Land at Europa Way

Ipswich, Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Land at Europa Way, Ipswich, Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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SUMMARY

Between the 16th January and 18th April 2023, Oxford Archaeology undertook a *c.*1.58ha excavation at land at Europa Way, on the northwestern edge of Ipswich (TM 1348 4570). The excavation, located in the wider Gipping valley, revealed features dating from the later prehistoric to modern periods, although the main focus comprised a Late Bronze Age settlement, field/boundary system and small cremation cemetery.

The settlement, represented by two post-built roundhouses, numerous four- and six-post structures and posthole groups, two ring-gullies and several pits, extended across the excavation area, with more than one sub-phase of activity discernible. The ditches were aligned on a northeast to southwest axis, with the small (unurned) cremation cemetery positioned in a discrete location to the south-east of the settlement.

A significant assemblage of Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics (*c.* 1150-800 BC) was recovered from features associated with the settlement, alongside occasional sherds of earlier (Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age) and later (Middle Iron Age and Roman) date. The Late Bronze Age assemblage includes potential evidence for pottery manufacture on or near to the site. Other finds of note include several (fragmented) fired clay weights, a clay spindlewhorl, worked flint including a rare example of a flint quern, and a copper-alloy pin. Preservation of environmental remains was poor, although the assessments of the samples and faunal remains appears to show a fairly typical picture for a small and perhaps short-lived farm/homestead of this period in the region.

The Europa Way excavation has very good potential to contribute to a number of current research questions relating to Late Bronze Age settlement, land-use, ceramics, chronology and funerary practices, especially if underpinned by a suite of radiocarbon dating.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation totalling 1.58ha was conducted by Oxford Archaeology (OA) between 16th January and 18th April 2023 on land at Europa Way, on the northwestern edge of Ipswich within the wider River Gipping valley (TM 1348 4570; Plates 1-3). The fieldwork was commissioned by Suffolk County Council (SCC) in advance of the proposed construction of a link road between Europa Way and Bramford Road, across an area of former wasteland (Ipswich planning application 22/00786/FPC). This work followed a programme of trial trenching which identified evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation on the site, comprising ring-gullies, pits, postholes and an unurned cremation (Cotswold Archaeology (CA); Crush 2021).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation by OA (Francisco Benet 2022) prepared in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Dr Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS; Cutler 2022). This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The site, which lies close to the borders between Ipswich and the parishes of Sproughton and Bramford, is located immediately east of the A14, to the north of the London to Norwich main railway line, south of the B1067 Bramford Road, and to the west of an industrial estate (Plates 1-3). Immediately prior to the excavation, the site was unoccupied waste ground, although aerial/satellite imagery indicates that parts of the site have been disturbed on two previous occasions (www.gridreferencefinder.com, https://maps.ipswich.gov.uk/Online_Mapping/ accessed September 2023). This appears to have included the removal of the overburden along the southern and western boundaries, in addition to the south-east quarter of the site being used as a compound during construction of the neighbouring development (Europa House). Modern disturbance encountered along the southern and western edges of the site during the excavation included layers of compacted blue sand.

1.2.2 The site was located on a south-facing slope (the River Gipping forming a broad loop to the southwest), falling from 13.20m OD in the northwest corner of the excavation to 8.70m OD near the southeast corner.

1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Newhaven Chalk formation with Lowestoft formation superficial deposits (BGS 2023: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk accessed September 2023).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 Expanding on the background given in the evaluation report (Crush 2021) and summarised below, a new 2km search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was undertaken (SCCAS invoice ref: 9535513). The following section focusing on evidence for later prehistoric (notably Bronze Age) activity broadly contemporary with the results of the Europa Way excavation, with the locations of those entries mentioned shown in Figure 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Numerous scatters of artefacts and other prehistoric findspots have been found in the vicinity of the site, reflecting the importance of this landscape focused on the Gipping valley.

1.3.3 Neolithic findspots include two flint flakes (SPT 012) found to the west of the site, in addition to a chipped and reworked flint axe head and a flint scraper and three flakes of later prehistoric date (not illustrated). Various finds of Bronze Age date surrounding the site include a cinerary urn (BRF 010), an arrowhead (IPS 1006), a small plain cup with an interned rim (SPT 010), cinerary urns, urn fragments, and cremation fragments (SPT 005), Beaker pottery (SPT 002) and a bronze dirk (SPT 018).

1.3.4 Warren Livingstone Pit (IPS 018), a former gravel pit located approximately 600m to the southeast of the site, was investigated between c.1918– 1930 by J.R. Moir and yielded a large number of Palaeolithic artefacts, including Solutrean implements and Mousterian hand-axes. Other works monitored between 1918 and 1962 unearthed Neolithic pottery, a discoid hammer, a Bronze Age urn and coarse pottery fragments of possible Bronze Age date.

1.3.5 During monitoring and excavation at the site of Morrison's Supermarket (IPS 400), slightly further to the southeast of the site, a double ring ditch and four intersecting graves were revealed. The graves contained four near-complete Beaker (Early Bronze Age) pots.

1.3.6 In addition to both Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, the multiple evaluations at the former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton (SPT 059) located *c.*500m to the south-southeast of the site, also revealed a ring-gully and oven. Although initially interpreted as Iron Age, subsequent investigations suggested that the features may have been of Early Bronze Age date (Bescoby and Muir 2017).

1.3.7 An evaluation and subsequent excavation at Lovetofts Drive (IPS 283), located *c.*600m to the north of the site, revealed two Early Iron Age roundhouses, two four-post structures, a semi-circular structure, 20 further discrete features and six ditches. Finds from the site suggested that it mostly represented Iron Age occupation, although a single Middle Bronze Age pit and a post-medieval posthole were also present (Pratt 2000).

1.3.8 During an excavation in 1995 at Whitehouse Road (IPS 247) further to the north, a sizeable assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from a group of six pits (Caruth 2015). This site was adjacent to a further excavation at Whitehouse Road (IPS 401) where a pit containing Early Iron Age pottery was recorded, along with a scatter of flint tools (Everett 2000).

1.3.9 In Bramford to the west of the site, an evaluation ahead of residential development at Fitzgerald Road on the southern edge of the village identified a later prehistoric field system (BRF 158), associated with which were two Middle Bronze Age cremations, one urned and the other unurned (PCA ; Jones 2019). To the north of Bramford an evaluation and subsequent excavation (BRF 123; BRF 126) directly east of The Street uncovered evidence of prehistoric land use in the form of a scatter of Bronze Age pits along with part of a Bronze Age field system (Graham and Lord 2019). Further north, investigations in advance of a residential development off Loraine Way close to the River Gipping uncovered a possible Bronze Age ring ditch along with pits and ditches that may have been associated with an Early Saxon settlement (BRF 159; Scott 2018).

1.3.10 To the southwest of the site, in Sproughton, a ring ditch representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow/burial mound (SPT 058) was uncovered during an evaluation at Bramford Road Way (Boyles 2018). To the east of the site an Early Bronze Age Beaker and sherd were found in Grimwood's Pit (IPS 035), while a collared urn was found at Harris' Bacon Factory further to the southeast of the site (IPS 104). Further evidence of prehistoric land use includes finds of Early Iron Age pottery (IPS 401) and a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit found during an evaluation to the east of the site (IPS 453).

1.3.11 A number of cropmarks have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, predominantly located along the River Gipping. These include a ring ditch and corner of a rectangular enclosure (BRF 003), while in the same field, five further cropmarks have been recorded that may represent ploughed-out barrows or possibly roundhouses (BRF 006 and BRF 007; BRF 027). They comprise two single ring ditches, a large double ring ditch measuring 50m in diameter, a further double ring ditch that is 35m in diameter and a single ring ditch with a diameter of 40m.

1.3.12 Three further cropmarks of unknown date have been identified between the River Gipping and the rail line, consisting of a small (15m-diameter) ring ditch (BRF 043) within a rectangular enclosure, measuring *c.*50m x 30m (BRF 044), with a trackway leading to both cropmarks (BRF 045). Beside the River Gipping, four adjacent cropmarks comprise a ring ditch, *c.*17m in diameter, (BRF 064), a second ring ditch of similar size with an associated field boundary or trackway (BRF 065), a 20m-diameter ring ditch with a possible adjacent enclosure (BRF 066) and a ring ditch measuring *c.*21m in diameter, cut by a field boundary (BRF 067). A further cropmark of a partial ring ditch is located to the southwest of Sproughton (SPT 041).

Roman

1.3.13 Roman findspots in the vicinity of the site include coins and brooches (BRF 037) and a Colchester bow brooch (not illustrated) found through metal detecting in various locations around Bramford. Four or five potentially early coins, one possibly depicting the emperor Claudius (IPS 242), were found just north of the site off Bramford Road.

1.3.14 The route of a Roman road, part of the Pye Road, runs to the west of the site near Bramford (BRF 023).

Anglo-Saxon to medieval

1.3.15 There are numerous find spots of Anglo-Saxon metal and ceramic artefacts recorded in the vicinity of the site (not illustrated), with one of the most noteworthy discoveries being Boss Hall Anglo-Saxon cemetery (IPS 986; IPS 735; IPS 231) which lies *c.*700m southeast of the site. Various interventions since 1990 have revealed an extensive cemetery with both cremations and inhumation graves dating to the 6th–7th centuries, including possible ring ditches. Finds include pottery, knives, spears, beads, brooches, keys and shields (ESF22359; Sommers 2014).

1.3.16 Find spots of various medieval artefacts have also been recovered in the search area around the site. Metal detecting near Bramford yielded coins, a gilded harness pedant, ear and finger rings, balances, pendants, a key, a seal, a cauldron, and further metal artefacts which were dated to the 13th-14th century (BRF 037). Other metal find spots include a bronze token of a possible French type, two buckles (BRF 109) and a Henry 3rd long cross penny (not illustrated) found at the Kings Head, Sproughton.

1.3.17 An ancient wood (SPT 030) is recorded to the west of the site, in Sproughton.

Post-medieval

1.3.18 The Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway (SUF 069) abuts the southwest boundary of the site. It was built as an extension to the Eastern Union Railway and opened in 1846.

1.3.19 Lonebarn Farm was a farmstead shown on the 1st Edition OS map (IPS 2094). It was laid out in a regular U-shape plan with the farmhouse attached to the agricultural range. Located just to the east of the site on Bramford Road, it no longer survives.

Previous work

1.3.20 During 2021 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an evaluation of the current site, consisting of 21 trenches (ESF28480; Crush 2021), of which six trenches were devoid of archaeology. Archaeological evidence from the remaining 15 trenches consisted of a series of ditches, gullies, two possible ring-gullies, pits postholes and a cremation dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Two ditches also contained occasional finds of Roman to post-medieval date.

1.3.21 A watching brief was undertaken by SCCAS in 2006 on the land immediately to the east of the site (IPS 534) prior to its development into an industrial estate. No archaeological features were observed, although occasional sherds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery were recorded.

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

1.4.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development,

phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Francisco Benet 2022) approved by SCCAS prior to commencement of works on site, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*, the East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, and the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) *Requirements for Excavation* (2021).

1.5.2 The site was mechanically stripped of the overburden in two halves, to allow for the appropriate storage of this material in temporary bunds prior to reinstatement (Plates 1-3). Investigation of the first half of the site, comprising the eastern side of the field, ran from the 17th of January until the 18th of February 2023, with the second half excavated from the 14th of March to the 18th of April 2023. Excavation was undertaken using a 22 tonne 360-type excavator using a 2m- wide ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.5.3 The extent of the excavated area was limited by the client's instruction that reptile fencing surrounding the site was to remain in place. A buried service identified during machine excavation of the second half of the site was subsequently removed and the area beneath it then investigated.

1.5.4 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI; for example, structures and ring-gullies/ditches were 100% excavated. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA proforma sheets, and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photographs were taken of all features using a DSLR camera. A pole camera was used to photogrammetrically-record structure and posthole groups, and an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) was used to record the site after hand excavation had been completed.

1.5.5 Site survey was conducted sing a Leica GS08 GPS system.

1.5.6 In the first half of the excavation, bulk samples were taken from a variety of features to determine whether the excavated deposits had viable preservation of ecofacts or, as had been identified during the evaluation (Crush 2021), there was a paucity of preserved ecofacts. The subsequent feedback from the environmental team suggested the latter. Thereafter the sampling strategy was adjusted, in line with an onsite discussion with Hannah Cutler (SCCAS), meaning that fewer features were sampled during the second half of the excavation. In total 90 samples were taken, predominantly from later prehistoric (Phase 2, see below) features . All the samples were processed at OA's processing facility at Bourn.

1.6 Project scope

1.6.1 The results of the previous evaluation (Crush 2021) are not included in this assessment, other than referencing elements of the report where appropriate.

2 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context Sheets	1167
Sections	531
Environmental samples	90
Digital photographs	1252
Registered finds	8

Table 1: List of records created

2.1.2 Three provisional phases spanning the Middle Bronze Age to the post-medieval and modern periods have been identified across the site, with most features dating to the Late Bronze Age, representing both unenclosed settlement and funerary-related activity. These phases will be reviewed and possibly amalgamated during the next stage of analysis.

2.1.3 The preliminary phasing presented below is based on stratigraphic and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. A small number of features are currently unphased.

2.1.4 An overview of the results is presented below by phase, with further details including dimensions included in Appendix A and full specialist assessments provided in Appendices B and C. Figure 3 shows all the excavated features, followed by more detailed plans (Figs 4–8), a plan showing the broad distribution of datable finds (Fig. 9) and a selection of sections (Figs 10 and 11) and plates (1-12).

2.1.5 In general, linear features or those with multiple excavated sections are referred to in the text by their lowest cut number (in **bold**). Where possible postholes have been grouped either as structures or posthole groups.

2.1.6 The broad axis of features follows a northwest to southeast alignment, including ditches dating to both the Late Bronze Age and post-medieval periods. The latter clearly reference Bramford Road to the north, but it seems likely that this layout is far older in origin, perhaps indicating the presence of an earlier routeway in the vicinity.

2.1.7 The superficial geology (3) consisted of pale-yellow silt sand with orange silt patches across the upper slopes of the site, and a mixture of sands and gravels with silt patches located on the lower slope of the site. This was overlain by several diffuse layers of subsoil (2), which measured between 0.3-0.5m thick. The subsoil consisted of mid brown silt on the upper slope, and mid yellow brown silty sand over brownish yellow silty gravel towards the lower slope. On the upper slope of the excavated area, patches and shallow hollows filled with subsoil produced pottery. This sediment had been identified as a buried soil horizon during the evaluation (Crush 2021). The topsoil (1) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of dark brown silt which produced a small quantity of post-medieval pottery.

2.1.8 The deposits within the excavated features predominantly comprised silty sand and sandy silt, although a higher clay component was evident towards the northwest of the site. Rootlets were evident in all the excavated features, particularly towards the surface of the deposits, reflecting past land use as waste ground covered in brambles.

2.1.9 Summary descriptions of the features identified are given in this section supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A.

Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1500–1150 BC)

Phase 2: Late Bronze Age (*c.*1150–800 BC)

Phase 3: Post-medieval and modern (*c.* AD 1500–present)

2.2 Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1500–1150 BC)

2.2.1 The earliest phase of features recorded on the site consisted of three broadly northwest to southeast aligned ditches and two pits located in the eastern and southwestern parts of the site. Although finds were only retrieved from one of the ditch alignments, the associated linear features have been provisionally grouped in this phase due to their similar morphology. It is possible that these and the adjacent discrete features may be rephased during the analysis stage.

2.2.2 The northern alignment consisted of two ditch/gully segments, **74** and **100**, and two possibly associated but undated sub-circular pits (**84** and **98**; Fig. 10 S. 46) positioned between them. Ditch **74** (=**76**=**82**) measured 5.27m long, 0.55m wide and 0.14–0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **100** (=**102**=**247**=**249**) was 18.75m long, 0.35m to 0.7m wide, 0.12– 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The finds recovered from the two ditches comprise a single sherd of (residual) Late Neolithic pottery (21g) from ditch terminal **74** and three sherds (69g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery from ditch terminal **249**. The latter may also be residual although the sherds were all refitting and came from a single small vessel (see App. B. 5).

2.2.3 Ditch **580** (=**582**) was located in the southeastern quadrant of the site on a similar alignment and measured 8.60m long, 0.3 – 0.4m wide and 0.08 – 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered from the ditch and no other features appear to have been associated with it. Ditch **757** (=**767**=**864**=**896**=**906**) was located towards the southwestern corner of the site, orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. It measured 0.35 – 0.47m wide and 0.11 – 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

2.3 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age (*c.*1150-800 BC)

2.3.1 The majority of features across the site have been dated to the Late Bronze Age (LBA) on the basis of pottery recovered from their fills, and represent the remains of a settlement and a small associated cemetery (Figs 3–8). In summary, these consisted of 17 unurned cremation burial pits, two post-built roundhouses, two ring-gullies, 43 posthole groups/structures, two small pit groups and a scatter of other pits. This phase, which evidently incorporates

more than one sub-phase of activity, also includes part of field/boundary system, comprising a series of perpendicularly-aligned ditches.

2.3.2 Together, the features produced a moderately-sized but significant group of predominantly Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery (952 sherds, 14,881g dated to *c.*1150-800 BC), in addition to animal bone, worked and unworked flint, a single copper alloy pin, a complete ceramic spindlewhorl, fired clay fragments (some from weights) and cremated human bone. Despite extensive bulk sampling, the environmental evidence for this phase is scarce and poorly-preserved.

Post-built roundhouses and associated features

2.3.3 Two post-built roundhouses (**311** and **745**) were located in the eastern and western parts of the settlement, positioned between the 11 and 12m contours (Figs 3–5).

Roundhouse **311**

2.3.4 Roundhouse **311** was located in the northeast quadrant of the excavated area, on a relatively flat area of ground (11.2m OD). It was subcircular in plan, forming a circumference of 25.85m, with a diameter of 8.6m (Fig. 6A; Plate 4;).

2.3.5 The roundhouse was formed by 12 subcircular postholes **(311** (Fig. 10, S. 140), **372**, **374**, **388**, **390** (Fig. 10; S. 179), **392**, **461**, **463**, **465**, **467**, **485** and **487).** Posthole **687** was positioned adjacent to **311** on the western side of the structure, while two further postholes (**394** and **469**) were located within its interior. These produced small quantities of pottery and other finds (Table 2).

Cut	Fill	Dimensions (m) Dia x D	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
311	312	0.36 x 0.25	U-shaped	5 fired clay fragments (34g), charcoal
372	373	0.40 x 0.24	U-shaped	
374	375	0.45 x 0.30	U-shaped	Charcoal
388	389	0.34 x 0.31	U-shaped	
390	391	0.23 x 0.22	U-shaped	
392	393	0.45 x 0.39	U-shaped	11 sherds LBA pot (172g)
394	395	0.37 x 0.28	U-shaped	
461	462	0.34 x 0.23	U-shaped	worked flint
463	465	0.35 x 0.23	U-shaped	worked flint, burnt flint
465	467	0.27 x 0.18	U-shaped	
467	469	0.30 x 0.20	U-shaped	1 sherd LBA pot (7g)
469	470	0.25 x 0.20	U-shaped	1 sherd LBA pot (5g)
485	486	0.45 x 0.29	U-shaped	
487	488	0.40 x 0.20	U-shaped	
687	689	0.30 x 0.22	U-shaped	

*Table 2: Postholes of Roundhouse **311***

2.3.6 A sub-circular pit (**471**) was located close to the centre of the roundhouse and measured 0.6m long, 0.58m wide and 0.40m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 10 S. 219). It was filled with a single deposit consisting of dark grey brown silty sand. The finds recovered from pit **471** consisted of 25 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (182g), two fragments of fired clay (8g), 23 worked flints, 10 fragments of burnt flint and three fragment of burnt stone, three cattle teeth and a long bone from an amphibian. Due to the location of the pit in the centre of the structure and the amount of finds recovered, two environmental

samples were retrieved from the pit, from which a cereal grain and a significant amount of charcoal were recovered (App. C.3).

2.3.7 Further pits and postholes were located close to the possible entrance on the south-east side of the structure, including intercutting pits **333** and **336** (Fig. 10 S. 153; see below).

Roundhouse **745**

2.3.8 Roundhouse **745** was located in the western half of the site on a relatively flat area of ground (11.75m OD). It was represented by nine postholes forming a sub-circular shape in plan, measuring 20.87m in circumference and 6.86m in diameter (Fig. 6B; Fig. 10 S. 356; S. 358).

2.3.9 The surviving postholes (**745**, **747**, **753**, **773**, **777**, **779**, **781**, **783** and **785**) were either circular or sub-circular in plan. A further circular posthole, **775**, was located towards the centre of the structure. The postholes were filled with dark yellow brown or dark grey brown silty sand, only one of which produced any finds (Table 3).

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (m) Dia x Depth	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
745	746	0.33 x 0.28 x 015	U-shaped	2 sherds LBA pot (27g)
747	748	0.38 x 0.20	Square shaped	
753	754	0.33 x 0.22	U-shaped	
773	774	0.26 x 0.22	U-shaped	
775	776	0.29 x 0.08	U-shaped	
777	778	0.34 x 0.16	U-shaped	
779	780	0.29 x 0.15	Square shaped	
781	782	0.28 x 0.06	U-shaped	
783	784	0.30 x 0.10	U-shaped	
785	786	0.32 x 0.18	U-shaped	

*Table 3: Postholes of Roundhouse **745***

2.3.10 Several pits and postholes were located close to the structure (see Fig. 6 and below) and may have been associated with it. Of these, postholes **749** and **755** are notable as they possibly formed an entrance or porch.

Ring-gullies

Two ring-gullies (**638** and **820**) were also located in the eastern and western parts of the site. Although interpretation of their function remains unclear at this stage, it is likely that they also represent the remains of roundhouses of different design (Figs 3–5; 7).

Ring-gully **638**

2.3.11 Located in the eastern part of the site, Ring-gully **638** – formed by a penannular ditch – was excavated with 11 interventions (**638**= **640**=**642**=**644**=**646** =**650**=**652**=**654**=**656**=**658** and **660**). This possible roundhouse gully had a west-facing entrance, with interventions **638** and **660** forming the respective termini, with an overall circumference of 23m and a diameter of 8m (Fig. 7A; Plate 5; Fig. 10 S. 294 and 298). The gully measured between 0.35 – 0.45m wide and between 0.06 – 0.15m deep with a gradual U-shaped profile. The fills of the gully (639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, and 661) comprised dark yellowish brown silty sand. The finds recovered

from the fills consisted of 35 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (191g), eight worked flints, four fragments of burnt flint and a single fragment of fired clay (14g). Two environmental samples were retrieved from the ditch fill, of which only one contained trace elements of charcoal, while the other was sterile.

2.3.12 Four postholes (668, 670, 672 and 674) were located within the area defined by the curvilinear gully, although these did not appear to form any clearly related elements. The postholes measured between 0.22–0.42m in diameter and 0.08–0.28m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The postholes were consistently filled with dark grey silty sand, which produced no finds. Other postholes were also located in the vicinity, which may have been associated with the gully (see below).

Ring-gully 820

2.3.13 Ring-gully 820 was located towards the southwestern corner of the site and comprised a sub-circular/annular ring ditch, measuring 22.79m in circumference and 7.46m in diameter. Eleven interventions (=822=824=826=828=830=832= 834=836=838 and 844) were excavated through the gully, following which the remaining sections were removed using the same context numbers from adjacent interventions (Fig. 7B; Plate 6; Fig. 10 S. 383; S. 387).

2.3.14 The western side of the ring-gully was significantly shallower than that to the east, although the width of the gully was fairly consistent throughout (maximum of 0.65m). The interventions along the western side (820, 822, 828 and 838) were between 0.12 – 0.16m in depth with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base, while the remaining interventions were between 0.24 – 0.30m in depth with steep to near vertical sides and a concave base.

2.3.15 The single fills of the ring-gully (821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839 and 845) consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles and rare charcoal fragments. These fills yielded a moderately large group of Late Bronze Age pottery (124 sherds; 2,728g).

2.3.16 The ring-gully truncated four postholes (930 (possibly), 938, 940 and 1142 (Fig. 11 S. 527) and pit 1161 along its circumference, suggesting it represented a later feature. Ten postholes (888, 890 (Fig. 11 S. 409), 892, 894, 922, 924, 928, 930, 932 and 934) were located within the interior of the ring-gully (four of which may have formed a structure), and a further six postholes (846, 882, 884, 886, 911 and 1140) were positioned immediately adjacent to the exterior of the gully (Table 4), with further postholes and pits extending to the east, south and west (see Fig. 7B and below).

Cut	Fill	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
846	847	0.50 x 0.35	U-shaped	
852	853	0.74 x 0.28	U-shaped	1 sherd LBA pot (20g)
882	883	0.25 x 0.14	U-shaped	
884	885	0.42 x 0.23	U-shaped	
886	887	0.62 x 0.32	U-shaped	
888	889	0.28 x 0.20	U-shaped	
890	891	0.27 x 0.13	U-shaped	worked flint, burnt flint
892	893	0.37 x 0.10	U-shaped	
894	895	0.30 x 0.14	U-shaped	

Cut	Fill	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
910	911	0.28 x 0.1	U-shaped	
922	923	0.38 X 0.27	U-shaped	worked flint
924	925	0.44 x 0.28	U-shaped	
928	929	0.50 x 0.32	U-shaped	2 sherds LBA pot (36g)
930	931	0.28 x 0.28	U-shaped	
938	939	0.30 x 0.22	U-shaped	
940	941	0.25 X 0.16	U-shaped	
1140	1141	0.36 X 0.17	U-shaped	
1142	1143	0.32 X 0.49	U-shaped	
1161	1162	0.29 X 0.2	U-shaped	

*Table 4: Postholes associated with Ring-gully **820***

Other post-built structures and Posthole Groups

2.3.17 In addition to the postholes mentioned previously, a further 440 postholes were identified across the excavated area. The postholes were sub-circular in plan with diameters generally ranging between 0.14 – 0.5m and depths between 0.1 – 0.5m (*e.g.* Fig. 10 S. 230; Fig. 11 S. 401). Eleven four-post structures (often interpreted as raised granaries or stores) and three six-post structures have provisionally been identified across the excavated area, although further examples may be identified during the analysis stage. Although not all features produced datable finds (Table 5), their association with, and similarities to, dated features suggests that they were all broadly contemporary with the Late Bronze Age settlement.

2.3.18 Eight of the post-built structures (ST) were located near to the roundhouses and ring-gullies, suggesting a direct association. Ring-gully 638 appears to have been the centre of the greatest amount of activity, with four four-post structures and two six-post structures positioned adjacent to it. A further two four-post structures and a pit group were located adjacent to Roundhouse 311. Group 741, potentially forming a fence, was positioned immediately to the northeast of Roundhouse 745. The four-post structures varied in size (in plan) from *c.*1.7 x 1.7m to 2.8 x 2.8m, with most measuring closer to *c.*2.5m x 2.5m (Plate 7).

2.3.19 Twenty further Posthole Groups (PHGs) were scattered across the excavation area (Plate 8; Fig. 10 S.39; S. 146), many associated with either the circular structures or the four- and six-post structures. These may represent the remains of partial structures or post alignments/fences. Eight of the posthole groups contained pits. These groups will also be reviewed and refined during analysis.

Group Number	No. postholes	Structure type (max external dimensions m)	Measurements – postholes (m)	Finds and Environmental remains
PHG 7	14	Unknown	0.22-0.36m x 0.06-0.33m	4 sherds LBA pot (38g)
St 36	4	Four-post (c.2.5 x 2.5)	0.21-0.32 x 0.14-0.34	
St 53	4	Four-post (c.2.5 x 2.5)	0.21-0.30m x 0.12-0.22	1 sherd LBA pot (1g)
PHG 61	4	Rectangular structure?	0.30-0.55 x 0.14-0.21	
St 108	6	Six-post (c.3.5 x 3.4/2.5)	0.35-0.50 x 0.08-0.36	1 sherd LBA pot, (5g), 3 antler fragments, worked flint,
PHG 122	5	Unknown	0.27-0.56m x 0.05-0.39	

Group Number	No. postholes	Structure type (max external dimensions m)	Measurements – postholes (m)	Finds and Environmental remains
PHG 136	7	Unknown	0.30-0.50 x 0.05-0.53	2 sherd LBA pot (7g)
PHG 139	9	Unknown	0.24-0.38 x 0.13-0.28	1 sherd LBA pot (2g), burnt flint
St 149	4	Four-post (c.1.7 x 1.7)	0.35-0.48 x 0.18-0.32	3 sherds LBA pot (11g), fired clay, worked flint, burnt flint
St 161	6	Six-post (c.2.5 x 2.7)	0.28-0.50 x 0.13-0.37	5 sherd LBA pot (54g), burnt flint
PHG 167	9	Unknown	0.20-0.55 x 0.10-0.23	2 sherd LBA pot (9g)
St 179	6	Six-post (c.2.5 x 2.25)	0.34-0.50 x 0.14-0.20	worked flint
St 189	4	Four-post (c.2.3 x 2.2)	0.24-0.32 x 0.17-0.26	4 sherds LBA pot (27g)
PHG 228	5 + 1 pit	Unknown	0.14-0.32 x 0.08-0.29	
PHG 253	3	Unknown	0.23-0.49 x 0.24-0.41	1 sherd LBA pot (2g)
PHG 259	12	Unknown	0.15-0.56 x 0.13-0.45	10 sherds LBA pot (248g) worked flint, burnt flint
St 267	4	Four-post (c.2.6 x 2.8)	0.30-0.35 x 0.17-0.29	1 sherd LBA pot (3g)
PHG 283	8	Unknown	0.20-0.62 x 0.11-0.55	9 sherd LBA pot (153g), burnt flint
St 291	4	Four-post (c.2.5 x 2.5)	0.40-0.70 x 0.19-0.29	21 sherds LBA pot (110g)
PHG 353	4	Unknown	0.30-0.60 x 0.11-0.32	4 sherds LBA pot (10g)
St 398	6	Six-post	0.30-0.50 x 0.13-0.22	1 sherd LBA pot (3g)
PHG 438	4	Unknown	0.30-0.45 x 0.12-0.18	worked flint
St 489	4	Four-post (c. 2 x 2.4)	0.32-0.44 x 0.23-0.30	
PHG 504	5	Possible circular structure	0.23-0.44 x 0.14-0.23	burnt flint
PHG 691	2 + 2 pits	Unknown	0.30-0.43 x 0.14-0.20	CuA pin SF1
PHG 695	4	Unknown	0.34-0.42 x 0.18-0.28	
PHG 713	6	Unknown	0.19-0.52 x 0.14-0.31	animal bone
PHG 715	4	Unknown	0.30-0.65 x 0.09-0.12	
St 741	7	Fence	0.24-0.40 x 0.14-0.30	
PHG 789	11 + 1 pit	Unknown	0.23-0.34 x 0.07-0.24	
PHG 848	10	Unknown	0.22-0.50 x 0.12-0.46	2 sherds LBA pot (13g)
PHG 854	3	Unknown	0.25 x 0.09-0.12	1 sherd LBA pot (1g)
St 866	4	Four-post (c. 2 x 2)	0.32-0.38 x 0.12-0.20	
St 876	4	Four-post (c. 2.4 x 3)	0.36-0.47 x 0.10-0.36	2 sherds LBA pot (46g)
PHG 946	18	Rectangular structure?	023-0.50 x 0.15-0.49	
PHG 970	5 + 1 pit	Unknown	0.30-0.44 x 0.13-0.24	
St 976	4	Four-post (c.2.8 x 2.8)	0.40-0.53 x 0.25-0.41	
PHG 1020	6	Rectangular structure?	0.33-0.39 x 0.19-0.29	12 sherds LBA pot (129g)
PHG 1032	5	Unknown	0.21-0.65 x 0.10-0.20	
PHG 1055	6	Unknown	0.20-0.34 x 0.12-0.27	
St 1078	6	Fence	0.14--0.24 x 0.11-0.20	
PHG 1092	4 + 2 pits	Unknown	0.20-0.32 x 0.12-0.15	113 sherds LBA pot (1243g), worked flint, burnt flint, burnt stone, animal bone
St 1102	4	Four-post (c. 1.8 x 2)	0.32-0.41 x 0.15-0.22	

Table 5: Posthole groups

Ungrouped postholes

2.3.20 A further 33 postholes were excavated which have largely been phased to the Late Bronze Age due to their locations adjacent to dated features. Of these, four isolated postholes contained datable material, although they could not be attributed to a group. Those which contained finds are summarised below (Table 6), and shown on Figs 3–5; the remainder are listed in Appendix A.

Cut	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
206	0.27 x 0.27	U-shaped	1 sherd LBA pot (5g), fired clay, worked flint,
299	0.30 x 0.23	U-shaped	1 sherd of LBA pot (1g)
361	0.26 x 0.17	U-shaped	3 sherds of LBA pot (28g)
396	0.35 x 0.14	U-shaped	1 sherd LBA pot (4g)

Table 6: Ungrouped postholes containing finds

Pits

2.3.21 A total of 38 pits across the excavation area have been phased to the Late Bronze Age, either through finds or association with other dated features. Many of the features appear to represent storage pits of various sizes, later reused for the disposal of midden material (Plate 9; Fig. 10 S.30; S. 43; S. 49; S. 258; S. 348; S. 397; Fig. 11 S. 405; S. 524). Of this total, six were grouped within pits groups (PG), a further four were located within posthole groups (PHG), while three were isolated.

Storage pits

2.3.22 The possible storage pits were found across the area, with many being adjacent to the roundhouses, ring-gullies or other post-built structures.

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
69	70	0.92 x 0.84 x 0.44	U-shaped	
71	72, 73	1.30 x 1.18 x 1.05	U-shaped	8 sherds LBA pot (208g), worked and burnt flint
78	79	0.72 x 0.44 x 0.18	Wide U-shaped	17 sherds of LBA pot (348g)
90	91, 92	1.20 x 0.76 x 0.60	U-shaped	29 sherds of LBA pot (773g), worked and burnt flint,
104	105, 106, 107	2.10 x 1.80 x 0.76	U-shaped	47 sherds of LBA pot (715g), worked flint, animal bone
187	188	2.37 x 1.64 x 0.22	Sub-square	106 sherds of LBA pot (2437g), burnt flint
204	205	0.63Dia x 0.17	Wide U-shaped	15 sherds of LBA pot, (162g)
220	221	0.90 x 0.90 x 0.26	U-shaped	worked and burnt flint
287	288	0.82 x 0.76 x 0.30	U-shaped	17 sherds of LBA pot (228g), burnt and worked flint
333	334, 335	1.44 x 0.80 x 0.52	Sub-square	20 sherds of LBA pot (516g), animal bone
336	337, 338	2.80 x 1.40 x 0.54	Sub-square	25 sherds of LBA pot (487g), worked and burnt flint
563	564, 565	3.4 x 3.2 x 0.45	U-shaped	5 sherds LBA pot (129g)
693	694	1.03 x 0.50 x 0.21	U-Shaped	9 sherds of LBA pot (178g)
703	704	0.63mDia x 0.14	Wide U-shaped	6 sherds of LBA pot (136g)
719	720	0.73mDia x 0.09	Wide U-shaped	
737	738	0.88 x 0.81 x 0.14	Wide U-shaped	4 sherds of LBA pot (34g
739	740	0.93 x 0.90 x 0.24	Wide U-shaped	burnt flint
765	766	1.18 x 0.75 x 0.14	Wide U-shaped	1 sherd of LBA pot (13g)
787	788	1.02Dia x 0.12	Wide U-shaped	12 sherds of LBA pot (178g), worked flint, animal bone
860	861	1.71 x 1.33 x 0.17	Wide U-shaped	9 sherds of LBA pot (90g), worked and burnt flint, slag
862	893	1.90 x 1.82 x 0.24	U-shaped with flat base	37 sherds of LBA pot (584g), burnt flint
918	919, 920	2.07 x 1.52 x 0.43	U-shaped	14 sherds of LBA pot (103g), animal bone
995	996, 1007	1.55 x 1.45 x 0.60	U-Shaped	11 sherds of LBA pot (177g), animal bone
999	1000	1.54 x 0.60 x 0.20	Wide U-shaped	13 sherds of LBA pot (201g)

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
1001	1002	0.77 x 0.74 x 0.18	Wide U-shaped	worked and burnt flint
1003	1004	0.94 x 0.83 x 0.18	Wide U-shaped	2 sherds of LBA pot (16g)
1100	1101	0.8mDia x 0,18	Wide U-shaped with flat base	11 shards of LBA pot (65g)
1106	1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150	2.28 x 1.80 x 0.48	U-shaped	49 sherds 0f LBA pot (539g), worked and burnt flint, animal bone
1129	1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137,	3.60 x 2.40 x 0.36	U-shaped	46 sherds of LBA pot (596g), worked and burnt flint, animal bone

Table 7: Storage pits

Pit Groups

2.3.23 Two small pit groups were identified on the site. Pit Group **898** was located to the west of Ring-gully **820**. It consisted of three pits (Fig. 11 S. 431) potentially associated with the circular structure. The three pits all contained charcoal-rich fills.

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
898	899, 900	1.10 x 0.88 x 0.20	Wide U-shaped with flat base	burnt flint
901	902, 903	0.80Dia x 0.32	Wide U-shaped	worked flint
904	905	0.88mDia x 0.18	Wide U-shaped	

*Table 8: Pit Group **898***

2.3.24 Pit Group **1034** consisted of three shallow pits, located immediately to the west of structure/fence **1078**.

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
1034	1035	0.65 x 0.60 x 0.20	Wide U-shaped	
1052	1053, 1054	1.06 x 0,90 x 0.44	U-shaped	1 sherd of LBA pot (4g)
1073	1074	0.84 x 0.80 x 0.28	Wide U-shaped	

*Table 9: Pit Group **1034***

Ditches

2.3.25 Seven ditches were identified that formed three alignments extending across the site (Figs 3 – 5) The ditches appeared to form part of a field system, presumably draining downslope towards the river. Although the ditches were on a similar alignment to the main post-medieval field ditches (see below), most of them produced Late Bronze Age pottery and no later finds. The profiles of the ditches from this phase differed greatly across the excavated area, suggesting some erosion of the underlying superficial geology.

Ditches **48**, **303**, **566** and **600**

2.3.26 Four (intercutting) ditches (**48**, **303**, **566** and **600**) appear to have formed a single alignment orientated northeast to southwest that extended down the slope of the site.

