746		Pit					1							1		
C		3749	3716		Ditch				1								1		
C		3751	3750		Ditch				1	1							2		
C		3753	3752		Ditch				1								1		
C		3782	3781		Ditch			1	2	3							6		
C		3786	3785		Ditch							1					1		
C		3790	3789		Pit	2				1							3		
C		3793	3792		Pit				1								1		
C		4607	?		?				2								2		
D		3803	3800		Pit				4	4							8	1	38.8
D		3805	3804		Ditch				7	1							8		
D		3816	3814		Pit				1		1						2		
D		3823	3820	101	Ditch	1			2								3		
D		3826	3824		Pit													6	102
D (Eval)	7	704	702		Ditch			1					1				2		
D (Eval)	7	706	705		Ditch				3	3							6		
D (Eval)	7	707	705		Ditch				3	1							4		
E (Eval)	20	2002	2001		Pit				1								1		
Eval	25	Tops oil							1	1							2		
					Totals	9	4	4	56	20	4	2	2	2	1	3	107	25	332

Table 4: Flint catalogue

## B.3 Stone

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

**B.3.1** A single fragment of lava quern was recovered from Period 2 ditch **3618** in Trench C. The functional category used is defined by Crummy (1983, 1988), Category 4 Household utensils and furniture. In addition, five fragments of a coarse-grained conglomerate (unworked) were also recovered. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. The lava and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East, until formal deposition or deselection.

### *Factual Data*

**B.3.2** Category 4 Household utensils and furniture: A single fragment of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava quern (0.746kg), was recovered from ditch **3618**. The fragment is a partial profile of an upper stone from a rotary lava quern/hand mill. It is somewhat weathered and abraded, and flaking.

**B.3.3** The lower grinding face is concave, with slight polishing, however, much of the grinding surface has been lost, as the lava is flaking and in relatively poor condition. The bevelled edge (height 49mm) survives and the original diameter of the quern was approximately 480mm, with 11% of the circumference of the quern surviving. There is a raised rim around the edge of the upper surface, again much worn, the surface then slopes down to a surviving thickness of 18mm; the central part of the quern is missing.

**B.3.4** The ditch also produced unworked fragments (0.077kg) of a coarse-grained conglomerate of uncertain origin.

### *Discussion*

**B.3.5** The lava quern fragment very probably originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture, and the form suggests a Roman origin for the quern. Watts states that the most common form of quern has a raised rim or kerb around the edge of the upper stone (Watts 2002, 33-34). Lava querns from the Mayen-Niedermendig area in the Eifel Hills region of Germany were widely imported into Britain during the Roman period, flourishing until the 3rd century (Watts 2002, 33). The quern from ditch **3618** was recovered alongside pottery dating from c.AD70-200 (see Appendix B.4).

## B.4 Roman Pottery

*By Katie Anderson*

### *Introduction*

**B.4.1** A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 73 sherds, weighing 902g and representing a minimum of nine vessels (MNV) and 1.78 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) was recovered from the excavation of Period 2 features in Area C. All of the pottery was analysed and fully recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

### *Assemblage Composition*

**B.4.2** The pottery is predominately earlier to mid-Roman in date (c.AD70-150), although some of the material could only be broadly dated Romano-British due to the size, condition and generic nature of the fabrics. The pottery is characterised by predominantly small to medium-sized sherds, some of which were noted as being abraded, reflected in the relatively low mean weight of 12.4g, indicating much of the pottery had been redeposited or had been left on the surface for a period of time before being deposited. The exception to this is twenty refitting sherds (208g) from a West Stow fine reduced ware beaker from ditch **3716** (3749), dating c.AD70-120.

**B.4.3** The assemblage is dominated by coarseware fabrics, representing 70% of by sherd count (Table 5). The majority of this material comprises micaceous sandy grey, reduced and black-slipped wares, the frequent silver mica indicative of localised production. The only sourced coarsewares are seventeen Wattisfield reduced ware sherds (129g), which is unsurprising given the sites relatively close proximity to the production centre. Romano-British finewares represent the remaining 30% of pottery by sherd count, dominated by the sherds from the West Stow vessel. The site is located very near to West Stow, which can be considered a local fabric. No imported pottery was recovered from the excavations.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	1	32	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	5	20	1	0
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	23	422	6	0.53
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	1	6	0	0
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	1	27	0	0
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	2	15	1	0
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	1	2	0	0
WATT	Wattisfield greyware	17	129	0	0
WESTSTOW	West Stow fine reduced ware	20	208	1	1.25

*Table 5: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric*

**B.4.4** A minimum of nine vessels were identified based on the number of unique rim sherds. There were several examples of refitting sherds, although these occur exclusively

within contexts, with no examples of cross-context refitting. Jars dominate the assemblage, representing a minimum of five vessels as well as one sherd which could only be broadly characterised as a beaker or jar. The rim diameters of the jars range from 14cm in diameter to a wide mouth, storage jar with a rim diameter of 30cm from pit **3746** (3747). The remaining vessel forms comprise two beakers; the West Stow vessel with an everted, rounded rim (16cm in diameter), which included several body and base sherds. The base was also noted as having a large post-firing hole, which may represent deliberate damage, rather than modification due to the size and shape of the hole. It is also possible that this may simply reflect post-breakage damage. The other beaker comprises a coarse sandy micaceous greyware vessel, with an everted rim (rim diameter 6cm), dating c.AD70-150. The vessel form of the remaining rim sherd could not be determined due to the sherd size. Three sherds have exterior sooting, indicative of being used over a fire.

**B.4.5** Roman pottery was recovered from fourteen contexts, representing thirteen interventions as well as the some unstratified material (Table 6), all of which were located in Area C south. Twelve contexts contained fewer than ten sherds. Ditch **3716** (3749) contained the largest assemblage (20 sherds, 208g), from the single West Stow beaker. Pit **3742** (3743) contained thirteen sherds (87g), representing sherds from a minimum of three different vessels.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Date
3605	3604	Pit	3	36	0	0	AD70-200
3619	3618	ditch	3	32	0	0	AD70-200
3701	3700	gully	3	16	0	0	AD70-200
3715	3714	gully	8	62	0	0	AD70-200
3726	3725	ditch	1	7	0	0	AD50-200
3738	3739	ditch	4	29	0	0	AD70-400
3741	3740	ditch	2	47	1	0.28	AD70-150
3743	3742	pit	13	87	3	0.1	AD70-150
3745	3744	pit	4	25	1	0	AD70-200
3747	3746	pit	3	109	1	0.15	AD70-200
3749	3716	ditch	20	208	1	1.25	AD70-150
3751	3750	ditch	1	10	0	0	AD70-400
3782	3781	ditch	4	134	1	0	AD70-150
3784	3781	ditch	2	15	1	0	AD70-200
Unstrat	0	x	2	85	0	0	Roman
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>x</b>

Table 6: Quantification of Roman pottery by context

## Discussion

**B.4.6** Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was limited activity in earlier to mid-Roman period (c.AD70-150), with the pottery suggesting a single phase of Roman activity. The size and condition of the assemblage limits any meaningful discussion on the nature of activity, although the fabrics and forms suggest domestic activity, with



most of the pottery acquired from the local area. Overall, the Roman pottery assemblage implies that although there was a presence in the Roman period, the site was not a focus for activity during, rather the assemblage is indicative of the site being on the periphery of any associated settlement.

## B.5 Ceramic Building material

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

**B.5.1** A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) (two pieces weighing 0.533kg), was recovered from a single ditch in Trench 27. The material includes post-medieval roof tile and an incomplete brick. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, with fabrics described, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Dating is tentative, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification.

### *Factual Data and Discussion*

**B.5.2** The CBM assemblage was recovered from Period 3 ditch **2702** in Trench 27. Firstly, a sub-rectangular fragment of post-medieval roof tile (0.021kg) in a brick red quartz-tempered fabric, both upper and lower surfaces and one edge survive. The fragment is 14-15mm thick and is possibly 19th century.

**B.5.3** The second fragment of CBM is a partial, unfrosted brick (0.513kg). Both upper and lower beds survive, as does a short length of stretcher (somewhat angled) and enough of the header face to give a complete width; beyond the header-stretcher corner the remaining stretcher face is missing. Surviving dimensions are 42-44mm thick and 112-117mm wide. The fabric is poorly mixed, a pale-light red matrix full of common very pale brown and darker light red swirls and pellets, silty fabric and some quartz and a very large (20 x 30mm) lump of burnt flint. The more complete and very probably upper bed is slightly smoothed, possibly by wear - the brick may have been used as a floor brick and traces of mortar on the break across the width of the brick, suggests it has been reused in its broken form. The brick is post-medieval, however, it is not closely datable although, as it forms part of the fill of a post-medieval ditch still present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the brick is very probably 18th or 19th century.

**B.5.4** The paucity of CBM indicates that brick buildings with tiled roofs were not located close to the site and the absence of recent brick buildings suggests that the CBM represents rubbish disposal or the spread of hardcore across the site.

## B.6 Fired Clay

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.6.1** A fragmentary assemblage of fired clay, weighing 0.090kg, was recovered from Trench 20. The fired clay assemblage is composed of irregular fragments of fire clay in two different fabrics with the two larger fragments possibly being from a loom weight. All the material is moderately abraded or abraded.
- B.6.2** The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Fabrics are briefly described, and dating is tentative, no complete dimensions were present. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. The fired clay and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

### *Factual Data and Discussion*

- B.6.3** Period 1 pit **2001** in Trench 20 produced four fragments of fired clay, two of which may be from a fired clay object, possibly a loom weight, of uncertain date. The two fragments which do not join, weigh 0.059kg, the fabric is quartz-tempered, buff to yellowish brown with paler swirls, some large voids, and rare large stones up to 8mm. The more irregular fragment has a single surviving slightly curved surface. The second fragment has a more obvious surface and appears to be a rounded corner or upper part of a ?loom weight of indeterminate size. The lower part of the fragment is pierced with a smooth, well-rounded, slightly angled hole (partial), very probably a suspension hole (diameter approximately 10-15mm, possibly tapering). It is unclear if the object is a weight, and its dating is uncertain, as the shape of the weight is not clearly defined, however, it may be Bronze Age or possibly the corner of a triangular Iron Age loom weight or even Roman.
- B.6.4** Two abraded amorphous lumps (0.031kg) of a quartz-tempered fabric, with some voids suggesting burnt out organic material, and occasional large flint up to 5mm. The fabric is poorly mixed with swirls of yellow-brown and dull red on the presumed surfaces and a darker red internal colouration with dark streaks. It is unclear if any of the surfaces are real or just a result of breakage and post-depositional damage. The material cannot be closely dated.
- B.6.5** The assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain, other than to possibly indicate the presence of prehistoric or later domestic occupation somewhere in the vicinity of pit **2001**, which may relate to settlement in the wider area. However, the small fragments recovered have little potential to aid, local, regional and national research priorities.

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## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Zoe Uí Choileáin*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

- C.1.1** Excavations at the site uncovered a total of 27 recordable fragments of animal bone. Of these 22 fragments were identifiable to species; cattle, horse and sheep/goat. The remaining material was categorised as large or medium mammal and is recorded in Table 7.
- C.1.2** This assemblage spans the later prehistoric (Period 1) and Early to Middle Romano-British (Period 2) periods. Both hand collected material and environmental samples have been recorded.
- C.1.3** The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.1.4** The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).
- C.1.5** For all identifiable bone, butchery marks and gnawing were recorded where observed. Tooth wear was recorded using Payne (1973) and fusion data is based on Silver (1970).

#### *Results of Analysis*

- C.1.6** The surface condition of the bone is variable however the main bulk represents a 3 on the McKinley scale (2004, 16, fig. 6), meaning that all of the surface is masked by erosion. A single sheep metapodial from context 3823 (Period 1 ditch **3820** in Area D) shows signs of rodent gnawing.
- C.1.7** Four taxa were identified; cattle, horse, sheep/goat and pig. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage does mean that any interpretation on prevalence would be

greatly biased. A full summary of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum of individuals (MNI) per taxon are presented in the tables below.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	14		1	25
Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	3		1	25
Horse ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	4		1	25
Pig ( <i>Sus</i> )	1		1	25
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and Minimum number of individuals (MNI)

- C.1.8** Fusion data is recordable from three specimens; a cattle tibia and two sheep phalanges. These are displayed in Table 8. The presence of a deciduous fourth sheep premolar from 3823 (Period 1 ditch **3820** in Area D) suggests an age under 21 months.
- C.1.9** A single possible fragment of worked bone is present. A large mammal radius from context 4112 (Period 1 pit **4109** in Area A) shows signs of polishing although it is unclear whether this is manmade or taphonomic.

## Discussion

- C.1.10** Primarily these specimens represent domestic waste. Due to the small size of the assemblage few other conclusions can be reached as regards the butchery or dietary practices of this population.

