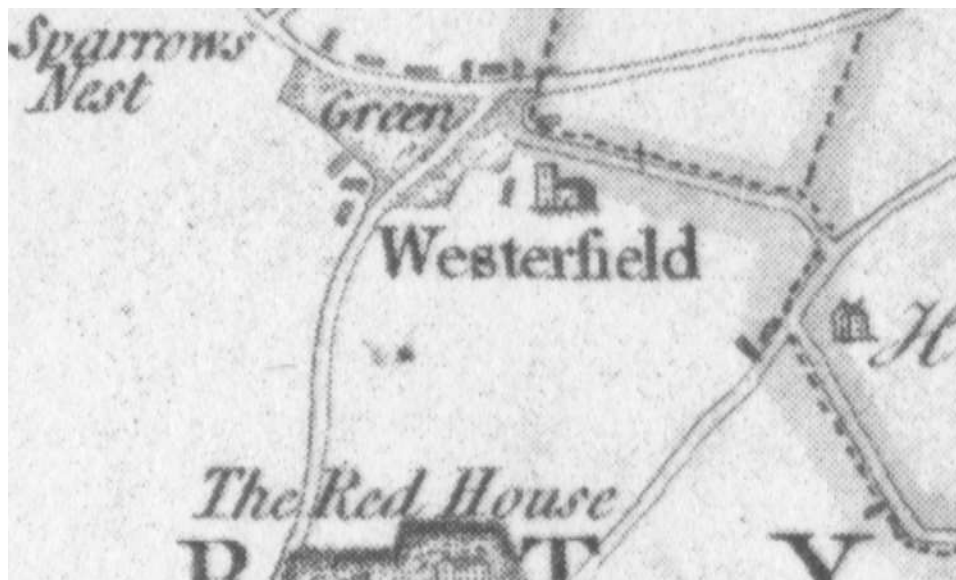


Archaeological evaluation on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 3QL

November 2019 – February 2020



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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (490 trial-trenches) was undertaken on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk in advance of its proposed inclusion as part of Ipswich Northern Fringe (Garden suburb) development. The total area investigated was 52.5ha.

Excavations revealed a relatively small number of features (355). They were primarily undated ditches, with few pits. These remains were thinly spread out across the site, with some scattered concentrations. While datable artefacts were sparse, the investigation identified four main phases of activity at the site. A number of prehistoric features were recorded, including a pit containing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and evidence of flint tool manufacture. The majority, however, dated to the Iron Age. A prehistoric cremation burial was also excavated. Small amounts of Roman material was recovered, much of which is residual. Medieval (11th-14th century) features were recorded across the site, with clusters along its western and northern peripheries. Post-medieval and modern remains appear to be related to agricultural and horticultural activity on the Red House estate and attached Redhouse Farm, and include old field boundary ditches and two small possible field systems.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk which was carried out from 4th November 2019 to 12th February 2020. The work was commissioned by Kevin Coleman of Phase 2 Planning on behalf of Mersea Homes, in advance of its proposed inclusion as part of Ipswich Northern Fringe (Garden suburb) development and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Ipswich Borough Council: Planning reference n/a) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land off of Westerfield Road, Ipswich* detailing the required archaeological work written by Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9227303.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Thanet Formation And Lambeth Group (undifferentiated) – Clay, Silt and Sand' with superficial deposits of 'Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton'.

Historic landscape

Northern Ipswich is in an area defined as ancient rolling farmland in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment.² Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields) and sub-type 3.1 (post-1950s agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), sub-type 10.1 (built up area – unspecified), sub-type 10.2 (built up area – town), sub-type 10.4 (built up area – hamlet) and sub-type 14.2 (communications – railway).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The archaeological and heritage sites within 1km of the has recently been fully explored in CAT Report 1441 *A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk*, by Howard Brooks (CAT Report 1441). The following is a summary of those findings. See Fig 2 for a location plan.

Within the development site

The Red House, Redhouse Park and Redhouse Farm (IPS 459) are shown on Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783 and later OS maps. The House was demolished in 1937 and built over when the Bromeswell Road / Chelsworth Avenue estate was built, and Redhouse Farm survives just outside the development site. However, some of the parkland north of the mansion is located within the current development site.

Also located within the development site are Gravel Pit Field and Slip (IPS 1889) which was recorded on the Tithe Map of 1848, and another gravel pit is recorded to the east.

Cropmarks of field boundaries and ditches are recorded to the north of Bromeswell Road (IPS 741) in Field D of the current development (Figs 13-15).

Surrounding the development site

Archaeological investigations and discoveries around the development site include:

- A negative watching brief east of Old Glebe House (ESF22117).
- Evaluation on land south of the railway line, Westerfield (ESF20865): Prehistoric flints, Middle Iron Age ditches, Iron Age pottery and curvilinear gullies (buildings?), Roman pottery and ditches, medieval ditches, post-medieval enclosure, brick building and ditches, and WWII features.
- Fieldworking, land at Northern Fringe (ESF23305/IPS 778): Small assemblages of prehistoric flint and burnt flint, along with moderate densities of post-medieval and modern material.
- Evaluation, Phase 2 Development Phase 1 Henley Gate (ESF24367).
- Junction of Lowestoft and Felixstowe railways (IPS 124): Two medieval pits and Late Saxon brooch.
- Tuddenham Road (IPS 997): Prehistoric activity.
- East of Westerfield Station (IPS 023): Roman greyware urn.

1

British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

- Garden of former Post Office, Westerfield (WRF 001): Roman coins.
- South of the railway line (IPS 256): cropmark of a rectangular enclosure.
- Metal-detector finds include remains of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date (IPS 243, IPS 875-6, IPS 954, IPS 998, IPS 1915-8, WRF 011 – not on plan).

Transport Infrastructure

The East Suffolk railway line (SUF 067) was opened in 1859 and the Felixstowe Branch railway line (SUF 072) in 1877, both of which act as boundaries to the development site. Westerfield Railway Station (WRF 009) is shown on the 1880s OS map.

