Report on an archaeological trial trenching evaluation: land to south of railway line, Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.

November 2009/February 2010, October/November 2010

Part 1: text

report prepared by
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on behalf of Mersea Homes Ltd

SCCAS project code: IPS 616
CAT project ref.:09/10c
NGR: TM 166 468 (centre)

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CAT Report 545
February 2011

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1 Summary (Figs 1a, 1b, 1c, 12, 43)

1.1 *This is the report on an archaeological evaluation on a 43.4-hectare site on land south of the railway line and west of Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (centre: NGR TM 166 468). The evaluation was carried out between November 2009 and February 2010 on behalf of Mersea Homes by Colchester Archaeological Trust, in advance of a planning application for a housing development. An additional phase of sampling was carried out in October/November 2010.*

1.2 *Archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS 2009). The Brief required a 5% coverage of the site, which was achieved by cutting 395 trenches whose total length was a little over 12km. The specific aims of the Brief are discussed in paragraph **1.10** below.*

1.3 *The evaluation site covered a number of separate arable fields, identified as Fields 'A' to 'I' in this report One hundred and eighty-nine (i.e. 48% of the trenches) contained no archaeological features. The other 206 trenches (i.e. 52%) contained 453 archaeological features, of the following periods: undated and natural 215 (48% of all features); post-medieval and modern 105 (23%): prehistoric 83 (18%); medieval 33 (7%): Roman 17 (4%).*

1.4 *The evaluated area contains two **SHER sites** (see Fig 1c). A rectangular cropmark enclosure **IPS 256** (on the northern edge of Field C, and close to the railway line, TM 16640 247100) was targeted, but none of the ditches revealed by the trenching conformed to the shape of the plotted cropmark enclosure (whose status might therefore be reconsidered). A spread of metal-detecting finds across the greater part of the north-eastern and eastern sides of the site (**IPS 092**: TM 160 460) coincides with two of the clusters of medieval material found in this evaluation. It is therefore possible that these sites generated at least some of the medieval finds collected by the metal detectorists.*

1.5 *The site has been the subject of an archaeological Desk-based assessment (Entec 2009). This notes the presence of important archaeological sites outside the site, and, (within the site), SHER sites IPS 092 and IPS 256 (more detail in Section 3, below). The assessment makes two further points: first, the site has not undergone development which may have led to the discovery of archaeological sites and finds; second, agricultural ploughing will probably have led to the truncation of any archaeological remains which might be present*

1.6 *The results can be summarised as follows:*

1.61 *Loose **Mesolithic**, **Neolithic** and **Bronze Age** flints were collected from the upcast soil beside trenches or during transit between trenches. These may indicate some passing activity here in those periods. However, in the absence of a systematic fieldwalking survey which might detect previously unknown prehistoric sites (in the form of surface flint scatters), this conclusion must remain tentative.*

1.62 *However, by the **Middle Iron Age** (circa 400-100 BC), significant activity is evident. This took the form of two groups of parallel ditches (spaced 4-5m apart) which appeared to form coherent **field patterns**. These were an area of approximately 250 x 125m on the extreme western edge of the site (i.e., in Field D centred at NGR TM 16170 46810), and an area of approximately 80 x 80m in the extreme north-eastern corner (i.e., in Field B centred at TM 16830 47115). Elsewhere on the site, the ditches were more fragmentary. What was the function of the ditches? They all ran down-slope, and so were presumably either drainage ditches between cultivation plots or*

planting trenches dug out to improve soil fertility. The presence of sherds in the ditch fills is taken as evidence of out-manuring, therefore arable cultivation may be indicated. (The possibility that these trenches might be of Roman date is discussed below in Section 7.1.8). The evidence for ***contemporary settlements*** *comes in two forms: first, two comparatively large groups of Iron Age pottery (Field D - TM 16440 46790: Field G/H – TM 16750 46660); second, two curvilinear gullies, which may speculatively be connected with prehistoric buildings (Field GH – TM 16840 46540 and TM 16700 46330). Loom-weight fragments associated with the pottery groups show that weaving took place on or close to these sites.*

1.63 ***Roman*** *sherds in field ditches indicate a continuity of a small part of the Iron Age field system into the early Roman period. Similar cultivation trenches are reported from Stowmarket, Haverhill, Linstead Magna, and Mildenhall in Suffolk, Ely and Caldicote in Cambridgeshire (Jess Tipper pers comm) and Takeley in Essex. Although some are not closely dated, many are of Roman date (also see below, Section 7.1.8).*

1.64 *There is one location where Roman pottery and several ditches indicate a small settlement (Field E - TM 16700 46905). Fragments of Roman roof tile and a ceramic floor cube (tessera) show that there was a high-status Roman building somewhere in the vicinity. However, there is no evidence that it was within this boundaries of this site.*

1.65 *With the exception of a few small residual pieces of daub (whose fabric may indicate an Anglo-Saxon date), there was no evidence of* ***Anglo-Saxon*** *period activity here.*

1.66 *However, there is evidence for significant* ***medieval*** *activity. There are two areas of* ***medieval ditches*** *which are broadly in the same locations as (though on a lesser scale than) the Iron Age ditches. These are interpreted as evidence of medieval arable here, for the same reasons as in the case of the IA ditches (Field A: TM 16755 47050: Field D: TM 16280 46875). There are three locations where pits and ditches may indicate the presence of* ***medieval occupation sites****. These may be low-status rural medieval sites connected with the field systems (Field D: TM 16140 46900, and TM 16350 46850. Field E: TM 16870 46940).*

1.67 *For the* ***post-medieval and modern*** *periods, the principal remains were old field ditches. Some of these can be related directly to field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey as late as 1904, but which have since been removed. For instance, the 1894 and 1904 OS show a small enclosure attached to the southern edge of an old field boundary. Within the enclosure was a small building. Both the ditches and the brick building were identified in this evaluation (Field C: TM 16640 46990). Other remains of this period consisted of approximately 500m of WWII anti-tank trap and a gun pit, a waste pit associated with the former 19th-century brickworks beyond the south edge of the site, and a number of pits of no great significance.*

1.7 ***Environmental sampling*** *has shown that macrofossil assemblages are all extremely small and limited in composition across the site, with most containing little other than occasional charcoal/charred wood fragments. In only three samples was it possible to make any definitive statements:*

- *a Bronze Age pit produced a number of very poorly preserved cereal grains including some barley, possibly derived from domestic hearth waste.*
- *a medieval pit contained cereal processing waste including a small legume seeds which indicate attempts to improve impoverished, nitrogen- depleted soils by the rotational cultivation of pulses.*
- *a sample from another medieval pit contained wheat grains, oats? and barley probably derived from a domestic hearth.*

The remaining assemblages all contain an insufficient density of material to enable close interpretation. A number of undated contexts were also sampled. Their fills were particularly sparse, with only two containing materials other than rare charcoal / charred wood flecks.

1.8 ***Topsoil cover*** *averaged 43cm across the site. Stratification was, for virtually every trench, ploughsoil over natural ground. In four trenches, an intermediate layer such as redeposited ploughsoil, construction trample, or brick debris was identified. There was no sign of alluvial cover on any areas of site, nor any deep stratigraphy masking deeply-buried archaeological contexts. There was no plough scarring. However, many features were very shallow (10cm deep, or less). This probably indicates that there has been significant truncation by ploughing over the whole site. The average topsoil depth of 43cm was exceeded in Fields C, E and I (i.e., in a NW-SE band across the eastern half of the site). This may indicate that plough truncation has been slightly more severe in those Fields than elsewhere on the site.*

1.9 *The evaluation was carried out during extremely cold weather, with consequent delays due to snow and frozen ground.*

1.10 Brief aims

In this section, the report Aims outlined in the Brief will be related to the various parts of this report.

Aim of Brief	Related points
4.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*. 4.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. 4.5 Provide sufficient information to allow SCC to decide whether further stages of archaeological work are required, and, if so, what that work should consist of.	The archaeological remains revealed by this evaluation are outlined in Sections 5.2 – 5.9 below, where results are presented, summarised and discussed Field by Field. There is then a general project-wide Discussion of the results in Section 7 below. It is the view of this report that none of the archaeological deposits revealed at Westerfield are worthy of preservation *in situ*. Although the extent and date of the field systems seems moderately clear from the evaluation, the question of the presence/extent/importance of any contemporary settlements could be clarified by further fieldwork. Whereas it might not be fruitful to discuss individual feature types, those defined by this evaluation as ring-ditches or curvilinear gullies would benefit from further investigation/clarification.
4.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits	See **1.6** above
4.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence	See **1.5** above

2 Introduction and planning background (Fig 1a,b)

2.1 This is the archive report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out between November 2009 and February 2010, and in November 2010, on behalf of Mersea Homes by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

2.2 An outline planning application has been made for mixed use development (including up to 1,085 dwellings) on the proposed development area, which measures 43.40 ha, and is located on the north side of Ipswich on the west side of Westerfield Road, east of the Henley Road, and south of the railway line, Ipswich, Suffolk.

2.3 The underlying geology comprises chalky till (deep loam to clay), sloping gradually down south to north between c. 50 - 38.00m AOD. Site centre is TM 166 468.

2.4 The Planning Authority (Ipswich Borough Council) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this proposal lay in an area of high archaeological potential. In order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant was required to commission a programme of archaeological work. This was in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance* **16** (DoE November 1990), para 21, and with *Ipswich local Plan* Policy BE42.

2.5 The required archaeological work was a trial-trenching evaluation whose purpose was to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by the proposed development.

2.6 Details of the required archaeological work (an evaluation by trial trenching) were set out in by SCCAS in *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation: land south of railway line, Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk* (SCCAS 2009).

2.7 The archaeological work reported here was carried out in accordance with the SCCAS Brief, with the CAT WSI (*Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Westerfield, Ipswich, Suffolk:* November 2009 (CAT 2009), which was agreed with SCCAS. Fieldwork was also in compliance with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers, **14**, 2003 (EAA **14**), and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a). Finds work was in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).

2.8 If SCCAS considers that stages of archaeological work other than the trial trenching evaluation referred to in this report are to be carried out, then SCCAS will issue a separate brief for that work.

3 Archaeological background (Fig 1c)

3.1 This section is based on records held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.2 This proposed development affects a very large area and is located in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the SHER. There are a number of known archaeological sites within the proposed area. In particular, there are Iron Age, Roman, late Saxon and medieval find spots and finds scatters (SHER no. IPS 092), and also undated crop-mark features recorded by aerial reconnaissance (IPS 256), within this area (Fig 1c). These are indicative of further important occupation deposits.

3.3 Although there has been no previous archaeological evaluation or excavation here, the site has been the subject of a Desk-based assessment (Entec 2009). This assessment notes the presence of archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period outside the site area, and, within the site area, SHER entries for Iron Age, Roman and medieval finds (this is SHER IPS 092 – 1.2 above), and the undated cropmarks enclosure (IPS 256). The assessment makes two further points: first, the site has not undergone development (which may have led to the discovery of archaeological sites and finds); second, agricultural ploughing will probably have led to the truncation of any archaeological remains which might be present.

4 Aim and methodology

4.1 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to :

4.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

4.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

4.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

4.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

4.5 Provide sufficient information to allow SCC to decide whether further stages of archaeological work are required, and, if so, what that work should consist of.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 In accordance with the brief (SCCAS 2009) which specifies a 5% evaluation, three hundred and ninety five linear trenches were excavated by 360^0 tracked machine fitted with a 1.8m toothless bucket and under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Thus, a total of 12,056 metres length of 1.80m trench were excavated (i.e., a total area 21,700m2).

4.2.2 Under archaeological supervision, the machine removed the ploughsoil down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. In the majority of cases, this was the surface of the natural subsoil, where archaeological features and deposits were visible. In four trenches only was there an intermediate layer, such as redeposited topsoil or modern brick debris.

4.2.3 All possible archaeological features (including those identified as 'natural') were sampled by hand excavation to at least the minimum requirements of the Brief (Report Part 2) and WSI.

4.2.4 Site overall and detailed plans were surveyed and related to OS grid using an EDM. The resulting digital plot can be printed off at any scale. Feature sections were hand-drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. A full photographic record was compiled. All pre-modern finds were retained for analysis.

4.2.5 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits was entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers were compiled of finds and samples.

4.2.5 A range of soil samples was collected, in two stages, adequate to allow an assessment of the potential of the site, both for biological remains (e.g., plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g., smithing debris), and to inform the sampling strategies on any future excavation,

4.2.6 A metal detector was used to check the topsoil from each trench and to recover metal finds.

4.2.7 The finds and site records are currently at CAT office at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3NF, but will ultimately be deposited in the stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds with the SHER code IPS 616.

4.2.8 A copy of the report will be lodged with the OASIS on-line database (ref: colchest3-92994).

5 Results of trial-trenching evaluation (Figs 1-39, plates 2-19)

5.1 Introduction

The archaeological project reported here was a 5% evaluation of a 43.4 ha block of land. To achieve the required 5%, 396 trenches (each 1.80m wide) were dug to a plan agreed with SCCAS.

For convenience, the evaluation site was split into Fields, A, B, C, D, E, F, G/H, and I.

The following report sections (5.2 – 5.9) are arranged *by trench number* rather than by Field order. Consequently, although trench numbers appear in correct numerical order, Field order is not alphabetical (Fields F, GH, I are in reverse order after Field E). NGR for the centre of each field is given at the start of each Field section (5.2-5.9).

Following the logic of arranging the report by trench number, a list of the archaeological contexts in each trench will be found in Sections 5.2 – 5.9 below. A compete context list arranged *by feature number* is given in Section 12, at the end of this report.

Unless otherwise stated, all trenches were excavated through the modern ploughsoil (L1), which directly overlay natural ground (clay and silts – L2).

Trenches without any archaeological features are not listed in the following section. *Italicised entries in Finds column are residual in that context.*

In the 395 trenches were 453 features, of the types/dates shown in Table 1 below. Whereas many features are dated by finds, some in the list below are dated only by alignment (e.g., a ditch may be assigned a medieval date if it is parallel to a finds-dated medieval ditch).

Fields	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G/H**	**I**	**total**	**% total of all features**
prehistoric	0	13	13	39	1	0	16	1	**83**	**18**
Roman	0	4	2	3	8	0	0	0	**17**	**4**
Anglo-Saxon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
medieval	7	1	0	19	5	1	0	0	**33**	**7**
post-medieval	1	5	9	12	9	0	10	7	**53**	**12**
modern	4	0	12	7	2	4	17	6	**52**	**11**
undated:	5	8	16	95	12	23	29	6	**194**	**43**
natural	0	0	8	4	0	2	0	7	**21**	**5**
total features	**17**	**31**	**60**	**179**	**37**	**30**	**72**	**27**	**453**	

Table 1: totals of archaeological features by Field

5.2 Trenches 1-21 (Field A) (Figs 1b, 1c, 2, 13, 34: plates 2-3)

Field A, in the north-eastern corner of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 1-21. Field A was bounded by Westerfield Road (B1077) on its eastern side, and by evaluation Fields B (to the north), C (to the west) and E/F (to the south). NGR of the centre of Field A is TM 1680 4700.

Trench 1: summary (plate 2)

Located on the north-eastern edge of Field A, Trench 1 contained two undated post-holes (F1 and F2). The posts are close to an existing field boundary, and may therefore represent fragments of an associated fence line.

A number of metal finds were recovered from the field surface by metal-detector checking of the ploughsoil during machine stripping. Although these are strictly unstratified, they do add some detail to the history of the site. The horseshoe (Small Find 8 (SF8) is clearly of agricultural origin, and from the time when the fields were ploughed by horsepower.

Trench 1 – context and finds data.

Context	Context type	Dimensions	Fill description	Finds nos and detail	Provisional date
F001	post-hole	diam: 0.14m depth:0.08m	dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	post-medieval or modern?
F002	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.05m	dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	post-medieval or modern?
L01	ploughsoil			**001:** Cu alloy disc (not coin) (SF5)	modern
U/S	surface find			**186:** prehistoric flint	--

Trench 3: summary

Located on the northern edge of Field A, T3 contained an undated pit F3, which had a charcoal-rich matrix.

Trench 3 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F003	pit	diam: 0.6m depth: 0.10m	v dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal & burnt clay inclusions	**011:** Environmental sample (#1)	?

Trench 8: summary

Located on the western edge of Field A, T8 contained an undated stake-hole F6 and an undated pit F7.

Trench 8 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F006	stake-hole	diam: 0.12m depth: 0.12m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?
F007	pit	diam: 0.48m depth: 0.07m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck	-	?

Trench 9: summary

Located on the western side of field A, T9 contained four parallel, linear features (F11, F12, F13 and F14) running on a north-west to south-east alignment. F14 was dated by the presence of medieval pottery (Hollesley ware). The others are undated, but given their identical alignment, are interpreted as medieval ditches. It would appear that these gullies define a small area of medieval cultivation. F14 aligns convincingly with gully F16 in T18, which would also appear to be a medieval cultivation ditch. There are other medieval ditches in Field A T15, at right angles to those in T8.

Residual flint flakes were recovered from ditch F11 and from ploughsoil L1. F14 also contained residual Middle Iron Age / Late Iron Age (M/LIA) pottery.

Trench 9 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F011	ditch	width: 0.33m depth:0.18m	light yellow-brown silt	***014:*** *Flint flake*	medieval (by association with F14)
F012	ditch	width:0.30m depth:0.09m	light yellow-brown silt	-	medieval (by association with F14)
F013	ditch	width: 0.30m depth:0.03m	light yellow-brown silt	-	medieval (by association with F14)
F014	ditch, continuation of T18 F16	width: 0.30m depth:0.08m	light yellow-brown silt	**15:** *prehistoric pottery M-LIA,* medieval pottery (HOLL)	medieval
L01	ploughsoil			***013:*** *Flint scraper*	modern

Trench 10: summary

There were no archaeological features in T10, but a fragment of a gritstone quern came from the T10 ploughsoil. This is not closely datable.

Trench 10 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
L01	ploughsoil			***008**: Quern (SF14)*	*?*

Trench 12: summary (plate 3)

Located in the centre of Field A, T12 contained a large irregular modern pit (F17) which is probably the result of the removal of a tree-stump. Modern glass in the fill gives a date for this activity. The fill also contained residual medieval pottery. F1 was visible in the lower level of ploughsoil L1, which shows that it is not of any great age.

Trench 12 – context and finds data.

Context	Type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F017	pit caused by tree-stump removal	diam: 2.0m depth:0.40m	grey-brown silty loam	**017:** *medieval pottery (MCW),* modern glass **018:** modern wire	modern

Trench 13: summary

Located on the eastern side of field A, Trench 13 contained a modern ditch (F4). Its fill contained large quantities of post-medieval material, but it is dated by the 19th-20th century ironstone.

This may be part of an old field boundary which has been removed (although no boundary is shown here on the1894 OS).

Trench 13 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F004	ditch	width: 2.0m depth: 0.20m	mottled medium grey-brown/ medium yellow-brown clay loam with common chalk flecks.	**007:** *post-medieval* and modern pottery (*GRE*, IRST), animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, *post-medieval CBM*, *flint* ***029**: post-medieval pottery (GRE)*	modern

Trench 15: summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field A, T15 contained three ditches (F5, F10 and F15). Taking the evidence at face value, all three were dated by medieval pottery. However, the stratigraphical relationship (F5 cut F10) and differing alignments indicate perhaps two (or three?) distinct phases, with the earlier phase(s) represented by F010 and F015, and the later by F005. Whether all three phase are medieval is a different matter - F005 may be a post-medieval ditch containing residual finds. F005 also contained residual prehistoric pottery, and a small piece of structural clay.

Trench 15 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F005	ditch	width: 2.10m depth: 0.30m	very mottled medium grey-brown/yellow-brown/strong brown sandy clay	**009:** *prehistoric pottery (MIA/LIA), Roman pottery,* medieval pottery (EMWSG, MCW)	medieval (or later?)
F010	ditch	width:0.80m depth:0.12m	mottled medium yellow/brown silty clay	**012:** medieval pottery (MCW)	medieval
F015	ditch	width: 0.87m depth: 0.13m	mottled medium yellow brown/grey brown silty clay	**016:** medieval pottery (MCW), daub	medieval
L01	ploughsoil			***019:*** *flint*	modern

Trench 18: summary

Located on the west edge of Field A, Trench 18 trench contained a single ditch (F16). This contained no finds, but is a convincing continuation of medieval ditch F14 in T9.

Trench 18 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F016	ditch, convincing continuation of T9 F14	width: 0.44m depth:0.16m	light yellow-brown silty clay	-	medieval?

Trench 19: summary

Located on the southern edge of field A, Trench 19 trench contained two undated post-holes (F8 and F9).

Trench 19 – context and finds data

Context	Type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F008	post-hole or small pit	diam: 0.20m depth:0.02m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?
F009	stake-hole	diam: 0.08m depth:0.20m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?

Field A summary

1) Surface finds

Edward VII bronze penny, 1906; two ?prehistoric flints, modern pottery, modern copper alloy disc, undated gritstone quern fragment . Metal-detecting the trench lines produced a large quantity of modern agricultural ironwork.

2) Trenching information.

Only 9 of the 21 trenches (i.e., 42% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows:

Features by type

modern tree-stump removal pit	1
modern post hole	2
modern ditch	1
post-medieval ditch	1
medieval ditch	7
undated pit	2
undated stake-hole post hole	3
total features	**17**

Features by date

total modern	4
total post-medieval	1
total medieval	7
total Roman	0
total prehistoric	0
total natural features	0
total undated	5
total features	**17**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
1	38.02	37.44	37.81	37.48	0.46
2	38.48	38.13	38.07	37.90	0.26
3	38.81	38.4	38.66	38.31	0.38
4	39.37	38.96	38.90	38.69	0.31
5	39.75	39.27	39.56	39.07	0.48
6	40.18	39.68	40.06	39.53	0.52
7	40.27	39.67	39.81	39.39	0.51
8	40.31	39.81	40.06	39.48	0.54
9	39.87	39.32	39.76	39.37	0.47

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
10	39.65	39.11	39.23	38.89	0.44
11	39.00	38.63	39.09	38.68	0.44
12	38.80	38.37	38.16	37.85	0.37
13	38.11	37.69	38.05	37.63	0.42
14	37.85	37.58	37.86	37.50	0.32
15	38.73	37.93	38.19	37.85	0.57
16	38.87	38.55	39.21	38.76	0.39
17	39.26	38.89	39.09	38.66	0.40
18	39.52	39.01	39.98	39.43	0.53
19	39.39	39.01	39.67	39.16	0.45
20	39.42	39.02	38.73	38.46	0.33
21	38.47	37.96	38.67	38.21	0.48

Analysis of Field A surface and soil depths

Field A sloped down gently from West to East, losing 2.5m in height over the 170m between the highest ground level on the west (T8), and lowest ground level (T14) on the east.

Topsoil depths varied between 0.53m and 0.32m, averaging at 0.43m. Generally speaking, topsoil depths were slightly greater on the west side of the field (over 50cm) than on the east (around 40cm). This may indicate a slightly greater depth of plough-disturbance on the western side of the field.

4) Field A interpretation

Most of Field A was empty of archaeological features.

Significant finds included four parallel ditches spaced 3-4 metres apart and aligned NW-SE. One was dated to the medieval period, and the others are assumed to be medieval because of shared alignment with and proximity to the medieval ditch. The dated medieval ditch continued convincingly into an adjacent trench to the SE. These ditches are interpreted as the drainage ditches separating linear cultivated plots.

Another trench contained three medieval ditches on a general N-S or NE-SW alignment. Taken together, these seven ditches indicate medieval agriculture on at least two separate places on Field A.

Residual finds of prehistoric pottery and Roman pottery indicate activity in those periods, but apparently on a limited scale – these finds are too sparse to indicate any substantial settlement activity nearby in those periods.

There were no large groups of finds from Field A.

5.3 Trenches 22-33 (Field B) (Figs 1b, 3, 14, 34: plate 4).

Field B, in the north-eastern corner of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 22-33. Field B was bounded by Westerfield Road (B1077) on its eastern side, by the railway line (to the north), by evaluation Field C (to the west) and A (to the south). Trenches without any archaeological features are not listed here. NGR of the centre of Field B is TM 1685 4715.

Trench 24 summary

Located in the north east corner of Field B, Trench 24 trench contained two ditches (F18 and F31). F18 was aligned NW-SE, and terminated in T24. It contained Middle Iron Age (MIA) to Late Iron Age (LIA) pottery, and was probably an Iron Age agricultural ditch. F31 contained grey ware pottery which is not closely datable (and could be Roman or medieval). F31 was a more substantial ditch, possibly a field boundary ditch. However if it were a boundary, it should have continued through T26 and T27 to the south (which it did not). Very small fragments of structural clay (daub) in both features indicate the proximity of a clay structure, and therefore settlement?

Trench 24 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F018	ditch terminus	width: 0.70m depth: 0.14m	mottled medium dark grey-brown sandy silty loam	**023**: Flint, structural clay, prehistoric pottery M-LIA	prehistoric
F031	ditch	width: 1.50m depth: 0.30m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**036:** *prehistoric pottery M-LIA*, structural clay, Roman or medieval pottery	Roman or medieval
L01	Ploughsoil			**020**: Cu-alloy button (SF7) **022:** Lead shot (SF11)	post-medieval/modern

Trench 25 summary

Located on the northern edge of Field B, Trench 25 trench contained a prehistoric ditch (F19), a Roman ditch (F24), two post-medieval ditches (F21, F28), two undated ditches (F22, F29), and a prehistoric pit (F25). The prehistoric ditch contained MIA-LIA pottery, and an be assigned generally to the Iron Age. The Roman ditch may represent a continuation into the Roman period of a field system already established in the Iron Age, rather than any new landscape organisation

All the ditches share a common alignment (broadly WNW/ESE). Other prehistoric ditches in T26, T30, T28, T31-32 almost align with the prehistoric ditches - showing an area of medieval cultivation. One interesting point is the cluster of post-medieval and undated ditches in the centre of the trench. The repeated cutting of ditches on this alignment (which also reflects the prehistoric ditch alignment) may show the position of a now-disappeared field boundary, one that was made redundant by the building of the East Suffolk Railway line (opened in 1859: Robertson 1999), which has distorted the local field pattern and allowed our Field B to take in the southern edge of what was previously a separate field to the north.

The prehistoric and Roman ditches were slightly smaller than the post-medieval and undated ditches, allowing an interpretation (as elsewhere on this project) that the earlier features are probably agricultural, and the later ones probably field boundaries.

The post-medieval ditches F21 and F28, and the Roman ditch F24 contained residual prehistoric pottery. A residual prehistoric flint came from F28.

Trench 25 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F019	ditch	width: 0.55m depth:0.25m	mottled light yellow/greyish brown silt	**024:** prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F021	ditch	width: 0.32m depth:0.08m	firm medium yellow-brown loamy silt	**025**: *prehistoric Pottery IA?* ?post-medieval CBM	post-medieval?
F022	ditch	width: 0.30m depth: 0.08m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silt	-	undated
F024	ditch	width: 0.40m (in sx) depth:0.28m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silt	**026:** *prehistoric pottery ?EIA*, Roman pot 1 C	Roman, 1st cent
F025	pit	width: 0.80 depth:0.15m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**027:** prehistoric pottery MIA-LIA	prehistoric
F028	ditch	width: 0.70m depth: 0.40m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy silt	**034:** post-medieval CBM, animal bone, *flint*	post-medieval
F029	ditch	width: 0.50m depth: 0.07m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy silt	-	undated

Trench 26 summary

Located in the central area of Field B, Trench 26 trench contained four ditches: two prehistoric (F34 and F36), one Roman ditch (F32), and one undated (F33). One prehistoric ditch (F34) contained a large group of MIA pottery, and an be assigned to the Iron Age. The other had no finds, but is assigned to the Iron Age because of the similarity of its alignment not only with F34 (4m to the west) but with other prehistoric ditches in Field B. Both may be regarded as agricultural ditches. The Roman ditch may represent a continuation into the Roman period of a field system already established in the Iron Age, rather than any new landscape organisation. The undated ditch was aligned N-S, which does not follow any of the recognised field alignments.

Trench 26 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F032	ditch	width: 0.88m depth: 0.12m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**037:** Roman pottery – early Roman?	Roman –early Roman?
F033	ditch	width: 0.40m depth: 0.05m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F034	ditch	width: 0.98m depth: 0.32m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**038:** prehistoric pot (M-LIA) **041:** prehistoric pot (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F036	ditch	width: 0.80m depth: 0.30m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**040:** Animal bone	prehistoric?

Trench 27 summary

Located on the south edge of field B. Trench 27 trench contained a single undated ditch (F38). F38 is aligned WNW/ESE, which is closer to the alignment of post-medieval ditches in T29 and T25. For that reason, it is assigned to the post-medieval period. It was probably a field boundary ditch.

Trench 27 – context and finds data

Context	Type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F038	ditch, alignment close to post-medieval ditches	width: 0.75m depth: 0.35m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	post-medieval?

Trench 28 summary

Located on the south edge of Field B, Trench 28 trench contained three ditches: two undated (F37, F41) and one medieval (F39). The two undated ditches are close to the alignment of prehistoric ditches in T26 and T31, and for that reason are assigned to the prehistoric period. The medieval ditch is slightly anomalous, in that there are no other medieval features (or finds) in this field, but the dating via medieval coarse ware seems secure.

The commonality of alignment with the prehistoric features is interesting, and may simply demonstrate that farmers had the same response to farming in this field indifferent periods.

Trench 28 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F037	ditch	width: 0.56m depth: 0.18m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	prehistoric?
F039	ditch	width: 0.54m depth: 0.15m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**042:** medieval pottery (HCW)	medieval
F041	ditch, probably continues as T32 F43	width: 0.36m depth: 0.12m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	prehistoric?

Trench 29 summary

Located in the centre of Field B, Trench 29 contained a post-medieval ditch (F35) and an undated post-hole (F40). The F35 orientation matches that of other post-medieval ditches in T25 and T27.

Trench 29 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F035	ditch	width: 1.19m depth: 0.24m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**039:** post-medieval pottery (GRE) , post-medieval glass	post-medieval
F040	post-hole	diam: 0.53m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	undated

Trench 30 summary (plate 4)

Located on the northern edge of Field B, Trench 30 contained three prehistoric ditches (F23, F26, F27: **plate 4**), a post-medieval ditch (F55), an undated pit (F20) and an undated post hole (F54). The prehistoric ditches share the MIA dating of most other prehistoric ditches on this evaluation site, and several of them align well with other ditches in other trenches: F27 as F36 in Trench 26, and F23 as F19 Trench 25.

Post-medieval ditch F55 is broadly aligned with other post-medieval ditches (F38 in T27), and is probably a field boundary ditch.

Trench 30 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F020	pit	width: 0.40m depth:0.05m	mottled light yellow/greyish brown silt	-	undated
F023	ditch	width: 0.55m depth:0.10m	friable mottled medium yellow/grey brown silt	**028:** flint flake, prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F026	ditch	width: 0.50m depth:0.20m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy silt	**033:** prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA), flint (residual)	prehistoric
F027	ditch	width: 0.70m depth:0.15m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy silt	**045:** prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F054	post-hole/pit	width: 0.30m depth: 0.12m	dark yellow/grey-brown silty clay	-	undated
F055	ditch	width: 0.38m depth: 0.12m	medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**047:** worked stone (undated) **048:** p-med CBM	post-medieval

Trench 31 summary

Located on the west edge of field B. Trench 31 trench contained Three linear features (F30 F44 and F46). The features share a common alignment NW/SE (noted in pre-historic linear features across field B), F44 appears to continue into T28 where it is recorded as F37 and F46 continues into T27 recorded as F38. The features are all relatively shallow and contained no dating material although other contexts suggest that they are pre-historic in origin. The common alignment that the features share with other pre-historic activity in field B suggests that they are associated with agricultural activity either drainage or boundary ditches. Trench 31 was cut through ploughsoil material (L1) as in T1 there was no discernable accumulation material the horizon being well mixed by frequent cultivation. This sealed natural clay and silts (L2).

Trench 31 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F030	ditch	width:0.4m depth: 0.07m	medium yellow brown silty clay	**035:** Greyware - Roman or medieval pottery	Roman or medieval
F044	ditch	width: 0.40m depth: 0.09m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F046	ditch	width: 0.65m depth: 0.10m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**043**: Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric

Trench 32 summary

Located on the south edge of Field B, Trench 32 contained two undated ditches (F42 and F43) which are assigned to the prehistoric period because of a shared alignment with other dated prehistoric ditches elsewhere on this field (T31, T28). They were probably agricultural ditches.

Trench 32 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F042	ditch	width: 0.38m depth: 0.10m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	undated – prehistoric?
F043	ditch	width: 0.36m depth: 0.08m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 33 summary

Located in the south-western corner of Field B, Trench 33 contained a single undated ditch (F45) on a SW/NE alignment.

Trench 33 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F045	ditch	width: 1.0m depth: 0.12m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	-	undated

Field B summary

1) Surface finds

Post-medieval lead shot (SF11), Cu-alloy button (SF7). The lead-shot may indicate local hunting.

2) Trenching information

Ten out of the 12 trenches in Field B (i.e., 83% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

post-medieval ditch	5
medieval ditch	1
Roman ditch	4
prehistoric ditch	12
prehistoric pit	1
undated ditch	5
undated pit	2
undated post hole	1
total features	**31**

Features by date

total modern	0
total post-medieval	5
total medieval	1
total Roman	4
total prehistoric	13
total natural features	0
total undated	8
total features	**31**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
22	38.73	38.36	38.47	37.98	0.43
23	39.71	39.29	38.92	38.55	0.40
24	40.57	40.10	39.95	39.48	0.47
25	39.95	39.48	40.52	40.10	0.45
26	39.70	39.20	39.45	39.06	0.45
27	39.23	38.88	38.62	38.31	0.33
28	39.39	39.05	39.08	38.65	0.39
29	40.15	39.74	39.47	39.10	0.39
30	40.52	40.18	40.59	40.20	0.37
31	40.11	39.67	39.87	39.52	0.39

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
32	39.76	39.30	39.68	39.18	0.48
33	40.00	39.62	39.71	39.41	0.34

Analysis of Field B surface and soil depths

The western and northern sides of Field B were higher, with the ground sloping down gently from N to S (losing 1.8m in the 85m between T24 and T22), and also from NW to SE (losing 1.8m in height over the 110m between T30 and T22).

Topsoil depths varied between 0.48m and 0.34m, averaging at 0.41m. Generally speaking, there was no great difference in soil depths across the field.

4) Field B interpretation

The majority of trenches in Field B contained archaeological features.

Prehistoric

Significant finds included thirteen ditches parallel ditches spaced approximately 4.0 – 4.5 metres apart (where measurable) and broadly sharing a NW/SE alignment. Only seven contained Iron Age pottery, the others being dated by association and shared alignment. The alignment of the ditches allow us to speculate that in some cases the same ditch has been intercepted by several different trenches, and that there may actually only be nine separate ditches here. These ditches are interpreted as evidence of prehistoric (and specifically Iron Age) farming. If the fields are here, where was the farmstead? We do not know the answer to this – the single prehistoric pit in T25 is probably too little evidence for the location of an associated farmstead, which must lie elsewhere.

Roman

Three ditches contained Roman pottery. Where closely dated, this was early Roman pottery, and in one case 1st century AD. The interpretation of this is that the Roman ditches demonstrate the (at least partial) survival and use of the Iron Age ditches into the Roman period, rather than any new Roman-period field layout.

Post-medieval

Four post-medieval ditches (and a fifth with a shared alignment) are evidence of post-medieval field boundaries not shown on the OS of 1894. In one case, a cluster of post-medieval and undated ditches on a WNW/ESE alignment may show the position of an historic field boundary which no longer exists. It may be speculated that the building of the East Suffolk Railway (opened 1859) made this boundary redundant, and the farmers may have removed the boundary to extend the field up to the railway line.

There were no large groups of finds from Field B.

Residual finds of prehistoric pottery came from the Roman and post-medieval ditches.

5.4 Trenches 34-103 (Field C) (Figs 1b, 4, 5, 15-17, 34: plates 5-7)

Field C, central on the northern edge of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 34-103. Field C was bounded by evaluation Fields B, A, and E (to the east), by the railway line (to the north), and by evaluation Field D (to the west and south). NGR of the centre of Field C is TM 1655 4700.

Trench 34 summary

Located in the north east corner of Field C, Trench 34 contained an undated ditch (F50) and an undated pit (F47).

F50 may be post-medieval, based simply on the fact that its E/W alignment follows that of field ditches farther south in Field C. Also, it has been speculated above that a major E/W field boundary has been removed from Field B.

Pit F47 had an irregular profile and slightly leached-out fill, indicating a natural origin (a tree-throw pit?).

Trench 34 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F047	pit (natural?)	width: 0.38m depth: 0.10m	medium orange-brown silty clay	-	?
F050	ditch	width: 0.76m depth: 0.22m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 35 summary

Located on the east edge of Field C, Trench 35 contained a post-medieval ditch (F53) and an undated post-hole (F47).

F53, on a SSW/NNE alignment, does not particularly share the alignment of other post-medieval ditches in this field.

Trench 35 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F048	pit	diam: 0.25m depth: 0.15m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	undated
F053	ditch	width: 0.84m depth: 0.10m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**046**: post-medieval CBM	post-medieval

Trench 37 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field C, Trench 37 contained an undated post-hole (F49).

Trench 37 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F049	stake-hole	length: 0.25m width: 0.13m depth: 0.16m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with common charcoal flecks	-	?

Trench 39 summary

Located in the north-eastern part of Field C, Trench 39 contained an extensive area of silting (F51).The silt patch was shallow with an irregular profile, indicating a natural glacial feature.

Trench 39 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F051	natural silt patch	width: 5.40m depth: 0.23m	light grey-brown silt	-	?

Trench 40 summary

Located in the eastern half of field C. Trench 40 contained a single linear feature (F52) and an extensive area of silting (F56). Linear F52 was shallow with an irregular cut and highly leached out fill suggesting a natural origin. The silt patch F56 occupied the majority of the west end of T40, and was shallow with an irregular profile, and fills suggest a natural glacial feature.

Trench 40 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F052	natural linear	width: 0.78m depth: 0.42m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F056	erosion hollow – natural	width: 2.30m depth: 0.37m	light grey-brown silt	-	?

Trench 41 summary

Located on the south edge of field C. Trench 41 contained two undated ditches (F63 and F65). Neither is strongly compliant with the alignment of the prehistoric ditches in Field C (e.g., in T53).

Trench 41 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F063	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.20m	dark yellow brown sandy silt	-	?
F065	ditch	width: 0.56m depth: 0.16m	medium yellow brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 42 summary

Located on the south edge of field C. Trench 42 contained a single undated ditch (F60). Its alignment is broadly in agreement with prehistoric ditches in T43, so there may be grounds for considering this as a prehistoric agricultural ditch.
A prehistoric flint came from the ploughsoil on this trench line.

Trench 42 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F060	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.80m depth: 0.22m	medium yellow-brown sandy silt with a little loam and occasional stone	-	undated – prehistoric?
L01	ploughsoil			**043:** *flint*	modern

Trench 43 summary

Located in the eastern half of Field C, Trench 43 contained one post-medieval ditch (F61), an undated ditch (F62), and a natural pit (F64).

Ditch F61 was almost certainly part of a continuous field boundary which also appears as F89 in T55 and as F87 in T57 (although no such boundary is shown on the OS of 1894). Undated ditch F62 may also continue as F90 in T55, although the alignment does not match so well as the F61/F89 alignment.

SCC crop mark plans for the evaluation area show a possible enclosure in the north east corner of Field C. T43 should have intersected the south east corner of this feature. However, there was no sign of the N/S eastern arm of the enclosure.

Three flints came from T43, probably all residual. The flints from F62 exhibit crude flint-knapping characteristics typical of the Bronze Age. As there is no strong evidence of BA activity here, these are probably residual.

Trench 43 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F061	ditch	width:1.40m depth: 0.43m	dark yellow brown loamy sand	**053:** post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F062	ditch	width: 2.80m depth: 0.50m	light yellow brown silt	**056:** flint	undated
F064	pit (natural?)	width: 0.60m depth: 0.06m	dark yellow brown sandy silt		?

Trench 44 summary

Located in the eastern half of Field C, Trench 44 contained three ditches (F57, F58 and F59).

Ditch F57 was dated by pottery to the Iron Age, and ditch F58, although it had no finds, is assigned to the same period on the basis of shared alignment. (On the same basis, it could be date to the post-medieval period, but the post-medieval features usually have a number of finds, and so the lack of finds is a pointer towards a prehistoric date).

Crop mark plots for the evaluation area show a possible enclosure in the north east of field C, and T43 should have intersected the north-east corner of this feature. Although it is clear from the contents of T43-46 and T55-56 that the enclosure does not exist, it can be seen that the ditches intercepted by T43 may have been mistaken for part of the enclosure.

Seven flints were recovered from ditch F57. These included flints with characteristics of ?Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. However, these are likely to be residual here.

Trench 44 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F057	ditch	width: 0.85m depth: 0.40m	light yellow-brown silty clay with occasional stone	**044:** flint **050:** flint, prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F058	ditch	width: 3.10m depth: 0.60m	mottled light yellow/grey-brown silty clay		undated – prehistoric?
F059	ditch	width: 1.30m depth: 0.26m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay with rare stones	**052:** *flint, Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), medieval pottery (HOLG)* post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
L01	ploughsoil			**049:** *flint, prehistoric pottery MIA-LIA*	modern

Trench 45 summary

Located in the eastern half of Field C, Trench 45 contained two parallel post-medieval ditches (F66 and F91). They are only 1.4m apart, and therefore too close to have been a trackway or droveway (also, a trackway should have run through T44 and T56, which it did not).

Crop mark plots for the evaluation area show a possible enclosure in the north east of field C, and T45 should have intersected its northern edge. However none of the features identified in T45 appear to match the potential crop mark, although it is possible that the ditches may have been mistaken for the northern edge of an enclosure.

Trench 45 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F066	ditch	width: 1.10m depth: 0.05m	dark yellow brown sandy silt	**057:** post-medieval CBM, coal	post-medieval
F091	ditch	width: 2.30m depth: 0.20m	dark yellow brown sandy silt	**073:** post-medieval CBM, clay tobacco pipe,	post-medieval

Trench 47 summary

Located in the eastern half of Field C, Trench 47 contained an undated ditch (F73 and a small natural pit (F74).

F73 does not particularly share the orientation of post-medieval or prehistoric ditches in this field.

Trench 47– context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F073	ditch	width: 1.60m depth: 0.40m	medium yellow brown sandy silt	-	?
F074	pit – natural	width: 0.45m depth: 0.07m	medium yellow brown silt	-	?

Trench 48 summary

Located in the eastern half of Field C, Trench 48 contained two undated linear features (F67and F71).

Trench 48 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F067	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.09m	medium yellow brown silty clay	-	?
F071	ditch	width: 0.80m depth: 0.22m	medium yellow brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 49 summary (plate 5)

Located in the eastern half of Field C. Trench 49 contained two ditches (F68, F76), the remains of a brick building (walls F69, F70, F72 (**plate 5**) and F78), and a pit F78.

These features have a group value for the following reasons. The OS maps of 1894 and 1904 show an E/W field boundary (now disappeared) with a small enclosure on it south side (also now disappeared). Within the enclosure is a small building apparently consisting of a main N/S block with a small extension on its western side. The features intercepted in T49 accord very well with these features. The major E/W OS boundary ditch is F68 (this is also in T60, T76, and T91 to the west). The southern ditch (i.e. the south edge of the enclosure) is F76. The western wall of the main N/S block appears to be F70, and the north and south walls of the western extension are respectively F69 and F78. The position of pit F77, inside the building, means it is not clear whether this is contemporary, or slightly later than the building.

These foundation were variously of mortared flint (F69) and unfrogged red brickwork (the rest). It can be speculated that the mortared-flint foundation was earlier, and the purely brick walls later additions. If this is correct, then the western room was built first, and the N/S block was a later addition. These foundations represent the footprint of a small building of probable agricultural nature (a labourer's cottage?). A layer of silty clay (L4) between walls F69 and F70 may be construction trample, or the remains of a clay floor. It contained no finds.

A penny of George III in the fill of ditch F76 is residual, because the ditch was open in 1904 (shown on OS of that date), and was infilled thereafter. The southern ditch of the enclosure was also intercepted in T52 as F85.

Trench 49 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F068	ditch on 1894 OS	width: 1.50m depth: 0.50m	very dark grey brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks	**058:** modern pottery (IRST), modern glass, *clay tobacco pipe* **060:** animal bone, modern pottery (IRST)	modern (19th-century)
F069	flint-in-mortar wall foundation	length: 1.80m (and into both sections) width: 0.42m thickness: 0.15m	pale brown mortar with crushed chalk fragments bonding small/medium flints	**061:** faced flints	modern (19th-century)
F070	brick wall foundation	length: 1.85m and cut width: (partially off site)	brick size 220 x 100 x 60mm	**059:** post-medieval CBM	modern (19th-century)
F072	unmortared brick foundation	width: 0.39m depth: 0.42m		**064:** post-medieval CBM,	modern (19th-century)
F076	enclosure ditch of brick house, = T52 F85	width: 1.12m depth: 0.45m	very dark brown sandy loam with common coal and charcoal flecks	**063:** Animal bone, *clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval pottery (GRE, PMED*, ESW, PORC, IRST) **065:** George III penny, late 18th to early 19th century (SF14)	modern (19th-century)
F077	pit	width : 0.72m depth: 0.22m	upper: medium yellow brown clay: lower: 0.11m thick black charcoal	**067:** Environmental sample (#2)	post-medieval/modern
F078	brick wall foundation	length: 1.8m (in sx) width: 0.25m depth: not dug			modern (19th-century)
L04	construction trample?	depth: 0.05m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	modern (19th-century)

Trench 52 summary

Located in the central area of field C. Trench 52 contained two archaeological features a ditch (F85) and a large pit or pit group (F75).

Ditch F85 is the southern edge of an enclosure shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS (see discussion in T49 above).

The fact that ditch F85 was cut by pit F75 allows the speculation that F75 was essentially a large demolition pit into which debris was tipped when the adjacent brick building (see T49) was demolished. It contained substantial deposits of domestic pottery, and glass.

Trench 52 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F075	large pit or pit group, probably cuts ditch of enclosure for house, = F76 in T49	width: 1.80m (in sx) depth: 0.88m	very dark grey brown silty loam with abundant coal fragments and charcoal flecks	**062:** post-medieval CBM and *pottery (PMED,* modern pottery (ESW, IRST), and glass **071:** Glass	modern
F085	ditch terminal	width: 0.55m depth: 0.25m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy loam	**070:** Fe nail, *post-medieval* and modern pottery (*PMED*, ESW,IRST), clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval CBM	modern (19th century)

Trench 53 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 53 contained two ditches (F94 and F97) and an undated post-hole (F96). Ditch F 97 was dated by Iron Age pottery, and ditch F94 by greyware which could be either Roman or medieval in date. The view taken here is that it is more likely to be Roman, because of the absence of medieval features in Field C.

Ditch F97 is admittedly aligned closer to E/W than other prehistoric ditches in Field C, but the pottery dating leaves little doubt that it is prehistoric.

Residual prehistoric pottery came from Roman ditch F94, and a prehistoric flint from the ploughsoil of T53.

Trench 53 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F094	ditch	width: 0.65m depth: 0.24m	medium yellow clay silty clay	**078:** *Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA?),* greyware - Roman or medieval	Roman or medieval
F096	post-hole	diam: 0.17m depth: 0.30m	medium grey-brown silt		?
F097	ditch	width: 0.68m depth: 0.12m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**079:** Prehistoric pottery (MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
L01	ploughsoil			**054:** Flint (residual)	modern

Trench 55 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 55 contained two post-medieval ditches (F89, F93), an undated ditch (F90) and an undated post-hole (F95). A lower ploughsoil layer L3 sealed ditch F93. This may have been redeposited.

Ditch F89 is a continuation of the now-removed field boundary shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS maps which also appears in T43 to the east and T55 to the west.

Crop mark plots for the evaluation area show a possible enclosure in the north east of field C, and T55 should have intersected its south-western corner. However, none of the features identified in T55 appear to match the potential crop mark, unless either F93 or F89 have been mistaken for the southern edge of the enclosure.

Trench 55 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F089	ditch, continuation of F61 in T43 and F87 in T57	width: 0.35m depth: 0.12m	dark yellow brown sand	-	post-medieval
F090	ditch	width: 0.80m depth: 0.20m	medium yellow brown sandy loam	-	?
F093	ditch	width: 1.35m depth: 0.31m	medium yellow brown sandy loamy silt	**087:** post-medieval CBM, animal bone	post-medieval
F095	post-hole	diam: 2.20m (in sx) depth: 0.78m	medium yellow clay sandy silt	-	?
L03	lower ploughsoil	depth: 0.35m	moist dark yellow brown sandy silt	-	post-medieval

Trench 56 summary

Located on the northern edge of Field C, Trench 56 contained a very large pit (F92). It was deep, and irregular in profile, with a number of interleaved deposits of fill and re-deposited natural. The scale of the feature and its position in a deposit of natural sand and gravel indicates that it was a gravel extraction pit. Finds including clay-pipe confirm a post-medieval date. The fills also contained residual prehistoric pottery. F92 was sealed by L6, a post-medieval redeposited soil, possibly a deliberate backfill deposit.

Crop mark plots for the evaluation area show a possible enclosure in the north east of field C, and T55 should have intersected its western edge. However none of the features identified in T55 appear to match the potential crop mark.

Trench 56 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F092	large gravel pit	width: 3.10m depth: 0.30m to loe	medium yellow brown sandy silty loam with coal	**076:** *Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), flint* **077:** post-medieval CBM **081**: clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval pottery	post-medieval

			and coke fragments	(GSW5, ESW)	
L006	redeposited soil		dark yellow-brown silty clay	**080:** Animal bone	post-medieval

Trench 57 summary

Located on the northern edge of Field C, Trench 57 contained a post-medieval ditch which is a continuation of the now-removed field boundary shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS maps which also appears in T46 and T43 to the east. It contained post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass, and a residual flint.

Trench 57 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F087	ditch	width: 1.10m depth: 0.42m	medium yellow clay silty clay	**074:** post-medieval pottery (GRE), animal bone, post-medieval CBM, glass, clay tobacco pipe **075***: Flint*	post-medieval

Trench 58 summary

Located in the northern half of Field C, Trench 58 contained two undated ditches (F79 and F82) and two small undated pits (F81 and F83).

Although strictly undated, both ditches follow the orientation of prehistoric ditches in Field C (e.g., in T44, and to a lesser extent in T53). For that reason, they are assigned to the prehistoric period.

The pits had shallow profiles and contained rather leached-out fills, which may indicate a natural origin.

Flints in F79 and F82 are in prehistoric contexts, but residual.

Trench 58 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F079	ditch, possible continuation of T73 F98. On prehistoric alignment	width: 0.65m depth: 0.21m	medium yellow clay silty clay	**066**: flint	prehistoric?
F081	pit – natural	width: 0.64m depth: 0.23m	light yellow clay silty clay	-	?
F082	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.40mm depth: 0.14m	medium yellow silty clay	**068:** flint **069:** ?whetstone (SF2)	prehistoric?
F083	pit - natural	width: 0.57m depth: 0.10m	medium yellow clay silty clay		?

Trench 60 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 60 contained a modern ditch and a (F84), and an undated post-hole (F88). The ditch was part of a major (and now-removed) E/W boundary ditch shown on the OS of 1894 and 1904. It also appears as F68 (this is also in T76 and T91 to the west, and in T49 to the east).

Trench 60 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F084	ditch, on OS 1894 (=T76 F104, T91 F105, and T49 F68)	width: 1.20m depth: 0.47m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy loam	**072:** modern pottery, animal bone	modern
F088	post-hole	diam: 0.18m depth: 0.17m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 62 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 62 contained an undated ditch (F80). However, there are two reasons why this ditch is dated to the prehistoric period. First, it strongly shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field C. Second, it is close to the prehistoric ring ditch in T78 (and in T66?)

Trench 62 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F080	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.60m depth: 0.17m	medium yellow clay silty clay	-	prehistoric?

Trench 66 summary (plate 6)

Located on the southern edge of Field C, Trench 66 contained a curvilinear feature (F100: **plate 6**). It is slightly irregular, but may be the eastern half of a circular gully or a ring-ditch. It is dated by early Roman pottery, but the fill also contained residual prehistoric pottery flints. A similar curvilinear feature was intercepted in T78, to the west of T66.

Trench 66 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F100	curvilinear gully	width: 0.58m depth: 0.20m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**083:** *flint, Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA),* Roman pottery – early Roman	Roman – early

Trench 70 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 70 contained an undated single pit (F86).

Trench 70 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F086	pit	width: 0.43m depth: 0.09m	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 73 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 62 contained an undated ditch (F98). However, as this ditch appears to continue as F79 in T58 to the SE, this ditch is assigned to the prehistoric period as an agricultural ditch.

Trench 73 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F098	ditch, continuation of T58 F79	width: 0.65m depth: 0.18m	medium yellow clay sandy silt	-	prehistoric ?

Trench 76 summary

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 76 contained a modern ditch (F104). It was part of a major (and now-removed) E/W boundary ditch shown on the OS of 1894 and 1904. It also appears in T91 to the west, and in T60 and T49 to the east).

Trench 76 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F104	ditch on OS 1894 (=F84 in T60 and F105 in T91)	width: 1.20m depth: 0.47m	dark grey brown sandy silty loam	**084**: Animal bone, post-medieval CBM, modern pottery (IRST)	modern

Trench 78 summary (plate 7)

Located in the centre of Field C, Trench 78 contained a curvilinear feature (F99: **plate 7**). Although not completely regular, this may be the southern half of a circular gully or a ring-ditch. Its fill contained prehistoric pottery and flints, and small pieces of structural clay (which may indicate the proximity of a clay structure – from the clay walls of a circular building? Two small and very abraded sherds that are possibly Beaker (Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age) came from gully F99.

A similar curvilinear feature was observed in the north end of T66 to the east of T78.

Thirteen flint artefacts and seven ?waste pieces came from F99. These included a core re-used as a hammer-stone and a small early Neolithic scraper. Combined with the presence of prehistoric pottery in this feature, the density of worked flint indicates that this feature is prehistoric in date. However, it is more likely to be Iron Age in date, and so the flints are probably residual.

Trench 78 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F099	curvilinear gully	width: 0.40m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silt	**082**: flint, Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric

Trench 85 summary

Located on the western side of Field C, Trench 85 contained two undated ditches (F107 and F108). However, there are two reasons why these ditches are dated to the prehistoric period. First, they share the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field C (particularly in T86 and T90). Second, they are close to the prehistoric curvilinear gull (ring ditch?) in T78. It is quite possible that F108 is the same ditch as F102 and F103 in T90, to the NW

Trench 85 – context and finds data

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F107	ditch	width: 0.50m depth: 0.13m	medium yellow-brown silt	-	?
F108	ditch	width: 0.58m depth: 0.11m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 86 summary

Located on the western side of Field C, Trench 86 contained an undated ditch (F106). However, this ditch is assigned to the prehistoric period because it shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field C (particularly in T85 and T90).

Trench 86 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F106	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.55m depth: 0.15m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	prehistoric?

Trench 90 summary

Located on the western side of Field C, Trench 90 contained three undated ditches (F101-103). However, these ditches are assigned to the prehistoric period because they share the alignment of prehistoric ditches in Field C (particularly in T85 and T86).

Trench 90 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F101	ditch	width: 0.36m depth: 0.09m	medium yellow-brown silt	-	prehistoric?
F102	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.12m	medium yellow-brown silt	-	prehistoric?
F103	ditch	width: 0.65m depth: 0.13m	medium yellow-brown silt	-	prehistoric?

Trench 91 summary

Located on the western side of Field C, Trench 91 contained a modern ditch (F105). It was part of a major (and now-removed) E/W boundary ditch shown on the OS of 1894 and 1904. It also appears in T76, T60, and T49 to the east.

Trench 91 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F105	ditch on OS 1894 (=T60 F84, T76 F104, T49 F68)	width: 1.20m depth: 0.47m	dark grey brown sandy silty loam	-	modern

Field C summary

1) Surface finds

Prehistoric worked flints came from the ploughsoil of T42, T44, and T53. Prehistoric pottery came from the ploughsoil of T44.

2) Trenching information

Thirty out of the sixty-nine trenches in Field C (i.e., 43% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

modern foundation	4
modern pit	2
modern ditch	6
post-medieval ditch	8
post-medieval pit	1
Roman ditch	2
prehistoric ditch	13
undated ditch	10
undated pit	2
undated post hole/stake-hole	4
natural pit	7
natural linear	1
total features	**60**

Features by date

total modern	12
total post-medieval	9
total Roman	2
total prehistoric	13
total natural features	8
total undated	16
total features	**60**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
34	40.46	40.00	40.34	39.90	0.45
35	40.34	39.77	40.17	39.82	0.46
36	40.33	39.9	40.16	39.81	0.39
37	40.18	39.74	40.20	39.75	0.45

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
38	40.31	39.85	40.20	39.90	0.38
39	40.23	39.90	40.12	39.58	0.43
40	40.59	39.90	40.31	39.70	**0.65**
41	41.24	40.62	41.43	40.84	**0.61**
42	41.28	40.86	41.18	40.71	0.45
43	40.94	40.42	41.18	40.70	**0.50**
44	40.92	40.45	40.51	40.14	0.42
45	40.81	40.31	40.50	39.96	**0.52**
46	40.70	40.19	41.10	40.46	**0.58**
47	41.29	40.79	40.92	40.64	0.39
48	40.63	40.16	40.96	40.39	**0.52**
49	40.77	40.33	41.07	40.62	0.45
50	41.92	41.54	42.09	41.66	0.41
51	40.95	40.60	41.40	40.90	0.43
52	40.70	40.38	40.76	40.26	0.41
53	40.57	40.04	40.52	40.18	0.44
54	40.36	39.95	40.88	40.39	0.45
55	39.83	39.40	40.72	40.32	0.41
56	39.95	39.52	40.23	39.80	0.43
57	39.93	39.67	40.21	39.80	0.34
58	40.11	39.61	40.11	39.65	0.48
59	39.99	39.62	40.28	39.91	0.37
60	40.37	40.05	40.77	40.35	0.37
61	41.19	40.78	41.08	40.71	0.39
62	41.57	41.31	42.38	41.89	0.38
63	42.65	42.40	43.02	42.57	0.35
64	43.88	43.62	44.81	44.28	0.40
65	43.49	43.14	43.38	43.01	0.36
66	42.42	42.05	43.12	42.68	0.41
67	41.98	41.60	41.86	41.54	0.35
68	40.72	40.41	41.54	41.18	0.34
69	40.31	39.92	40.62	40.12	0.45
70	39.69	39.30	40.04	39.62	0.41
71	39.46	39.07	39.88	39.48	0.40
72	39.89	39.51	39.75	39.43	0.35
73	39.63	39.25	39.80	39.36	0.41
74	39.39	38.95	39.27	38.84	0.43
75	39.34	39.05	39.65	39.33	0.31
76	39.76	39.39	40.57	40.13	0.40
77	40.98	40.69	41.07	40.70	0.33
78	41.40	41.24	42.36	42.05	0.23
79	42.56	42.22	42.72	42.40	0.33
80	43.05	42.70	43.70	43.29	0.38
81	43.98	43.69	44.14	43.81	0.31
82	42.71	42.38	43.15	42.79	0.34
83	41.98	41.65	42.65	42.35	0.31
84	41.29	41.05	41.8	41.49	0.27
85	40.39	40.17	41.34	40.86	0.35
86	39.77	39.43	40.04	39.64	0.37
87	38.88	38.57	39.48	39.15	0.32
88	38.41	38.03	39.02	38.53	0.43
89	38.12	37.66	38.39	37.97	0.44
90	38.63	38.38	38.94	38.53	0.33
91	39.15	38.87	40.06	39.58	0.38

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
92	40.04	39. 68	40.62	40.24	0.37
93	40.74	40.47	41.41	41.01	0.34
94	41.54	41.23	41.99	41.56	0.37
95	42.13	41.74	42.96	42.43	0.46
96	41.88	41.61	42.19	41.89	0.29
97	40.85	40.56	41.67	41.26	0.35
98	40.27	39.88	40.75	40.30	0.42
99	39.51	39.18	40.10	39.75	0.34
100	39.14	38.59	39.49	39.12	0.46
101	38.06	37.73	38.85	38.38	0.40
102	37.70	37.28	37.78	37.38	0.41
103	38.33	37.98	38.31	37.85	0.41

Analysis of Field C surface and soil depths

The highest ground was in the SE corner of Field C, from where ground sloped down moderately steeply to the NW (towards the railway line), losing 6.1m in height in the 145m between T64 and T103).

Topsoil depths varied quite widely, between 0.65m and 0.23m, averaging out at 0.47m. There was no real evidence that soils were deeper downslope – there is only a 1cm difference in the average depth between the 8 trenches in the SE corner of the site and the 7 trenches in the NW corner. The greatest topsoil depths (averaging 56cm) were in a N-S band in the NE corner of the field (T41/T48 to T45/46).

4) Field C conclusions (Fig 1c, 43)

Slightly less than half (43%) of the trenches in Field C contained archaeological features.

Cropmark

Field C contained a cropmark plot of a possible enclosure (IPS 256), which is shown in position on Fig 1c and Fig 4. Six trenches specifically targeted on this feature failed to locate any such enclosure. The conclusion is that the enclosure is illusory. Having said that, some of the field ditches seen in T43, T46, T55 may have produced a cropmark or soil-mark which has been mistaken for the southern edge of an enclosure, and similarly ditches in T44 could have been mistaken for the eastern side or NE corner of an enclosure.

