Land at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 15th March and the 26th March 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a programme of archaeological evaluation at Land at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (TM 27346 37178). A total of 46 30m long trenches were excavated within a proposed development area of *c.* 6.1ha of agricultural farmland to the south of the village and overlooking the River Orwell estuary to the southwest.

Evidence for a prehistoric trackway and field system – found along a northwest to southeast alignment across the site – was probably established during the Bronze Age. These results correspond with cropmarks recorded within the surrounding fields and show that they are an accurate representation of the archaeological remains present in the area. The archaeology recorded is also consistent with the results of nearby excavations to the northwest at Mushroom Farm and to the southeast at Walton.

Evidence was recovered for numerous alterations and reworkings of this field system, with several discrete areas of the site identified as having the potential to contain the remains of settlement. Occupation of the site appeared to continue into the Iron Age with the later Iron Age and Roman periods potentially seeing a hiatus in activity.

Subsequently, it appears that low level activity, predominantly agricultural in nature, resumed on site during the medieval period, with a new system of fields respecting the alignment of High Road which linked the villages of Trimley St Mary and Trimley St Martin.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Andrew Greef , who was supported by Jack Easen, Jack Everett, Neal Mason, Stephanie Matthews and James McCallum. Trevor Southgate metal detected the trenches. Survey and digitising was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, and processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Pigeon Investment Management Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed new residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to provide determination of a planning application submitted to East Suffolk Council (planning ref. DC/20/5279/OUT)/). A brief was set by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) detailing the requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (Moan 2021). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the south of the village of Trimley St Martin and is located on a plateau of approximately 24m OD overlooking the River Orwell estuary to the southwest (Fig. 1). The site is currently fallow arable farmland. A Network Rail compound was located in part of the field adjacent to High Road, which forms part of the application area, but the area has since been reinstated.

1.2.2 The site is situated on a bedrock of Crag Formation sands, overlain by superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sands and gravels (British Geological Survey online map viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html).

1.2.3 A thick layer of windblown loess subsoil is located over the geology, with features only visible below this layer. This loess is likely to be early Holocene in date and although archaeological features were evidenced to cut through the deposit, it was extremely difficult to identify features at this level during trial trenching.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background for the area surrounding the site and is drawn from the WSI (Moan 2021) and based on a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) undertaken on 03/03/2021 (invoice no 9502406). The location of SHER monuments, find spots and previous works on the site mentioned in the text are plotted on Figure 2.

1.3.2 The most pertinent HER data to the site is the record of a complex of cropmarks identified during an aerial photographic assessment (see TYN 122, below). Cropmarks representing field systems and trackways were identified and are interpreted as prehistoric to Romano-British in date.

1.3.3 Trial trenching (TYN 132) to the immediate north of the study site identified prehistoric features such as ditches and pits and was followed by four targeted excavations (TYN 132) and a watching brief (TYN 126). A series of prehistoric features, including

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches as well as an Iron Age trackway, was identified during the excavation.

1.3.4 Bronze metalwork, including Saxon and medieval strap fittings (PAS find TYY 034) were recorded during metal detecting (ESF18868 (location not illustrated on Fig. 2)) within the fields adjacent to the south of the site.

1.3.5 The historic core of Trimley (TYY 060) is located immediately to the southeast of the site and this area is likely to have been the main focus of medieval settlement.

1.3.6 Medieval features (TYY 069) were identified during evaluation trenching *c.*150m southeast of the site within the historic core of Trimley. An artefact scatter (TYY 052), including eight sherds of medieval pottery, was recorded *c.*100 southeast of the site and a pendant from the 13th or 14th century (TYN 133) was found *c.*200m southwest of the southern tip of the development area during metal detecting.

1.3.7 A post-medieval road, the former route of Guncorner Lane (TYN 085), from Trimley to Grimston Hall in the southwest of the site, is recorded as a soilmark and cropmark and survives as a public footpath crossing the site. Remains of the road were also recorded by the geophysical survey along the southeastern boundary of the study site.

Previous archaeological works

1.3.8 Three phases of previous archaeological work have been undertaken within the site. These are:

- TYN 122: Aerial photographic assessment. This assessment was undertaken in 2012 and identified a complex system of ditches interpreted as likely prehistoric to Romano-British in date.
- Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Area D Compound trial trenching (TYN 149): trial trenching of the compound previously located in the northeast part of site has been undertaken (Sommers 2018).
- TYY 079: Test pit survey. This work was undertaken as part of the works on the Felixstowe Branch railway line in 2018 (TYN 149, Suffolk Archaeology 2018, Report 2018_110). Seven test pits along the railway line were monitored as well as the topsoil stripping of the site compound and trackway. The site compound covered the north-eastern quarter of the site. Topsoil was removed but the subsoil was not. This monitoring of the compound covers the same area previously trenched as part of the Area D compound works, discussed above (Suffolk Archaeology 2018, Report 2018/18).
- TYN 173: Magnetometer survey of the subject site. Results from the survey did not find evidence for complex archaeological remains, as suggested by the aerial photography assessment (results shown on Fig. 3.2).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To ground truth geophysical results and cropmarks, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered.
ii. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they were found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.
iii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
iv. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
v. To set results in their local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions.
vi. To provide 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 The archaeological evaluation and analysis were conducted in accordance with the approved WSI (Moan 2021) and in line with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines. All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and to Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017) document.

2.2.2 All fieldwork was 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 was 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.

2.2.3 A total of 46 trenches (30m long by 2.5m wide) were excavated across the site (Fig. 4). As the machine bucket was 0.7m wider than standard, the overall sample of the 6.1-hectare site was 5.6%, rather than the 4% detailed in the WSI.

2.2.4 The trenches were set out by a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. The footprint of each trench was metal detected prior to machining and also scanned using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. A known underground service passed through the northern third of the site. A 10m exclusion zone was in place on this service and no excavation took take place within it.

2.2.5 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 2.5m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.6 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trenches were not backfilled until approved by the SCCAS.

2.2.7 All machine excavation took place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit was exposed by machine and then investigated by hand. Any archaeological deposits present were excavated stratigraphically to the level of the geological horizon, where safe to do so. All trench and feature spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector (by a SCCAS approved metal detectorist) to aid recovery of artefacts.

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

2.2.9 The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations were levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

2.2.10 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features across the evaluation trenches and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.

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 that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B. Figure 4 shows an overall plan of the trenches, with detailed trench plans appearing in Figs 5.1 to 5.4. Selected sections are illustrated in Fig. 6 and a selection of photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-10.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform across the site. The natural geology of sands and gravels was overlain by a windblown loess (0.0.5-0.20m) and a silty sand subsoil (0.10-0.30m), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (0.25-0.40m) (see Fig. 6: Section 155 and Plate 1 for representative sections).

3.2.2 Whilst many archaeological features were observed to cut through the windblown loess - following identification in plan against the natural geology and careful examination of the trench section - the very subtle differences between the loess and the fills of features made stripping to this horizon inappropriate. Many features would probably have been missed, and a subsequent re-strip of the trenches would have been impractical.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all but two of the trenches (Trenches 12 and 42), with particularly dense areas located in the central and northwest parts of the site. The features encountered during the evaluation correspond broadly with the features previously identified through cropmarks (Fig. 2, Fig. 3.1), with very few of the same features picked up during the geophysical survey (Fig. 3.2). This is unsurprising given the depth of overburden, the sandy geology (and similarly sandy fills of features) and the generally sterile nature of the fills of features.

3.3.2 Across the site, finds were very scarce and unless otherwise noted none of the features/deposits detailed below produced any finds.

3.3.3 Natural features were test-excavated to be sure of their non-archaeological nature. Whilst these are depicted on Figs 5.1 to 5.4 and listed in the trench descriptions, they are not described below in detail.

3.4 Trench descriptions

3.4.1 A total of 46 trenches were excavated which were all 30m long and 2.5m wide. The trenches were targeted on features identified from cropmarks (Fig. 3.1) and from the geophysical survey (Fig. 3.2).

Trench 1 (Fig. 5.1, Plate 2)

3.4.2 Trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained four ditches, two pits and a posthole.

3.4.3 Ditches **100** and **102** were located at the eastern end of the trench and aligned northeast to southwest. Ditch **100** measured 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (101) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **102** measured 1.4m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (103) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced a tiny sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (1g; Appendix B.1).

3.4.4 To the west, Ditch **112** appeared to be aligned perpendicularly to this pair of ditches (northwest to southeast) and measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (113) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint.

3.4.5 Pits **106**, **108** and posthole **110** were located centrally within the trench. Pit **106** measured 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (107) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Pit **108** measured 0.99m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloped sides and concave base. Its single fill (109) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Posthole **110** measured 0.21m wide and 0.07m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (111) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.6 Stratigraphically, the latest feature in the trench was shallow ditch **104** which ran for most of the length of the trench and truncated ditches **100** and **102** and pit **106**. This ditch was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast and measured 0.42m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (105) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5.1, Plate 3)

3.4.7 Trench 2 was located in the southwest of the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained six ditches, one pit and two postholes.

3.4.8 Four of the ditches were aligned northeast to southwest. Ditches **202** and **204** were located in the north of the trench with Ditch **202** forming a continuation of Ditch **100** (Trench 1). Ditch **202** measured 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloped sides and a flat U-shaped base. Its single fill (203) was a light grey brown clayey sand which produced a small fragment of undiagnostic fired clay (Appendix B.5) and one piece of worked flint (Appendix B.4). Ditch **204** measured 0.54m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (205) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced a small sherd of possibly Middle Iron Age pottery (4g). Charcoal and a barley grain were recovered from a sample taken from this feature (Appendix C.1).

3.4.9 Ditches **208** and **212** were located at the southern end of the trench. Ditch **208** measured 1m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a flat U-shaped base. Its single fill (209) was a light grey brown clayey sand. Ditch **212** measured 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat U-shaped base. Its single fill (213) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.10 Pit **200** was located at the north of the trench and measured 0.8m wide and 0.68m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (201) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.11 Postholes **206** and **210** were spaced 3.7m apart and possibly formed part of a structure. Posthole **206** measured 0.28m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (207) was a light grey brown clayey sand. Posthole **210** measured 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (207) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.12 Ditch **214** was observed to truncate Ditch **212** and was a continuation of Ditch **112** (Trench 1). It was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.76m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (215) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced two sherds (5g) of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.13 Ditch **216** was located centrally within the trench and was a continuation of Ditch **104** (Trench 1). It was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.83m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (217) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.14 Trench 3 was located in the southwest of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained five ditches.

3.4.15 Ditch **300** was located at the northwestern end of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (301) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.16 To the east and on a perpendicular alignment (northwest to southeast) Ditch terminus **302** measured 0.78m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (303) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.17 At the southeastern end of the trench Ditch **308**=**310** was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (309=311) was a light grey brown silty sand which produced a tiny sherd (1g) of prehistoric (but not closely datable) pottery.

3.4.18 Truncating Ditch **308**, Ditch **306** was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast and continued the line of Ditch **104** (Trench 1). It measured 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (307) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.19 Centrally within the Trench and aligned northeast to southwest, Ditch **304** (Fig. 6: Section 88) measured 1.26m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (305) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced two pieces of worked flint.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.20 Trench 4 was located in the south of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained five ditches.

3.4.21 At the northwestern end of the trench, parallel ditches **406** and **408** were aligned east to west. Ditch **406** (Plate 4) measured 1.06m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (407) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced a fragment of burnt stone. Ditch **408** measured 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (409) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.22 Further to the southeast another pair of parallel ditches (**402** and **404**) were aligned northeast to southwest. Ditch **402** measured 0.86m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (403) was a light grey brown clayey sand. Ditch **404** measured 1.14m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (405) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced a reasonably sized sherd (20g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. No clear relationship between ditches **404** and **406** could be established.

3.4.23 At the southeastern end of the trench, Ditch **400** was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast and measured 0.86m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (401) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.24 Trench 5 was located in the south of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained one ditch and two natural features.

3.4.25 Ditch **500** was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (501) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 6 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.26 Trench 6 was located in the south of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained two ditches and one natural feature.

3.4.27 Ditch **600** was probably a continuation of Ditch **402** and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (601) was a light grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint.

3.4.28 Ditch **602** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, it measured 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (602) was a light grey brown silty sand. This ditch was recut as ditch **604** which had similar dimensions and fill (605).

Trench 7 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.29 Trench 7 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained three ditches, two pits and two postholes.

3.4.30 Ditches **700** and **704** were located at the northeastern end of the trench and were aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. Ditch **700** measured 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (701) was a mid

grey brown silty sand. Ditch **704** measured 0.44m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (705) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.31 Slightly to the southwest of these ditches, postholes **702** and **708** and pit **706** formed a possible alignment (northeast to southwest). Posthole **702** measured 0.34m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (703) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Posthole **708** measured 0.46m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (709) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Pit **706** measured 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (707) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.32 A larger Pit (**710**) was located further to the southwest. This pit measured 0.85m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (711) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.33 Truncating Pit **710**, Ditch **712** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, it measured 1.14m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (713) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 8 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.34 Trench 8 was located in the southwest of the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained one ditch and three pits.

3.4.35 Ditch **810** was located at the south of the trench and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast, it measured 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (811) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.36 Pits **804**, **806** and **808** were scattered across the rest of the trench. Pit **804** measured 0.82m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (805) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit **806** measured 0.94m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (807) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit **808** measured 0.36m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (809) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

Trench 9 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.37 Trench 9 was located in the southwest of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained three ditches and four pits.

3.4.38 Ditch **903** was located at the eastern end of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest, it measured 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (904) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

3.4.39 Ditch terminus **911**, in the centre of the trench was aligned perpendicularly to Ditch **903** (northwest to southeast) and measured 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (912) was a mid grey brown clayey silt.

3.4.40 Ditch **915** was slightly curvilinear in form and located at the western end of the trench. It measured 1.22m wide and 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and U-shaped base, and its single fill (916) was a dark red brown sandy silt.

3.4.41 The four pits were distributed evenly across the trench. Pit **905** measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (906) was a light grey brown sandy silt. Pit **907** measured 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (908) was a light grey brown clayey silt. A sample taken from Pit **907** produced charcoal and evidence for wild food plants.

3.4.42 Pit **909** measured 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (910) was a light grey brown clayey silt. Pit **913** measured 1.32m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (914) was a dark rich brown sandy silt.

Trench 10 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.43 Trench 10 was located in the southwest of the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained two ditches, two pits and a natural feature.

3.4.44 At the southern end of the trench, Ditch **1010** was aligned northeast to southwest, forming a continuation of Ditch **202** (Trench 2). It measured 0.83m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (1011) was a mid grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.45 Ditch **1004** was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1005) was a mid yellow brown sandy silt.

3.4.46 Pit **1006** was located centrally within the trench and measured 0.25m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base . Its single fill (1007) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.47 Pit **1008** was located to the north of Ditch **1010** and measured 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1007) was a mid yellow brown sandy silt .

Trench 11 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.48 Trench 11 was located in the south of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained four ditches, one pit and two natural features.

3.4.49 Pit **1100** was located at the southeast end of the trench and was truncated by Ditch **1102**. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (1101) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.50 Ditches **1102** and **1112** were parallel and aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **1102** measured 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1103) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Ditch **1112** measured 0.26m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (1113) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.51 Truncating Ditch **1112**, Ditches **1104** and **1106**=**1108**) formed the corner of a small enclosure which was aligned with Ditch **1102**. Ditch **1104** measured 0.34m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1105) was a mid grey

brown clayey sand. Ditch **1106**=**1108**) measured 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1106=1109) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 12 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.52 Trench 12 was located in the south of the field and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It was devoid of archaeology.

Trench 13 (Fig. 5.1, Fig. 5.2)

3.4.53 Trench 13 was located in the south of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained two ditches.

3.4.54 Ditch **1302** (Plate 5) was located at the east end of the trench and aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1303) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.55 Ditch **1300** (Plate 5) to the west was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1301) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 14 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.56 Trench 14 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained two ditches and three natural features.

3.4.57 Ditch **1402** was located at the southeast end of the trench and was aligned east to west. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1403) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.58 Ditch **1400** to the north was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1401) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint and three sherds of pottery (10g), one of which was Late Bronze Age, but all were small in size.

Trench 15 (Fig. 5.1, Fig. 5.3)

3.4.59 Trench 15 was located in the west of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained two ditches and one pit.

3.4.60 At the northwestern end of the trench, Ditch **1504** was aligned north to south. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (1505) was a mid yellow brown sandy silt.

3.4.61 At the southeastern end of the trench, Ditch **1506** was aligned northeast to southwest, forming a continuation of Ditch **903** (Trench 9). It measured 0.74m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1507) was a light grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.62 Pit **1508** was adjacent to Ditch **1506** and measured 0.92m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its single fill (1509) was a mid yellow brown sandy silt.

Trench 16 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.63 Trench 16 was located centrally within the field and was aligned east to west. It contained one pit.

3.4.64 Pit **1600** was located close to the centre of the trench and measured 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat U-shaped base. Its single fill (1601) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 17 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.65 Trench 17 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained three ditches, a large shallow pit and a brick filled modern feature.

3.4.66 Centrally within the trench, Ditch **1702** was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 1.24m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1703) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.67 Shallow pit or possible hollow **1706** was located at the northeastern end of the trench. This feature measured in excess of 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1707) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.68 Parallel ditches **1700** and **1704** were aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. Ditch **1700** measured 0.79m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1701) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **1704** (Fig. 6: Section 133, Plate 6) measured 2.15m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1705) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced a sherd of medieval (11th to 13th century) pottery (10g; Appendix B.3), a small amount of very fragmented animal bone (Appendix C.2), a small quantity of burnt stone and several post-medieval bricks (Appendix B.5).

3.4.69 A square modern intrusion, backfilled with brick rubble, was located at the southwestern end of the trench, truncating Ditch **1700**.

Trench 18 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.70 Trench 18 was located in the west of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained three ditches and a natural feature.

3.4.71 Ditches **1804** and **1806** were parallel, aligned northeast to southwest and located at the northwestern end of the trench. Ditch **1804** measured 0.72m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1805) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Ditch **1806** measured 0.83m wide and 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1807) was a mid grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.72 Ditch **1808** extended along much of the southeastern half of the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep with gently sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled with a light yellow brown sandy silt (1809) and a mid yellow brown sandy silt (1810).

Trench 19 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.73 Trench 19 was located in the west of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained five ditches, three pits and a natural feature.