Phase	Context	Element	Taxon	Erosion	Count	Fusion Proximal	Fusion Distal	Age in months
2	3605	Metacarpus	Sheep/Goat	2	1	Absent	Absent	NA
2	3619	Metapodial	Horse	2	1	Absent	Fused	
2	3743	Incisor	Pig	1	1	NA	NA	NA
2	3743	Metapodial	Cattle	2	1	Absent	Absent	NA
2	3816	Tibia	Cattle	3	1	Absent	Fused	>24
2	3816	Femur	Large mammal	3	1	Fused	Absent	NA
2	3816	Maxilla	Horse	3	1	NA	NA	NA
2	3816	Loose mandibular row	Horse	3	2	NA	NA	NA
1	3823	Loose maxillary row	Sheep/Goat	3	1	NA	NA	NA
1	3823	Astragalus	Sheep/Goat	3	2	Fused	Fused	NA
1	3823	Metapodial	Sheep/Goat	3	1	Fused	Absent	>birth
1	3823	PH1	Sheep/Goat	3	1	Fused	Absent	>6
1	3823	Loose mandibular row	Sheep/Goat	3	3	NA	NA	NA
1	3823	Astragalus	Sheep/Goat	3	1	Fused	Fused	NA
1	3823	Metatarsus	Sheep/Goat	2	1	Fused	Absent	>birth
1	3823	Metatarsus	Sheep/Goat	3	1	Fused	Absent	>birth
1	3823	Metacarpus	Sheep/Goat	3	1	Absent	Absent	NA
1	3823	PH1	Sheep/Goat	2	1	Unfused	Fused	<6
1	3823	Femur	Medium mammal	2	1	Absent	Absent	NA

Phase	Context	Element	Taxon	Erosion	Count	Fusion Proximal	Fusion Distal	Age in months
1	3823	Loose mand cheek tooth	Cattle	2	1	NA	NA	NA
3	4098	Mandible	Large mammal	2	1	NA	NA	NA
3	4098	Tibia	Large mammal	2	1	Absent	Absent	NA
1	4112	Radius	Large mammal	3	1	Absent	Absent	NA
	<b>Total</b>				<b>27</b>			

Table 8: Catalogue of bone by context

## C.2 Environmental samples

By Martha Craven

### Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 51 bulk samples were taken from the fills of features within the excavated area at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk. The samples were taken from a variety of features across all excavation areas. The purpose of this report is to determine whether plant remains and environmental indicators such as molluscs are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value. Of the 51 samples taken, 27 were selected for processing (with the agreement of SCCAS).

### Methodology

C.2.2 Each sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.2.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 9.

C.2.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

## Quantification

**C.2.6** For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

**C.2.7** Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, foraminifera, ostracods and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

Key to table: U=untransformed

## Results

**C.2.8** The botanical material from this site is very sparse and consists of untransformed and carbonised remains.

**C.2.9** Only three samples from the site contain carbonised cereal grains. Sample 27, fill 2002 of Period 1 pit **2001** (Trench 20) contains a single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.). Sample 114, fill 4052 of Period 1 pit **4051** (Area A), contains two barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain. Sample 202, fill 3790 of Period 2 pit **3789** (Area C) contains a single barley grain and a two grains that were too heavily abraded to positively identify. This sample also contains a single legume (*Pisum/Lathyrus/Vicia* sp.), a single wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicocum*) glume base and weed seeds including clover (*Trifolium* spp.) and Parsley Piert (*Aphanes arvensis*). A small quantity of untransformed elderberry seeds (*Sambucus nigra*) were present in several of the samples. These may be contemporary to the sampled deposits as this taxon has a tough outer coating which makes them resistant to decay.

**C.2.10** The samples are either devoid of or contain only a small quantity of charcoal.

**C.2.11** The majority of the samples do not contain any molluscs or contain only a small quantity of them. Sample 202, however, contains a relatively large quantity of quite well-preserved molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench /Area No.	Feature type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Large Mammal Bones	Burnt Flint	Flint Debitage
27	2002	2001	Trench 20	Pit	16	20	#					+	7			#
52	3110	3109	Trench 31	Pit	6	5						+	<1			
101	3823	3820	Area D	Ditch	16	5						++	<1	#		#
110	4017	4015	Area A	Pit	18	20						+	0			#
111	4043	4041	Area A	Pit	16	10							0			
113	4050	4048	Area A	Post hole	6	5						+				
114	4052	4051	Area A	Pit	6	5	#						0			#
115	4054	4053	Area A	Ditch	14	20					#U	+	0			
116	4070	4069	Area A	Pit	18	20					#U	+	0			
117	4074	4073	Area A	Pit	16	30						+	0			

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench /Area No.	Feature type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Large Mammal Bone	Burnt Flint	Flint Debitage
118	4076	4075	Area A	Pit	20	2							<1			
119	4080	4079	Area A	Pit	16	30							2			#
120	4082	4081	Area A	Pit	16	20							<1			
121	4086	4085	Area A	Pit	17	20						+	0			
122	4088	4087	Area A	Pit	8	5							<1			
125	4096	4095	Area A	Pit	17	80							0			
126	4101	4100	Area A	Pit	20	30						+	<1			
130	4111	4109	Area A	Pit	20	70					#U	+	<1			
132	4119	4118	Area A	Pit	17	5						+	<1			
135	4126	4125	Area A	Pit	16	20						+	0			
139	4144	4143	Area A	Pit	16	5							<1			
145	4178	4176	Area A	Pit	6	5							<1			
149	4136	4137	Area A	Pit	8	10							0			
150	4001	4135	Area A	Pit	17	15							1	###		#
161	4211	4210	Area B	Pit	20	<1							0			#
201	3782	3781	Area C	Ditch	16	5						++	<1			
202	3790	3789	Area C	Pit	16	10	#	#	#	#	#U	+++	2			#
205	3619	3618	Area C	Ditch	16	20						+	<1			#

Table 9: Environmental bulk samples

## Discussion

**C.2.12** The botanical material from this site is very sparse and consists only of small quantities of carbonised and untransformed remains.


**C.2.13** The small assemblages in Period 1 pits **2001** and **4051** and Period 2 pit **3789** are unlikely to represent a deliberate deposit and are more likely to be a background scatter of refuse material.

**C.2.14** Due to the scarcity of the plant remains recovered from the site, the assemblages have little importance for the understanding of the area's archaeology on a local or regional level.

## Retention, dispersal and display

**C.2.15** The samples from this site have been fully processed and assessed. No further work is required, and any remaining sub-samples could be dispersed. The sample flots will be retained in the project archive.

### C.3 Radiocarbon dating certificate



**Beta Analytic**  
TESTING LABORATORY

**Beta Analytic Inc**  
4985 SW 74 Court  
Miami, Florida 33155  
Tel: 305-667-5167  
Fax: 305-663-0964  
info@betalabservices.com

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ISO/IEC 17025:2005-Accredited Testing Laboratory

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## REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology

Report Date: July 27, 2020  
Material Received: July 08, 2020

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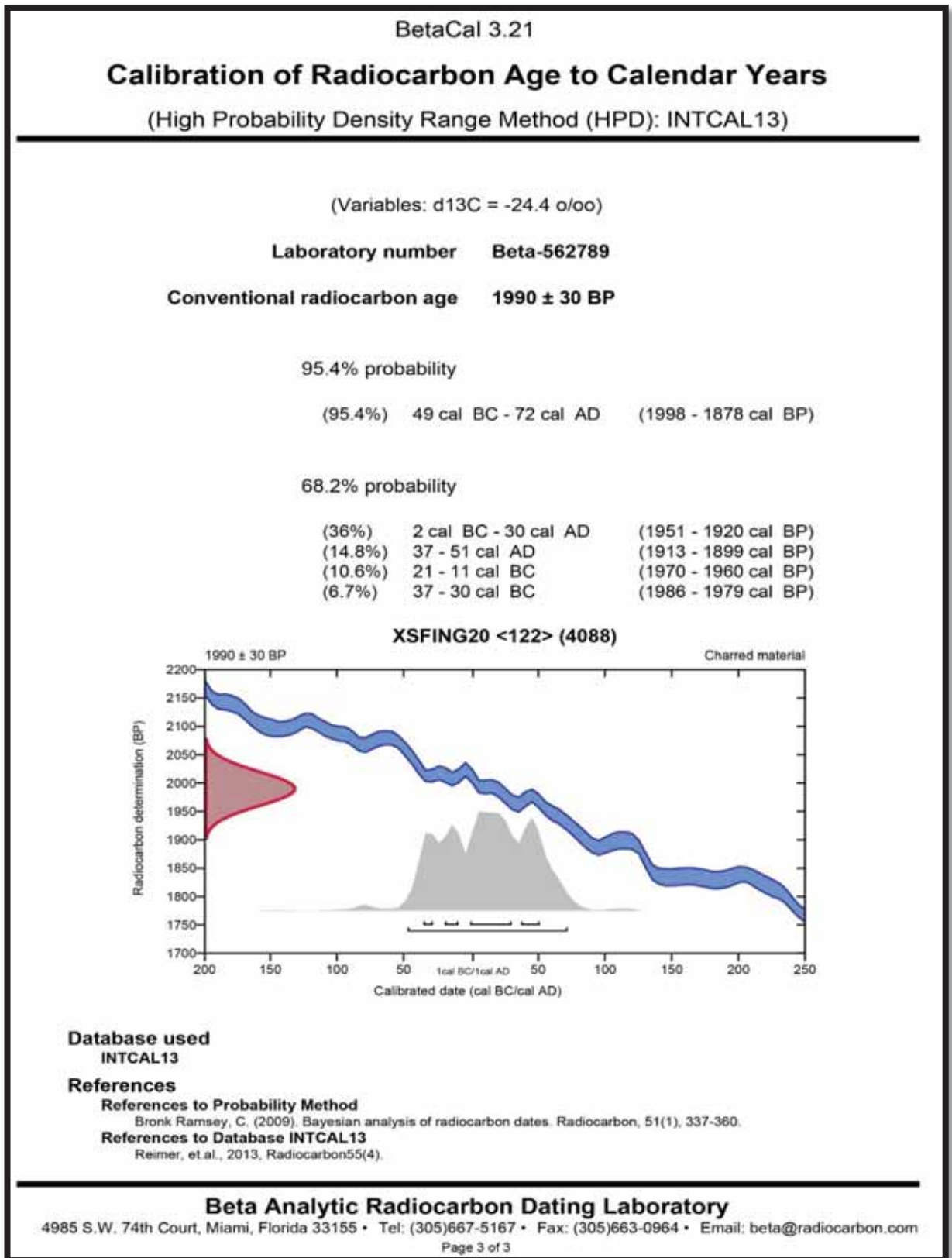
Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
		Calendar Calibrated Results: 95.4 % Probability High Probability Density Range Method (HPD)	
Beta - 562789	XSFING20 <122> (4088)	1990 +/- 30 BP	IRMS δ13C: -24.4 ‰
	(95.4%)    49 cal BC - 72 cal AD	(1998 - 1878 cal BP)	
<p>Submitter Material: Charcoal            Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid            Analyzed Material: Charred material            Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery            Percent Modern Carbon: 78.06 +/- 0.29 pMC            Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7806 +/- 0.0029            δ14C: -219.43 +/- 2.92 ‰            Δ14C: -226.01 +/- 2.92 ‰ (1950:2020)            Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without δ13C correction): 1980 +/- 30 BP            Calibration: BetaCal3.21: HPD method: INTCAL13</p>			

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Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2005 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. δ13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS δ13C). δ13C and δ15N values are relative to VPDB-1. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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## APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-379663		
Project Name	Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk		
Start of Fieldwork	15.01.20	End of Fieldwork	27.02.20
Previous Work	none	Future Work	unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ING044/TMW016/FSG037	Planning App. No.	DC/18/2540/FUL
HER Number	ING044/TMW016/FSG037	Related Numbers	
Prompt	Direction from local Planning Authority		
Development Type	Pipeline		
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)		

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <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	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Flint	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Ditch	Late Iron Age ( - 100 to 43)

### Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk
District	Maldon	
Parish	Fornham St. Genevieve; Timworth, Ingham	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	3.61ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 84879, 67820 (South) TL 84913, 69685 (North)	

### Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Andrew Josephs Associates (on behalf of Low Carbon Farming 6 Ltd)
Project Design Originator	Elizabeth Muldowney
Project Manager	Elizabeth Muldowney + Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Tom Collie

**Project Archives**

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	FSG037/TMW016/ING044
Digital Archive	SCCAS	FSG037/TMW016/ING044
Paper Archive	SCCAS	FSG037/TMW016/ING044

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

**Digital Media**

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

**Paper Media**

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

**Further Comments**

## **APPENDIX F      WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**



# Place Farm, Ingham

## Written Scheme of Investigation

**Client: Andrew Josephs Associates (on behalf of  
Low Carbon Farming 6 Ltd)**

Prepared by Liz Muldowney  
Date prepared 28 January 2020  
Version FIVE

Planning application no. DC/18/2540/FUL  
Site code XSFING20  
Project number 23100  
Project type trial trench evaluation  
NGR 584879, 267820 (South)  
584913, 269685 (North)  
Event number ING044, TMW016, FSG037  
OASIS number oxfordar3-379663



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## 1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

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- 1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014) and The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2019). Where follow-on mitigation works are required these will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014) and The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017).
- 1.1.3 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation and for mitigation excavation required as a contiguous piece of fieldwork with the initial evaluation. This document alone will not result in the discharge of any archaeological condition.
- 1.1.4 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

### 1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 Low Carbon Farming 6 Ltd plan to install water, gas and electricity cables in a single cut trench, splitting to form connections with existing water treatment works at Fornham St Genevieve and to gas and electricity supplies in Fornham St Martin, in order to supply a heat exchanger building at a glasshouse development at Place Farm, The Street, Ingham (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, St Edmundsbury Borough Council, in condition number 5 to planning application DC/18/2540/FUL.