2.3.27 Ditch **48** (=**357**=**417**=**440**=**501**) extended from the northern limit of excavation, possibly cutting Ditch **303** and being cut by the terminal of Ditch **411**. It measured 29m long, 0.74–1.68m wide and 0.31–0.48m deep. The finds recovered from the ditch consisted of 15 sherds (87g) of Late Bronze Age

pottery, two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, two worked flints and the long bone from a medium mammal.

2.3.28 Ditch **303** (=**327**=**331**=**345**=**349**=**409**=**443**= **499**=**517**=**521**=**547**) measured 84m long, 1.02-1.67m wide and 0.28-0.45m deep (Fig. 10 S. 203). The finds recovered from its fills consisted of 21 (121g) sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, two worked flints, two fragments of burnt flint and a fragment of fired clay.

2.3.29 Ditches **566** and **600** were adjacent to each other and extended into the southern limit of excavation. Ditch **566** (=**600**=**602**=**604**) was 9m long, 1.14-1.32m wide and 0.10-0.20m wide. The finds recovered from Ditch **566** consisted of a single sherd (7g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. Ditch **600** (=**606**) was 5.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep and was truncated by Ditch **566**. The finds recovered from Ditch **600** consisted of a single sherd (5g) of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Ditches **80**, **411** and **705**

2.3.30 Three ditches (**80**, **411** and **705**) extended across the slope of the site on a northwest to southeast alignment, running perpendicular to Ditches **48**, **303**, **566** and **600.**

2.3.31 To the east, Ditch **80** (=**222**=**243**=**251**=**277**=**293**) measured c.45m long, 0.55-1.19m wide and 0.15-0.32m deep (Plate 10). The finds recovered from its fill consisted of 15 sherds (68g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, two fragments of a flint quern (SF8), a worked flint and a fragment of burnt flint.

2.3.32 Further to the west, Ditch **411** (=**420**=**436**=**449**=874=**1084**=**1110**=**1123**=**1125**) measured 0.65–1.25m wide and 0.07–0.37m deep. The western half of the ditch was ephemeral due to modern truncation, although it was recorded in plan. The finds recovered from this ditch consisted of six sherds (25g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of burnt flint.

2.3.33 Ditch **705** (**705**=**709**) extended for a short distance from the western limit of the site, continuing the alignment of Ditch **411**. It measured *c*.7.2m long, 0.55–0.94m wide and 0.08–0.15m deep. Its fill produced four sherds (24) of Late Bronze Age pottery and a single sherd (9g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

2.3.34 Located in the south-east corner, Ditch **553** (=**556**=**561**=**570**=**586**=**588**=**691**) was also orientated northwest to southeast. The ditch was *c*.64m long, 0.73–1.0m wide and 0.31–0.54m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Ditch **553** formed a right angle where it abutted/cut Ditch **303**. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Cremation cemetery (Fig. 8)

2.3.35 The funerary evidence consisted of 17 unurned cremation burials in pits (Fig. 10 S. 288; located towards the southeast corner of the site, between Ditches **553** and **566**/**600**. The cremations extended over an area measuring *c*.35m long and *c*.9m wide, broadly aligned northwest to southeast. They may have been divided into two or more groups by a series of posts/fence line and possible grave markers.

2.3.36 The fills of the cremation burials generally consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand with varying amounts of calcined bone (Plate 11). Assessment has

indicated that where discernible, the burials were of adult or older sub-adult individuals (App C.1). During the 2021 Cotswold Archaeology evaluation, an unurned cremation (2103) was excavated in the same area (Crush 2021, Trench 21), which produced a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a worked flint. The eastern end of the cemetery may have been truncated by post-medieval ditch 584 (see below).

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (m) L x W x D	Profile	Finds and Environmental remains
592	593	0.50 x 0.44 x 0.30	Vertical slides, concave base	201g HSR
594	595	0.60 x 0.60 x 0.21	Steep sides, concave base	280g HSR
598	599	0.60 x 0.55 x 0.17	Steep sides, concave base	16g HSR
610	611	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.28	Steep sides, concave base	137g HSR
612	613	0.40 x 0.36 x 0.20	Steep sides, flat base	6 sherds LBA pot (17g), 251g HSR
614	615	0.32 x 0.32 x 0.10	Gradual sides, concave base	2g HSR
616	617	0.90 x 0.85 x 0.40	Steep sides, flat base	146g HSR
620	621	0.74 x 0.67 x 0.22	Steep sides, concave base	74g HSR
622	623	0.34 x 0.28 x 0.18	Steep sides, concave base	211g HSR
624	625	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.18	Vertical sides, concave base	86g HSR
626	627, 1165	0.60 x 0.50 x 0.30	Vertical sides, concave base	204g HSR
628	629	0.54 x 0.54 x 0.32	Steep sides, concave base	16g HSR
630	631	0.37 x 0.37 x 0.16	Steep sides, concave base	1g HSR
632	633	0.38 x 0.28 x 0.12	Steep sides, concave base	6g HSR
648	649, 678	0.41 x 0.41 x 0.20	Vertical sides, flat base	418g HSR, possibly 2 individuals
662	663	0.24 x 0.24 x 0.37	Vertical sides, concave base	11g HSR
666	667	0.29 x 0.29 x 0.08	Moderate sides, concave base	13g HSR

Table 10: Cremations

2.3.37 Nine postholes (596, 606, 634, 636, 664, 676, 679, 681 and 683) and an isolated pit 618 (located immediately to the south of the cemetery) were interspersed within the cremation burials. Four of the postholes may have formed a fence line, while others may have been the remains of grave markers. Only posthole 606 produced finds, comprising a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (4g).

2.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval to modern (*c.* AD 1500–present)

2.4.1 The post-medieval archaeology consisted of two northeast to southwest aligned ditches, laid out perpendicular to the existing Brampton Road, and three postholes.

2.4.2 Ditch 584 was located in the southeast corner of the site. The ditch was 25.3m long, 1.6m wide and 0.58m deep. Although no finds were recovered from ditch 584, post-medieval tile and brick fragments were recovered from this feature during the evaluation (Crush 2021).

2.4.3 Ditch 723 (=731=1153=1156=1158), located next to the western limit of excavation, measured 82m long, 1.0-2.01m wide and 0.28-0.65m deep (Plate 12). The ditch had been partially truncated by recent activity on the site. The finds recovered from the ditch consisted of fragments of post-medieval pantiles and brick, an iron horseshoe and clay tobacco pipe.

2.4.4 Three postholes (4, 5 and 32) were modern features based upon the finds recovered from them, including modern iron fragments, brick/tile and 19th-century bottle glass. The postholes were located near the northern edge of

the excavation area close to Bramford Road. It is possible that a number of other features located near the postholes may also be dated to this phase and these will be reviewed during analysis.

2.4.5 Areas of recent disturbance were also encountered across the site which had truncated some of the ditches and other features (see Section 1.2).

2.5 Unphased

2.5.1 A total of 19 features, consisting of postholes and pits, are currently unphased due to a lack of dating evidence or because it has not been possible to associate them with features that have been dated. The features are shown (unlabeled) on Figs 4 and 5 and are listed in Appendix A under Phase 0.

2.6 Statement of Potential

2.6.1 The stratigraphic record has high research potential (alongside the associated finds; see Fig. 9 for distribution of datable finds) for understanding Late Bronze Age settlement and funerary practice in the Gipping valley and the wider East Anglian region. A wide range of feature-types (including postholes representing roundhouses and four/six-post structures, ring-gullies, ditches, pits and cremation burials) appear to represent a snapshot of Late Bronze Age domestic settlement with relatively little later activity or disturbance. Interpretation and dating of some features (notably the ring-gullies and ditches), and posthole groups/structures will need to be reviewed, and any sub-phases of activity identified and refined, in order to fully-understand the site. In addition to stratigraphic analysis, the site chronology will be refined through detailed analysis of the ceramic evidence underpinned by scientific dating (radiocarbon) techniques (see Sections 3–5).

3 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified, bagged and boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories are listed below (Table 11). This does not include finds recovered from environmental samples.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metalwork	6	
Worked flint	138	
Burnt flint	140	1911
Stone	42	3331
Prehistoric pottery	956	14370
Roman pottery	1	38
Post-Roman pottery	3	25
Fired clay	71	1848
Ceramic building material	9	3652
Glass	4	38
Ceramic tobacco pipe	4	
Slag	3	

Table 11: Finds quantities

3.2 Metalwork (App. B.1)

Summary

3.2.1 A total of six metal finds were recovered, comprising a copper alloy pin (SF1) and five modern iron objects, including a horseshoe. The pin recovered from Phase 2 pit 703 is of probable Late Bronze Age date, while the iron objects are all from features in Phase 3.

Statement of Potential

3.2.2 The copper-alloy pin is of some interest as it is of a type with a distribution that appears to be concentrated in Suffolk and Norfolk, with a possible continental provenance/influence. Otherwise, the small assemblage has no potential to contribute to the project research objectives.

3.3 Worked and Burnt Flint (App. B.2)

Summary

3.3.1 A total of 138 worked flints and 1911g (140 fragments) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavation. An overwhelming majority of the flints was recovered from features dated to the Late Bronze Age (Phase 2), though one worked flint was recovered from Middle Bronze Age ditch 100 and six worked flints were recovered from the topsoil.

3.3.2 The worked flint from the Late Bronze Age did not contain any retouched flint and only two simple cores were found, with the remainder of the flint consisting of flakes, shatter and chips. This is consistent with the date of this

phase. The burnt flint recovered was composed of fragments of stone used to heat water (pot boilers).

3.3.3 The only significant find is a fragment of a flint quern (SF8) recovered from Phase 2 Ditch 80. Querns made of flint are rare, and in Eastern England are best known from the eastern fen edge and the Breckland, most often associated with Late Bronze Age and Mid Iron Age contexts.

Statement of Potential

3.3.4 The relatively small size of the flint assemblage limits its interpretive value/potential, although the material from Late Bronze Age contexts makes a useful addition to the record of later prehistoric flint assemblages from this part of the county, and can be compared to similarly modest assemblages of simple flake-based pieces from Late Bronze Age settlements in the area such as at Capel St Mary (Tabor 2014), reflecting the relatively small scale manufacture and use of simple flint tools during this period.

3.3.5 The flint quern is a find of intrinsic interest, adding to the relatively small, but growing, number of such pieces known from Eastern England.

3.4 Burnt Stone (App. B.3)

Summary

3.4.1 A total of 3.331kg, comprising 42 fragments of broken and heat-affected stone (mostly sandstone) was recovered from Late Bronze Age features (predominantly pits and postholes) across the site. The stone may have been used in hearths or as potboilers.

Statement of Potential

3.4.2 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional or national research priorities.

3.5 Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age Pottery (App. B.4)

Summary

3.5.1 The assemblage of Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age pottery consists of four sherds (90g), all recovered from Ditch 100. Three of the sherds (69g) are dated to the Middle Bronze Age, being of the Deverel-Rimbury form. These refit to the complete profile of a small vessel with vertical sides and a flat base. The vessel has a diameter of 8cm and a height of 7cm. The small size of this vessel is unusual for this form within this period, although there are parallels from Essex.

3.5.2 The single Late Neolithic sherd (21g) is attributed to the Grooved Ware tradition and is decorated with deep finger pinching.

Statement of Potential

3.5.3 The presence of Middle Bronze Age pottery, from a pottery assemblage that is overwhelmingly Late Bronze Age in date, is interesting, and signifies activity starting on the site within this period. The vessel itself is unusual due to the

size of this form and as such makes a small but important addition to the corpus of Middle Bronze Age ceramics in this part of Suffolk.

3.6 Later Prehistoric Pottery (App. B.5)

Summary

3.6.1 An assemblage of 952 sherds (14.28kg) of later prehistoric pottery was recovered, predominantly from Phase 2 features. With the exception of three Middle Iron Age sherds (21g), all the pottery is Late Bronze Age and forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics from Suffolk.

3.6.2 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of the period within this region, though is dominated by flint tempered fabrics. The forms within the assemblage are predominantly coarseware jars and bowls, although two cups were also recorded. Some sherds are burnished or carefully smoothed, although only a small number are decorated.

3.6.3 Although the majority of the features contained small assemblages of pottery, ten pits and Ring-gully 820 produced just under half the sherd count and 62% of the weight from the site.

3.6.4 The three Middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from ditches 48 and 705. Both features also contained Late Bronze Age pottery and so these sherds may be considered intrusive.

Statement of Potential

3.6.5 With the exception of a few sherds of pottery that can be placed in the Middle Iron Age, this assemblage constitutes a typologically homogenous group of Late Bronze Age pottery that belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition (*c.* 1150-800 BC). On typological grounds, the ceramics could be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012).

3.6.6 In terms of size, the assemblage is relatively large but more important it is larger than any other contemporary pottery assemblages in the area. The group has good analytical potential for exploring the content and character of the Late Bronze Age ceramic repertoire from a domestic context in this part of Suffolk. The assemblage could be compared with other sites in East Anglia, such as Days Road, Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014) and Mildenhall (Brudenell 2019) in Suffolk, Mucking South Rings in Essex (Brudenell 2016) or Burwell in Cambridgeshire (Marchetto 2023). Further (scientific) dating of the pottery will be crucial in securing an understanding of when this assemblage was in use.

3.6.7 The wider composition of the Late Bronze Age assemblage appears typical of that deriving from contemporary settlement-related contexts in Eastern England, particularly those associated with small farmstead-scale occupation (Brudenell 2012). The waster from pit 1106 and the overfired pottery sherds from pit 329 can be considered a special deposit and need to be further investigated to understand the possibility of pottery production on site.

3.7 Roman Pottery (App. B.6)

Summary

3.7.1 A single Early-Mid Roman greyware pottery sherd (38g) was recovered from unphased pit **936**, and is likely to be intrusive.

Statement of Potential

3.7.2 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

3.8 Post-medieval Pottery (App. B.7)

Summary

3.8.1 A small assemblage, consisting of three sherds (25g) of post-medieval pottery, was recovered from the topsoil and Phase 3 ditch **723**.

Statement of Potential

3.8.2 The pottery spans the 16th–mid 19th century and is very likely to be domestic in origin, probably representing 'background noise'. The assemblage is of no significance and has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

3.9 Fired Clay (App. B.8)

Summary

3.9.1 An assemblage of 71 pieces (1848g) of fired clay was recovered from Late Bronze Age contexts and includes fragments of four blocky/brick-like perforated clay weights and a near-complete spindlewhorl. The rest of the material comprises fragments retaining structural attributes and associated amorphous pieces.

Statement of Potential

3.9.2 The character of this assemblage is consistent with it being the detrital remains of a Late Bronze Age settlement and its textile craft activity. The majority of this assemblage is fragmentary and abraded, so it therefore offers little insight into the original forms and functions. However the brick/ block weights are not very common, and it would be of interest to undertake some local or regional comparison to establish their significance.

3.10 Ceramic Building Material (App. B.9)

Summary

3.10.1 A small assemblage of nine fragments (3652g) of brick and tile was recovered from predominantly post-medieval/modern (Phase 3) features.

Statement of Potential

3.10.2 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional or national research priorities.

3.11 Clay Tobacco Pipe (App. B.10)

Summary

3.11.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from Phase 3 ditch **723**, comprising three non-joining lengths of pipe stem and a near complete pipe bowl (*c.*1660-80).

Statement of Potential

3.11.2 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

3.12 Glass (App. B.11)

Summary

3.12.1 An assemblage of four shards (36g) of glass, representing a single late 19th century vessel, was recovered from Phase 3 posthole **5**.

Statement of Potential

3.12.2 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

3.13 Metalworking Debris (App. B12)

Summary

3.13.1 Three fragments of slag were recovered from Phase 2 pit **860**. Though the pieces do not rejoin, they are likely to have come from the same fragment.

Statement of Potential

3.13.2 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross-section of feature types and location in order to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains. Seventeen cremations (all unurned) were also recovered as samples from a small cemetery, with a further example identified during the evaluation. Animal bone was recovered by hand and from samples.

Material	Number
Cremations	17 (+ 1)
Animal bone	140
Bulk samples	90 (43 cremations)

Table 12: Environmental summary

4.2 Human Skeletal Remains (App. C.1)

Summary

4.2.1 A small cemetery of 17 cremation pit burials, provisionally dated by pottery to the Late Bronze Age, was excavated. The pits showed considerable variation in both depth and diameter, as well as with the quantity of bone deposited. All the features had been truncated to an unknown degree by later activity, which somewhat limits their interpretation. Where identifiable, the bone relates to adult or sub-adult individuals.

Statement of Potential

4.2.2 A growing body of information is forming which indicates the wide variety of burial rites practiced throughout the Late Bronze Age: from 'flat' cemeteries, little different in their outward appearance to those of the Middle Bronze Age, to isolated inhumations and burial of disarticulated remains within pits or ditches. The cluster of cremations at Europa Way fits within the known range of practices but provides an interesting variation in burial rites to that seen at settlement sites in the region, which are otherwise very similar. One such example is Newmarket Road, Burwell in Cambridgeshire (Blackbourn 2023), where Late Bronze Age burial practice was more focused on disarticulated remains. As such, these cremations (aided by radiocarbon dating) have the potential to contribute to the understanding of regional variation in burial rites (Brudenell 2018, 19).

4.3 Animal Bone (App. C.2)

Summary

4.3.1 A small assemblage of animal bone, consisting of 140 fragments, was recovered, almost entirely from pits dated to the Late Bronze Age. Most of the taxa present are domestic mammals: cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus* sp.) and sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*). Three fragments of unworked red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) antler and two fragments of amphibian bone were also identified.

Statement of Potential

4.3.2 Due to the small size and highly fragmentary nature of this assemblage, there is very little potential for adding much new information to the picture of Late Bronze Age settlement and land use on the site or within its wider environs.

4.4 Environmental Samples (App. C.3)

Summary

4.4.1 A total of 90 bulk samples was collected from a range of features across the site, all of which date to the Late Bronze Age. Of this total, 43 samples were taken from the cremation cemetery.

4.4.2 Plant remains within the samples were in a poor to moderate condition and comprised cereal grains, tubers and charcoal fragments. Many of the samples contained rootlets, which may have affected the preservation of the environmental material.

Statement of Potential

4.4.3 The low density and diversity of plant remains means that there is little potential for the material to enable reconstruction of land use or the local environment, or to contribute to regional or national research priorities. There may be some potential for the recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

5 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Revised Research Aims

5.1.1 The overall research potential of the site has been established in the previous sections and in light of this a suite of more targeted research aims and site-specific questions has been developed, which focus on the Late Bronze Age settlement and funerary evidence.

5.1.2 Where pertinent, these have been formulated with reference to the East of England updated resource assessment (Brudenell 2018) for the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age: (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/resource-assessments/late-bronze-age-to-middle-iron-age/) and linked to the updated research framework (Nos LBA-MIA 01-25): https://researchframe-works.org/eoe/research-agenda/late-bronze-age-to-middle-iron-age/.

Chronological Framework

When was the settlement established, occupied and abandoned?

5.1.3 Key to understanding the settlement is establishing its chronology. The evaluation results indicated a probable Early Iron Age date based on the pottery, although analysis of the excavation assemblage has suggested that the settlement is Late Bronze Age. Obtaining radiocarbon dates from key groups/features may help to confirm this (Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 01), while it is also recommended that the evaluation pottery is made available for the specialist to review and integrate with the main assemblage during the analysis stage. Review of the context (and any parallels) of the small quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery may also help to establish when the settlement and/or field system originated (see below).

5.1.4 The only hint of later activity on the site is provided by a few sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (and a single Roman sherd) that are likely to be intrusive. This may indicate that settlement had shifted elsewhere by the Iron Age, possibly further north to the area around Lovetofts Drive (IPS 283; see Section 1.3.7).

Middle and Late Bronze Age

Field Systems

Do the short boundaries and associated features currently phased to the Middle Bronze Age relate to a relict field system pre-dating the Late Bronze Age settlement/field system? Or are they broadly contemporary and the earlier pottery residual?

What is the relationship between the Late Bronze Age field system and the settlement?

5.1.5 Both the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age ditches share similar alignments across the site. This might indicate that the earlier field system

was fossilised in this location. By using local and regional examples of similarly-dated field systems, a comparative picture may show how field systems developed within the later Bronze Age, and how these relate to known settlement (Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 15). The ditches also share an alignment with the clearly post-medieval field/boundary ditches, which may indicate a long-lived routeway or boundary in the vicinity.

5.1.6 The stratigraphic relationships between the ditches (some of which were intercutting) and the pits and other settlement-related features may help to establish the sequence of land-use and which elements of the settlement were contemporary.

5.1.7 It should be noted that although Late Bronze Age field systems have been identified in other counties in the East of England, '…no unambiguous Late Bronze Age enclosures or field system ditches have been identified in Suffolk, Norfolk or Cambridgeshire' (Brudenell 2018; https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/resource-assessments/late-bronze-age-to-middle-iron-age/.

Late Bronze Age Settlement and Ceramics

Are there separate (sub-)phases of occupation, as suggested by some intercutting of features and (possibly) the two different forms of circular structures recorded on the site?

5.1.8 The two post-built roundhouses are fairly typical of the period, while the two ring-gullies appear a little unusual but may also represent a different type of roundhouse construction. Can both the stratigraphic sequence and the pottery dating be refined to inform if this is due to a difference in date, or whether the ring ditches/gullies actually relate to another type of feature, such as some form of monument? Is there a structure underlying/predating Ring-gully 820?

5.1.9 Comparison with other nearby sites such as Lovetofts Drive (Iron Age : IPS 283; see Section 1.3.7) and other contemporary examples of roundhouses excavated in Suffolk/ North Essex and Cambridgeshire (*e.g.* Newmarket Road, Burwell; Blackbourn 2023; Flixton Park Quarry, Boulter 2022) may help to refine the interpretation of these features and a possible development from post-built structures to 'drip-gully' construction. The NMP has recorded cropmarks of several ring ditches in the surrounding area/lower valley slopes (see Section 1.3.11-12), and it will be interesting to compare suggested diameters/locations of these with the excavated examples as this may also help in their interpretation. The same range and types of pottery (in fairly large quantities) appears to have been recovered from the ring-gullies as from other features across the site, which probably indicates a domestic function.

5.1.10 One of the relevant research questions (Research Agenda LBA-MIA 05) in the updated framework makes reference to increasing current understanding of familial and communal organisation in this period. This might be achieved in part through study of the size of dwellings, and as such the Europa Way

settlement evidence (which presumably represents a small family-sized farm or homestead) may be able to contribute to this area of research (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f3ea64232dd4/).

What other types of structure are identifiable and how do these relate to the roundhouses?

5.1.11 In excess of 40 structures and posthole groups have so far been identified across the site, several of which are likely to represent raised stores/granaries. Can these structures be related to the main roundhouse structures/zones of activity and potential sub-phases? Further spatial and stratigraphic analysis, along with morphological comparison of the postholes, should help to clarify the layout and possibly function of the structures/ posthole groups and enable wider comparison to similar sites in East Anglia.

What types of activities were being undertaken within the settlement?

5.1.12 All of the associated finds (apart from a small quantity of slag-like material) are domestic in origin and include various pottery vessels used in the preparation and cooking of food, fragments of fired clay including several block-like weights and a spindlewhorl: the latter indicative of textile-working. The burnt stone and flint probably also relates to heating and cooking-related activities, while the worked flint suggests the expedient production of tools. The only contemporary metal object from the site is a small copper-alloy pin, which may have a continental influence /origin (App. B.1).

5.1.13 There is some evidence that pottery production may have been undertaken on the site, probably in 'bonfire pits', which requires further investigation focusing on pits containing ashy material directly associated with burnt sherds, burnt clay, burnt limestone, and burnt soil (App. B.5).

5.1.14 The small animal bone assemblage also provides some evidence for the inhabitants' diet and economy – indicative of low-level farming focusing on cattle, supplemented with sheep/goat and pig. The crops identified in the samples are typical of this region in the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age where spelt/emmer and hulled barley predominate. It does not appear that cereal processing was taking place at any significant scale, given the general lack of chaff. However, it is possible that the chaff was utilised for fodder and so would not necessarily be preserved, while the recovery of a flint quern (a relatively rare find) provides some evidence that processed grain may have been ground into flour on the site. The occasional seeds of brambles, elder and a single prunus stone suggest that wild resources did not form a key component of the inhabitants' diet.

5.1.15 Further analysis of the distribution of these finds may help to build a picture of how the settlement was used and where 'rubbish' was stored (*e.g.* middens) and ultimately disposed of (Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 25).

Funerary Evidence

What is the relationship between the cemetery and the settlement? Is the cemetery divided into two or more distinct groups?

5.1.16 The small cemetery of 18 (including the evaluation) cremations was located at the southeast corner of the excavation area, towards the base of the south-facing slope, *c.*50m from the outlying features of the Late Bronze Age settlement. This potentially indicates that there is distinct zoning of the cemetery from the living/domestic area. What was the relationship between the settlement, boundary ditches and the cemetery? Is it possible to suggest that there was a familial relationship between the two areas of occupation in the east and west of the site? Radiocarbon dating may help to establish contemporaneity of the settlement and burials.

5.1.17 Several postholes were identified within the cemetery – further analysis and comparisons with similar evidence from other Late Bronze Age cemeteries may help to identify if these represent fence lines to separate familial plots, and/or individual grave or plot markers.

Is there a variation in the size of individual cremations and individuals present per grave?

5.1.18 There appears to be some disparity in the sizes of the cremation burial pits. While unurned cremations found within a single cemetery are often generally comparable in size, measuring about 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m depth, the pits on this site ranged between 0.25m in diameter and 0.08m deep (**614**) to 0.85m in diameter and 0.4m deep (**616**), or 0.24m in diameter and 0.37m deep (**662**). Why is there a variation in the sizes of such features, and what does this indicate? Is there a relationship between the quantities of cremated bone and the size of the pit? Initial analysis indicates that the remains (where identifiable) are all related to adults/older sub-adults, is this typical?

How can the cemetery add to the picture of funerary practices in the Late Bronze Age?

5.1.19 The cluster of cremations at Europa Way fits within the known range of practices but provides an interesting variation in burial rites to that seen at broadly contemporary settlement sites which are otherwise very similar such as Newmarket Road, Burwell (Blackbourn 2023) where burial practice was more focused on disarticulated remains. As such these cremations have the potential to add to the understanding of regional variation in burial rites (Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 19).

5.1.20 The significance of waterways in the location of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age burial sites has been observed (Strachan 2001, Hegarty and Newsome 2005, 31). The river-valley and nearby coastal location of the Europa Way cemetery is of importance and should be further investigated.

5.1.21 Several of the cremation deposits contain bone suitable for radiocarbon dating. For the most part Late Bronze Age cremation burials appear to cluster between c. 1200-1000BC. However, this chronology requires further resolution (Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 17, LBA-MIA 18). Although one of the burials

contained Late Bronze Age pottery fragments, radiocarbon assay is needed to help refine this chronology to enable comparison with contemporary sites and investigate any regional differences in burial practices (Research Agenda LBA-MIA 01).

Wider Landscape and Research Context

How does the site compare with local/regional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlements?

5.1.22 This area of the wider River Gipping valley was evidently well-utilised in the later prehistoric period, with a number of sites excavated in the last two decades located in the vicinity, and funerary monuments indicated by cropmarks. Furthermore, over the last decade or more, numerous settlement sites, including field systems and funerary evidence, have been investigated within Suffolk and the wider East Anglian region (notably Flixton Park Quarry; Boulter 2022). This dataset will enable the Europa Way site to be placed within its regional context and in turn contribute to wider settlement studies (Brudenell 2018; Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 06-08).

5.2 Interfaces

5.2.1 OA will liaise with Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and/or SCCAS to arrange a loan of the evaluation material (notably the cremation sample and Post-Deverel Rimbury pottery) where specified by the specialists. This material will be returned to CA/SCCAS once this additional analysis has been undertaken.

5.3 Method Statements

Stratigraphy

5.3.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where appropriate and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database and GIS software programmes) to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site. Final phase plans will be produced, up to 15 more sections will be digitised and illustrations prepared in Adobe Illustrator. Analysis will also focus on placing the results within their broader context, with a particular focus on Late Bronze Age settlements in the East of England, drawing on comparisons with known sites such as Flixton Park Quarry; Newmarket Road, Burwell and any closer examples.

Artefacts (general)

5.3.2 The following classes of artefact have been assessed as requiring no further work beyond updating phasing/catalogue entries:

- Metalwork (iron)
- Worked and burnt flint

- Burnt stone
- Roman pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Glass
- Metalworking debris

Copper-alloy pin

5.3.3 The catalogue entry will be completed and the item illustrated.

Middle Bronze Age Pottery

5.3.4 The Deverel-Rimbury vessel (from ditch fill 250) should be illustrated, as it is unusual to have a complete profile of a vessel of this type, and an accompanying catalogue produced. Further research should be undertaken to look for local parallels for this unusually small vessel, and the report updated with the results.

Late Bronze Age Pottery

5.3.5 All the Late Bronze Age pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the affinities with contemporary pottery groups from the surrounding area, trying to understand the possibility of ceramic production on site.

5.3.6 Further analysis should be taken on features associated with evidence of *in situ* ceramic production, containing ashy material directly associated with burnt sherds, burnt clay, burnt limestone, and burnt soil. More analysis is recommended for the identification of bonfires.

5.3.7 Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery.

5.3.8 The material from the evaluation should be re-analysed and compared with the more updated information from the excavation.

5.3.9 The pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of select form-assigned and other diagnostic features sherds. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Fired Clay

5.3.10 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The weights and the spindlewhorl are recommended for illustration/ photography.

5.3.11 Once phasing/distribution analysis is available the results should be incorporated. Comparison of the clay weights and spindlewhorl with local and

regional assemblages should be undertaken and investigation of local traditions for textile tools. The report should then be updated in light of this.

Scientific Dating

5.3.12 A maximum of 10 radiocarbon dates should be obtained (from SUERC) to refine the ceramic chronology of the site and hopefully establish whether the cremation cemetery is contemporary with the settlement.

Human Skeletal Remains

5.3.13 At least 25% of the 2-4mm fractions should be sorted and a total weight for this fraction extrapolated. The percentage of cremated bone in the 2-4mm fractions is high and this may considerably affect the average fragment size plus the total weight of bone for the deposit.

5.3.14 A minimum of three samples should be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

5.3.15 A full report should be produced with reference to comparable sites.

Animal Bone

5.3.16 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

Environmental Samples

5.3.17 The bulk environmental samples have been fully processed and the flot material will be retained within the project archive. There may be potential for suitable plant remains to be selected for radiocarbon dating, if required, although any (short-lived species) charcoal will need to be assessed and identified by a charcoal specialist first.

5.4 Publication and dissemination of results

5.4.1 A full grey literature report will be prepared and made available digitally via the OA Library (https://library.oxfordarchaeology.com/). The report will also be uploaded to/linked with ADS (https://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/).

5.4.2 It is intended that the results of this excavation should be published as an article (c. 5-8,000 words) in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History* journal, focusing on the Late Bronze Age settlement and funerary remains in their wider landscape and archaeological setting.

5.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

5.5.1 Individual finds specialists have made recommendations at this stage as to which material should be retained or dispersed, in line with OA's Finds Policy and with reference to the project's research objectives.

5.5.2 The following assemblages have been fully recorded (see Appendices B and C). The research interest of the site lies in the Late Bronze Age settlement and funerary evidence and, in light of this, any residual, post-medieval/modern and/or undiagnostic finds have been identified for deselection:

- 5 post-medieval to modern undiagnostic iron objects
- 42 fragments (3.331kg) of broken and heat-affected stone

- 1 stone roof tile, probably intrusive
- 9 fragments (3652g) medieval to post-medieval brick/tile
- 1 sherd Roman pottery
- 3 sherds post-medieval / modern pottery
- 3 fragments of slag
- 4 sherds of 19th-century vessel glass
- 3 pieces clay tobacco pipe stem
- 140 fragments (1911g) of unworked burnt flint
- Undiagnostic / formless fired clay (TBC)
- Bulk environmental course residues

5.5.3 The following assemblages merit long-term preservation in a suitable museum or depository for future research purposes:

- 1 copper-alloy pin (SF1)
- 4 sherds (90g) of Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age pottery
- 952 sherds (14.281kg) of predominantly Late Bronze Age pottery
- 140 fragments of recordable bone from predominantly Late Bronze Age contexts
- 138 worked flints, including flint quern SF8
- Fired clay objects including (fragmentary) weights and spindlewhorl (SF2)
- 1 clay tobacco-pipe bowl
- Flots from 90 environmental bulk samples

5.6 Ownership and archive

5.6.1 The documentary archive will include all site records, and this is estimated to produce four boxes of documents. Some elements of the finds assemblages will be discarded on the recommendations of the individual specialists, subject to the approval from SCCASS (see above) and the remaining material will be prepared and boxed ready for deposition.

5.6.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and digital plans/survey data.

5.6.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* (2023) document, issued by SCCAS Archives.

5.6.4 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the relevant county/museum such as making security copies; the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council store; the digital archive will be deposited with ADS following the transfer of title of ownership which will be submitted to the client for completion.

6 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 Project team structure

6.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Chris Thatcher	CT	OA	Project management
Rachel Clarke	RC	OA	Project management (PX)/Editor
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OA	Head of PX and Publication
Carlotta Marchetto	CM	OA	LBA pottery
Zoe Ui Choileain	ZUC	OA	Human bone and faunal remains
Lawrence Billington	LB	OA	Worked flint
Natasha Dodwell	ND	OA	Human skeletal remains
Martha Craven	MC	OA	Charred plan remains
Nick Gilmour	NG	OA	Prehistoric pottery
Ted Levermore	TL	OA	Fired clay
Danielle Hall	DH	OA	Illustrator (figures)
Gillian Greer	GG	OA	Illustrator (finds)
Donald Horne	DoH	OA	Geomatics management
Hannah Pighills	HP	OA	C14 selection/prep & cremation sorting
TBC	TBC	OA	Charcoal identification
Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre	SUERC	SUERC	Radiocarbon dating
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OA	Archiving/oversight
Archive assistant supervisor	AA	OA	Archive preparation

Table 13: Project team

6.2 Task list and programme

6.2.1 Following approval of this assessment and UPD by relevant parties, the analysis will commence and will culminate in the issue of the full report within 12 months (estimated to be October 2024). Following this a publication proposal for a short article will be produced and a draft article submitted to the journal editor within 6 months of approval of the full report.

