Land east of Beccles Road, Loddon

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Client: RPS on behalf of Hopkins Homes

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Land east of Beccles Road, Loddon

Archaeological Mitigatory Works: Informative Trial Trenching

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Summary

Between the 24th of April and the 10th of May 2023 Oxford Archaeology carried out informative trial trench on land east of Beccles Road, Loddon, Norfolk. The proposed residential development area consisted of a single 7.6ha arable field on the south-eastern edge of the village. The works followed a geophysical survey of the field which had identified numerous anomalies of possible archaeological origin in the form of linear features which appeared to make up a multiphase field system, as well as features probably associated with quarrying activity. A total of 37 trenches were excavated across the site.

In general, the trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, revealing a relatively large number of boundary ditches, concentrated in an area in the central part of the site, but extending into the southernmost parts of the proposed development area. These ditches include several features which relate to post-medieval/early modern field boundaries shown on historic maps of the site, but the majority appear to relate to an extensive multiphase system of boundaries laid out on two principal alignments. Dateable finds from these features were dominated by Roman pottery (a total of 152 sherds, 2643g) but the recovery of small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery (16 sherds, 359g in total) suggests that some of these boundaries may have later prehistoric origins. Other associated finds included small assemblages of Roman ceramic building material, quernstone fragments, and animal bone. A small number of discrete features (pits and postholes) may have been associated with these boundaries, but the vast majority did not produce dateable finds.

Earlier activity at the site was represented by a single pit associated with a single sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery and a small assemblage of residual Mesolithic to Bronze Age flintwork, whilst a single cremation burial, radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age was found interred within a small pit in the central part of the site. Alongside the ditches relating to field boundaries shown on historic mapping, later, post-medieval to modern land use was also represented by two large quarry pits revealed in the southern part of the site, immediately adjacent to Beccles Road.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Edmund Cole, who was supported by Rowena Young, Ioannis Thanos, Liberty Goldspink and Joseph Ferrier. Survey and digitising were carried out by Daria Adamson, Gareth Rees, Rowena Young and Katharine Waring. Thanks are also extended to various finds and environmental processors, the specialists, illustrator and editor for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd to undertake informative trial trenching as part of the first phase of a conditioned programme of archaeological mitigatory works on land east of Beccles Road, Loddon, Norfolk (TM 3679 9826; Fig. 1; Plates 1 and 2).

1.1.2 The proposed development of the site includes a full application for the residential development of 171 dwellings, and associated access, parking, open spaces and infrastructure.

1.1.3 Previously, a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) had been carried out by CgMs Heritage (Mortimer 2019) and submitted with the planning application. The DBA concluded that development on the site could have an archaeological impact. This prompted the commissioning of a geophysical survey by RPS, undertaken by Magnitude Surveys in June 2021 (Burton and Topping 2022). This investigation identified numerous anomalies of possible archaeological origin in the form of linear features which appeared to make up a multiphase field system as well as features probably associated with quarrying activity.

1.1.4 This trial trenching was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 2021/2437). Guidance was provided by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Flitcroft 2023) was produced by RPS detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located on the south-eastern edge of the modern extent of Loddon and lies east of Beccles Road (TM 3679 9826, Fig. 1). Modern agricultural fields extend to the east of the site with the River Chet located *c*. 750m to the north. A stream, a tributary of the River Chet, flows south to north in the valley bottom *c.* 150m to the west.

1.2.2 The area of the proposed development consists of a single large arable field of approximately 7.6 ha, occupying a west-facing slope. The ground level falls from *c.* 20mOD on the eastern edge of the site to *c*. 10mOD at Beccles Road.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the study site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS Geology Viewer - British Geological Survey, accessed 11/05/2023) as sands and gravels of the Crag Group. The solid geology is overlain by a variety of superficial deposits which outcrop in bands across the west to east slope of the site: Bytham Sand and Gravel deposits at the western edge of the site, overlain by Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation (sand) in the centre of the site, and Lowestoft Formation diamicton (clay) at the far eastern edge of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 This section draws upon data obtained from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) via an HER search obtained in May 2023 (NHER Enquiry 23_04_22) and the DBA (Mortimer 2019). Selected NHER entries within a 1km radius of the site are plotted in Fig. 2. The majority of NHER records within the study area relate to Roman and medieval activity recorded as finds scatters from fieldwalking, many of which derive from an extensive fieldwalking project carried out in the 1980s, which focused on the development of the three parishes of Loddon, Hales and Heckingham (Davison 1990).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area is limited. Fieldwalking in 1984/5 in the fields to the east of the study site produced struck flints in several locations, including the field *c.* 200m east-south-east of the development site (NHER 21510). Single later prehistoric sherds were also found *c.* 400m east-south-east of the site (NHER 20380). Within the site, fieldwalking recovered a total of eight struck flints and one sherd of prehistoric pottery (NHER 21543).

Roman

1.3.3 During the same episode of fieldwalking within the site, a total of 122 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during a fieldwalking survey in 1985 (NHER 21543). Approximately 850m to the south, on the east side of the tributary stream and in a similar topographic setting as the current site, is the site of a possible Roman villa and/or bath house (NHER 17982). Quantities of Roman pottery, ceramic building material, coins and metalwork have been collected here over many years. In addition, Roman pottery, coins and other material have been found at numerous locations across the wider study area, including within the area of Loddon village proper (NHER 21541, *c.* 400m north of the site; NHER 21544, *c.* 550m to the north-east and NHER 58566, *c.* 700m to the north-west).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.4 There is evidence from fieldwalking for both Early Anglo-Saxon burials (brooches) and Middle Saxon settlement at the site of the putative Roman villa site to the south of the development area (NHER 17982).

1.3.5 Some 600m west of the site, an Early Saxon spearhead was recovered at the site of Loddon Secondary School (NHER 13857).

1.3.6 Fieldwalking in 1984/5 in a field across Norton Road, *c.* 200m north-north-east of the site, produced *c.* 30 sherds of Late Saxon/early medieval pottery, principally Thetford-type wares, as well as *c.* 20 sherds of medieval pottery (NHER 21531). Fieldwalking in the fields to the east of the study site produced medieval pottery sherds in a number of locations (NHER 20379 and 20380). Fieldwalking also undertaken within the site itself produced two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery and 30 sherds of medieval pottery (NHER 21543).

Approximately 400m to the north, evidence of a deserted medieval settlement was recorded (NHER 21541); 163 sherds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered including individual sherds of Ipswich and Thetford wares. Further to the north-east (*c.* 550m from the study site) the fieldwalking survey revealed another deserted medieval site, just to the south of Norton Road (NHER 21544); a total of 134 Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were recovered including one sherd of Ipswich ware (NHER 21543).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.7 Fieldwalking in 1984/5 in the fields to the east of the study site produced post-medieval pottery sherds in several locations (NHER 20379 and 20380). Much of this material is likely to represent manuring scatters rather than *in-situ* settlement activity.

1.3.8 A trench evaluation *c.* 200m to the south-east of the site at the junction of Beccles Road and the A146 found a post-medieval ditch and several undated ditches (ENF117108).

1.3.9 The remains of a Cold War Royal Observer Corps post survive in the field immediately to the east of the site (NHER 21511). This is believed to have been in use between 1961 and 1968, part of a national network of such sites. Aerial photographs show both these Cold War features and, in 1940s aerial photographs, a small group of structures and earthworks that may mark the site of a World War Two observation post. A pair of World War Two Home Guard shelters also still stand some 400m west of the site (NHER 35982).

Previous archaeological work

1.3.10 The archaeological context of the development site was reviewed in a DBA report (Mortimer 2019). Following this, the archaeological potential of the site was partially evaluated through a geophysical survey undertaken in June 2021 (Burton and Topping 2022; ENF152010).

1.3.11 Data provided for the DBA by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record recorded previous fieldwalking on the site in 1985; this was part of the extensive fieldwalking project across the three parishes of Loddon, Hales and Heckingham (Davison 1990).

1.3.12 The fieldwalking recovered a quantity of surface pottery finds from an approximate 1.5ha area in the central-eastern part of the site (NHER 21543). A total of 217 sherds of pottery were recovered from this area: one prehistoric sherd, 122 Roman, two Middle Saxon, 30 medieval and 52 post-medieval. Eight struck flints were also found. The DBA noted cropmarks of a possible rectilinear structure or small enclosure on a Google Earth image in this same area.

1.3.13 A review of historical mapping shows the site sub-divided into three separate fields by 1838 (Fig. 3), with a roughly central west to east ditched boundary and a north to south division perpendicular to this.

1.3.14 The DBA concluded that in general terms the site has remained as undeveloped agricultural land throughout the medieval to modern periods. The potential for medieval finds and features other than those of an agricultural nature was thought to

be low. However, it identified a high archaeological potential for activity dating from the Roman period and a moderate potential for evidence of later prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon activity; therefore, highlighting the need for a systematic archaeological investigation.

1.3.15 The 2021 geophysical survey gave full coverage of the development site apart from a *c.* 0.5ha area in the north-western part of the site (Trenches 1 and 10) which was unsuitable for the survey.

1.3.16 The survey detected anomalies of a possible archaeological origin in the form of linear and rectilinear anomalies which appear to make up a multiphase field system – including field boundaries within the area of the 1985 fieldwalking finds (NHER 21543). The survey also detected large anomalies across the site which were interpreted as possible extraction disturbances, connected to identified historical quarry pits in the wider environs. The mapped historic field boundaries shown in Fig. 3 were also recorded as geophysical anomalies.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overall programme of archaeological works aims to record and advance our understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the site before development.

2.1.2 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
ii. To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
iii. Ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey
iv. To inform the formulation of further measures to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
v. To produce a site archive for deposition with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and to provide information for accession to the Norfolk HER.

2.1.3 Assessment of the findings of these works considers and contributes to the research questions and objectives outlined in the current Regional Research Framework for the East of England (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the published county standards: *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).

2.2.2 In line with advice provided by NCCHES, 37 trenches, each measuring 40m by 2m, were mechanically excavated to provide an approximate 3.5% sample of the site area (Fig. 4).

2.2.3 Trenches were positioned to provide good spatial coverage across the site (Fig. 4, Plates 1 and 2), including the small area in the north-west of the site which was not included in the earlier geophysical survey. The trenching strategy included trenches to test identified geophysical anomalies, and to investigate other - apparently blank - areas within the site.

2.2.4 Each trial trench was located using survey-grade GPS. Trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.

2.2.5 A number of minor alterations were made to the original, planned, layout of the trenches: Trench 21 was relocated to the original location of Trench 32 to make way for the site compound, while Trench 32 was moved to the east and re-orientated. Trench 5 was shortened by 4m to avoid the eastern field margin and Trench 10 was re-positioned 2m to the south-west to avoid a modern service obstacle.

2.2.6 Topsoil and overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The spoil generated

during the trial trenching was stored away from the edges of each trench – topsoil and subsoil were stored separately on either side of the trench to allow for sequential backfilling. Mechanical excavation ceased at undisturbed natural deposits.

2.2.7 Upcast and spoil from the mechanical excavation were scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts from topsoil and subsoil deposits.

2.2.8 Archaeological features and deposits were assessed by hand excavation. All discrete features were half-sectioned and a 1m wide section was excavated in each linear feature. Test pits measuring 1m by 1m were excavated in the natural feature in Trench 6, a colluvial deposit in Trench 18, and a deposit in Trench 25. Sondages were mechanically excavated in large quarry pits revealed in Trenches 33 and 37 and into a colluvial layer in Trench 29. Hand augering was carried out to record the full thickness of the colluvial layers across Trenches 28, 29 and 36, and to gauge the full depth of the quarry pits in Trenches 33 and 37.

2.2.9 All archaeological deposits encountered were described fully on individual context recording sheets and trench recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features were also recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale.

2.2.10 A survey plan of archaeological features and deposits was produced using a survey-grade GPS, depths across each trench were also recorded.

2.2.11 A photographic record utilising high-resolution digital data capture was maintained during the fieldwork. A photographic record was made of the site prior to commencement of fieldwork, the site during the work, (showing specific stages of fieldwork), the layout of archaeological features within each trench, individual features, and groups of features where their layout and/or stratigraphic relationships were important.

2.2.12 All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Twenty-litre bulk samples were taken at the time of initial excavation from a representative range of context types of different phases. The cremation burial containing human remains in Trench 19 was 100% sampled and taken for further examination and radiocarbon dating.

2.2.13 The findings of the trial trenching were reviewed with Steve Hickling of NCCHES during an on-site meeting.

2.2.14 Upon completion of the trial trenching, excavated trenches were backfilled and loosely compacted. Trenches were backfilled with a prior agreement with NCCHES.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the trial trenching are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Trenches that contained no archaeological remains are not described further in this section. The full details of all trenches, with dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in App. A. Finds reports are presented in App. B. The results from the environmental samples are located in App. C and a concordance of finds can be found in App. D.

3.1.2 A location plan, showing all the trenches and the archaeological features and deposits overlying the results of the geophysical survey, is presented in Fig. 4. More detailed overview trench plans, also overlain on the results of the geophysical survey, are presented in Figs 5 and 6 and a series of close-up trench plans are presented in Figs 7-14. Selected section drawings are provided in Figs 15a, b and c, and a selection of photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-32. Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from the deposits described below.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence and depths of the trenches varied across the study site. Due to the field sloping down from east to west and various localised undulations in the ground level, the depths of the subsoil and any colluvial layers varied quite dramatically across the evaluated area.

3.2.2 The natural geology in Trenches 5-7 and 14-16 on the higher ground on the eastern side of the site was more clay-based than elsewhere across the area, as was the geology towards the southern part of the site (Trenches 30, 31, 33, 34 and 37). The geology across other trenches consisted of light orangey and yellowish-brown silty sands, becoming more gravel-rich in the south-western trenches (Trenches 21-23 and 32).

3.2.3 Across the site, the natural geology was overlain by a mid-orangey brown sandy subsoil, measuring between 0.10m and 0.70m thick; this in turn was overlain by topsoil, measuring between 0.25m and 0.40m thick across the site. Subsoil was absent only in Trench 11.

3.2.4 Some of the deeper trenches (Trenches 18, 28, 29 and 36) revealed an additional thick layer of mid-greyish brown silty sand colluvium overlying the natural geology and underlying the subsoil. The thickness of the colluvium varied between 0.40m and 0.80m. The mechanically excavated sondage at the western end of Trench 29 (Plates 3 and 4) and further hand augering along the length of the trench exposed the full depth and character of this colluvial deposit (123) (Fig. 15b, Section 44).

3.2.5 In general, the shallower trenches (*c.* 0.50m in depth) were situated on the higher ground towards the eastern side of the site (Trenches 4-8, 12-17, 26 and 27), while the deeper trenches were located on the slope of the field or the lower-lying parts of the site.

3.2.6 Ground conditions throughout the fieldwork were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. Across all the trenches, it was observed that no archaeological features were cut through the colluvium or subsoil layers.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological remains were present in 30 trenches (Trenches 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37). Aside from Trench 1, archaeological features in the northern area of the site were quite dispersed (Fig. 5), becoming concentrated in the central and southern part of the site (Figs 5 and 6).

3.3.2 The results of the trial trenching work generally correlate well with the geophysical survey (Burton and Topping 2022; Fig. 4). The densest area of archaeological remains, in Trenches 17-20, consisted of a series of east-south-east to west-north-west and east to west aligned ditches corresponding to linear geophysical anomalies. Also present in this area was a single cremation burial, revealed in the northern part of Trench 19.

3.3.3 Many of the other ditches across the site were aligned similarly to those revealed in Trenches 17-20 (including those revealed in Trenches 24, 26, 30-32 and 35). Ditches revealed in Trenches 24 and 26 corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies targeted by these trenches. Other trenches (Trenches 9-14, 16, 18, 31, 33, 34, 27, 28 and 36) exposed north to south and north-north-east to south-south-west ditches. A linear geophysical anomaly running across Trenches 31 and 33 match the north to south aligned ditches revealed in these trenches. These ditch alignments may be associated with the east to west ditch alignments noted above, and form part of the same multiphase field system across the study site.

3.4 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Fig. 7)

3.4.1 Towards the north-eastern end of Trench 1 (Plate 5) was a narrow ditch (**4**), aligned north to south. This measured 0.35m wide and 0.15m in depth with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 6; Fig. 15a, Section 1). Its fill consisted of mid-greyish brown silty sand (5) which contained 26 sherds (286g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.4.2 Revealed *c*. 16m from the south-western end of the trench were two sub-circular postholes (**6** and **8**), spaced 1.40m apart. Posthole **6** measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 7; Fig. 15a, Section 3). Posthole **8** was much shallower, measuring 0.43m in diameter and only 0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Each posthole was filled with mid-yellowish brown silty sand (7 and 9 respectively).

3.4.3 Further to the north-east was a second narrow ditch (**10**), orientated south-east to north-west. This feature measured 0.42m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill consisted of mid-yellowish-brown silty sand (11).

Immediately to the north-east was a sub-circular pit (**12**), partially exposed against the south-eastern limit of the trench. This measured 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 2). This pit was filled with a mid-greyish-brown silty sand (13).

Trench 5 (Fig. 8)

3.4.4 Near the western end of this trench a north to south aligned ditch (**14**) was revealed (Plate 8). Measuring 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 15a, Section 6). Its single fill was a mid-orangey brown sand (15).

3.4.5 This ditch may correspond to the northern continuation of a linear geophysical anomaly detected to the south which also correlated with a feature exposed in Trench 13 (ditch **44**, see below). This south to north aligned boundary appears to correspond with a field boundary mapped on the 1838 tithe map (see Fig. 3).

Trench 6 (Fig. 8)

3.4.6 Trench 6 uncovered a large natural feature (**24**) towards its southern end, which measured *c.* 14m in width as exposed in the trench. A 1m-by-1m test pit was excavated into the southern edge of the feature (Plate 9). The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.23m, revealing an irregular edge and undulating base. This feature was filled with a mid-orangey brown silty sand, containing frequent small to large sub-angular flints (25). Two sherds (7g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and two sherds (2g) of Romano-British pottery were retrieved from the fill and are thought to be intrusive. This natural feature correlated with a large anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, which continued westwards through Trenches 7 and 11 (Fig. 5). This feature was also exposed in Trench 7, but not excavated.

3.4.7 A sub-circular pit (**18**) was uncovered towards the northern end of Trench 6 (Plate 10). With gently sloping sides and a flat base, it measured 0.88m long, 0.72m wide and only 0.06m deep. Its single sandy clay fill was dark greyish brown, with very frequent small to large flint nodules and a moderate amount of charcoal (19). An environmental sample taken from this fill produced occasional duckweed seeds and small quantities of hammerscale and charcoal (4ml).

Trench 9 (Fig. 7)

3.4.8 At its eastern end, this trench contained two almost parallel south-west to north-east aligned ditches (**16** and **20**). Ditch **16** measured 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 11; Fig. 15a, Section 7). Ditch **20** measured 1.46m wide and 0.40m deep and also had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Both of their fills (17 and 21) were mid-greyish-brown silty sands. Fill 17 of ditch **16** produced one fragment (4g) of fired clay and one sherd (52g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Three sherds (66g) of Romano-British pottery were recovered from fill 21 of ditch **20**.

3.4.9 Further to the west, close to the centre of Trench 9, was a third ditch (**22**) aligned north to south. This measured 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill consisted of mid-greyish brown silty sand (23).

Trench 10 (Fig. 7)

3.4.10 Trench 10 revealed a single south-south-west to north-north-east aligned ditch (**26**). This ditch measured 1.12m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 12). It was filled with mid-yellowish-brown sand (27) which contained one fragment (20g) of fired clay and six fragments of animal bone.

Trench 11 (Fig. 9)

3.4.11 At the eastern end of Trench 11 was a north to south aligned shallow ditch (**32**), measuring 2.02m wide and 0.20m deep. With gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 15a, Section 14), it was filled with a mid-greyish brown silty sand (33). A single 1m wide intervention was excavated through this ditch along with a group of four sub-circular pits (**34**, **36**, **40** and **42**), one of which (34) cut though the fills of the ditch, with the others lying immediate to the west. The pits measured between 0.72 and 1.8m across and 0.26m to 0.36m deep with steep sides and concave bases, and all contained fills of light or mid-greyish brown silty sand (35, 37, 41, 43). No stratigraphic relationships between the pits were determined, but the similarity of their fills suggests they were broadly contemporary with one another.

Trench 12 (Fig. 9)

3.4.12 Trench 12 was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 5). Mid-way along the trench a south-south-west to north-north-east aligned ditch (**51**) was found to correspond to one of these anomalies. The excavated ditch measured 1.55m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid-orangey brown silty sand (52).

3.4.13 Approximately 8m further to the south-west were two intercutting south-south-west to north-north-east aligned ditches (**53** and **58**) which were almost parallel to ditch **51**. The two ditches potentially represented the same boundary as one another, with ditch **53** representing a re-cut of earlier ditch **58** (Plate 12). These boundary ditches did not convincingly correspond with the second linear geophysical anomaly in this area, which was differently aligned (north-west to south-east). The earlier ditch (**58**) measured 0.50m in depth with steep sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled with mid-orangey brown silty sand (59). The later ditch (**53**) measured 0.64m wide and 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill consisted of mid-orangey brown silty sand (54).

3.4.14 Roughly 2m to the north-east of these ditches was a large sub-circular pit (**55**). This feature measured 2.20m long, 1.20m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 21). Its lower fill was 0.18m deep and consisted of mid-orangey brown sand (56). This was overlain by a 0.34m deep light yellowish-brown sand (57).

Trench 13 (Fig. 8)

3.4.15 Fifteen metres from the eastern end of Trench 13 was a north to south aligned ditch (**28**). Measuring 1.10m wide and 0.18m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 15). Its fill was a mid-orangey brown silty sand (29) which produced four sherds (22g) of Romano-British pottery and three sherds (102g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.16 A second north to south ditch (**44**) was revealed *c.* 17m further to the west. This feature measured 1.52m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill consisted of a 0.30m deep mid-yellowish-brown sand (45), which contained a fragment (28g) of burnt flint. Occasional hammerscale and a negligible amount of charcoal (1ml) was recovered from an environmental sample of this fill. Overlying fill 45 was a 0.24m deep light yellowish-brown sand (46). Three pieces (56g) of medieval to post-medieval tile were retrieved from this upper fill.

3.4.17 This second ditch closely matched a south to north linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (see Fig. 5) and may have represented the same boundary as ditch **14** in Trench 5 (see above).

Trench 14 (Figs 8 and 10)

3.4.18 Towards the northern end of Trench 14 (Plate 13) were two sub-circular pits situated *c.* 5m apart. The northernmost pit (**64**) measured 0.93m long, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and an uneven base (Plate 14). Its fill was a dark greyish brown silty sand (65), sampling of which produced a small amount of charcoal (7ml). The second pit (**66**) measured 0.65m long, 0.45m wide and 0.29m in depth with steep sides and a concave base. The fill of this feature consisted of mid-greyish brown silty sand (67).

3.4.19 The only datable feature in the trench was the terminus of an east-south-east to west-north-west aligned gully (**68**) that was situated mid-way along the trench and was continued beyond its western edge (Plate 15). The gully measured 0.57m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a relatively flat base (Fig. 15a, Section 30). Its fill consisted of a dark greyish brown silty sand (69) which contained five sherds (130g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, six fragments (170g) of burnt flint and one fragment (84g) of daub marked with wattle impressions (see App. B.8). An environmental sample taken from this feature contained small amounts of charcoal (2ml) and occasional fragments of hammerscale.

3.4.20 Approximately 5.2m to the south, the terminus of a second gully (**70**), aligned north to south, was exposed against the eastern limit of the trench. This gully measured 0.71m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown silty sand (71).

3.4.21 At the southern end of Trench 14, a ditch (**74**) orientated south to north was revealed (Plate 16). The ditch measured 1.27m wide and 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 32). its fill was a light greyish-brown silty sand

(75). This feature may have corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly aligned south-south-east to north-north-west, detected a few metres to the north (see Fig. 5).

Trench 15 (Fig. 10)

3.4.22 Two intercutting sub-circular pits were revealed in this trench, only partially exposed against the eastern limit of the trench. Pit **187** was cut by pit **185** (Fig. 15a, Section 64). The earlier pit (**187**) was 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (188), containing occasional large, sub-angular flint nodules. The later pit (**185**) measured 1.43m wide and 0.50m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fill was a dark brownish-grey sandy silt (186), containing occasional large, sub-angular flint nodules, three prehistoric worked flints and one sherd (11g) of Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.23 These pits appeared almost in line with a row of discrete geophysical anomalies aligned south-south-east to north-north-west near Trench 16 (see Fig. 5).