### 1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy (evaluation)

- 1.3.1 OAE is proposing to excavate up to 34 x 30m by 1.8m trenches across the scheme representing a 5% sample of the available area (3.61ha). Trenches will not be excavated in verges adjacent to carriageways, the carriageways themselves or areas that have been previously subject to archaeological mitigation works.
- 1.3.2 The trenches will be sited in areas identified from the Historic Environment Record as potentially containing archaeological remains as well as areas with no known archaeological resource.

## 1.4 The proposed archaeological strategy (excavation)

- 1.4.1 OAE is proposing to excavate five excavation areas based on the results of the evaluation trenches (Fig 4).
- Area A (675m<sup>2</sup>) focussed on two undated pits with charcoal rich fills in Trench 31 in Field 1. Should archaeological features be found close to the limits of excavation the area will be extended. A 5m area devoid of similar pits is required, if cremated bone is identified in features a 10m buffer will be required. Any extensions will be within the confines of the easement
  - Area B (225m<sup>2</sup>) focussed on a similar undated pit in Trench 29 in Field 1. Should archaeological features be found close to the limits of excavation the area will be extended. Should archaeological features be found close to the limits of excavation the area will be extended. A 5m area devoid of similar pits is required, if cremated bone is identified in features a 10m buffer will be required. Any extensions will be within the confines of the easement
  - Area C (3450m<sup>2</sup>) covers the full length of the scheme in Field 2 incorporating Trenches 26 and 27 and the unexcavated Trench 25 where pits, ditches and postholes were identified
  - Area D (180m<sup>2</sup>) focussed on ?prehistoric ditch in Trench 7
  - Area E (100m<sup>2</sup>) focussed on ?prehistoric pit in Trench 20. Should archaeological features be found close to the limits of excavation the area will be extended. A 5m area devoid of similar pits is required. Any extensions will be within the confines of the easement
- 1.4.2 Area A will not be extended to the south into the area close to the wet Trench 30. Similarly, Area B will not be extended into this wet area to its north.
- 1.4.3 The route of the pipeline through Fornham Park will be directionally drilled, the launch and reception pits for this will be stripped under archaeological monitoring during the construction programme and any archaeological features encountered will be excavated prior to works continuing to create the full pit depth.

## 1.5 Changes to this method statement

- 1.5.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS will be informed for approval. Changes will be agreed before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

## 1.6 Liaison with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer

- 1.6.1 Andrew Josephs Associates will inform Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer at least 1 week in advance of the start of fieldwork, who will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.

- 1.6.2 Trenches and or excavation areas will not be backfilled without the approval of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 1.6.3 At the monitoring meetings with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer, which will be attended by OAE and representatives for Andrew Josephs Associates, decisions will be taken as to the requirement for mitigation excavation works. It is anticipated that the identification of burials, ring ditches or structures within the trenches would trigger further mitigation works. Any areas requiring mitigation excavation will be identified on the basis of the results of the evaluation in discussion between SCCAS and Andrew Josephs Associates. It is possible the whole of the pipeline easement may be fully excavated, although unlikely. Where necessary the WSI will be updated to include site specific mitigation methodology and detail during the life of the project. Due to time constraints it is probable that mitigation works may commence during or immediately after the evaluation phase. Sufficient time will be set aside in the construction programme by the client to allow for any necessary agreed mitigation works determined by SCCAS.
- 1.6.4 If areas of high archaeological significance are identified it is possible that a narrower easement could be established to limit the affect of the works on the resource and an excavation strategy discussed and agreed between Andrew Josephs Associates and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer.

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## 2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

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- 2.1.1 In the area around Park Farm Business park, immediately north of Fornham St Genevieve, the geology comprises Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton over Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formation – Chalk. In the vicinity of the sewage farm the bedrock is Chalk Rock Member with overlying Croxton Sand and Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel. In the central section of the scheme, in the vicinity of the Ingham Quarry works, and continuing northwards the bedrock is mapped as Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formation – Chalk. In the area of the quarry the superficial geology is mapped as Cover Sand, north of Mill Road superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 2 – Sands and Gravels are present, with some Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel associated with the stream channel at the north of the scheme.  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> ). (17 December 2019)
- 2.1.2 The scheme is broadly flat with a gradual drop from 32m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in Fornham St Genevieve falling to approximately 23m aOD by the stream at Ingham.
- 2.1.3 The stream channel at Ingham, appears to be a canalised tributary of the River Lark to the south-west of Fornham St Genevieve on a south-east to north-west course. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps indicate this canalisation had taken place prior to the preparation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS maps.
- 2.1.4 Between the B1106 and Fornham Sewage Works the pipeline route passes through Fornham Park. East of the B1106, the route is within farmland associated with Park Farm. South of Mill Road is the site of Ingham Quarry (which will not be subject to further evaluation), to its north is arable farmland.

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### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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3.1.1 A summary of the HER references in the vicinity of the pipeline are described below and illustrated on Figure 2.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Evaluation at Ingham Quarry in 1996 (FSG012) identified three potential areas of prehistoric and early Iron Age activity (FSG013-5). FSG013 comprised late Neolithic to early Iron Age pits and postholes and four cremations. A cremation within a small ring ditch likely to date to the late Neolithic to early Iron Age was identified (FSG015).

3.2.2 Further evaluation (2004), watching brief (2008) and excavation (2012) at the Ingham Quarry site (FSG017) identified late Neolithic pits containing grooved ware pottery. Later Neolithic or early Bronze Age barrows and ring-ditches previously identified, one containing a central cremation with ancillary cremations inserted into the surrounding ditch, were excavated. Pits dating to this period were also identified in the area.

3.2.3 At the northern end of the scheme evaluation and excavations in advance of the Place Farm Glasshouse development (ING037) identified a probable prehistoric ringditch, a burnt mound and cremations likely to be prehistoric in date.

#### 3.3 Iron Age

3.3.1 Early Iron Age features were identified in Ingham Quarry (FSG014).

3.3.2 Middle Iron Age settlement activity was identified during the archaeological interventions at the Ingham Quarry site (FSG017). This comprised clusters of pits, isolated pits and a small number of ditches.

3.3.3 A small number of Iron Age and undated features were identified during excavations in Fornham Park in 2016 (FSG031).

3.3.4 Iron Age pottery (ING005) was recovered from a field immediately to the west of northern end of the pipeline corridor. Romano-British pottery (ING005) was located nearby.

3.3.5 Iron Age activity was also recorded at the northern end of the scheme in the recent excavations at the Glasshouse development site (ING037). The full details of the scale and nature of this activity are not currently available.

#### 3.4 Roman

3.4.1 There are few records of confirmed Romano-British activity in the vicinity. Roman pottery was recovered close to the northern limit of the scheme (ING005) in an area where undated rectilinear field-system cropmarks have been recorded (CUL005 and ING026).

3.4.2 North of Mill Road, on the western side of the pipeline a Roman cremation cemetery (ING001) was identified in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, records indicate it was part of an urned cremation cemetery.

- 3.4.3 From the excavations at Ingham Quarry (FSG017) only two pits and a ditch dated from the Romano-British period.
- 3.4.4 Romano-British pottery was recovered from some of the ditches at the Place Farm Glasshouse site (ING037) to the north of the limit of the pipeline corridor. The scale of this activity is currently unknown.

### **3.5 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

- 3.5.1 Thetford Ware pottery (ING009) dating from the Anglo-Saxon period was recovered from fields near Ingham Lodge to the east of the northern arm of the pipeline route.

### **3.6 Post-medieval**

- 3.6.1 Fornham Park was associated with Fornham Hall and the formal parkland and gardens were designed by Capability Brown in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (FSG016). The pipeline corridor passes through a section of the parkland described as 'South Lodge Plantation' on the Ordnance Survey County Edition map dated to 1884.
- 3.6.2 Park Farm, now the Park Farm Business Centre, was constructed as a Model Farm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (FSG027). Evaluation in the fields to the south of the farm complex revealed no archaeological remains.
- 3.6.3 Post-medieval field boundaries were identified during the works at Ingham Quarry (FSG017).

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## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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### 4.1 Aims of the evaluation

- 4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
  - provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
  - provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
  - set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
  - provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 4.2 Aims of the excavation

- 4.2.1 Should further immediate mitigation excavation be required following the evaluation specific research aims will be identified and communicated as an addendum to this document prior to excavation.

### 4.3 Research frameworks

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



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## 5 METHODS

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### 5.1 Background research

- 5.1.1 A suitable level of background research will be undertaken before work on site commences. This research will draw on information in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and Suffolk Records Office, and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results will not be presented separately, but will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.

### 5.2 Event number and site code

- 5.2.1 Event numbers have been obtained from Suffolk HER for the three parishes the scheme passes through (ING044, TMW016 and FSG037). These numbers will be attached to all elements of the relevant record and archive. The overall site code is XSFING20 (Evaluation) XSFING20A (Excavation).

### 5.3 Trial Trenching

#### Excavation standards

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2019).
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

#### Pre-commencement

- 5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be provided by the client and checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
  - sites for welfare units
  - soil storage areas

- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
  - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
- 5.3.6 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works as necessary. Where possible, access routes will use tramlines in the crop, in order to reduce crop damage.

#### **Excavation methods**

- 5.3.7 A total of 34 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m will be excavated. This is equivalent to 5% of the available pipeline corridor measuring 3.61ha (Fig 3). During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.
- 5.3.8 Trenches have been located along the proposed pipe trench centre-line which varies in width between 1m and 3m. The client has indicated that the overall easement will not be stripped during construction works to create spoil areas or access tracks.
- 5.3.9 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.10 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.11 Metal detector searches will be undertaken by an experienced metal detector user (Steve Critchley) before opening trenches with scanning of the bases and upcast spoil.
- 5.3.12 Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 5.3.13 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 5.3.14 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.
- 5.3.15 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

- 5.3.16 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 5.3.17 All archaeological features encountered will be investigated, unless agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.3.18 All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.3.19 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.
- 5.3.20 Deep features will be evaluated with hand auger or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure.

## 5.4 Mitigation Excavation

### Excavation standards

- 5.4.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.4.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.4.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.
- 5.4.4 The excavation will also adhere to the SCCAS *Requirements for Excavation* (2017).

### Soil stripping

- 5.4.5 Service plans will be re-checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and

- experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.4.6 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
  - 5.4.7 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
  - 5.4.8 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.
  - 5.4.9 Spoil will be separated by type and stored separately, immediately adjacent to the excavation area.

**Hand excavation**

- 5.4.10 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 5.4.11 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.4.12 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.4.13 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

<i>Feature Class</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%

- |        |   |      |
|--------|---|------|
|        | Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)   | 20%  |
|        | Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)  | 10%  |
|        | Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity  | 100% |
| 5.4.14 | Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.                                     |      |
| 5.4.15 | Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.                        |      |
| 5.4.16 | If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation. |      |

## 5.5 Recording of archaeological deposits and features (Evaluation and Excavation)

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

### Survey

- 5.5.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.5.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

### Written records

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

### Plans and sections

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

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

#### **Photogrammetric recording**

- 5.5.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

#### **Photographs**

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

### **5.6 Exceptional remains, including human remains**

#### **Significant archaeological features**

- 5.6.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, Andrew Josephs Associates will inform the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer, landowner and developer. The advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer would be sought on further excavation or preservation.
- 5.6.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer:
- layers relating to domestic, craft or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
  - discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
  - artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

#### **Human remains**

- 5.6.3 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer will be informed immediately.

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

## **5.7 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act**

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

## **5.8 Post-excavation processing**

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

## 5.9 Finds recovery and processing

### Standards for finds handling

- 5.9.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
  - Watkinson & Neal (1998) *First Aid for Finds*
  - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
  - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.9.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

### Procedures for finds handling

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

## 5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

### Standard methodology – summary

- 5.10.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific



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

### Standards for environmental sampling and processing

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

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2012. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*.
- Historic England 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2015. *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

### Procedures for sampling and processing

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

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

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## 6 REPORTING

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### 6.1 Evaluation Report

- 6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).
- 6.1.2 With agreement of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer analysis and reporting on the two phases of work conducted contiguously will be carried out in parallel and a single report produced.

### 6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

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

### 6.3 Draft and final reports

- 6.3.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer for comment via Andrew Josephs Associates.
- 6.3.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

## 6.1 Excavation Report

- 6.1.1 A post excavation assessment report (detailed in Section 6.2) will be produced if considered necessary based on the results of any mitigation excavation undertaken. If not necessary reporting will progress directly to Analysis Report (Section 6.4).

