Land South of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land South of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

From the 25th February to the 7th of March 2019 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation on land south of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk (TL 6093 6577).

A total of 80 trenches, each measuring 30m in length, were excavated across the site, the majority of which positioned on a grid array, apart from Trenches 3 and 7 which were targeted on the results of a geophysical survey (Roseveare 2017). Only nine of the trenches contained archaeological features, however a number of the trenches (particularly those within the north of the site) contained irregular periglacial features, hollows and striations.

A sample of the periglacial hollows were investigated by the excavation of a series of 1m^2 test pits, with the hollow in Trench 11 yielding Early Neolithic pottery and animal bone. Other periglacial features and striations were also excavated, largely within Trenches 1 to 19.

In the north-west part of the site, Trenches 3 and 7 revealed a large ditch with a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch had previously been identified from the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered and therefore the ditch remains undated; a single grain of emmer/spelt wheat was recovered from an environmental sample. A small number of other features were recorded in the north-west part of the site, including a pit and post-hole yielding Early Neolithic pottery in Trenches 9 and 12, and a post-medieval ditch in Trench 9.

Within Trenches 79 and 80, at the south-eastern limits of the site, two small pits and a ditch terminus were uncovered. These features contained mid to dark brown grey sandy silt or silty clay fills making them distinctively different from the surrounding natural features. Although the pits contained no finds, one pit (**63**) was found to contain fragments of hazelnut. Ditch terminus **71** contained animal bone, Early Neolithic pottery and Early Neolithic worked flints. Early Neolithic pottery was also recovered from three trenches in the north-west corner, including from a possible post-hole.

Although much of the site was found to be devoid of archaeological remains, a small area of Early Neolithic activity has been uncovered along the south-east limit of the site.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by the author, who was supported by James Green, Andrzej Zanko, Tom Lucking, Rory Coduri and Jamie Hirst. The metal detecting survey was conducted by Thomas Lucking. Survey and digitising was carried out by Katie Hutton. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell and processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land south of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of submission of a Planning Application. A brief was set by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS dated 18/08/2017) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Brudenell 2019) detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site comprises an L-shaped block of land, c. 13ha in extent, located on the western edge of Exning, on land south of Burwell Road, centred on TL 6093 6577. The site is bounded to the north by Burwell Road and residential properties, and to the south and west by agricultural land.

1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises bedrock chalk of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, formed during the Cretaceous Period. The overlying soils are freely draining lime-rich loams.

1.2.3 The site rests at an elevation of 17-20m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A Historic Environment Record (HER) search was undertaken for a 1km radius for the site and surrounding area, with the most pertinent records discussed below and illustrated on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 A series of prehistoric finds have been made within the vicinity of the site. The earliest comprises a Mesolithic artefact scatter located on fields c.500m to the south–east of the site (EXG 051). These were recovered alongside other generic prehistoric worked flints. An Iron Age artefact scatter, including a small quantity of hand-made burnished pottery, was recovered *c*.600m to the north-west of the site (EXG 013), whilst struck flint was recovered from investigations immediately north (EXG 101). Some of these flints derived from a possible four-post structure suggesting settlement activity in the vicinity. More significantly, the excavation immediately north revealed a ring-ditch, likely to be the remains of a Bronze Age barrow.

Roman

1.3.3 Small quantities of 2nd to 4th century AD Roman pottery were recovered from a series of ditches and gullies in the excavations immediately north of the site (EXG 101), some of which appeared to respect the location of the ring-ditch (see above). Two other notable scatters of Roman material have been recorded in the areas surrounding the

site. To the north-west, *c*. 600m from the site, pottery, tile and Roman metalwork have been recovered (EXG 078). A similar artefact scatter has been recorded in fields *c*. 500m to the south-east of the site, with finds including Roman pottery, a disc brooch and coin (EXG 051; 055). Other Roman finds include residual sherds recovered from investigations *c*. 700m to the east of the site (EXG 091) and a Roman plate brooch recovered *c.* 800m south of the site (EXG 114).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

1.3.4 Excavations in 2015, immediately north of the site, revealed a significant Early Anglo Saxon cemetery with 20 graves containing 21 individuals (EXG 101). An Anglo-Saxon metalwork scatter, including a bow brooch and strap end has also been recorded *c*. 600m to the north-west (EXG 078), whilst other Saxon brooches have been found *c*. 800m to the south of the site (EXG 114).

1.3.5 The historic core of Exning (EXG 098) lies *c*. 400m to the east of the site and contains a series of listed buildings including the Church of St Martin (EXG 031). Medieval fish ponds (EXG 040) are recorded *c*. 700m to the south-east, and a scatter of medieval pottery, tile and metalwork, including a coin and seal (EXE 051) have been recovered from fields *c*. 500m to the south-east.

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.6 Historic mapping shows the core of the village of Exning and the development of properties along the southern side of Burwell Road. The ditch recorded by the geophysical survey (EXG 112, see below) is not present on the historic map series, suggesting it pre-dates the 1880s. However, Lidar imagery for the site suggests that this ditch belongs to a wider alignment of former field boundaries which cross the site on a different axis to that shown on the post-medieval and modern mapping.

Geophysical Survey (Roseveare 2017)

1.3.7 A magnetic survey was conducted at the site prior to the archaeological evaluation and identified a possible ditch with a north-east to south-west alignment in the north-west corner of the site. Other anomalies identified were thought to be geological in origin or related to land drains.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. 'ground truth' the geophysical survey results
ii. 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
iii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
iv. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
v. set results in the local and regional archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
vi. 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 A total of 80 trenches measuring 30m in length were excavated across two fields largely positioned randomly to avoid overhead and underground services. Two trenches (Trenches 3 and 7) were positioned to locate a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey (Roseveare 2017, 24; Fig. 3).

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 20 tonne 360˚ excavator using a 2m wide ditching bucket. All excavation work was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Photographs were taken of all features and trenches. Site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 GPS system.

2.2.4 Environmental samples were taken from a number of features on site, including some natural features that contained finds.

2.3 Metal detecting survey

2.3.1 The footprint of each trench as well as a 2m wide area either side of the trench was metal detected prior to machine excavation to map any metal finds located within the topsoil and subsoil. After machine excavation had taken place the spoil heaps and the trenches were again metal detected.

2.3.2 All metal finds found were triaged on site, with modern iron objects being noted and discarded. Metal finds recorded were assigned a small find number and mapped, with six items recovered and retained from the areas of Trenches 5, 7, 16, 37 and 44 (Fig. 3).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological features and the sampled natural (periglacial) remains (Table 1). This is supported by trench plans (Figs 3 and 4a to 6a) and more detailed feature plans and sections (Figs 4b-6b), along with a selection of photographs of features and trenches. Cut features such as ditches or pits are shown in **bold** in the text. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds and environmental remains are noted in the descriptions where relevant, with summaries provided at the end of the Section that give an overview of the specialist reports included as Appendices B and C. The evaluation results are discussed within their wider context and with reference to the project's research aims and objectives in Section 4.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence within all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology (3) consisted of chalk with periglacial features and was overlain by subsoil (2) which measured between 0.02m and 1.02m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown sandy silt. This was in turn overlain by topsoil (1) which measured between 0.16m and 0.51m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silt. The soil sequence was noticeably deeper where periglacial hollows were encountered.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry. The natural geology contained a large number of naturally occurring hollows and geological anomalies, some of which contained finds and a sample of which were excavated.

3.3 General distribution of periglacial features, hollows and striations

3.3.1 Periglacial features, hollows and striations were identified in nearly all of the 80 trenches excavated (Figs 3-6), irregular in plan these features, hollows and striations often contained a light to mid orange brown silt fill and were distinctive from the surrounding archaeological features. A large proportion of these features were investigated and recorded, particularly within Trenches 1 to 19 (Figs 4a and b). Periglacial hollows, often very large in size, were common, four of which were investigated by the excavation of 1m^2 test pits (Plate 1). Although many of the periglacial striations excavated and recorded appear fairly linear on plan, they were in fact very irregular, often with undercutting sides and uneven bases. Similar striations were also noted in the remaining trenches, however were not recorded. Only a single periglacial feature (**41**, see below) yielded finds, the remainder of the features excavated are tabulated below. An example of one of the more curvilinear hollows (**57** in Trench 45) is illustrated on Fig. 5b.

3.3.2 Periglacial hollow **41** in Trench 11 measured at least 9m wide and continued past the limits of excavation. A single 1m by 1m test pit was excavated into the hollow and identified two fills (Plate 2): the basal fill (42) measured 0.35m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd (7g) of possible Early

Neolithic pottery and contained evidence for molluscs. This was overlain by fill 43 which measured 0.25m thick and consisted of a mid red brown sandy silt that contained 19g of cattle bone.

Trench	Cut	Fill	Feature Type	Dimensions (WxD)
2	**18**	19	Periglacial striation	0.8m x 0.2m
3	**16**	17	Periglacial striation	1.2m x 0.2
5	**10**	11	Periglacial striation	2.06m x 0.24m
5	**8**	9	Periglacial striation	0.96m x 0.06
5	**6**	7, 12	Periglacial striation	1.04m x 0.15m
5	**4**	5	Periglacial striation	1.18m x 0.18m
8	**34**	35	Periglacial striation	0.83m x 0.19m
9	**22**	23	Periglacial striation	2.78m x 0.28m
9	**24**	25	Periglacial feature	0.62m x 0.16m
9	**30**	31	Periglacial hollow	3.9m x 0.16m
16	**45**	46	Periglacial feature	0.64m x 0.26m
16	**47**	48	Periglacial feature	0.4m x 0.16m
32	**49**	50	Periglacial striation	0.89m x 0.2m
32	**51**	52	Periglacial striation	0.81m x 0.17m
45	**57**	58	Periglacial hollow	3m x 0.22m

Table 1: Summary of periglacial features excavated and recorded.

3.4 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.4.1 Of the 80 trenches excavated only nine trenches contained archaeological features (Fig. 3). The geophysical survey identified a possible linear feature running on a north-east to south-west alignment, which was recorded within Trenches 3 and 7 in the north-west part of the site, and a small quantity of features yielding very few finds have also been recorded in the north-west of the site. The most notable archaeological evidence came from Trenches 79 and 80 in the south-east corner of the site, where a ditch and two pits were recorded.