3.4.74 Ditch **1903** was located at the southwestern end of the trench and aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.38m wide and 0.10m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1904) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

3.4.75 Further to the northeast, Ditch **1905** was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1906) was a mid red brown sandy silt which produced one piece of worked flint, a retouched blade of probable Neolithic date (Appendix B.4).

3.4.76 Ditch **1907** was parallel with Ditch **1903** (aligned northwest to southeast). It measured 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1908) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

3.4.77 On a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment, Ditch **1909** measured 0.42m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1910) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

3.4.78 Several intercutting features and a discrete pit (**1911**) were located at the northeast end of the trench. Pits **1913** and **1915** were truncated by curvilinear ditch **1917**. Pit **1911** measured 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (1912) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Pit **1913** measured 0.42m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (1914) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Pit **1915** also truncated Pit **1913** and measured 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1916) was a mid yellow brown sandy silt. Ditch **1917** measured 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1918) was a mid grey brown sandy silt.

Trench 20 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.79 Trench 20 was located in the west of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained two ditches, two pits and a natural feature.

3.4.80 Ditch **2004** was located centrally within the trench and aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.97m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (2005) was a mid grey brown sandy silt which produced a reasonably sized (19g) sherd of Late Neolithic pottery.

3.4.81 Ditch **2010** was located at the southwest end of the trench, aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (2011) was a dark grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.82 Between these two ditches were two pits (**2006** and **2008**). Pit **2006** was elongated and measured 0.51m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2007) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Pit **2008** measured 0.31m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2009) was a dark grey brown sandy silt.

Trench 21 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.83 Trench 21 was located centrally within the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained three pits and a natural feature.

3.4.84 Pit **2107** was located at the southwestern end of the trench and measured 0.81m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2108) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

3.4.85 Pits **2103** and **2105** were located centrally. Pit **2103** measured 1.12m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2104) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit **2105** measured 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2106) was a mid red brown sandy silt. A sample taken from Pit **2105** produced evidence for cereal plants (barley).

Trench 22 (Fig. 5.1)

3.4.86 Trench 22 was located centrally within the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained five ditches and two postholes.

3.4.87 Ditch **2200** was slightly curvilinear and located within the centre of the trench. It measured 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2201) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.88 Ditch **2202** truncated Ditch **2200** and was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It measured 0.83m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloped sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2203) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.89 Parallel ditches **2204** and **2210** were located to the southeast of these features and were aligned northeast to southwest. One of these two ditches (probably **2210**) may have formed a continuation of Ditch **1010** (Trench 10). Ditch **2204** measured 1.17m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2205) was a dark grey brown silty sand which produced a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (13g). Ditch **2210** (Fig. 6: Section 73) measured 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2211) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint and a fragment of burnt flint. A sample taken from Ditch **2210** proved unproductive.

3.4.90 Possible postholes **2206** and **2208** were located between these ditches. Posthole **2206** measured 0.25m wide and 0.11m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2207) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Posthole **2208** measured 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2209) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.91 At the southeastern end of the trench Ditch **2212** was aligned northwest to southeast, forming a continuation of Ditch **2010** (Trench 20). It measured 0.57m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2213) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 23 (Fig. 5.1, Fig 5.2)

3.4.92 Trench 23 was located centrally within the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained two ditches and two pits.

3.4.93 Ditch **2300** was located at the northeastern end of the trench and aligned northwest to southeast, terminating within the trench. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (2301) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.94 Pits **2302** and **2304** were located centrally within the trench. Pit **2302** measured 0.94m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (2303) was a mid brown grey clayey sand. Pit **2304** measured 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloped sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (2305) was a mid brown grey clayey sand. Samples taken from these pits produced charcoal and evidence for wild food plants (**2302**).

3.4.95 Ditch **2306** at the southwestern end of the trench was aligned northeast to southwest, forming a continuation of Ditch **2212** (Trench 22). It measured 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (2307) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 24 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.96 Trench 24 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained two ditches and a pit.

3.4.97 Ditch **2404** was aligned northeast to southwest and formed a continuation of Ditch **1302** (Trench 13). It measured 1.25m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2405) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.98 Ditch **2402** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and formed a continuation of Ditch **712** (Trench 7). It measured 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2403) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced a fragment of post-medieval tile.

3.4.99 Pit **2400** was located at the northwestern end of the trench and measured 0.82m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2401) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 25 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.100 Trench 25 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained three ditches and two pits. The large ditch at the southeastern end of the trench was excavated in Trench 17 and was clearly dated to the post-medieval period.

3.4.101 Ditch **2506** to east of the centre of the trench was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 0.35m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2507) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.102 Ditch **2504** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and formed a continuation of Ditch **1700** (Trench 17). It measured 0.85m wide and 0.14m deep with

gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2505) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery (11th-14th century) and a fragment of burnt stone.

3.4.103 To the west of these ditches Pit **2502** measured 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (2503) was a dark grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint. Pit **2500** measured 0.45m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (2501) was a dark grey brown silty sand.

Trench 26 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.104 Trench 26 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained one ditch.

3.4.105 Ditch **2600** was located towards the south western end of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.63m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2601) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 27 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.106 Trench 27 was located in the west of the field and was aligned north to south. It contained one pit and three natural features.

3.4.107 Pit **2703** was circular and located towards the south of the trench. It measured 1m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2704) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

Trench 28 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.108 Trench 28 was located in the west of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained three ditches, one pit and two natural features.

3.4.109 Located in the centre of the trench, three parallel ditches (**2804**, **2806** and **2808**) were aligned northeast to southwest. Ditches **2806** and **2808** were continuations of Ditches **1806** and **1804** (Trench 18) respectively. Ditch **2804** measured 0.74m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2805) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Ditch **2806** measured 0.72m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (2807) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Ditch **2808** measured 0.58m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (2809) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

3.4.110 To the west of these a substantial pit was partially exposed within the trench. Pit **2810** (Fig. 6: Section 7, Plate 7) was subcircular and measured 2.06m wide and 0.58m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2811) was a mid red brown sandy silt which produced one piece of worked flint. A sample taken from this pit produced a barley grain and a legume fragment.

Trench 29 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.111 Trench 29 was located in the west of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained two ditches, two pits and a large shallow pit or hollow.

3.4.112 At the southeast end of the trench Ditch **2908** was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and measured 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2909) was a mid red brown sandy silt. To the northwest were two pits and a natural hollow. Pit **2910** measured 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2912) was a light grey brown silty sand. Pit **2911** measured 2.2m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2913) was a light grey brown silty sand. Hollow **2904** measured 3.34m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat slightly concave base. Its single fill (2905) was a light yellow brown sandy silt.

3.4.113 Truncating Ditch **2908** and Pit **2911**, Ditch **2906** was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.68m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (2907) was a mid red brown sandy silt.

Trench 30 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.114 Trench 30 was located in the west of the field and was aligned east to west. It contained a ditch and five pits.

3.4.115 At the eastern end of the trench, north to south aligned Ditch **3005** measured 0.82m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3006) was a light grey brown clayey sand. Although straight this ditch does not appear to continue into Trench 29.

3.4.116 To the east of Ditch **3005**, Pit **3003** measured 0.53m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3004) was a mid grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.117 To the west of the ditch was a scatter of four pits. Pit **3007** measured 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3008) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit **3009** measured 1.1m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3010) was a light grey brown clayey silt. Pit **3011** measured 0.36m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3012) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit **3013** measured 0.53m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3014) was a dark (charcoal rich) grey brown sandy silt. A sample taken from this feature produced a large amount of charcoal and a small number of untransformed elder seeds.

Trench 31 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.118 Trench 31 was located centrally within the field and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. It contained three ditches, four pits and a large natural hollow.

3.4.119 Ditch **3102** was located to the northwest of the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3103) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.120 To the north of Ditch **3102**, Pit **3100** measured 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3101) was a light grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.121 Further south, and on a similar alignment, Ditch **3110** formed a continuation of Ditch **2906** (Trench 29). It measured 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3111) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.122 Truncating Ditch **3110**, Ditch **3112** was also aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.54m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3113) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.123 Located between these ditches were three pits. Pit **3104** measured 1.04m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3105) was a light brown grey silty sand. Pit **3106** measured 0.35m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3107) was a light blue grey clayey sand. Pit **3108** truncated Ditch **3110** and measured 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3109) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.124 A large hollow was located at the southern end of the trench. This feature (**3114**, **3116**) measured in excess of 5m wide and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (3115, 3117) was a light grey brown silty sand.

Trench 32 (Fig. 5.2, Fig. 5.3)

3.4.125 Trench 32 was located centrally within the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained four ditches.

3.4.126 Ditches **3200**, **3202** and **3206** were similarly aligned on a northwest to southeast alignment. Ditches **3200** and **3202** may have formed continuations of Ditches **3110** and **3102** (Trench 31) respectively. Ditch **3200** measured 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its fill (3201) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced a single sherd (15g) of 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery (Appendix B.2). Ditch **3202** measured 0.75m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3203) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint. Ditch **3206** measured 0.67m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3207) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.127 Ditch **3204** was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast and formed a continuation of Ditch **3112** (Trench 31). It measured 0.73m wide and 0.20m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3205) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 33 (Fig. 5.2, Fig. 5.3)

3.4.128 Trench 33 was located in the east of the field and was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It contained four ditches. A clearly post-medieval ditch located at the northeastern end of the trench was excavated in Trench 34 (see below).

3.4.129 Ditch **3300** was located at the southwestern end of the trench and aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 1.25m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3301) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.130 Ditches **3302** and **3304** appeared to be different versions of the same boundary and were located centrally within the trench and aligned west-northwest to east-

southeast. Ditch **3302** measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3303) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **3304** measured 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3305) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 34 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.131 Trench 34 was located in the east of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained six ditches and one pit.

3.4.132 Ditch **3404** extended along much of the length of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3405) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.133 A series of similarly aligned ditches at the southwestern end of the trench were aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **3414** measured 1.06m wide and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3415) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **3410** measured 0.6m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3411) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **3412** truncated Ditch **3410** and measured 1.02m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3411) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **3408** measured 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3409) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced a fragment of burnt stone.

3.4.134 A large Pit (**3400** (Fig. 6: Section 78, Plate 8)) was located towards the northeastern end of the trench and truncated Ditch **3404**. This pit measured 2.45m wide and 1.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light grey brown clayey sand (3401), a mid grey brown silty sand (3402) and a dark grey brown silty sand (3403). A small sherd of unidentifiable prehistoric pottery (2g) was recovered from fill 3402 and a larger sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery (14g) was recovered from upper fill 3403 along with one piece of worked flint. Samples taken from this pit produced charcoal and evidence for wild food plants.

3.4.135 Ditch **3406** (which was also present in Trenches 13 and 33) was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3407) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced a small amount of animal bone and several post-medieval bricks.

Trench 35 (Fig. 5.2)

3.4.136 Trench 35 was located in the east of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained one ditch.

3.4.137 Ditch **3500** formed a continuation of Ditch **3404** (Trench 34) and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3501) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 36 (Fig. 5.3, Plate 9)

3.4.138 Trench 36 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained two ditches, four gullies, two pits, two postholes and a natural feature.

3.4.139 Ditch **3600** was located at the western end of the trench and aligned north to south. It appeared to be a continuation of Ditch **3704** (Trench 37). It measured 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3601) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.140 To the east of this ditch was a series of intercutting features. Postholes **3616** and **3612** and gully **3606** appeared to be the earliest. Posthole **3616** measured 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3617) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Posthole **3612** measured 0.18m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3619) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.141 Curvilinear Gully **3606** (=**3610**) (Fig. 6: Section 64) measured 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3607, 3611) was a mid grey brown silty sand. A sample taken from this feature produced possible evidence for wild food plants.

3.4.142 Truncating gully **3606** and Posthole **3612**, Gully **3608** (Fig. 6: Section 64) measured 0.34m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3609) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.143 Truncating Gully **3608** and Ditch **3600**, Gully **3602** (=**3604**=**3614**) was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.33m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3603=3605=3615) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.144 Pit (or possible ditch terminus) **3620** measured 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3621) was a dark grey brown silty sand.

3.4.145 Gully **3618** (=**3622**) was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.18m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3619, 3623) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.146 At the southeastern end of the trench, Ditch **3624** was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3625) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.147 Pit **3626** to the east of this ditch measured 1.1m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3627) was a light grey brown silty sand.

Trench 37 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.148 Trench 37 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained three ditches.

3.4.149 Ditch **3704** (recut as **3710**) was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3705) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Recut **3710** had similar dimensions and fill.

3.4.150 Ditch **3706** (recut as **3712**) was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3707) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Recut **3712** had similar dimensions and fill.

3.4.151 At the southwestern end of the trench Ditch **3708** was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 1.06m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3709) was a mid grey brown sandy silt which produced one piece of worked flint. A sample taken from this feature proved unproductive.

Trench 38 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.152 Trench 38 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained four ditches.

3.4.153 Ditch **3800** was aligned east to west. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3801) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.154 Ditches **3802**, **3804** and **3809** were parallel and aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **3802** measured 1.3m wide and 0.46m deep with gently sloped sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3803) was a mid grey brown clayey sand which produced two sherds (19g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. Ditch **3804** (Fig. 6: Section 33) measured 1.42m wide and 0.78m deep with steep sides a and a fairly V-shaped base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clayey silt (3805), a mid grey brown silty sand (3806), a mid red brown silty sand (3807) and a mid grey brown clayey sand (3808). A sample taken from this feature proved unproductive.

3.4.155 Ditch **3809** measured 0.68m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3810) was a light grey brown silty sand.

Trench 39 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.156 Trench 39 was located in the north of the field and was aligned east to west. It contained two ditches, two gullies and four pits.

3.4.157 Ditch **3916** was located to the west of the trench and aligned east to west. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3917) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.158 On a similar alignment further to the east along the trench, gully **3906** (=**3908**) measured 0.72m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3907, 3909) was a mid grey brown clayey silt.

3.4.159 At the eastern end of the trench slightly curvilinear gully **3902** (=**3904**) measured 0.48m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3903, 3905) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.160 Scattered across the trench were four pits. Pit **3900** measured 0.28m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3901) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Pit **3910** measured 1.08m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3911) was a mid grey brown clayey silt. Pit **3914** measured 0.48m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (3915) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Pit **3918** measured 0.52m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (3919) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.161 Ditch **3912** was a continuation of Ditch **304** (Trench 3) and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3913) was a dark grey brown silty sand which produced a fragment of undiagnostic ceramic building material (CBM).

Trench 40 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.162 Trench 40 was located centrally within the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained four ditches and two pits.

3.4.163 Parallel Ditches **4004** and **4008** were located at the southern end of the trench and were aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **4004** measured 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (4005) was a mid brown grey silt. Ditch **4008** measured 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4009) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.164 Ditch **4002** was located centrally and aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4003) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.165 Ditch **4000** (Plate 10), which formed a continuation of Ditch **304** in Trench 3, was located centrally within the trench and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (4001) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced a small amount of animal bone and a fragment of post-medieval brick.

3.4.166 Pits **4006** and **4010** were located towards the south of the trench. Pit **4006** measured 0.52m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4007) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit **4010** measured 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4011) was a light grey brown silty sand.

Trench 41 (Fig. 5.3)

3.4.167 Trench 41 was located in the north of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained four ditches and two pits.

3.4.168 Parallel Ditches **4110** (=**4112**) and **4106** were located at the southwestern end of the trench and aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **4110** (=**4112**) measured 1.22m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4113) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch **4106** measured 1m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4107) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.169 At the northeastern end of the trench, parallel Ditches **4100** and **4102** were aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. Ditch **4100** measured 1.8m wide and 0.32m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4101) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. Ditch **4102** measured 0.74m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4103) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.4.170 Pits **4104** and **4108** were located centrally within the trench. Pit **4104** measured 0.74m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4105) was a light grey brown clayey sand. Pit **4108** measured 0.6m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. Its single fill (4109) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

Trench 42 (Fig. 5.2, Fig. 5.3)

3.4.171 Trench 42 was located centrally within the field and aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It was devoid of archaeology, containing only natural features.

Trench 43 (Fig. 5.2, Fig. 5.3)

3.4.172 Trench 43 was located in the east of the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It contained two ditches.

3.4.173 Parallel Ditches **4300** and **4303** were located to the north of the trench and were aligned northwest to southeast. They appeared to be continuations of Ditches **4100** and **4102** (Trench 41). Ditch **4300** measured 1.8m wide and 0.52m deep with gently sloped sides and a wide U-shaped base. It was filled with a light grey brown silty sand (fill 4301) and a dark grey brown silty sand (fill 4302) which produced post-medieval brick and tile. Ditch **4303** measured 0.62m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4304) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 44 (Fig. 5.4)

3.4.174 Trench 44 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained six ditches and four pits. Part of a northwest to southeast aligned ditch was unexcavated at the northeastern end of the trench.

3.4.175 Ditch **4410** (=**4420**=**4422**=**4426**) was aligned northeast to southwest and extended along half of the length of the trench. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep with

gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4411=4421=4423=4427) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. A sample taken from this ditch produced only charcoal.

3.4.176 Ditch **4412** was on a similar alignment and measured 0.26m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloped sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill (4413) was a mid red brown silty sand.

3.4.177 Ditches **4406** and **4414** were parallel and aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **4406** measured 0.37m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4407) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Ditch **4414** measured 1.48m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (4415) was a mid grey brown sandy silt. A sample taken from this ditch proved unproductive.

3.4.178 Ditch **4404** truncated Ditch **4406** and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloped sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (4405) was a light red brown sandy silt which produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (18th-19th century).

3.4.179 Four pits were evenly distributed across the trench. Pit **4408**, which truncated Ditch **4406**, measured 1.32m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4409) was a light red brown sandy silt which produced a sherd (13g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Pit **4416** measured 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4417) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Pit **4418** measured 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4419) was a light grey brown sandy silt. Pit **4424** measured 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4425) was a light grey brown sandy silt.

Trench 45 (Fig. 5.4)

3.4.180 Trench 45 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast. It contained two ditches and a posthole.

3.4.181 Ditch **4500** was located at the northwestern end of the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4501) was a mid grey brown silty sand which produced one piece of worked flint.

3.4.182 Ditch **4502** was located centrally and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (4503) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.183 Posthole **4504** was located centrally. It measured 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4505) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 46 (Fig. 5.4)

3.4.184 Trench 46 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It contained six ditches, one pit and two natural features.