## 6.2 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 6.2.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).
- 6.2.2 A site summary will be provided to the County Archaeologist two weeks after completing each phase of excavation.
- 6.2.3 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report and updated research design (UPD) will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork. The PXA report will include a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project.

## 6.3 Contents of the Assessment Report

- 6.3.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.
- 6.3.2 The report will include:
- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
  - full list of contents
  - a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
  - a description of the geology and topography of the area
  - a description of the methodologies used
  - a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
  - tables summarising features and artefacts
  - site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
  - selected sections of excavated features
  - specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
  - relevant photographs of features and the site
  - a discussion of the findings and their significance
  - a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

- an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

## 6.4 Analysis Report and Publication

- 6.4.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.
- 6.4.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.4.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.
- 6.4.4 If the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History. Publication of results will follow. The scope, format and venue of publication will be proportionate to the excavated significance of the archaeology, and may comprise a monograph, or an article in the local archaeology journal or some other appropriate journal.

## 6.5 OASIS

- 6.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report/s will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 6.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

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## 7 ARCHIVING

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### Archive standards

- 7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements (2019) of the Suffolk County Council Stores.
- 7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

### Archive contents

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

### Transfer of ownership

- 7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives.
- 7.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Suffolk County Store.
- 7.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer before the archive is deposited.

- 7.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

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## 8 TIMETABLE

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- 8.1.1 Trial trenching is expected to take 10 working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday with two teams working simultaneously. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.
- 8.1.2 The excavation stage is expected to take approximately 4 weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday with a single team working on areas simultaneously.
- 8.1.3 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.
- 8.1.4 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of four weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.
- 8.1.5 The project archive will be deposited within 6 months of delivering the final report, unless the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer requires further excavation on the site.



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## 9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

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### 9.1 Fieldwork

- 9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff for both phases of work:
- 1 x Project Manager (not based on site)
  - 1 x Project Officer (full-time)
  - 1 x Supervisor (full-time)
  - 2 to 5 x Site Assistants (full-time)
  - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part time, as required)
  - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
  - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Liz Muldowney, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be one of OAE's Project Officers and one of the Supervisors.
- 9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

### 9.2 Post-excavation processing

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

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## 10 OTHER MATTERS

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### 10.1 Monitoring

- 10.1.1 The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Andrew Josephs Associates- David Robertson), Oxford Archaeology East (Liz Muldowney) and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer (James Rolfe) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

### 10.2 Insurance

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

### 10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

### 10.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

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

### 10.5 Site Security

- 10.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the

assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

## **10.6 Access**

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

## **10.7 Site Preparation**

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

## **10.8 Site offices and welfare**

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

## **10.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement**

- 10.9.1 Backfilling – but not specialist reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 10.9.2 No backfilling of excavation areas is included in the scheme of works.

## **10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments**

- 10.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to Andrew Josephs Associates and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

- 10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

## 11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

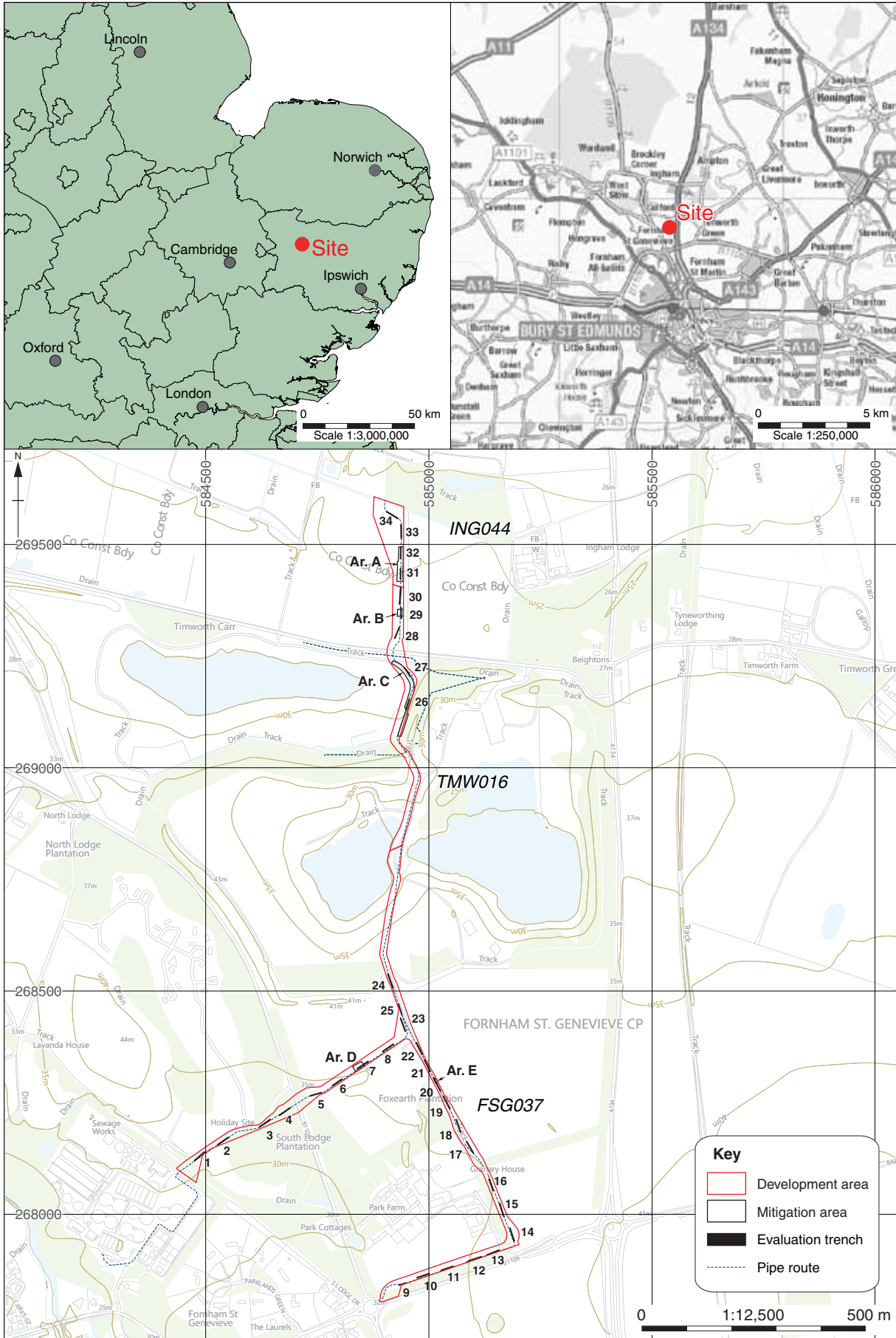
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.



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Figure 1: Site location



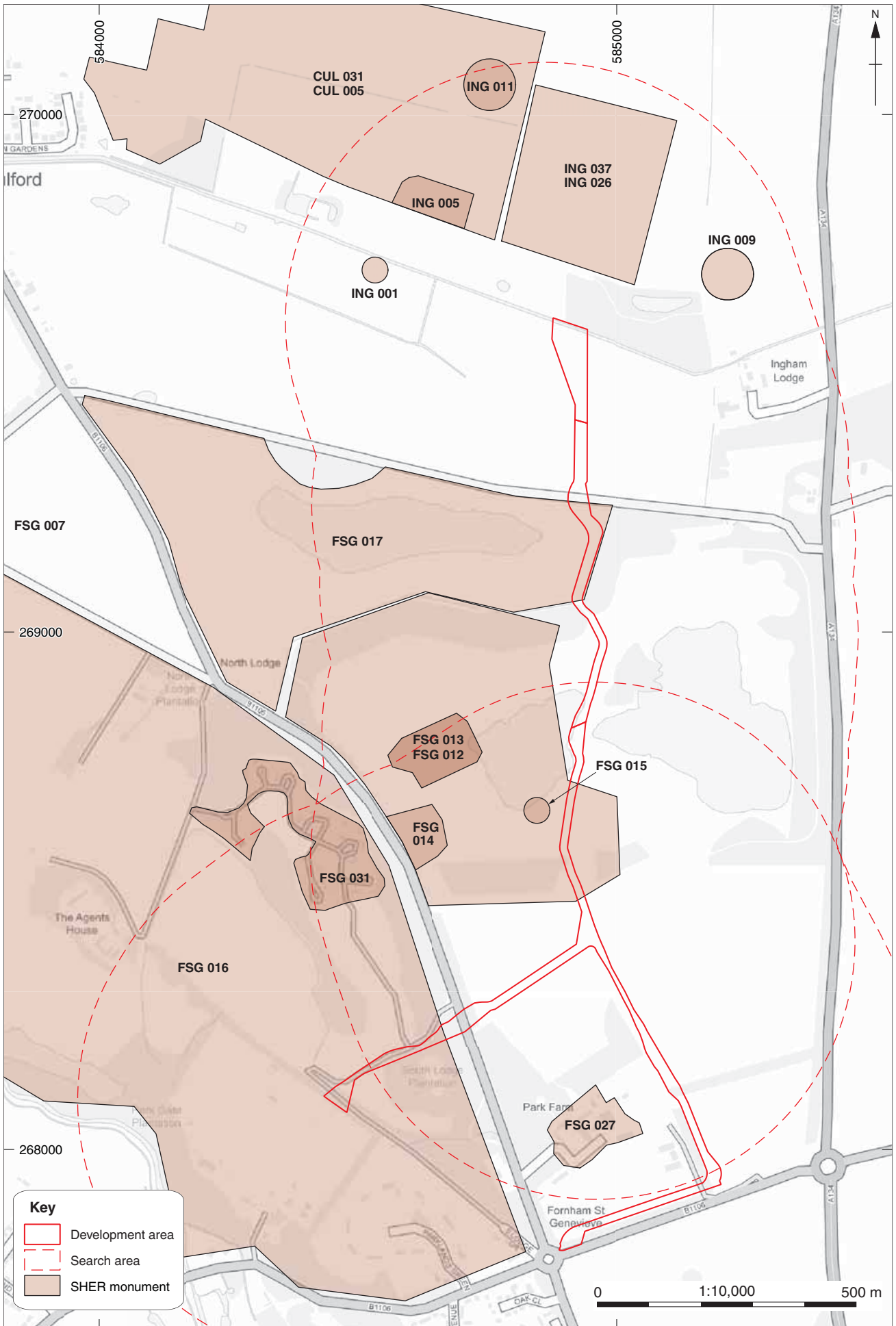


Figure 2: SHER entries mentioned in the text

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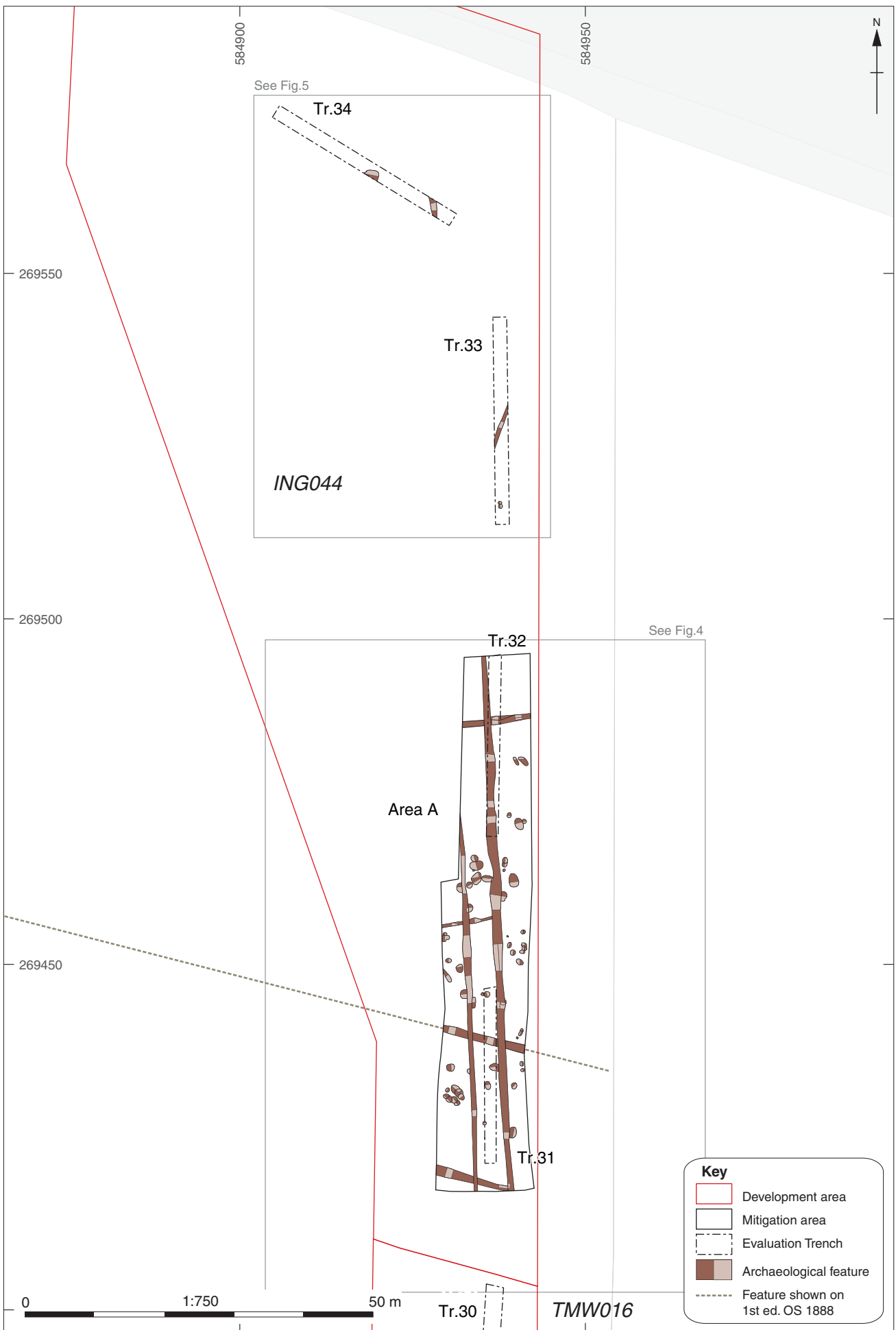