3.5 Trenches 1 to 19 (Figs 4a-b)

3.5.1 Within the north-west part of the site were Trenches 1 to 19 that were positioned on varying alignments. Many of these trenches contained periglacial features (Plate 3) some of which were excavated and on the rare occasion found to contain pottery or bone (noted above). The most notable archaeological feature within this part of the site was a large ditch running north-east to south-west through Trenches 3 and 7. Trenches varied in depth from 0.32m to 0.85m, often determined by the presence of periglacial hollows. Periglacial features were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18, of which a selection were excavated (see above and Table 1). Trenches that contain archaeological features are described below in numerical order.

Trench 3

3.5.2 Trench 3 had a north-west to south-east alignment and as well as an excavated periglacial feature also contained a single large ditch. Ditch **13** had a north-east to south-west alignment and corresponds with the linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Roseveare 2017). The ditch measured 2.2m wide and 0.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 4, Fig. 4b; Plate 4). It contained two fills, the basal fill (14) measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill was environmentally sampled and found to contain evidence for molluscs. Overlying this was fill 15 which measured 0.4m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt. Ditch **13** is the continuation of ditch **32** in Trench 7 (see below).

Trench 7

3.5.3 Towards the north-western part of the site was Trench 7 which had a north-west to south-east alignment and contained a single ditch. Ditch **32** had a north-east to south-west alignment corresponds with the linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Roseveare 2017). The ditch measured 2.2m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (33) consisted of a light red brown sandy silt that contained 7g of sheep/goat bone. An environmental sample taken from this fill yielded a single grain of emmer/spelt wheat. Ditch **32** is the continuation of ditch **13** in Trench 6 (see above).

Trench 9

3.5.4 Trench 9 had an east south-east to west north-west alignment and contained three excavated periglacial features as well as three archaeological features.

3.5.5 In the western part of the trench were three natural features (Table 1), a possible post-hole and a possible pit. Possible pit **28** measured 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Section 11, Fig. 4b). Its single fill (29) consisted of a mid yellow brown clayey silt. Possible post-hole **26** measured 0.24m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Section 10, Fig. 4b). This feature contained two fills, the basal fill (27) measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown sandy silt. This was overlain by fill 36 which measured 0.02m thick and consisted of a dark red brown clayey silt that contained one sherd (12g) of Early Neolithic pottery. An environmental sample of this fill yielded a small quantity of molluscs.

3.5.6 At the eastern end of the trench was ditch **20** which had a roughly north to south alignment and measured 0.54m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Section 7, Fig. 4b). Its single fill (21) consisted of a mid brown silty clay and contained 278g of ceramic building material dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

Trench 12

3.5.7 To the north-east was Trench 12 which had a north north-east to south south-west orientation and contained a single pit. Pit **37** measured 1.06m wide and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 5; Section 15, Fig. 4b). Its single fill (38) consisted of a mid brown clayey silt that contained a single sherd (6g) of possible Early Neolithic pottery. An environmental sample also yielded a small quantity of molluscs. In section it appeared that this shallow feature may have been cut by a small 0.4m-wide, poorly-defined pit (**39**) with a rounded profile that contained a single yellowish brown silty clay fill.

3.6 Trenches 20 to 52 (Figs 5a and b)

3.6.1 Trenches 20 to 52 were located within the south-west part of the site, the majority of which 30 contained no evidence for archaeological features (Plate 6). Periglacial features were also present in a number of these trenches (23, 25, 30, 32, 35, 41 and 45, see Table 1 and Fig. 5b) and trench depths varied between 0.28m to 0.95m.

Trench 31

3.6.2 To the south-east was Trench 31 which had an east south-east to west north-west orientation and contained a possible pit. Pit **53** was located at the eastern end of the trench and measured 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Section 19, Fig. 5b). Its single fill (54) consisted of a mid brown clayey silt.

Trench 42

3.6.3 Immediately to the east was Trench 42 which had an east south-east to west north-west orientation and contained a single ditch at its eastern end. Ditch **55** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 5b, Section 20). Its single fill (56) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.

3.7 Trenches 53 to 80 (Figs 3, 6a and b)

3.7.1 The remaining trenches (53 to 80) were located in the central and eastern part of the site. Although the vast majority (23 in total) were devoid of archaeology, four of the trenches (Trenches 57, 66, 79 and 80) revealed archaeological features, one of which containing datable finds (ditch **71**, Trench 80). The trenches measured between 0.26m and 0.85m deep and natural hollows were present within Trenches 67, 71 and 77.

Trench 57

3.7.2 At the western side of this group of Trenches was Trench 57 (Fig. 3) which had a north-west to south-east alignment and contained a single gully. Gully **59** had a north to south alignment and measured 0.45m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloped sides

and a concave base (Fig. 6b, Section 22). Its single fill (60) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 66

3.7.3 Trench 66 at the eastern end of the site (Fig. 6a-b) had an east south-east to west north-west orientation and contained a single ditch. Ditch **69** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.18m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 6b, Section 26). Its single fill (70) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.

Trench 79

3.7.4 Trench 79 had a north north-east to south south-west orientation and contained two small pits, the most southerly of which pit **63** measured 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Section 24, Fig. 6b; Plate 7). Its single fill (64) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt, and an environmental sample recovered a moderate quantity of hazelnut shell fragments. Directly to the north was pit **65** which measured 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 25, Fig. 6b). This pit contained three fills, the basal fill (68) measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown silty sand. Overlying this was fill 67 which measured 0.13m thick and consisted of a mid brown yellow silty sand. The uppermost fill (66) measured 0.06m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown silty sand.

Trench 80

3.7.5 The most easterly trench (Trench 80), had an east south-east to west north-west orientation. At the request of the SCCAS, this was extended by 3m on its northern side in order to further identify the feature present. This trench contained a single ditch (**71**) which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 1.3m wide and 0.43m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Section 27, Fig. 6b; Plate 8). This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (72) measured 0.31m thick and consisted of a mid red brown clayey silt that contained 30g of mammal and cattle bone. An environmental sample of this fill yielded evidence for molluscs. This was overlain by fill 73 which measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay. This produced five sherds (15g) of Early Neolithic pottery, 10 pieces of worked flint including flake and blade fragments dating to the Early Neolithic and 27g of animal bone, including cattle and large mammal.

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 The metal detecting survey that took place prior to the excavation of the trenches revealed six metal objects dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods and included both copper alloy and lead objects. A small assemblage (eight sherds, weighing 40g) of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from four features on site. Most noteworthy was the assemblage from ditch **71** in Trench 80 which was recovered alongside a contemporary assemblage of ten worked flints. A further fragment of worked flint was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 35.

3.8.2 Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from ditch **20** (Trench 9), including one fragment of possible abraded Roman tile and two fragments of post-medieval brick.

3.9 Environmental summary

3.9.1 A total of eight samples were taken from an array of features across the site. Molluscs were present in all samples with ditch **71** (Trench 80) yielding the largest quantity. A single grain of emmer/spelt wheat was recovered from ditch **32** (Trench 32) and pit **63** (Trench 79) yielded a moderate quantity of hazelnut fragments.

3.9.2 Only a small assemblage of animal bone (80g) was recovered from features on site, the majority of which (57g) came from ditch **71** and comprised cattle, medium and large mammal. Cattle was also recovered from hollow **41** and sheep/goat from ditch **32**.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The underlying geology of chalk and the dry conditions whilst conducting the evaluation meant that archaeological features were easy to identify, where present. Although a small number of periglacial features were also excavated these were distinguishable from the archaeological features by their irregular and undercutting sides partnered with their light to mid orange brown silt fills.

Correlation with the results of the geophysical survey

4.1.2 Overall, the scarcity of archaeological features is broadly consistent with the results of the geophysical survey, where only one linear anomaly of likely archaeological origin was identified – this corresponding with ditches **13** and **32** in Trenches 3 and 7. Pits, post-holes, and other small ditches and gullies did not register in the survey, though this is not unusual. The only other responses in the survey were of natural origin, relating to variations in the underlying geology and periglacial hollows (Fig. 3 insert plan).

4.2 Interpretation

Natural features

4.2.1 The evaluation identified the presence of numerous periglacial features across the site, principally large hollows and linear periglacial scars/striations. Many of these, particularly in the north of the site, were excavated and recorded. The hollow in Trench 11 was the only feature to yield any finds, which included a single small sherd (7g) of Early Neolithic pottery alongside 19g of animal bone. Whilst these finds attest to the hollow being 'open'/actively silting in the Early Neolithic period, the scarcity of finds suggest it was not a focus of prehistoric activity.

Neolithic activity

4.2.2 In addition to the sherd of Neolithic pottery recovered from a periglacial hollow in Trench 11, three other features in the evaluation yielded small quantities of Neolithic finds. These included possible post-hole **26**, Trench 9; pit **37**, Trench 12 and ditch **71**, Trench 80. These features are widely dispersed, with the pit and post-hole assemblages comprising only small single sherds of pottery.

4.2.3 The material assemblage from ditch **71** in Trench 80 included a modest but coherent assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery, worked flint, and fragments of bone recovered from dark and distinctive fills. The quantity and combination of finds is fairly typical of Neolithic pits and tree-throws in the region, but the ditch context from which they derived is unusual for the period. It is also notable that pit **63** in Trench 79 (adjacent to Trench 80) yielded hazelnut shell fragments in the environmental sample. Although the pit is undated, hazelnut shells are common in Neolithic contexts, and may suggest the feature is of similar date.

4.2.4 Overall, evidence for Neolithic activity is sparse and dispersed. Finds and features in Trenches 9, 11 and 12 attest to little more than a background presence, whilst that

from Trench 79 and 80 may indicate a more sustained but localised focus of activity, with finds and environmental remains characteristic of occupation.