3.4.185 At the southeast end of the trench, parallel ditches **4600** and **4604** were aligned northwest to southeast. Ditch **4600** measured 1.42m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4601) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Ditch **4604** measured 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4605) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.186 At the northwest end of the trench, parallel ditches **4614** and **4616** were aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. Ditch **4614** measured 1.22m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4615) was a mid grey brown clayey sand. Ditch **4616** measured 1.45m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light grey brown clayey sand (4617) and a mid grey brown clayey sand (4618).

3.4.187 To the east of these, Ditch **4610** was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4611) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.188 Ditch **4608** was located centrally and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.39m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4609) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.4.189 Pit **4612** was located to the west of Ditch **4608** and measured 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (4613) was a mid grey brown clayey sand.

3.5 Finds and Environmental summary

Prehistoric Pottery

3.5.1 A total of 16 sherds (121g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches and pits across the site. A single residual sherd of Neolithic pottery was recovered from Ditch **2005** (Trench 20). Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from Pits **3400** (Trench 34) and **4408** (Trench 44). Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from Ditches **214** (Trench 2), **404** (Trench 4) and **1400** (Trench 14). Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from Ditches **102** (Trench 1) and **2204** (Trench 22) and prehistoric (not closely datable) pottery was recovered from Ditches **204** (Trench 2), **308** (Trench 3), **1400** (Trench 14), and Pit **3400** (Trench 34).

3.5.2 The pottery sherds were generally small and abraded, suggesting that some may be residual. However, the pottery is soft and would easily break down, so it is unlikely that this material has moved a long distance.

Roman pottery

3.5.3 A single sherd of Roman pottery weighing 15g was recovered from ditch **3200**, the sherd is moderately abraded and dates to the 2nd to 3rd century AD. This isolated sherd is probably from manuring during the Roman period and suggests that there is no Roman settlement within the vicinity of the site.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

3.5.4 Three sherds of pottery weighing 16g, spanning the medieval to the late 18th-19th century were recovered from features in Trenches 17 (Ditch **1704**), 25 (Ditch **2504**) and 44 (Ditch **4404**).

3.5.5 The medieval pottery may represent low levels of medieval manuring. The late 18th-19th century pottery, recovered from Trench 44, may relate to rubbish deposition from nearby occupation. None of the material should be considered as primary deposition and, in most instances, is background noise, as found in many areas on the periphery of domestic occupation.

Worked Flint

3.5.6 A total of 19 worked flints were recovered from fourteen contexts (thirteen cut features and the topsoil). Flakes and waste were recovered from Ditches **112** (Trench 1), **202** (Trench 2), **304** (Trench 3), **600** (Trench 6), **1400** (Trench 14), **1905** (Trench 19), **2210** (Trench 22), and **3708** (Trench 37) as well as Pits **2502** (Trench 25), **2810** (Trench 28) and **3400** (Trench 34). The end of a blade was recovered from Ditch **1905** (Trench 19) a piercing tool from Ditch **3202** (Trench 32) and a damaged core from Ditch **1400** (Trench 14).

3.5.7 The flint was thinly distributed between features with no context producing more than three flints and is small and incoherent in appearance. Several of the pieces were indicative of early Neolithic flint working and there is no real indication that any of the material is later than Early Bronze Age. Therefore the whole assemblage likely

represents residual material in later features. Whilst residual, the flint attests to at least a limited presence at the site probably from the Early Neolithic onwards.

Burnt stone

3.5.8 A total of 1.06kg of burnt but otherwise unused flint and sandstone was recovered from Ditches **406** (Trench 4), **1704** (Trench 17), **2504** (Trench 25) and **3408** (Trench 34), which may have been intentionally burned for the purpose of heating water. The largest amount was recovered from Ditch **1704** (851g) which along with Ditch **2504** was dated to the post-medieval period, making this material probably re-deposited within these features.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

3.5.9 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay, consisting mostly of partial bricks (3.785kg) was recovered. No complete examples are present, and all are moderately abraded or abraded. The assemblage was recovered from Trenches 2 (Ditch **202**), 17 (Ditch **1704**), 25 (Pit **2502**), 34 (Ditch **3406**), 39 (Ditch **3912**), 40 (Ditch **4000**) and 43 (Ditch **4300**).

3.5.10 The bulk of the CBM is post-medieval (18th and 18th-19th century) and the assemblage very probably represents redeposited CBM that was either used as hardcore, or general rubbish that has been reworked.

Animal bone

3.5.11 Thirty-nine fragments of animal bone weighing 410g were recovered from post-medieval boundary ditches **1704** (Trench 17), **3406** (Trench 34) and **4000** (Trench 40). A single taxon (horse) is represented. The minimum number of individuals present is one. All bone fragments showed signs of erosion and the sand and gravel geology is the most likely reason for the lack of animal bone from any earlier features.

Environmental samples

3.5.12 Fifteen bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, the results of which were generally poor to moderate. Preservation was by carbonisation alone as the free draining sands and gravels were not conducive to organic preservation.

3.5.13 Cultivated plant remains were only recovered from three of the samples from this site and in very small quantities. Barley grain was recovered from Ditch **204** (Trench 2), Pit **2105** (Trench 21) and Pit **2810** (Trench 28) which also contained a single legume. Charcoal was present in moderate amounts in several of the samples as were a few weed and wild plant seeds.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable; the archaeological features were clearly visible where present within the trenches, and the geology of sands and gravels meant that the geological horizon was clear when encountered.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 All the objectives laid out in section 2.1 of this report were achieved by this evaluation.

4.2.2 The presence of archaeological remains across the site has been clearly established, with archaeological remains encountered in 44 of the 46 trenches excavated.

4.2.3 Ground truthing of the cropmark and geophysical surveys was successful with nearly all features identified by each survey corresponding with features within the trenches. The cropmark survey was found to be significantly more reliable than the geophysical survey in predicting below ground features due to the generally sterile nature of all pre-medieval features, the depth of overburden and the geology of the site.

4.2.4 Given the regularity of the field systems encountered, trench coverage was sufficient to allow many of the landscape boundaries and field divisions to be plotted (Fig. 7.1) and a model to be generated for the prehistoric landscape (Fig. 7.2); however, a more detailed unpicking and phasing of this landscape and its development is not possible from trial trenching alone. In addition to this, several busier areas of cropmarks were avoided by the trial trenches (as directed by SCCAS) as these were thought to reflect complex features which were unlikely to have been resolved by trial trenching alone.

4.3 Interpretation

Summary

4.3.1 The archaeological works at Trimley have revealed evidence for field systems laid out across the site which respect and are aligned with a northwest to southeast running trackway (Fig. 7.1, Fig. 7.2). This routeway and field system was probably established during the Middle Bronze Age with the landscape remaining broadly unchanged until the medieval period, albeit with small adjustments of the trackway and field boundaries taking place during the rest of the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age. Some evidence for settlement related activity during the prehistory was recorded and is discussed below. During the later Iron Age and Roman periods there appears to be a hiatus in activity at the site, with no new field boundaries being established, or earlier ones maintained. Given the scarcity of finds recovered this interpretation is tentative, although this scarcity in itself is good evidence for an absence of activity during these periods. The medieval and post-medieval field boundaries are laid out on a different alignment, respecting the modern day alignments of High Road and Gun Lane (Fig. 7.1).

Background prehistoric activity

4.3.2 Low level activity from the Neolithic period onwards is attested to from a thinly distributed assemblage of flintwork. Much of the recovered assemblage is not particularly diagnostic but several pieces are diagnostically Early to Middle Neolithic technologies. This flintwork as well as a single sherd of Late Neolithic pottery were all residual within the features they were recovered from and indicate background activity within the area.

Bronze Age/Iron Age activity

4.3.3 Given the scarcity of dating evidence produced by features (see Fig. 7.1) it has proved difficult to accurately unpick the later prehistoric development of the site. Therefore, many of the archaeological remains recorded, and any possible settlement activity present on site, can only be interpreted as broadly taking place between the Middle Bronze Age (*c*. 1600 – 1150 BC) and Middle Iron Age (*c*. 350 – 100 BC), based on the rare sherds of prehistoric pottery recovered (Appendix B.1).

4.3.4 The dominant feature in the landscape during this period is a large northwest to southeast running trackway which crosses the breadth of the proposed development area. The ditches forming part of this trackway were picked up in Trenches 44, 36, 38, 40, 31, 32, 34, and 17 and can be traced as cropmarks through the surrounding fields (Fig. 2). Excavation of a portion of this trackway to the northwest at Mushroom Farm (Porter 2016, TYN 132) revealed a sequence of trackway ditches and posthole alignments, mainly dating to the Iron Age, along with pits and finds which indicate nearby settlement.

4.3.5 This trackway clearly forms part of a wider system of land division, in which the land in this area of Suffolk was subdivided for farming, a phenomenon recorded across large parts of lowland southern Britain in the Middle Bronze Age (Yates 2007). Many of these large field divisions can be seen both in local cropmarks and in the results of this evaluation (Fig. 7.2).

4.3.6 A number of large pits and even larger hollows were recorded on site. When plotted these features are concentrated along the line of the prehistoric routeway (Fig. 7.1). Dating evidence was scarce, with only one of these features (Pit **3400**) producing Middle Bronze Age pottery but given their association with the trackway it is reasonable to assume that these may either relate to settlement activity along the side of the trackway or else as sources of water for animals kept within the fields.

4.3.7 Further evidence for settlement within the limits of the site itself was suggested by the presence of ditches and gullies (some curvilinear, others straight) which do not fit the pattern of either the prehistoric field system or the later medieval field system. These features when plotted (Fig. 7.1) are all located to the southwest of the trackway and many are located within a large rectangular enclosure, which of all the identifiable enclosures on site also appears to be the most re-cut. It perhaps indicates that this enclosure was a focus for settlement within the area (see highlighted areas in Fig. 7.2), with these irregular ditches relating to structures, either as eaves drip gullies for roundhouses, other types of structural gully or possibly small enclosures. Many of the

postholes recorded across the site were also found close to the trackway; however, no clear structures or alignments could be identified.

4.3.8 Slightly further to the northwest and presumably within a different phase of settlement a potential D shaped enclosure (Trenches 36-38, with the linear side formed by the trackway) could also have contained settlement related activity. Features were particularly dense in the northwestern part of the field and given the density of features at the Mushroom Farm excavation (Porter 2016) it is probable that this area saw the longest period of continual use.

4.3.9 A final potential area of settlement was indicated by a relatively higher incidence of finds at the southern limits of the evaluated area (see Fig. 7.1). These finds included sherds of pottery that were soft and of reasonable sizes and therefore are unlikely to have moved far from the location they were initially deposited. This area is indicated on Figure 7.2 although it is possible that any settlement remains may actually be located beyond the limits of the development area.

Roman activity

4.3.10 A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the site and does not provide sufficient evidence to suggest that the local landscape was intensively used during the period of Roman occupation. Any Romano-British settlement within the landscape is probably located at some distance from the site. The single sherd of pottery was found high within the fill of the ditch it was recovered from, so could easily have been incorporated within it long after the feature passed into disuse.

Medieval and later activity

4.3.11 The ditches interpreted as medieval or post-medieval are all aligned either north-northeast to south-southwest or west-northwest to east-southeast (Fig. 7.1). This alignment respects the present-day road layout and many of these ditches are clearly post-medieval (though perhaps with earlier origins), with several appearing on the oldest maps for the area (tithe map of 1839 and enclosure map of 1807 (Newman 2012). As illustrated on Figure 7.1 the general system represents narrow roadside plots, with larger fields set back from the road as would be expected from a field system of this date. Several of the major boundaries have clearly been replaced over time as evidenced by the close spacing of ditches along some of the alignments.

4.3.12 No direct evidence for medieval settlement was recorded on site with any finds likely to have ended up within the fields as a result of manuring. Any evidence for further medieval activity would have been located closer to the street frontage; however, the results of the previous evaluation (Fig. 7.1) do not support direct settlement on the site, as no pitting or roadside structures were identified, and it is probable that, being located far from the historic core of both Trimley St Mary and Trimley St Martin, the site was in use purely as fields throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The site has good potential to contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to the area (Glazebrook 1997, Brown & Glazebrook 2000,

Medlycott 2011). In particular with regards to settlement patterns and agricultural organisation from the Bronze Age onwards.

4.4.2 An understanding of the chronology of the development of this landscape is an important area of study for this part of Suffolk and should form one of the main research objectives for any work going forward. A similarly dated agricultural landscape with associated settlement activity was recorded nearby during an evaluation at Walton, Felixstowe (House 2012), and would provide a good comparison site, as the archaeology on both sites relates to prehistoric agricultural and settlement activity along a broad northwest to southeast ridgeline overlooking the River Orwell.

4.4.3 Overall the site has good potential for providing evidence for prehistoric land-use from the Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age and adds to our understanding of the agricultural landscape during these periods.

4.5 Further work

4.5.1 A summary of the results of this trial trench evaluation will be prepared for submission to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology.

4.5.2 The project archive will be deposited with SSCAS in accordance with SSCAS "*Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives 2019".*

4.5.3 The results of the trial trench evaluation have identified no over-riding archaeological constraints that are likely to prohibit development. It has, however, identified archaeological remains are present across the proposed development area.

4.5.4 Requirements for mitigation will be decided by SCCAS. The scope of works will be set out in a Brief prepared by SCCAS and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the appointed Archaeological Contractor and approved by SCCAS.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained four ditches, two pits and a posthole. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.1	Loess		
100	Cut	0.8	0.29	Ditch		
101	Fill		0.29	Ditch fill		
102	Cut	1.4	0.27	Ditch		
103	Fill		0.27	Ditch fill	Pottery	Middle Iron Age
104	Cut	0.42	0.11	Ditch		
105	Fill		0.11	Ditch fill		
106	Cut	0.85	0.12	Pit		
107	Fill		0.12	Pit fill		
108	Cut	0.99	0.16	Pit		
109	Fill		0.16	Pit fill		
110	Cut	0.21	0.07	Posthole		
111	Fill		0.07	Posthole fill		
112	Cut	0.6	0.1	Ditch		
113	Fill		0.1	Ditch fill	Worked flint	

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained six ditches, one pit and two postholes. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.08	Loess		
200	Cut	0.68	0.18	Pit		
201	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
202	Cut	0.54	0.12	Ditch		
203	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill	Fired clay, Worked flint	NCD
204	Cut	0.54	0.18	Ditch		
205	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill	Pottery	Prehistoric (NCD)
206	Cut	0.28	0.18	Pit		

207	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
208	Cut	1	0.2	Ditch		
209	Fill		0.2	Ditch fill		
210	Cut	0.22	0.1	Pit		
211	Fill		0.1	Pit fill		
212	Cut	0.5	0.08	Ditch		
213	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill		
214	Cut	0.76	0.2	Ditch		
215	Fill		0.2	Ditch fill	Pottery	Late Bronze Age
216	Cut	0.83	0.2	Ditch		
217	Fill		0.2	Ditch fill		

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained five ditches. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
300	Cut	0.66	0.16	Ditch		
301	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
302	Cut	0.78	0.36	Ditch		
303	Fill		0.36	Ditch fill		
304	Cut	1.26	0.4	Ditch		
305	Fill		0.4	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
306	Cut	0.3	0.06	Ditch		
307	Fill		0.06	Ditch fill		
308	Cut	0.46	0.1	Ditch		
309	Fill		0.1	Ditch fill	Pottery	Prehistoric (NCD)
310	Cut	0.46	0.1	Ditch		
311	Fill		0.1	Ditch fill		

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Loess		

400	Cut	0.86	0.12	Ditch		
401	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
402	Cut	0.86	0.2	Ditch		
403	Fill		0.2	Ditch fill		
404	Cut	1.14	0.32	Ditch		
405	Fill		0.32	Ditch fill	Pottery	Prehistoric (NCD)
406	Cut	1.06	0.32	Ditch		
407	Fill		0.32	Ditch fill	Burnt stone	NCD
408	Cut	0.6	0.14	Ditch		
409	Fill		0.14	Ditch fill		

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch and two natural features. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Loess		
500	Cut	0.78	0.28	Ditch		
501	Fill		0.28	Ditch fill		

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches (one possibly recut) and one natural feature. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Loess		
600	Cut	0.35	0.1	Ditch		
601	Fill		0.1	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
602	Cut	0.55	0.11	Ditch		
603	Fill		0.11	Ditch fill		
604	Cut	0.6	0.1	Ditch		
605	Fill		0.1	Ditch fill		

Trench 7		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches, two pits and two postholes. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.5
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
700	Cut	0.5	0.08	Ditch		
701	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill		
702	Cut	0.34	0.1	Posthole		
703	Fill		0.1	Posthole fill		
704	Cut	0.44	0.1	Ditch		
705	Fill		0.1	Ditch fill		
706	Cut	0.5	0.07	Pit		
707	Fill		0.07	Pit fill		
708	Cut	0.46	0.07	Posthole		
709	Fill		0.07	Posthole fill		
710	Cut	0.85	0.11	Natural feature		
711	Fill		0.11	Natural feature		
712	Cut	1.14	0.3	Ditch		
713	Fill		0.3	Ditch fill		

Trench 8

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained one ditch and three pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Loess		
804	Cut	0.82	0.18	Pit		
805	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
806	Cut	0.94	0.2	Pit		
807	Fill		0.2	Pit fill		
808	Cut	0.36	0.14	Pit		
809	Fill		0.14	Pit fill		
810	Cut	0.9	0.2	Ditch		
811	Fill		0.2	Ditch fill		

Trench 9

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained three ditches and four pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil		

	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Loess		
903	Cut	0.52	0.12	Ditch		
904	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
905	Cut	0.7	0.11	Pit		
906	Fill		0.11	Pit fill		
907	Cut	0.72	0.15	Pit		
908	Fill		0.15	Pit fill		
909	Cut	0.72	0.12	Pit		
910	Fill		0.12	Pit fill		
911	Cut	0.5	0.16	Ditch		
912	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
913	Cut	1.32	0.2	Pit		
914	Fill		0.2	Pit fill		
915	Cut	1.22	0.23	Ditch		
916	Fill		0.23	Ditch fill		

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two ditches and two pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.08	Loess		
1004	Cut	0.6	0.26	Ditch		
1005	Fill		0.26	Ditch fill		
1006	Cut	0.25	0.2	Pit		
1007	Fill		0.2	Pit fill		
1008	Cut	0.74	0.2	Pit		
1009	Fill		0.2	Pit fill		
1010	Cut	0.83	0.13	Ditch		
1011	Fill		0.13	Ditch fill		

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained four ditches, two pits and two natural features (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.08	Loess		