Figure 3: Overview plan of ING044 showing Trenches 31-34, Area A and former boundaries shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1888

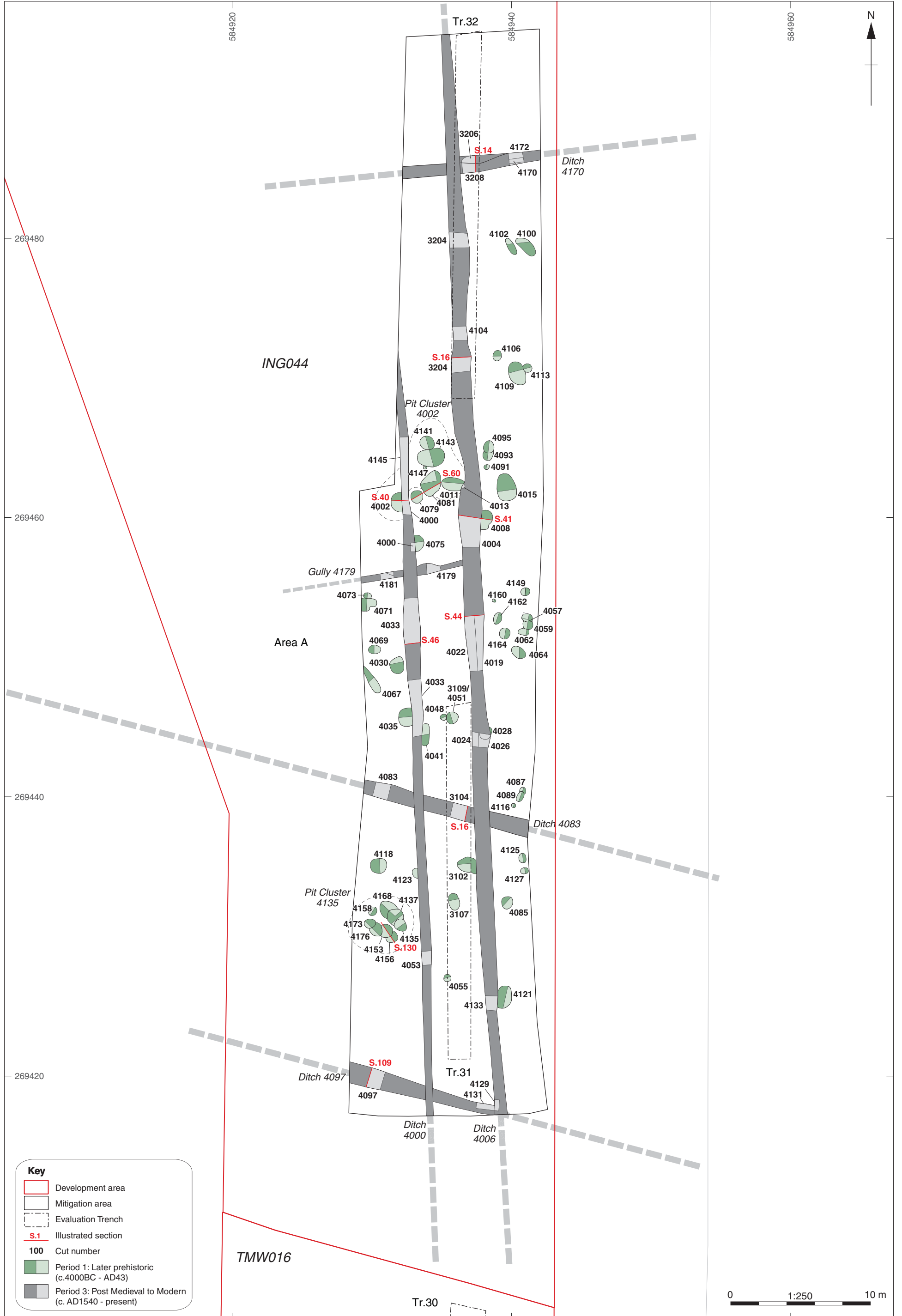


Figure 4: Trenches 31, 32 and Area A detailed plan, with phasing

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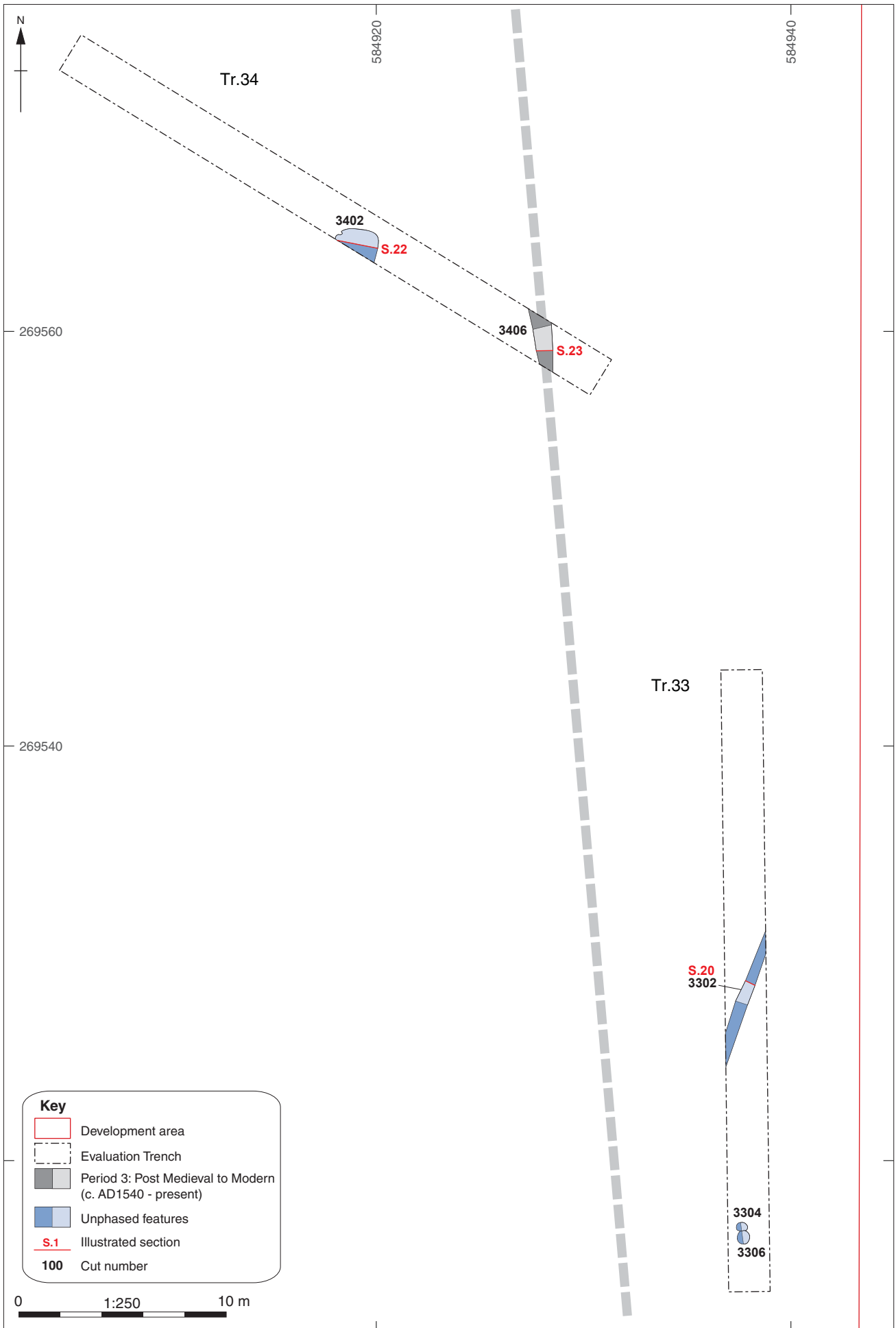


Figure 5: Trenches 33 and 34 detailed plan

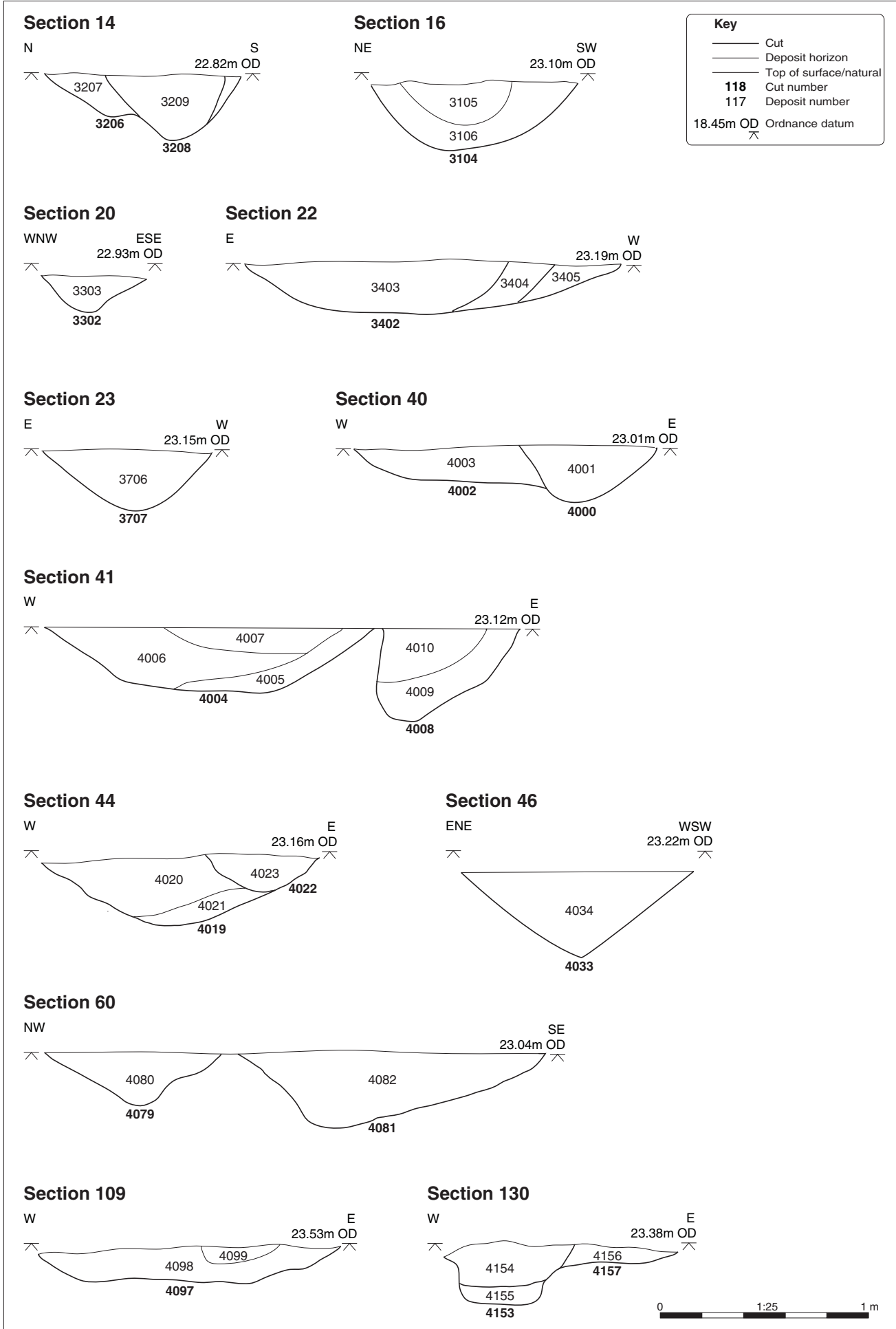


Figure 6: ING044 selected sections



Figure 7: Overview plan of TMW016 showing Trenches 25-30, Areas B and C, and features noted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1888