Linear ditches

4.2.5 Trenches 3 and 7 confirmed that the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (ditch **13**/**32**), which can be traced for at least 160m across the north-west corner of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from the two slots excavated, and so this features remains undated. However, the alignment is different to that depicted on the historic map series for the area (Blatherwick 2018), and must therefore pre-date the 19th century. The ditch also corresponds with one of a series of regular grid-like north-east to south-west alignment undulations visible on LIDAR imagery of Exning (Blatherwick 2018, fig. 9). These appear to cross the landscape in field system-like manner, but are imperceptible at ground level, with no further indication of corresponding ditches in any of the other trenches.

4.2.6 The four other linear features revealed by the evaluation were widely dispersed across the site in Trenches 9 (ditch **20**), 42 (ditch **55**), 57 (ditch **59**) and 66 (ditch **69**). There is no common alignment, and none of the ditches directly correspond with boundaries depicted on the historic maps (Blatherwick 2018, figs 5-8). However, the north to south alignment of ditch **20**, Trench 9 is parallel with boundaries on the 1886 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, all of which are perpendicular to Burwell Road. This ditch yielded post-medieval brick, and is therefore likely to be an associated but un-mapped 19th century plot division.

Plough zone finds

4.2.7 The metal detecting survey yielded six metal small finds from the topsoil and subsoil. The objects date from the Roman to the post-medieval periods and include a Roman coin, a series of medieval artefacts (a buckle, harness pendant, weight, and ewer fragment) and a post-medieval Jetton. There finds were widely scattered and are likely to represent casual losses or material dispersed through manuring practices. A concentration of more recent metalwork and finds of ceramics and glass was also noted in the north of the site alongside Burwell Road. The assemblage is typical of sites that have been under long-term agricultural use.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 Although much of the site was found to be devoid of archaeological remains, a localised area of Early Neolithic activity has been identified in the far south-east corner of the site. Ditch **71**, Trench 80 yielded a small unabraded assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery, worked flint, and bone, with pit **63**, Trench 79 containing hazelnut shell fragments. The ditch context is unusual for the period, though the possibility remains that this features is a large elongated pit or tree throw.

4.3.2 It is noteworthy that the south-east corner of the site is the point closest to the valley sides of The New River, which is the nearest watercourse c. 550m to the east. The rest of the site is removed from this valley-edge context and any other natural sources of water, which may explain the paucity of early settlement evidence and the general scarcity of finds and archaeological features. What little evidence there is suggests that

land use at the site was mainly agricultural, with a few undated ditched boundaries on varying alignments, all likely to be field divisions.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.26-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0-0.62	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.18-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
18	Cut	0.8	0.2	Natural Feature	-	-
19	Fill	0.8	0.2	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch with a NE-SW alignment overlain by topsoil and subsoil and cutting a natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
13	Cut	2.2	0.62	Ditch	-	-
14	Fill	2.2	0.22	Ditch	-	-
15	Fill	1.85	0.4	Ditch	-	-
16	Cut	1.2	0.2	Natural Feature	-	-
17	Fill	1.2	0.2	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26-0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.3	Topsoil	Metalwork	MED
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.66	Subsoil	Metalwork	MED
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	1.18	0.18	Natural Feature	-	-
5	Fill	1.18	0.18	Natural Feature	-	-
6	Cut	1.04	0.15	Natural Feature	-	-
7	Fill	1.04	0.04	Natural Feature	-	-
8	Cut	0.96	0.08	Natural Feature	-	-
9	Fill	0.96	0.08	Natural Feature	-	-
10	Cut	2.06	0.24	Natural Feature	-	-
11	Fill	2.06	0.24	Natural Feature	-	-
12	Fill	0.84	0.11	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.27-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a single ditch with a NE-SW alignment overlain by topsoil and subsoil and cutting a natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.27	Topsoil	Metalwork	MED
2	Layer	-	0.31-0.63	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
32	Cut	2.2	0.7	Ditch	-	-

33	Fill	2.2	0.7	Ditch	Animal bone	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.21-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.6-0.62	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
34	Cut	0.83	0.19	Natural Feature	-	-
35	Fill	0.83	0.19	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
20	Cut	0.54	0.33	Ditch	-	PMED
21	Fill	0.54	0.33	Ditch	CBM	PMED
22	Cut	2.78	0.28	Natural Feature	-	-
23	Fill	2.78	0.28	Natural Feature	-	-
24	Cut	0.62	0.16	Natural Feature	-	-
25	Fill	0.62	0.16	Natural Feature	-	-
26	Cut	0.24	0.24	Post-hole?	-	-
27	Fill	0.24	0.22	Post-hole?	-	-
28	Cut	0.4	0.17	Pit?	-	-
29	Fill	0.4	0.17	Pit?	-	-
30	Cut	3.8	0.16	Natural Feature	-	-
31	Fill	3.8	0.16	Natural Feature	-	-
36	Fill	0.28	0.02	Post-hole?	Pottery	E-NEO

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.4	Subsoil	-	-

3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a large natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.82
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4-0.75	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
41	Cut	9	0.6	Hollow	-	E-NEO?
42	Fill	-	0.35	Hollow	Pottery	E-NEO?
43	Fill	-	0.25	Hollow	Animal bone	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.16-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.4	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
37	Cut	1.06	0.27	Pit	-	E-NEO?
38	Fill	1.06	0.27	Pit	Pottery	E-NEO?
39	Cut	0.4	0.27	Pit	-	-
40	Fill	0.4	0.27	Pit	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.3	Topsoil	Metalwork	PMED
2	Layer	-	0.26-0.7	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
45	Cut	0.64	0.26	Natural Feature	-	-
46	Fill	0.64	0.26	Natural Feature	-	-
47	Cut	0.4	0.16	Natural Feature	-	-
48	Fill	0.4	0.16	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contains a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.7	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24-0.64	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25-0.4	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.23-0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.45-0.55	Subsoil	-	-

3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contains a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.63	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3-0.65	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contains a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.02-0.45	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27

General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.31-0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.19-0.41	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.6	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
53	Cut	0.52	0.12	Natural Feature	-	-
54	Fill	0.52	0.12	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.89
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.5-0.65	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
49	Cut	0.89	0.2	Natural Feature	-	-
50	Fill	0.89	0.2	Natural Feature	-	-
51	Cut	0.81	0.17	Natural Feature	-	-
52	Fill	0.81	0.17	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27-0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35			
General description		Orientation	NNE-SSW
		Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.79
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.17-0.27	Topsoil	Flint	NEO
2	Layer	-	0.35-0.78	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.09-0.34	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.26-0.32	Topsoil	Metalwork	MED
2	Layer	-	0.11-0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.19-0.21	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05-0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1	Layer	-	0.25-0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32-1.02	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.31-0.46	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18-0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
55	Cut	0.9	0.18	Natural Feature	-	-
56	Fill	0.9	0.18	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.21-0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2-0.3	Subsoil	-	-

3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.16-0.28	Topsoil	Coin	Roman
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.27-0.49	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
57	Cut	3	0.22	Hollow	-	-
58	Fill	3	0.22	Hollow	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.27-0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.21-0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13-0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 48						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.09-0.55	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.29-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15-0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.26-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.23-0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.03-0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 52			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.51	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.31-0.45	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.02-0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.18-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.21-0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.04-0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
59	Cut	0.45	0.04	Gully	-	-
60	Fill	0.45	0.04	Gully	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16-0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 59						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.19-0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.5-0.6	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.4	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3-034	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.6	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25-0.56	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 66						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.27-0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.62	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
69	Cut	1.18	0.1	Ditch	-	-
70	Fill	1.18	0.1	Ditch	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3-0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.53	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 70						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 71						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.34-0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.09-0.54	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 72						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 73						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24-0.39	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 74						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.56	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 75						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.6	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 76						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.79
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.9	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 77						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology and contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.7	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3-0.8	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 79						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two small pits overlain by topsoil and subsoil and cutting a natural geology of chalk					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.19-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.31	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
63	Cut	0.62	0.2	Pit	-	-
64	Fill	0.62	0.2	Pit	-	-
65	Cut	0.6	0.26	Pit	-	-
66	Fill	0.53	0.06	Pit	-	-
67	Fill	0.52	0.13	Pit	-	-
68	Fill	0.38	0.14	Pit	-	-

Trench 80			
General description		**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contained a single ditch which was overlain by topsoil and subsoil and cutting a natural geology of chalk		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.16-0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.03-0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
71	Cut	1.3	0.43	Ditch	-	E-NEO
72	Fill	1.3	0.31	Ditch	Animal bone	-
73	Fill	0.76	0.12	Ditch	Pottery, Animal bone and Flint	E-NEO

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Tom Lucking

Introduction and Methodology

B.1.1 Five copper alloy objects and one lead object were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil excavated from six of the evaluation trenches (Table 1). The assemblage is generally poorly preserved having been subjected to a degree of corrosion and abrasion as a result of movement within the ploughsoil.

B.1.2 Systematic metal detecting was carried out on the footprints of all evaluation trenches on site prior to their excavation using an XP Deus metal detector running at a frequency of approximately 11khz. The topsoil and subsoil spoil heaps were then detected after machine excavation, as were all exposed archaeological features. Trenches 1-50 were located on arable land that had been rolled flat, providing ideal metal detecting conditions that were reflected in all finds being made in this area. Trenches 51-80 were located in an area of overgrown land that made effective pre-excavation detecting of this area difficult, and post-excavation searching of spoil heaps in this area also found few objects.

Assemblage – Coins and Tokens

B.1.3 SF 2 is a post-medieval Nuremburg Jetton of the Lion of St Mark type, dating to the 16th century. The obverse depicts a winged and nimbate lion of St Mark standing left holding the Book of the Gospels surrounded by an unclear legend. The reverse depicts the Imperial orb surmounted by a cross inside a tressure of three rounded arches surrounded by an unclear legend. The jetton is corroded, which prevents a more precise identification. It measures 26.24mm in diameter, 1.13mm in thickness, and 2.65g in weight. A similar example from London (but with a different legend) is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (ref: LON-8F7660).