6.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
General	**Project management**		
	Project management	CT/RC	6
	Finds/Enviro management	ND	2.5
	Stratigraphic analysis/report writing		
1	Refine groups and phasing with updated spot dating (disseminate)	MH	2.5
2	Check and edit database and digital plan (disseminate)	MH	1.5
3	Create distribution plots of main artefacts, focusing on pottery, flint, fired clay	MH/RC/DH/DoH	1.5
4	Write grey literature report (intro, strat. narrative, discussion)	MH	12
5	Read, comment and integrate finds reports	MH/RC	2
6	Research/comparison based on nearby sites	MH	2

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
7	Select and prepare sections, mock-ups and plates	MH	1.5
8	Check and initial edit grey literature report	RC/ CT	3
9	Project liaison and administration	MH/RC/CT	3
	Artefactual and Environmental		
10	Metalwork: update catalogue/report with new phasing, illustration catalogue entry for pin	DS	0.2
11	Flint: update catalogue/report with new phasing	LB	0.5
12	Mid BA pottery: research parallels, update report, illustration catalogue	NG	1
13	Late BA pottery: Review/record evaluation pottery and from samples, produce a full report and publication summary	CM	6
14	Fired clay: Add any fired clay from samples, update phasing/distribution data and produce final report.	TL	2.5
15	Conservation: 1 x pin	KB	0.25
16	Human skeletal remains: complete recording of material, including 2-4mm, and production of a full report. Spatial & comparative analysis. Add eval cremation Additional sorting of cremations (25% of 38 spit samples) and eval Process eval cremation x 2 samples Update enviro report/tabulate Sort eval cremation Charcoal analysis on cremations/samples?	ZUC HP MC MC HP TBC	4 3 1 1 1 TBC
	Radiocarbon dating		
17	x 3 cremations Additional samples to assist with ceramic dating max 7 (from pits **90**, **104**, **187**, **329**, **333**, **862**, **1106**, **1129** and possibly **918**) Selection/prep	SUERC HP	c. 10 @ 340 each 1
	Charcoal ID for C14 dating (TBC) x 3 (max) and possibly analysis (fuel)		TBC
	Graphics/Geomatics/Editing		
18	Illustration (sections, figures, plates)	DH	12
19	Illustration/photography (finds illustration: c. 3 x fired clay weights; 1 x spindlewhorl SF2; flint quern SF8; SF1 CuA pin; 1 x MBA pot; c. 15 LBA pots);	GG	6
20	In-house editing (final)	RC	3
	Publication and Archive		
21	Write publication text	MH	6
22	Graphics	DH	5
23	Revisions/edits etc.	MH/RC/DH	3
24	Edit publication text	RC	3
	Printing (c £60 per page)		TBC
	Archiving		
25	Prepare physical archive (marking, reboxing/relabeling etc)	AA	10
27	Prepare digital archive & upload	KH/AA	4.5
28	Oversight/checking	KH	2
29	Deposition	-	TBC

Table 14: Task list

APPENDIX A CONTEXT LIST

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	0	layer	Topsoil	0	0	0		0.35	dark brown	silty sand		
2	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	0		0.35	mid brown orange	glacial till		
3	0	layer	natural	0	0	0			variable - light yellow/mid orange and mid grey	variable - glacial till		
4	0	cut	post hole	3	0	0	0.46	0.18			sub-circular	flat based u
5	0	cut	post hole	3	0	0	0.27	0.18			circular	u shaped
6	5	fill	post hole	3	0	0	0.27	0.18	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
7	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.26	0.23			circular	v shaped
8	7	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.26	0.23	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
9	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.31	0.26			circular	u shaped
10	9	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.31	0.26	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
11	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.37	0.08			circular	concave
12	11	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.37	0.08	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
13	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.38	0.14			circular	u shaped
14	13	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.38	0.11	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
15	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.22	0.1			circular	u shaped
16	15	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.22	0.1	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
17	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.28	0.26			circular	
18	17	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.28	0.26	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
19	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.44	0.33			circular	u shaped
20	19	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.44	0.33	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
21	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.32	0.12			circular	concave
22	21	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.32	0.12	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
23	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.3	0.12			circular	concave
24	23	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.3	0.12	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt		
25	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.28	0.21			circular	u shaped
26	25	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.28	0.21	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
27	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.16	0.06			circular	concave
28	27	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.16	0.06	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
29	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.22	0.08			circular	concave
30	29	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.22	0.08	dark brownish grey	sandy silt		
31	4	fill	post hole	3	0	0		0.18	light grey brown	silty sand		
32	0	cut	post hole	3	0	0	0.38	0.17			sub-circular	v shaped
33	32	fill	post hole	3	0	0		0.16	light grey brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
34	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.36	0.14			circular	concave
35	34	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.3	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty sand		
36	0	cut	post hole	2	36	0	0.32	0.14			circular	concave
37	36	fill	post hole	2	36	0	0.32	0.13	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
38	0	cut	post hole	2	36	0	0.23	0.22			circular	u shaped
39	38	fill	post hole	2	36	0	0.23	0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
40	0	cut	post hole	2	36	0	0.21	0.18			circular	u shaped
41	40	fill	post hole	2	36	0	0.21	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
42	0	cut	post hole	2	36	0	0.32	0.34			circular	v shape
43	42	fill	post hole	2	36	0	0.32	0.34	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
44	0	cut	stake hole	2	7	0	0.15	0.18			circular	v shaped
45	44	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.15	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
46	0	cut	post hole	2	7	0	0.32	0.12			circular	rounded
47	46	fill	post hole	2	7	0	0.32	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
48	0	cut	ditch	2	48	1	0.74	0.32			linear	concave
49	48	fill	ditch	2	48	0	0.74	0.22	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
50	48	fill	ditch	2	48	0	0.64	0.32	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
51	0	cut	post hole	0	0	1.1	0.72	0.48			sub-circular	v shaped
52	51	fill	post hole	0	0	1.1	0.72	0.48	dark orangey brown	silty sand		
53	0	cut	post hole	2	53	0	0.21	0.21			sub-circular	V shaped
54	53	fill	posthole	2	53	0	0.21	0.21	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
55	0	cut	post hole	2	53	0	0.28	0.2			sub-circular	u shaped
56	55	fill	post hole	2	53	0	0.28	0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
57	0	cut	post hole	2	53	0	0.23	0.22			sub-circular	u shaped
58	57	fill	post hole	2	53	0	0.23	0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
59	0	cut	post hole	2	53	0	0.3	0.12			sub-circular	v shaped
60	59	fill	post hole	2	53	0	0.3	0.21	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
61	0	cut	post hole	2	61	0.51	0.42	0.31			circular	v shaped
62	61	fill	post hole	2	61	0.5	0.42	0.31	dark orangey brown	silty clay		
63	0	cut	post hole	2	61	0.3	0.3	0.14			circular	concave
64	63	fill	post hole	2	61	0.3	0.3	0.14	mid orangey brown	silty sand		
65	0	cut	post hole	2	61	0.4	0.39	0.22			circular	v shaped
66	65	fill	post hole	2	61	0.4	0.39	0.22	mid orangey brown	silty sand		
67	0	cut	post hole	2	61	0.58	0.55	0.21			circular	concave
68	67	fill	post hole	2	61	0.58	0.55	0.21	dark orangey brown	silty clay		
69	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.92	0.84	0.44			sub-circular	u shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
70	69	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.44	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
71	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.3	1.18	1.05			sub-circular	u shaped
72	71	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.67	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
73	71	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.55	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
74	0	cut	ditch	1	74		0.55	0.21			linear	concave
75	74	fill	ditch	1	74	0	0.55	0.21	dark orangey brown	silty sand		
76	0	cut	ditch	1	74	0	0.55	0.2			linear	mts, 1m slot/
77	76	fill	ditch	1	74	0	0.55	0.2	dark orangey brown	silty sand		
78	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.72	0.44	0.18			sub-circular	u shaped
79	78	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty sand		
80	0	cut	ditch	2	80	0	1.3	0.31			linear	wide v shaped
81	80	fill	ditch	2	80	0		0.31	dark brown	silty sand		
82	0	cut	ditch	1	74	0	0.55	0.14			linear	concave
83	82	fill	ditch	1	74	0	0.55	0.14	dark orangey brown	silty sand		
84	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.9	0.9	0.16			circular	concave
85	84	fill	pit	1	0	0.9	0.9	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
86	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0.36	0.36	0.2			circular	irregular
87	86	fill	post hole	0	0	0.36	0.36	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
88	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.35	0.35	0.17			circular	
89	88	fill	post hole	0	0	0.35	0.35	0.17	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
90	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.2	0.76	0.6			sub-circular	u shaped
91	90	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.54	0.2	mid yellowish red	clayish silt		
92	90	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.74	0.44	dark brownish grey	silty sand		
93	0	cut	pit	2	7	0	0.21	0.13			sub-circular	u shaped
94	93	fill	pit	2	7	0		0.13	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
95	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	1.23	0.34			sub-circular	v shaped
96	95	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.18	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
97	95	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.18	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
98	0	cut	pit	1	0	0	1.4	0.22			sub-circular	concave
99	98	fill	pit	1	100	0	1.4	0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
100	0	cut	ditch	1	100	0	0.35	0.12			linear	v shaped
101	100	fill	ditch	1	100	0	0.35	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
102	0	cut	ditch	1	100		0.35	0.17			linear	v shaped
103	102	fill	ditch	1	0	0	0.35	0.17	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
104	0	cut	pit	2	0	2.1	1.8	0.76			sub-circular	u shaped
105	104	fill	pit	2	0	0	1.46	0.4	mid reddish brown	clayey silt		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
106	104	fill	pit	2	0	0	1.6	0.52	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
107	104	fill	pit	2	0	0	1.3	0.34	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
108	0	cut	post hole	2	108	0	0.4	0.1			circular	concave
109	108	fill	post hole	2	108	0	0.4	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
110	0	cut	post hole	2	108	0	0.5	0.35			circular	v shaped
111	110	fill	post hole	2	108	0	0.5	0.35	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
112	0	cut	post hole	2	108	0	0.35	0.08			circular	concave
113	112	fill	post hole	2	108	0	0.35	0.08	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
114	0	cut	post hole	2	108	0	0.42	0.2			circular	concave
115	114	fill	post hole	2	108	0	0.42	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
116	0	cut	post hole	2	108	0	0.45	0.2			circular	concave
117	116	fill	post hole	2	108	0	0.45	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
118	0	cut	post hole	2	108	0	0.38	0.23			circular	v shaped
119	118	fill	post hole	2	108	0	0.38	0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
120	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.56	0.49	0.12			sub-circular	wide u shaped
121	120	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.12	mid yellowish grey	silty sand		
122	0	cut	post hole	2	122	0.33	0.3	0.24			circular	u shaped
123	122	fill	post hole	2	122	0		0.24	mid yellowish grey	silty sand		
124	0	cut	post hole	2	122	0.47	0.44	0.24			sub-circular	irregular
125	124	fill	post hole	2	122	0		0.23	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
126	124	fill	post hole	2	122	0		0.13	mid brownish grey	silty sand		
127	0	cut	post hole	2	122	0.3	0.21	0.17			sub-circular	u shaped
128	127	fill	post hole	2	122	0		0.17	mid brownish grey	silty sand		
129	0	cut	post hole	2	122	0.42	0.39	0.17			circular	irregular
130	129	fill	post hole	2	122	0		0.17	mid brownish grey	silty		
131	0	cut	post hole	2	122	0.43	0.26	0.22			sub-circular	u shaped
132	131	fill	post hole	2	122	0		0.22	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
133	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.18	0.16	0.07			sub-circular	u shaped
134	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.33	0.31	0.05			circular	wide u shape
135	134	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.05	mid yellowish brown	silty		
136	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0.33	0.3	0.33			circular	irregular/ v shape
137	136	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.33	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
138	133	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.07	mid brownish grey	silty sand		
139	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.29	0.13			sub-circular	v shaped
140	139	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.24	0.13	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
141	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.28	0.28			sub-circular	u shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
142	141	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.28	0.28	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt		
143	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.32	0.25			sub-circular	u shape
144	143	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.32	0.25	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt		
145	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.33	0.21			sub-circular	u shaped
146	145	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.33	0.21	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt		
147	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.32	0.19			sub-circular	u shaped
148	147	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.32	0.19	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt		
149	0	cut	post hole	2	149	0.35	0.33	0.33			sub-circular	v shaped
150	149	fill	post hole	2	149	0.35	0.33	0.33	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
151	0	cut	post hole	2	149	0.36	0.32	0.2			sub-circular	v shaped
152	151	fill	post hole	2	149	0.36	0.32	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
153	0	cut	post hole	2	149	0.55	0.48	0.32			sub-circular	v shaped
154	153	fill	post hole	2	149	0.55	0.48	0.32	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
155	0	cut	post hole	2	149	0.45	0.4	0.18			sub-circular	concave
156	155	fill	post hole	2	149	0.45	0.4	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
157	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0.4	0.21	0.2			sub-circular	wide u shaped
158	158	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
159	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0.4	0.28	0.27			sub-circular	wide u shaped
160	159	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.27	dark grey brown	silty sand		
161	0	cut	post hole	2	161	0.35	0.35	0.37			circular	u shaped
162	161	fill	post hole	2	161	0.35	0.35	0.37	mid greyish brown, mixed mid brown	silty sand		
163	0	cut	post hole	2	161	0.3	0.28	0.13			circular	u shaped
164	163	fill	post hole	2	161	0.3	0.28	0.13	mid brown	silty sand		
165	0	cut	post hole	2	161	0.28	0.28	0.16			circular	u shaped
166	165	fill	post hole	2	161	0.28	0.28	0.16	mid brown	silty clay		
167	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.3	0.18			sub-circular	u shaped
168	167	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.3	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
169	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.38	0.17			sub-circular	u shaped
170	169	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.38	0.17	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
171	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.41	0.26			sub-circular	u shaped
172	171	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.41	0.26	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
173	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.3	0.15			circular	concave
174	173	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.3	0.15	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
175	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.2	0.15			circular	concave
176	175	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.2	0.15	dark greyish brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
177	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.3	0.12			circular	concave
178	177	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.3	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
179	0	cut	post hole	2	179	0	0.4	0.2			circular	concave
180	179	fill	post hole	2	179	0	0.4	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
181	0	cut	post hole	2	179	0	0.39	0.2			circular	concave
182	181	fill	post hole	2	179	0	0.39	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
183	0	cut	post hole	2	179	0	0.5	0.19			circular	v shaped
184	183	fill	post hole	2	179	0	0.5	0.19	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
185	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.55	0.14			circular	concave
186	185	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.55	0.14	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
187	0	cut	pit	2	0	2.37	1.64	0.22			sub-circular	wide u shape
188	187	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.22	very dark, near black	sandy clay		
189	0	cut	post hole	2	189	0	0.3	0.25			circular	u shaped
190	189	fill	post hole	2	189	0		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
191	0	cut	post hole	2	189	0	0.28	0.26			circular	u shaped
192	191	fill	post hole	2	189	0	0.28	0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
193	0	cut	post hole	2	189	0	0.24	0.17			circular	u shaped
194	193	fill	post hole	2	189	0.3	0.2	0.08	light brownish grey	fine silty sand		
195	0	cut	post hole	2	161	0.51	0.5	0.31			circular	u shaped
196	195	fill	post hole	2	161	0.51	0.5	0.31	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
197	0	cut	post hole	2	161	0.37	0.3	0.18			sub-circular	u shaped
198	197	fill	post hole	2	161	0.3	0.37	0.18	mid brown	silty sand		
199	0	cut	post hole	2	161	0.3	0.4	0.16			sub-circular	u shaped
200	199	fill	post hole	2	161	0.4	0.3	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
201	193	fill	post hole	2	189	0	0.2	0.18	mid orangey brown	silty		
202	0	cut	post hole	2	189	0	0.32	0.18			circular	u shaped
203	202	cut	post hole	2	189	0	0.32	0.18	dark greyish brown	fine silty sand		
204	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.63	0.17			sub-circular	wide u shaped
205	204	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.17	dark yellow/brown	sandy clay		
206	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.27	0.27			circular	u shaped
207	206	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.1	mid brown	silty clay		
208	206	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.17	dark greyish brown, mottled with light yellow sand	silty sand		
209	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0	0.27	0.3			circular	u shaped
210	209	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.3	mid brown	silty sand		
211	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0	0.55	0.57			sub-circular	irregular

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
212	211	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.37	mid brown	silty sand		
213	211	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.25	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
214	0	cut	post hole	2	179	0	0.34	0.14			sub-circular	u shaped
215	214	fill	post hole	2	179	0	0.34	0.14	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt		
216	0	cut	post hole	2	179	0	0.37	0.16			sub-circular	u shaped
217	216	fill	post hole	2	179	0	0.37	0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
218	0	cut	post hole	2	179	0	0.38	0.15			sub-circular	v shaped
219	218	fill	post hole	2	179	0	0.38	0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
220	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.9	0.26			sub-circular	concave
221	220	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.9	0.26	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
222	0	cut	ditch	2	80	1.11	1	0.32			linear	wide v shaped
223	222	fill	ditch	2	80	0		0.32	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
224	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.4	0.23			circular	v shaped
225	224	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.4	0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
226	0	cut	post hole	2	167	0	0.45	0.1			circular	concave
227	226	fill	post hole	2	167	0	0.45	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
228	0	cut	post hole	2	228	0.34	0.22	0.16			sub-circular	v shaped
229	228	fill	post hole	2	228	0.34	0.22	0.16	dark brown	silty sand		
230	0	cut	post hole	2	228	0.38	0.28	0.11			sub-circular	u shaped
231	230	fill	post hole	2	228	0.38	0.28	0.11	mottled mid yellowish brown and greyish brown	silty clay		
232	0	cut	post hole	2	228	0.23	0.14	0.08			sub-circular	u shaped
233	232	fill	post hole	2	228	0.23	0.14	0.08	Mottle mid yellowish brown and dark greyish brown	silty sand		
234	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.5	0.41			circular	v shaped
235	234	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.5	0.41	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
236	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.94	0.75	0.33			sub-circular	
237	236	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.75	0.33	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
238	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0	0.31	0.26			sub-circular	u shaped
239	238	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.26	dark brown	silty sand		
240	0	cut	post hole	2	136	0	0.5	0.53			sub-circular	v shaped
241	240	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.26	mid orange brown	gravely sand		
242	240	fill	post hole	2	136	0		0.53	dark brown grey	silty sand		
243	0	cut	ditch	2	80	1	0.98	0.25			linear	wide v shaped
244	243	fill	ditch	2	80	0		0.25	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
245	0	cut	post hole	2	228	0.36	0.28	0.32			circular	u shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
246	245	fill	post hole	2	228	0.36	0.28	0.32	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
247	0	cut	ditch	1	100	0	0.7	0.26			linear	v shaped
248	247	fill	ditch	1	100	0	0.7	0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
249	0	cut	ditch	1	100	0	0.7	0.15			linear	concave
250	249	fill	ditch	1	100	0	0.7	0.15	dark greyish brown	silty clay		
251	0	cut	ditch	2	80	1.03	1	0.27			linear	wide u shaped
252	251	fill	ditch	2	80	0		0.27	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
253	0	cut	post hole	2	253	0	0.23	0.24			circular	u shaped
254	253	fill	post hole	2	253	0		0.24	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
255	0	cut	post hole	2	253	0	0.49	0.41			sub-circular	irregular
256	255	fill	post hole	2	253	0		0.41	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
257	0	cut	post hole	2	253	0	0.38	0.36			circular	u shaped
258	257	fill	post hole	2	253	0		0.36	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
259	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0	0.39	0.22			sub-circular	wide u shaped
260	259	fill	post hole	2	259	0		0.22	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
261	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0	0.26	0.24			sub-circular	
262	261	fill	post hole	2	259	0		0.24	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
263	0	cut	post hole	2	228	0.47	0.35	0.19			sub-circular	u shaped
264	265	fill	post hole	2	228	0.47	0.35	0.19	mid brown	silty sand		
265	0	cut	post hole	2	228	0.2	0.21	0.21			circular	u shaped
266	265	fill	post hole	2	228	0.2	0.21	0.21	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
267	0	cut	post hole	2	267	0	0.35	0.17			circular	v shaped
268	267	fill	post hole	2	267	0	0.35	0.17	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
269	0	cut	post hole	2	267	0	0.33	0.29			circular	v shaped
270	269	fill	post hole	2	267	0	0.33	0.29	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
271	0	cut	post hole	2	267	0	0.35	0.25			circular	v shaped
272	271	fill	post hole	2	267	0	0.35	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
273	0	cut	post hole	2	267	0	0.3	0.25			circular	flat based v
274	273	fill	post hole	2	267	0	0.3	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
275	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0	0.39	0.23			sub-circular	wide v shaped
276	275	fill	post hole	2	259	0		0.23	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
277	0	cut	ditch	2	80	0	1.19	0.31			linear	u shaped
278	277	fill	ditch	2	80	0		0.31	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
279	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0.3	0.3	0.11			circular	tilted u shape
280	279	fill	post hole	2	0	0.3	0.3	0.11	mid brown	silty sand		
281	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.26	0.37			sub-circular	v shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
282	281	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.24	0.37	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
283	0	cut	pit	2	283	0.63	0.62	0.42			sub-circular	u shaped
284	283	fill	pit	2	283	0	0.62	0.42	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
285	0	cut	pit	2	283	0.51	0.4	0.22			circular	v shaped
286	285	fill	pit	2	283	0.51	0.4	0.22	mottled mix of mid brown and mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
287	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.82	0.76	0.3			sub-circular	concave
288	287	fill	pit	2	0	0.82	0.76	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
289	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.17	0.2			circular	v shaped
290	289	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.17	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
291	0	cut	post hole	2	291	0.7	0.5	0.29			sub-circular	irregular
292	291	fill	post hole	2	291	0		0.29	mid yellowish grey, mottled with dark brownish grey	sandy clay		
293	0	cut	ditch	2	80	0	0.55	0.15			linear	u shaped
294	293	fill	ditch	2	80	0		0.15	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
295	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.5	0.42	0.1			sub-circular	concave
296	295	fill	pit	2	0	0.5	0.42	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
299	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.3	0.23			circular	v shaped
300	299	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.3	0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
301	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.3	0.9	0.17			sub-circular	concave
302	301	fill	pit	2	0	1.3	0.9	0.17	mid reddish pink	silty sand		
303	0	cut	ditch	2	303	1.67	1	0.39			linear	wide u shaped
304	303	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.39	dark yellow brown	silty sand		
305	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.58	0.42	0.21			sub-circular	v shaped
306	305	fill	pit	2	0	0.42	0.58	0.21	mottled: mix of dark greyish brown and mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
307	0	cut	post hole	2	307	0.5	0.34	0.22			sub-circular	v shaped
308	307	fill	post hole	2	307	0.5	0.34	0.22	mottled: mixed dark greyish brown and mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
309	0	cut	post hole	2	307	0.22	0.2	0.16			circular	v shaped
310	309	fill	post hole	2	307	0.22	0.2	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
311	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.36	0.25			sub-circular	wide u shaped
312	311	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.25	very dark, near black	sandy silt		
313	0	cut	pit	2	291	0	0.41	0.19			sub-circular	u shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
314	313	fill	pit	2	291	0		0.19	dark grey mottled with mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
315	0	cut	post hole	2	283	0	0.35	0.36			sub-circular	v shaped
316	315	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.35	0.36	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
317	0	cut	post hole	2	283	0	0.5	0.49			sub-circular	u shaped
318	317	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.5	0.49	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
319	317	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.5	0.49	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
320	0	cut	post hole	2	283	0	0.36	0.15			sub-circular	u shaped
321	320	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.36	0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
322	0	cut	post hole	2	283	0	0.32	0.24			sub-circular	u shaped
323	322	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.32	0.24	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
324	0	cut	post hole	2	283	0.65	0.62	0.55			circular	u shaped
325	324	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.29	0.48	light yellowish brown	silty		
326	324	fill	post hole	2	283	0	0.28	0.55	mid reddish grey	silty sand		
327	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0.7	0.46	0.35			linear	wide v shaped
328	327	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.35	dark brown yellow	sandy silt		
329	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	1.34	0.22			sub-circular	wide u shaped
330	329	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.22	very dark, near black	sandy silt		
331	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0	1.5	0.42			linear	wide v shaped
332	331	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.42	dark brown grey	silty		
333	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.44	0.8	0.52			sub-circular	flat based u shaped
334	333	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
335	333	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.8	0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
336	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.8	1.4	0.54			sub-circular	wide u shaped
337	336	fill	pit	2	0	0	1.4	0.1	very dark greyish brown	silty sand		
338	336	fill	pit	2	0	0	1.4	0.44	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
339	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.9	0.74	0.25			circular	v shaped
340	339	fill	pit	2	0	0.9	0.74	0.25	mottled: mostly dark grey brown, with some mid brown	silty sand		
341	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.41	0.11			sub-circular	u shaped
342	341	fill	post hole	0	0	0	0.41	0.11	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
343	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.36	0.1			sub-circular	u shaped
344	343	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
345	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0	1.32	0.36			linear	irregular