Prehistoric and Roman

There are fragmentary remains of prehistoric and Roman-period activity in Field C. These include two curvilinear gullies in T78 and T66, in the southern half of the field. Although neither gully exactly describes an arc (i.e., as if it were part of an eaves-drip gully around a circular building), both may be structural in some way. The gully in T78 is dated by Iron Age pottery (and also has possible residual Beaker sherds), and that in T66 by Roman pottery (which is later than expected if this is an eaves-drip gully).

Assuming that these features are representative in some way of IA and Roman occupation, are they isolated, or is there other evidence of contemporary activity? Small quantities of residual prehistoric pottery come from T44, T53, and T66, but not in quantities to indicate any intense activity. Of greater interest is a series of IA ditches. In only two cases (T44, T53) are these dated by pottery to the Iron Age, but a further eleven ditches are assigned to the IA on the basis of proximity to and shared alignment with the dated examples. In addition, fragments of a similarly-dated field

system were seen in Field B (above). One ditch in T53, and the dating of curvilinear gully in T66 show some continuity into the Roman period, though not (apparently) on any large scale.

There were no large groups of finds from Field C. Residual finds of prehistoric pottery came from the Roman and post-medieval ditches.

Post-medieval (Fig 43)
Field C contained evidence of field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1894 and 1904, but which have now been removed (see Fig 43). The removed ditches include an E-W ditch splitting Field C into a southern and northern half, and a small enclosure on the southern side of its eastern end. Within the enclosure was a small brick building, probably of agricultural origin, and possibly a cottage. The cottage is no longer there. It must have been demolished, and the associated hedges grubbed out and the ditches infilled after 1904.

Another points of interest with regard to the post-medieval period is a large pit immediately south of the railway line. This may have been a gravel pit associated with the construction of the railway.

5.5 Trenches 104-192 (Field D) (Figs 1b, 6-7, 18-22, 35-6: plates 8-14)

Field D, on the western edge of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 104-192. Field D was bounded by the rear boundaries of houses on the eastern side of Henley Road (to the west), by the railway line (to the north), and by evaluation Fields C and I (to the east). NGR of the centre of Field D is TM 1630 4685.

Trench 112 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 112 contained a post-medieval ditch (F215) and an undated pit (F214). F215 shares the general N-S orientation of post-medieval ditches in this field (e.g., in T128 and T150). Residual finds from F215 include worked flints, medieval pottery and grey wares which could be either Late Iron Age/Roman or medieval.

Trench 112 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F214	pit	width: 1.70m depth: 0.35m to limit of excavation (loe)	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	undated
F215	ditch	width: 1.77m depth: 0.66m	dark grey-brown silty clay	**149:** slate **150:** *flint* **151:** medieval pottery (EMWSG) , *LIA or Roman pottery (possibly medieval)*	post-medieval

Trench 113 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 113 contained a modern pit F112. Its fill also contained residual greyware which could be either Roman or medieval.

Trench 113 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F112	pit	width: 1.83m depth: 0.32m to limit of excavation (loe)	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**086:** *Greyware pottery – Roman or medieval, Roman pottery*, slate, animal bone, post-medieval CBM, modern glass	modern

Trench 114 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 114 contained an undated ditch (F111) and three undated pits (F120-22).

Trench 114 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F111	ditch	width: 0.50m depth: 0.14m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F120	pit	width: 0.16m depth 0.13m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F121	pit	width: 0.30m depth: 0.19m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F122	pit	diam: 0.45m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?

Trench 126 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 126 contained medieval ditch F123, post-medieval ditch F117, and undated ditches F113, F119, medieval pit F109 and undated post-hole F110.

Small fragments of structural clay from F113 and F123 may be derived from nearby medieval structures. F123 also contained fragment of triangular loomweight, which should be residual here.

The medieval ditch has a N-S alignment which differs from the SSW/NNE alignment of the prehistoric ditches in trenches to the south and west of T126, but which agrees with the N-S alignment of the post-medieval ditch in T112 to the north. So, local N-S ditch alignments can be either medieval or post-medieval. For that reason, it is unclear to which period the two undated ditches should be assigned.

There is a small group of medieval features in the NW corner of Field D. These include ditches and pits in T112, T128, T130 and T147, as well as T126. There are also a number of undated post-holes which may or may not be medieval. It may therefore be surmised that there is a small medieval site here. Precisely what form this took is difficult to say.

Trench 126 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F109	Pit	diam: 0.50m depth: 0.13m	mottled medium yellow-brown silty clay	**085:** medieval pottery (MCWG)	medieval
F110	post-hole	width: 0.28m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F113	ditch	width: 1.80m depth: 0.34m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**088:** Fired clay, animal bone	undated – medieval?
F117	ditch	width: 1.40m depth: 0.60m	dark yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**091:** Fe nail, post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F119	ditch terminal	width: 0.44m	medium grey-brown silty clay	**093:** Animal bone **094:** Environmental	undated

		depth: 0.13m		sample (#3)	
F123	ditch	width: 1.06m depth: 0.35m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**095:** Fired clay (SF 16) **097:** medieval pottery (MCW, MCWG), animal bone	medieval

Trench 128 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 128 contained a wide variety of features and finds.

First, there were five parallel ditches. One of these, the westernmost (F157) is dated by a post-medieval CBM fragments which are almost certainly peg-tile. The other four (from west to east - F137, F135, F170, F126) are undated. However, there are other ditches on this alignment in Field C which are firmly dated as prehistoric, and for that reason the four undated ditches are assigned here as prehistoric.

There are also two medieval ditches (F166, F173). Although apparently parallel, these two ditches are of different sizes, and are less than 2m apart. It is therefore unlikely that they are trackway ditches. Their alignment means that they would meet ditch terminal F127 in T130 at right angles. There are also three medieval pits – F167, F168, F118, and a medieval post-hole (F125). F166 contained a small piece of structural clay, which may indicate the presence of a nearby clay structure.

Apart from the post-medieval ditch F157 (above), there is also a post-medieval pit F114. There are also a number of undated pits (F115, F116, F130, F165) which may be of medieval or post-medieval date.

There are also residual Roman and prehistoric finds from later features. The Roman find is a red ceramic floor cube (tessera), with mortar adhering to its sides and bottom. This is clearly derived from a high-status Roman building somewhere in the vicinity. Although there are a few Roman sherds from this project probably connected with a Roman-period use of the Ion Age fields, there is no evidence of a Roman structure of that type. It must therefore be beyond the bounds of this site.

A summary of this trench would be that there is a prehistoric field system represented by at least four parallel ditches, with a possible fifth if post-medieval CBM is intrusive onto F157. This is overlaid by a medieval site consisting of a number of pits and ditches, and there was sufficient Roman material on the surface (manure spread?) for a Roman tessera to be incorporated into the fill of one of the medieval pits. In the absence of building plans, it is hard to interpret this medieval site, but it may prove to be a small agricultural site which is peripheral to a larger farmstead nearby.

Trench 128 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	type
F114	pit	width: 0.90m depth: 0.25m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**089:** Fired clay, medieval pottery (MCW), coal	post-medieval
F115	small pit	diam: 0.19m depth: 0.09m	dark yellow/grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F116	pit?	diam: 0.12m	??	**090:** Fired	?

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	type
		(in sx) depth: 0.12m		clay, flint	
F118	pit	diam: 0.47m depth: 0.58m	dark yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**092:** medieval pottery (EMWSS, MCW), animal bone, fired clay	medieval
F125	post-hole	diam: 0.35m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**098:** *Roman tessera* **122*:*** *Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA),* medieval pottery (EMWSS, YAR, MCW)	medieval *Roman tessera (yes)*
F126	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.45m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?prehistoric
F130	pit	diam: 0.73m depth: 0.10m	medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?
F135	ditch, on prehist align	width: 0.55m depth: 0.07m	medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?prehistoric
F137	ditch, on prehist align	width: 0.74m depth: 0.23m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?prehistoric
F157	ditch	width: 0.62m depth: 0.22m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**109:** Animal bone, fired clay, post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F165	pit	width: 0.63m depth:0.12m	medium grey-brown silty clay with common chalk flecks	-	?
F166	ditch	width: 1.55m depth: 0.55m	medium grey-brown silty clay with common chalk flecks	**123:** medieval pottery (MCW), animal bone, fired clay	medieval
F167	pit	width: 1.10m depth: 0.37m	upper: dark grey-brown silt. lower: mottled mid grey-brown/pale brown silt heavily flecked with daub or briquetage	**116:** medieval pottery (HOLL)	medieval
F168	shallow pit	width: 0.15m depth: 0.05m	medium grey-brown silt	**117**: medieval pottery (MCW, HOLL)	medieval
F169	pit	width: 0.39 m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	type
F170	ditch, on prehist align	width: 0.21m depth: 0.08m	medium yellow-brown silt	-	?prehistoric
F173	gully	width: 0.35m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**121:** medieval pottery (EMWSS, MCW)	medieval
U/S	Surface find			**100:** Pottery	medieval

Trench 129 summary (plates 8, 9)

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 129 contained four parallel ditches – one (F133) dated to the prehistoric period, and the other three assigned to the prehistoric period on the basis of shared alignment (F134, F138 (**plate 8**), F141). F134 and F133 are actually slightly curvilinear, so it is possible they are part of a structure rather than agricultural ditches.

There is also a group of undated post-holes (F146-152: **plate 9**). While these may be of prehistoric date, the presence to the north of a group of medieval pits and ditches in T128 perhaps favours a medieval date for these post-holes.

Prehistoric worked flints came from prehistoric ditches F133, F134, and F141. Of these, F141 contained flints typical of the Neolithic, and F134 of the Bronze Age. However, they are both likely to be residual in Iron Age features here.

Trench 129 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F133	ditch	width: 0.40m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**101**: prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA), flint	prehistoric
F134	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.40m depth: 0.13m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**102:** flint	undated: prehistoric?
F138	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.50m depth: 0.22m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	undated: prehistoric?
F141	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.32m depth: 0.12m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**105:** prehistoric pottery (IA), flint	prehistoric
F146	post-hole	diam: 0.13m depth: 0.17m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F147	post-hole	diam: 0.16m depth: 0.25m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F148	post-hole	diam: 0.16m depth: 0.23m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F149	post-hole	diam: 0.10m depth: 0.13m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F150	post-hole	diam: 0.18m	dark yellow-brown	-	?

		depth: 0.30m	silty clay		
F151	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.13m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F152	post-hole?	diam: 0.17m depth: 0.10m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 130 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 130 contained two natural features (F129, F132), an undated gully (F136), a medieval ditch terminal (F127), and an undated post hole (F128).

On the basis of shared alignment with other prehistoric ditches (in T128-9, T131, T132) the undated gully may also be prehistoric. Also, this ditch contained a fragment of loomweight which is probably of prehistoric date.

The medieval ditch terminal aligns precisely with medieval ditch F124, some 60m to the ESE in T132. Whether or not they are actually the same ditch is difficult to say. It is an attractive speculation (but no more) that the undated post-hole F128 near the medieval ditch terminal F127 may be part of a gate or fence structure leading through a gap in a field ditch. Of course, this could only be tested by more extensive excavation.

Trench 130 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F127	ditch terminal	width: 0.77m depth: 0.14m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**099:** *flint*, medieval pottery (EMWSS, MCW)	medieval
F128	post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.17m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	undated
F129	natural channel	width: 1.00m depth: 0.13m	medium orange-brown silty clay	-	-
F132	natural gully	width: 0.60m depth: 0.18m	medium orange-brown silty clay	-	
F136	gully	width: 0.70m depth: 0.36m	medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	**103**: flint	undated - prehistoric?

Trench 131 summary (plate 10)

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 131 contained four parallel and undated ditches (F131, F139 (**plate 10**), F142, F145). However, they are assigned to the prehistoric period because of shared alignment with prehistoric ditches elsewhere in Field D (T129, T132). A worked flint came from ditch F145.

Trench 131 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F131	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.60m depth: 0.15m	medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	prehistoric?
F139	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.50m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	prehistoric?
F142	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.59m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	prehistoric?
F145	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.59m depth: 0.32m	soft firm moist light medium dark grey-brown sandy silty loam	**106:**flint, fired clay	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 132 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 132 contained three undated ditches (F124, F143, F144) and two undated pits (F153, F301). However, there was a good stratigraphical relationship between the three ditches, which are on different alignments.

The earliest ditch F144 shares an alignment with prehistoric ditches elsewhere in Field D (T131, T129), and on that basis is assumed to be prehistoric. F144 is cut by ditch F143. Although it is strictly undated, a Roman or medieval date is proposed here. The two undated pits stand either side of the north end of ditch F144, and may be related to it. Ditch F143 is cut by ditch F124, which aligns well with medieval ditch F127 in T130 to the west. So, although undated, a medieval date is proposed for ditch F124.

Worked prehistoric flint came from pit F107.

Trench 132 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F124	ditch, cuts F143	width: 1.35m depth: 0.50m	medium grey-brown silty clay	**096:** Animal bone	medieval?
F143	ditch, cuts F144	width: 0.66m depth: 0.12m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks		Roman/medieval?
F144	ditch	width: 0.85m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks		undated – prehistoric?
F153	pit	width: 0.57m depth: 0.11m	medium grey-brown silty clay	**107:** Flint **108:** Shell	undated – related to ditch F143?
F301	pit	width: 0.46m depth: 0.16m	?		undated – related to ditch F143?

Trench 139 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 139 contained a fragmentary ditch F210 cut by a medieval ditch F195.

As far as one can judge by the short length appearing in T139, this earlier fragment of ditch is on the alignment of prehistoric ditches elsewhere in Field D, and so may be of that date. It is cut by ditch F195, which is dated by medieval pottery, and also contained residual prehistoric pottery.

Trench 139 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F195	ditch	width: 3.25m depth: 0.60m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**132:** *Prehistoric pot (IA),* Animal bone, medieval pot (YAR) **141:** Animal bone	medieval
F210	ditch, on prehistoric alignment, cut by F195	width: 0.80m depth: 0.30m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	undated – medieval or earlier

Trench 140 summary

Located in the north-eastern part of Field D, Trench 140 contained five medieval ditches (F171, F182, F206), a post-medieval ditch (F175), a medieval post-hole (F160), an undated pit F181, an undated gully (F189) and five undated post-holes (177-178, 183-187, 205).

Intercutting ditches F206 and F183 are both dated to the medieval period, showing that there are two phases of medieval activity here (unless the medieval pottery in F183 is residual in a post-medieval context).

There seems to be a clear association between some of the ditches and post-holes. For instance, F185, F186 and F187 seem to be positioned along the line of ditch F189. Similarly, undated post-holes F183 and F184 are set on the edge of medieval ditch F182. It is difficult to interpret these combinations of ditches and post-holes. Are they structural?

Trench 140 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F160	post-hole	diam: 0.30m depth: 0.20m	dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	**112:** medieval Pottery (YAR, MCW)	medieval
F171	ditch	width: 2.88m depth: 0.82m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**118:** Fe nail, animal bone **119:** early medieval and medieval pottery (EMW, EMWSS, YAR) **125:** Burnt flint (residual)	medieval
F175	ditch	width: 1.60m depth: 0.80m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay with occasional stones	**126:** Pottery, ?post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval?

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F177	post-hole	diam: 0.22m depth: 0.17m	medium yellow-brown silt		undated
F178	post-hole	diam: 0.13m depth: 0.12m	medium grey-brown silt	-	undated
F181	pit	width: 0.70m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	undated
F182	ditch	width: 0.40m depth: 0.13m	dark grey-brown silty clay	**130:** Fired clay, early medieval pottery (STNE)	early medieval
F183	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.16m	dark grey-brown silt with rare charcoal	-	undated
F184	post-hole	diam: 0.18m depth: 0.14m	dark grey-brown silt	-	undated
F185	post-hole	diam: 0.13m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silt	-	undated
F186	post-hole	diam: 0.11m depth: 0.11m	medium grey-brown silt	-	undated
F187	post-hole	diam: 0.26m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silt	-	undated
F189	gully	width: 0.30m depth: 0.07m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated
F205	post-hole	diam: 0.28m depth:0.22m	dark grey clay silt with charcoal and daub flecks, and stones	-	undated
F206	ditch	width: 1.10m depth: 0.26m	medium grey-brown clay silt with charcoal, daub, and stones	**140:** medieval Pottery (YAR)	medieval

Trench 141 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 141 contained an undated pit F159.

Trench 141 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F159	pit	width: 0.42m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?

Trench 145 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench contained an undated pit F154.

Trench 145 – context and finds data.

context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F154	pit	width: 0.80m depth: 0.12m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?

Trench 146 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 146 contained a prehistoric ditch F140. This shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T132, T147 and T148, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D. It may be a continuation of ditch D145 in T131 to the N.

A prehistoric worked flint came from this ditch.

Trench 146 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F140	ditch, probable continuation of T131 F145	width: 0.45m depth: 0.31m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**104:**prehistoric pottery (EIA-LIA), flint	prehistoric

Trench 147 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 147 contained three prehistoric ditches (F161, F174, F176), and a medieval ditch (F158). The easternmost ditch F176 may continue as F131 in T131.

Whereas F176 shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T132, T147 and T148, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D, the other two prehistoric ditches F161 and F174 are slightly curvilinear and are aligned more closely to N-S (as opposed to the general SSW-NNE alignment of the prehistoric ditches).

The medieval ditch is also aligned SSW-NNE.

Prehistoric worked flints came from prehistoric ditches F161 and F176, and from medieval ditch F158.

Trench 147 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F158	ditch	width: 0.60m depth:0.40m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**110:** medieval pottery (MCW), flint	medieval
F161	ditch	width: 0.80m depth: 0.15m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**113:** prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), flint	prehistoric
F174	ditch	width: 0.34m depth: 0.11m	medium brown silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks	**124:** prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F176	ditch	width: 0.63m depth: 0.32m	medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay with common chalk flecks	**127:** flint, prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA, mainly MIA-LIA)	prehistoric

Trench 148 summary (plate 11)

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 148 contained two prehistoric ditches F180 and F188 (**plate 11**). F180 contained a relatively large group of prehistoric pottery (88 sherds, 1365g).

Whereas F188 shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T146, T147 and T149, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D, ditch F180 is aligned N-S.

Ditch F180 contained a large group of prehistoric pottery. This may indicate, perhaps quite strongly, the proximity of a prehistoric settlement. Prehistoric worked flints came from both features. Loomweight fragments also came from F180. Again, this indicates nearby prehistoric settlement, and weaving.

Trench 148 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F180	ditch	width: 1.75m depth: 1.12m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**129:** loomweight fragment, flint, large group of prehistoric pottery (MIA) **133:** large group of prehistoric pottery (MIA) **159:** prehistoric pottery (MIA)	prehistoric
F188	ditch	width: 0.80m depth:0.26m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	**137:** Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA), flint	prehistoric

Trench 149 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 149 contained a ditch terminal F224. This shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T148, T150 and T161, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D. A prehistoric worked flint came from F224.

Trench 149 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F224	ditch terminal, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.56m depth: 0.15m	medium brown silty clay with charcoal	**152:** flint	prehistoric?

Trench 150 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 150 contained four ditches – one prehistoric (F229), one post-medieval (F156), and two undated (F155, 190).

Ditch F229 shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T49, T151 and T152, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D. Ditch F190, although undated, is assigned to the prehistoric period because of shared alignment with the prehistoric field system.

The two post-medieval ditches also follow the prehistoric alignment (as do ditches in T128 to the north).

Trench 150 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F155	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.13m	medium orange-brown silty clay, charcoal flecks	-	undated
F156	ditch	width: 0.55m depth: 0.12m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**111:** *medieval pottery (MCW),* post-medieval pottery (STAF) and CBM	post-medieval
F190	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.50m depth: 0.21m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	prehistoric?
F229	ditch	width: 0.83m depth: 0.25m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	**153:** Prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA)	prehistoric

Trench 151 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 151 contained three prehistoric ditches (F162, F163, F164), a prehistoric pit (F172) and an undated ditch (F179). The undated ditch F179 is assigned to the prehistoric period because of its shared alignment with other prehistoric ditches in this trench, and in T149 and T150. Ditches F163 and F164 are most likely to be the same ditch, with an 0.8m break (or a gate?) through it.

Ditches F162, F163, F164 and F179 form part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D.

Trench 151 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F162	ditch	width: 0.31 m depth: 0.16m	dark grey-brown silty clay	**114:** Prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F163	ditch	width: 0.43m depth: 0.24m	dark yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**115:** Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA, MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F164	ditch	width: 0.49 m depth: 0.21m	dark yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**131:** Prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F172	post-hole/pit	diam: 0.45m depth: 0.17m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**120:** Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F179	ditch	width: 0.97m depth: 0.16m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	prehistoric?

Trench 152 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 152 contained one prehistoric ditch (F208), one post-medieval ditch (F192), and three undated ditches (F201, F204, F212). Of the undated ditches, two (F201, F212) share the alignment of prehistoric ditches elsewhere in Field D, and are therefore assigned to the prehistoric period. They form part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D.

Trench 152 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F192	ditch	width: 1.35m depth: 0.35m	medium grey-brown silty clay, charcoal flecks	**136:** *Flint*, post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F201	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.55m depth:0.22m	medium brown clay silt	-	prehistoric?
F204	ditch	width: 0.90m depth: 0.21m	medium grey-brown clay silt with charcoal flecks	**139:** Flint	undated
F208	ditch	width: 0.66m depth: 0.23m	dark yellow-brown silty clay	**143:** prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA), burnt flint	prehistoric
F212	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.67m depth: 0.23m	medium grey-brown silty clay, charcoal flecks		prehistoric?

Trench 153 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 153 contained an undated ditch F220.
This shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T150, T151 and T152, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D.

Trench 153 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F220	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 1.17m depth: 0.33m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 155 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 155 contained two undated pits F199, F200.

Trench 155 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F199	pit	width: 0.35m depth: 0.03m	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F200	pit	width: 0.22m depth:0.02m	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 158 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 158 contained an undated pit F194.

Trench 158 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F194	pit	width: 0.72m depth: 0.26m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	**135**: Environmental sample (#5)	undated

Trench 159 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 159 contained an undated ditch F203. This is assigned to the prehistoric period because it shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T150, and T160, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D.

Trench 159 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F203	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.30m depth: 0.11m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 160 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 160 contained two undated ditches: F196 (which is a continuation of the same numbered feature in T161 to the north), and F202. However, both are assigned to the prehistoric period because of shared alignment. Both ditches form part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D.

Trench 160 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F202	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.47m depth: 0.15m	mottled medium yellow/brown silty clay	-	undated – prehistoric?
F196	ditch, on prehistoric alignment T160 and T161	width: 0.52m depth:0.20m	mottled light yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**138:** flints	prehistoric?

Trench 161 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 161 contained an undated ditch F196 which is assigned to the prehistoric period because it shares the alignment of other prehistoric ditches in Field D, i.e. in T1490, and T160, and forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D. A prehistoric worked flint came from F196.

Trench 161 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F196	ditch, on prehistoric alignment (this feature is in both T161 and T160)	width: 0.52m depth:0.20m	mottled light yellow/grey-brown silty clay	**138:** Flint	prehistoric?

Trench 162 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 162 contained a prehistoric ditch (F211), an early Roman ditch (F219), and an undated ditch (F218) which is assigned to the prehistoric period because of shared alignment with other prehistoric ditches in nearby trenches. Roman ditch F219 shares the prehistoric ditch alignment. It probably represents a Roman-period continuation in the use of an Iron Age field system.

Trench 162 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F211	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.21m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	**145:** prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F218	ditch	width: 0.47m depth: 0.11m	medium grey-brown silty clay, charcoal	-	undated – prehistoric?
F219	ditch terminal	width: 0.62m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	**146:** *prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), flint* , early Roman pottery	Roman, early

Trench 163 summary

Located in the north-western part of Field D, Trench 163 contained an undated pit or post-hole (F193), a prehistoric ditch (F221), and an undated ditch (F191) which is assigned to the prehistoric period because of shared alignment with other prehistoric ditches in nearby trenches. Both ditches form part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D, with one exception, in that ditch F221 was aligned WNW-ESE, at right angles to the normal prehistoric alignment. The same can be said of ditch F234 in T164 to the south. Unless these two ditch fragments are parts of trackways joining into the prehistoric field system, it may be that the field system is (at least locally) co-axial.

Trench 163 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F191	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.46m depth: 0.09m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated – prehistoric?
F193	pit or post-hole	diam: 0.28m depth: 0.10m	dark-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	undated
F221	ditch	width: 0.47m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	**147:** prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric

Trench 164 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench contained an undated ditch F234, which is assigned to the prehistoric period because of shared alignment with other prehistoric ditches in nearby trenches. This ditch forms part of a prehistoric field system on the western side of Field D, and (like F221 in T163) may indicate that the field system is co-axial.

Trench 164 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F234	gully, on prehistoric alignment	width: 0.47m depth: 0.12m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 165 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 165 contained two undated features: pit (F197) and small pit/post-hole F198.

Trench 165 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F197	pit	width: 0.60m depth: 0.06m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F198	small pit/post-hole	diam: 0.25m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 167 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 167 contained a post-medieval ditch F207, which was aligned W-E and which almost certainly continues as ditch F223 in T170 to the east. In this position, it is tempting to ask whether this is connected with the former brick & tile works to the east, but the OS of 1894 and 1904 shows no ditch in this position.

Trench 167 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F207	ditch, continues as T170 F223	width: 0.94m depth: 0.34m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	**142:** post-medieval CBM, modern pottery (IRST), animal bone	post-medieval

Trench 168 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 168 contained modern pit F209.

Trench 168 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F209	pit	width: 0.30m depth: 0.07m	dark grey-brown silty clay	**144:** modern Pottery (PORC)	modern

Trench 170 summary

Located in the south-western part of Field D, Trench 170 contained post-medieval ditch F223, which was aligned W-E and which almost certainly continues as ditch F207 in T167 to the west. In this position, it is tempting to ask whether this is connected with the former brick & tile works to the east, but the OS of 1894 and 1904 shows no ditch in this position.

Trench 170 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil descriptions	Finds nos and detail	period
F223	ditch, cont as T167 F207	width: 0.67m (in sx) depth: 0.50m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	**156:** pottery, post-medieval CBM **157:** Fe object (SF 15)	post-medieval

Trench 171 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 171 contained a large modern pit (F235) which was almost certainly a waste pit from the nearby brick and tile kilns.

Trench 171 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F235	waste pit near kiln	width: not dug depth: not dug	dark brown-black silt clay with brick and coal fragments (not kept)	-	post-med/modern

Trench 173 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, T173 contained six undated ditches (F225, F232, F233, F245, F247, F249), a prehistoric ditch F237, a medieval post-hole F246), and an undated pit (F242).

Two of the undated ditches (F233, F247) share the alignment of prehistoric ditch F237, and may be of prehistoric date. It is more difficult to be certain of ditch dates here, because there are fewer certain prehistoric ditches and more medieval and or undated ditches in and around T173. A prehistoric worked flint came from prehistoric ditch F237.

Trench 173 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F225	ditch	width: 0.57m (in sx) depth: 0.32m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated
F232	ditch	width: 0.70m depth: 0.16m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated
F233	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.26m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	undated
F237	ditch	width: 0.76m depth: 0.24m	medium orange-brown silty clay with minor charcoal flecking	**155:** Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), flint	prehistoric
F242	pit	width: 0.81m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay	**158:** Animal bone	undated

F245	ditch	width: 0.64m depth: 0.18m	?	-	undated
F246	post-hole	diam: 0.28m depth: 0.17m	?	**161:** early medieval pottery (STNE)	medieval
F247	ditch	width: 0.55m depth: 0.21m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F249	ditch	width: 0.37m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silt with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 174 summary (plate 12)

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 174 contained a natural channel (F213), two undated ditches (F217, F248), an undated pit (F216), and seven undated post-holes (F222, F226-7, F230-31, F252-3). The post-holes are grouped: F226-7, F230-31 on a slightly curved plan which may possibly continue as F252-3. This may be a circular structure of some sort, unfortunately there is no dating evidence for it.

Trench 174 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F213	natural channel	width: 0.47m depth: 0.25m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	-
F216	pit	width: 0.50m depth: 0.22m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?
F217	ditch	width: 1.42m depth: 0.30m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	-	?
F222	post-hole	diam: 0.22m depth: 0.17m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	?
F226	post-hole	diam: 0.25m depth: 0.14m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	?
F227	post-hole	diam: 0.28m depth: 0.30m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	?
F230	post-hole	diam: 0.33m depth: 0.26m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	?
F231	post-hole	diam: 0.18m depth: 0.16m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal	-	?
F248	ditch	width: 0.70m depth: 0.22m	medium orange-brown silt with minor charcoal flecking	-	?
F252	post-hole	diam: 0.23m depth: 0.17m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F253	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?

Trench 176 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 176 contained a prehistoric ditch (F228) aligned SW-NE. In this respect, it is at right-angles to the normal prehistoric alignment, and, like F 221 in T163 and F234 in T164, it may show that some parts of the field system are co-axial.

Trench 176 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F228	ditch	width: 0.51m depth: 0.09m	dark grey-black silty clay with charcoal	148: Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric

Trench 179 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 179 contained an undated ditch F267 and a natural linear F272.

Trench 179 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F267	ditch	width: 0.65m depth: 0.17m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F272	natural linear	width: 0.79m depth: 0.20m	medium orange-brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 180 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, T180 contained shallow cut F271 with associated stake-holes or post-holes (F272-76), a Roman pit (F268), two undated and unassociated post-holes F270, F284), and two undated ditches (F266, F279).

The shallow cut may be an area of trample cause by stock, and the stake-holes may be parts of fences to control stock movement. Ditch F266 cut Roman pit F268, and so is likely to be post-Roman in date.

Trench 180 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F266	ditch	width: 0.77m depth: 0.35m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-med?
F268	pit	width: 1.03m depth: 0.43m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**166:** ?Roman pottery	Roman?
F270	post-hole	diam: 0.30m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F271	stock trample	width: 1.85m depth: 0.09m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F273	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F274	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F275	post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.09m	medium grey-brown silty clay, charcoal flecking	-	?
F276	post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.09m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F277	post-hole	diam: 0.26m depth: 0.16m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F279	ditch	width: 0.37m (in sx) depth: 0.17m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F283	pit	width: 1.26m depth: 0.22m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?
F284	post-hole	diam: 0.25m depth: 0.23m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F285	post-hole	diam: 0.17m depth: 0.16m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Trench 181 summary (plates 13, 14)

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 181 contained a post-medieval ditch F243, a prehistoric ditch terminal (F236: **plate 13**), an undated pit (F286), a modern plough scar (F257), a modern post-hole (F280), and nine undated post-holes (F259-65, F281-2). Postholes F259-265 (**plate 14**) are in a line, and are almost certainly part of a fence line. As one of the post-holes is modern, we may speculate that they are all modern in date. Post-medieval ditch F243 contained a large but residual group of prehistoric pottery (47 sherds, 596g). Was there a prehistoric feature on the same spot?

Trench 181 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F236	ditch terminal	width: 0.86m depth: 0.25m	medium orange-brown silty clay with minor charcoal flecking	**154:** Prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA)	prehistoric (EIA-MIA)
F243	ditch	width: 0.47m depth: 0.11m	light-medium grey-brown fill with charcoal	**160:** *Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA/MIA-LIA),* ?post-medieval CBM	post-medieval?
F257	plough scar	width: 0.44m depth: 0.15m	black silty clay	-	modern
F259	post-hole	diam: 0.11m depth: 0.17m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F260	post-hole	diam: 0.14m depth: 0.17m	as 259	-	?
F261	post-hole	diam: 0.11m depth: 0.16m	as 259	-	?
F262	post-hole	diam: 0.16m depth: 0.16m	as 259	-	?
F263	post-hole	diam: 0.16m depth: 0.18m	as 259	-	?
F264	post-hole	diam: 0.12m depth: 0.20m	as 259	-	?
F265	post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.13m	as 259	-	?
F280	post-hole	diam: 0.41m depth: 0.20m	as 259	**168:** post-medieval CBM, modern glass	modern
F281	post-hole	diam: 0.14m depth:	as 259	-	?

		0.10m			
F282	post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.10m	as 259	-	?
F286	pit	width: 1.22m depth: 0.09m	as 259	-	?

Trench 182 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 182 contained an undated ditch (F255 and an undated curvilinear gully F256.

Trench 182 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F255	ditch	width: 1.08m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F256	gully	width: 0.95m depth: 0.35m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?

Trench 183 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 183 contained an undated ditch (F251) and a modern pit or post-hole (F254). The undated ditch shares the NW-SE alignment of other undated ditches in this part of Field D, in particular in T172, T184, and T189.

Trench 183 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F251	ditch	width: 0.83m depth: 0.45m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F254	pit or post-hole	diam: 0.42m depth: 0.08m	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**162:** post-medieval pottery (PMED), post-medieval CBM	post-medieval/modern

Trench 184 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 184 contained four undated ditches. The two parallel ditches (F239 and F250) may be trackway ditches. They cut two earlier E-W ditches (F240, F241).

The two parallel ditch also share the NW-SE alignment of other undated ditches in this part of Field D, in particular in T172, T183, and T189.

Trench 184 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F239	ditch	width: 0.81m depth: 0.26m	medium orange-brown silty clay with minor charcoal flecking	-	?
F240	ditch	width: 0.42m depth: 0.13m	grey-brown silty clay	-	?

F241	ditch	width: 0.55m depth: 0.20m	soft firm moist light medium dark grey-brown sandy silty loam	-	?
F250	ditch	width: 0.67m depth: 0.25m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?

Trench 185 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 185 contained a N-S Roman ditch F258, an undated ditch F238 and an undated pit F244 whose redeposited natural fill indicates a modern date.

F258 contained fragments of structural clay, possibly derived from a nearby building The N-S Roman ditch is almost on a shared alignment with a prehistoric ditch in T172. It may represent Roman-period continuity of the prehistoric field system.

Trench 185 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F238	ditch	width: 0.40m depth: 0.12m	grey silt	-	?
F244	pit	width: 0.77m depth: 0.24m	redeposited natural	-	modern
F258	ditch	width: 1.11m depth: 0.31m	?	164: *Prehistoric pottery (?MIA-LIA),* LIA/Roman pottery	LIA/Roman?

Trench 186 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 186 contained a large modern pit F269, which also contained a residual Roman tegula tile. Along with the Roman tessera from T128 (280m to the NW) this shows that there was a Roman structure somewhere in the vicinity (but not on this site).

Trench 186 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F269	pit?	width: 1.85m (into sx) depth: 0.17m	dark grey-black silty clay with charcoal flecking	167: *Roman tegula*, post-medieval/modern CBM, iron slag	modern

Trench 189 summary

Located in the south-eastern part of Field D, Trench 189 contained two undated ditches (F278, F287) which share the NW-SE alignment of other undated ditches in this part of Field D, in particular in T172, T183, and T184.

Trench 189 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F278	ditch	width: 0.96m depth: 0.09m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F287	ditch terminal	width: 0.76m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	?

Field D summary

1) Surface finds

Medieval pottery came from the ploughsoil of T128

2) Trenching information.

Forty six out of the eighty-eight trenches in Field D (i.e., 52% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

modern post-hole	1
modern plough scar	1
modern pit	5
post-medieval ditch	10
post-medieval pit	2
medieval ditch	12
medieval pit	4
medieval post-hole	3
Roman ditch	2
Roman pit	1
prehistoric ditch	39
undated ditch	25
undated pit	24
undated gully	1
undated post hole/stake-hole	44
undated stock trample	1
natural ditch	4
total features	**179**

Features by date

total modern	7
total post-medieval	12
total medieval	19
total Roman	3
total prehistoric	39
total natural features	4
total undated	95
total features	**179**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
104	39.57	39.14	39.95	39.48	0.45
105	40.00	39.57	40.08	39.64	0.43
106	39.12	38.84	39.06	38.74	0.30
107	39.22	38.93	39.67	39.29	0.34
108	40.56	40.17	39.75	39.43	0.36
109	40.66	40.37	41.03	40.62	0.35
110	41.82	41.47	41.23	40.91	0.34
111	41.97	41.58	42.13	41.83	0.35
112	42.84	42.37	42.83	42.48	0.41
113	42.34	42.15	42.79	42.38	0.30
114	42.50	42.14	42.10	41.78	0.34
115	41.65	41.35	41.95	41.54	0.36
116	41.43	41.09	40.95	40.61	0.34
117	40.28	39.98	40.85	40.40	0.38
118	40.22	39.85	39.90	39.63	0.32
119	39.37	39.12	40.14	39.83	0.28
120	40.77	40.43	40.82	40.51	0.33
121	40.40	40.07	41.33	40.92	0.37
122	41.40	41.00	40.94	40.68	0.33
123	41.47	41.15	41.90	41.43	0.40
124	42.47	42.07	41.94	41.55	0.40
125	42.57	42.31	43.09	42.37	0.49
126	43.35	42.97	42.98	42.65	0.36
127	43.11	42.84	43.56	43.09	0.37
128	43.58	43.12	43.39	43.03	0.41
129	43.87	43.53	43.88	43.52	0.35
130	43.60	43.25	43.99	43.68	0.33
131	43.73	43.26	43.57	43.14	0.45
132	43.38	43.11	43.64	43.26	0.33
133	43.38	43.08	43.06	42.73	0.32
134	42.48	42.13	43.22	42.79	0.39
135	42.61	42.19	42.09	41.72	0.40
136	41.57	41.24	42.32	41.89	0.38
137	41.78	41.37	41.43	41.04	0.40
138	41.07	40.77	41.98	41.44	0.42
139	42.56	42.02	42.68	42.05	0.59
140	42.06	41.76	42.96	42.41	0.43
141	42.96	42.49	42.59	42.18	0.44
142	42.73	42.33	43.41	42.88	0.46
143	43.55	43.15	43.28	42.92	0.38
144	43.48	43.15	44.06	43.64	0.38
145	43.97	43.61	43.87	43.47	0.38
146	43.90	43.60	44.30	43.95	0.32
147	44.28	43.86	44.06	43.42	0.53
148	44.56	44.23	44.44	44.17	0.30
149	44.90	44.54	45.33	44.86	0.41
150	45.62	45.23	45.44	45.15	0.34
151	45.79	45.40	46.17	45.75	0.41
152	46.17	45.82	46.20	45.80	0.38
153	46.25	45.83	46.37	45.98	0.41
154	46.31	45.94	46.41	45.96	0.41
155	46.39	45.98	46.42	46.01	0.41
156	46.34	46.04	46.45	46.14	0.31
157	46.01	45.63	46.31	45.88	0.40

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
158	45.89	45.50	45.80	45.41	0.39
159	45.27	44.91	45.68	45.26	0.39
160	45.07	44.71	44.93	44.62	0.34
161	44.16	43.86	44.66	44.16	0.40
162	44.41	44.04	44.19	43.82	0.37
163	44.59	44.36	45.14	44.60	0.39
164	45.40	45.00	45.37	44.92	0.42
165	45.61	45.30	46.04	45.64	0.36
166	46.13	45.78	46.06	45.75	0.33
167	46.15	45.78	46.49	46.06	0.40
168	46.41	46.06	46.63	46.35	0.31
169	46.61	46.27	46.88	46.52	0.35
170	46.41	46.10	46.41	46.16	0.28
171	43.87	43.44	43.61	43.30	0.37
172	43.17	42.83	43.64	43.24	0.37
173	43.34	42.89	43.16	42.80	0.41
174	42.87	42.46	43.56	43.23	0.37
175	43.19	42.81	43.26	42.93	0.35
176	43.22	42.68	43.75	43.28	0.50
177	43.52	42.87	44.16	43.65	0.58
178	44.86	44.40	45.11	44.79	0.39
179	44.66	44.33	45.03	44.58	0.39
180	44.03	43.70	44.90	44.46	0.38
181	43.99	43.70	44.31	43.90	0.35
182	43.34	43.21	44.71	44.25	0.30
183	43.85	43.44	43.98	43.55	0.42
184	43.50	43.30	44.24	43.96	0.24
185	44.37	43.86	43.97	43.64	0.42
186	44.20	43.88	45.69	45.22	0.40
187	45.33	45.04	45.03	44.67	0.32
188	44.66	44.32	45.55	45.19	0.35
189	45.35	44.95	45.62	45.21	0.40
190	45.88	45.54	46.23	45.84	0.36
191	45.50	45.07	46.30	45.86	0.43
192	46.22	45.86	46.75	46.44	0.34

Analysis of Field D surface and soil depths

Ground level in Field D sloped down gently from SSW to NNE in such a way that it was consistently above 45-46m AOD in the southern third of the site (i.e., in an E-W band), 43-44m in the central third, and 39-42m in the northern third (against the railway line).

From T169 on the S edge of the field, ground fell away by 7.5m in the 160m distance to T106 in the NNE corner. Topsoil depths varied considerably, from 59cm to 24cm, but averaged out at 0.38m. However, most soil depths were in the range of 35-45cm (54 out of 88 trenches).

It is interesting to speculate whether the construction of the railway has affected soil depth. The answer is no, because average soil depth in the 6 trenches closest to the railway is 37.5cm - within half a centimetre of the average for the whole field.

4) Field D interpretation (Figs 7, 12)

Prehistoric

The most significant feature of Field D is arguably the evidence for a prehistoric (and specifically Iron Age) field system over a large part of its western side.

The field system, covering an area of approximately 150 x 250m, is defined by nineteen ditches containing Iron Age pottery, and by a further twenty whose alignment very strongly indicates that they too are Iron Age in date. Where measurable, they are spaced 4-5m apart, and aligned generally NNE-SSW (i.e. down slope). There are also two ditches (T163-4) aligned at right-angles, showing that the field system may have been co-axial (at least in places).

There is a large group of prehistoric pottery in a solitary pit in T148. This may be evidence (admittedly limited) for prehistoric settlement here.

There are also a number of ditch fragments, and instances of residual prehistoric pottery on the east side of Field D. These may also represent prehistoric activity here, although on a lesser scale than in the west side of Field D.

Roman

Roman remains are present at a low density in Field D – ditches in T161 and T185, and residual Roman material in T112-3 and T186. However, some of the Roman finds are of great interest. One Roman find is a red ceramic floor cube (tessera) in T128, with mortar adhering to its sides and bottom (showing its use in a floor). This is clearly derived from a high-status Roman building somewhere in the vicinity. Although there are a few Roman sherds from this site probably connected with a Roman-period use of the Iron Age fields, there is no evidence of a Roman structure of that type. It must therefore be beyond the bounds of this site. A second is the Roman roof tile (*tegula*) from T186. This is mortared over, showing that it has been reused (but when?). If in the Roman period, then it, like the tessera from T128 is evidence of a Roman-period high-status site at an unknown location. There are Roman-period field ditches in T161 and T185, probably representing Roman-period use of the Iron Age fields.

Medieval

There are medieval remains in two parts of Field D. First, a small medieval site is represented in T126, and T128-131 by ditches aligned N-S (a trackway?) and WNW – ESE, and by four pits (see Fig 7 for detailed plan). There is also a group of undated post-holes in T129, which may or may not be connected with it. Interpreting these sites is difficult, and in the absence of clear signs of buildings it is difficult to assess the status of the site. It may be the case that it is a low-status site, almost certainly agricultural in nature.

A second site is represented by a cluster of ditches and pits in the eastern half of Field D, in T139-40, and T172. Again, a low-status agricultural site may be indicated.

Modern and post-medieval

The south side of Field D lies either side of the former brickworks site. A waste pit in T171, immediately north of the brickworks, is associated with the operation of the site. However, there was no sign of the railway sidings which originally left the north edge of the site, and curved N and NE to join the main railway line to the north (Fig 12, A-B). Its course should have been intercepted by T171, T142, T135, T122, T117, T108 and T104. It must have been surface-built, and its removal/demolition has left no below-ground traces.

There are a small number of post-medieval field ditches on various alignments. These are rather fragmentary, and are not considered to be important.

General

There are many undated ditch fragments and post holes on east side of Field D, but the lack of dating evidence makes further comment difficult.

5.6 Trenches 193-235 (Field E) (Figs 1b, 8, 23-24, 36-7: plate 15)

Field E, in the north-eastern part of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 193-235. Field E was entirely bounded by evaluation Fields (I to the east, A to the north, F to the south, and C to the west). NGR of the centre of Field E is TM 1670 4690.

Trench 194 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 194 contained a modern pit which is interpreted as a WWII gun pit.

Trench 194 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F290	WWII gun pit?	width: 1.03m depth: 0.77m	black silt	**169:** modern glass, iron slag	WWII

Trench 195 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 195 contained a modern linear feature which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same feature was excavated in T196, T197, and T205.

Trench 195 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F329 (also in T205)	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	medium grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 196 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 196 contained a modern linear feature which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same feature was excavated in T195, T197, and T205.

Trench 196 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F329 (also in T205)	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	medium grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 197 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 197 contained a modern linear feature which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same feature was excavated in T195, T196, and T205.

Trench 197 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F329 (also in T205)	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	medium grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 198 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 198 contained a post-medieval ditch which corresponds exactly with a field boundary which is shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS 1st and 2nd edition sheets. This ditch was also excavated in T198, T212, T218, T228, and T233. Although undated in this section, the ditch contained dated post-medieval finds where excavated in T212, T228 and T233.

The ditch should have also passed through T202 and T208, but was not seen there. It may be the case that the trench position coincided with a break in the ditch (a gate?), or its ditch was shallow where it passed through those trench positions, and has not survived.

Trench 198 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F288	ditch shown on OS 1894	width: 1.85m depth: 0.61m	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	post-medieval

Trench 201 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 201 contained two parallel ditches (F289, F351). Although undated, the fills may indicate a recent (post-medieval) origin.

Trench 201 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F289	ditch	width: 1.59m depth: 0.34m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-medieval?
F351	ditch	width: 0.72m depth: 0.18m	very light sand	-	undated – post-medieval?

Trench 203 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 203 contained an undated gully or ditch which may be on a curvilinear plan.

An environmental sample from this ditch identified moderately common small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell in the assemblage.

Trench 203 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F291	gully	width: 0.46m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**219:** environmental sample 5	?

Trench 205 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 205 contained a modern linear feature which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same feature was excavated in T195, T196, and T197.

Trench 205 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F329	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	medium grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 207 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 207 contained an undated ditch. Its shared alignment with the now-removed field ditch shown on the 1894 OS and excavated in T198 and T212 to the east may indicate a post-medieval but pre-1894 date for this ditch.

Trench 207 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F344	ditch	width: 1.13m depth: 0.27m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 210 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 210 contained an undated but possibly post-medieval ditch (F341). An environmental sample from this ditch contained splinters of burnt stone, but otherwise had an insufficient density of material for close interpretation.

Trench 210 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F341	drain	width: 0.50m depth: 0,46m	black silty clay with charcoal	**201:** environmental sample	undated – post-medieval?

Trench 212 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 212 contained a post-medieval ditch which corresponds exactly with a field boundary which is shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS 1st and 2nd edition sheets. This ditch was also excavated in T198, T218, T228, and T233. The ditch contained dated post-medieval finds which date the time when the hedge was removed and the ditch infilled. The ditch should have also passed through T202 and T208, but was not seen there. It may be the case that the trench position coincided with a break in the ditch (a gate?), or its ditch was shallow where it passed through those trench positions, and has not survived.

Trench 212 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F328	ditch	width: 1.16m depth: 0.51m	dark grey-brown silty clay	**204:** post-medieval pottery (GRE), modern glass	post-medieval/ modern

Trench 213 summary
Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 213 contained an undated ditch.

Trench 213 – context and finds data.

Context		dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F335	ditch	width: 0.85m depth: 0.18m	medium orange-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 214 summary
Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 214 contained an undated ditch. Its shared alignment with the now-removed field ditch shown on the 1894 OS and excavated in T198 and T212 to the east may indicate a post-medieval but pre-1894 date for this ditch.

Trench 214 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F342	post-hole	diam: 0.26m depth: 0.15m	dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	prehistoric?
F343	ditch	width: 2.00m depth: 0.80m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 218 summary (plate 15)
Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 218 contained a post-medieval ditch F323 (**plate 15**) which corresponds exactly with a field boundary shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS 1st and 2nd edition sheets. This ditch was also excavated in T198, T212, T228, and T233. Although undated in this section, the ditch contained dated post-medieval finds where excavated in T212, T228 and T233. The ditch should have also passed through T202 and T208, but was not seen there. It may be the case that the trench position coincided with a break in the ditch (a gate?), or its ditch was shallow where it passed through those trench positions, and has not survived.

T218 also contained a group of two pits (F354 and F355), and two undated post-holes. Pit F354 is undated, but adjacent pit F355 contained a (for this site) large group of Roman pottery (23 sherds, 140g).

This may be considered to be part of a small group of Roman features in this part of Field E, including the Roman pits with a large pottery groups in T218 and T222, the Roman ditches in T220 and T222, and the residual Roman material in T231.

Trench 218 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F323	ditch shown on OS 1894	width: 1.28m depth: 0.68m	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	post-medieval
F354	pit	width: 0.91m	medium orange-brown sandy silt	-	undated

		depth: 0.13m			
F355	shallow pit or ditch terminal	width: 0.42m depth: 0.05m	medium grey-brown silty clay	**223:** group of Roman pottery – mid-late 1st century, structural clay	Roman, 1st
F356	post-hole	diam: 0.40m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay		undated
F357	post-hole	diam: 0.12m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	undated

Trench 220 summary

Located in the northern half of Field E, Trench 220 contained two ditches: one Roman (F339), and a second one (F340) which is aligned at right angles to F339, which it may join beyond the trench.

This may be considered to be part of a small group of Roman features in this part of Field E, including the Roman pits with a large pottery groups in T218 and T222, the Roman ditch in T222, and the residual Roman material in T231.

An environmental sample from ditch F340 contained an insufficient density of material for close interpretation. A residual prehistoric flint came from F339.

Trench 220 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F339	ditch	width: 0.70m depth: 0.20m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with rare stones	**199***: flint,* Roman pottery	Roman
F340	ditch	width: 0.87m depth: 0.18m	medium yellow-brown sandy silt with rare stones	**235:** environmental sample 9	undated - Roman?

Trench 221 summary

Located in the northern half of Field E, Trench 221 contained two medieval ditches (F319, F332), a medieval pit (F324), a post-hole containing greyware which may be either Roman or medieval (F325), three undated pits (F326,F327, F334), and an undated post-hole (F333).

The medieval features may be part of a larger group which includes the medieval ditch in T231 to the north, and the ditches in T221 and T231 may form a medieval enclosure.

An environmental sample from pit F324 showed possible evidence of *in situ* burning. Although small, the assemblage is largely typical of deposits of cereal processing waste of medieval date, containing a moderate number of small legume seeds. It is generally assumed that these are indicative of attempts to improve impoverished, nitrogen- depleted soils by the rotational cultivation of pulses.

Trench 221 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F319	ditch	width: 1.97m depth: 0.81m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**189:** *flint*, medieval pottery (MCW) **190:** *flint*, medieval pottery (MCW)	medieval
F324	pit	width: 0.52m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**192:** medieval pottery (MCW, HOLL), *Roman pottery* **194:** environmental sample	medieval
F325	post-hole	diam: 0.53m depth: 0.30m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**193:** greyware - Roman or medieval pottery	Roman or med?
F326	pit	width: 0.53m depth: 0.06m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F327	pit	width: 0.36m depth: 0.05m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F331	ditch	width: 0.36m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F332	ditch	width: 0.50m depth: 0.12m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**196:** medieval pottery (MCWG)	medieval
F333	post-hole	diam: 0.18m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F334	pit	width: 0.27m depth: 0.06m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 222 summary

Located in the northern half of Field E, Trench 222 contained a large group of features: principal among then are a group of four Roman pits (F345, F353, F359, F360), and a Roman ditch F350. The Roman pits together contained a significant quantity of Roman pottery (38 sherds, 559g), with the group from F345 being the largest component.

The Roman features may be considered to be part of a small group of Roman features in this part of Field E, including the Roman pits with a large pottery groups in T218, the Roman ditch in T220, and the residual Roman material in T231. The presence of pits with Roman pottery may be evidence of a Roman occupation site here, although it is perhaps surprising that there is no Roman brick or tile of the kind found on Field D (above) and which may be expected on Roman sites with high-status buildings.

Also in T222 were a post-medieval pit (F352) and undated ditch (F358). Residual prehistoric flints came from F35 and F353.

Trench 222 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F345	pit	width: 2.25m depth: 0.18m	medium yellow-brown slightly loamy sand	**203:** *flint*, big group Roman pottery 2nd cent possibly later	Roman, 2nd or later
F350	ditch	width: 1.42m depth: 0.23m	medium yellow-brown slightly loamy sand with rare stones	**220:** Roman pottery	Roman
F352	pit	width: 1.52m depth: 0.17m	medium yellow-brown slightly loamy sand with rare stones.	**221:** *medieval pottery (HOLL),* clay tobacco pipe	post-medieval
F353	pit	width: 0.58m depth: 0.24m	medium yellow-brown sand silt	**226:** *flint ,* Roman 1st –e2nd century pottery	Roman
F358	ditch	width: 0.67m depth: 0.18m	medium yellow-brown slightly loamy sand	-	
F359	pit	width: 0.80m depth: 0.08m	medium yellow-brown slightly sandy silt	**227:** Roman pottery	Roman
F360	pit	width: 0.52m depth: 0.05m	medium yellow-brown sandy silt	**228:** Roman pottery, structural clay	Roman

Trench 228 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 228 contained a post-medieval ditch which corresponds exactly with a field boundary which is shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS 1st and 2nd edition sheets. This ditch was also excavated in T198, T212, T218, and T233. The ditch contained dated post-medieval finds which date the time when the hedge was removed and the ditch infilled.

The ditch should have also passed through T202 and T208, but was not seen there. It may be the case that the trench position coincided with a break in the ditch (a gate?), or its ditch was shallow where it passed through those trench positions, and has not survived.

Trench 228 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F330	ditch, shown on OS 1894	not dug	dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	**195:** medieval pottery (MCW)	post-medieval

Trench 231 summary

Located in the northern half of Field E, Trench 231 contained a medieval ditch F317 and an undated post-hole F318.

The medieval ditch may be part of a larger group which includes the medieval pits in T221, and the medieval ditch in T221 which may join F317 to form part of a medieval enclosure.

Trench 231 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F317	ditch	width: 1.50m depth: 0.95m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**184:** *flint* (residual), medieval pottery (MCW, HOLL)	medieval
F318	post-hole	diam: 0.19m depth: 0.38m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?

Trench 233 summary

Located in the southern half of Field E, Trench 233 contained a post-medieval ditch which corresponds exactly with a field boundary which is shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS 1st and 2nd edition sheets. This ditch was also excavated in T198, T212, T218, and T228. The ditch contained dated post-medieval finds which date the time when the hedge was removed and the ditch infilled.

The ditch should have also passed through T202 and T208, but was not seen there. It may be the case that the trench position coincided with a break in the ditch (a gate?), or its ditch was shallow where it passed through those trench positions, and has not survived.

Trench 233 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F338	ditch, shown on OS 1894, also in T228, T218, T212, T198	width: 1.15m depth: 0.54m	silty clay with charcoal flecking	**198:** post-medieval pottery (ESW)	post-medieval

Field E summary

1) Surface finds

none

2) Trenching information

Twenty out of the forty-three trenches in Field E (i.e., 47% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

WWII/modern feature	2
post-medieval ditch	8
post-medieval pit	1
medieval ditch	3
medieval pit	1
medieval post-hole	1
Roman ditch	4
Roman pit	4
prehistoric post hole	1
undated ditch	4
undated pit	4
undated gully	4
total features	**37**

Features by date

total modern	2
total post-medieval	9
total medieval	5
total Roman	8
total prehistoric	1
total undated	12
total features	**37**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
193	45.01	44.58	45.34	44.72	0.53
194	45.69	45.23	45.39	45.01	0.42
195	45.86	45.47	45.41	44.98	0.41
196	45.56	45.13	46.15	45.67	0.45
197	45.11	44.78	46.16	45.63	0.43
198	45.40	44.97	45.16	44.71	0.44
199	44.63	44.30	45.41	44.85	0.45
200	44.83	44.26	44.56	44.12	0.51

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
201	43.60	43.26	44.28	43.89	0.37
202	44.28	43.97	44.16	43.77	0.35
203	44.25	43.87	44.82	44.34	0.43
204	44.80	44.45	44.62	44.21	0.38
205	44.51	44.15	45.20	44.79	0.39
206	43.72	43.35	44.41	43.99	0.39
207	44.05	43.69	43.86	43.42	0.40
208	43.49	43.15	43.96	43.50	0.40
209	43.56	43.11	43.07	42.61	0.46
210	42.71	42.25	43.17	42.69	0.47
211	42.89	42.47	42.38	42.07	0.37
212	42.99	42.50	43.12	42.56	0.52
213	43.45	43.01	43.17	42.78	0.42
214	43.18	42.83	43.97	43.35	0.48
215	43.30	42.93	43.52	43.09	0.40
216	42.50	42.14	42.84	42.39	0.41
217	42.56	42.08	43.15	42.63	0.50
218	42.99	42.51	42.63	42.22	0.45
219	42.23	41.86	42.75	42.15	0.48
220	42.23	41.80	41.39	41.02	0.40
221	41.32	40.67	40.49	40.15	0.50
222	41.18	40.84	41.74	41.17	0.45
223	41.95	41.47	41.70	41.32	0.43
224	41.67	41.13	42.30	41.83	0.50
225	42.04	41.63	42.08	41.55	0.47
226	40.96	40.67	41.69	41.21	0.38
227	41.26	40.82	41.18	40.80	0.41
228	40.73	40.39	41.38	40.99	0.36
230	40.84	40.46	40.61	40.19	0.40
231	40.27	39.86	40.56	40.01	0.48
232	40.16	39.73	40.57	40.10	0.45
233	40.73	40.29	40.33	39.84	0.46
234	40.66	40.20	40.97	40.59	0.42
235	40.30	39.82	40.40	39.89	0.49

Analysis of Field E surface and soil depths

Ground level in Field E sloped down gently from SW to NE. Ground fell away by 5.7m in the 250m distance from T195 in the SW corner to T232 in the NE corner.

Topsoil depths varied considerably, from 53cm to 36cm, but averaged out at 0.44m. However, most soil depths were in the range of 40-50cm (31 out of 42 trenches).

4) Field E interpretation (Fig 43)

Compared with Field D, Field E does not have extensive areas of archaeological remains. However, there are a number of points of interest.

Roman

There is a group of Roman material in the north-eastern corner of Field E. This includes the Roman pits with significant pottery groups in T218 and T222, the Roman ditch in T220, and the residual Roman material in T231. The presence of pits with Roman pottery may be evidence of a Roman occupation site here, although it is perhaps surprising that there is no Roman brick or tile of the kind found on Field D (above) and which may be expected on Roman sites with high-status buildings. The Roman ditches may form the corner of an enclosure (T220).

Medieval

There is also a group of medieval remains in the NE corner of Field E. This includes the medieval ditch in T231 and T221, which may form a medieval enclosure, and two pits. This may be evidence for a small medieval site, presumably agricultural in nature.

Modern and post-medieval (Fig 43)

The largest feature in Field E was the WWII anti-tank ditch intercepted along the south edge of Field E in T195-7. Of the same period was the gun pit in T205.
Field E also (like Field C) contained evidence of a field boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1894 and 1904, but which have now been removed (see Fig 43). The removed ditch originally split Field E into an eastern and a western half. The field boundary must have been grubbed out and its ditch infilled after 1904.

5.7 Trenches 236-268 (Field I) (Figs 1b, 11, 32-33: plate 16)

Field I, situated centrally on the eastern side of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 236-268. Field I was bounded by evaluation Fields A (to the north), E (to the west), G/H (to the south) and by the Westerfield Road to the east. NGR of the centre of Field I is TM 1680 4680.

Trench 236 summary

Located in the northern part of Field I, Trench 236 contained two undated ditches (F294, F336), and an undated post-hole (F337). As F337 was in the side of ditch F294, the two may be related.

Trench 236 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F294	ditch	width: 1.22m depth: 0.36m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**258:** Napoleon III, copper-alloy dix centimes piece, 1854 (SF 24)	modern
F336	ditch	width: 1.13m depth: 0.12m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F337	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.11m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 248 summary

Located on the eastern side of Field I, Trench 248 contained an undated NNW-SSE ditch (F296).

Trench 248 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F296	ditch	width: 0.80m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 250 summary

Located in the centre of Field I, Trench contained undated post-medieval ditch prehistoric ditch pit

Trench 250 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F292	small pond?	width: 2.04m (in sx) depth: 0.40m	upper: mid yellow-brown sandy silt; lower: very dark grey sandy silt, organic.	**170:** modern glass	modern
F293	silt patch	width: 2.45m depth: 0.20m	dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	-	?
F295	ditch	width: 1.88m depth: 0.36m	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**172:** *flint*, post-medieval CBM	post-medieval

Trench 251 summary
Located on the western side of Field I, Trench 251 contained a natural pit F315.

Trench 251 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F315	natural pit	width: 0.49m depth: 0.20m	light yellow-brown silt	-	-

Trench 255 summary
Located on the western side of Field I, Trench 255 contained an E-W post-medieval ditch F312 and a natural pit F313. A prehistoric flint came from F312.

Trench 255 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F312	ditch	width: 1.12m depth: 0.44m	dark grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	**181***: flint, medieval pottery (MCW),* post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F313	natural pit	width: 0.77m depth: 0.16m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 256 summary
Located in the south central part of Field I, Trench 255 contained a post-medieval pit F308.