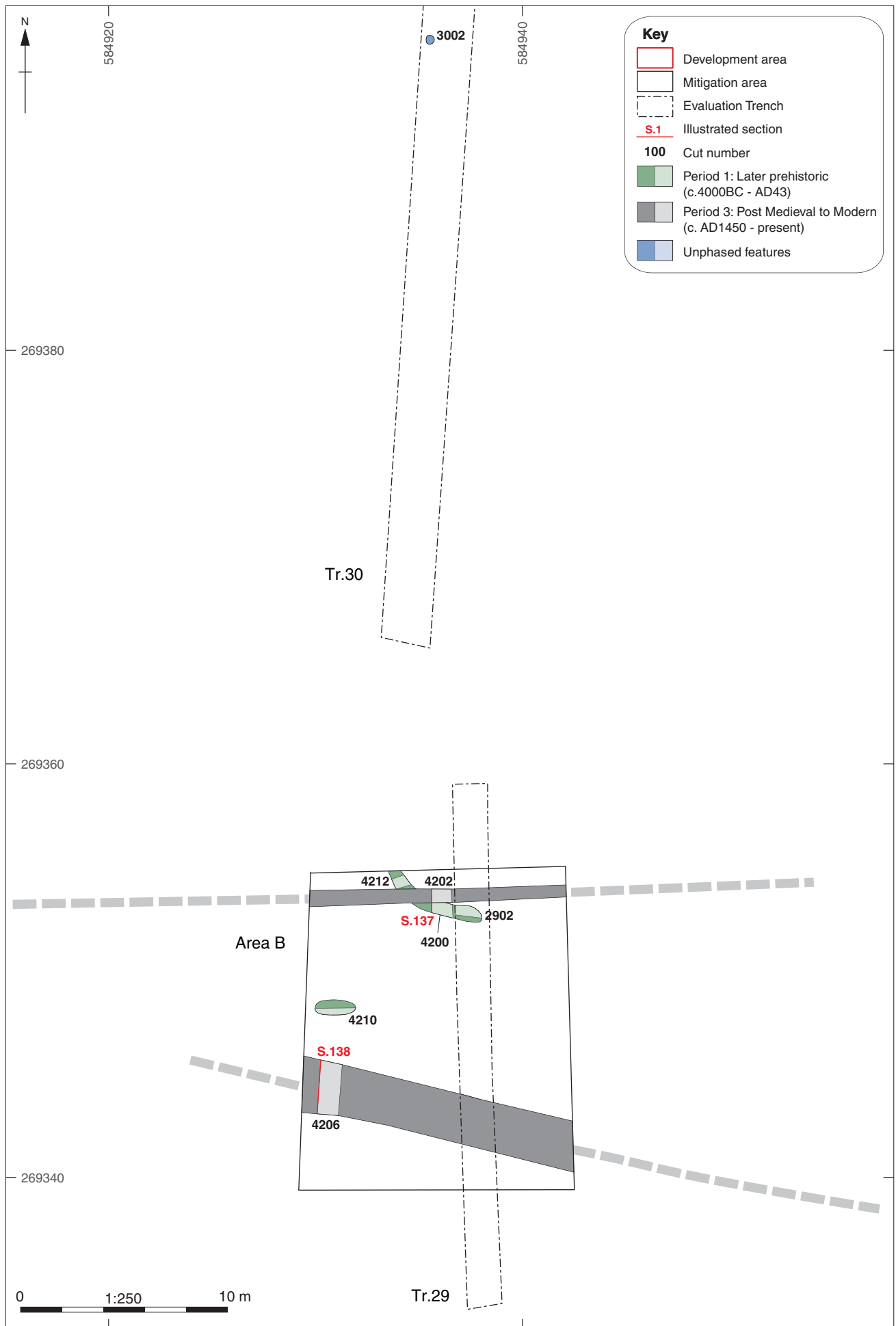


Figure 8: Trenches 29-30 and Area B detailed plan, with phasing

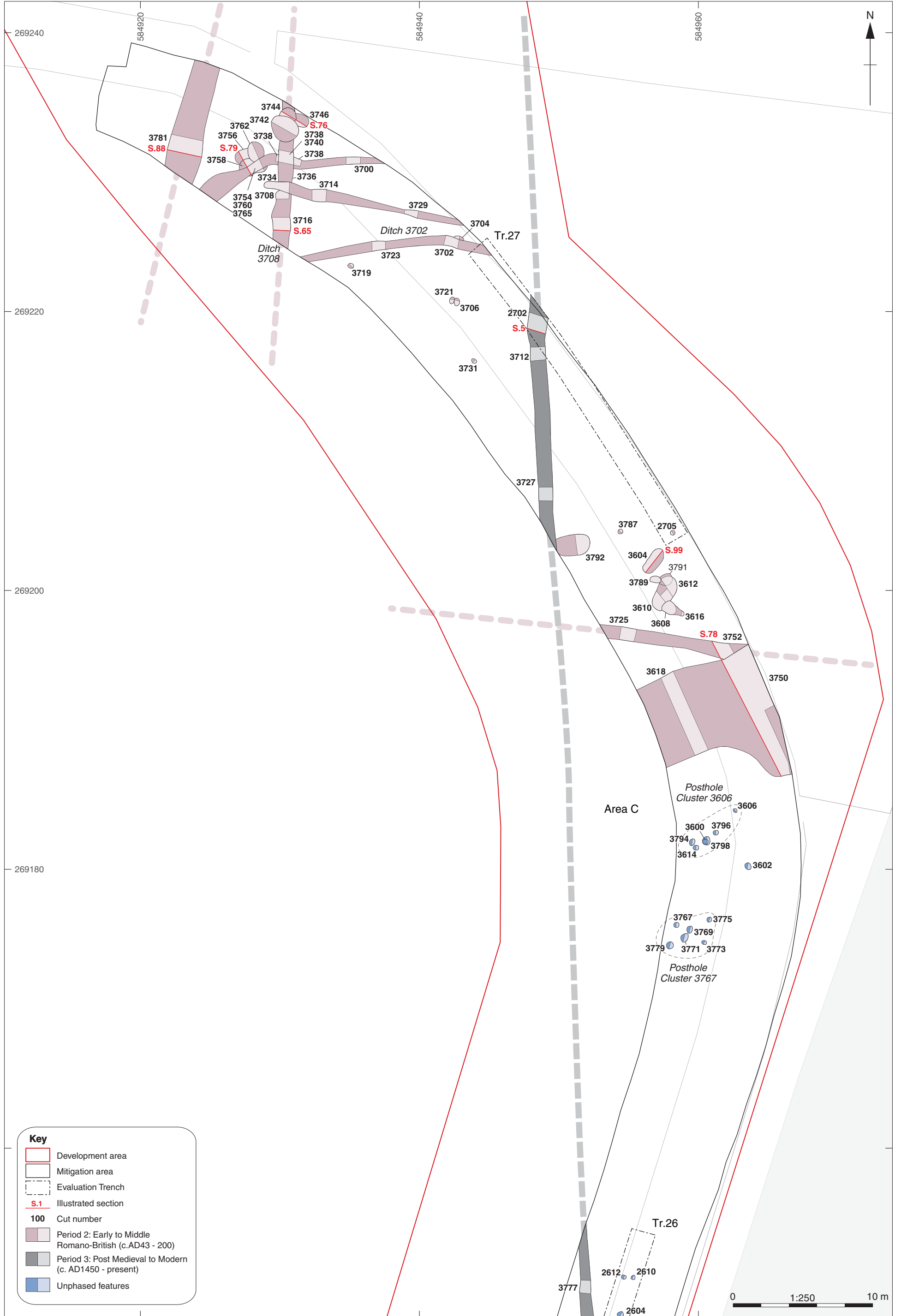


Figure 9: Trenches 27 and Area C (north) detailed plan, with phasing

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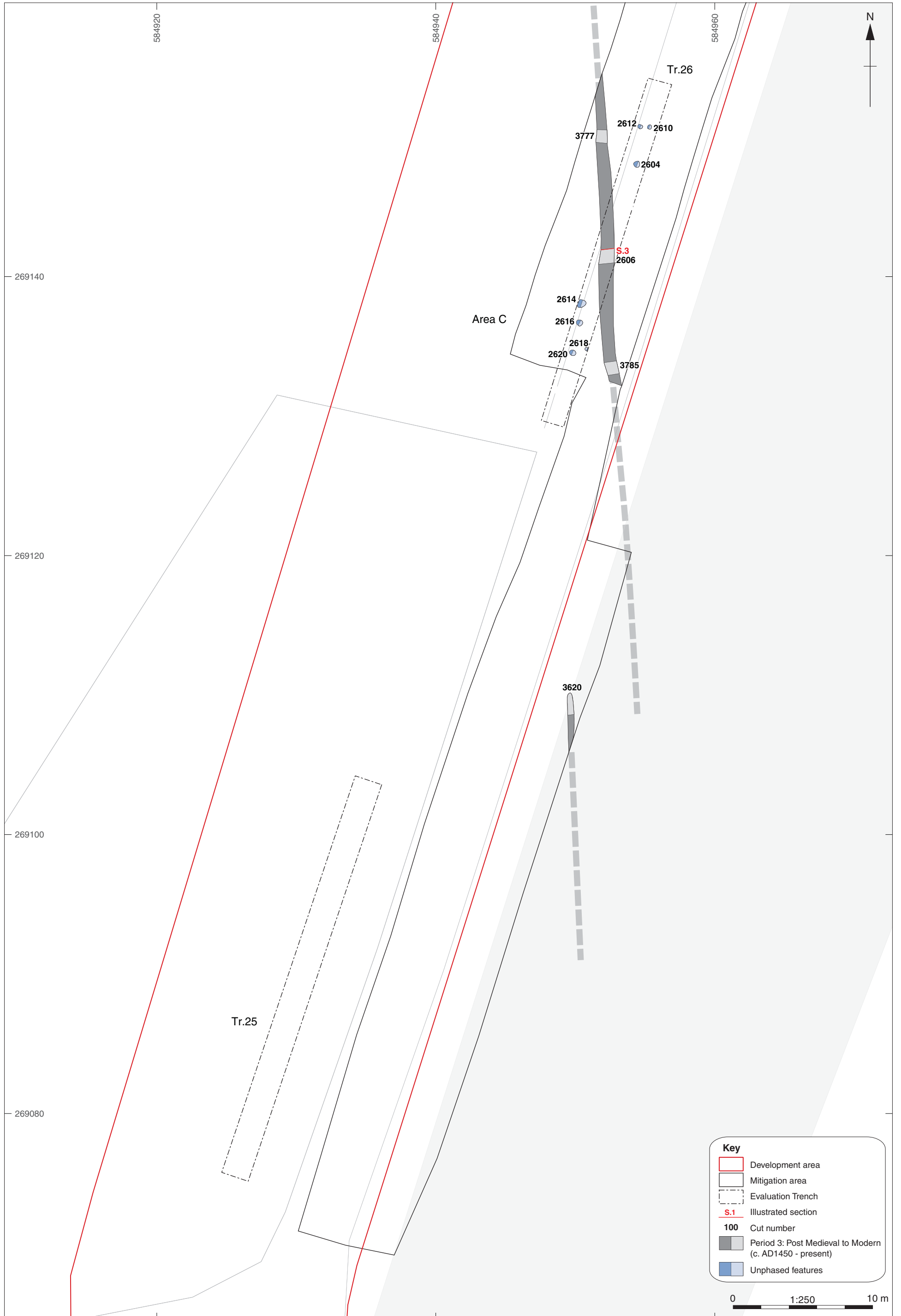