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
346	345	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.1	mid brownish grey	sandy clay		
347	345	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.12	mid brownish grey	sandy clay		
348	345	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.26	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
349	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0	1.28	0.36			linear	u shaped
350	349	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.36	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
351	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0	0.42	0.2			sub-circular	u shaped
352	351	fill	post hole	2	259	0	0.42	0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
353	0	cut	post hole	2	353	0	0.6	0.27			circular	v shaped
354	353	fill	post hole	2	353	0	0.6	0.27	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
355	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.4	0.56	0.25			sub-circular	v shaped
356	355	fill	post hole	2	259	0.4	0.56	0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand		
357	0	cut	ditch	2	48	0	0.88	0.35			linear	v shaped
358	357	fill	ditch	2	48	0		0.35	dark brown grey	silty sand		
359	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0.21	0.36	0.26			sub-circular	v shaped
360	359	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand		
361	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0.3	0.26	0.17			sub-circular	v shaped
362	0	cut	ditch	2	303	1.38	1	0.42			linear	wide v shaped
363	362	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.42	dark yellow brown	sandy silt		
364	361	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.16	dark grey brown	silty sand		
365	0	cut	post hole	2	291	0.4	0.34	0.18			sub-circular	wide v shaped
366	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.32	0.23			circular	v shaped
367	366	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.32	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
368	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.38	0.15			circular	concave
369	368	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.38	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
370	0	cut	post hole	2	139	0	0.3	0.13			circular	concave
371	370	fill	post hole	2	139	0	0.3	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
372	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.4	0.24			circular	v shaped
373	372	fill	post hole	2	311	0	0.4	0.24	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
374	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.45	0.3			circular	v shaped
375	374	fill	post hole	2	311	0	0.45	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
376	0	cut	pit	2	259	0	0.68	0.26			sub-circular	v shaped
377	376	fill	pit	2	259	0	0.68	0.26	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
378	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.23	0.2	0.13			circular	u shaped
379	378	fill	post hole	2	259	0.23	0.2	0.13	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
380	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.5	0.4	0.22			sub-circular	u shaped
381	380	fill	post hole	2	259	0.5	0.4	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
382	0	cut	post hole	2	291	0	0.48	0.2			circular	u shaped
383	382	fill	post hole	2	291	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
384	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.22	0.1			circular	u shaped
385	384	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.1	dark grey brown	silty sand		
386	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.48	0.4	0.45			sub-circular	u shaped
387	386	fill	post hole	2	259	0.48	0.4	0.45	mid brown	silty sand		
388	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.34	0.21			sub-circular	wide u shaped
389	388	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.21	dark grey brown	silty sand		
390	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.23	0.22			sub-circular	wide u shaped
391	390	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.22	very dark grey brown	sandy silt		
392	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.45	0.39			sub-circular	wide u shaped
393	392	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.39	very dark grey brown	sandy silt		
394	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.37	0.28			sub-circular	d
395	394	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.28	very dark grey brown	silty sand		
396	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.35	0.14			circular	concave
397	396	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.35	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
398	0	cut	post hole	2	398	0	0.5	0.16			circular	concave
399	398	fill	post hole	2	398	0	0.5	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
400	0	cut	post hole	2	398	0	0.5	0.22			circular	concave
401	400	fill	post hole	2	398	0	0.5	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
402	0	cut	post hole	2	398	0	0.45	0.18			circular	concave
403	402	fill	post hole	2	398	0	0.45	0.13	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
404	0	cut	post hole	2	398	0	0.46	0.16			circular	irregular
405	404	fill	post hole	2	398	0	0.46	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
406	0	cut	post hole	2	398	0	0.3	0.12			circular	concave
407	406	fill	post hole	2	398	0	0.3	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
408	365	fill	post hole	2	291	0		0.18	dark greyish brown	silt sand		
409	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0	1.66	0.37			curvilinear	u shaped
410	409	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.37	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
411	0	cut	ditch	2	411	1.25	1	0.37			linear	v shaped
412	411	fill	ditch	2	411	1.25	1	0.37	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
413	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.36	0.3	0.36			circular	flat v shaped
414	413	fill	post hole	2	259	0.36	0.3	0.36	mid brown	silty sand		
415	0	cut	stake hole	2	259	0.12	0.1	0.22			circular	flat u shaped
416	415	fill	stake hole	2	259	0.12	0.1	0.22	dark brown	silty sand		
417	0	cut	ditch	2	48	0	1.68	0.48			linear	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
418	417	fill	ditch	2	48	0		0.18	mottled dark grey brown and dark orange	silty sand		
419	417	fill	ditch	2	48	0		0.24	dark brown	silty sand		
420	0	cut	ditch	2	411	0	1.18	0.18			linear	flat v shaped
421	420	fill	ditch	2	411	0		0.18	mid brown	silty sand		
422	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.45	0.25			circular	u shaped
423	422	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.25	dark grey brown	silt sand		
424	0	cut	post hole	2	398	0	0.5	0.17			circular	concave
425	424	fill	post hole	2	398	0	0.6	0.17	Mid greyish brown	silty clay		
426	0	cut	post hole	2	353	0	0.4	0.24			circular	flat based v shaped
427	426	fill	post hole	2	353	0	0.4	0.24	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
428	0	cut	post hole	2	353	0	0.3	0.11			circular	concave
429	428	fill	post hole	2	353	0	0.3	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
430	0	cut	post hole	2	353	0	0.4	0.32			circular	irregular
431	430	fill	post hole	2	353	0	0.4	0.32	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
432	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.35	0.3	0.18			circular	u shaped
433	432	fill	post hole	2	259	0.35	0.3	0.18	mid brown	silty sand		
434	0	cut	post hole	2	259	0.17	0.15	0.14			circular	flat u shaped
435	435	fill	post hole	2	259	0.17	0.15	0.14	mid brown	silty sand		
436	0	cut	ditch	2	411	0	0.65	0.16			linear	u shaped
437	436	fill	ditch	2	411	1	0.65	0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
438	0	cut	post hole	2	438	0.28	0.23	0.21			circular	irregular u shaped
439	438	fill	post hole	2	438	0.28	0.23	0.21	mid brown	silty sand		
440	0	cut	I	2	48	1.57	1	0.31			linear	wide u shaped
441	440	fill	ditch	2	48	0		0.17	very dark near black	sandy silt		
442	440	fill	ditch	2	48	0		0.24	mid yellow brown	sandy silt		
443	0	cut	ditch	2	303	1.53	1	0.34			linear	flat u shaped
444	443	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.34	dark yellow brown	sandy silt		
445	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0		0.36			curvilinear	u shaped
446	445	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.36	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
447	0	cut	ditch	2	48	0		0.26			linear	u shaped
448	447	fill	ditch	2	48	0		0.26	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
449	0	cut	ditch	2	411	0	1.37	0.35			linear	u shaped
450	449	fill	ditch	2	411	0		0.35	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
451	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.36	0.19			sub-circular	u shaped
452	451	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.36	0.19	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
453	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.65	0.11			sub-circular	v shaped
454	453	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.65	0.11	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
455	0	cut	post hole	2	438	0.3	0.27	0.15			circular	v shaped
456	455	fill	post hole	2	438	0.3	0.27	0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
457	0	cut	post hole	2	438	0.3	0.23	0.09			sub-circular	flat v shaped
458	457	fill	post hole	2	438	0.3	0.23	0.09	mid brown	silty sand		
459	0	cut	post hole	2	438	0.3	0.28	0.09			circular	u shaped
460	459	fill	post hole	2	438	0.3	0.28	0.09	mid brown	silty sand		
461	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.34	0.23			sub-circular	u shaped
462	461	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.23	dark brown	silty sand		
463	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.35	0.23			sub-circular	u shaped
464	463	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.23	dark brown	silt sand		
465	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.27	0.18			sub-circular	u shaped
466	465	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.18	dark grey brown	silty sand		
467	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.3	0.2			sub-circular	u shaped
468	467	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.2	dark brown	silty sand		
469	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.25	0.22			circular	u shaped
470	469	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.22	dark brown	silty sand		
471	0	cut	pit	2	311	0.6	0.58	0.33			sub-circular	u shaped
472	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.5	0.26			circular	v shaped
473	472	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.5	0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
474	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.35	0.23			circular	v shaped
475	474	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.35	0.23	dark greyish brown	silty clay		
476	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.26			sub-circular	concave
477	476	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
478	471	fill	pit	2	311	0		0.4	dark grey brown	silty sand		
479	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.45	0.15			sub-circular	u shaped
480	479	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.45	0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
481	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.54	0.18			sub-circular	u shaped
482	481	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.54	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
483	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.38	0.24			sub-circular	v shaped
484	483	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.38	0.24	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
485	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.45	0.29			sub-circular	u shaped
486	485	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.29	dark grey brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
487	0	cut	post hole	2	311	0	0.4	0.2			sub-circular	concave
488	487	fill	post hole	2	311	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
489	0	cut	post hole	2	489	0.42	0.32	0.25			sub-circular	v shaped
490	489	fill	post hole	2	489	0.42	0.32	0.25	mottled: mix of dark brown and mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
491	0	cut	post hole	2	489	0.42	0.32	0.3			sub-circular	v shaped
492	491	fill	post hole	2	489	0.42	0.32	0.3	mottled: mix of light yellowish brown and mid brown	silty sand		
493	0	cut	post hole	2	489	0.44	0.43	0.23			circular	flat v shaped
494	493	fill	post hole	2	489	0.44	0.43	0.23	mottled: mix of dark greyish brown and mid brown	silty sand		
495	0	cut	post hole	2	489	0.42	0.42	0.25			circular	v shaped
496	495	fill	post hole	2	489	0.42	0.42	0.25	mottled: mix of dark greyish brown and light yellow brown	silty sand		
499	0	cut	ditch	3	303	1.37	1	0.45			linear	wide v shaped
500	499	fill	ditch	3	303	0		0.45	dark yellow brown	sandy silt		
501	0	cut	ditch	3	48	0		0.35			curvilinear	u shaped
502	501	fill	ditch	3	48	0		0.1	dark yellowish	sandy clay		
503	501	fill	ditch	3	48	0		0.26	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay		
504	0	cut	post hole	2	504	0.36	0.34	0.14			sub-circular	wide v shaped
505	504	fill	post hole	2	504	0		0.14	mid grey brown	silt sand		
506	0	cut	post hole	2	504	0.5	0.38	0.2			sub-circular	v shaped
507	506	fill	post hole	2	504	0	0.38	0.2	mid grey brown	silt sand		
508	0	cut	post hole	2	504	0.34	0.23	0.16			sub-circular	u shaped
509	508	fill	post hole	2	504	0	0.23	0.16	dark brown	silty sand		
510	0	cut	post hole	2	504	0.35	0.35	0.17			sub-circular	v shaped
511	510	fill	post hole	2	504	0		0.17	dark grey brown	silt sand		
512	0	512	post hole	2	504	0.26	0.25	0.23			sub-circular	u shaped
513	512	fill	post hole	2	504	0		0.22	dark brown	silty sand		
514	0	cut	post hole	2	504	0.46	0.44	0.21			sub-circular	v shaped
515	514	fill	post hole	2	504	0		0.15	dark brown	silty sand		
516	514	fill	post hole	2	504	0		0.05	dark grey brown	silty sand		
517	0	cut	ditch	2	303	1.03	1	0.29			linear	flat u shaped
518	517	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.28	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
521	0	cut	ditch	2	303	1.19	1.04	0.42			linear	wide u shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
522	521	fill	ditch	2	303	0		0.42	dark yellow brown	sandy silt		
523	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.3	0.1			sub-circular	u shaped
524	523	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
525	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.37	0.13			sub-circular	v shaped
526	525	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.37	0.13	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
527	0	cut	pit	2	527	1.5	0.8	0.28			sub-circular	v shaped
528	527	fill	pit	2	527	1.5	0.8	0.28	mottled: mid brown mixed with greyish brown	silty sand		
529	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.49	0.16			sub-circular	u shaped
530	529	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.49	0.16	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
531	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.29	0.15			sub-circular	u shaped
532	531	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.29	0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
533	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.32	0.12			sub-circular	u shaped
534	533	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.32	0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
535	0	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.38	0.13			circular	u shaped
536	535	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.13	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
537	0	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.33	0.15			sub-circular	u shaped
538	537	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
539	0	cut	pit	2	0	0.82	0.54	0.15			sub-circular	v shaped
540	539	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty sand		
541	0	cut	post hole	2	527	0.25	0.2	0.15			circular	v shaped
542	541	fill	post hole	2	527	0.25	0.2	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
543	0	cut	pit	2	527	0.54	0.48	0.21			circular	u shaped
544	543	fill	pit	2	527	0.54	0.48	0.21	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
545	0	cut	post hole	2	527	0.37	0.24	0.26			sub-circular	v shaped
546	545	fill	post hole	2	527	0.37	0.24	0.26	mottled: mix of brown and light yellowish brown	silty sand		
547	0	cut	ditch	2	303	0	1.02	0.28			linear	concave
548	547	fill	ditch	2	303	0	1.02	0.28	dark reddish brown	silty sand		
549	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.4	0.32	0.32			sub-circular	u shaped
550	549	fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.32	dark brown	silty sand		
551	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.7	0.56	0.2			sub-circular	v shaped
552	551	fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2	mid brown	silty sand		
553	0	cut	ditch	2	553	0	1	0.5			linear	v shaped
554	553	fill	ditch	2	553	0		0.1	dark brown yellow	sandy clay		
555	553	fill	ditch	2	553	0		0.4	dark brown	salty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
556	0	cut	ditch	2	553	0	0.98	0.4			linear	v shaped
557	556	fill	ditch	2	553	0		0.1	mid yellow brown	silty sand		
558	556	fill	ditch	2	553	0		0.3	dark brown	silty sand		
559	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.4	0.33	0.23			sub-circular	v shaped
560	559	fill	post hole	0	0	0.4	0.33	0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
561	0	cut	ditch	2	553	0	0.8	0.39			linear	flat based v shaped
562	561	fill	ditch	2	553	0	0.8	0.39	mid reddish yellow brown	silty sand		
563	0	cut	pit	2	0	3.6	3.2	0.45			sub-circular	concave
564	563	fill	pit	2	0	0	3.6	0.29	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
565	563	fill	pit	2	0	0	2.7	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
566	0	cut	ditch	2	566	0	1.32	0.2			linear	u shaped
567	566	fill	ditch	2	566	0		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
568	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.6	0.33	0.17			sub-circular	u shaped
569	568	fill	pit	0	0	0		0.17	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
570	0	cut	ditch	2	553	1	0.86	0.31			linear	u shaped
571	570	fill	ditch	2	553	0		0.31	dark yellow brown	sandy silt		
572	572	cut	pit	0	0	1.05	0.96	0.4			sub-circular	U-shaped
573	572	fill	pit	0	0	1.05	0.96	0.4	dark brown	silty sand		
574	574	cut	post hole	0	0	0.28	0.24	0.16			sub-circular	U-shaped
575	575	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.91	0.29			sub-circular	U-shaped
576	575	fill	pit	0	0	0	0.91	0.29	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
577	574	fill	post hole	0	0	0.28	0.24	0.16	dark brownish grey	silty sand		
578	578	cut	pit	0	0	0.7	1.2	0.3			sub-circular	U-shaped
579	578	fill	pit	0	0	0.7	1.2	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand		
580	580	cut	gully	1	580	0	0.4	0.2			linear	V-shaped with flat base
581	580	fill	gully	1	580	0	0.4	0.2	dark reddish brown	silty sand		
582	582	cut	gully	1	580	0	0.3	0.08			linear	U-shaped
583	582	fill	gully	1	580	0	0.3	0.08	mid reddish brown	silty sand		
584	584	cut	ditch	3	0	0	1.6	0.58			linear	V-shape
585	584	fill	ditch	3	0	0	1.6	0.58	mid brown	silty sand		
586	586	cut	ditch	2	553	0	0.73	0.32			linear	U-shaped
587	586	fill	ditch	2	553	0	0.73	0.32	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
588	588	cut	ditch	2	553	0	0.9	0.38			linear	U-shaped
589	588	fill	ditch	2	553	0	1.13	0.38	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
590	590	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.23	0.08			sub-circular	U-shaped
591	590	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.23	0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
592	592	cut	cremation	2	0	0.5	0.44	0.3			circular	U-shaped
593	592	fill	cremation	2	0	0.5	0.44	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
594	594	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.6	0.21			circular	U-shaped
595	594	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.6	0.21	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
596	596	cut	cremation	2	0	0.48	0.5	0.15			circular	U-shaped
597	596	fill	cremation	2	0	0.48	0.5	0.15	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
598	598	cut	cremation	2	0	0.55	0.6	0.17			circular	U-shaped
599	598	fill	cremation	2	0	0.55	0.6	0.17	v dark grey/ black	silty sand		
600	600	cut	ditch	2	600	0	0.61	0.24			curvilinear	U-shaped
601	600	fill	ditch	2	600	0	0.61	0.24	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
602	602	cut	ditch	2	566	0	1.14	0.21			curvilinear	U-shaped
603	602	fill	ditch	2	566	0	1.14	0.21	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
604	604	cut	gully	2	566	0	0.51	0.1			curvilinear	U-shaped
606	606	cut	gully	2	600	0	0.35	0.1			curvilinear	U-shaped
607	606	fill	gully	2	600	0	0.35	0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
608	608	cut	post hole	2	0	0.4	0.49	0.19			circular	U-shape
609	608	fill	post hole	2	0	0.4	0.49	0.17	dark grey	sandy silt		
610	610	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.4	0.28			circular	V-shaped
611	610	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.4	0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
612	612	cut	cremation	2	0	0.4	0.36	0.2			circular	U-shaped
613	612	fill	cremation	2	0	0.4	0.36	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
614	614	cut	cremation	2	0	0.24	0.28	0.08			circular	U-shaped
615	614	fill	cremation	2	0	0.24	0.28	0.08	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
616	616	cut	cremation	2	0	0.9	0.85	0.4			circular	U-shaped
617	616	fill	cremation	2	0	0.9	0.85	0.4	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
618	618	cut	pit	2	0	0.62	0.88	0.26			sub-circular	V-shaped
619	618	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.88	0.26	dark brownish grey mottled with yellowish brown	silty sand		
620	620	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.74	0.22			sub-circular	U-shaped
621	620	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.74	0.22	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		
622	622	cut	cremation	2	0	0.28	0.34	0.2			circular	U-shaped
623	622	fill	cremation	2	0	0.28	0.34	0.2	v dark mottled brownish grey	silty sand		
624	624	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.4	0.18			circular	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
625	624	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.4	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
626	626	cut	cremation	2	0	0.6	0.5	0.3			sub-circular	U-shape
627	626	fill	cremation	2	0	0.6	0.5	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
628	628	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.54	0.32			sub-circular	U-shaped
629	628	fill	cremation	2	0	0		0.32	dark grey, near black	sandy silt		
630	630	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.37	0.16			circular	U-shaped
631	630	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.37	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
632	632	cut	cremation	2	0	0.38	0.38	0.12			circular	U-shape
633	632	fill	cremation	2	0	0.38	0.38	0.12	v dark brownish grey	silty sand		
634	634	cut	post hole	2	0	0.34	0.34	0.17			circular	U-shape
635	634	fill	post hole	2	0	0.34	0.34	0.17	mottled mid brown with dark greyish brown	silty sand		
636	636	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.2			circular	U-shaped
637	636	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand		
638	638	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.56	0.06			curvilinear	U-shaped
639	638	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.06	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
640	640	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.62	0.13			curvilinear	U-shaped
641	640	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.13	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
642	642	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.59	0.11			curvilinear	U-shaped
643	642	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
644	644	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.7	0.16			curvilinear	U-shaped
645	644	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.16	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
646	646	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.78	0.13			curvilinear	U-shaped
647	646	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.13	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
648	648	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.41	0.2			sub-circular	
649	648	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.41	0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		
650	650	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.61	0.1			curvilinear	U-shaped
651	650	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
652	652	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.87	0.12			curvilinear	U-shaped
653	652	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.12	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
654	654	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.93	0.1			curvilinear	U-shaped
655	654	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
656	656	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.61	0.15			curvilinear	U-shaped
657	656	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
658	658	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.49	0.12			curvilinear	U-shaped
659	658	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.12	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
660	660	cut	ring-gully	2	638	0	0.52	0.1			curvilinear	U-shaped
661	660	fill	ring-gully	2	638	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
662	662	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.24	0.37			sub-circular	
663	602	fill	cremation	2	0	0		0.37	dark greyish brown/ black	silty sound		
664	664	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.32	0.13			circular	u
665	664	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.32	0.13	dark grey brown	silty sand		
666	666	cut	cremation	2	0	0	0.29	0.08			circular	u
667	666	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.29	0.08	dark grey brown	silty sand		
668	668	cut	post hole	2	638	0	0.22	0.08			circular	u
669	668	fill	post hole	2	638	0	0.22	0.08	dark grey	sandy silt		
670	670	cut	post hole	2	638	0.4	0.42	0.2			circular	u
671	670	fill	post hole	2	638	0.4	0.42	0.02	dark grey	sandy silt		
672	672	cut	post hole	2	638	0.2	0.22	0.11			circular	u
673	672	fill	post hole	2	638	0.2	0.22	0.11	dark grey	sandy silt		
674	674	cut	post hole	2	638	0.3	0.21	0.2			circular	u
675	674	fill	post hole	2	638	0.3	0.21	0.2	dark grey	sandy silt		
676	676	cut	post hole	2	0	0.27	0.33	0.1			circular	u
677	676	fill	post hole	2	0	0.27	0.33	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
678	648	fill	cremation	2	0	0	0.41	0.1	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
679	679	cut	post hole	2	0	0	0.31	0.3			circular	rounded v
680	679	fill	post hole	2	0	0	0.31	0.3	dark grey brown	silty sand/gravel		
681	681	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.48	0.18			circular	u
682	681	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.48	0.18	dark grey brown	silty sand		
683	683	cut	pit	2	0	0	0.58	0.41			circular	rounded v
684	683	fill	pit	2	0	0	0.58	0.41	dark grey brown	silty sand		
687	685	cut	post hole	2	311	0.35	0.25	0.22			circular	u
688	687	fill	post hole	2	311	0.35	0.25	0.22	dark grey	sandy silt		
689	689	cut	ditch	3	553	0	1.08	0.54			linear - terminus	u
690	689	fill	ditch	3	553	0	1.08	0.54	mid grey brown	silty sand		
691	691	cut	post hole	2	691	0	0.3	0.2			circular	u
692	691	fill	post hole	2	691	0	0.3	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
693	693	cut	pit	2	691	0	1.18	0.16			sub-circular	u
694	693	fill	pit	2	691	0	1.18	0.16	dark brown	silty sand		
695	695	cut	post hole	0	695	0	0.34	0.19			circular	flat based u
696	695	fill	post hole	0	695	0		0.19	dark grey brown	sandy clay		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
697	697	cut	post hole	2	695	0	0.38	0.2			circular	u
698	697	fill	post hole	2	695	0		0.2	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
699	699	cut	post hole	0	695	0.38	0.35	0.18			circular	u
700	699	fill	post hole	0	695	0.38	0.35	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand		
701	701	cut	post hole	2	695	0	0.42	0.28			circular	u
702	701	fill	post hole	2	695	0	0.42	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand		
703	703	cut	pit	2	691	0	0.63	0.14			circular	wide u
704	703	fill	pit	2	691	0		0.14	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
705	705	cut	ditch	2	705	15	0.94	0.15			linear	u
706	705	fill	ditch	2	705	1	0.94	0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand		
707	707	cut	post hole	2	691	0	0.43	0.14			circular	u
708	707	fill	post hole	2	691	0		0.14	dark yellow brown	sandy clay		
709	709	cut	ditch terminus	2	705	15	0.55	0.08			linear	u
710	709	fill	ditch terminus	2	705	1	0.55	0.08	mid grey brown	silty sand		
711	711	cut	post hole	0	0	0.31	0.36	0.05			sub-circular	flat based u
712	711	fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.05	mid grey brown	silty sand		
713	713	cut	post hole	2	713	0.3	0.33	0.17			sub-circular	u
714	713	fill	post hole	2	713	0		0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand		
715	715	cut	post hole	2	715	0.42	0.35	0.09			circular	u
716	715	fill	post hole	2	715	0.42	0.35	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand		
717	717	cut	post hole	2	715	0.75	0.6	0.12			circular	u
718	717	fill	post hole	2	715	0.75	0.6	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
719	719	cut	pit	2	715	0	0.73	0.09			circular	flat based wide u
720	719	fill	pit	2	715	0		0.09	dark grey brown	sand		
721	721	cut	post hole	2	715	0	0.3	0.1			circular	u
722	721	fill	post hole	2	715	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
723	723	cut	ditch	3	723	1.23	1	0.28			linear	flat based u
724	723	fill	ditch	3	723	0		0.08	light yellow brown	sand		
725	725	cut	post hole	2	713	0.31	0.29	0.19			sub-circular	u
726	725	fill	post hole	2	713	0		0.19	mid grey brown	silty sand		
727	727	cut	post hole	2	713	0.6	0.45	0.28			sub-circular	flat based lopsided u
728	727	fill	post hole	2	713	0.4	0.2	0.18	dark grey brown	silty sand		
729	727	fill	post hole	2	713	0.47	0.25	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand		
730	723	fill	ditch	2	713	0		0.21	dark grey brown	sandy slay		
731	731	cut	ditch	3	723	15	1.3	0.25			linear	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
732	731	fill	ditch	3	723	1	1.3	0.25	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
733	733	cut	post hole	2	713	0	0.52	0.31			sub-circular	stepped u
734	733	fill	post hole	2	713	0	0.52	0.31	dark grey brown	silty sand		
735	735	cut	post hole	2	713	0.42	0.45	0.17			sub-circular	u
736	735	fill	post hole	2	713	0		0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand		
737	737	cut	pit	2	0	0.88	0.81	0.14			sub-circular	wide flat based u
738	737	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.14	dark yellow brown	sand		
739	739	cut	pit	0	0	0.9	0.93	0.25			circular	u
740	739	fill	pit	0	0	0.9	0.93	0.25	dark grey brown	silty sand		
741	741	cut	post hole	2	741	0	0.38	0.19			sub-circular	u
742	741	fill	post hole	2	741	0	0.38	0.19	mid grey brown	sandy silt		
743	743	cut	post hole	2	741	0.4	0.33	0.3			sub-circular	u
744	743	fill	post hole	2	741	0	0.33	0.3	mid grey brown	sandy silt		
745	745	cut	post hole	2	745	0.28	0.33	0.15			sub-circular	u
746	745	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand		
747	747	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.38	0.2			sub-circular	flat u
748	747	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
749	749	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.24	0.14			circular	flat based u
750	749	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.14	dark yellow brown	sand		
751	0			0	0	0						
752	0			0	0	0						
753	753	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.33	0.22			sub-circular	u
754	753	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
755	755	cut	post hole	2	741	0	0.32	0.23			circular	u
756	755	fill	post hole	2	741	0		0.23	dark yellow brown	sand		
757	757	cut	ditch terminus	1	757	15	0.47	0.13			linear	u
758	757	fill	ditch	1	757	1	0.47	0.13	mid grey brown	silty clay		
759	759	cut	post hole	2	741	0	0.3	0.11			circular	u
760	759	fill	post hole	2	741	0	0.3	0.11	mid grey brown	sandy silt		
761	761	cut	post hole	2	741	0	0.27	0.18			circular	u
762	761	fill	post hole	2	741	0	0.27	0.18	mid grey brown	sandy silt		
763	763	cut	post hole	0	0	0.32	0.38	0.16			sub-circular	u
764	763	fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
765	765	cut	pit	2	0	1.18	0.75	0.14			sub-circular	wide shallow u
766	765	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.14	dark yellow brown	sand		
767	767	cut	ditch	1	757	15	0.6	0.3			linear	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
768	767	fill	ditch	1	757	1	0.6	0.3	mid orangey brown	silty sand		
769	769	cut	post hole	2	741	0	0.32	0.18			circular	u
770	769	fill	post hole	2	741	0	0.32	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand		
771	771	cut	post hole	2	713	0.4	0.37	0.2			circular	u
772	771	fill	post hole	2	713	0.4	0.37	0.2	mid brown	silty sand		
773	773	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.26	0.22			circular	u
774	773	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.22	dark yellow brown	sand		
775	775	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.29	0.08			circular	u
776	775	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.08	dark yellow brown	sand		
777	777	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.34	0.16			circular	u
778	777	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.16	dark yellow brown	sand		
779	779	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.29	0.15			sub-circular	flat based u
780	779	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.15	dark grey brown	silty sand		
781	781	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.28	0.06			sub-circular	u
782	781	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.06	mid grey brown	silty sand		
783	783	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.3	0.1			sub-circular	u
784	783	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
785	785	cut	post hole	2	745	0	0.32	0.18			sub-circular	u
786	785	fill	post hole	2	745	0		0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand		
787	787	cut	pit	2	0	1.02	1	0.18			sub-circular	u
788	787	fill	pit	2	0	1.02	1	0.18	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
789	789	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.34	0.14			circular	u
790	789	fill	post hole	2	789	0	0.34	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay		
791	791	cut	post hole	2	789	0.45	0.34	0.12			sub-circular	u
792	791	fill	post hole	2	789	0	0.34	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
793	793	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.25	0.07			circular	u
794	793	fill	post hole	2	789	0	0.25	0.12	dark brown grey	sandy silt		
795	791	fill	post hole	2	789	0	0.12	0.06	mid pinkish brown	sandy silt		
796	796	cut	post hole	2	789	0.32	0.33	0.14			circular	u
797	796	fill	post hole	2	789	0.32	0.33	0.14	light grey brown	silty sand		
798	798	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.23	0.24			circular	u
799	798	fill	post hole	2	789	0	0.23	0.24	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
800	800	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.28	0.11			circular	u
801	800	fill	post hole	2	789	0		0.11	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
802	802	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.34	0.14			circular	u
803	802	fill	post hole	2	789	0		0.14	dark grey brown	sandy clay		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
804	804	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.46	0.23			circular	u
805	804	fill	post hole	2	789	0		0.23	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
806	806	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.26	0.18			circular	u
807	806	fill	post hole	2	789	0		0.18	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
808	808	cut	post hole	2	789	0	0.33	0.1			sub-circular	u
809	808	fill	post hole	2	789	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
810	810	cut	post hole	2	789	0.43	0.23	0.2			sub-rectangular	flat based u
811	810	fill	post hole	2	789	0		0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
812	812	cut	pit	2	0	0.5	0.52	0.17			circular	u
813	812	fill	pit	2	0	0.5	0.52	0.17	mid grey brown	silty clay		
814	814	cut	post hole	2	0	0.29	0.31	0.13			sub-circular	flat based u
815	814	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand		
816	816	cut	pit	2	0	0.6	0.58	0.13			sub-circular	flat based u
817	816	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.13	dark grey brown	silty sand		
818	818	cut	post hole	2	0	0.2	0.21	0.25			circular	u
819	818	fill	post hole	2	0	0.2	0.21	0.25	mid grey brown	silty clay		
820	0	cut	ring ditch	2	820	1	0.65	0.14			curvilinear	wide flat based u
821	820	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand		
822	822	cut	ring ditch	2	820	1	0.66	0.14			curvilinear	u
823	822	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand		
824	824	cut	ring ditch	2	820	0	0.43	0.24			curvilinear	u
825	824	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand		
826	826	cut	ring-gully	2	820	0	0.54	0.25			curvilinear	u
827	826	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand		
828	828	cut	ring ditch	2	820	1.4	0.68	0.12			curvilinear	u
829	828	fill	ring-gully	2	820	0		0.12	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
830	830	cut	ring ditch	2	820	0	0.53	0.27			curvilinear	U
831	830	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.27	mid grey brown	silty sand		
832	832	cut	ring ditch	2	820	1	0.59	0.24			curvilinear	flat based u
833	832	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.24	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
834	834	cut	ring ditch	2	820	0	0.56	0.24			curvilinear	v
835	834	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand		
836	836	cut	ring ditch	2	820	1	0.73	0.26			curvilinear	u
837	836	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand		
838	838	cut	ring ditch	2	820	0	0.46	0.16			curvilinear	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
839	838	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0		0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
840	840	cut	post hole	2	0	0.5	0.66	0.22			sub-circular	u
841	840	fill	post hole	2	0	0.5	0.66	0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
842	842	cut	post hole	2	0	0.36	0.3	0.26			circular	u
843	842	fill	post hole	2	0	0.36	0.3	0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand		
844	844	cut	ring ditch	2	820	0	0.65	0.3			curvilinear	u
845	844	fill	ring ditch	2	820	0	0.65	0.3	dark grey brown	silty sand		
846	846	cut	post hole	2	820	0.5	0.6	0.35			circular	u
847	846	fill	post hole	2	820	0.5	0.6	0.35	mid grey brown	silty sand		
848	848	cut	post hole	2	848	0.42	0.4	0.34			circular	u
849	848	fill	post hole	2	848	0.42	0.4	0.34	mid grey brown	silty sand		
850	850	cut	post hole	2	848	0.46	0.44	0.23			circular	u
851	850	fill	post hole	2	848	0.46	0.44	0.23	mid grey brown	silty sand		
852	852	cut	post hole	2	820	0	0.74	0.28			circular	flat based u
853	852	fill	post hole	2	820	0	0.71	0.28	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
854	854	cut	post hole	2	854	0.25	0.26	0.12			circular	u
855	854	fill	post hole	2	854	0.25	0.26	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
856	856	cut	post hole	2	854	0.23	0.25	0.09			circular	u
857	856	fill	post hole	2	854	0.23	0.25	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand		
858	858	cut	post hole	2	854	0.27	0.26	0.12			circular	u
859	858	fill	post hole	2	854	0.23	0.26	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
860	860	cut	pit	2	0	1.71	1.33	0.17			sub-circular	irregular u
861	860	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.17	very dark grey brown	sand		
862	862	cut	pit	2	0	1.9	1.82	0.24			circular	flat based u
863	862	fill	pit	2	0	1.9	1.82	0.24	dark grey brown	silty sand		
864	864	cut	ditch	1	757	0	0.55	0.11			linear	u
865	864	fill	ditch	1	757	0	0.55	0.11	mid grey brown	silty clay		
866	866	cut	post hole	2	866	0.38	0.4	0.2			circular	u
867	866	fill	post hole	2	866	0.38	0.4	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
868	868	cut	post hole	2	866	0.32	0.36	0.13			circular	u
869	868	fill	post hole	2	866	0.32	0.36	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
870	870	cut	post hole	2	866	0.44	0.38	0.19			circular	u
871	870	fill	post hole	2	866	0.44	0.38	0.19	mid grey brown	silty sand		
872	873	cut	post hole	2	866	0.38	0.34	0.16			circular	u
873	872	fill	post hole	2	866	0.38	0.34	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
874	874	cut	ditch	2	411	0	0.66	0.2			linear	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
875	874	fill	ditch	2	411	0	0.66	0.2	mid red brown	silty sand		
876	876	cut	post hole	2	876	0	0.47	0.1			sub-circular	u
877	876	fill	post hole	2	876	0		0.1	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
878	878	cut	post hole	2	876	0	0.46	0.12			circular	flat based u
879	878	fill	post hole	2	876	0		0.12	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
880	880	cut	post hole	2	848	0	0.4	0.22			sub-circular	u
881	880	fill	post hole	2	848	0		0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
882	882	cut	post hole	2	820	0.27	0.25	0.14			sub-circular	u
883	882	fill	post hole	2	820	0.27	0.25	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand		
884	884	cut	post hole	2	820	0.43	0.42	0.23			sub-circular	u
885	884	fill	post hole	2	820	0		0.23	mid grey brown	silty sand		
886	886	cut	pit	2	820	0.65	0.62	0.32			sub-circular	u
887	886	fill	pit	2	820	0		0.32	mid grey brown	silty sand		
888	888	cut	post hole	2	820	0.46	0.28	0.2			sub-circular	u
889	888	fill	post hole	2	820	0.46	0.28	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
890	890	cut	post hole	2	820	0.3	0.27	0.13			sub-circular	u
891	890	fill	post hole	2	820	0.3	0.27	0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand		
892	892	cut	post hole	2	820	0.42	0.37	0.1			circular	stepped u
893	892	fill	post hole	2	820	0.42	0.37	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
894	894	cut	post hole	2	820	0.34	0.3	0.14			circular	u
895	894	fill	post hole	2	820	0.34	0.3	0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand		
896	896	cut	ditch	1	757	0	0.35	0.13			linear, terminus	u
897	896	fill	ditch	1	757	0		0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand		
898	898	cut	pit	2	898	0	1.1	0.2			sub-circular	flat based u
899	898	fill	pit	2	898	0		0.06	mid grey brown	silty sand		
900	898	fill	pit	2	898	0		0.14	mid red brown	silty sand		
901	901	cut	pit	2	898	0	0.8	0.32			circular	u
902	901	fill	pit	2	898	0		0.22	mid grey/yellow brown	silty sand		
903	901	fill	pit	2	898	0		0.12	dark grey	silty sand		
904	904	cut	pit	2	898	0	0.88	0.18			circular	u
905	904	fill	pit	2	898	0	0.88	0.18	mottled dark grey/mid grey brown	silty sand		
906	906	cut	gully	1	757	0	0.37	0.11			linear	u
907	906	fill	gully	1	757	0		0.11	mid grey brown	silty sand		
908	908	cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.3	0.22			circular	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
909	908	fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
910	910	cut	post hole	2	820	0.26	0.28	0.1			sub-circular	u
911	910	fill	post hole	2	820	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
912	912	cut	post hole	2	848	0.46	0.4	0.12			sub-circular	u
913	912	fill	post hole	2	848	0.46	0.4	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
914	914	cut	post hole	2	848	0.4	0.38	0.12			circular	u
915	914	fill	post hole	2	848	0.4	0.38	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
916	916	cut	post hole	2	848	0.46	0.39	0.32			sub-circular	stepped u
917	916	fill	post hole	2	848	0.46	0.39	0.32	mid grey brown	silty sand		
918	918	cut	pit	2	0	2.07	1.52	0.43			sub-circular	wide u
919	918	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.11	light yellow brown	sand		
920	918	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.22	dark yellow brown	sandy silt		
921	918	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.07	dark grey brown	silty clay		
922	922	cut	post hole	2	820	0.38	0.38	0.21			circular	u
923	922	fill	post hole	2	820	0.38	0.38	0.21	mid grey brown	silty sand		
924	924	cut	post hole	2	820	0.46	0.44	0.28			circular	u
925	924	fill	post hole	2	820	0.46	0.44	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand		
926	926	cut	post hole	2	0	0.3	0.32	0.1			sub-circular	flat based u
927	926	fill	post hole	2	0	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
928	928	cut	post hole	2	820	0.5	0.5	0.32			circular	u
929	928	fill	post hole	2	820	0.5	0.5	0.32	mid grey brown	silty sand		
930	930	cut	post hole	2	820	0.34	0.28	0.28			circular	u
931	930	fill	post hole	2	820	0.34	0.28	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand		
932	932	cut	post hole	2	820	0.35	0.28	0.22			circular	u
933	932	fill	post hole	2	820	0.35	0.28	0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
934	934	cut	post hole	2	820	0.36	0.37	0.28			sub-circular	v
935	934	fill	post hole	2	820	0		0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt		
936	936	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.74	0.23			sub-circular	flat based u
937	936	fill	pit	0	0	0		0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand		
938	938	cut	post hole	2	820	0.32	0.3	0.22			circular	u
939	938	fill	post hole	2	820	0.32	0.3	0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
940	940	cut	post hole	2	820	0.24	0.25	0.16			circular	u
941	940	fill	post hole	2	820	0.24	0.25	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
942	942	cut	post hole	2	876	0.4	0.36	0.23			sub-circular	u
943	942	fill	post hole	2	876	0		0.23	mid grey brown	silty sand		
944	944	cut	post hole	2	876	0.5	0.36	0.36			sub-circular	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
945	944	fill	post hole	2	876	0		0.36	dark grey brown	silty sand		
946	946	cut	post hole	2	946	0.5	0.68	0.26			sub-circular	u
947	946	fill	post hole	2	946	0	0.68	0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand		
948	946	fill	post hole	2	946	0	0.24	0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand		
949	949	cut	post hole	2	848	0.33	0.33	0.11			circular	u
950	949	fill	post hole	2	848	0.33	0.33	0.11	dark grey brown	silty sand		
951	951	cut	post hole	2	848	0.33	0.33	0.19			circular	u
952	951	fill	post hole	2	848	0.33	0.33	0.19	mid grey brown	silty sand		
953	953	cut	post hole	2	848	0.3	0.28	0.24			circular	flat based u
954	953	fill	post hole	2	848	0.3	0.28	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand		
955	955	cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.48	0.14			sub-circular	u
956	955	fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand		
957	957	cut	post hole	2	946	0.5	0.4	0.22			sub-circular	stepped u
958	957	fill	post hole	2	946	0.5	0.4	0.22	dark grey brown	silty sand		
959	959	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.35	0.2			circular	rounded v
960	959	fill	post hole	2	946	0	0.35	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
963	963	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.56	0.18			circular	u
964	963	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.17	dark grey brown	silty sand		
965	965	cut	post hole	2	848	0.55	0.5	0.46			sub-circular	rounded v
966	965	fill	post hole	2	848	0.55	0.5	0.46	mid grey brown	silty sand		
967	967	cut	post hole	2	946	0.28	0.23	0.2			sub-circular	deep u
968	967	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
969	969	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.37	0.22			circular	u
970	970	cut	post hole	2	970	0.32	0.3	0.16			circular	flat based u
971	963	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.18	pale grey brown/near black	silty sand		
972	969	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.22	dark grey brown	silty sand		
973	973	cut	post hole	2	946	0.4	0.37	0.23			sub-circular	u
974	973	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand		
975	970	fill	post hole	2	970	0	0.32	0.3	dark grey brown	silty sand		
976	976	cut	post hole	2	976	0.42	0.4	0.33			sub-circular	u
977	976	fill	post hole	2	976	0	0.1	0.33	mid grey	silty sand		
978	976	fill	post hole	2	976	0	0.24	0.32	dark grey brown	silty sand		
979	979	cut	post hole	2	976	0	0.5	0.38			circular	stepped u
980	979	fill	post hole	2	976	0	0.16	0.23	dark brown	silty sand		
981	979	fill	post hole	2	976	0		0.37	dark grey brown	silty sand		
982	982	cut	post hole	2	976	0.6	0.53	0.41			sub-circular	stepped u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
983	982	fill	post hole	2	976	0		0.3	dark brown	silty sand		
984	982	fill	post hole	2	976	0		0.42	dark grey brown	silty sand		
985	985	cut	post hole	2	976	0	0.43	0.25			sub-circular	u
986	985	fill	post hole	2	976	0		0.25	dark grey brown	silty sand		
987	987	cut	post hole	2	0	0.44	0.5	0.35			circular	u
988	987	fill	post hole	2	0	0.44	0.5	0.35	mid grey brown	silty sand		
989	989	cut	post hole	2	970	0.4	0.39	0.2			sub-circular	flat but sloped u
990	989	fill	post hole	2	970	0		0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
991	991	cut	post hole	2	970	0.27	29	0.13			sub-circular	u
992	991	fill	post hole	2	970	0		0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand		
993	993	cut	post hole	2	970	0.35	0.32	0.15			sub-circular	rounded v
994	993	fill	post hole	2	970	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand		
995	995	cut	pit	2	0	1.45	1.55	0.6			circular	u
996	995	fill	pit	2	0	1.45	1.34	0.3	light grey brown	silty sand		
997	997	cut	post hole	2	970	0.4	0.44	0.24			sub-circular	u
998	997	fill	post hole	2	970	0		0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand		
999	999	cut	pit	2	0	1.54	0.6	0.2			sub-circular	u
1000	999	fill	pit	2	0	1.5	0.4	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1001	1001	cut	pit	2	970	0.74	0.77	0.18			sub-circular	u
1002	1001	fill	pit	2	970	0		0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1003	1003	cut	pit	2	0	0.83	0.94	0.18			sub-circular	u
1004	1003	fill	pit	2	0	0.83	0.93	0.18	light grey brown	silty sand		
1005	1005	cut	post hole	2	848	0.5	0.42	0.28			sub-circular	u
1006	1005	fill	post hole	2	848	0		0.28	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1007	995	fill	pit	2	0	1.45	1.55	0.3	dark grey brown (almost black)	silty sand		
1008	1008	cut	post hole	2	946	0.48	0.32	0.2			sub-circular	u
1009	1009	cut	post hole	2	946	0.35	0.4	0.2			circular	u
1010	1009	fill	post hole	2	946	0.35	0.4	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1011	1011	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.3	0.15			circular	u
1012	1011	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.15	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1013	1008	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1014	1014	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.35	0.15			circular	u, inclined to west
1015	1014	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.15	dark brown	silty sand		
1016	1016	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.32	0.15			circular	u
1017	1016	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.15	dark brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
1018	1018	cut	post hole	2	0	0.3	0.28	0.17			circular	u
1019	1018	fill	post hole	2	0	0.3	0.28	0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1020	1020	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.31	0.19			circular	u
1021	1020	fill	post hole	2	1020	0		0.19	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1022	1022	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.3	0.19			circular	u
1023	1022	fill	post hole	2	1020	0		0.19	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
1024	1024	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.34	0.23			circular	u
1025	1024	fill	post hole	2	1020	0		0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1026	1026	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.25	0.15			circular	u
1027	1026	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1028	1028	cut	post hole	2	946	0.4	0.37	0.26			sub-circular	u
1029	1028	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1030	1030	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.26	0.12			circular	u
1031	1030	fill	post hole	2	946	0	0.26	0.12	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1032	1032	cut	post hole	2	1032	0.3	0.4	0.12			circular	u
1033	1032	fill	post hole	2	1032	0.3	0.4	0.12	light grey brown	silty sand		
1034	1034	cut	pit	2	1034	0.65	0.6	0.2			circular	u
1035	1034	fill	pit	2	1034	0.65	0.6	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1036	1036	cut	post hole	2	1032	0.5	0.4	0.15			circular	u
1037	1036	fill	post hole	2	1032	0.5	0.4	0.15	light grey brown	silty sand		
1038	1038	cut	post hole	2	1032	0.3	0.26	0.14			circular	u
1039	1038	fill	post hole	2	1032	0.3	0.26	0.14	light grey brown	silty sand		
1040	1040	cut	post hole	2	946	0.52	0.45	0.2			sub-circular	u
1041	1040	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1042	1042	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.25	0.14			circular	u
1043	1042	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1044	1044	cut	post hole	2	946	0.48	0.4	0.25			sub-circular	u
1045	1044	fill	post hole	2	946	0.48	0.4	0.25	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1046	1046	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.35	0.25			circular	u
1047	1046	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.25	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1048	1048	cut	post hole	2	946	0.44	0.38	0.23			sub-circular	u
1049	1048	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1050	1050	cut	post hole	2	946	0	0.3	0.16			circular	u
1051	1050	fill	post hole	2	946	0	0.3	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1052	1052	cut	pit	2	1034	0.9	1.06	0.44			sub-circular	u
1053	1052	fill	pit	2	1034	0	1.06	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
1054	1052	fill	pit	2	1034	0	1	0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1055	1055	cut	post hole	2	1055	0	0.34	0.16			sub-circular	u
1056	1055	fill	post hole	2	1055	0	0.34	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1057	1057	cut	post hole	2	1055	0	0.31	0.15			sub-circular	u
1058	1057	fill	post hole	2	1055	0	0.31	0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1059	1059	cut	post hole	2	1055	0	0.34	0.27			sub-circular	u
1060	1059	fill	post hole	2	1055	0	0.34	0.27	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1061	1061	cut	post hole	2	1055	0	0.21	0.16			sub-circular	u
1062	1061	fill	post hole	2	1055	0		0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1063	1063	cut	post hole	2	1055	0	0.27	0.16			sub-circular	u
1064	1063	fill	post hole	2	1055	0	0.27	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1065	1065	cut	post hole	2	1055	0.2	0.25	0.12			sub-circular	lopsided u
1066	1065	fill	post hole	2	1055	0.2	0.25	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1067	1067	cut	post hole	2	1032	0.4	0.41	0.2			circular	u
1068	1067	fill	post hole	2	1032	0.4	0.41	0.2	light grey brown	silty sand		
1069	1069	cut	post hole	2	1032	0.25	0.21	0.1			circular	u
1070	1069	fill	post hole	2	1032	0.25	0.21	0.1				
1071	1071	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.34	0.29			circular	u
1072	1071	fill	post hole	2	1020	0	0.34	0.29	dark grey brown	sandy silt		
1073	1073	cut	pit	2	1034	0.84	0.8	0.28			circular	u
1074	1073	fill	pit	2	1034	0.84	0.8	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1075	1075	cut	post hole	2	946	0.51	0.3	0.49			sub-circular	flat based u
1076	1075	fill	post hole	2	946	0		0.49	dark brown grey	silty sand		
1078	1078	cut	post hole	2	1078	0.19	0.2	0.11			circular	u
1079	1078	fill	post hole	2	1078	0.19	0.2	0.11	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1080	1080	cut	post hole	2	1078	0.23	0.25	0.14			circular	u
1081	1080	fill	post hole	2	1078	0.23	0.25	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1082	1082	cut	post hole	2	1078	0.2	0.14	0.2			circular	u
1083	1082	fill	post hole	2	1078	0.2	0.2	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1084	1084	cut	gully	3	411	15	0.45	0.12			linear	u
1085	1084	fill	gully	3	411	1	0.45	0.12	light grey brown	silty clay		
1086	1086	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.33	0.17			circular	u
1087	1086	fill	post hole	2	1020	0		0.17	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1088	1088	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.38	0.22			circular	u
1089	1088	fill	post hole	2	1020	0		0.22	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1090	1090	cut	post hole	2	1020	0	0.37	0.21			circular	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
1091	1090	fill	post hole	2	1020	0		0.21	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1092	1092	cut	post hole	2	1092	0.33	0.28	0.17			sub-circular	u
1093	1092	fill	post hole	2	1092	0.33	0.28	0.17	dak grey	silty sand		
1094	1094	cut	post hole	2	1078	0.23	0.2	0.07			circular	u
1095	1094	fill	post hole	2	1078	0.23	0.2	0.07	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1096	1096	cut	post hole	2	1078	0.22	0.24	0.13			circular	u
1097	1096	fill	post hole	2	1078	0.22	0.24	0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1098	1098	cut	post hole	2	1078	0.14	0.16	0.16			circular	u
1099	1098	fill	post hole	2	1078	0.14	0.16	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1100	1100	cut	pit	2	1092	0	0.8	0.18			circular	flat based u
1101	1100	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.8	0.18	dark grey brown with mid yellow brown mottling	silty sand		
1102	1102	cut	post hole	2	1102	0	0.39	0.17			sub-circular	u
1103	1102	fill	post hole	2	1102	0		0.17	mid gey brown	silty sand		
1104	1104	cut	post hole	2	1102	0	0.4	0.22			sub-circular	u
1105	1104	fill	post hole	2	1102	0		0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1106	1106	cut	pit	2	1092	2.28	1.8	0.48			sub-circular	u
1108	1108	cut	post hole	2	1092	0	0.32	0.12			circular	u
1109	1108	fill	post hole	2	1092	0		0.12	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
1110	1110	cut	post hole	2	1092	0	0.42	0.12			circular	u
1111	1110	fill	post hole	2	1092	0		0.12	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
1112	1112	cut	ditch	2	411	1	0.71	0.14			linear	u
1113	0			0	0	0						
1114	1113	fill	ditch	2	411	0		0.14	dark grey brown	sandy slay		
1115	1115	cut	post hole	2	1102	0	0.32	0.22			sub-circular	u
1116	1115	fill	post hole	2	1102	0		0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1117	1117	cut	post hole	2	1102	0	0.41	0.15			sub-circular	u
1118	1117	fill	post hole	2	1102	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1119	1119	cut	post hole	2	1092	0.37	0.32	0.13			circular	flat based u
1120	1119	fill	post hole	2	1092	0.37	0.32	0.13	mottled mid yellowish brown	silty sand		
1121	1121	cut	post hole	2	1092	0.42	0.4	0.1			circular	u
1122	1121	fill	post hole	2	1092	0.42	0.4	0.1	mid blue grey	silty sand		
1123	1123	cut	gully	2	411	1	0.61	0.07			linear	u
1124	1123	fill	gully	2	411	1	0.61	0.07	light grey brown	silty clay		
1125	1125	cut	gully	2	411	1	0.7	0.17			linear	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
1126	1125	fill	gully	2	411	1	0.7	0.17	light grey brown	silty clay		
1127	1127	cut	post hole	2	1092	0	0.33	0.15			circular	u
1128	1127	fill	post hole	2	1092	0		0.15	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
1129	1129	cut	pit	2	1092	3.6	2.4	0.36			sub-circular	wide u
1130	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	2.1	0.36	mid grey brown	silt		
1131	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	1.8	0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1132	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.4	0.22	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1133	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.46	0.23	light grey brown	silty sand		
1134	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.26	0.1	mid red brown	silty sand		
1135	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.6	0.3	light grey brown	silty sand		
1136	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.4	0.28	light grey brown	silty sand		
1137	1129	fill	pit	2	1092	0	0.66	0.21	light grey brown	silty sand		
1138	1138	cut	post hole	2	820	0	0.396	0.2			circular	u
1139	1138	fill	post hole	2	820	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1140	1140	cut	post hole	2	820	0	0.36	0.17			circular	u
1141	1141	fill	post hole	2	820	0		0.17	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1142	1142	cut	post hole	2	820	0.46	0.32	0.49			sub-circular	u
1143	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.13	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1144	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.05	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1145	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.08	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1146	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0			dark grey brown	silty sand		
1147	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1148	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.16	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1149	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1150	1106	fill	pit	2	1092	0		0.18	mid red brown	silty sand		
1151	1142	fill	post hole	2	820	0	0.06	0.49	dark brown	silty sand		
1152	1143	fill	post hole	2	820	0	0.32	0.49	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1153	1153	cut	ditch	3	723	15	2.1	0.65			linear	u
1154	1153	fill	ditch	3	723	1	1.04	0.26	light grey brown	silty sand		
1155	1153	fill	ditch	3	723	1	2.1	0.4	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1156	1156	cut	ditch	3	723	1	1.01	0.55			linear	u
1157	1156	fill	ditch	3	723	0		0.55	mid grey brown	sandy clay		
1158	1158	cut	ditch	3	723	1	1.37	0.56			linear	flat based u
1159	1158	fill	ditch	3	723	0		0.31	light yellow brown	sandy clay		
1160	1158	fill	ditch	3	723	0		0.26	dark grey brown	sandy clay		
1161	1161	cut	post hole	2	820	0.67	0.29	0.2			sub-circular	u

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Profile
1162	1161	fill	post hole	2	820	0.67	0.29	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand		
1163	1163	cut	pit	2	0	0.4	0.3	0.4			sub-circular	not excavated to base
1164	1163	fill	pit	2	0	0		0.4	dark grey brown	silty sand		
1165	626	fill	cremation	2	0	0		0.1	dark brown	silty sand		

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork, by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of six artefacts comprising one copper-alloy (CuA) pin dating to the Late Bronze Age period, and five post-medieval to modern undiagnostic iron artefacts (Table 15).

Material	No. of Artefacts
Copper-alloy	1
Iron	5
Total	**6**

Table 15: Summary quantification of metalwork by material

B.1.2 The copper-alloy pin is well preserved and complete, while the ironwork is poorly preserved and incomplete due to the adverse condition of the soil.

