



Land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2017

Client: CgMs Consulting for Hopkins Homes

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Land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 18th and 26th of September 2017, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk (TM 38959 63476). A total of 21 trenches were excavated across the proposed development area.

The fieldwork has identified archaeological remains across the site. These remains are predominantly confined to the north and western part of the development area, on the lowest lying land, where the geology changes from clay to sand.

Of the 13 trenches containing archaeological features, eight also contained layers of colluvium. All the archaeological remains were cut through this colluvium.

Archaeological remains comprised of pits, postholes and ditches. Finds across the site were generally low, with several of the features excavated being devoid of datable material. The majority of the cut features identified are believed to date from the Iron Age period, with struck flint, pottery, fired clay and a complete loomweight being recovered from pits and ditches.

Finds collected from the surface of the colluvium indicate a long-term process of soil accumulation and incorporation of artefacts, particularly around that of Trench 1, with struck flint and pottery dating from the Neolithic through to the early post-medieval period. The presence of later finds in the colluvium, cut by Iron Age features, suggest a high level of soil movement, with layers of colluvium continuing to build up over time. It should also be highlighted that all of the later colluvial finds were recovered from its surface rather than from deeper within the deposits, suggesting some finds may have been incorporated from above through ploughing.

Perceived Anglo-Saxon remains were also identified on the site, however the absence of finds precludes definitive dating. Two sides of a rectangular posthole structure were recorded in Trench 7 and is tentatively interpreted as an Anglo-Saxon hall. Two gullies ran parallel with the structure to the immediate north and could potentially be associated.

Trenches situated across the southern half of the site revealed post-medieval field boundary ditches and a series of parallel ditches, which are most likely related to cultivation.

Overall, the trenching has confirmed the presence of preserved archaeological remains across the proposed development area, with the most significant being concentrated in the north and western half of the site. The identified remains date from the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods, and are believed to relate to settlement activity uncovered during archaeological works on the adjacent site to the immediate west (SXM043; Clarke 2017).

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The project was managed by Matt Brudenell, while Rachael Abraham monitored the trenching on behalf of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct a trial trench evaluation, on land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk (TM 38959 63476; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were undertaken prior to submission of a planning application for residential development. The works were conducted in accordance with a Brief issued by SCCAS (Abraham 2017) and supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Wiseman 2017, Appendix F).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site, which is currently arable farmland, lies on a north-west facing slope (Plate 1) above the River Fromus 200m to the west, and is cut by a number of shallow valley-tributaries running down to the valley floor. The site varies in height from 16m OD in the north-west to 25.5m OD in the south-east.
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the area comprises sands of the Crag Group (BSG online viewer). These are overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (exposed across the south of the site), and by sand (in the north of the site). The change in geology from diamicton to sand follows the topographic change, with diamicton on the high ground, giving way to sand at the base of the slope.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following archaeological and historical background is drawn from the WSI (Wiseman 2017) and the archive report for the excavation to the immediate west (Clark 2017). Data from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) is reproduced on Figure 2.

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 A scatter of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint implements have been found during excavations on adjacent sites (SXM043).
- 1.3.3 Excavations immediately to the west of the site (SXM022) uncovered several clusters of Early Bronze Age pits, some containing Beaker pottery. This confirmed an earlier evaluation, which identified a pit containing 18 sherds of pottery, quernstone, daub, and pieces of worked flint dating from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.
- 1.3.4 Trial trench investigations on the adjacent site, immediately to the south-east of Street Farm, revealed occupation deposits that contained pottery sherds, flintwork, fired clay and charcoal dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period (SXM 036).

Iron Age

- 1.3.5 Archaeological works on the adjacent site, to the immediate west, revealed two Iron Age roundhouses along with associated pit groups (SXM043).

Roman

- 1.3.6 During the trial trenching on the adjacent site (SXM036), Roman sherds were recovered from colluvial layers, as well as from a ditch containing a sherd of tegula. A Roman lamp has also been found 100m to the west of the site (SXM001).

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.7 Excavations at Street Farm immediately west of the site found (SXM043) a large rectangular post-built structure, possibly a hall, with evidence for a further two post-built structures. There were also nine sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) excavated. Pottery suggested a 6th century date. The SFBs produced evidence for textile weaving, crop processing, horn working and antler working.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.8 The current site lies outside of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Saxmundham. Trial trenching on the Street Farm site (SXM036) identified one pit containing a sherd of medieval pottery. A number of ditches were also sampled, and contained post-medieval pottery and contained post-medieval pottery and CBM. They were presumably for drainage or field boundaries.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works aimed to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Trenching was equivalent to a 5% sample of the site area: 17 trenches (measuring 30 x 2.1m) located on a semi-regular grid layout and a further 4 (totalling 73 linear metres) positioned using professional judgement were excavated, as agreed with SCCAS, in order to explore the extent archaeological features identified.

2.2.2 The land within the proposed development site, along with all trenches and spoil heaps were metal detected by an experienced metal detectorist.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 22-tonne tracked 360° excavator using a 2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 The survey was carried out with a Leica GS08 GPS.

2.2.5 A total of eight bulk environmental soil samples were taken in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro- botanical remains.

2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 Of the 21 trenches excavated, 13 contained archaeological remains and eight were archaeologically blank (Fig. 3). Topsoil (01) across the site consisted of a dark brown grey clay sand, which measured 0.15m to 0.4m in thickness, containing very low levels of post-medieval, modern or earlier debris. Two metal detecting finds were recovered from the topsoil prior to machining: a copper alloy post-medieval buckle pin (SF1) and a silver hawking bell (SF2). No subsoil was identified in any trench. Colluvial layers were recorded in several trenches (1-5, 7, 18 and 20) and are discussed below alongside the archaeological remains (Fig. 4). Where present, all archaeological features were cut through the colluvium.
- 3.1.3 Two differing geologies were recorded across the site. An orange grey chalky clay was seen across the central and southern portions of the site, in Trenches 8-17 and 21. The northern area contained a natural geology of yellow sand (where seen beneath the colluvium), in Trenches 1-7 and 18-20.
- 3.1.4 The results are presented below by trench. Only trenches containing archaeological remains are discussed. Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the fills.

3.2 Results

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 contained a series of distinguishable colluvial layers (Fig. 5). At the trench's south-western end, layer 81 extended for 8.65m. It consisted of a mid yellow brown silty sand and was at least 0.2m thick, but its full depth was not ascertained. Three Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints were collected from this layer, along with 2g of Roman pottery and 1g of 15th-16th century pottery. A group of tentative pits were cut into this layer (Plate 2), none of which were excavated.
- 3.2.2 Beyond 81 was colluvial layer 63, which comprised a 0.45m thick light grey brown silty sand, which extended across the trench for 6.4m. A 1x1m test pit excavated into this layer produced a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint. A single fragment of possible Roman tile (52g) was also collected from the layers surface. Two pits and a possible ditch were identified as having been cut through layer 63. Pit 59 was the earliest feature in the group, it was partially truncated away by features 57 and 61 (Fig. 8; S.17, Plate 3), therefore its dimensions were not apparent, but it measured 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a light yellow grey silty sand (60). Pit 59 was truncated on its north-eastern side by possible ditch 61. Due to the similarity of its fill to colluvium 63, a full width was not recorded, however it did

measure at least 0.4m wide and was 0.48m deep. It was filled with light grey brown silty sand (62) which produced a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint.

- 3.2.3 Both features **59** and **61** were cut by pit **57**, which measured 1.06m long, 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep, with very steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty sand (58) which contained moderate amounts of charcoal and unworked burnt flint. Finds from this pit comprised 4g of prehistoric pottery, struck flint (both Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date) and fired clay (74g), including a complete triangular loomweight (SF3; see Appendix B.6)). An environmental sample taken from the fill of pit **57** produced very low levels of charred grain. A further small pit (**64**) was also excavated in this area, it measured 0.45m in diameter and was 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (65) which contained prehistoric pottery (1g).
- 3.2.4 North of colluvium 63 was layer 77, a 0.05m thick light grey brown silty sand which contained abundant small to medium sized unworked flint and stone. Four fragments (27g) of tile were collected from this layer. Layer 77 was overlain by colluvium 78, a 0.26m thick light yellow brown silty sand, which extended across the trench for 7.55m. Pottery dating from the 15th-16th century (93g) was collected from this layer.
- 3.2.5 At the north-easternmost end of the trench was colluvium 79, which comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt. The full thickness of this layer was not ascertained, but it was at least 0.55m thick and produced two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints. A total of five pits were cut into this layer, one of which was excavated. Pit **66** had a diameter of 0.62m and was 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty sand (67).

Trench 2

- 3.2.6 A mid yellow brown sandy silt colluvial layer (80), measuring between 0.25m (at the southern end of the trench) and 0.75m thick (at the north) was recorded throughout the trench. A series of pits and ditches were also identified across the full length of the trench (Fig. 5).
- 3.2.7 At the southernmost end, ditch **36** was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest, measuring 1.35m wide and 0.55m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8; S.23). It was filled with a mid yellow brown silty sand (37) which contained two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints. Approximately 8.15m to the north was ditch **44**. This ditch was aligned north-east to south-west, but was slightly curvilinear in plan. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light yellow brown sandy silt (45) which produced two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints along with unworked burnt flint.
- 3.2.8 Just to the north of this was a cluster of four pits, two of which were excavated. Pit **46** had a diameter of 0.56m and was 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light grey brown sandy silt (47). Pit **52** extended out from the side of the trench, therefore its full dimensions were not seen. It was however, 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep with a stepped profile (Fig. 8; S.16). It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (53) which produced a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint.

- 3.2.9 A large pit or ditch (**70**) was also identified toward the northern end of the trench (Plate 4). Its full dimensions were not visible, but it was 2.16m wide and 0.57m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The earlier of the two fills (71) consisted of a 0.34m thick dark grey brown sandy silt which contained a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint. This was followed by a 0.23m thick mid orange brown sandy silt (72) which produced nine Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints, unworked burnt flint and a clay pipe stem. A mixed pottery assemblage comprising Early Bronze Age (3g), Roman (28g) and 16th-18th century pottery (11g) was also collected. Environmental samples were taken from both fills, from which very low levels of charred grain were recovered.

Trench 3

- 3.2.10 A light orange brown colluvium (33) was recorded throughout the trench, varying in thickness from 0.15m (at the trenches southern end) to 0.44m (at its northern end). Two ditches were identified as cutting through the colluvium (Fig. 6).
- 3.2.11 Ditch **31** was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.31m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (32). At the northern end of the trench, ditch **29** was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. It measured 1.26m wide and 0.74m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8; S.22, Plate 5). The basal fill (30) consisted of a 0.2m thick light yellow brown silty sand, containing a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint; and was followed by a 0.56m thick mid brown silty sand (83) which contained 2g of Roman pottery. This ditch was the continuation of ditch **36** in Trench 2.