Trench 16 (Fig. 10)

3.4.24 Trench 16 was targeted on a west-south-west to east-north-east aligned linear geophysical anomaly and a row of discrete anomalies orientated south-south-east to north-north-west (Fig. 5); although none of the features exposed in the trench matched the location of these anomalies, some did seem similar to the anomalies in terms of their morphology and/or alignment.

3.4.25 Two intercutting sub-circular pits were partially exposed *c.* 10m from the eastern end of the trench (**82** and **84**; Plate 17). These pits were similar in size and form to the discrete geophysical anomalies detected just a few metres to the east. No stratigraphic relationship was determined between the two pits. The larger of the two pits (**82**) measured 2.20m wide and 0.47m deep with steep sides and an uneven base (Fig. 15a, Section 40). The smaller pit (**84**) measured 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Each pit was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand (83 and 85) containing small amounts of charcoal. The similarity of the fills suggests the pits were contemporary and backfilled at the same time. One sherd (9g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a fragment (5g) of burnt flint was found in pit **82**.

3.4.26 Roughly 5m further to the west was a shallow gully (**78**), on a south to north alignment and closely aligned with ditch **74** in Trench 14 (see above). Measuring 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep, it had relatively steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 38). It was filled with a light greyish brown silty sand (79). A second gully (**76**) of a similar form and orientated west-south-west to east-north-east was revealed *c.* 2m to the west (Plate 18). This measured 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This gully was also filled with a light greyish brown silty sand (77) and contained one fragment (368g) of post-medieval brick. The difference in alignment between these gullies suggests they may not have been contemporary with one another. In terms of its alignment, the second gully (**76**) corresponded broadly to that of a linear anomaly detected to the north by the geophysical survey (Fig. 5).

3.4.27 Potentially the latest feature uncovered in Trench 16 was a possible pit or hollow (**80**) partially exposed against the southern limit of the trench and cutting gully **76**. The partial exposure of this feature made it difficult to characterise and interpret. Measuring 0.17m deep it had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light greyish brown silty sand (81). Two fragments (1058g) of brick dating from the medieval to post-medieval period were recovered from this fill.

Trench 17 (Fig. 10)

3.4.28 Trench 17 contained a total of eight ditches, some of which corresponded to linear anomalies detected in the geophysical survey (Fig. 5).

3.4.29 The earliest datable feature was an east-south-east to west-north-west aligned ditch (**136**) situated at the centre of the trench. This ditch was recut by a second ditch (**134**) on the same alignment, from which Romano-British pottery was recovered. Ditch **136** measured 0.40m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 59). It was filled with a mid-yellowish-brown sand (137). The later recut (**134**) measured 1.58m wide and 0.30m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This was also filled with mid-yellowish-brown sand (135) and contained two sherds (59g) of Romano-British pottery and a bulk sample produced a very small amount of charcoal (1ml). In terms of their size and orientation, these boundary ditches correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly detected immediately to the north (Fig. 5). This anomaly and the two excavated ditches corresponded to an (unexcavated) ditch (**122**) in Trench 18 (see below).

3.4.30 Eight metres from the southern end of Trench 17 was a large ditch (**210**; Plate 19), also aligned east-south-east to west-north-west and closely matching a geophysical anomaly immediately to its north, which was originally interpreted as an area of quarrying (Fig. 5). Unlike other ditches revealed in this trench it represented a substantial boundary, measuring 2.40m wide and 0.78m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fill consisted of mid-greyish brown silty sand (211), containing two sherds (7g) of pottery and one unidentified iron object, all dating to the post-medieval period.

3.4.31 Approximately 4.40m further to the north was an east to west aligned ditch (**145**) which was 1.72m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill consisted of mid-yellowish-brown sand (146). Detected just to the north of this ditch was a comparable linear geophysical anomaly with the same orientation (Fig. 5). This anomaly was one of three segmented east to west linear anomalies running between Trenches 17 and 22, thought to represent the east to west field division presented on the 1838 tithe map (Fig. 3). Ditch **145** in Trench 17 and ditch **62** in Trench 22 (see section below) both corresponded to these geophysical anomalies and are likely to represent part of a single field boundary.

3.4.32 One metre further to the north were two undated intercutting ditches, with ditch **143** having been cut/recut by ditch **141** (Fig. 15a, Section 60). Like ditches **134** and **136** to the north these ditches were aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. The earlier

ditch (**143**) measured 0.10m in depth with gently sloping sides and a concave base, while the later ditch (**141**) measured 0.90m wide and 0.32m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. Both ditches were filled with mid-yellowish-brown sand (144 and 142 respectively).

3.4.33 Roughly 5m north of these ditches and emerging from the western limit of the trench were two more undated boundary ditches (**126** and **124**), aligned south-east to north-west and terminating within the trench. Ditch **126** measured 0.20m in depth with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 58). Cutting this, but possibly representing a later phase of the same boundary, was ditch **124**, which measured 1m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fills of both ditches were of mid-yellowish-brown sands (127 and 125).

Trench 18 (Figs 9 and 10)

3.4.34 Across the centre of Trench 18 was an east-south-east to west-north-west aligned ditch (**122**), measuring 1.10m wide. It very probably represents the continuation with ditch **134** in Trench 17 and its associated linear geophysical anomaly and was not excavated in this trench (Fig. 5; see above).

3.4.35 Within the northern half of the trench, lying approximately 11m apart, were two parallel ditches aligned south-west to north-east. The southernmost ditch (**114**) measured 1.50m wide and 0.42m deep, with gently sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled with mid-orangey brown sand (115). At the northern end of the trench, ditch **118** measured 1.28m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 43). Its lower fill was mixed, consisting of light greyish brown and mid-orangey brown sand, measuring 0.28m deep (119). Overlying this was a 0.32m deep upper fill of mid-orangey brown sand (120).

3.4.36 Overlying the natural geology towards the southern end of the trench was a layer of colluvium (121) consisting of mid-greyish brown silty sand below the subsoil. A 1m-by-1m test pit excavated into the remnants of the colluvium at the base of the trench found the layer was up to 0.40m thick.

Trench 19 (Fig. 9)

3.4.37 Towards the northern end of Trench 19 was an isolated cremation burial held in a small pit (**150**); the only funerary feature revealed on the site (Plate 20). The pit was sub-circular, measuring 0.36m long, 0.32m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 48). Its single fill consisted of a dark blueish grey sand (151), containing a total of 44g of cremated human bone probably belonging to a single older sub-adult or adult individual (App. C.1). A sample of calcined bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating, which returned a date of 1887-1748 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-110898, 3498±21; App. E). Sampling of this deposit also produced small amounts of charcoal (<1ml) a single seed of sedge and moderate amounts of hammerscale.

3.4.38 Ten metres to the south was an east to west aligned boundary ditch (**88**). This measured 1.14m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 26). Its fill was a mid-orangey brown silty sand (89). A further 10m to the south of this was another ditch (**104**) on a parallel alignment. This measured 1.46m wide and 0.32m deep and also had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The lower fill (105), which had slumped down the southern side of the ditch, consisted of a mid-brownish orange sand and measured 0.20m thick. This was overlain by a mid-orangey brown silty sand (106), measuring 0.32m thick.

3.4.39 Located in between this pair of parallel ditches were a further three, intercutting, ditches, all roughly aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. The earliest and northernmost ditch (**99**) appeared to represent a separate boundary from the other two as it was much larger and orientated slightly differently. This ditch measured 1.96m wide and 0.45m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15a, Section 34). It was filled with mid-orangey brown sand (100). Immediately to the south, this first ditch was truncated by a later ditch (**92**) which measured 0.24m deep. With gently sloping sides and a concave base, this feature was filled with mid-brownish orange sand (93). Ditch **92** was in turn truncated by ditch **90**. This latest ditch measured 1.06m wide and 0.34m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill consisted of mid-orangey brown sand (91). This feature may have been a re-cut of ditch **92**.

3.4.40 Ditches **88** and **99** appeared to correspond well with the two linear geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 19. These anomalies were located just to the north of each ditch as revealed in the trench (Fig. 5).

Trench 20 (Fig. 9)

3.4.41 Trench 20 (Plate 21) contained the highest concentration of archaeological features of any of the excavated trenches, revealing a total of seven boundary ditches and three pits. In common with many of the boundary ditches exposed in Trenches 17, 18 and 19, to the east (see Fig. 5), the ditches in Trench 20 were all roughly aligned south-east to north-west, some of which appeared to correspond with those recorded in the other three trenches across this central part of the site.

3.4.42 The most securely dated features found in this trench were two possible Romano-British boundary ditches (**47** and **128**), located *c.* 12-14m from the southern end of the trench. Ditch **47** was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west, measuring 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 19). It was filled with mid-yellowish-brown sand (48) which contained one small sherd (3g) of Romano-British pottery. This ditch was cut by a second ditch or recut (**49**) on the same alignment, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill also consisted of mid-yellowish-brown sand (50).

3.4.43 Ditch **128** was also aligned east-south-east to west-north-west and was found to cut/recut an earlier ditch (**129**) on the same alignment. This earlier ditch (**129**) was much larger, measuring at least 1.80m wide and 0.48m deep with gently sloping sides

and a concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 45). Its lower fill measured 0.26m thick and consisted of mid-yellowish-brown sand (131). This was overlain by a darker yellowish-brown sand (132). The later ditch (**128**) measured 1.04m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill was a mid-yellowish-brown sand (130), from which one sherd (25g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered.

3.4.44 Nine metres from the southern end of the trench and just south of the Romano-British boundary ditches was an undated sub-circular/oval pit (**30**), partially exposed against the eastern edge of the trench. The pit measured 0.62m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill was a mid-yellowish-brown sand (31).

3.4.45 Approximately ten metres from the northern end of the trench was a south-east to north-west aligned ditch (**107**) (Plate 22). This ditch was substantial, measuring 1.60m wide and 0.72m in depth with steep sides and a relatively flat base (Fig. 15b, Section 36). The ditch contained six clearly defined fills. The lowest fill was 0.26m thick and consisted of mid-yellowish-brown sand (108), which appeared to have slumped into the ditch from its north-eastern side. This fill contained one Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade core and three fragments (11g) of burnt flint. Overlying this was a 0.15m deep light greyish brown sand (109), which in turn was overlain by a 0.24m deep light yellowish-brown sand (111) that had silted into the ditch from the south-western side. Above this was a dark reddish-brown sand (110) measuring 0.10m thick, which had silted in from the north-eastern side of the ditch. Overlying this dark fill was a mid-greyish brown sand (112), spread across the centre of the ditch, measuring 0.08m thick. The uppermost fill across the centre of the ditch consisted of light yellowish-grey sand (113) that was 0.18m thick.

3.4.46 Truncating the ditch and situated just to the south-east of the intervention was a small sub-circular pit (**116**) exposed against the eastern limit of the trench. The pit was 0.60m in diameter and only 0.10m in depth with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with dark greyish-brown sand (117) which contained one fragment (14g) of burnt flint. An environmental sample taken from the fill contained occasional poorly preserved cereal grains and a moderately-large quantity of charcoal (25ml).

3.4.47 Further to the south-west was an oval-shaped pit (**101**), measuring 1.42m long, 1.04m wide and 0.44m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 35). Its lower fill was mid-yellowish-brown sand (103), sealed by an upper fill of dark yellowish-brown sand (102).

3.4.48 Two metres further to the south was a south-east to north-west aligned ditch (**94**) (Plate 23), measuring 1.92m wide and 0.72m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It had a basal fill of light greyish brown sand (95), overlain by a 0.25m thick dark yellowish-brown sand (96). This in turn was overlain by a 0.16m thick mid-brownish yellow sand (97). The uppermost fill measured 0.18m thick and consisted of mid-reddish-brown sand (98), spread across the centre of the ditch. Almost parallel to ditch **94** and a further 3.50m to the south was another south-east to north-west aligned

ditch (**60**) (Plate 24). Measuring 1.50m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base, this ditch was filled with mid-yellowish-brown sand (61).

3.4.49 The ditches in this trench correlated broadly with a series of linear and rectilinear geophysical anomalies detected in this area (Fig. 5).

Trench 21 (Fig. 11)

3.4.50 Approximately 12m from the eastern end of Trench 21 was a small sub-circular pit (**153**). With steep sides and a concave base, it measured 0.55m long, 0.47m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 15c, Section 49). Its fill was a mid-yellowish brown silty sand (154), containing frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded flint inclusions.

Trench 22 (Figs 6 and 11)

3.4.51 In the southern limit of the trench an east to west aligned ditch (**62**) was revealed (Plate 25), representing the western continuation of the boundary ditch (**145**) in Trench 17 (see above). The ditch measured 2.12m wide and 0.50m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish-brown silty sand (63), containing 12 fragments (2.048kg) of post-medieval brick and a single sherd (50g) of post-medieval pottery.

3.4.52 Towards the northern end of Trench 22 were two possible sub-circular pits (**72** and **86**), both partially revealed against the edges of the trench. Pit **72** was 1.10m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 24). The second pit (**86**) measured 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. Each pit was filled with light greyish-brown silty sand (73 and 87).

Trench 24 (Fig. 11)

3.4.53 Trench 24 uncovered three parallel boundary ditches, each aligned east-south-east to west-north-west, similar to the alignment of many of the ditches exposed further to the north across Trenches 17 to 20 (see above, Fig. 5).

3.4.54 The southernmost ditch (**199**) was the only feature revealed in the trench which could be securely dated. Measuring 1.64m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 15b, Section 67), it was filled with mid-greyish brown silty sand (200). Recovered from the fill were two fragments (156g) of ceramic building material (CBM) dated to the Roman period, one piece of animal bone and eight sherds (135g) of Romano-British pottery. Also recovered were two residual worked flints, including a serrated blade probably dating to the Early Neolithic. The ditch matched an east-south-east to west-north-west aligned linear anomaly on the geophysical survey (Fig. 6).

3.4.55 Roughly 12m further to the north, ditch **167** measured 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was a light greyish-yellow silty sand (168).

3.4.56 Approximately 8m to the north, ditch **189** measured 0.67m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand (190).

3.4.57 Nine metres from the southern limit of Trench 24 was a small sub-circular pit (**201**). This pit, or possible posthole, was 0.73m long, 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 69). It was filled by a dark greyish-brown silty sand (202).

Trench 25 (Fig. 11)

3.4.58 In the western end of Trench 25, a dark brownish-grey layer of silty sand (166) was revealed extending *c.* 11m from the western limit of the trench, lying between the subsoil and the natural geology (Plate 26). A 1m-by-1m test pit in the layer showed it to be up to 0.34m thick. It is possible this layer was anthropogenic, rather than natural colluvium recorded in other trenches across the site. One sherd (2g) of Romano-British pottery was retrieved along with three worked flints dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. Included among these worked flints was a blade core of Mesolithic date. An environmental sample taken produced small quantities of hammerscale and a low level of charcoal (2ml).

Trench 26 (Fig. 12)

3.4.59 Similar to Trench 24 (see above), this trench contained three parallel ditches aligned east-south-east to west-north-west and a single sub-circular pit.

3.4.60 Possibly the earliest feature revealed in Trench 26 was ditch **171**, located *c.* 11m from the northern end of the trench. This feature measured 0.42m wide and only 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by mid-orangey brown silty sand (172), from which one fragment (2g) of prehistoric fired clay and two worked flints were retrieved.

3.4.61 Fourteen metres further to the south was pit **177** (Plate 27), measuring 1.64m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill consisted of mid-yellowish brown silty sand (178) and produced one fragment (4g) of prehistoric fired clay, three fragments of animal bone, three sherds (31g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single sherd (3g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.4.62 Eight metres from the northern end of the trench was ditch **169**, measuring 0.79m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 56). Its fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand (170), containing two fragments of animal bone, two worked flints and two sherds (23g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.4.63 A third ditch (**191**) was situated towards the southern end of the trench. With gently sloping sides and a concave base, it measured 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 15b, Section 68). It was filled with mid-yellowish-brown silty sand (192).

3.4.64 Ditches **169** and **191** closely corresponded with east-south-east to west-north-west linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 6).

Trench 27 (Fig. 12)

3.4.65 The only feature present in Trench 27 was a south to north aligned ditch (**147**) close to the centre of the trench. This ditch was 1.42m wide and 0.37m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a V-shaped base. Its basal fill measured 0.10m thick, consisting of light yellowish-brown clayey sand (148). This was overlain by a 0.27m deep mid-orangey brown silty sand (149), which contained one prehistoric worked flint and a small fragment (10g) of oyster shell.

Trench 28 (Figs 12 and 14)

3.4.66 Trench 28 also contained a single south to north aligned boundary ditch (**138**), which may have represented the southern continuation of ditch **147** in Trench 27 (see above). Partially exposed at the southern end of the trench, the ditch measured 0.68m in depth with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 15b, Section 46). It was filled with light greyish-brown silty sand (139), containing part of an iron horseshoe and one piece (110g) of brick, both dating to the post-medieval period.

Trench 30 (Fig. 13)

3.4.67 Close to the centre of Trench 30, east-south-east to west-north-west aligned gully **164** was revealed. Measuring 0.67m wide and 0.12m deep, it had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill was a mid-orangey brown silty sand (165).

Trench 31 (Figs 11 and 13)

3.4.68 A south to north aligned ditch (**197**) was revealed running across the centre of Trench 31 (Plate 28). It was 1.82m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15c, Section 73). Its single fill was a mid-orangey brown clayey sand (198). Finds from this fill consisted of four pieces of animal bone, one fragment (222g) of Roman tile, 25 fragments (229g) of lava quern, one fragment from a possible sandstone quern and five sherds (75g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.4.69 Further to the east, two parallel south-east to north-west aligned ditches (**203** and **205**) were uncovered. Ditch **203** measured 0.54m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill was a mid-orangey brown clayey sand (212). Cutting this ditch, just to the south-east of the excavated intervention, was a small sub-circular pit (**204**) measuring 0.75m long, 0.67m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit was filled with a mid-orangey brown clayey sand (213).

3.4.70 Ditch **205** measured 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15c, Section 76). It was filled with a mid-orangey brown clayey sand (214).

3.4.71 Ditches **197** and **205** closely corresponded with linear anomalies detected on the geophysical survey (Fig. 6). Ditch **203** also ran parallel to the anomaly associated with ditch **205**. These two narrower ditches may be closely associated or contemporary.

Trench 32 (Fig. 11)

3.4.72 In the centre of Trench 32 an east to west aligned ditch (**155**) was revealed. Measuring 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15b, Section 50). The fill was a mid-yellowish brown silty sand (156), containing frequent small and medium, sub-rounded flint inclusions.

Trench 33 (Fig. 13)

3.4.73 Trench 33 revealed three ditches towards its eastern end.

3.4.74 The south-east to north-west aligned ditch (**217**) was left unexcavated due to its very partial exposure from under the northern and eastern limits of the trench. Further to the west, a narrow east to west aligned ditch (**208**) was revealed. Measuring 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand (209). Two sherds (8g) of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this ditch.

3.4.75 Immediately to the west, a later south to north aligned ditch (**206**) cut ditch **208**. The ditch was 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with mid-greyish brown clayey silt (207), which contained six fragments (698g) of CBM, 73 sherds (1.021kg) of Romano-British pottery and one worked flint.

3.4.76 Ditch **206** probably represented the southern continuation of ditch **197** in Trench 31. A north to south linear anomaly detected on the geophysical survey runs on a similar alignment between Trenches 31 and 33 and corresponds particularly well with the location of ditch **197** (Fig. 6).

3.4.77 In the central part of Trench 33 was a large feature (**215**), thought to have been associated with quarrying activity. This possible quarry pit extended 20.50m along the length of the trench. A 3m-by-2m sondage was mechanically excavated at the western side of the feature to a depth of 0.63m (Plate 29). While the mechanical excavation did not reach the base of the quarry pit, augering into the bottom of the sondage produced a total depth of 1.24m for the feature (Fig. 15c, Section 78). This quarry pit had steep sides and was filled with mid-orangey brown silty sand (216), containing a small quantity of charcoal (<1ml). Three fragments (114g) of CBM dating to the Roman period and one Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade were recovered.

3.4.78 This quarry pit matched exactly with a large discrete anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Fig. 6).

Trench 34 (Fig. 13)

3.4.79 Just south of the centre of Trench 34 were two south-west to north-east aligned ditches (**173** and **175**). Ditch **173** was the earliest of these features, having been cut by ditch **175**. The earlier ditch (**173**) measured 0.47m wide and 0.28m deep with gently

sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill was light greyish-brown silty sand (174), containing two sherds (186g) of Romano-British pottery. The later ditch (**175**) terminated within the trench. Measuring 1.01m wide and 0.21m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a roughly flat base. Its fill was mid-greyish brown silty sand (176) which produced two sherds (68g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.4.80 Close the south-eastern end of the trench two circular postholes were revealed (Plate 30), spaced *c.* 0.55m apart. Posthole **193** was 0.53m in diameter and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 15c, Section 79). Posthole **195** was 0.37m in diameter and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15c, Section 80). Each posthole was filled with light greyish-brown silty sand (194 and 196).

Trench 35 (Fig. 14)

3.4.81 Towards the northern end of Trench 35, an east-south-east to west-north-west aligned ditch (**179**) was uncovered. Measuring 1.50m wide and 0.26m deep, this ditch had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand (180), containing one sherd (23g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.4.82 Approximately 14m further to the south was an east to west aligned ditch (**183**), measuring 2.60m wide and 0.67m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 15c, Section 70). Its single fill was mid-yellowish brown silty sand (184), containing one Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade-like flake, four fragments of animal bone, one fragment (94g) of Roman brick and one piece (4.1g) of a clay tobacco pipe.

3.4.83 Although on a slightly different alignment, this ditch (183) probably corresponds with a south-west to north-east aligned linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 6).

Trench 36 (Fig. 14)

3.4.84 Three ditches were exposed near the north-western end of this trench.

3.4.85 The northernmost features included a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**157**) cut by a later north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch (**159**) (Fig. 15c, Section 51). The earlier ditch (**157**) measured 0.61m deep with steep sides and a concave base and was filled with mid-greyish brown silty sand (158), containing occasional flecks of charcoal. The later ditch (**159**) was 1.25m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill was dark greyish-brown silty sand (160), containing occasional flecks of charcoal and a small fragment (9g) of oyster shell. Also recovered from this later ditch, were 15 sherds (621g) of pottery dated to the Roman period, two fragments of animal bone and one fragment (407g) of worked sandstone or possible quernstone.

3.4.86 Some 4m to the south-east was a second north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**161**), measuring 1.70m wide and 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 31). Its fill consisted of mid-greyish-brown silty sand (162) with occasional flecks of charcoal.

3.4.87 It is possible that ditch **161** was the continuation of ditch **183** in Trench 35 (see above), as both ditches appeared to loosely correspond with the same south-west to north-east aligned geophysical anomaly (Fig. 6).

Trench 37 (Fig. 14)

3.4.88 In the southern part of Trench 37 was a large hollow (**181**) (Plate 32), thought to have been associated with quarrying activity similar to that revealed in Trench 33 (see above). This feature extended *c.* 21m along the length of the trench. A mechanically excavated 6m-by-2m sondage at the south-eastern side of the feature showed the quarry pit had a total depth of 0.51m (Fig. 15c, Section 65). The side of the feature was gently-sloping, and its base was slightly concave. The quarry pit was filled by a mid-orangey brown silty clay (182), containing occasional flecks of charcoal, moderate amounts of poorly sorted, sub-angular flint inclusions and chalk inclusions. Also found within the fill was one fragment of a post-medieval iron loop and a single piece (22g) of tile assigned to the medieval to post-medieval periods.

3.4.89 Trench 37 was situated in the southernmost corner of the site where the ground level drops significantly near Beccles Road. The undulation in the landscape suggests substantial quarrying activity may previously have taken place there and the quarry pit (**181**) represents the bottom of a much larger hollow that Trench 37 lies within.

3.5 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork (App. B.1)

3.5.1 Four small and incomplete iron artefacts, including a nail, a horseshoe fragment and a loop (perhaps from a horse harness) were found widely distributed across the site, despite extensive metal detecting. This assemblage dates from the post-medieval to modern periods. Most of the artefacts were recovered from post-medieval contexts.