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104, Dungworth, D. 2012 and 108, Davis and Starley), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015, Bayley *et al.*) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013, Rimmer *et al.).*

B.1.4 The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories. The items were catalogued, and the details are presented in a table at the end of this section (Table 16).

B.1.5 Finds were quantified using a Microsoft Access database, while a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The tables are organised by context number.

Factual Data

B.1.6 SF1 was recovered from an isolated Phase 2 pit **703**, located in the northwest corner of the excavated area. This is an uncommon type of pin dating to the Late Bronze Age period, such dress accessories appear to be concentrated in Suffolk and Norfolk and a possible continental origin cannot be excluded (Roberts 2007, 6, fig. 3 no. 2 and 4).

B.1.7 In addition, a post-medieval to modern iron horseshoe was retrieved from Phase 3 ditch **723** while the remaining undiagnostic ironwork was found in posthole **5**, also Phase 3.

Statement of Potential

B.1.8 The copper-alloy pin Is of some interest as it is of a type with a distribution that appears to be concentrated in Suffolk and Norfolk, with a possible continental origin. Otherwise, the small assemblage has no potential to contribute to the project research objectives.

Recommendations for further work/retention

B.1.9 The catalogue entry for the pin should be completed, with any parallels, and the item illustrated.

B.1.10 Pin SF1 should be retained and stored for archive deposition. The ironwork can be dispersed after the final site report is submitted and approved.

SF	Context	Cut	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	Description	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
1	704	703	2	pit	CuA	pin	Dress accessory	A Late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy disc-headed pin with slightly curved and undecorate tapering stem	65	1.58	LBA/EIA
0	1157	1156	3	ditch	Fe	horseshoe	Transport	A post-medieval or modern incomplete horseshoe	0	0	PMED/ MOD
0	6	5	3	posthole	Fe	nail	Fitting	Three incomplete modern nails with circular cross-section	0	0	MOD
0	6	5	3	posthole	Fe	unidentified	miscellaneous	Two fragments of a modern folded iron container possibly from a paint bucket	0	0	MOD

Table 16: Summary catalogue of metalwork

B.2 Worked and Burnt Flint, by Lawrence Billington

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 A total of 138 worked flints and 1911g (140 fragments) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavation. This does not include the small assemblage of 28 worked flints and 63g of unworked burnt flit recovered during the trial trenching of the site in 2021 (Sommerville, in Crush 2021, 27-28).

B.2.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from

southern Britain (*e.g.* Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021). Additional recording of technological/non-metric attributes of the flint (hammer mode, breakage, platform type, cortical survival, etc.) was also undertaken, following standard nomenclature and techniques (*e.g.* Inizan *et al* 1999), full details of these analyses are retained in the Excel data sheet in the project archives.

Quantification and provenance

B.2.3 A summary catalogue of the flint is provided in Table 17. Aside from six flakes recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits, all of the flint was recovered from the fills of cut features, most of which have been assigned to Phase 2 – the Late Bronze Age (see below). Almost half (49%) of the worked flints and a large proportion of the unworked burnt flint (62% by weight) was recovered from the sieved residues of bulk samples; the worked flint from these residues consist largely of small flakes measuring under 20mm in maximum dimension. The worked flint was generally thinly distributed, deriving from some 47 individual contexts and with a maximum of 13 worked flints coming from any individual context. Similarly, the burnt flint derived from some 34 individual contexts, with only two contexts producing in excess of ten fragments of burnt flint.

Context	Cut	Context type	Group	Phase	Sample	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Two plat. Core	Multi. plat. Core	Flint quern	Total worked	Unworked burnt (count)	Unworked burnt (wt. g.)
1	0	topsoil		0				3						3		
2	0	subsoil		0				3						3		
72	71	pit		2	1										2	21
72	71	pit		2											2	124.7
73	71	pit		2				1						1		
81	80	ditch	80	2									1	1		
92	90	pit		2	5		1							1	4	15.1
92	90	pit		2			1	3						4	1	32.5
97	95	pit		2				2	1					3		
106	104	pit		2				6						6		
107	104	pit		2	6		2	8						10	12	243.9
107	104	pit		2			1	1						2	13	250.3
111	110	post hole	108	2	70			1						1		
154	153	post hole	149	2	57										3	11
154	153	post hole	149	2				2						2		
162	161	post hole	161	2	60										3	59

Context	Cut	Context type	Group	Phase	Sample	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Two plat. Core	Multi. plat. Core	Flint quern	Total worked	Unworked burnt (count)	Unworked burnt (wt. g.)
184	183	post hole	179	2				1						1		
188	187	pit		2	7										3	38.1
207	206	post hole		2				1						1		
221	220	pit		2	8	1		3						4	1	7.4
248	247	ditch	100	1				1						1		
276	275	post hole	259	2				1						1		
284	283	pit	283	2	10										3	16.7
288	287	pit		2	11			7						7	4	10.3
288	287	pit		2			1	1						2		
294	293	ditch	80	2											1	27.6
314	313	pit	291	2	18	1		2						3	6	11.6
319	317	post hole	283	2	13										3	10.4
332	331	ditch	303	2				1						1		
337	336	pit		2	15			3						3	17	120.3
338	336	pit		2	16			2						2	3	52.3
340	339	pit		2	14										2	2.5
348	345	ditch	303	2											1	6.1
350	349	ditch	303	2				1						1		
366	0	post hole	139	2											1	12.7
377	376	pit	259	2	19			2	1					3	2	61.7
401	400	post hole	398	2	71			1						1		
410	409	ditch	303	2											1	8.8
439	438	post hole	438	2				1						1		
448	447	ditch	48	2				2						2		
450	449	ditch	411	2											1	23.5
462	461	post hole	311	2			1	1						2		
464	463	post hole	311	2			1	1						2	1	28.9
478	471	pit	311	2	21			3						3	3	33.9
478	471	pit	311	2	67	3	1	9						13	3	105.6
478	471	pit	311	2				6				1		7	4	155.2
516	514	post hole	504	2											1	12
544	543	pit	527	2	23			1						1		
546	545	post hole	527	2					1	1				2		

Context	Cut	Context type	Group	Phase	Sample	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Two plat. Core	Multi. plat. Core	Flint quern	Total worked	Unworked burnt (count)	Unworked burnt (wt. g.)
619	618	pit		2			1	1			1			3		
641	640	ring-gully	638	2				3						3		
643	642	ring-gully	638	2				1						1		
645	644	ring-gully	638	2	76			2						2		
645	644	ring-gully	638	2				1						1	1	17.8
655	654	ring-gully	638	2				1						1		
657	656	ring-gully	638	2	77										4	16.5
740	739	pit		2	79										3	42.3
788	787	pit		2				1						1		
792	791	post hole	789	2				1						1		
794	793	post hole	789	2				1						1		
817	816	pit		2	85										3	16.9
861	860	pit		2	84			3						3	1	0.3
863	862	pit		2	83										4	55.8
863	862	pit		2					1					1		
891	890	post hole	820	2			1	2						3	1	27.8
900	898	pit	898	2	87										1	1.4
902	901	pit	898	2	88			4						4		
923	922	post hole	820	2				1						1		
1002	1001	pit	970	2	90			1						1	20	123.2
1131	1129	pit	1092	2	91			2						2	4	104.5
1133	1129	pit	1092	2	92										1	0.9
1143	1106	pit	820	2				5						5		
1148	1106	pit		2	94			3						3		
Totals						5	11	114	4	1	1	1	1	138	144	1910.5

Table 17: Summary catalogue of the flint assemblage

Assemblage characterisation

B.2.4 The raw materials are all of fine grained, generally high quality, flint. Surviving cortical surfaces are invariably hard, thin and abraded, suggesting the use of (probably fairly locally sourced) gravel cobbles form superficial deposits. Two pieces have the distinctive dark green/grey cortex with underlying orange band of Bullhead flint, this material is relatively common in this a part of Suffolk, outcropping in places along the major river valleys where the base of the chalk overlies certain tertiary deposits.

B.2.5 The condition of the flint is varied, but in general most of the worked flint from Phase 2 (Late Bronze Age) contexts is in good, fresh condition. Very few pieces display any traces of recortication ('patination').

B.2.6 Only a single unretouched flake (of Bullhead flint) was recovered from a Phase 1 context, a fill of Ditch 100 (fill 248, intervention 247).

B.2.7 The vast majority of the flint derived from Phase 2 contexts (125 worked flints, 1802g of unworked burnt flint). These were largely derived from pits and postholes (117 worked flints and 249g of unworked burnt flint from 41 features/interventions), with smaller quantities deriving from other features including a pair of ring-gullies/ring ditches. Most of the assemblages from individual features were very small (one to five worked flints/fragments of burnt flint), with the largest assemblages of worked flint coming from pit 104 (18 pieces) and pit 471 (23 pieces). Nonetheless, most of this material is in good condition suggesting it is probably broadly contemporary with the features from which it derives, although there are a small number of slightly worn pieces which are more likely to represent residual Neolithic pieces, including blades from pits 95, 376 and 862.

B.2.8 The worked flint from Phase 2 contexts includes no retouched tools and only two simple cores, being otherwise made up of unretouched flakes, irregular shatter and small chips. In technological terms most of this material clearly derives form very simple core reduction sequences, many of the removals have cortical striking platforms and irregular dorsal scar patterns, suggesting a casual and relatively unskilled approach to knapping. Whilst not strongly diagnostic, this is in keeping with a late prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) date, consistent with the Late Bronze Age pottery associated with these features. The burnt flint from these features probably largely represent fragments of flint 'pot boilers' used to heat water.

B.2.9 Very little material (five worked flints, four fragments of unworked burnt flint) was recovered from late medieval-post-medieval contexts, all deriving from ditches and clearly representing residual material. (NB these have since been rephased to Phase 2).

B.2.10 By far the most significant lithic artefact is a flint quern (SF8) recovered from fill 81, in Ditch 80. This is made up of one large fragment and one refitting flake (probably detached by machine during site tripping or during hand excavation) measuring approximately 140mm long, 100mm wide and 110mm thick and weighing 2.8kg (Fig. B.1.1). The bottom of the quern is largely covered in cortex (Fig. B.1.1, b) and on the sides only one part of the original edge of the quern appears to survive, and this has been dressed by flaking (Fig. B.2.1, c), the other sides are non-bulbar fractures. The upper, quern, surface (Fig. B.2.1, a) is flat, with a rough, heavily pecked, chattered surface with small areas of smooth ground/polished surface close to its edge.

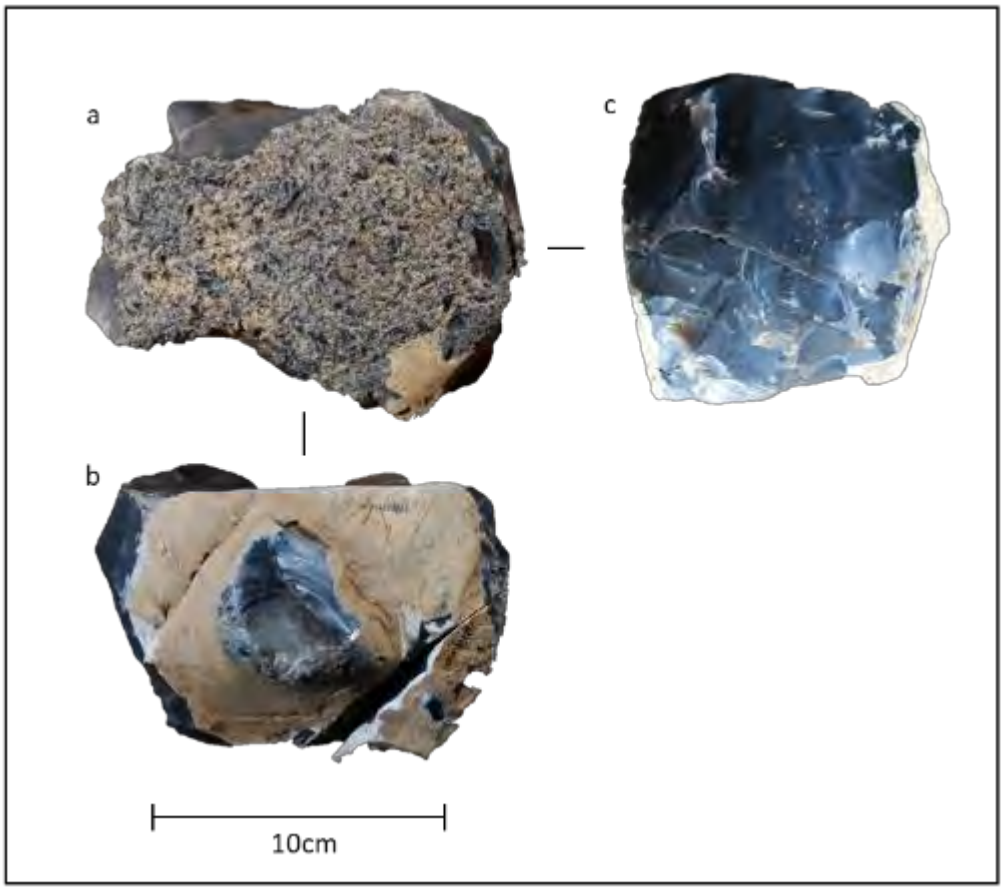

*Fig. B.2.1. Flint quern (SF8, context 81, ditch **80**)*

B.2.11 Querns made of flint are rare, and in Eastern England are best known from the eastern fen edge and the Breckland, where examples have been recovered from prolific prehistoric artefact scatters along the Wissey Embayment, Norfolk (Healy 1996, 62, fig. 43), and fragmentary/reworked examples have come from excavations at West Row Fen and Mildenhall Fen (Martin and Murphy 1988; Healy forthcoming; Clark 1936). At West Row and Mildenhall Fen they were recovered alongside Biconical urn and/or Collared Urn pottery of Early Bronze Age date (c. 1950-1500 BC), whilst at Grime's Graves, in the Norfolk Breckland, fragments of flint quern were recovered from Middle Bronze Age midden deposits dating to somewhere between c. 1500-1200 BC (Shaft X; Herne 1991, 49, 52, fig. 31).

B.2.12 More recently, examples recovered during developer-led excavations in the region have suggested a longer currency for these artefacts, and have also extended their distribution beyond the eastern fen edge/Breckland, with, for instance, fragments found associated with Late Bronze Age pottery at Burwell, Cambridgeshire (Kemp 2006), and Sutton, East Suffolk (Cox 2021) and with Middle Iron Age pottery at East Winch, west Norfolk (Malone 2010) and Cringleford, in the Yare Valley, Norfolk (Firth and Billington 2019). Perhaps most significantly, the recent excavations at the Late Bronze Age 'pile-dwelling' at Must Farm, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, on the western fen edge,

produced a series of flint querns which can be securely dated to the Late Bronze Age (Knight et al 2019). These artefacts have generally been assumed to have been functionally equivalent to their coarse stone counterparts (*i.e.* for grain processing), although at Must Farm use-wear analysis of the flint 'querns' has suggested they may have functioned as wood rasps (M. Knight, pers comm.).

Statement of Potential

B.2.13 The relatively small size of the flint assemblage limits its interpretive value/potential, although the material from Late Bronze Age contexts makes a useful addition to the record of later prehistoric flint assemblages from this part of the county, and can be compared to similarly modest assemblages of simple flake-based pieces from Late Bronze Age settlements in the area such as at Capel St Mary (Tabor 2014), reflecting the relatively small scale manufacture and use of simple flint tools during this period. The Late Bronze Age flint quern is a find of intrinsic interest, adding to the relatively small, but growing, number of such pieces known from Eastern England.

Recommendations for Further Work/Retention

B.2.14 No further analysis of the flint is necessary. An updated and expanded report should be prepared for inclusion in the full excavation report. Provision should be made for illustration/high-quality photography of the flint quern.

B.3 Burnt Stone, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A total of 3.331kg, comprising 42 fragments of broken and heat-affected stone was retained and scanned for signs of use or modification with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens.

Factual Data and Discussion

B.3.2 The burnt and heat fractured stone is catalogued in Table 18. The bulk of the assemblage is sandstone, including micaceous examples that, alongside the quartz cobbles and pebbles, probably originated from the river terrace sand and gravels. The poor quality burnt, and unburnt flint originates from the Newhaven Chalk Formation (https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/).

B.3.3 The material was all recovered from Phase 2 Late Bronze Age features, most notably pits **71**, **104**, **471** and **1106**, with a small amount of material recovered from postholes **181** and **317**.

B.3.4 Pit **104** produced the largest assemblage of material by count at 20 fragments, weighing 1.318kg and 471 by weight (1.476kg, three pieces of stone) due to the presence of a large piece of sandstone.

B.3.5 The stone may have been used in hearths or as potboilers, however, burnt stones are common artefacts on archaeological sites and not easily dated, except by association with other artefacts.

Context	Cut	Phase	Description	Usage	Retain	Count	Weight (kg)
73	71	2	An irregular fragment of heat-affected fine-grained sandstone cobble. The surviving surfaces are somewhat smooth, but this is probably weathering rather than use	No	No	1	0.072
105	104	2	Broken fragment of fire reddened, rounded micaceous sandstone cobble	No	No	1	0.041
			Broken, hackly fractured heat-affected, fragment of fire reddened, rounded micaceous sandstone cobble	No	No	1	0.256
106	104	2	Broken fragment of fire reddened, rounded sandstone cobble	No	No	1	0.024
			Fragment of quartz cobble, slightly angular and fire reddened. Surface varies from flint-like to obvious quartz crystals. It appears slightly polished, but this seems to be weathering	No	No	1	0.042
			Heat shattered fragments of unworked poor quality microcrystalline quartz/ flint	No	No	6	0.238
			Unworked fractured flint	No	No	6	0.238
107	104	2	Fragments from heat-affected sandstone cobbles	No	No	2	0.303
			Fragment of rounded heat-affected micaceous sandstone cobble	No	No	1	0.135
			Angular fractured fragment of heat-affected rounded quartz cobble	No	No	1	0.041
182	181	2	Rounded heat reddened micaceous sandstone fragment	No	No	1	0.017
			Heat fractured fragment of quartz pebble	No	No	1	0.007
318	317	2	Heat shattered rejoining fragments from an irregular, unworked poor-quality microcrystalline quartz/ flint	No	No	5	0.121
			Fragments of heat shattered unworked poor-quality microcrystalline quartz/ flint	No	No	4	0.081

Context	Cut	Phase	Description	Usage	Retain	Count	Weight (kg)
318	317	2	Fragment of heat-affected and reddened quartz cobble	No	No	1	0.088
478	471	2	Irregular fragment of sandstone, broken along bedding planes, heat-affected and fractured	No	No	1	1.186
			Fragments of fractured fine-grained micaceous sandstone. One has a flattish surface that feels somewhat smooth but there is no evidence of polishing, and this is probably weathering	No	No	2	0.290
1143	1106	2	Heat reddened fragments from a heavily fractured sandstone cobble	No	No	6	0.151
Total						42	3.331

Table 18: Stone catalogue

Statement of Potential

B.3.6 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.3.7 This statement acts as a full record for the archive, no further work is required.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.3.8 The material may be discarded prior to archive deposition.

B.4 Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age Pottery, by Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage totalling just four sherds (90g) of Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavations, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 22.5g. The pottery was recovered from a total of two contexts (Table 19).

B.4.2 The pottery dates from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, with the majority being of Middle Bronze Age origin, belonging to the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition. The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, typical of most prehistoric assemblages from the region.

B.4.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. Broad fabric groups were recorded, defined by the dominant inclusion, but without recording detail of frequency or size of inclusions. It also provides a discussion of significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Fabric group	Spot Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)
75	74	Ditch	1	Grog	LNEO	1	21
250	249	Ditch	1	Grog	MBA	3	69
Total						4	90

Table 19: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by context

Methodology

B.4.4 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 Brudenell 2012, and assigned vessel numbers.

B.4.5 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. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (one sherd); sherds measuring 4-8cm classified as 'medium' (three sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter would have been classified as 'large' (no sherds). A programme of sherd refitting was also be conducted during recording. The quantified data was entered onto an Excel data sheet to be held with the site archive.

Middle Bronze Age Pottery

B.4.6 A total of just three sherds (69g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavations. The pottery derived from deposit 250, within Phase 1 ditch 249. The three sherds re-fit to give the complete profile of the vessel.

B.4.7 The vessel is in a grog fabric (G1: common medium and fine grog >2mm in a slightly sandy clay matrix). The vessel is a typical form of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition. It has a flat base, with a diameter of 8cm. The sides are vertical and straight (*i.e.* lacking a shoulder or carination) and the rim is upright and flat (with a diameter of 9cm). The vessel has a height of 7cm. This is an unusually small size for a Deverel-Rimbury bucket-shaped vessel, but there are parallels in the Ardleigh tradition (e.g. Brown 1999, 95, vessel 51).

B.4.8 Deverel-Rimbury ceramics largely date to the period c.1,500 – 1,150 BC (Needham 1996).

Neolithic Pottery

B.4.9 A single sherd (21g) of Late Neolithic pottery was recovered from the excavations. The pottery derived from context 75, within ditch 249. This sherd is in a grog fabric; G2: common medium grog >3mm in a slightly sandy clay matrix. This is typical of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceramics in this region. The sherd is decorated on the external surface with deep finger-pinching. It can be attributed to the Grooved Ware tradition.

Statement of Potential

B.4.10 The majority of the pottery recovered from this excavation was from the Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition and dates to the Late Bronze Age (see App. B.5). The presence of three re-fitting sherds from a Deverel-Rimbury vessel is, therefore, interesting. It is possible this signifies activity started on the site during the Middle Bronze Age (or, perhaps during the Middle to Late Bronze Age transition). However, with just a single vessel, which is in a very different fabric to the Late Bronze Age material, it seems more likely that the settlement is Late Bronze Age and the Middle Bronze Age pottery is residual from some earlier activity.

B.4.11 Given the presence of later material within the same feature, the single sherd of Late Neolithic pottery (Grooved Ware) is likely to be residual within the ditch it was found.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.4.12 The Deverel-Rimbury vessel (from ditch fill 250) should be illustrated, as it is unusual to have a complete profile of a vessel of this type, and an accompanying catalogue produced. Further research should be done to look for local parallels to this unusually small vessel and this report updated with the results.

Retention and Discard

B.4.13 All the prehistoric pottery should be retained for deposition. Marking of the pottery should only be considered where absolutely necessary in order not to damage any potential residues, or limit further scientific analysis in the future.

B.5 Later Prehistoric Pottery, by Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.5.1 An assemblage of 952 sherds (14.281kg) of later prehistoric pottery was identified during the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 15g. The prehistoric pottery from the evaluation (reported in Benfield 2021) has not been re-examined at this stage (140 sherds, 1206g). The pottery recovered from samples is not included in this assessment, but it will be integrated to the report during the analysis stage. The pottery was recovered from a total of 154 contexts relating to 141 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 20). With the exception of three Middle Iron Age sherds (21g), all the pottery is of Late Bronze Age origin, and it forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics from Suffolk, dating to *c.* 1150-800 BC.

B.5.2 The pottery is in a good/stable condition, and the assemblage contains a substantial number of rim sherds, bases and partial vessel profiles sufficiently intact to ascribe to form. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded.

B.5.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provided a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
1	-	topsoil	2	3	LBA	
2	-	subsoil	15	184	LBA	
30	29	post hole	3	33	LBA	2
47	46	post hole	1	5	LBA	2
56	55	post hole	1	1	LBA	2
72	71	pit	6	188	LBA	2
73	71	pit	2	20	LBA	2
79	78	pit	17	348	LBA	2
81	80	ditch	2	6	LBA	2
92	90	pit	29	773	LBA	2
105	104	pit	13	143	LBA	2
106	104	pit	24	285	LBA	2
107	104	pit	10	287	LBA	2
119	118	post hole	1	5	LBA	2
150	149	post hole	1	1	LBA	2
152	151	post hole	1	2	LBA	2
154	153	post hole	2	11	LBA	2
158	157	post hole	1	4	LBA	2
166	165	post hole	1	2	LBA	2
176	175	post hole	1	2	LBA	2
182	181	post hole	1	8	LBA	2
184	183	post hole	3	20	LBA	2
186	185	post hole	9	133	LBA	2
188	187	pit	106	2437	LBA	2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
190	189	post hole	2	25	LBA	2
191	191	post hole	2	2	LBA	2
198	197	post hole	1	1	LBA	2
200	199	post hole	3	51	LBA	2
202	203	post hole	2	9	LBA	2
205	204	pit	15	162	LBA	2
207	206	post hole	1	5	LBA	2
223	222	ditch	2	31	LBA	2
225	224	post hole	1	7	LBA	2
239	238	post hole	1	3	LBA	2
244	243	ditch	4	11	LBA	2
252	251	ditch	4	11	LBA	2
258	257	post hole	1	2	LBA	2
260	259	post hole	2	38	LBA	2
262	261	post hole	1	26	LBA	2
272	271	post hole	1	3	LBA	2
276	275	post hole	1	8	LBA	2
278	277	ditch	1	2	LBA	2
286	285	pit	1	6	LBA	2
288	287	pit	17	228	LBA	2
292	291	post hole	3	14	LBA	2
294	293	ditch	2	7	LBA	2
296	295	pit	1	6	LBA	2
300	299	post hole	1	1	LBA	2
304	303	ditch	2	7	LBA	3
306	305	pit	2	7	LBA	2
314	313	pit	9	62	LBA	2
316	315	post hole	4	34	LBA	2
318	317	post hole	4	113	LBA	2
330	329	pit	2	30	LBA	2
332	331	ditch	3	23	LBA	2
334	333	pit	19	434	LBA	2
335	333	pit	1	82	LBA	2
337	336	pit	9	185	LBA	2
338	336	pit	16	302	LBA	2
340	339	pit	1	54	LBA	2
344	343	pit	1	2	LBA	2
346	345	ditch	1	2	LBA	2
348	345	ditch	4	30	LBA	2
350	349	ditch	2	12	LBA	2
352	351	post hole	4	124	LBA	2
358	357	ditch	5	45	LBA	2
364	361	post hole	3	28	LBA	2
367	366	post hole	1	2	LBA	2
381	380	post hole	1	5	LBA	2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
383	382	post hole	9	34	LBA	2
393	392	post hole	11	172	LBA	2
397	396	post hole	1	4	LBA	2
403	402	post hole	1	3	LBA	2
410	409	ditch	6	33	LBA	2
423	422	pit	5	49	LBA	2
427	426	post hole	3	3	LBA	2
431	430	post hole	1	7	LBA	2
433	432	post hole	1	47	LBA	2
441	440	ditch	4	17	LBA	2
441	440	ditch	2	12	MIA	2
444	443	ditch	1	8	LBA	2
446	445	ditch	1	1	LBA	2
448	447	ditch	1	2	LBA	2
450	449	ditch	1	5	LBA	2
468	467	post hole	1	7	LBA	2
470	469	post hole	1	5	LBA	2
478	471	pit	25	182	LBA	2
502	501	ditch	1	1	LBA	2
503	501	ditch	3	10	LBA	2
522	521	ditch	1	5	LBA	2
538	537	pit	2	52	LBA	2
564	563	pit	5	129	LBA	2
565	563	pit	7	58	LBA	2
567	566	ditch	1	7	LBA	2
601	600	ditch	1	5	LBA	2
613	612	cremation	6	17	LBA	2
617	606	posthole	1	4	LBA	2
639	638	ring-gully	2	5	LBA	2
641	640	ring-gully	4	28	LBA	2
643	642	ring-gully	2	13	LBA	2
645	644	ring-gully	12	49	LBA	2
647	646	ring-gully	9	45	LBA	2
651	650	ring-gully	2	4	LBA	2
653	652	ring-gully	1	3	LBA	2
655	654	ring-gully	1	8	LBA	2
661	660	ring-gully	1	35	LBA	2
675	674	post hole	1	1	LBA	2
692	691	post hole	1	16	LBA	2
694	693	pit	9	178	LBA	2
698	697	post hole	1	7	LBA	2
702	701	post hole	1	6	LBA	2
704	703	pit	6	136	LBA	2
706	705	ditch	4	15	LBA	3
706	705	ditch	1	9	MIA	2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
738	737	pit	4	34	LBA	2
766	765	pit	1	13	LBA	2
778	777	post hole	2	27	LBA	2
788	787	pit	12	178	LBA	2
813	812	pit	1	1	LBA	2
823	822	ring ditch	6	19	LBA	2
827	826	ring ditch	19	481	LBA	2
829	828	ring ditch	8	104	LBA	2
831	830	ring ditch	3	66	LBA	2
835	834	ring ditch	14	577	LBA	2
837	836	ring ditch	20	319	LBA	2
839	838	ring ditch	11	151	LBA	2
845	844	ring ditch	43	1011	LBA	2
853	852	post hole	1	20	LBA	2
855	854	post hole	1	1	LBA	2
861	860	pit	9	90	LBA	2
863	862	pit	37	585	LBA	2
877	876	post hole	1	5	LBA	2
879	878	post hole	1	41	LBA	2
891	890	post hole	1	20	LBA	2
917	916	post hole	2	13	LBA	2
919	918	pit	7	40	LBA	2
920	918	pit	7	63	LBA	2
929	928	post hole	2	36	LBA	2
1000	999	pit	13	201	LBA	2
1004	1003	pit	2	16	LBA	2
1007	995	pit	11	177	LBA	2
1010	1009	post hole	1	3	LBA	2
1025	1024	post hole	4	11	LBA	2
1053	1052	pit	1	4	LBA	2
1072	1071	post hole	9	98	LBA	2
1089	1088	post hole	3	31	LBA	2
1093	1092	post hole	2	32	LBA	2
1101	1100	pit	11	65	LBA	2
1109	1108	post hole	4	11	LBA	2
1114	1113	ditch	2	8	LBA	2
1120	1119	post hole	1	2	LBA	2
1126	1125	gully	3	12	LBA	3
1130	1129	pit	35	306	LBA	2
1131	1129	pit	11	290	LBA	2
1143	1106	pit	31	339	LBA	2
1148	1106	pit	18	200	LBA	2
TOT			952	14281		

Table 20: Later Prehistoric pottery by context

Methodology

B.5.4 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 technology (wheel-made or handmade), 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.5.5 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 also categorised by form. Late Bronze Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

B.5.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (630 sherds, 66%), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (274 sherds, 29%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (48 sherds, 5%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800 BC)

B.5.7 The assemblage comprises 949 sherds of pottery (14260g) with a MSW of 15g. The pottery derives from 154 contexts relating to 141 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with 23 ditch interventions, 17 interventions from two ring-gullies, one gully, 36 pits, 62 postholes, a cremation, the subsoil and the topsoil. All the pottery from fills was recovered from features within Phase 2.

Assemblage Characteristics

B.5.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age in the region and is dominated by sherds in flint fabrics (fabric F1-F6); the grade and density of inclusions varies along a spectrum and appears to be linked to the size of the vessel and the quality of the ware. In general, large, thick-walled vessels have coarse flint inclusions, and smaller thinner-walled pots – some of which constitute finewares and have carefully smoothed or burnished surfaces – have finer flint inclusions. This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012).

B.5.9 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage analysed is estimated to contain a minimum of 62 different vessels: 27 different rims and ten different bases. At least 25 partial vessel profiles were identified, sufficiently intact to be able to describe the pottery form. These are dominated by a series of coarseware jars and bowls. Jars have either marked or well-rounded shoulders and upright, slightly out-turned or

concave necks, often relatively tall. The rims of these vessels are commonly everted, externally thickened or bevelled, with some T-shaped forms.

B.5.10 The bowls are predominately open with rounded bellies and short upright neck or rounded profiled with flared or slightly hollowed neck. One tripartite bowl with relatively low marked shoulders and short everted rim is also present. Three vessels have carefully smoothed or burnished surfaces. The assemblage comprises two burnished cups: one is hemispherical and the other has convex walls.

B.5.11 In total, 78 sherds in the assemblage are burnished or carefully smoothed (978g), representing 8% by sherd count or 7% by weight. These frequencies are low but still within the 'normal' range for PDR Plainware groups (Brudenell 2012). The frequency of decoration is also characteristically low, with only 13 sherds being decorated (298g). Fingertip, cabling, cordons, pinching and slashing are recorded, with applications confined to the rim top, neck or shoulder of coarseware sherds/vessels.

B.5.12 Residues are recorded on 145 sherds (3517g) representing 15% of the assemblage by count or 24% by weight. The carbonized residues are mainly restricted to the coarsewares, with only one fineware sherd with a thin soot trace on the interior. The residues are found on the interior or the exterior of sherds. These traces are present on seven measurable rims belonging to vessels of various form and size (diameter range 12-32cm).

B.5.13 The assemblage contains 95 burnt sherds, which accounts for 10% of the total assemblage by sherd count, and one example of spall. Pit **329** and pit **1129** yielded a small assemblage of overheated sherds. This, together with the presence of a waster in pit **1106**, could indicate the presence of ceramic production on site.

Key Groups

B.5.14 The vast majority of features with Late Bronze Age pottery yielded small assemblages weighing less than 250g. Larger groups of material derived from pits **78** and **336** which yielded between 251g and 500g of pottery. Feature assemblages with over 500g of pottery may be classified as 'large' and derive from a total of six pits (pits **90**, **104**, **187**, **333**, **862** and **1129**) and from group 820 – two with over 1001g of pottery (pit **187** and ring ditch/gully intervention **844**). These large assemblages constitute the key groups and contain 49% of pottery of the analysed assemblage by sherd count, or 63% by weight (462 sherds, 8965g).

Middle Iron Age (c. 350-50 BC)

B.5.15 The assemblage comprises three small body sherds of pottery (21g) with a MSW of 7g. The pottery derives from ditches **440** (two sherds, 12g) and **705** (one sherd, 9g). All sherds are in a quartz sandy fabric, and one also contains linear voids from burnt out organic matter. The assemblage can be dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Statement of Potential

B.5.16 With the exception of a few sherds of pottery that can be placed in the Middle Iron Age, the ceramics from the excavation constitute a typologically homogenous group of Late Bronze Age pottery. The assemblage belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c. 1150-800 BC. On typological grounds, the ceramics could be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012). This assemblage could contribute to a wider characterisation of later prehistoric pottery assemblages in Suffolk, and provide comparative data on fabrics, methods of surface treatment, decoration and ceramic technology.

B.5.17 In terms of size, the assemblage is relatively large but more important is larger than any other contemporary pottery assemblage in the area. The group has good analytical potential for exploring the content and character of the Late Bronze Age ceramic repertoire from a domestic context in this part of Suffolk. The assemblage could be compared with other sites in East Anglia as Days Road, Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014) and Mildenhall (Brudenell 2019) in Suffolk, Mucking South Rings in Essex (Brudenell 2016) or Burwell in Cambridgeshire (Marchetto 2023). Further scientific dating of the pottery will be crucial in securing an understanding of when such assemblage was in use.

B.5.18 The wider composition of the Late Bronze Age assemblage appears typical of that deriving from contemporary settlement-related contexts in Eastern England, particularly those associated with small farmstead-scale occupation (Brudenell 2012). The waster from pit **1106** and the overfired pottery sherds from pit **329** can be considered a special deposit and need to be further investigated to understand the possibility of pottery production on site.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.5.19 All the Late Bronze Age pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the affinities with contemporary pottery groups from the surrounding area, trying to understand the possibility of ceramic production on site.

B.5.20 Further analysis should be taken on features associated with *in situ* ceramic production, containing ashy material directly associated with burnt sherds, burnt clay, burnt limestone, and burnt soil. More analysis is recommended for the identification of bonfires.

B.5.21 Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery. Ideally contexts from pits **90**, **104**, **187**, **329**, **333**, **862**, **1106**, **1129** and contexts from Ring Ditch/Gully group **820** should be considered for radiocarbon analysis.

B.5.22 The material from the evaluation should be re-analysed and compared with the more updated information from the excavation.

B.5.23 The pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of select

form-assigned and other diagnostic features sherds. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon-dated contexts.

B.6 Roman Pottery, by Séverine Bézie

B.6.1 A single rim sherd, weighing 38g, from an Early-Mid Roman vessel, was recovered from an unphased pit (936). The vessel, a Grey ware jar, is reduced, with oxidised surfaces, and tempered (or mixed) with grog, gritted shell, and quartz to strengthen the vessel during production. The fabric is particularly sandy, indicating a local production. It was probably a large jar wide-mouthed (rim diameter: 38cm) and dates from the early 1st century AD to the 3rd century AD.

B.6.2 No further work is required for this sherd, and it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.7 Post-medieval Pottery, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.7.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (three sherds, 0.025kg) from topsoil and a ditch.

Methodology

B.7.2 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. However, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in the text within this report, using the Suffolk codes where possible (https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk) and the Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology until formal deposition or dispersal.

Factual Data

B.7.3 The assemblage comprises three sherds of pottery, from the topsoil context 001, recovered alongside Late Bronze Age material: firstly, a moderately abraded body sherd from a Glazed red earthenware jar or jug with internal and external glaze, weighing 0.011kg (GRE, c.16th-18th century).

B.7.4 Phase 3 ditch intervention 1153, part of Ditch 723, produced two moderately abraded sherds: a body sherd from an undecorated creamware bowl (CRW, 1730-1760, 0.013kg) and a transfer-decorated pearlware body sherd, glazed externally and with a blue transfer print, the internal surface has been lost (PEW, late 18th-mid 19th century, 0.001kg).

Discussion

B.7.5 The pottery recovered spans the 16th to mid-19th century and is very likely to be domestic in origin, possibly material from the no longer extant Lonebarn

Farm to the east. The pottery may be considered background noise and is of no significance.

Statement of Potential/Further Work/Retention

B.7.6 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities. No further work is required and the material may be discarded prior to archive deposition.

B.8 Fired Clay, by Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.8.1 Archaeological works recovered a small assemblage of fired clay (71 pieces, 1848g). Notably, fragments of four blocky/brick-like perforated clay weights and a near-complete spindlewhorl were recovered. The rest of the material comprises fragments retaining structural attributes (flattened faces, withe impressions and signs of hand-forming) and associated amorphous pieces. The character and level of abrasion of this assemblage is consistent with it being the detrital remains of a later prehistoric settlement and its textile craft activity.

Methodology

B.8.2 The fired clay 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, a rounded corner, an arris, a wattle/rod impression or any other traces of hand-forming) or as an 'object' when the diagnostic features were such that the original form could be identified or implied.