Trench 4

- 3.2.12 Trench 4 did not contain any archaeological features, however a layer of mid yellow brown silty sand colluvium (54) was identified across the western and central portion of the trench (Fig. 5). At its greatest, it measured 0.3m in thickness. A sherd (50g) of mid 12th-mid 14th century pottery and a sherd (3g) of 12th-15th century pottery was recovered from this layer.

Trench 5

- 3.2.13 Colluvium 88, which was made up of a light yellow grey silty sand, was identified across the western half of the trench. A total of six ditches (five of which were excavated) and one pit were recorded across the length of the trench (Fig. 6, Plate 6).
- 3.2.14 At its very eastern end was gully **03**. Orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, it measured 0.59m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (04). At the centre of the trench and extending from the baulk was pit **05**. It measured 0.81m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid yellow brown sandy silt (06) and contained a sherd (2g) of Early Bronze Age pottery. An environmental sample taken from the fill of pit **05** produced very low levels of charred grain (see Appendix C.1). Around 1.3m to the west, was ditch **07**; which was parallel with ditch

03 and similar in size and fill, and therefore could be contemporary. Ditch **07** was 0.43m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (08).

- 3.2.15 Ditch **09** was aligned north to south. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey brown sandy silt (10) which produced two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints. Ditch **17** was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and flat base (Fig. 8; S.6). It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (18). At the westernmost end of the trench, ditch **15** was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.76m wide and 0.29m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 8; S.6). It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (16).

Trench 6

- 3.2.16 Trench 6 contained a single post-medieval ditch, aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch, which measured 2.66m wide, was not excavated.

Trench 7

- 3.2.17 Colluvial layer 82, a mid yellow brown clay silt, was identified across the trench (Fig. 7, Plate 7). Its full thickness was not determined, but at the northern end of the trench it was at least 0.25m thick. A total of two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints and 3g of prehistoric pottery were collected from this layer. At the northern end of the trench were two parallel north-north-east to south-southwest aligned gullies, situated 1.65m apart. Gully **74** measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brown grey clay silt (73) which produced three Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flints. An environmental sample taken from the gully fill did not produce anything beyond sparse amounts of charcoal. Gully **76**, was 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8; S.21). It too was filled with a dark brown grey clay silt (75) and contained a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint. Low levels of charred cereal grain were recovered from an environmental sample from the fill of gully **76**. This gully was the continuation of gully **03** in Trench 5. Whilst only prehistoric finds were recovered from these two gullies, their alignment with a possible Anglo-Saxon hall (see below) could indicate an association.
- 3.2.18 Two rows of postholes, one aligned north-northeast to south-southeast, containing eight postholes and the other aligned west-northwest to east-southeast, containing three postholes was also identified within the trench. These postholes were not excavated because they are believed to part of a larger rectangular structure, possibly an Anglo-Saxon hall. Three pits were also left unexcavated within the trench; however, a sherd of Roman pottery (2g) was collected from the surface of one of these pits (**86**).
- 3.2.19 The continuation of the north-east to south-west aligned post-medieval field boundary ditch from Trench 6 was also identified at the southernmost end of the trench.

Trench 11

- 3.2.20 Two parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditches were recorded within Trench 11, one of which was excavated (Fig. 3). Ditch **12** measured 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 8). It was filled with a light orange grey sandy clay (11).

Trench 13

- 3.2.21 Three more of these north-west to south-east aligned ditches were identified in Trench 13, of which one was excavated (Fig. 3, Plate 9). Ditch **14** was 0.55m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light orange grey clay sand (13).

Trench 14

- 3.2.22 Trench 14 also contained three of these north-west to south-east aligned ditches (Fig. 3). None were excavated in this trench.

Trench 15

- 3.2.23 One final north-west to south-east aligned ditch was recorded, but not excavated, at the northern end of Trench 15. At the southern end of the trench, a north-east to south-east aligned post-medieval ditch was also recorded (Fig. 3).
- 3.2.24 At the centre of the trench was pit **20**, which extended from the baulk, therefore its full length was not seen (Fig. 3). It measured 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep with very gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light yellow brown silty clay (19), which contained very low levels of charred cereal grain (see Appendix C.1) and 20g of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 18

- 3.2.25 A light yellow brown silty sand colluvium (84), measuring between 0.12m and 0.4m thick, was identified across the length of the trench (Fig. 6). A total of six pits and three postholes were located in the northern half of the trench, of which five were excavated.
- 3.2.26 Pit **39** measured 1.38m long, 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8; S.13). It was filled with a mid orange brown silty sand (38) which contained occasional pieces of unworked burnt flint and 9g of mid 12th-15th century pottery. The pit was truncated on its northern side by pit **41**, which was 2m long, 1.48m wide and 0.4m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (40) which produced four Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint, unworked burnt flint, prehistoric pottery (2g), Roman pottery (1g) and a fragment of tile (6g). An environmental sample taken from pit **41** only produced sparse charcoal.
- 3.2.27 Just to the south, pit **43** measured 0.85m long, 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep with very gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty sand (42) which contained prehistoric pottery (1g). Approximately 5m further south

was a line of three postholes, orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. Two of the postholes were excavated. Posthole **49** had a diameter of 0.33m and was 0.07m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Postholes **51** had a diameter of 0.36m and was 0.13m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Both postholes were filled with a light yellow grey silty sand (48, 50).

Trench 19

- 3.2.28 The continuation of the north-east to south-west aligned post-medieval ditch from Trenches 6 and 7 was located at the southernmost end of the trench (Fig. 3). The ditch (**56**), which measured 3.6m wide, was not excavated, but Roman pottery was collected from its surface.

Trench 20

- 3.2.29 A layer of mid yellow brown silty sand colluvium (87) was seen to extend throughout the trench. Its full thickness was not established, but it was at least 0.25m thick. Several pits and gullies were cut through this colluvium (Fig. 7, Plate 10).
- 3.2.30 Gully **24** was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. It was 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (23). A gully extended northward, from gully **24**, but was not excavated. It corresponded with gully **76** in Trench 7. Extending eastward from this unexcavated gully was gully **26**, which extended for 0.6m before terminating. Gully **26** was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (25).
- 3.2.31 A parallel gully (**22**) was located 1.3m to the south of **24**. This was the continuation of gully **74** from Trench 7. Gully **22** measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (21).
- 3.2.32 Two postholes were also excavated in the trench. Posthole **28** extended from the trench baulk, it measured 0.25m wide and was 0.25m deep with vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 8; S.8). It was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (27). Posthole **35** had a diameter of 0.35m and was 0.25m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (34).
- 3.2.33 At the southernmost end of the trench was ditch **69**. This north-west to south-east aligned ditch was the continuation of the post-medieval field boundary from Trenches 6, 7 and 19. A 20th century clay pipe stem was collected from its surface (68).

3.3 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.3.1 The finds assemblage from the site is mixed, with 63 sherds (248g) of abraded pottery being recovered, which ranges in date from the Early Neolithic through to the 18th century. The majority of the sherds are of a prehistoric date – the fragmentary size of many of the sherds have prohibited identification beyond that of ‘prehistoric’. The pottery was collected from Trenches 1,2, 4, 5,7, 15 and 18-20.

- 3.3.2 Further to the pottery, 48 struck flints were also recovered from features within Trenches 1-3, 5,7 and 18. All of the flint, bar two earlier pieces, are of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The majority of the assemblage is probably residual in the features it was recovered from. Nonetheless, the assemblage is comparable to that from the adjacent site (Clarke 2017).
- 3.3.3 A small assemblage of CBM (85g) and fired clay (1,677g) was also collected from the site. The CBM is of possible Roman and medieval date. The fired clay all came from one feature in Trench 1 and included a near complete triangular loomweight (SF3).
- 3.3.4 A total of eight environmental samples were taken from features across the site. Preservation of plant remains by carbonisation is poor, with single charred grains being recovered from five of the samples. Charcoal was also collected from seven of the samples, but also in extremely low quantities.

4 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The archaeological works at Street Farm, Saxmundham, have revealed preserved archaeological remains across the north and western portion of the site. Cut features in the form of pits, postholes and ditches attest to settlement related activity in the vicinity. The majority of the archaeology identified is of probable Iron Age date, however there are also possible Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon features too.
- 4.1.2 Clusters of Bronze Age pits have been identified to the immediate west of the current site at Church Hill (Clarke 2017, 19) and to the south of Street Farm (Newton 2013, 5) indicating episodic occupation around the river valley at this time. A Middle Iron Age settlement comprising two ring gullies and pits was also identified at the Church Hill site next door (Clarke 2017, 21). Iron Age activity on the current site was evidenced by features producing Early Iron Age pottery and a triangular loomweight of probable Middle to Late Iron Age date. The proximity of the two sites means that these remains are undoubtedly part of the same settlement, however, the variation in dates from the Early to Middle Iron Age is perhaps an indication of how the settlement spread and shifted location throughout the period.
- 4.1.3 The lack of material culture for the Anglo-Saxon period means that no features can definitively be attributed to this period, however, it is plausible that some of the features on the current site are of this date. The posthole structure in Trench 7 looks very similar to the two Early Saxon halls located on the adjoining site (Clarke 2017, 23). Furthermore, adjacent to, and orientated with this potential hall are two parallel gullies which run through Trenches 5, 7 and 20. These gullies could potentially relate to a trackway of some sort. If these remains are contemporary with those at the Church Hill site, it would widen the currently defined area of known Early Saxon settlement.
- 4.1.4 Post-medieval field boundaries and cultivation ditches dominate the southern half of the site. The field boundary ditches correlate with those identified during the evaluation phase of works on the Church Hill site (King 2015, 7). Further ditches on the same two alignments were also identified during the geophysical survey on land to the south of Street Farm (Fry & Roseveare 2014, fig.4). The main boundary ditch identified in Trenches 6, 7, 19 and 20 is orientated with the railway line and the northern site boundary. The two perpendicular field boundary ditches (from Trench 15 in the current evaluation and Trench 12 in the Church Hill evaluation (King 2015)) correspond with field divisions to the east, as illustrated on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced here).
- 4.1.5 Layers of colluvium were identified across eight of the trenches, with archaeological features having been cut into these layers. Where excavated, the colluvium clearly increased in thickness toward the base of the slope; being recorded, for example, at the northern end of Trench 2 as 0.75m thick, compared with 0.25m thick at the trench's southern end.
- 4.1.6 Pottery recovered from the colluvium ranges in date from the prehistoric period through to the early post-medieval period, and attests to soil movement down slope over the northern portion of the site. The variety of finds suggests that these displaced

soils accrued over a long period of time, potentially as a result of episodic cultivation and clearance on the upper slopes and crest of the hill to the south. Perhaps significantly, the later finds were all recovered from the surface of the colluvium, at the interface with the cultivated soil, rather than from deeper within the deposit. It is therefore possible that some of the later finds were introduced into this horizon as a consequence of medieval and later manuring and ploughing, with mixing accentuated further by processes of bioturbation. Subtle undulations in the topography of the lower slopes may also account for the variable thickness of the colluvium and the varying date of the finds retrieved; deeper undulations have filled over longer periods.