B.1.4 SF 4 is a Late Roman nummus that may be of the house of Constantine (AD 305-363). The coin is heavily corroded with no legend or reverse design surviving, preventing a more precise identification. A corroded right facing bust is visible on the obverse. It measures 18.55mm in diameter, 1.45mm in thickness and 1.55g in weight.

Assemblage - Artefacts

B.1.5 SF 1 is a sheet metal buckle plate dating to the medieval period. It is rectangular in form. At one end the remains of two integral prongs project, which would have formed the attachment for a buckle. At the opposite end, one intact and one broken rivet hole are present on the corners of the plate. The object has suffered from a degree of corrosion and encrustation. It measures 29.33mm in length, 16.01mm in width, 1.11mm in thickness and 1.44g in weight.

B.1.6 SF 3 is a cast lead weight of medieval date. It is rectangular in form and section with moulded decoration on the front face. This comprises a cross motif. It measures

33.59mm in length, 30.35 in width, 8.53mm in thickness and 57.51g in weight. A similar example is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database from Swineshead in Lincolnshire (Ref: LIN-92A8C4).

B.1.7 SF 5 is a cast copper alloy leg from a medieval to post-medieval tripod ewer. It is sub-circular in cross-section, tapering towards a larger foot that is slightly more triangular in section with a flat base. The top of the object terminates in an old break where it would have been attached to the main body of the vessel. It measures 56.16mm in height, 17.79mm in width, 14.25mm in thickness, and 90.88g in weight. A similar example is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database from Tickhill in South Yorkshire (Ref: YORYM-FEC231).

B.1.8 SF 6 is a cast copper alloy harness pendant of medieval date. It is quatrefoil in shape with an oval suspension loop set at a right-angle to the plane of the pendant. The front face is decorated a cross-hatch motif. Traces of gilding remain. It measures 35.66mm in length, 33.68mm in width, 1.11mm in thickness and 6.09g in weight. Similar examples, but with different designs, have been found in medieval contexts in London (Clark 1995, 49, no. 62-65).

Discussion

B.1.9 This assemblage is of limited archaeological significance, with the objects most likely representing casual losses or material scattered on the field through manuring, suggesting probable agricultural land use of the site in the medieval period rather than specific settlement.

B.1.10 A large amount of 19th century metalwork was recovered from the topsoil, predominantly buttons, corroded coins, and pieces of unidentifiable scrap. This appears to represent domestic waste spread onto the field during this period and fragments of contemporary glass and ceramics were also noted. The spread of this material was particularly dense at the northern end of the site, where metal signals were near-continuous, perhaps suggesting that material for spreading on the site was initially tipped along the road front.

SF	Context	Trench	Material	Artefact	Condition	Description	Spot date
1	2	5	CuA	Buckle Plate	Incomplete	Sub-rectangular sheet metal buckle plate.	MED
2	1	16	CuA	Jetton	Complete	Post-medieval Rose-and-Orb jetton.	PMED
3	1	37	Pb	Weight	Complete	Rectangular weight.	MED
4	1	44	CuA	Coin	Complete	Roman nummus coin.	RM
5	1	5	CuA	Vessel	Incomplete	Late medieval tripod ewer leg.	MED
6	1	7	CuA	Harness Pendant	Complete	Medieval gilded heraldic harness pendant.	MED

Table 2: Catalogue of Metal Detected finds

B.2 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 A total of 11 worked flints were found in two contexts during the Burwell Road evaluation. Ten flints including a Neolithic core were recovered from ditch **71** within Trench 80 and a scraper was recovered from the topsoil (1) within Trench 35.

B.2.2 The flint assemblage was scanned and briefly recorded as a summary catalogue (Table 2)

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Context type**	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	secondary blade like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core rejuvenation	Scraper	Core	**Total worked**
35	1		topsoil										1		1
80	73	**71**	ditch	1		2	2	1		1	1	1		1	10
			Total	**1**		**2**	**2**	**1**		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**11**

Table 3: Flint catalogue

Results

B.2.3 A small end scraper made on a flake was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 35. This was heavily patinated and worn, suggesting it was subject to post-taphonomic processes.

B.2.4 The ten flints from ditch **71** within Trench 80 can be broadly assigned to the Late Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Based on their typo-technological traits and from the spot dating of the associated pottery, they are most likely Early Neolithic. The assemblage includes a single platform core of grey flint that exhibits small flake removals. The seven flakes, also in grey flint are typical of early Neolithic assemblages and include a core rejuvenation flake. The blade-like flake has a worn serrated edge and the chunk of irregular waste appears to have a worn edge and may also have been used as an expedient tool.

Discussion

B.2.5 This assemblage, although small, indicates a Neolithic presence at the Burwell Road site. The flint from the ditch is fresh in appearance and seems to form a coherent assemblage. It is possible that it may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it was retrieved.

B.3 Neolithic Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.3.1 The evaluation yielded eight sherds of Neolithic pottery (40g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 5.0g. The pottery was recovered from four contexts, two natural features, a pit and a ditch.

B.3.2 The pottery dates from the Early Neolithic period. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of Early Neolithic ceramics, together with fabrics typically associated with this ceramic tradition in the region.

B.3.3 The pottery is in moderate condition. Although the MSW is low, the surface of all but one sherd is unabraded.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Spot Date	No sherds	Weight (g)	Comment
9	36	**26**	Post-hole	ENEO	1	12	Rim
11	42	**41**	Natural hollow	ENEO	1	7	
12	38	**37**	Pit	ENEO	1	6	
80	73	**71**	Ditch	ENEO	5	15	Includes rim
Total					**8**	**40**	

Table 4: Catalogue of Early Neolithic Pottery

Methodology

B.3.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (in this case only one). Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

B.3.5 All of the pottery is in the same fabric; moderate medium flint (1-3mm) and rare coarse flint (3-6mm), in a slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.

Early Neolithic pottery

B.3.6 All the pottery (eight sherds, 40g) examined within this report is likely to be Early Neolithic. The assemblage is characterised by sherds in a hard flint tempered fabric, which in not unusual within Early Neolithic pottery in this region.

*Ditch **71***

B.3.7 The majority of the pottery (five sherds, 15g) was recovered from Ditch **71** in Trench 80. The assemblage from this feature consists of four plain body sherds (13g) and one sherd (2g) from a rounded rim. The full profile of the rim does not survive; however, it appears to be from a bowl with a simple rounded rim, which is characteristic of Early Neolithic ceramics. The fabric that all the sherds are in is also characteristic of pottery of Early Neolithic date in this region.

*Natural feature **26***

B.3.8 A single sherd (12g) was recovered from context 36, within natural feature **26**. This sherd is from the rim of a vessel and is characteristic of the Early Neolithic pottery tradition in this region.

*Natural hollow **41** and pit **37***

B.3.9 One sherd (7g) was recovered from natural hollow **41** and a single sherd (6g) was also recovered from pit **37**. Both of these sherds are plain body sherds. This material has been dated to the Early Neolithic period because of its fabric and the similarity of these sherds to those recovered from features **71** and **26**.

Discussion

B.3.10 Only a small quantity of pottery was recovered, and this came from features in four different trenches. However, the material is not abraded and therefore, is unlikely to have been moved a long distance post-deposition.

B.3.11 The small quantity of pottery present prevents it being attributed with certainty to any style of Early Neolithic pottery. There is no visible decoration on any of the sherds and so this material could belong to the 'plain bowl' tradition. However, large parts of Mildenhall pottery assemblages can also be undecorated and the rim forms present here would also fit within this ceramic tradition.

B.3.12 A good parallel for this material comes from Dimmock's Cote Quarry, Wicken (Knight 2014). This site was located c.10km to the north-west of the current evaluation. At Wicken a significant assemble (868 sherds, 3387g) of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered, which was in a very similar fabric and included the same rim forms.

B.3.13 It is of note that the single largest assemblage of material that came from any context was recovered from a ditch (**71**). It is unusual to find Early Neolithic pottery within ditches, unless it is as part of a disturbed deposit. Although there are significant assemblages of Early Neolithic pottery from causewayed enclosures, pit sites are far more commonly discovered.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered three fragments, 278g, of ceramic building material (CBM), collected from ditch **20** in Trench 9. The assemblage was moderately to severely abraded and contained a possible Roman tile and two fragments of post-medieval to modern brick.

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held within the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Trench 9

B.4.3 Ditch **20** produced a single fragment of probable tile, measuring 30mm thick and weighing 188g. This fragment is severely abraded with all surfaces worn and is made from a compact fine sandy fabric with gritty inclusions. This tile is thought to be of possible Roman date and is probably residual as it was found alongside two fragments (90g) of Burwell type yellow brick of a post-medieval to modern date.

Discussion

B.4.4 This assemblage has little archaeological significance, aside from pointing to a possible post-medieval date to ditch **20**. The material is heavily abraded and therefore may have travelled some way before being deposited.

B.4.5 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more CBM. After that it should be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features across the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 66 and 80, from deposits that are largely undated, although some are thought to be Early Neolithic in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified *Sīraf*-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

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:

C.1.5 # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.1.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

C.1.7 + = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Results

C.1.8 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.9 Only two samples contained preserved food plant remains. Sample 4, fill 33 of ditch **32** (Trench 7) contained a single grain of emmer/spelt (Triticum dicoccum/spelta). Sample 7, fill 64 of pit **63** (Trench 79), contained a moderate amount of hazelnut

(Corylus avellana) fragments. The majority of the samples contained a small quantity of charcoal.

C.1.10 Molluscs are relatively well preserved and are most abundant in Sample 8, fill 72 of ditch **71** (Trench 80).

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Large Mammal Bones
3	1	14	**13**	Ditch	18	25	0	0	++	<1	0
7	4	33	**32**	Ditch	18	50	#	++	++	1	0
9	2	25	**24**	Pit	6	10	0	0	++	0	0
9	3	36	**26**	Post hole	1	<1	0	0	+	0	0
11	6	42	**41**	Hollow	18	10	0	0	++	<1	0
12	5	38	**37**	Pit	14	50	0	0	++	1	0
79	7	64	**63**	Pit	10	5	0	0	++	<1	0
80	8	72	**71**	Ditch	17	25	0	0	+++	<1	#

Table 5: Environmental Samples

Discussion

C.1.11 The recovery of a single charred grain, sparse charcoal and hazelnut shell indicates that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains in the features sampled, which in turn could reflect the potential for this site.