Figure 10: Trenches 25, 26 and Area C (south) detailed plan, with phasing

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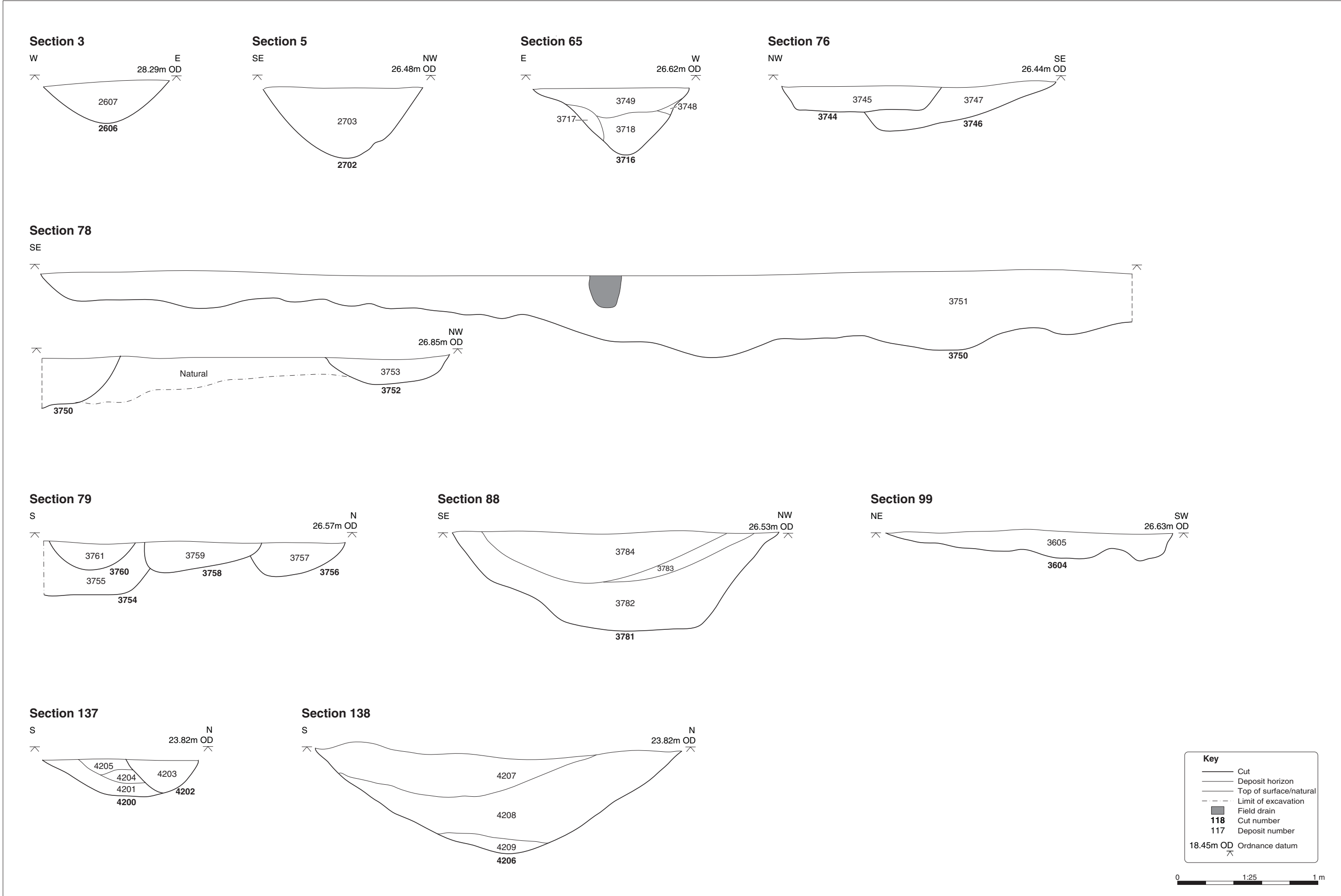


Figure 11: TMW016 selected sections

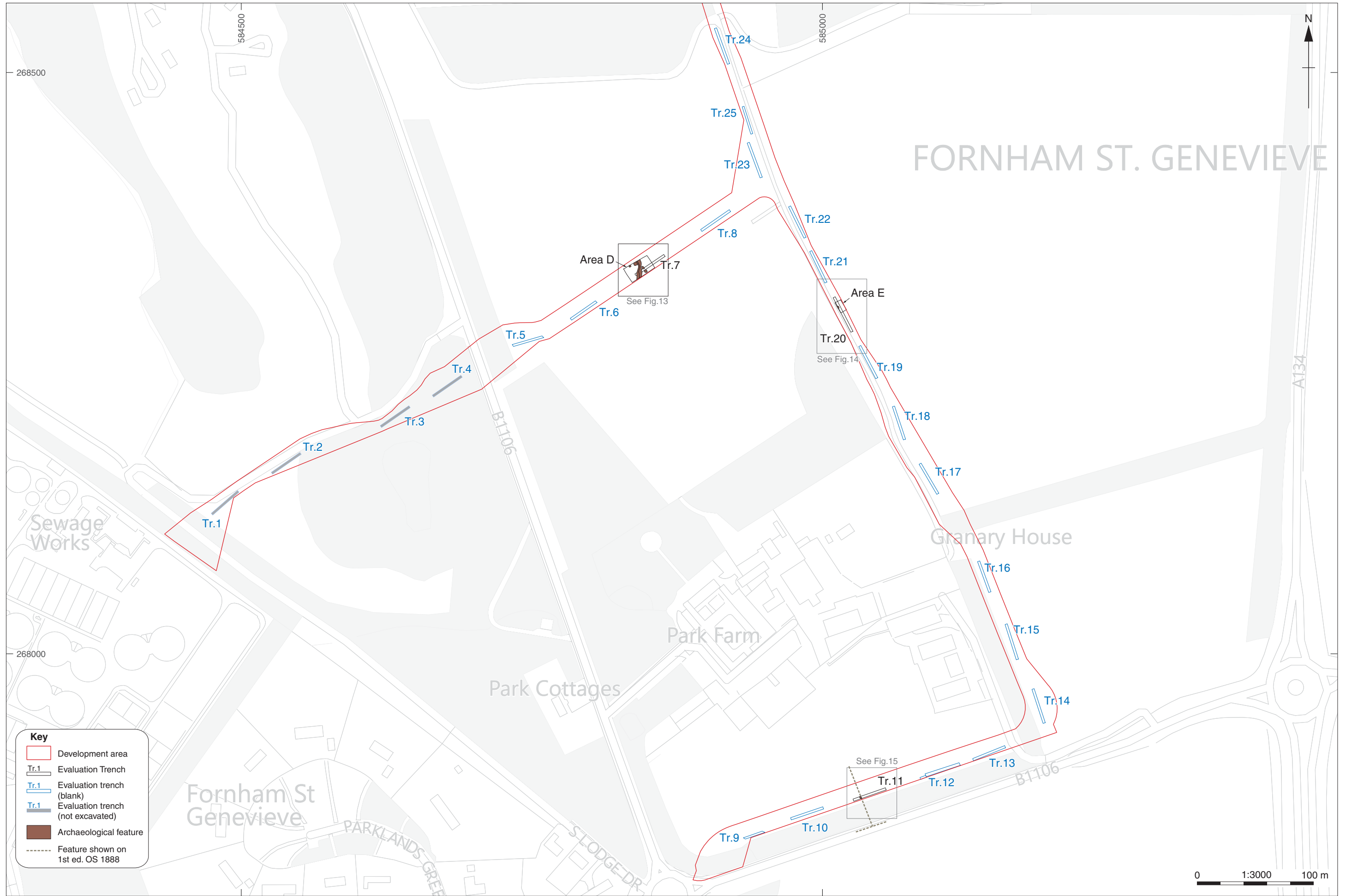


Figure 12: Overview plan of FSV037 showing Trenches 1-24, Areas D and E, and features noted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1888

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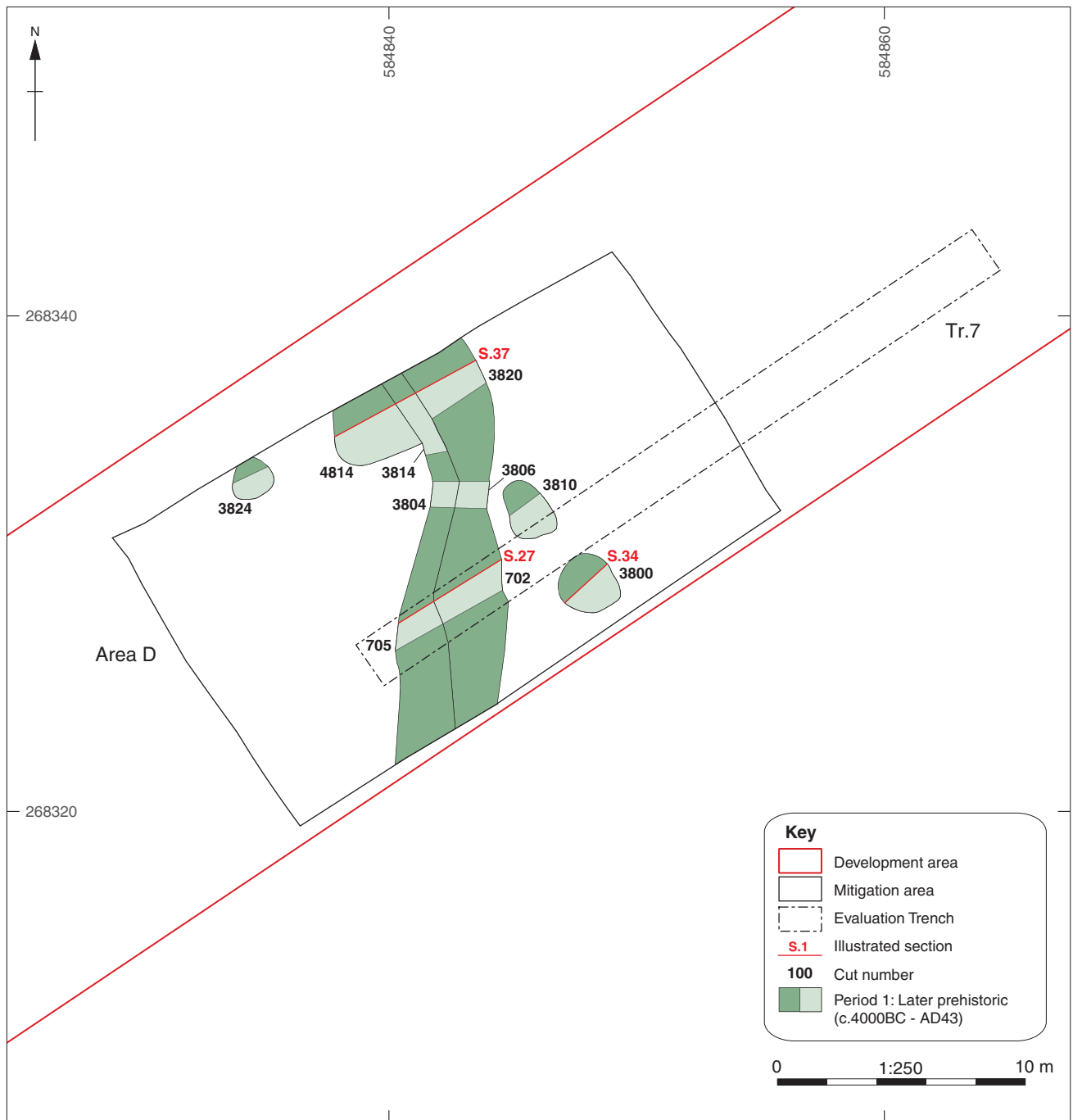