World War II

Three pillboxes are located along the East Suffolk railway line (IPS 740, WRF 018, WRF 020), anti-tank ditches are located in the field to the west of the development site (IPS 743), and an anti-tank gun emplacement (IPS 697) and series of 30 air-raid shelters (IPS 737) are located to the southeast.

Listed Buildings

Immediately east of the site, to the east of the Felixstowe railway line is the Grade II* listed Old and New Cemetery (LBS 1264785). The main Ipswich town cemetery, it was laid out with both formal and natural elements by the Burial Board in 1855 and extended between 1921 and 1928 to include a crematorium.

Approximately 630m south are Nos 1-28 (LBS 1379952) and 29-34 (LBS 1379955) Cranfield Court, Grade II listed almshouses dated from 1938-9. The associated Lodge (LBS 1379953) and Lynch-gate (LBS 1379954) at Cranfield Court are also listed.

Approximately 650m northwest is Mill Farmhouse (LBS 1236091) a Grade II listed 16th-17th century farmhouse, and 740m north-northeast is the Grade II listed 17th-century Rectory (LBS 1264785).

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the development site.
- 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.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

5 Methodology

Four hundred and ninety trial-trenches were laid out across the development site, totalling 26,469m². Trenches T338, T362, T379, TT389, T390, T392, T393, T394, T402, T405, T406, T413, T415, T417, T419, T434, T436, T437, T447 and T449 – all located in Field D – were positioned to locate a number of cropmarks which pass through this part of the site.

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. A metal

detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Figs 3-47)

Four hundred and ninety trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All of the trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide with the exception of T38, which was 45m long, T5, T58, T59 and T114, which were 40m long, T258, T320, T473, T480, T486, T489 and T490, which were 35m long, T88, T101, T312 and T457, which were 25m long, T161 and T427, which were 20m long, and T1, T234 and T287, which were 15m long.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones, 0.08-0.5m thick) and subsoil (L2, a firm, moist medium brown silty-clay, 0.04-0.64m) onto natural clay (L3, a firm, moist light yellow/brown clay with frequent chalk flecks, encountered at a depth of 0.2-0.75m below current ground level). A charcoal-rich silty deposit uncovered in trench T349 and was initially designated L4, but was subsequently determined to be the fill of a large pit. Subsoil L2 was present across most of the site. In a number of places, however, topsoil L1 directly overlay natural L3. Sondages were periodically excavated to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

Archaeological features were recorded on three separate tablet computers, and therefore feature numbers run from F1-F149, F301-F385 and F601-F721. Features were uncovered in 204 (41%) of trenches.

Trench 5 (T5): 40m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F75, which was of mid 12th to late 14th-century date, lay on a E-W alignment and was 0.76m wide and 0.25m deep.

Trench 9 (T9): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ?quarry pit F347 extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE). Its exposed extent was 2.12m wide and 0.53m deep.

Trench 14 (T14): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval/post-medieval ditch F346 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 2.24m wide and 0.65m deep.

?Natural feature F669 was 0.69m wide and 0.29m deep.

Trench 15 (T15): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable ditches were recorded: F87 lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 1.09m wide and 0.55m deep; F670 was also aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.51m wide and 0.57m deep.

Trench 16 (T16): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F78, which was of 13th- to mid 16th-century date, was oriented WNW-ESE and was 2.17m wide and 0.67m deep. The feature continues to the east southeast as F342/F343 (T25) and F340/F341 (T26).

Trench 20 (T20): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F76 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.87m wide and 0.14m deep.

Undatable pit F77 was 0.34m wide and 0.04m deep.

Trench 21 (T21): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F344 lay on a N-S alignment. The feature was 1.32m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.59m whereupon excavation ceased due to waterlogging.

Trench 23 (T23): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F666, which was of 11th- to early 13th-century date, lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 1.73m wide and 0.51m deep.

Trench 25 (T25): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F343 was 1.53m wide, 0.61m deep and was oriented WNW-ESE. F343 cut medieval or post-medieval ditch F342, which was similarly aligned WNW-ESE and was 1.33m wide and 0.54m deep, meaning it was medieval in date at the earliest. One of these features represents a continuation of F78 in T16, to the west northwest, and continues on to T26 to the east southeast, where it was recorded as F340/F341 (T26).

Trench 26 (T26): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F340 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.77m wide and 0.74m deep and it was aligned WNW-ESE. It cut undatable ditch F341, which was also aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.48m wide and 0.65m deep.

Trench 27 (T27): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F345 was aligned NE-SW and was 1.47m wide and 0.88m deep.

Trench 28 (T28): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F668 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep.

Trench 30 (T30): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F79 was oriented NNW-SSE and was 1.3m wide and 0.23m deep.

Trench 32 (T32): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F667 was 0.76m wide and 0.51m deep.

Trench 33 (T33): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval pit F83 was 1.18m wide and 0.25m deep.

Trench 34 (T34): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F80 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.61m wide and 0.9m deep.

Trench 35 (T35): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F82 was 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep.

Natural feature F81 was also excavated.

Trench 38 (T38): 45m long by 1.8m wide

Mid 12th- to late 14th-century NW-SE aligned ditch F672 was 0.71m wide and 0.3m deep. The feature possibly continued on to the southeast as F673 (T41) and F671 (T42).

Trench 39 (T39): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F675 was 1.38m wide, 0.72m deep and was aligned WNW-ESE.

Trench 40 (T40): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Three ditches were recorded: 12th- to 14th-century ditch F84 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.68m wide and 0.24m deep, and medieval or post-medieval ditch F86 was aligned WNW-ESE, was 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep, and continued to the east southeast as F348 (T45). NNE-SSW aligned ditch F85, which was 17th-century or later in date, was also uncovered but was not excavated.



Photograph 1 T40 trench shot – looking north

Trench 41 (T41): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Three ditches were excavated. F352 was aligned N-S and was 1.26m wide and 0.32m deep. F674 was aligned NNE-SSW. It extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.49m wide and 0.35m deep. F673, which was of mid 12th- to 14th-century date, was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. The feature represents a continuation of F672 in T38, to the northwest, and continues on to T26 to the east southeast, where it was recorded as F671 (T42).

Trench 42 (T42): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F349 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 0.64-0.78m wide and 0.19-0.2m deep.