Trench 256 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F308	pit	width: 0.62m depth: 0.15m	dark brown/black silt with charcoal flecking	**177:** post-medieval CBM	post-medieval

Trench 257 summary
Located in the south central part of Field I, Trench 256 contained a post-medieval ditch F321 on a NW-SE alignment.

Trench 257 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F321	ditch	width: 3.00m (in sx) depth: 0.25m	dark grey-brown sandy silty with charcoal flecking	**187:** *medieval pottery (MCW),* post-medieval CBM, structural clay	post-medieval

Trench 258 summary

Located in the northern centre western eastern side part of Field I, Trench contained a very large modern pit F297/F307 (same feature). This pit is part of a group of large pits in the SE corner of Field I (including T267, and T268). These may have been originally dug as quarry pits, and have subsequently been used for rubbish disposal.

T258 also contained post-medieval pit F320.

Trench 258 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F297	pit, = F307	width: 3.00m (in sx) depth: 0.29m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**179:** *early medieval pottery (EMW), post-medieval CBM*, modern pottery (IRST),	modern
F307	pit, = F297	width: 2.10m depth: 0.45m	medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**178:** post-medieval pottery (GRE), post-medieval CBM	(modern)
F320	pit	width: 0.50m depth: 0.26m	medium orange-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	**185:** post-medieval CBM	post-medieval

Trench 259 summary

Located in south-eastern corner of Field I, Trench contained natural linear F298.

Trench 259 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F298	natural linear	width: 0.75m (in sx) depth: 0.32m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	-

Trench 260 summary

Located in the south-eastern corner of Field I, Trench 260 contained a post-medieval ditch (F299) on a N-S alignment.

Trench 260 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F299	ditch	width: 0.78m depth: 0.35	medium grey-brown silt, peg-tile fragments at base	**180:** *post-medieval CBM,* modern pottery (IRST)	modern

Trench 261 summary

Located on the southern side of Field I, Trench 261 contained an irregular pit (F300) which is interpreted as a tree-throw pit, and an undated E-W ditch (F306).

Trench 261 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F300	tree-throw pit?	width: 1.12m (in sx) depth: 0.30m	medium orange-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	-	-
F306	ditch	width: 0.63m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silt with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 264 summary

Located in the south-east corner of Field I, Trench 264 contained a post-medieval ditch on a N-S alignment (F314) and an undated ditch (F316).

Trench 264 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F314	ditch	width: 0.78m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	**182:** post-medieval CBM,	post-med
F316	ditch	width: 0.80m depth: 0.19m	medium grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 265 summary (plate 16)

Located on the southern edge of Field I, Trench 265 contained a prehistoric pit (F302: **plate 16**) with a large group of prehistoric pottery (19 sherds, 243g). This prehistoric pit is relatively isolated, although there are residual prehistoric sherds to the east in T268. F302 also contained structural clay, possibly derived from a nearby structure.

An environmental sample from this pit contained a number of very poorly preserved cereal grains including some barley. As barley was the only grain which was regularly used whole for human consumption, it is possible that this assemblage is derived from domestic hearth waste, with the cereals being derived from materials accidentally spilled and charred during culinary preparation. This interpretation would appear to concur with the archaeological interpretation of the deposit as a dump of possible midden waste.

Trench 265 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F302	pit	width: 1.00m (in sx) depth: 0.20m	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**173:** prehistoric pottery -big group (EIA), structural clay **191:** environmental sample 3	prehistoric

Trench 266 summary

Located in the northern centre western eastern side part of Field I, Trench contained undated post-medieval ditch prehistoric ditch pit

Trench 266 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F309	natural linear	width: 0.40m depth: 0.11m	medium orange-brown sandy silt	-	-
F310	tree-throw pit?	width: 0.57m depth: 0.17m	medium grey-brown silt	-	-
F311	natural linear	width: 0.55m depth: 0.32m	medium orange-grey sandy silt	-	-

Trench 267 summary

Located in the south-eastern corner of Field I, Trench 266 contained a large modern pit F303. This pit is part of a group of large pits in the SE corner of Field I (including T258 and T268). These may have been originally dug as quarry pits, and have subsequently been used for rubbish disposal. A prehistoric flint came from F303.

Trench 267 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F303	pit	width: 2.01m (in sx) depth: 0.32m	dark brown silt with charcoal flecking	**174:** *flint, post-medieval pottery (GRE)* , modern glass	modern

Trench 268 summary

Located in the south-eastern corner of Field I, Trench 268 contained three post-medieval/modern pits (F304, F305, F322). At least F322 may be part of a group of large pits in the SE corner of Field I (including T258, and T267). These may have been originally dug as quarry pits, and have subsequently been used for rubbish disposal.

There was a relatively large amount of residual pottery in these pits – prehistoric in F304 and F305, Roman or medieval in F305, and medieval in F322.

Trench 268 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F304	pit	width: 2.80m (in sx) depth: 0.35m	medium brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	**175:** *Prehistoric pottery (IA),* post-med CBM	post-medieval
F305	pit	width: 2.66m depth: 0.38m	medium/dark grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	**176***: flint, prehistoric pot (IA), greyware - Roman or med*, post-med CBM, slate ***183:*** *medieval pottery (HOLG),*	post-medieval
F322	gravel pit	width: 2.75m (in sx) depth: 0.45m loe	medium grey-brown silty clay, charcoal flecking	**188:** *flint,* medieval pottery (IPSG)	post-medieval/modern

Field I summary

1) Surface finds

none

2) Trenching information.

Sixteen out of the thirty-two in Field I (i.e., 50% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

modern pond	1
modern pit	4
modern ditch	1
post-medieval ditch	4
post-medieval pit	3
prehistoric pit	1
undated ditch	5
undated post hole/stake-hole	1
natural pit	4
natural ditch	3
total features	**27**

Features by date

total modern	6
total post-medieval	7
total medieval	0
total Roman	0
total prehistoric	1
total natural features	7
total undated	6
total features	**27**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil cover
236	40.03	39.49	40.06	39.58	0.51
237	40.34	40.00	39.88	39.47	0.38
238	39.19	38.87	39.93	39.52	0.36
239	39.62	39.01	40.75	40.12	0.62
240	40.51	40.11	40.26	39.83	0.41
241	40.35	40.04	41.14	40.68	0.39
242	41.38	40.91	40.83	40.52	0.39

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil cover
243	42.23	41.79	41.98	41.54	0.44
244	41.41	41.04	42.41	41.77	0.50
245	41.66	41.34	41.56	41.07	0.40
246	40.97	40.58	42.26	41.73	0.46
247	41.54	41.06	41.37	40.96	0.44
248	42.13	41.72	43.34	42.81	0.47
249	42.83	42.35	42.72	42.25	0.47
250	42.25	41.82	42.74	42.33	0.42
251	42.90	42.48	42.51	42.00	0.47
252	42.57	42.06	43.38	42.93	0.48
253	43.34	42.85	43.38	42.93	0.47
254	43.82	43.45	44.14	43.64	0.43
255	43.43	43.09	44.58	44.12	0.40
256	43.46	43.02	43.05	42.58	0.45
257	43.31	42.85	43.61	43.18	0.45
258	43.35	42.92	43.19	42.84	0.39
259	43.57	43.23	44.02	43.66	0.35
260	44.18	43.77	44.04	43.56	0.44
261	43.90	43.51	45.06	44.48	0.49
262	45.01	44.45	44.78	44.33	0.50
263	44.49	44.05	45.24	44.76	0.46
264	45.58	45.18	45.65	45.33	0.36
265	45.27	44.85	46.12	45.40	0.57
266	45.43	45.00	45.01	44.74	0.35
267	44.07	43.55	45.46	45.14	0.42
268	44.04	43.54	44.52	44.06	0.48

Analysis of Field I surface and soil depths

Field I sloped down gently from SW to NE. Ground level fell away moderately steeply by 6.3m over the 210m distance between T264 in the SW corner of the field to T238 in the NE corner. Topsoil depth varied between 62cm and 35cm, and averaged out at 44cm. However, most soil depths were between 40-50cm (22 out of 32 trenches).

4) Field I interpretation

Exactly half (50%) of the trenches in Field I contained archaeological features.

The most significant find was an isolated pit with a large group of prehistoric pottery (19 sherds, 243g) on the extreme S edge of the field. It also contained barley, which may be dumped waste.

There were no other features or groups of features of any great significance in Field I, but two points can be made. First, there were a number of fragments of post-medieval ditches, indicating a previous arrangement of fields not evident in the current landscape. Second, a number of large pits in the SE corner of the field are probably evidence for post-medieval mineral extraction.

Residual finds of prehistoric, medieval and Roman pottery came from the post-medieval features, particularly in the southern half of the field.

5.8 Trenches 269-361 (Fields G/H) (Figs 1b, 10, 27-31, 38-9: plates 17-18)

Fields G and H, situated in the south-eastern part of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 269-361. Fields G/H were bounded by evaluation Fields F (to the west), I (to the north), and by the Westerfield Road (B1077) on the east. NGR for the centre of Field G is TM 1670 4650, and for Field H TM 1685 4660.

Trench 269 summary

Located on the western edge of Field H, Trench 269 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F362). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T278, T279, T288, and in Field G by T324, T325, T329, T331, and T332.

A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 269 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F362	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	yellow-grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 270 summary

Located on the northern edge of Field H, Trench 270 contained an undated ditch on a N-S alignment (F348).

Trench 270 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F348	ditch	width: 0.51m depth: 0.11m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 273 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field H, Trench 273 contained an undated ditch whose fill may indicate a post-medieval date. This ditch may be the same as F367 in T274 to the south.

Trench 273 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F385	ditch	width: 1.90m depth: 0.44m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-med?

Trench 274 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field H, Trench 274 contained two undated ditches (F363, F367). F367 may be a continuation of ?post-medieval ditch F385 in T273 to the north.

Trench 274 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F363	ditch	width: 0.30m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F367	ditch	width: 1.68m depth: 0.41m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-med?

Trench 277 summary

Located on the western side of Field H, Trench 277 contained an undated ditch F347, on a NW-SE alignment.

Trench 277 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F347	ditch	width: 0.40m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 278 summary

Located on the western edge of Field H, Trench contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F362). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T269, T279, T288, and in Field G by T324, T325, T331, T332, and T329. A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 278 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F362	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	yellow-grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 279 summary

Located on the western edge of Field H, Trench contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F362). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T269, T278, and T288, and in Field G by T324, T325, T331, T332, and T329. A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 279 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F362	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	yellow-grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 284 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field H, Trench 284 contained an undated ditch on a NW-SE alignment (F365).

Trench 284 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F365	ditch	width: 1.18m depth: 0.40m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-med?

Trench 288 summary

Located on the western edge of Field H, Trench contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F362). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T269, T278, and T279, and in Field G by T324, T325, T331, T332, and T329.

A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 288 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F362	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	yellow-grey clay	-	WWII

Trench 291 summary (plate 17)

Located on the eastern side of Field H, Trench 291 contained a Roman pit F374, and an undated cremation (F379: **plate 17**). Based purely on the date of the adjacent pit, cremation F379 may also be of Roman date. Pit F374 also contained structural clay, possibly derived from an adjacent structure, and a fragment of lava quern which dates the pit to the Roman period.

F374 (and F379?) are part of a small group of prehistoric/Roman features in the centre of Field H which also includes a possible structural gully and other features in T294 to the SW. F374 contained frequent charcoal/charred wood fragments. If F374 is associated with the adjacent cremation, then the charcoal may be derived from the pyre.

Trench 291 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F374	pit	width: 0.50m depth: 0.29m	dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	**210:** flint, prehistoric pot (MIA-LIA), Roman lava quern (SF13). **212:** environmental sample 6	Roman
F379	cremation pit?	width: 0.60m depth: 0.11m	dark brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecking and cremated bone	**219:** environmental sample 7	undated – Roman?

Trench 292 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field H, Trench 292 contained an undated ditch (F349) on a SW-NE alignment.

Trench 292 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F349	ditch	width: 0.45m depth: 0.09m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 294 summary (plate 18)

Located in the centre of Field H, T294 contained an important group of prehistoric features. This includes pit F346 (**plate 18**), ditch F366 and an undated curvilinear gully (F361) which may also be of prehistoric date. Worked flints came from the pit and the ditch. Flints are invariably residual, but these *may* be in contemporary features.

Trench 294 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F346	pit	width: 1.12m depth: 0.34m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**205:** flint, prehistoric pottery (MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F361	curvilinear gully	width: 0.48m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**206:** Neolithic flints	prehistoric?
F366	ditch	width: 1.55m depth: 0.54m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**207:** flint, prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA/MIA-LIA)	prehistoric

Trench 295 summary

Located on the western edge of Field H, Trench 295 contained an undated ditch F371 on a SW-NE alignment.

Trench 295 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F371	ditch	width: 1.05m depth: 0.29m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 297 summary

Located in the southern half of Field H, Trench 297 contained an undated pit (F376).

Trench 297 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F376	pit	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay with common charcoal flecking	-	?

Trench 298 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field H, Trench 298 contained three ditches (F364, F370, F373). F373 dates to the post-medieval period, and it is probable that the other two are of a similar date.

Trench 298 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F364	ditch	width: 0.48m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-medieval?
F370	ditch	width: 0.58m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated – post-medieval ?
F373	ditch	width: 0.54m depth: 0.14m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**211:** post-medieval pottery (GSW4)	post-medieval

Trench 299 summary

Located on the southern edge of Field H, Trench 299 contained a post-medieval ditch F372 on a SSW-NNE alignment.

Trench 299 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F372	ditch	width: 1.35m depth: 0.85m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**209:** *early medieval pottery (EMW),* post-medieval CBM	post-medieval

Trench 301 summary

Located on the southern edge of Field H, Trench 310 contained two undated pits (F368, F369).

Trench 301 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F368	pit	width: 0.26m depth: 0.15m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecking	-	?
F369	pit	width: 0.40m depth: 0.06m	medium yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?

Trench 304 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field H, Trench 301 contained a post-medieval/modern ditch which coincides with a ditch which was open at the time of the evaluation.

Trench 304 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F378	ditch	width: 0.90m depth: 0.43m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**213:** post-medieval CBM	post-med

Trench 307 summary

Located in the northern side of Field G, Trench 307 contained two undated pits (F401, F404). F404 contained prehistoric flints, which may date it.

Trench 307 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F401	pit	width: 0.42m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F404	pit	width: 0.90m depth: 0.50m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**242**: flints	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 309 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 309 contained a prehistoric ditch F403 which cuts an undated ditch F428 which cuts an undated pit F429. Although F428 and F429 contain no finds, they are clearly prehistoric in date.

F403 contained a large group of prehistoric pottery (99 sherds, 985g). Taken together with the prehistoric ditches and post-hole in adjacent Trenches 309, 314-316, this may be evidence for a small prehistoric site here.

Trench 309 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F403	ditch	width: 1.73m depth: 0.60m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**243:** big group of prehistoric pottery (Neo-LBA/EIA), flints	prehistoric
F428	ditch	width: 0.90m depth: 0.65m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	prehistoric by stratification
F429	pit	width: 0.70m depth: 0.65m	dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	prehistoric by stratification

Trench 314 summary

Located in the centre of Field G, Trench 314 contained a W-E prehistoric ditch (F400). F400 contained a group of prehistoric pottery (34 sherds, 104g), and a fragment from a triangular loomweight, which is evidence for local settlement, and weaving. Taken together with the prehistoric ditches and post-hole in adjacent Trenches 309, and T315-316, this may be evidence for a small prehistoric site here.

Trench 314 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F400	ditch	width: 3.00m depth: 0.85m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**240:** prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA-LIA), triangular loomweight **248: p**rehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric

Trench 315 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 315 contained a small prehistoric pit F412 and an undated pit F411. Taken together with prehistoric ditches and post-hole in adjacent T309, 314, 316, F412 may be evidence for a small prehistoric site here.

Trench 315 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F411	small pit	diam: 0.36m depth: 0.22m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F412	small pit	diam: 0.37m depth: 0.12m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking and daub flecks	**246:** prehistoric pottery (IA), structural clay	prehistoric

Trench 316 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 316 contained two a prehistoric ditch terminal (F410), two undated ditches (F409, F414), and two undated post-holes (F408, F413). Ditch F409 is approximately on the alignment of the prehistoric ditch terminal F410, and may be prehistoric on that basis. Taken together with the prehistoric ditches and post-hole in adjacent T309, 314-315, F410 may be evidence for a small prehistoric site here.

Trench 316 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F408	post-hole	diam: 0.25m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silt	-	?
F409	ditch	width: 0.75m depth: 0.25m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	?
F410	ditch terminal	width: 0.25m depth: 0.07m	medium yellow-brown silt with rare stones	**245:** prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F413	post-hole	diam: 0.23m depth: 0.45m	grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	?
F414	ditch	width: 0.62m depth: 0.18m	grey-brown silt	-	?

Trench 318 summary

Located on the western side of Field G, Trench 318 contained an undated ditch F396 on a SW-NE alignment.

Trench 318 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F396	ditch	width: 0.76m depth: 0.21m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 319 summary

Located on the western side of Field G, Trench 319 contained a N-S post-medieval ditch (F399), and an undated pit F398.

Trench 319 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F398	pit	width: 0.51m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F399	ditch	width: 2.05m depth: 0.92m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**238:** *medieval pottery (MCW, MGW),* post-medieval pottery (GRE), post-medieval CBM	post medieval

Trench 323 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 323 contained two undated ditches F405, and F407 and an undated post-hole F406.

Trench 323 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F405	ditch	width: 0.72m depth: 0.32m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking and rare stones	-	undated
F406	post-hole	diam: 0.80m depth: 0.42m	mottled medium yellow-grey brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecking	-	undated
F407	ditch	width: 0.58m depth: 0.26m	medium yellow-brown silty clay	-	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 324 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 324 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F402). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T325, T329, T331, and T332, and in Field H by T269, T278, and T279, and T288. A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 324 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F402	anti-tank ditch (also in T325, T330-332)	not dug	medium grey-clay with barbed wire	-	WWII

Trench 325 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 325 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F402). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T324, T329, T331, and T332, and in Field H by T269, T278, and T279, and T288.

A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 325 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F402	anti-tank ditch (also in T324, T330-332)	not dug	medium grey-clay with barbed wire	-	WWII

Trench 326 summary

Located in the centre of Field G, Trench 326 contained a cluster of post-holes (F415-419). Although only F416 is dated to the modern period, all five are assigned to this period because of their proximity to the dated example.

Trench 326 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F415	stake / post-hole, associated with F416-F419.	diam: 0.23m depth: 0.08m	medium dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	modern
F416	stake / post-hole associated with F415, F417-F419.	diam: 0.16m depth: 0.08m	medium dark grey-brown sandy silt	**247:** modern pottery (IRST)	modern
F417	stake / post-hole associated with F415-F416, F418-419.	diam: 0.25m depth: 0.07m	medium dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	modern
F418	stake / post-hole associated with F415-F417, F419.	diam: 0.17m depth: 0.07m	medium dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	modern
F419	stake / post-hole associated with F415-F418.	diam: 0.18m depth: 0.09m	medium dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	modern

Trench 329 summary

Located on the western edge of Field G, Trench 329 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F402). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T324, T325, T331, and T332, and in Field H by T269, T278, and T279, and T288. A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above). T329 also contained an undated post-hole F394.

Trench 329 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F394	stake / post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.04m	medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F402	anti-tank ditch (also in T324, T330-332)	not dug	medium grey-clay with barbed wire	-	WWII

Trench 330 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 330 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F402). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T324, T325, T329, T331, and T332, and in Field H by T269, T278, T279, and T288.

A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 330 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F402	anti-tank ditch (also in T324-325, T332)	not dug	medium grey-clay with barbed wire	-	WWII

Trench 331 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 331 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F402). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T324, T325, T329, and T332, and in Field H by T269, T278, and T279, and T288. A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

Trench 331 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F402	anti-tank ditch (also in T324-325, T332)	not dug	medium grey-clay with barbed wire	-	WWII

Trench 332 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 332 contained a large ditch whose fill contained barbed wire (F402). This is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch. The same ditch was also intercepted by T324, T325, T329, T330, and T331, and in Field H by T269, T278, T279, and T288.

A continuation of this ditch was also intercepted in Field E to the west (above).

T332 also contained a modern ditch F397 running parallel to the WWII anti-tank ditch. Were the two related? F397 contained a residual Roman coin (as

Trench 332 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F397	ditch	width: 1.95m depth: 0.95m	dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**239:** post-medieval and modern pottery (PMED, PORC, IRST), post-medieval CBM, modern glass, clay tobacco pipe **257:** Copper-alloy *as/dupondius*, later 1st to 2nd century AD.	modern
F402	anti-tank ditch (also in T324-325, T332)	not dug	medium grey-clay with barbed wire	-	WWII

Trench 335 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 335 contained a post-medieval pit, possibly a tree-throw pit. A prehistoric flint came from F335.

Trench 335 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F395	tree-throw pit	width: 2.27m (in sx) depth: 0.27m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**237:** *flint , medieval pottery (MCW*), ?post-medieval CBM,	?post-medieval

Trench 340 summary

Located on the western edge of Field G, Trench 340 contained an undated pit F391 and two undated stake-holes F392-3.

Trench 340 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F391	pit	width: 0.59m depth: 0.14m	medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F392	stake - hole	diam: 0.12m (in sx) depth: 0.07m	medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F393	stake-hole	diam: 0.08m depth: 0.04m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 346 summary

Located on the eastern edge of Field G, Trench 346 contained a prehistoric ditch on a SW-NE alignment (F389).

Nine flints showing Palaeolithic and Mesolithic traits and were recovered from F389. They are residual here.

Trench 346 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F389	ditch	width: 1.23m depth: 0.67m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**333:** prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA-LIA), large group of flints	prehistoric

Trench 347 summary

Located on the western side of Field G, Trench 347 contained a prehistoric ditch terminal on an E-W alignment (F347).

Trench 347 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F388	ditch terminal	width: 0.48m depth: 0.20m	medium grey-brown sand with charcoal flecking	**332**: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric

Trench 348 summary

Located in the south central part of Field G, Trench 348 contained an undated pit (F390). F390 contained blades ascribable to the early Neolithic. However, given the preponderance of Iron Age dating for prehistoric settlement in this project, these are likely to be residual.

Trench 348 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F390	pit	width: 1.60m depth: 0.24m	medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**334:** flints	undated – prehistoric?

Trench 349 summary

Located in the south central part of Field G, Trench 349 contained a modern pit or post-hole F384.

Trench 349 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F384	pit	diam: 0.38m depth: 0.14m	dark brown/black silty clay	**331**: modern pottery (IRST), ?post-medieval CBM	modern

Trench 355 summary

Located on the south-eastern edge of Field G, Trench 355 contained a prehistoric pit (F375) with a group of prehistoric pottery (61 sherds, 214g), and an undated pit (F377). The relationship between the two pits was unclear.

An environmental sample from pit F375 contain an insufficient density of material for close interpretation.

Trench 355 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F375	pit	width: 0.55m depth: 0.10m	medium dark grey-brown slightly loamy silt with common charcoal flecking	**329:** group of prehistoric pottery (MIA-LIA) **330:** environmental sample	prehistoric
F377	pit	width: 0.24m depth: 0.15m	dark grey-brown slightly loamy silt with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 358 summary

Located on the southern edge of Field G, Trench 358 contained an undated WNW-ESE ditch F382. This shares the alignment of ditch terminal F388 in T347, and is at right angles to ditch F380 in T361, so may be of prehistoric date.

Trench 358 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F382	ditch	width: 1.14m depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated-prehistoric?

Trench 359 summary

Located on the southern edge of Field G, Trench 359 contained a prehistoric curvilinear gully (F383), and an undated ditch (F387). The prehistoric curvilinear gully may be part of a prehistoric structure.

Trench 359 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F383	curvilinear gully	width: 0.38m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silt	**216:** prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA)	prehistoric
F387	ditch	width: 0.25m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silt	-	?

Trench 360 summary

Located on the southern edge of Field G, Trench 360 contained an undated ditch terminal on an SW-NE alignment.

Trench 360 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F386	ditch terminal	width: 0.78m depth: 0.11m	medium orange-brown sandy silt	-	undated

Trench 361 summary

Located in the south-eastern corner of Field G, Trench 361 contained a prehistoric ditch F380 and an undated pit F381.

This ditch forms part of a group of prehistoric features in T359, T355 which may define a small prehistoric site. Ditches in T346 and 347 may be related.

Trench 361 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F380	ditch	width: 0.56m depth: 0.23m	mottled medium yellow/grey-brown sandy silt	**214:** Prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA?)	prehistoric
F381	pit	width: 0.30m depth: 0.09m	light grey-brown silt with rare charcoal flecking	-	undated

Field G/H summary

1) Surface finds

none

2) Trenching information.

Forty-four out of the ninety two trenches in Fields G/H (i.e., 47% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

WWII features	10
modern post-hole	5
modern pit	1
modern ditch	1
post-medieval ditch	9
post-medieval pit	1
prehistoric cremation burial?	1
prehistoric ditch	8
prehistoric pit	5
prehistoric gully	2
undated ditch	12
undated pit	11
undated post hole/stake-hole	6
total features	**72**

Features by date

total WWII/modern	17
total post-medieval	10
total prehistoric	16
total undated	29
total features	**72**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
269	46.49	45.94	46.72	46.25	0.51
270	46.42	45.88	46.14	45.69	0.50
271	46.03	45.52	46.28	45.70	0.54
272	45.97	45.28	45.84	45.23	0.65
273	45.67	45.20	45.83	45.37	0.47
274	46.02	45.57	46.14	45.61	0.49
275	45.93	45.58	46.42	45.76	0.51

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
276	46.66	46.16	46.37	46.04	0.41
277	46.53	46.10	47.16	46.63	0.48
278	46.82	46.57	46.89	46.49	0.32
279	47.21	46.84	47.86	47.46	0.38
280	47.43	46.90	47.22	46.85	0.45
281	46.87	46.47	47.26	46.71	0.47
282	46.87	46.42	46.64	46.13	0.48
283	46.35	45.95	46.82	46.37	0.43
284	47.20	46.74	47.11	46.65	0.46
285	47.08	46.69	47.58	47.13	0.42
286	47.59	47.07	47.45	47.11	0.43
287	47.62	47.19	48.11	47.67	0.43
288	47.96	47.69	47.97	47.54	0.35
289	48.47	48.02	48.24	47.84	0.42
290	47.91	47.48	48.43	47.98	0.44
291	48.02	47.49	47.59	47.21	0.46
292	47.20	46.77	47.42	47.05	0.40
293	47.97	47.47	48.33	47.98	0.43
294	48.62	48.25	48.55	48.20	0.36
295	48.43	47.83	48.90	48.39	0.56
296	49.20	48.80	49.15	48.75	0.40
297	48.76	48.44	49.18	48.71	0.40
298	48.94	48.47	48.36	48.07	0.38
299	48.84	48.48	48.82	48.39	0.40
300	49.41	49.01	49.18	48.78	0.40
301	49.31	49.00	49.60	49.22	0.35
302	49.80	49.47	49.64	49.25	0.36
303	49.33	49.01	49.53	49.03	0.41
304	49.24	48.73	48.74	48.38	0.44
305	46.01	45.60	46.52	46.14	0.40
306	46.80	46.43	46.62	46.26	0.36
307	46.30	45.89	46.82	46.35	0.44
308	46.50	45.92	46.47	46.01	0.52
309	46.64	46.24	47.32	46.93	0.40
310	47.27	46.90	47.00	46.57	0.40
311	47.07	46.67	47.77	47.37	0.40
312	47.95	47.57	48.51	48.16	0.37
313	48.15	47.76	47.93	47.59	0.36
314	47.49	47.00	48.27	47.89	0.44
315	47.88	47.39	47.68	47.27	0.45
316	48.03	47.63	48.75	48.25	0.45
317	48.61	48.28	48.50	48.10	0.36
318	48.32	48.03	48.91	48.59	0.30
319	48.86	48.52	48.69	48.39	0.32
320	48.97	48.55	49.36	49.04	0.37
321	49.07	48.81	48.92	48.60	0.29
322	48.75	48.31	49.23	48.82	0.42
323	48.93	48.54	49.11	48.66	0.42
324	49.56	49.06	49.46	48.97	0.50
325	49.12	48.74	49.68	49.23	0.41
326	49.39	49.07	49.37	48.89	0.40
327	49.30	48.94	49.68	49.29	0.38
328	49.47	49.17	49.5	49.20	0.30
329	49.54	49.31	49.71	49.42	0.26

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil depth
330	49.64	49.33	49.99	49.67	0.32
331	49.90	49.63	50.01	49.60	0.34
332	49.76	49.36	50.01	49.67	0.37
333	49.85	49.31	49.63	49.31	0.43
334	49.33	48.97	49.73	49.23	0.43
335	49.97	49.57	49.85	49.34	0.45
336	49.98	49.53	50.21	49.80	0.43
337	50.17	49.79	50.16	49.78	0.38
338	50.06	49.74	50.22	49.81	0.36
339	49.94	49.55	50.12	49.78	0.36
340	49.86	49.50	49.99	49.60	0.38
341	50.03	49.72	50.04	49.71	0.32
342	50.12	49.84	50.37	50.00	0.32
343	50.37	49.87	50.45	50.08	0.44
344	50.42	49.94	50.24	49.84	0.44
345	50.01	49.64	50.38	49.93	0.41
346	50.42	49.90	50.47	50.01	0.49
347	50.45	49.94	50.53	50.06	0.49
348	50.47	50.13	50.59	50.07	0.43
349	50.25	49.90	50.36	49.93	0.39
350	49.99	49.59	50.27	49.89	0.39
351	50.34	49.98	50.55	50.09	0.41
352	50.53	50.17	50.66	50.26	0.38
353	50.62	50.25	50.57	49.99	0.47
354	50.49	49.97	50.66	50.21	0.48
355	50.56	50.07	50.57	50.10	0.48
356	50.66	50.18	50.57	50.17	0.44
357	50.62	50.17	50.72	50.24	0.46
358	50.46	50.11	50.54	50.02	0.43
359	50.35	49.98	50.69	50.21	0.43
360	50.63	50.18	50.66	50.24	0.43
361	50.68	50.11	50.59	50.10	0.53

Analysis of Fields G/H surface and soil depths

Ground level in Fields G/H sloped down gently from SW to NE. Ground fell away by 5m in the 300m distance from T361 in the SW corner to T273 in the NE corner.

Topsoil depths varied considerably, from 65m to 26cm, and averaged out at 0.42m. However, most soil depths were in the range of 35-45cm (64 out of 92 trenches).

4) Field G/H conclusions

Prehistory

Prehistoric activity is thinly-spread, but significant. Seven prehistoric field ditches may be fragments of a prehistoric field system. However, the fields appear to be much less common than similarly-dated fields in Field B, C and D to the north and west. Whether the fragmentary nature of the field system is due to poor survival, or to the patchy nature of the original field system is difficult to say. Within this sporadically farmed landscape are two potential occupation sites - two prehistoric curvilinear gullies, which may be structural (parts of eaves-drip gullies around circular buildings?). There was also a small number of prehistoric pits, again thinly-spread but possible indicators of settlement. A large group of prehistoric pottery came from

one of the field ditches – again, this may be an indicator of prehistoric settlement nearby.

Roman
An undated cremation burial was located close to a Roman pit, and may be of Roman date. Charcoal in the pit may be associated with pyre activity.

Medieval
There were no medieval features in Field G/H, but residual finds of medieval pottery came from the post-medieval ditches.

Post-medieval
A number of post-medieval ditch fragments were recorded, but these are not considered to be significant.

WWII
This is the most heavily represented period of activity with a WWII anti-tank trap running along the western edge Field H and through the centre of Field G (from where it continued along the southern edge of Field F to the west).

5.9 Trenches 362-395 (Field F) (Figs 1b, 9, 25-26: plate 19)

Field F, central on the south edge of the evaluation site, contained Trenches 362-395. Field F was bounded by evaluation Fields (D to the west, E to the north, G to the east). The south edge of Field F (with playing fields beyond) was the evaluation site boundary.

Trench 363 summary

Located on the western side of Field F, Trench 363 contained an undated ditch (F426) on a NW-SE alignment, and an undated pit (F427).

Trench 363 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F426	ditch	width: 0.60m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F427	pit	width: 0.53m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 365 summary

Located on the northern side of Field F, Trench 365 contained a medieval ditch F430 on a NNW-SSE alignment. This is an isolated medieval ditch, the nearest being 250m to the west in Field D and 260m to the north in Field E.

Trench 365 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F430	ditch	width: 0.98m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	**249:** medieval pottery (MCW, MCWG, MIPS, IPSG), structural clay	medieval

Trench 369 summary

Located on the western side of Field F, Trench369 contained four undated stake- or post-holes (F432-5). In plan, they are loosely on an arc.

Trench 369 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F432	stake / post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.05m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F433	post-hole	diam: 0.22m depth: 0.21m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F434	post-hole	diam: 0.20m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F435	post-hole	diam: 0.13m depth: 0.13m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 370 summary
Located on the western side of Field F, Trench 370 contained an undated pit F431.

Trench 370 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F431	pit	width: 0.29m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 371 summary
Located on the western side of Field F, Trench 371 contained a natural linear (F421), an undated pit F422, and three undated post-holes F423-5.

Trench 371 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F421	natural linear?	width: 0.50m depth: 0.12m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	--
F422	pit	width: 0.93m depth: 0.18m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F423	post-hole	diam: 0.17m depth: 0.11m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F424	post-hole	diam: 0.30m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F425	post-hole	diam: 0.26m depth: 0.10m	medium grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated

Trench 372 summary
Located on the western side of Field F, Trench 372 contained two undated pits F438-9.

Trench 372 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F438	small pit	width: 0.33m depth: 0.07m	medium orange-brown silty sand with rare stones	-	undated
F439	small pit	width: 0.42m depth: 0.10m	medium brown silty clay with 20% stones	-	undated

Trench 373 summary
Located on the western side of Field F, Trench 373 contained four undated pits (F436-7, F440, F452), and an undated post-hole (F441).

Trench 373 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F436	pit	diam: 0.26m depth: 0.13m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F437	pit	diam: 0.38m depth: 0.18m	brown/black silty sand	-	undated
F440	pit	width: 0.35m (in sx?) depth: 0.27m	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	undated
F441	post-hole	diam: 0.15m depth: 0.21m	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	undated
F452	pit	width: 0.23m depth: 0.08m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	undated

Trench 387 summary

Located on the southern side of Field F, Trench 387 contained a ditch which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch (F445). The same ditch appears in T388 (F444), T394 (F447) and T395 (F448).

Trench 387 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F445	WWII tank trap	not dug	mottled yellow/grey-brown sandy clay	-	WWII

Trench 388 summary (plate 19)

Located on the southern side of Field F, Trench 388 contained a ditch which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch (F444: **plate 19**). The same ditch appears in T387 (F445), T394 (F447) and T395 (F448). T388 also contained an undated post-hole (F442), and an undated ditch (F443).

Trench 388 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F442	post-hole	diam: 0.19m depth: 0.14m	light/medium brown silty sand	-	undated
F443	ditch	width: 0.82m depth: 0.14m	very light yellow-brown silt with rare stones	-	undated
F444	WWII tank trap	not dug	mottled yellow/grey-brown sandy clay	-	WWII

Trench 393 summary

Located on the southern side of Field F, Trench 393 contained an undated ditch (F449) an undated pit (F450), and a natural pit (F451).

Trench 393 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F449	ditch terminal	width: 0.65m depth: 0.29m	dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F450	pit	width: 0.56m depth: 0.10m	medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	-	undated
F451	natural pit	width: 0.65m (in sx) depth: 0.15m	medium grey-brown silty clay	-	--

Trench 394 summary

Located on the southern side of Field F, Trench 394 contained a ditch which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch (F447). The same ditch appears in T387 (F445), T388 (F444), and T395 (F448).

Trench 394 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F446	post-hole	diam: 0.32m depth: 0.07m	medium grey-brown silty clay, charcoal flecks	-	undated
F447	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	WWII

Trench 395 summary

Located on the southern side of Field F, Trench 395 contained a ditch which is interpreted as a WWII anti-tank ditch (F448). The same ditch appears in T387 (F445), T388 (F444), and T394 (F447).

Trench 395 – context and finds data.

Context	type	dimensions	soil description	Finds nos and detail	period
F448	WWII anti-tank ditch	not dug	dark grey-brown silty clay	-	WWII

Field F summary

1) Surface finds

none

2) Trenching information.

Twelve out of the thirty-three trenches in Field F (i.e., 36% of trenches) contained archaeological features, as follows.

Features by type

WWII features	4
medieval ditch	1
undated ditch	3
undated pit	10
undated post hole/stake-hole	10
natural pit	1
natural ditch	1
total features	**30**

Features by date

total modern	4
total medieval	1
total natural features	2
total undated	23
total features	**30**

3) Soil data

This table shows the height Above Ordnance Datum of ground level and the 'archaeological level' of each trench ('top', and 'bot' respectively). By definition, this is also gives the depth of the topsoil cover, which is averaged out in the right-hand column (topsoil depth)

Trenches were aligned either N-S or W-E. To simplify what could be have been a very long table, N and W levels have been combined in a single column, as have S and E (see Field plans for actual trench alignment).

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil cover
362	45.45	45.10	45.81	45.17	0.50
363	45.90	45.70	46.01	45.73	0.24
364	45.68	45.38	46.51	46.04	0.38
365	46.12	45.82	46.22	45.73	0.40
366	46.45	45.98	46.86	46.32	0.51
367	46.58	46.15	46.64	46.22	0.43
368	46.49	46.17	47.12	46.68	0.38
369	46.80	46.36	46.77	46.33	0.44
370	46.31	45.99	46.88	46.56	0.32
371	46.53	46.05	46.60	46.22	0.43
372	46.94	46.55	47.12	46.75	0.38
373	46.88	46.48	47.52	47.10	0.41
374	47.23	46.94	47.43	46.97	0.38
375	47.12	46.78	47.78	47.28	0.42

Trench	N/W top	N/W bot	S/E top	S/E bot	Topsoil cover
376	47.55	47.05	47.44	47.09	0.42
377	46.93	46.47	47.66	47.31	0.40
378	47.23	46.92	47.11	46.76	0.33
379	47.43	47.14	48.03	47.58	0.37
380	47.96	47.61	47.76	47.42	0.34
381	47.73	47.39	48.35	48.01	0.34
382	47.92	47.67	48.12	47.70	0.33
383	47.65	47.34	48.03	47.75	0.29
384	47.73	47.47	47.84	47.48	0.31
385	47.45	47.17	47.92	47.49	0.36
386	47.52	47.01	47.61	47.28	0.42
387	48.34	47.72	48.34	47.63	0.61
388	47.95	47.75	48.63	47.83	0.50
389	48.33	47.90	48.42	48.08	0.39
390	48.18	47.83	48.59	48.05	0.45
391	48.57	48.14	48.51	48.13	0.40
392	48.24	47.78	48.76	48.33	0.45
393	48.94	48.61	48.86	48.50	0.34
394	48.78	48.64	49.27	48.78	0.32
395	49.00	48.59	48.98	48.57	0.41

Analysis of Field F surface and soil depths

Ground level in Field F sloped down gently from S to N. Ground fell away by 3.5m in the 180m distance from T395 on the S edge to T362 on the N edge.

Topsoil depths varied considerably, from 61cm to 29cm, and averaged out at 0.40m. However, most soil depths were in the range of 35-45cm (20 out of 33 trenches).

4) Field F interpretation

Archaeological remains in Field F consisted of 2 natural features, 23 undated features, and a medieval ditch. As a group, these are not considered to be significant.

The only noteworthy feature is the WWII anti-tank trap along the south edge of the field. This is a continuation of the same WWII anti-tank trap in Fields G/H to the east.

6 Finds (Figs 40, 41, 42: Tables 2-4)

6.1 Stone, metal and bone small finds, and bulk ironwork

by Nina Crummy (Colchester)

Of the stone objects, two came from prehistoric contexts: a piece of gritstone probably used as a whetstone and a fragment of an imported German lava quernstone. The former is probably prehistoric but latter came from the fill of an Iron Age ditch which must have remained as a negative feature in the landscape into the Roman period, as lava quern stones were not imported into Britain until the mid 1st century AD. A fragment of a gritstone quernstone from modern ploughsoil is probably residual Roman.

Fragments of prehistoric fired clay loom weights are discussed in a separate section below.

The earliest metal item is a very worn Roman coin, and only a single nail came from a medieval context (Table 2). The rest of the metalwork is late post-medieval or modern. The other coins date from the late 18th to early 20th century and two copper-alloy buttons, a boss and a ?ferrule cap also belong within that range. A piece of lead shot cannot be closely dated and may be earlier than the copper-alloy objects. Much of the ironwork is modern, with a few pieces perhaps dating to the late post-medieval period. Agricultural use of the site is apparent in the recovery of some horseshoe fragments and a swivel ring that probably came from harness. A large spanner was probably used on agricultural machinery. Domestic life is evident in a flat iron, a bone handle from a late 19th or 20th century dinner knife or a fork, and part of an iron dinner knife from a different feature.

SF 2. (69) F82 T58. Ditch; ?prehistoric. Fragment of gritstone with two worn surfaces and a smooth bevelled edge, probably used as a whetstone. Maximum dimensions 91 by 41 by mm.

SF 13. (210) F374 T291. Pit; MIA-LIA. Fragment of lava with one worn surface, almost certainly from a quernstone. Maximum dimensions 44 by 36 by 20 mm.

SF 14. (8) L1 T10. Ploughsoil; modern. Fragment from the lower stone of a gritstone quern reused as a rubbing stone. The original grinding surface is worn and pecked; the broken surfaces are also worn smooth. Maximum dimensions 67 by 68 mm, 33-45 mm thick.

SF 25. (257) F397 T332. Ditch; modern. Copper-alloy *as/dupondius*, later 1st to 2nd century AD. Diameter 30 mm.

SF 14. (65) F76 T49. Enclosure ditch; post-medieval/modern. George III copper-alloy penny, 3rd issue, date obscured by corrosion, late 18th to early 19th century. Diameter 34 mm.

SF 24. (258) F294 T236. Ditch; post-medieval. Napoleon III, copper-alloy dix centimes piece, 1854. Diameter 29.5 mm.

SF 6. (4). Unstratified; metal-detector find. Edward VII bronze penny, 1906. Diameter 30 mm.

SF 7. (20) L1 T24. Ploughsoil; modern. Copper-alloy button, flat plain top, attachment loop missing. Diameter 29 mm.

SF 4. (241) F397 T332. Ditch; modern. Copper-alloy button with fragments of leather covering, attachment loop missing. Diameter 21 mm.

SF 10. (2) L1. Ploughsoil; metal-detector find. Copper-alloy boss fragment, slightly convex. Diameter 25 mm.

SF 5. (1) L1. Ploughsoil; metal-detector find. Copper-alloy disc, possibly the terminal piece from a composite ferrule or cap. Diameter 27 mm.

SF 11. (22) L1 T32. Ploughsoil; Post-medieval. Lead shot, distorted from contact. Diameter 13.5 mm.

SF 8. (5) L1 T1. Ploughsoil; modern. Iron horseshoe fragment with straight back. The tip on the surviving complete branch is rounded. Length 96 mm, width 107 mm.

SF 9. (6) L1 T1. Ploughsoil; modern. Iron horseshoe branch fragment. The tip is straight and slightly thickened. Length 77 mm.

SF 20 (88) F68 T49. Ditch; modern. Triangular flat iron, missing the handle. Length 139 mm, maximum width 103 mm.

SF 18. (70) F85 T52. Ditch terminal, modern. Six iron objects. 1) Horseshoe branch fragment, with rounded tip. Length 60 mm. 2) Rectangular-section bar fragment. Length 64 mm, section 13 by 7 mm. 3) Sheet fragment, with right-angled corner. 38 by 28 mm. 4) Twisted strip fragment. Length 52 mm, width 10 mm. 5) Iron bolt fragment, with round head, square-section shank and clenched tip. Length 96 mm. 6) Fitting fragment, probably from machinery. 68 by 56 mm.

SF 22. (62) F75 T52. Pit or pit group; modern. Iron swivel ring, probably from horse harness. Diameter 89 mm.

SF 21. (157) F223 T170. Ditch; post-medieval/modern. Large iron spanner, of a size appropriate to large agricultural machinery. Length 342 mm.

SF 1 (a). (179) F297 T258. Pit; modern. Iron dinner knife fragment, with parallel straight back and edge. Most of the blade is missing, and the end of the tang is damaged. Here is a rivet hole at the junction of tang and blade, probably to secure a binding strip at the end of an organic handle. Length 98 mm.

SF 19. (70) F85 T52. Ditch terminal, modern. Slightly tapering rectangular-section one-piece bone handle for a whittle tang knife or fork. Part of the tang remains fixed in the handle. Length 85 mm, width 14-15.5 mm, 7.5 mm thick.

SF no	Find no	Feature no	Trench no	Context description	Provisional phase	Description	Length (mm)
-	118	F171	T140	ditch	medieval	small round head, shank incomplete	43
-	87	F93	T55	ditch	post-medieval	square convex head, shank incomplete	25
-	91	F117	T126	ditch	post-medieval	rectangular convex head, shank double clenched	37
-	175	F304	T268	pit	post-medieval	small square head	62
-	142	F207	T167	ditch	post-medieval/modern	3 nails, two with small rectangular head, one with small round head; 3 shank fragments	42, 41, 35; 45, 40, 31
-	188	F322	T268	gravel pit	?post-medieval/modern	round convex head, shank clenched, incomplete	60
-	18	F17	T12	pit	modern	shank fragment, or wire	35
-	7	F4	T13	ditch	modern	round convex head, shank clenched	30
-	70	F85	T52	ditch terminal	modern	small round head, shank incomplete	56
-	169	F290	T194	WWII gun	modern	3 nails all with round	95, 93, 62

SF no	Find no	Feature no	Trench no	Context description	Provisional phase	Description	Length (mm)
				pit?		head, one with clenched shank	
-	179	F297	T258	pit	modern	large convex head	40
1 (b)	179	F297	T258	pit	modern	shank fragment, clenched	51
-	239	F397	T332	pit	modern	3 nails, two with rectangular head, one with round head; 4 shank fragments, one clenched	78, 62, 24; 71, 38, 34, 28
3	163	-	T184	unstratified	-	shank fragment, with traces of mineral-replaced wood	95

Table 2. Iron nails

6.2 The loom-weights and fired clay

by Nina Crummy

A total of 101 fragments of fired clay came from contexts ranging in date from prehistoric to modern. In all they weighed only 651g, giving an average per fragment of 6.45g. All were in local sandy clay fabrics, some with inclusions, that had been fired at various temperatures and in varying conditions. They are listed in Table 3 by the provisional phasing given to the contexts. All were abraded, in some cases very abraded, and no context produced a sufficient quantity of material to suggest that it was a primary deposit rather than debris that had become incorporated into surface soil and thence into the fill of the various features. Most are therefore earlier than the date of the contexts in which they were found. Nevertheless, the fabric of fragments from medieval contexts contained small chalky inclusions (perhaps derived from shell) that do not appear in the fragments from prehistoric or Roman contexts, and they can be assumed to be early Anglo-Saxon or later in date.

Fragments from the early ?curvilinear gully F99 had both flat and rounded external surfaces, and may have come from a drum-shaped loomweight. Two triangular loomweight fragments, one a perforated corner and one the very apex of a corner, came from medieval and Iron Age ditches respectively (F123 and F400), the former being residual. Three other prehistoric contexts (ditch F180, gully F136 and pit F374) produced hard-fired fragments that are almost certainly from loom weights, although most lack the diagnostic features that would confirm this identification. The presence of loom weights is typical of prehistoric sites and attests to communities that reared sheep and produced their own cloth. Triangular loom weights for use on warp-weighted looms first appeared in the Middle Iron Age, replacing the earlier drum- or bag-shaped weights, and continued to be used in this region until the very early Roman period (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 43).

Some structural clay from hearths, ovens or kilns also came from prehistoric contexts, sometimes the same ones that contained loomweight fragments. All the fragments were small, few external surfaces or wattle voids survived.

A small number of fragments of structural clay came from Roman, or ?Roman, contexts, again being debris that had become incorporated into surface soil and most likely of prehistoric origin.

While the fragments from medieval contexts are also small and few in number, many had chalk inclusions that may have come from crushed shell, a distinctive contrast to the earlier flint-gritted material and suggestive of a different period of origin. Given the

small size and abraded condition of the fragments, this may lie within the Anglo-Saxon period.

Fragments from post-medieval and modern contexts are slightly different again to those from medieval contexts and may be of later date, although still earlier than the features in which they were found.

SF no	Find no	Feature (trench) no	Context type	Provisional phase	Identification	Description	No of pieces	Weight (g)
						Total	**101**	651
-	16	F015 (15)	gully	medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised	6	8
-	23	F018 (24)	pit or ditch terminal	prehistoric	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, each piece slightly different, oxidised, with some internal reduction on two of them	3	10
-	36	F031 (24)	ditch	Roman or medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised	1	3
-	82	F099 (78)	part of ring ditch?	prehistoric	a) loomweight? b) structural clay	a) sandy clay fabric, oxidised with internal reduction; hard-fired; both flat and rounded external surfaces b) sandy clay fabric, oxidised, some reduction, less hard than a)	a) 4 b) 1	65 6
-	88	F113 (126)	ditch	medieval?	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, chalk and flint inclusions	3	10
-	90	F116 (128)	pit?	unphased	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, pale orange, chalk inclusions, similar to fragments from medieval contexts	1	3
15	92	F118 (128)	pit	medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, pale orange, chalk inclusions	26	132
16	97	F123 (126)	ditch	medieval	loomweight	triangular loomweight fragment, broken across a corner perforation, external surface missing; sandy clay fabric	2	41

SF no	Find no	Feature (trench) no	Context type	Provisional phase	Identification	Description	No of pieces	Weight (g)
						oxidised, reduced internally, hard-fired		
-	95	F123 (126)	ditch	medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, some fine flint grit	9	28
-	103	F136 (130)	gully	prehistoric	loomweight?	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, with some internal reduction; angled external surface	1	4
-	123	F166 (128)	ditch	medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, chalk inclusions; ?external surfaces	11	41
-	129	F180 (148)	ditch	prehistoric	loomweight?	sandy clay fabric, reduced; hard-fired	1	6
-	130	F182 (140)	ditch	early medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, pale orange, chalk inclusions	1	2
-	164	F258 (185)	ditch	LIA/Roman?	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised	2	14
-	173	F302 (265)	pit	prehistoric	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, reduced internally; slight hollow from wattle	1	23
-	187	F321 (257)	ditch	post-medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised; flat but rough external surface	1	54
-	223	F355 (218)	shallow pit or ditch terminal	Roman, 1st century	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, with some internal reduction	4	2
-	228	F360 (222)	pit	Roman	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised	1	8
-	210	F374 (291)	pit	prehistoric	a) loomweight? b) structural clay	a) sandy clay fabric, reduced, flat surface; hard-fired b) sandy clay fabric, oxidised, ?external surface	a) 2 b) 2	a) 56 b) 11
17	240	F400 (314)	ditch	prehistoric	loomweight	apex from triangular loomweight; sandy clay fabric, oxidised	1	23

SF no	Find no	Feature (trench) no	Context type	Provisional phase	Identification	Description	No of pieces	Weight (g)
						with some reduction; hard-fired;		
-	246	F412 (315)	posthole	prehistoric	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, flint grit inclusions	6	22
-	247	F416 (326)	stake-/posthole	modern	structural clay?	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, pale orange; two external surfaces set at an angle	4	28
-	249	F430 (365)	ditch	medieval	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, large chalk inclusions; ?external surfaces	2	35
-	225	u/s	unstratified	-	structural clay	sandy clay fabric, oxidised, some flint grit; external surfaces; prehistoric	5	16

Table 3. Fired clay fragments

6.3 The clay tobacco pipe

by Nina Crummy

Fourteen clay tobacco pipe fragments came from contexts ranging in date from post-medieval to modern (Table 4). All are plain stem fragments apart from a fragmentary and incomplete bowl closely similar to Colchester Type 7, with slightly swollen centre, which dates to *c.* 1670-1700 (*CAR* **5**, 49). The nearest equivalent type in Oswald's general British typology is slightly earlier and lacks the distinctive swollen centre typical of this region (1975, 37, fig. 3, G, 7). The stems cannot be closely dated, but those with wider stem bores are almost certainly 17th or 18th century in date, those with narrow bores are probably 19th century.

Find no	Feature no	Trench no	Context description	Provisional phase	Identification	No of pieces	Dimensions (mm)
221	F352	T222	pit	post-medieval	plain stem fragment	1	L 52, B 2
70	F085	T52	ditch terminal	modern	plain stem fragment	1	L 36, B 1
239	F397	T332	ditch	modern	plain stem fragment	1	L 35, B 2.5
74	F087	T57	ditch	post-medieval	plain stem fragment	1	L 27, B 2
58	F068	T49	ditch	modern	plain stem fragment	1	L 45, B 1

63	F076	T49	enclosure ditch	post-medieval/modern	plain stem fragments, one with part of bowl foot	2	1) L 35, B 2; 2) L 52, B 2.5
81	F092	T56	gravel pit	post-medieval	plain stem fragment	1	L 34, B 2.5
73	F091	T45	ditch	post-medieval/modern	plain stem fragment	1	L 52, B 2
7	F004	T13	ditch	modern	bowl (in 3 pieces), date 1670-1700; 4 plain stem fragments	5	1) bowl with lined rim, foot missing, H 33, B 2; 2) L 44, B 2; 3) L 39, B 2.5; 4) L 42, B 2.5; 5) L 19, B 2

Table 4. Clay tobacco pipes from Westerfield. L: length; B: stem bore; H: height.

6.4 Slag

by Nina Crummy (Colchester)

Fragments of iron slag from post-medieval or modern pit F269 have some clay adhering and probably derive from the base of a forging hearth. features may be from smelting rather than forging. Larger fragments from possible WWII gun pit F290 may be smelting slag, although at that period small scale smelting is unusual.

A single piece of copper-alloy working debris came from post-medieval ploughsoil.

(167) F269 T186. Pit(?); post-medieval/modern. Fragments of iron slag with some patches of clay; probably from the bottom of a forging hearth. Weight 0.38 kg.

(169) F290 T194. WWII gun pit(?); modern. Fragments of iron slag, possibly from smelting. Weight 1.64 kg.

SF 12. (21) L1 T32. Ploughsoil; post-medieval. Copper-alloy slag. Weight 27g.

Recommendations

1. The assemblage of objects from prehistoric and Roman contexts, or dating to those periods but residual in later contexts, should be retained and included in any publication level report dealing with items of similar date found during further excavation on the site.
2. The material from medieval contexts should be retained and included in any publication level report that deals with occupation of that period on the site.
3. Apart from those metal objects that have been conserved, the items from late post-medieval and modern features should not be retained.

6.5 Prehistoric pottery (Figs 40, 41: Tables 5-7)

by Stephen Benfield (CAT/SCCAS)

Introduction

A significant quantity of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the evaluation. In total this amounts to 545 sherds with a combined weight of 4631 g. The average sherd weight is 8.4 g. Overall the condition of the pottery is generally fair-good. However, many sherds are abraded. Most sherd edges, which are not fresh breaks, are rounded, while some surfaces appear to have lost a smoothed or burnished finish and others have protruding temper which in some cases may indicate surface abrasion. A number of pieces have been selected for illustration (Figs 40, 41) and a full catalogue of the pottery is provided in the Appendix/Archive.

The pottery for each numbered finds bag was counted and weighed by fabric type (Table 5) and the condition of the pottery was also noted. The fabrics used are based on the types of temper (sand, flint, grog, vegetable fragments) recorded for each sherd and the coarseness (size) of these inclusions. These are briefly discussed below.

The pottery was recovered from 58 features in 37 trenches and from L1 (ploughsoil). The quantity of pottery from each trench is shown in Table 6. The majority of the pottery came from ditches (65% sherd, 70% weight) with smaller quantities from gullies (14% sherds, 13% weight) and pits (17% sherds, 16% weight). The remainder (less than 4%) came from two possible ring ditches (F99 & F100) and a post-hole (F125). Average sherd weight for linear features, both for ditches and for gullies, is just over 9g, while surprisingly for sherds from pits the average is less, at about 6.5g.

A note on the pottery Fabrics

The pottery was catalogued using a number of broad fabric categories which distinguish between the types of temper and the coarseness of the temper (Table 5).

fabric (temper) type	code	sherds	% sherds	weight (g)	% weight
flint-tempered fabrics:					
flint (fine-medium)	F	12	2.2	38	0.8
flint – coarse	F-C	9	1.7	65	1.4
sub-total		*21*	*3.9*	*103*	*2.2*
sand with flint-tempered fabrics:					
sand and flint (medium)	SF	95	17.4	764	16.5
sand & flint – coarse	SF-C	27	5.0	265	5.7
sand and flint – fine	SF-F	2	0.4	108	2.3
sand with sparse or occasional flint	S(F)	176	32.3	1397	30.2
sub-total		300	55.1	2534	54.7
sand- tempered fabrics:					
sand (fine-medium)	S	190	34.9	1766	38.1
sand – coarse	S-C	18	3.3	86	1.9
sand with vegetable-temper fragments visible in surfaces	SV	12	2.2	133	2.9
sub-total		220	40.4	1985	42.9
other					
sand with grog	SG	4	0.7	9	0.2
total		*545*	*100.1*	*4631*	*100*

Table 5 Prehistoric pottery quantified by fabrics

For the most part this enabled many of the sherds to be quantified on visual inspection, although many were also examined under magnification. The flint-temper consists of calcified crushed flint. Sparse or occasional fragments of flint were noted in many of the predominantly sand-tempered sherds - Fabric S(F). While much of this appears to be sparse burnt (white) flint-temper added to the clay, the flint in some of

these seems to be unaltered may represent an incidental inclusion. The descriptions of the temper in sherds as fine, medium or coarse are broadly based on the size ranges (small, medium & large) used for classification of prehistoric pottery assemblages in Essex (Brown 1988). The three categories here correspond to: fine, up to about 1-2 mm; medium, between about 2-3 mm and coarse, greater than 2-3 mm. Fabrics have been classified as coarse where there is a quantity of inclusions which fall within than size range sufficient to affect the overall feel and appearance of the sherd.

It can be noted that all of the temper materials used could be obtained locally and there is no clear indication that any of the pottery need be other than local production. Shell-temper, either a surviving plates of shell or dissolved out leaving characteristic voids in the fabric, was not recorded.

Trench no.	*sherd no.*	*wt (g)*	*ave. sherd wt. (g)*
9	1	11	11.0
15	1	5	5.0
24	10	16	1.6
25	7	7	1.0
26	30	85	2.8
30	4	31	7.7
31	1	1	1.0
44	7	12	1.7
53	3	14	4.6
56	3	23	7.6
66	1	1	1.0
78	7	18	2.5
129	4	19	4.7
139	1	1	1.0
146	2	8	4.0
147	7	38	5.4
148	90	1377	15.3
150	1	2	2.0
151	8	39	4.8
152	1	2	2.0
162	3	2	0.6
163	1	2	2.0
173	3	11	3.6
176	1	19	19
181	69	853	12.3
185	1	20	20
233	17	202	11.8
265	19	243	12.1
268	4	36	9.0
291	16	119	7.4
294	17	71	4.1
309	99	985	9.9
314	34	104	3.0
316	1	6	6.0
346	5	15	3.0
347	2	13	6.5
355	61	214	3.5
361	2	2	1.0
no number	1	6	6.0

Table 6. Quantities of prehistoric pottery by Trench showing average (ave.) sherd weight

The assemblage

There is no independent dating associated directly with any of the prehistoric pottery and so the dating relies on the fabric types present, the proportions of different fabric types (flint or sand-temper) and any diagnostic traits of particular sherds. which can be compared with other dated assemblages. In discussing the pottery calendar dates are avoided and the assemblage dating is described in terms of broad periods of Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age. Assemblages of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery have been recovered from near by sites in Suffolk at Barham, Great Bealings, and Burgh (Martin 1993a, 1993b & 1988).

The earliest dated pottery consists of two small sherds that are probably Beaker. Both sherds are very abraded so that they are difficult to identify with certainty. They have faint traces of small, decorative, close-set horizontal grooves on the surface, while the fabric is a red-brown colour and tempered with pale grog pellets, all of which together strongly suggests that they are parts of Beaker pots. These sherds came from the probable ring ditch, F99 (T78) (finds number 82) and can be dated to the period of the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age.

A small quantity sherds which are considered to be exclusively flint-tempered was also recovered during the evaluation. These sherds make up less than 4% of the assemblage, both by number and weight (Table 5); although the sandy appearance of some may result from natural inclusions in the clay and this figure should be regarded as a minimum. They were recovered as one or two sherds from a number of features. Of themselves, these sherds are not closely datable as flint-temper was commonly used in East Anglia throughout the period of the Neolithic to Early Iron Age (Martin 1999, 80). Some of the sherds with coarse flint-temper could date to the earlier part of that period, especially as some early dated activity on the site is indicated by the probable Beaker sherds from the ring-ditch. However, there are no diagnostic pieces among these which can be certainly dated to the Neolithic or Early-Middle Bronze Age.