C.1.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choiléain

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 83g and totalling nine countable fragments was recovered from the evaluation. The material, recovered from ditches **32** and **71**, includes specimens recovered from environmental samples. The fragmentation levels are high and only five specimens can be identified to taxon. The remaining fragments were recorded as large or medium mammal.

C.2.2 All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.2.3 The surface condition of the bone on average represents a 3-4 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). This means that all of the surface of the bone has been heavily affected by erosion; on these specimens in the form of root etching. Four fragments of cattle bone and the distal end of a sheep/goat humerus are present. The material is highly fragmented and no metric data is collectable. An MNI (minimum number of individuals) of one is recordable for both taxa.

Summary and Recommendations

C.2.4 This is a very small assemblage most likely representative of domestic waste dating to the Early Neolithic. Due to the high fragmentation levels and poor preservation there is little other information that can be gleaned from the material, although there may be the potential for radiocarbon dating.

Trench	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Count
7	**32**	33	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	7	1
11	**41**	43	Natural	Cattle	Loose mand tooth	19	1
80	**71**	72	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	3	1
				Large mammal	Atlas	23	1
				Cattle	PH2	4	1
		73	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	8	1
				Cattle	Metapodial	5	1
				Large mammal	Long bone	2	1
				Large mammal	Rib	12	1
Totals						**83**	**9**

Table 6: Total weight, count and taxa present per feature.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-341722
Project Name	Land South of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	25/02/19	End of Fieldwork	7/03/19
Previous Work	no	Future Work	unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	EXG112	Planning App. No.	Pre-planning
HER Number	EXG112	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential Housing
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
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Ditch	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Pit	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Uncertain
Posthole	Uncertain

Object	Period
Pot	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Flint	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal bone	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Animal bone	Uncertain

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Forest Heath
Parish	Exning

Address (including Postcode)

Land South of Burwell Road
Exning

HER office	Suffolk	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	13ha	CB8 7EY
National Grid Ref	TL 6093 6577	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	James Rolfe
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Blackbourn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	EXG112
Digital Archive	SCCAS	EXG112
Paper Archive	SCCAS	EXG112

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐

Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

Further Comments

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land South of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: CgMs Heritage on behalf of Persimmon Homes

Prepared by	Matt Brudenell
Date prepared	20/02/18
Version	2
Planning application no.	Pre-application
Site code	XSFBRE19
Project number	22743
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
NGR	TL 6093 6577
Parish Code	EXG112

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (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* (2008).

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

1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017) document.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by CgMs Heritage on behalf of Persimmon Homes to undertake a programme of metal detecting and trenched evaluation on land proposed for residential development at land south of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk.

1.2.2 This WSI has been prepared in response to a Brief for Archaeological Evaluation issued by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 18/08/2017, and is required by Forest Heath District Council to support a forthcoming planning application. The work follows on from a programme of geophysical survey conducted at the site in 2017 (Roseveare 2017).

1.2.3 The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by SCCAS following the results of this evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS brief, and will require the submission and approval of a separate WSI.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 The programme of archaeological investigation will comprise:

- A suitable level of document research, drawing on appropriate information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)
- A metal detecting survey of the site, comprising a 10% survey of the area. This will comprise the metal detecting of each trench footprint and a 2m wide area either side of each trench (equivalent to 80 areas each 6x30m long).
- A trial trenched evaluation of the site (c. 13ha). This will comprise a c. 4.5% sample of the areas accessible for trenching (107033m2 or 10.7ha) at the site, resulting in the excavation of 80 30m long by 2m wide trenches.

- A contingency for a further 0.5% sample of trenching (equivalent to 270m of trenching) will be reserved for use in agreement with the SCCAS and CgMs.

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 SCCAS 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 comprises an L-shaped block of land, c. 13ha in extent, located on the western edge of Exning, on land south of Burwell Road, centred TL 6093 6577. The site is bounded to the north by Burwell Road and residential properties, and to the south and west by agricultural land.

2.1.2 The underlying geology comprises bedrock chalk of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, formed during the Cretaceous Period. The overlying soils are freely draining lime-rich loams.

2.1.3 The site rests at an elevation of 17-20m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. This draws on information obtained from the following sources:

- Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 2013, Land to the South of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished Report No 4236
- Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 2015, Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk: Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Report. Unpublished Report No 4872
- Blatherwick, S, 2018, An Archaeological Baseline & Impact Assessment. Land South of Burwell Road, Exning Suffolk. CgMs Hertiage Report ref JAC 23710.
- Roseveare, H.J, 2017, Land South of Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk: Geophysical Survey Report. Unpublished Tigergeo Report Ref EXS171
- The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.1 Prehistoric

3.1.1 A series of prehistoric finds have been made within the vicinity of the site. The earliest comprises a Mesolithic artefact scatter located on fields c.500m to the south–east of the site (EXG 051). These were recovered alongside other generic prehistoric worked flints. An Iron Age artefact scatter including a small quantity of hand-made burnished pottery was recovered c. 600m to the north-west of the site (EXG 013), whilst struck flint was recovered from investigations immediately north (EXG 101). Some of these flints derived from a possible four-post structure suggesting settlement activity in the vicinity. More significantly, the excavation immediately north revealed a ring-ditch, likely to be the remains of a Bronze Age barrow.

3.2 Roman

3.2.1 Small quantities of 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery were recovered from a series of ditches and gullies in the excavations immediately north of the site (EXG 101), some of which appeared to respect the location of the ring-ditch (see above). Two other notable scatters of Roman material have been recorded in the area surrounding the site. To the north-west, c. 600m from the site, pottery, tile and Roman metalwork have been recovered from fields (EXG 078). A similar artefact scatter has been recorded in fields c. 500m to the south-east of the site, with finds including Roman pottery, a disc brooch and coin (EXG 051; 055). Other Roman finds include residual sherds recovered from investigations c. 700m to the east of the site (EXG 091) and a Roman plate brooch recovered c. 800m south of the site (EXG 114).

3.3 Saxon and Medieval

3.3.1 Excavations in 2015 immediately north of the site revealed a significant Early Anglo Saxon cemetery with 20 graves containing 21 individuals (EXG 101). An Anglo-Saxon metalwork scatter, including a bow brooch and strap end has also been recorded c. 600m to the north-west (EXG 078), whilst other Saxon brooches have been found c. 800m to the south of the site (EXG 114)

3.3.2 The historic core of Exning (EXG 098) lies c. 400m to the east of the site, and contains a series of listed buildings including The Church of St Martin (EXG 031). Medieval fish ponds (EXG 040) are recorded c. 700m to the south-east, and a scatter of medieval pottery, tile and metalwork, including coin and seal (EXE 051) have been recovered from fields c. 500m to the south-east.

3.4 Post-medieval and Modern

3.4.1 Historic mapping shows the core of the village of Exning and the development of properties along the southern side of Burwell Road. The ditch recorded on a north-east to south-west alignment in the north-west corner of site by the geophysical survey (EXE 112) is not present on the historic map series, suggesting it pre-dates the 1880s. However, Lidar imagery for the site shows that this ditch belongs to a wider alignment of former field boundaries which cross the site on a different alignment to that shown on the post-medieval and modern mapping.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- 'ground truth' the geophysical survey results
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- set results in the local and regional archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

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

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

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of background research will be undertaken before work on site commences. This research will draw on information in the County Historic Environment Record and County 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 Parish code and site code

5.2.1 The parish code EXG 112 has obtained from the Suffolk HER, and a unique site code assigned to the project (XSFBRE19).

5.3 Metal detecting survey and the Treasure Act

5.3.1 A metal detecting survey will be conducted at the site, with the surveyed area totalling 10%. Because c. 50% of the site is fallow/under light scrub, it has been agreed with the SCCAS that the survey can focus upon trench locations and the areas immediately adjacent (each trench footprint and a 2m wide area either side of each trench). Where required, scrub will be removed by machine to assist the survey. The survey will result metal detection across 80 areas each 6x30m long.

5.3.2 The metal detecting will be conducted by experienced detectorist Tom Lucking.

5.3.3 Excavated areas will also be detected immediately 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.

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

5.3.5 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.

5.3.6 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 County Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.4 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

5.4.1 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.

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

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

Pre-commencement

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

5.4.5 Power cables are present over the entrance to the field and along the northern and western edge.

5.4.6 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

5.4.7 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works. Where possible, access routes will use tramlines in the crop, in order to reduce crop damage.

Excavation methods

5.4.8 A total of 80 trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide will be excavated in the positions shown on the plan attached to this WSI. A contingency for a further 270m of trenching/9x 30m trenches will be reserved for use in agreement with the SCCAS and CgMs, should these be needed.

5.4.9 The trenches will set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.4.10 All 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. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 2m will be used to excavate the trenches.

5.4.11 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the SCCAS.

5.4.12 All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

5.5 Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

5.5.1 Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

5.5.2 Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS 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.

5.5.3 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 found to be deep. In necessary, an auger will be used to gain information from deep deposits below 1m in depth.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.6.3 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

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

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

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

Plans and sections

5.6.7 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).

5.6.8 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.

5.6.9 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

5.6.10 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

5.6.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

5.6.12 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.

5.7 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

5.7.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.7.2 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 SCCAS:

- layers relating to domestic, craft or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

5.7.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCCAS, 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

5.7.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, Suffolk Coroner, and the SCCAS will be informed immediately.

5.7.5 Unless directed otherwise by the SCCAS, human remains will be left *in situ* (covered and protected), until a full programme of excavation is agreed by the SCCAS 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 SCCAS requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.

5.7.6 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 licence.

5.8 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.8.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Tom Lucking). 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.

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

5.8.3 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.

5.8.4 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 County Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.9 Post-excavation processing

5.9.1 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.

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

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

5.10 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

5.10.1 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.*

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

Procedures for finds handling

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

5.10.4 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.

5.10.5 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.)

5.10.6 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 SCCAS

5.10.7 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.

5.11 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology

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

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

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

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

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.11.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and

amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.