B.8.3 Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. The data and fabric series are stored on an Excel spreadsheet with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 21.

Assemblage/Factual Data

Fabrics

B.8.4 Four fabrics were encountered in this assemblage (F1-F4) with two subvariants related to relative abundance of inclusions. The most represented was a compact calcareous clay with fine sandy minerals (quartz, dark grit, etc.), fine to coarse calcareous pellets (?chalk) and rare coarse angular flint (F1/Calc), the subvariant contained fewer to no coarse calcareous pellets (F1a). Fabric 2 (F2/Flint) comprises a compact, probably calcareous, sandy clay with common fine to medium angular flint pieces (burnt and unburnt). Fabric 3 was a compact often hard fired clay with common - to very frequent (F3a) – mica and very fine sandy minerals. Fabric 4 was a soft often gritty sandy clay

with few visible coarse inclusions, it may be a very degraded CBM fabric (cf. B2 Levermore, App. B.9 this report).

B.8.5 The clays were probably locally sourced and may have received some degree of paste preparation. The calc-rich fabrics probably derive from the Lowestoft Formations or its interactions with the underlying Newhaven Chalk or Thanet Sand Formations. The other finer clays may derive from the local river terrace or alluvial deposits. The flint-rich clay is likely to be a tempered and is akin to the flinty fabrics seen amongst the Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage (cf. Marchetto App. B. 5). This fabric links the spindlewhorl, at least, to the local potting craft activity. Variable firing and post-deposition leeching probably accounts for the range of hardness seen amongst the assemblage.

Distribution

B.8.6 The assemblage was collected from 18 pit, posthole and ditch interventions; with some retrieved from features within Groups **149**, **283**, **303**, **311**, **638** and **1034**. Most of the parent features were pits within clusters in the northeastern and central portions of the site. A smaller but still informative assemblage was found to the west and south, including one of the weights and the pieces of possible lining. Thirteen of the 18 interventions produced material below 100g and most only produced one or two fragments.

B.8.7 The majority of the material was recovered from Phase 2 (Late Bronze Age) features. A small amount of material was collected from unphased features - one fragment from posthole **206** - and Phase 1 (Middle Bronze Age) - a micaceous fragment from Ditch **102**. These pieces are within the character of the Phase 2 material and should perhaps be used to influence the re-phasing of those features. As this is a detrital assemblage further distribution analysis has not been carried out; however, comparison with findspots of other artefact types may prove interesting.

Forms

Weights

B.8.8 The most notable and common object type in this assemblage were the small number of block/brick-like perforated weights (26 fragments, 1326g). These objects, or fragments likely to have derived from them, were collected from pits **71**, **329**, **563** and **860**. The most extant examples were recovered from pits **329** and **860**. The general form appears to have been a cuboid/rectangular block with a single perforation just below one end (D10-15mm). They were well made with smoothed faces and rounded arrises. It is likely they were probably sub-square in plan; the surviving thickness/widths were 85-95mm. No full length survives but they were longer than 125mm, probably not much taller than 150mm. They were all made in a variation of the coarse calcareous pellet rich clay (F1).

Spindlewhorl

B.8.9 A near complete sub-spherical spindlewhorl (SF2; 24g) made in a flint tempered clay (F2) was also recovered from pit **71**. It has an unabraded, roughly formed spherical body with a flattened top, unsmoothed faces and a

central cylindrical perforation (4-5mm). The hole was likely drilled into the fired object but does not appear to go all the way through the clay body. This is not common for spindlewhorls, and it is unclear how this may have affected its performance. It seems unlikely to have been an issue considering its association with other textile tools. It is reduced grey-black and made in a flinty clay (F2). The fabric is likely to be related to the flint tempered potting clays recovered from the site. The fact that burnt and unburnt flint make up the tempering material for the spindlewhorl is an interesting detail.

Non-diagnostic Material

B.8.10 The rest of the material comprises pieces with remnant structural features (i.e. flattened faces, withy impressions etc.) or completely amorphous material. The fragments with trace features likely derive from structures or objects. Notably a fragment (18g) from pit 71 is possibly daub. This dark reduced face fragment retains three small parallel withy impressions (D5-7mm). Pieces of soft low fired/lightly baked calcareous pellet-rich clay were collected from pit 1034. They all have a similar thickness (20-30mm) but are otherwise undiagnostic – they may represent lining for the pit or reflect some heating activity. A collection of curved and worked faces and arises found in pit 311 may have originated from the same object or structure. The other fragments in this class are of limited significance however there were some hard fired or high fired fragments recovered from ditches 331 (G303), and 644 (G638), which may reflect high heat activity. Otherwise, the material is detrital evidence for domestic activity – possible from ovens or hearths.

Statement of Potential

B.8.11 The majority of this assemblage is fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded. It therefore offers little insight into the original forms or function of the ceramic technology. The survival of perforated clay weights and a spindlewhorl points to domestic textile craft activity on site. Block/brick-like weights are most likely to be Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age in date. No complete forms were recovered so identification is somewhat limited, indeed if they originally had tapering bodies they would be pyramidal weights (typical of the same period) or some variant between the two forms; like those seen at Mucking, for example. Spindlewhorls are difficult to date but this example's relatedness to the weights and the local pottery probably dates it to the later Bronze Age.

B.8.12 The brick/block form, and perforated weights of this period in general, are not very common. However, at this stage no local or regional comparison has been performed to assess their significance. That these objects were found in fragments or individually within discard assemblages is common and points to the same closure/disuse processes seen on other prehistoric sites. How these types and forms relate to local and regional trends is currently unclear.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.8.13 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The weights and the spindlewhorl are recommended for illustration/ photography.

Tasks

B.8.14 Reappraise any relevant evaluation material and re-write the report to include pertinent data and conclusions. Phasing/distribution analysis should be fleshed out when the full data becomes available. Comparison of the clay weights and spindlewhorl with local and regional assemblages. Investigate local traditions for textile tools. Update report.

Retention

B.8.15 The fragmentary non-object assemblage is recommended for deselection before final deposition.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Form	Date/Period	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
72	71	pit	0	2	2	F2	Flint	s	obj	Spindle whorl	Spherical	Preh	Near complete sub-spherical spindlewhorl (spherical with flat top) made in a flint tempered clay (cf Flint pottery fabrics). Missing a portion from excavation damage, otherwise complete. Roughly formed sphere with central perforation (cylindrical) through most of the body but no exit. Mostly reduced grey.		31	22	4-5	1	24
72	71	pit	0	2	3	F1a	calc	s	obj	?Weight	?Brick/ Block	?LBA-EIA	Arris fragment from a blocky object. Smoothed faces and a rounded adjoining arris. Made in a calc fabric, finer than the examples of blocky weights seen in Pit 48, 563 and 757. Poss. organic component.					3	28
73	71	pit	0	2		F1a	calc	a					Amorphous orange nugget with fine calc flecks					1	6
73	71	pit	0	2	7	F3	mica	s	fs/w	?Daub			Face fragment with remnants of three small withes in the body clay parallel to the face.			>25	5-7	1	18
103	102	ditch	0	1		F3	mica	a					Amorphous orange nugget with mica					1	2
152	151	post hole	149	2		F3	mica	a					Amorphous orange nugget with mica and sandy minerals					1	2
207	206	post hole	0	0		F3a	mica	a					Mid grey, very micaceous					1	6
284	283	pit	283	2		F1a	calc (leeched)	s	fs				Face fragments made in a calc pellety clay. Unclear original form. Pale orange body with greyish faces.					8	106
306	305	pit	0	2		F1	calc (leeched)	s	ar				Very abraded fragment of leeched fired clay; probably an arris fragment from a blocky/bricky object					1	12
312	311	post hole	311	2		F1a	calc (leeched)	s	hf/fs/ cs/ar				Collection of fragments from the same object/structure. Largest pieces is a flared/curved face, rest are various flat faces and arrises. Made in a fine sandy clay with fine and coarse voids (calc). Unclear original					5	34

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Form	Date/Period	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
													form. Yellow-orange faces and dark grey-red						
330	329	pit	0	2	4	F1	calc	s	obj	?Weight	Brick/ Block	?LBA-EIA	Fragments, some refitting, of a blocky/rectangular object. Probably a clay weight, remnant perforation. Fairly neatly formed with flat, smoothed faces and rounded arrises. Unclear if the object is tapered or if squared. But seems typical of the blocky/bricky objects of the LBA-EIBA. Made in a fine sandy clay with calc flecks and pellets with flint chunks. Rare leeching.	>85	>50	85	~10-15	11	240
332	331	ditch	303	3		F3	Mica	a					Large amorphous fragment of micaceous fine sandy clay. Red-oranges and greys. Hard fired.					1	74
334	333	pit	0	2		F4	Sandy	a					abraded, amorphous, sandy nuggets					2	6
334	333	pit	0	2		F3	mica	a					Small amorphous fragment of micaceous fine sandy clay. Red-oranges. Like large lump in (332)					1	8
477	476	pit	0	2		F4	Sandy	a					Fragments of soft fine sandy clay. Dull red-browns. Probably low fired					3	28
478	471	pit	311	2		F3	mica	a					Amorphous orange nugget with mica and sandy minerals					2	8
564	563	pit	0	3	6	F1	calc (leeched)	s	obj	?Weight	Brick/Block	?LBA-EIA	Fragment of a blocky object made in a leeched sandy clay. Two neat smooth faces with a rounded adjoining arris, possible remnant perforation track. Appears to be a thin slice of a block/brick weight but id is uncertain.					1	102
645	644	ring-gully	638	2		F3	mica	s	hf				Nugget of very hard fired micaceous clay; body clay is red-orange. Remnant outer face, possibly curved is greyish-brown with whitish ?firing patches. Unclear original form but seems handformed.					1	14
861	860	pit	0	2		F1a	calc	s	hf				Nugget of reduced clay with calc pellets. Poss. remnant rounded outer face.					1	6

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Form	Date/Period	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
861	860	pit	0	2	5	F1	calc (leeched)	s	obj	?Weight	Brick/Block	?LBA-EIA	Fragments, some refitting, of a blocky/rectangular object. Probably a clay weight. Fairly neatly formed with flat, smoothed faces and rounded arrises. Probably remnant perforation track at friable end of the block. Unclear if the object is tapered or if squared. But seems typical of the blocky/bricky objects of the LBA-EIA. Made in a fine sandy clay with calc flecks and pellets with flint chunks. Large voids suggests leeched calc pellets.	>125	90	95	10-15	11	956
1007	995	pit	0	2		?	?Stone						Possible baked fossiliferous sand/mudstone. Large shell fragments and possible oolites					2	10
1054	1052	pit	1034	2		F1a	calc (baked)	s	?fs	Baked Clay	?Lining		Fragments of dried/baked raw clay; mostly yellow-grey, some with orange and grey gradation. Similar thickness of material. Suggests clay lining?			20-30		10	154
1148	1106	pit	0	2		F1a	calc (leeched)	a					Nuggets of buff-orange clay with flecks of calc and common fine voids					2	4

Table 21: Summary fired clay catalogue (fs=flattened face, cs= curved face, hf=handforming, ar=arris)

B.9 Ceramic Building Material, by Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological excavation works produced a minor assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); nine fragments, 3652g. The material comprises fragments of medieval to modern brick and roof tile. The material was largely collected from Phase 3 ditch and pit features.

Methodology

B.9.2 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 data and fabric series are stored on an Excel spreadsheet with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 23 at the end of this report.

Assemblage

Fabrics

B.9.3 A small number of fabrics (Table 22) were recorded in this assemblage reflecting the small number of forms assessed; two tile (T1-2) and two brick fabrics (B1-B2). They are typical of the later period of brick manufacture in East Anglia, but their provenance has not been investigated.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand
T1	Pale Mid Orange	Compact, micaceous	Common mica, rare reddish pellets	Very rare calc pellets	very fine, micaceous
T2	Dull Mid Orange	Compact, fine sandy	common mica, quartz and rarer dark grit	Rare to no coarse inclusions	Fine
B1	Dull orange-red	Soft, micaceous	Common mica, rare reddish pellets	occ. Red-brown ?ferrous/?clay pellets and paler pellets	fine
B2	Red-orange	Soft, sandy	common quartz, mica and sandy minerals	occasional angular stones, clay pellets	fine, yellow-white

Table 22: CBM fabric series

Distribution

B.9.4 The material was retrieved from three feature interventions: pit **71**, posthole **5** and ditch **1153** (G723). The majority was retrieved from the ditch intervention and may represent a dump. Apart from the small fragment from pit **71** the material was retrieved from Phase 3 features which is appropriate for the dates of the CBM recovered. The small, abraded piece from pit **71** is likely to be intrusive.

Forms

Roof Tile

B.9.5 Four fragments of tile were recorded. This includes a large fragment of pantile and the majority of a rectangular flat tile (nib or peg). These are typical of the

postmedieval and into the modern period; indeed, pantiles are a 17th century innovation. The other fragments were much smaller and more abraded, so their identification is limited.

Brick

B.9.6 Fragments of brick make up the rest of the assemblage, this includes two large fragments of late post-medieval stock and red bricks. Both are far more abraded than the tile, but this may be due to the softness of the fabrics. The smaller fragments are undiagnostic but are likely to be brick.

Discussion/Statement of Potential

B.9.7 The assemblage comprises a small number of large fragments of late material. This likely reflects immediate post-demolition deposition, perhaps a dump from local construction(s). In terms of dates, it seems likely that they all date from the 17th century at the earliest.

Recommendations for Further Work/Retention and Discard

B.9.8 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described, no CBM was retained from the evaluation.

B.9.9 The assemblage is recommended for deselection before final deposition.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Form	Descrip.	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Comment
31	4	post hole	0	4	Brick	Red	Pmed-Mod	B2	1	830			~65		Chunk of a red sandy brick. Fairly neatly formed but quite abraded. Striated bed, reverse is flat with pressure marks. Unfrogged. Likely a Red brick of the later Pmed/Mod period. Made in a friable gritty sandy clay with stone and clay pellets.
31	4	post hole	0	4	Tile	Undiag.	Med-Pmed	?T1	1	10					mid orange fragment of CBM, probably flake of tile
72	71	pit	0	2	Brick	Undiag.	Med-Pmed	?B2	1	16					Nugget of red-brown CBM, possibly similar to the Red brick in (31)
1154	1153	ditch	723	3	Tile	Pantile	C17-C19	T1	1	732			17	17	Large fragment of pantile, with part of long edge surviving. Sanded convex curve. Smoothed concave. Made in a compact, fine micaceous clay with rare very coarse calc lumps. Chips and flakes broken off the smooth face. C17-19.
1154	1153	ditch	723	3	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T2	2	762	>180	175	12	14	Large fragment of a flat roof tile, with body bow. Probably the bottom half of a peg or nib tile. Full width survives. Patchy sanded lime mortar and shadowing suggest weathering and use on roof. Fairly neatly formed, smoothed upper, sanded lowers. Firing warp. Made in a compact sandy clay with fine black grit.
1157	1156	ditch	723	3	Brick	Stock?	Pmed (C17-19)	B1	1	1166	>115	>105	60	55-65	Large fragment of a soft orange-brown brick with red ?clay/?stone pellets. Neatly formed and smoothed. Squared shape. Patchy kiln glaze on remnant header and bed. Fine sandy clay with rare pellety coarse inclusions. Probably a stock type brick, Pmed.
1157	1156	ditch	723	3	Brick	Undiag.	Med-Pmed	B1	2	136					

Table 23: Summary CBM catalogue

B.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.10.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from a range of features across the site. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Stem bore diameter recording was not undertaken, due to the limited size of this assemblage. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Hind and Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Factual Data and Discussion

B.10.2 Phase 3 Ditch **723**, intervention **1153** produced three non-joining lengths of undecorated pipe stem. All have a similar moderately large bore and are slightly oval, however, they appear to be from three separate pipes (0.014kg).

B.10.3 The fragment that would have been closest to the mouthpiece is 52mm long and 7.5 x 7.1mm, tapering to 7 x 6mm. The second is 46mm long, 8.9 x 8.5mm, tapering to 8.6 x 7.5mm; the trimming of the mould lines has slightly flattened the pipe. The final stem is 50.5mm long, 11.9 x 10.3mm tapering to 10.3 x 9.4mm, with raised mould lines.

B.10.4 From the same ditch, intervention **1158** produced a near-complete pipe bowl tentatively identified as an Oswald type 6 c.1660-80 (Oswald 1975). The bowl is heavily damaged around the rim with the right side broken away just above the line and the remainder of the rim is chipped (0.010kg), the mould lines are trimmed, and the pipe has broken almost at the point where the stem joins the bowl.

B.10.5 An unstratified short length of plain stem was recovered also recovered 40mm long, 0.005kg and oval with prominent mould lines 10.4 x 9.3mm.

B.10.6 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what are most probably casually discarded pipes and the stem fragments are not closely datable, however, they may be dated by their association with other finds. Only the pipe bowl from **1158** can be dated (c.1660-80), which suggests a possible 17th century date for the other fragments.

Statement of Potential

B.10.7 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

Further Work/Retention and Discard

B.10.8 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage.

B.10.9 The clay tobacco pipe stem may be dispersed prior to archival deposition, the bowl may be retained.

B.11 Glass, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.11.1 The assemblage, consisting of four fragments of glass, representing a single vessel, were recovered from a single feature. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour when held to a bright light, count, and weight, dated where possible and recorded in the text. The terminology used in the report, for the various glass forms, is taken from Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001) and The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan et al 1989), and the National Archives records of the Museum of London Ceramics and Glass Collections website were used for identification of the post-medieval material. The glass is described in the text of this report.

Factual Data and Discussion

B.11.2 A single post-medieval posthole **5**, produced four shards (0.036kg) of mid to dark olive green glass from the base and neck and body of a single cylindrical utility bottle. The glass is in good condition, only lightly abraded and with few faults or bubbles within the glass. Part of the heel survives, and the basal diameter is approximately 80mm, with a straight upright body, and a basal mould line that suggests it was produced in a cup bottom mould. This, alongside the condition of the glass, indicates the vessel dates from the late 19th century.

B.11.3 *Statement of Potential*

B.11.4 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

Further Work/Retention and Discard

B.11.5 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage.

B.11.6 The material may be discarded prior to archive deposition. It might pose a health and safety risk, as the breaks may be sharp.

B.12 Metalworking Debris, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.12.1 The slag was scanned, weighed, and rapidly recorded, with basic descriptions and weight recorded in the text. The terminology used in the report is taken from Historic England Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015).

Factual Data and Discussion

B.12.2 The assemblage comprises three fragments of lightweight mid to dark grey vesicular slag with white angular inclusions from 0.5mm to 3mm, that may be flint. The fragments are somewhat sub-rectangular, with a slightly hackly fracture, and with uneven surfaces partially surviving on several fragments.

Although they do not rejoin, they are likely to have come from a larger fragment. They are non-magnetic, silicaceous and may be fuel ash slag from a high temperature process.

B.12.3 The material was recovered from Phase 2 Late Bronze Age pit 860, which, although relatively isolated from other pits, lies close to post holes 866, 868, 870 and 872, a possible four post structure. The material cannot be closely dated and could be intrusive

B.12.4 The slag assemblage is fragmentary and, as a whole, does little beyond indicating high temperature processes. The small quantity suggests that its presence is very probably due to general rubbish deposition, the slag having been created elsewhere.

Statement of Potential

B.12.5 The assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

Further Work/Retention and Discard

B.12.6 No further work is required.

B.12.7 The material may be discarded prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains, by Zoë Ui Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 Excavations revealed a small cemetery of 17 cremation pits (some with two fills) containing unurned burials provisionally dated by a small amount of associated pottery to the Late Bronze Age. The cemetery was located in the corner of the excavation area to the south-east of what appears to be a contemporary settlement .

C.1.2 The burial pits may have formed two clusters possibly separated by postholes perhaps marking family burial plots. Smaller postholes interspersed among the cremation burials may represent grave markers.

C.1.3 Burial pits were between 0.05 and 0.28m deep. There is considerable variation in the depth and diameter of burial pits and in the quantity of bone deposited.

C.1.4 All features have been truncated to an unknown degree by later activity which somewhat limits the interpretation of the features.

Methodology

C.1.5 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation deposits was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004). Features were excavated in 10cm-spits (38 samples in total). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions: >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-4mm. The extraneous material from the >10mm and 5-10mm fractions has been removed and the total weight recorded. The 2-4mm residues have not been sorted and weighed for this assessment but were scanned for identifiable elements and the frequency of bone and charcoal present was recorded.

Factual Data

Cut	Context	urned/ununrned	Total weight	MNI	Age/Sex
592	593	unurned	201	1	Adult/Older subadult
594	595	unurned	280	1	Adult/Older subadult
598	599	unurned	16	1	Adult/Older subadult
610	611	unurned	137	1	Adult/Older subadult
612	613	unurned	251	1	Adult/Older subadult
614	615	unurned	2	1	Adult/Older subadult
616	617	unurned	146	1	Adult/Older subadult
620	621	unurned	74	1	Adult/Older subadult
622	623	unurned	211	1	Adult/Older subadult
624	625	unurned	86	1	Indet
626	627	unurned	204	1	Adult/Older subadult
628	629	unurned	16	1	Indet

Cut	Context	urned/ununrned	Total weight	MNI	Age/Sex
630	631	unurned	1	1	Indet
632	633	unurned	6	1	Indet
648	649	unurned	12	1	Adult/Older subadult
648	678	unurned	406	1	Indet
662	663	unurned	11	1	Indet
666	667	unurned	13	1	Indet

Table 24: Summary of the cremated human bone

C.1.6 In total 17 features contained cremated bone, with pit 648 containing two deposits. The total weight of bone in each deposit is low ranging from 1g to 406g. Studies in modern crematoria have found that the bone weight of cremated adult individuals ranges between 1,000g – 2,400 g, with an average of 1,650g (McKinley 2000, 269).

C.1.7 The 2-4mm residues, although yet unsorted, contain a high percentage of both cremated bone and charcoal. In general, the fragment size is small, and it is possible that some deliberate fragmentation of the bone was undertaken. To what extent bone was purposefully broken is however uncertain as later activity including ploughing or modern machining can cause the bone to fragment further (McKinley 1993).

C.1.8 Overall, the low weight of bone retrieved from the higher fractions is more suggestive of a token deposit with the rest of the bone being disposed of elsewhere. This is typical of Middle and Late Bronze age cremation burials (McKinley 1997). Burials were unurned although pit 620 did contain some fragments of LBA pottery.

C.1.9 Eleven deposits contained fused epiphyses and teeth indicative of adult or older sub-adult individuals. Bone from the remaining deposits was too highly fragmented to make any concrete observations as regards the age of the individual.

C.1.10 There were no repeated elements in any of the deposits suggesting that each burial represents a single individual.

C.1.11 Almost all deposits are white and fully calcined. For bone to become fully calcined pyre temperatures must remain consistently between 645 to 900 degrees Celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). There is almost no variation in colour among elements (Skull, upper or lower limb, torso, or extremities). The implication of this is that the pyre was tended and encouraged to burn until the body was fully and consistently cremated and that this was important for the burial rite.

Statement of Potential

C.1.12 A growing body of information is forming as to the wide variety of burial rites practiced throughout the Late Bronze Age - from flat cemeteries, little different in their outward appearance to those of the Middle Bronze Age, to isolated inhumations and burial of disarticulated remains within pits or ditches. The cluster of cremations at Europa Way fits within the known range

of practices but provides an interesting variation in burial rites to that seen at contemporary settlement sites which are otherwise very similar, such as Newmarket Rd, Burwell (Blackbourn 2023) where Late Bronze Age burial practice was more focused on disarticulated remains. As such, these cremations have the potential to add to current understanding of regional variation in burial rites (Research Agenda: LBA-MIA 19).

C.1.13 The significance of waterways in the location of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age burial sites has been observed (Strachan 2001, Hegarty and Newsome 2005, 31). Similarly in more Fenland locations such as Witchford a desire for burial locations to be near water has been observed with cremation pits and inhumations spanning the Middle and Late Bronze Age (Blackbourn 2018). With its riverine and coastal location, the proximity of the Europa Way cemetery to both the sea and the River Gipping may be worthy of further investigation.

C.1.14 Several of the cremation deposits contain bone suitable for radiocarbon dating which has the potential to give insights into the period of usage for the cemetery. For the most part Late Bronze Age cremation burials appear to cluster between c. 1200-1000BC. However, this chronology requires further resolution (Research Agenda: LBA -MIA 17, LBA-MIA 18). Although at least one of the burials contained Late Bronze Age pottery fragments, radiocarbon dating will also add to the body of data helping to refine the chronology of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition (Research Framework: LBA-MIA 01) and perhaps help to establish if the cemetery and settlement were indeed contemporary.

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.15 At least 25% of the 2-4mm fractions (38 samples in total) should be sorted and a total weight for this fraction extrapolated. The percentage of cremated bone in the 2-4mm fractions is high and this may considerably affect the average fragment size plus the total weight of bone for the deposit.

C.1.16 A minimum of three samples should be submitted for radiocarbon dating. This might include charcoal, which would need to be selected and identified to species by a specialist.

C.1.17 A full report should be produced with reference to comparable sites.

Retention and Dispersal

C.1.18 All human bone should be retained for the archaeological record.

C.2 Animal Bone, by Zoë Ui Choileáin

Introduction

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the excavations, amounting to 140 recordable fragments. The bone is almost entirely from Phase 2 pits dated to the Late Bronze Age. Most of the taxa present are domestic mammals: cattle (Bos taurus), pig (Sus sp.) and sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra). Three fragments of red deer (Cervus elaphus) antler and two fragments of amphibian bone were also identified.

Methodology

C.2.2 The bone was assessed using a modified version of the methodology used by Albarella at Knowth (1996). Due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage identification of all fragments was attempted. However only fragments identifiable to taxon are included in the NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. This narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate results.

C.2.3 Where possible, bone not identifiable to taxon has been recorded as large or medium mammal and included in the catalogue at the end of this report.

C.2.4 The condition of the cortical bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley (Brickley and McKinley 2004, fig 6) where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents total erosion of the surface.

C.2.5 Bone was identified with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992).

C.2.6 Age based on epiphyseal fusion was determined with reference to Silver (1970) and tooth wear analysis was undertaken with reference to Grant (1982) and Higham (1967).

Factual Data

C.2.7 In total 140 fragments of bone were recordable. Of that number 33 fragments are burnt medium mammal bone from pit **817** and 71 fragments are burnt medium mammal bone from pit **1106**. Both deposits likely represent a single individual.

C.2.8 The condition of the cortical bone best represents a grade 3 on the scale devised by McKinley (2004). This means that most of the surface is masked by erosion, primarily caused by rooting.

C.2.9 Over half of the assemblage is cattle bone (55.17%). This is most probably heavily biased by poor preservation with larger and more robust bone surviving better than smaller more fragile specimens. There is very little aging data, however a mandible from pit **1106** has a permanent 4th premolar with very little wear, suggesting an age between 36-40 months (Grant 1982). A distal calcaneus from pit **995** is unfused suggesting that the animal was below 3 years of age.

C.2.10 Five fragments of sheep/goat and three fragments of pig bone are present. There are very few epiphyses with which to calculate age and tooth wear is only possible in one instance. A pig mandible from pit **1106** has an unworn

deciduous premolar and M1 indicating an age between 6-7 months (Higham 1967).

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Amphibian	2	6.9	1	20
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	16	55.17	1	20
Pig (*Sus sp.*)	3	10.34	1	20
Red deer (*Cervus Elaphus*)	3	10.34	1	20
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	5	17.24	1	20
Totals	**29**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 25: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts

C.2.11 Wild animals are represented by a single deposit of red deer antler in posthole **119** and two fragmentary amphibian long bones. There are no signs of butchery or craftwork on the antler fragments.

C.2.12 From the evidence present the picture is that of low-level farming activity focusing on cattle. The diet was supplemented with sheep/goat and pig. The size of the assemblage means that any interpretation will be heavily biased by poor preservation levels.

Statement of Potential

C.2.13 Due to the small size and highly fragmentary nature of this assemblage there is very little potential for adding new information to the picture of Late Bronze Age settlement in the environs of Ipswich and the River Gipping.

Recommendations for Further Work

C.2.14 The assemblage has been fully-recorded and no further work is required.

Retention and Dispersal

C.2.15 The assemblage should be retained for the archaeological record.

Cut	Context	Feature	Phase	Taxon	Element	Condition	Count
104	106	Pit	2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	1
119	118	Posthole	2	Red Deer	Antler	2	3
333	335	Pit	2	Large mammal	Rib	1	1
417	418	Ditch	2	Medium mammal	Long bone	2	2
471	478	Pit	2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	4
471	478	Pit	2	Large mammal	Long bone	3	2
471	478	Pit	2	Amphibian	Long bone	1	1
563	565	Pit	2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	1
723	730	Ditch	2	Pig	Metacarpus V	1	1
787	788	Pit	2	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	3
817	816	Pit	2	Medium mammal	indet	3	33

Cut	Context	Feature	Phase	Taxon	Element	Condition	Count
918	919	Pit	2	Sheep/goat	Pelvis	2	1
995	1007	Pit	2	Large mammal	Scapula	2	1
995	1007	Pit	2	Cattle	Metatarsus	3	1
995	1007	Pit	2	Cattle	Humerus	3	1
995	1007	Pit	2	Cattle	Calcaneus	3	1
1106	1143	Pit	2	Cattle	Mandible	2	1
1106	1143	Pit	2	Cattle	Calcaneus	2	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Cattle	Mandible	4	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Large mammal	Vertebra	1	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Sheep/goat	Radius	2	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Pig	Radius	3	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Pig	Maxilla	2	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Amphibian	Long bone	1	1
1106	1148	Pit	2	Sheep/goat	Ph3	1	2
1106	1148	Pit	2	Medium mammal	indet	2	71
1106	1148	Pit	2	Sheep/goat	Pelvis	2	1
Totals							140

Table 26: Summary catalogue of animal bone by context

C.3 Environmental Samples, by Martha Craven

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 90 bulk samples were taken from a range of features across the site, all dated/phased to the Late Bronze Age (Phase 2). The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains and other environmental indicators such as snail shells are present, their mode of preservation and what information can be inferred about elements such as diet, economy, agricultural practices and trade.

C.3.2 A total of four bulk soil samples were taken during the previous evaluation carried out at the site by Cotswold Archaeology in 2021 (West 2021, 30-31). The preservation of plant remains was found to be generally poor; occasional poorly preserved cereal grains and frequent charcoal fragments were recovered.

Methodology

C.3.3 Each sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.3.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 27 and 28.

C.3.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006). Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants.

Quantification

C.3.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories.

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

C.3.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

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

Key to table

C.3.9 f=fragment u=untransformed

Results

C.3.10 At this site, plant remains have been preserved through the process of carbonisation (charring) and are in a poor to moderate condition. The archaeobotanical material predominantly consists of cereal grains, tubers, and charcoal fragments. Untransformed material is also present at the site which may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled. Untransformed seeds usually have a tough outer coating which is resistant to decay.

C.3.11 Many of the samples contain rootlets which may have caused the movement of material between contexts. The burrowing blind snail (*Cecilioides acicula*) was also frequently noted, again suggesting the possibility of disturbed contexts. The majority of samples contain frequent, relatively well-preserved snail shells.

Phase 2

C.3.12 Cereal grains, where present, are generally recovered in small quantities, with the exception of pits 187, 313 and 1106. It is interesting to note that pits 187 and 1106 are located in relatively close proximity to roundhouse 638; an area which is thought to be a focus of archaeological activity. Many of the grains were too poorly preserved to identify but hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) were noted. Chaff is scarce – a single culm node was noted in pit 376 and spelt and emmer glume bases were recovered from pit 187. Other possible cultivated remains are occasionally noted in the form of a fragment of a large legume (Fabaceae), possibly a pea or bean, and a flax seed (*Linum usitatissimum*). Flax may have been grown for its fibres or for its oil-rich seeds. Possible gathering of wild resources for food is also suggested by the discovery of a single carbonised sloe (*Prunus* sp.) stone and untransformed bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, which may or may not be contemporary.

C.3.13 Weed seeds, where recovered, were again generally present in small quantities and mostly recovered in conjunction with cereal grains. The taxa is typical or arable/ruderal environments and includes ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), clover/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and seeds of the cabbage and mustard genus (*Brassica* sp.). A wetland/damp ground component was also noted in form of rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and sedges (*Carex* sp.).

C.3.14 Artefacts recovered from the sampled features consist primarily of pottery fragments, burnt and struck flint. Animal bone, the majority of which was burnt, was also recorded alongside occasional fragments of fired clay. Hammerscale was present in several of the pits but not in any quantity to suggest metalworking taking place within the area.

Cremations

C.3.15 A total of 43 samples were taken from a series of cremations uncovered in the south-eastern corner of the site. Swollen basal internodes of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*) were recorded within many of the cremations; their occurrence in deposits of this type is typical of the

prehistoric period. Occasional cereal grains, mostly indeterminate grains, legumes, and weed seeds were noted and are most likely to be residual domestic waste. The density of charcoal was generally low from within the sampled cremations, and it is possible that the bone from the cremations was collected by hand from the funeral pyre, resulting in very little of the charcoal being interred alongside the remains.

Group	Master Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred indet.	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
0	0	1	72	71	Pit	16	10	#	0	0	0	0	#U	0	+	15
0	0	4	97	95	Pit	14	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
0	0	5	92	90	Pit	16	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	1
0	0	6	107	104	Pit	15	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	1
0	0	7	188	187	Pit	16	20	###	#	0	#	0	0	0	+++	10
0	0	8	221	220	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	10
0	0	9	237	236	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
283	0	10	284	283	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	10
0	0	11	288	287	Pit	10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	5
0	0	12	302	301	Pit	13	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1
283	0	13	319	317	Posthole	16	15	##	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	6
0	0	14	340	339	Pit	6	30	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	4
0	0	15	337	336	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1
0	0	16	338	336	Pit	12	30	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	'++	1
0	0	17	330	329	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
291	0	18	314	313	Pit	16	30	###	0	0	#	0	0	0	+	12
259	0	19	377	376	Pit	16	5	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	11
0	0	20	477	476	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	5
311	0	21	478	471	Pit	17	20	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	100
0	0	22	530	529	Posthole	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	+	<1
527	0	23	544	543	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	++	8
0	0	38	619	618	Pit	16	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	50
149	0	57	154	153	Posthole	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	9
161	0	60	162	161	Posthole	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	2
311	0	67	478	471	Pit	16	40	##	0	0	0	0	#U	#	+	48
108	0	70	111	110	Posthole	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5
398	0	71	401	400	Posthole	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
353	0	72	431	430	Posthole	18	50	#	0	0	##	#	0	0	++	4
311	0	74	312	311	Posthole	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	2
311	0	75	375	374	Posthole	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
638	0	76	645	644	Ring-gully	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
638	0	77	657	656	Ring-gully	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1

Group	Master Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred indet.	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
0	0	79	740	739	Pit	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1
0	0	81	788	787	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	2
0	0	83	863	862	Pit	18	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	15
0	0	84	861	860	Pit	14	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	++	5
0	0	85	817	816	Pit	14	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	6
0	0	86	920	918	Pit	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5
898	0	87	900	898	Pit	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	++	4
898	0	88	902	901	Pit	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	++	<1
0	0	89	1007	995	Pit	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	31
970	0	90	1002	1001	Pit	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	3
1092	0	91	1131	1129	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	+++	<1
1092	0	92	1133	1129	Pit	3	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	93	1150	1106	Pit	14	80	##	0	0	0	0	#U	#	0	50
0	0	94	1148	1106	Pit	14	50	###	0	0	#	0	0	#	+++	20

Table 27: Bulk environmental samples

Group	Master Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut number	Feature type	Volume Processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tubers	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred indet.	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
0	0	2	79	78	Pit	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	4
0	0	3	79	78	Pit	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	2
0	0	24	597	596	Cremation Cut	17	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	++	1
0	0	25	595	594	Cremation Cut	29	15	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	++	1
0	0	26	595	594	Cremation Cut	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	1
0	0	27	593	592	Cremation Cut	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1
0	0	28	593	592	Cremation Cut	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1
0	0	29	593	592	Cremation Cut	10	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1
0	0	30	615	614	Cremation Cut	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
0	0	31	599	598	Cremation Cut	45	10	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	++	5
0	0	32	599	598	Cremation Cut	25	5	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	++	1
0	0	33	611	610	Cremation Cut	16	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	1
0	0	34	611	610	Cremation Cut	14	30	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	++	1

Group	Master Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut number	Feature type	Volume Processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tubers	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred indet.	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
0	0	35	611	610	Cremation Cut	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	1
0	0	36	613	612	Cremation Cut	9	10	0	0	#	#	0	#U	0	+	<1
0	0	37	613	612	Cremation Cut	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	++	<1
0	0	39	617	616	Cremation Cut	38	30	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	+++	5
0	0	40	617	616	Cremation Cut	27	20	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	++	8
0	0	41	617	616	Cremation Cut	28	10	0	0	#	#	0	#U	0	+++	4
0	0	42	617	616	Cremation Cut	40	20	#	0	##	##	0	#	0	++	10
0	0	43	621	620	Cremation Cut	38	10	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	+	4
0	0	44	621	620	Cremation Cut	29	10	0	0	0	##	0	0	0	+	3
0	0	45	625	624	Cremation Cut	17	10	0	0	#U	0	0	#U	0	++	2
0	0	46	625	624	Cremation Cut	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1
0	0	47	623	622	Cremation Cut	13	10	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	++	2
0	0	48	623	622	Cremation Cut	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
0	0	49	627	626	Cremation Cut	30	20	0	0	0	#	0	#U	0	+++	5
0	0	50	627	626	Cremation Cut	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	4
0	0	51	627	626	Cremation Cut	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	3
0	0	52	629	628	Cremation Cut	28	10	#	#	#	#	0	0	0	++	10
0	0	53	629	628	Cremation Cut	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1
0	0	54	631	630	Cremation Cut	16	30	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	30
0	0	55	631	630	Cremation Cut	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
0	0	58	633	632	Cremation Cut	14	10	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	++	5
0	0	59	633	632	Cremation Cut	7	1	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	+	<1
0	0	61	663	662	Cremation Cut	8	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1
0	0	62	663	662	Cremation Cut	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	4
0	0	63	663	662	Cremation Cut	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	3
0	0	64	663	662	Cremation Cut	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	3
0	0	66	665	664	Cremation Cut	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	2

Group	Master Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut number	Feature type	Volume Processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tubers	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred indet.	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
0	0	68	649	648	Cremation Cut	15	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1
0	0	69	678	648	Cremation Cut	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	++	1
0	0	73	667	666	Cremation Cut	8	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	++	1

Table 28: Cremation samples

Discussion

C.3.16 The general scarcity of carbonised plant remains within most of the sampled features suggests low levels of agricultural and domestic activity and this is supported by the site's meagre animal bone assemblage. The crops identified are typical of this region in the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age where spelt/emmer and hulled barley predominate.