Almost all the assemblage can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age. A few diagnostic sherds are typical of pots from assemblages dated to those periods and most of the pottery recovered consists of sherds in fabrics which contain sand-temper, either mixed with flint or that are exclusively sand-tempered (Table 5). The use of flint-temper in pottery is known to have considerably diminished over the period of the transition from the Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age in the East Anglia region, initially with an increasing use of sand with flint-temper and later exclusively sand-temper becoming usual (Martin 1999, 80; Sealey 2007, 50). The continued use of flint-temper through much of the Iron Age period in Suffolk and the use of sand-temper into the Late Iron Age period makes close dating of both the assemblage and individual sherds difficult. How far some, or any of this pottery might extend into the period of the Late Iron Age is not clear. The presence of some organic-temper can be noted, which may have become more common in the Iron Age to help produce a softer feel to the fabric, similar to that of Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares (Martin 1999, 80). However, this fabric makes up less than 3% of the assemblage both by sherd number and weight and is not significant in terms of dating. The proportions of the main fabric temper-types (flint, sand with flint, & sand) together with context spot dating is shown for individual features from which significant quantities of pottery were recovered (Table 7).

Much of the pottery can be identified as part of a post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblage. Some of the pots are most closely comparable with vessels among the assemblage from Micklemoor Hill, West Haling in Norfolk (Clarke & Fell 1953) which is dated to the Early Iron Age This consists of a few sherds from jars with fingertip decoration and round shouldered bowls with flat bases. These are associated with a limited number of contexts: T223 (F383), T265 (F302), & T309 (F 375 & F403).

Trench	**26**	**148**	**181**	**233**	**265**	**309**	**314**	**355**
Context	**F034**	**F180**	**F243**	**F383**	**F302**	**F403**	**F400**	**F375**
sherd no	30	88	47	17	19	99	34	61
wt (g)	85	1365	596	202	243	985	104	214
ave wt	2.8	15.5	12.7	11.9	12.7	9.9	3.1	4.0
% no flint	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
% no sand & flint	-	5	62	100	95	97	59	98
% no sand	100	93	36	-	-	3	41	2
% no other (grog)	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
contexts with significant quants of Fabric S(F)				*		*	*	*
context spot date	MIA	MIA	?E-MIA	EIA	EIA	EIA	?E-MIA	EIA

Table 7: Approximate proportions of main temper types in fabrics and spot dates for features with significant quantities of prehistoric pottery

Prominent among the assemblage are a number of sherds from wide mouthed bowls or jars with high, rounded shoulders (Fig 40 nos. 4-7). The only base associated with these vessels is of a form which is simple and flat (Fig 40 no. 7); no footring or pedestal bases were recovered from the site. These bowls came from T265 (F302), T223 (F383) & T309 (F403). None are decorated, apart from smoothing and burnishing, the burnishing being confined to the top of the shoulder, the neck and inside the rim. The surfaces are a fairly uniform dark grey-brown.. Many of the sherds from these pots contain patchy, sparse to moderate quantities of fine, burnt flint-temper but the fabric also contains fine sand, giving a sandy feel to the sherds. Where present, the flint-temper is most prominent on the shoulders and also on the underside of the single base recovered, but is not dense on the base. The smoothed and burnished surfaces are relatively finely finished and these pots can be classed as a fine ware element among the assemblage.

The bowls are typical of PDR assemblages. There are similar to vessels among the Late Bronze Age assemblage at Runnymede (Needham 1991, Type 9) but the flat base is more difficult to parallel among many assemblages dated to the Early Iron Age. Similar rounded bowl forms in fabrics which contain flint-temper do appear among assemblages date to the Early Iron Age at Little Oakley and Stansted in Essex (Barford 2002, 128 & fig 94 nos. 88 & 89 & Brown 2004, 41 & fig 31 no. 17), and Witton in Norfolk (Lawson 1983, fig 38 no. 3), although where the base is present it is of footring or pedestal type. However, they can be paralleled among the assemblage dated to the Early Iron Age at West Harling (Clarke & Fell 1953, fig 14 no. 63).

There are also two sherds from pots which have fingertip decoration on the body. One, a rim sherd which has finger tip 'dimple' impressions on the shoulder and cable decoration on the rim top (Fig 40 no. 1). This came from the same feature, F302 (T265), as one of the bowls (Fig 40 no. 7). A sherd from another pot (not illustrated), from F403 (T309) finds number 243, preserves a similar, single finger tip impression and is also probably of Early Iron Age date. This also came from the same feature as two of the bowls (Fig 40 nos. 4 & 5). The type of decoration seen on the body these two sherds is typical decoration of vessels which occur in assemblages dated to the Early Iron Age (Percival 2000, 112) and fingertip decoration to the neck and shoulder is common among the pots from West Harling.

Two jar rims can also be dated to the Early Iron Age date (Fig 40 nos. 2 & 3). Both contain flint-temper and have a high carinated shoulder. One with a flat-topped rim (Fig 40 no. 3), has distinct vertical finger pressure indentations, or wipe marks, on the body running into the shoulder. The sherd (Fig 40 no 3) came from the same context as two of the fine ware bowls (above). These types of jars, as well as jars with

'dimple' shoulder decoration (above), occur among assemblages attributed to the Early Iron Age Darmsden-Linton pottery style (Cunliffe 1968, fig 3; Sealey 2007, 50). However, there are no recognised sherds from the fine ware bowls with angled carination, usually decorated with grooves above the shoulder, which are such a distinct part of this pottery style, nor any pedestal bases, which are commonly associated with them. It can be noted that similar coarse ware jars, including jars with finger tip shoulder decoration, appear in a Darmsden-Linton style assemblage alongside decorated angular bowls at Barham, Suffolk (Martin 1993a, 38).

There is also a part vessel (assembled from sherds) which has a high rounded shoulder and slightly everted rim (Fig 40 no. 8). The fabric of this pot has a relatively high proportion of flint-temper in relation to sand. There is a faint groove in the rim top and the shoulder and rim have been smoothed slightly, while the body has been left with a coarse surface finish. Unfortunately, in terms of closer dating within the assemblage, sherds from this vessel were the only pottery to be recovered from the feature F236 (T181). This vessel could date to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, although among the assemblage here an early Iron Age date seems appropriate. An upright, or slightly everted rim from a jar or bowl (Fig 41 no. 12) from a feature containing Middle Iron Age pottery, might also be of Early Iron Age date.

Some of the sherds can be dated to the Middle Iron Age. There are sherds from several pots which are in exclusively sand-tempered fabrics and are of Middle Iron Age from types. These include a rim and should from a plain bowl or jar with an everted rim (Fig 41 no. 9), a body sherd decorated with vertical scored lines (Fig 41 no. 10) and sherds from a large bowl decorated with rectilinear scored lines on the body (Fig 41 no. 11). A significant part of this latter pot is present as joining and non joining sherds. The scored lines form a rough grid pattern and the top of the rim is decorated with closely spaced cuts running across it. The surface colour of sherds from this pot vary from red to brown to black. This may result from firing, but appears possible that some of the sherds have been scorched by heat. Vessels decorated with vertical scoring occur among the assemblages both from Vinces Farm, Ardleigh (Erith & Holbert, 1970, fig 13) and Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 58). The vessel decorated with rectilinear scored lines is more difficult to parallel among assemblages from southern East Anglia but similar decoration is represented on a number of sherds from Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 58). Features which are dominated by sherds in sand-tempered fabrics, especially where with a significant number of sherds are present, as with F304 (T26), F180 (T148), can also be dated to the Middle Iron Age (Table 7).

Prehistoric pottery discussion

The earliest pottery recovered from the site can be dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age period. This consists of just two abraded sherds which are almost certainly Beaker and which came from a probable ring ditch in T78 (F99). Some of a small number of flint-tempered sherds from the site could also dated to the date to the period of the Neolithic- Bronze Age, but no diagnostic pieces were recovered. It should be noted that a few small sherds which, because of their fabric, appear to be part of the later prehistoric (Iron Age) assemblage were also recovered from the fill of the ring ditch in T78.

Most of the pottery recovered can be dated to the period of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age.

Much of the pottery represents a post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. The bowl types recovered among the pottery from Westerfield lack the angularity and pedestal or footring bases usually expected of the Early Iron Age and appear similar to bowls found among Late Bronze Age (PDR) assemblages (Needham 1991). However, their fabric and association in two features with decorated vessels, one of which is of a type which is generally accepted as Early

Iron Age, place them within the later, phase of PDR pottery. Also, these bowls can be paralleled among the assemblage dated to the Early Iron Age at West Harling (Clark & Fell 1953).

PDR assemblages have been discussed by Knight (2002) and recently by Brudenell (2008). Brudenell recognises problems with dating based on perceptions of how we expect such assemblages appear in terms of vessel forms (2008, 190) and he suggests a longer currency for plain ware assemblages of this type (2008, 194). Given this, a short discussion of the dating of the Westerfield assemblage is necessary. There are parallels with Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age PDR assemblages, although it is considered that the fabrics and association of different vessel forms indicate a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, or an Early Iron Age assemblage dating to after c 800 BC (Brudenell 2008, 190). There may be some connection with Darmsden-Linton assemblages dated to the later part of the Early Iron Age, conventionally dated to after c 600 BC, but possibly beginning earlier (Brudenell 2008, 190). Plain bowls do appear among the pottery from Darmsden (Cunliffe 1968, fig 2). However, on present evidence, the lack of pedestal bases, angularity, distinctly flaring rims or decoration on the bowls recovered from Westerfield does not support this connection. The generally good condition and sherd size of the shouldered bowls, which occur in contexts with sherds dated as Early Iron Age, does not suggest that they are residual among the assemblage so that a general dating of Early Iron Age for the assemblage is considered appropriate.

Some of the pottery recovered, because of the vessel form or sherd fabric, can be firmly dated to the period of the Middle Iron Age. The fabric of a significant proportion of the sherds (about 40%) is exclusively sand-tempered; although it should be noted that some of the sherds from pots which can be dated as Early Iron Age contain patchy flint-tempering, so that some of these sherds could appear to be from exclusively sand-tempered vessels. However, sand-tempered sherds are generally typical of Middle-Late Iron age assemblages in East Anglia, as is a relatively low incidence of decoration (Sealey 2007a, 62). The quantity of sand-tempered sherds indicates that many can be dated to the Middle Iron Age and while there is some decoration to the rims of pots that are sand-tempered, overall only a small percentage of these sherds carry any decoration. Two pots which can be dated to the Middle Iron Age are decorated on the body; one has scored near vertical lines, the other, which also has a decorated rim, has scored lines on the body which form a rectilinear or rough grid pattern.

The possibility of continuity between the Early and Middle Iron Age assemblages is not clear. Also, whether, or how far the Middle Iron Age assemblage might extend into the later Iron Age period is not known, although none of the sand-tempered pots need be identified other than as of Middle Iron Age date and non diagnostic sand-tempered sherds are generally assumed to be Middle Iron Age. It is noted that there is a lack of jars with slack shoulders, slightly closed mouths and S shaped profiles, often with smoothed or burnished surfaces. These appear among the assemblage from Burgh which is predominantly of later Iron Age date (Martin 1988, fig 24 nos. 150-52). These types of jars are a relatively common Middle Iron Age type at sites such Little Waltham (Drury 1978, Form 11). However, given the small number of diagnostic pieces, this may not be particularly significant in terms of the overall dating the assemblage.

Although slightly abraded, the quantity and general quality of the prehistoric pottery, with over 500 sherds recovered from the evaluation, suggests that the site could provide a large assemblage which would be a significant and welcome addition to the relatively modest assemblages so far published for period of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age in South Suffolk (Martin 1988, 1993a & 1993b). Also, the potential of part of the assemblage to sherd light on PDR assemblages of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, possibly spanning the period of

the Early-Middle Iron Age, make this, and any larger assemblage recovered from the site, of significant interest. Close phasing between features might add significantly to our understanding of assemblages of this period and independent (radiocarbon) dates would probably prove useful; although it is acknowledged that the flat area on the radio-carbon curve during this period (c 800-400 cal BC) may make radiocarbon of limited value (Knight 2002, 125).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

1 Illustrated Fig 40.1. F302 (T265), finds number 173, Fabric SF. Rim & shoulder sherd, finger indentations forming cable decoration on top, decorative finger-tip dimple (one only surviving) part of row around shoulder. 302.1 8

2 Illustrated Fig 40.2. F375 (T309) finds number 243, Fabric S(F). Rim and shoulder from a carinated jar with slightly everted flat top rim, faint angular scratched decoration across rim, finger wipe indentations, smoothed surface, other non fitting body sherds, some with laminating fabric. 375.1 24

3 Illustrated Fig 40.3. F403 (T309) finds number 329, Fabric SF-C. Shoulder from carinated jar/bowl with angular shoulder. 403.2 23

4 Illustrated Fig 40.4. F403 (T309) finds number 243, Fabric S(F). Plain everted rim and shoulder from a shouldered bowl/jar, also non-joining body sherds, almost certainly from the same pot, which have close set vertical smoothing or burnish marks, possibly 20-25% of pot present. 403.5 4

5 Illustrated Fig 40.5. F403 (T309) finds number 243, Fabric S with some vegetable-temper and some red grog or red sand in surfaces. Plain everted rim and shoulder from a shouldered bowl/jar, abraded, rim edge chipped. 403.7 16

6 Illustrated Fig 40.6. F383 (T233) finds number 216, Fabric S(F). Shoulder and neck, burnished above the shoulder, from a shouldered bowl/jar. 383.1 14

7 Illustrated Fig 40.7. F302 (2165) finds number 173, Fabric SF-F. Shouldered bowl/jar, base and flaring wall to rounded shoulder. 302.2 9

8 Illustrated Fig 40.8. F236 (T181) finds number 154, Fabric SF. Rim, shoulder and joining body sherds from a round shouldered jar with everted rim, smoothed on top of shoulder and rim, about 20-25% of pot present. 236.111

9 Illustrated Fig 41.9. F243 (T181) finds number 160, Fabric S. Rim and shoulder from a rounded bowl with rounded, everted rim. 243.1 12

10 Illustrated Fig 41.10. F027 (T30) finds number 45, Fabric S. Shoulder sherd from a jar, body decorated with vertical slashes. 027.1 2

11 Illustrated Fig 41.11. F180 (T148) finds numbers 129, 133 & 159, Fabric S. Rim & body sherds from a large thick walled bowl, everted rim decorated with slashes, body decorated with scored lines forming a broad uneven grid pattern, possibly 25-50% of pot present as sherds. 180.2 5

12 Illustrated Fig 41.12. F180 (T148) finds number 129, Fabric S. Weakly everted rim with finger indentations forming faint broad cable decoration on top. 180.1 4

13 Illustrated Fig 41.13. F243 (T181) finds number 160, Fabric S(F). flat base and body sherds, some joining, from a bowl or jar, vertical wipe marks on surface. 243.2 13

14 Illustrated Fig 41.14. F243 (T181) finds number 160, Fabric SF. Flat base. 243.3 25

6.6 Roman pottery (Tables 8-9)

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total 131 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered (Table 8). The pottery for each numbered finds bag was counted and weighed and the estimated vessel equivalence (Eve) was noted for rims of vessels. The condition of the pottery was also noted. In total the assemblage weighs 1,227 g, and has an Eve total of 0.91. Many of the sherd edges and surfaces are abraded so that overall the condition of the Roman pottery recovered varies between fair and relatively poor. A number of sandy, abraded sherds have been assigned to Fabric BSW where the surface appears to be missing but the sherd fabric is a brownish red colour. The common recording of abrasion to sherds indicates that this is probably due in part to soil conditions on the site, rather than necessarily to long depositional histories after breakage. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric type series and vessels forms were recorded using the Suffolk, Pakenham (Pak) Roman pottery form series (unpublished). In addition the Fabric Romanising Coarse Ware (RCW) (described below) has also been used. This is a sub-group of Fabric BSW (Martin 2003, 129-132) and was used during quantification where to help assess the quantity of potential early Roman pottery. A full catalogue of the pottery is provided in the Archive.

The pottery was recovered mostly from pits, ditches or gullies features in eighteen of the evaluation trenches (T) and in spoil from Trench 218 (T218). These trenches are listed in Table 9. The average sherd weight from the whole assemblage is just over 9 g. None of the pottery was considered to warrant illustration.

Fabric types additional to the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric type series

Fabric RCW (Romanising coarse ware). Wheel thrown. Sherd thickness is generally medium to thin. Surfaces are dark grey-brown. The fabric is grey-brown, sometimes with red-brown margins. It commonly contained fragments of burnt organic matter and some grog. The fabric sometimes has a tendency to laminate. See Going 1987, Fabric 45 (Romanising grey wares).

Fabric name	code	no	%no	wt g	%wt	Eve	%Eve
Black surfaced wares	BSW	24	18.3	143	11.7	0.06	6.6
Grey micaceous black surfaced wares	GMB	4	3.1	132	10.8		
Grog-tempered fabrics	GTW	3	2.3	90	7.3		
Roman sandy grey wares	GX	28	21.4	259	21.1	0.53	58.2
Romanising coarse wares	RCW	53	40.5	319	26.0	0.08	8.8
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	19	14.5	284	23.1	0.24	26.4
totals		*131*	*100.1*	*1227*	*100*	*0.91*	*100*

Table 8: Roman pottery quantified by fabric

Field / Trench no	*sherd.*	*weight (g)*	*ave weight (g)*
A / 15	7	12	1.7
B / 24	1	2	2
B / 25	1	2	2
B / 26	2	30	15
B / 31	1	3	3
C / 53	1	2	2
C / 66	1	4	4
D / 112	1	6	6
D / 113	2	10	5
D / 162	1	2	2
D / 180	1	4	4

Field / Trench no	*sherd.*	*weight (g)*	*ave weight (g)*
D / 185	3	16	5.3
E / 218	60	452	7.5
E / 220	1	42	42
E / 221	3	17	5.6
E / 222	22	249	11.3
E / 228	21	363	17.2
I / 268	2	11	5.5
		1227	

Table 9 Total quantity of Roman pottery recovered by Trench showing average (ave) sherd weight

The pottery

The majority of the Roman pottery recovered was associated with three trenches, T218, T222 & T 228 (Table 9). Between them these three trenches produced about 79% of the Roman pottery sherds, accounting for about 87% of the Roman pottery total by weight. Within these trenches, most of the pottery came from the pit/ditch terminal F355 (T218), the pit F353 (T222) and the pit F345 (T228). Also, a large proportion of the pottery from T218 came from spoil associated with the area of the pit F354 and the pit/ditch terminal F355. The average sherd weight for these three trenches, at 12g, is higher than the overall average for the site, at 9g, and considerably higher than the average for all of the other contexts on the site at 7g. This is probably to be expected as the features from which Roman pottery was recovered in the three trenches (T218, T222 & T228) are mainly pits. These contexts would probably not be open for long and at least some of the pottery in them would have entered not long after breakage and been rapidly covered over. The contexts in the other trenches consist mainly of ditches or gullies. In the main, these types of feature would remain open for long periods, accumulating discarded material which could have lain exposed for some time. It can be noted that a single Roman sherd of Fabric BSW was recovered from the possible ring ditch F100 (T66) finds number 83.

The pottery recovered consists entirely of local or regional coarse wares. No specific production (kiln) sites could be established for any of the sherds; although it is possible some was made in the immediate area of the site (see below). There are no regional or imported fine wares; also there are no sherds from specialist vessels such as mortaria and amphora, although in general these are not common among rural assemblages. Where vessel types could be identified they consist of jars/bowls and storage jars.

Given that the assemblage consists entirely of local or regional coarse wares, much of the pottery is not closely datable other than as Roman. Overall, the small number of more closely datable sherds - which consist of a few for which an identifiable numbered vessel form type can be suggested - together with the range of fabric types present, indicates that all of the assemblage could be accommodated within a date range of 1st-2/3rd century, with some of the pottery probably dating not earlier than the mid 2nd century. A few sherds could be of Late Iron Age date.

Potentially the earliest dated pottery is associated with T218. Three grog-tempered sherds (Fabric GTW) were recovered from this trench. One sherd came from the pit/ditch F355 and two from spoil. These can be dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period, which for grog-tempered ware indicates a date of c 50 BC- AD 50/60 (Sealey 2007b, 31). The feature F355 also produced three sherds of Fabric RCW, which are probably of early Roman date, and one of Fabric BSW. These could all be accommodated within a date range of mid-late 1st century AD. It can be noted that most of the sherds assigned to Fabric RCW (over 90% by sherd number and weight) come from T218. The two identified vessel forms recorded from this trench (both from spoil) are cordoned jars, probably of form Pak 5.1 which can be dated to the 1st-early

2nd century. A flat rimmed bowl, probably of form Pak 6.3, dated 1st-early/mid 2nd century, came form F353 (T222) and a cordoned jar, probably of from Pak 5.1 from F345 (T228).

The latest dated of the sherds are both from F345 (T228). These are the rim from a jar, possibly of form Pak 4.6 which is dated mid 2nd century-mid 4th century and the edge of a base which may be from a Black Burnished ware type bowl and if such would date to after the early/mid 2nd century. The absence of vessel form types and fabric types dating to the late Roman period appears to be significant in terms of dating, suggesting little or no activity in the Late Roman period (*c* 350/375-410 AD), but the duration of the occupation here is not considered to be entirely clear based on the current assemblage.

Of note is a body sherd in a silty grey fabric (Fabric GX) from a cordoned jar or bowl, possibly of form Pak 5.1, from F203 (T228). This sherd exhibits part of a gas pocket within the fabric which has either severely distorted the surface of the vessel or, more probably, has blown outward. This appears to be a probable kiln waster, rather than a usable kiln spoil or second, and suggests a possible local kiln.

Roman pottery discussion

The pottery indicates occupation in the Early-Mid Roman period, possibly beginning in the Late Iron Age or early in the Roman period. The absence of clear Late Roman pottery types suggests that the occupation did not extend into the Late Roman period, although it should be borne in mind that the assemblage consists entirely of coarse wares and much of the pottery is not closely datable. Assemblages dominated by coarse wares are typical of relatively low status rural sites where specialist pottery and fine wares often form only a small part of the assemblage.

A single sherd which appears to be from a kiln waster pot is of interest as it suggests a possible local kiln. As most of the Roman pottery was recovered from a few trenches located with about fifty metres of each other this raises the possibility be that one aspect of the Roman occupation might be associated with a pottery kiln operating in the Early-Mid Roman period. However, in the absence of any more concrete evidence this is highly speculative.

6.7 Medieval and post-medieval pottery (Tables 10-14)

by H Brooks

Summary

HB is most grateful to Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology Ltd for help with identifying fabrics. This group consists of 264 sherds, total weight 3,691g. Unless stated, these are plain body sherds. In the following Table 10, fabrics are grouped by period, and total sherd weights and percentages are given (after Suffolk Fabric Series). Tables 11 and 12 give the distribution of medieval and later sherds by context type. A list of fabrics by context is given in Tables 13 and 14.

Period	Fabric code	name	date	total sherds	total weight	% as weight of all sherds
Roman or medieval	GX	general grey wares	Roman or medieval	1	1	<1
Early medieval						
	STNE	St Neot's ware	L Saxon/Saxo-Norman	2	4	<1
	EMW	early medieval ware	11th-13th	3	34	<1
	EMWSS	emw sparse shelly	L11th-13th	8	39	1.0
	EMWSG	early medieval ware shell/grit	11th-13th	4	29	<1
Medieval						
	YAR	Yarmouth-type ware	M 11th-12th	6	42	1.1
	MCW	medieval coarse ware	12th-14th	82	506	**13.6**
	MCWG	mcw gritty	12th-13th	7	42	1.1
	MGW	Mill Green type ware	13th-14th	1	1	<1
	HOLL	Hollesley-type ware	13th-14th	7	62	1.6
	HOLG	Hollesley ware glazed	13th-14th	2	15	<1
	HCW	Hedingham coarse ware	M 12th-13th	2	7	<1
	IPSG	Ipswich ware glazed	13th-14th	2	17	<1
	MIPS	medieval Ipswich ware	13th-14th	1	26	<1
Post-medieval						
	GRE	glazed red ware	16th-18th	16	688	**18.5**
	GSW4	Cologne/Frechen	L 16th-17th	1	10	<1
	PMED	post-medieval wares	17th-18th	10	164	4.0
	ESW	English stoneware	17th-19th	10	149	4.0
	GSW5	Westerwald	18th	1	3	<1
	STAF	Staffs slipware	18th	1	5	<1
	IRST	modern ironstone	19th-20th	93	1840	**49.7**
	PORC	porcelain	19th-20th	5	17	<1
TOTALS				**265**	**3701**	

Table 10: medieval and later fabrics by quantity

Comment

The two tables below show the distribution of sherds – the majority of both medieval and post-medieval sherds are from ditch fills. In the case of the medieval sherds, these are from the agricultural ditches (drains?), and are the principal source of dating for those features. The post-medieval and later sherds are from field ditches, mainly those shown on OS maps of 1894 and 1904, but now filled in (i.e. Field D).

Although the bulk of the medieval pottery relates to the field ditches and also to the associated pit groups, there is also a small quantity of early medieval wares. Where are these sherds? The bulk are in Field D, and are associated with the presumed medieval sites centred on T128/T126 on the west side of the field, and on the east side of the Field centred on T173. It may therefore be assumed that that medieval site had its origins in the early medieval period (i.e., 11th-12th century).

Context	total sherds	total sherd weight (g)	% weight of all early med/medieval sherds
ploughsoil	2	31	4
medieval ditches	71	446	**54**
medieval pits	20	130	16
medieval post-holes	7	32	4
residual in later features	27	185	22
totals	**127**	**824**	**100**

Table 11: context of early medieval and medieval sherds

Context	total sherds	total sherd weight (g)	% weight of all post-med/mod sherds
post-medieval ditches	6	76	3
post-medieval pits	3	19	<1
post-medieval post-holes	1	29	1
modern ditches	111	2506	**87**
modern pits	14	239	8
modern post-holes	2	7	<1
totals	**137**	**2876**	**100**

Table 12: context of post-medieval and modern sherds

Catalogue of pottery by trench and context

Trench 9

F14

Finds number 15

HOLL, 1 sherd 3g. 13th-14th

Trench 12

F17

Finds number 17

MCW, 1 sherd, 6g. 12th-14th.

Trench 13
F4
Finds number 7
GRE, 2 sherds, 36g. 16th-18th
IRST, 1 sherd 2g. 19th-20th

Finds number 29
GRE, 1 sherd 2g. 16th-18th

Trench 15
F5
Finds number 9
MCW, 14 sherds inc 2 rims, 76g. 12th-14th.
EMWSG (early medieval ware shell/grit), 3 sherds, 23g. 11th-13th.

F10
Finds number 12
MCW, 1 sherd, 6g. 12th-14th.

F15
Finds number 16
MCW, 3 sherds, 10g. 12th-14th.

L1
Finds number 19
HOLL, 1 sherd, 21g. 13th-14th

Trench 21
L1
Finds number 10
MCW, 1 sherd 7g. 12th-14th.

Trench 28
F39
Finds number 42
HCW, 1 sherd 2g. M 12th-13th

Trench 29
F35
Finds number 39
GRE 1 base sherd, 25g. 16th-18th

Trench 44
F59
Finds number 52
HOLG (Hollesley-type, glazed?), 1 sherd 7g. 13th-14th

Trench 49
F68
Finds number 58
IRST, 5 sherds (most of) a ?jam jar, 328g.
IRST, 1 biscuit fabric brown glazed base from ?tankard, 10g
IRST, 1 final of a dog, possibly a handle from a large vessel, 76g
IRST, 1 sherd from vessel with moulded wood/foliage effect. Planter?, 13g
IRST, 35 sherds, plate and teacup fragments, one labelled POMONA (this is a black patterned 19th century plate, not the trade label launched by Portmerion in 1980s), 424g
IRST, 4 sherds from a chamber pot, willow pattern on rim, 252g

Finds number 60
IRST, 1 complete but chipped jar, 336g, transfer-labelled

GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT VIENNA 1873
JAMES KEILLER & SONS
DUNDEE
MARMALADE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MARMALADE
LONDON 1862

and impressed on base

S
MALING
K

NEWCASTLE

IRST, 5 sherds, plates and jar, 111g. 19th-20th

F76
Finds number 63
ESW, 2 sherds, 38g. 17th-19th
IRST, 2, sherds, 17g. 19th-20th
PORC, 1 sherd 6g. 19th-20th
PMED, Essex 'late slipped kitchen ware' (i.e. bowl with thick internal cream glaze), 3 sherds 18g
GRE sherds, 3 sherds, 16g. 16th-18th
PMED, glossy brown teapot sherd, 2g. 17th-19th

Trench 52

F75
Finds number 62
PMED, Essex 'late slipped kitchen ware', 1 base of large jar, 87g
ESW 3 sherds, 36g. 17th-19th
IRST 7 sherds, 98g. 19th-20th

F85
Finds number 70
PMED, 1 rim sherd from flowerpot, 10g. 19th-20th
ESW, 3 sherds, 51g. 17th-19th.
IRST, 15 sherds, 125g. 19th-20th

Trench 56

F92
Finds number 81
GSW5, 1 sherd, 3g. 18th
ESW, 1 sherd, 5g. 17th-19th

Trench 57

F87
Finds number 74
GX/GX pr 1 very small abraded sherd, Roman or medieval, 1g
GRE, 1 handle fragment, 7g.

Trench 60

F84
Finds number 72
IRST, 1 handle, 13g. 19th-20th

Trench 76

F104
Finds number 84
IRST, 1 rim sherd, 2g. 19th-20th

Trench 112
F215
Finds number 151
EMWSG 1 sherd, 6g. 11th-13th.

Trench 125
F109
Finds number 85
MCWG, 1 sherd, 6g

Trench 126
F123
Finds number 97
MCW 2 sherds, 8g. 12th-14th.
MCWG, 2 sherds, 12g. 12th-13th

Trench 128
F114
Finds number 89
MCW, 6 sherds, 31g. 12th-14th.

F118
Finds number 92
MCW 11 sherds inc 1 rim, 75g. 12th-14th.
EMWSS sparse shelly, 3 sherds, 16g. L11th-13th.

F125
Finds number 122
EMWSS, 1 sherd 4g. L11th-13th.
MCW 1 sherd 2g. 12th-14th.
YAR, 1 sherd 5g. M 11th-12th

F166
Finds number 123
MCW 2 sherds, 12g. 12th-14th.

F167
Finds number 116
HOLL, 1 sherd, 8g. 13th-14th

F168
Finds number 117
MCW rim fragment, 4g. 12th-14th.
HOLL, 1 sherd, 8g. 13th-14th

F173
Finds number 121
EMWSS (early medieval ware sparse shelly), 1 sherd 7g. L11th-13th.
MCW, 3 sherds, 7g. 12th-14th.

u/s
Finds number 100
HOLL (Hollesley-type), 1 sherd 17g, 13th-14th

Trench 130
F127
Finds number 99
MCW, 2 sherds, 4g. 12th-14th.
EMWSS, 2 sherds, 9g. L11th-13th.

Trench 139
F195
Finds number 132
YAR, 1 sherd, 4g. M 11th-12th

Trench 140
F160
Finds number 112
YAR, 1 sherd, 15g. M 11th-12th
MCW, 2 sherds, 5g. 12th-14th.

F171
Finds number 119
YAR (Yarmouth-type ware), 1 sherd, 11g. M 11th-12th
EMW (Early medieval ware), 1 sherd, 5g. 11th-13th
EMWSS (Early medieval ware, sparse shell), 1 sherd 3g. L11th-13th.

F182
Finds number 130
STNE, 1 sherd 3g. L Saxon/Saxo-Norman

F206
Finds number 140
YAR 2 sherds, 7g. M 11th-12th

Trench 147
F158
Finds number 110
MCW, 1 sherd 2g. 12th-14th.

Trench 150
F156
Finds number 111
MCW, 1 sherd, 7g
STAF?, 1 body sherd fine dark red fabric, marbled interior surface, outer unglazed, 5g

Trench 167
F207
Finds number 142
IRST, 5 sherds, 12g. 19th-20th

Trench 168
F209
Finds number 144
PORC, 1 sherd English porcelain, 2g. 19th-20th

Trench 173
F246
Finds number 161
STNE, 1 sherd, 1g. L Saxon/Saxo-Norman

Trench 183
F254
Finds number 162
PMED, 1 flowerpot rim, 29g

Trench 212
F328
Finds number 204
GRE, 5 sherds of a large vessel (cistern), 568g. 16th-18th

Trench 221
F319
Finds number 189
MCW rim sherd, 11g. 12th-14th.

Finds number 190
MCW, 3 sherds, 3g. 12th-14th.
HCW, 1 rim sherd, 5g. 12th-13th

F324
Finds number 192
MCW rim sherd, 8g. 12th-14th.
HOLL 1 sherd 5g. 13th-14th

F332
Finds number 196
MCWG 3 sherds, 14g. 12th-14th.

Trench 222
F352
Finds number 221
HOLL 1 sherd 9g. 13th-14th

Trench 228
F330
Finds number 195
MCW 1 sherd, 9g. 12th-14th.

Trench 231
F317
Finds number 184
MCW 7 sherds, 45g. 12th-14th.
HOLG, 1 sherd 8g. 13th-14th

Trench 233
F338
Finds number 198
ESW, 1 jam jar with ridged surface, 21g. 19th

Trench 248
F373
Finds number 211
GSW4, 1 sherd 10g. L 16th-17th

Trench 255
F312
Finds number 181
MCW 1 sherd, 2g. 12th-14th.

Trench 257
F321
Finds number 187
MCW 1 sherd 4g. 12th-14th.

Trench 258
F297
Finds number 179
EMW rim sherd, 14g. 11th-13th
IRST, 1 sherd 3g. 19th-20th

F307
Finds number 178
GRE, 1 sherd, 13g. 16th-18th

Trench 260
F299
Finds number 180
IRST, 3 sherds, 7g. 19th-20th

Trench 267
F303
Finds number 174
GRE 1 rim, 13g. 16th-18th

F384
Finds number 331
IRST, 1 sherd, 6g. 19th-20th

Trench 268
F322
Finds number 188
IPSG (Ipswich ware glazed), 11g,13th-14th

F305
Finds number 183
HOLL/HOLG, 1 sherd 8g. 13th-14th

Trench 299
F372
Finds number 209
EMW/HOLL, 1 sherd, 15g. 11th-14th

Trench 319
F399
Finds number 238
MCW, 1 sherd 23g. 12th-14th.
MGW?, 1 sherd with cream slip, 1g. 13th-14th
GRE, 1 sherd, glazed both surfaces, 8g, 16th-18th

Trench 326
F416
Finds number 247
IRST, 1 sherd, 1g .19th-20th

Trench 332
F397
Finds number 239
PORC English, 3 sherds, 9g. 19th-20th
IRST, 2 sherds, 4g. 19th-20th
PMED 3 flowerpot fragments, 18g. 19th-20th

Trench 335
F395
Finds number 237
MCW 3 sherds inc 1 rim, 24g. 12th-14th.

Trench 365
F430
Finds number 249
MCWG (medieval coarse ware gritty), 1 rim sherd, 10g. 12th-14th.
MIPS (medieval Ipswich ware), 1 rim sherd, 26g. 13th-14th.
MCW, 11 sherds inc 1 rim sherd, 112g. 12th-14th.
IPSG (Ipswich ware glazed), 1 sherd 6g, clear glaze with applied pellet. 13th-14th

Table 13: early medieval and medieval fabrics by context

Trench	Cont	finds no	STNE	STNE	EMW	EMW	EMWSG	EMWSG	EMWSS	EMWSS	YAR	YAR	MCW	MCW	MCWG	MCWG	MGW	MGW	HOLL	HOLL	HOLG	HOLG	HCW	HCW	MIPS	MIPS	IPSG	IPSG
9	F014	015																	1	3								
12	F017	017											1	6					0	0								
15	F005	009					3	23					14	76					0	0								
15	F010	012					0	0					1	6					0	0								
15	F015	016					0	0					3	10					0	0								
15	L001	019					0	0					0	0					1	21								
21	L001	010					0	0					1	10					0	0								
28	F039	042					0	0					0	0					0	0			1	2				
44	F059	052					0	0					0	0					0	0	1	7	0	0				
112	F215	151					1	6					0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0				
126	F109	085	0	0									0	0	1	6			0	0	0	0	0	0				
126	F123	097	0	0									2	8	2	12			0	0	0	0	0	0				
128	F114	089	0	0									6	31	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
128	F118	092	0	0					3	16			11	75	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
128	F125	122	0	0					1	4	1	5	1	2	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
128	F166	123	0	0					0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
128	F167	116	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	8	0	0	0	0				
128	F168	117	0	0					0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0			1	8	0	0	0	0				
128	F173	121	0	0					1	7	0	0	3	7	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
130	F127	099	0	0					2	9	0	0	2	4	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
139	F195	132	0	0					0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
140	F160	112	0	0					0	0	1	15	2	5	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
140	F171	119	0	0	1	5			1	3	1	11	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
140	F182	130	1	3	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
140	F206	140			0	0					2	7	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
147	F158	110			0	0							1	2	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
150	F156	111			0	0							1	7	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
173	F246	161	1	1									0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0				
221	F319	189			0	0							1	11	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0				
221	F319	190			0	0							3	3	0	0			0	0	0	0	1	5				

Trench	Cont	finds no	STNE	STNE	EMW	EMW	EMWSG	EMWSG	EMWSS	EMWSS	YAR	YAR	MCW	MCW	MCWG	MCWG	MGW	MGW	HOLL	HOLL	HOLG	HOLG	HCW	HCW	MIPS	MIPS	IPSG	IPSG
221	F324	192			0	0							1	8	0	0			1	5	0	0						
221	F332	196			0	0							0	0	3	14			0	0	0	0						
222	F352	221			0	0							0	0	0	0			1	9	0	0						
228	F330	195			0	0							1	9	0	0			0	0	0	0						
231	F317	184			0	0							7	45	0	0			1	8	0	0						
255	F312	181			0	0							1	2	0	0					0	0						
257	F321	187			0	0							1	4	0	0					0	0						
258	F297	179			1	14							0	0	0	0					0	0						
268	F322	188			0	0							0	0	0	0					0	0					1	11
268	F305	183			0	0							0	0	0	0					1	8					0	0
299	F372	209			1	15							0	0	0	0											0	0
319	F399	238											1	23	0	0	1	1									0	0
335	F395	237											3	24	0	0											0	0
365	F430	249											11	112	1	10									1	26	1	6
TOTAL sherds	127		**2**	0	**3**	0	**4**	0	**8**	0	**6**	0	**82**	0	**7**	0	**1**	0	**7**	0	**2**	0	**2**	0	**1**	0	**2**	0
TOTAL weights	**824**			**4**	**0**	**34**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**506**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**17**

Table 14: post-medieval and modern fabrics by context

T	Cont	finds no	GRE	GRE	STAF	STAF	GSW4	GSW4	GSW5	GSW5	PMED	PMED	ESW	ESW	PORC	PORC	IRST	IRST
13	F004	007	2	36													1	2
13	F004	029	1	2													0	0
29	F035	039	1	25													0	0
49	F068	058	0	0													47	1103
49	F068	060	0	0													6	447
52	F075	062	0	0							1	87	3	36			7	98
49	F076	063	3	16							4	20	2	38	1	6	2	17
52	F085	070	0	0							1	10	3	51	0	0	15	125
57	F087	074	1	7							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	F084	072	0	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
56	F092	081	0	0					1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
76	F104	084	0	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
150	F156	111	0	0	1	5					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	F207	142	0	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
168	F209	144	0	0							0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
183	**F254**	**162**	**0**	**0**							**1**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
212	F328	204	5	568							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	F338	198	0	0							0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0
248	F373	211	0	0			1	10			0	0			0	0	0	0
258	F297	179	0	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
258	F307	178	1	13							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	F299	180	0	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
267	F303	174	1	13							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267	F384	331	0	0							0	0			0	0	1	6
319	F399	238	1	8													0	0
326	F416	247															1	1
332	F397	239	0	0							3	18			3	9	2	4
Total sherds	**137**		**16**	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	**10**	0	**10**	0	**5**	0	**93**	0
Total weight	**2876**			**688**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**149**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**1840**

6.8 Cremation deposit F379 (T291)

*by Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services).*May 2010

Methodology

A single bag of cremated bone was received for processing and assessment. The contents were dry-sieved through a stack of 10, 5, 3 and 1mm sized mesh to ensure maximum recovery and assess the degree of fragmentation. Fragments measuring over 10mm were manually separated for assessment, those of 5mm or less were only briefly scanned and not sorted and examined in greater depth for this report.

Provenance and preservation

The bone presented for analysis was recovered from a single un-urned cremation deposit; F379 in T291, finds number 218. This deposit is undated, but an adjacent pit is Roman in date.

All of the bone had been cremated, with the vast majority (over 95%) of the remains having been left a completely white colour. Some bone shows a more uniform dark grey colour. The collected material also included small, sparse fragments of charcoal and flint and chalk, which may be from material surrounding the burnt bone in the original place of burning.

Analysis results and discussion

Size of Cremation

The assemblage from Westerfield weighed 336g and consisted of 1124 pieces.

The size of a cremation depends on the individual (age, sex, body size, bone density), the extent of bone recovery from the pyre site and during excavation, as well as on the rate of bone preservation (McKinley, 1993).

This weight for this assemblage is on the lower end of the weight range in comparison to other archaeological cremations (range: 57 – 3000 g) (McKinley, 2000) and substantially incomplete in comparison to a modern cremation (1000 – 3600 g) (McKinley, 2000). Cremations in containers are normally larger than cremations in pits and finely crushed cremations tend to be smaller due to poor preservation. The smaller size of this cremation may be due to a range of factors including loss of the volatile portion of bone before burial as well as post-depositional bone decay, possibly due to the remains not being interred in a vessel.

Fragmentation

The fragmentation of bone resulting from the cremation process may be increased by funerary practices such as raking and tending of the pyre, collection of bone at the pyre site, deliberate crushing prior to burial, as well as a result of post-depositional processes, excavation and processing (McKinley, 1989).

The largest proportion of bone fragments were measuring 5 mm or less. Of the larger fragments (10mm or more), the maximum fragment size, seen with a fragment of limb bone, was 42 mm long by 13 mm wide. Several skull fragments were seen, with the largest of these measuring 30mm long by 25mm wide. The degree of bone fragmentation is similar to that generally seen in archaeological cremations where an average of 50% of bone fragments are over 10 mm in size (McKinley, 1994).

Colour

The colour of cremated bone depends on a range of factors including the maximum temperature reached, the length of the cremation process, the type and amount of fuel, the quantity of oxygen, the amount of body fat as well as on the degree of uniformity of

exposure to the heat across the body. A correlation has been found between the temperature attained and colour changes. Cremated bone can exhibit a large range of heat-induced colour variation from normal coloured (unburnt), to black (charred: c.300°C), through hues of blue and grey (incompletely incinerated: up to c.600°) to fully oxidised white (> c.600°C) (McKinley, 2004).

The majority of bone in this deposit was fully oxidised i.e. exposed to a temperature in excess of c.600°C.

Surface Changes

Surface changes such as warping, cracking, fissuring and checking are characteristics of cremated bone and are produced during the process of dehydration undergone by bone exposed to heat. The pattern of heat-induced bone changes in colour and texture can be exploited to infer the technological aspects of the ritual, the condition of the body at the time when the cremation process took place and the nature of post-depositional disturbance (Shipman et al.1984).

Elements and species identified during the assessment

Examination of the larger fragments of bone showed at least forty-eight pieces were from limbs or ribs and at least twenty-five fragments of skull were seen. The skull fragments, some showed clear sutures, others showed fragments of the supra-orbital margins (eye sockets). No articular ends of the long bones were obvious during the assessment.

Of these, some of the skull fragments, particularly those of the eye sockets can be identified as human; the fusion of the sutures suggest an adult. No diagnostic pieces that could determine the sex of the individual were seen.

A single fragment limb bone has been tentatively identified as 'small mammal' (possibly cat, or hare).

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This group of cremated bone fragments appear to show a greater proportion of human remains and probable faunal remains. The inclusion of faunal remains in a human cremation is not unusual, often representing food or ritual offerings for the deceased.

The average size of most of the fragments was small to very small and none of these smaller fragments could be identified further at this stage. It therefore not possible to say whether the majority of the smaller fragments of bone are human, animal or a mixture at this stage. The poorer preservation of these remains may, at least partially, be due to the cremated bone not being buried in a vessel, which would have given better protection.

Further analysis and comparison with other known cremated material could produce further information on this burial. It is estimated that this analysis and production of a catalogue, research and an amended report of the material would take two days.

Note by HB: it is the intended to include any further analysis in the excavation stage report.

6.9 An evaluation of the plant macrofossils and other remains (Tables 15-18)

by Val Fryer (Church Farm, Loddon, Norfolk). **December 2010**

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Westerfield, undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust, recorded features of prehistoric (Bronze Age to Late Iron Age), Roman and medieval/post-medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from dated features within eighteen of the excavation trenches and, at the request of Jess Tipper, further samples were taken from undated features within six trenches. A total of thirty seven samples were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1- 4. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. With very few exceptions, the assemblages were severely contaminated with modern materials including fibrous roots, straw/chaff, seeds, twigs, leaf fragments and arthropod remains.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were recorded (mostly as single specimens) within only sixteen (43%) of the assemblages studied. Preservation was extremely poor, with most remains being severely puffed, distorted and fragmented, probably as a result of both combustion at very high temperatures and subsequent 'mechanical' damage.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted, although most cereals were too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff was exceedingly scarce; a single spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base was noted within the assemblage from Roman ditch F428 (sample 26) and individual bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within two of the medieval assemblages (from samples 4 (pit F324) and 36 (pit F167)). Weed seeds were also exceedingly scarce, occurring within only seven of the assemblages studied. All were of common segetal or grassland weeds including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). The medieval assemblage from sample 4 (pit F324) contained a single spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) fruit, which was the only wetland plant macrofossil recorded. Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were moderately common within the assemblage from sample 7 (undated pit F291) and were also recorded within a further three samples.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant remains occurred infrequently, but did include pieces of charred root or stem and indeterminate inflorescence fragments.

Although some of the fragments of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, others pieces were very hard and brittle and were almost certainly bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which were noted throughout. Both of the latter were almost certainly intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken. Other remains included pieces of burnt and calcined bone, small pellets of

burnt or fired clay and splinters of burnt stone, the latter being abundant within the assemblage from sample 5 (post-medieval pit F341).

Discussion

The assemblages are all extremely small and limited in composition, with most containing little other than occasional charcoal/charred wood fragments. Intrusive contaminants are present throughout, precluding any precise interpretation of the features. However, the following broad statements may be made:

- Sample 3, from the fill of Bronze Age pit F302 does contain a number of very poorly preserved cereal grains including some barley. As barley was the only grain which was regularly used whole for human consumption, it is possible that this assemblage is derived from domestic hearth waste, with the cereals being derived from materials accidentally spilled and charred during culinary preparation. This interpretation would appear to concur with the archaeological interpretation of the deposit as a dump of possible midden waste.

- Sample 4 is from the fill of a medieval pit, which showed possible evidence of *in situ* burning. Although small, the assemblage is largely typical of deposits of cereal processing waste of medieval date, containing a moderate number of small legume seeds. It is generally assumed that these are indicative of attempts to improve impoverished, nitrogen-depleted soils by the rotational cultivation of pulses.

- Although small, the assemblage from sample 36 (from medieval pit F167) is comparatively cereal rich, containing a number of wheat grains along with possible oats and barley. The extreme poor preservation of the remains may suggest that they were burnt at high temperatures on repeated occasions, possibly indicating material derived from a domestic hearth.

The remaining assemblages all contain an insufficient density of material to enable close interpretation. The undated contexts are particularly sparse, with only two containing materials other than rare charcoal/charred wood flecks. This would appear to indicate that, in the instance of the Westerfield excavation, the majority of the undated features were entirely peripheral to any focus of activity, with the few remains recorded probably being derived from wind-dispersed detritus of unknown origin.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, with only a very few exceptions, the Westerfield assemblages are particularly sparse, with most probably being derived from scattered refuse or wind-dispersed detritus, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Little or no primary deposition of material is indicated within any of the sampled features. Although it was hoped that it might be possible to pinpoint specific areas of activity by noting concentrations of charred plant remains, none are apparent.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a written summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from this site.

Field	**B**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**E**	**GH**	**GH**	**GH**	**GH**	**GH**	**GH**	**GH**	**I**
Trench	**T26**	**T78**	**T128**	**T129**	**T129**	**T181**	**T207**	**T355**	**T294**	**T294**	**T309**	**T309**	**T309**	**T359**	**T265**
Feature no.	**F34**	**F99**	**F170**	**F133**	**F141**	**F236**	**F346**	**F375**	**F361**	**F366**	**F429**	**F428**	**F403**	**F383**	**F302**
Sample/Finds No.	**20/357**	**42/379**	**34/371**	**29/366**	**31/368**	**39/376**	**23/360**	**8/330**	**22/359**	**24/361**	**25/362**	**26/363**	**27/364**	**44/381**	**3/191**
Feature type	ditch	gully	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	pit	gully	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	gully	pit
Cereals															
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xcf												x
*Triticum sp. (*grains)							x								
T. spelta L. (glume base)												x			
Cereal indet. (grains)					xfg						xcf		xcffg		x
Herbs															
Agrostemma githago L.					x										
Fabaceae indet.															x
Tree/shrub macrofossils															
Corylus avellana L.		xcf										xcf	x		
Other plant macrofossils															
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xxxxx	x	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx		x	x		x	xxx	x	x	x		xx	x	xx
Charred root/stem							x						x		
Other remains															
Black porous 'cokey' material		xx		x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x
Black tarry material	x		x	x				x	x			x		xx	
Bone					x			xb			xb			x	
Burnt/fired clay				x				x						x	x
Ferrous globule/ vitrified											x (fer)			x (vitr)	
Small coal frags.			x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 15: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from prehistoric features (prehistoric date unless stated)

Key x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens b = burnt cf = compare fg = fragment

Field	**B**	**C**	**E**	**E**	**E**	**GH**	**GH**
Trench	**T26**	**T66**	**T222**	**T218**	**T220**	**T291**	**T340**
Feature no.	F32	F100	F345	F355	F339	F374	F391
Finds No.	355	380	350	351	352	212	235
Sample No.	**18**	**43**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**6**	**9**
Type	ditch	gully	pit	?pit	ditch	pit	pit
Cereals							
*Triticum sp. (*grains)			x		xcf		
Cereal indet. (grains)			xcf		xcf		
Herbs							
Fabaceae indet.			xcf				
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xx	x	xx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >2mm		x	x		xx	xx	
Charred root/stem						x	
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Black tarry material			xx	x			
Bone						x	
Burnt/fired clay			x			x	x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**14**	**10**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 16: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Roman contexts
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
b = burnt cf = compare fg = fragment

Field	**A**	**D**	**D**	**E**	**E**	**E**
Trench	**T15**	**T128**	**T128**	**T221**	**T221**	**T210**
Feature no.	F15	F166	F167	F324	F319	F341
Finds No.	358	369	373	194	353	201
Sample No.	**21**	**32**	**36**	**4**	**16**	**5**
Date and type	ditch	ditch	pit	pit	ditch	p-med drain
Cereals						
Avena sp. (grains)			xcf	x		
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xcf	x		
*Triticum sp. (*grains)	x		xx			
Triticum aestivum/compactum type (rachis node)			x	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	xfg	xx	x		
Herbs						
Fabaceae indet.				x		
Polygonaceae indet.			x			
Raphanus raphanistrum L (siliqua)				x		
Wetland plants						
Eleocharis sp.				x		
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	xx	x	xxx
Charred root/stem			x	x	x	
Indet.inflorescence frags.				xx		
Indet.seeds				x		
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x
Black tarry material		x				
Bone		x				
Burnt/fired clay	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burnt stone						xxx
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	x
Vitreous material		x				
Sample volume (litres)	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**14**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 17: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from medieval and post-medieval contexts

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
b = burnt cf = compare fg = fragment

Field	**B**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**F**	**GH**
Trench	**T26**	**T128**	**T129**	**T129**	**T128**	**T182**	**T221**	**T363**	**T363**	**T291**
Feature no.	F33	F169	F134	F138	F165	F256	F331	F426	F427	F379
Finds No.	356	372	365	367	370	375	354	377	378	219
Sample No.	**19**	**35**	**28**	**30**	**33**	**38**	**17**	**40**	**41**	**7**
Type	ditch		ditch	ditch	pit	gully	ditch	ditch	pit	cremation pit
Cereals										
Hordeum sp. (grains)					xcf					
*Triticum sp. (*grains)		xcf			x					
Cereal indet. (grains)					xfg					
Herbs										
Galium aparine L.										x
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.										x
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x			x					xx
Charred root/stem									x	x
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x	x			x	xx	
Black tarry material								x	xx	
Bone		x								x xb
Burnt fired clay		x								
Small coal frags.	x			x	x	x	x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 18 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from undated contexts
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
b = burnt cf = compare fg = fragment

6.10 **Lithics** (Tables 19-21: Fig 42)

by Adam Wightman (CAT)

One hundred and forty seven worked flints were recovered from sixty archaeological features (pits, ditches, etc), one archaeological layer (L3) and from the ploughsoil. Many of the flints recovered from the ploughsoil were collected by the site staff whilst in transit between trenches. The collection of flints consisted of twenty-eight retouched flakes, twenty-six blades (eight of which were retouched), seventy-seven unretouched flakes (of which only four were primary with marginally more tertiary flakes than secondary), seven cores, and nine waste pieces/fragments.

Flint artefacts typical of each prehistoric period were identified in the assemblage. These included retouched flakes with hard hammer characteristics and rough retouch typical of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or later Bronze Age (i.e. F303), finely retouched scrapers (i.e. F99), retouched flakes exhibiting platform preparation (i.e. F305) and numerous blades (occasionally with retouch and/or evidence of platform preparation) typical of the early Neolithic, refined blades and bladelets including those with characteristic retouch typical of the Mesolithic (i.e. F389), and a large, notably patinated, hard hammer flake typical of the Palaeolithic period.

Although most of the flints recovered were residual in later contexts some are almost certainly contemporary with the contexts in which they were found. Fifteen contexts containing one or two flint artefacts are either datable to the prehistoric period based on pottery evidence or could be dated to the prehistoric based on the presence of flint artefacts and the absence of later finds (L3, F11, ?F62, F79, F82, F134, F141, F188, F196, F224, F361, F381, F390, F404 and F407). Of these, F141, F361 and F390 contained blades ascribable to the early Neolithic and F62, F196 and F134 contained artefacts exhibiting crude flint knapping characteristics typical of the Bronze Age. Two blades and two tertiary flakes (one of which was burnt) were recovered from ditch F403. The pottery evidence supports a prehistoric date for this feature also.

Seven flint artefacts were recovered from the section excavated through ditch F57. these included an early Neolithic retouched flake and a ?Mesolithic bladelet. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from this feature and further flint artefacts were recovered from features in the same trench (T44), and trenches in close proximity. Interestingly, F57 is located within an area of mapped cropmarks forming an ?enclosure. Four flint artefacts and five flint fragments that were probably not humanly created were recovered from the prehistoric ditch F180. Three of the artefacts were tertiary flakes (one of which was patinated) and one tertiary blade of possible Mesolithic age (at the latest early Neolithic). Prehistoric pottery and fired clay was also recovered from the ditch section. Similarly to F57, F180 is located in an area where flints were recovered from a high number of features excavated. It is probable that both features are prehistoric. However, if further work did prove otherwise the presence of high concentrations of flint artefacts in these features and neighbouring features would still suggest significant prehistoric activity in these two areas (Fig 42).

Thirteen flint artefacts and seven ?waste pieces were recovered from a small section excavated through a shallow curved ditch (F99). These included a core that had likely been re-used as a hammer stone and a small early Neolithic end scraper. Combined with the presence of prehistoric pottery in this feature, the density of worked flint indicates that this feature is prehistoric in date, most likely dating to the Neolithic period.

Nine flints were recovered from the ditch F389 which is dated to the Iron Age based on the pottery sherds recovered. Despite the high number of flints from one excavated section the residual nature of the flints is supported by the variety within the flint collection. Some of the artefacts are heavily patinated whilst others appear quite fresh. This suggests that flints within the assemblage have been subjected to different taphonomic conditions, probably more so than would be expected in one ditch. Two of the patinated artefacts, a retouched blade (probably a backed artefact) and a bladelet are typically Mesolithic, and a large,

heavily patinated hard hammer flake appears Palaeolithic in age. The rest of the assemblage of flakes and a blade are not characteristic of either of these periods.

Quite a few flint artefacts were recovered from contexts dated to the Iron Age. However, none of these artefacts exhibit the characteristics ascribed to tools created during this period (based on the criteria of Young *&* Humphrey 1999) and are considered here to be residual. Artefacts recovered from post-medieval and modern contexts often exhibited damage to the edges of the pieces that could have been confused with retouch or usewear. This could be attestable to damage caused by agricultural machinery.

Retouched notches are the most common retouched tool recovered from Westerfield and retouched flakes are also common. Scrapers and denticulates are rare in the assemblage (four and three respectively). A high number of the retouched pieces recovered were unstratified. This likely reflects how much easier it is to spot a more heavily worked flint than one that retains more cortex when both are lying on the ploughsoil.

The flint most commonly utilised to make the artefacts was a good quality dark grey flint (in a few cases, with a reddish tint). Light grey flint, sometimes with a slight brown colouration and occasionally mottled, was also frequently used. Seven artefacts are made on a light grey/cream flint, and two artefacts are made on Bullhead flint which comes from the Thames Basin (Butler 2005, 21). Of particular interest is a scraper (or backed knife, finds number 13) made on an unusual grainy pink/orange/brown flint. This flint is not a typical raw material of flint artefacts found in East Anglia (Hazel Martingell *pers comm*) and has likely been imported from a considerable distance. Also notable is the variable level of patination/staining across the assemblage as previously noted. This could represent a variety of raw material sources, variable taphonomic conditions or the variable ages of the artefacts. Fourteen fragments of burnt flint were also recovered, five of which came from one ?prehistoric post hole.

Artefacts dating from to the Mesolithic (and possibly even the Palaeolithic) through to the Bronze age were recovered from the Westerfield evaluation, with many of the pieces being of exceptional quality. The density of flints from certain areas, in particular the areas containing the features F57 (Field C, T44), F180 (Field D, T148), and F99 (Field C, T78), suggests significant prehistoric activity in multiple areas within the site. Further excavation in these areas could yield further evidence for the use of the Westerfield landscape during prehistory.

Type	**quantity**
Waste pieces/ fragments	9
Cores	7
Primary flakes	4
Secondary flakes	34
Tertiary flakes	39
Blades	18
Retouched blade	(8)
Retouched flake	28
Not humanly worked	14
Burnt flints	14
Total	147

Table 19: flint types

Find no	**Context/ Trench**	**Trench**	**Description**	**Artefact date**
7	F4	T13	1 secondary blade, waste piece	
13	L1 *	T9	1 convergent scraper (or backed knife) made on a secondary flake.	early Neolithic
14	F11	T9	1 tertiary flake	
28	F23 *	T30	1 secondary flake 1 retouched secondary flake, shallow/rough retouch	
30	Field A *		1 secondary flake 1 retouched secondary flake, platform preparation,	early Neolithic

Find no	Context/ Trench	Trench	Description	Artefact date
			area of rough/abrupt retouch on ventral face.	
33	F26	T30	1 flint fragment, not humanly worked.	
34	F28	T25	1 tertiary blade, possible usewear. 1 tertiary flake, usewear.	
44	L1	T42	1 secondary flake	
49	L1	T44	1 secondary blade, platform preparation.	**early Neolithic**
50	F57 * *	T44	1 secondary flake, platform prep, notch removal on right lateral. 1 primary flake. 1 secondary flake. 1 probable tertiary waste flake. 1 tertiary flake. 1 tertiary blade, very small. 1 retouched secondary flake, fine semi-abrupt retouch.	**?early Neolithic** ?Mesolithic
52	F59	T44	1 secondary flake, one previous removal. 1 secondary flake, possible area of usewear .	
54	L1 *	T53	1 retouched blade, large secondary blade, notch retouched onto ventral face.	**?early Neolithic**
55	L3 *	T43	1 retouched secondary flake, notch on ventral face left lateral.	
56	F62 *	T4	1 secondary flake, ?debitage. 1 retouched tertiary flake, large, three large retouch removals from dorsal and ventral, area of retouch to create a 'nose' next to a retouched notch, probable re-use of an older flake.	**late Neolithic /early Bronze Age**
66	F79	T58	1 probable secondary flake.	
68	F82	T58	1 tertiary flake, probable usewear.	
75	F87 *	T57	1 tertiary flake, usewear, 1 secondary retouched flake.	
76	F92*	T56	1 retouched tertiary flake, rough/long/semi-abrupt retouch on right lateral along with a notch removal with subsequent retouch (small area), opposing left lateral abrupt retouch. ? backed knife	**early Neolithic**
82	F99*	T78	1 end scraper, rounded, neat, long scraper retouch on right lateral and distal forming long convex scraper edge, primary flake. 2 primary flakes. 2 secondary flakes. 4 tertiary flakes. 2 tertiary waste flakes. 1 core, eight useable removals from numerous platforms. 1 core, six usable removals, core has crushed edges suggesting use as hammerstone. 7 possible waste flakes, two likely from knapping other five could be natural.	**early Neolithic**
83	F100	T66	1 tertiary flake, area of usewear.	
99	F127	T130	1 tertiary flake, usewear or post-depositional damage. 1 tertiary flake, usewear or post-depositional damage.	
101	F133	T129	1 flint fragment not humanly worked.	
102	F134*	T129	1 retouched tertiary flake with a small notch on ventral and a small denticulated edge where left lateral meets the snapped distal end. Combination tool or rough denticulate. 1 core, six useable removals, taken from numerous platforms.	**late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age**
104	F140	T146	1 secondary blade, small, snapped.	
105	F141	T129	1 secondary blade, usewear or damage.	**early Neolithic**
106	F145	T131	1 tertiary flake.	
110	F158	T147	1 secondary flake. 1 tertiary flake, small.	