- 4.1.7 This may also account for why the horizon where cut features become clear within the colluvium varies subtly, indicative of both bioturbation and topographic changes/undulations. For example, layers 77 and 78 in Trench 1 contained medieval tile and 15th-16th century pottery, however no features were identified as cutting these layers. Therefore, these deposits could be infilling a natural hollow, or as yet unidentified more substantial cut feature.
- 4.1.8 The colluvium was removed by machine in a number of trenches (namely 2, 3, and 4). In the trenches machined, no archaeological features were identified as being sealed by the colluvium.
- 4.1.9 The archaeological remains on the current site include a large number of ditches. It is notable that the Church Hill site, to the immediate west, is completely devoid of ditches. None of the ditches, at present, can be conclusively dated, meaning the period to which they relate is unclear. Regardless of this, their presence exclusively in this location undoubtedly signifies a variation in land use and domestic activity on this portion of the site.
- 4.1.10 Overall, the trial trenching has not only confirmed the presence of archaeological remains on the site, but the continuation of activity from the Church Hill site to the immediate west; highlighting that this area was extensively settled and utilised throughout the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon periods.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a number of pits cut into differing layers of colluvium.					Length (m)	29
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
57	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
58	fill	-	-	pit	pottery fired clay flint	?IA IA LN/EBA
59	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
60	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
61	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
62	fill	-	-	ditch	flint	LMeso/EN
63	layer	-	0.45	colluvium	tile flint	?Roman LN/EBA
64	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
65	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	prehistoric
66	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
67	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
77	layer	-	0.05	gravel	tile	?medieval
78	layer	-	0.26	colluvium	pottery	15-16th C
79	layer	-	>0.55	colluvium	flint	LN/EBA
81	layer	-	>0.2	colluvium	pottery flint	Roman, 15-16th C LN/EBA

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contains pits and ditches cut through a layer of colluvium.					Length (m)	29
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
36	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
37	fill	-	-	ditch	flint	LN/EBA
44	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
45	fill	-	-	ditch	flint	LN/EBA
46	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
47	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
52	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
53	fill	-	-	pit	flint clay pipe	LN/EBA modern

70	cut	-	-	pit	-	--
71	fill	-	-	pit	-	LN/EBA
72	fill	-	-	pit	pottery flint	EBA, Roman, 16-18th C LN/EBA
80	layer	-	0.25-0.75	colluvium	--	-

Trench 3

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contains two ditches cut through a colluvium.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
29	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
30	fill	-	-	ditch	flint	LN/EBA
31	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
32	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
33	layer	-	0.15-0.44	colluvium	-	-
83	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman

Trench 4

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
No archaeological features. Layer of colluvium across western end of the trench.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
54	layer	-	0.2-0.3	colluvium	pottery	12-15th C

Trench 5

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained six ditches and a pit. Colluvium present across western half of the trench.					Length (m)	29
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	flint	LN/EBA
3	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
4	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
5	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
6	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	EBA
7	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
8	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
9	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
10	fill	-	-	ditch	flint	LN/EBA

15	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
16	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
17	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
18	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
88	layer	-	0.35	colluvium	-	-

Trench 6

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a single (unexcavated) post-medieval ditch.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 7

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a layer of colluvium with pits, postholes and gullies cut through it. Possible Anglo-Saxon posthole structure (not excavated).					Length (m)	28
					Width (m)	3.1
					Depth (m)	0.25-0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
73	fill	-	-	gully	flint	LN/EBA
74	cut	-	-	gully	-	-
75	fill	-	-	gully	flint	LN/EBA
76	cut	-	-	gully	-	-
82	layer	-	>0.25	colluvium	pottery flint	prehistoric LN/EBA
85	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman
86	cut	-	-	pit	-	-

Trench 8

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying marly clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.25-0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying marly clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained two parallel ditches, one was excavated.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
11	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
12	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying marly clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.15-0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained three parallel ditches, one was excavated.					Length (m)	32
					Width (m)	3.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
13	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
14	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	
Trench contained four (unexcavated) parallel ditches.					Length (m)	
					Width (m)	
					Depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained one pit and two unexcavated ditches.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
19	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	EIA
20	cut	-	-	pit	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying marly clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying marly clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained pits and postholes cut through a colluvial layer.					Length (m)	16.7
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	flint	LN/EBA
38	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	12-15th C

39	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
40	fill	-	-	pit	pottery flint	prehistoric, Roman LN/EBA
41	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
42	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	prehistoric
43	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
48	fill	-	-	posthole	-	-
49	cut	-	-	posthole	-	-
50	fill	-	-	posthole	-	-
51	cut	-	-	posthole	-	-
84	layer	-	0.12-0.4	colluvium	-	-

Trench 19

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a single (unexcavated) post-medieval ditch.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-
55	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman, 16-18th C
56	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 20

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained gullies, ditches and postholes cut through a layer of colluvium					Length (m)	16.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.2-0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	pottery	EIA
21	fill	-	-	gully	-	-
22	cut	-	-	gully	-	-
23	fill	-	-	gully	-	-
24	cut	-	-	gully	-	-
25	fill	-	-	gully	-	-
26	cut	-	-	gully	-	-
27	fill	-	-	posthole	-	-
28	cut	-	-	posthole	-	-
34	fill	-	-	posthole	-	-
35	cut	-	-	posthole	-	-
68	fill	-	-	ditch	flint clay pipe	LN/EBA modern
69	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
87	layer	-	>0.25	colluvium	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlying marly clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	2.1
					Depth (m)	0.23-0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	-	-	topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami and Louise Bush

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of two artefacts were recovered by metal detector from the topsoil.
- B.1.2 Finds were quantified by material and typology using the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data base as reference and measured: Length (L), width (W), thickness (T) and weight (Wt).

Catalogue

- B.1.3 SF 1 (context 01). Complete buckle pin. Casted copper-alloy tapering triangular in cross-section pin. One end has been folded back to form a loop. L: 18 mm; W: 4.8 mm; T: 2.5 mm; Wt: 0.7 g.
- B.1.4 SF 2 (context 01). Partially flattened, incomplete, hollow two-part rumbler bell. Originally globular, this silver bell exhibits fluted, radiating, grooved decoration on the upper hemisphere; the upper is damaged, with a jagged hole where the integral suspension loop has been lost. The lower hemisphere is pierced; remnants of a single round hole and the sound slit survive, however the flattening of the bell (folded into itself due to post-depositional damage), and damage to the sound slit, means the presence of the second hole is unclear. Diameter: 15 mm, Wt: 1.7 g

Discussion

- B.1.5 The buckle pin is a dress accessory and of probable post-medieval/modern date. The silver bell may be a dress accessory; however, it could also be a hawking bell dating from the 17th to 18th centuries. A further silver bell was recovered during fieldwork on the next-door site (Brown 2017, 128).

Recommendations for further work

- B.1.6 If this site is published with the findings from the adjacent site (Clarke 2017), then a short note about the two silver bells should be included.
- B.1.7 The silver bell meets the criteria for treasure under the Treasure Act of 1996 and thus will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer.

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

- B.2.1 A total of 48 worked flints and six fragments of unworked burnt flint (69g) were recovered from the evaluation, including seven worked flints (mostly small chips) and 22g of unworked burnt flint recovered from the residues of environmental soil samples. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 1.
- B.2.2 Over half of the worked flint assemblage was recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 (17 and 10 pieces respectively), with smaller quantities deriving from Trenches 3, 5, 7, 10, 18 and 20. Aside from two pieces recovered from topsoil deposits, the assemblage was derived either from the fills of cut features (38 worked flints) or from colluvial deposits sampled in Trenches 1 and 7 (eight worked flints). Both the worked flint and the small quantity of unworked burnt flint was thinly distributed, with no more than six flints deriving from any individual context.

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like	Tertiary blade/let	Scraper	Total worked	Burnt Flint count	Burnt Flint weight
1	58	57		Pit		1		3					4		
1	58	57		Pit				1	2	1	1		5		
1	58	57	8	Pit					1				1	1	21
1	62	61		Ditch							1		1		
1	63			Colluvium				1					1		
1	79			Colluvium					2				2		
1	81			Colluvium			1	2					3		
2	37	36		Ditch				1	1				2		
2	45	44		Ditch				2					2	2	18
2	53	52		Pit				1					1		
2	71	70		Pit				1					1		
2	72	70	7	Pit	3			1					4	1	0.9
2	72	70		Ditch				5					5	1	27
3	30	31		Ditch					1				1		
5	1			Topsoil				1					1		
5	10	9		Ditch				1	1				2		
7	73	74		Gully				1		1			2		
7	73	74	4	Gully	1								1		
7	75	76	5	Gully	1								1		
7	82			Colluvium				1				1	2		
18	1			Topsoil				1					1		
18	40	41		Pit				4	1				5		
18	40	41	3	Pit										1	2.4
				Totals	5	1	1	27	9	2	2	1	48	6	69

Table 1: Flint quantification

Results

- B.2.3 The entire assemblage is made up of a fine-grained flint with cortical surfaces characteristic of material collected from fluvial gravels or perhaps, in some cases, glacial till. The assemblage is somewhat varied in condition although minor to moderate edge damage is common and few pieces can be described as very fresh, suggesting much of the material has seen some level of disturbance since its original discard/deposition. Surface alteration in the form of recortication is very rare, with a faint blue clouding affecting a small number of pieces.
- B.2.4 The worked flint is overwhelmingly dominated by unretouched removals with a complete absence of cores and only a single retouched tool. The removals generally take the form of simple often relatively squat/broad flakes, generally retaining some cortex and which have been removed from simple single or multiple platform cores with a minimum of platform preparation via direct hard hammer percussion. Alongside these pieces there are a few narrower, blade-like pieces which show a relatively systematic approach to reduction and these include two pieces, a bladelet from pit **57** and a tertiary blade from ditch **61** (both Trench 1), which are probably of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date. The remainder of the assemblage, is, however, far more characteristic of Later Neolithic and Early Bronze technologies and is closely comparable to the material recovered from Beaker associated features during previous excavations adjacent to the current site (Billington 2017).
- B.2.5 The sole retouched piece in the assemblage is also strongly suggestive of a Beaker/Early Bronze Age date; a short-end scraper made on a small flake blank recovered from colluvial deposit 82 (Trench 7). This piece bears the distinctive invasive retouch characteristic of some Early Bronze Age tool forms, and which can be readily paralleled with examples from Beaker associated assemblages in the wider region, including examples found relatively locally, as at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005, fig. 95).