1100	Cut	0.4	0.18	Pit		
1101	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
1102	Cut	0.8	0.26	Ditch		
1103	Fill		0.26	Ditch fill		
1104	Cut	0.34	0.18	Ditch		
1105	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		
1106	Cut	0.4	0.18	Ditch		
1107	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		
1108	Cut	0.38	0.16	Ditch		
1109	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
1110	Cut	0.22	0.08	Ditch		
1111	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill		
1112	Cut	0.26	0.04	Ditch		
1113	Fill		0.04	Ditch fill		

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained devoid of archaeology. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	Worked flint	
	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Loess		

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Loess		
1300	Cut	0.7	0.15	Ditch		
1301	Fill		0.15	Ditch fill		
1302	Cut	0.48	0.12	Ditch		
1303	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		

Trench 14		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and three natural features (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.5
	Avg. depth (m)	0.72

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Loess		
1400	Cut	0.82	0.28	Ditch		
1401	Fill		0.28	Ditch fill	Pottery, Worked flint	Late Bronze Age
1402	Cut	0.65	0.19	Ditch		
1403	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and one pit. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.05	Loess		
1504	Cut	0.86	0.14	Ditch		
1505	Fill		0.14	Ditch fill		
1506	Cut	0.74	0.3	Ditch		
1507	Fill		0.3	Ditch fill		
1508	Cut	0.92	0.18	Pit		
1509	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one pit. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
1600	Cut	1.2	0.34	Pit		
1601	Fill		0.34	Pit fill		

Trench 17		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches, a large shallow pit or natural hollow and a brick filled modern intrusion (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.5
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
1700	Cut	0.79	0.08	Ditch		
1701	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill		
1702	Cut	1.24	0.24	Ditch		
1703	Fill		0.24	Ditch fill		
1704	Cut	2.15	0.6	Ditch		
1705	Fill		0.6	Ditch fill	Pottery, CBM, Burnt stone, Animal bone	Pot: Med 11th-13th century) CBM: post-med (18th century)
1706	Cut	1.5	0.25	Natural feature		
1707	Fill		0.25	Natural feature		

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches and a natural feature (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.5
	Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
1804	Cut	0.72	0.26	Ditch		
1805	Fill		0.26	Ditch fill		
1806	Cut	0.83	0.32	Ditch		
1807	Fill		0.32	Ditch fill		
1808	Cut	0.9	0.29	Ditch		
1809	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
1810	Fill		0.17	Ditch fill		

Trench 19

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained five ditches, three pits and a natural feature (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.5
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.06	Loess		
1903	Cut	0.38	0.10	Ditch		

1904	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		
1905	Cut	0.64	0.08	Ditch		
1906	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
1907	Cut	1.2	0.35	Ditch		
1908	Fill		0.35	Ditch fill		
1909	Cut	0.92	0.10	Ditch		
1910	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		
1911	Cut	0.52	0.24	Pit		
1912	Fill		0.24	Pit fill		
1913	Cut	0.92	0.24	Pit		
1914	Fill		0.24	Pit fill		
1915	Cut	0.6	0.3	Pit		
1916	Fill		0.3	Pit fill		
1917	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch		
1918	Fill		0.2	Ditch fill		

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, two pits and a natural feature (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Loess		
2004	Cut	0.97	0.27	Ditch		
2005	Fill		0.27	Ditch fill	Pottery	Late Neolithic
2006	Cut	0.51	0.20	Pit		
2007	Fill		0.20	Pit fill		
2008	Cut	0.31	0.15	Pit		
2009	Fill		0.15	Pit fill		
2010	Cut	0.53	0.20	Ditch		
2011	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three pits and a natural feature (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Loess		
2103	Cut	1.12	0.28	Pit		

2104	Fill		0.28	Pit fill		
2105	Cut	0.52	0.23	Pit		
2106	Fill		0.23	Pit fill		
2107	Cut	0.81	0.26	Pit		
2108	Fill		0.26	Pit fill		

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches and two postholes. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
2200	Cut	0.36	0.08	Ditch		
2201	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill		
2202	Cut	0.83	0.20	Ditch		
2203	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		
2204	Cut	1.17	0.36	Ditch		
2205	Fill		0.36	Ditch fill	Pottery	Middle Iron Age
2206	Cut	0.25	0.11	Posthole		
2207	Fill		0.11	Posthole fill		
2208	Cut	0.35	0.12	Posthole		
2209	Fill		0.12	Posthole fill		
2210	Cut	1.2	0.44	Ditch		
2211	Fill		0.44	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
2212	Cut	0.57	0.20	Ditch		
2213	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two ditches and two pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.08	Loess		
2300	Cut	0.8	0.20	Ditch		
2301	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		
2302	Cut	0.94	0.28	Pit		
2303	Fill		0.28	Pit fill		
2304	Cut	0.32	0.08	Pit		
2305	Fill		0.08	Pit fill		

2306	Cut	0.36	0.06	Ditch		
2307	Fill		0.06	Ditch fill		

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches and a pit. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
2400	Cut	0.82	0.20	Pit		
2401	Fill		0.20	Pit fill		
2402	Cut	1.9	0.20	Ditch		
2403	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		
2404	Cut	1.25	0.18	Ditch		
2405	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained three ditches (one unexcavated in this trench) and two pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.05	Loess		
2500	Cut	0.45	0.06	Pit		
2501	Fill		0.06	Pit fill		
2502	Cut	0.58	0.18	Pit		
2503	Fill		0.18	Pit fill	CBM, Worked flint	Post-med
2504	Cut	0.85	0.14	Ditch		
2505	Fill		0.14	Ditch fill	Pottery, Burnt stone	Med (11th-14th century)
2506	Cut	0.35	0.04	Ditch		
2507	Fill		0.04	Ditch fill		

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
					Length (m)	30

Trench contained one ditch. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Width (m)**	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Loess		
2600	Cut	0.63	0.12	Ditch		
2601	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one pit and three natural features (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
2703	Cut	1	0.24	Pit		
2704	Fill		0.24	Pit fill		

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches, one pit and two natural features (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.13	Loess		
2804	Cut	0.74	0.32	Ditch		
2805	Fill		0.32	Ditch fill		
2806	Cut	0.72	0.40	Ditch		
2807	Fill		0.40	Ditch fill		
2808	Cut	0.58	0.40	Ditch		
2809	Fill		0.40	Ditch fill		
2810	Cut	2.06	0.58	Pit		
2811	Fill		0.58	Pit fill	Worked flint	

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, two pits and a large shallow pit/natural hollow. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5

windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Loess		
2904	Cut	3.34	0.18	Pit		
2905	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
2906	Cut	0.68	0.20	Ditch		
2907	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		
2908	Cut	0.52	0.18	Ditch		
2909	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		
2910	Cut	0.54	0.2	Pit		
2912	Fill		0.2	Pit fill		
2911	Cut	2.2	0.4	Pit		
2913	Fill		0.4	Pit fill		

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditches and five pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.07	Loess		
3003	Cut	0.53	0.20	Pit		
3004	Fill		0.20	Pit fill		
3005	Cut	0.82	0.22	Ditch		
3006	Fill		0.22	Ditch fill		
3007	Cut	0.52	0.18	Pit		
3008	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
3009	Cut	1.1	0.22	Pit		
3010	Fill		0.22	Pit fill		
3011	Cut	0.56	0.23	Pit		
3012	Fill		0.23	Pit fill		
3013	cut	0.53	0.34	Pit		
3014	fill		0.34	Pit fill		

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained three ditches, four pits and a large natural hollow. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Loess		
3100	Cut	0.5	0.07	Pit		
3101	Fill		0.07	Pit fill		
3102	Cut	0.64	0.12	Ditch		
3103	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
3104	Cut	1.04	0.34	Pit		
3105	Fill		0.34	Pit fill		
3106	Cut	0.35	0.21	Pit		
3107	Fill		0.21	Pit fill		
3108	Cut	0.56	0.18	Pit		
3109	Fill		0.18	Pit fill		
3110	Cut	0.74	0.12	Ditch		
3111	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
3112	Cut	0.54	0.08	Ditch		
3113	Fill		0.08	Ditch fill		
3114	Cut	1	0.12	Natural feature		
3115	Fill		0.12	Natural feature		
3116	Cut	1.2	0.40	Natural feature		
3117	Fill		0.4	Natural feature		

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four ditches. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.09	Loess		
3200	Cut	1.1	0.26	Ditch		
3201	Fill		0.26	Ditch fill	Pottery	Roman (2nd-3rd century)
3202	Cut	0.75	0.29	Ditch		
3203	Fill		0.29	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
3204	Cut	0.73	0.20	Ditch		
3205	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		
3206	Cut	0.67	0.19	Ditch		
3207	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		

Trench 33		
General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.5

Trench contained four ditches (one unexcavated in this trench). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.75
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Loess		
3300	Cut	1.25	0.25	Ditch		
3301	Fill		0.25	Ditch fill		
3302	Cut	0.7	0.25	Ditch		
3303	Fill		0.25	Ditch fill		
3304	Cut	0.8	0.26	Ditch		
3305	Fill		0.26	Ditch fill		

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained six ditches and one substantial pit. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Loess		
3400	Cut	2.45	2.30	Pit		
3401	Fill		0.30	Pit fill		
3402	Fill		0.30	Pit fill	Pottery	Prehistoric (NCD)
3403	Fill		0.50	Pit fill	Pottery, Worked flint	Middle Bronze Age
3404	Cut	0.44	0.07	Ditch		
3405	Fill		0.07	Ditch fill		
3406	Cut	1.2	0.26	Ditch		
3407	Fill		0.26	Ditch fill	CBM, Animal bone	Post-med (18th-19th century)
3408	Cut	0.75	0.20	Ditch		
3409	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill	Burnt stone	NCD
3410	Cut	0.6	0.19	Ditch		
3411	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		
3412	Cut	1.02	0.19	Ditch		
3413	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		
3414	Cut	1.06	0.27	Ditch		
3415	Fill		0.27	Ditch fill		

Trench 35

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
3500	Cut	0.6	0.10	Ditch		
3501	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		

Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches, four gullies (possibly relating to structures), two pits, two postholes and a natural feature (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.11	Loess		
3600	Cut	0.75	0.30	Ditch		
3601	Fill		0.30	Ditch fill		
3602	Cut	0.33	0.18	gully		
3603	Fill		0.18	gully fill		
3604	Cut	0.38	0.16	gully		
3605	Fill		0.16	gully fill		
3606	Cut	0.28	0.16	gully		
3607	Fill		0.16	gully fill		
3608	Cut	0.34	0.14	gully		
3609	Fill		0.14	gully fill		
3610	Cut	0.24	0.12	gully		
3611	Fill		0.12	gully fill		
3612	Cut	0.35	0.19	Posthole		
3613	Fill		0.19	Posthole fill		
3614	Cut	0.35	0.22	gully		
3615	Fill		0.22	gully fill		
3616	Cut	0.3	0.12	Posthole		
3617	Fill		0.12	Posthole fill		
3618	Cut	0.18	0.10	gully		
3619	Fill		0.10	gully fill		
3620	Cut	0.9	0.40	Pit (or ditch terminus)		
3621	Fill		0.40	Pit fill		
3622	Cut	0.22	0.20	Gully		

3623	Fill		0.20	Gully fill		
3624	Cut	0.45	0.18	Ditch		
3625	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		
3626	Cut	1.1	0.22	Pit		
3627	Fill		0.22	Pit fill		

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches (two possibly recut). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.11	Loess		
3704	Cut	0.55	0.19	Ditch		
3705	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		
3706	Cut	1.2	0.19	Ditch		
3707	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		
3708	Cut	1.06	0.27	Ditch		
3709	Fill		0.27	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
3710	Cut	0.49	0.19	Ditch		
3711	Fill		0.19	Ditch fill		
3712	Cut	0.6	0.18	Ditch		
3713	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four ditches. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Loess		
3800	Cut	0.8	0.15	Ditch		
3801	Fill		0.15	Ditch fill		
3802	Cut	1.3	0.46	Ditch		
3803	Fill		0.46	Ditch fill	Pottery	Late Bronze Age
3804	Cut	1.42	0.78	Ditch		
3805	Fill		0.25	Ditch fill		
3806	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		
3807	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill		

3808	Fill		0.40	Ditch fill		
3809	Cut	0.68	0.34	Ditch		
3810	Fill		0.34	Ditch fill		

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches, two gullies and four pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.14	Loess		
3900	Cut	0.28	0.07	Pit		
3901	Fill		0.07	Pit fill		
3902	Cut	0.48	0.10	gully		
3903	Fill		0.10	gully fill		
3904	Cut	0.36	0.08	gully		
3905	Fill		0.08	gully fill		
3906	Cut	0.72	0.24	gully		
3907	Fill		0.24	gully fill		
3908	Cut	0.7	0.18	gully		
3909	Fill		0.18	gully fill		
3910	Cut	1.08	0.20	Pit		
3911	Fill		0.20	Pit fill		
3912	Cut	0.6	0.24	Ditch		
3913	Fill		0.24	Ditch fill	CBM	Post-med
3914	Cut	0.48	0.04	Pit		
3915	Fill		0.04	Pit fill		
3916	Cut	0.68	0.36	Ditch		
3917	Fill		0.36	Ditch fill		
3918	Cut	0.52	0.26	Pit		
3919	Fill		0.26	Pit fill		

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained four ditches and two pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Loess		
4000	Cut	0.62	0.30	Ditch		

4001	Fill		0.30	Ditch fill	CBM, Animal bone	Post-med (18th-19th century)
4002	Cut	0.58	0.16	Ditch		
4003	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
4004	Cut	0.4	0.16	Ditch		
4005	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
4006	Cut	0.52	0.10	Pit		
4007	Fill		0.10	Pit fill		
4008	Cut	0.72	0.12	Ditch		
4009	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
4010	Cut	0.64	0.24	Pit		
4011	Fill		0.24	Pit fill		

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four ditches and two pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.16	Loess		
4100	Cut	1.8	0.32	Ditch		
4101	Fill		0.32	Ditch fill		
4102	Cut	0.74	0.16	Ditch		
4103	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
4104	Cut	0.74	0.14	Pit		
4105	Fill		0.14	Pit fill		
4106	Cut	1	0.12	Ditch		
4107	Fill		0.12	Ditch fill		
4108	Cut	0.6	0.19	Pit		
4109	Fill		0.19	Pit fill		
4110	Cut	1.22	0.30	Ditch		
4111	Fill		0.30	Ditch fill		
4112	Cut	0.54	0.07	Ditch		
4113	Fill		0.07	Ditch fill		

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology, containing merely natural features (unrecorded). Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two ditches. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.05	Loess		
4300	Cut	1.8	0.52	Ditch		
4301	Fill		0.06	Ditch fill		
4302	Fill		0.30	Ditch fill	CBM	Post-med (18th-19th century)
4303	Cut	0.62	0.10	Ditch		
4304	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained six ditches (one unexcavated) and four pits. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
4404	Cut	0.85	0.30	Ditch		
4405	Fill		0.30	Ditch fill	Pottery	Post-med (18/19th century)
4406	Cut	0.37	0.10	Ditch		
4407	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		
4408	Cut	1.32	0.42	Pit		
4409	Fill		0.10	Pit fill	Pottery	Middle Bronze Age
4426	Fill		0.32	Pit fill		
4410	Cut	0.5	0.32	Ditch		
4411	Fill		0.32	Ditch fill		
4412	Cut	0.26	0.10	Ditch		

4413	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		
4414	Cut	1.48	0.54	Ditch		
4415	Fill		0.54	Ditch fill		
4416	Cut	0.43	0.12	Pit		
4417	Fill		0.12	Pit fill		
4418	Cut	0.45	0.15	Pit		
4419	Fill		0.15	Pit fill		
4420	Cut	0.62	0.18	Ditch		
4421	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		
4422	Cut	0.28	0.10	Ditch		
4423	Fill		0.10	Ditch fill		
4424	Cut	0.46	0.14	Pit		
4425	Fill		0.14	Pit fill		
4426	Cut	0.52	0.18	Ditch		
4427	Fill		0.18	Ditch fill		

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a posthole. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
4500	Cut	0.75	0.20	Ditch		
4501	Fill		0.20	Ditch fill	Worked flint	
4502	Cut	1.1	0.40	Ditch		
4503	Fill		0.40	Ditch fill		
4504	Cut	0.3	0.14	Posthole		
4505	Fill		0.14	Posthole fill		

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained six ditches, one pit and two natural features. Soil layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and windblown sand (loess) overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil		
	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	0.10	Loess		
4600	Cut	1.42	0.30	Ditch		
4601	Fill		0.30	Ditch fill		
4602	Cut	1.46	0.30	Natural feature		
4603	Fill		0.30	Natural feature		

4604	Cut	0.6	0.13	Ditch		
4605	Fill		0.13	Ditch fill		
4606	Cut	0.5	0.15	Natural feature		
4607	Fill		0.15	Natural feature		
4608	Cut	0.98	0.39	Ditch		
4609	Fill		0.39	Ditch fill		
4610	Cut	0.66	0.16	Ditch		
4611	Fill		0.16	Ditch fill		
4612	Cut	1.2	0.20	Pit		
4613	Fill		0.20	Pit fill		
4614	Cut	1.22	0.25	Ditch		
4615	Fill		0.25	Ditch fill		
4616	Cut	1.45	0.50	Ditch		
4617	Fill		0.50	Ditch fill		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation yielded 16 sherds (121g) of prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 7.6g. The pottery was recovered from thirteen different contexts; the fills of ditches and pits (Table 1).

B.1.2 The pottery dates from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age and is in fabrics typically associated with pottery of this date. There is an absence of feature sherds and therefore some of the dating is uncertain.

B.1.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition, most sherds are small and abraded.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Spot Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)
103	102	1	Ditch	MIA	1	1
205	204	2	Ditch	ncd	1	4
215	214	2	Ditch	LBA	2	5
309	308	3	Ditch	ncd	1	1
405	404	4	Ditch	LBA	1	20
1401	1400	14	Ditch	ncd	2	8
1401	1400	14	Ditch	LBA	1	2
2005	2004	20	Ditch	LNEO	1	19
2205	2204	22	Ditch	MIA	1	13
3402	3400	34	Pit	ncd	1	2
3403	3400	34	Pit	MBA	1	14
3803	3802	38	Ditch	LBA	2	19
4409	4408	44	Pit	MBA	1	13
Total					**16**	**121**

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric pottery (N.B. ncd= not closely dateable)

Methodology

B.1.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. 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*.)

B.1.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (13 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (3 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter would have been classified as 'large' (no sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

B.1.6 Four different fabrics were identified. These are listed below. Table 2 shows the quantity of prehistoric pottery by fabric and date.