Find no	Context/ Trench	Trench	Description	Artefact date
113	F161	T147	1 secondary flake.	
120	F172	T151	1 tertiary flake.	
127	F176	T147	1 secondary flake. 1 secondary flake.	
129	F180	T148	2 tertiary flakes.	
133	F180	T148)	1 tertiary flake. 1 tertiary blade, snapped. 5 flint flakes, probably not humanly created.	**?Mesolithic**
136	F192	T152	1 secondary flake, large, usewear/damage.	
137	F188	T148	1 secondary ?blade.	
138	F196	T161	2 secondary flakes.	**Bronze Age**
146	F219	T162	1 tertiary ?blade, usewear or damage. 1 secondary flake, one previous removal, light grey flint	
150	F215	T112	1 tertiary flake, platform preparation.	
152	F224*	T149	1 retouched secondary flake, probable rough retouch on ventral and one retouched notch.	
155	F237	T173	1 tertiary flake.	
172	F295	T250	1 tertiary flake, usewear or damage.	
174	F303*	T267	1 retouched tertiary flake, rough retouch on dorsal and some invasive retouch on ventral.	**?late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age**
176	F305	T268	1 retouched tertiary blade, delicately retouched along part of left lateral edge, platform preparation. 1 secondary flake. 1 tertiary blade, small (almost crested), probable usewear/damage.	**early Neolithic**
180	F299	T260	1 tertiary flake 1 secondary flake. 1 core, ten usable removals, from one platform, core slightly conical in shape.	early Neolithic
181	F312	T255	1 possible artefact, tertiary, heavily rolled and patinated.	
184	F317*	T231	1 retouched tertiary flake, two areas of abrupt retouch, one quite deep and steep (on right lateral, distal end minimal 'scraper' retouch to form a straight edge. Possible scraper or backed tool.	?late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age
188	F322 *	T268	1 retouched tertiary flake, retouch on right lateral.	
189	F319	T221	1 flint flake, probably not humanly created.	
190	F319	T221	1 tertiary flake, usewear or damage. 1 secondary blade, very small and thin.	?Mesolithic
197	F331	T221	1 tertiary flake. 1 retouched secondary blade, delicate blade but cortex on platform.	early Neolithic
199	F339	T220	1 possible core, most likely not humanly created.	
200	F340	T220	1 tertiary blade, distal snapped, quite small and thin.	Mesolithic
203	F345*	T222	1 retouched tertiary flake, small notch on the left lateral and a retouched notch on the right lateral. 1 tertiary flake, area of usewear or damage.	
205	F346	T29	1 secondary blade, long, converges to a point.	
206	F361*	T294	1 secondary retouched ?blade, small stretch of delicate retouch on left lateral.	**early Neolithic**
207	F366*	T294	1 retouched secondary blade, incredibly delicate retouch forming serrated edge on left lateral.	early Neolithic
210	F374	T291	1 secondary flake, burnt.	
215	F381	T361	1 secondary flake.	
216	F383	T359	1 secondary flake.	
224	F356	T218	1 probable tertiary flake, broken.	
237	F395	T335	1 probable tertiary flake, broken, small area of ?usewear.	
240	F400	T314	1 secondary flake. 2 probable small tertiary flakes	
242	F404*	T307	1 retouched tertiary flake, notch removal on right	

Find no	Context/ Trench	Trench	Description	Artefact date
			lateral edge. 1 tertiary blade, usewear/edge damage.	?Mesolithic
243	F403	T309	1 secondary ?blade, snapped proximal, ?usewear/damage. 1 tertiary blade, small and curved, ?waste piece, 1 tertiary flake 1?tertiary flake, black burnt flint.	
244	F407	T323	1 secondary flake.	
248	F400	T314	1 tertiary waste flake. 1 tertiary waste flake.	
329	F375 *	T355	1 secondary flake, 1 retouched secondary flake, large retouch flakes on left lateral forming a denticulated edge.	
333	F389*	T346	1 retouched tertiary blade, large, curved. 1 tertiary ?waste blade. 1 secondary flake, broken at proximal 1 secondary flake, snapped at distal. 1 secondary flake. 1 tertiary flake 1 tertiary flake. 1 tertiary blade, small. 1 tertiary flake, very large.	**?Mesolithic** ?Mesolithic ?Palaeolithic
334	F390	T348	1 secondary crested blade, patinated a white/blue colour.	**early Neolithic**
			Unstratified Flints	
186	U/S field I		1 core, eight removals from one platform.	
251	U/S field D* * * *		1 retouched secondary flake, denticulated edge on left lateral. 1 end scraper on a secondary flake with further areas of retouch. 1 retouched tertiary flake, notch on the right lateral edge. 1 secondary flake, very thin. 1 secondary flake, ?usewear. 1 secondary flake, damage/usewear, 1 secondary flake 2 tertiary flakes 1 retouched secondary flake, area of retouch on distal end.	?early Neolithic ?late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age
252	U/S field E *		1 secondary flake, distal broken. 1 tertiary flake. 1 retouched secondary blade, retouch on right lateral/ventral face semi-abrupt and not very invasive, forms a slight point.	 early Neolithic
253	U/S field I* *		1 retouched tertiary blade, rough retouch, one retouched notch on right lateral. 1 retouched secondary flake, thick, two abrupt notch removals on right lateral struck from dorsal, further possible retouch on distal. 1 secondary flake, ?notch probably damage.	**early Neolithic**
254	U/S field C* * * *		1 retouched secondary flake, delicate retouch on distal and notch on the right lateral. Combination tool. 1 end scraper on a secondary flake, abrupt scraper retouch on a concave distal edge. 1 retouched tertiary flake, large retouch removals around much of edge, quite neat and abrupt almost scraper-like (?end scraper). 1 secondary flake, rough retouch around much of the piece, invasive and abrupt. 1 probable core, nine previous removals of useable size.	**Neolithic** **early Neolithic**
255	U/S field B		1 secondary flake. 1 primary flake, ?damage.	

Find no	Context/ Trench	Trench	Description	Artefact date
			1 tertiary flake, ?damage.	
256	U/S field F*		1 retouched secondary flake, large, lateral edges heavily retouched, converges at proximal, invasive semi-abrupt retouch forming a rough edge.	**early Neolithic**

Table 20: flint catalogue **(* = sketch in archive)**

F116 (T128)	90	Burnt flint, white, 14.8g
F172 (T151)	120	Burnt flint, white/grey, 4.9g
F171 (T140)	125	Burnt flint, white/red, V. large nodule, 766.9g
F164 (T151)	131	Burnt flint, white/grey, 85.3g
F208 (T152)	143	Burnt flint, white, 3.7g
F302 (T265)	173	2 Burnt flints, red, 27.6g
F297 (T258)	179	Burnt flint, orange/red, 11.8g
F449 (T393)	250	Burnt flint, red/white, 11.4g
F342 (T214)	202	5 Burnt flints, red/white 60g

Table 21: burnt unworked flints

6.11 Faunal remains

by Adam Wightman

Introduction

A total of 148 fragments of animal bone were recovered (1587g) from 42 contexts (41 features and 1 layer). All of the bone fragments recovered were hand collected from contexts dating from the prehistoric to modern periods. The level of bone preservation was generally quite poor. A full quantification is included in the site archive.

Methodology

All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. All identifiable elements were recorded. However, certain elements were not identified to exact taxon but rather to the level of unidentified medium or large taxon. These comprise loose maxillary teeth (apart from pig canines), carpals, tarsals (apart from the astragalus and calcaneus), cranial fragments (except for the zygomatic and occipital), ribs and cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Fragments recorded as medium sized taxon will predominantly be from sheep and pig, although canids and roe deer may also be represented. Fragments of unidentified large taxa derive primarily from cattle although may also include horse, red deer and wild boar. If determination of the element from which a small fragment originated was not possible it was noted whether the fragment was diaphysis (hard shaft of long bone) or cancellous (osseous bone tissue that fills inner cavity of bone). Each bone was inspected to determine if bone, horn or antler working was present in the assemblage. Butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications were recorded. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were taken and recorded for each context. The side of the body from which the bones were derived was also noted. Measurements were not taken for the bones as there would have been too little data for any meaningful interpretation. Bones of sheep and goats were recorded as *Ovis* (sheep species) based on the greater frequency of this species in these climes, but diagnostic metapodials, horn cores and deciduous fourth premolars (DPM4) were distinguished between the two species following the criteria of Boessneck (1969). The completeness and parts represented for each specimen were noted using Serjeantson's (1996) eight zone method of recording (Z1-Z8 in Table 1). Only fragments which accounted for at least 50% of a single zone were recorded. The zone on which butchery marks occurred were recorded using the same methodology. Due to the poor bone preservation and small assemblage size an examination of the nature of fracture patterns using Outram's (2001) fracture freshness criteria was not undertaken on this assemblage. All information was input directly into a Microsoft Works Spreadsheet for analysis.

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and also with reference to Cohen & Serjeantson 1996; Hillson 1986; Outram 2001; and Payne 1987. A catalogue of the assemblage is included as a table with this report (Appendix 1).

Faunal remains discussion

The level of bone preservation in this faunal remains assemblage can be described as moderate to poor. Most of the bone is quite solid in structure and some of the smallest elements are represented but erosion to the cortical surface of the bone is commonplace. This suggests the bones were either sub-aerially exposed prior to deposition or, more likely, that acidity in the soil has caused post-depositional erosion.

Taphonomy, in the form of preservation bias, coupled with the small sample size mean few conclusions can be drawn from the assemblage. In particular it is the small size of the individual assemblages coupled with the widespread distribution of the assemblages both spatially and temporally that inhibits the identification of patterning across the assemblage.

Only three groups of bone were recovered from undated contexts indicating that animal bone was most often recovered in association with other artefacts, in particular pottery sherds. A disproportionately high frequency of the bone was recovered from medieval, post-medieval and modern features when the frequency of features from these periods is compared to those from the prehistoric period. Only 9.7% of the bone was collected from prehistoric contexts as opposed to 24.2% from post-medieval contexts and 26% from

medieval contexts. This is most likely a result of the acidity in the soil mentioned above. It is probable that bone preservation will be worse in the older contexts due to longer exposure to the acidic soil rather than there being an absence of animal bone in most of the prehistoric contexts. The bone that does survive in prehistoric contexts could have been affected by different soil conditions, although in two instances the bone preservation is notably poor in prehistoric contexts. As such, it is probable that any further investigation of the prehistoric contexts would yield a low frequency of animal bone remains, especially in comparison to any investigation of the post-medieval and medieval contexts.

The bone recovered was derived primarily from domesticates. The identification of pig (*Sus*) bones was rare, a few horse (*Equus*) bones were identified from medieval and post-medieval contexts, but bones from sheep (*Ovis*) and cattle (*Bo*s) were most common. Quite a high frequency of the bone was not identified to exact taxon. This was partially due to the poor level of preservation and the fragmentary nature of the bones in the assemblage.

No evidence of hunting as a supplement to the diet was identified, with the only 'wild' animals identified being rabbits/hares (*Leporids*) from post-medieval and modern contexts. These bones did not exhibit any butchery marks and most likely represent the remains of animals that died a natural death in the field ditches and in a disused gun pit. No bird or dog bones were recovered during the excavations. In the case of the bird bones this is most likely due to the acidity of the soil, with bird bones being less robust than mammal bones.

A variety of different skeletal elements were recovered. The bias towards teeth, the most durable of skeletal elements, was not a pronounced as expected from an assemblage from acidic soil. No patterning was discernable from the skeletal elements represented. No articulating bone groups were recovered during analysis. This is to be expected in such a highly fragmented, poorly preserved assemblage, as many articulating elements may have been broken or eroded.

Evidence of butchery, in the form of cut and chop marks, was clearly evident on bones from modern and post-medieval contexts. Butchery evidence was also observed on bone from two prehistoric contexts. Dog gnawing was identified on bones from post-medieval and medieval contexts. Evidence of burning of faunal material was identified, with burnt fragments recorded from prehistoric, medieval and undated contexts. All of these specimens were either black or white in colour or a combination of both. Bone modification was observed on specimens from most archaeological periods suggesting that where bone surface preservation allows it will probably be discernable. However, the number of skeletal elements that exhibit butchery marks was very small and consequently few meaningful comments can be made about butchery practises.

Based on the presence of butchery marks and the variety of different skeletal elements represented, it is probable that most of the bone recovered derives from food waste. The recovery of most of the bone from datable contexts in association with other artefacts supports the idea that the bone was deposited as part of general waste disposal. However, the decomposition of the cortical surface of the bone has obscured much potential evidence of meat processing.

Few conclusions can be drawn based on special or temporal patterning as the bone was found in relatively low quantities across a large area. The bone does, however, indicate that domestic animals were present in the landscape from the prehistoric period through to modern times. No conclusions being drawn about the role/use of animals at this site. Further targeted investigations, in particular of the later contexts, could produce more informative assemblages, although the prehistoric features are unlikely to contain animal bone in any meaningful quantity.

7 Discussion (Figs 1c, 4, 12, 43)

The archaeological remains in each Field have been discussed above in each Field section of this report. The purposes of this section is to discuss the site thematically and by period.

A number of East Anglian sites have produced sets of parallel ditches similar to those found at Westerfield. These are variously dated as prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval. After a description of the Westerfield ditches in the period sections below (7.1.1 – 7.1.7) there is a separate discussion of the Westerfield evidence in relation to the broader East Anglian evidence (7.1.8 below).

7.0 General

Field C contained a cropmark plot of a possible enclosure (IPS 256: Fig 1c, Fig 4). Trenches specifically targeted on this feature failed to locate any such enclosure. The conclusion is that the enclosure is illusory. Having said that, some of the field ditches seen in T43, T46, T55 may have produced a cropmark or soil-mark which has been mistaken for the southern edge of an enclosure, and similarly ditches in T44 could have been mistaken for the eastern side or NE corner of an enclosure.

7.1 Prehistory

7.1.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

The evidence for activity on site in these periods is based on the flint dating: one possible Palaeolithic flint, one Mesolithic and six possible Mesolithic flints. Although of interest, these are in small quantities, and may be regarded as casual losses and not indicative of any intense activity here. Having said that, these fields have not been the subject of a fieldwalking survey which might detect surface scatters of flints showing more intense or more permanent activity.

7.1.2 Neolithic, Bronze Age

There are a number of flints with characteristics of these periods (19 Neolithic, 5 Neo/BA others BA in general). The flints overall are plotted on Fig 42. Taken at face value, these represent Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on this site.

How does the flint dating relate to the pottery dating? The answer is - not very well. The earliest pottery off this site consists of two *possible* Beaker sherds. But, as Stephen Benfield points out in his pottery report, no diagnostic Neolithic or Bronze Age pieces were recovered, and the bulk of the pottery is Iron Age. This disparity between flint and pottery dating has been noticed before by this writer on a number of Essex projects. The problem generally is that the flints always seem to predate the pottery, and seem to indicate activity on site which is not supported by the ceramic evidence.

7.1.3 Iron Age (Fig 12)

The most significant set of remains belongs to this period. On the western side of the site (Field D) a prehistoric (and specifically Iron Age) field system covers an area of approximately 150 x 250m. Half of the ditches contain Iron Age pottery, and half share the alignment of the Iron Age ditches, which strongly indicates that they too are Iron Age in date.

Where measurable, the ditches are spaced 4-5m apart, and aligned generally NNE-SSW (i.e. down-slope at this point on the site). The field ditches are found between the 43 m and 46m contours (Fig 12 shows contours). There are also two ditch fragments aligned at right-angles, showing that the field system may have been co-axial (at least in places).

There are groups of similarly dated field ditches elsewhere on the site, particularly in Fields C and B to the east (although these ditches are more thinly-spread than in Field D). Ditch

alignment seems always to be follow the slope of the land. So, in Field C they are aligned NW-SE, and in Field B WNW-SSE. The location of the Field D ditches above the 43m contour is apparently not universal, because those in Field C are between the 38 and 42m contour, and those in Field B between 38m and 41m.

What was the function of these ditches? Given their linear nature, it is most likely that they were either ditches marking the edges of cultivation strips, drains to run off excess water, or planting/cultivation trenches.

Why is there so much Iron Age pottery in the ditch fills? Two explanations suggest themselves. First, the ditches were cut through soil which *already contained* potsherds. Second, the potsherds are the result of manure scatter (implying arable cultivation, and a local source for the manure). Whichever is more correct, either case allows the possibility that the ditches are *later* than the earliest pottery found in them (the pottery is predominantly EIA-MIA - are the ditches MIA/LIA?). Whichever combination of facts is appropriate, the conclusion is that, on the land coinciding broadly with the northern edge of our project area, Iron Age people were farming the land. Sporadic fragments of ditches elsewhere on the site may represent other fragments of Iron Age fields, but the evidence is less strong there.

Where did the Iron Age farmers live? There are two types of evidence. First, places where there are comparatively large groups of IA pottery. Second, where there is possible evidence of structures.

On the first point, there are such groups at two places in Field D – in T148 within the ditch system, and in T181 on the east side of Field D where evidence of a field system is much more fragmentary. The other large groups are T309 on the north side of Field G and T265 on the southern edge of Field I. It is always possible that prehistoric pits have a ritual function rather than a domestic one (as in the case of the Kilverstone, Norfolk, site: *Garrow et al* 2006), but it may also be the case that this pottery is derived from domestic activity, and marks the site of a settlement.

On the second point, there are three curvilinear gullies which may be structural (parts of eaves-drip gullies around circular buildings?). These are in Field H on the eastern edge of the project area, and on the southern edge in Field C. Pottery indicates an Iron Age date for two of these, and (curiously) a Roman date for the third. Any of these could be structural remains, but it should be noted that none of them is perfectly circular, and their identification as eaves-drip gullies could only be confirmed by further excavation.

7.1.4 Roman (Fig 12)

Evidence for Roman-period activity is sparse compared with that for the Iron Age, but there are a number points of interest.

First, there are eight field ditches within the area of the Iron Age field system which are convincingly dated as Roman. These are in Fields D and B, in other words on the western side and in the north-eastern corner of the project area. This is not to suggest that a new series of ditches was laid out over the Iron Age ditch system – it seems more likely that the Iron Age field system continued in use in the Roman period (and only into the early Roman period, according to the pottery evidence).

Second, a combination of two ditches and two comparatively large groups of Roman pottery in Field E probably mark the site of a Roman settlement. Pits here contained 57% of the total weight of Roman pottery from this project. Other Roman remains occur intermittently: a Roman pit and cremation were found in Field H, 450m to the SSE of the above site.

Third, one of the curvilinear gullies (in Field D) is Roman. This may simply represent continuity of farming and occupation (of whatever form) into the Roman period.

Fourth, and most intriguing among the Roman remains, a Roman *tegula* (roof tile) fragment and a *tessera* (red floor cube) were found in Field D on the western side of the project area.

These can be taken as evidence of a high-status Roman structure somewhere in the vicinity (though not in this project area).

Fifth, Stephen Benfield points out in his Roman pottery report (6.6 above), that one of the sherds from the southern edge of Field E was a probable kiln waster. This is of interest as it suggests a possible local kiln (associated with the Roman ditches at the north edge of Field E?). However, in the absence of any more concrete evidence this is highly speculative.

Sixth, a residual Roman coin came from a modern ditch in Field G.

7.1.5 Anglo-Saxon

Nina Crummy in her small finds report (Section 6.2) notes that the fabric of some of the tiny daub fragments from medieval contexts has an AS appearance. But there is otherwise no evidence of any activity here in the AS period.

7.1.6 Medieval (Fig 12)

There are two areas of medieval ditches in the project area. The first was associated with a group of medieval pits in Field D on the western side of the project area. The second (in Field A) lies to the north of a possible medieval enclosure with pits on the northern edge of Field E. At both locations, the medieval ditches broadly share the alignment of the earlier Iron Age ditches. The reason for this is probably the simple fact that farmers of whatever age faced the same problem (surface water?) and chose the same remedy (dig drainage ditches, running down-slope, or use the soil from the ditches to raise the level of the growing area).

It is reasonable to assume that the medieval ditches in Field E form the corner of an enclosure. Activity associated with it is evidenced by the pits, but there may also be post-holes (i.e., buildings) which are not evident in evaluation trenches. It is probably fair to say that we may be dealing with low-status rural medieval sites here.

SHER 92 records the discovery by metal detectorists of a spread of medieval and post-medieval artefacts over the fields coinciding with most of this site (excluding our Field G/H and most of D). There seem to be two lines of thought regarding these finds: (1) they may be there due to the use of the site as a medieval fair: (2) they may have been transported to the site in dumped soil (from Ipswich?).

There is nothing in the results of this evaluation which can contradict either theory. Perhaps the only comment is that the artefact spread coincides with the area of medieval fields in Field A, and with the postulated medieval enclosure at the north end of Field E. Although some of the items appear rather exotic, and perhaps belonging to high-status sites (e.g., the bronze seal, and the silver ring), it may be the case that some of the medieval artefacts were originally derived from activity at the evaluation site(s), and have subsequently found there way into the ploughsoil above the sites, from where they were collected by the metal detectorists. It could be argued that this is particularly the case with the medieval pottery.

7.1.7 Post-medieval and modern (Fig 43)

The post-medieval and periods are represented by ditch fragments, foundations and pits. A number of points can be made.

First, ditches intercepted in Fields C and D accord exactly with the location of field boundaries (not part of the modern field pattern) which are shown on the 1894 and 1904 Ordnance Survey. These are evidently field boundaries removed after 1904 (Fig 43).

The removed field boundary in Field C is of interest because it has on its south-eastern corner an small enclosure containing a building. Both enclosure and building are shown on the 1894 and 1904 OS maps. Although direct evidence is lacking, it is tempting to see this as a labourer's cottage in an enclosure. These features are now absent from the landscape, so the cottage was demolished presumably at the same time as the removal of the field boundaries.

With regard to the artefact spread SHER 92 (see points made in Medieval section above), the artefact spread also includes the area of the small building in the enclosure in the centre of Field C (both removed after 1904). In the same way, some of the metal items (key, thimble, candle holders?) may have been generated by this site, and have subsequently found their way into the ploughsoil.

There are places where an earlier arrangement of field boundaries (i.e. pre 1894 OS) is evident in the excavated ditches. The dog-leg plan of the removed boundary in Field E may indicate that Field F was originally four separate compartments (none evident in this evaluation or on map coverage). Another case is in Field B where post-medieval and undated ditches on a WNW/ESE alignment may show the position of an historic field boundary which no longer exists. It may be speculated that the building of the East Suffolk Railway (opened in 1859) made this boundary redundant, and the farmers may have removed the boundary to extend the field up to the railway line.

There are a number of pieces of evidence relating to industrial heritage. The south side of Field D lies either side of the former brickworks site. A waste pit in T171, immediately north of the brickworks, is associated with the operation of the site. However, there was no sign in the evaluation trenches of the railway sidings which originally left the north edge of the site, and curved N and NE to join the main railway line to the north. The conclusion is that it must have been surface-built, and its removal/demolition has left no below-ground traces.

It is probably the case that the large pits on the N edge of Field C, and in the SE corner of Field I were originally dug for the extraction of minerals.

World War II

This evaluation revealed considerable WII remains. These is consisted of a series of large ditches (interpreted as WWII anti-tank traps) running along the western edge Field H and through the centre of Field G, continuing along the southern edge of Field F, and separately along the south edge of Field E. These traps were presumably placed where the standing field boundaries were not sufficiently robust to prevent tank movement. They must also have been part of a scheme of defence which included pill boxes and a defence of the (more obvious) routes up the adjacent roads.

A local dog-walker (*pers comm*) remembers the anti-tank ditch being filled in after WWII, and remembers a gun pit at the location intercepted by T194 in the SE corner of Field E.

7.1.8 The Westerfield ditches and East Anglian parallels

Cultivation trenches similar to those evaluated at Westerfield are reported from Stowmarket, Haverhill, Linstead Magna, and Mildenhall in Suffolk, Ely and Caldecote in Cambridgeshire, and Takeley in Essex. Generally, the majority of these seem to be of Roman or medieval date. We are obliged to Jess Tipper, Colin Pendleton, Jude Plouviez and Andrew Tester of SCCAS for information on these sites (some in advance of completion of site reports).

At Stowmarket, a series of parallel gullies, probably of medieval date, are interpreted as agricultural land drains (Ennis 2010). They were spaced 4-5m apart, and ran down-slope.

At Chalkstone Way, Haverhill, a series of parallel ditches spaced 4.2m-5.5m apart (averaging 4.6m) crossed the site SSW-NNE. The report gives no topographical information, so it is difficult to determine whether or not they ran down-slope. They cut an Iron Age ditch, and, although they contained Roman sherds, were dated to the post-medieval period on the (reasonably convincing) basis that they were very straight, as if cut mechanically (Craven 2008). The straightness of the ditches can be taken to support a post-medieval date, but the presence of Roman sherds means that a Roman date cannot be ruled out.

At Linstead Magna a series of parallel ditches 3-4m apart are interpreted as evidence of medieval strip field agriculture. The ditches, which ran down-slope, served as drains between cultivation plots (Cass 2009).

On a recent multiperiod site at Washington Square, RAF Mildenhall, a large Roman field system consisting of parallel ditches is related to a series of Roman enclosures.

A site at Takeley in Essex had a series of parallel ditches dated by pottery to the Iron Age and early Roman period, and covering an area of approximately 100m x 200m. These ditches, interpreted as drainage ditches, were spaced approximately 8-9m apart, slightly wider than the Westerfield ditches (Roberts 2007).

The Cambridgeshire site of Caldecote has an interesting sequence of remains. First, a regular set of parallel ditches spaced approximately 5m apart are dated as Roman, and interpreted as a vineyard. They ran WNW-ESE towards a ditched enclosure, but the fact that the ditches all terminate 7m before the enclosure shows that they are not drainage ditches running into another drain. They are probably ditches between mounds on which the crop was grown (vines?). Second, a second set of parallel ditches was laid out over the site of the Roman ditches. These were more curving, and more widely-spaced at 6.5-8m. They are interpreted as medieval furrows, as in a medieval strip field system (Kenney 2001).

At Ely (Cambs) two Roman rectilinear ditched enclosures were overlain in the later Roman period by a system of narrow linear gullies possibly associated with Roman lazybed or strip field cultivation (Masser 2001).

These East Anglian sites show a range of dates. The Takeley fields are the earliest (Iron Age), and thereafter the bulk of the sites are Roman or medieval (and in the case of Haverhill, either post-medieval or Roman). So, the question in relation to Westerfield is whether the Iron Age ditches could be of Roman date (with residual Iron Age pottery). There are two points here. First, the bulk of the evidence for the period during which the fields were used: and, second, the friability of prehistoric pottery. First, there is 4.6kg of Iron Age pottery from Westerfield, as opposed to 1.2kg of Roman pottery, and there are 10 prehistoric cut features as opposed to 5 Roman (discounting the field ditches). So, on balance, a prehistoric date for the field is supported by evidence for associated activity (of whatever type). Second, the friability of the Iron Age sherds means it is unlikely that they would survive in the ploughsoil until the Roman period. So, the view taken here is that the field system as a whole originated in the Iron Age, with a small area of it continuing in use until the early Roman period. The medieval phase of field ditches at Westerfield is similarly supported by the evidence of medieval pottery and cut features on sites which are assumed to be associated with the field systems.

8 Archive deposition

The paper archive and find are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (reference IPS 616).

9 Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned and funded by Mersea Homes (MR Stuart Cock), to whom we are most grateful. Site work was directed by B Holloway, assisted by C Lister, with M Baister, R Crocket, B Hurrell, N Rayner, A Wightman. EDM plots by A Wightman and C Lister. Illustrations by CL, Emma Spurgeon, and HB. The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Suffolk County Council.

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11 Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from AD 410 - 1066
AOD	above ordnance datum
Bronze Age	2500 – 700 BC
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
context	on an excavation site, a specific location (especially of finds)
EAA	*East Anglian Archaeology*
EIA	Early Iron Age (700 – 400 BC)
fe	iron
feature	something excavated, ie a wall, a floor, a pit, a ditch, etc
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
Iron Age	700 BC - AD 43
LIA	Late Iron Age, 100 BC - AD 43
lithics	prehistoric flints
loe	limit of excavation
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* AD 1500
Mesolithic	after melting of ice sheets: 10,000 BP – 4,000 BC
MIA	Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC)
MNE	minimum number of elements
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from 4,000 - 2,500 BC
NGR	National grid reference
Palaeolithic	period from 700,000 – 10,000 BP
post-medieval	after *c* AD 1500 to *c* AD 1800
prehistoric	the years BC
Roman	AD 43 - 410
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
sx	section

12 **Context list** (arranged by context number)

italics = finds which are residual in this context

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F001	A	T001	post-hole	-	post-medieval or modern
F002	A	T001	post-hole	-	undated
F003	A	T003	pit	-	undated
F004	A	T013	ditch	007: post-medieval and modern pottery (GRE, IRST), bone, clay tobacco pipe, *post-medieval CBM*, *flint* *029: post-medieval pot (GRE)*	modern
F005	A	T015	ditch	009: *prehistoric pot M-LIA, Roman pottery*, medieval pot (EMWSG, MCW)	medieval or later
F006	A	T008	stake-hole	-	undated
F007	A	T008	pit	-	undated
F008	A	T019	post-hole or small pit	-	undated
F009	A	T019	stake-hole	-	undated
F010	A	T015	ditch	012: medieval pottery (MCW)	medieval
F011	A	T009	ditch	014: *flint*	medieval (by association with F14)
F012	A	T009	ditch	-	medieval (by association with F14)
F013	A	T009	ditch	-	medieval (by association with F14)
F014	A	T009	gully, convincing continuation of T18 F16	15: *prehistoric pot M-LIA,* medieval pottery (HOLL)	medieval
F015	A	T015	ditch	016: medieval pottery (MCW), daub	medieval
F016	A	T018	ditch, convincing continuation of T9 F14	-	medieval?
F017	A	T012	pit caused by stump removal	017: *medieval pottery (MCW),* modern glass 018: modern wire	modern
F018	B	T024	ditch terminus	023: Flint, daub, prehistoric pottery M-LIA	prehistoric - MIA-LIA
F019	B	T025	ditch	024: prehistoric pottery M-LIA	prehistoric
F020	B	T030	pit	-	undated
F021	B	T025	ditch	025: *prehistoric Pottery IA?* ?post-medieval CBM	post-medieval?
F022	B	T025	ditch	-	undated
F023	B	T030	ditch	028: flint, prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F024	B	T025	ditch	026: *prehistoric pottery Neo-EIA*, Roman pottery 1st century	Roman pottery 1st cent
F025	B	T025	pit	027: Prehistoric pottery MIA-LIA	prehistoric
F026	B	T030	ditch	033: prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA), flint	prehistoric
F027	B	T030	ditch	045: prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F028	B	T025	ditch	034: post-medieval CBM, animal bone, worked flint	post-medieval
F029	B	T025	ditch	-	undated
F030	B	T031	ditch	035: Greyware - Roman or medieval pottery	Roman or medieval
F031	B	T024	ditch	036: *prehistoric pottery M-LIA*,	Roman or medieval

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
				daub, greyware Roman or medieval pottery	
F032	B	T026	ditch	037: Roman pottery – early Roman?	Roman –early Roman?
F033	B	T026	ditch	-	undated
F034	B	T026	ditch	038: Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA) 041: Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F035	B	T029	ditch	039: post-medieval Pottery (GRE) , post-medieval glass	post-medieval
F036	B	T026	ditch	040: Animal bone	prehistoric?
F037	B	T028	ditch	-	prehistoric?
F038	B	T027	ditch, alignment close to post-medieval ditches	-	post-medieval?
F039	B	T028	ditch	042: medieval pottery (HCW)	medieval
F040	B	T029	post-hole	-	undated
F041	B	T028	ditch, probably continues as T32 F43	-	prehistoric?
F042	B	T032	ditch	-	undated – prehistoric?
F043	B	T032	ditch	-	undated – prehistoric?
F044	B	T031	ditch	-	undated
F045	B	T033	ditch	-	undated
F046	B	T031	ditch	043: Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F047	C	T034	pit (natural?)	-	?
F048	C	T035	pit	-	undated
F049	C	T037	post-hole	-	undated
F050	C	T034	ditch	-	undated
F051	C	T039	natural silt patch	-	?
F052	C	T040	natural linear	-	?
F053	C	T035	ditch	046: post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F054	B	T030	post-hole/pit	-	undated
F055	B	T030	ditch	048: post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F056	C	T040	natural silt patch or erosion hollow?	- -	?
F057	C	T044	ditch	044: flint 050: flint, prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F058	C	T044	ditch	-	undated – prehistoric?
F059	C	T044	ditch	052: *flint, prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)*, *medieval pottery (HOLG)* post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F060	C	T042	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F061	C	T043	ditch, prob continues as T57 F87 and T55 F89	053: post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F062	C	T043	ditch	056: flint	undated
F063	C	T041	ditch	-	undated
F064	C	T043	pit (natural)	-	?
F065	C	T041	ditch	-	undated
F066	C	T045	ditch	057: post-medieval CBM, coal	post-medieval
F067	C	T048	ditch	-	undated
F068	C	T049	ditch on 1894 OS, continues as T60 F84, T76 F104, T91 F105	058: modern pottery (IRST), modern glass, clay tobacco pipe 060: animal bone, modern pottery (IRST)	modern (19th)
F069	C	T049	flint-in-mortar wall foundation	061: faced flints (from building)	modern (19th)
F070	C	T049	brick wall foundation	059: post-medieval CBM,	modern (19th)
F071	C	T048	ditch	-	undated

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F072	C	T049	unmortared brick foundation	064: post-medieval CBM,	modern (19th)
F073	C	T047	ditch	-	undated
F074	C	T047	pit – natural	-	undated
F075	C	T052	large pit or pit group, prob cuts ditch of enclosure for house, = F76 in T49	062: post-medieval CBM,, post-medieval pottery (PMED, ESW, IRST), modern glass 071: Glass	modern
F076	C	T049	enclosure ditch of brick house, = T52 F85	063: Animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval pottery (GRE, PMED, ESW, PORC, IRST) 065: George III penny late 18th/e19th (SF14)	modern (19th)
F077	C	T049	pit	-	post-medieval/modern
F078	C	T049	brick wall foundation	-	modern - 19th century
F079	C	T058	ditch, possible continuation of T73 F98. On prehistoric alignment	066: flint	prehistoric?
F080	C	T062	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F081	C	T058	pit - natural	-	?
F082	C	T058	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	068: worked flint 069: possible hone (SF12)	prehistoric?
F083	C	T058	pit – natural	-	?
F084	C	T060	ditch, on OS 1894 (=T76 F104, T91 F105, and T49 F68)	072: modern pottery, animal bone	modern
F085	C	T052	ditch terminal	070: Fe nail, *post-medieval* and modern pottery (*PMED*, ESW, IRST), clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval CBM,	modern (19th)
F086	C	T070	pit	-	undated
F087	C	T057	ditch, probably continuation of T 43 F61 and T55 F89	074: post-medieval pottery (GRE), animal bone, post-medieval CBM, post-medieval glass, clay tobacco pipe 075*: flint*	post-medieval
F088	C	T060	post-hole	-	undated
F089	C	T055	ditch, continuation of F61 in T43 and F87 in T57	-	post-medieval?
F090	C	T055	ditch	-	undated
F091	C	T045	ditch	073: post-medieval CBM, clay tobacco pipe	post-medieval/modern
F092	C	T056	large gravel pit	076: *Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), flint* 077: post-medieval CBM, 081: clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval pottery (GSW5, ESW)	post-medieval
F093	C	T055	ditch	087: post-medieval CBM,, animal bone	post-medieval
F094	C	T053	ditch	078: *Prehistoric pottery (M-LIA?),* greyware - Roman or medieval	Roman or medieval
F095	C	T055	post-hole		undated
F096	C	T053	post-hole	-	undated
F097	C	T053	ditch	079: Prehistoric pottery (MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F098	C	T073	ditch, possible continuation of T58 F79	-	prehistoric?

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F099	C	T078	curvilinear gully	082: flint, prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F100	C	T066	curvilinear gully?	083: *flint, Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA),* early Roman pottery	Roman – early
F101	C	T090	ditch	-	prehistoric?
F102	C	T090	ditch	-	prehistoric?
F103	C	T090	ditch	-	prehistoric?
F104	C	T076	ditch on OS 1894 (=F84 in T60 and F105 in T91)	084: Animal bone, post-medieval CBM, modern pottery (IRST)	modern
F105	C	T091	ditch on OS 1894 (=T60 F84, T76 F104, T49 F68)	-	modern
F106	C	T086	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F107	C	T085	ditch	-	undated
F108	C	T085	ditch	-	undated
F109	D	T126	Pit	085: medieval pottery (MCWG)	medieval
F110	D	T126	post-hole	-	undated
F111	D	T114	ditch	-	undated
F112	D	T113	pit	086: *Greyware pottery - Roman or medieval, Roman pottery*, slate, animal bone, post-medieval CBM, modern glass	modern
F113	D	T126	ditch	088: fired clay, animal bone	undated -medieval?
F114	D	T128	pit	089: fired clay, medieval pottery (MCW), coal	post-medieval
F115	D	T128	small pit/post-hole	-	
F116	D	T128	pit?	090: fired clay, worked flint	undated
F117	D	T126	ditch	091: fe nail, post-medieval CBM,	Post-medieval
F118	D	T128	pit	092: medieval Pottery (EMWSS, MCW), animal bone, fired clay	medieval
F119	D	T126	ditch terminal	093: animal bone	undated
F120	D	T114	pit	-	undated
F121	D	T114	pit	-	undated
F122	D	T114	pit	-	undated
F123	D	T126	ditch	095: fired clay (SF 16) 097: medieval pottery (MCW, MCWG), animal bone	medieval
F124	D	T132	ditch, cuts F143	096: Animal bone	medieval?
F125	D	T128	post-hole	098: *Roman Tessera cube !* 122*: Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA),* medieval Pottery (EMWSS, YAR, MCW)	medieval
F126	D	T128	ditch on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F127	D	T130	ditch terminal	099: *flint,* medieval pottery (EMWSS, MCW)	medieval
F128	D	T130	post-hole	-	undated
F129	D	T130	natural channel	-	undated
F130	D	T128	pit	-	undated
F131	D	T131	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F132	D	T130	natural gully	-	undated
F133	D	T129	ditch	101: Prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA), flint	prehistoric
F134	D	T129	ditch on prehistoric alignment	102: flint	undated – prehistoric?
F135	D	T128	ditch on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F136	D	T130	gully	103: flint	undated –

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
					prehistoric?
F137	D	T128	ditch on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F138	D	T129	ditch on prehistoric alignment	-	undated - prehistoric?
F139	D	T131	gully, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated - prehistoric?
F140	D	T146	ditch, probably cont of T131 F145	104: prehistoric pottery (EIA-LIA), flint	prehistoric
F141	D	T129	ditch on prehistoric alignment	105: Prehistoric pottery (IA), flint	prehistoric
F142	D	T131	gully, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F143	D	T132	ditch, cuts F144	-	Roman/medieval?
F144	D	T132	ditch	-	undated – prehistoric?
F145	D	T131	gully, on prehistoric alignment	106: Pottery, flint, fired clay	prehistoric?
F146	D	T129	post-hole	-	undated
F147	D	T129	post-hole	-	undated
F148	D	T129	post-hole	-	undated
F149	D	T129	post-hole	-	undated
F150	D	T129	post-hole	-	undated
F151	D	T129	post-hole	-	undated
F152	D	T129	post-hole?	-	undated
F153	D	T132	pit	107: flint 108: Shell	undated – related to F143
F154	D	T145	pit	-	undated
F155	D	T150	ditch	-	undated
F156	D	T150	ditch	111: *medieval pottery (MCW),* post-medieval CBM, post-medieval pottery (STAF)	post-medieval
F157	D	T128	gully	109: Animal bone, fired clay, post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F158	D	T147	ditch	110: medieval pottery (MCW), *flint*	medieval
F159	D	T141	pit	-	undated
F160	D	T140	post-hole	112: medieval Pottery (YAR, MCW)	medieval
F161	D	T147	ditch	113: prehistoric pottery (M-LIA). flint	prehistoric
F162	D	T151	ditch	114: prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F163	D	T151	ditch	115: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA, MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F164	D	T151	ditch	131: prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F165	D	T128	pit	-	undated
F166	D	T128	ditch	123: medieval Pottery (MCW), animal bone, fired clay	medieval
F167	D	T128	pit	116: medieval Pottery (HOLL)	medieval
F168	D	T128	shallow pit	117: medieval Pottery (MCW, HOLL)	medieval
F169	D	T128	pit	-	undated
F170	D	T128	ditch on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F171	D	T140	ditch	118: Fe nail, animal bone 119: early medieval and medieval pottery (EMW, EMWSS, YAR) 125: Burnt flint (residual)	medieval
F172	D	T151	post-hole/pit	120: prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F173	D	T128	ditch	121: medieval Pottery (EMWSS, MCW)	medieval
F174	D	T147	ditch	124: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F175	D	T140	ditch	126:?post-medieval CBM	post-medieval?
F176	D	T147	gully, probably cont of T131 F131	127: flint, prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA, mainly MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F177	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F178	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F179	D	T151	ditch	-	prehistoric?
F180	D	T148	ditch	129: fired clay, worked flint, group of prehistoric pottery (some Neo/LBA-mainly MIA/LIA) 133: prehistoric pottery 159: prehistoric pottery	prehistoric
F181	D	T140	pit	-	undated
F182	D	T140	ditch	130: fired clay, early medieval pottery (STNE)	early medieval
F183	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F184	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F185	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F186	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F187	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F188	D	T148	gully	137: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA), flint	prehistoric
F189	D	T140	gully	-	undated
F190	D	T150	ditch, on prehistoric alignment		prehistoric?
F191	D	T163	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F192	D	T152	ditch	136: *flint* , post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F193	D	T163	pit or post-hole	-	undated
F194	D	T158	pit	-	undated
F195	D	T139	ditch	132: *prehistoric pottery (IA),* Animal bone, medieval pottery (YAR) 141: animal bone	medieval
F196	D	T161 and T160	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	138: flint	prehistoric?
F197	D	T165	ditch terminal	-	undated
F198	D	T165	small pit or post-hole	-	undated
F199	D	T155	pit	-	undated
F200	D	T155	pit	-	undated
F201	D	T152	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?
F202	D	T160	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F203	D	T159	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F204	D	T152	ditch	139: worked flint	undated
F205	D	T140	post-hole	-	undated
F206	D	T140	ditch	140: medieval Pottery (YAR)	medieval
F207	D	T167	ditch, cont as T170 F223	142: post-medieval CBM,, modern pottery (IRST), animal bone	post-medieval
F208	D	T152	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	143: prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA), burnt flint	prehistoric
F209	D	T168	pit	144: modern Pottery (PORC)	modern not Post-medieval
F210	D	T139	ditch, on prehistoric alignment, cut by F195	-	undated – medieval or earlier
F211	D	T162	ditch	145: Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F212	D	T152	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	prehistoric?

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F213	D	T174	natural channel	-	-
F214	D	T112	pit	-	undated
F215	D	T112	ditch	149: Slate 150: *flint* 151: medieval Pottery (EMWSG) , *LIA or Roman pottery (possibly medieval)*	post-medieval
F216	D	T174	ditch	-	undated
F217	D	T174	ditch	-	undated
F218	D	T162	ditch	-	undated – prehistoric?
F219	D	T162	ditch terminal	146: *prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), flint* , Roman pottery – early Roman	Roman, early
F220	D	T153	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F221	D	T163	ditch	147: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F222	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F223	D	T170	ditch, cont as T167 F207	156: pottery, post-medieval CBM, 157: Fe object (SF 15)	post-medieval/Modern
F224	D	T149	ditch terminal, on prehistoric alignment	152: flint	prehistoric?
F225	D	T173	ditch	-	undated
F226	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F227	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F228	D	T176	ditch	148: prehistoric pottery (M-LIA)	prehistoric
F229	D	T150	ditch	153: prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA)	prehistoric
F230	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F231	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F232	D	T173	ditch	-	undated
F233	D	T173	ditch	-	undated
F234	D	T164	ditch, on prehistoric alignment	-	undated – prehistoric?
F235	D	T171	waste pit near kiln	-	post-med/modern
F236	D	T181	ditch terminal	154: prehistoric pottery (EIA-MIA)	prehistoric
F237	D	T173	ditch	155: prehistoric pottery (M-LIA), worked flint	Prehistoric
F238	D	T185	ditch	-	undated
F239	D	T184	ditch	-	undated
F240	D	T184	ditch	-	undated
F241	D	T184	ditch	-	undated
F242	D	T173	pit	158: Animal bone	undated
F243	D	T181	ditch	160: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA/MIA-LIA), ?post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval?
F244	D	T185	pit	-	modern
F245	D	T173	ditch	-	undated
F246	D	T173	post-hole	161: early medieval pottery (STNE)	medieval (early)
F247	D	T173	ditch	-	undated
F248	D	T174	ditch	-	undated
F249	D	T173	ditch	-	undated
F250	D	T184	ditch	-	undated
F251	D	T183	ditch	-	undated
F252	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F253	D	T174	post-hole	-	undated
F254	D	T183	pit or post-hole	162: post-medieval pottery (PMED), post-medieval CBM	post-medieval/ modern
F255	D	T182	ditch	-	undated
F256	D	T182	gully	-	undated

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F257	D	T181	plough scar	-	modern
F258	D	T185	ditch	164: *prehistoric pottery (?MIA-LIA),* LIA/Roman pottery	LIA/Roman?
F259	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F260	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F261	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F262	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F263	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F264	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F265	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F266	D	T180	ditch	-	undated
F267	D	T179	ditch	-	undated
F268	D	T180	pit	166: ?Roman pottery	Roman?
F269	D	T186	pit?	167: *Roman tegula*, post-medieval/modern CBM	modern
F270	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F271	D	T180	stock trample	-	undated
F272	D	T179	natural linear	-	-
F273	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F274	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F275	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F276	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F277	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F278	D	T189	ditch	-	undated
F279	D	T180	ditch	-	undated
F280	D	T181	post-hole	168: post-medieval CBM, modern glass	modern
F281	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F282	D	T181	post-hole	-	undated
F283	D	T180	pit	-	undated
F284	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F285	D	T180	post-hole	-	undated
F286	D	T181	ditch terminal	-	undated
F287	D	T189	ditch terminal	-	undated
F288	E	T198	ditch shown on OS 1894	-	post-medieval
F289	E	T201	ditch	-	undated – post-med?
F290	E	T194	WWII gun pit?	169: modern glass	WWII
F291	E	T203	gully	-	
F292	I	T250	small pond?	170: modern glass	modern
F293	I	T250	silt patch	-	undated
F294	I	T236	ditch	258: Napoleon III coin 1854 (SF 24)	modern
F295	I	T250	ditch	172: *flint*, post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F296	I	T248	ditch	-	undated
F297	I	T258	pit = F307	179: *early medieval pottery (EMW),* modern pottery (IRST), post-medieval CBM	modern
F298	I	T259	natural linear	-	
F299	I	T260	ditch	180: modern pottery (IRST), post-medieval CBM,	modern
F300	I	T261	tree-throw pit?	-	
F301	D	T132	pit	-	undated – related to F143
F302	I	T265	pit	173: Prehistoric pottery big group (EIA) 191: environmental sample 3	prehistoric
F303	I	T267	pit	174: *flint*, post-medieval pottery (GRE) , modern glass	modern
F304	I	T268	pit	175: *Prehistoric pottery (IA),*	post-medieval

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
				post-medieval CBM,	
F305	I	T268	pit	176*: flint, Prehistoric pottery (IA), greyware - Roman or medieval pottery*, post-medieval CBM, slate *183: medieval pottery (HOLG),*	post-medieval
F306	I	T261	ditch	-	undated
F307	I	T258	pit = F297	178: post-medieval pottery (GRE), post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F308	I	T256	pit	177: post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F309	I	T266	natural linear	-	-
F310	I	T266	tree-throw pit?	-	-
F311	I	T266	natural linear	-	-
F312	I	T255	ditch	181: flint (residual), medieval pottery (MCW), post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F313	I	T255	natural pit	-	
F314	I	T264	ditch	182: post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F315	I	T251	natural pit	-	
F316	I	T264	ditch	-	undated
F317	E	T231	ditch	184: *flint,* medieval pottery (MCW, HOLL)	medieval
F318	E	T231	post-hole	-	
F319	E	T221	ditch	189: *flint,* medieval pottery (MCW) 190: *flint*, medieval pottery (MCW)	medieval
F320	I	T258	pit	185: post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F321	I	T257	ditch	187: *medieval pottery (MCW),* post-medieval CBM	post-medieval
F322	I	T268	gravel pit	188: *flint,* medieval pottery (IPSG)	post-medieval/modern?
F323	E	T218	ditch shown on OS 1894	-	post-med/modern
F324	E	T221	pit	192: medieval pottery (MCW, HOLL), *Roman pottery* 194: environmental sample 4	medieval
F325	E	T221	post-hole	193: greyware - Roman or medieval pottery	Roman or med?
F326	E	T221	pit	-	undated
F327	E	T221	pit	-	undated
F328	E	T212	ditch	204: post-medieval pottery (GRE), modern glass	post-med/modern
F329	E	T195-7, T205	WWII anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F330	E	T228	ditch, shown on OS 1894	195: medieval pottery (MCW)	post-medieval
F331	E	T221	ditch	-	undated
F332	E	T221	ditch	196: medieval pottery (MCWG)	medieval
F333	E	T221	post-hole	-	undated
F334	E	T221	pit	-	undated
F335	E	T213	ditch	-	undated
F336	I	T236	ditch	-	undated
F337	I	T236	post-hole	-	undated
F338	E	T233	ditch, shown on OS 1894, also in T228, T218, T212, T198	198: post-medieval pottery (ESW)	post-medieval
F339	E	T220	ditch	199*: flint,* Roman pottery	undated – Roman?
F340	E	T220	ditch	235: environmental sample 9	Roman?
F341	E	T210	drain	201: environmental sample 5	undated – post-med?
F342	E	T214	post-hole	-	Prehistoric?
F343	E	T214	ditch	-	undated

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
F344	E	T207	ditch	-	undated
F345	E	T222	pit	203: *flint,* big group Roman pottery 2nd cent possibly later	Roman, 2nd or later
F346	GH	T294	pit	205: flint, Prehistoric pottery (MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F347	GH	T277	ditch	-	undated
F348	GH	T270	ditch		undated
F349	GH	T292	ditch	-	post-med
F350	E	T222	ditch	220: Roman pottery	Roman
F351	E	T201	ditch	-	undated – post-med?
F352	E	T222	pit	221: *medieval pottery (HOLL),* clay tobacco pipe	post-medieval
F353	E	T222	Pit	226: *flint* , Roman pottery, 1st – e2nd	Roman
F354	E	T218	pit	-	undated
F355	E	T218	shallow pit or ditch terminal	223: large group Roman pottery – mid-late 1st century	Roman, 1st
F356	E	T218	post-hole	-	undated
F357	E	T218	post-hole	-	undated
F358	E	T222	ditch		undated
F359	E	T222	pit	227: Roman pottery	Roman
F360	E	T222	pit	228: Roman pottery	Roman
F361	GH	T294	curvilinear gully	206: Neolithic flints	undated – prehistoric?
F362	GH	T269	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F362	GH	T278	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F362	GH	T279	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F362	GH	T288	WWII anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F363	GH	T274	ditch	-	undated
F364	GH	T298	ditch	-	undated – post-med?
F365	GH	T284	ditch	-	undated – post-medieval?
F366	GH	T294	ditch	207: flint, Prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA/MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F367	GH	T274	ditch	-	undated- post-medieval?
F368	GH	T301	pit	-	?
F369	GH	T301	pit	-	?
F370	GH	T298	ditch	-	undated – post-medieval ?
F371	GH	T295	ditch	-	undated
F372	GH	T299	ditch	209: *early medieval pottery (EMW),* post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F373	GH	T298	ditch	211: post-medieval pottery (GSW4)	post-medieval
F374	GH	T291	pit	210: flint, prehistoric pottery (LBA, MIA-LIA), Roman lava quern 212: environmental sample 6	Roman
F375	GH	T355	pit	329: prehistoric pottery (MIA-LIA) 375: environmental sample 8	prehistoric
F376	GH	T297	post-hole	-	?
F377	GH	T355	pit	-	undated
F378	GH	T304	ditch	213: post-medieval CBM,	post-med
F379	GH	T291	cremation pit?	219: environmental sample 7	undated – Roman?
F380	GH	T361	ditch	214: prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA?)	prehistoric
F381	GH	T361	pit	-	undated
F382	GH	T358	ditch	-	undated - prehistoric?
F383	GH	T359	curvilinear gully	216: prehistoric pottery	prehistoric

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
				(EIA/MIA)	
F384	GH	T349	pit	331: modern pottery (IRST), ?post-medieval CBM,	modern
F385	GH	T273	ditch	-	undated - post-medieval?
F386	GH	T360	ditch terminal	-	undated
F387	GH	T359	ditch	-	undated
F388	GH	T347	ditch terminal	332: prehistoric pottery (Neo-EIA)	prehistoric
F389	GH	T346	ditch	333: Prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA-LIA)	prehistoric
F390	GH	T348	pit	334: flints	undated – prehistoric?
F391	GH	T340	pit	-	undated
F392	GH	T340	stake / post-hole	-	undated
F393	GH	T340	stake / post-hole	-	undated
F394	GH	T329	stake / post-hole	-	prehistoric? (LIA?)
F395	GH	T335	tree-throw pit	237: flint , medieval pottery (MCW), ?post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval?
F396	GH	T318	ditch	-	undated
F397	GH	T332	ditch	239: post-medieval and modern pottery (PMED, PORC, IRST), post-medieval CBM, modern glass, clay tobacco pipe	modern
F398	GH	T319	pit	-	undated
F399	GH	T319	ditch	238: *medieval pottery (MCW, MGW),* post-medieval pottery (GRE), post-medieval CBM,	post-medieval
F400	GH	T314	ditch	240: prehistoric pottery (EIA/MIA-LIA) 248: prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric (IA)
F401	GH	T307	pit	-	undated
F402	GH	T324	anti-tank ditch (also in T325, T330-2)	-	WWII
F402	GH	T325	anti-tank ditch (also in T324, T330-2)	-	WWII
F402	GH	T329	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F402	GH	T330	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F402	GH	T331	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F402	GH	T332	anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F403	GH	T309	ditch	243: big group prehistoric pottery (Neo-LBA/EIA)	prehistoric
F404	GH	T307	pit	242: flints	undated - prehistoric?
F405	GH	T323	ditch	-	undated
F406	GH	T323	post-hole	-	undated
F407	GH	T323	ditch	-	undated - prehistoric?
F408	GH	T316	post-hole	-	undated
F409	GH	T316	ditch	-	undated
F410	GH	T316	ditch terminal	245: prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F411	GH	T315	small pit	-	?
F412	GH	T315	small pit	246: prehistoric pottery (IA)	prehistoric
F413	GH	T316	post-hole	-	undated
F414	GH	T316	ditch	-	undated
F415	GH	T326	stake / post-hole, associated with F416-F419.	-	modern
F416	GH	T326	stake / post-hole associated with F415, F417-F419.	247: modern pottery (IRST)	modern
F417	GH	T326	stake / post-hole associated with F415-F416, F418-	-	modern

Context	Field	Trench	Context type	Finds nos and detail	Context date
			419.		
F418	GH	T326	stake / post-hole associated with F415-F417, F419.	-	modern
F419	GH	T326	stake / post-hole associated with F415-F418.	-	modern
F420	F	T364	plough scarring	-	undated
F421	F	T371	natural linear?	-	--
F422	F	T371	pit	-	undated
F423	F	T371	post-hole	-	undated
F424	F	T371	post-hole	-	undated
F425	F	T371	post-hole	-	undated
F426	F	T363	ditch	-	undated
F427	F	T363	pit	-	undated
F428	GH	T309	ditch	-	prehistoric by stratification
F429	GH	T309	pit	-	prehistoric by stratification
F430	F	T365	ditch	249: medieval pottery (MCW, MCWG, MIPS, IPSG)	medieval
F431	F	T370	pit	-	undated
F432	F	T369	stake / post-hole	-	undated
F433	F	T369	post-hole	-	undated
F434	F	T369	post-hole	-	undated
F435	F	T369	post-hole	-	undated
F436	F	T373	pit	-	undated
F437	F	T373	pit	-	undated
F438	F	T372	small pit	-	undated
F439	F	T372	small pit	-	undated
F440	F	T373	pit	-	undated
F441	F	T373	post-hole	-	undated
F442	F	T388	post-hole	-	undated
F443	F	T388	ditch	-	undated
F444	F	T388	WWII tank trap	-	WWII
F445	F	T387	WWII tank trap	-	WWII
F446	F	T394	post-hole	-	undated
F447	F	T394	WWII anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F448	F	T395	WWII anti-tank ditch	-	WWII
F449	F	T393	ditch terminal	-	undated
F450	F	T393	pit	-	undated
F451	F	T393	natural pit	-	--
F452	F	T373	pit	-	undated
L001	A	T001	ploughsoil	002: SF5: cu alloy disc 005: SF8: fe horseshoe	modern
L001	A	T009	ploughsoil	*013: flint*	modern
L001	A	T010	ploughsoil	*008: SF14: quern fragment*	undated
L001	A	T015	ploughsoil	*019: flint*	modern
L001	B	T024	ploughsoil	020: SF 7: cu-alloy button 022: SF 11: lead shot	modern
L001	C	T042	ploughsoil	043: *flint*	modern
L001	C	T044	ploughsoil	*049: flint, prehistoric pot (MIA-LIA)*	modern
L001	C	T053	ploughsoil	*054: flint*	modern
L002	all	all	natural	-	-
L003	C	T043	redeposited ploughsoil	*055: flint*	modern
L004	C	T049	construction trample	-	modern
L005	C	T064	brick rubble	-	modern
L006	C	T056	redeposited soil	080: Animal bone	post-medieval
U/S	D	T128	surface find	100: medieval pottery	medieval
U/S	I	-	surface find	186: flint (residual)	--

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revisions: Sept-Dec 2010, Jan-Feb 2011

PC c:/2009 projects/Westerfield/report545.doc

Report on an archaeological trial trenching evaluation: land to south of railway line, Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.