Flint (App. B.2)

3.5.2 A total of 17 worked flints and 12 unworked burnt flints (228g) were found, thinly distributed across 11 trenches largely within the central and eastern parts of the site. The vast majority of the assemblage is likely to represent residual material caught up in later features. The general character of the worked flints suggested a Neolithic to Bronze Age date, but several distinctive Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic artefacts were included.

Stone (App. B.3)

3.5.3 Fragments of stone possibly belonging to rotary querns were found within ditches in Trenches 31 and 36, alongside assemblages of Romano-British pottery. Ditch **197** in Trench 31 contained fragments of lava quern, while Ditch **159** of Trench 36 contained a single fragment of sandstone with a relatively smooth surface.

Prehistoric pottery (App. B.4)

3.5.4 A total of 16 sherds (349g) of Middle Iron Age (*c.* 350-50 BC) pottery was recovered from the northern and eastern parts of the site, across Trenches 6, 9, 13, 14, 16, and 26. The majority of the pottery (nine sherds, 158g) can be considered residual in later or Romano-British features. The assemblage is typical of the pottery tradition in the region and its quantity and distribution suggest Iron Age activity was dispersed and scarce. A single sherd (11g) of pottery possibly dating to the Bronze Age was also recovered from pit **185** in Trench 15.

Roman pottery (App. B.5)

3.5.5 The assemblage of Romano-British pottery, broadly dating to the 1st to 4th centuries AD, was the largest pottery assemblage recovered during fieldwork. This included a total of 152 moderately to heavily abraded sherds (2643g) recovered from 18 features across 14 trenches. Comprising only wheel-made vessels, much of the pottery consists of locally produced domestic jars and other forms, along with a small number of imported wares from larger British industries, and a few sherds of Samian ware from Gaul. The assemblage likely represents two phases of activity at the site, with pottery from Trenches 1, 9, 13, 20 and 36 largely dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (mostly in the northern part of the site) and features in the remaining trenches dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Post-Roman pottery (App. B.6)

3.5.6 A small assemblage (three sherds, 57g) of 16th-18th century pottery from ditch **210** (Trench 17) and ditch **62** (Trench 22) was recovered. The pottery sherds all came from post-medieval contexts.

Ceramic building material (App. B.7)

3.5.7 A small, abraded assemblage of Roman and medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was retrieved from the trial trenching. Medieval to post-medieval brick and roof tile (20 pieces, 3662g) made up the majority of the total assemblage, while the Roman assemblage comprised 14 pieces (1284g) of CBM. The Roman material was found in ditches towards the southern end of the site, across Trenches 24, 31, 33 and 35. This included fragments of floor/wall brick, roofing tile and hypocaust made in a narrow set of fabrics. The medieval to post-medieval material was more diverse and found over a wider area in Trenches 13, 16, 22, 28, and 37. Much of this later material was recovered from ditch **62**, Trench 22.

Fired clay (App. B.8)

3.5.8 Five fragments (114g) of fired clay were recovered from Trenches 9, 10, 14 and 26. Most fragments are very abraded with no discernible features. Most notable is a large fragment of daub retrieved from gully **68**, Trench 14. This displayed a number of wattle impressions associated with a prehistoric domestic structure or hearth-type feature.

Clay tobacco pipe (App. B.9)

3.5.9 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe dating to the post-medieval period were recovered. One fragment (4.1g) was collected from ditch **183** in Trench 35, while the second was found as an unstratified find. Both are parts of a pipe stem, and neither is closely datable.

Human remains (App. C.1)

3.5.10 A small quantity of cremated human bone (44g) was recovered from pit **150** in Trench 19. The few identifiable elements of bone suggest the cremation pit probably contained the remains of a single older sub-adult or adult individual.

Animal bone (App. C.2)

3.5.11 In total, 22 fragments of animal bone were recovered from features broadly dated to the Roman period across Trenches 10, 24, 26, 31, 35 and 36 – mainly concentrated in the southern part of the site. The preservation of the bone is poor due to soil conditions at the site. Most of the identifiable bone is cattle with single fragments of sheep/goat, a galliform-sized bird (chicken/pheasant/grouse) and a small passeriform or perching bird.

Marine mollusca (App. C.3)

3.5.12 Two fragmentary oyster shells (19g) originating from coastal waters were collected, including one from ditch **147** in Trench 27, and another from a securely dated Romano-British ditch (**159**) in Trench 36. They represent general scattered food waste in low concentrations and attest to trade with the wider area, including from the coast.

Environmental samples (App. C.4)

3.5.13 Thirteen bulk soil samples were taken during fieldwork, but due to the low preservation conditions of the sandy geology across much of the site, the results of the samples were generally poor. It is also possible that some of the charred plant remains may be intrusive, as indicated by the presence of rootlets in the samples. The presence of occasional duckweed seeds and sedges (Trenches 6 and 19) is indicative of a wetland/damp ground environment and may have originated from near the local water courses, such as the river Chet. The recovery of only small amounts of charcoal and very occasional carbonised and silicified seeds suggests that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

3.5.14 A number of the samples contained a small quantity of hammerscale, a by-product of metalworking. These samples were taken from features of varying or unknown dates across Trenches 6, 13, 14, 19, 20 and 25, including the cremation burial **150** in Trench 19.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the trial trenching are considered reliable, with archaeological features being clearly visible within the trenches. The features became more visible during the project as the ground within the trenches began to weather with prolonged exposure to the elements. The light orangey or yellowish browns of the varying geologies of sand, gravel and clay across the site meant that the geological horizon was clear when encountered. The site remained dry through the course of the archaeological works.

4.2 Informative trial trenching objectives and results

4.2.1 The objectives of the informative trial trenching have been achieved in so far as the presence, date, character, condition, quality and significance of archaeological remains across the site have been established. For the most part, archaeological remains appeared in the form of multi-phase field systems potentially dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval period, along with small pits and postholes, and a pair of large quarry pits in Trenches 33 and 37 near Beccles Road (Fig. 6).

4.2.2 The trenching has provided a good test of the geophysical survey results (Burton and Topping 2022), with examples of all the major types of geophysical anomalies having been investigated and characterised, and with many features clearly corresponding with geophysical anomalies. Some anomalies present in the geophysical survey, however, were not encountered during fieldwork (see Figs 4-6). For example, Trenches 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 22, 24, 32 and 34 did not expose ditches where linear anomalies were detected. Equally, small discrete features which did not relate to geophysical anomalies were revealed by the trenching and in the central part of the site (Trenches 17 to 20 and 24) the trenching revealed a greater number of ditches than had been detected by the survey. Many other trenches across the site contained at least ditches additional to those detected by the geophysics, whilst the features revealed in Trenches 1 and 10 lay outside of the area of the geophysical survey.

4.2.3 The finds recovered during fieldwork (Fig. 16) have helped to identify where activity was concentrated across the site, its chronology and what kind of activities may have taken place on or near the site. Moreover, the artefactual evidence hints towards what types of settlement may have existed in the surrounding landscape, if not at the site itself.

4.3 Discussion

4.3.1 The earliest evidence of human activity found within the site was a sparse scatter of worked flints found across the central and eastern trenches on the site, dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age period. The flints largely derived from later contexts, although pit **185** in Trench 15 contained three worked flints which may have been contemporary with the possible Bronze Age pottery found alongside them. Further to this, the Early Bronze Age cremation burial (**150**) in Trench 19 confirms the presence of prehistoric activity on the site. This evidence for low-level prehistoric activity across

the central part of the site correlates with the recovery of struck flint during fieldwalking to the north and east of the site (see Section 1.3).

4.3.2 There appeared to be two main alignments of ditched boundaries across the site (Fig. 16). In the central and southern parts of the site (Trenches 17-20, 24, 26 and 30-32) multiple boundary ditches were exposed, broadly aligned north-west to south-east or east to west and often correlating to anomalies detected by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4). Also revealed, but not so well-represented by the results in the geophysical survey, were less densely spaced north to south or north-east to south-west aligned ditches in many other trenches (Trenches 9-14, 16, 18, 31, 33, 34, 27, 28 and 36). These two main ditch alignments may be associated with and form part of a multiphase field system, where similarly aligned boundaries have been moved and modified over an extended timescale. Artefactual evidence suggests the majority of these ditches exposed towards the north of the site were late prehistoric (Iron Age) and Early Roman (1st to 2nd centuries AD) in date, while ditches across the central and southern parts of the site generally produced later Roman pottery (2nd-4th centuries AD; see App. B.5)

4.3.3 Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from features in the northern and eastern trenches of the site (Trenches 6, 9, 13, 14, 16, and 26, see Fig. 16). Gully **68** in Trench 14 contained a few fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery alongside a large piece of daub, displaying several wattle impressions associated with a late prehistoric domestic structure or hearth-type feature. Iron Age pottery was also found alongside Early Roman pottery within ditches in Trenches 9 and 13.

4.3.4 The evidence suggests there was a general north-east to south-west divide across the site. In the north and eastern parts of the site where the ground level is higher, low-level prehistoric activity took place, in the same area where Early Roman activity appears to have been concentrated. Ditch **4** in Trench 1 contained a relatively substantial assemblage of pottery dating to the 1st to early 2nd century AD (26 sherds, 286g). Also within this trench were a pair of postholes potentially relating to structures. Later Roman activity was more prevalent in the south, central and western areas of the site, with much of the later (2nd-4th century) Roman pottery (73 sherds, 1021g) coming from a single ditch (**206**) in Trench 33. This broadly correlates with where the Roman pottery sherds were recovered during the 1985 fieldwalking (see Davison 1990, fig. 6).

4.3.5 The Romano-British pottery consisted largely of locally produced domestic wares; the assemblage as a whole was moderately to heavily abraded, but the majority of the material was only moderately abraded, suggesting it had not travelled too far from its original point of discard. Non-local pottery, including mortaria and samian wares, were recovered from features in Trenches 24, 31, 33 and 36. Fragments of quern stone retrieved from ditches in Trenches 31 and 36 show that the growing and processing of crops may have taken place nearby. The assemblage of Roman CBM found in ditches towards the southern end of the site (Trenches 24, 31, 33 and 35) is also notable; this includes fragments of floor/wall brick, roofing tile and hypocaust made in a narrow set of fabrics, implying the presence of a high-status building somewhere

in the environs of the site. If this is the case, evidence from the NHER data suggests any such structure and associated settlement may have lain south or west of the site. The programme of fieldwalking in the 1980s (Davison 1990) to the north and east of the site found only prehistoric flint and medieval pottery (see section 1.3.2). Much of the Roman activity within the local area of the site was discovered to the west and south of the site including the site of the Roman villa or bathhouse (NHER 17982; see Section 1.3).

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contains two gullies, two postholes and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of pale orangey brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	-	0.35	0.15	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill	4	0.35	0.15	Secondary Fill	26 sherds (286g) of Roman pottery	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
6	Cut	-	0.37	0.12	Posthole	-	-
7	Fill	6	0.37	0.12	Secondary Fill	-	-
8	Cut	-	0.43	0.05	Posthole	-	-
9	Fill	8	0.43	0.05	Secondary Fill	-	-
10	Cut	-	0.42	0.09	Ditch	-	-
11	Fill	10	0.42	0.09	Secondary Fill	-	-
12	Cut	-	1.10	0.20	Pit	-	-
13	Fill	12	1.10	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5							
General description						**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown silty sand. Mid-orangey brown sandy clay appears at the eastern end of the trench.						**Length (m)**	36
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Cut	-	0.90	0.30	Ditch	-	-
15	Fill	14	0.90	0.30	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 6							
General description						**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains one pit and a large natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-orangey brown sandy clay, with patches of light yellowish brown clay containing chalk inclusions.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
18	Cut	-	0.72	0.06	Pit	-	-
19	Fill	18	0.72	0.06	Secondary Fill	-	-
24	Cut	-	14	0.23	Natural Feature	-	-
25	Fill	24	-	0.23	Primary Fill	4 sherds (9g) of pottery,	Middle Iron Age and Roman

Trench 7

General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand towards its western end. Towards the eastern end, the trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-orangey brown sandy clay.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	SSW-NNE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9							
General description						Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
16	Cut	-	1.1	0.32	Ditch	-	-
17	Fill	16	1.1	0.32	Secondary Fill	1 fragment (4g) of fired clay, 1 sherd (52g) of pottery	Prehistoric fired clay, Middle Iron Age pottery
20	Cut	-	1.46	0.40	Ditch	-	-
21	Fill	20	1.46	0.40	Secondary Fill	3 sherds (66g) of pottery	Mid-1st-2nd century AD and Middle Iron Age
22	Cut	-	0.90	0.20	Ditch	-	-
23	Fill	22	0.90	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 10							
General description						**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand and gravel.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
26	Cut	-	1.12	0.24	Ditch	-	-
27	Fill	26	1.12	0.24	Secondary Fill	1 fragment (20g) of fired clay, 6 fragments of animal bone	Prehistoric fired clay

Trench 11							
General description						**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contains one ditch and four pits. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
32	Cut	-	2.02	0.20	Ditch	-	-
33	Fill	32	2.02	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-
34	Cut	-	1.86	0.36	Pit	-	-
35	Fill	34	1.86	0.36	Secondary Fill	-	-
36	Cut	-	0.80	0.24	Pit	-	-
37	Fill	36	0.80	0.24	Secondary Fill	-	-
40	Cut	-	0.72	0.30	Pit	-	-
41	Fill	40	0.72	0.30	Secondary Fill	-	-
42	Cut	-	0.90	0.26	Pit	-	-
43	Fill	42	0.90	0.26	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 12							
General description						**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contains three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-

51	Cut	-	1.55	0.48	Ditch	-	-
52	Fill	51	1.55	0.48	Secondary Fill	-	-
53	Cut	-	0.64	0.32	Ditch	-	-
54	Fill	53	0.64	0.32	Secondary Fill	-	-
55	Cut	-	1.20	0.52	Pit	-	-
56	Fill	55	-	0.18	Secondary Fill. Basal fill.	-	-
57	Fill	55	-	0.34	Secondary Fill. Upper fill.	-	-
58	Cut	-	-	0.50	Ditch	-	-
59	Fill	58	-	0.50	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 13							
General description						**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
28	Cut	-	1.10	0.18	Ditch	-	-
29	Fill	28	1.10	0.18	Secondary Fill	7 sherds (124g) of pottery	Middle Iron Age-mid-1st-mid-2nd century AD
44	Cut	-	1.52	0.54	Ditch	-	-
45	Fill	44	-	0.30	Primary Fill. Basal fill of ditch.	1x burnt flint (28g)	-
46	Fill	44	-	0.24	Secondary Fill. Upper fill.	3 fragments (56g) of tile	Medieval-post-medieval

Trench 14							
General description						**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains two pits, two gullies and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-orangey brown sandy clay, with patches of light yellowish brown sandy clay containing chalk inclusions.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
64	Cut	-	0.60	0.30	Pit	-	-

65	Fill	64	0.60	0.30	Secondary Fill	-	-
66	Cut	-	0.45	0.29	Pit	-	-
67	Fill	66	0.45	0.29	Secondary Fill	-	-
68	Cut	-	0.57	0.22	Gully	-	-
69	Fill	68	0.57	0.22	Secondary Fill	5 sherds (130g) of pottery, 6x burnt flints (170g), 1 fragment (84g) of fired clay	Middle Iron Age pottery, prehistoric fired clay
70	Cut	-	0.71	0.22	Gully	-	-
71	Fill	70	0.71	0.22	Secondary Fill	-	-
74	Cut	-	1.27	0.23	Ditch	-	-
75	Fill	74	1.27	0.23	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 15

General description						**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-orangey brown silty sand. At the northern end of the trench, the natural geology is a mid-orangey brown sandy clay, with patches of light yellowish clay containing chalk inclusions.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
185	Cut	-	1.43	0.50	Pit	-	-
186	Fill	185	1.43	0.50	Secondary Fill	3 pieces of worked flint, 1 sherd (11g) of pottery	Prehistoric flint, Bronze Age pottery
187	Cut	-	-	0.26	Pit	-	-
188	Fill	187	-	0.26	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 16

General description						**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contains three pits and two gullies. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand at its western end. The natural geology towards its eastern end is a mid-orangey brown clayey sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
76	Cut	-	0.48	0.13	Gully	-	-

77	Fill	76	0.48	0.13	Secondary Fill	1 fragment (368g) of brick	Post-medieval
78	Cut	-	0.65	0.19	Gully	-	-
79	Fill	78	0.65	0.19	Secondary Fill	-	-
80	Cut	-	-	0.17	Pit	-	-
81	Fill	80	-	0.17	Secondary Fill	2 fragments (1.058kg) of brick	Medieval-post-medieval
82	Cut	-	2.20	0.47	Pit	-	-
83	Fill	82	2.20	0.47	Secondary Fill	1 sherd (9g) of pottery, 1x (5g) burnt flint	Middle Iron Age pottery
84	Cut	-	1.30	0.30	Pit	-	-
85	Fill	84	1.30	0.30	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 17

General description						**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains eight ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
124	Cut	-	1	0.36	Ditch	-	-
125	Fill	124	1	0.36	Secondary Fill	-	-
126	Cut	-	-	0.20	Ditch	-	-
127	Fill	126	-	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-
134	Cut	-	1.58	0.30	Ditch	-	-
135	Fill	134	1.58	0.30	Secondary Fill	2 sherds (59g) of pottery	Roman
136	Cut	-	-	0.40	Ditch	-	-
137	Fill	136	-	0.40	Secondary Fill	-	-
141	Cut	-	0.90	0.32	Ditch	-	-
142	Fill	141	0.90	0.32	Secondary Fill	-	-
143	Cut	-	-	0.10	Ditch	-	-
144	Fill	143	-	0.10	Secondary Fill	-	-
145	Cut	-	1.72	0.24	Ditch	-	-
146	Fill	145	1.72	0.24	Secondary Fill	-	-
210	Cut	-	2.40	0.78	Ditch	-	-
211	Fill	210	2.40	0.78	Secondary Fill	2 sherds (7g) of pottery, 1 unidentified iron object	Post-medieval

Trench 18

General description						Orientation	SSE-NNW
Trench contains three ditches, one which was unexcavated due to this same ditch appearing in Trench 17. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil and at the southern end, an additional layer of colluvium, overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand. A 1m-by-1m test pit was hand excavated in the colluvium.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
114	Cut	-	1.50	0.42	Ditch	-	-
115	Fill	114	1.50	0.42	Secondary Fill	-	-
118	Cut	-	1.28	0.52	Ditch	-	-
119	Fill	118	-	0.28	Secondary Fill	-	-
120	Fill	118	-	0.32	Secondary Fill	-	-
121	Layer	-	-	0.40	Colluvium	-	-
122	Unexcavated feature	-	1.10	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 19							
General description						Orientation	SSW-NNE
Trench contains five ditches and at its northern end, one cremation. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
88	Cut	-	1.14	0.18	Ditch	-	-
89	Fill	88	1.14	0.18	Secondary Fill	-	-
90	Cut	-	1.06	0.34	Ditch	-	-
91	Fill	90	1.06	0.34	Secondary Fill	-	-
92	Cut	-	-	0.24	Ditch	-	-
93	Fill	92	-	0.24	Secondary Fill	-	-
99	Cut	-	1.96	0.45	Ditch	-	-
100	Fill	99	1.96	0.45	Secondary Fill	-	-
104	Cut	-	1.46	0.32	Ditch	-	-
105	Fill	104	-	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-
106	Fill	104	-	0.32	Secondary Fill	-	-
150	Cut	-	0.32	0.20	Cremation Cut	-	-
151	Fill	150	0.32	0.20	Cremation Deposit	Cremated human bone (44g)	Early Bronze Age

152	Layer	-	-	-	Other Layer. Natural surrounding cremation [150] for sample.	-	-

Trench 20							
General description						**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains seven ditches and three pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	Iron nail	Post-medieval
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
30	Cut	-	0.62	0.28	Pit	-	-
31	Fill	30	0.62	0.28	Secondary Fill	-	-
47	Cut	-	-	0.26	Ditch	-	-
48	Fill	47	-	0.26	Secondary Fill	1 sherd (3g) of Roman pottery	1st-2nd century AD
49	Cut	-	0.78	0.24	Ditch	-	-
50	Fill	49	0.78	0.24	Secondary Fill	-	-
60	Cut	-	1.50	0.36	Ditch	-	-
61	Fill	60	1.50	0.36	Secondary Fill	-	-
94	Cut	-	1.92	0.72	Ditch	-	-
95	Fill	94	-	0.22	Secondary Fill	-	-
96	Fill	94	-	0.25	Secondary Fill	-	-
97	Fill	94	-	0.16	Secondary Fill	-	-
98	Fill	94	-	0.18	Secondary Fill	-	-
101	Cut	-	1.42	0.44	Pit	-	-
102	Fill	101	-	0.22	Secondary Fill	-	-
103	Fill	101	-	0.22	Secondary Fill	-	-
107	Cut	-	1.60	0.72	Ditch	-	-
108	Fill	107	-	0.26	Secondary Fill	1 worked flint, 3x burnt flints (11g)	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
109	Fill	107	-	0.15	Secondary Fill	-	-
110	Fill	107	-	0.10	Secondary Fill	-	-
111	Fill	107	-	0.24	Secondary Fill	-	-
112	Fill	107	-	0.08	Secondary Fill	-	-
113	Fill	107	-	0.18	Secondary Fill	-	-
116	Cut	-	0.60	0.10	Pit	-	-
117	Fill	116	0.60	0.10	Secondary Fill	1x burnt flint (14g)	-
128	Cut	-	1.04	0.28	Ditch	-	-
129	Cut	-	-	0.48	Ditch	-	-
130	Fill	128	1.04	0.28	Secondary Fill	1 sherd (25g) of pottery	Roman

131	Fill	129	-	0.26	Secondary Fill	-	-
132	Fill	129	-	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 21

General description						Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench contains one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of pale yellowish-brown sand and gravel.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
153	Cut	-	0.47	0.20	Pit	-	-
154	Fill	153	0.47	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 22

General description						Orientation	SSW-NNE
Trench contains two pits and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand, which becomes gravel at the southern end.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
62	Cut	-	2.12	0.50	Ditch	-	-
63	Fill	62	2.12	0.50	Secondary Fill	12 fragments (2.048kg) of brick, 1 sherd (50g) of pottery	Post-medieval-modern brick, Post-medieval pottery
72	Cut	-	1.10	0.34	Pit	-	-
73	Fill	72	1.10	0.34	Secondary Fill	-	-
86	Cut	-	1.10	0.40	Pit	-	-
87	Fill	86	1.10	0.40	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 23

General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand, with gravel towards the western end.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24							
General description						**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
167	Cut	-	0.52	0.15	Ditch	-	-
168	Fill	167	0.52	0.15	Secondary Fill	-	-
189	Cut	-	0.67	0.24	Ditch	-	-
190	Fill	189	0.67	0.24	Secondary Fill	-	-
199	Cut	-	1.64	0.45	Ditch	-	-
200	Fill	199	1.64	0.45	Secondary Fill	2 fragments (156g) of CBM, 1 fragment of animal bone, 8 sherds (135g) of pottery, 2 pieces of worked flint	Roman, 2nd-4th century AD, Early Neolithic worked flint
201	Cut	-	0.58	0.16	Pit	-	-
202	Fill	201	0.58	0.16	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 25							
General description						**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench consists of topsoil, subsoil and, additionally, across the western half, a dark layer of a possible anthropogenic origin overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
166	Layer	-	-	0.34	Other Layer	1 sherd (2g) of pottery, 3 worked flints	Roman pottery, Mesolithic flint

Trench 26			
General description		**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains three ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of pale orangey brown sand.		**Length (m)**	40
		Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
169	Cut	-	0.79	0.22	Ditch	-	-
170	Fill	169	0.79	0.22	Secondary Fill	2 fragments of animal bone, 2 worked flints, two sherds (23g) of pottery	Roman
171	Cut	-	0.42	0.08	Ditch	-	-
172	Fill	171	0.42	0.08	Secondary Fill	1 fragment (2g) of fired clay, 2 worked flints	Prehistoric
177	Cut	-	1.64	0.42	Pit	-	-
178	Fill	177	1.64	0.42	Secondary Fill	1 fragment (4g) of fired clay, 3 fragments of animal bone, 4 sherds (34g) of pottery	Prehistoric fired clay, Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery
191	Cut	-	1.30	0.20	Ditch	-	-
192	Fill	191	1.30	0.20	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 27							
General description						**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of pale orangey brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
147	Cut	-	1.42	0.37	Ditch	-	-
148	Fill	147	-	0.10	Primary Fill	-	-
149	Fill	147	-	0.27	Secondary Fill	1 worked flint	Prehistoric