F1: Occasional fine flint in a sandy clay matrix.

SA1: Moderate micaceous sand.

G1: Moderate fine and medium grog in a sandy clay matrix.

G2: Rare medium grog in a sandy clay matrix.

Fabric type	Spot Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)
F1	LBA	6	46	38.0
SA1	ncd	3	12	9.9
SA1	MIA	2	14	11.6
G1	LNEO	1	19	15.7
G2	ncd	2	3	2.5
G2	MBA	2	27	22.3
Grand Total		**16**	**121**	

Table 2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric.

Late Neolithic Pottery

B.1.7 A single sherd (19g) of pottery was recovered from deposit 2005, within Ditch **2004** in Trench 20. This sherd was in fabric G1 and the external surface of the sherd, while highly abraded, appears to have been decorated with incised lines. The grog fabric, together with the external decoration, are typical of the Grooved Ware ceramic tradition. The highly abraded nature of this sherd, together with the presence of later pottery in the same feature, suggest that the Grooved Ware sherd is residual. However, it may indicate activity in the local area during the Late Neolithic period.

Middle Bronze Age pottery

B.1.8 Two sherds (27g) of pottery, each from a different feature, are likely to be of Middle Bronze Age date. Both of these were in the same fabric (G2), which is typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition in this region. However, neither sherd preserves any diagnostic feature (*e.g.* rim form, decoration) and so the attribution of these sherds to the Middle Bronze Age cannot be without doubt.

B.1.9 One sherd (14g) was recovered from deposit 3403, within Pit **3400** in Trench 34. This is a plain body sherd, which has been burnt. The second sherd (13g) came from deposit 4409, a fill of Pit **4408** in Trench 44. It was also a plain body sherd.

Late Bronze Age Pottery

B.1.10 A total of six sherds (46g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from four features across the site. These are all in fabric F1 and include two decorated sherds. This fabric, and the decoration, are typical of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition and more likely from the Late Bronze Age (as opposed to the Early Iron Age).

B.1.11 Two sherds (19g) of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from deposit 3803, a fill of Ditch **3802** in Trench 38. The larger of these sherds (16g) is from the rim of a vessel. This vessel has a flat, upright, rim and is decorated externally immediately below the rim with a row of fingertip impressions. The second sherd (3g) from this feature is a plain body sherd.

B.1.12 A single sherd (20g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was found within deposit 405, a fill of Dich **404**. This is a body sherd, which is decorated with a single fingertip impression.

B.1.13 The remaining three sherds (7g) of Late Bronze Age pottery were plain body sherds. Two of these sherds (5g) were recovered from deposit 214, within Ditch **214** in Trench 2. The final sherd (2g) came from deposit 1401, within Ditch **1400**, in Trench 14.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.1.14 Two sherds (14g) of pottery of Middle Iron Age date were recovered, both were in fabric SA1. This fabric is typical of the Middle Iron Age in this region. One sherd (13g) was recovered from deposit 2205, within Ditch **2204** in Trench 22. This sherd is from the base of a vessel, with a simple flat form. This form of base is typical of the Middle Iron Age in this region, although it is also used in other periods. The other sherd of pottery (1g) was dated by its fabric alone. This sherd was recovered from deposit 103, within Ditch **102** in Trench 1.

Other prehistoric pottery

B.1.15 Some of the pottery could not be closely dated, beyond being likely to be of prehistoric origin. All these sherds are small and abraded and lack diagnostic features. These not-closely-dateable sherds comprises a total of five sherds (15g). Two of these sherds (3g) are in fabric G2. The remaining three sherds (13g) are in fabric SA1. It is possible that the sherds in fabric SA1 are Middle Iron Age, but they are too small and abraded for this to be confirmed.

Discussion

B.1.16 The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery from this site is in fabrics typical of pottery assemblages from this region. While there are few diagnostic sherds, the fabrics and limited decoration present demonstrate that there is material of a variety of dates. It is not uncommon to find similar small assemblages from the evaluation of sites where Middle and/or Late Bronze Age enclosures, field systems and settlement were present.

B.1.17 Generally, the pottery sherds are small and abraded, suggesting some may be residual. However, the pottery is soft and would easily break down, so it is unlikely that this material has moved a long distance.

B.2 Roman Pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

B.2.1 A single sherd of Roman pottery weighing 15g was recovered, the sherd is moderately abraded and dates to the 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Methodology

B.2.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also Tyers (1996). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherd was examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and a fabric group was defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherd was weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

Results

B.2.3 A single sherd (weighing 15g) of sandy grey ware was recovered from fill 3201 of ditch **3200**. The sherd probably came from a jar and dates to the 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Conclusion

B.2.4 Only a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered, suggesting there is no Roman settlement within the vicinity of the site.

B.3 Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of pottery, three sherds weighing 16g, spanning the medieval to the late 18th-19th century, recovered from features in Trenches 17, 25 and 44. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded.

Methodology

B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.3.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and medieval types named, using the Suffolk codes where possible (https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk/), although identifications are tentative. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.3.4 Trench 17, Ditch **1704** produced a single, moderately abraded, body sherd (10g), tentatively identified as Early Medieval Essex Ware (EMWE) 11th-13th century.

B.3.5 Trench 25, Ditch **2504** produced a single abraded body sherd (4g, internally sooted) of what has tentatively been identified as Local medieval unglazed ware (LMU), 11th-14th century.

B.3.6 The final sherd of pottery, a relatively unabraded body sherd from a Yellow ware vessel (2g, late 18th-19th century) was recovered from Ditch **4404** in Trench 44.

B.3.7 The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery may be domestic in origin, with dates tentatively ranging from the 11th to the 19th century. The medieval pottery may represent low levels of medieval manuring. The late 18th-19th century pottery, recovered from Trench 44, may relate to rubbish deposition from nearby occupation. None of the material should be considered as primary deposition and, in most instances, is background noise, as found in many areas on the periphery of domestic occupation.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.8 If further work is undertaken, more pottery may be recovered; however, only at low levels. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, it is of little significance, beyond indicating low levels of rubbish deposition. Should further work be

undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The medieval pottery should be retained, as the identification of all but the yellow ware sherd are tentative.

B.4 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 19 worked flints and two burnt unworked flints (0.032kg), were recovered from fourteen contexts (thirteen cut features and the topsoil) during the evaluation at Trimley St Martin. The flint has been catalogued according to basic techno-typological classes and is quantified by context in Table 3.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Flake	Irregular waste	Miscellaneous retouched flake	edge-trimmed flake	edge-trimmed blade	Semi-abrupt retouched piece	Combination tool	Core	Unworked burnt flint	
113	112	ditch	1									**1**
203	202	ditch	1									**1**
305	304	ditch	1		1							**2**
601	600	ditch		1								**1**
1200		topsoil		1								**1**
1401	1400	ditch								1	1	**2**
1906	1905	ditch		1			1					**2**
2211	2210	ditch	1								1	**2**
2503	2502	pit	1									**1**
2811	2810	pit	3									**3**
3203	3202	ditch							1			**1**
3403	3400	pit	1									**1**
3709	3708	ditch	1					1				**2**
4501	4500	ditch				1						**1**
Total			**10**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**21**

Table 3 Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by context.

Results and discussion

B.4.2 The flint was thinly distributed between features with no context producing more than three flints. The assemblage was largely made up of flakes (ten) and miscellaneous waste pieces (three) although five retouched implements and a damaged core were also recovered from five of the ditch slots.

B.4.3 The assemblage is small and incoherent in appearance. The raw material consists mainly of fine-grained flint ranging from translucent brown to an opaque grey with occasional cortical surfaces. Where cortex is present it is thin and worn and it is likely that at least some of the flint was obtained from secondary sources, although some of the finer material might have been obtained directly from the chalk. The broken, retouched blade from ditch **1905** (Trench 19) was made from Bullhead flint and this was a favoured material during the Neolithic. This flint with its distinctive greyish green cortex and orange banding is found where certain tertiary deposits overlay the chalk (Shepherd 1972, 114). The nearest source lies some three to four kilometres to the south and west of the site, where the Thanet Group and Lambeth Formation overlie the chalk (BGS map viewer).

B.4.4 Although not all the flakes are strongly diagnostic, the presence of the Bullhead flint blade and a few finer flakes, some with signs of platform preparation, and the small core fragment, are suggestive of early prehistoric flint working. The retouched pieces (described below) are also probably earlier to mid Neolithic in date, although a slight later date cannot be discounted. There is, however, no real indication that any of the material is later than Early Bronze Age and therefore the whole assemblage likely represents residual material caught up in later features. This is further expounded by most pieces exhibiting edge damage.

B.4.5 Two unworked burnt flints from Ditches **1400** (Trench 14) and **2210** (Trench 22) cannot be dated so might be contemporaneous with the overall date of the site. Burnt flint occurs in archaeological contexts, either *in situ* or from the 'sweeping up' of debris and is produced when flint is used for a number of processes, for example, to heat water or as a temper for use in pottery.

Core and retouched implements

B.4.6 A small fragment of a well worked-out and damaged core (16g) was recovered from ditch **1400** (Trench 14). The small flake removals are indicative of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint working.

B.4.7 Ditch **304** (Trench 3) produced a thick secondary flake with fine abrupt retouch at the distal end and a small amount of similar retouch along one lateral. The platform is shattered and the cortex, through which the distal retouch is made, is thin and worn.

B.4.8 Ditch **1905** (Trench 19) produced the distal end of an edge trimmed blade made on Bullhead flint.

B.4.9 A thick, hard hammer, square-like flake, recovered from Ditch **3202** (Trench 32) has fine, almost abrupt retouch along the distal edge and the proximal end of one lateral, has been modified into a piercing tool by removing small flakes in a somewhat expedient manner.

B.4.10 Ditch **3708** (Trench 37) produced a water-worn piece of natural flint that appears to have been utilised and potentially abruptly retouched, but its purpose is uncertain. An early prehistoric utilised flake was also recovered from the same context.

B.4.11 A broad flake with a prepared platform was recovered from Ditch **4500** (Trench 45). It has fine abrupt retouch along one lateral edge. Its purpose is also uncertain but the retouched edge, which is also edge-damaged, may have aided handling of the naturally pointed flake.

Significance and further work

B.4.12 The flint from all contexts is likely to be residual but attests to at least a limited presence at the site probably from the Early Neolithic onwards. The flint should be incorporated into any future analysis if further work is carried out.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material and Fired or Burnt Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay, consisting mostly of partial bricks (3.785kg) was recovered. No complete examples are present, and all are moderately abraded or abraded. The assemblage was recovered from Trenches 2, 17, 25, 34, 39, 40 and 43, mostly from ditches.

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabric is noted and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The results are recorded in Table 4. The Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.5.3 Ditch **202** in Trench 2 produced a fragment of fired or burnt clay that could not be closely dated; however, other features in Trench 2 produced prehistoric pottery and it is very probable that the fired clay is also prehistoric.

B.5.4 Trench 17, Ditch **1704** produced a fragment of post-medieval brick, with the larger partial brick dating to the 18th century.

B.5.5 Trench 25, Pit **2502** produced a single fragment of post-medieval flat tile, very probably a fragment of roof tile.

B.5.6 Trench 34, Ditch **3406** produced two pieces of brick, one of which may possibly be a 18th-19th century floor brick.

B.5.7 Trench 39, Ditch **3912** produced an undiagnostic fragment of CBM, while in Trench 40 ditch **4000** produced a small fragment from the corner of a 18th-19th century brick.

B.5.8 The final pieces of CBM were recovered from Trench 43, where Ditch **4300** produced a fragment of flat tile and a piece of 18th-19th century brick.

Discussion

B.5.9 A fragmentary assemblage of CBM was recovered from the site with the aim of providing dating evidence. The bulk of the CBM is post-medieval 18th and 18th-19th century and the assemblage very probably represents redeposited CBM that was either used as hardcore, or general rubbish that has been reworked.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.10 The CBM assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain. Should further work be undertaken, additional CBM would be recovered. If no further work is

undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	CBM or Fired/Burnt clay description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
2	203	**202**	Undiagnostic fired clay	Irregular fragment of poorly fired, red (2.5YR4/8) clay, with quartz temper and occasional flint	1	0.005	Not closely datable (NCD)
17	1705	**1704**	Brick	Fragment of crude handmade brick, yellowish red, poorly mixed, relatively soft fabric, quartz-tempered with occasional large (10mm) sub-angular pebbles. There is some survival of the upper and lower beds and part of the header face, however, the stretchers are heavily damaged, and width could not be established. Thickness 55-57mm	1	0.629	Post-medieval
			Brick	Partial dull red brick, well fired, quartz-tempered, relatively well mixed clay, some vesicles and paler fragments, possibly these are grog. Upper and lower beds survive and partial header and stretchers, although one stretcher is damaged and heavily burnt, which appears to be post-firing. The brick is 103mm wide and 56-64mm thick	1	0.952	18th century
25	2503	**2502**	Flat tile	Sub-triangular fragment of abraded flat tile. Upper and sanded lower surfaces survive Fragment of yellowish red quartz-tempered fabric. Upper and lower surfaces survive, and the fragment is 13mm thick	1	0.014	Post-medieval
34	3407	**3406**	Brick	Partial, well formed, thin, yellowish red handmade brick. Both beds survive, with partial stretchers, one of which shows creases formed when the brick was made in the mould. The second stretcher has a cut that penetrates up to 5mm, as if the brick had been sawn or scored when still green. One complete header face survives, with a vertical line of mortar on the surface, stopping at the well-formed arris. The fabric is silty with fine quartz and grog, with common mica. 112-110mm wide, 48-47mm thick. Possibly a floor brick	1	0.964	18th-19th century
			Brick	Incomplete, yellowish red, handmade brick well fired but poorly mixed fabric, quartz-tempered, grog and occasional flint the fabric has a very hackly fracture. Upper and lower beds survive, on is burnt, the other shows drag marks. It is unclear if the third surviving surface is stretcher or header; the surviving arris is slightly rounded. Thickness 61-60mm	1	0.541	?18th century or later
39	3913	**3912**	Undiagnostic CBM	Irregular fragment of hard fired, yellowish red quartz-tempered fabric	1	0.004	NCD
40	4001	**4000**	Brick or tile	Corner fragment from a brick or tile, yellowish red fine quartz and silty fabric. Slightly sanded surfaces with well-formed arris	1	0.003	18th-19th century
43	4302	**4300**	Flat tile	Irregular fragment of reddish yellow, well-formed, hard fired flat tile, with a sanded lower surface. Quartz-tempered with occasional flint. 16mm thick	1	0.029	Post-medieval
			Brick	Incomplete, handmade brick, the structure of the brick can be seen in the break showing the folding of the clay into the mould. Dull yellowish red fabric, with hackly fracture, somewhat poorly mixed, with darker red flecks and grog. Lightly sanded but uneven surfaces, with the brick becoming thicker towards what would have been the centre of the brick. Partial upper and lower beds, partial stretcher and header also survive, with slightly rough arrises. The surviving thickness is 58-56mm	1	0.644	18th-19th century
Total					**10**	**3.785**	

Table 4: CBM and Fired/Burnt Clay

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Fifteen bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within various trenches from deposits that are thought to be Bronze Age and Iron Age in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.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 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and OA East's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010). Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds 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 molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Key to tables:

U=untransformed, f=fragment

Results

C.1.7 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor to moderate.

C.1.8 Cultivated plant remains were only recovered in three of the samples from this site and in very small quantities. These remains consist of a single medium (2-4mm) legume (Fabaceae) fragment, occasional barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and a single grain that is too poorly preserved to identify. Occasional arable weed seeds were also

present consisting of redshank (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and grass (Poaceae) seeds. Potential wild food plants were also found in the form of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, a possible sloe (c.f. *Prunus spinosa*) stone and an acorn (*Quercus sp.*) cupule. A small quantity of untransformed elder (Sambucus nigra) seeds were also recovered from Sample 7, fill 3014 of Pit **3013** (Trench 39). These seeds may be contemporary to the deposit that they were recovered from due to the tough outer coating of this taxon which makes it resistant to decay.

C.1.9 The samples are quite variable in terms of their charcoal content. The largest quantity of charcoal, 65ml, was recovered from Sample 7.

C.1.10 The samples are either devoid of or contain occasional relatively well-preserved molluscs.

C.1.11 Hammerscale is only present in very small quantities in three samples from this site and so is not indicative of iron smithing taking place in the vicinity.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Legumes	Indet. Seed	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
2	12	205	204	Ditch	20	10	#	0	0	0	0	+	15	#	0
9	8	908	907	Pit	8	10	0	0	0	0	#	0	9	0	0
21	10	2106	2105	Pit	16	15	#	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0
22	9	2211	2210	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
23	3	2303	2302	Pit	20	5	0	0	0	0	#	0	23	0	0
23	4	2305	2304	Pit	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	+
28	11	2811	2810	Pit	16	15	#f	0	#f	0	0	+	<1	0	0
30	7	3014	3013	Pit	16	50	0	#	0	#	#U	0	65	0	+
34	5	3403	3400	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	#	+
34	6	3402	3400	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	#	0	6	0	+
36	15	3611	3610	Gully	17	20	0	#	0	0	0	+	1	0	0
37	14	3709	3708	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
38	13	3805	3804	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	1	4411	4410	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
44	2	4415	4414	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Table 5: Environmental samples from Reeve Lodge

Discussion

C.1.12 The recovery of small quantities of carbonised plant remains and moderate quantities of charcoal indicates that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.1.13 The cultivated plant remains from this site are likely to be a background scatter of domestic refuse, due to the small quantity found. The recovery of hazelnut fragments, a sloe stone and an acorn cupule from pits at this site is suggestive of the gathering of wild plant resources for food. Hazelnut fragments and acorn kernels have been

recovered from a similar prehistoric pit in Groom's Farm, Hampshire; albeit in larger quantities (Stevens 2012).

C.1.14 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 Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 Thirty-nine fragments of animal bone weighing 410g were recovered from post-medieval boundary ditches during the evaluation at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St. Martin. Surface preservation was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-17).

Results

C.2.2 The bone was badly fragmented and best represents a 3 on the McKinley scale recording cortical condition of the bone. This means the majority of the cortical bone was entirely masked by erosion. Fragments are recorded in Table 6 below.

Cut	Fill	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Condition	Count (fragments)	Count (element)
1704	1705	Ditch	Horse	Mandible	3	34	1
3406	3407	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	3	1	1
4000	4001	Ditch	Large mammal	Long Bone	3	4	1

Table 6: catalogue of faunal remains.