Discussion

- B.2.6 The flint assemblage recovered during the evaluation is closely comparable to the flintwork recorded from earlier phases of excavation in the immediate environs of the site. Whilst including a very small quantity of early (Mesolithic/Neolithic) material, the assemblage is dominated by material characteristic of, or consistent with, an Early Bronze Age date. The recovery of flintwork from colluvial deposits on the site is of some interest, and although this material was encountered in low densities it did include the only retouched tool from the assemblage. None of the features investigated during the evaluation produced substantial assemblages and in most cases, it seems likely that the flintwork represents residual material, inadvertently caught up in the fills of these features. This does not exclude the possibility that some of the flintwork is at least broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive, and the five flakes recovered from pit **41** (Trench 18), in particular, may represent a coherent, non-residual, assemblage.

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small multi-period pottery assemblage of 63 sherds, weighing 0.248kg, recovered from topsoil in Trench 1, colluvium in Trenches 1, 4 and 7, pits in Trenches 1- 5, 7, 15 and 18-19, and a single ditch in Trenches 3 and 19. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded.

Methodology

- B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), 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. The prehistoric pottery was identified by Matt Brudenell, and the Roman by Stephen Wadeson.
- B.3.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) was not determined for the pottery due to the small, abraded nature of the bulk of the sherds. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis and the catalogue is recorded in Table 2. The archives are curated by OA East until formal deposition, dispersal or disposal.

Results

- B.3.4 A small quantity of pottery was identified as prehistoric. Due to the small size of the sherds or the levels of abrasion, no closer identification could be made. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from pit **64** in Trench 1, from colluvium, context 82, in Trench 2, as a residual sherd alongside Roman pottery in pit **41**, Trench 18, and a single sherd in pit **43**.
- B.3.5 A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, a fragment of a triangular rim, was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 20. Four fragments of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered as a residual element from pit **70** in Trench 2, and a single sherd came from sample 1 in pit **5**, Trench 5, while a possible Iron Age sherd was the only pottery recovered from pit **57** in Trench 1. Pit **20** in Trench 15 produced 23 fragments of Iron Age pottery, weighing 0.020kg. All the prehistoric pottery is moderately abraded to abraded and has undergone reworking; some is residual and it seems unlikely that any of the pottery represents primary deposition.
- B.3.6 Roman ceramics were recovered from Trenches 1-3 and 18; sherds in Trench 7 and 19 may be Roman or medieval. The sherds recovered from the colluvium in Trench 1 were found alongside later material, as were the sandy greyware sherds from pit **70** in Trench 2 and the sherd recovered from ditch **56** in Trench 19. The Roman sherds, recovered as the only pottery from features in the remaining trenches, are all small

and abraded and do not provide reliable dating for the features they were recovered from.

- B.3.7 The bulk of the pottery by weight is medieval or later, and was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 4, 18 and 19. As with the earlier material, medieval, late medieval and transitional pottery was recovered from the colluvium. The majority, eight sherds (0.093kg), came from context 78 in Trench 1, and a heavily abraded neck-body sherd with handle scar, part of a Hedingham-type ware jug (0.050kg) was found in context 54 in Trench 4. The remainder of the medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered are small, abraded sherds and are not reliable dating for the features they were recovered from.

Discussion

- B.3.8 The Prehistoric pottery from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age to Iron Age indicates some level of activity across these periods, suggesting features of this date may be located nearby. Archaeological work on the adjacent site, SXM043, produced Neolithic, and Iron Age material, and to the west of the site, SXM022 produced Bronze Age material.
- B.3.9 The Roman and later pottery is likely to be domestic in origin. Several Roman sherds appeared sooted and the medieval Hedingham-type ware jug sherd indicates the consumption of liquids, either in a nearby settlement or possibly by workers in the common fields. The paucity of Roman, medieval and post-medieval sherds probably indicates low levels of rubbish disposal.
- B.3.10 The inclusion of pottery from all periods within the colluvium indicates that the material has migrated downslope through natural processes; some of this material may subsequently have been reworked by ploughing. The bulk of the pottery of all periods is small and abraded, and is unlikely to represent primary deposition.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.3.11 If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record, and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition, with the prehistoric sherds possibly kept for educational use.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric and form	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
1	58	57	Body sherd, moderately abraded-abraded flint- and quartz-tempered, mid-dark brown fabric with slightly reduced core	1	0.004	Prehistoric, possibly Iron Age
	65	64	Small, abraded fragment of pottery, traces survive of a buff surface with mid-dark grey core. Quartz-tempered (sub-rounded) with voids, which may be burnt-out organics	1	0.001	Prehistoric
	78	Colluvium	Moderately abraded base and body sherds from a jug with an internally olive green-glazed base, the glaze being slightly pitted. Splayed, slightly externally thickened base, relatively flat and obtuse base angle. Oxidised fabric, dull red external surfaces and margins with a paler buff-red core. Fine quartz- and mica-tempered	8	0.093	15th-16th century
	81	Colluvium	Body sherd, fine Micaceous Glazed Red Earthenware, externally and internally glazed	1	0.001	15th-16th century or later

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fabric and form</i>	<i>No. of Sherds</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Pottery Date</i>
			with slight pitting to the glaze. Quartz- and mica-tempered			
			Body sherd, fine quartz- and grog-tempered fabric	2	0.002	Mid 1st-4th century
2	72	70	Abraded body sherds and base fragment from a wheel-made fine Sandy Greyware vessel	6	0.028	Mid 1st-4th century
			Small abraded fragments of grog- and quartz-tempered fabric. Reduced surface and core, mid-dark grey	3	0.002	Early Bronze Age
			Abraded glazed red earthenware body sherd, internally glazed	1	0.011	Mid 16th-18th century
		70 (sample 7)	Small abraded sherd from comb-impressed decorated beaker, red orange surfaces and mid grey core, quartz- and mica-tempered	1	0.001	Early Bronze Age
3	83	29	Abraded body sherd to mid grey fabric with black inclusions that appear to be grog	1	0.002	Mid 1st-4th century
4	54	Colluvium	Heavily abraded neck-body sherd with handle scar, from a Hedingham-type ware jug	1	0.050	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
			Abraded body sherd, quartz-tempered fabric, oxidised	1	0.003	Mid 12th-15th century
5	6	5 (sample 1)	Abraded fragment of grog- and quartz-tempered pottery with oxidised surfaces and a slightly reduced core	1	0.002	Early Bronze Age
7	82	Colluvium	Abraded body sherd, flint- and quartz-tempered	1	0.002	Prehistoric
			Small, abraded body sherd of flint- and quartz-tempered fabric, mainly reduced	1	0.001	Prehistoric
	85	86	Single abraded, externally sooted sherd, possibly two incised lines. Buff-brown external surface and margins, mid grey-brown core and inner surface, micaceous on surface	1	0.002	Mid 1st-4th century
15	19	20	Abraded body sherds, and small fragments from simple rounded rim from angular, shouldered Early Iron Age vessel, quartz-tempered with occasional angular flint. Buff-brown surfaces and margins, with a dark grey-black core	23	0.020	Iron Age (c. BC 800-350)
18	38	39	Abraded body sherd, appears to be quartz- and shell-tempered, although the shell has been leached and there is some mica on the surface (uncertain of fabric type)	1	0.009	Mid 12th-15th century
18	40	41	Small, abraded body sherd of flint- and quartz-tempered fabric, mainly reduced.	1	0.002	Prehistoric
			Abraded body sherd, mica- and quartz-tempered fabric appears to be externally sooted	1	0.001	Mid 1st-4th century
	42	43	Small, abraded body sherds of flint- and quartz-tempered fabric, mainly reduced	3	0.001	Prehistoric
19	55	56	Body sherd from a glazed red earthenware bowl or jar, abraded, external and internal honey coloured glaze	1	0.004	Mid 16th-18th century
			Abraded body sherd. Dull red throughout. Uncertain if this is a fragment of ceramic building material	1	0.002	Mid 1st-4th century
20	1	Topsoil	Fragment of a triangular rim, mainly flint-tempered with some fine quartz. Completely reduced mid-dark grey with very slightly brown surfaces	1	0.004	Early Iron Age
Total				63	0.248	

Table 2: Pottery catalogue

B.4 Clay pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.4.1 During the evaluation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.009kg, were recovered. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47–66).

Results

- B.4.2 From ditch **69** (Trench 20), a single fragment of abraded pipe stem (0.004kg), was recovered, measuring approximately 39 mm long, slightly tapering and slightly oval in section (8.8–8.5 mm) with well-trimmed mould lines. A further fragment of clay pipe stem (0.005kg) was recovered from pit/ditch **70** (Trench 2), 54 mm long, slightly tapering and slightly oval (8.7–8.5 mm).

Discussion

- B.4.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what is most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or near the site, from the introduction of tobacco until c.1900.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.4.4 If no further work on the site is undertaken, the previous statement acts as a full record, and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.5 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

- B.5.1 Archaeological work produced 7 fragments, 85g, of ceramic building material (CBM). This material was fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded with no certain dates assigned. This report provides a quantified characterisation of the material.
- B.5.2 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. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating.
- B.5.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results

- B.5.4 The CBM was collected from three contexts in Trenches 1 and 18.
- B.5.5 Trench 1: a single fragment of possible Roman CBM (52g), likely a tile, was collected from layer 63. Four refitting fragments made of a coarse sandy fabric came from layer 77; these fragments were probably part of a tile and may be medieval in date. Neither dates are certain.
- B.5.6 Trench 18: two undiagnostic fragments of CBM came from pit **41**. They were severely abraded and were unclassifiable.

Statement of potential

- B.5.7 This material is of little significance. No formal conclusions can be drawn due to the very small sample and the degree of abrasion present.

B.6 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.6.1 A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered during the archaeological works. This report will provide a quantified characterisation of the material. All quantified data and fabric descriptions are held on an Excel spreadsheet with the site archive.