Trench 28		
General description	**Orientation**	SSW-NNE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and, additionally, colluvium at the northern end overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand.	**Length (m)**	40
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.85

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
138	Cut	-	-	0.68	Ditch	-	-
139	Fill	138	-	0.68	Secondary Fill	Iron horseshoe fragment, 1 brick fragment (110g)	Post-medieval
140	Layer	-	-	0.70	Colluvium. Same as 123 and 163.	-	-

Trench 29

General description						Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand. A 10m wide sondage was mechanically excavated into the colluvium at the western end of the trench.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
123	Layer	-	-	0.80	Colluvium. Same as 140 and 163.	-	-

Trench 30

General description						Orientation	SSW-NNE
Trench contains one gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish brown clayey sand.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.70	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
164	Cut	-	0.67	0.12	Gully	-	-
165	Fill	164	0.67	0.12	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 31

General description						Orientation	WSW-ENE
Trench contains three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish brown clayey sand, with patches of mid-orangey brown sandy clay.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
197	Cut	-	1.82	0.46	Ditch	-	-
198	Fill	197	1.82	0.46	Primary Fill	4 animal bone fragments, 1 fragment (222g) of tile, 25 fragments (229g) of lava quern, 1 fragment (50g) of sandstone quern, 5 sherds (75g) of pottery	Roman (2nd-4th century AD)
203	Cut	-	0.54	0.18	Ditch	-	-
204	Cut	-	0.67	0.26	Pit	-	-
205	Cut	-	0.74	0.26	Ditch	-	-
212	Fill	203	0.54	0.18	Primary Fill	-	-
213	Fill	204	0.67	0.26	Primary Fill	-	-
214	Fill	205	0.74	0.26	Primary Fill	-	-

Trench 32

General description	Orientation	SSW-NNE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellowish-brown sand with occasional bands of gravel at its northern end. At its southern end, the natural geology is sandy gravel.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.50

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
155	Cut	-	1.05	0.26	Ditch	-	-
156	Fill	155	1.05	0.26	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 33

General description	Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench contains one large pit, into which a 3m wide sondage was mechanically excavated at its western side. Trench also contains three ditches, including one which was unexcavated due to its very partial exposure from the side of the trench. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-orangey brown sandy clay.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.60

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
206	Cut	-	1.80	0.50	Ditch	-	-
207	Fill	206	1.80	0.50	Secondary Fill	6 fragments of CBM (698g), 73 sherds (1.021kg) of pottery, 1 worked flint	Roman (2nd to 3rd century AD)
208	Cut	-	0.40	0.15	Ditch	-	-
209	Fill	208	0.40	0.15	Secondary Fill	2 sherds (8g) of pottery	Roman
215	Cut	-	20.50	1.24	Quarry pit	-	-
216	Fill	215	-	1.24	Secondary Fill	3 fragments of CBM (114g), 1 worked flint	Roman CBM and Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint
217	Unexcavated feature	-	-	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 34

General description						**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains two ditches and two postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of pale orangey brown clayey sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
173	Cut	-	0.47	0.28	Ditch	-	-
174	Fill	173	0.47	0.28	Secondary Fill	2 sherds (186g) of pottery	Roman (2nd-4th century AD)
175	Cut	-	1.01	0.21	Ditch	-	-
176	Fill	175	1.01	0.21	Secondary Fill	2 sherds (68g) of pottery	Roman (2nd-4th century AD)
193	Cut	-	0.53	0.25	Posthole	-	-
194	Fill	193	0.53	0.25	Secondary Fill	-	-
195	Cut	-	0.37	0.29	Posthole	-	-
196	Fill	195	0.37	0.29	Secondary Fill	-	-

Trench 35							
General description						**Orientation**	S-N
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of pale yellowish-brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.65	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
179	Cut	-	1.50	0.26	Ditch	-	-
180	Fill	179	1.50	0.26	Secondary Fill	1 sherd (23g) of pottery	Roman
183	Cut	-	2.60	0.67	Ditch	-	-
184	Fill	183	2.60	0.67	Secondary Fill	1 worked flint, 4 fragments of animal bone, 1 fragment of brick (94g), 1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe (4.1g)	Roman brick and Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint

Trench 36							
General description						**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of light orangey brown sand.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
157	Cut	-	-	0.61	Ditch	-	-
158	Fill	157	-	0.61	Secondary Fill	-	-
159	Cut	-	1.25	0.42	Ditch	-	-
160	Fill	159	1.25	0.42	Secondary Fill	15 sherds (621g) of pottery, 2 fragments of animal bone, 1 fragment (407g) of worked sandstone (?quern)	Roman (1st-2nd century AD)

161	Cut	-	1.70	0.46	Ditch	-	-
162	Fill	161	1.70	0.46	Secondary Fill	-	-
163	Layer	-	-	0.60	Colluvium. Same as 123 and 140.	-	-

Trench 37							
General description						**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains a large quarry pit, into which a 6m wide sondage was mechanically excavated at its south-eastern side. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light blueish grey and orangey brown clay, containing chalk inclusions.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
181	Cut	-	21	0.51	Quarry Pit	-	-
182	Fill	181	21	0.51	Secondary Fill	Fragment of Iron loop, 1 fragment of tile (22g)	Post-medieval

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The trial trenches produced a total of four incomplete iron artefacts, one from the topsoil, two from ditches and one from a quarry pit. The finds are poorly preserved due to the adverse condition of the soil. The artefacts are post-medieval to modern in date.

Methodology

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

Chronology and character

B.1.3 The assemblage is modern in date, and it is possibly indicative of transport activity on site. Loop SF 3 is likely to be part of a horse harness and SF 1 is an incomplete horseshoe. Hand forged nail SF 4 is a multifunctional artefact but given its size it was probably originally used in a substantial timber structure. SF 2 is an undiagnostic/unidentifiable artefact.

Distribution

B.1.4 There is no concentration of metalwork and finds were widely distributed across the trenches (Table 1).

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Artefact	Category	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Spot date
4	2	0	20	Subsoil	Nail	Fittings	1	complete	A nail with straight and slightly tapering stem with sub-circular head	PMD
1	139	138	28	Ditch	Horseshoe	Transport	1	Incomplete	Part of a branch from a horseshoe	PMD
3	182	181	37	Quarry	Loop	Transport	1	incomplete	An iron incomplete loop with circular cross-section, possibly from a horse harness	PMD
2	211	210	17	Ditch	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	1	Incomplete	An incomplete and covered in rust artefact	PMD

Table 1. Catalogue of metalwork

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methods

B.2.1 The trial trenching produced a small assemblage of 17 worked flints and 228g (12 fragments of unworked burnt flint. The assemblage has been fully catalogued, with individual pieces categorised according to a techno/typological scheme based on standard categories employed in the analysis of prehistoric flint assemblages from Southern Britain (e.g. Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021). Aside from this basic categorisation, information on breakage, reduction stage, and condition was also systematically recorded, alongside more selective classification of technological attributes (platform type, hammer mode etc.). Terminology and classification used in the analyses generally followed that of Inizan and colleagues (1999).

B.2.2 A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided in Table 2.

Provenance and distribution

B.2.3 The flint was derived almost exclusively from the fills of cut features, with the exception of three worked flints recovered from a natural deposit (166) in Trench 25. Most of the assemblage derives from hand excavation, but one worked flint and all of the burnt flint came from the residues of bulk soil samples. The worked flint was thinly distributed, deriving from 15 individual contexts spread across 11 trenches, with individual contexts producing a maximum of three flints, and the vast majority of the assemblage is likely to represent residual material incidentally caught up in later features.

Raw materials and condition

B.2.4 The flint is varied in terms of colour, texture and the character of cortical surfaces but mostly appears to derive from small to medium sized cobbles which could probably have been sourced from superficial deposits of gravels and glacial tills. The condition of the assemblage was also varied, but most pieces displayed at least slight wear/edge damage.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Chip	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Serrated flake	Opposed platform core	Single platform blade core	**Total worked**		Unwrkd burnt count	Unwrkd burnt wt (g)
13	45	44	ditch	2										1	28
14	69	68	gully	4										6	170
15	186	185	pit		1	2						**3**			
16	83	82	pit	5										1	5
20	108	107	ditch	8							1	**1**		3	11
20	117	116	pit	6										1	14
24	200	199	ditch		1				1			**2**			
25	166	0	Layer			2				1		**3**			
26	170	169	ditch			2						**2**			
26	172	171	ditch			2						**2**			
27	149	147	ditch			1						**1**			
33	207	206	ditch		1							**1**			
33	216	215	pond				1					**1**			
35	184	183	ditch					1				**1**			
Totals					3	9	1	1	1	1	1	**17**		12	228

Table 2. Summary catalogue of the flint assemblage

Typological/technological characterisation

B.2.5 The bulk of the assemblage is made up of simple unretouched flakes, generally partly cortical hard-hammer struck pieces. These rarely display any chronologically diagnostic traits, but at a very general level are characteristic of Neolithic and Bronze Age technologies. The assemblage does, however, include a notable blade-based element, attesting to Mesolithic and/or earlier Neolithic activity. This includes a fine blade from quarry pit **215** (Trench 33) and a blade-like flake form ditch **183** (Trench 35). The only retouched tool in the assemblage — a serrated blade from ditch **199** (trench 24) — is also probable of earlier Neolithic date, and two blade cores were also recovered a heavily burnt single platform core from ditch **107** (Trench 20) and a very fine opposed platform core – almost certainly of Mesolithic date – from deposit 166.

Discussion

B.2.6 This small assemblage appears to be made up exclusively of residual/poorly stratified material, but it does provide some evidence for (presumably fairly 'low-level') prehistoric activity at the site and includes a number of distinctive Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic artefacts.

B.3 Non-Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Abraded and weathered fragments of vesicular basalt lava and a small irregular lump of granite were recovered from Trench 31. Trench 36 produced what appears to be an unworked, irregular lump of fine-grained red micaceous sandstone.

B.3.2 The functional category used is defined by Crummy (1983, 1988), Category 4: Household utensils and furniture. The stone was identified visually using a x10 magnifying lens and simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text of this report.

Assemblage

B.3.3 Trench 31: ditch **197** produced 25 sub-rectangular and irregular friable fragments (0.229kg) of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava. No diagnostic features survive, although it is presumed that these fragments were originally part of a lava rotary quern.

B.3.4 Ditch **197** also produced a fragment of granite (0.050kg), one surface of which is curved, and another is somewhat flat, however, there is no wear or polishing of the surfaces. One edge may be slightly notched, although this could be damage caused during excavation. It is possible that this lump of granite was originally part of a quern or mill stone.

B.3.5 Trench 36: ditch **159** contained a single irregular fragment of fine red micaceous sandstone (0.407kg, 120 x 62 x 31-37mm thick). All the surfaces appear unworked, although one surface (upper or lower) seems smoother than the other or the edges. This slightly smoother surface also has several small grooves that are the result of glacial movement scratching the stone, and as such it may be described as a glacial erratic.

Discussion

B.3.6 The rotary quern fragments may have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture. The fine sandstone fragment is probably an example of expedient technology. The assemblage itself is fragmentary and may be dated by its association with the material with which it was recovered.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.7 Should further work be undertaken, additional fragments of lava quern or granite may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The stone may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

B.4 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage of 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery (360g) was recovered from the trial trenching with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 21g. The pottery was recovered from eight contexts relating to eight features (three ditches, one gully, three pits and one natural feature) in Trenches 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 26 (Table 3). The majority of the pottery (nine sherds, 158g) can be considered residual in later features.

B.4.2 The pottery is mostly of Middle Iron Age date (*c.* 350-50 BC), only one sherd was assigned a general 'prehistoric' date and may be from a Bronze Age vessel. The pottery is in moderate/stable condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, however, the assemblage contains many medium and large sherds and one partial vessel profile, as reflected by the high MSW. This report provides a full quantified characterisation of the material by period.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
6	24	25	natural	2	7	MIA
9	16	17	ditch	1	52	MIA
9	20	21	ditch	1	18	MIA
13	28	29	ditch	3	102	MIA
14	68	69	gully	5	130	MIA
15	185	186	pit	1	11	Prehistoric
16	82	83	pit	1	9	MIA
26	177	178	pit	3	31	MIA
TOT	-	-	-	*17*	*360*	-

Table 3. Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Methodology

B.4.3 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.4.4 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).

B.4.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (10 sherds; 59%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (5 sherds; 29%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'

(2 sherds; 12%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Iron Age pottery fabrics

F1: Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse flint (mainly <1-7mm in size)

Q1: Moderate to common sand and very common fine quartz. Some sherds may contain rare fine flint and rare grog/red pellets

QVE1: Moderate to common sand and sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter. The clay matrix also contains quartz

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	Flint	1	11	3	-
Q1	Sand	14	279	77.5	1
QVE1	Sand and Veg	2	70	19.5	-
TOTAL		*17*	*360*	*100*	*1*

Table 4. Quantification of Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of vessel profiles

The Assemblage

Middle Iron Age

B.4.6 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprises 16 sherds weighing 349g, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 21.8g. The pottery derived from seven contexts relating to seven features in Trenches 6, 9, 13, 14, 16 and 26.

B.4.7 The entire assemblage is in sandy ware and comprises sherds with just sand or sand with vegetable inclusions. Diagnostic feature sherds only comprise one partial vessel profile. 50% of the assemblage by weight presents a burnished external surface.

Trench 6

B.4.8 Two handmade body sherds (7g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from natural feature **24** in Trench 6.

Trench 9

B.4.9 Two sherds (70g) derived from ditches **16** and **20** in Trench 9.

Trench 13

B.4.10 Three sherds (102g) derived from ditch **28** in Trench 13.

Trench 14

B.4.11 Gully 68 in Trench 14 yielded the largest assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery with a total of five sherds (130g). The assemblage comprises a partial vessel profile from a slack shouldered jar (Hill Form A) with a fingertip decoration on the rim top.

Trench 16

B.4.12 Only one sherd (9g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **82** in Trench 16.

Trench 26

B.4.13 Three sherds (31g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit **177** in Trench 26. One sherd is decorated with a curvilinear line of incised dots. This characteristic decoration could be paralleled with La Tène decorated vessels at Ely (Hill and Horne 2003, fig. 74, 8, p.149).

Prehistoric pottery

B.4.14 One single body sherd (11g) in flint fabric derived from pit **185** in Trench 15. The sherd cannot be closely dated, but the character of the fabric is typical of pottery from the Bronze Age period.

Discussion

B.4.15 The site has yielded pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age period (*c.* 350-50 BC). Only one sherd has generic prehistoric date and is possibly earlier. Based on the quantity and distribution of the material, it is suggested that the Iron Age period represented more dispersed and scarce activity. The assemblage is typical of the pottery tradition in the region. The majority of the Iron Age pottery is residual in Roman features.

B.5 Roman pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 152 sherds (weighing 2643g, 55 minimum number of vessels (MNV)) of Roman pottery was recovered from 18 features across 14 trenches with a minimum sherd weight (MSW) of 17.4g. The sherds were moderately to heavily abraded and the assemblage broadly dates to the 1st to 4th century AD, comprising only wheel-made vessels. The pottery was recovered from ditches, a pit, a hollow and layers, and the assemblage consisted of mostly locally produced jars, although other forms were present. A small number of imported wares are present within the assemblage.

Methodology

B.5.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and Tyers (1996). Forms were identified using the Roman Pottery Vessel Type Series Constructed for the A14 MoLA Headland Project (Lyons 2020). The total assemblage was studied, and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

The pottery

B.5.3 The pottery was recovered from 18 features (mostly ditches) and in two cases was found alongside Iron Age pottery. Thirteen pottery fabrics were identified and largely comprises locally produced coarsewares (Table 5). Only a small number of sherds from the larger British industries (Colchester and Nene Valley) were among the assemblage. Imported wares were represented by sherds of Samian ware. No handmade vessels were recorded within the assemblage.

Fabric type	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
BUFF Buff ware	Jar	4	73	2.76
BURN Burnished ware	Bowl	1	13	0.49
COLC Colchester Colour coated ware (Tyers 1996, 167)	Beaker	3	19	0.72
COMO Colchester Mortaria (Tyers 1996, 119)	Mortaria	6	214	8.10
GW Grey ware	Jar and Bowl	4	47	1.78
GW (Black)	Jar	38	850	32.16

Fabric type	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Grey ware with black surface				
GW (OX) Grey ware with oxidised surface	Jar	2	27	1.02
NVCC Nene Valley Colour coated ware (Tyers 1996, 173)	Jar/Beaker	1	8	0.30
OX Oxidised ware	?	1	3	0.11
SAM Samian ware (unsourced) (Tyers 1996, 112)	Jar, Bowl, Cup	7	73	2.76
SAM (SG) Samian ware (South Gaul) (Tyers 1996, 112)	Bowl	2	44	1.66
SGW Sandy Grey ware	Jar and Bowl?	62	1098	41.54
SGW (Black) Sandy Grey ware with black slip	Jar and Bowl	21	174	6.58
Total		**152**	**2643**	**100**

Table 5. Pottery by fabric type

Results

B.5.4 Roman pottery was recovered from 18 features across 14 trenches and will be discussed below by Trench. Two sherds (33g) of pottery were recovered from the topsoil (1), including a sherd of Samian ware and sandy grey ware jar with a black slip.

Trench 1

B.5.5 Fill 5 of ditch **4** contained 26 sherds (286g) of pottery including a carinated grey ware jar dating to the 1st to early 2nd century AD.

Trench 6

B.5.6 Hollow **24** yielded two sherds (2g) of sandy grey ware dating broadly to the Roman period.

Trench 9

B.5.7 Just two sherds (48g) of grey ware and grey ware with an oxidised surface was recovered from the fill of ditch **20**. These sherds date to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD and were recovered alongside Iron Age pottery.

Trench 13

B.5.8 Fill 29 of ditch **28** contained four sherds (22g) of a cordoned grey ware jar dating to the mid1st to mid-2nd century AD, recovered alongside Iron Age pottery.

Trench 17

B.5.9 Ditch **134** yielded two sherds (59g) of pottery including the base of a sandy grey ware jar and a sherd of oxidised ware. These sherds can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Trench 20

B.5.10 Two ditches within Trench 20 yielded Roman pottery. Ditch **47** contained a single sherd (3g) of grey ware jar with an oxidised surface dating to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD. A single sherd (25g) of sandy grey ware jar was recovered from ditch **129** broadly dating to the Roman period.

Trench 24

B.5.11 A total of eight sherds (135g) were recovered from ditch **199** in Trench 24. These included sandy grey ware vessels (six sherds, 85g); one of which had a black slip and another displayed incised lines and plain Samian ware bowls (two sherds, 50g). These likely date to the 2nd to 4th century AD.

Trench 25

B.5.12 An archaeological deposit (166) yielded a single sherd (2g) of sandy grey ware with a black slip which broadly dates to the Roman period.

Trench 26

B.5.13 Two features (a ditch and a pit) within Trench 26 contained Roman pottery. Fill 169 of ditch **168** yielded two sherds (23g) including a single sherd (8g) of Nene Valley colour coated ware jar or beaker with a dark brown slip and rouletted decoration and a sandy grey ware jar or bowl (15g). These date to the mid-2nd to 4th century AD.

B.5.14 Pit **177** contained a single sherd (3g) of sandy grey ware broadly dating to the Roman period.

Trench 31

B.5.15 Fill 198 of ditch **197** contained five sherds (75g) of pottery including sandy grey ware jars and plain Samian ware bowls dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD.

Trench 33

B.5.16 Two ditches within Trench 33 yielded Roman pottery, firstly ditch **206** contained a relatively large assemblage (73 sherds, weighing 1,021g) comprising medium mouthed, wide mouthed, globular and storage sandy grey ware jars, Samian ware, buff ware, Colchester colour coated beaker and six sherds (214g) of a hooked flange Colchester Mortaria. These sherds date to the 2nd to 3rd century AD.

B.5.17 Fill 209 of ditch **208** yielded two sherds (8g) of sandy grey ware broadly dated to the Roman period.

Trench 34

B.5.18 Pottery was recovered from two ditches within Trench 34, ditch **173** contained two sherds (186g) of sandy grey ware jar dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD. Two sherds (68g) of sandy grey ware storage jar were recovered from ditch **175** dating to the same period.

Trench 35

B.5.19 A single sherd (23g) of sandy grey ware jar with a black slip was recovered from ditch **179** and dates broadly to the Roman period.

Trench 36

B.5.20 Ditch **159** yielded 15 sherds (621g) of pottery including a grey ware storage jar with black slip, a burnished ware bowl, a Samian ware Dr 33 cup and a buff ware jar dating to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD.

Discussion

B.5.21 This assemblage of pottery is moderately sized and probably represents one or two phases of activity at the site, with features in Trenches 1, 9, 13, 20 and 36 seemingly dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and features in the remaining Trenches dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD. The assemblage largely comprises locally produced coarse ware jars although there was clearly some interaction with some of the larger British industries in Colchester and the Nene Valley as well as those further afield in Gaul.

B.5.22 Pottery was mostly recovered from ditches, although the majority of the sherds were only moderately abraded suggesting they had not travelled far from where they were initially deposited. At this stage none of the assemblage appears to originate from rubbish pits associated with domestic activity, however a single Colchester Mortaria implies activities related to food preparation were taking place either on or near to the site.

B.5.23 Further excavation would be expected to produce pottery dating to throughout the Roman period that could provide further evidence about the date, type and status of activity present at the site.

Trench	Fill	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context Date
0	1	0	Layer	Topsoil	SAM	?	1	11	C2-C4	C2-C4
0	1	0	Layer	Topsoil	SGW (Black)	Jar	1	22	C2-C4	C2-C4
1	5	4	Fill	Ditch	GW	Jar	3	23	C1-EC2	C1-MC2
1	5	4	Fill	Ditch	GW (Black)	Jar	23	263	C1-MC2	C1-MC2
6	25	24	Fill	Hollow	SGW	?	2	2	C1-C4	C1-C4
9	21	20	Fill	Ditch	GW	Bowl	1	24	MC1-C2	MC1-C2
9	21	20	Fill	Ditch	GW (OX)	Jar	1	24	MC1-C2	MC1-C2
13	29	28	Fill	Ditch	GW (Black)	Jar	4	22	MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
17	135	134	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	56	C1-C4	C1-C4
17	135	134	Fill	Ditch	OX	?	1	3	C1-C4	C1-C4
20	48	47	Fill	Ditch	GW (OX)	Jar	1	3	MC1-C2	MC1-C2
20	130	129	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	25	C1-C4	C1-C4
24	200	199	Fill	Ditch	SGW	?	1	4	C1-C4	C2-C4
24	200	199	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	?	2	5	C2-C4	C2-C4
24	200	199	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	3	76	C2-C4	C2-C4
24	200	199	Fill	Ditch	SAM (SG)	Bowl	1	31	MC1-C2	C2-C4
24	200	199	Fill	Ditch	SAM	Bowl	1	19	C1-C3	C2-C4
25	166	0	Layer	Other layer	SGW (Black)	?	1	2	C2-C4	C2-C4
26	170	169	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	15	C2-C4	MC2-C4
26	170	169	Fill	Ditch	NVCC	Jar/Beaker	1	8	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
26	178	177	Fill	Pit	SGW	?	1	3	C1-C4	C1-C4
31	198	197	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	32	C2-C4	C2-C4
31	198	197	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	2	11	C2-C4	C2-C4
31	198	197	Fill	Ditch	SAM	Bowl	1	19	C1-C3	C2-C4
31	198	197	Fill	Ditch	SAM (SG)	Bowl	1	13	MC1-C2	C2-C4
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	31	282	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	Jar	13	90	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SAM	?	3	14	C1-C3	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	Bowl	2	25	C1-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	27	C2-C4	C2-C3

Trench	Fill	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context Date
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	9	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	16	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	19	LC2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	42	MC2-C3	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	COMO	Mortaria	6	214	AD140-200	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	COLC	Beaker	3	19	AD120-LC2	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	Jar	1	7	C1-C3	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	124	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	BUFF	Jar	2	40	MC1-MC3	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	8	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	9	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	9	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	15	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	24	C2-C4	C2-C3
33	207	206	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	28	MC2-C3	C2-C3
33	209	208	Fill	Ditch	SGW	?	2	8	C1-C4	C1-C4
34	174	173	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	2	186	C2-C4	C2-C4
34	176	175	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	62	C2-C4	C2-C4
34	176	175	Fill	Ditch	SGW	?	1	6	C2-C4	C2-C4
35	180	179	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	Jar	1	23	C1-C4	C1-C4
36	160	159	Fill	Ditch	GW (Black)	Jar	10	401	MC1-C2	MC1-C2
36	160	159	Fill	Ditch	BURN	Bowl	1	13	MC1-C3	MC1-C2
36	160	159	Fill	Ditch	SAM	Cup	1	10	MC1-MC3	MC1-C2
36	160	159	Fill	Ditch	BUFF	Jar	2	33	MC1-C3	MC1-C2
36	160	159	Fill	Ditch	GW (Black)	Jar	1	164	MC1-C2	MC1-C2

Table 6. Catalogue of Roman pottery

B.6 Post-Roman pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery from Trenches 17 and 22.