Summary and Recommendations

C.2.3 A single taxon, horse, is represented. The minimum number of individuals present is one. The small size of this assemblage means that no further information can be gleaned and no further work is necessary.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Land at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk.
Site code: XSFRLT21
Grid Reference TM 27346 37178
Type: Evaluation
Date and duration: 15/03/21-26/03/21
Area of Site ***

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-415599
Project Name	Land at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk.

Start of Fieldwork	15/03/21	End of Fieldwork	26/03/21
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	TBC

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XSFRLT21	Planning App. No.	C/20/5279/OUT
HER Number	TYN 173	Related Numbers	TYN 149

Prompt	Pre-determination
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Ditch	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Posthole	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	East Suffolk
Parish	Trimley St Martin
HER office	Suffolk HER
Size of Study Area	6.1ha
National Grid Ref	TM 27346 37178

Address (including Postcode)

Land adjacent to Reeve Lodge,
High Road,
Trimley St Martin,
IP11 0SL

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East (OAE)
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)
Project Design Originator	Patrick Moan (OAE)
Project Manager	Patrick Moan (OAE)
Project Supervisor	Andrew Greef (OAE)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk CC store	TYN 173
Digital Archive	OAE	TYN 173
Paper Archive	Suffolk CC store	TYN 173

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 at Reeve Lodge, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk.

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Pigeon Investment Management Ltd

Prepared by	P Moan
Date prepared	February 2021
Version	2
Planning application no.	DC/20/5279/OUT
Invoice code	XSFRLT21
Project number	25422
Project type	trial trench
NGR	TM 27346 37178
HER Parish number	TYN 173
OASIS Ref	oxfordar3-415599

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

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

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

1.1.3 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation only. This document alone will not result in the discharge of any archaeological condition. Any required mitigation work will be subject to another WSI detailing the excavation methodology.

1.1.4 This WSI has been prepared by OAE for Pigeon Investment Management Ltd ('Pigeon') on behalf of Pigeon Capital Management 2 Ltd and A.Talman, R.E.Stennett, B.A.Hewitt and J.A.Walsh (as Trustees of Limes and Grange Farms) ('the Landowners').

1.1.5 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and all work will conform to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2021) document.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 The proposed development is for the erection of up to 139 new homes (including 46 affordable), land for a primary school with pre-school, open space and associated infrastructure.

1.2.2 A geophysical survey of the site revealed limited evidence for archaeological remains within the site. Aerial photography of the site, however, has identified a quite complex pattern of field systems present within the field, which are interpreted as being prehistoric to Romano-British in date.

1.2.3 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), East Suffolk Council. This evaluation work is to be undertaken pre-determination of a planning application (DC/20/5279/OUT) to allow the Archaeological Planning Advisor to provide an informed comment to the LPA on the development's effects on archaeological remains.

1.2.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 A total of 46 30m long and 1.8m wide trenches are to be excavated across the 6.1ha of site not previously evaluated. This equates to a 4% sample of the area. Contingency trenching is also accounted for in the project and will be

used if required to aid in interpretation of the archaeology, following consultation with SCCAS on-site. Any additional trenching would be opened following instruction form the client to proceed.

1.3.2 The trenches will be laid out as shown on the trench plan appended to this WSI. A buffer of 10m has been set out along a known service passing through the northern third of the site (see attached trench plan).

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 County Archaeologist 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.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor

1.5.1 SCCAS will be informed at least 1 week in advance of the start of fieldwork. and will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.

1.5.2 Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The site is situated on a bedrock of Crag Formation sands, overlain by superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sands and gravels (British Geological Survey online map viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html accessed 18/02/21).

2.1.2 Previous works within the area (*e.g*. Suffolk Archaeology 2018, report 2018_110) identify that a thick layer of windblown loess subsoil is located over the natural geology, with features only visible below this layer. Other works nearby (such as in Walton; Oxford Archaeology East 2012) identify that the features can be seen cutting through the windblown loess. This loess is likely early Holocene in date and archaeological features do cut through the deposit, but it is extremely difficult to identify features at this level during trial trenching.

2.1.3 The site is located on a plateau of approximately 24mOD overlooking the River Orwell estuaryto the south-west. The site is currently fallow arable farmland. A Network Rail compound was located in the field adjacent to High Road, but the field has since been reinstated.

2.1.4 An underground service pipe or cable is known to pass through the site on a north-west to south-easterly direction in the northern third of site. An exclusion zone of 15m has been implemented either side of the service to ensure no excavation near it.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) has been consulted and a record search has been commissioned for the area immediately around the site.

3.1.2 The most pertinent HER data to the site is the record of a complex of cropmarks identified during an aerial photographic assessment (see ESF21997, below). Cropmarks representing field systems and trackways were identified and are interpreted as prehistoric to Romano-British in date.

3.1.3 Trial trenching (ESF23251) to the immediate north of the study site identified Prehistoric features such as ditches and pits and was followed by four targeted excavations (ESF23275) and a watching brief (ESF24563). A series of Prehistoric features, including Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches as well as an Iron Age trackway, was identified during the excavation.

3.1.4 Bronze metalwork, including Saxon and Medieval strap fittings (PAS find TYY 034) were recorded during metal detecting (ESF18868) within the field adjacent to the south of the site.

3.1.5 The historic core of Trimley (TYY 060) is located immediately to the north-east of the site and this area is likely to have been the main focus of Medieval settlement.

3.1.6 Medieval features (TYY 069) were identified during evaluation trenching c.150m south-east of the site within the historic core of Trimley. An artefact scatter (TYY 052), including 8 sherds of Medieval pottery, was recorded c.100 south-east of the site and a pendant from the 13th or 14th century (TYN 133) was found c.200m west of the southern tip during metal detecting.

3.1.7 A Post Medieval road, the former route of Guncorner Lane (TYN 085), from Trimley to Grimston Hall in the south-west of the site, is recorded as a soilmark and cropmark and survives as a public footpath crossing the site. Remains of the road were also recorded by the geophysical survey along the south-eastern boundary of the study site.

3.2 Previous archaeological works

3.2.1 Three phases of previous archaeological work have bene undertaken within the site. These are:

- ESF21997: Aerial photographic assessment. This assessment was undertaken in 2012 and identified a complex system of ditches interpreted as likely prehistoric to Romano-British in date.
- Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Area D Compound trial trenching (TYN 149): trial trenching of the compound previously located in the north-east part of site has been undertaken (Suffolk Archaeology 2018, Report 2018/18).
- ESF25992: Test pit survey. This work was undertaken as part of the works on the Felixstowe Branch railway line in 2018 (TYN 149, Suffolk Archaeology 2018, Report 2018_110). Seven test pits along the

railway line were monitored as well as the topsoil stripping of the site compound and trackway. The site compound covered the north-eastern quarter of the site. Topsoil was removed but the subsoil was not. This monitoring of the compound covers the same area previously trenched as part of the Area D compound works, discussed above (Suffolk Archaeology 2018, Report 2018/18).

- ESF26844: Magnetometer survey. Results from the survey did not find evidence for complex archaeological remains, as suggested by the aerial photography assessment.

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 geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

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

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

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 Suffolk Historic Environment Record as well as the information presented in grey literature reports from other nearby archaeological works, and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds. The results will not be presented separately, but will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.

5.2 Event number and site code

5.2.1 A parish code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER (TYN 173) and will be used as the unique site code for the project.

5.2.2 An OASIS number has also been assigned to this project oxfordar3-415599).

5.3 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

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

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

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

Pre-commencement

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

5.3.5 A service is known to pass through the north of the site on an east to west alignment. An exclusion zone has been placed on the service and no excavation shall take place within 10m of it.

5.3.6 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

5.3.7 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

5.3.8 A total of 46 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m will be excavated. This is equivalent to 4% of the development area. A plan of the proposed trench layout is attached to this WSI. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

5.3.9 Contingency trenching will be held in reserve and used at the direction of the County Archaeologist.

5.3.10 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. A known underground service passes through the northern third of the site. A 10m exclusion zone is in place on this service and no excavation will take place within it.

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

5.3.12 Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.3.13 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval the County Archaeologist.

5.3.14 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

5.3.15 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

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

5.3.17 A representative sample of all archaeological features encountered will be investigated and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and

allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

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

5.3.19 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.

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

5.4 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

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

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

Written records

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

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

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

Plans and sections

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

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

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

Photogrammetric recording

5.4.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points recorded with a dGPS or total station by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

5.4.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs (at least 10 megapixel) and taken with camera which has an APS-C or larger sensor. Digital photographs will consist of JPEGs and RAW versions of each shot.

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

5.5 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

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

5.5.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the County Archaeologist:

- 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).

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

Human remains

5.5.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the County Archaeologist will be informed immediately.

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

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

5.6 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

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

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

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

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

5.7 Post-excavation processing

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

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

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

5.8 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

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

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

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

Procedures for finds handling

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

5.9.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling

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

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 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* (2006, reissued 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 and appropriate acknowledgements
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and national level.
- discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

6.3.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeologist for comment.

6.3.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) and a digital vector trench plan, showing recorded archaeological features and excavated sections (in the form of GIS shapefiles) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.3.3 If the County Archaeologist requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History.*

6.4 Digital Data

6.4.1 The site's digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) on completion of the archaeological programme of works. Digital data will include all data captured by OA East but will not include OS copyright data. A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by OA.

6.5 OASIS

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

6.5.2 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 Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores (as detailed in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, 2019).

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 County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive.

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

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

7.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate

ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 Trial trenching is expected to take 15 working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.

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

8.1.3 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of four weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

8.1.4 The project archive will be deposited within 6 months of delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeologist 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
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Pat Moan. 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 or Sue Anderson (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 County Archaeologist will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, Oxford Archaeology East and the County Archaeologist will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed. The County Archaeologist will formally sign off trenching prior to any backfilling taking place.

10.2 Insurance

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

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

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

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

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

10.5 Site Security

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

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

10.6 Access

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

10.7 Site Preparation

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

10.8 Site offices and welfare

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

10.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

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

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.

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

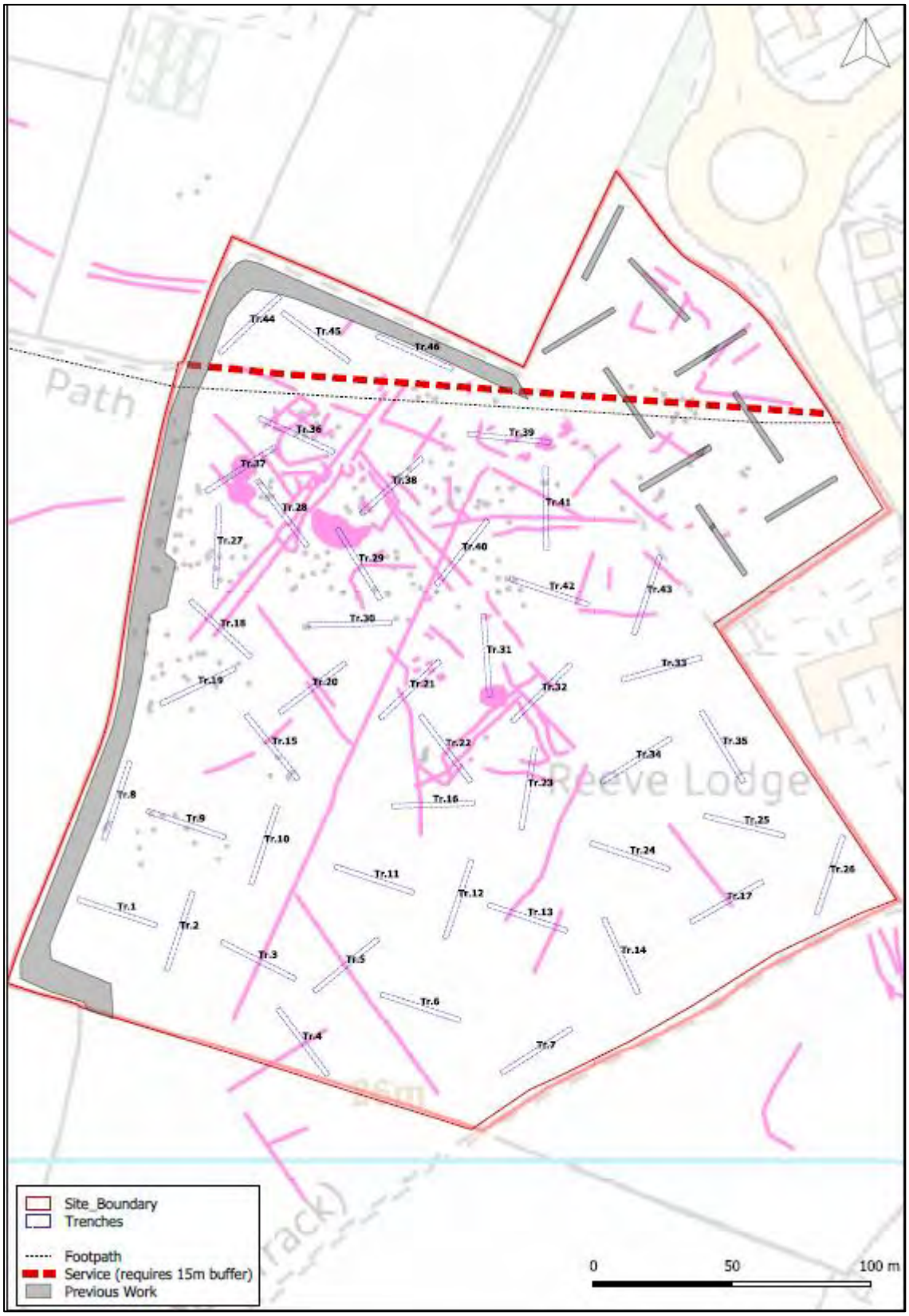
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Locker, 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.

12 TRENCH PLAN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Reeve Lodge
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Tr.1
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Site_Boundary
Trenches
Footpath
Service (requires 15m buffer)
Previous Work
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50
100 m

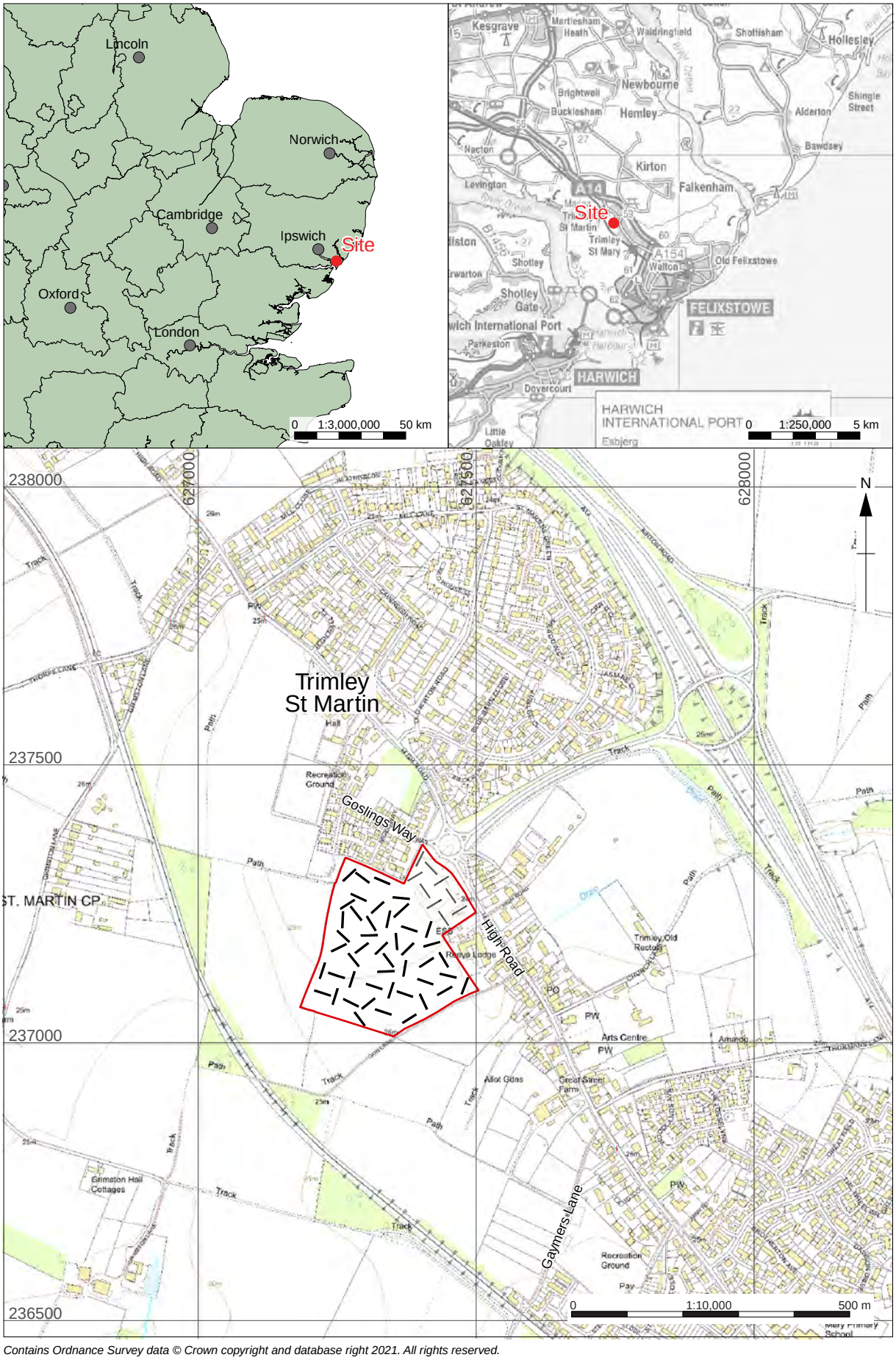

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black), previous trenches (grey) in development area (red)