Ditch F671, which was of mid 12th- to 14th-century date, was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep. It represented a continuation of F672 in T38 and F673 in T41, to the northwest.

Undatable ditch F88 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 0.7m wide and 0.37m deep.

Trench 43 (T43): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F90 lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 1.39m wide and 0.21m deep. The feature continued on to south southwest as F91 (T47).

Trench 44 (T44): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F89 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.92m wide and 0.5m deep.

Trench 45 (T45): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F348 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 1.15m wide and 0.37m deep. The feature represented a continuation of F86 in T40, to the west northwest.

Undatable ditch F350 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 46 (T46): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F351 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep.

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F353 was aligned NE-SW and was 1.13m wide and 0.68m deep.

Trench 47 (T47): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F91 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.9m wide and 0.22m deep. It represented a continuation of F90 in T43, to the north northeast.

Trench 51 (T51): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Late Iron Age or early Roman cremation burial F92 was 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep.



Photograph 2 Cremation burial F92 – looking south

Trench 57 (T57): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F93 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.94m wide and 0.41m deep.

Trench 63 (T63): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F95 was aligned E-W and was 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep; another undatable ditch, F96, oriented WNW-ESE, was 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 66 (T66): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F676 was 0.6m wide and 0.23m deep.

Trench 73 (T73): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F100 was not excavated as it was a continuation of F99 in T98, to the south. The feature continues to the south as F677 (T85), F99 (T98), F683 (T110) and F106 (T145).

Trench 85 (T85): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F677 was not excavated as it was a continuation of F99 in T98. The feature continues to the south as F99 (T98), F683 (T110) and F106 (T145).

Undatable pit F678 was 0.63m wide and 0.16m deep.

Trench 86 (T86): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F98 was oriented N-S and was 0.81m wide and 0.15m deep.

Trench 98 (T98): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F99 was aligned N-S. The feature was 1.29m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m whereupon excavations ceased due to the need to maintain safe working depths. The feature represented a continuation of F100 in T73 and F677 in T85, to the north, and continued on to the south as F683 (T110) and F106 (T145).

Trench 99 (T99): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F101 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.64m wide and 0.25m deep. It cut ENE-WSW aligned ditch F102, 0.78m wide and 0.12m deep, and pit/natural feature F103, 0.55m wide and 0.9m deep, meaning that these latter features were also prehistoric in date.

An undatable ditch, F94, was uncovered. It was aligned NE-SW and was 0.53m wide and 0.14m deep.

Natural feature F97 was also excavated.



Photograph 3 T99 trench shot – looking north

Trench 100 (T100): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit F104 was 1.04m wide and 0.46m deep.



Photograph 4 Pit F104 – looking east

Trench 101 (T101): 25m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F109, which was of 11th- to early 13th-century date, was aligned NNW-SSE and was 1.39m wide and 0.27m deep.

Trench 109 (T109): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Natural feature F680 was excavated.

Trench 110 (T110): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F683 was uncovered. It was aligned NNW-SSE. The feature was not excavated as it was a continuation of F100 in T73, F677 in T85 and F99 in T98 to the north. The feature continued on to the south as F106 (T145).

Trench 114 (T114): 40m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F110 was oriented E-W and was 1.09m wide and 0.34m deep. The feature continues to the east as F355 (T115), F113 (T116), F112 (T117), F684 (T119) and F681 (T121).

Trench 115 (T115): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F354 lay on a E-W alignment and was 1.74m wide and 0.23m deep.

Post-medieval or modern ditch F355 was aligned E-W and was 0.84-1.55m wide and 0.23-0.44m deep. The feature represented a continuation of F110 in T114, to the west, and continues to the east as F113 (T116), F112 (T117), F684 (T119) and F681 (T121).

Undatable pit F356 extended beyond the LOE, its exposed extent was 1.73m wide and 0.23m deep.

Trench 116 (T116): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F113 was aligned E-W. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.37m wide and 0.32m deep. The feature represented a continuation of F110 in T114 and F355 in T115, to the west, and continues to the east as F112 (T117), F684 (T119) and F681 (T121).

Trench 117 (T117): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F111 was oriented ENE-WSW and was 0.75m wide and 0.09m deep.

Post-medieval or modern ditch F112 was aligned ENE-WSW. The feature was not excavated as it was a continuation of F110 in T114, F355 in T115 and F113 in T116, to the west, and F684 in T119 and F681 in T121, to the east.

Trench 118 (T118): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Natural features F686 and F687 were excavated.

Trench 119 (T119): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F684, which was oriented E-W, was not excavated as it was a continuation of F681 in T121, to the east. The feature continues to the west as F112 (T117), F113 (T116), F353 (T115) and F110 (T114).

Prehistoric pit F685 was excavated. Its southern edge was truncated by plough-scarring, but its remainder was 0.73m wide and 0.11m deep.

Trench 120 (T120): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F688 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.34m wide and 0.44m deep.

Trench 121 (T121): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F681 lay on a E-W alignment and was 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep. The feature continues to the west as F684 (T119), F112 (T117), F113 (T116), F355 (T115) and F110 (T114).

Trench 122 (T122): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Late Iron Age pit F682 was 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep.



Photograph 5 Pit F682 – looking south

Trench 124 (T124): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable WNW-ESE aligned ditch F679 was 0.8m wide and 0.11m deep. It was possibly natural in origin.

Trench 126 (T126): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit F114 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.78m wide and 0.23m deep.

Undatable pit F115 similarly extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed dimensions were 1.18m wide and 0.23m deep.

Trench 129 (T129): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F689 lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep.

Trench 130 (T130): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F116 was oriented N-S and was 0.77m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 137 (T137): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit/ditch terminus F358 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep.

Early to Middle Iron Age pit F690 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.59m wide and 0.15m deep.

Natural feature F691 was also excavated.

Trench 138 (T138): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F360 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.11m wide and 0.37m deep.

Trench 139 (T139): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Middle Iron Age pit F117 was 1.39m wide and 0.28m deep.



Photograph 6 Pit F117 – looking west

Trench 140 (T140): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F118 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.61m wide and 0.07m deep.