B.6.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric codes assigned from Sue Anderson's unpublished post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981).

The assemblage

B.6.3 Trench 17: ditch **210** produced moderately abraded to abraded sherds (0.007kg) from two 16th-18th century Glazed Red earthenware (GRE) vessels. One sherd (0.005kg) is a flat-based sherd, internally glazed, while the second is more abraded (0.002kg), glazed externally and internally.

B.6.4 Trench 22: ditch **62** produced a single abraded base sherd (0.050kg), possibly from a bowl or a large jug, with an internal mottled brown glaze, possibly a manganese glaze; on the external surface of the base is a patch of clear glaze. This may be a late 17th-18th century Staffordshire-type manganese-glazed vessel.

B.6.5 The assemblage is fragmentary and indicates extremely low levels of post-medieval pottery distribution across the site.

B.6.6 Should further work be undertaken, post-medieval pottery may be recovered, although only at low levels. This statement acts as a full record and, if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 Archaeological trial trencing works produced a small, abraded assemblage of Roman and medieval to post-medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM); 33 fragments, 4946g.

B.7.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Pertinent information can be found in Tables 7 and 8.

Assemblage

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions
B1	Oranges, Dull brown, dark orange core	Coarse Sandy	Very common quartz, white flint and other light sandy minerals	occ coarse sandy minerals, rare very coarse flint chunks
B2	Pinks, Yellow streaky	Fine sandy	Occ sandy minerals, red and white flecks and pores	occ to common med to coarse red grog chunks and yellow clay swirls/undifferentiated pellets.
B3	Yellow-cream	Fine silty	Few visible inclusions	Rare flint
B4	Mid orange, yellow streaky	Loose, gritty	Common sandy minerals (some dark), reddish flecks/pellets	occ yellow streaks, rounded yellow and red clay pellets, rarer coarse red chunks, rare flint
B5	Mid brown-orange	Compact, Gritty	Common sandy minerals; white and dark quartz	Common sandy minerals; white and dark quartz, occ. Med flint, occ pebbles sized rounded quartz and flint (red)
B6	Dull red-orange	Compact silty	occ mica, quartz and other fine minerals. Occ fine dark flecks	occ mica, quartz and other fine minerals. Occ fine dark flecks; rare quartzite
T1	Mid orange	Sandy	Common quartz, white flint and dark grit, rare med quartz	No vis
RB1	Mid Orange	Compact Silty	occ fine mica, reddish flecks and dark specks	none visible
RB2	Mid Orange, Reds	Compact Silty	Common quartz, white flint and dark grit	Rare med flint and quartz
RB2a	Dull reds, purples			
RT1	Dull Orange	Compact sandy	Very common quartz (light and dark) and other dark sandy minerals	occ sub-angular flint (light and dark), rare red clay/?grog pellets

Table 7. CBM fabrics

Chronology & Character

B.7.3 The majority of the assemblage comprises abraded medieval to post-medieval brick and roof tile (20 pieces, 3662g) made in a variety of fabrics (B1-B6, T1). A smaller Roman fraction (14 pieces, 1284g) made in a narrow set of fabrics (RB1, RB2, RT1) makes up the rest. There were few surviving forms but where features did survive roofing and hypocaust material was implied in the Roman material and generic wall and roofing material made up the later material.

Distribution

B.7.4 The assemblage was recovered from nine trenches in the central and southern parts of the site. The Roman material was recovered from ditches in Trenches 24, 31, 33 and 35. The majority was collected from ditch **206** in Trench 33 (five pieces, 734g). The later material was recovered from Trenches 13, 16, 22, 28 and 37. The earliest brick was medieval recovered from pit **80**, Trench 16; its fabric is reminiscent of the descriptions for EB2 brick in Norwich (Drury 1993). The majority of the later material, including a C19 floor brick, was recovered from ditch **62**, Trench 22.

Discussion

B.7.5 This material is fragmentary and abraded. As such, there are little conclusions to be drawn from the forms or distribution. However, the early material does appear to comprise the full suite of Roman forms - floor/wall brick, roofing tile and hypocaust – implying some status to the original construction(s). The narrow set of fabrics seen for this period of material suggests a single origin and probably use. The later material is more diverse and disparate with hints at dates from the medieval to post-medieval range.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.6 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. There are no fragments that require illustration or photography. Severely abraded and undiagnostic fragments are recommended for deselection.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Th (mm)	Comment
13	46	44	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T1	3	56	sev			12		Fragments of flat tile; med-pmed. Made in orange gritty fabrics. Remnant mortar on faces.
16	77	76	gully	Brick		Pmed	B1	1	368	mod			50		Corner chunk of a 2-inch brick; dense sandy fabric with rare coarse flint chunks fired to dark orange with dull brown faces. Remnant kiln glazed striated upper. Patches of yellow-white sandy lime based mortar on remnant faces.
16	81	80	pit	Brick		Med-Pmed	B1	1	218	sev			~50		Abraded chunk of 2-inch brick; made in an orange gritty fabric with coarse quartz and flint. Oxidised and not overfired version of brick in (77)
16	81	80	pit	Brick	EB2	Med	B2	1	840	mod	>95	115	55	50	Header end of a pale pink brick. Neatly formed, struck margins on smoothed upper, roughly creased sanded base, similarly treated edges. Mould made brick, likely late Med to early Pmed. Made in a fine sandy clay containing coarse red and yellow clay pellets and swirls and fired to a pale pink. (Possibly like LB2 from NH, 165)
22	63	62	ditch	Brick	White Flooring	C19	B3	1	636	mod	>110	110	38-40	40	Header end of a thin white-cream brick (1 1/2 inch); neat square form, fine sanded faces, creased beds, slight wear on upper. White flooring-type brick; probably Victorian.
22	63	62	ditch	Brick		Pmed	B4	2	328	sev					Fragments of an orange sandy brick with yellow-white streaks. Some remnant sanding and signs of wire cutting. Probably a Pmed brick
22	63	62	ditch	Brick		Pmed	B5	1	382	mod			55		Stretcher fragment of a dull brown-orange gritty brick with prominent pebble sized inclusions; rounded quartz and flint. Neatly formed, sanded lowers and wiped upper; regular occ sharp arrises. L17/E18 (Ryan 1996)
22	63	62	ditch	Brick		Pmed	B6	1	330	mod			50		Body fragment of a dense/compacted fine silty brick with occasional mica and dark flecks/pellets. Flat upper, rough sanded base with poss. strike mark. Poss. Estuarine type brick, probably late
22	63	62	ditch	Brick		Pmed	n/a	7	372	sev					abraded sandy, oranges and browns. ?four objects
24	200	199	ditch	Tile	Imbrex	Roman	RT1	1	142	mod			15	15	Basal edge fragment of a curved tile; likely a Roman imbrex. Smoothed outer, irregular sanded inner and edge face. Compact sandy clay with rare flint; dull oranges
24	200	199	ditch	Undiag		?Roman	?RT1	1	14	sev				13	Small abraded pieces, probably tile. Probably Roman. Buff-orange, fine sandy.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Th (mm)	Comment
28	139	138	ditch	Brick		?Pmed	?B1	1	110	mod			50		Chunk of 2-inch brick. Dense sandy fabric with gritty material. Dull orange and dark greys. Probably med-pmed, maybe Roman.
31	198	197	ditch	Tile	Flue	Roman	RT1	1	222	mod			20		Chunk of flue tile; the arris between a plain face and a scored face. Remnant combing; parallel grooves (fine). Made in a compact quartz sandy clay with flint chunks. Dull orange.
33	207	206	ditch	Tile	Flue	Roman	RT1	1	100	sev			15		Small piece of flue tile; plan panel with remnant turn scar. Mid orange quartz sandy clay with flint chunks. Dull orange.
33	207	206	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	RB2	1	188	mod			35		Edge fragment of thin brick/thick tile; probably Roman. Chamfered edge. Gritty sandy fabric with flint and coarse quartz inclusions. Fairly neat forming. Pale orange and dull red swirled.
33	207	206	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	RB2a	1	324	mod			55		Large chunk of brick/thick tile; probably Roman. Compact silty brick with quartz sand with flint and coarse quartz inclusions. Roughly formed, indented bed, undulating edges
33	207	206	ditch	Undiag		Roman	RB2	1	48	sev					Severely abraded fragment of orange sandy ?tile with coarse flint and quartz
33	207	206	ditch	Undiag		?Roman	n/a	2	38	sev					abraded sandy, oranges
33	216	215	pond	Brick	Tile	Roman	RB2	1	74	mod					Arris chunk of a probable Roman brick/tile. Flat sanded faces with knife trimming to sharpen the arris. Compact fine clay, with rare med flint, fired to a dull orange-red.
33	216	215	pond	Undiag		?Roman	RB1	2	40	sev					Two fragments of soft sandy orange clay; likely abraded Roman brick or tile. Remnant sanded faces.
35	184	183	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	RB1	1	94	sev					Chunk of sanded face from a Roman brick/tile. Fine sandy. Mid orange silty clay
37	182	181	pit	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T1	1	22	mod			12		Small fragment of half-inch flat tile; probably pmed roof tile. Compact sandy mid orange clay with no coarse inclusions. Fairly neatly formed, sanded base and wiped upper.

Table 8. Summary CBM catalogue

B.8 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 Archaeological works recovered a small nondescript assemblage of fired clay from Trenches 9, 10, 14 and 26; five fragments, weighing 114g.

B.8.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology *Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fragments were identified as 'amorphous' when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, 'structural' when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (e.g. a flattened surface, an arris, etc.) Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive and in Table 9.

Assemblage

B.8.3 The material was recovered from Trenches 9, 10, 14 and 26. It is fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded, comprising amorphous fragments with no discernible features and pieces with remnant faces. Most notable is a large fragment of probable daub collected from gully 68, Trench 14. The original forms are unidentifiable. The clays appear to be of local origin, silty with sandy elements (F1 and F2) the ?daub was made in a grittier fabric with additions of grog, coarse sand and ?seeds (F3).

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric type	Structural type	Object Class	Abrasion	Notes	Wattle Diam. (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
9	17	16	ditch	F1	fs		sev	Small face flake; mid orange with pale brown face. Undulating.		1	4
10	27	26	ditch	F2			mod	Flake of mid brown fine sandy fired clay. Probably an inner fold.		1	20
14	69	68	gully	F3	fs/w	?Daub	mod	Chunk of gritty fired clay retaining a face and three parallel wattle impressions behind it. Likely daub. Gritty sandy clay with calc, clay and flint chunks and ?organic/?seed voids	10 and 15	1	84
26	172	171	ditch	F2			sev	Oxidised nugget of fine sandy clay		1	2
26	178	177	pit	F2			sev	Oxidised nugget of fine sandy clay		1	4

Table 9: Summary fired clay catalogue (fs=flattened surface, w=wattle/rod impression)

Discussion

B.8.4 This assemblage is very small and abraded. It likely derives from the detrital remains of Prehistoric settlement activity. Indeed, the daub points to domestic structures or hearth-type features. The rest is wholly uninformative.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.5 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The daub piece is recommended for retention.

B.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

B.9.1 During the archaeological works, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66), and details of the find are recorded in the text.

B.9.2 A single fragment of abraded, undecorated clay pipe stem (4.1g) was recovered from ditch **183** in Trench 35. The stem fragment is 45mm long and slightly oval, 8.8 x 9mm tapering to 8.4 x 8.7mm; the bore is off-centre and moderately large. A second fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem (0.25g) was recovered as an unstratified find. The stem is relatively unabraded, with well-trimmed seams, 6.5mm in diameter, with a relatively centrally-placed small bore. Neither stem fragment is closely datable.

B.9.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe are most likely from casually discarded pipes, subsequently reworked by ploughing. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c.1580.

B.9.4 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If further work is undertaken, more clay pipe may be recovered, and this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Cremated Human Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin MA, MSc

Introduction

C.1.1 A single deposit of cremated human bone (151) was recovered from small, isolated pit **150** during the trial trenching. The natural geological substrate immediately beneath the pit (152) was also sampled in order to ensure total recovery of cremated bone. The cremation burial has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age period (see App. E).

Provenance of the material and nature of the deposits

C.1.2 The cremation pit was located in Trench 19. It was roughly circular and was small in size being 0.36m long and 0.32m wide. The feature was truncated, meaning that the original depth of the pit has been lost. The pit was approximately 10m from a series of ditches also located within Trench 19. No other funerary features were recorded on the site.

Methodology

C.1.3 Excavation, processing, and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004, Mays et al 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions: >10mm, 5-10mm, and 2-5mm. The extraneous material was then removed, and the total bone weight recorded.

Results of the analysis

C.1.4 In total only 44g of bone are present from the sorted fractions and the bone fragments are small with the majority being between 5-10mm in size (Table 10). Whether the fragment size is the result of deliberate breakage prior to burial or factors related to the burial environment and the degree of truncation is unclear.

C.1.5 There are no repeated elements indicating that the minimum number of individuals, or MNI, is one.

C.1.6 The degree of fragmentation greatly limits the level of information which can be retrieved but based on the size and robustness of the identifiable elements, pit **150** contains the remains of an older sub-adult or adult individual.

Cut	Fill/ layer	Sample No.	Thickness	Largest fragment (mm)	Weight (g)			
					>10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm (unsorted)	Total sorted
150	151	10	0.2	36 x 31	14	20	7	41
-	152	11	-	21 x 13	1	1	1	3

Table 10. Largest fragment size and bone weights of deposits 151 and 152

C.1.7 All of the bone fragments are white in colour indicative of complete oxidization of the organic component of the bone and pyre temperatures in excess of 600 degrees Celsius (McKinley, 2004, 11).

Retention and dispersal

C.1.8 It is a legal requirement that all human remains be retained.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin MA, MSc

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during trial trenching at Beccles Road, Loddon. Bone was found in features within six trenches all broadly dated to the Roman period. In total, 22 fragments of bone were recovered, of which 14 are identifiable to taxon.

C.2.2 All bone was identified with reference to Schmid (1972), Cohen and Seardjson (1996) and Hillson (1992). Due to the small size of the assemblage and poor preservation levels identification of all fragments was attempted however only bone identifiable to taxon was included in NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts.

C.2.3 Wear on cattle teeth was assessed with reference to Grant (1982).

C.2.4 The condition of the cortical bone was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-15).

Results of the analysis

C.2.5 The preservation of bone is poor and best represents a three to four on the McKinley scale *(ibid*.). This means that almost all of the surface is masked by erosion, primarily caused by soil acidity and root activity.

C.2.6 Most of the identifiable bone is cattle with single fragments of sheep/goat, a galliforme sized bird (chicken/pheasant/grouse) and a small passiforme or perching bird (Table 11).

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	11	78.57	2	40
Galliforme	1	7.14	1	20
Passiforme	1	7.14	1	20
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	1	7.14	1	20
Totals	**14**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 11: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) by taxon

C.2.7 Only four fragments of bone have an observable epiphysis, all cattle. All epiphyses are fused indicating fully grown animals.

C.2.8 The level of tooth wear can be observed on two cattle mandibles from ditch **283**, Trench 35. These suggest animals of 8-13 months and 40-50 months respectively.

C.2.9 Six fragments of medium mammal bone from ditch **26**, Trench 10 are burnt. The bone is white and fully oxidised. This is more indicative of burning for disposal rather than domestic activity.

Discussion

C.2.10 The assemblage is too small to allow for conclusions as regards species present, kill patterns or economic wealth. It seems most likely that we are observing small scale opportunistic disposal of waste within a field system rather than settlement activity. There is no further information to be gained from these fragments.

Retention and dispersal

C.2.11 All bone should be retained.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
10	26	27	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	4	6
36	159	160	Ditch	Large mammal	Vertebra	3	1
36	159	160	Ditch	Galliforme	Coracoid	1	1
26	169	170	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	3	1
26	169	170	Ditch	Cattle	Ulna	3	1
26	177	178	Pit	Cattle	Femur	4	1
26	177	178	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	4	1
26	177	178	Pit	Large mammal	Vertebra	4	1
35	183	184	Ditch	Cattle	Femur	3	1
35	183	184	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	3	1
35	183	184	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	3	1
35	183	184	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
31	197	198	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	3
31	197	198	Ditch	Passiforme	Coracoid	1	1
24	199	200	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	4	1
Total							**22**

Table 12. Catalogue of recordable bone by context

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of two fragmentary shells, weighing 0.019kg, were collected from Trenches 27 and 36 during the archaeological works. The shells recovered are both edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is well preserved, although it has suffered minor post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features. The shells were roughly sized, small, medium, and large, to allow for a level of comparison. Infestation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted, although exact identification of the infesting organism has not been made. The shells are described within the report.

The assemblage

C.3.3 Trench 27: ditch **147** produced an incomplete oyster shell (0.010kg), comprising the majority of the ventral margin from a right valve, the shell having broken diagonally from the posterior margin.

C.3.4 Trench 36: ditch **159** produced an incomplete, powdery, medium left valve (0.009kg), missing almost all of the ventral margin, the entirety of the anterior and heavily damaged at the dorsal margin.

C.3.5 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that marine shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. They represent general scattered food waste in low concentrations.

C.3.6 Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.7 If further work is undertaken, more shell may be recovered, although only at low levels. This shell report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

C.4 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.4.1 Thirteen bulk samples were taken from features within the trial trenches at Beccles Road, Loddon, Norfolk. These samples were taken in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within trenches from deposits that. Features uncovered at the site are thought to range in date from the latter prehistoric to the medieval period.

Methodology

C.4.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.4.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 13. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.4.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.4.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

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

Results

C.4.6 Preservation of plant remains is through carbonisation and the material is in a moderate state of preservation. It is worth noting that many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. The majority of the samples contain small to moderate quantities of relatively well-preserved snail shells. Shells of the burrowing 'blind snail' (*Cecilioides acicula*) were noted in the majority of samples; further suggesting disturbed contexts.

Trench 6

C.4.7 Sample 1, fill 19 of pit **18**, contains occasional duckweed seeds (*Lemna* sp.) and small quantities of charcoal. A small quantity of hammerscale was recovered from the feature but not other artefactual material was present.

Trench 13

C.4.8 Sample 2, fill 45 of ditch **44** contains negligible charcoal. Occasional fragments of ceramic building material and hammerscale were also recorded in this sample.

Trench 14

C.4.9 Small amounts of charcoal were found within samples taken from pit **64** and gully **68**. Pottery and fragments and burnt flint were recovered from pit **64** alongside small amounts of hammerscale.

Trench 16

C.4.10 Sample 5, fill 83 of pit **82** does not contain any archaeobotanical plant remains. Occasional burnt flint was noted within the sample.

Trench 17

C.4.11 Sample 7, fill 135 of ditch 134 contains occasional charcoal fragments and burnt flint.

Trench 19

C.4.12 Samples taken from cremation **150** contain small amounts of charcoal and a single seed of a sedge (*Carex sp.*). The excavator notes that Sample 10, fill 151 of cremation **150**, contains moderate quantities of charcoal; which appear to have not survived the flotation process. A small amount of bunt flint and a moderate quantity of hammerscale was noted in the samples.

Trench 20

C.4.13 Sample 6, fill 117 of pit **116** contains occasional fragments of poorly preserved cereal grain and a moderately large quantity of charcoal. Sample 8, fill 108 of ditch **107** does not contain any archaeobotanical remains.

Trench 25

C.4.14 Sample 12, layer 166 contains a small quantity of charcoal and occasional hammerscale.

Trench 27

C.4.15 Sample 9, fill 149 of ditch **147** is completely sterile.

Trench 33

C.4.16 Sample 13, fill 216 of pond **215** did not contain any evidence of waterlogging. A small quantity of charcoal was recovered from the sample.

Trench	Sample	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Vol. processed (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereal grains	Weed Seeds	Wetland/ Aquatic Plants	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	CBM	Burnt flint	Hammerscale
6	1	19	18	Pit	9	5	0	0	#w	++/+	4	0	0	0	+
13	2	45	44	Ditch	14	30	0	0	0	+++/++	1	0	#	0	+
14	3	65	64	Pit	14	10	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
14	4	69	68	Gully	16	5	0	0	0	0	2	#	0	##	++
16	5	83	82	Pit	11	10	0	0	0	+/+	2	0	0	#	0
17	7	135	134	Ditch	13	5	0	0	0	+/'+	1	0	0	#	0
19	10	151	150	Cremation	7	5	0	#	0	+/'+	<1	0	0	0	+
19	11	152	150	Cremation	15	5	0	0	0	++/+	1	0	0	#	0
20	6	117	116	Pit	18	30	#f	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	++
20	8	108	107	Ditch	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	12	166	166	Colluvial Layer	17	5	0	0	0	++/+	2	0	0	0	+
27	9	149	147	Ditch	13	5	0	0	0	++/'+	0	0	0	0	0
33	13	216	215	Pond	15	5	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0

Table 13. Environmental bulk samples

Discussion

C.4.17 The recovery of small amounts of charcoal and very occasional carbonised and silicified seeds suggests that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. The minimal density and diversity of plant remains recovered from this site could suggest that this area is not a focus of domestic or agricultural processing activity. Alternatively, it may be that the geological conditions are not conducive to preservation. The presence of occasional duckweed seeds and sedges are indicative of a wetland/damp ground environment (Stace 2010).