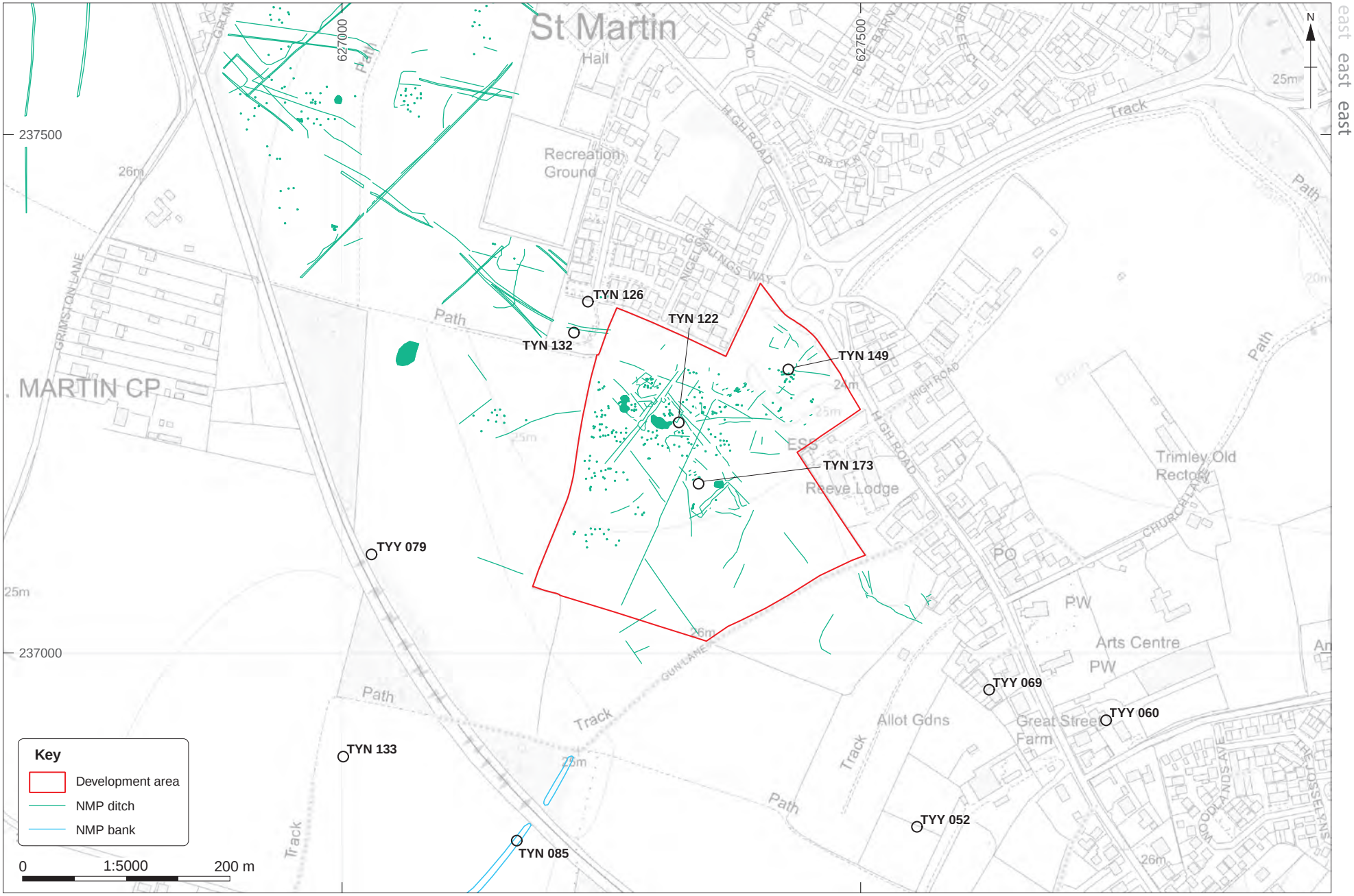

Figure 2: HER with NMP cropmarks

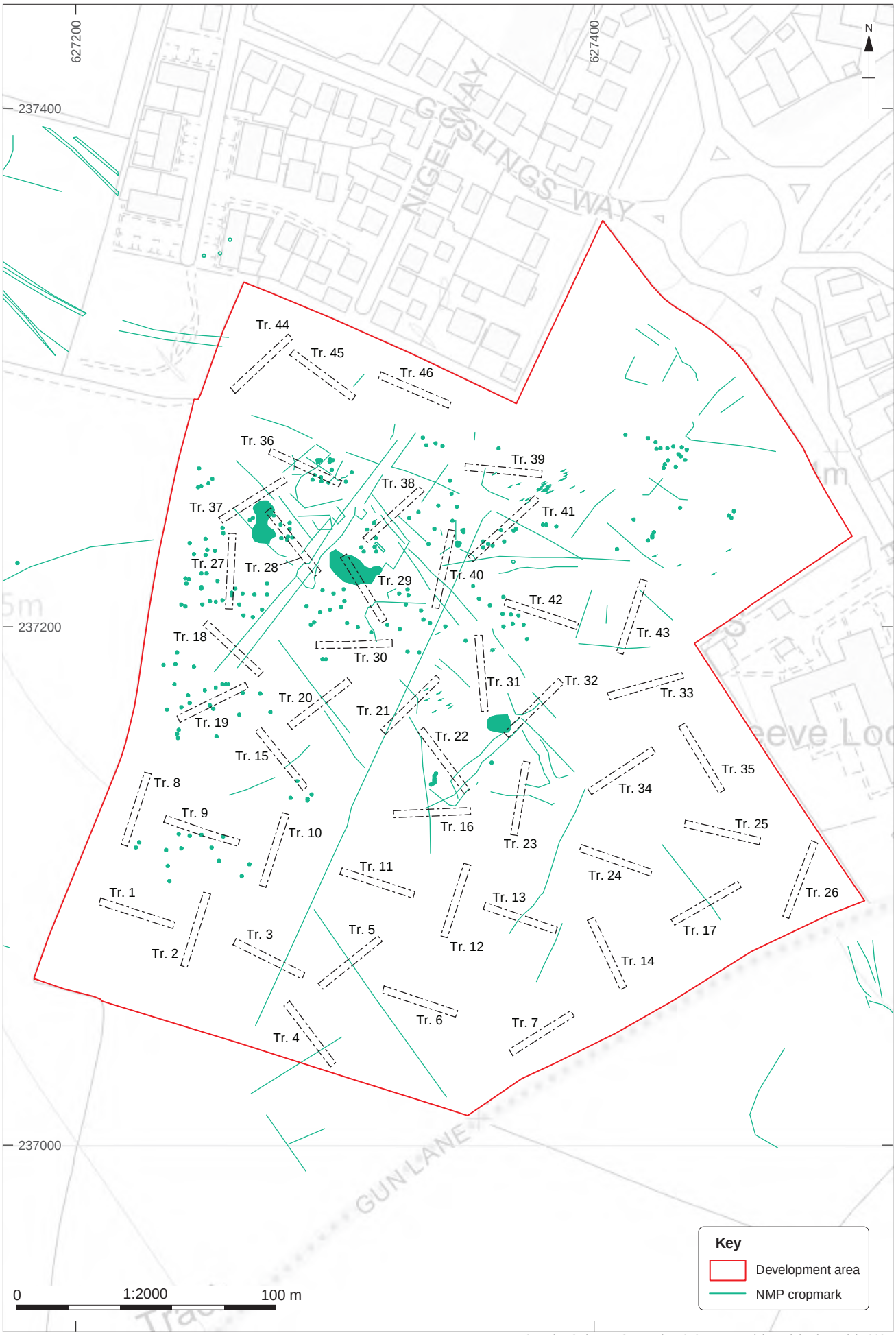

Figure 3.1: Trenches with cropmarks within development area

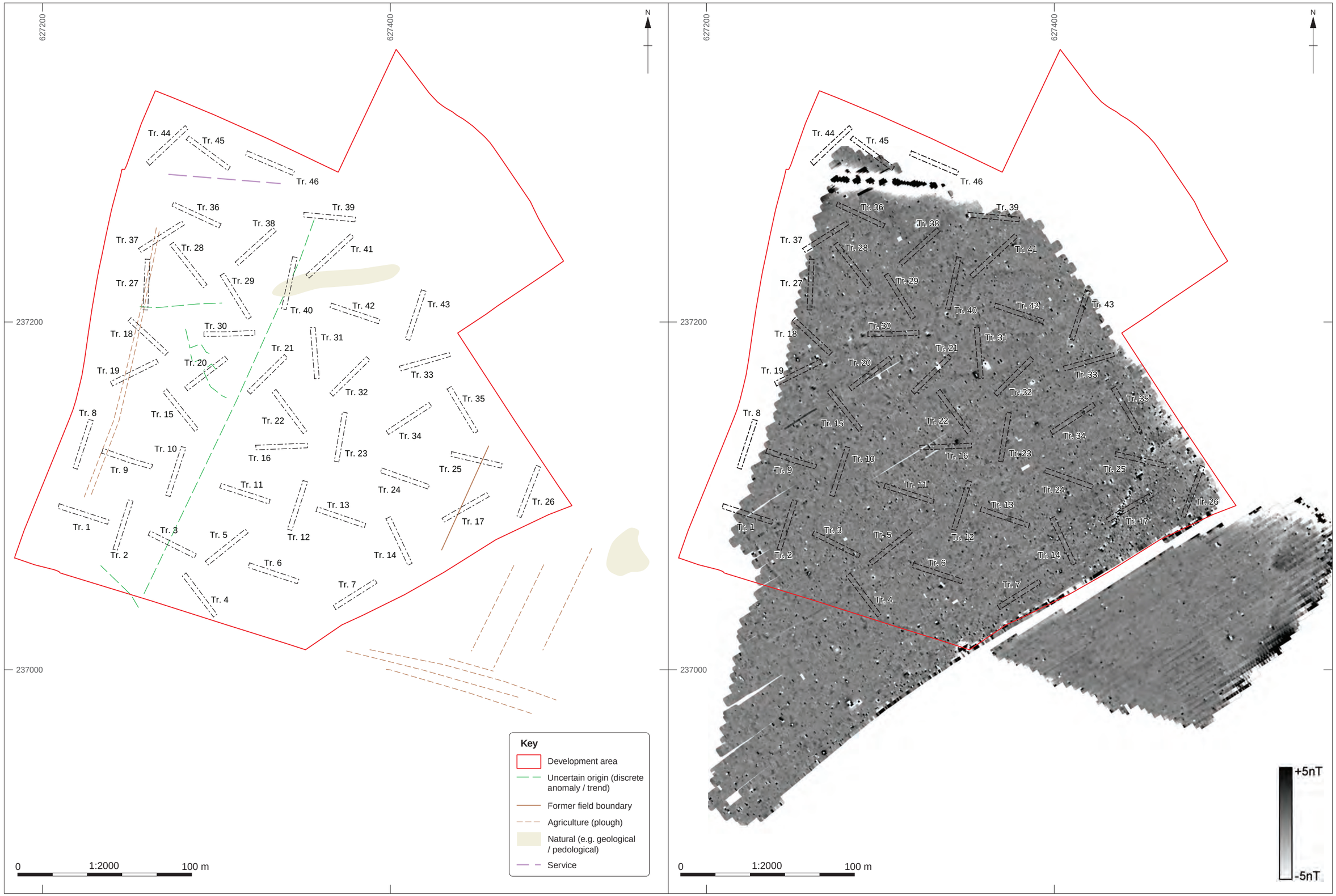

Figure 3.2: Trenches with geophysics interpretation and greyscale plots (minimally processed data)

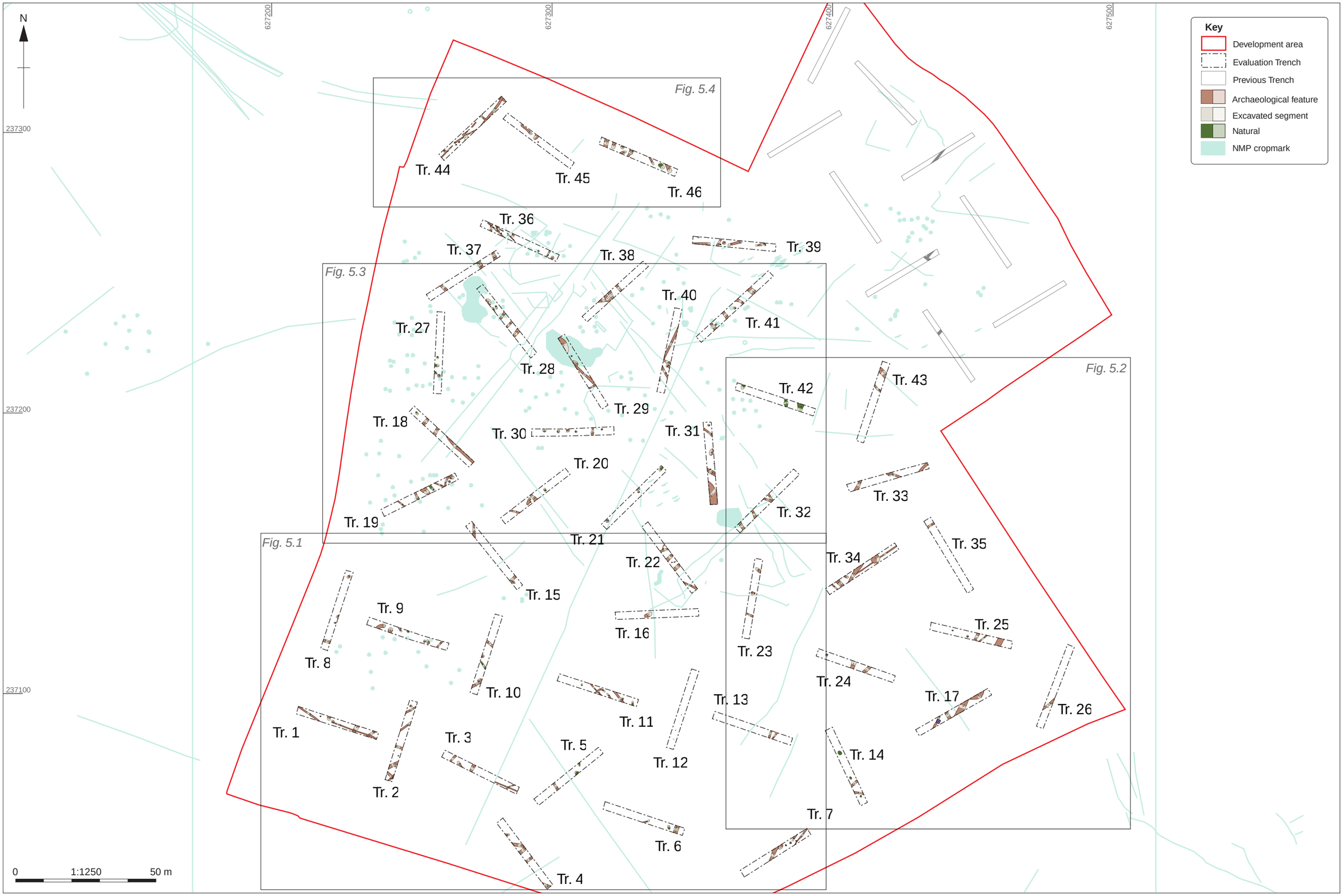

Figure 4: General plan

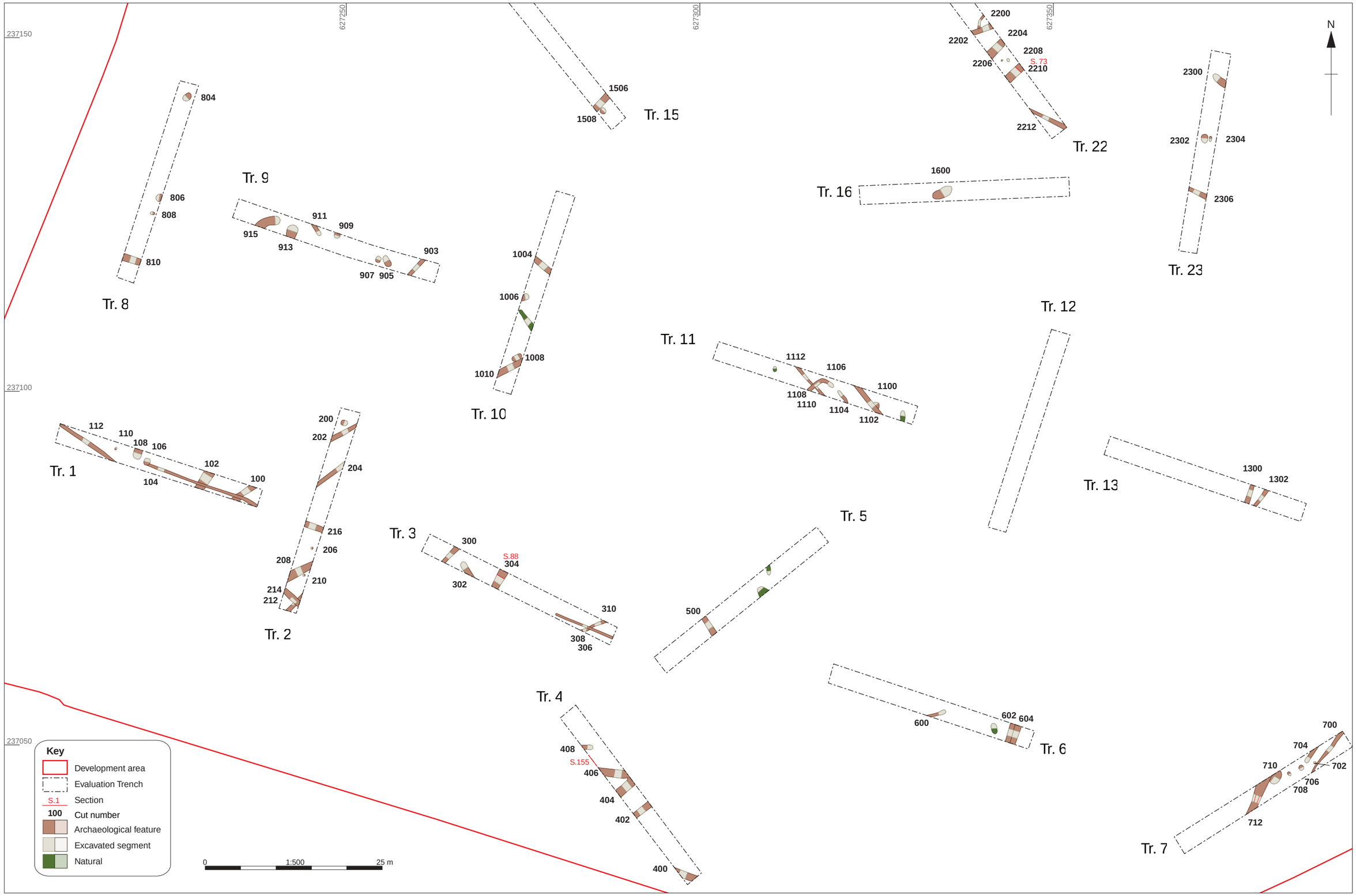

Figure 5.1 Detail of trenches (southwest)

Figure 5.2: Detail of trenches (southeast)