Trench 145 (T145): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F105 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 0.73m wide and 0.22m deep.

Post-medieval or modern ditch F106, which was oriented NNW-SSE, was not excavated as it was a continuation of F100 in T73, F677 in T85, F99 in T98 and F683 in T110, to the north.

Natural feature/tree throw F107 and natural feature F108 were also excavated.

Trench 149 (T149): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F357 was 0.32m wide and 0.05m deep.

Undatable ditch F359 was aligned E-W and was 0.69m wide and 0.14m deep.

Trench 162 (T162): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F69 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 1.11m wide and 0.47m deep.

Two pits were also recorded: F662 was of prehistoric date and was 0.33m wide and 0.07m deep; F663 was 0.76m wide and 0.32m deep but contained no dating evidence.

Trench 164 (T164): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F65 was 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep.

Undatable pits F64 and F68 were 0.32m wide and 0.07m deep and 0.49m wide and 0.12m deep, respectively.

Trench 166 (T166): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch terminus F366 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.64m wide and 0.21m deep.

Undatable ?pit F367 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.64m wide and 0.23m deep.

Four undatable gullies – F364, F365, F368 and F369 – were also recorded. They were all aligned WNW-ESE and were 0.64-0.78m wide and 0.15-0.21m deep.

Trench 168 (T168): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F661 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.59m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 169 (T169): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F660, oriented WNW-ESE, was 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 170 (T170): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Three undatable ditches were uncovered. F361 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.88m wide and 0.51m deep, and F363 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.68m wide and 0.25m deep. Undatable ditch F696 lay on a E-W alignment and was 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep.

Undatable gully F362 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 1.15m wide and 0.29m deep.

Trench 173 (T173): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric gully F659 was aligned NE-SW was 0.29m wide and 0.1m deep.

Natural feature F657 was excavated.

Trench 174 (T174): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F658 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.86m wide and 0.24m deep.

Trench 176 (T176): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F125 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.69m wide and 0.19m deep. While the feature did not yield any finds it contained a land drain, indicating that it was post-medieval or modern in date.

Three undatable gullies – F693, F694 and F695 – were excavated. They were also aligned WNW-ESE and were 0.37-0.49m wide and 0.13-0.15m deep.

Trench 177 (T177): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two 11th- to 14th-century ditches, both aligned NE-SW, were uncovered: F698 was 1.09m wide and 0.23m deep; F371 was 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep. The latter feature cut prehistoric pit F372, which was 0.43m wide and 0.3m deep.

Undatable ditch F124 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 0.49m wide and 0.18m deep.



Photograph 7 T177 trench shot – looking west

Trench 179 (T179): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Roman ditch F334 was oriented NNE-SSW and was 1.31m wide and 0.45m deep.

Undatable NE-SW aligned ditch F335 was 0.5-0.85m wide and 0.23-0.24m deep.

Trench 180 (T180): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two Iron Age gullies were excavated. F66 was oriented NW-SE and was 0.34m wide and 0.07m deep. F67 was also aligned NW-SE, and was 0.49m wide and 0.15m deep.

Undatable ditch F337 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.08m wide and 0.31m deep. It cut undatable ditch F338, which was similarly aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.62m wide and 0.5m deep.

Tree throw F333 was also excavated.

Trench 182 (T182): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F656 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.46m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 183 (T183): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F120 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.59m wide and 0.28m deep. The feature continued on to the east southeast as F121 (T192) and F374 (T193).

Trench 184 (T184): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F370 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 0.71m wide and 0.31m deep.

Medieval ditch F697 was aligned NW-SE and was 2.47m wide and 1.17m deep.



Photograph 8 Ditch F697 – looking north northwest

Trench 185 (T185): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F692 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 1m wide and 0.1m deep. The feature was possibly natural in origin. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature.

Trench 186 (T186): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable ditches were excavated: F63 lay on a N-S alignment and was 0.61m wide and 0.24m deep; F62, was also oriented N-S and was 0.62m wide and 0.23m deep.

Undatable pit F336 was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.

Trench 189 (T189): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable ditches were recorded. F59 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.23m wide and 0.14m deep. F331 was aligned NE-SW and was 1.27m wide and 0.44m deep.

Undatable pit/natural feature F332 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 1.51m wide and 0.3m deep.

Trench 191 (T191): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable gully F139 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.8m wide and 0.21m deep. It cut E-W aligned undatable ditch F704 (0.77m wide and 0.28m deep) and NNE-SSW aligned undatable ditch F140 (0.45m wide and 0.3m deep), although the relationship between these features could not be determined. Undatable pit F141, which was 0.44m wide and 0.15m deep, was cut into the surface of F140.

Three other undatable ditches were recorded: F138 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.58m wide and 0.36m deep; F705 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.59m wide and 0.19m deep; and F706 was aligned ENE-WSW and, while it extended beyond the LOE, its exposed extent was 0.69m wide and 0.48m deep.

Trench 192 (T192): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F121 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 0.48m wide and 0.22m deep. The feature represented a continuation of F120 in T183, to the west northwest, and carried on to the east southeast as F374 (T193).

Trench 193 (T193): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F122 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.79m wide and 0.27m deep.

Middle Iron Age ditch F123 was oriented WNW-ESE and was 0.76m wide and 0.3m deep.

Undatable pit F373 was 0.23m wide and 0.15m deep.

Prehistoric ditch F374 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep. The feature represented a continuation of F120 in T183 and F121 in T192, to the west northwest.



Photograph 9 T193 trench shot – looking north

Trench 194 (T194): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable pits were uncovered: F700 extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 1.8m wide and 0.21m deep; F709 was 0.58m wide and 0.1m deep.

Early Iron Age gully F703 was oriented NNE-SSW and was 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep.



Photograph 10 Gully F703 – looking south southwest

Trench 196 (T196): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable ditches were recorded: F58 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.27m wide and 0.05m deep; F61 was similarly aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.84m wide and 0.15m deep.

Trench 197 (T197): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F60 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.51m wide and 0.21m deep.

Trench 202 (T202): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F119, oriented N-S, was 1.35m wide and 0.64m deep.