C.4.18 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

APPENDIX D FINDS CONCORDANCE

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Date
1	4	5	Ditch	Pottery	3	23	Roman C1-EC2
1	4	5	Ditch	Pottery	23	263	Roman C1-MC2
6	24	25	Natural	Pottery	2	7	Middle IA
6	24	25	Natural	Pottery	2	2	Roman C1-C4
9	16	17	Ditch	Pottery	1	52	Middle IA
9	16	17	Ditch	Fired clay	1	4	prehistoric
9	20	21	Ditch	Pottery	1	18	Middle IA
9	20	21	Ditch	Pottery	1	24	Roman MC1-C2
10	26	27	Ditch	Fired clay	1	20	prehistoric
10	26	27	Ditch	Animal bone	6	-	-
13	44	45	Ditch	Burnt flint	1	28	Neo/Bronze Age
13	44	46	Ditch	CBM	3	56	Med-PM
13	28	29	Ditch	Pottery	3	102	Middle IA
13	28	29	Ditch	Pottery	4	22	Roman MC1-MC2
14	68	69	Gully	Flint	2	170	Neo/Bronze Age
14	68	69	Gully	Pottery	5	130	Middle IA
14	68	69	Gully	Fired clay	1	84	prehistoric
15	185	186	Pit	Flint	3	-	Neo/Bronze Age
15	185	186	Pit	Pottery	1	11	Prehistoric (?BA)
16	82	83	Pit	Burnt flint	1	5	Neo/Bronze Age
16	82	83	Pit	Pottery	1	9	Middle IA
16	76	77	Gully	CBM	1	368	PM
16	80	81	Pit	CBM	1	218	Med-PM
16	80	81	Pit	CBM	1	840	Late Med-Early PM
17	210	211	Ditch	Iron	1	-	PM
17	210	211	Ditch	Pottery	2	7	16th-18th C
17	134	135	Ditch	Pottery	3	59	Roman C1-C4
19	150	151	Pit	HSR	-	41	Early Bronze Age
19	150	152	Pit	HSR	-	3	Early Bronze Age
20	-	2	Subsoil	Iron	1	-	PM
20	47	48	Ditch	Pottery	1	3	Roman MC1-C2
20	107	108	Ditch	Flint	1	-	Neo/Bronze Age
20	107	108	Ditch	Burnt flint	3	11	Neo/Bronze Age
20	116	117	Pit	Burnt flint	1	14	Neo/Bronze Age
20	129	130	Ditch	Pottery	1	25	Roman C1-C4
22	62	63	Ditch	Pottery	1	50	L17th-18th C
22	62	63	Ditch	CBM	1	636	19th C
22	62	63	Ditch	CBM	11	1412	PM
24	199	200	Ditch	Flint	2	-	Earlier Neo
24	199	200	Ditch	Pottery	3	9	Roman C1-C4
24	199	200	Ditch	Pottery	3	76	Roman C2-C4
24	199	200	Ditch	Pottery	1	31	Roman MC1-C2
24	199	200	Ditch	Pottery	1	19	Roman C1-C3
24	199	200	Ditch	CBM	2	156	Roman
24	199	200	Ditch	Animal bone	1	-	-
25	-	166	Layer	Flint	3	-	Mesolithic
25	-	166	Layer	Pottery	1	2	Roman C2-C4
26	169	170	Ditch	Flint	2	-	Neo/Bronze Age
26	169	170	Ditch	Pottery	1	15	Roman C2-C4

26	169	170	Ditch	Pottery	1	8	Roman MC2-C4
26	169	170	Ditch	Animal bone	2	-	-
26	171	172	Ditch	Flint	2	-	Neo/Bronze Age
26	171	172	Ditch	Fired clay	1	2	prehistoric
26	177	178	Pit	Pottery	3	31	MIA
26	177	178	Pit	Pottery	1	3	Roman C1-C4
26	177	178	Pit	Fired clay	1	4	prehistoric
26	177	178	Pit	Animal bone	3	-	-
27	147	149	Ditch	Flint	1	-	Neo/Bronze Age
27	147	149	Ditch	Shell	1	10	ncd
28	138	139	Ditch	Iron	1	-	PM
28	138	139	Ditch	CBM	1	110	?PM
31	197	198	Ditch	Stone	26	279	ncd
31	197	198	Ditch	Pottery	3	43	Roman C2-C4
31	197	198	Ditch	Pottery	1	19	Roman C1-C3
31	197	198	Ditch	Pottery	1	13	Roman MC1-C2
31	197	198	Ditch	CBM	1	222	Roman
31	197	198	Ditch	Animal bone	4	-	-
33	206	207	Ditch	Flint	1	-	Neo/Bronze Age
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	53	613	Roman C2-C4
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	4	21	Roman C1-C3
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	4	33	Roman C1-C4
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	1	19	Roman LC2-C4
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	2	70	Roman MC2-C3
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	6	214	Roman AD140-200
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	3	19	Roman AD120-LC2
33	206	207	Ditch	Pottery	2	40	Roman MC1-MC3
33	206	207	Ditch	CBM	6	698	Roman
33	215	216	Pond	Flint	1	-	Meso/Early Neo
33	215	216	Pond	CBM	3	144	Roman
34	173	174	Ditch	Pottery	4	254	Roman C2-C4
35	179	180	Ditch	Pottery	1	23	Roman C1-C4
35	183	184	Ditch	Flint	1	-	Meso/Early Neo
35	183	184	Ditch	CBM	1	94	Roman
35	183	184	Ditch	Clay pipe	1	4.1	Med/ncd
35	183	184	Ditch	Animal bone	4	-	-
36	159	160	Ditch	Stone	1	407	ncd
36	159	160	Ditch	Pottery	11	565	Roman MC1-C2
36	159	160	Ditch	Pottery	3	44	Roman MC1-C3
36	159	160	Ditch	Pottery	1	10	Roman MC1-MC3
36	159	160	Ditch	Animal bone	1	-	-
36	159	160	Ditch	Animal bone	1	-	-
36	159	160	Ditch	Shell	1	9	ncd
37	181	182	Quarry	Iron	1	-	PM
37	181	182	Quarry	CBM	1	22	Med-PM
-	-	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	33	Roman C2-C4
-	-	99999	-	Clay pipe	1	0.25	Med/ncd

APPENDIX E RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATE

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
12 July 2023

Laboratory Code	SUERC-110898 (GU64846)
Submitter	Hannah Pighills Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF153555
Context Reference	151
Sample Reference	10
Material	Calcined bone : Human - unid limb
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3498 ± 21

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

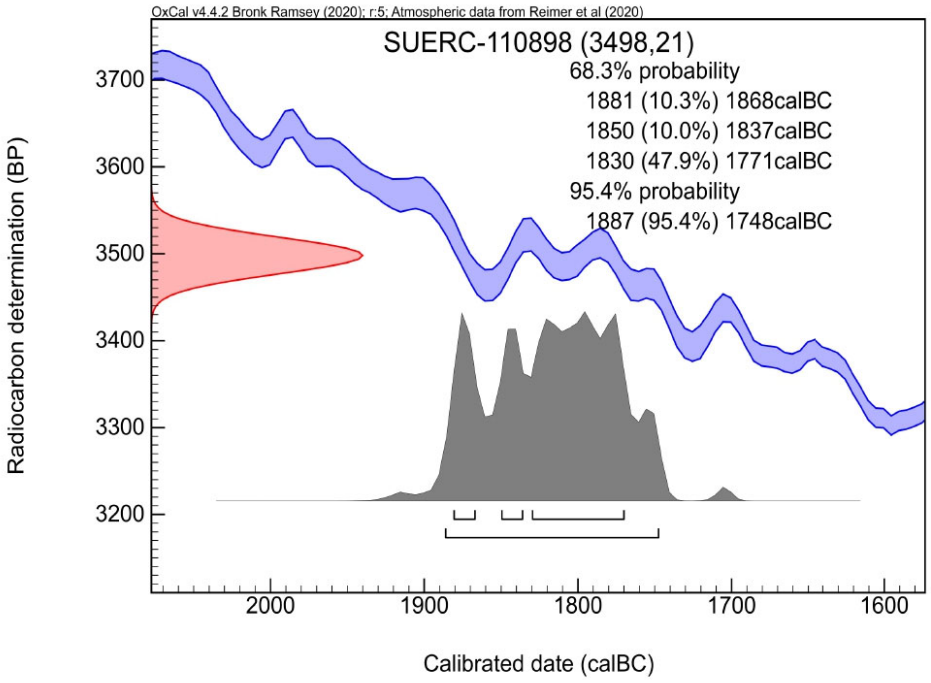
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-516028
Project Name	Land east of Beccles Road, Loddon

Start of Fieldwork	24/04/2023	End of Fieldwork	10/05/2023
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF153555	Planning App. No.	CNF49485
HER Number	ENF153555	Related Numbers	XNFBRL23 NWHCM:2023.217

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☒ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Cremation	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Field system	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Field system	Roman (43 to 410)
Field system	Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Uncertain

Object	Period
Flint	Mesolithic (- 10 000 to - 4000)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Fired clay	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal remains	Roman (43 to 410)

Gully	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Animal remains	uncertain
Gully	Roman (43 to 410)	CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Gully	Uncertain	CBM	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Quarry	Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)	CBM	Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Quarry	Uncertain	CBM	Modern (1901 to present)
Posthole	Uncertain	Metalwork	Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Uncertain	Clay tobacco pipe	Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	South Norfolk
Parish	Loddon
HER office	NCCHES
Size of Study Area	7.6ha
National Grid Ref	TM 3679 9826

Address (including Postcode)

Land east of Beccles Road,
Loddon,
Norfolk,
NR14 6JL

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project Brief Originator	Steve Hickling (NCCHES)
Project Design Originator	Myk Flitcroft (RPS)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (Oxford Archaeology)
Project Supervisor	Edmund Cole (Oxford Archaeology)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2023.217
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2023.217
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2023.217

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☒	☒	☒
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐

Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Figure 1: Site location map

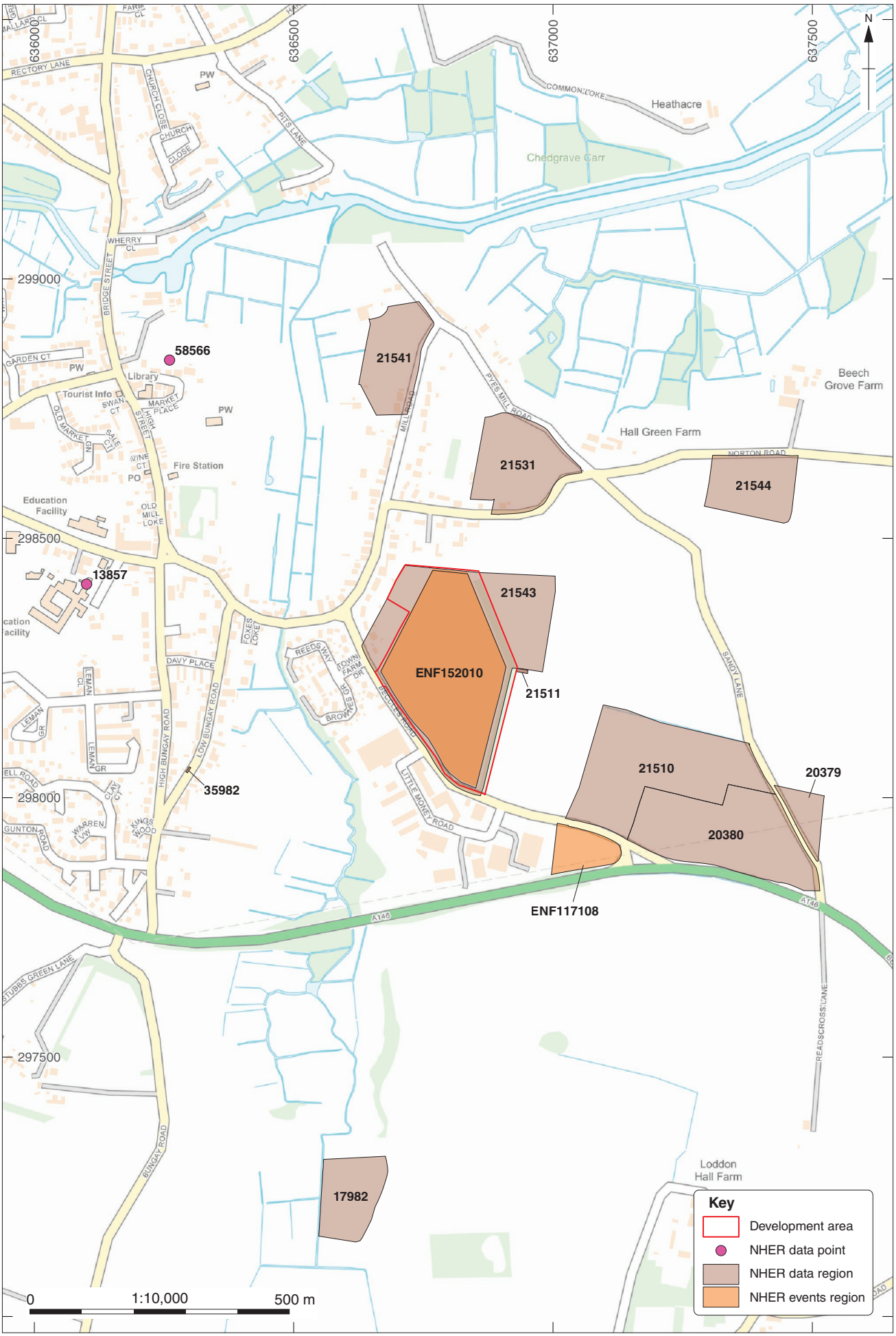


Figure 2: Selected entries from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

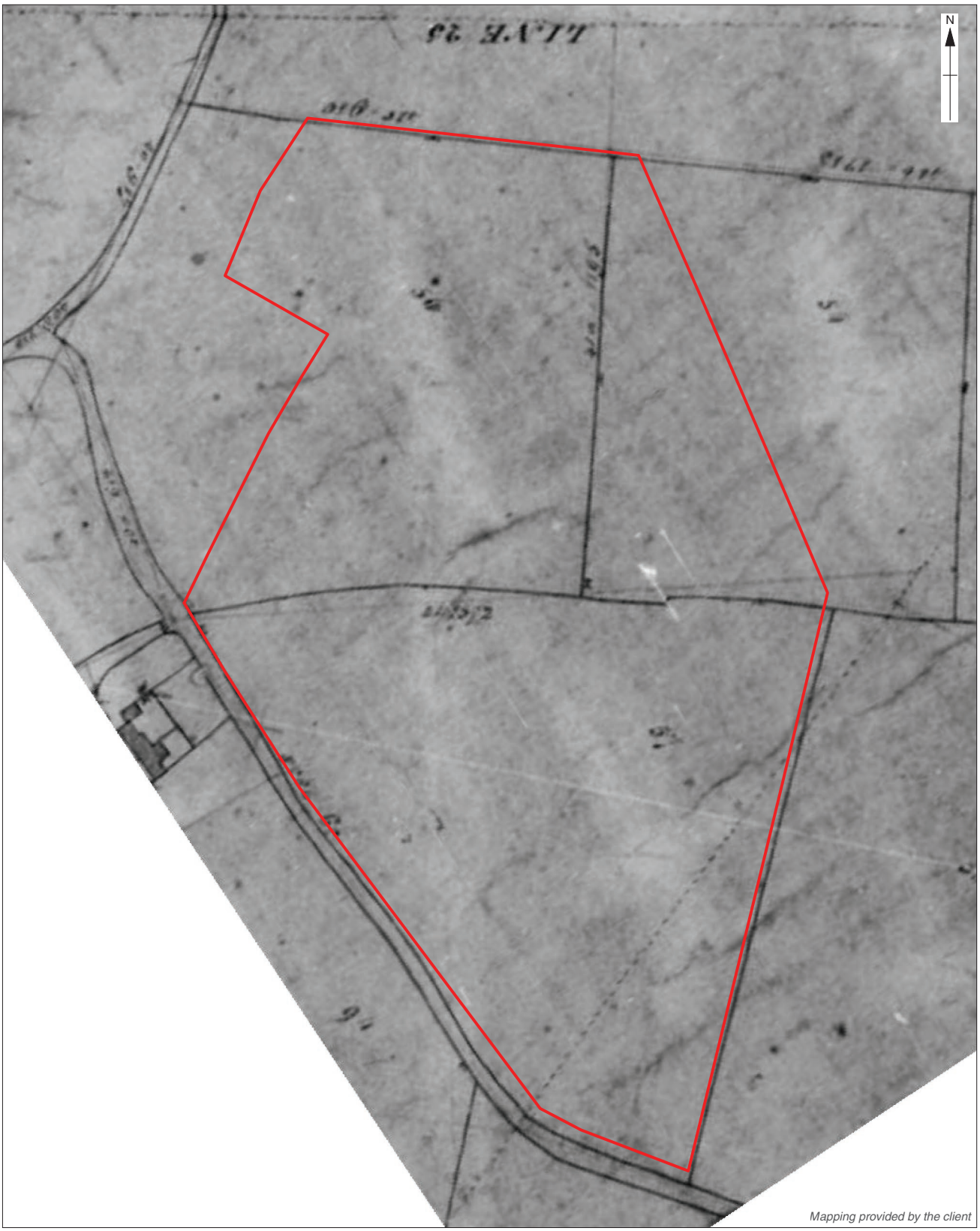


Figure 3: 1838 Tithe map showing the site divided into three fields (not to scale, site boundary approximate)

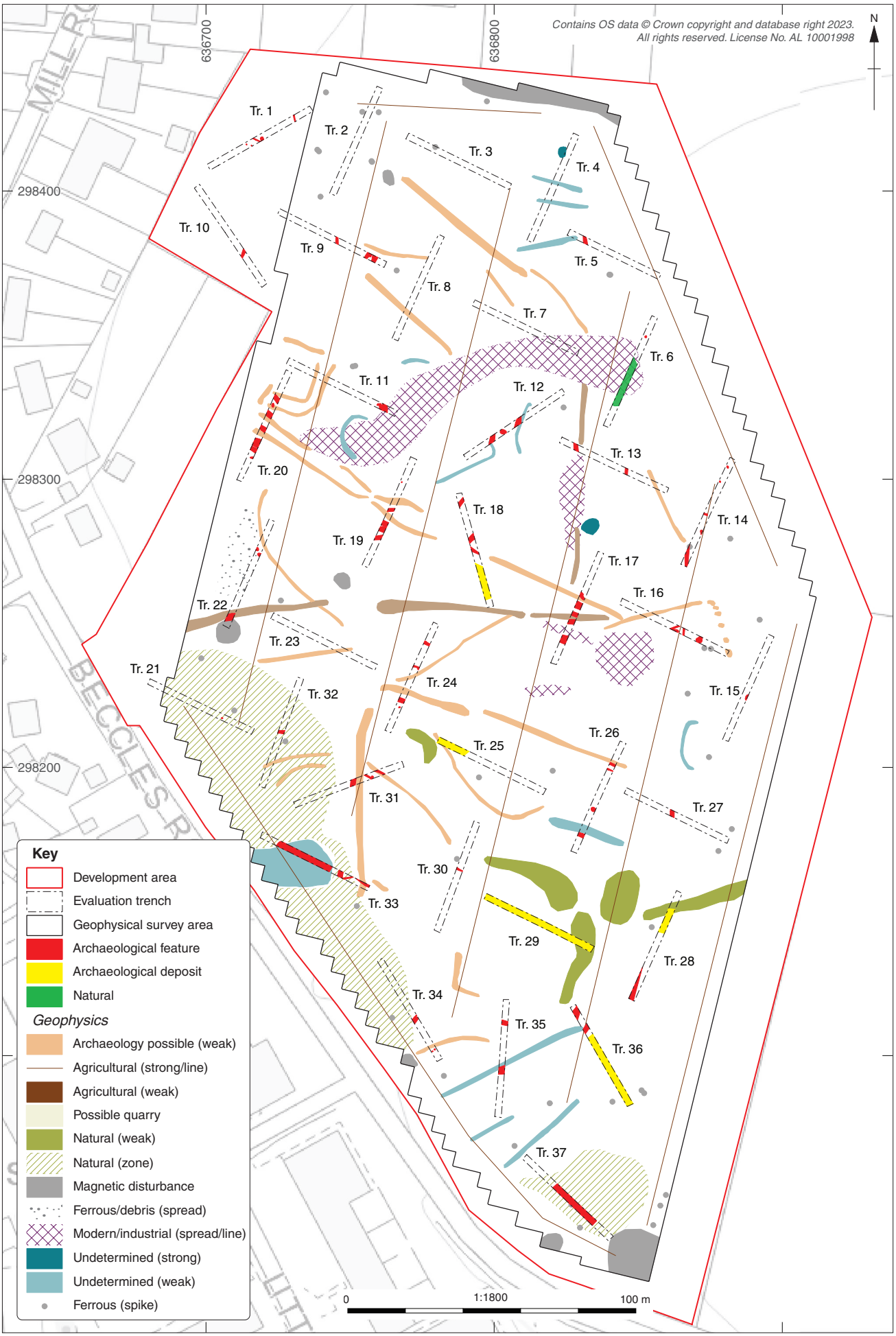


Figure 4: Plan of the site showing all trenches, overlaying the results of the geophysical survey

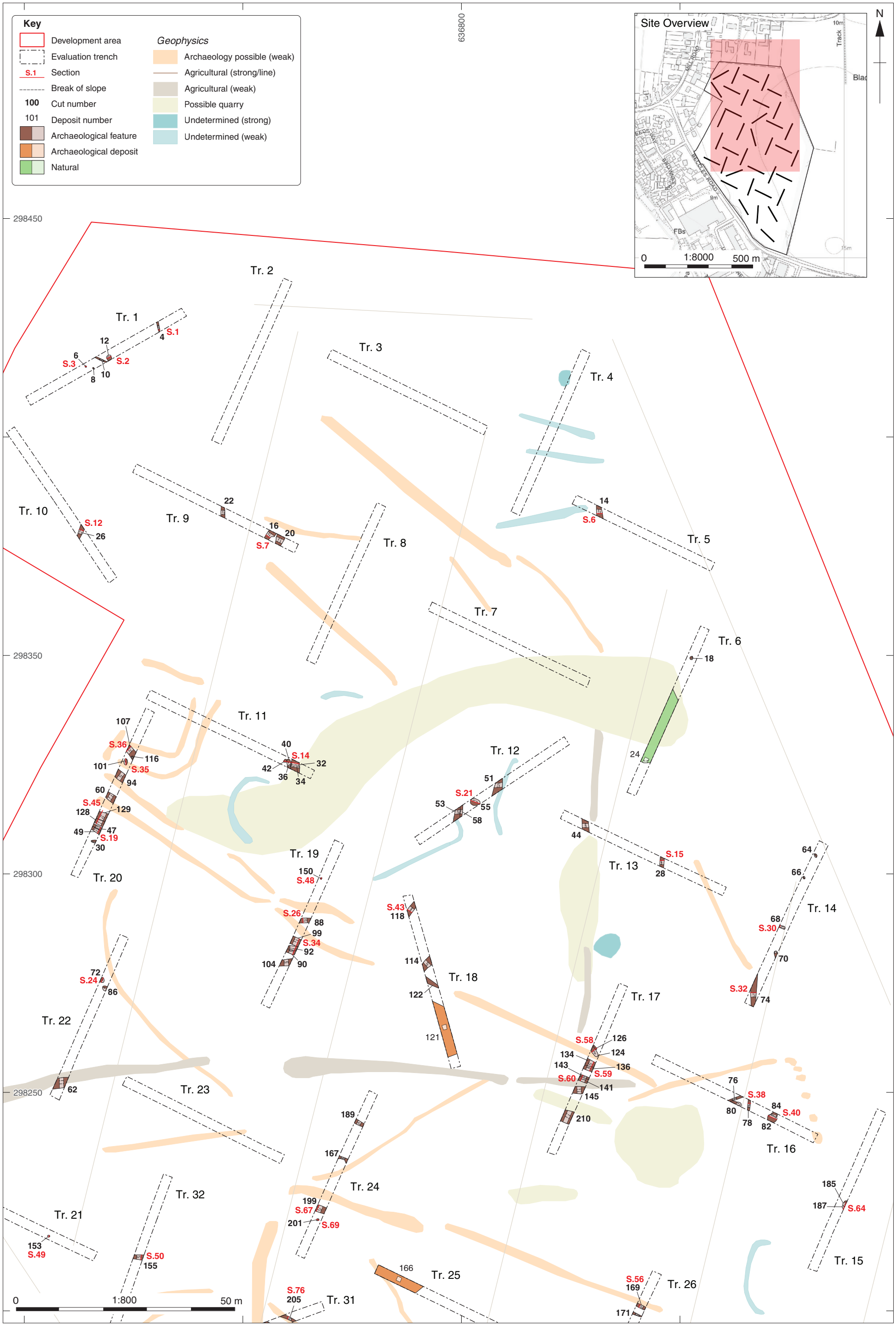


Figure 5: Northern half of the site, Trenches 1-20 and 22-24, overlain on selected geophysical survey results

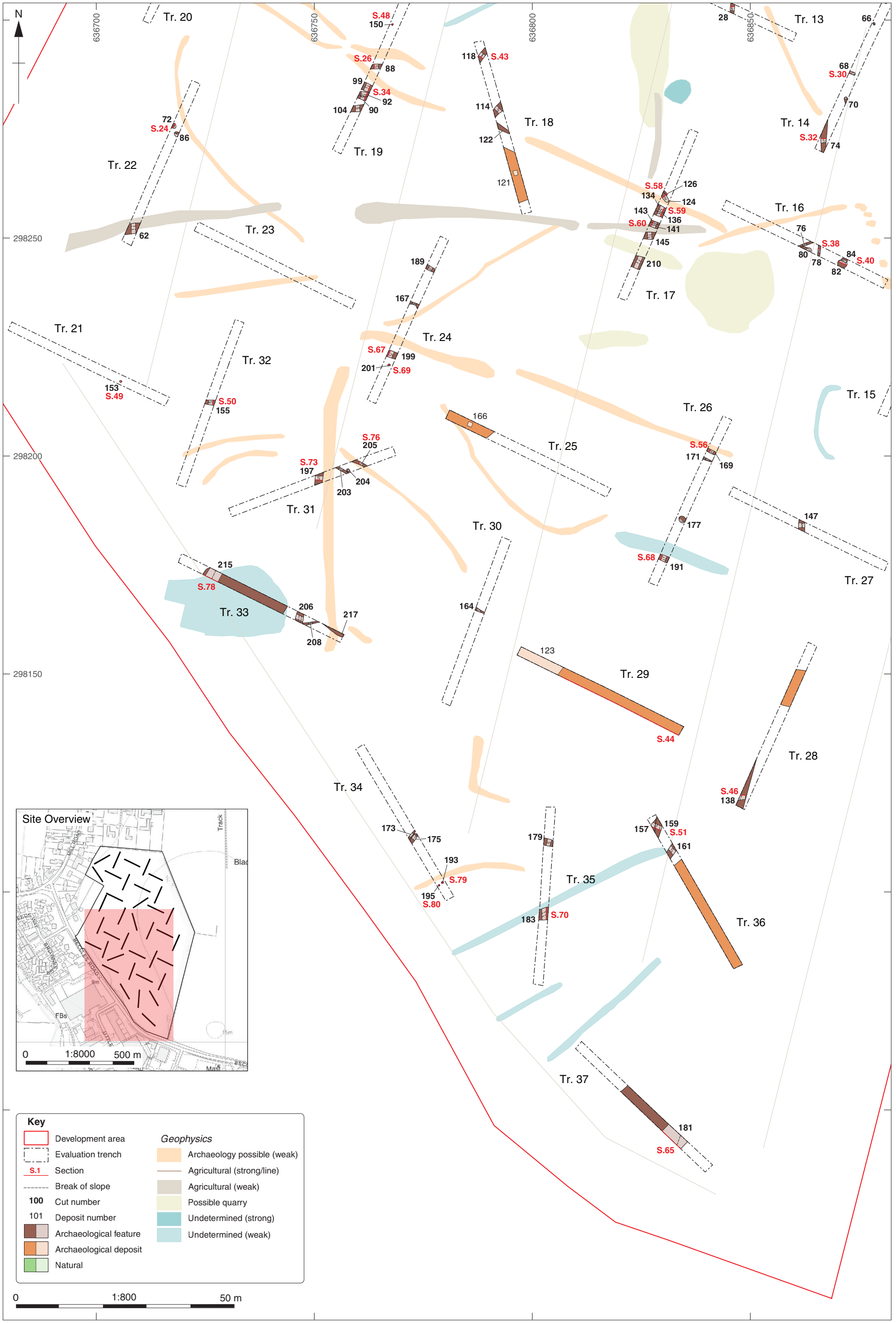


Figure 6: Southern half of the site, Trenches 16-19 and 21-37, overlain on selected geophysical survey results