Figure 13: Trenches 7 and Area D detailed plan, with phasing

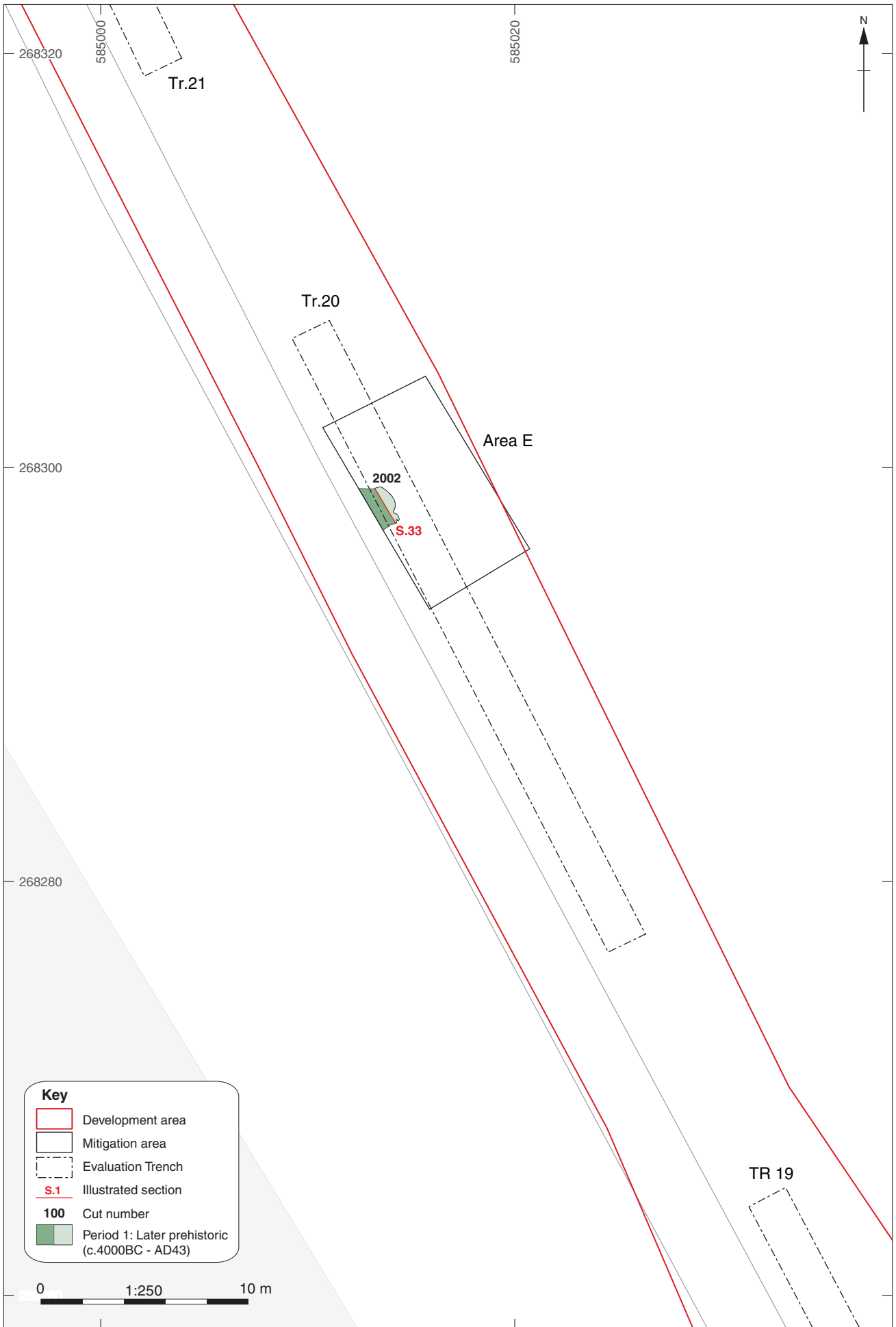


Figure 14: Trench 20 and Area E detailed plan, with phasing

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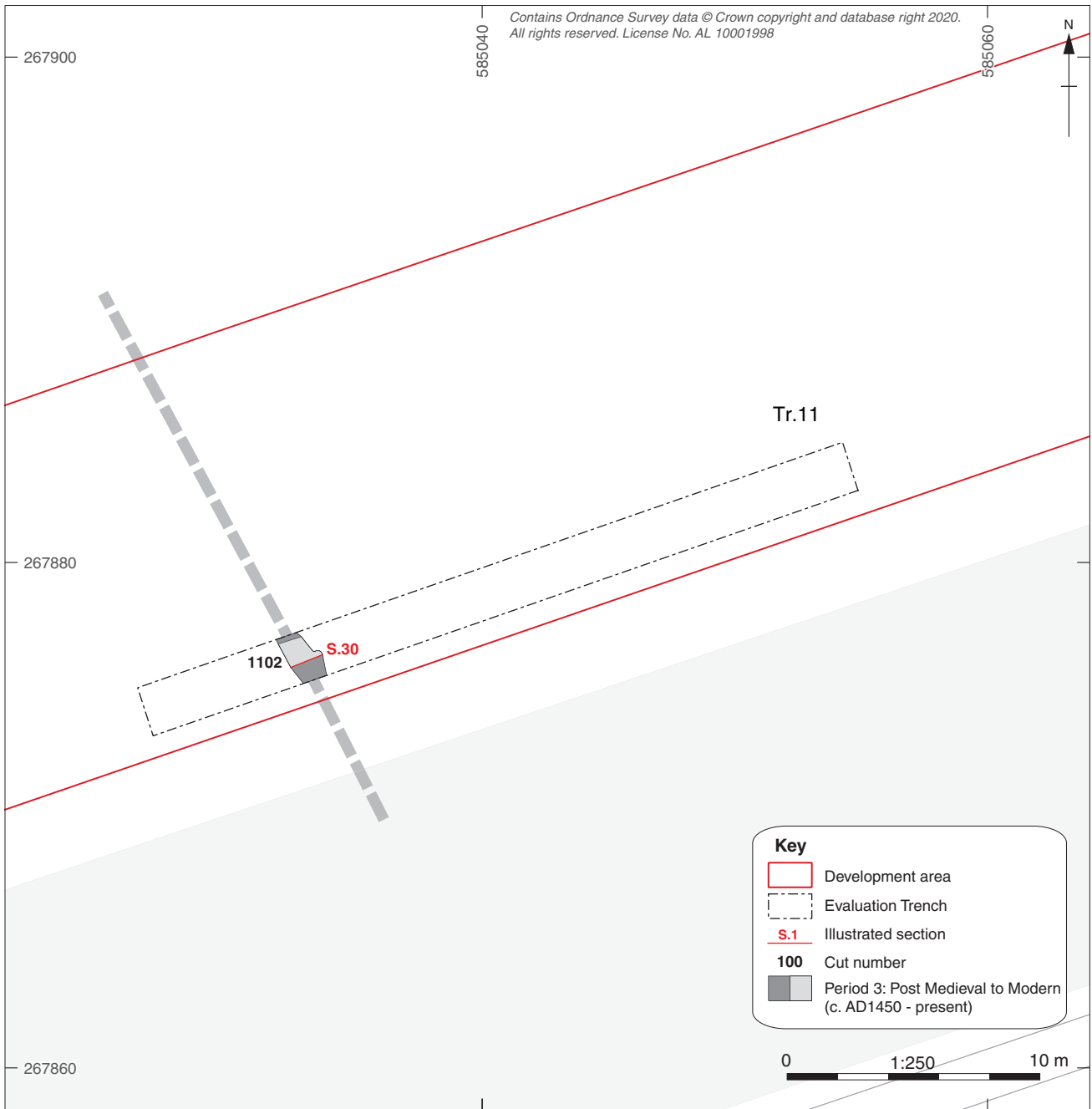


Figure 15: Trench 11 detailed plan, with phasing

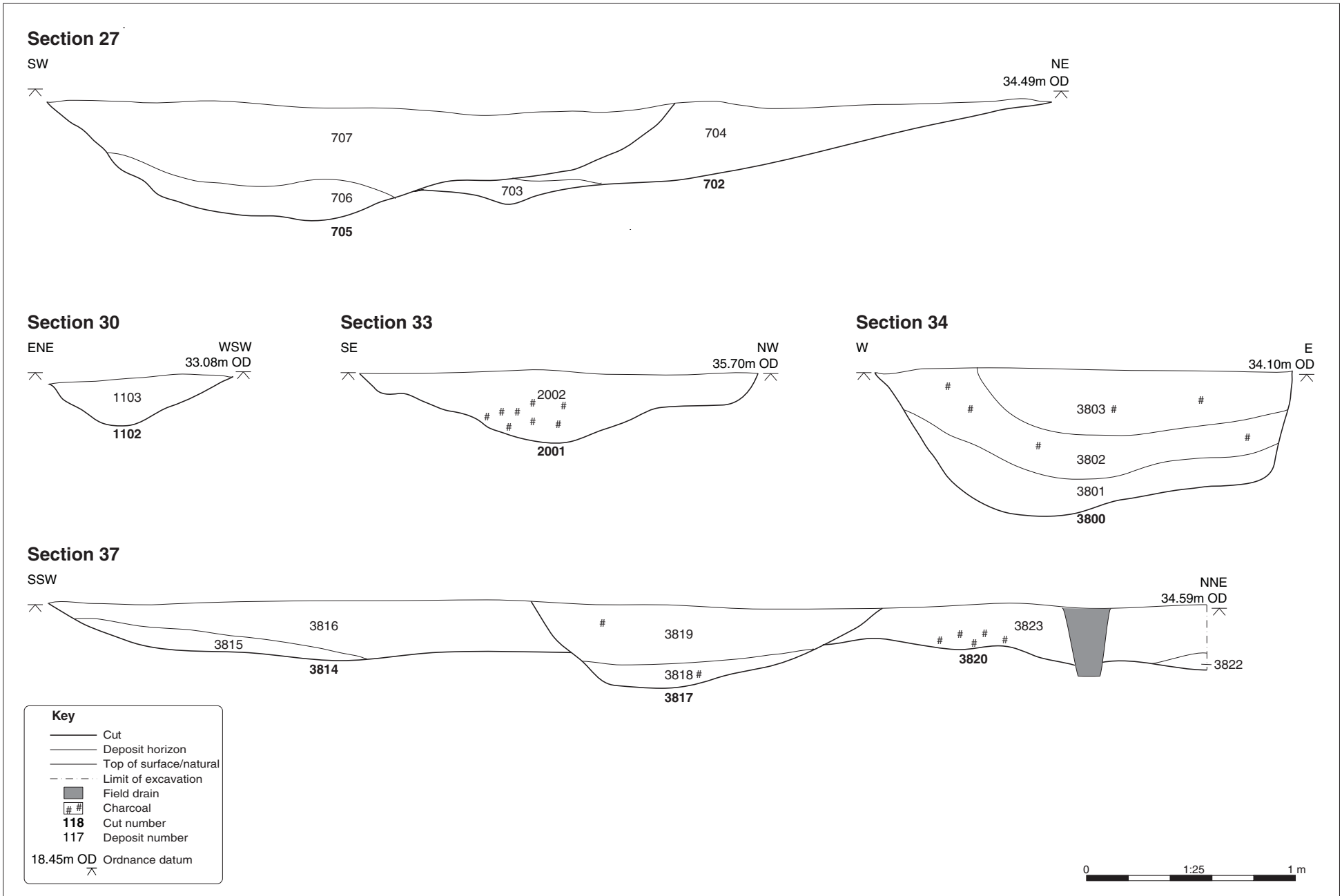


Figure 16: FSV037 selected sections

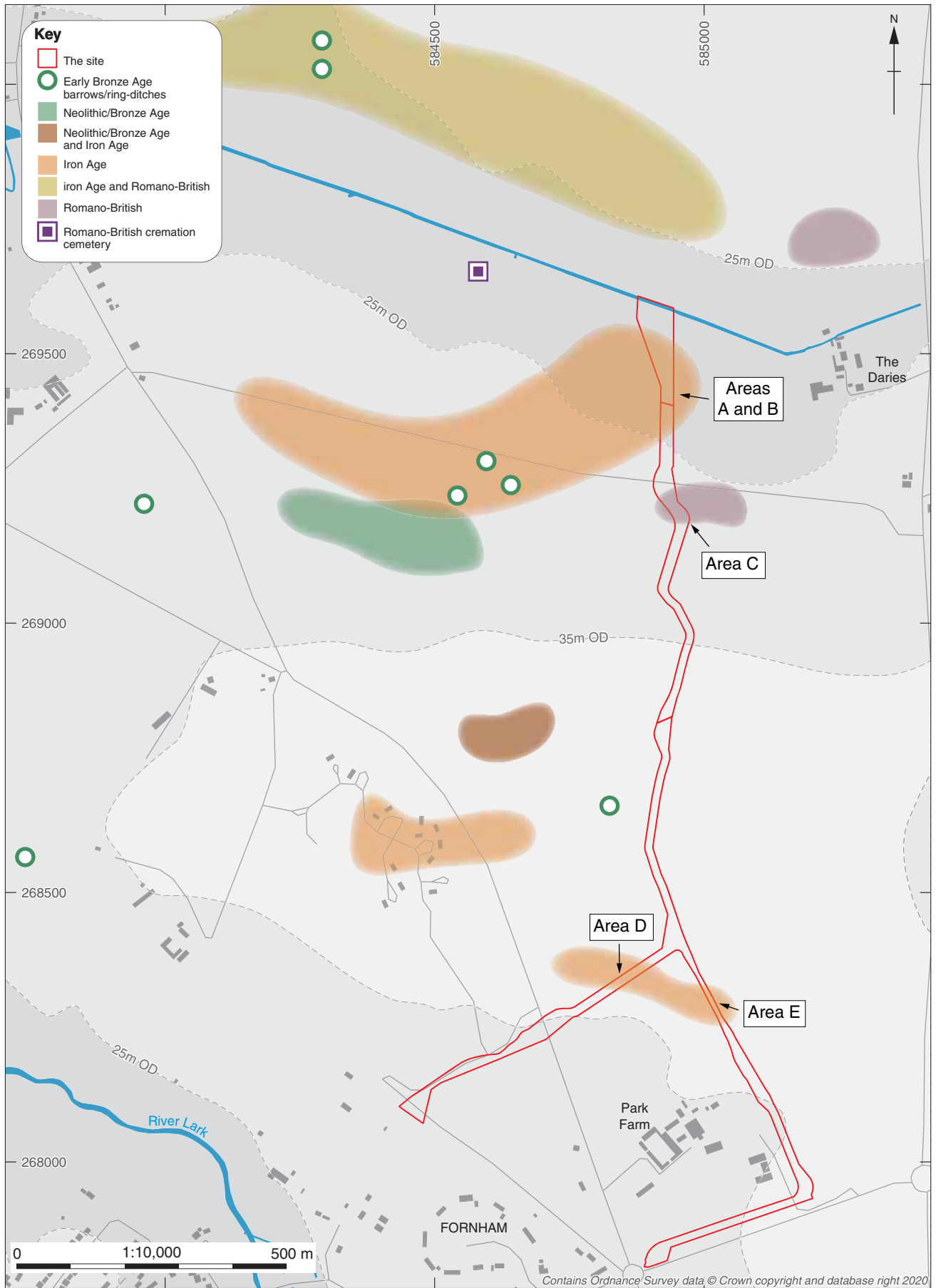


Figure 17: Discussion figure showing approximate zones of settlement





Plate 1: Pit cluster 4135 etc looking east, Area A



Plate 2: West facing section through intercutting pits 4141, 4143, 4145, 4147, Area A



Plate 3: North facing ditch **4038** cutting pit **4041**, Area A



Plate 4: North-east facing section through ditch **3781**, Area C



Plate 5: South-west facing section of pits **3744-6**, Area C



Plate 6: West facing section of pit **3792**, Area C



Plate 7: North-east facing slot through ditch **3618**, Area C



Plate 8: South-east facing section of ditches **702** and **705**, Trench 7, Area D



Plate 9: South facing section of pit **3814** and ditches **3817** and **3820**, Area D



Plate 10: North facing section of pit **3800**, Area D



Plate 11: Plate 11: East facing section of pit 2001, Area E





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