Trench 204 (T204): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F330, which lay on a ENE-WSW alignment, was 0.94m wide and 0.44m deep.

Trench 211 (T211): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Iron Age ditch F699 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.63m wide and 0.09m deep.

Trench 212 (T212): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ?pit F701 was 0.47m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 214 (T214): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Late Bronze Age ditch F57 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.78m wide and 0.34m deep.

Trench 215 (T215): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F328 was oriented ENE-WSW and was 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 218 (T218): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F375 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.58m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 219 (T219): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Mid 12th- to 14th-century ditch F707 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.85m wide and 0.21m deep.

Undatable gully F702 was also oriented NW-SE and was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep.

Trench 220 (T220): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F143, which was of mid 12th- to 14th-century date, lay on a N-S alignment and was 2.09m wide and 0.89m deep.

Trench 225 (T225): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Iron Age gully F56 was oriented ENE-WSW and was 0.29-0.35m wide and 0.13-0.2m deep.

Trench 226 (T226): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ?ditch terminus F329 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.89m wide and 0.2m deep.

Trench 228 (T228): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Iron Age ditch F55 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.95m wide and 0.34m deep.

Trench 229 (T229): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F708 extended beyond LOE. Its exposed dimensions were 0.62m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 230 (T230): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F376 was 0.44m wide and 0.37m deep.

Trench 231 (T231): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F377 was 0.27m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 237 (T237): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F654 was 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep.

Undatable ditch F655 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.83m wide and 0.58m deep.

Trench 238 (T238): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Natural feature F54 was excavated.

Trench 240 (T240): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F136 lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep.

Tree throw F378 was also excavated.

Trench 241 (T241): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Iron Age ditch F137 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.05m wide and 0.27m deep.

Prehistoric ditch F714 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.82m wide and 0.51m deep.

Trench 242 (T242): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable E-W aligned ditch F380 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.92m wide and 0.34m deep. It cut post-medieval ditch F381, which was oriented NNW-SSE and was 1.97m wide and 0.79m deep, meaning it was post-medieval in date at the earliest.

Trench 243 (T243): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ?quarry pit F715 extended beyond the LOE. The feature was approximately 8m wide. An exploratory slot was excavated in the feature but the depth of the feature could not be determined.

Trench 244 (T244): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F665 was 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep.

Trench 247 (T247): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit F327 was 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep.

Trench 250 (T250): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable NW-SE aligned ditch F49 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep.

?Natural feature F50 was uncovered but not excavated.

Prehistoric ditch F51 was aligned E-W and was 1.04m wide and 0.34m deep.

Undatable NE-SW aligned ditch F52 was 1.45m wide and 0.73m deep.

Post-medieval ditch F53 was oriented NW-SE and was 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep.

Trench 251 (T251): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F382, which was of 16th- or 17th-century date, was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. Undatable NNE-SSW aligned ditch F720 lay just adjacent to F382. It was 0.44m wide and 0.16m deep.

Undatable ?pit F712 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep.

Undatable gully F713 was oriented NE-SW and was 0.39m wide and 0.16m deep.

Trench 253 (T253): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern ditch F721 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.9m wide and 0.79m deep. The feature continued to the southeast as F718 (T265), F71 (T275) and F339 (T284).

Ditch F142, which was of possible medieval or post-medieval date, was aligned NNW-SSE, was 0.79m wide and 0.21m deep.

Trench 254 (T254): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit F144 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.93m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 257 (T257): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ENE-WSW aligned ditch F48 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.84-0.94m wide and 0.37-0.52m deep.

Trench 258 (T258): 35m long by 1.8m wide

Modern backfilled pond/quarry pit F652. Debris including CBM, glass and concrete were observed on its surface, indicating that it was modern, and so it was not excavated.

Trench 259 (T259): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F653 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.89m wide and 0.49m deep.

Trench 262 (T262): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable gully/ditch F710 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep.

Trench 263 (T263): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Natural feature F719 was excavated.

Trench 265 (T265): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern ditch F718 lay on a NW-SE alignment. The feature was not excavated as it was a continuation of F721 in T253, to the northwest. It carried on to the southeast as F71 (T275) and F339 (T284).

Two undatable ditches were also recorded. F716, aligned NE-SW, was 0.53-0.8m wide and 0.05-0.15m deep. It cut F717, which was aligned NW-SE and was 0.69m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 267 (T267): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F664 was 0.51m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 269 (T269): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F650 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 1.37m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 270 (T270): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F651 was 0.28m wide and 0.02m deep.

Trench 274 (T274): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F383 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.24m wide and 0.32m deep.

Trench 275 (T275): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern ditch F71 was aligned NW-SE. The feature was not excavated as it was a continuation of F721 in T253 and F718 in T265, to the northwest. It carried on to the southeast as F339 (T284).

Trench 277 (T277): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric gully F135 was oriented NW-SE and was 0.34m wide and 0.21m deep.

Prehistoric ditch F379 was aligned N-S and was 0.78m wide and 0.29m deep.

Trench 279 (T279): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F47 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 0.59m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 280 (T280): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F46 was oriented NNW-SSE and was 0.59m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 281 (T281): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two prehistoric ditches were uncovered: F126 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.44m wide and 0.2m deep; F134 was also aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.64m wide and 0.25m deep. A further NNW-SSE aligned ditch, F132, which was 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep, produced no dating evidence.

Undatable posthole F127 was 0.32m wide and 0.23m deep, and undatable pit/posthole F133 was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep.



Photograph 11 T281 trench shot – looking west

Trench 282 (T282): 30m long by 1.8m wide

A series of pits/postholes – F128, F129 and F130 – were uncovered. They were 0.21-0.25m wide and 0.04-0.11m deep and were arranged in a line on a NNW-SSE alignment. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from F129.

Undatable stakehole F131 was 0.1m wide and 0.12m deep, and was located just to the east of the line of postholes.

Trench 283 (T283): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit/posthole F145 was 0.18m wide and 0.11m deep.

Prehistoric pit F146 was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep.