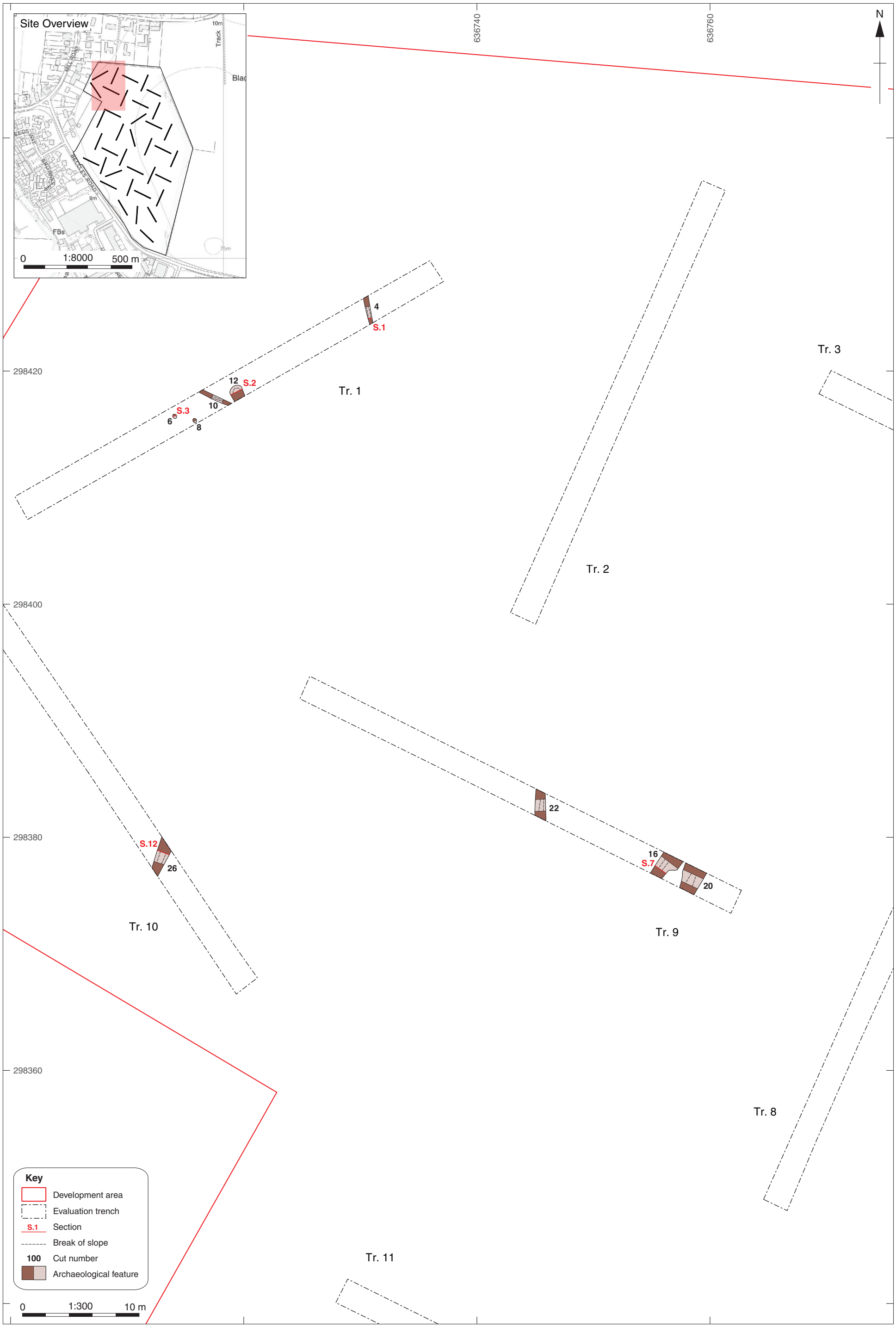


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 1, 2, 9 and 10

636840

636860

298380

298360

298340

298320

298300

Tr. 5

Tr. 6

Tr. 7

Tr. 13

Tr. 14

14

S.6

18

24

44

S.15

28

64

66

S.30

68

70

Site Overview

N

Track

Blac

MILL ROAD

BIRCHWOOD

BIRCHES ROAD

FBs

9m

10m

15m

0 1:8000 500 m

Key

Development area

Evaluation trench

S.1 Section

Break of slope

100 Cut number

Archaeological feature

Natural

0 1:300 10 m

Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trenches 5, 6, 13 and 14 (north)

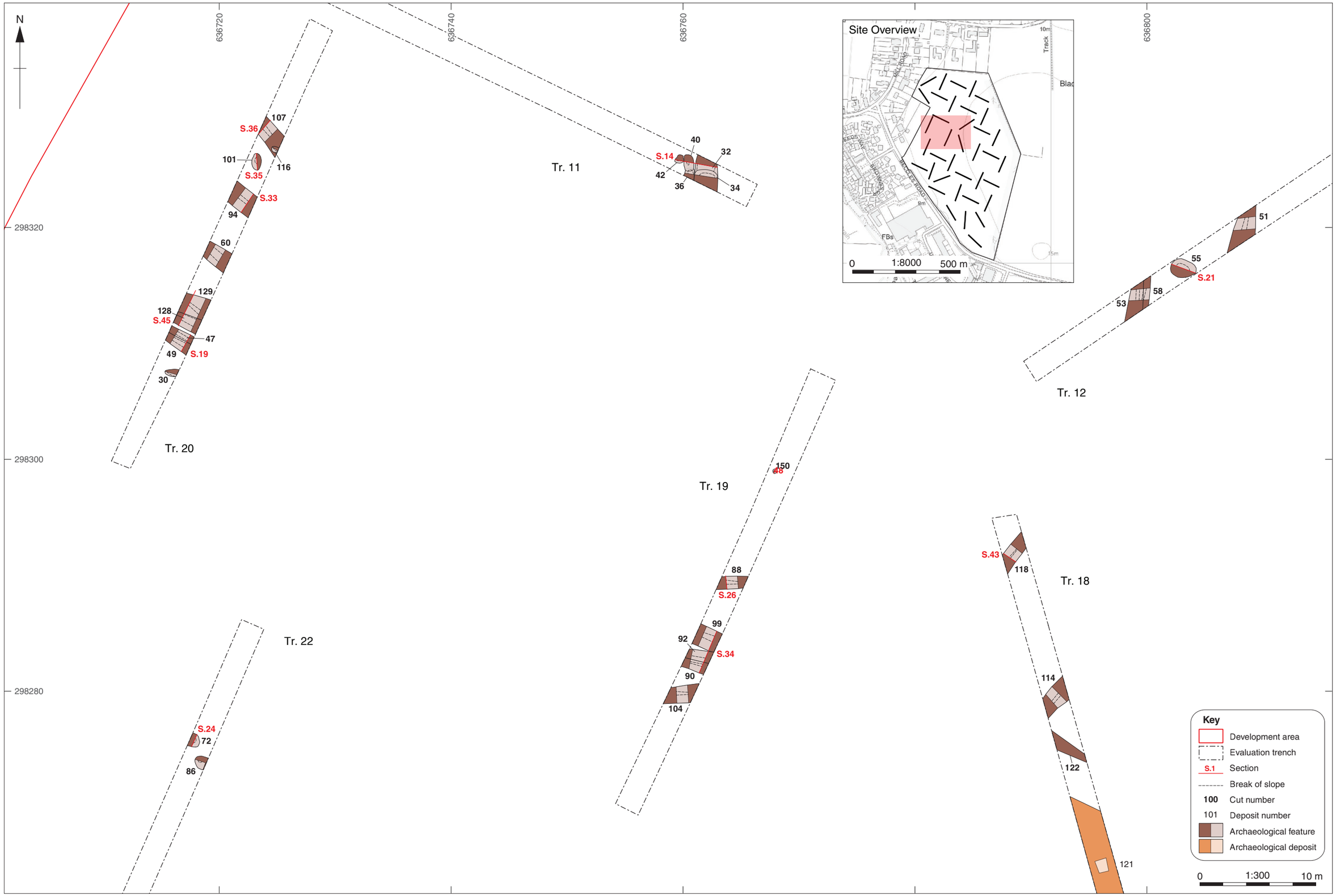


Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trenches 11, 12, 18-20 and 22 (north)

N

636800

636820

636840

636860

298260

298240

Tr. 18

114

122

121

Tr. 17

126

S.58

124

134

136

S.59

143

S.60

141

145

210

Tr. 14

70

S.32

74

Tr. 16

76

80

S.38

78

84

S.40

82

Tr. 15

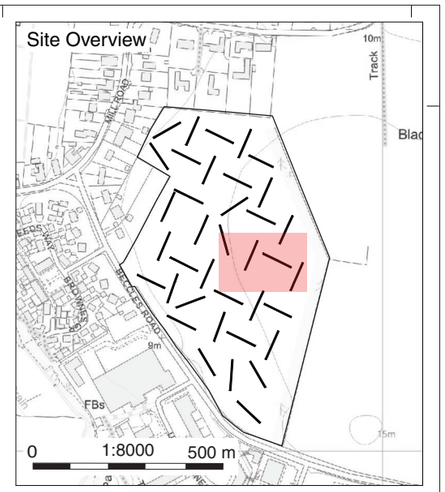
185

S.64

187

Tr. 26

Site Overview



Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- 101 Deposit number
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological deposit

0 1:300 10 m

Figure 10: Detailed plan of Trenches 14 (south) and 15-18

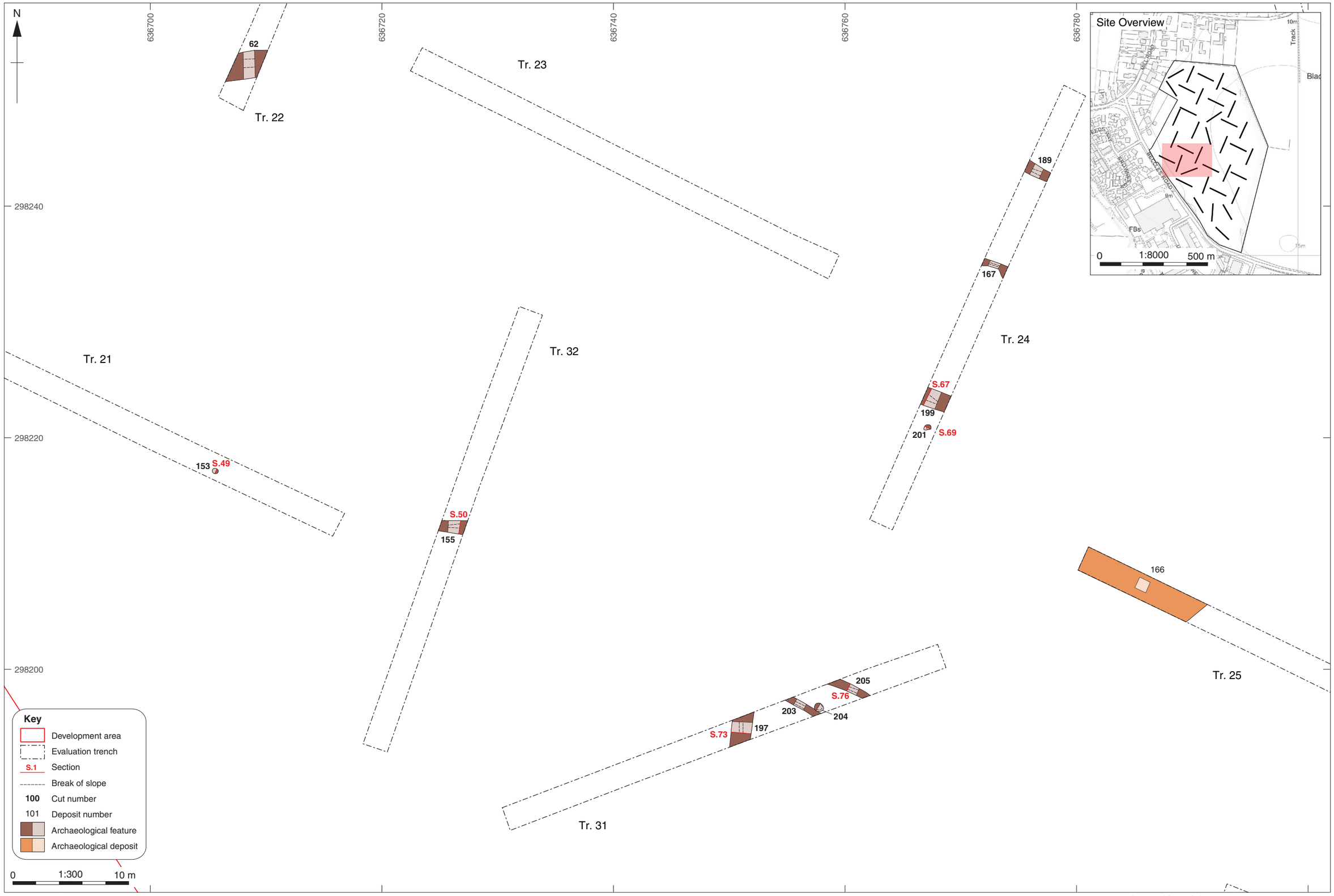


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trenches 21, 23, 24, 31 and 32

298240

636800

636820

636840

Tr. 17

298220

Tr. 26

S.56

169

171

298200

Tr. 25

177

Tr. 27

147

S.68

191

298180

298160

123

Tr. 29

S.44

Tr. 28

Key
Evaluation trench
S.1 Section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Archaeological deposit

0 1:300 10 m

Figure 12: Detailed plan of Trenches 26, 27, 28 (north) and 29

636720 636740 636760 636780

298200

298180

298160

298140

N

Tr. 32

Tr. 31

Tr. 25

Tr. 30

Tr. 33

Tr. 34

205
S.76
203
204
S.73
197
215
S.78
206
208
217
164
173
175
193
S.79
S.80
195

Site Overview

0 1:8000 500 m

Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological deposit

0 1:300 10 m

Figure 13: Detailed plan of Trenches 30, 31, 33 and 34

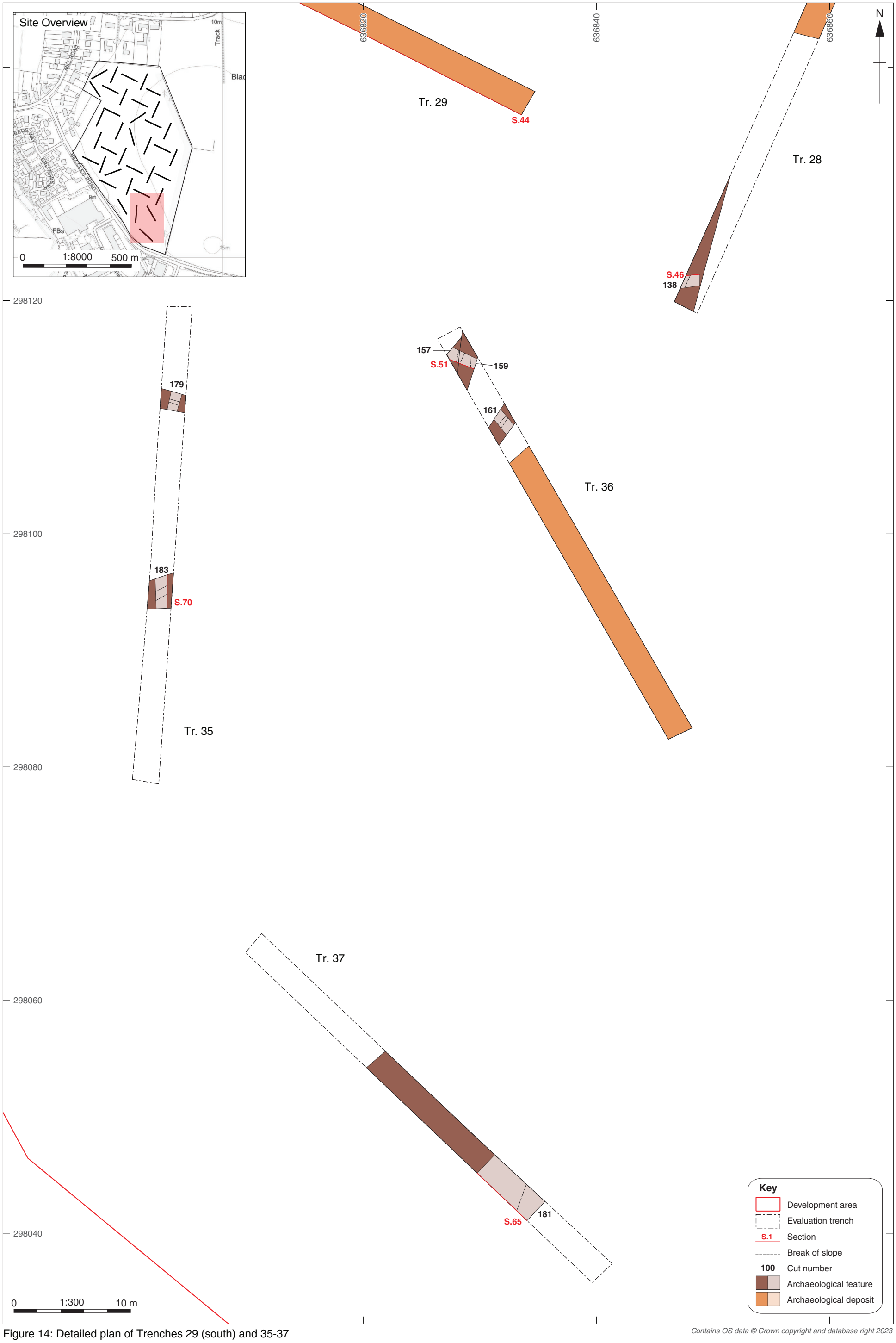
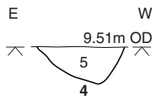
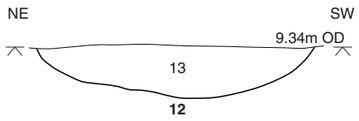


Figure 14: Detailed plan of Trenches 29 (south) and 35-37

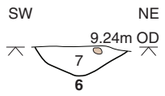
Trench 1 - Section 1



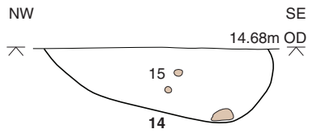
Trench 1 - Section 2



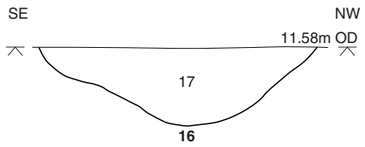
Trench 1 - Section 3



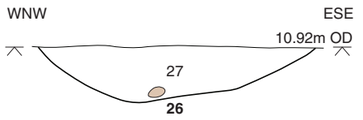
Trench 5 - Section 6



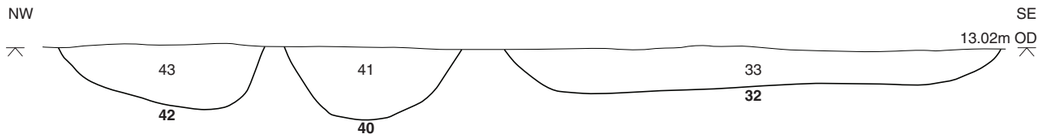
Trench 9 - Section 7



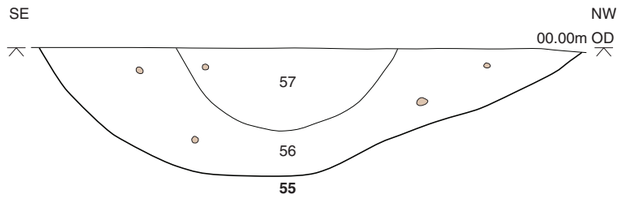
Trench 10 - Section 12



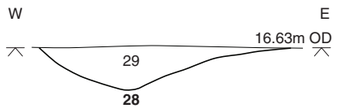
Trench 11 - Section 14



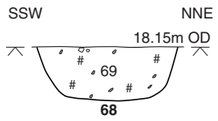
Trench 12 - Section 21



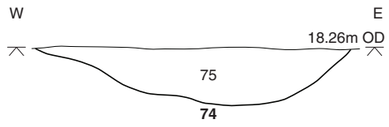
Trench 13 - Section 15



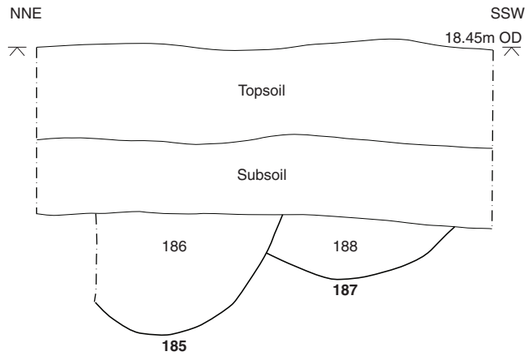
Trench 14 - Section 30



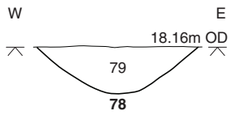
Trench 14 - Section 32



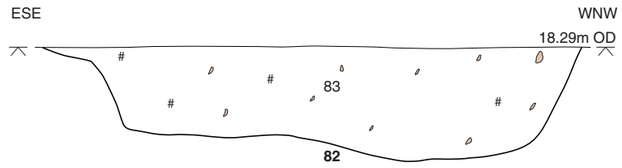
Trench 15 - Section 64



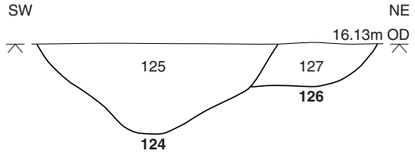
Trench 16 - Section 38



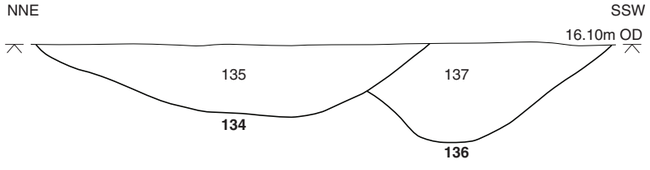
Trench 16 - Section 40



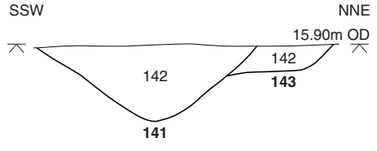
Trench 17 - Section 58



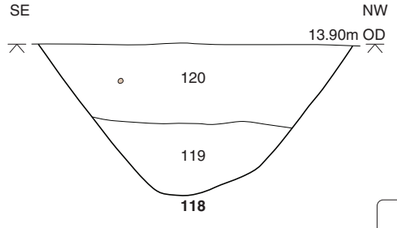
Trench 17 - Section 59



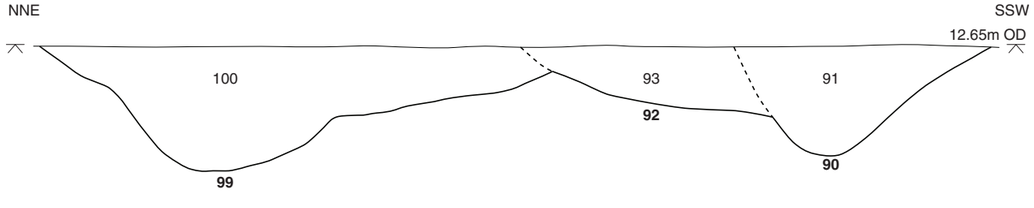
Trench 17 - Section 60



Trench 18 - Section 43

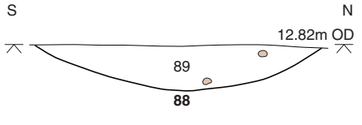


Trench 19 - Section 34

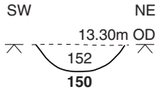


0 1:25 1 m

Trench 19 - Section 26



Trench 19 - Section 48

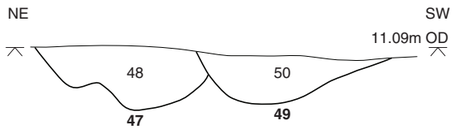


Key

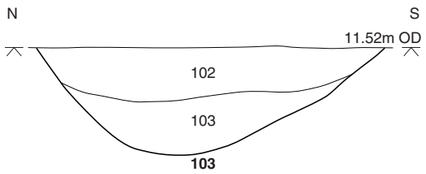
- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut / conjectured
- Deposit horizon
- **117** Cut number
- 116 Deposit number
- Stone
- Chalk
- Flint
- Charcoal
- 32.26m OD Level