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

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

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

5.11.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

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

6 REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

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

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 SCCAS for comment.

6.3.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the SCCAS for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.3.3 Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary statement will be provided to the SCCAS suitable for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* annual round up.

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.

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements of Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and *the Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 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 Stores, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives. Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Suffolk County Council Stores.

7.1.6 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the SCC Archaeology Service before the archive is deposited.

7.1.7 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 approximately 16 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. The metal etecting will take place in tandem.

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 SCCAS 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)
- 3 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
- 1x Metal detectorist
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be 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 Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Carole Fletcher (Anglo-Saxon and medieval).

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

9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

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

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

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 from Oxford Archaeology East (Matt Brudenell), CgMs Heritage (Matt Smith) and the SCCS will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and discuss 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 SCCAS.

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

10.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the SCC Archaeology Service.

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

10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field

Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.


Trench Plan
Legend
B1103
The Drift
Burwell Rd
Queens View
1 IN 10
1 IN 8
1 IN 60
1 IN 64
ARABLE LAND
PASTURE LAND
LOW POINT OF SITE
200 m
N
Google earth
© 2018 Google

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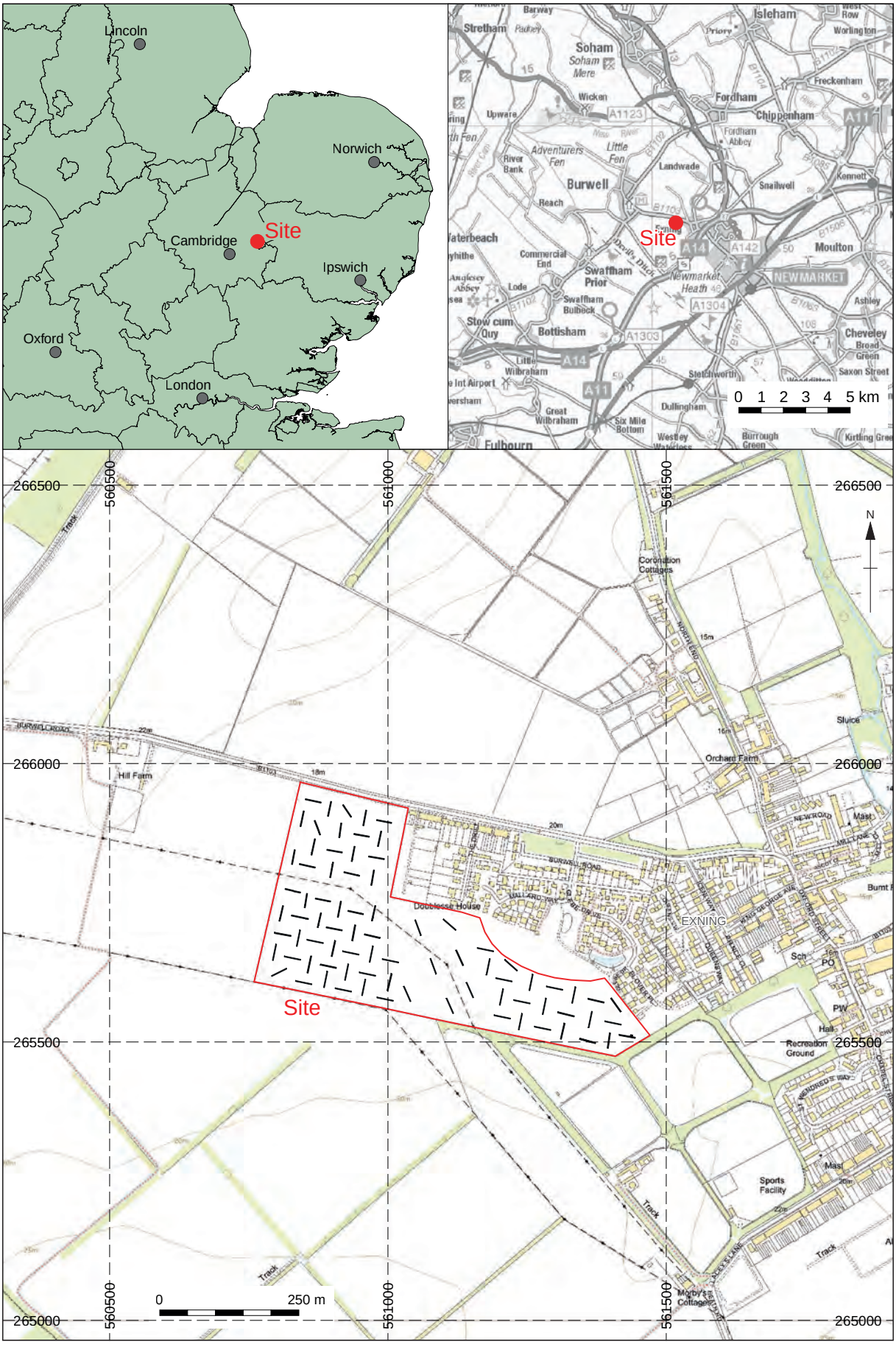


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red). Scale 1:10000

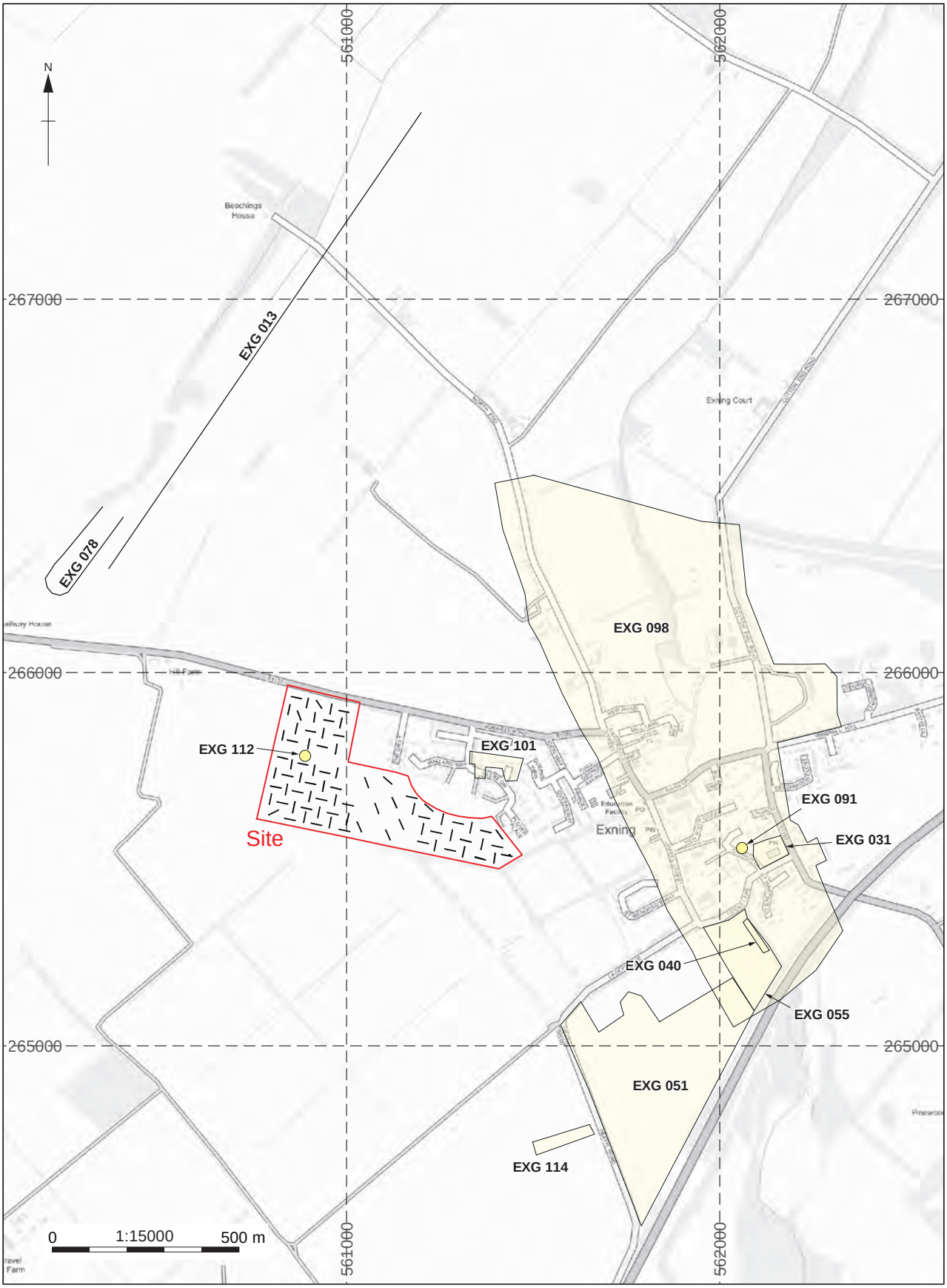


Figure 2: Suffolk Historic Environment Record monument entries mentioned in the text

Figure 3: All trenches plan and metal detected finds, with inset showing geophysical survey magnetic data for the north-west of site (after Roseveare 2017)