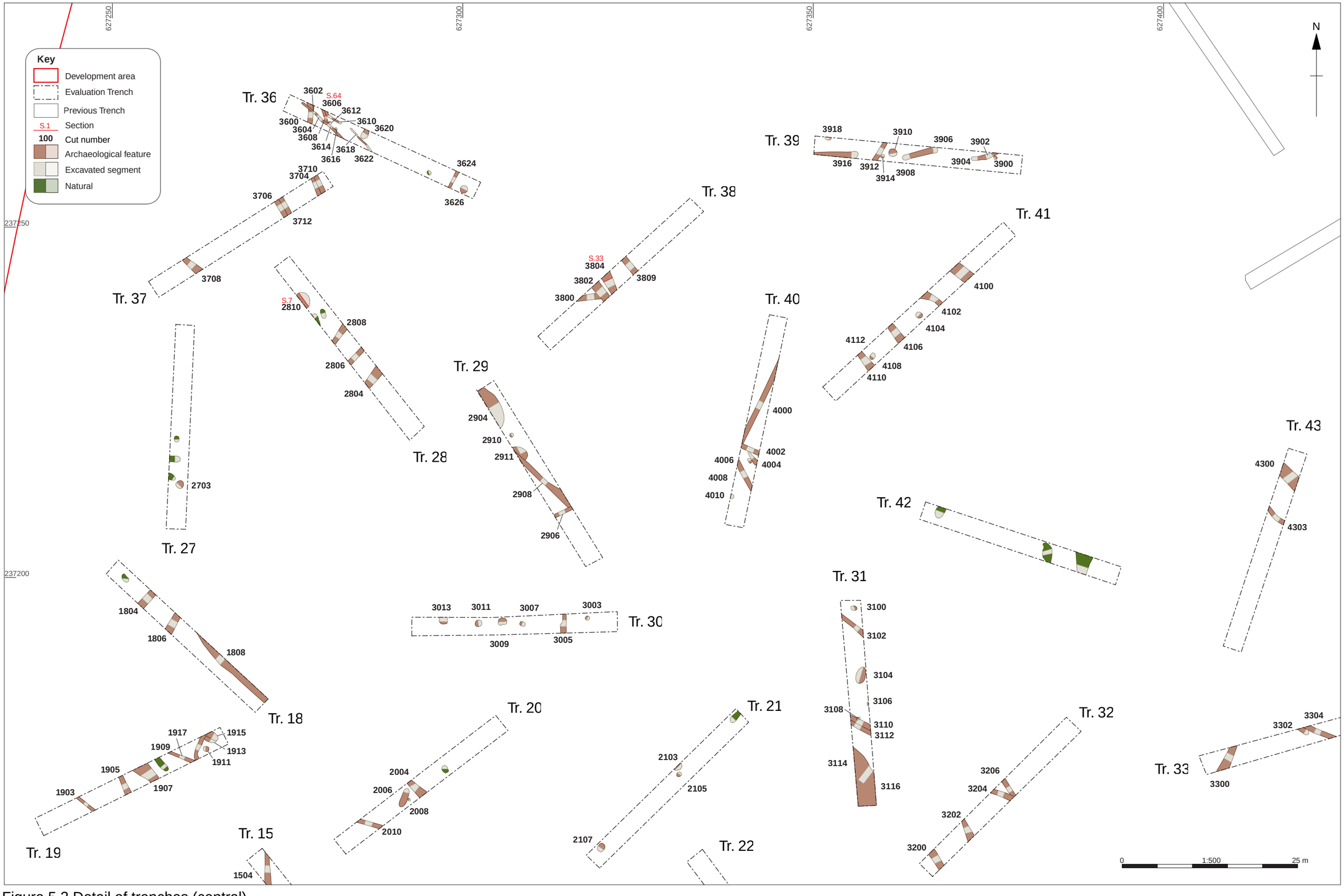

Figure 5.3 Detail of trenches (central)

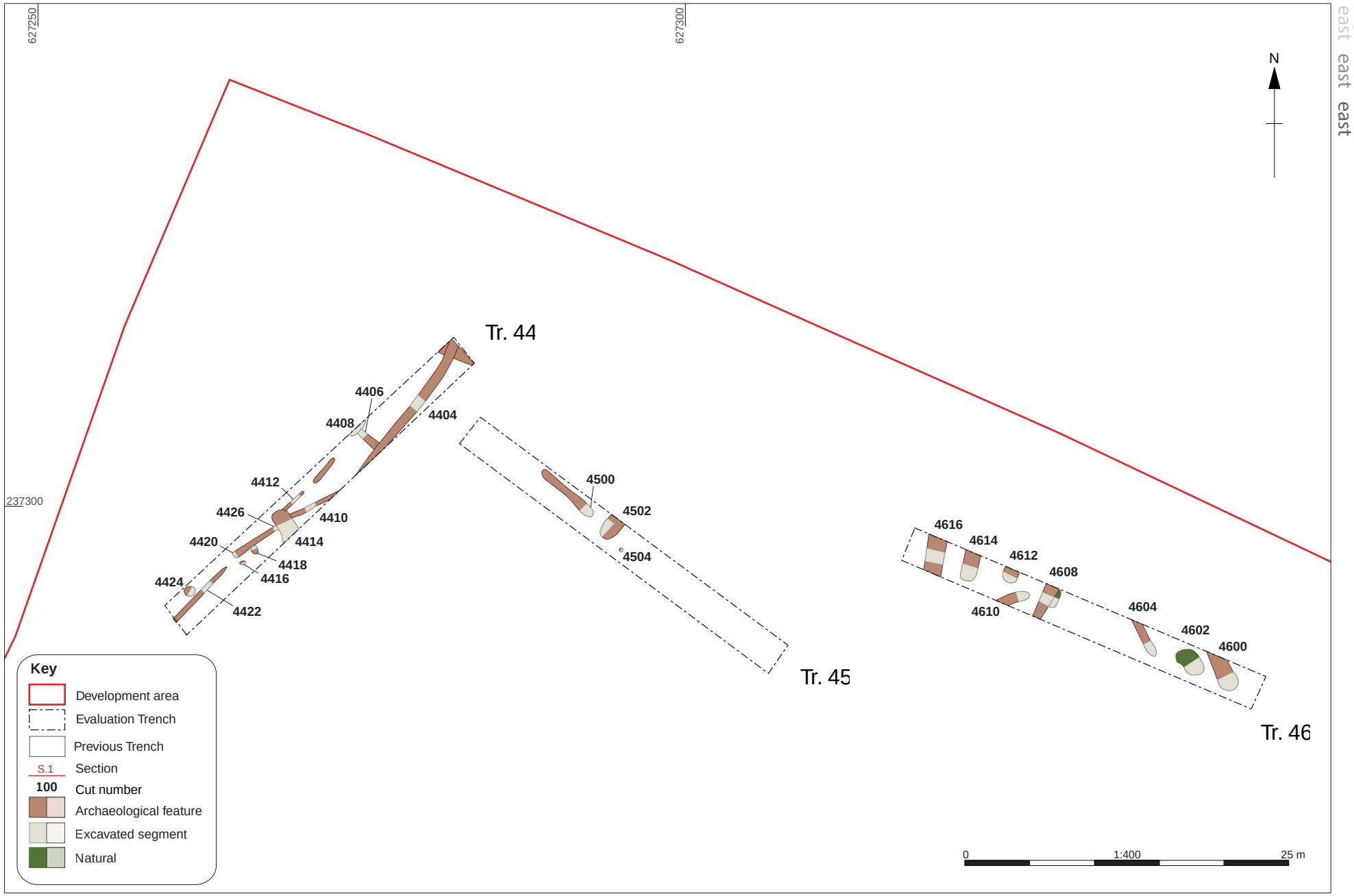

Figure 5.4: Detail of trenches (north)

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N

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237200

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Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench (previous)
- Medieval/post-medieval field system
- Prehistoric field system
- Irregular alignment
- Potential roundhouse/ small enclosure
- Large pit/hollow

Pottery Finds

- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- Roman
- MIA
- LBA
- MBA
- LNEO
- Prehistoric NCD

0 1:1500 50 m

Figure 7.1: Interpretation of archaeological remains showing evidence for prehistoric settlement

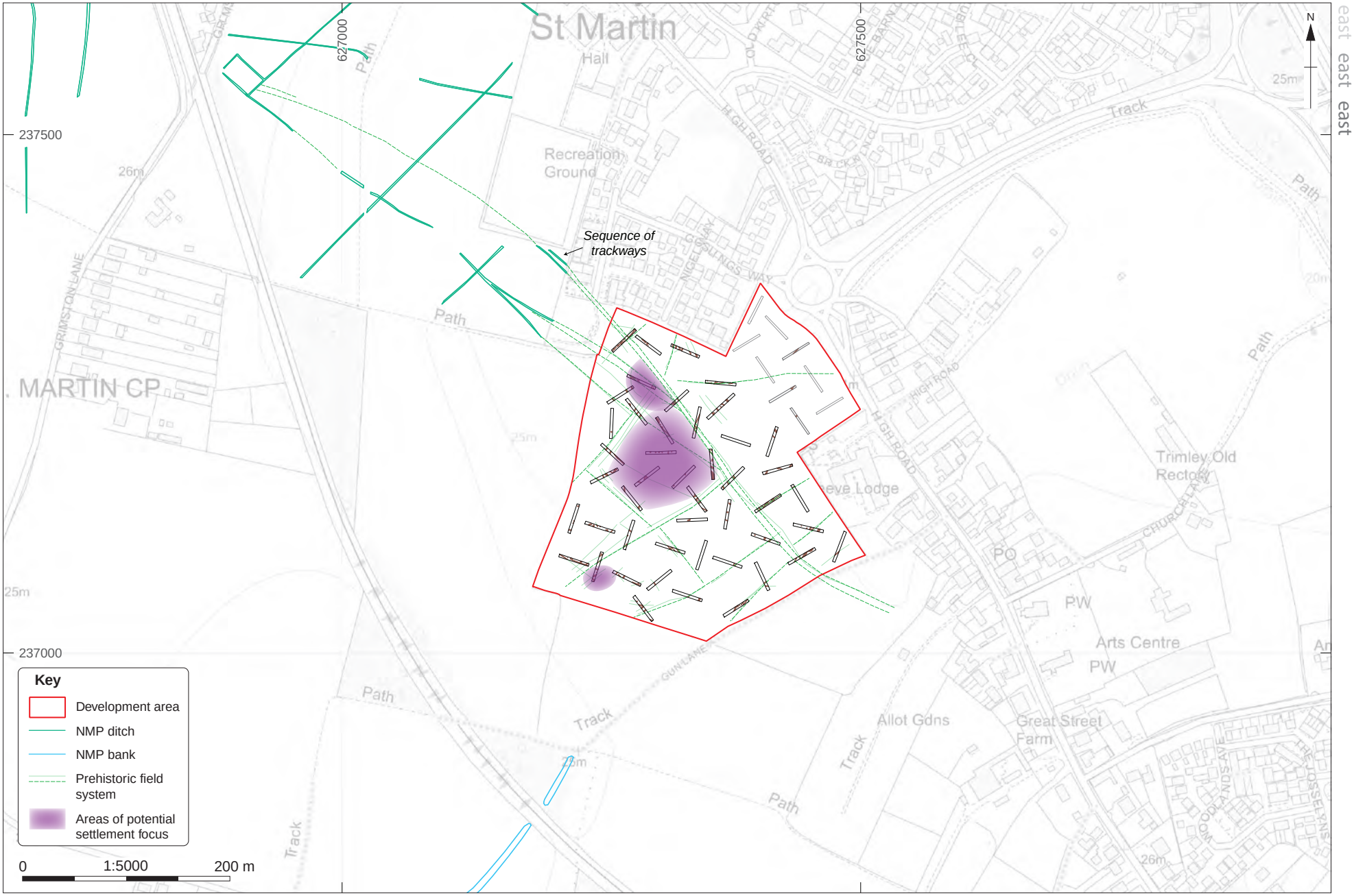
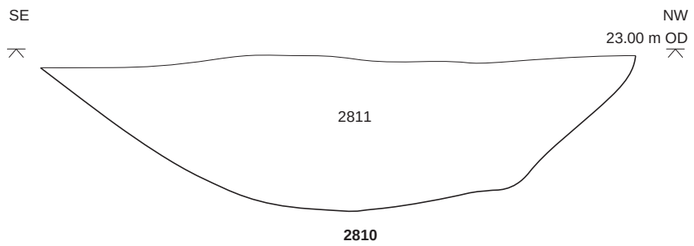
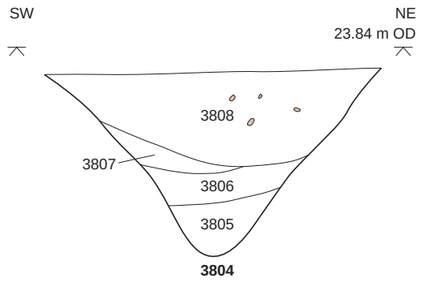


Figure 7.2: Prehistoric landscape model

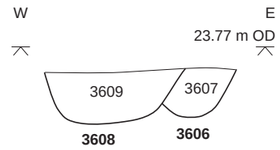
Section 7



Section 33



Section 64



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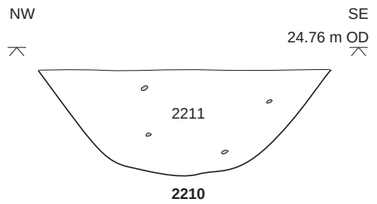
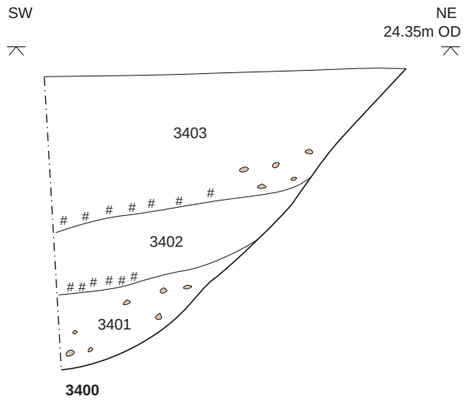
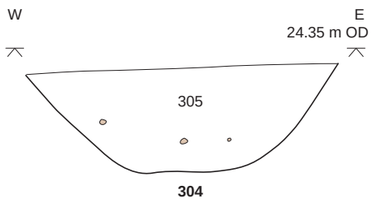


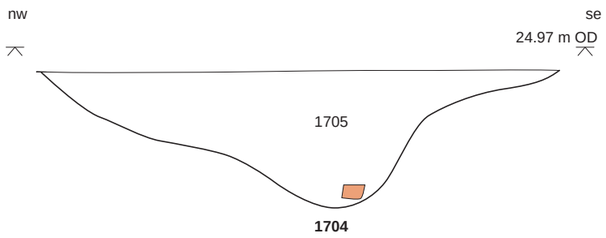
Section 78



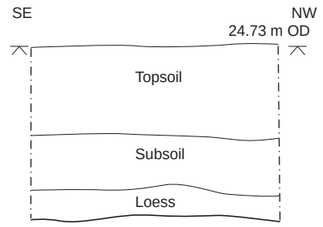
Section 88



Section 133



Section 155



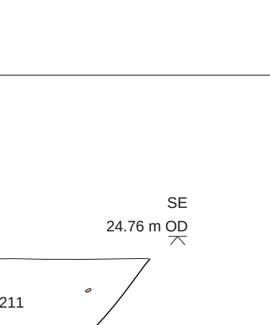


Figure 6: Selected sections

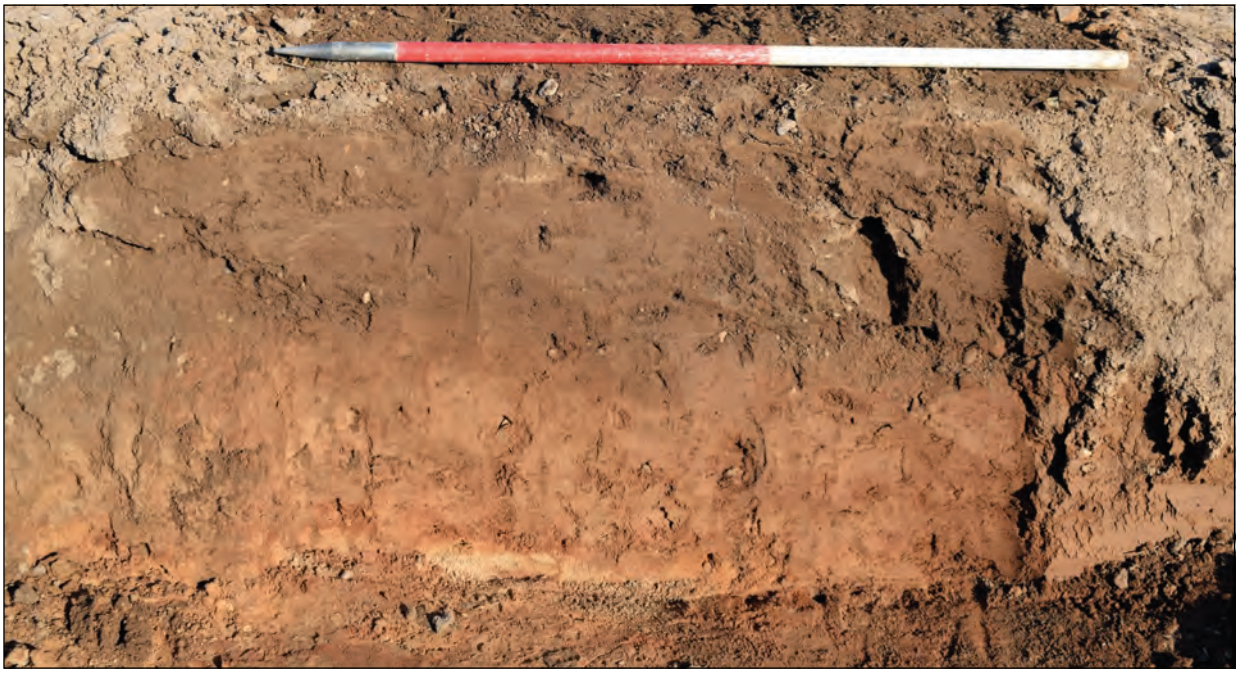


Plate 1: General soils

Plate 2: Trench 1 from the east

Plate 3: Trench 2 from the north

Plate 4: Ditch **406** (Trench 4) from the west

Plate 5: Ditches **1300** and **1302** (Trench 13) from the northeast

Plate 6: Ditch **1704** (Trench 17) from the southwest

Plate 7: Pit **2810** (Trench 28) from the northeast

Plate 8: Pit **3400** (Trench 34) from the southeast

Plate 9: Trench 36 from the northwest

Plate 10: Ditch **4000** (Trench 40) from the southwest

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