Figure 15a: Selected sections (sheet 1 of 3)

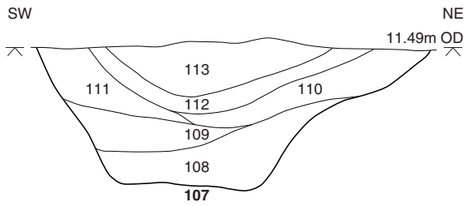
Trench 20 - Section 19



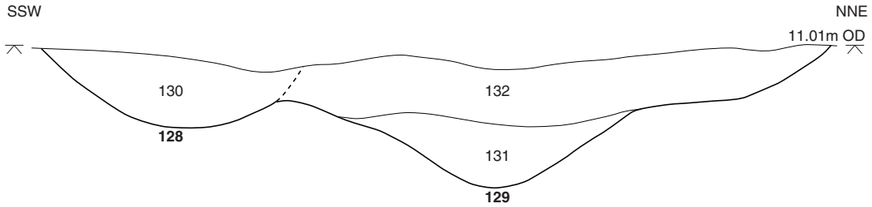
Trench 20 - Section 35



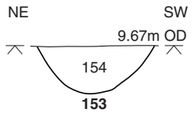
Trench 20 - Section 36



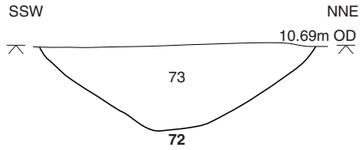
Trench 20 - Section 45



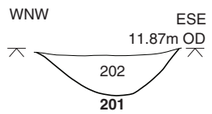
Trench 21 - Section 49



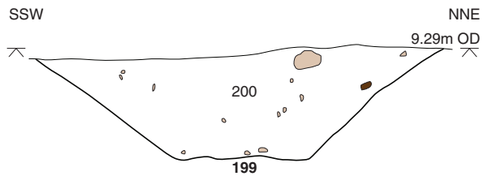
Trench 22 - Section 24



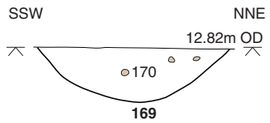
Trench 24 - Section 69



Trench 24 - Section 67

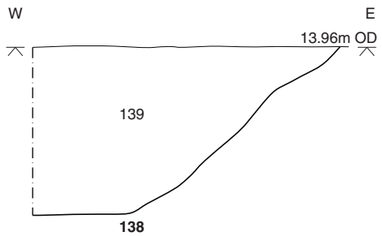


Trench 26 - Section 56



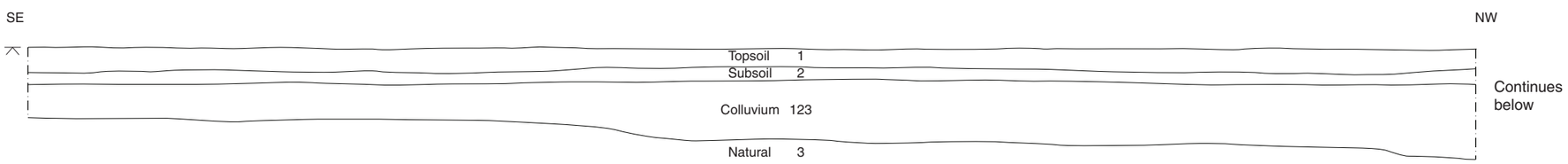
Trench 26 - Section 68

Trench 28 - Section 46

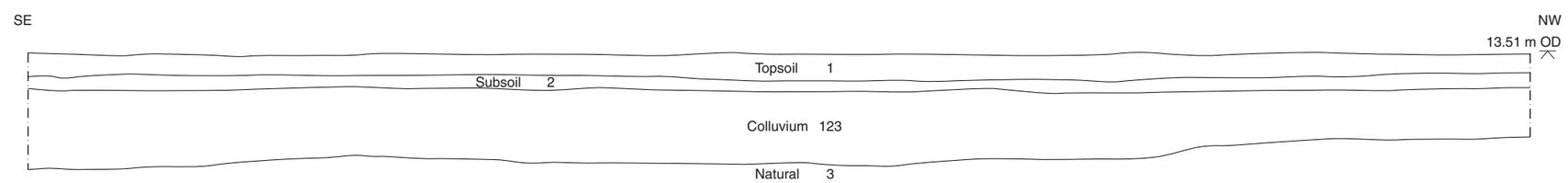


0 1:25 1 m

Trench 29 - Section 44



Section 44 continued



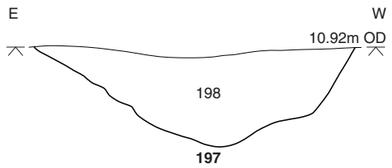
0 1:75 2.5 m

Key

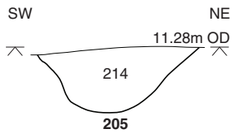
- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut / conjectured
- Deposit horizon
- **117** Cut number
- 116 Deposit number
- Stone
- Pottery
- 32.26m OD Level

Figure 15b: Selected sections (sheet 2 of 3)

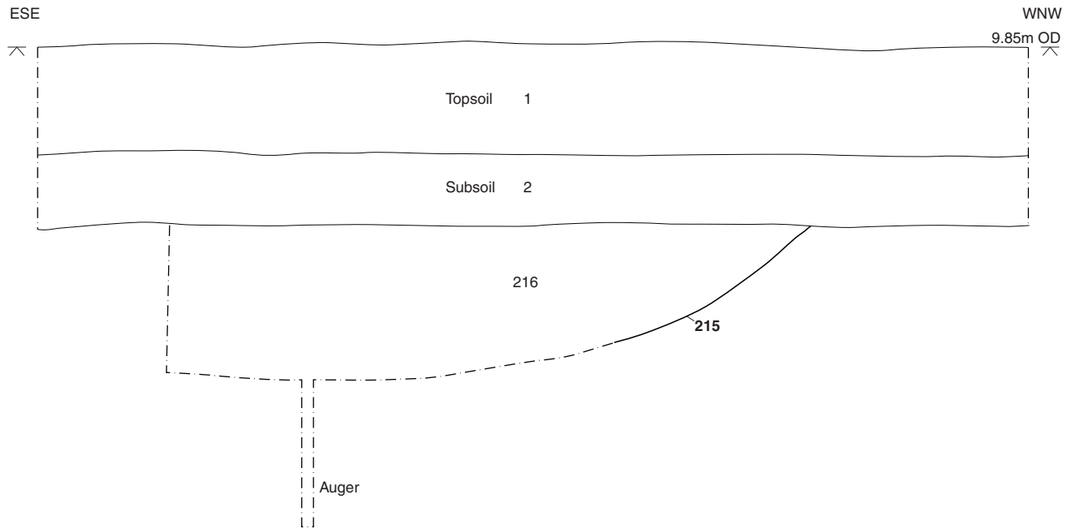
Trench 31 - Section 73



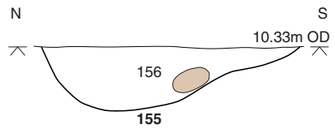
Trench 31 - Section 76



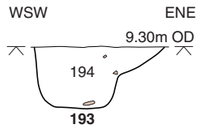
Trench 33 - Section 78



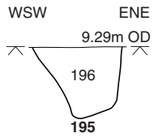
Trench 32 - Section 50



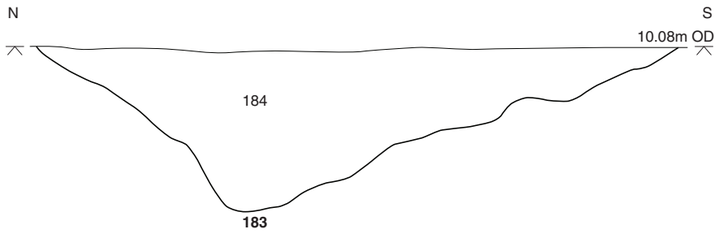
Trench 34 - Section 79



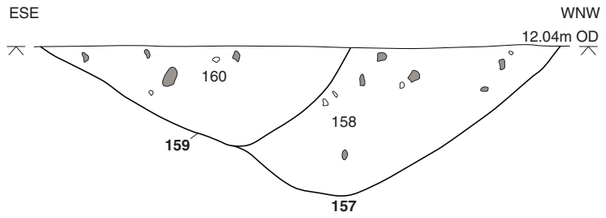
Trench 34 - Section 80



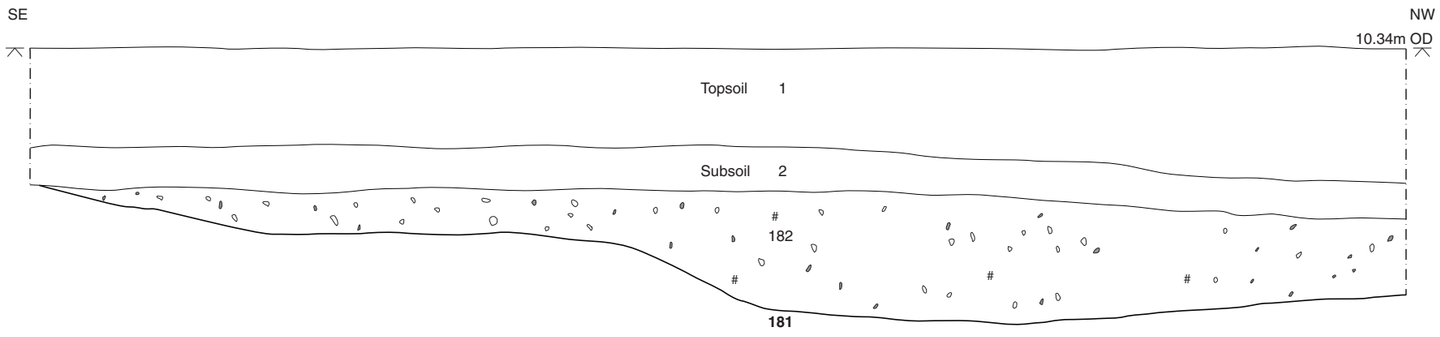
Trench 35 - Section 70



Trench 36 - Section 51



Trench 37 - Section 65



0 1:25 1 m

Key

- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- 117 Cut number
- 116 Deposit number
- Chalk
- Flint
- Charcoal
- 32.26m OD Level

Figure 15c: Selected sections (sheet 3 of 3)

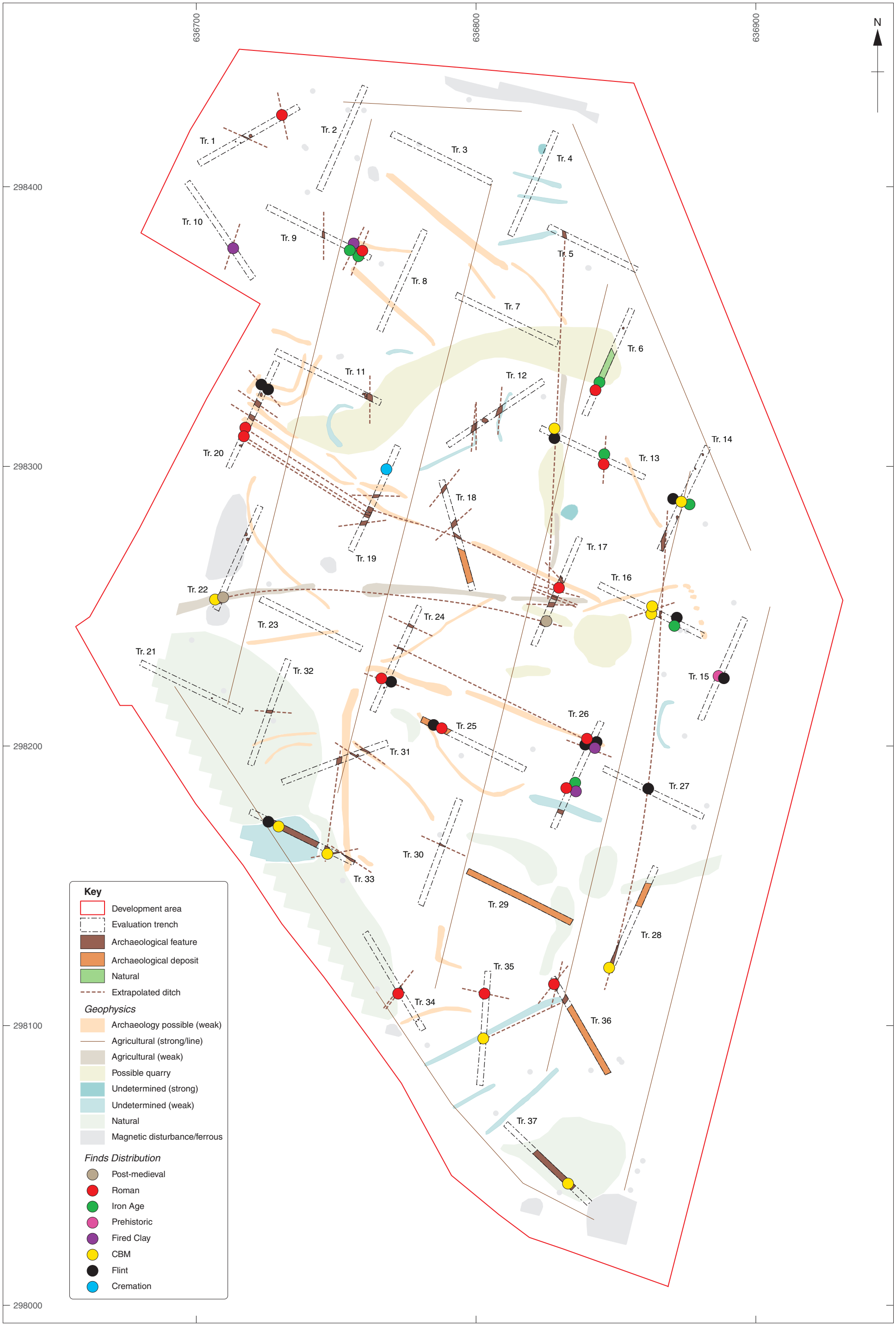


Figure 16: Finds distribution plan with extrapolated ditches

Plate 1: Aerial view of the site, looking south-west

Plate 2: Aerial view of the site, looking west

Plate 3: Trench 29 showing colluvial layer (123) along its length, with machine cut test pit to natural geology, looking east-south-east

Plate 4: Trench 29, colluvial layer (123) in section, looking north-north-east

Plate 5: Trench 1, looking south-west

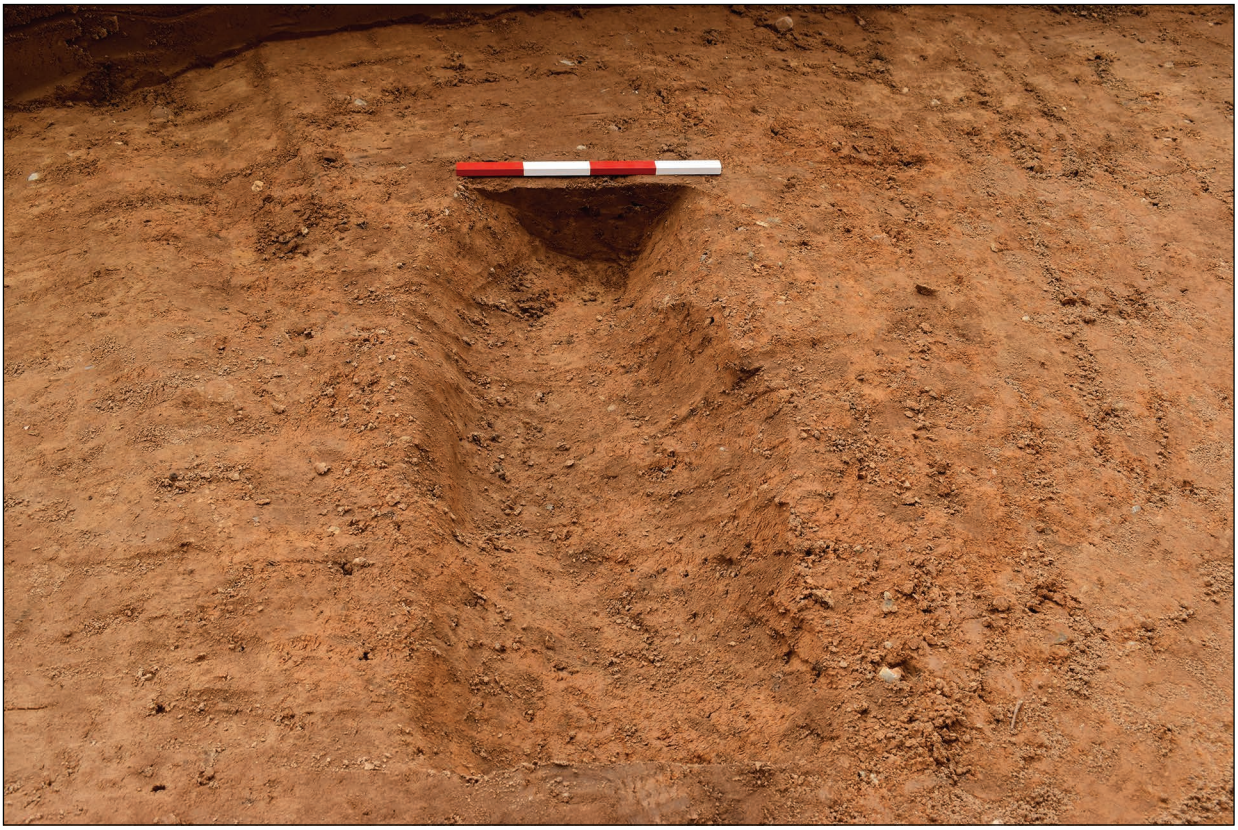


Plate 6: Trench 1, ditch **4**, looking south

Plate 7: Trench 1, posthole **6**, looking north-east

Plate 8: Trench 5, ditch **14**, looking south

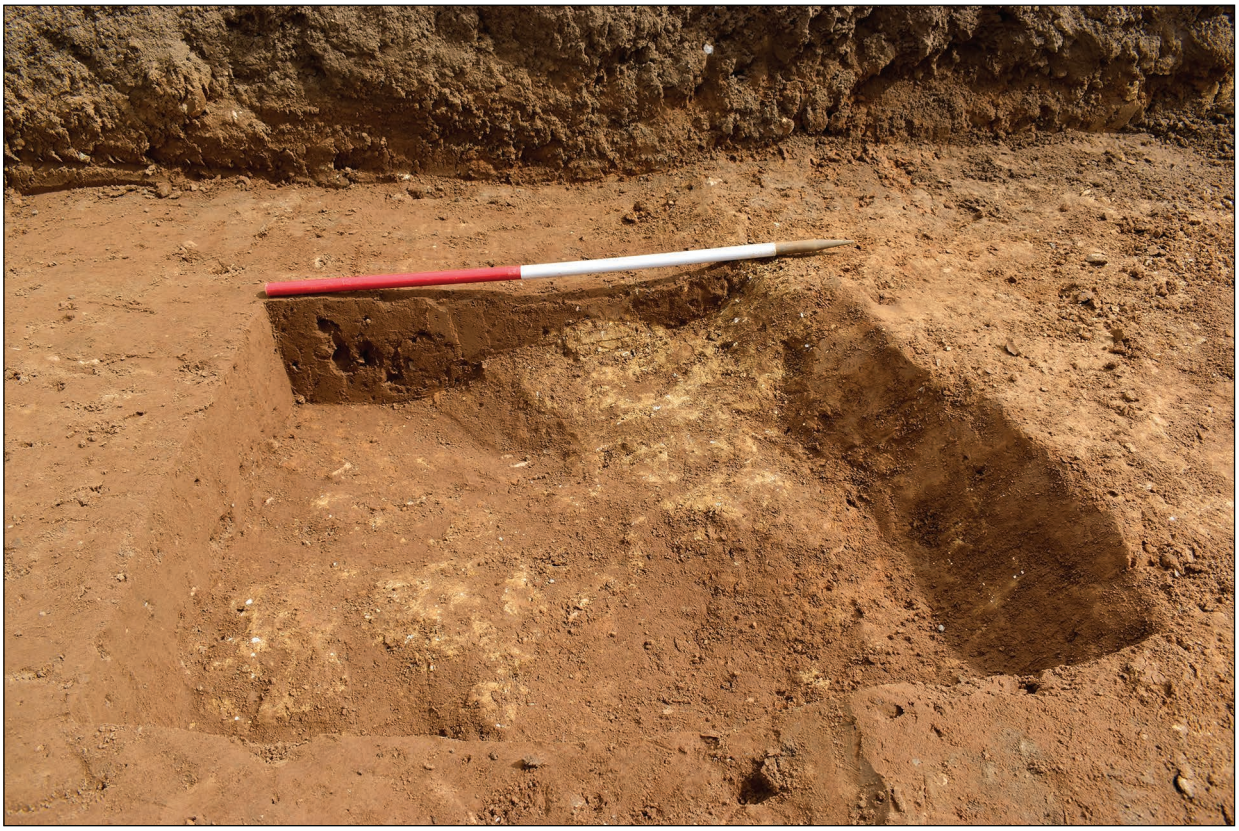


Plate 9: Trench 6, Test Pit in geological feature **24**, looking east-south-east

Plate 10: Trench 6, pit **18**, looking west-north-west

Plate 11: Trench 9, ditch **16**, looking south-west

Plate 12: Trench 12, ditch **53** truncating ditch **58**, looking south

Plate 13: Trench 14, looking south-south-west

Plate 14: Trench 14, pit **64**, looking north-east

Plate 15: Trench 14, terminus of gully **68**, looking west-north-west

Plate 16: Trench 14, ditch **74**, looking north.

Plate 17: Trench 16, pits **82** and **84**, looking west

Plate 18: Trench 16, gully **76**, looking north-east

Plate 19: Trench 17, ditch **210**, looking west-north-west

Plate 20: Trench 19, pre-excavation shot of cremation **150**, plan view

Plate 21: Trench 20, looking north-north-east

Plate 22: Trench 20, ditch **107**, looking north-west

Plate 23: Trench 20, ditch **94**, looking south-east

Plate 24: Trench 20, ditch **60**, looking east-south-east

Plate 25: Trench 22, showing east to west field boundary ditch **62**, looking north-north-east

Plate 26: Trench 25, showing test pit in deposit 166, looking east-south-east

Plate 27: Trench 26, pit **177**, looking north-east

Plate 28: Trench 31, ditch **197**, looking south

Plate 29: Trench 33, possible quarry pit **215**, looking south-south-west

Plate 30: Trench 34, postholes **193** and **195**, looking north

Plate 31: Trench 36, ditch **161**, looking south-west.

Plate 32: Trench 37, showing quarry pit **181**, looking north-west

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