Results

- B.6.2 Archaeological work produced a small assemblage of fired clay (31 fragments, 1677g).
- B.6.3 This material as collected from two contexts from Trenches 1 and 18. Twenty-five fragments (74g) were collected from pit **57**, Trench 1. Twenty of these fragments (56g) exhibited flattened surfaces and it is likely all the material from this pit derive from the same flattened clay object.
- B.6.4 A near complete triangular weight (SF3) was also found in pit **57**, Trench 1. It is a typical Iron Age triangular weight featuring two triangular faces and three rectangular edges (It is 80mm thick and each length measured 155mm). The basal face is missing having broken away in antiquity (fragments of this face were also recovered from the posthole). It has a single apex perforation, 10mm, that shows slight cord/hanging wear.

Discussion

- B.6.5 The notable object is the triangular weight. These objects are usually referred to as 'loomweights' and are common in southern England for the Middle to Late Iron Age. Although their size and shape means their function is debated (Poole, 1984). Indeed, much larger and much smaller examples have been recorded (cf. Levermore, 2017) which broadens the range of uses for them.
- B.6.6 This example is similar in scale and form to Type 1 weights found at Danebury Hillfort, Hampshire (Poole, 1984). Poole's typology is based on a study of 62 clay weights as well as a survey of other large assemblages of Iron Age weights. It appears that weights with a single apex perforation are uncommon as it is usual to find them with two or three pierced apexes. When found, weights with a single perforation tend to have been pierced through the corner of the triangular face rather than the rectangular edges (ibid.). The adjacent OA East site at Warren Hill, Saxmundham (ESF23311) produced fragments of at least seven Type 1 triangular weights (Brudenell, 2017). This weight is made in a similar sandy clay with large flint inclusions as some of them, however, it also included a high density of poorly sorted grog/clay pellets. It is also thicker than those examples. None of the Warren Hill weights were complete so it is not possible to tell if they too had only one apex perforation.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 Eight bulk soil samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-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.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 3.

Quantification

- C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25 specimens

Results

- C.1.5 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is poor with very few plant remains recorded. All of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Single charred grains were recovered from five of the samples but such low quantities cannot be considered significant and it is possible that they are intrusive. Charcoal quantities are also low and molluscs have not been preserved due to the acidity of the sandy soils.

Discussion

- C.1.6 The samples suggest that there is low potential for the recovery of preserved plant remains however, if further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Vol. processed (L)</i>	<i>Flot vol. (ml)</i>	<i>Cereals</i>	<i>Estimated charcoal vol. (ml)</i>
1	58	57	8	pit	15	15	#	5
2	71	70	6	Pit	17	10	#	5
2	72	70	7	Pit	9	2	#	<1
5	6	5	1	Pit	9	1		<1
7	73	74	4	Gully	8	2		1
7	75	76	5	Gully	10	2	#	<1
15	19	20	2	Pit	8	1	#	
18	40	41	3	Pit	8	1		<1

Table 3: Results of environmental sampling

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-294597
Project Name	Land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	18 Sept 2017	End of Fieldwork	26 Sept 2017
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SAX049	Planning App. No.	Pre-planning
HER Number	ESF25821	Related Numbers	-

Prompt	Local planning authority
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Baked clay	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Posthole	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode)
District	Suffolk Coastal	Street Farm
Parish	Saxmundham	Church Hill
HER office	Suffolk County Council	Saxmundham
Size of Study Area	2.2 hectares	IP17 1ES
National Grid Ref	TM 38959 63476	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk County Council Store	SAX049
Digital Archive	OA East	XSFSSF17
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Council Store	SAX049

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐
None	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

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

Paper Media

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

Further Comments

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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 Evaluation.
- 1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the SCC Archaeology Service's standard trenched evaluation requirements (SSCAS 2017).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 The Client is proposing to develop the site for new homes.
- 1.2.2 Excavations immediately to the south of the site by Oxford Archaeology found a cluster of Early Bronze Age pits, a two Iron Age roundhouses, a Saxon post-built hall and two other post-built structures, and nine sunken-feature buildings.
- 1.2.3 Construction work would damage or destroy buried archaeology on the site.
- 1.2.4 Pre-application discussions with SCC's Archaeology Service confirmed the need for an archaeological field evaluation, in support of the planning application.
- 1.2.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client, in response to the Written Brief prepared by the SCC Archaeology Service.
- 1.2.6 The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by the SCC's Archaeology Service following the results of the evaluation, and will be subject to an additional Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is proposing to evaluate the archaeology on the site by excavating twenty trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m. Fifteen will be laid out on a semi-regular grid, as per the plan attached. The remaining five will be positioned after an initial review of the excavation, and agreed with SCCAS, in order to explore archaeological features identified. This is equivalent to a 5% sample of the site.
- 1.3.2 Trenches and spoil heaps will be metal detected by an experienced metal detectorist during stripping.

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 – the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed and

asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The site lies on a west-facing slope above the River Fromus 200m to the west, and is cut by a number of shallow valley-tributaries running down to the valley floor. The site varies in height from 23 aOD in the east to 13 aOD in the west.
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geology of the area comprises sands of the Crag Group. These are overlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation (exposed on the west of the site), and these in turn by diamicton (in the east of the site). (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 2.1.3 Soils in the east of the site are pelo-stagnogleic soils of the ragdale association (712g), while in the lower areas, the valley soils are typical calcareous soils of the Hanslope association (411d) (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983)
- 2.1.4 The site is currently a farm. The field is currently cropped for arable. There does not appear to have been substantial development on the site during the historical period which would have disturbed archaeological remains.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 3.1.1 A scatter of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint implements have been found during excavations on the site and on adjacent sites (SMX 022).
- 3.1.2 Excavations immediately to the west of the site (SXM043) uncovered several clusters of Early Bronze Age pits, some containing Beaker pottery. This confirmed an earlier evaluation, which identified a pit containing 18 sherds of pottery, quernstone, daub, and pieces of worked flint dating from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.
- 3.1.3 Excavations south of the site in 2011 identified early Bronze Age occupation – mostly clusters of pits, but dark occupation layers containing Bronze Age pottery were found in several parts of the excavation site, one sealing a gully containing Early Bronze Age pottery (SMX 022).

3.2 Iron Age

- 3.2.1 Excavations at Street Farm immediately west of the site found two Middle Iron Age roundhouses, along with associated pits.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 During the trial trenching on the Street Farm site, Roman sherds were recovered from colluvial layers (ASE 2015), as well as a ditch containing a sherd of tegula. A Roman lamp was found 100m to the west of the site (SMX 001). A light scatter of Roman artefacts has been found around Saxmundham (e.g. SXM 007, 011).

3.4 Saxon

- 3.4.1 Excavations at Street Farm immediately west of the site found a large rectangular post-built structure, possibly a hall, with evidence for a further two post-built structures. There were also nine sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) excavated. Pottery suggested a 6th century date. The SFBs produced evidence for textile weaving, crop processing, horn working and antler working.

3.5 Medieval and Post-medieval

- 3.5.1 The trial trenching on the Street Farm site (ASE 2015) identified one pit containing a sherd of medieval pottery. A number of ditches were also sampled, and contained post-medieval pottery and contained post-medieval pottery and CBM. They were presumably for drainage or field boundaries.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

- 4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:
- ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
 - establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
 - provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
 - provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
 - provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

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

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

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

5.2 Event number and site code

- 5.2.1 An event number (ESF25821) has been obtained from the Suffolk HER, and a unique site code assigned to the project (XSFSSF17).

5.3 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the SCC Archaeology Service's standard trenched evaluation requirements (SSCAS 2017).
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

- 5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
 - sites for welfare units
 - soil storage areas
 - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
 - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
- 5.3.6 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works.

Excavation methods

- 5.3.7 A total of twenty trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m will be excavated. This is equivalent to 5% of the development area. Fifteen trenches will be laid out as per the attached plan. The remaining five will be positioned after the initial trenches have been reviewed, using best professional judgement and agreed with SCCAS. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.
- 5.3.8 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.9 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.10 Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 5.3.11 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval the SCC Archaeology Service.
- 5.3.12 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter.
- 5.3.13 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted.
- 5.3.14 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.
- 5.3.15 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.3.16 All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCC Archaeology Service that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.3.17 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through

all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.

- 5.3.18 Deep features will be evaluated with hand auger or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure.

5.4 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

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

Written records

- 5.4.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.4.5 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.
- 5.4.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

- 5.4.7 Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.4.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.4.9 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

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

Photographs

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

5.5 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

- 5.5.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.
- 5.5.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the SCC Archaeology Service:
 - layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
 - discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
 - artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).
- 5.5.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCC Archaeology Service, 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.

Human remains

- 5.5.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, Suffolk Coroner, and the SCC Archaeology Service will be informed immediately.
- 5.5.5 Unless directed otherwise by the SCC Archaeology Service, human remains will be left in situ (covered and protected), until a full programme of excavation is agreed by the SCC Archaeology Service and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the SCC Archaeology Service requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.
- 5.5.6 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 license.

5.6 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.6.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Simon Birnie). 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.
- 5.6.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.6.3 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.
- 5.6.4 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.

5.7 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 Stores.

5.8 Finds recovery and processing

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, sieving, and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.8.5 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 SCC Archaeology Service.
- 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.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for sampling and processing

- 5.9.1 Features will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:
- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
 - Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
 - Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
 - Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.9.2 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains

- (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.
- 5.9.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.
- 5.9.4 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerstone – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).
- 5.9.5 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.
- 5.9.6 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).
- 5.9.7 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6 REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

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

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

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

6.3 Draft and final reports

- 6.3.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the SCC Archaeology Service for comment.
- 6.3.2 Suffolk Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3.3 If the SCC Archaeology Service requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*.

6.4 OASIS

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

- 6.4.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.
- 6.4.3 The OASIS number for this project will be oxfordar3-294597.

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

- 7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores (SCCAS archive guidelines 2017).
- 7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

Archive contents

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

Transfer of ownership

- 7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Council Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* SCCAS 2017). 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 Store. A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the SCC Archaeology Service before the archive is deposited. 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.

8 TIMETABLE

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 8.1.1 | Trial trenching is expected to take seven working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches. |
| 8.1.2 | Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed. |
| 8.1.3 | Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of four weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. |
| 8.1.4 | The project archive will be deposited within six months of delivering the final report, unless the SCC Archaeology Service requires further excavation on the site. |

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

- 9.1.1 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)
 - 1 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)
- 9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Dr Matt Brudenell. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.
- 9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

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

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring

- 10.1.1 The SCC Archaeology Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Chris Harrison, CgMs Consulting), Oxford Archaeology East (Dr Matt Brudenell) and the SCC Archaeology Service (Rachel Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.2 Insurance

- 10.2.1 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology East office.

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

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

10.5 Site Security

- 10.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.6 Access

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

10.7 Site Preparation

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

10.8 Site offices and welfare

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

10.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

- 10.9.1 Backfilling – but not specialist reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the SCC Archaeology Service.