Trench 284 (T284): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two prehistoric ditches, both aligned NNW-SSE, were recorded: F72 was 0.95m wide and 0.42m deep; F73 was 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep.

Modern ditch F339 was oriented NW-SE and was 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep. It represented a continuation of F721 in T253, F718 in T265 and F71 in T275, to the northwest.

Trench 288 (T288): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit F326 was 2.3m wide and 0.68m deep.

Trench 289 (T289): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F45 was 0.57m wide and 0.09m deep.

Trench 290 (T290): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F149 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 1.76m wide and 0.71m deep. It cut prehistoric ditch F385, which was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.91m wide and 0.41m deep.

Trench 293 (T293): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F147 was oriented NNW-SSE and was 0.81m wide and 0.09m deep.

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F148 was also aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.79m wide and 0.26m deep.

Trench 294 (T294): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two medieval or post-medieval ditches were recorded: F70, which lay on a NNW-SSE alignment, was 1.28m wide and 0.16m deep; F74 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.63m wide and 0.59m deep.

Trench 297 (T297): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Roman gully terminus F649 was aligned NE-SW 0.38m wide and 0.09m deep.

Trench 303 (T303): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F711 was aligned NE-SW. The feature was not excavated.

Trench 305 (T305): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable gully F648 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 307 (T307): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ?pit F384 was 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep.

Trench 315 (T315): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F39 was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep.

Medieval or post-medieval pit F40 extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.59m wide and 0.48m deep.

Medieval or post-medieval pit F41 was not excavated, and so the width of the feature could not be ascertained but an exploratory sondage established that it was 0.26m deep.

Trench 316 (T316): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F38, which was 17th-century or later in date, was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.48m wide and 0.66m deep.

Modern ditch F324 was aligned NNW-SSE and was approximately 2.06m wide. An exploratory slot was excavated to a depth of 0.4m.

Trench 329 (T329): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable gully F318 was oriented NNW-SSE and was 0.54m wide and 0.09m deep.

Trench 345 (T345): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Gully F316, which was of 11th- to 14th-century date, extended into the trench from the north on a NNW-SSE alignment before turning WSW. It was 0.51-0.82m wide and 0.11-0.19m deep.

Ditch F317 was uncovered. It lay on a NNW-SSE alignment. Modern debris was observed on the surface of the feature and so it was not excavated.

Trench 349 (T349): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F44, initially identified as L4, extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 1.91m wide and 0.38m deep.

Trench 351 (T351): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F43 was aligned NE-SW and was 1.1m wide and 0.29m deep. The ditch was lined with large sub-angular stones and flints, and contained a single Late Bronze Age flint flake.



Photograph 12 Ditch F43 – looking southwest

Trench 358 (T358): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Natural feature F34 was excavated.

Trench 359 (T359): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F315 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 2.28m wide and 0.48m deep.

Trench 362 (T362): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ?ditch F42 was aligned NNW-SSE. The feature extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 1.88m wide and 0.92m deep.

Trench 363 (T363): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F37 lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 0.92m wide and 0.21m deep.

Trench 365 (T365): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F325, which was of 11th- to 14th-century date, was oriented ENE-WSW and was 1.8m wide and 0.42m deep.

Trench 368 (T368): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F616 was 0.61m wide and 0.12m deep.

Trench 370 (T370): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F25 was oriented N-S and continued on to the south southeast as F25 (T384 and T399) and F4 (T448). It was not excavated as it had already been recorded in T399.

Medieval or post-medieval pit F313 was 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep.

?Pit F314 was uncovered. Debris including timber and glass was observed on the surface of the feature, indicating that it was modern, and so it was not excavated.

Trench 376 (T376): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval ditch F320 was aligned NE-SW and was 4.59m wide and 0.4m deep. The feature was cut by modern drain F319.

Trench 377 (T377): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F323, which was of 18th- or 19th-century date, lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 1.8m wide and 0.54m deep.

Trench 380 (T380): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern backfilled pond F602 was uncovered but was not excavated. The feature also extended to trenches T394 and T395.

Trench 381 (T381): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric gully F611 was oriented NE-SW and was 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep.

Trench 383 (T383): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F312 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.67m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 384 (T384): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F25 was oriented NNW-SSE. It was not excavated as it had been recorded in T399, to the south southeast. The feature continues to the south southeast as F25 (T399) and F4 (T448).

Trench 386 (T386): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F32 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 1.57m wide and 0.16m deep.

Trench 394 (T394): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern backfilled pond F602 was uncovered but was not excavated.

Trench 395 (T395): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern backfilled pond F602 was uncovered but was not excavated.

Trench 396 (T396): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Iron Age ditch F31 was aligned NW-S E 1.6m wide and 0.53m deep.

Medieval or post-medieval pit F311 was 0.55m wide and 0.09m deep

Trench 398 (T398): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F309 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 1.01m wide and 0.16m deep.

Trench 399 (T399): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F25 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.16m wide and 0.15m deep. It was a continuation of F25 in T384, to the north northwest, and continued on to the south southeast as F4 in T448.

Trench 400 (T400): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval ditch F28 was aligned E-W and was 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep.

Trench 404 (T404): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F20 was aligned NNW-SSE. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.89m wide and 0.29m deep.

Three undatable pits – F306, F307 and F308 – were also recorded. They were 0.31-0.92m wide and 0.03-0.23m deep.

Trench 405 (T405): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F29 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep.

Trench 411 (T411): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F30, which was of 11th- to 13/14th-century date, was aligned E-W and was 1.84m wide and 0.53m deep.

Pit/gully F33, which was 12th- to early 13th-century in date, was 0.38m wide and 0.25m deep.

Post-medieval ditch F35 was aligned E-W and was 1.98m wide and 0.63m deep. The ditch appears to have been re-cut.

Ditch F36, which was of 11th- to 13th-century date, lay on a E-W alignment and was 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep.

Ditch F321, which was of 11th- to 14th-century ditch date, was aligned WNW-ESE and was 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep.

Pit F322, which dated from the 11th to the early 13th century, was 0.18m wide and 0.1m deep.