November 2009/February 2010, October/November 2010

Part 2: plates, figures, SCCAS Brief

report prepared by
Ben Holloway and Howard Brooks

on behalf of Mersea Homes Ltd

SCCAS project code: IPS 616
CAT project ref.:09/10c
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CAT Report 545
February 2011

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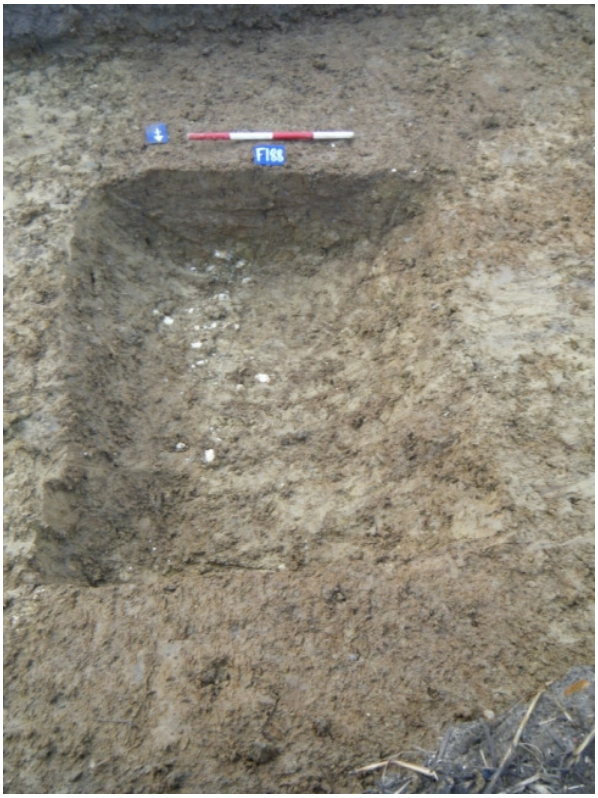

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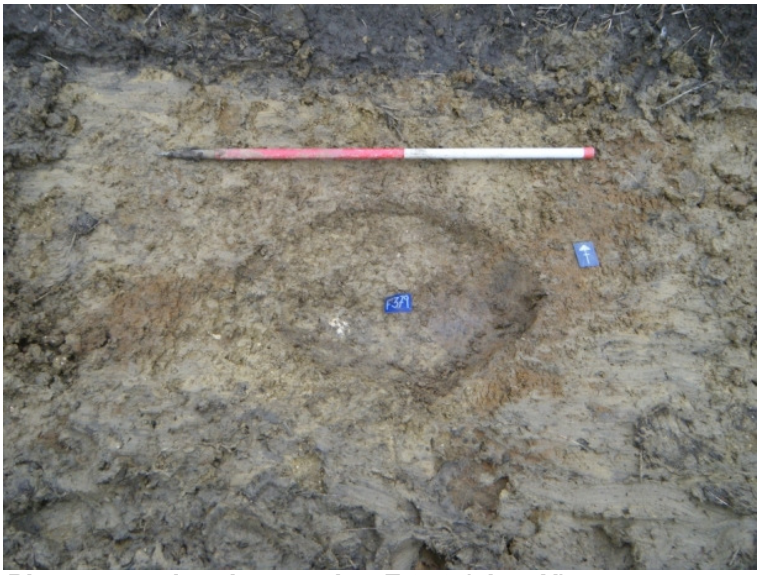

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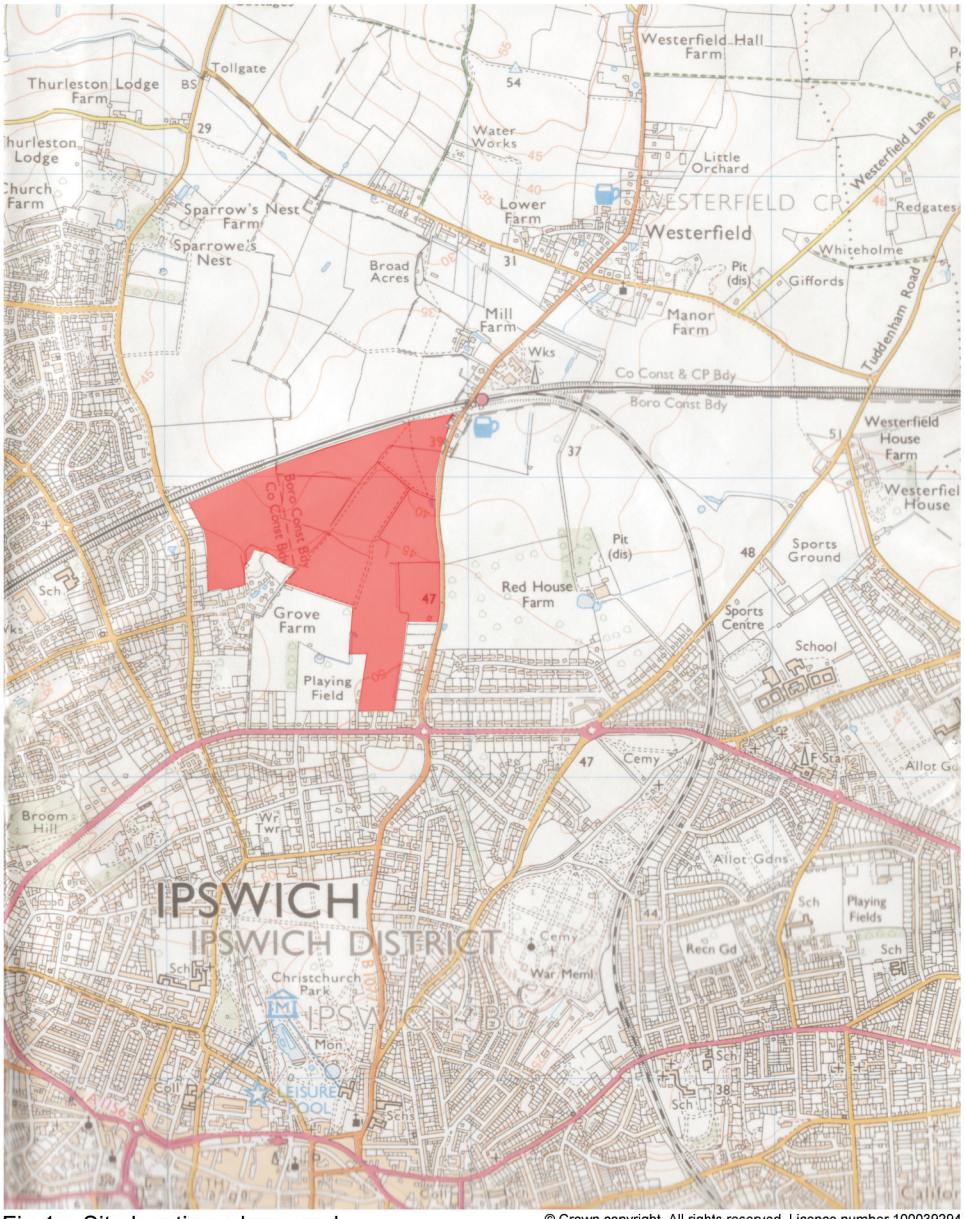


Fig 1a Site location, shown red.

0 1km

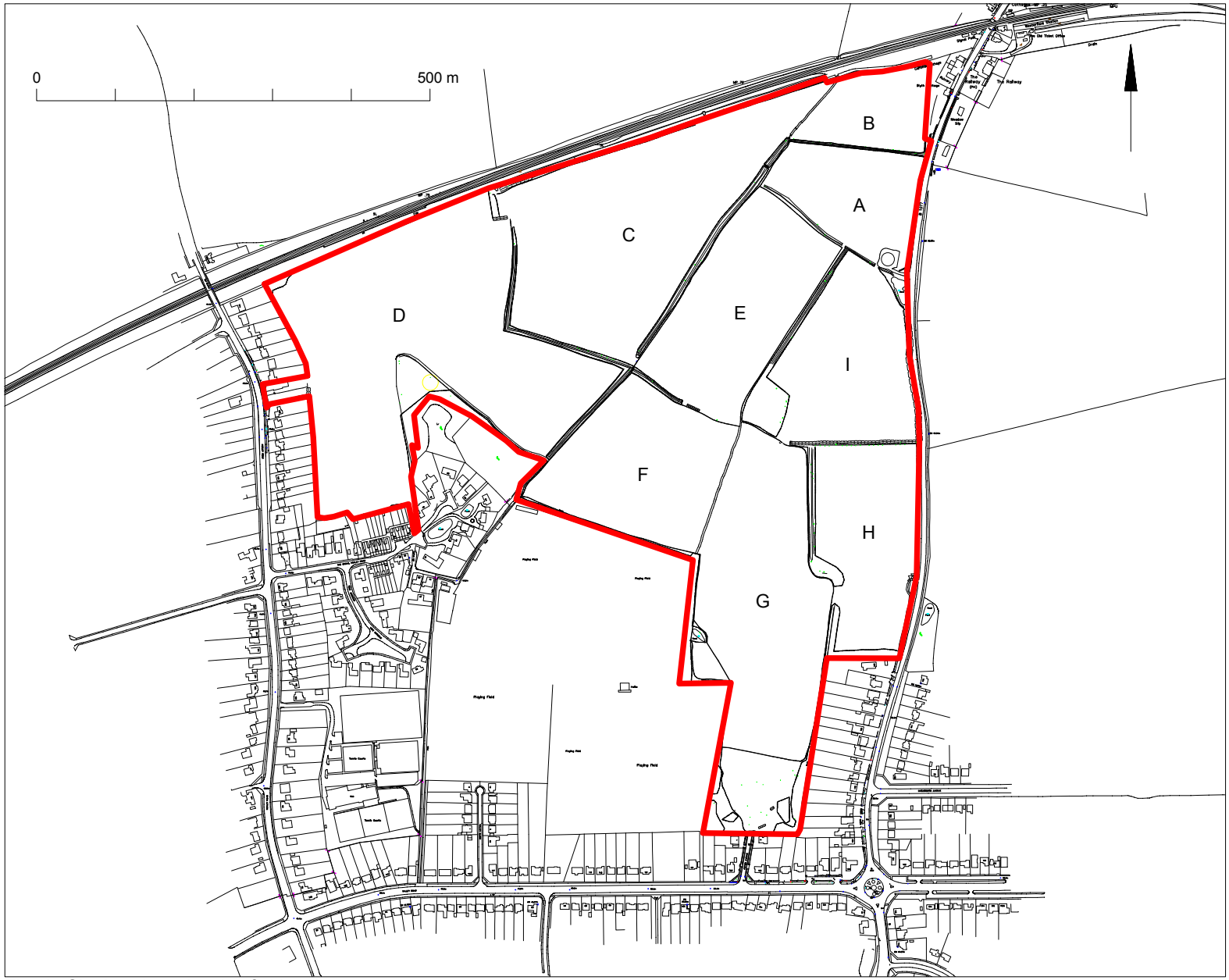


Fig 1b Site location, showing field codes.

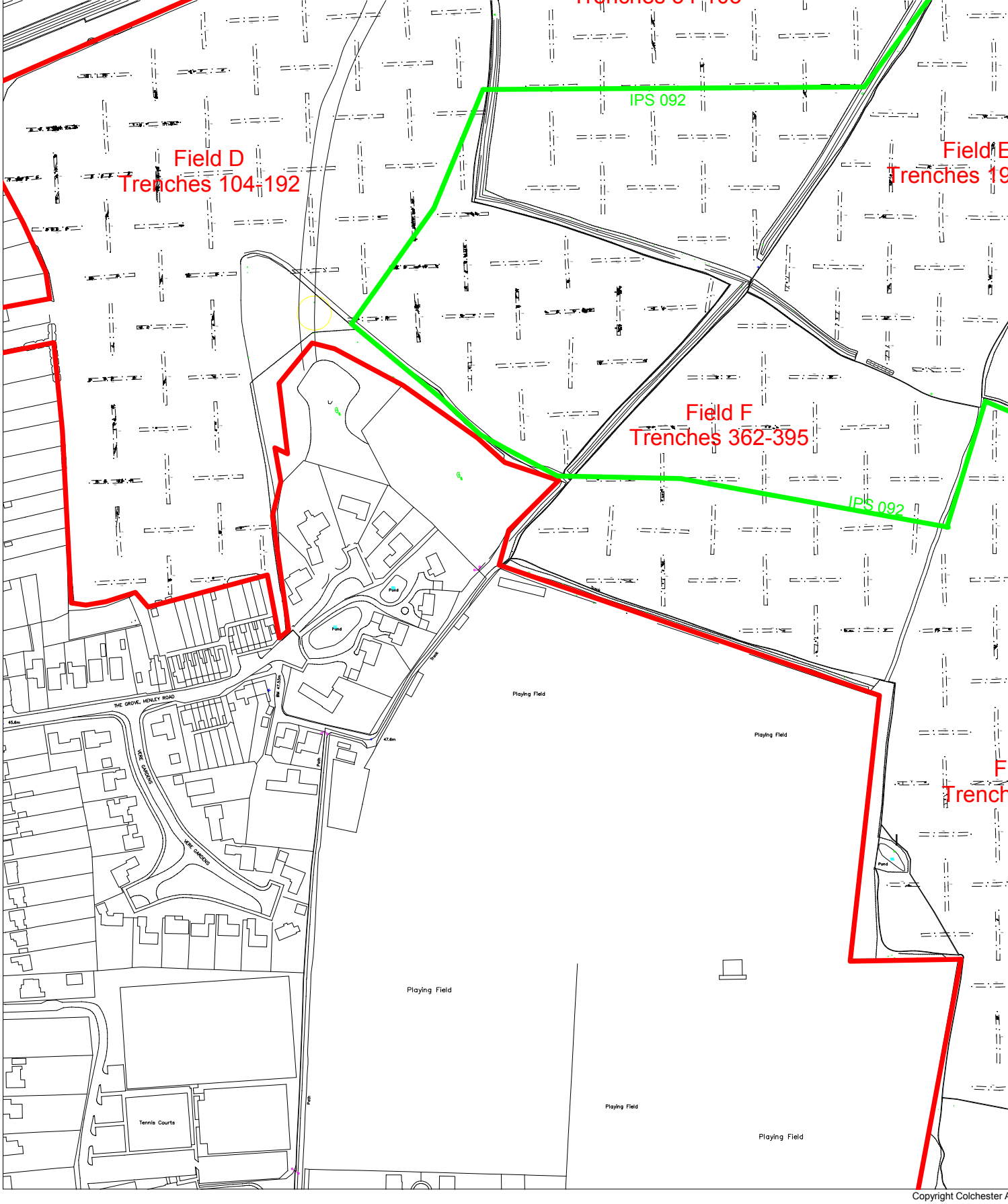
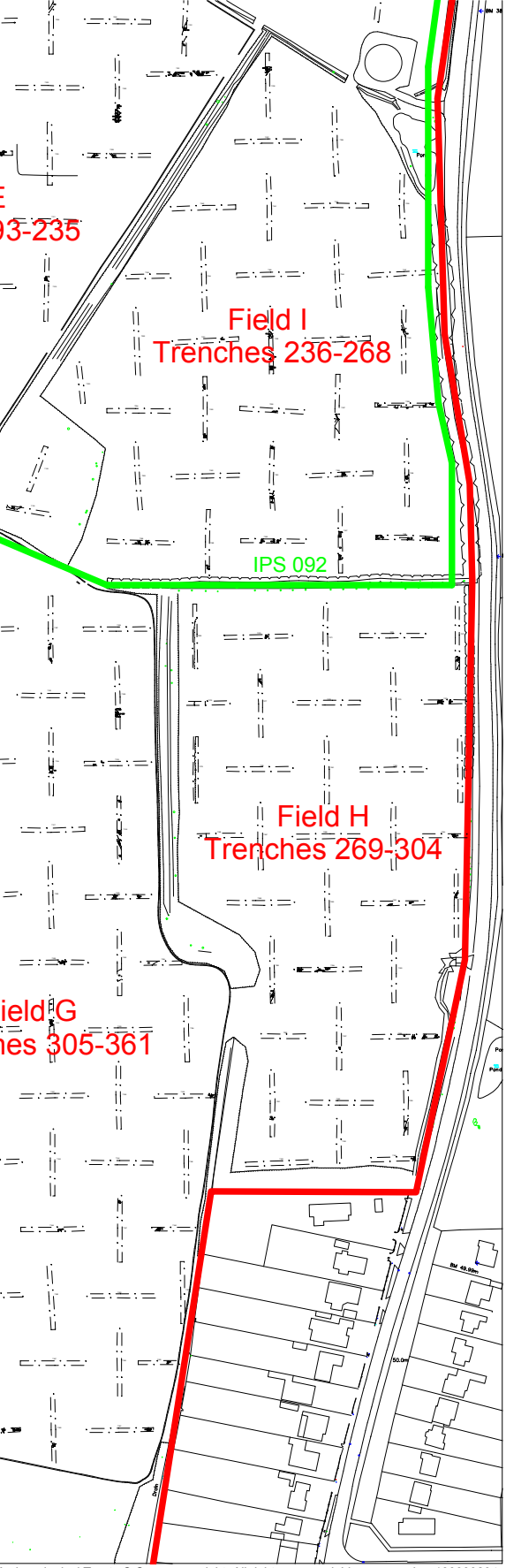
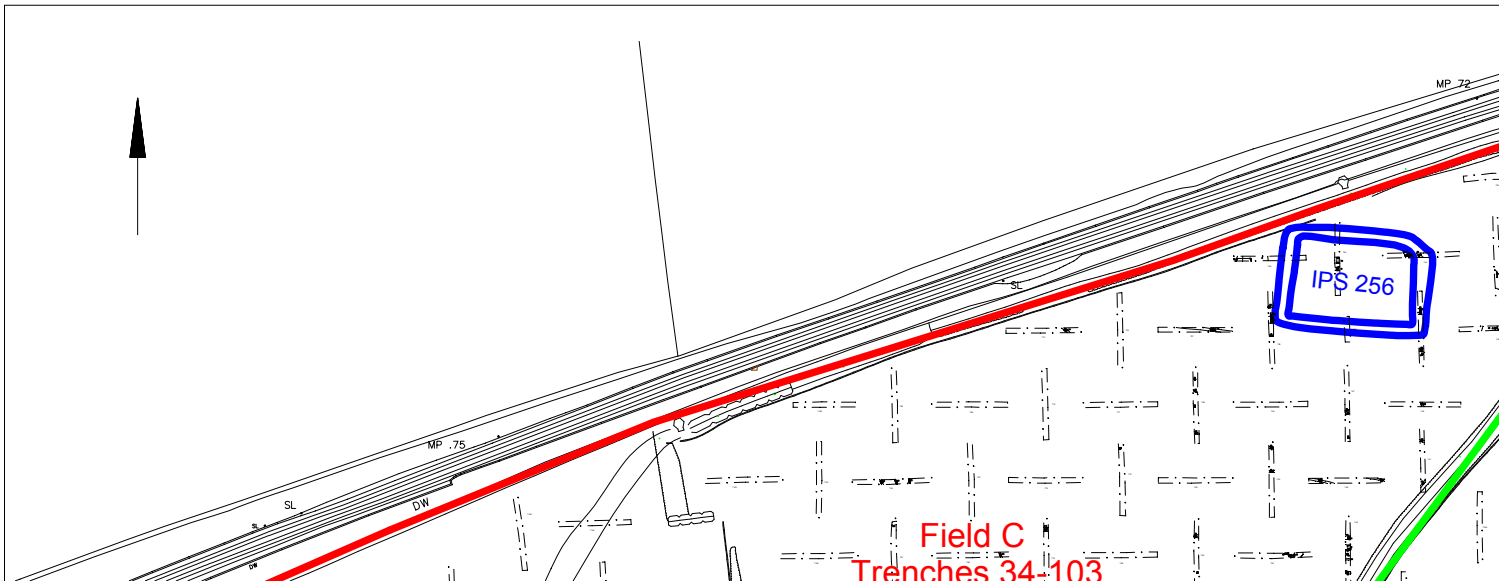


Fig 1c Trench plan, showing archaeological sites IPS 092 (green outline) and IPS 256 (blue outline)

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MP .75
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DW
SL
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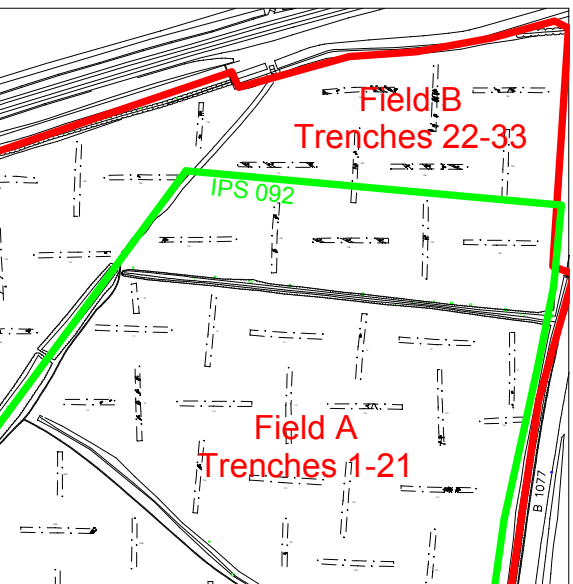
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IPS 092
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B 1077

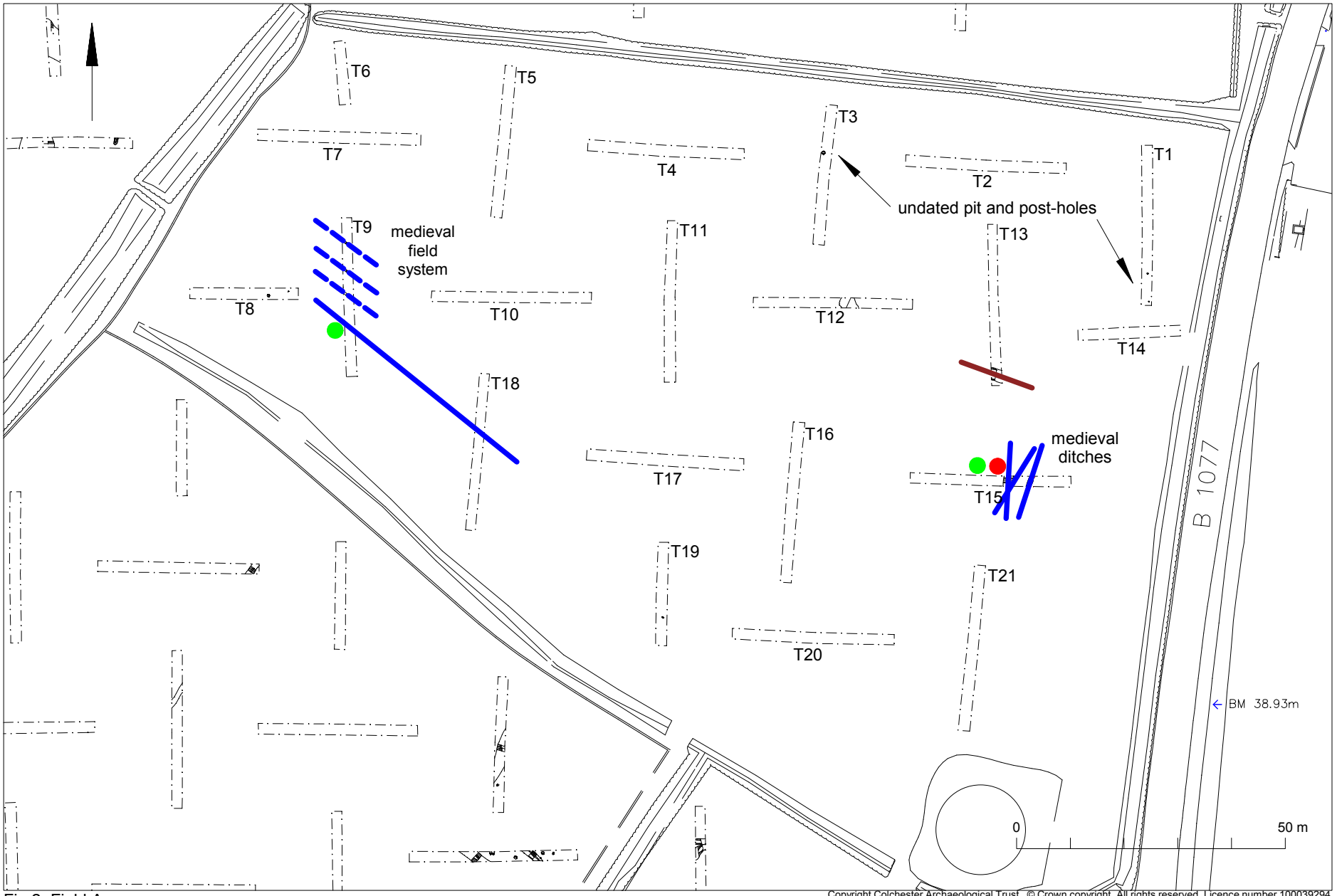

Fig 2 Field A.

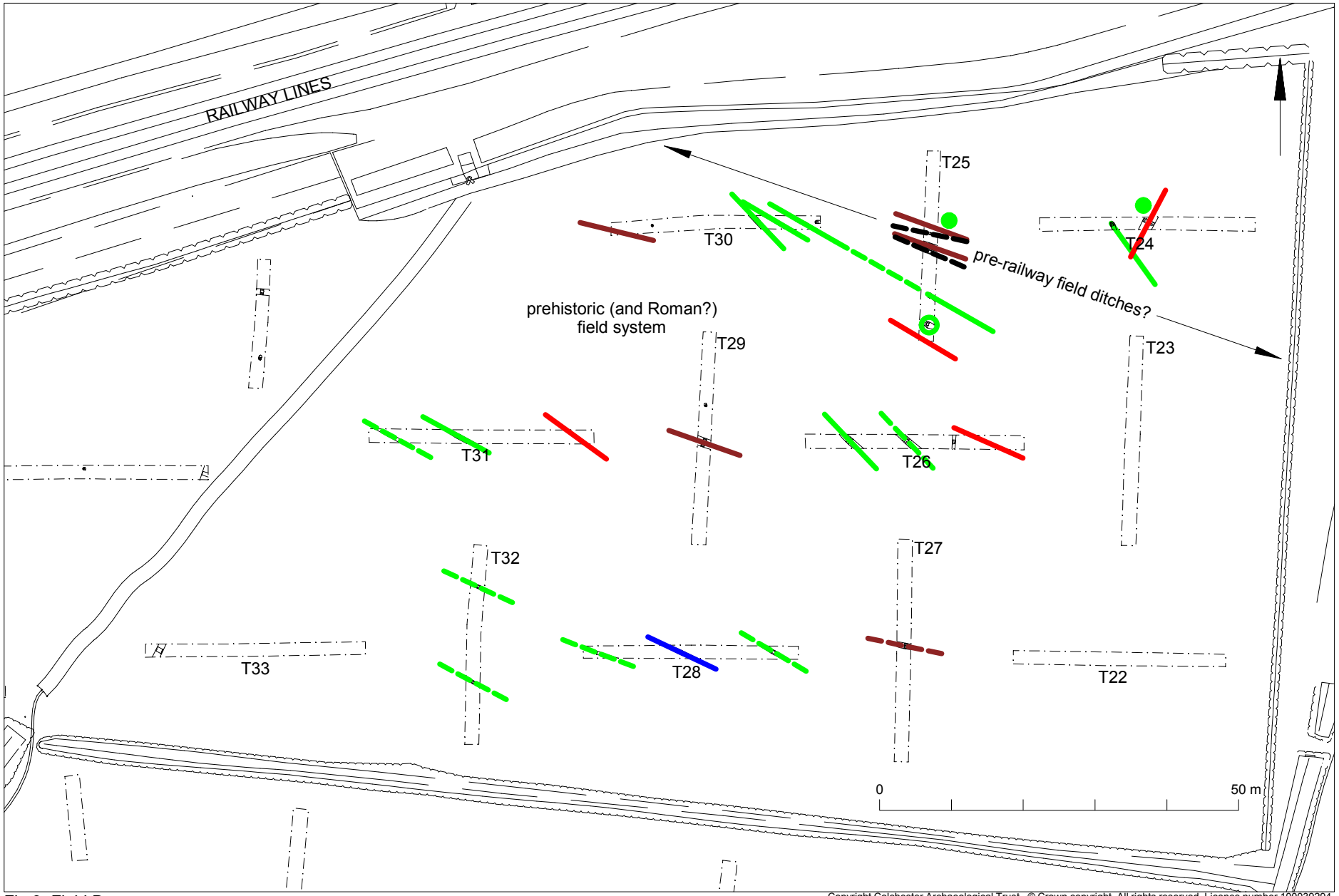

Fig 3 Field B.

residual prehistoric | prehistoric pit | prehistoric ditch | ?prehistoric ditch | Roman ditch | medieval ditch

post-medieval ditch | ?post-medieval ditch | undated ditch

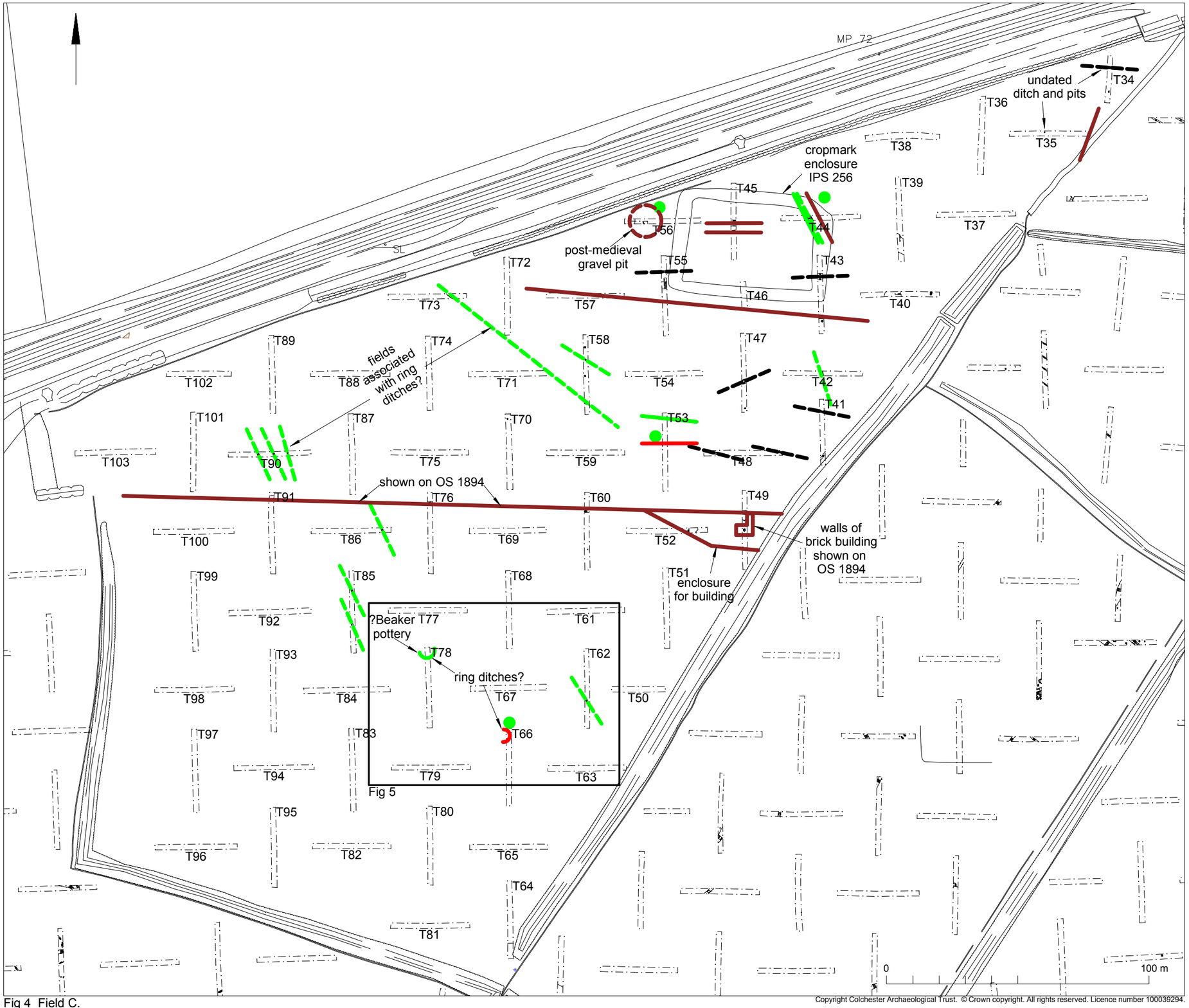

Fig 4 Field C.

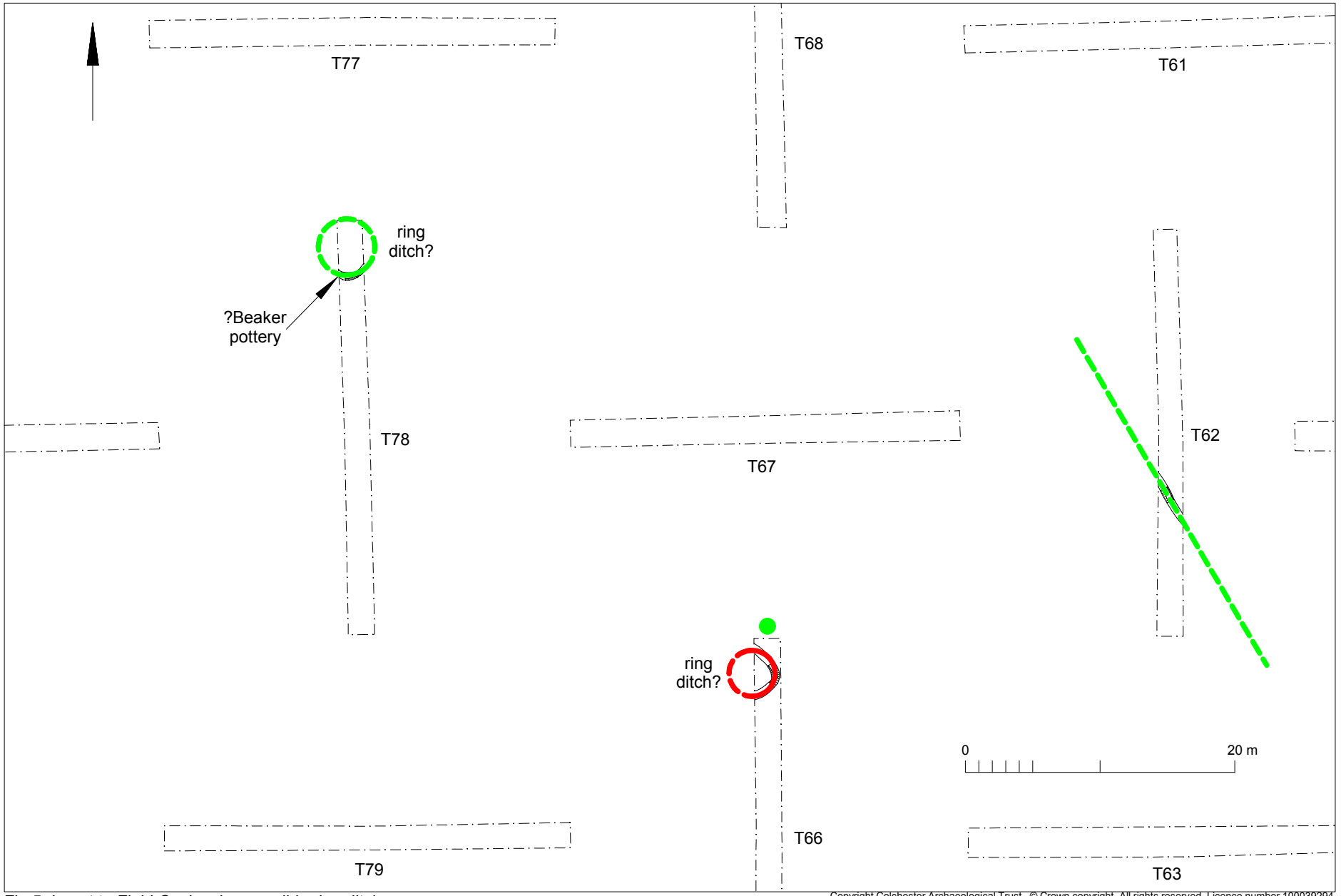

Fig 5 Insert to Field C, showing possible ring ditches.

residual prehistoric | prehistoric ditch | ?prehistoric ditch | Roman ditch

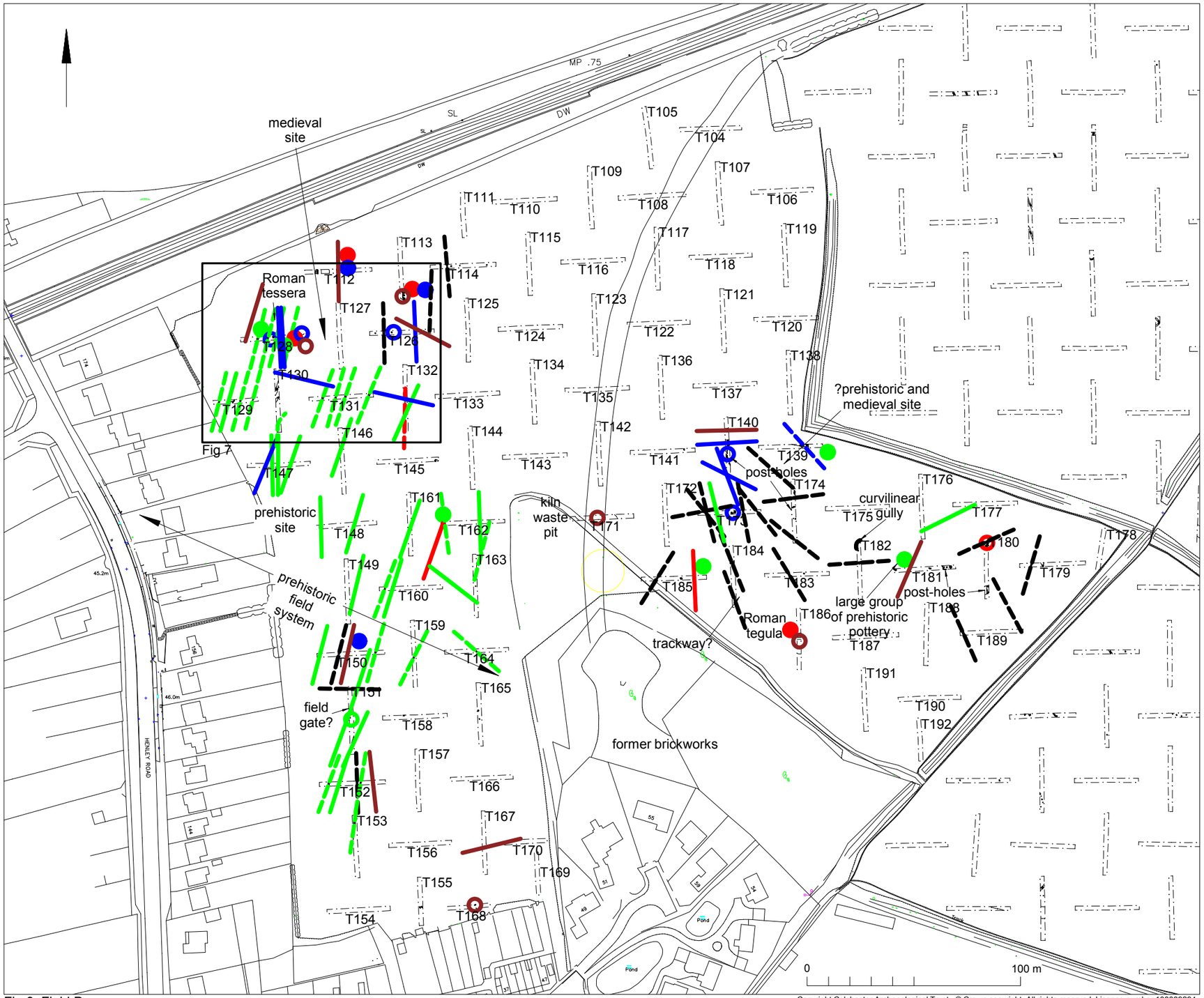

Fig 6 Field D.

residual prehistoric | residual Roman | Roman feature | residual medieval | medieval feature | post-medieval feature

prehistoric ditch | ?prehistoric ditch | Roman ditch | medieval ditch | ?medieval ditch | post-medieval ditch | undated ditch

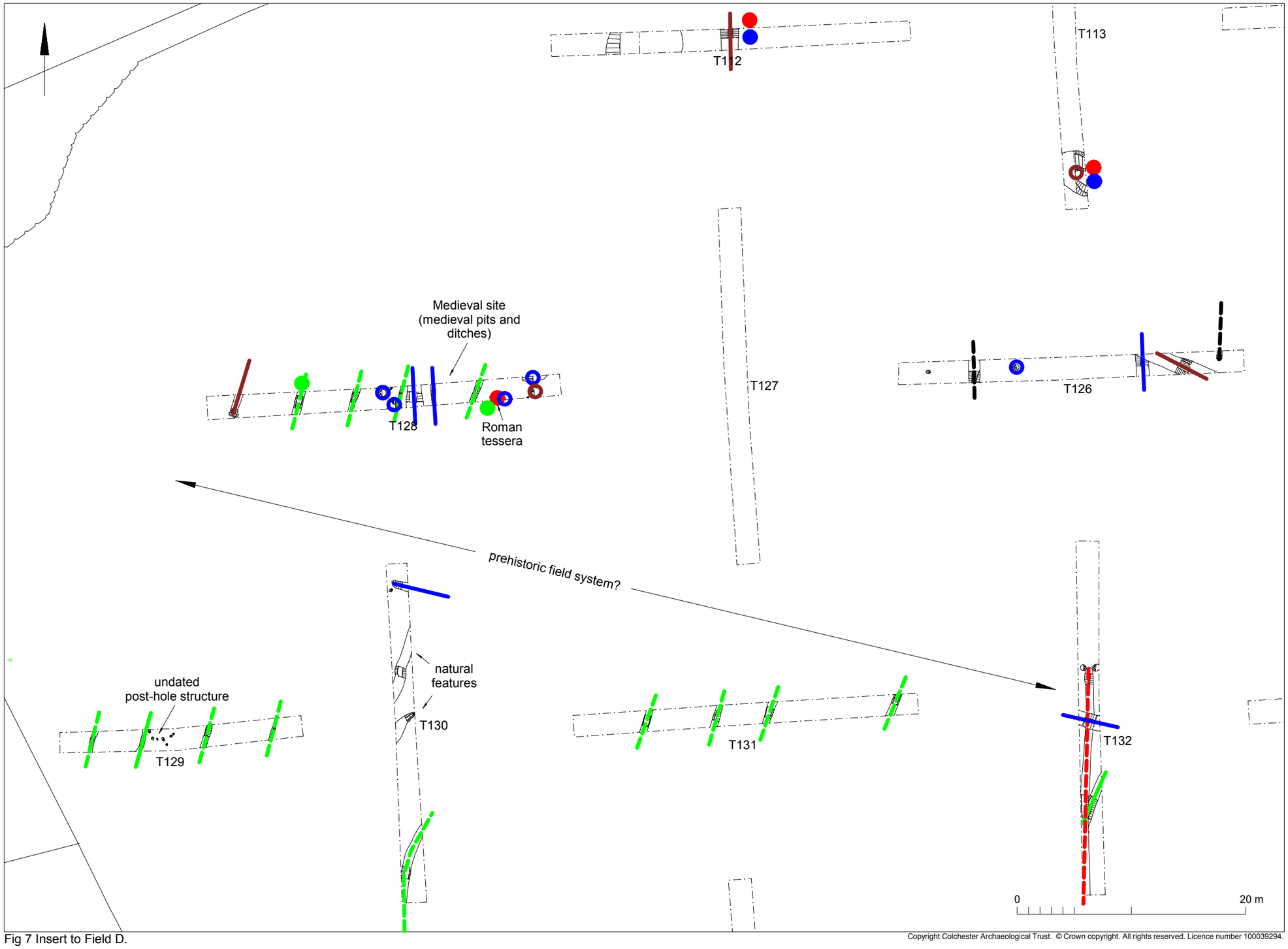

Fig 7 Insert to Field D.

residual prehistoric
residual Roman
residual medieval
medieval feature
post-medieval feature
prehistoric ditch
?prehistoric ditch
?Roman ditch
medieval ditch
post-medieval ditch
undated ditch

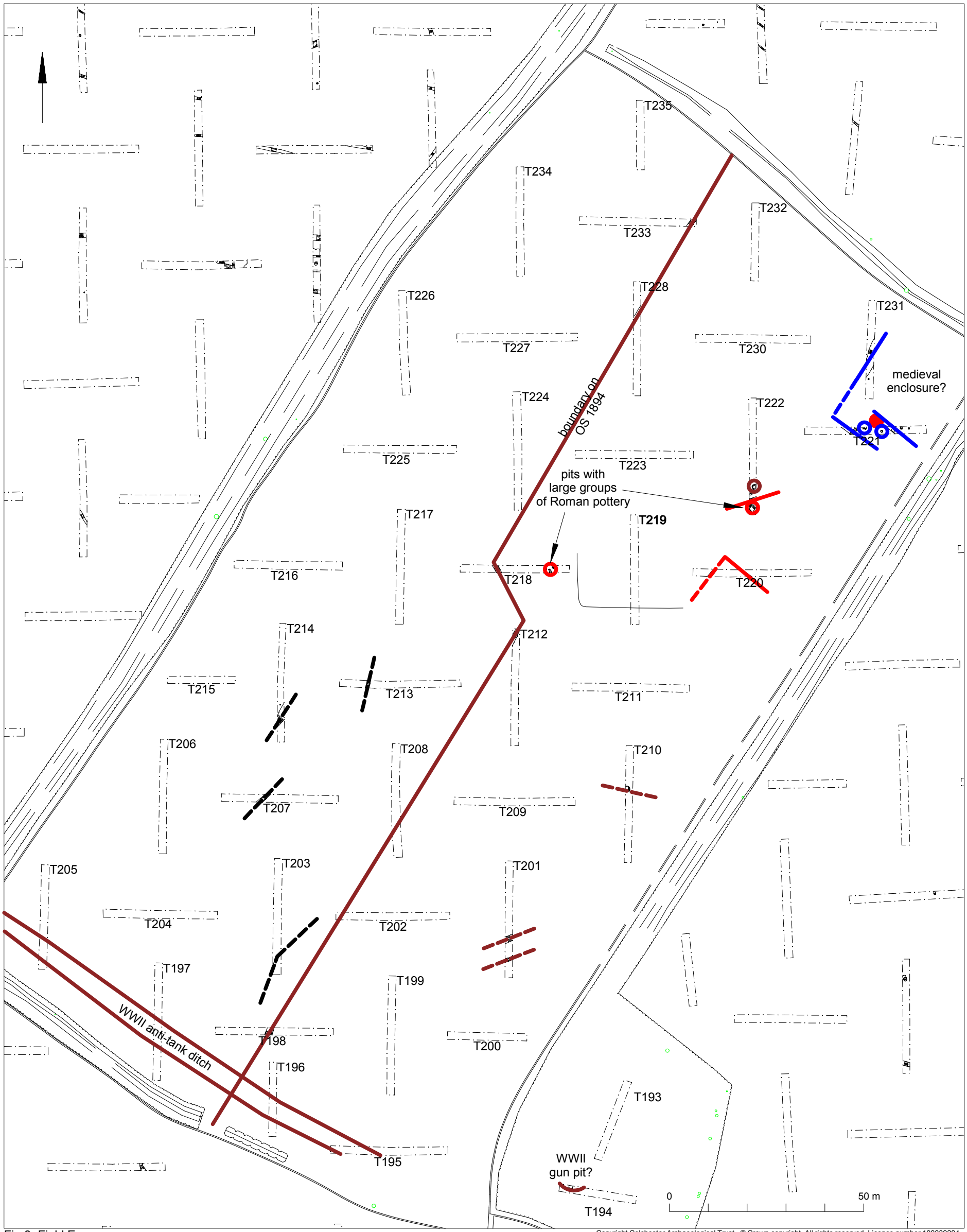

Fig 8 Field E.

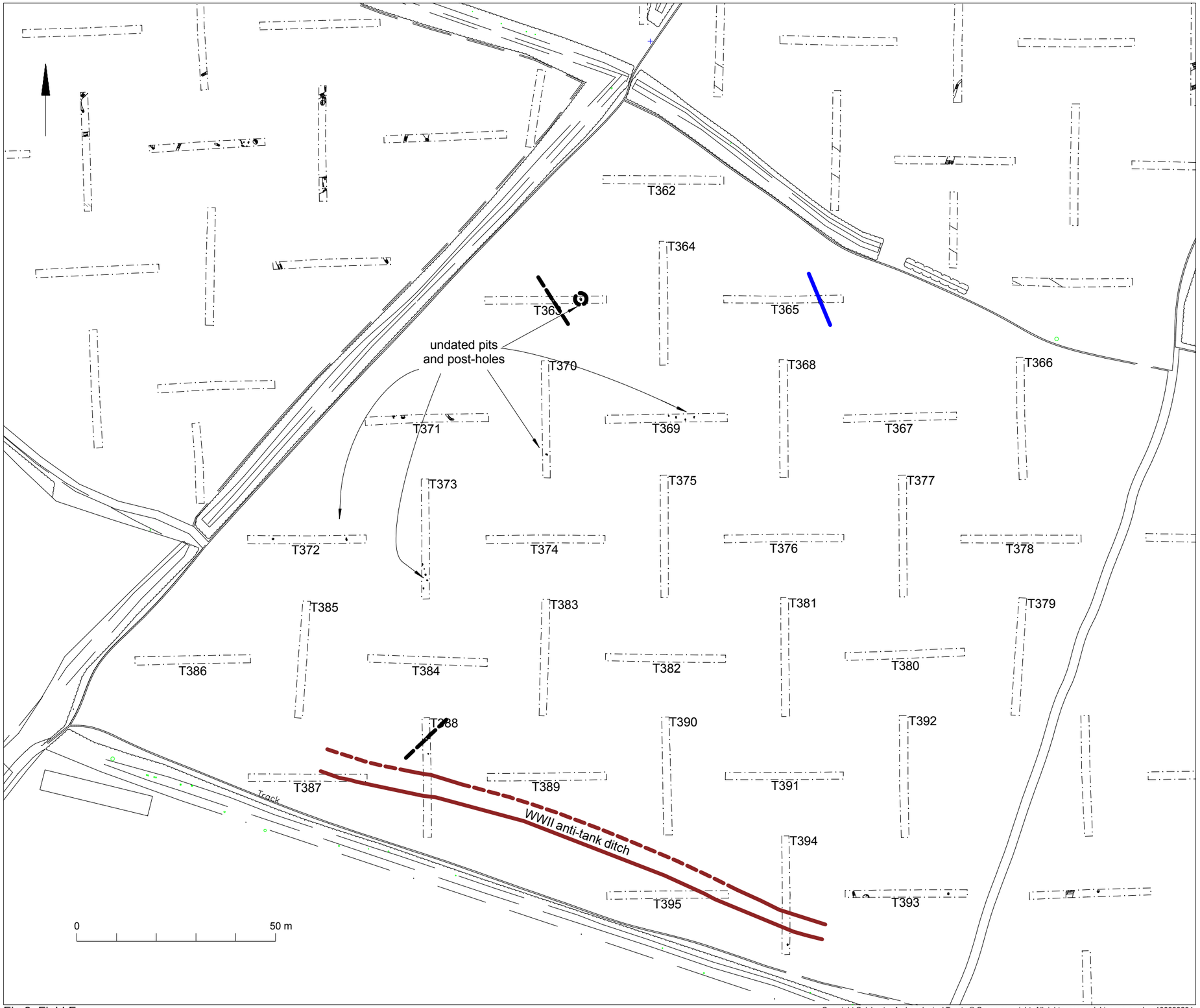

Fig 9 Field F.

undated feature | medieval ditch | post-medieval ditch | ?post-medieval ditch | undated ditch

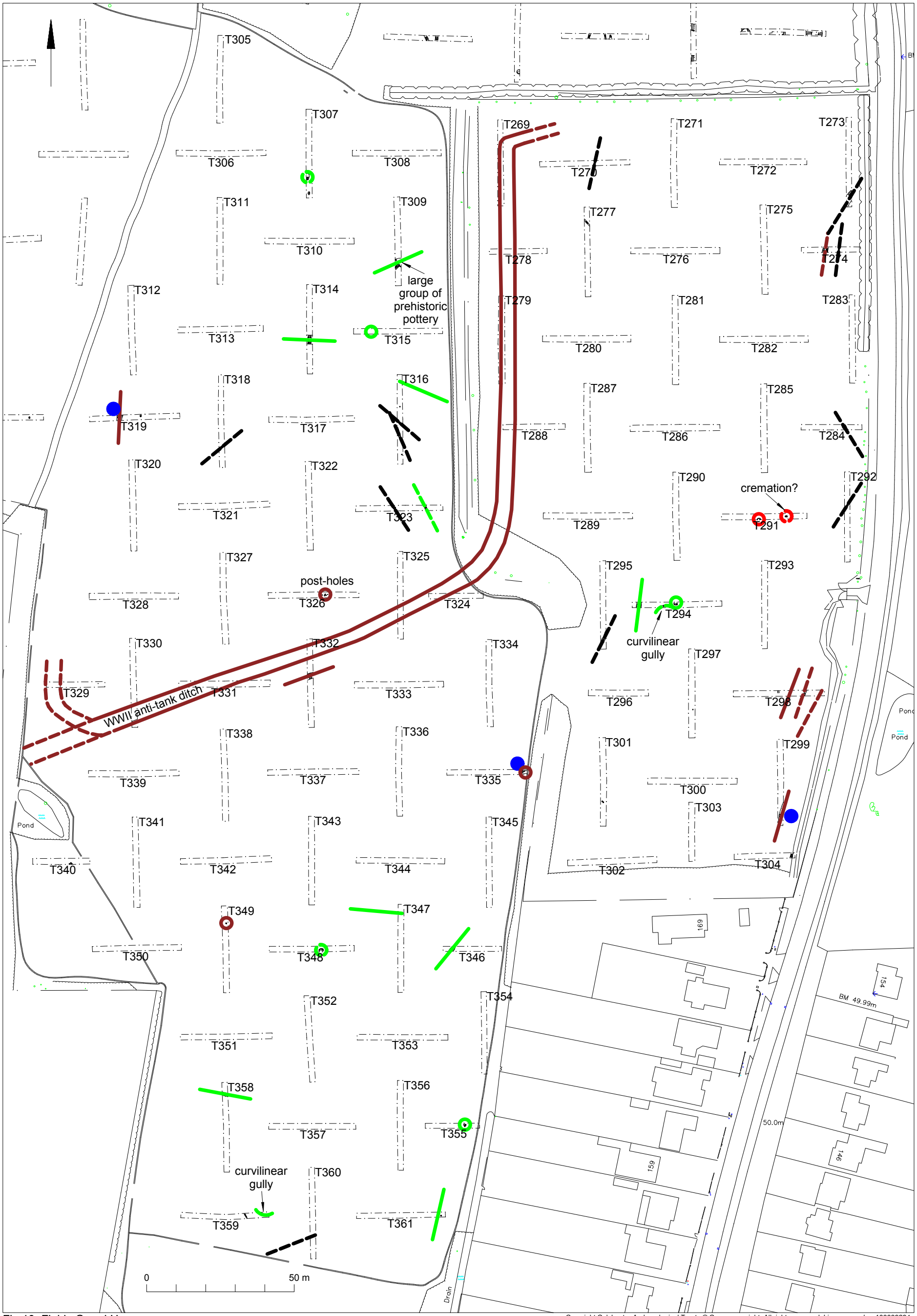

Fig 10 Fields G and H.

prehistoric feature | residual medieval | post-medieval feature

prehistoric ditch | post-medieval ditch | ?post-medieval ditch | undated ditch

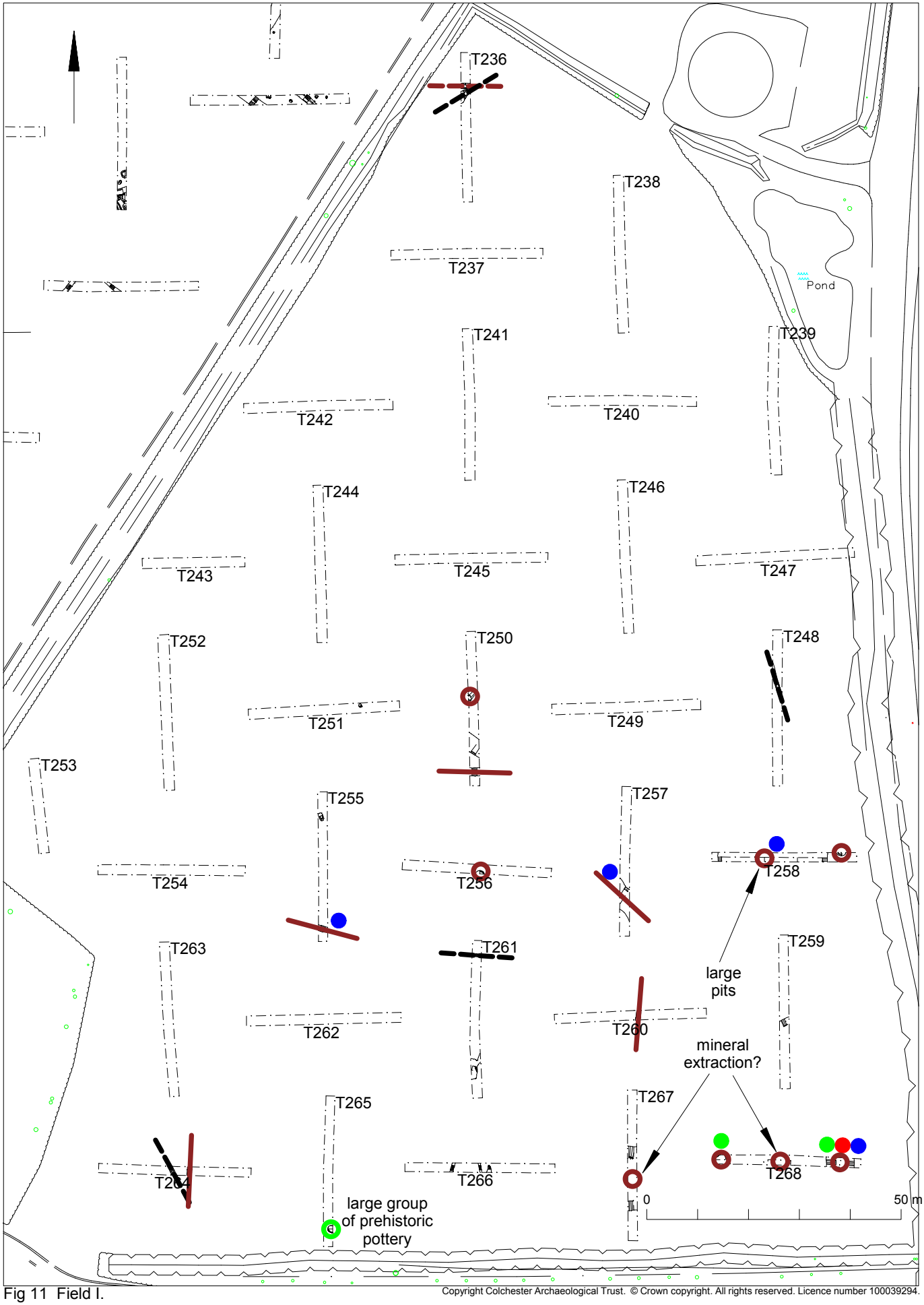

Fig 11 Field I.

residual prehistoric | prehistoric pit | residual Roman | residual medieval | post-medieval pit

post-medieval ditch | ?post-medieval ditch | undated ditch

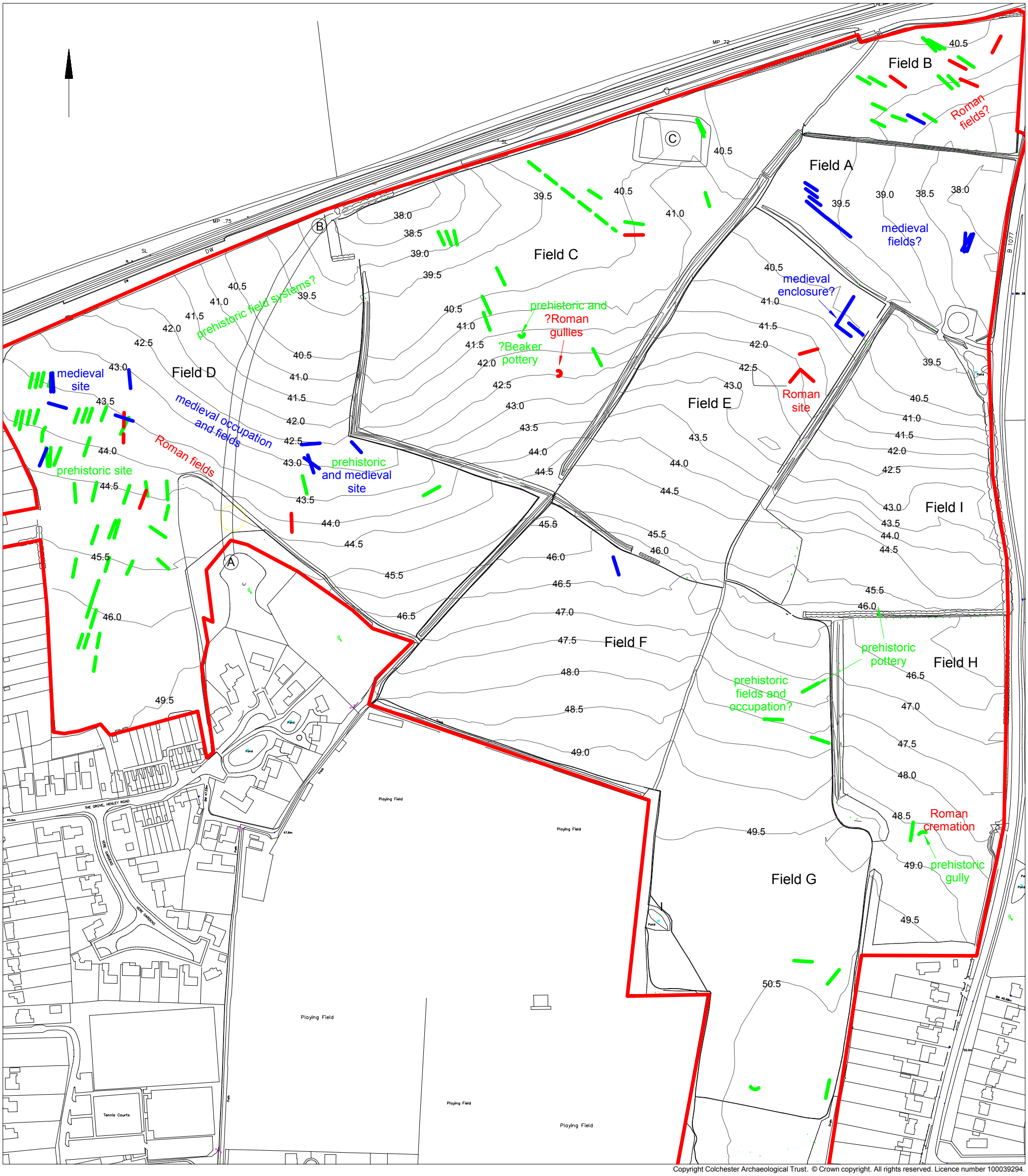

Fig 12 Prehistoric, Roman and medieval features, shown in relation to the site topography. (Former Railway line A - B, cropmark site C.)

prehistoric ditch ?prehistoric ditch Roman ditch ?Roman ditch medieval ditch ?medieval ditch

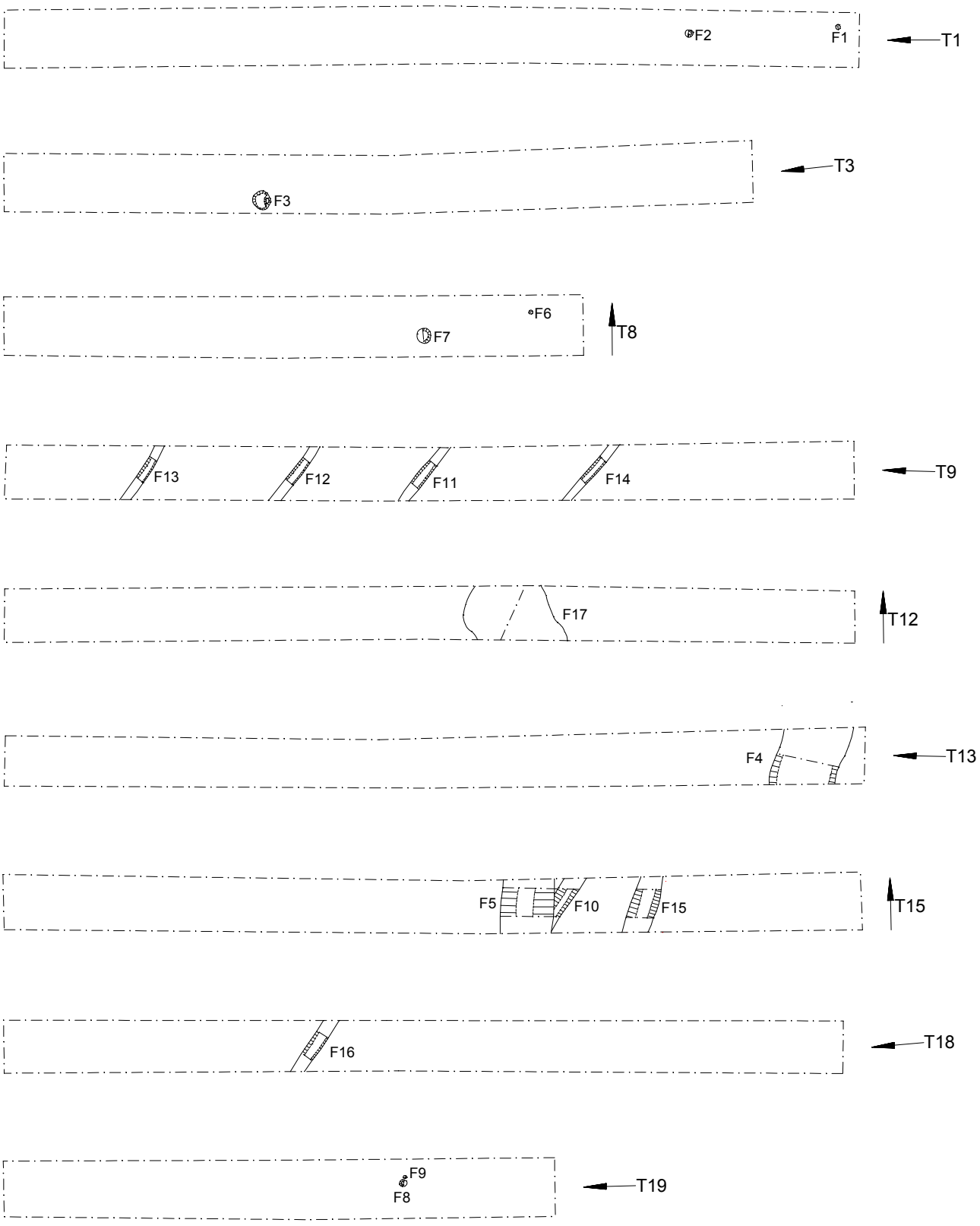

Fig 13 Field A results (T1, T3, T8, T9, T12, T13, T15, T18, T19).