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 10.10.1 A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.
- 10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

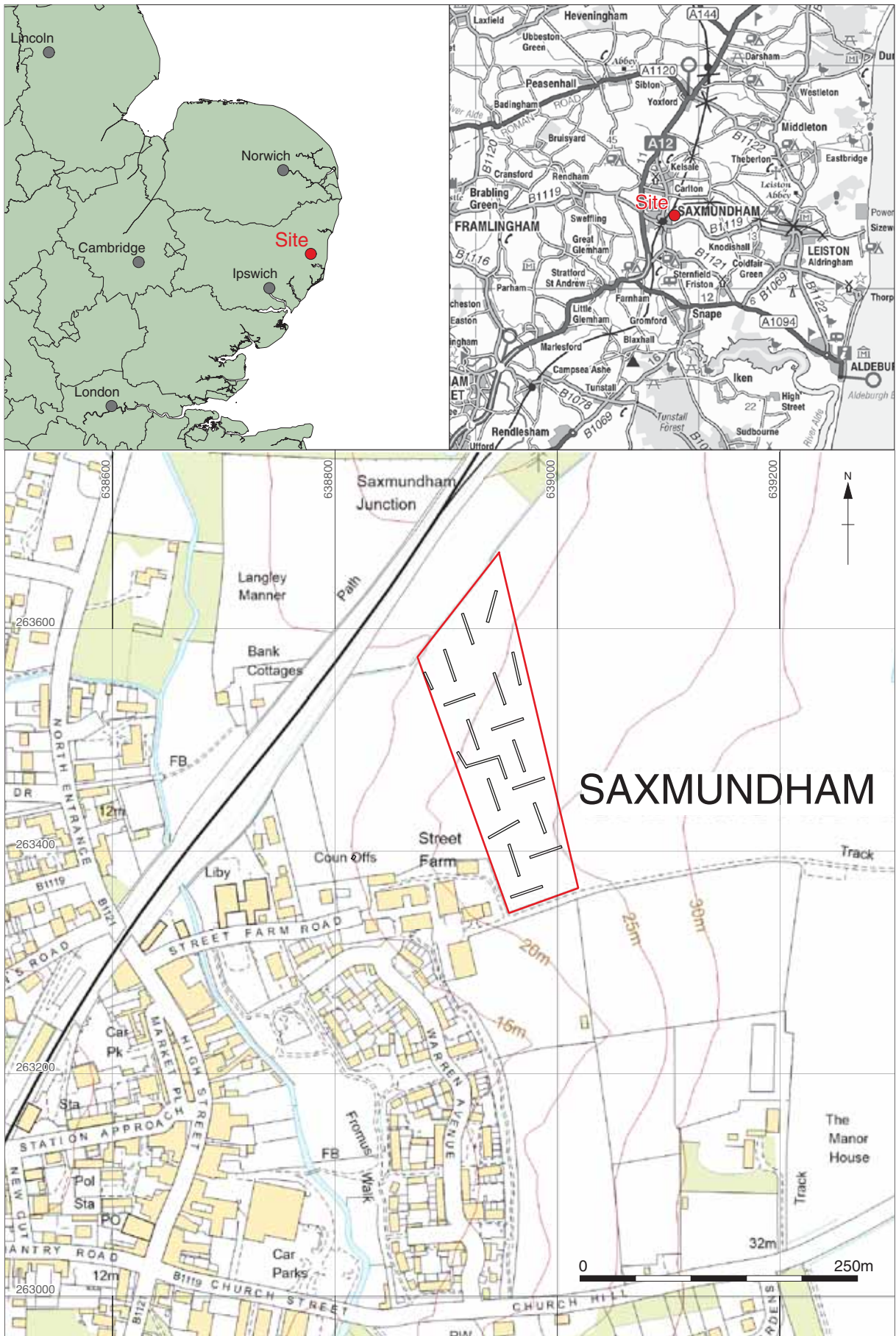
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Haley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
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 coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.



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

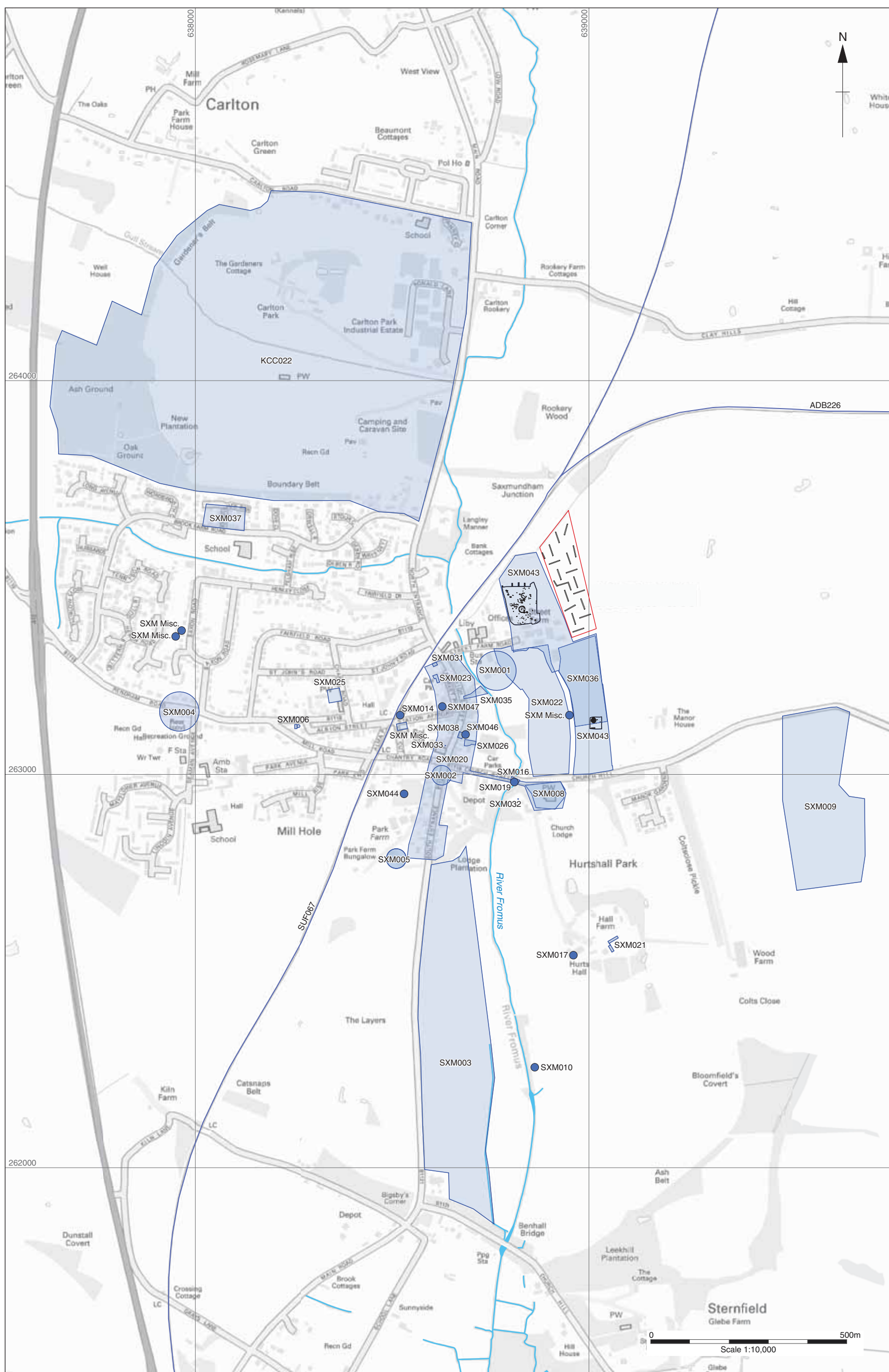


Figure 2: Map showing location of SHER monuments

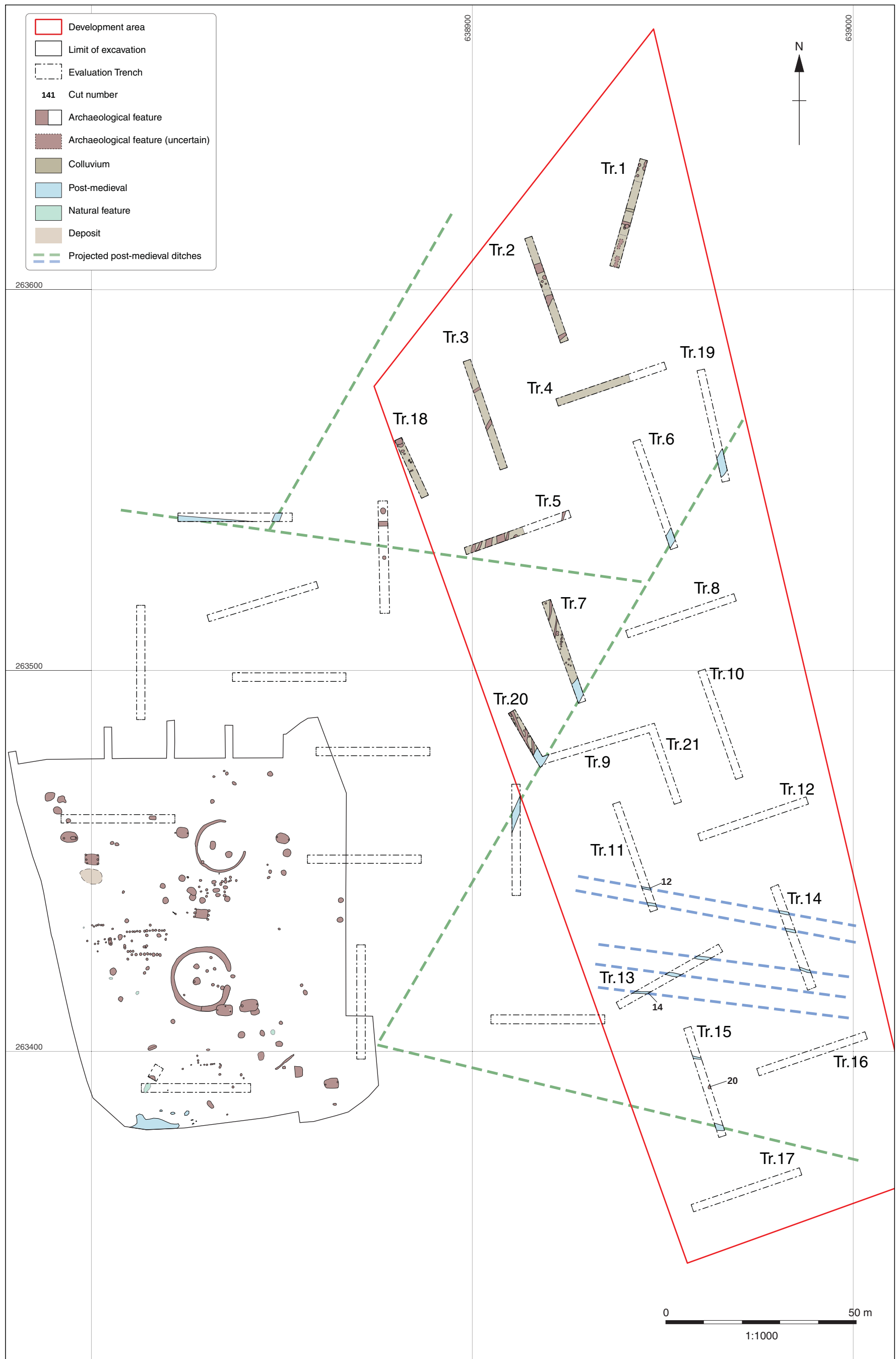


Figure 3: Overall trench plan showing post-medieval ditches and Iron Age pit 20, with the adjacent archaeological site (from Clarke 2017)