Ditch F612, which was 12th- to 14th-century in date, was aligned ENE-WSW and was 2.18m wide and 0.65m deep. Pit F613, which was of 13th- to mid 16th-century date, lay adjacent to F612, but while the two features interacted, their relationship could not be discerned. F613 extended beyond the LOE and so its width could not be determined but it was 0.15m deep. Undatable pit F614 also lay to the south of F612, and, similarly, the relationship between the two features could not be ascertained. The width of the feature was unclear but it was 0.16m deep.

Pit F615, which was of 13th- to mid 16th-century date, was 0.8m wide and 0.23m deep. A large number of heat-affected stones were present throughout the fill of the feature.



Photograph 13 Pit F615 – looking northwest

Trench 412 (T412): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F609, which was 11th- to 14th-century in date, was aligned N-S and was 3.05m wide and 0.9m deep.

Middle Iron Age pit F610 was 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep. The feature contained a large number of small- and medium-sized heat-affected stones.



Photograph 14 Pit F610 – looking north northeast

Trench 413 (T413): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric ditch F310 was oriented ENE-WSW and was 0.58m wide and 0.11m deep.

Trench 414 (T414): 30m long by 1.8m wide

A series of undatable ditches – F21, F22, F23 and F604 – were uncovered. They were all aligned NE-SW and were 0.62-0.77m wide and 0.09-0.24m deep.

Iron Age ditch F605, which was 0.35m wide and 0.07-0.13m deep, extended through the southern end of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment before meeting undatable ditch F606. F606 extended beyond LOE but exposed extent was 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep. The relationship between these two features could not be determined.

Trench 415 (T415): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F26 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep.

Undatable pit F19 was 0.77m wide and 0.14m deep.

Treethrow F304 was excavated.

Trench 416 (T416): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable ditches – F16 and F18 – were uncovered. F16 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.68m wide and 0.34m deep; F18 was aligned NW-SE and 0.71m wide and 0.17m deep.

Undatable pit or natural feature F17 was 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 418 (T418): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F7 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep.

Trench 419 (T419): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ENE-WSW aligned ditch F8 was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep. Undatable pit F9, which was 0.53m wide and 0.22m deep, lay just adjacent to F8. While the two features interacted, their relationship could not be discerned.

Trench 420 (T420): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern feature F305 was uncovered. Debris including CBM and concrete was observed on the surface of the feature, indicating that it was modern, and so it was not excavated.

Trench 427 (T427): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable ditches were recorded. F607, was aligned E-W and was 0.36-0.62m wide and 0.1-0.24m deep; F608 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.63m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 432 (T432): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval ditch F27 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.64m wide and 0.27m deep.

Natural feature F24 was also excavated.

Trench 433 (T433): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Backfilled pond F15 was uncovered. Modern CBM was observed on the surface of the feature, and so it was not excavated.

Trench 434 (T434): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F12, which was 13th- to 15th-century in date, was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.41m wide and 0.37m deep.

Trench 435 (T435): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F601 extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 0.8m wide and 0.53m deep.

Trench 443 (T443): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two postholes were uncovered. Prehistoric posthole F1 was 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep. Posthole F2 was 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep, but no dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Trench 444 (T444): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F14 was aligned NE-SW. The feature extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 0.77m wide and 0.52m deep.

Trench 445 (T445): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable NE-SW aligned ditch F6 was 1.66m wide and 0.66m deep.

Trench 446 (T446): 30m long by 1.8m wide

?Treethrow F5 was excavated.

Trench 447 (T447): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F3 was 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep.

Trench 448 (T448): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval or modern ditch F4 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 1.28m wide and 0.42m deep. It represented a continuation of F25 in T370, T384 and T399, to the north northwest.

Trench 449 (T449): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch terminus F301 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.39m wide and 0.07m deep.

Undatable gully F302 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep.

Undatable posthole F303 was 0.31m wide and 0.2m deep.

Trench 455 (T455): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F10 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.54m wide and 0.14m deep. The feature was cut by tree throw F11.

Trench 456 (T456): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval path F603 was uncovered but was not excavated.

Trench 457 (T457): 25m long by 1.8m wide

Modern ditch F13 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) but its exposed extent was 1.81m wide and 0.42m deep.

Trench 458 (T458): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F636, which dated to the 13th to the mid 16th century, was aligned NNW-SSE and was 1m wide and 0.4m deep. The feature continued on to the southeast as F643 (T464).

Undatable pit F637 was 0.76m wide and 0.05m deep.

Post-medieval ditch F644 was aligned ENE-WSW. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 1.54m wide and 0.55m deep.



Photograph 15 T458 trench shot – looking west

Trench 462 (T462): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit F641 was 0.51m wide and 0.13m deep. Pit F642 was 0.29m wide and 0.04m deep, but yielded no dating evidence.

Trench 464 (T464): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F643, which was of 13th- to mid 16th-century date, lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.92m wide and 0.28m deep. It represented a continuation of F636 in T458, to the northwest.

Modern ditch F646 was also aligned NW-SE and was 1.7m wide and 0.86m deep.

Trench 467 (T467): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F645 was 0.16m wide and 0.14m deep.

Trench 472 (T472): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable gully F621 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep.

Trench 473 (T473): 35m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch/pit F647 was uncovered. The feature extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 1.14m wide and 0.43m deep.

Trench 477 (T477): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F638 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 0.39m wide and 0.18m deep.

Undatable ditch F639, which was aligned N-S, was 1m wide and 0.3m deep.

Trench 478 (T478): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable gully F632 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.39m wide and 0.18m deep.

Undatable gully F633 was oriented E-W and was 0.39m wide and 0.13m deep.

?Roman ditch F634 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.1m wide and 0.21m deep.

Trench 479 (T479): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric gully F623 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment and was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep.

Trench 483 (T483): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ?pit F640 extended beyond the LOE and so its full dimensions could not be determined, but its exposed extent was 1.92m wide and 0.54m deep.

Trench 484 (T484): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Two undatable gullies were excavated. F625 was aligned NNW-SSW and was 0.38m wide and 0.13m deep. F627 was aligned N-S and was 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep

An undatable ditch, F629, lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 1.01m wide and 0.15m deep. An undatable ditch terminus, F626, lay on a NE-SW alignment and was 0.69m wide and 0.21m deep.