C.3.17 It does not appear that cereal processing was taking place on any significant scale, given the general lack of chaff, but it also possible that the chaff was utilised for fodder and so would not necessarily be preserved. Similarly, the occasional seeds of brambles, elder and a single prunus stone suggest that wild resources did not form a key component of the inhabitants' diet.

C.3.18 The majority of the weed seeds recovered were found in conjunction with cereals and are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside the crops and subsequently removed through processing. It is possible that the rushes and sedges recorded may have been gathered resources used in basketry, thatching or fuel although this is speculative given the quantity recovered.

C.3.19 Swollen basal internodes of onion couch grass are frequently found within prehistoric cremations and so their presence in features of this type at Europa Way is unsurprising. This plant typically grows within grassland or arable environments and does not tolerate heavy grazing. The recovery of such material in cremations has been the subject of much debate and possible explanations include: deturfing of an area to create a firebreak, ritual purposes or its use as tinder (Roehrs *et al*. 2012, 11-12).

C.3.20 A similar archaeobotanical assemblage has been recovered from Lovetofts Drive, approximately 600m to the north of the site. Charred macrofossils were present in low to moderate density and include cereal grains (predominantly barley and hulled wheat), spelt/emmer chaff and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shells (Fryer 2000, 13).

Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Work/Retention

C.3.21 The low density and diversity of plant remains means that there is little potential for the material to contribute to regional or national research priorities.

C.3.22 The bulk environmental samples have now been fully processed and the flot material will be retained within the project archive. There may be potential for suitable plant remains to be selected for radiocarbon dating, if required, although any (short-lived species) charcoal will need to be assessed and identified by a charcoal specialist first.

APPENDIX D RISK LOG

D.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable		
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable		

APPENDIX E HEALTH AND SAFETY

E.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

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APPENDIX G SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-519193
Project Name	Land at Europa Way, Ipswich

Start of Fieldwork	17/01/23	End of Fieldwork	18/04/23
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	IPS 2121 (XSFEUR22)	Planning App. Number	22/00786/FPC
HER Number	ESF 29663	Related Numbers	ESF28480

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Road Scheme

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Field Observation	☐	Part Survey	☐	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Full Excavation	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Test-pit Survey
☐	Full Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Watching Brief
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Salvage Excavation		

Monument	Period
Cremation burials	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Structure/posthole	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Ditch	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ring-gully	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)

Object	Period
HSR	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Fired clay	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CuA pin	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Animal bone	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Ipswich
Parish	
HER office	Suffolk CC
Size of Study Area	1.58ha
National Grid Ref	TM 1348 4570

Address (including Postcode)

Land Between Europa Way And
Bramford Road
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP1 5BH

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project Brief Originator	SCCAS (Dr Hannah Cutler)
Project Design Originator	OA (Yerai Fransisco Benet)
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher
Project Supervisor	Marcus Headifen

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	IPS2121
Digital Archive	ADS	IPS2121
Paper Archive	SCCAS	IPS2121

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		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☒
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☒
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒

Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

APPENDIX H WSI

Land off Europa Way, Ipswich

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Suffolk County Council

Prepared by	Yerai Francisco Benet
Date prepared	11/11/22
Version	1
Planning application no.	pre-application
Site code	XSFEUR22EX
Project number	26931
Project type	excavation
NGR	TM 1348 4570

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

1.1.3 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological excavation only. This document alone will not result in the discharge of any archaeological condition.

1.1.4 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 This archaeological project is in advance of development of the land adjacent to Europa Way, to the North-West of Ipswich, Suffolk.

1.2.2 A Trial Trench evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2021) revealed significant archaeological remains. The distribution of the archaeology suggests a potential Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation site spread across most of the land parcel. A series of ditches, gullies, pits, ring gullies and a cremation were investigated. One ditch contained Roman pottery and a pit a sherd of possible medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery was also recovered from another ditch, but otherwise all features were dated by Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) and/or Early Iron Age pottery or remain undated.

1.2.3 The proposed works would have an impact, destroying or disturbing the buried archaeological remains and so, the local authority has required an archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to the development.

1.2.4 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Ipswich Borough Council, in condition to planning pre-application.

1.2.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Dr Hannah Cutler.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 An excavation area of c.2ha has been required. OA East propose to excavate the site in two strips (see attached site plan). The eastern strip will be completed in the first instance and then reinstated in order to facilitate excavation of the western portion of the site.

1.3.2 Previous archaeological interventions in this site have exposed the presence of archaeological remains. Those are to be fully exposed within the

excavation area by the striping of topsoil and subsoil. The features encountered will be dig by hand in a sufficient percentage (see below) for their full understanding and characterization. Recording is to be done following high standards. Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor

1.5.1 The Archaeological Planning Advisor will be informed at least 10 days in advance of the start of fieldwork and will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.

1.5.2 The excavation area will not be backfilled without the approval of the Archaeological Planning Advisor. Further extension of the site boundaries or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 Bedrock geology in the area is composed by Newhaven Chalk Formation – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 86.3 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Whilst superficial deposits correspond to Lowestoft Formation - Sand and gravel. A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk).

2.1.2 The site lays to the North of the corner created by the A14 and the Greater Anglia train line on the land located at the NW end of Europa Way, Ipswich, in a relatively flat terrain at 13.7m AOD. The river Gipping is located ca. 500m to the West of site, being the closest source of water. The river Orwell lays 4.31km to the SE of site and the shoreline at approx. 20Km on the same direction.

2.1.3 At the West side of the excavation area is located, in a SW-NE alignment, a buffer service zone.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The site itself lies within a landscape of archaeological and historical interest and had potential to reveal significant prehistoric archaeological evidence. This section has been assembled using information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER, invoice number 9512027), as well as other readily accessible sources.

3.2 Prehistory – Neolithic/Bronze Age/Iron Age.

3.2.1 Numerous scatters of artefacts and other findspots were found in the vicinity of the site dating from the Neolithic. Various Bronze Age scatters and find spots were also found, including a small plain cup with an interned rim (SPT 010), cinerary urns, urn fragments, and cremation fragments (SPT 005), beaker pottery (SPT 002) and a bronze dirk with a blade of flat mid-section (SPT018).

3.2.2 Various works at the AWA Sewage Works (SPT 002) lying southwest of site, have revealed several pits with flints and Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Beaker pottery. A single Late Neolithic pit with a small amount of pottery was recorded on an evaluation east southest of site at 403-439 Bramford road (IPS 628; Sommers 2010). A double/concentric ring ditch with four intersecting graves at the centre were revealed during a monitoring and excavation at the site of Morrison's Supermarket, Boss Hall (IPS 400) which lies southeast of Europa Way. The graves revealed were of a Bronze Age date and cointained four near complete Beaker pots (Everett 2000).

3.2.3 An evaluation of land off Bramford Road, Sproughton (SPT 058) revealed a multiphase site. The southern half of site exposed a ring-ditch, representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (Boyles 2018).

3.2.4 Evaluation and excavation at Lovetofts Drive (IPS 283) revealed two Iron Age roundhouses, two small probable four-post structures, a semi-circular structure, twenty further discreate features and six ditches. Finds from the site suggest a mainly Iron Age occupation but a single Middle Bronze Age pit and post medieval posthole were also present (Pratt 2000).

3.2.5 The Former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton (SPT 059) was a site lying south of the Europa Way site. Multiple evaluations revealed Mesolithic/Neolithic evidence in the form of a small assemblage of flint. A ring gully and oven were also investigated, the first evaluation stage interpreted these features as possibly Iron Age (Jackson & House 2017). Secondary evaluation of the gully produced two flint blades suggesting it may be the remains of an Early Bronze Age ring ditch (Bescoby & Muir 2017).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Roman findspots in the vicinity of the site include coins and brooches (BRF 037) and a Colchester bow brooch (IPS 233) found though metal detecting in various locations around Bramford.

3.3.2 Evidence for a Roman road was revealed during a watching brief for a gas pipeline replacement at Bramford (BRF 108). A north to south orientated trench along Lorraine Way, B1113, revealed heavy metalling at a depth of c.7-8m and some of the lower levels could be evidence of a Roman road (Newman 2002). This is supported by a length of Roman road reported further south on Lorraine Way (SPT 024) starting just north of Sproughton (Margary 1973).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 Boss Hall Anglo-Saxon Cemetery (IPS 986) lies south of the site at Europa Way. Various interventions between 1990 to present have revealed an extensive Anglo- Saxon cemetery with cremations and inhumation graves dating to 6th-7th century. Finds include pottery, knives, spears, beads, brooches, keys and shields (Newman 1993; Sommers 2014).

3.4.2 St. Alburt's (Aethelbeorht's) Chapel (IPS 241) is a Middle-Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval chapel that was possibly located at the eastern end of Sproughton Road which lies southeast of site.

3.5 Later medieval

3.5.1 Findspots of various medieval artefacts have been recovered in the vicinity of the site. Metal detecting south of Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, yielded coins, a gilded harness pedant, ear and finger rings, balances, pendants, a key, a seal, a cauldron, and further metal artefacts which were dated to the13th-14th century. (BRF 037) Other metal findspots include a bronze token of a possible French type (BRF 146), two buckles (BRF 109) and a Henry 3rd long cross penny found at The Kings Head, Sproughton.

3.6 Post-medieval

3.6.1 Findspots of a post medieval date found within the vicinity of the site. A scatter of post 17th century pottery was also found during a monitoring of vehicle hire facility on Boss Hall Road (IPS 522)., as well as peg tile, brick fragments, clay pipe fragments and pottery sherds from Street Farm Cottage (BRF 054).

3.6.2 The site at Lovetofts (IPS 261) may have been the location of Lovetofts Hall farmstead. Test pits excavated in 2012 and trial trenches in 2013 revealed evidence of 17th-18th century buildings associated with the farm (Crawley & Hodges 2012; Crawley & Hodges 2013).

3.6.3 Sproughton Mill on the River Gipping (SPT 034) is a likely 18th century listed red brick mill that lies southwest of the Europa Way site. The Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line (SUF 069) abuts the southwest boundary of site; it was opened in 1846.

3.6.4 Lonebarn Farm was a farmstead visible on the 1st Edition OS map (IPS 2094), just east of the site on Bramford road. Boss Hall Farm was a farmstead visible on the 1st Edition OS map (IPS 2097), southeast of Europa Way. However, those no longer survive.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

4.1.2 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Research frameworks

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

- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A Watching Brief was undertaken by SCCAS in 2006 on the land immediately east of the site (IPS 534) prior to its development into an industrial estate. No archaeological features were observed, although occasional sherds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery were recorded.

5.1.2 During 2021 Cotswold Archaeology undertook a trenched evaluation consisting of twenty-one trenches evenly distributed across the proposed area of excavation. From those, six were devoid of archaeology. Archaeology evidence form the remaining 15 trenches consisted of a series of ditches, gullies, ring gullies and pits dating late Bronze Age/early Iron Age with occasional Roman to post-medieval presence. The distribution and characterization of the archaeological remains encountered suggest a site occupation during those early periods.

5.2 Event number

5.2.1 A parish code has been obtained (IPS 2121) from the Suffolk HER. A unique site code (XSFEUR22 has been assigned to the project.

5.3 Excavation method

Excavation standards

5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

5.3.4 The excavation will also adhere to the SCCAS *Requirements for Excavation* (2021).

Pre-commencement

5.3.5 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

5.3.6 A buffer area around the services on the West side of the excavation area will be delimited and excluded of any striping and excavation.

5.3.7 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

Soil stripping

5.3.8 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.3.9 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.3.10 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.3.11 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that the site is safe to enter.

Hand excavation

5.3.12 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.3.13 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.3.14 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the Suffolk County archaeologist that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

5.3.15 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

Feature Class	*Proportion*

Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

5.3.16 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.

5.3.17 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

5.3.18 If preservation in situ is required by the Suffolk County Archaeologist, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

5.3.19 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the Suffolk County Archaeologist will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.4 Human remains

5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, Suffolk County Coroner, and the Suffolk County Archaeologist will be informed immediately.

5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence.

5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.5.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.5.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.5.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.5.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and Suffolk Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.6.3 The site will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.

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

5.6.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

5.6.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

5.6.11 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB.

Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points measured using a dGPS or total station.

Photographs

5.6.12 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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

5.7 Post-excavation processing

5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Store.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of

artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the Suffolk County Archaeologist.

5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

5.9.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

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

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2018. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.

- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use.*
- Historic England 2019. *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Recovery to archive.*
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.*
- Historic England 2015 *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.9.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.

5.9.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.

5.9.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.

5.9.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.

5.9.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken

exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

5.9.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

6.1.1 OA East proposes to hold controlled Open Days on the site to allow visitors to view and understand the ongoing results of the excavations. The Open Days will be subject to agreement with the Client.

6.1.2 To minimise disruption to construction activity, and maximise public access, Open Days will be held on Saturday mornings. They will be advertised across Suffolk and in the local press. Regulated site tours will be provided on an hourly basis, and presented by qualified archaeologists who have been working on the site. The event will involve local community groups.

6.1.3 OA East will liaise with the Client on site security and provision of off-site parking if possible. Fencing will be erected around excavation areas, and walking routes across the site will be clearly demarcated.

6.1.4 OA East will also progress on the site to the public via regular updates on the OA website. Interviews will be given to local radio and newspapers as requested, and with the agreement of the Client.

7 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

7.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

7.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).

7.1.2 A site summary will be provided to the Suffolk County Archaeologist two weeks after the end of fieldworks.

7.1.3 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report and updated research design (UPD) will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork. The PXA report will include a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project.

7.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

7.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.

7.2.2 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- selected sections of excavated features
- specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features and the site
- a discussion of the findings and their significance
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

7.3 Analysis Report and Publication

7.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the Suffolk County Archaeologist), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.

7.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.

7.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results. Publication will consider the objectives and principles laid out in the OA Publication Policy.

7.3.4 If the Suffolk County Archaeologist requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared. Publication of results will follow. The scope, format and venue of publication will be proportionate to the excavated significance of the archaeology, and may comprise a monograph, or an article in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History* or some other appropriate journal.

7.4 Draft and final reports

7.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to the Suffolk County Archaeologist for comment.

7.4.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

7.5 OASIS

7.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

7.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

8 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores.

8.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2011*)* and *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archives Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* (Updated: February 2022).

Archive contents

8.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of all reports
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

8.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Transfer of ownership

8.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Council stores, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archives Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition,* updated: Feb 2022).

8.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Suffolk County Council stores.

8.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the Suffolk County Archaeologist before the archive is deposited.

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

9 TIMETABLE

9.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take 12 weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather. The excavation will be completed in two 5 week blocks, with a two week hiatus in the middle to allow reinstatement of the first area and completion of the second strip.

9.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

9.1.3 A site summary, including a site plan, will be provided to the Suffolk County Archaeologist two weeks after completing each phase of excavation.

9.1.4 Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

9.1.5 Final publication of the site (whether in a monograph, journal article or some other form agreed with the Suffolk County Archaeologist) will be completed within 2 years of completing fieldwork.

9.1.6 The project archive will be deposited within 6 months of delivering the final report, unless the Suffolk County Archaeologist requires further excavation on the site.

10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

10.1 Fieldwork

10.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
- 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Christopher Thatcher, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be (TBC). Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

10.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

10.2 Post-excavation processing

10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce late Bronze Age/Early Iron age to post-medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Carlotta Marchetto (prehistoric), Kathryn Blackbourn (Roman) and Carole Fletcher (Anglo-Saxon and medieval).

10.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

10.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

10.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator) and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

10.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

11 OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Monitoring

11.1.1 The Suffolk County Archaeologist will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

11.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, Oxford Archaeology East and the Suffolk County Archaeologist will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

11.2 Insurance

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

11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

11.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

11.4.1 The client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

11.4.2 The client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

11.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the Project Manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

11.5 Site Security

11.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to

commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

11.6 Access

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

11.7 Site Preparation

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

11.8 Site offices and welfare

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

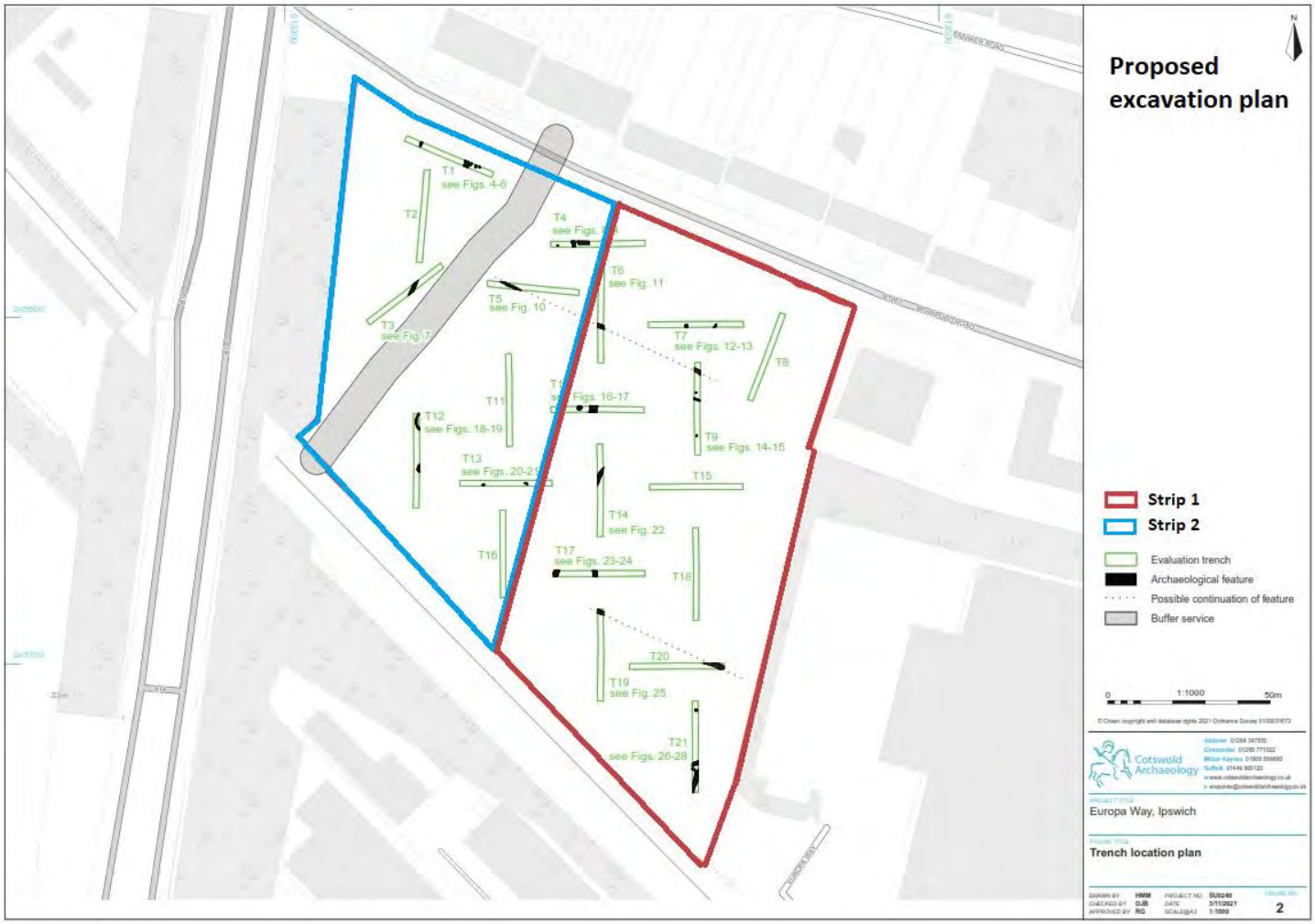
11.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

11.9.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the Suffolk County Archaeologist.

11.9.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

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

12 APPENDIX: EXCAVATION PLAN



13 CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

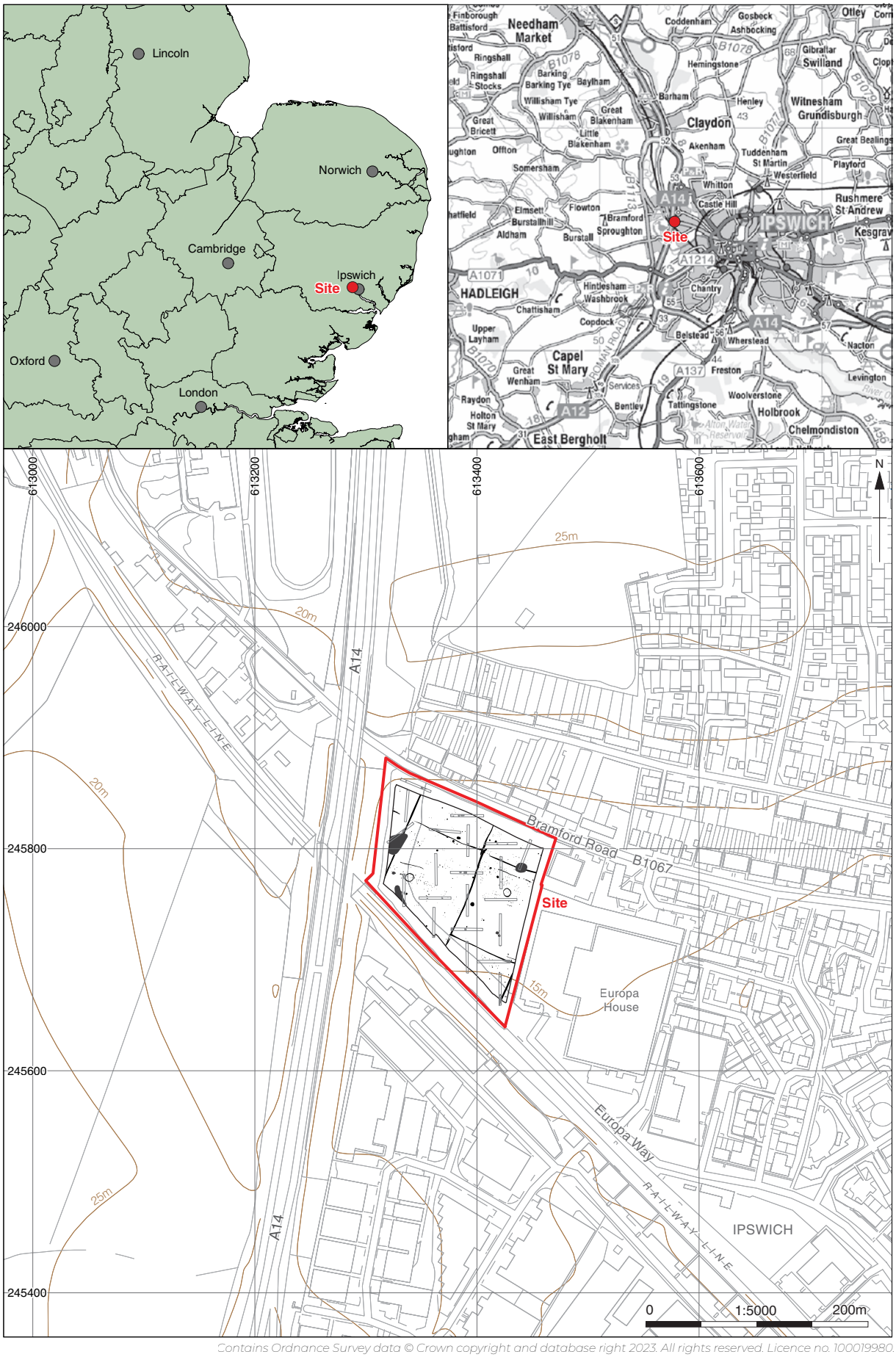


Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (black) and trenches (grey) in development area (red)

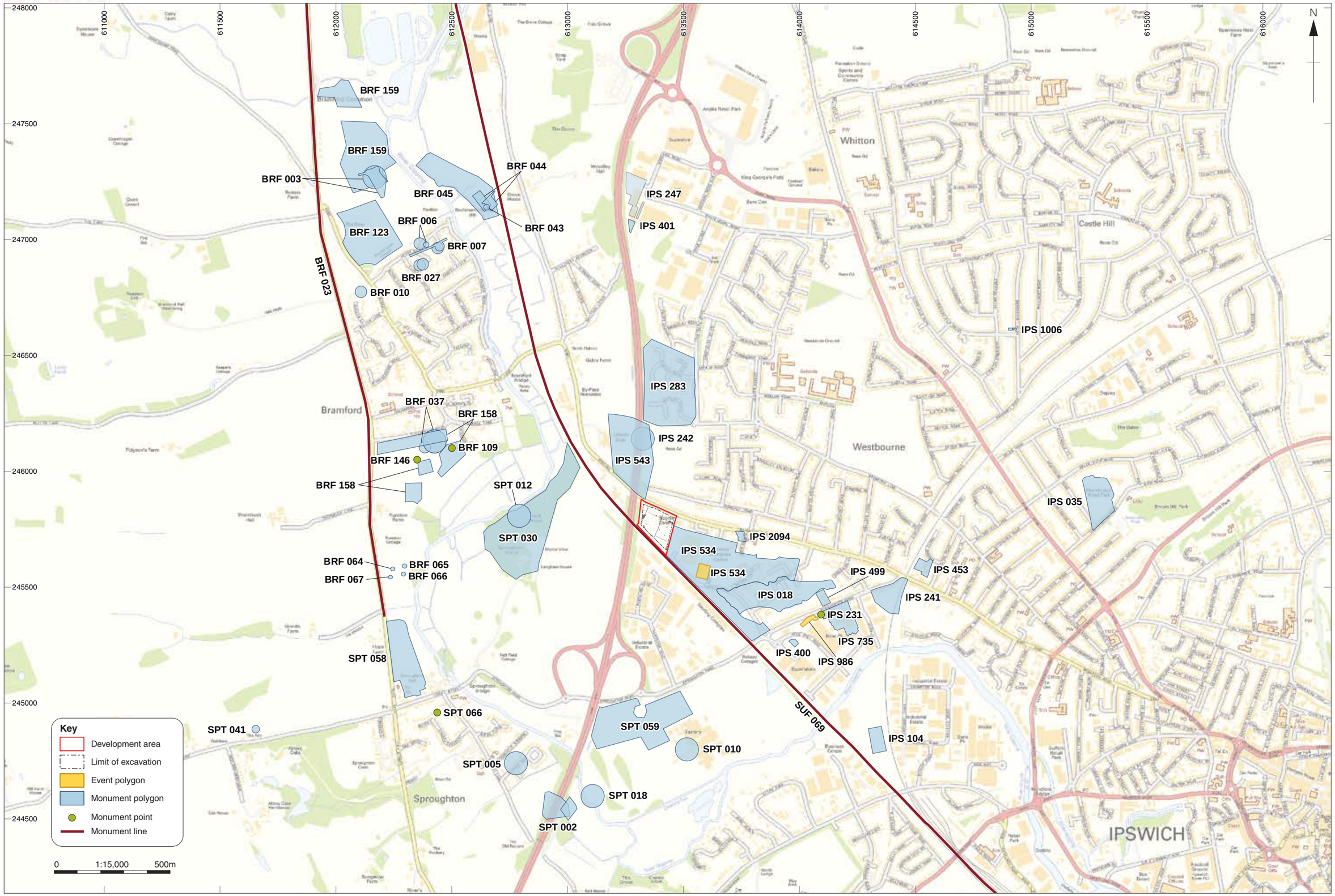


Figure 2: The site in relation to selected HER entries mentioned in the text

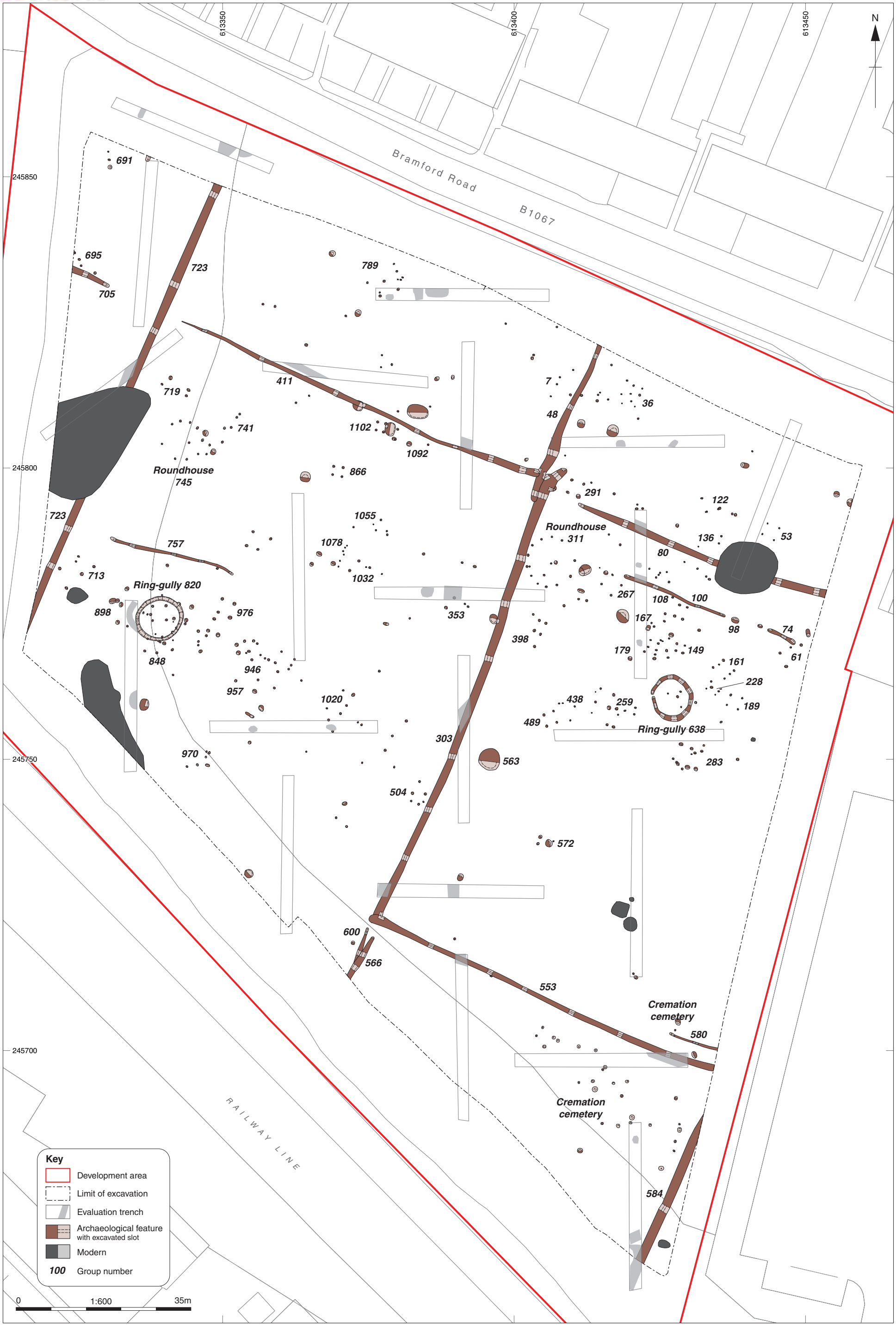


Figure 3: All features plan with main groups and features annotated

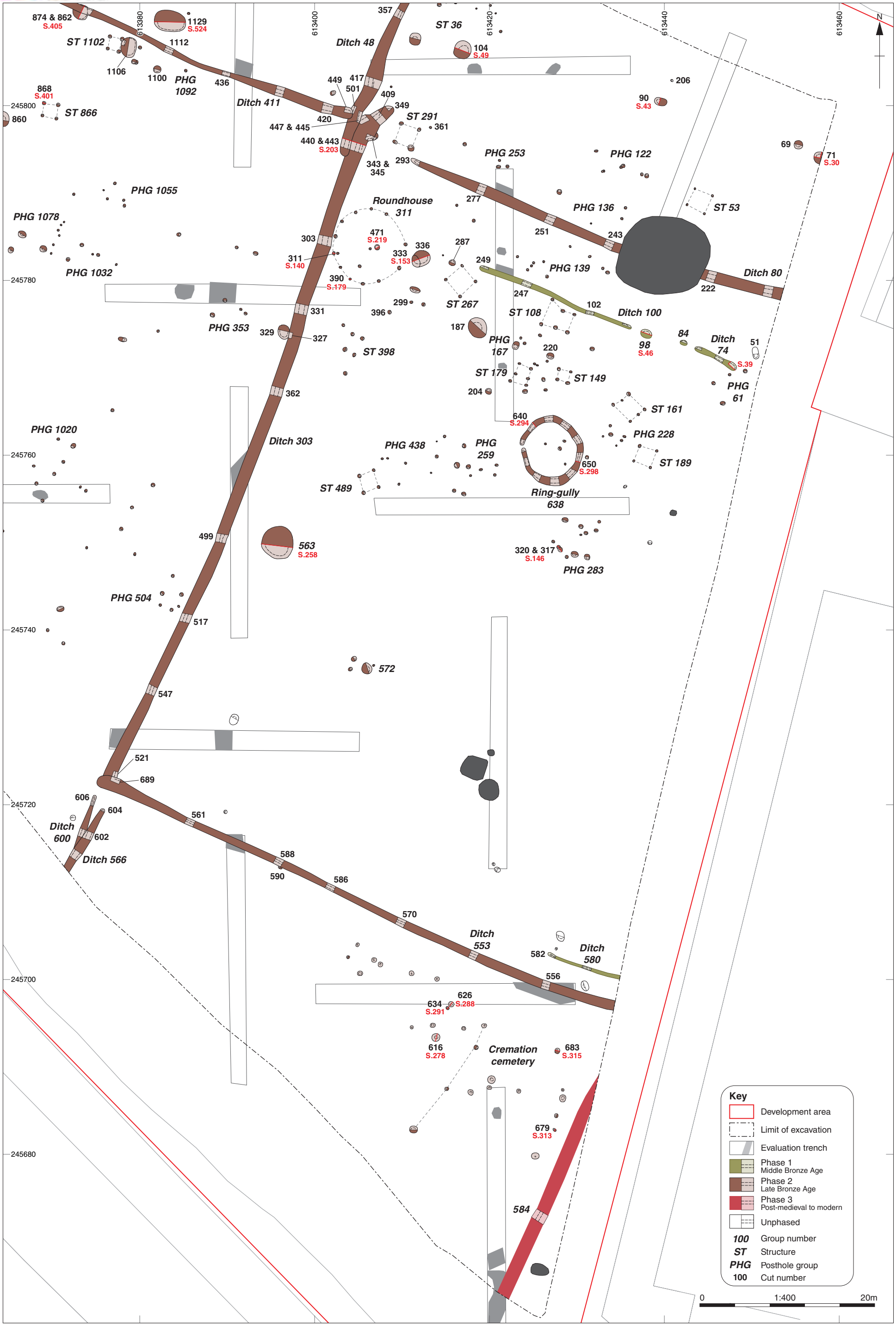


Figure 4: Phase plan (eastern half)

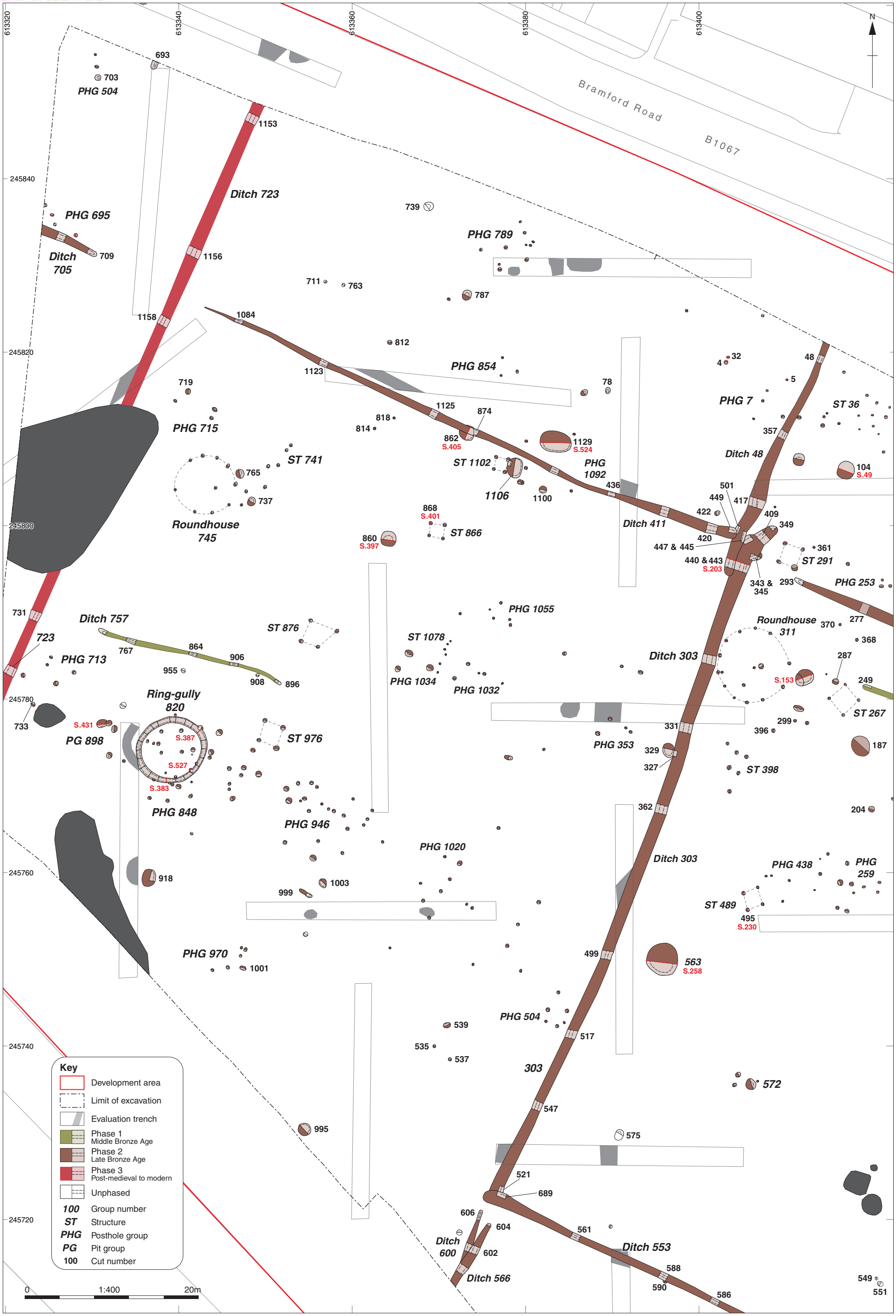


Figure 5: Phase plan (western half)