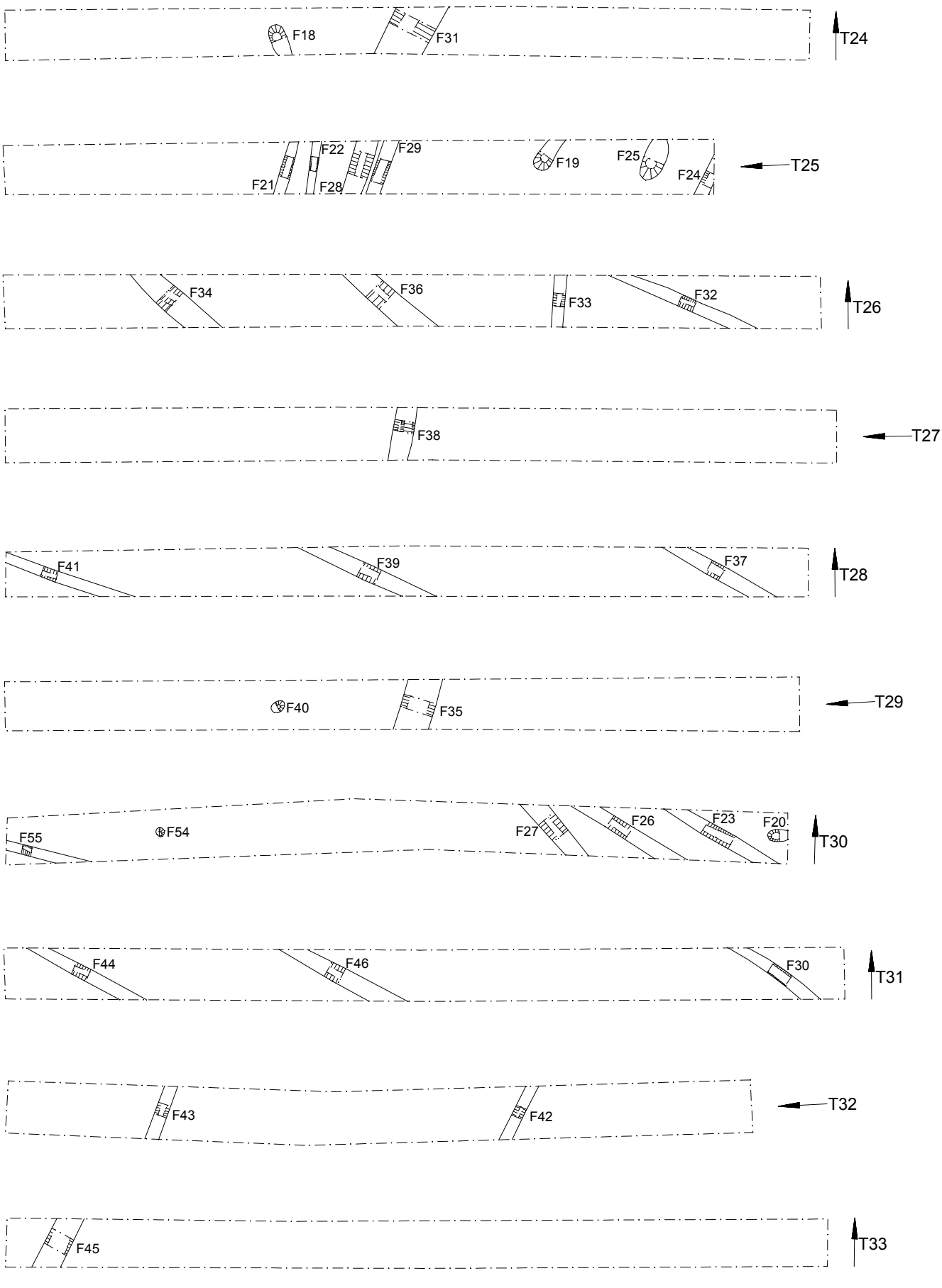

Fig 14 Field B results (T24 - T33).

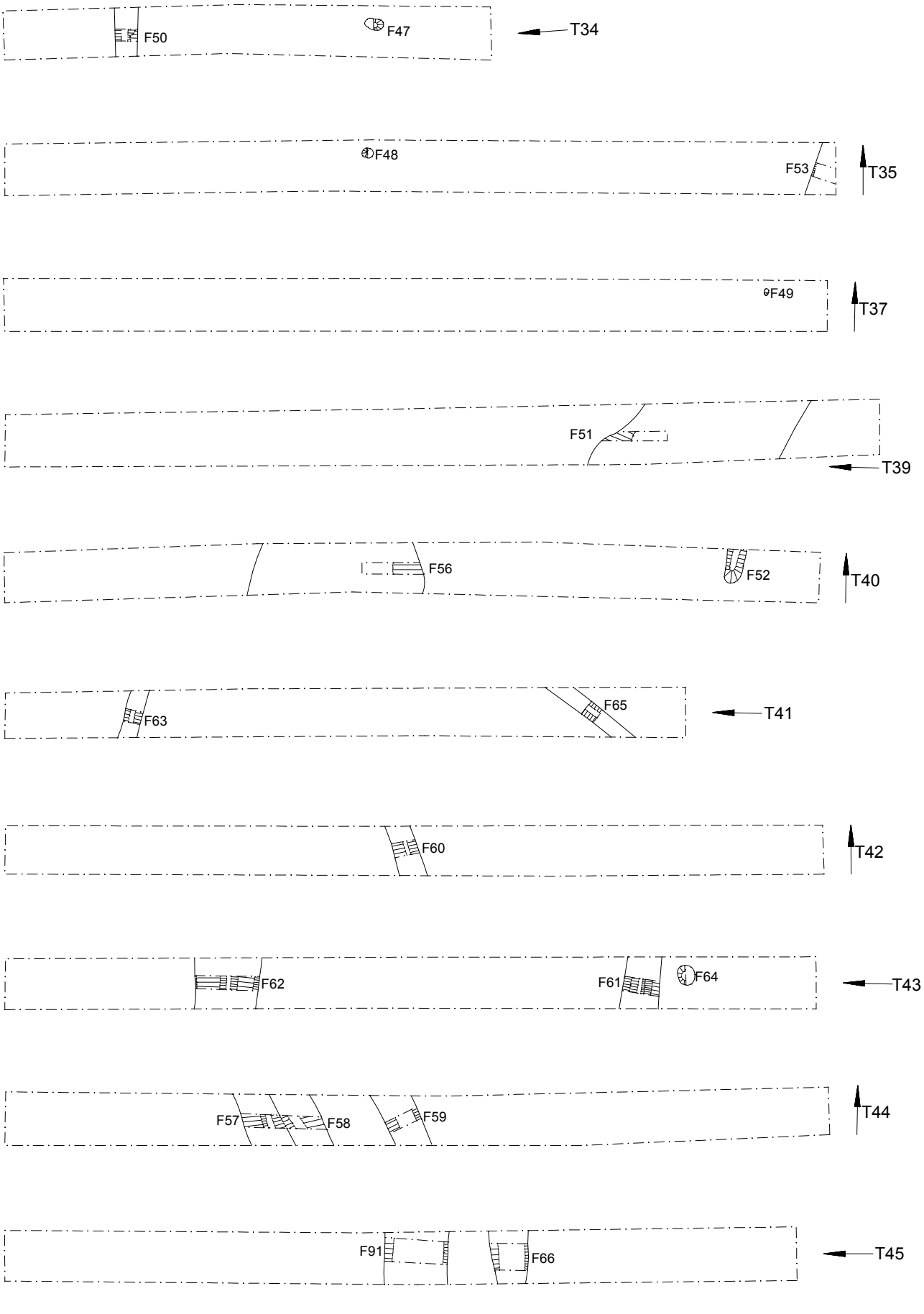

Fig 15 Field C results (T34, T35, T37, T39 - T45).

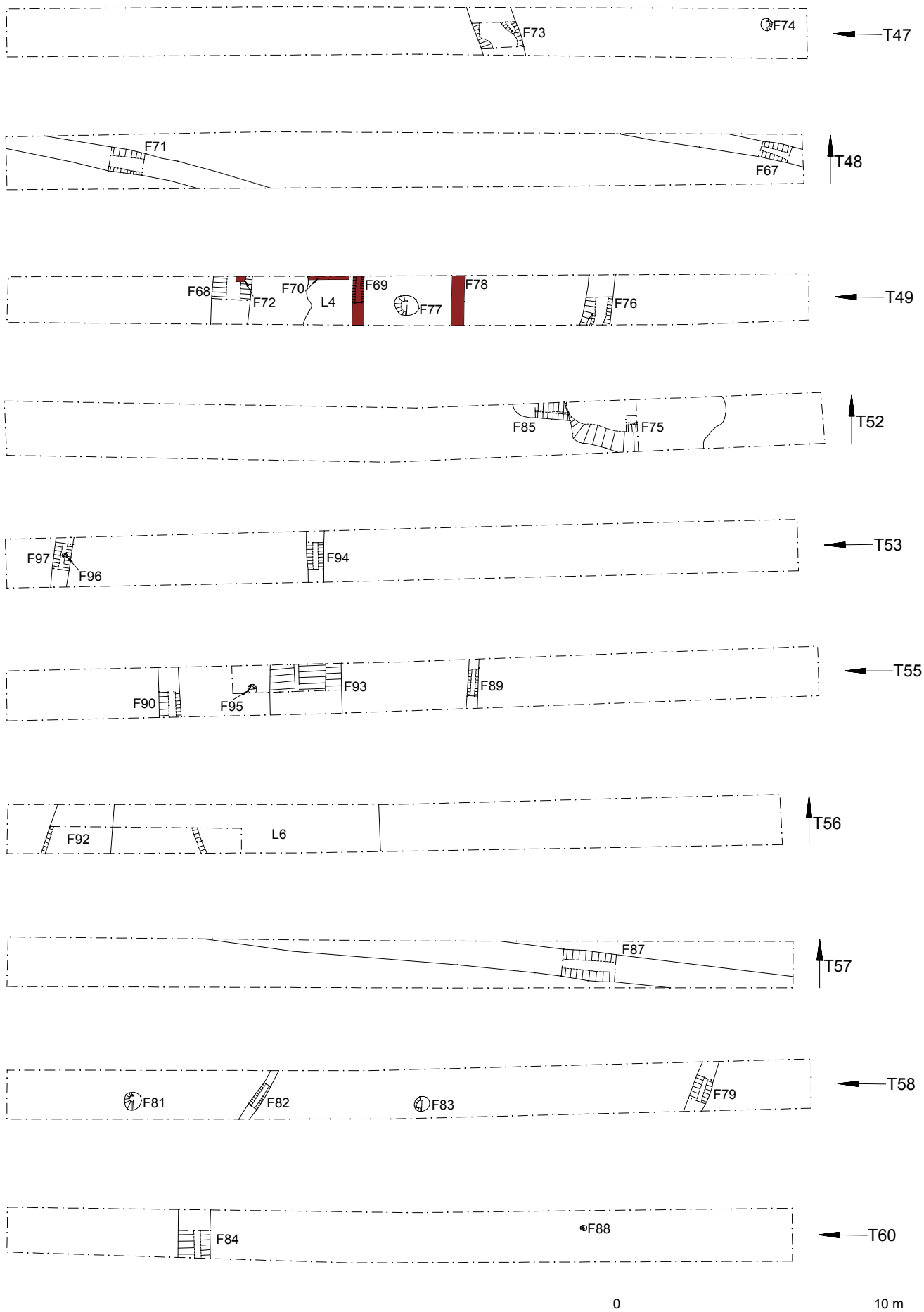

Fig 16 Field C results (T47 - T49, T52, T53, T55 - T58, T60).

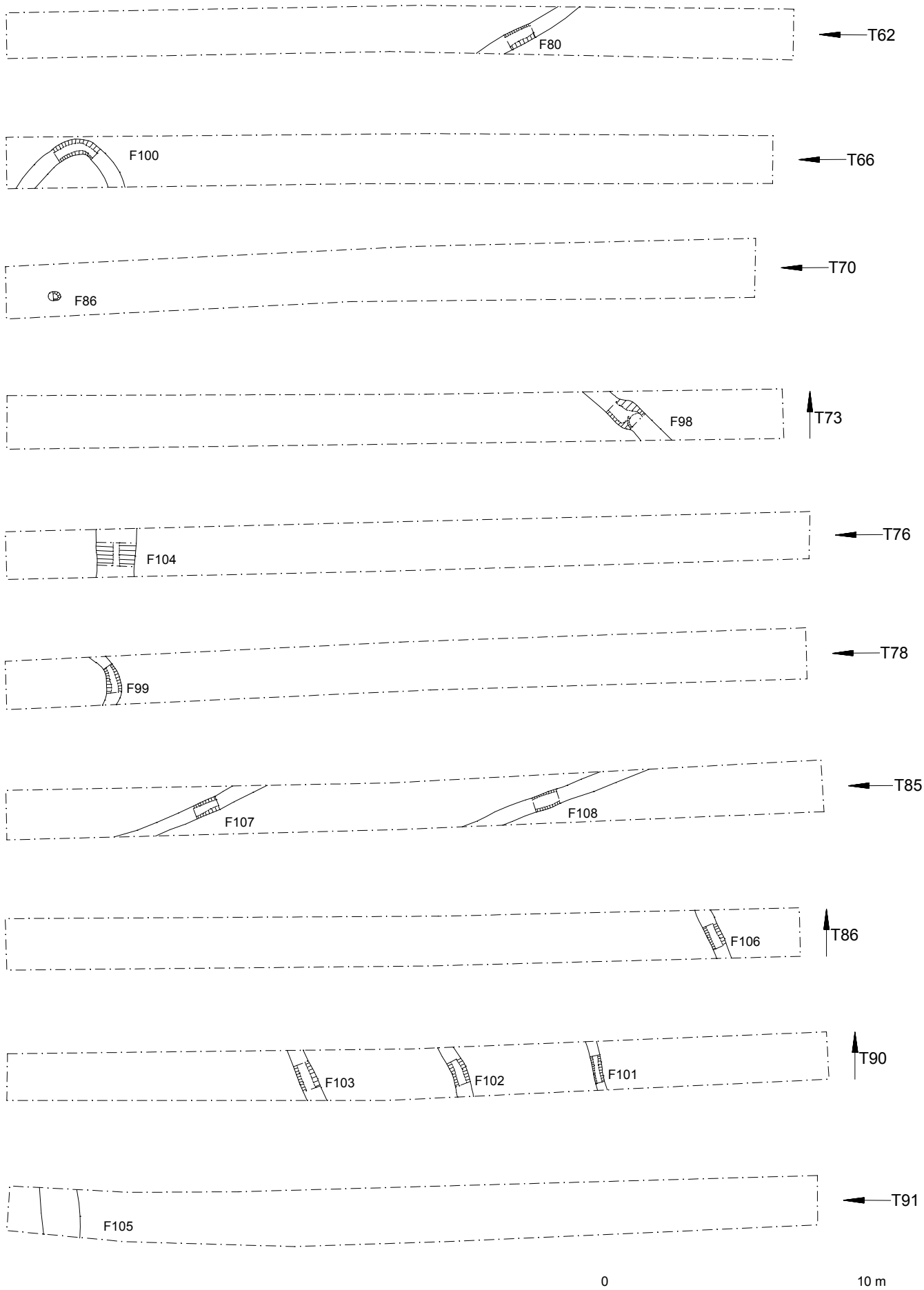

Fig 17 Field C results (T62, T66, T70, T73, T76, T78, T85, T86, T90, T91).

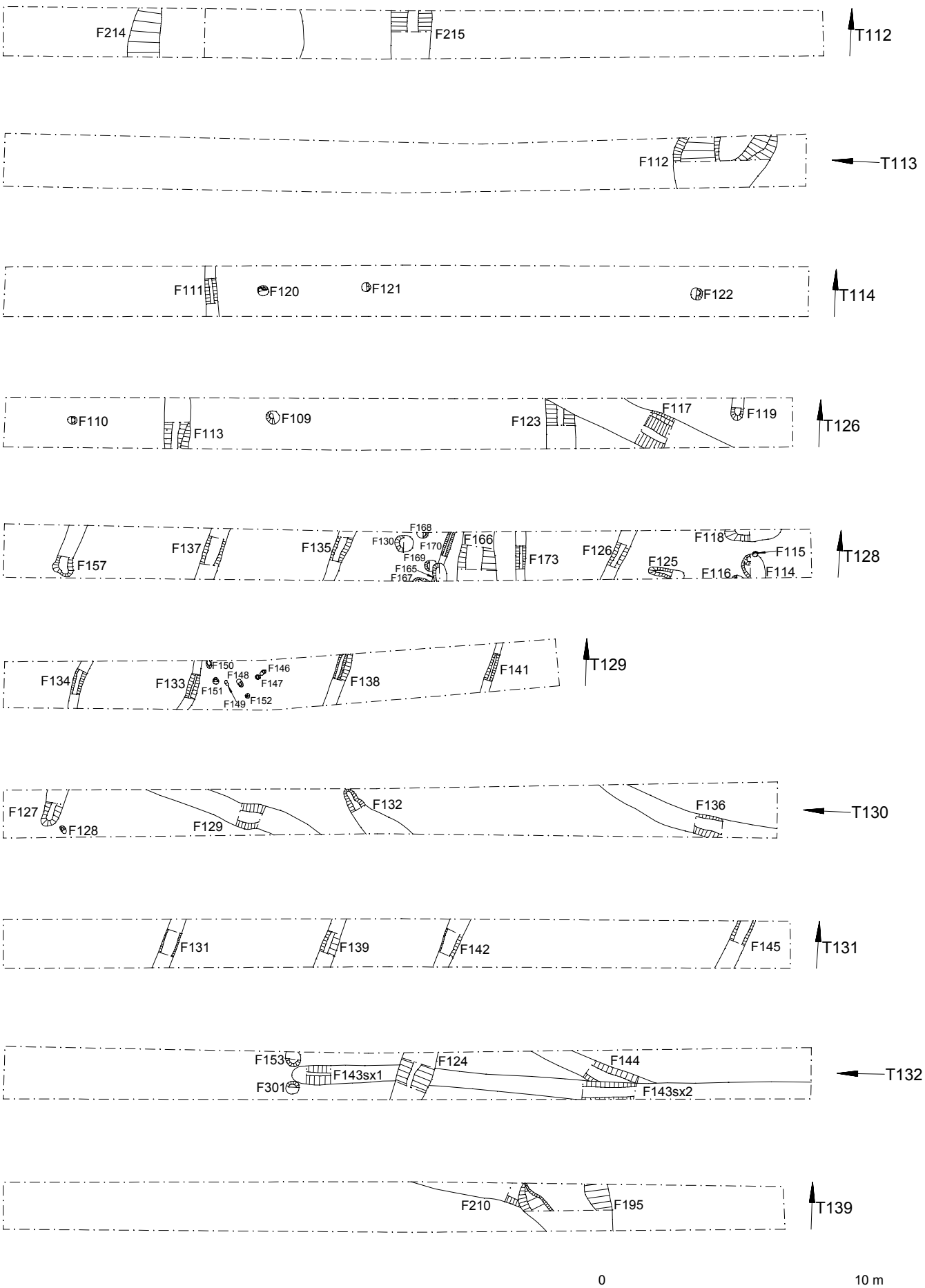

Fig 18 Field D results (T112 - T114, T126, T128 -T132, T139).

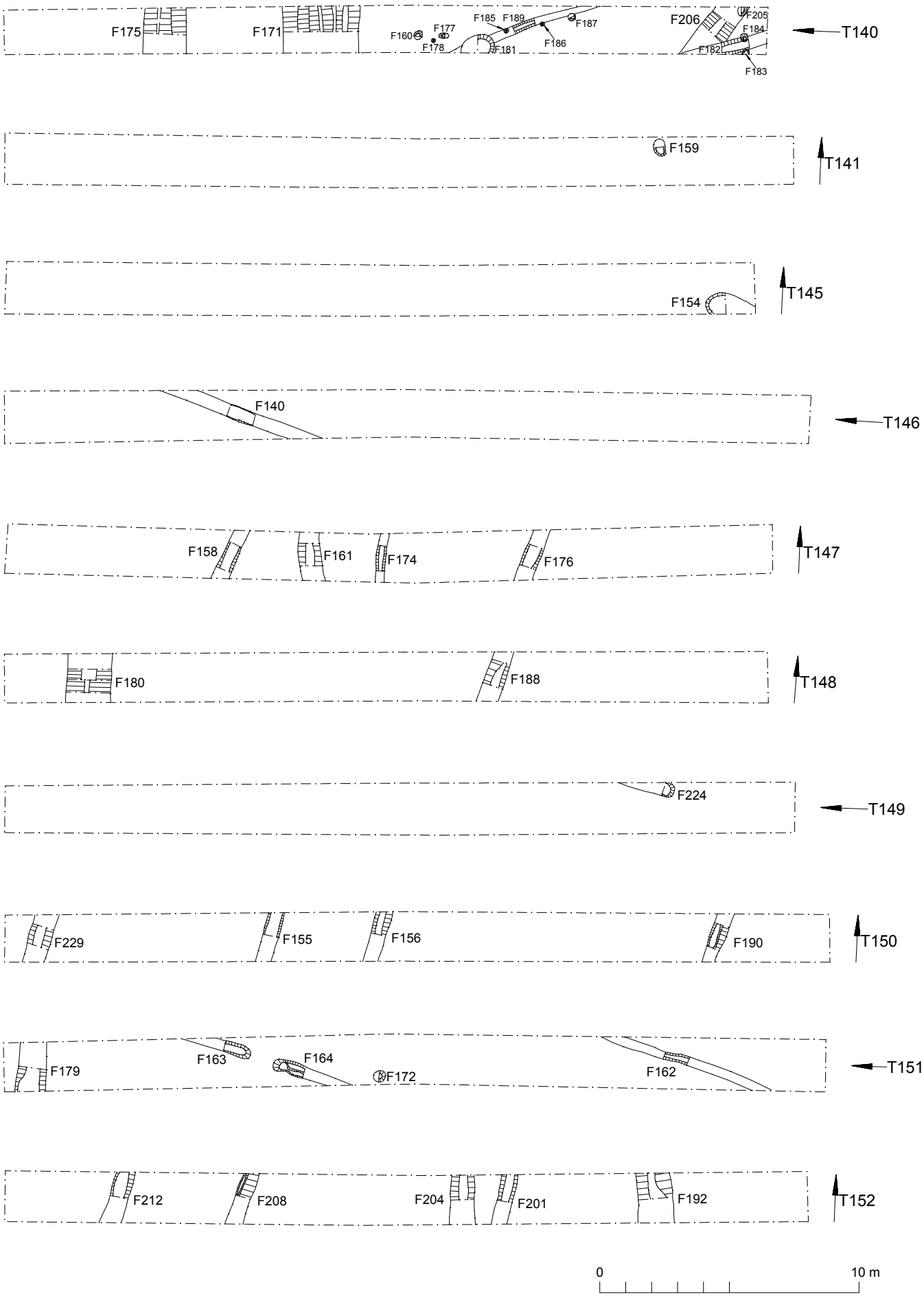

Fig 19 Field D results (T140, T141, T145 - T152).

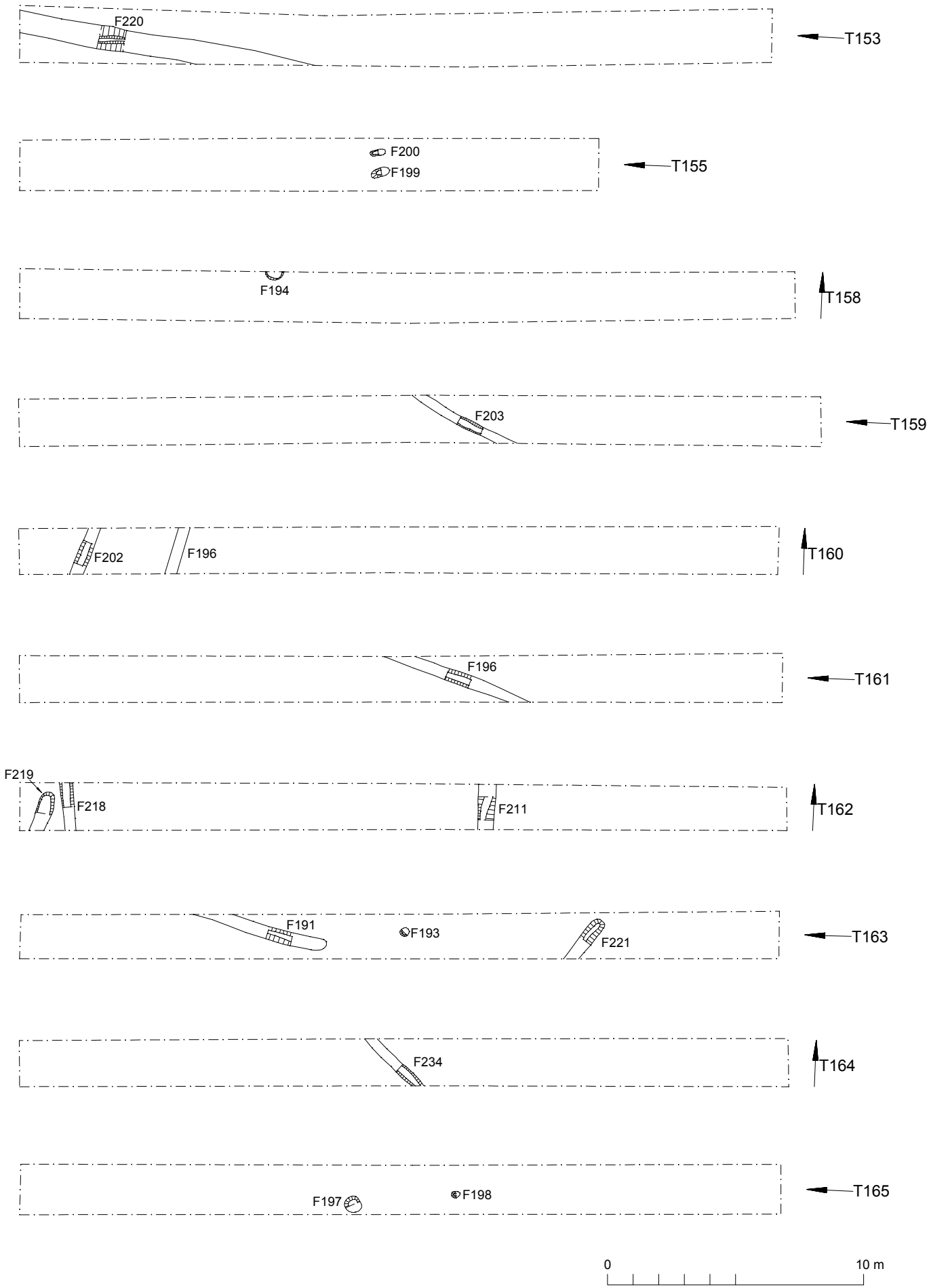

Fig 20 Field D results (T153, T155, T158 - T165).

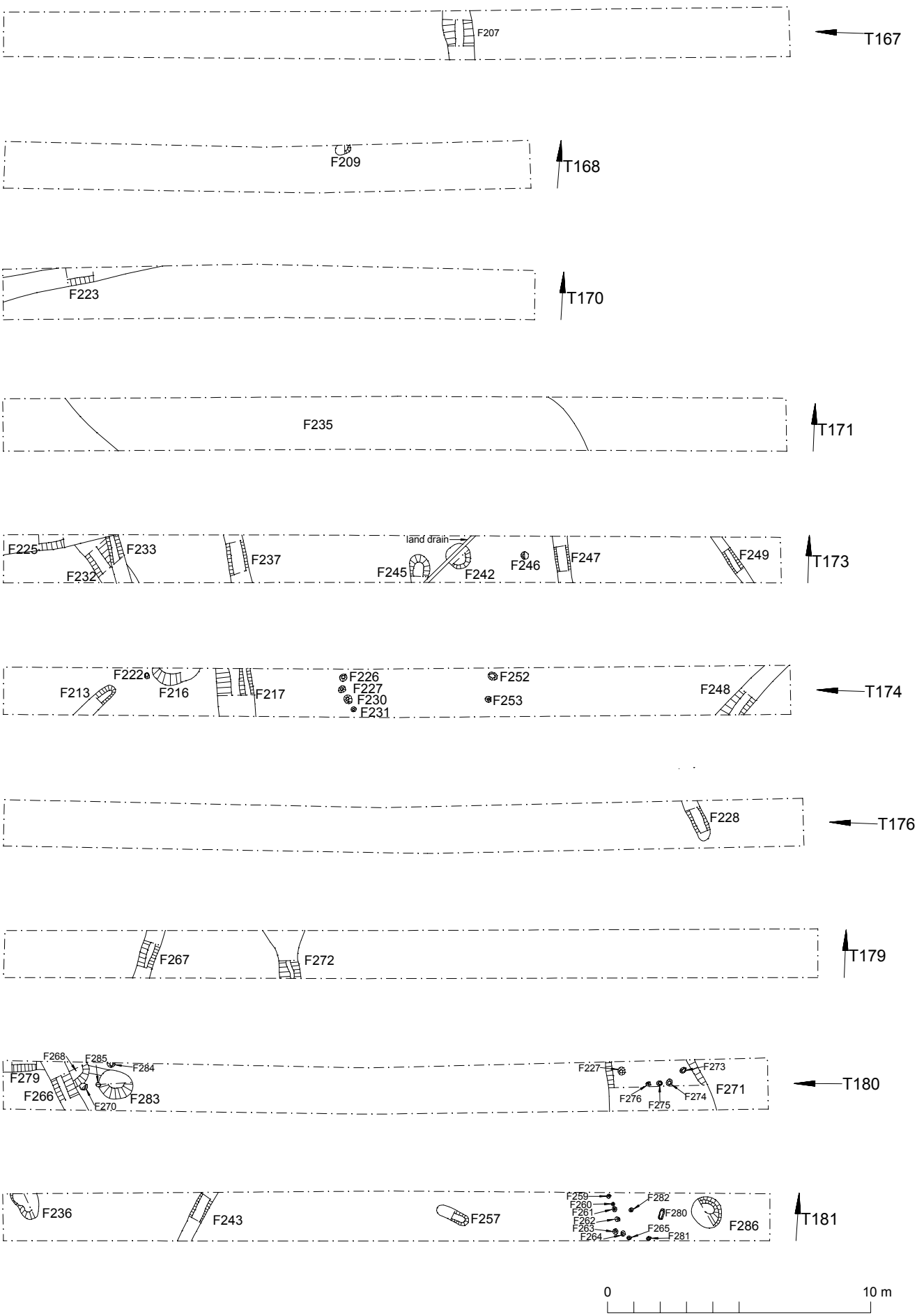

Fig 21 Field D results (T167, T168, T170, T171, T173, T174, T176, T179 - T181).

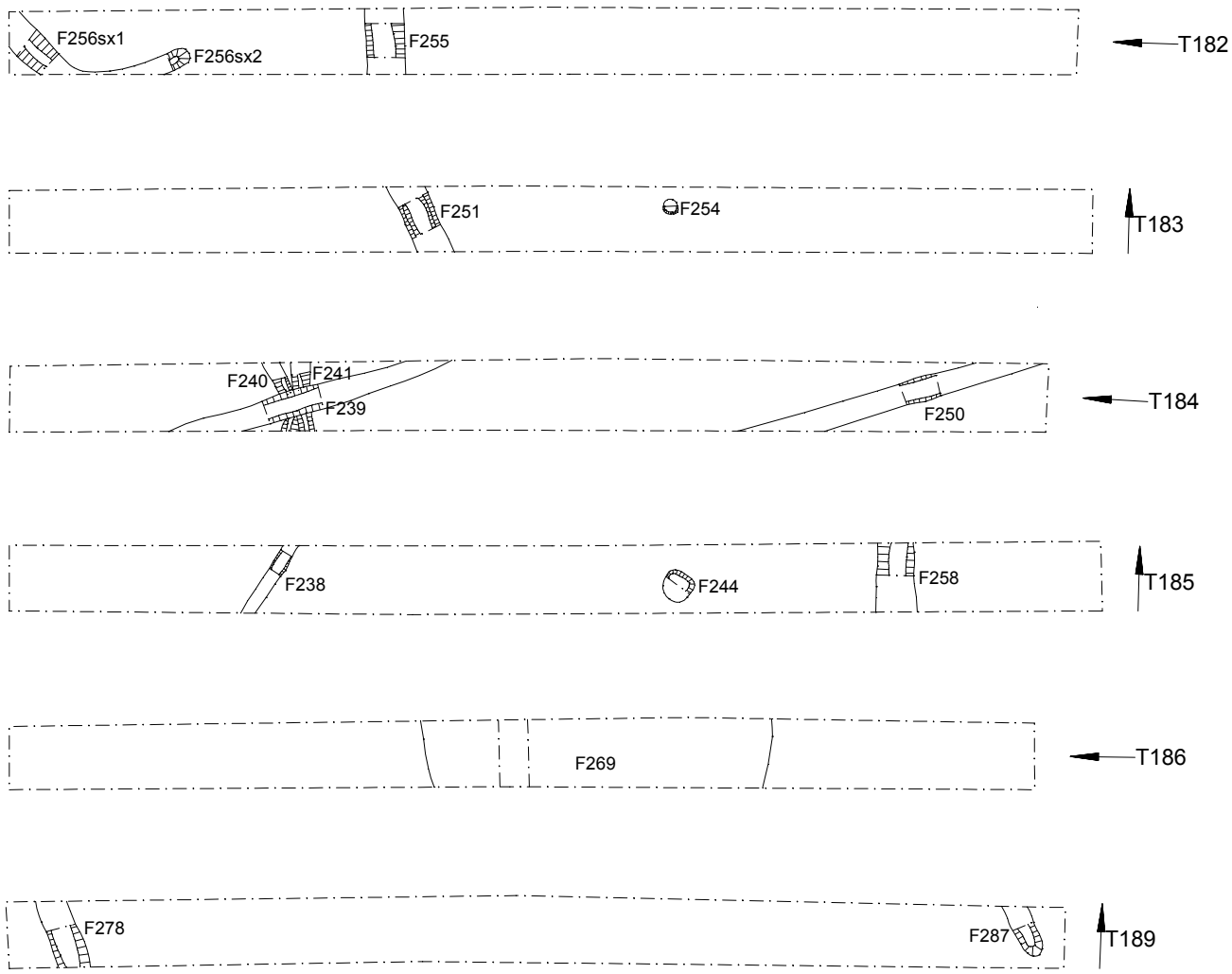

Fig 22 Field D results (T182 - T186, T189).

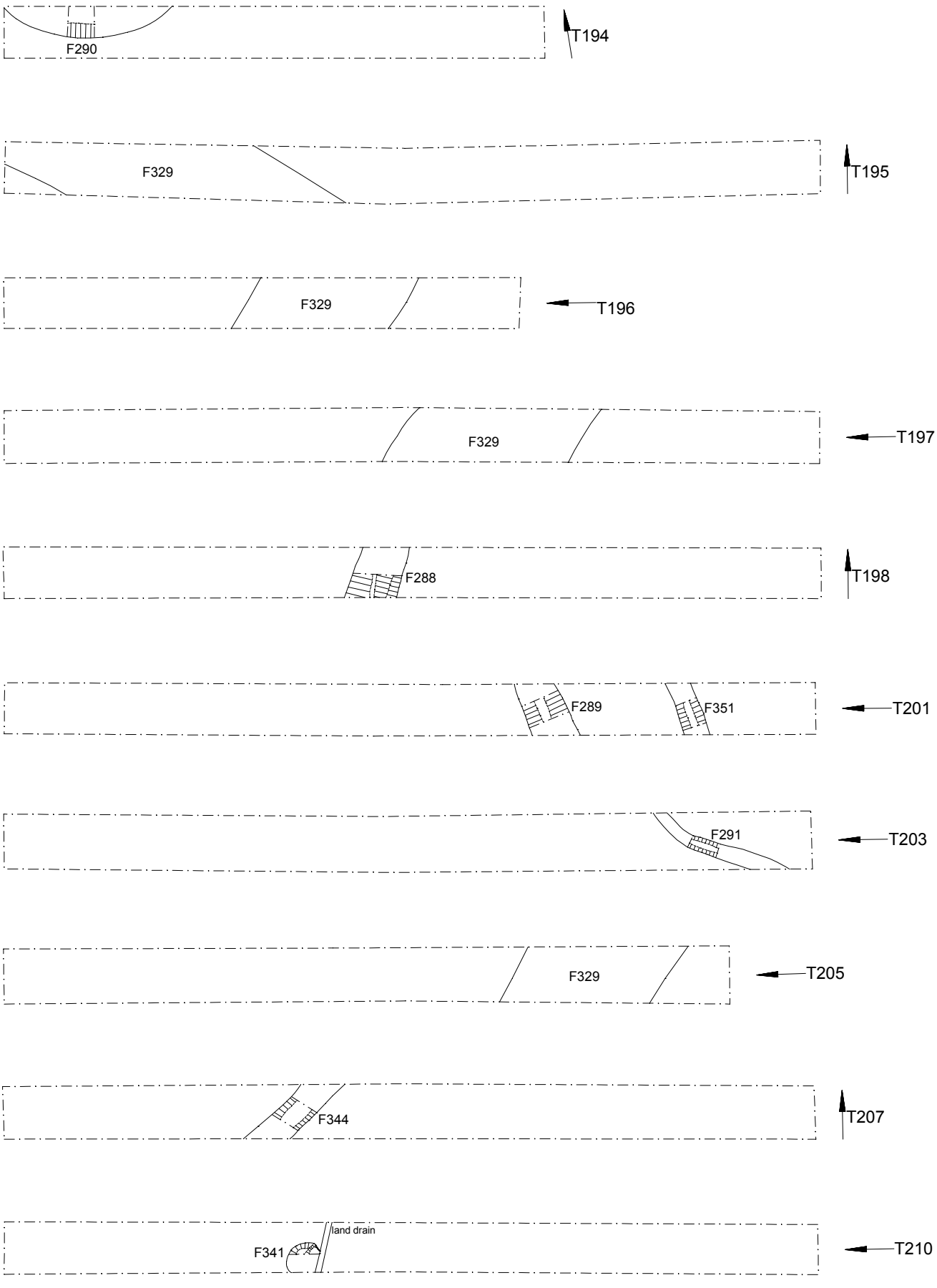

Fig 23 Field E results (T194 - T198, T201, T203, T205, T207, T210).

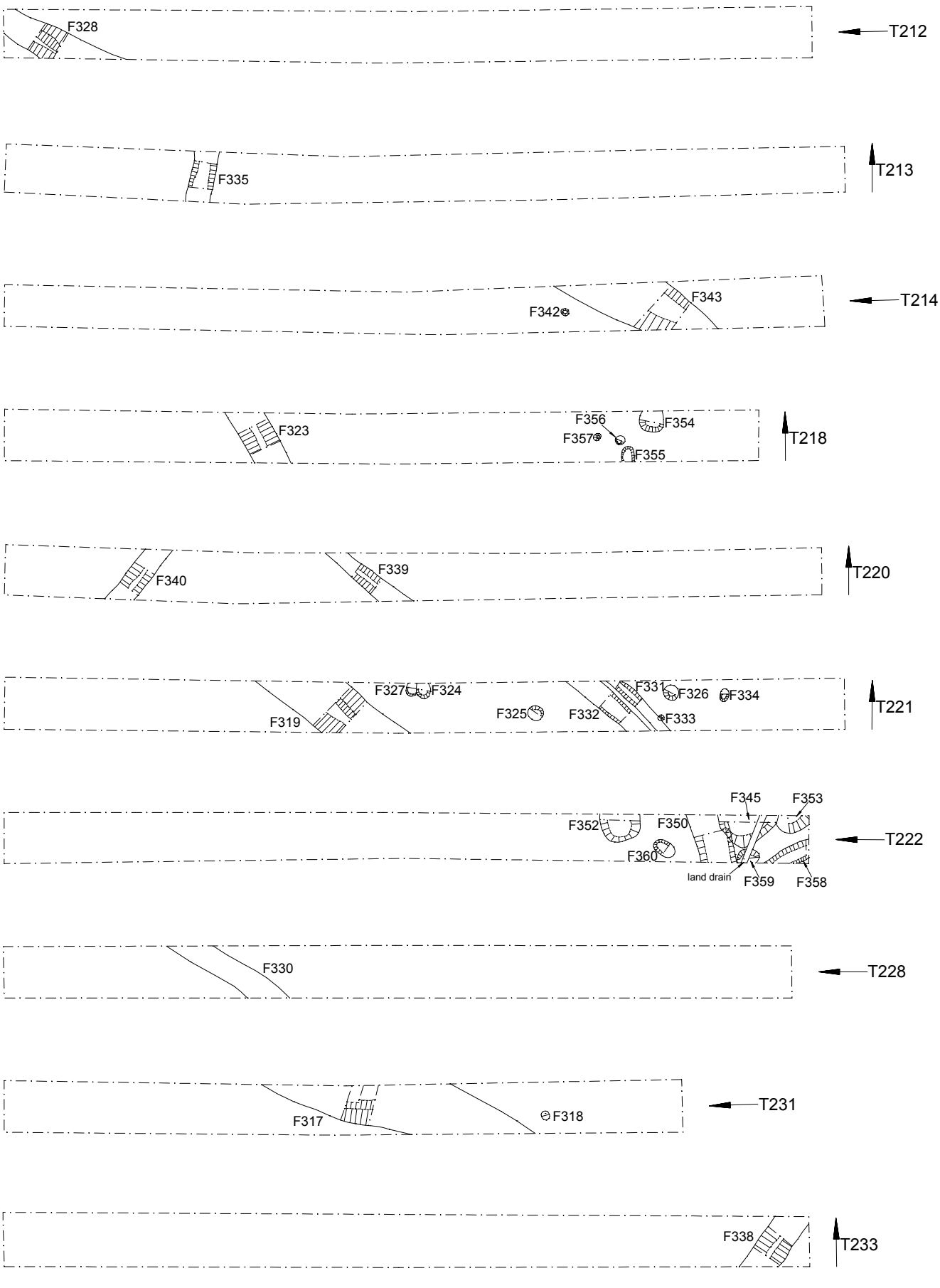

Fig 24 Field E results (T212 - T214, T218, T220 - T222, T228, T231, T233).

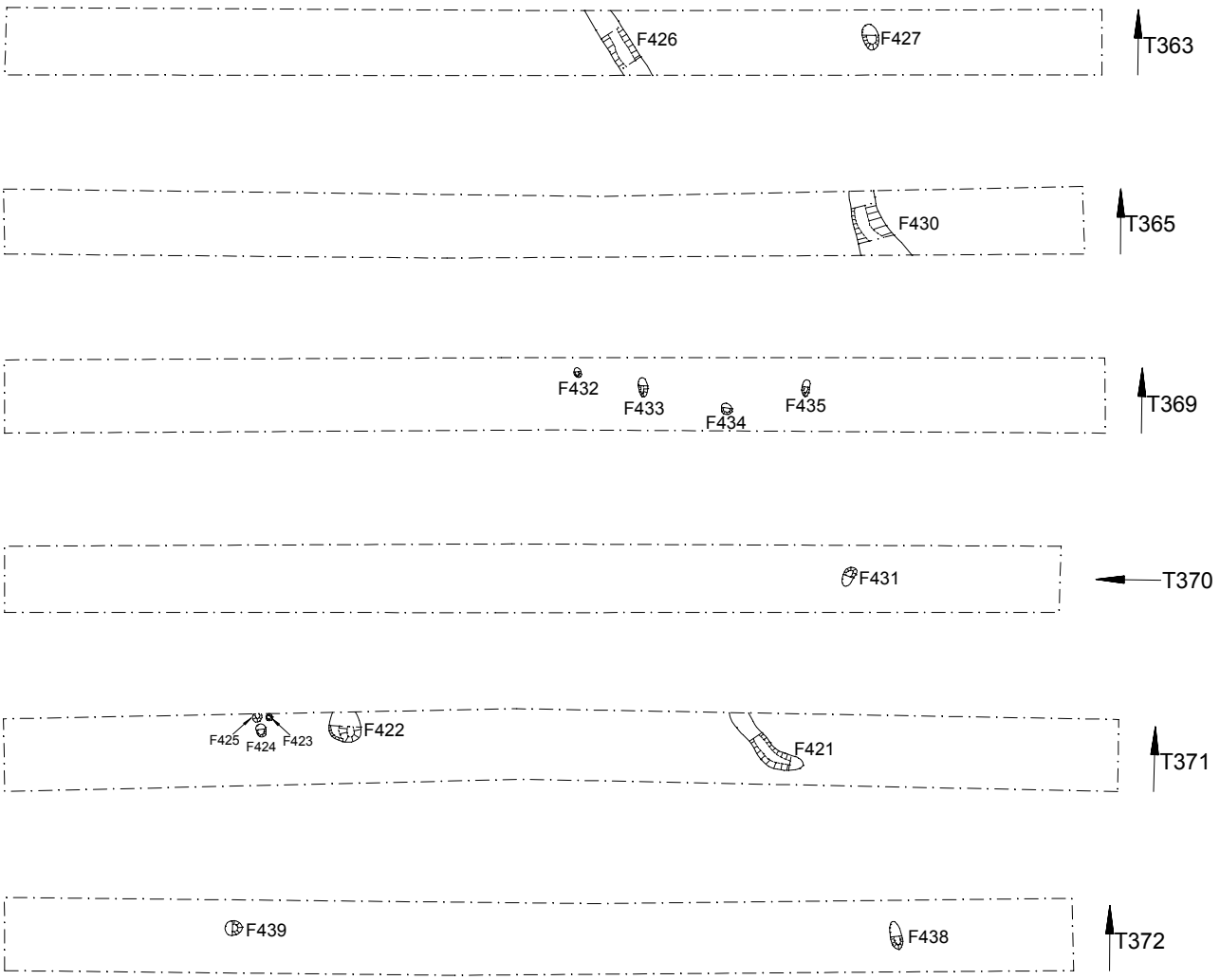

Fig 25 Field F results (T363, T365, T369 - T372).

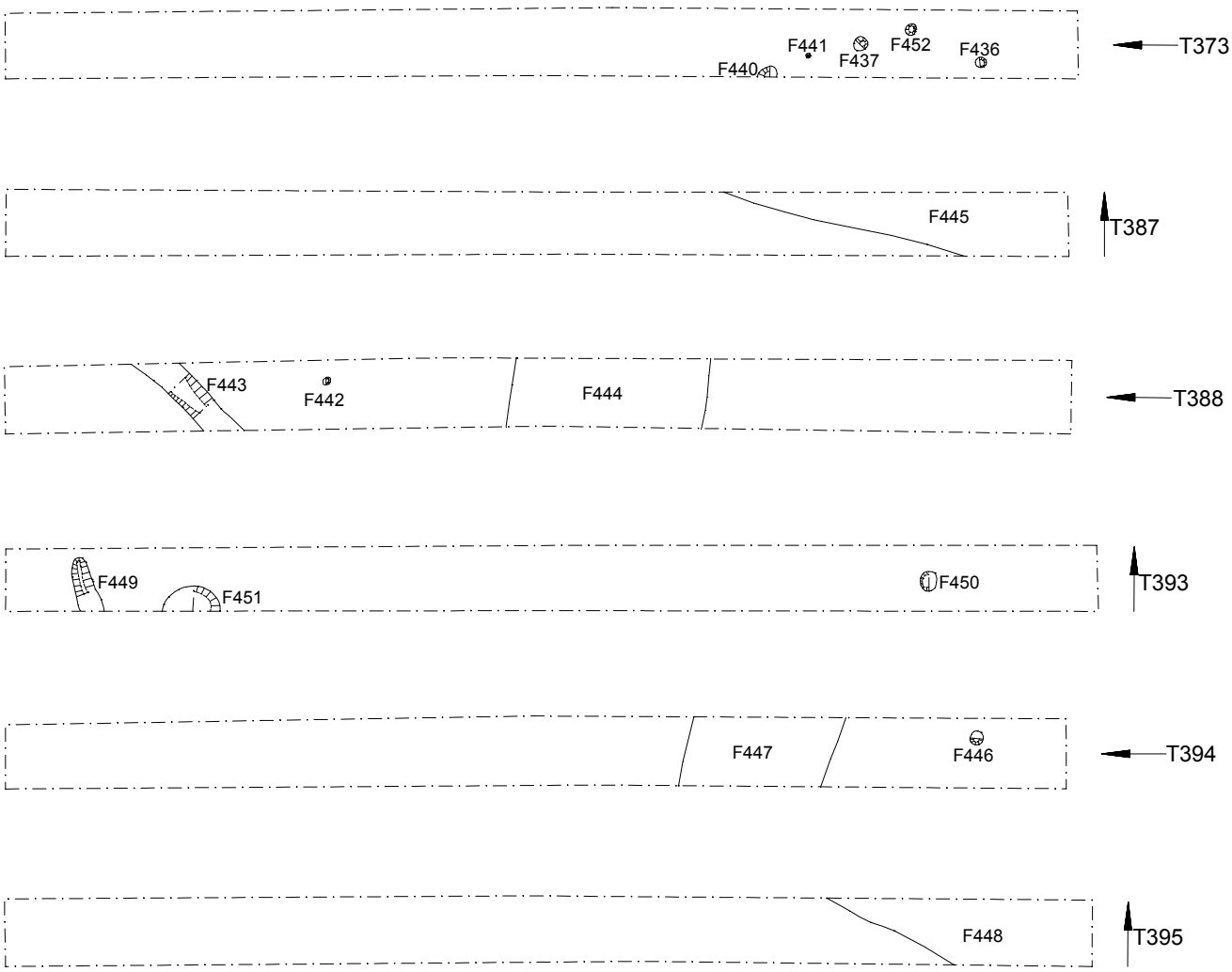

Fig 26 Field F results (T373, T387, T388, T393 - T395).

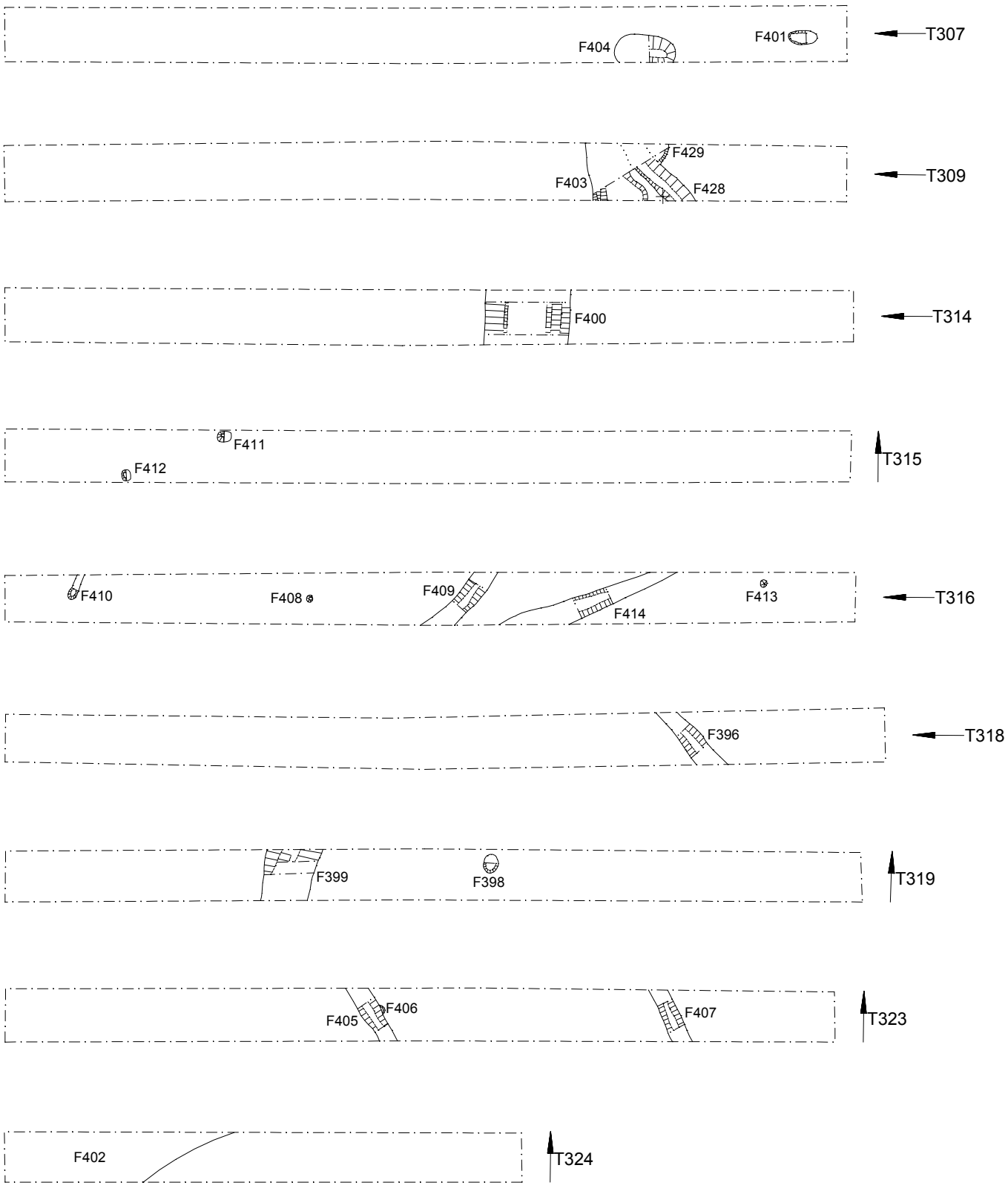

Fig 27 Field G results (T307, T309, T314 - T316, T318, T319, T323, T324).

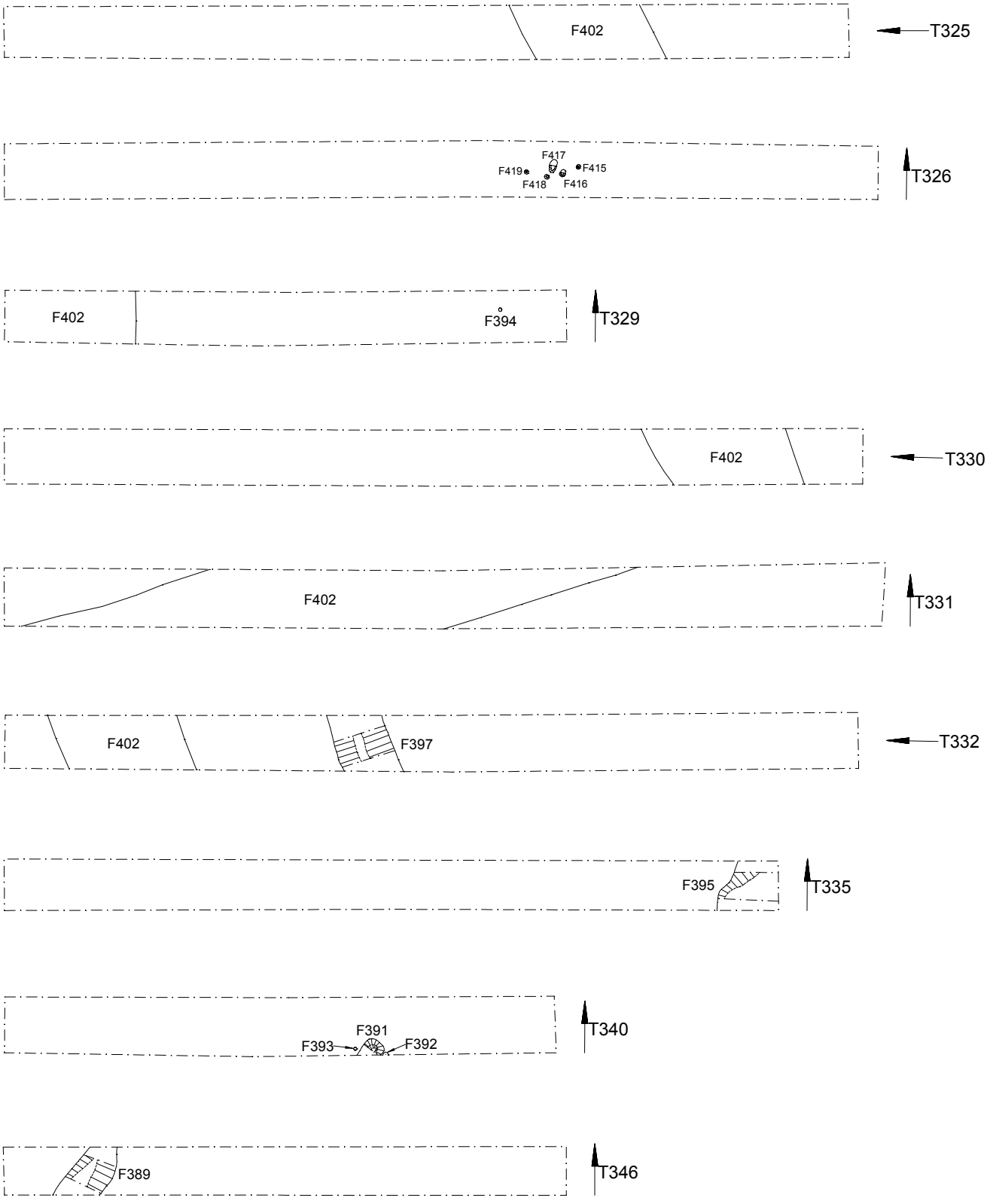

Fig 28 Field G results (T325, T326, T329 - T332, T335, T340, T346).