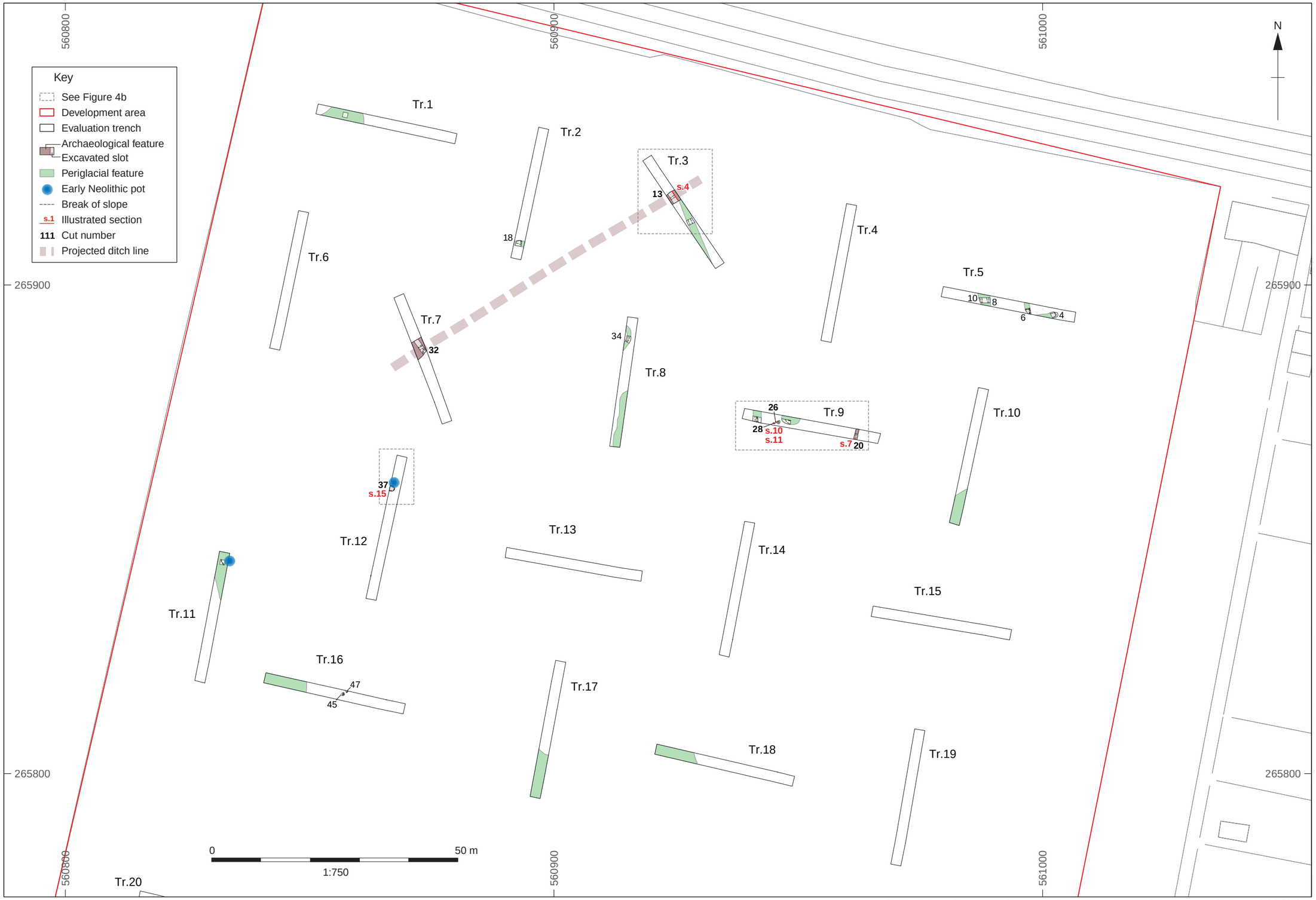


Figure 4a: Trenches 1 to 19

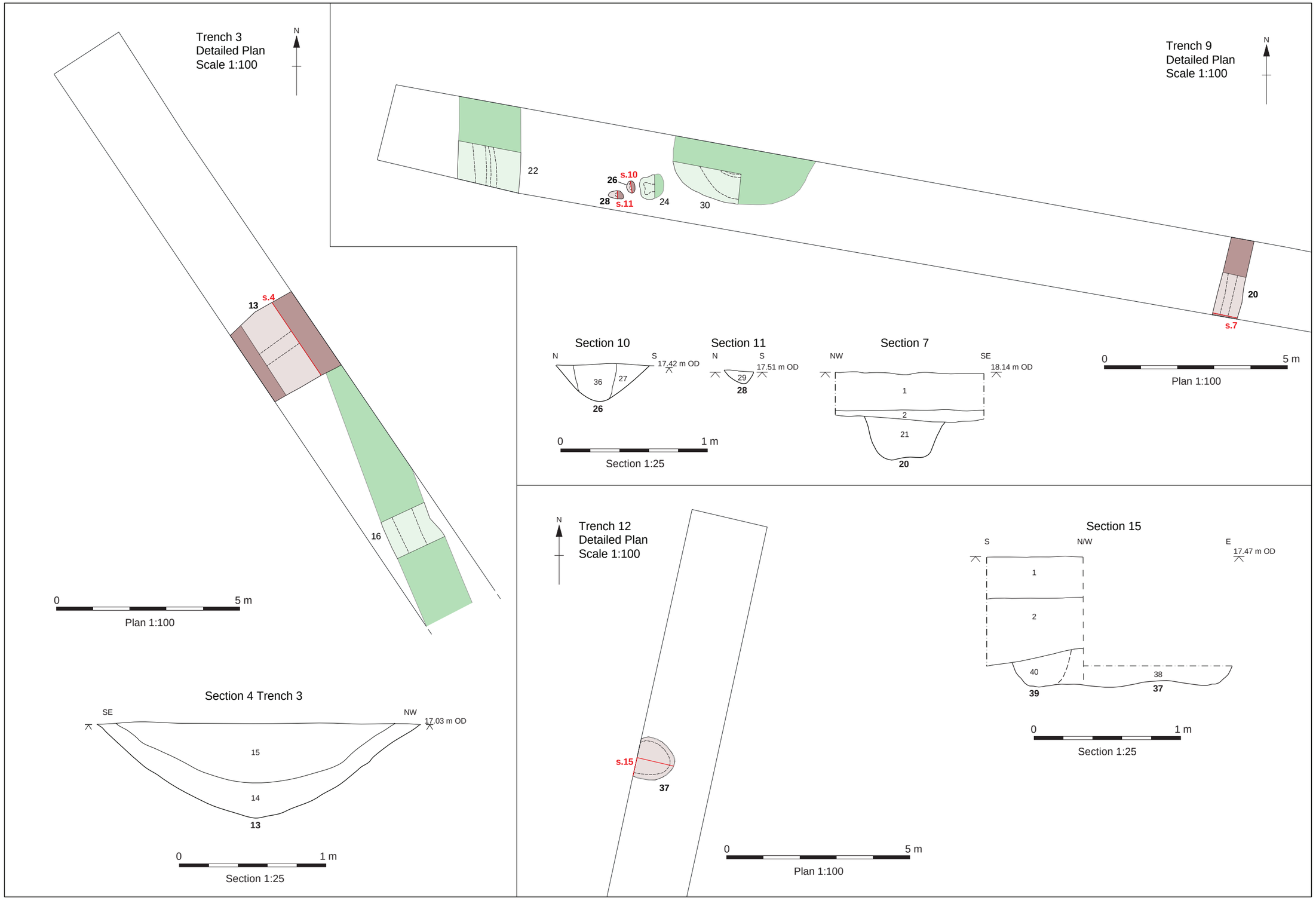
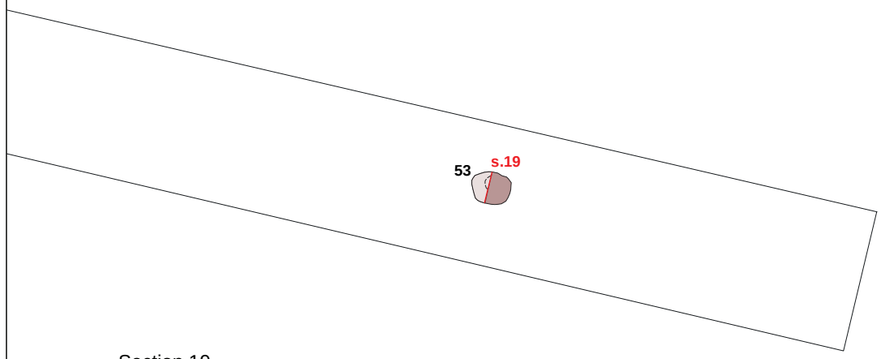


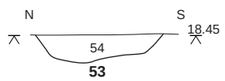
Figure 4b: Trenches 3, 9 and 12, detailed trench/feature plans and sections