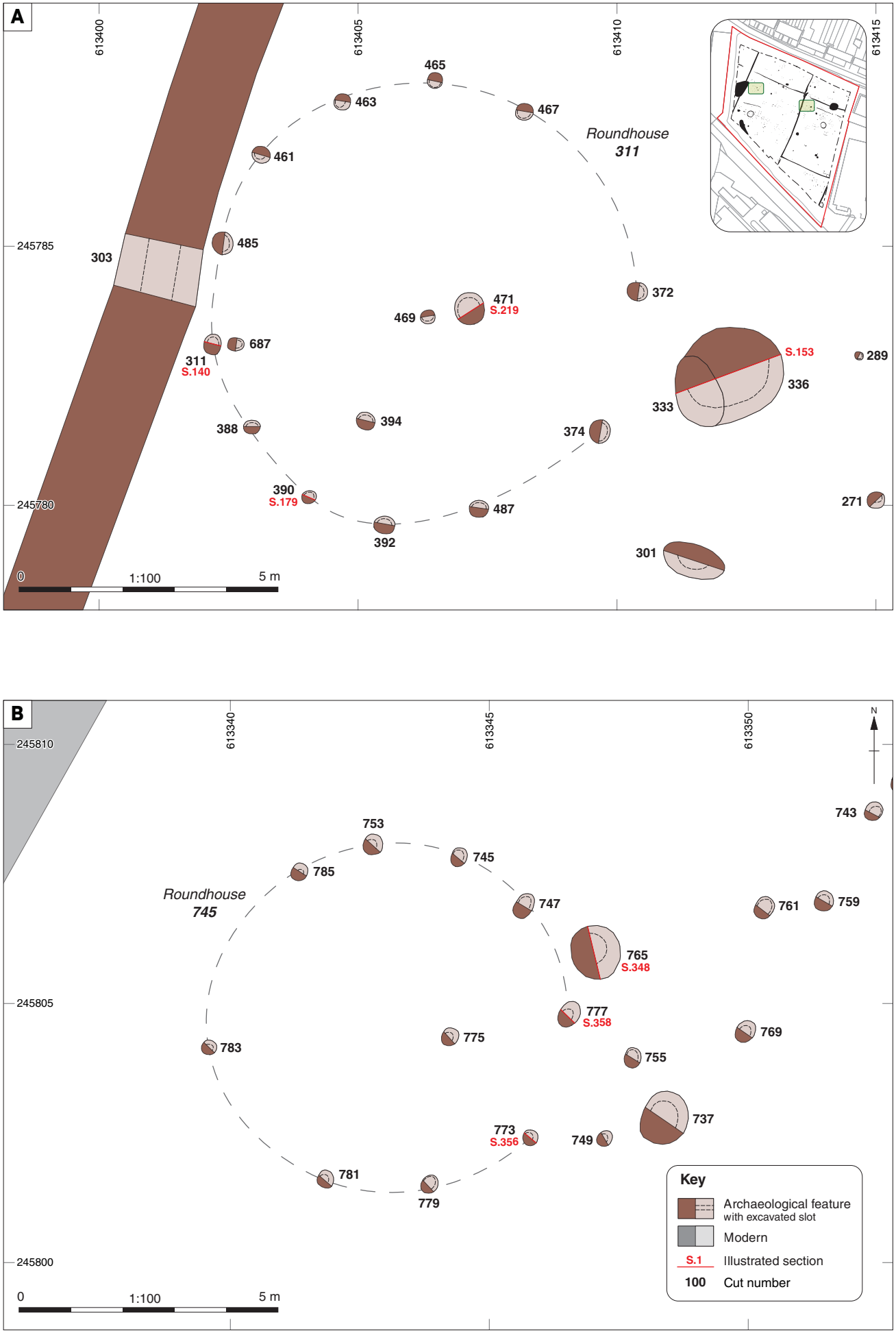
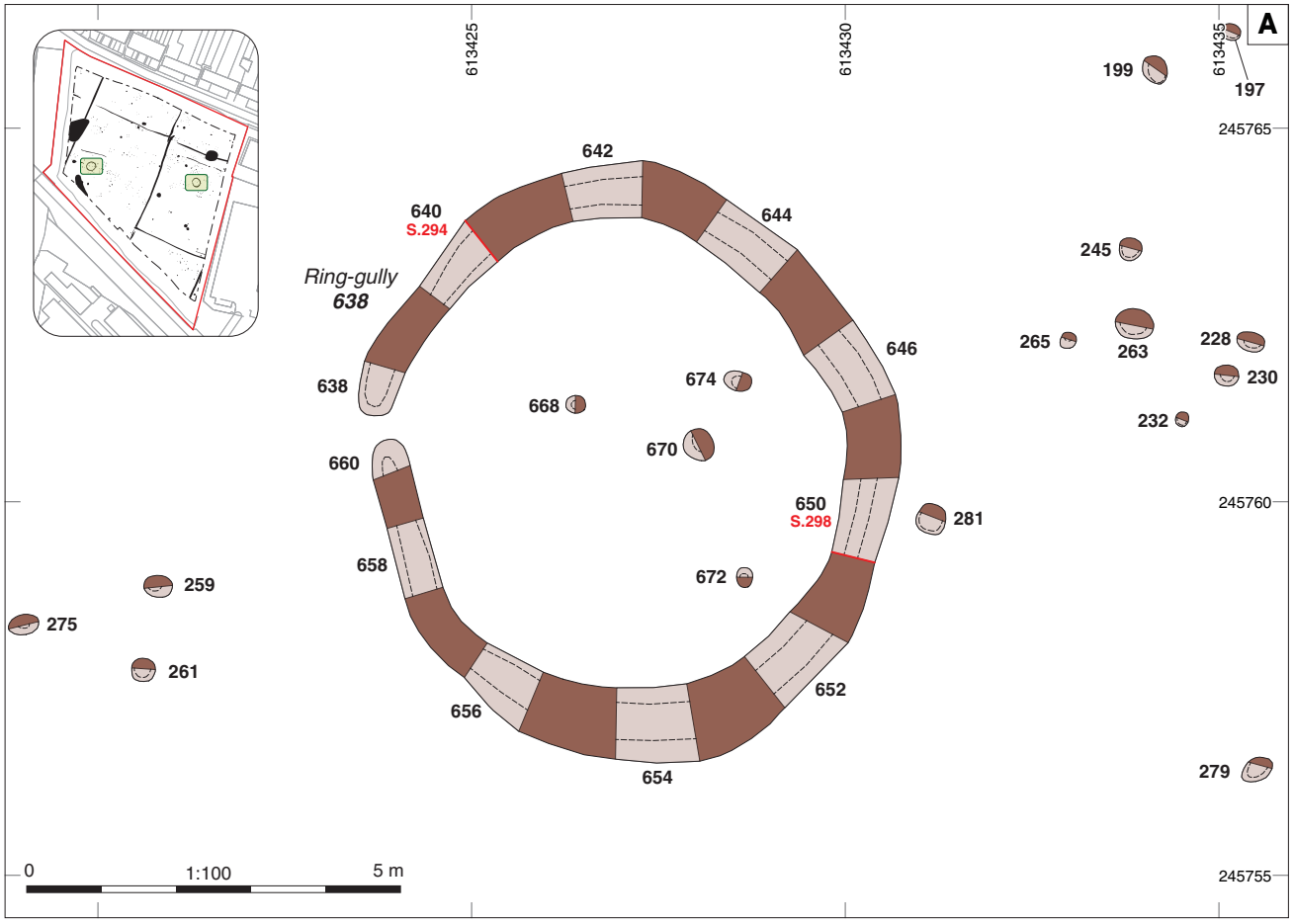


Figure 6: Detail plans of Roundhouses **311** (A) and **745** (B) and adjacent features



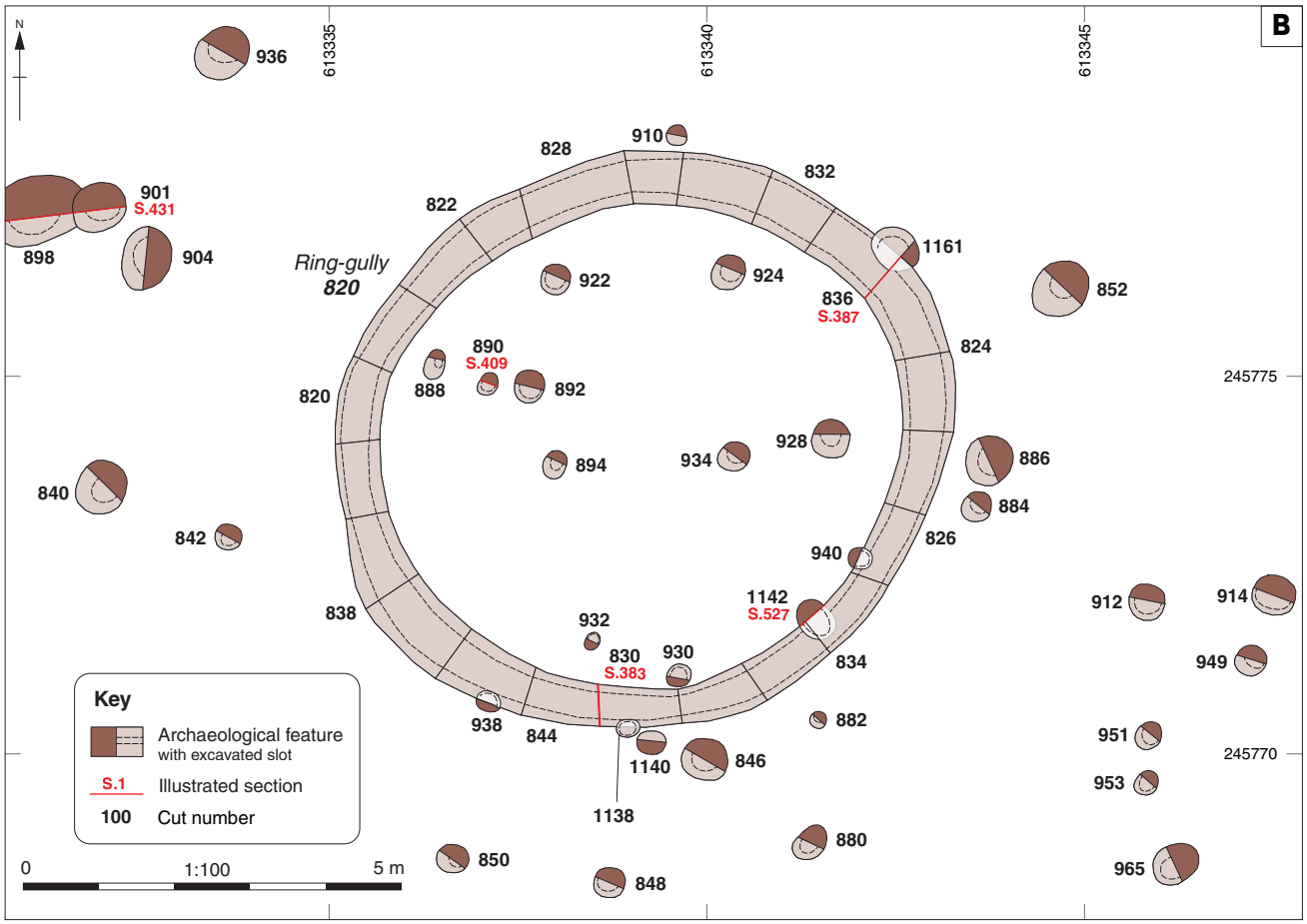


Figure 7: Detail plans of Ring-gullies **638** (A) and **820** (B) and adjacent features

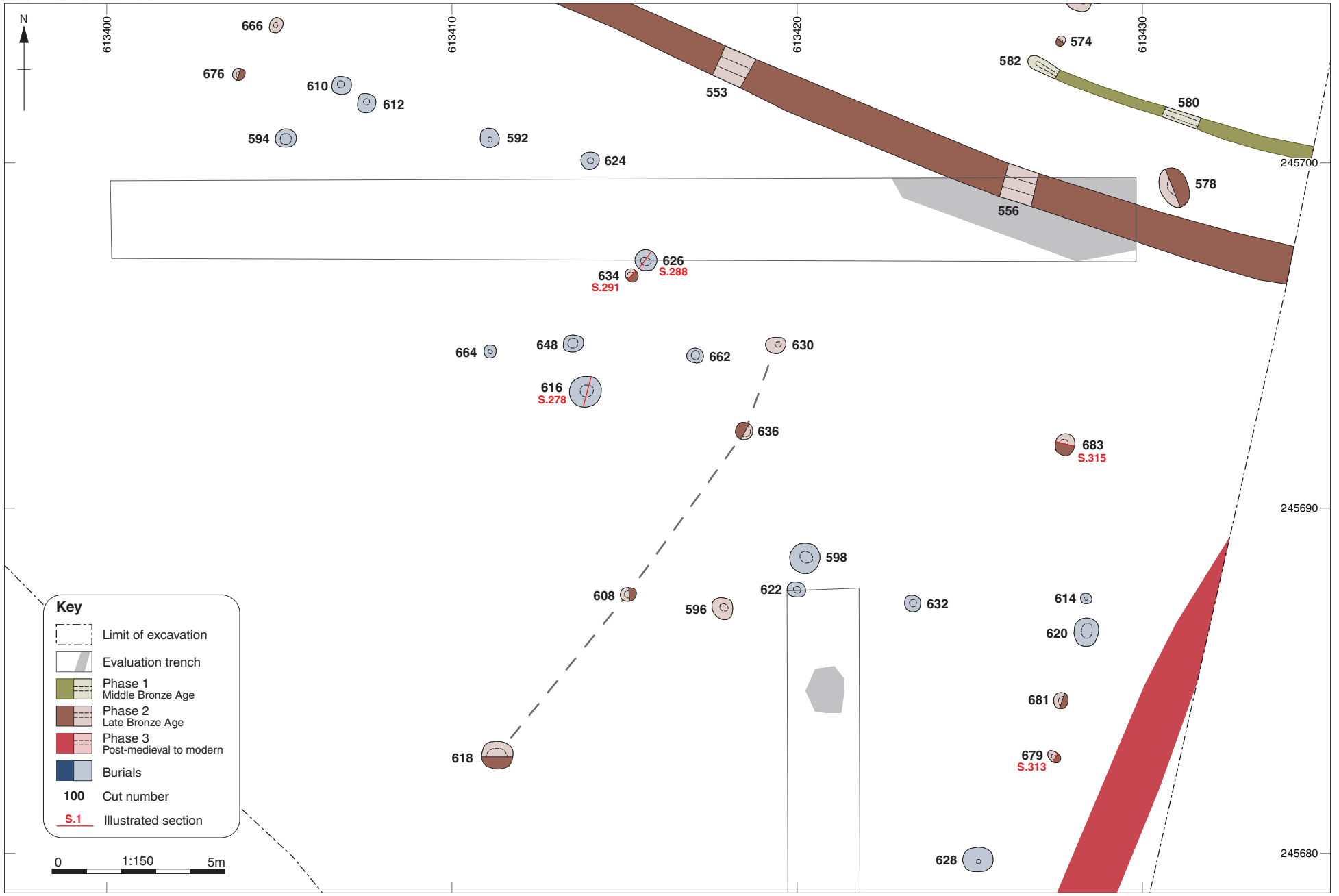


Figure 8: Detail plan of cremation cemetery

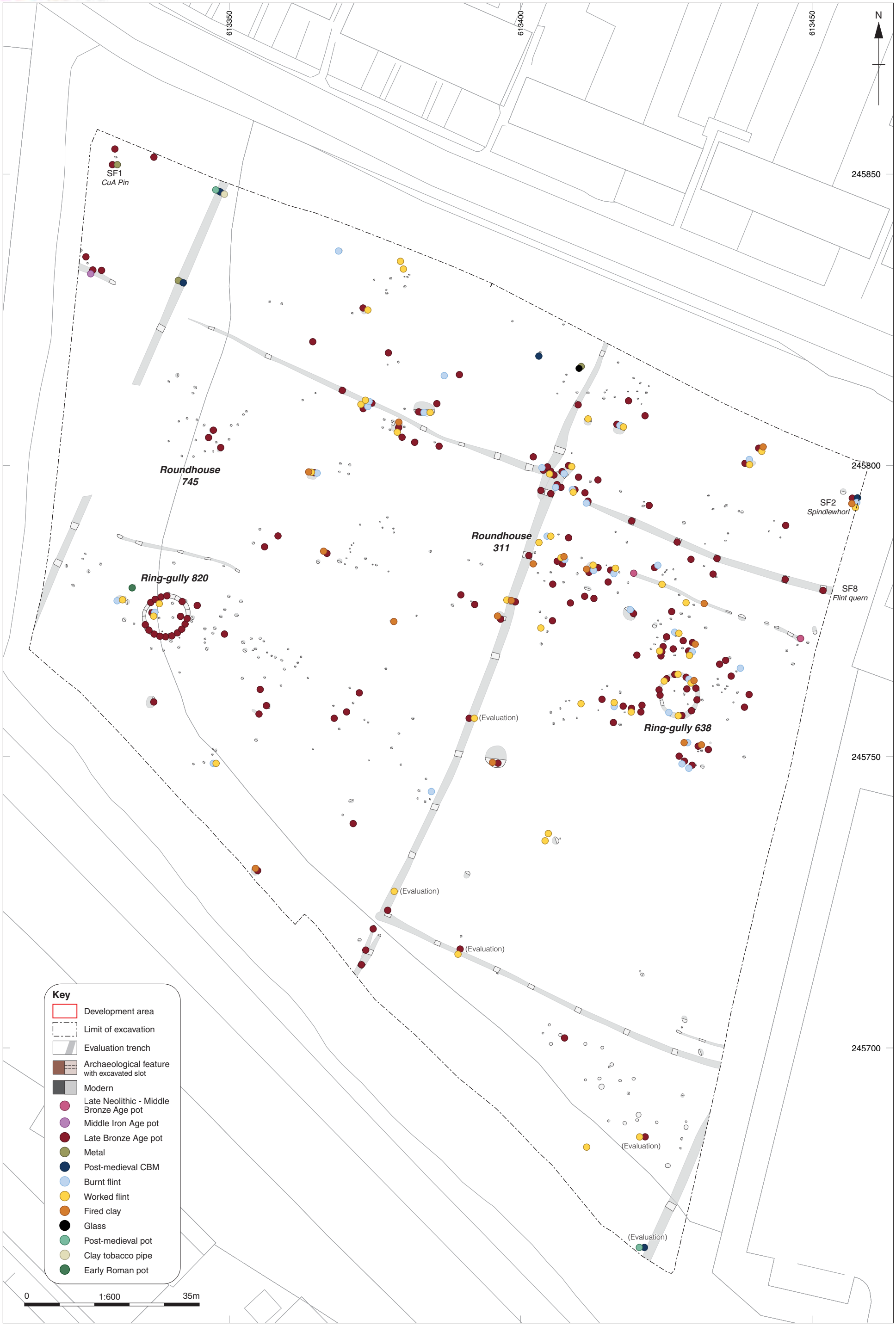


Figure 9: Plan showing distribution of main datable artefacts

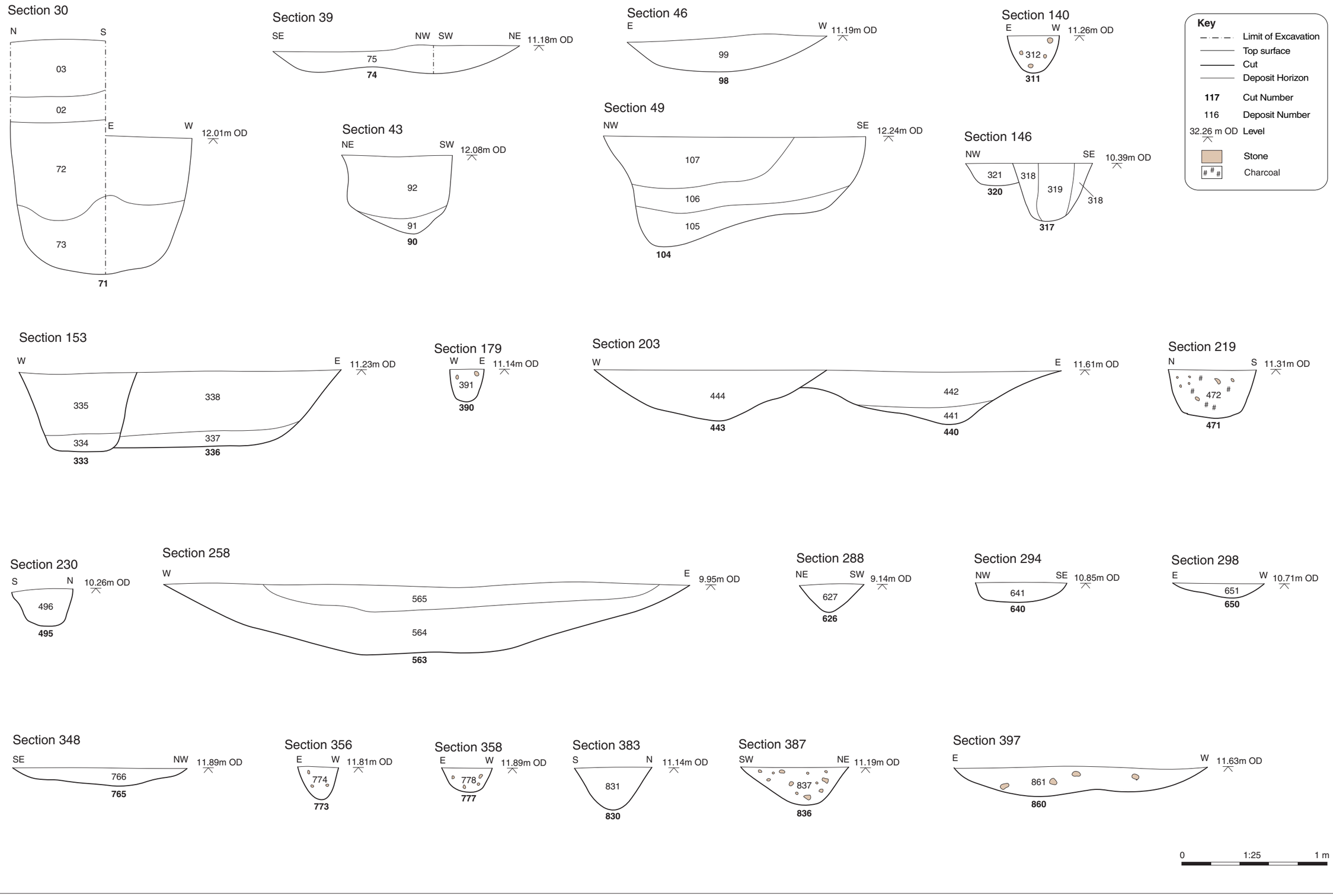


Figure 10: Selected sections

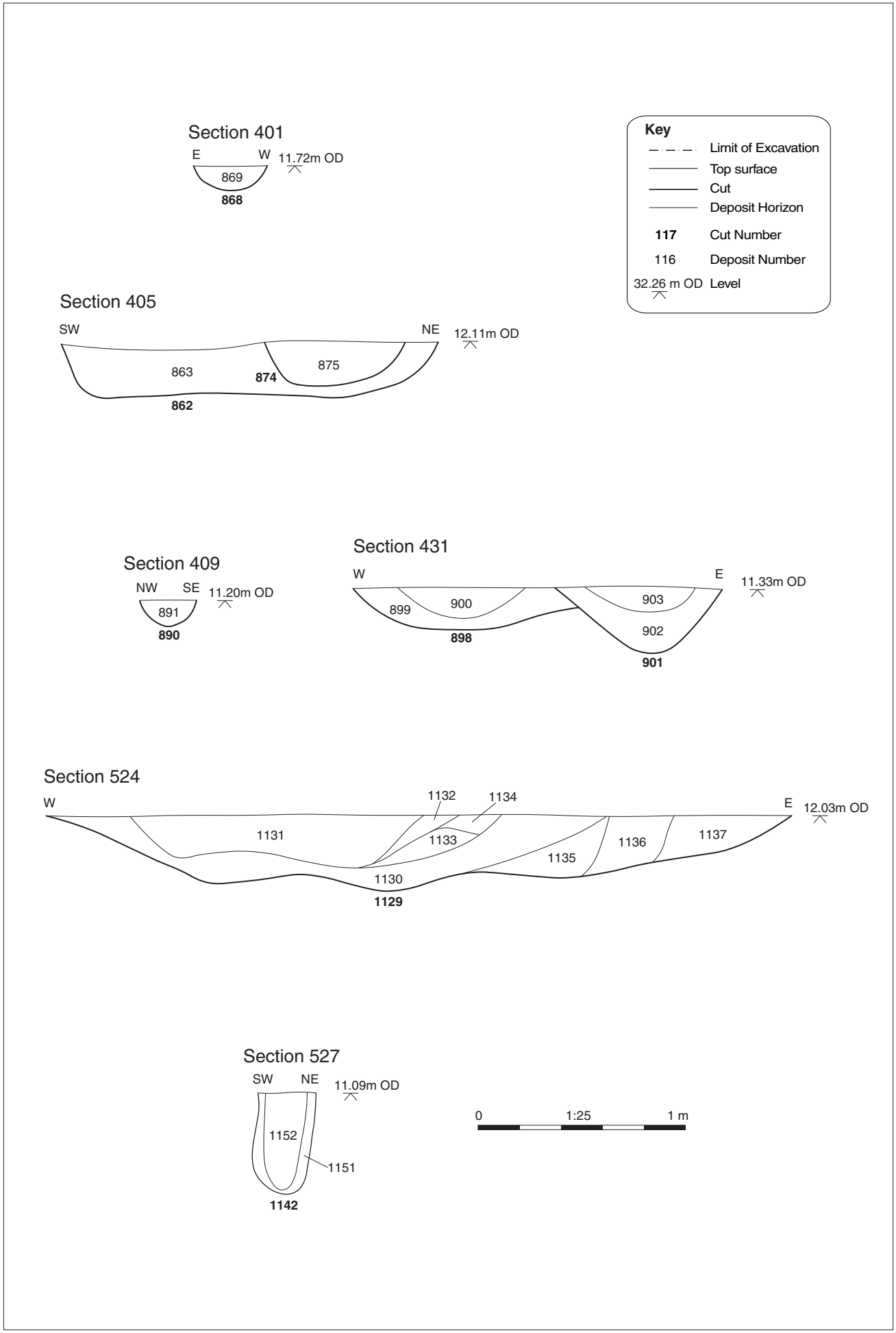


Figure 11: Selected sections

Plate 1: Pre-excavation aerial view of the site, looking north-west

Plate 2: Overhead shot of eastern half of the excavation area

Plate 3: Aerial view of the western half of the excavation area, looking south-west

Plate 4: Phase 2 Roundhouse **311**, looking south

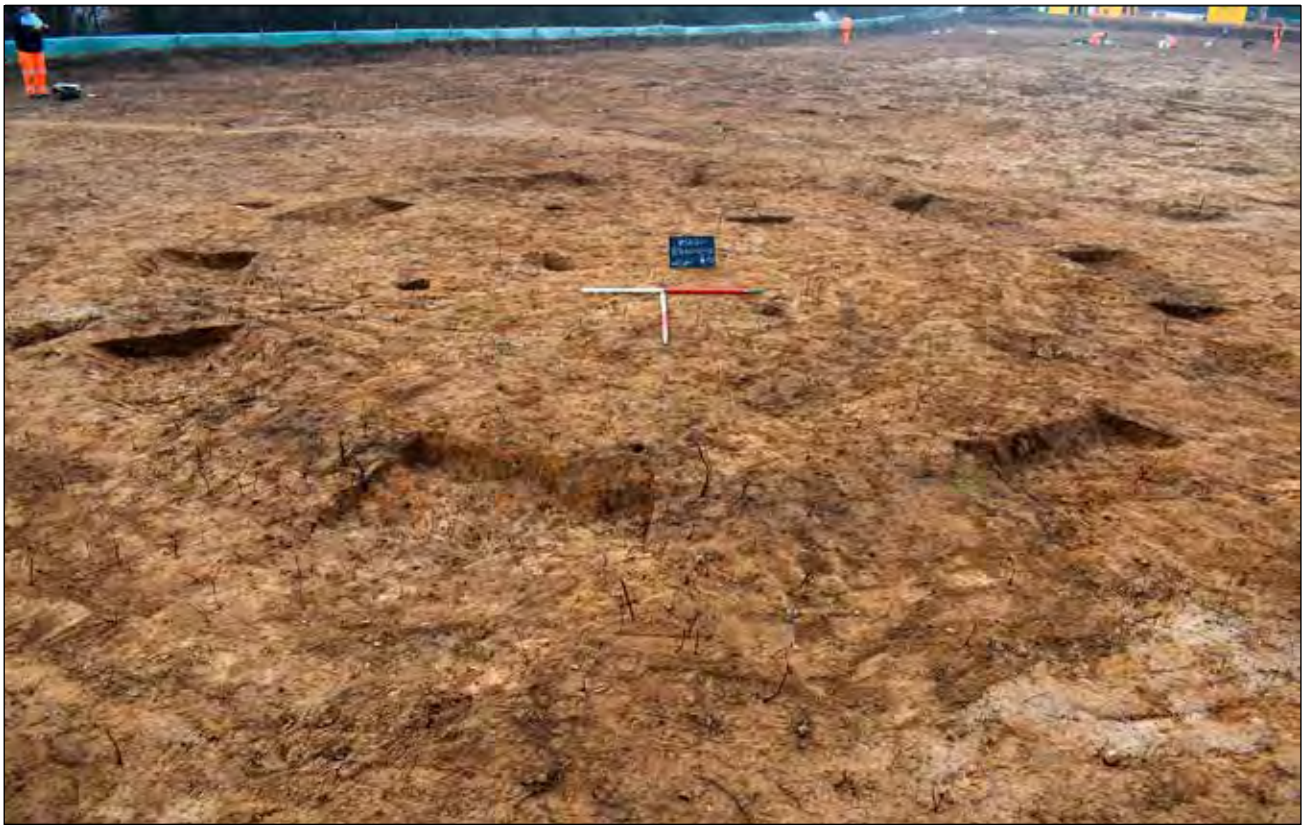


Plate 5: Phase 2 Ring-gully **638**, looking south

Plate 6: Phase 2 Ring-gully **820** part-excavated, looking east

Plate 7: Phase 2 Structure **189**, looking north

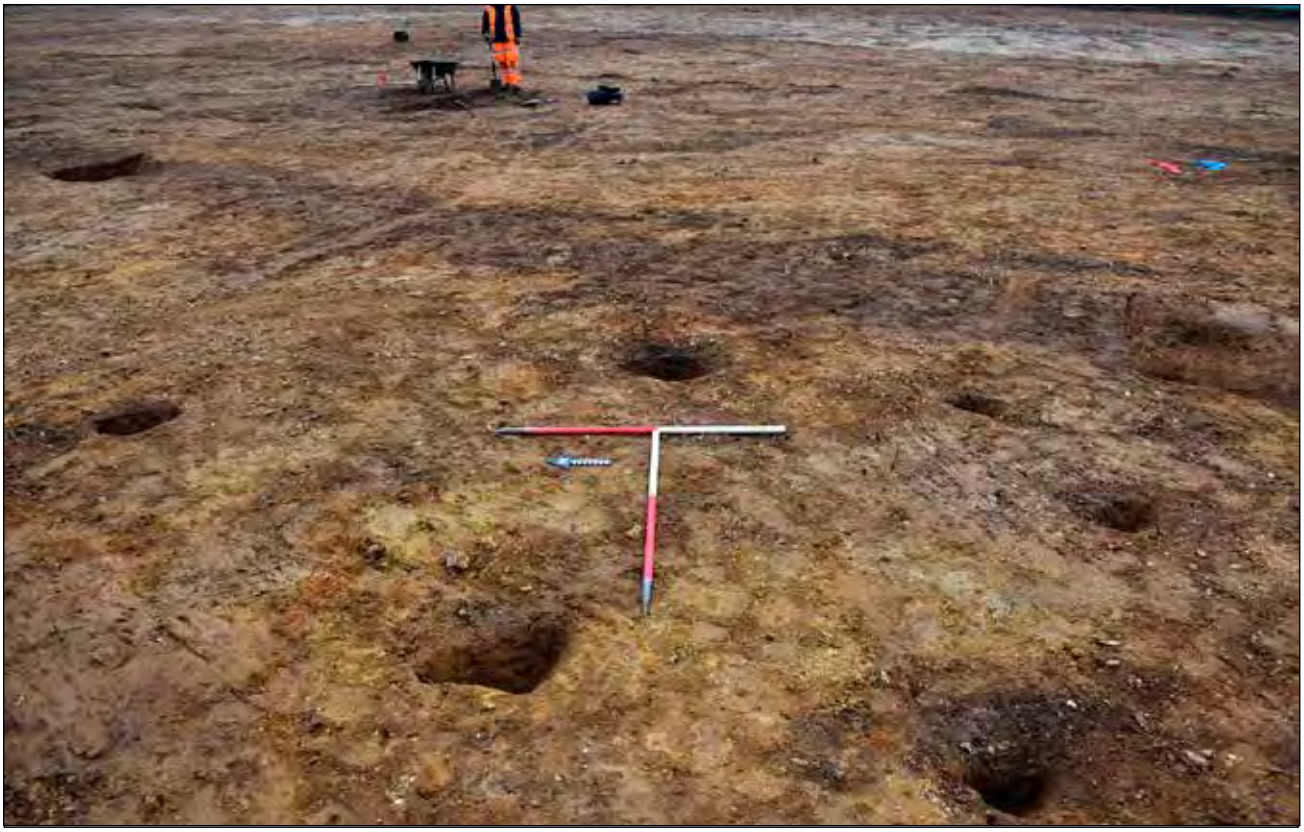


Plate 8: Phase 2 Posthole Group **504**, looking north-east

Plate 9: Phase 2 pit **1106**, looking north

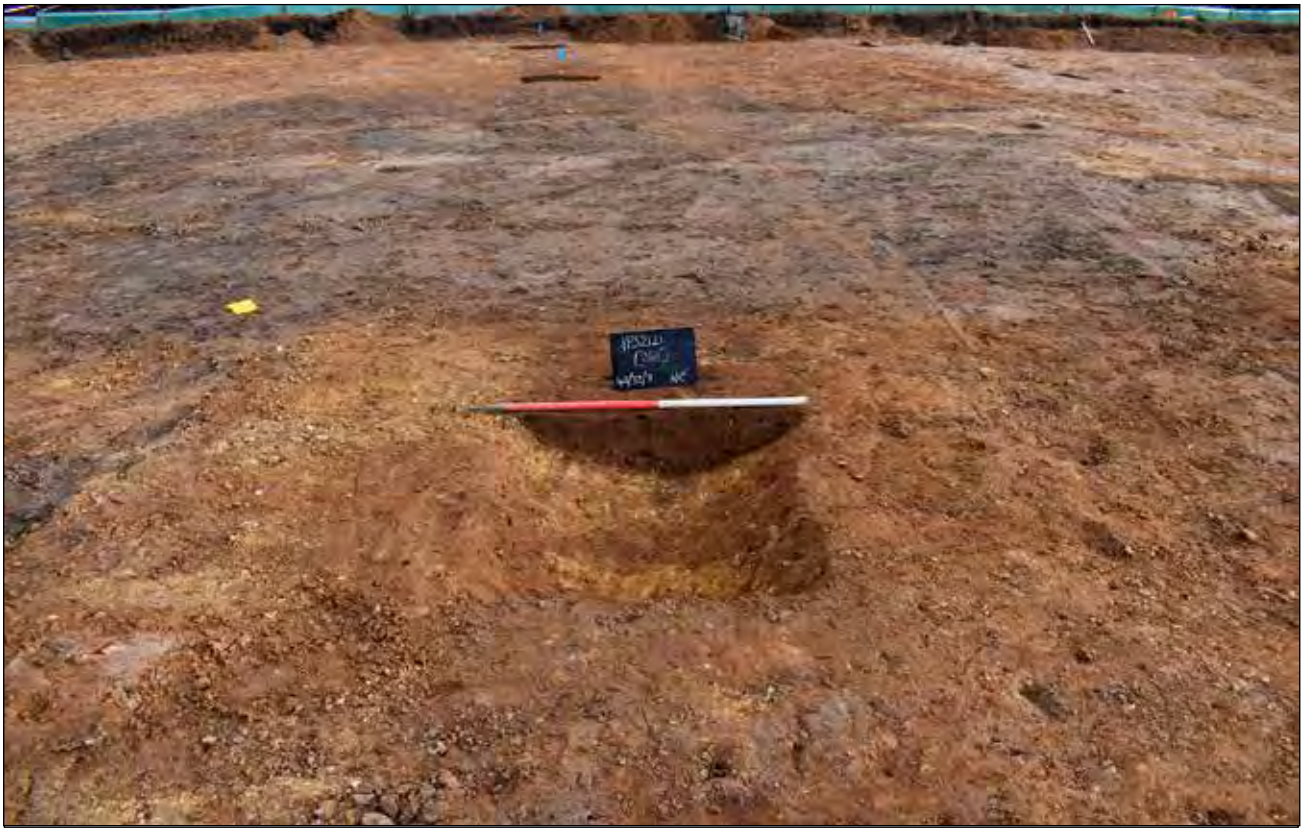


Plate 10: Phase 2 ditch **243** (Ditch **80**), looking east

Plate 11: Phase 2 cremation burial **626**, looking south-east

Plate 12: Phase 3 ditch **1153** (Ditch **723**), looking north

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