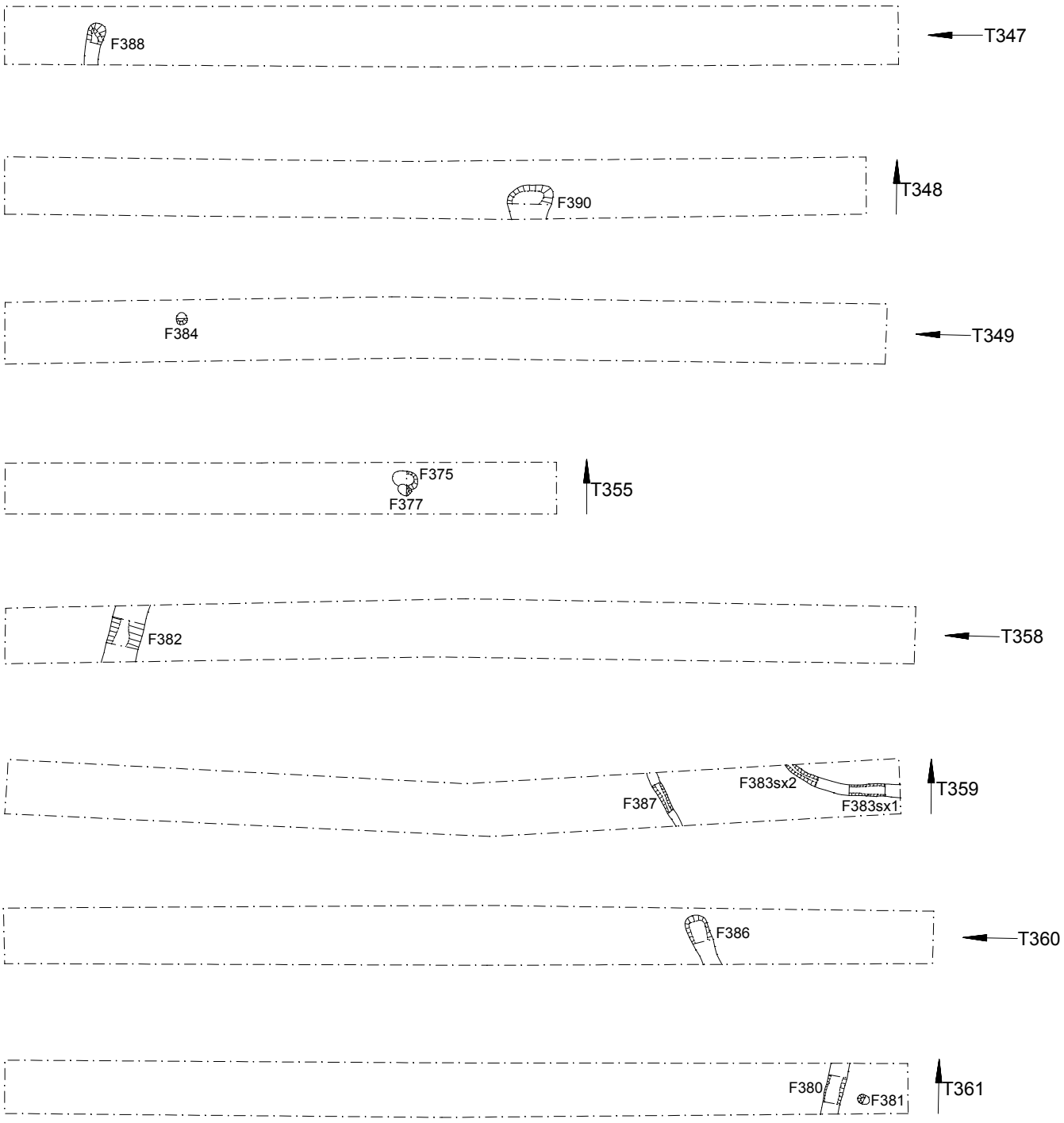

Fig 29 Field G results (T347 - T349, T355, T358 - T361).

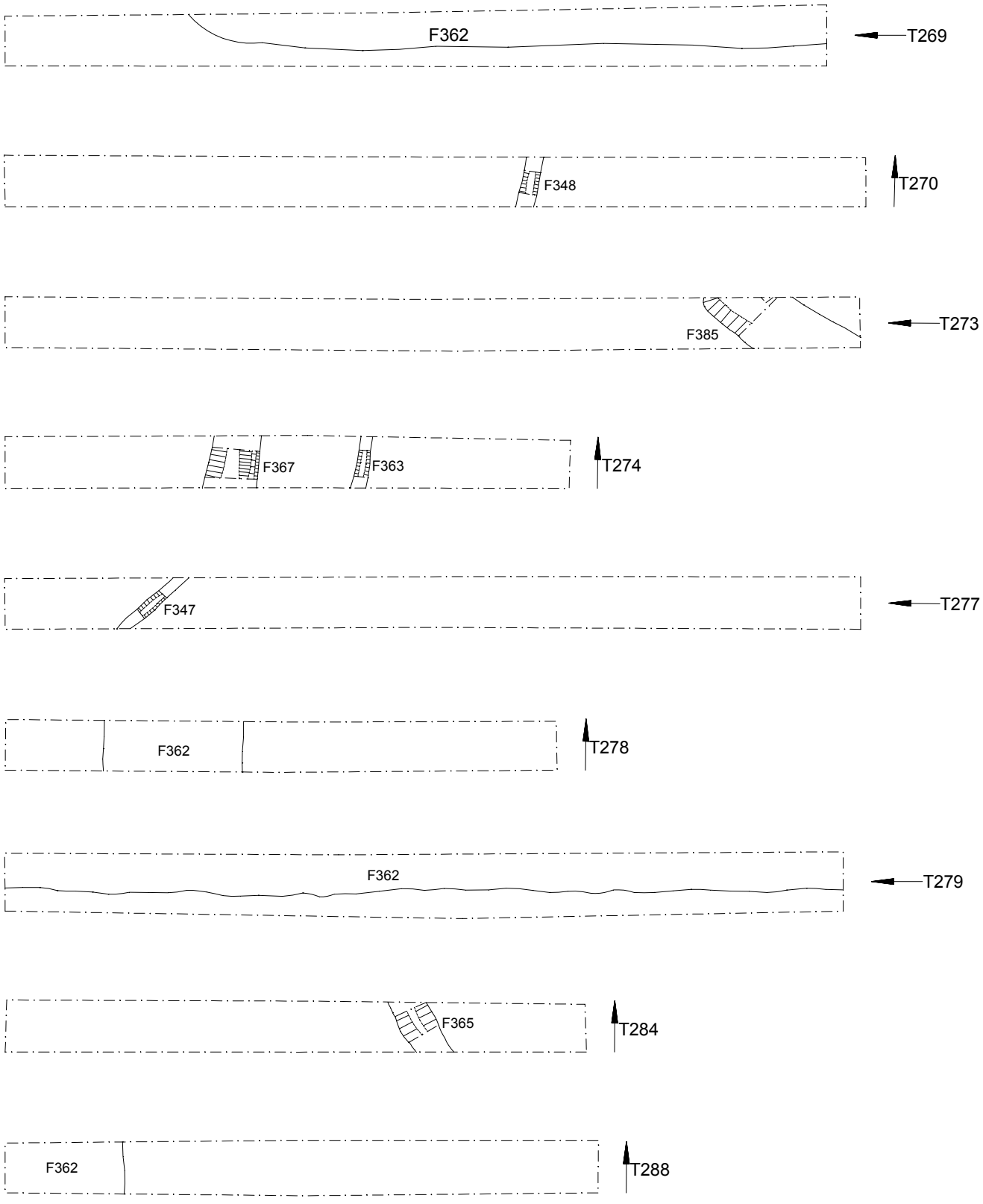

Fig 30 Field H results (T269, T270, T273, T274, T277 - T279, T284, T288).

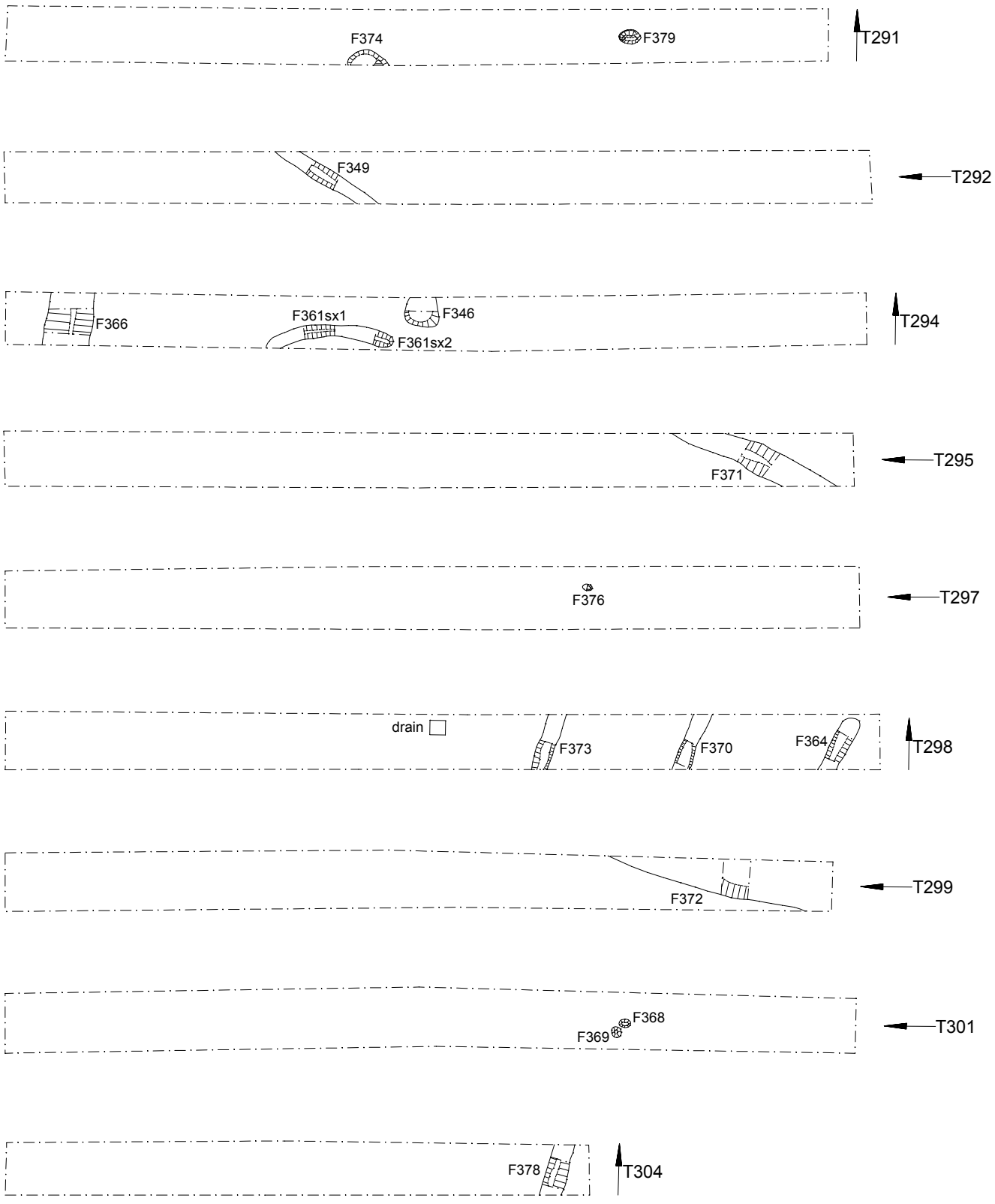

Fig 31 Field H results (T291, T292, T294, T295, T297 - T299, T301, T304).

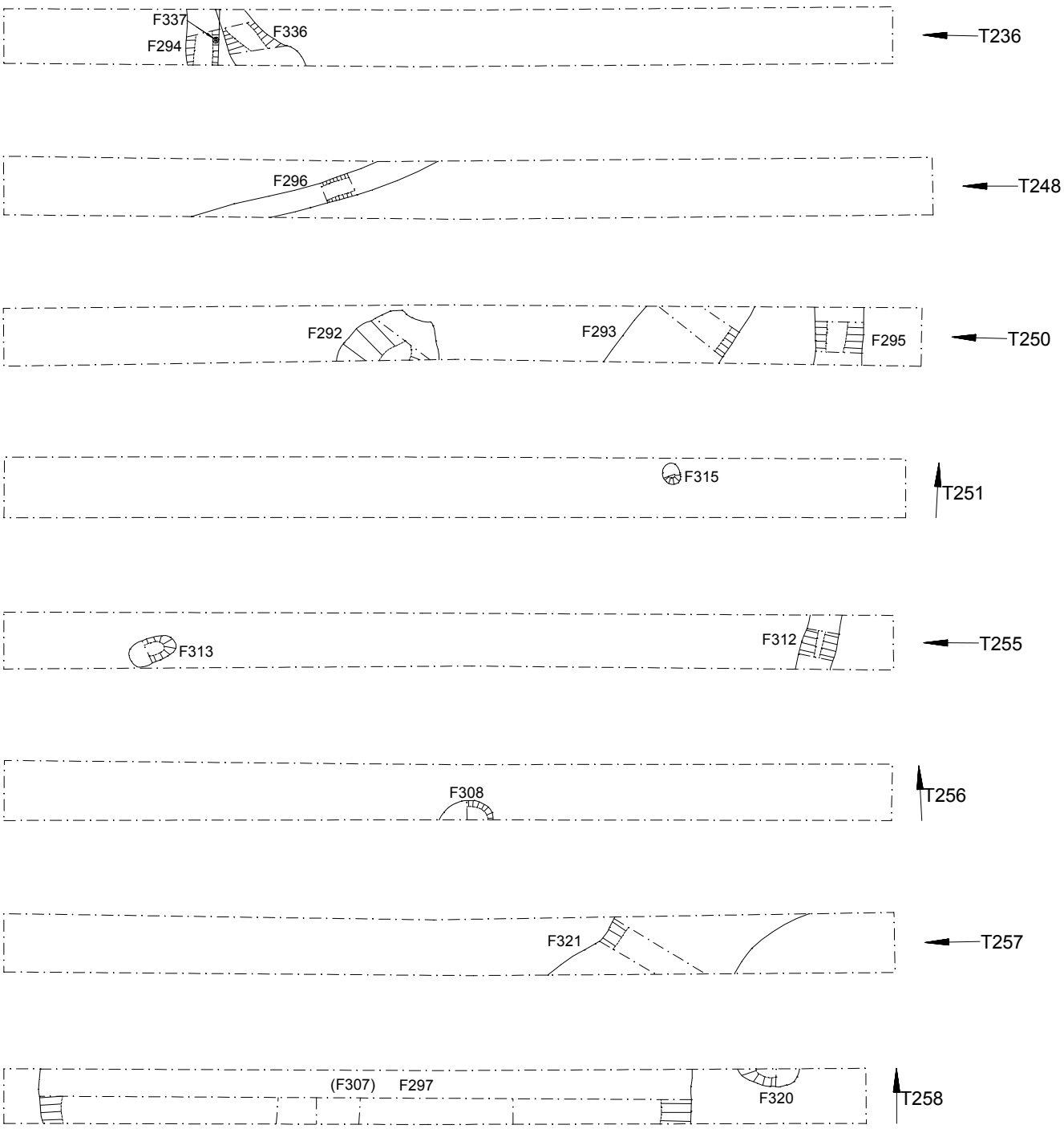

Fig 32 Field I results (T236, T248, T250, T251, T255 - T258).

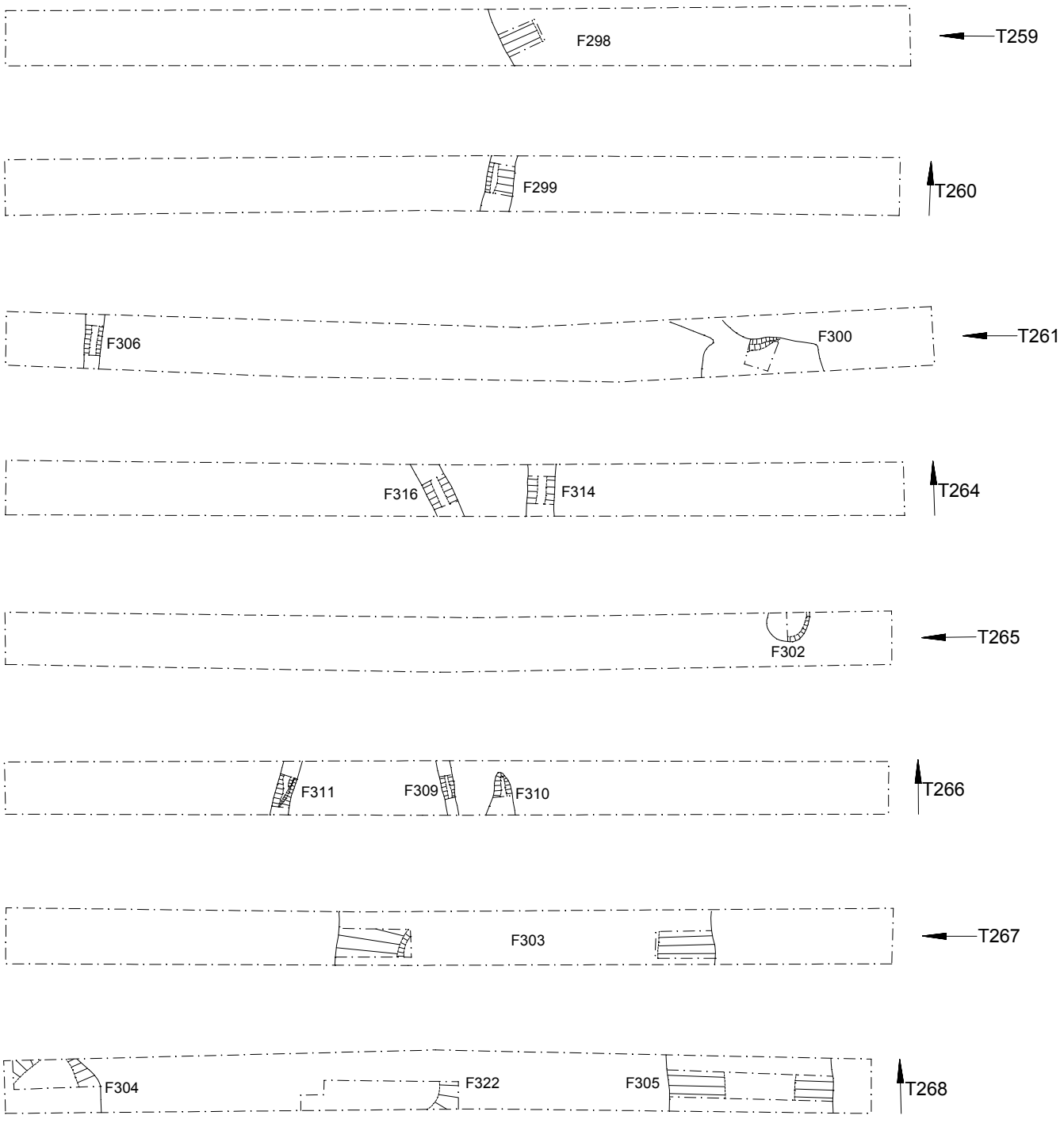

Fig 33 Field I results (T259 - T261, T264 - T268).

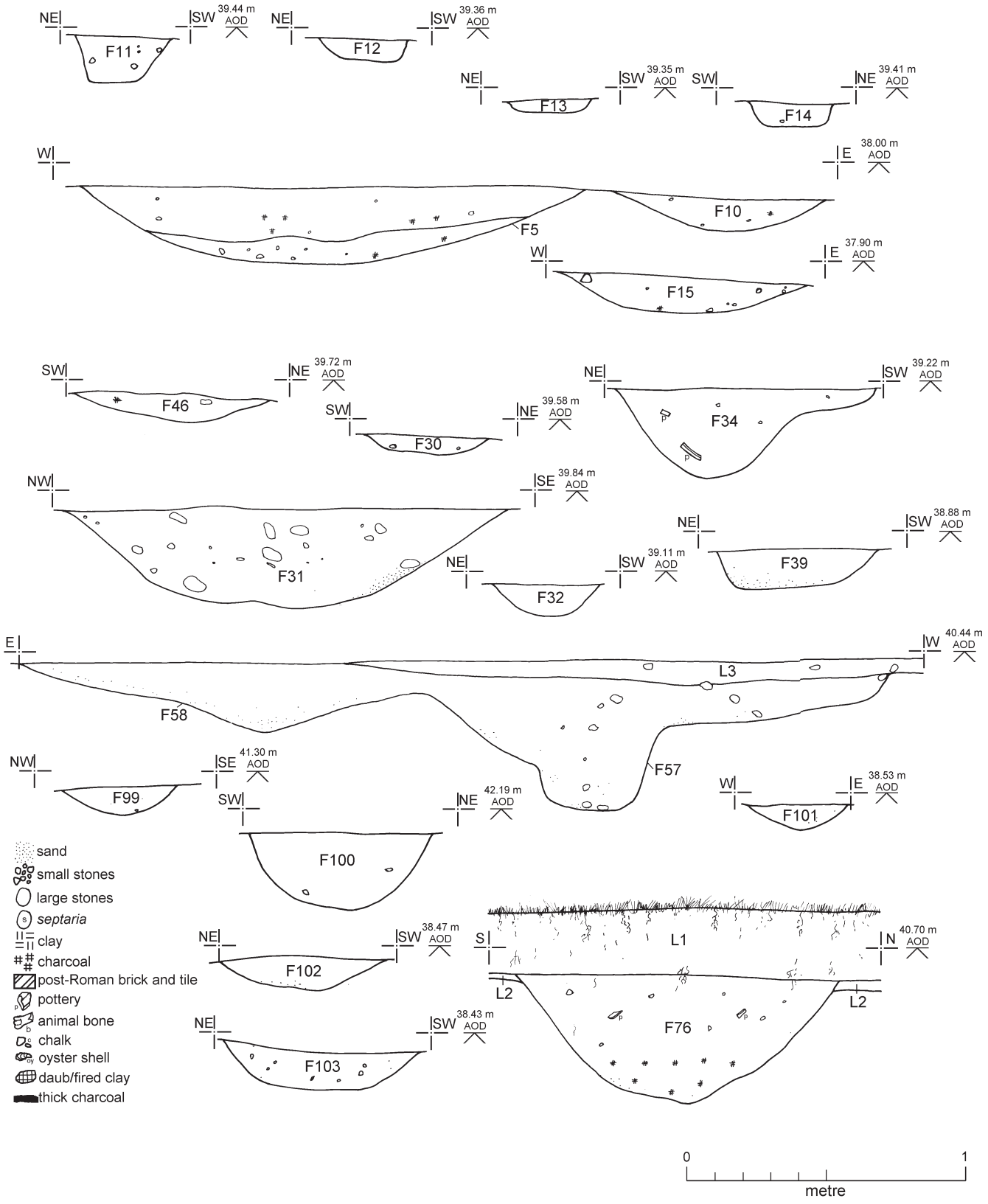

Fig 34 Field A: T9 medieval ditches (F11-F14) and T15 medieval ditches (F5/F10 and F15). Field B: T31 prehistoric ditch (F46) and Roman ditch (F30), T26 prehistoric ditch (F34) and Roman ditch (F32), T24 Roman ditch (F31) and T28 medieval ditch (F39). Field C: T44 prehistoric ditches (F57-8), T66 prehistoric ring-ditch (F100), T78 prehistoric ring-ditch (F99), T90 prehistoric ditches(F101-3), T49 modern ditch (on OS) (F76) and T76 modern ditch (on OS) (F104): sections.

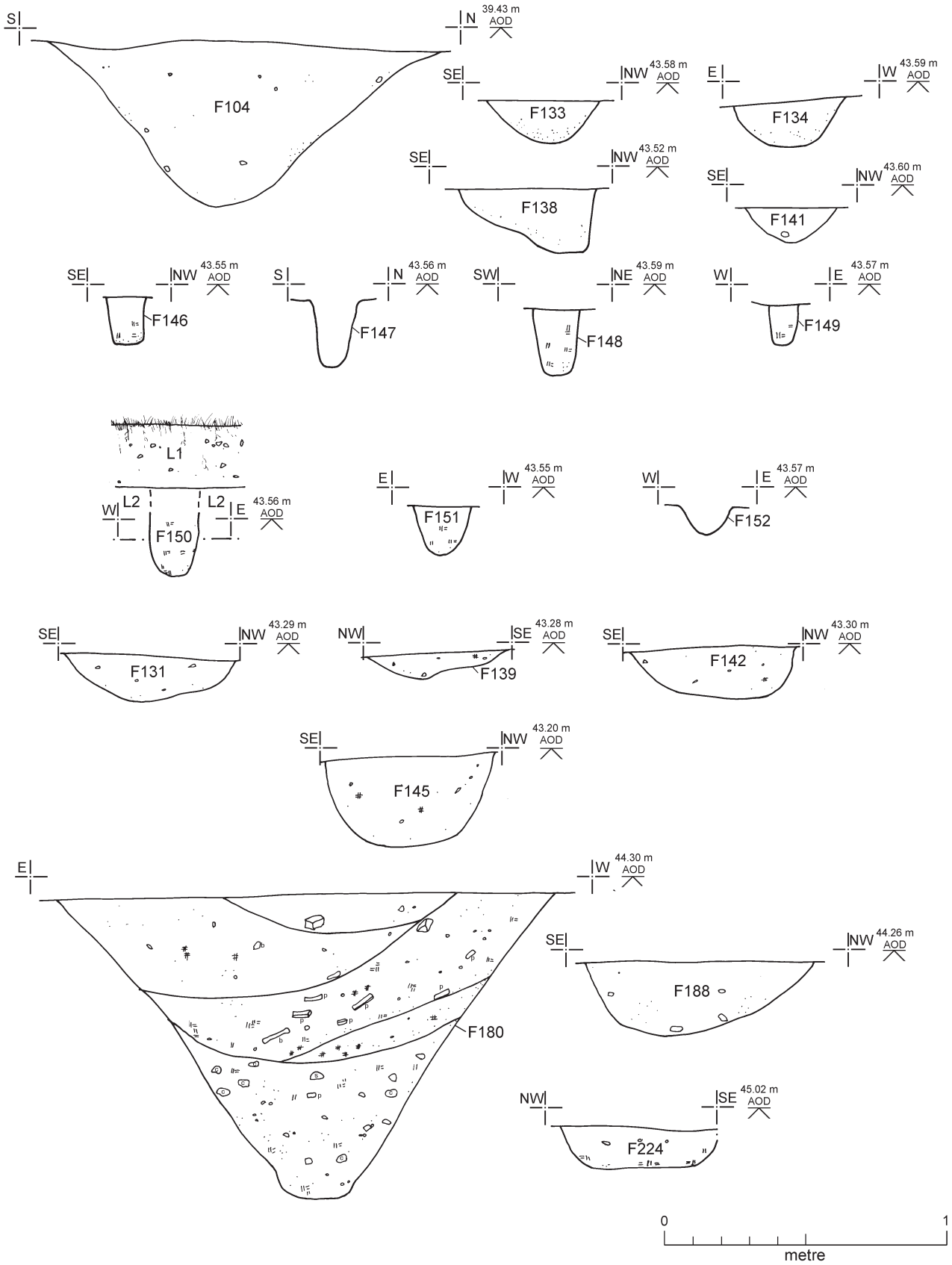

Fig 35 Field D: T129 prehistoric ditches (F133-4, F138 and F141), and undated (?prehistoric) post-holes (F146-152), T131 prehistoric ditches (F131, F139, F142 and F145), T148 prehistoric ditches (F180 and F188)and T149 prehistoric ditch (F224): sections.

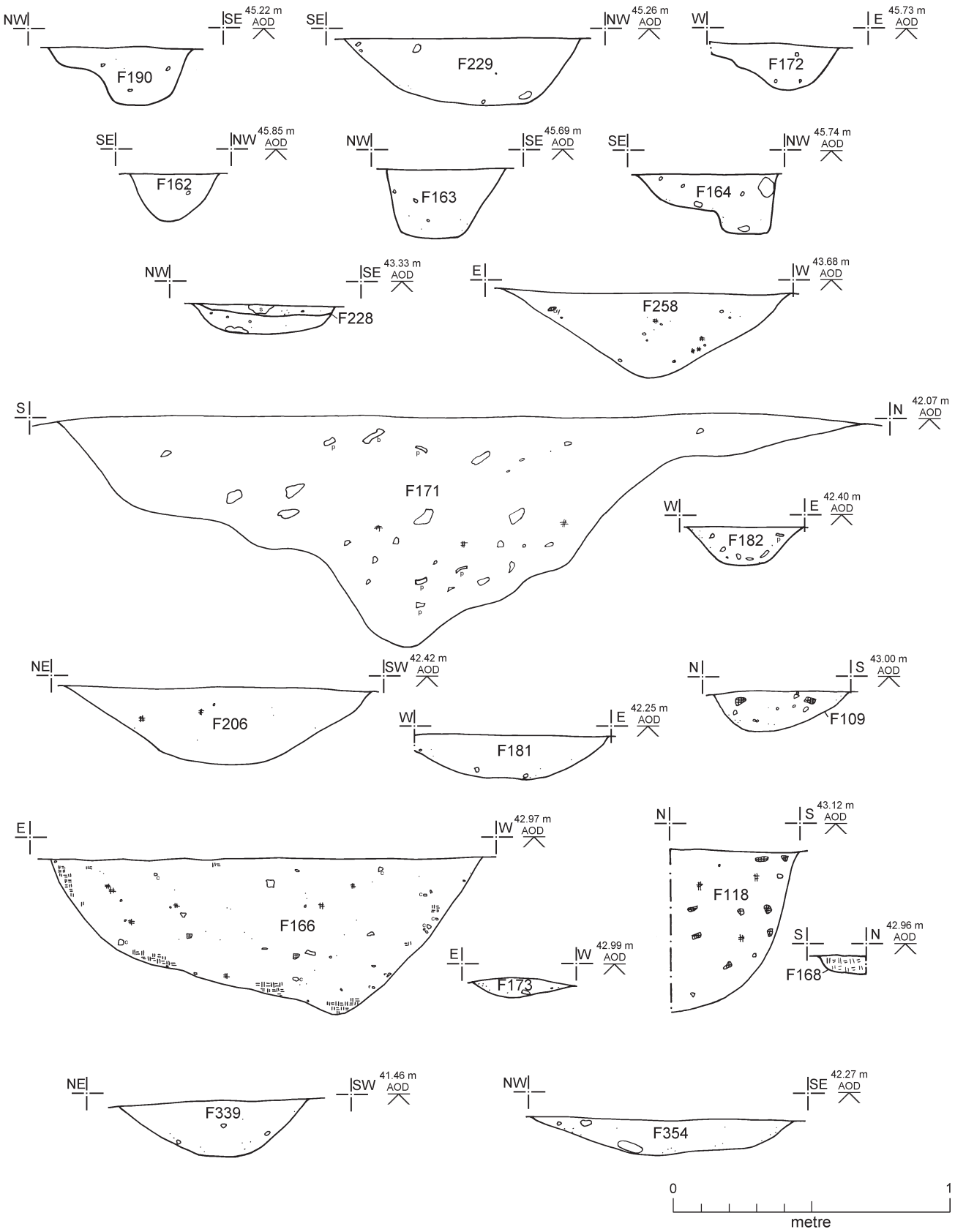

Fig 36 Field D: T150 prehistoric ditches (F190 and F229), T 151 prehistoric pit (F172) and prehistoric ditches (F162-4), T176 prehistoric ditch (F228), T185 Roman ditch (F258), T140 medieval ditches (F1171, F182 and F206) and medieval pit (F181), T126 medieval pit (F109), T128 medieval ditches (F166 and F173) and medieval pits (F118 and F168). Field E: T220 Roman ditch (F339), T218 Roman pit (F354): sections.

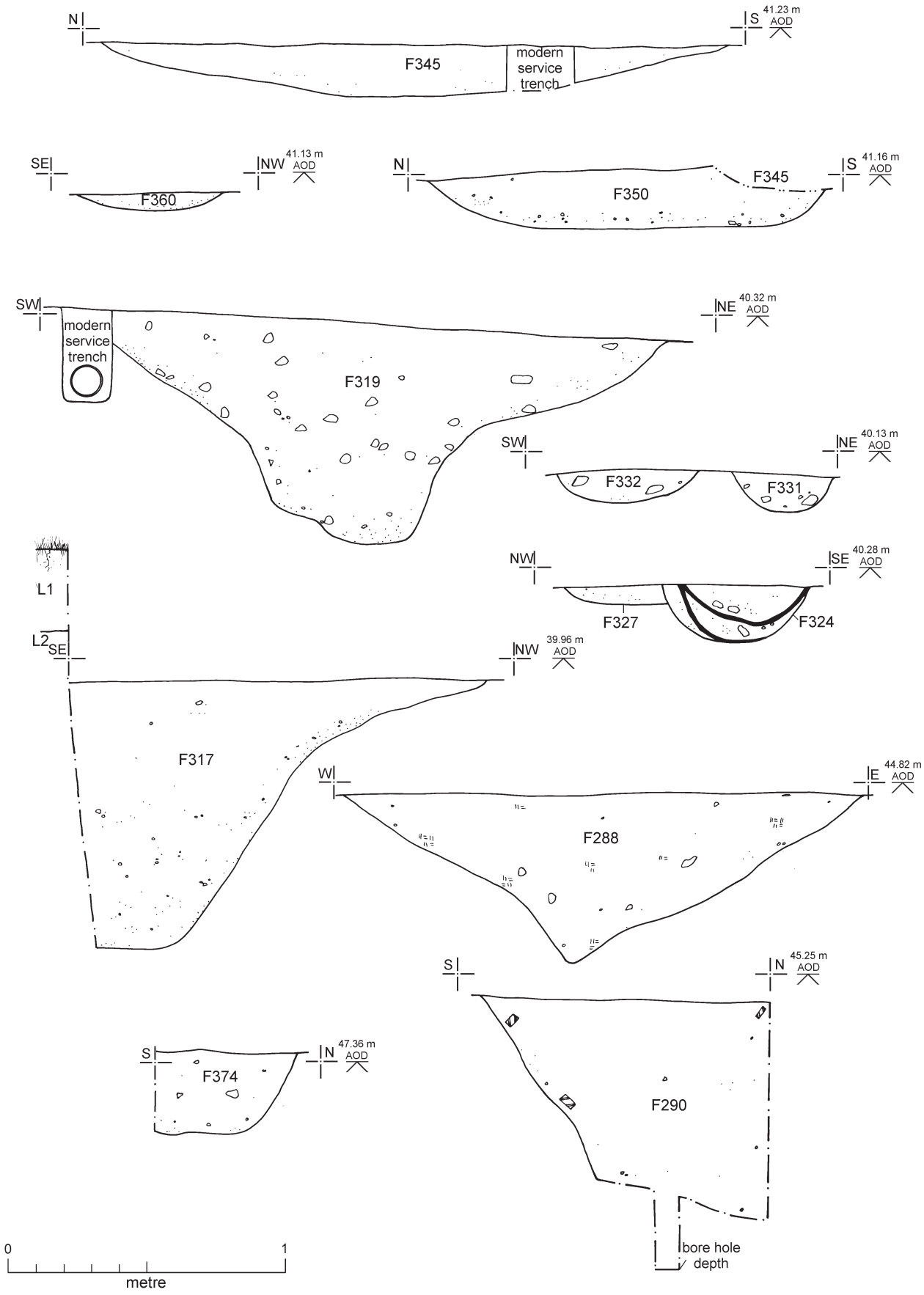

Fig 37 Field E: T222 roman pits (F345 and F360) and Roman ditch (F350), T221 medieval ditches (F319 and F332), medieval pit (F324), T231 medieval enclosure ditch (F317), T198 modern ditch (on OS) (F288), T194 WWII gun pit? (F290): sections.

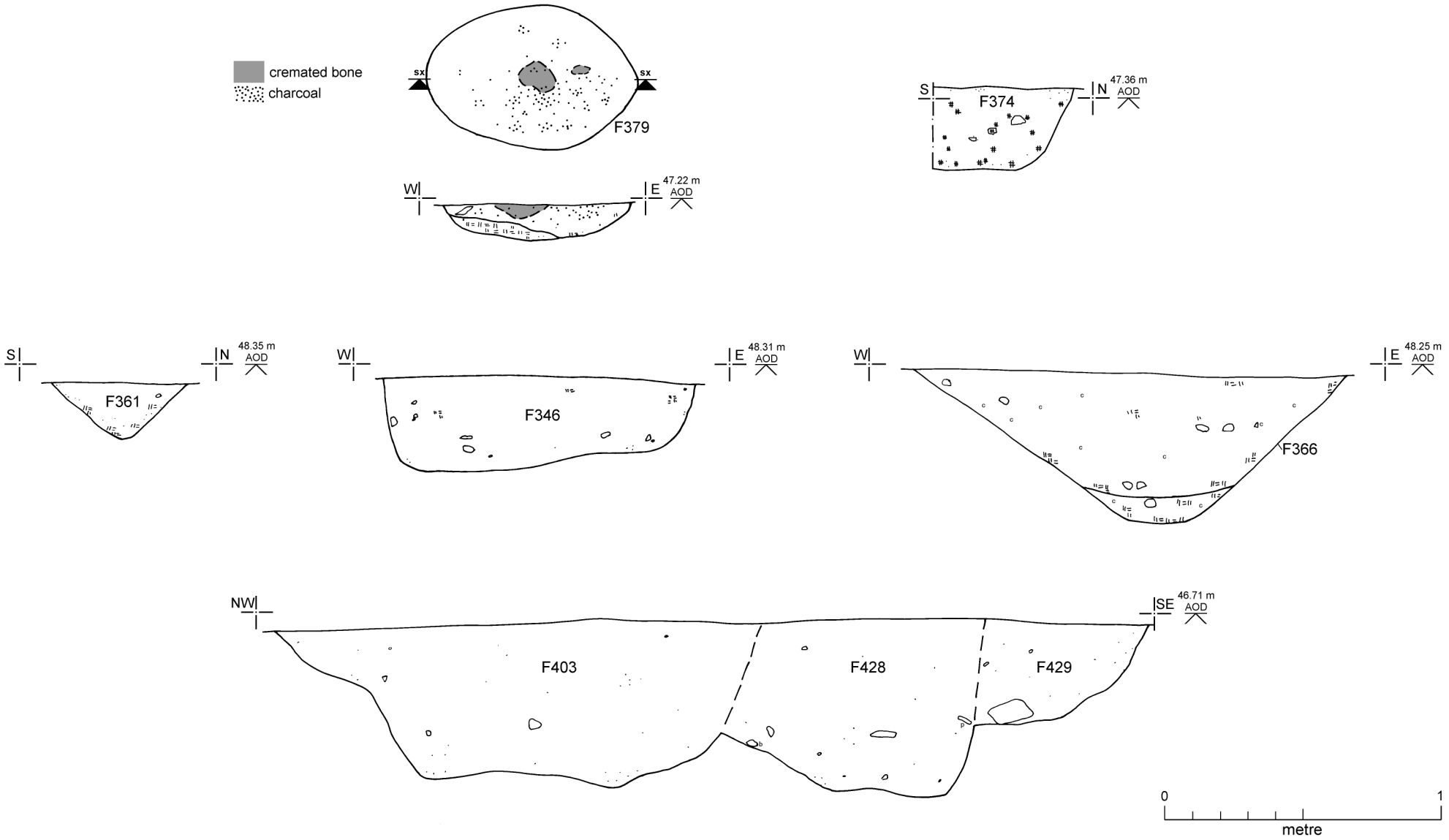

Fig 38 Field G/H: T291 prehistoric cremation (F379): plan and section. T291 prehistoric pit (F374), T294 prehistoric ring-ditch (F361) and prehistoric pit (F346), T309 prehistoric ditch (F366) and T314 prehistoric ditch (F400): sections

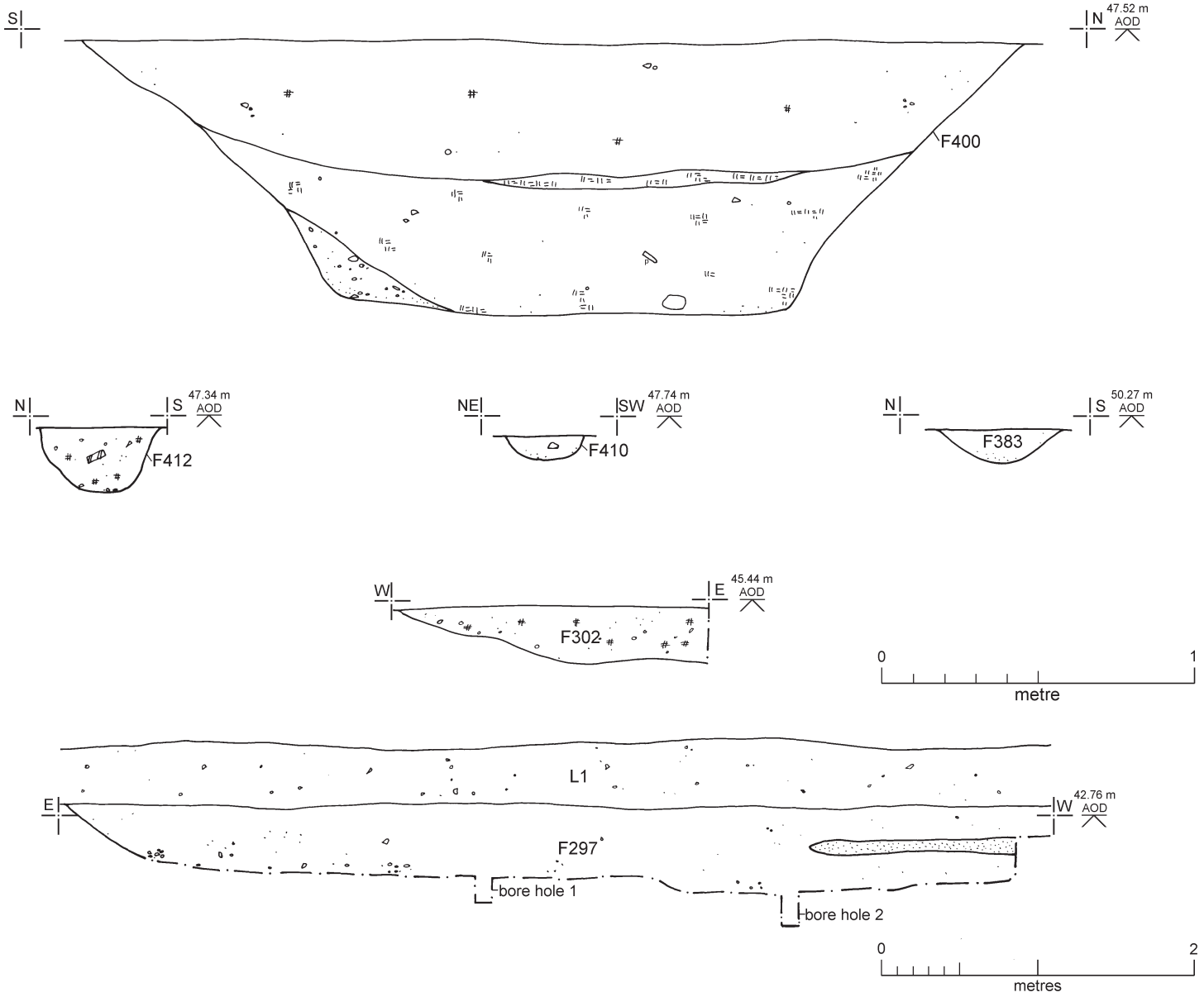

Fig 39 Field G/H: T314 prehistoric ditch (F400), T315 prehistoric pit (F412), T316 prehistoric ditch (410), T359 prehistoric gully (F383). Field I: T265 prehistoric pit (F302), T258 quarry pit (F297): sections.

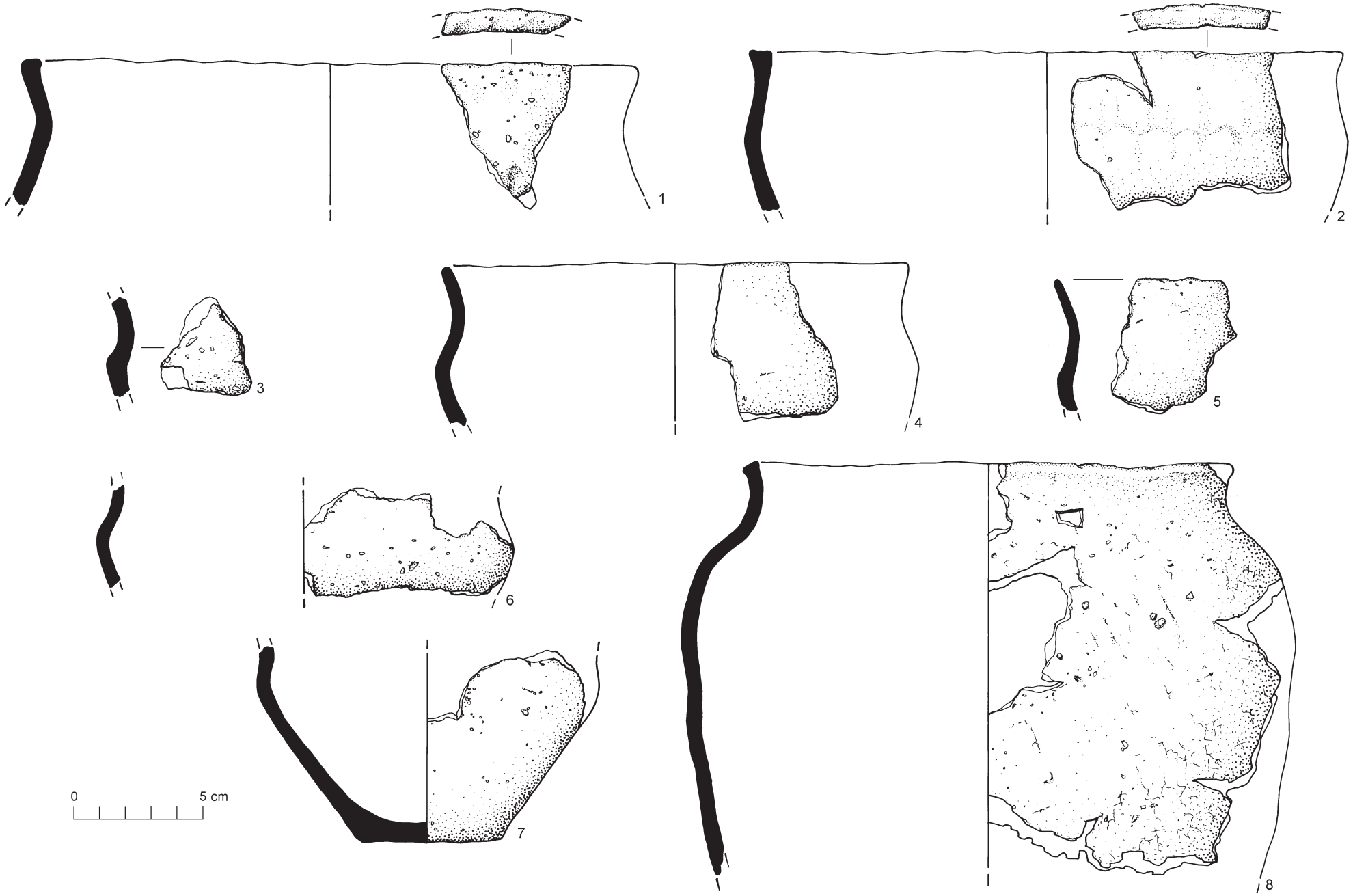

Fig 40 Prehistoric pottery (scale 1:2).

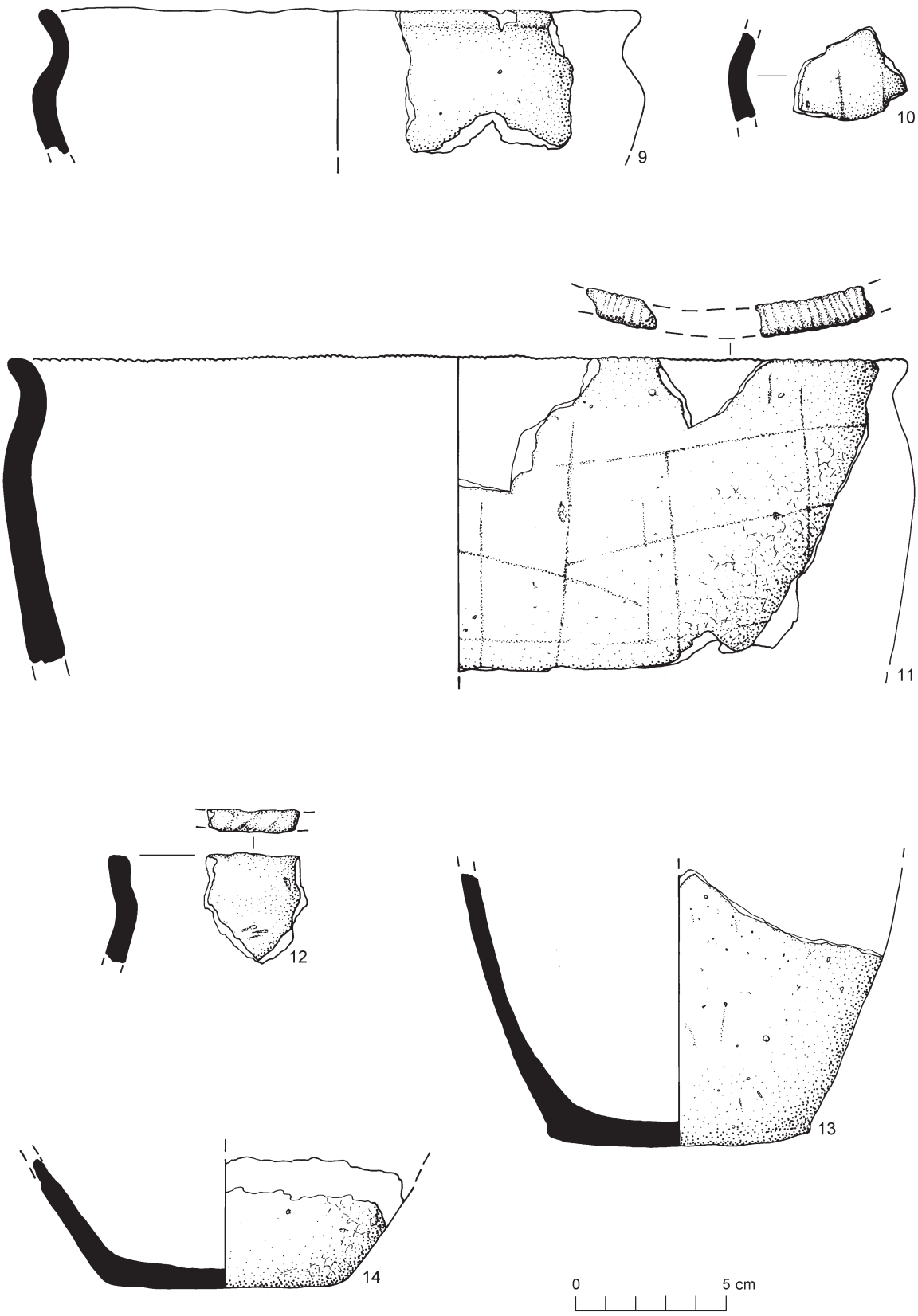

Fig 41 Prehistoric pottery (scale 1:2).

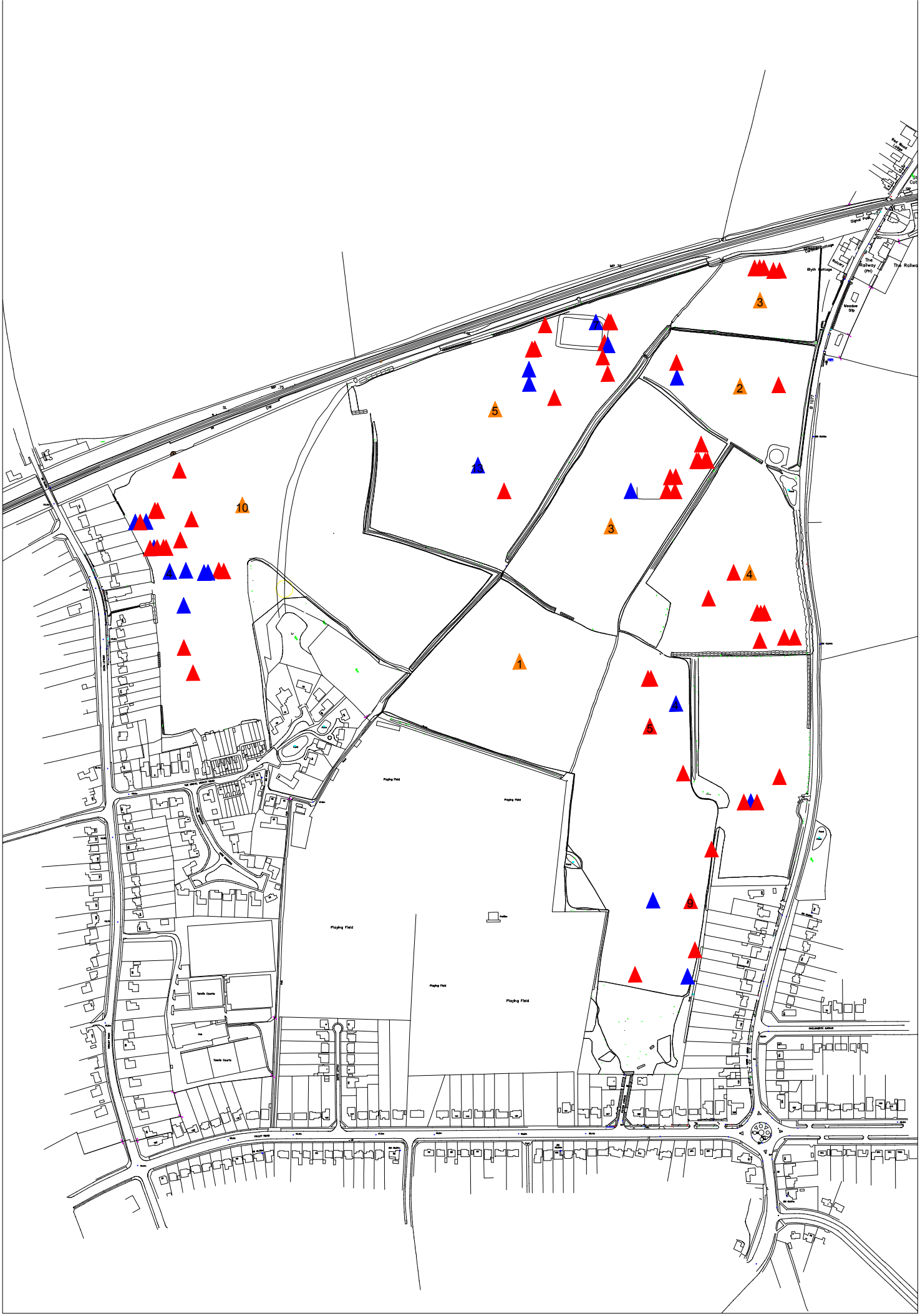

Fig 42 Flint distribution

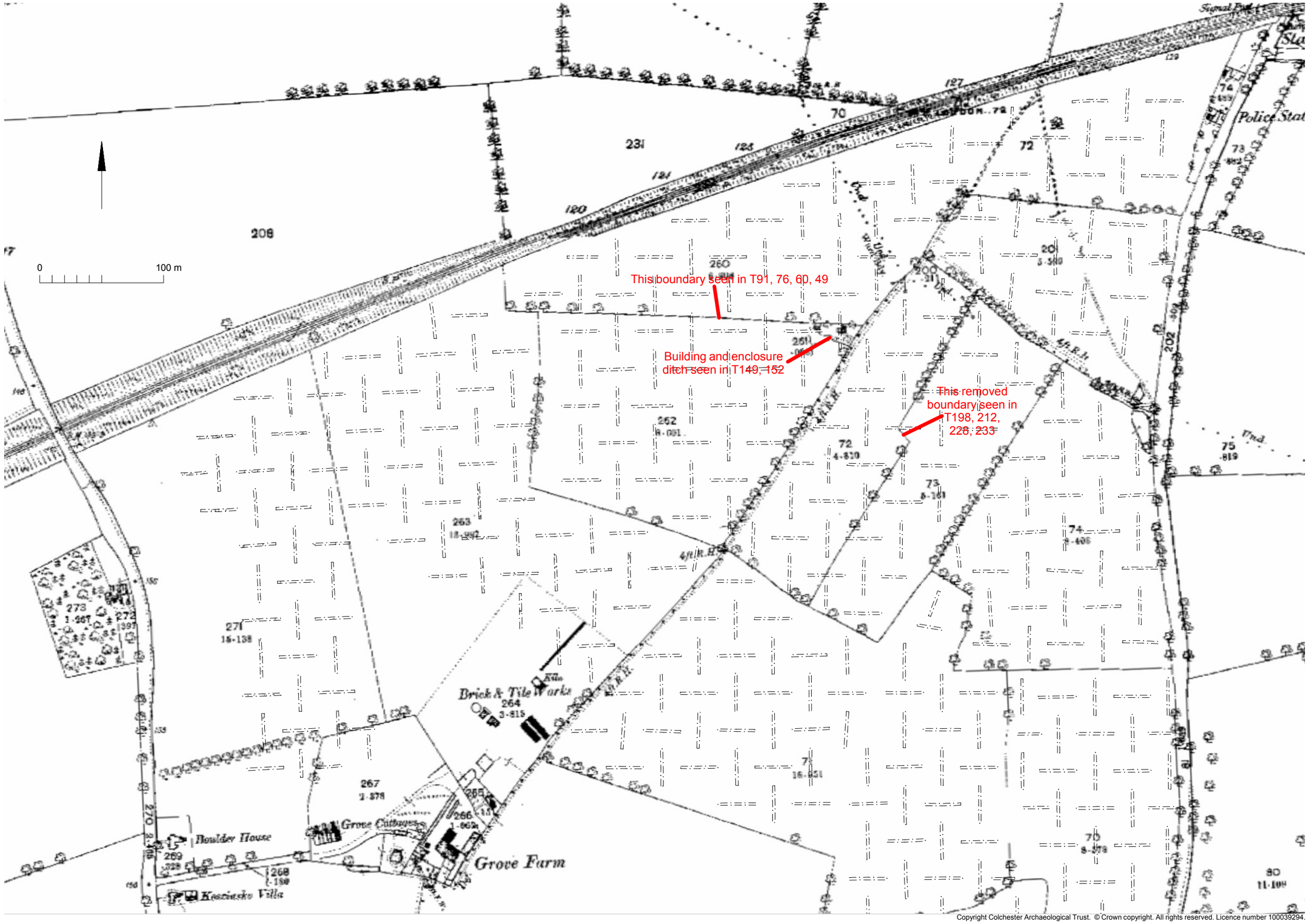

Fig 43 Evaluation trenches shown in relation to 1894 Ordnance Survey 1st edition.

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND TO SOUTH OF RAILWAY LINE, WESTERFIELD ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 An outline planning application has been made for mixed use development (including up to 1,085 dwellings) on Land To South of Railway Line, Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (TM 166 468). Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan.

1.2 The Planning Authority (Ipswich Borough Council) has been advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological potential. In order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required, prior to consideration of the application, to provide an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed site as suggested in DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16 (November 1990), para 21.

This is also in accordance with Ipswich local Plan Policy BE42. Policy BE42 states that where research indicates that archaeological remains may exist, the Council will require that a developer submits an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application.

1.3 The proposed development area, which measures 43.40 ha. in area, is located on the north side of Ipswich and on the west side of Westerfield Road. The underlying geology comprises chalky till (deep loam to clay), sloping gradually down south to north between *c*. 50 - 38.00m AOD.

1.4 This proposal affects a very large area and is located in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). There are a number of known archaeological sites within the proposed area. In particular, there are Iron Age, Roman, late Saxon and medieval find spots and finds scatters (HER no. IPS 092), and also undated crop-mark features recorded by aerial reconnaissance (IPS 256), within this area. These are indicative of further important occupation deposits. However, the location of this major development has not been subject to systematic archaeological survey. Aspects of the proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 The following archaeological evaluation work is required of the application area:

- Systematic non-intrusive field-walking and metal-detecting survey.
- Geophysical survey of two areas of the development area (with the scope for further work if the results are positive).
- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitably of the area for development, and also the need for, and scope of, any mitigation in the form of full

excavation should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Non-destructive Field Survey

3.1 A systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken across the entire development area (43.40ha. in extent). The strategy for assessing the artefact content of the topsoil must be presented in the WSI.

4. Specification for a Geophysical Survey

4.1 A fluxgate gradiometer survey is to be undertaken across the known archaeological sites recorded as crop marks (labelled sites LNI-039 and LNI-063 in the Environmental Statement, Volume 1, June 2009, pages 178 and 182) to further define the character and extent of these remains (5.00ha. in total).

4.2 Prior to the geophysical survey, the archaeological information provided by aerial photographs must be accurately plotted at a scale of 1:2500 by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience.

4.3 The survey must be undertaken in accordance with *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluation* (Gaffney, Gater and Ovenden 2002) *and Geophysical survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (David 1995) and *also Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice* (Schmidt 2001) for best practice in the creation and use of digital geophysical data.

4.4 Careful consideration must be given to obtaining specialist advice and the appointment of an appropriate contractor. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategy should be sought from Paul Linford, English Heritage Geophysics Team Leader.

5. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

5.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is *c*. 21700.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the proposed development area. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 12056.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

5.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

5.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

5.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

5.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

5.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

5.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

5.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

5.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

5.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

5.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

5.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

5.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

5.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

6. General Management

6.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

6.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

6.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

6.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

6.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

6.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

7. Report Requirements

7.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

7.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

7.3 The geophysical survey methodology should be set out carefully, and explained as appropriate. It must include a non-technical summary to make the report intelligible to both specialists and non-specialists.

7.4 The report on the geophysical survey must include images of both unprocessed (without smoothing or filtering) and also processed data, as well as interpretative plans (accompanied by a full key).

7.5 Digital copies of the geophysical survey plans should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record; AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to MapInfo .TAB files or ArcView files.

7.6 The results of the geophysical survey should be easily related to present-day landscape features and the National Grid.

7.7 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

7.8 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

7.9 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

7.10 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

7.11 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

7.12 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

7.13 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

7.14 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

7.15 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

7.16 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

7.17 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds and full site archive with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage (see SCC Archive Guidelines 2008), and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

7.18 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

7.19 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology

in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7.20 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

7.21 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

7.22 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

7 .23 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

7.24 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 5 October 2009 Reference: / LandsouthofRailway_Ipswich2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.