Figure 5a: Trenches 21 to 52

Trench 31
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100



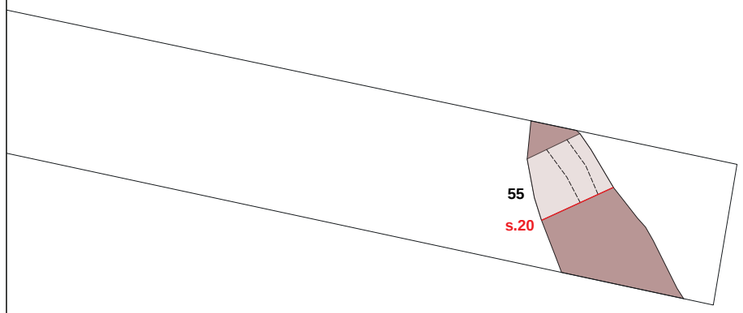
Section 19



0 1 m
Section 1:25

0 5 m
Plan 1:100

Trench 42
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100

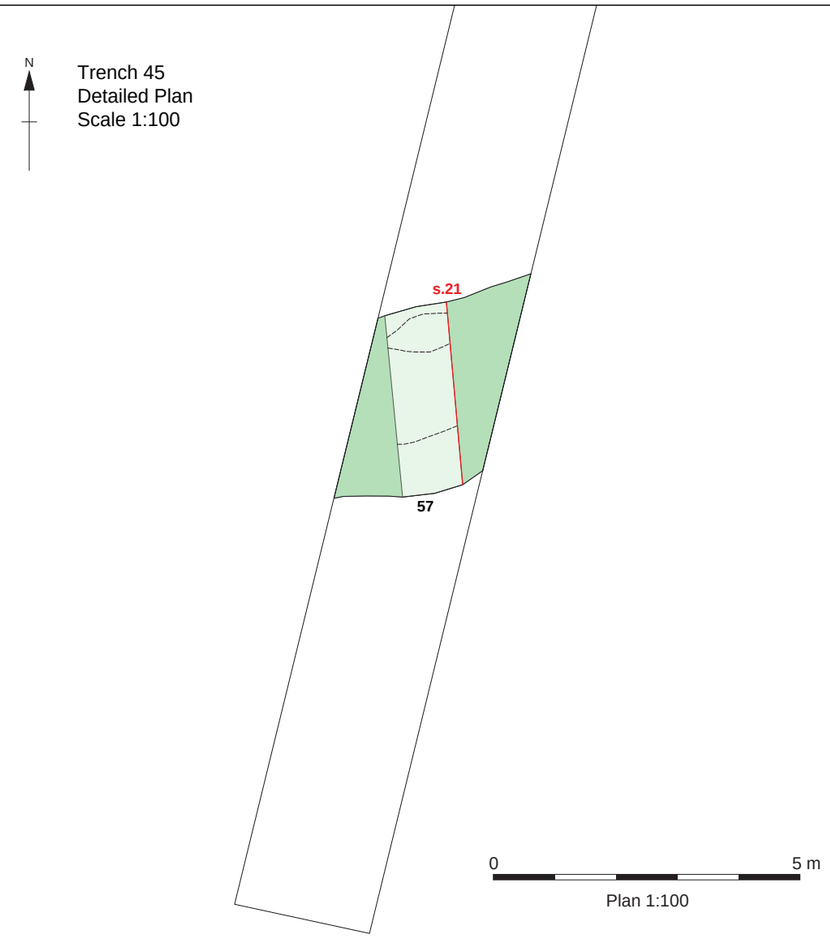


Section 20

0 1 m
Section 1:25

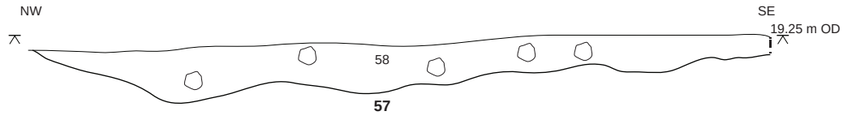
0 5 m
Plan 1:100

Trench 45
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100



0 5 m
Plan 1:100

Section 21

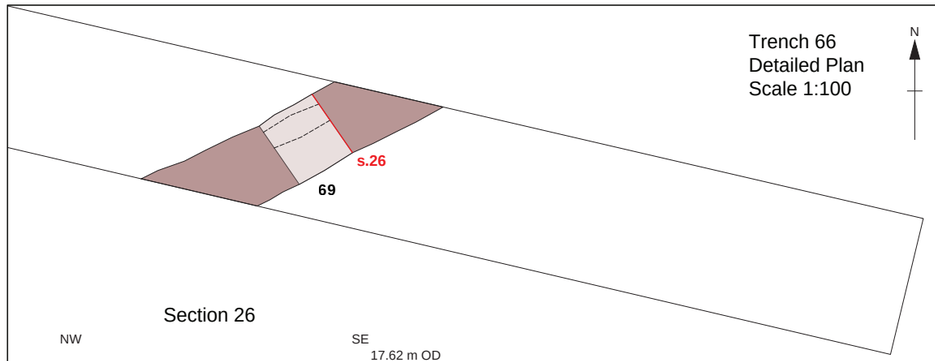


0 1 m
Section 1:25

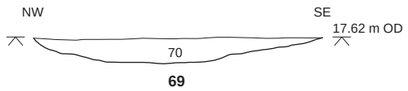
Figure 5b: Trenches 31, 42 and 45, detail trench/feature plans and sections

Figure 6a: Trenches 62 to 80

Trench 66
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100



Section 26



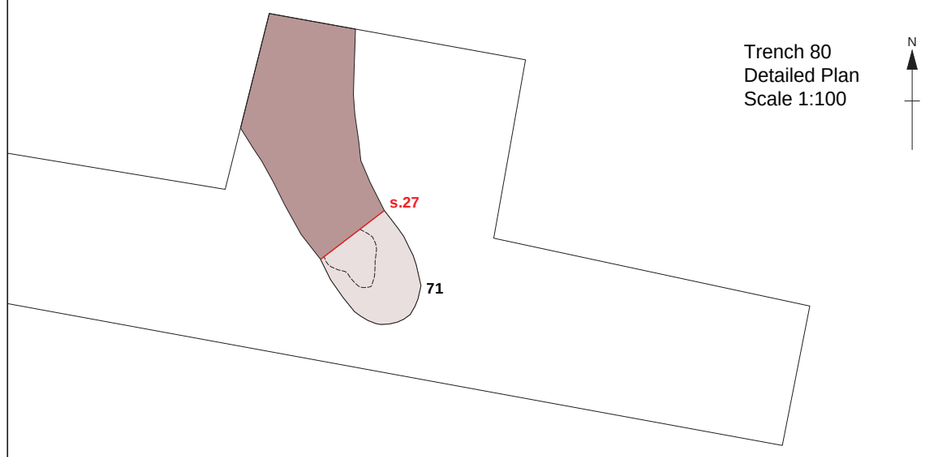
0 1 m

Section 1:25

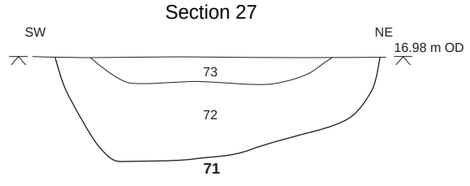
0 5 m

Plan 1:100

Trench 80
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100



Section 27



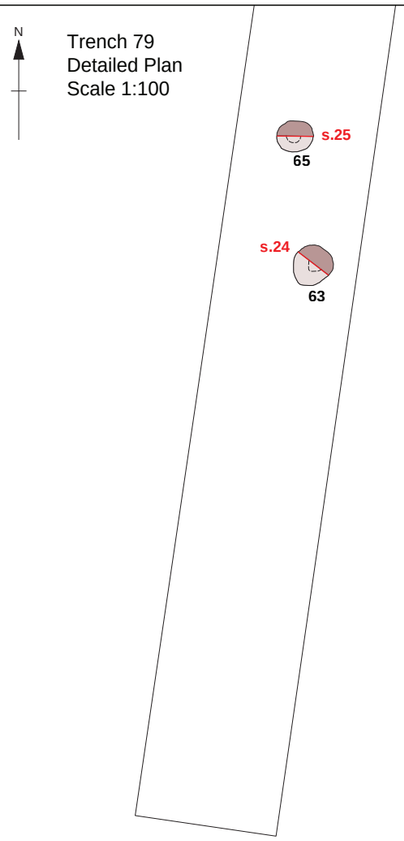
0 1 m

Section 1:25

0 5 m

Plan 1:100

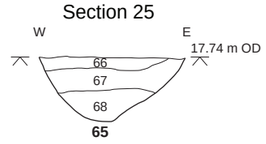
Trench 79
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100



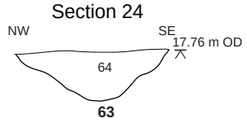
0 5 m

Plan 1:100

Section 25



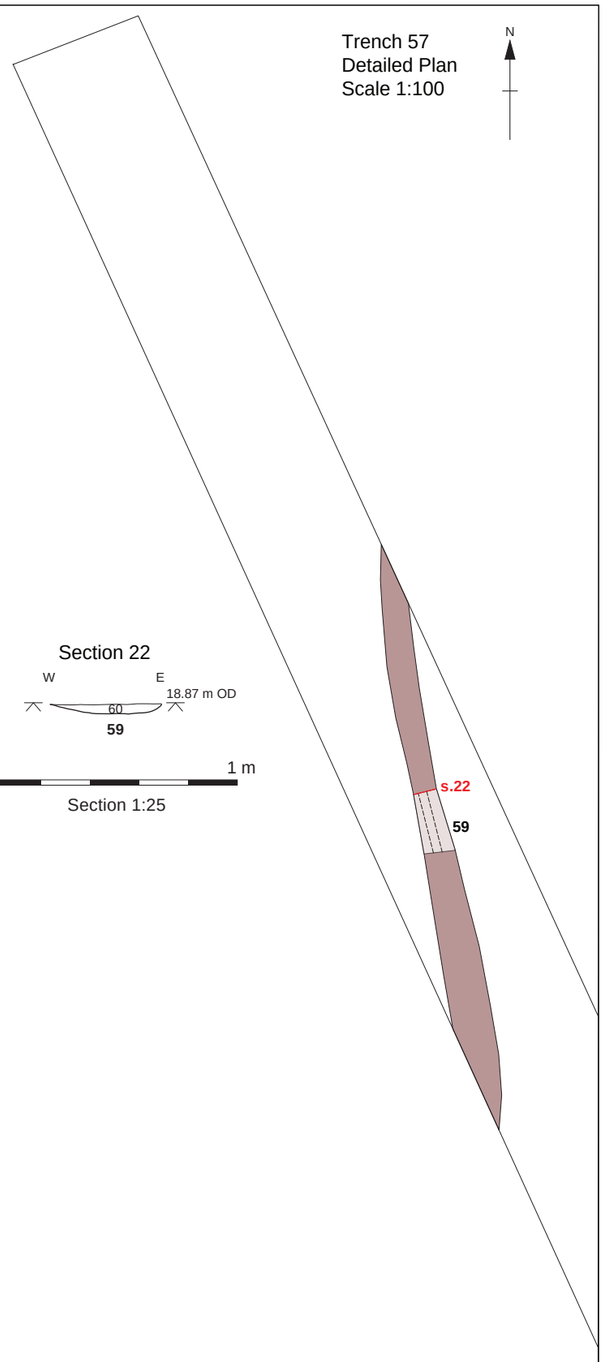
Section 24



0 1 m

Section 1:25

Trench 57
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100



Section 22

0 1 m

Section 1:25

0 5 m

Plan 1:100

Figure 6b: Trenches 66, 80, 79 and 57, detail trench/feature plans and sections

Plate 1: Test pit in natural hollow, Trench 1, looking west north-west

Plate 2: Test pit in hollow **41**, Trench 11, looking south south-west

Plate 3: Trench 14, looking north north-east

Plate 4: Ditch 13, Trench 3, looking south-west

Plate 5: Pit **37**, Trench 12, looking north north-east

Plate 6: Trench 43, looking north north-east

Plate 8: Pit **63,** Trench 79, looking north

Plate 9: Ditch **71**, Trench 80, looking north-west

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