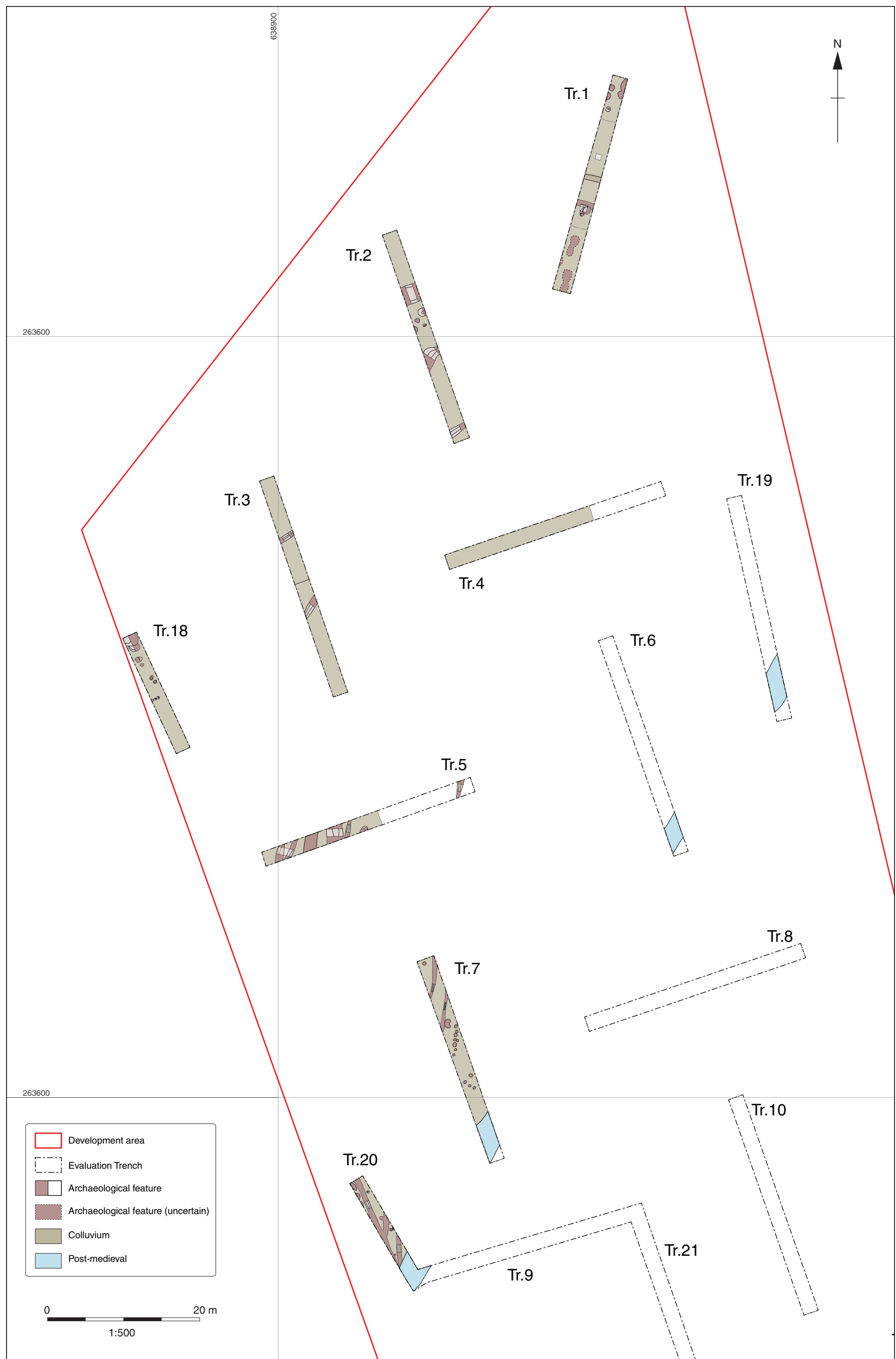


Figure 4: Trenches 1-7, 18 and 20

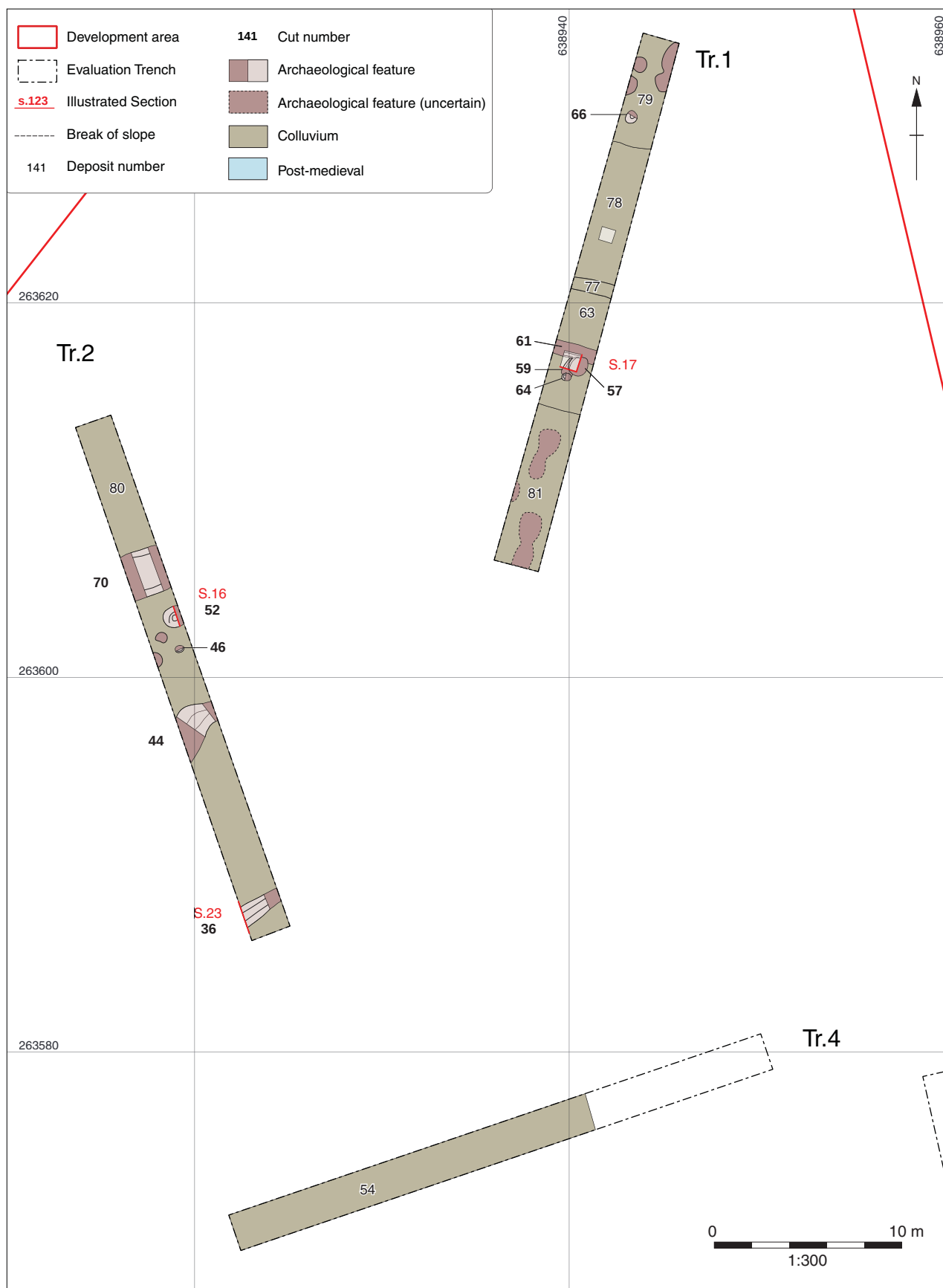


Figure 5: Trenches 1, 2, and 4

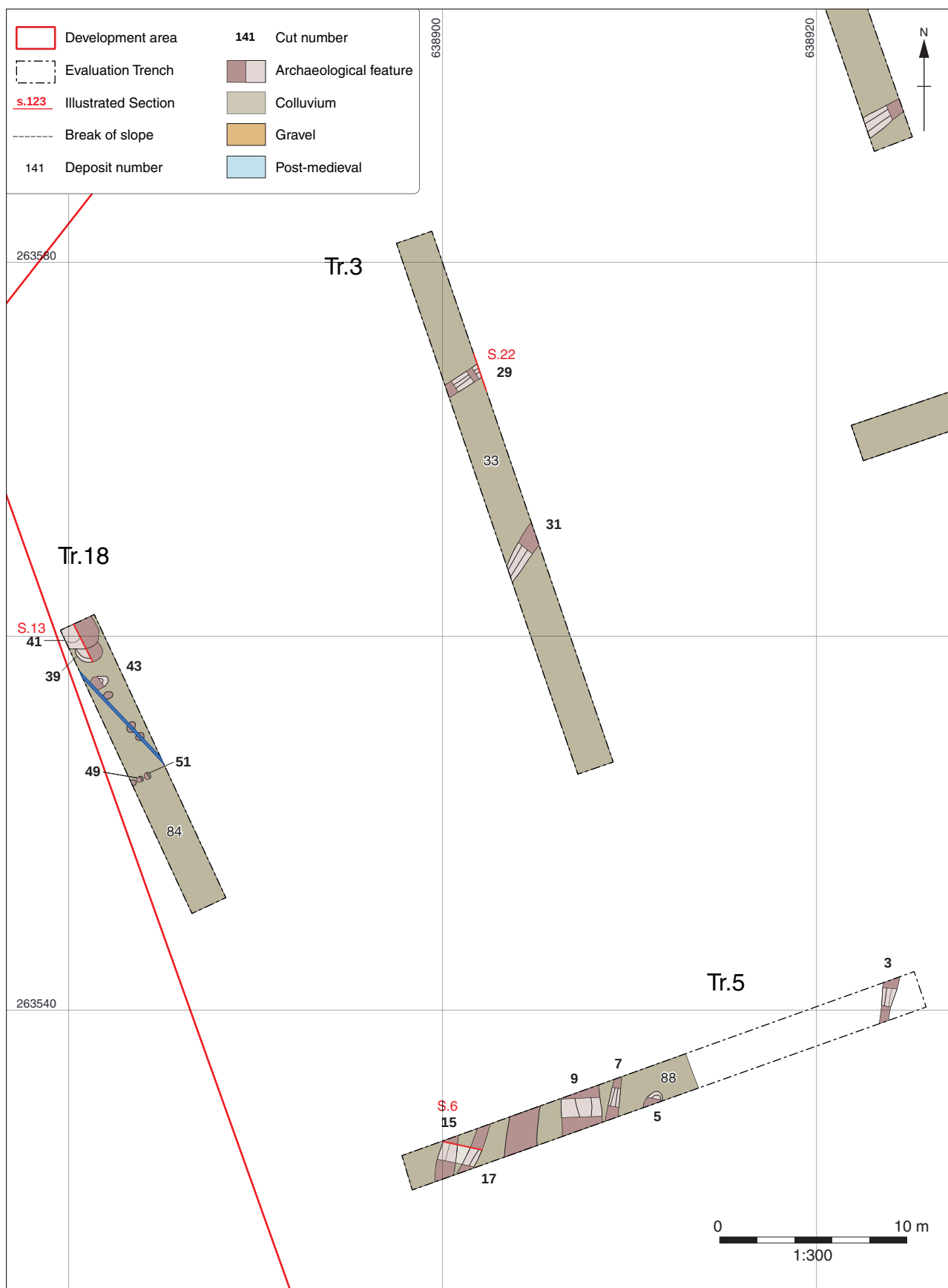


Figure 6: Trenches 3, 5, and 18

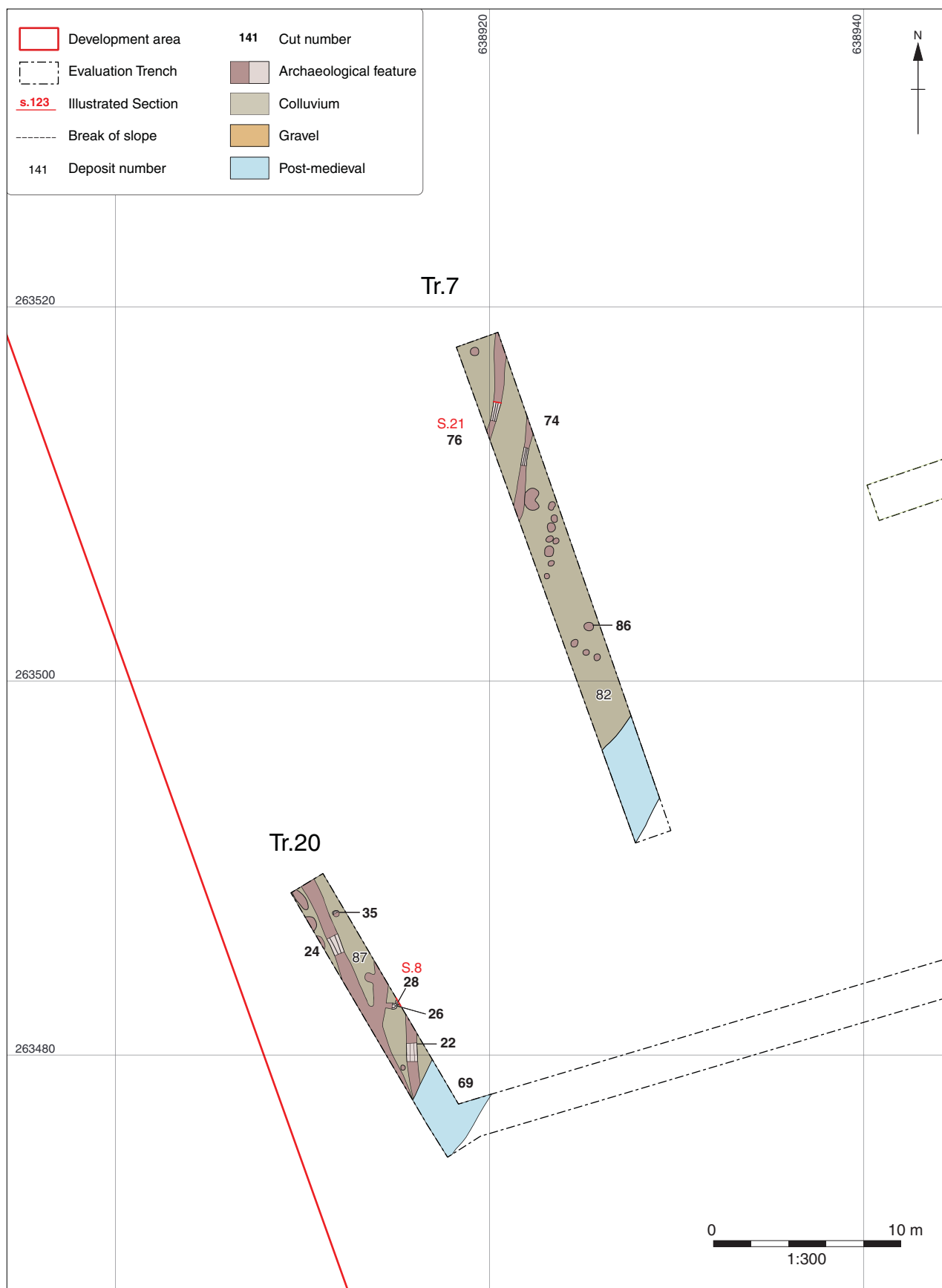


Figure 7: Trenches 7 and 20

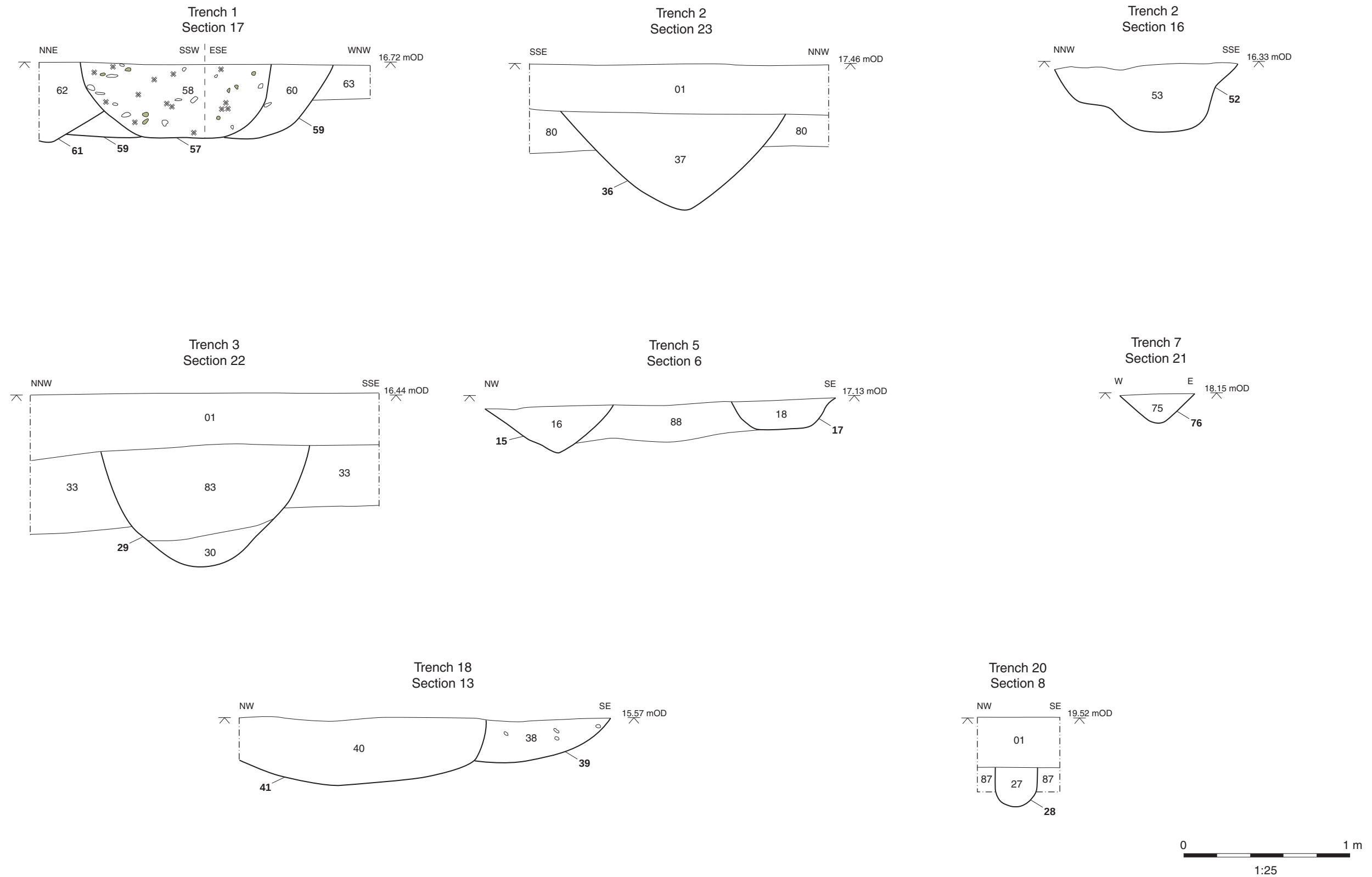


Figure 8: Selected sections



Plate 1: View across site, looking north-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, pre-excavation, looking north-east



Plate 3: Intercutting features **57**, **59** and **61**, Trench 1, looking south-east



Plate 4: Pit **70**, Trench 2, looking east-northeast



Plate 5: Ditch **29**, Trench 3, looking north-east



Plate 6: Trench 5, looking east-northeast



Plate 7: Trench 7, looking south-southeast



Plate 8: Ditch 12, looking south-east



Plate 9: Trench 13, looking east-northeast



Plate 10: Trench 20, looking south-southeast



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