Undatable pit F628 extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 485 (T485): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Four undatable ditches were excavated: F617 and F622 were both aligned NW-SE and were 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep and 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep, respectively; F618 and F624 were both aligned WNW-ESE and were 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep and 0.66m wide and 0.15m deep, respectively.

Trench 488 (T488): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Prehistoric pit F630 was 0.61m wide and 0.07m deep.

Undatable gully F631, aligned WNW-ESE, was 0.69m wide and 0.1m deep.

?Roman ditch F635 lay on a NW-SE alignment and was 1.45m wide and 0.32m deep.

Trench 489 (T489): 35m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F619 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.97m wide and 0.17m deep.

Ditch F620, which was of 16th- or 17th-century date, was oriented NE-SW and was 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep.

7 Finds (Appendices 2-4, Figs 48-52)

7.1 Pottery and CBM by Dr Matthew Loughton

7.1.1 Pottery

The evaluation, given the large number of trenches opened, produced a relatively modest assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material (henceforth CBM), and stone building material (henceforth SBM) with 1,710 sherds with a weight of just under 42kg and 3.31 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	878	7,203	8	3.31
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	831	34,733	42	-
Stone Building Material (SBM)	1	10	10	-
All	1,710	41,946	25	3.31

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from 124 contexts and one layer (Table 2) and most features only contained small assemblages with 10 or fewer sherds. Only eight contexts contained 50 or more sherds and the largest assemblage is the 209 sherds from the ditch F697 followed by ditch F323 (no. 208), pit F104 (no. 145) and ditch F30 (no. 142). Looking at the sherd weight only nine features contained more than 1kg of ceramics and pottery (Table 2) and the largest assemblage derived from ditch F323, which produced just over 13kg of ceramics and pottery (Table 2). The next largest assemblages by sherd weight came from pit F652 (5,089g), ditch F38 (2,286 g), ditch F30 (1,699 g), and ditch F149 (1,570 g).

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Posthole	1	8	8	0.00
F4	Ditch	3	55	18	0.00
F12	Ditch	6	30	5	0.00
F13	Ditch	10	191	19	0.00
F14	Ditch	1	12	12	0.00
F15	Pond	3	1,380	460	0.00
F27	Ditch	2	14	7	0.00
F28	Ditch	6	181	30	0.00
F30	Ditch	142	1,699	12	0.92
F31	Ditch	7	26	4	0.00
F32	Ditch	19	58	3	0.00
F33	Pit/gully	4	24	6	0.05
F34	Natural feature	1	7	7	0.00
F35	Ditch	19	263	14	0.00
F36	Ditch	15	60	4	0.00
F38	Ditch	45	2,286	51	0.25

F40	?Pit	70	1,334	19	0.00
F41	Ditch	4	165	41	0.00
F42	?Ditch	2	10	5	0.00
F48	Ditch	2	9	5	0.00
F51	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F53	Ditch	6	150	25	0.00
F55	Ditch	6	41	7	0.00
F56	Gully	13	118	9	0.00
F65	Pit	16	42	3	0.00
F66	Gully	13	123	9	0.00
F67	Gully	3	8	3	0.00
F70	Ditch	2	9	5	0.00
F72	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F74	Ditch	9	280	31	0.00
F75	Ditch	2	3	2	0.00
F78	Ditch	6	21	4	0.02
F83	Pit	1	51	51	0.00
F84	Ditch	4	44	11	0.00
F85	Ditch	3	146	49	0.00
F86	Ditch	1	245	245	0.00
F89	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F90	Ditch	5	716	143	0.00
F99	Ditch	11	1,080	98	0.00
F101	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F104	Pit	145	860	6	0.38
F109	Ditch	3	21	7	0.08
F114	Pit	1	19	19	0.00
F117	Pit	62	740	12	0.13
F121	Gully	1	3	3	0.00
F122	Ditch	2	23	12	0.00
F123	Ditch	1	6	6	0.05
F126	Ditch	2	2	1	0.00
F129	Pit/post hole	2	10	5	0.00
F134	Ditch	3	9	3	0.00
F135	Gully	3	4	1	0.00
F137	Ditch	4	11	3	0.00
F141	Pit/gully	1	2	2	0.00
F143	Ditch	4	311	78	0.00
F145	Pit/post hole	1	7	7	0.00
F146	Pit	1	7	7	0.00
F147	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00

F148	Ditch	3	87	29	0.00
F149	Ditch	2	1,570	785	0.00
F309	Ditch	1	1	1	0.00
F310	Ditch	2	4	2	0.00
F311	Pit	1	52	52	0.00
F313	Pit	4	40	10	0.00
F314	?Pit	2	83	42	0.00
F316	Gully	4	14	4	0.00
F320	Ditch	5	102	20	0.00
F321	Ditch	42	260	6	0.12
F322	Pit	7	16	2	0.00
F323	Ditch	208	13,145	63	0.00
F324	Ditch	27	846	31	0.02
F325	Ditch	6	140	23	0.00
F326	Pit	3	6	2	0.00
F329	?Ditch terminus	1	173	173	0.00
F334	Ditch	48	390	8	0.00
F339	Ditch	7	310	44	0.00
F342	Ditch	3	83	28	0.00
F344	Ditch	1	262	262	0.00
F346	Ditch	12	100	8	0.00
F348	Ditch	4	39	10	0.00
F349	Ditch	3	4	1	0.00
F353	Ditch	1	35	35	0.00
F371	Ditch	10	44	4	0.00
F379	Ditch	3	37	12	0.00
F381	Ditch	3	169	56	0.00
F382	Ditch	9	48	5	0.03
F385	Ditch	5	4	1	0.00
F605	Ditch	1	1	1	0.00
F609	Ditch	21	121	6	0.17
F610	Pit	91	448	5	0.10
F612	Ditch	45	559	12	0.38
F613	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F615	Pit	10	15	2	0.00
F620	Ditch	3	48	16	0.00
F623	Gully	1	4	4	0.00
F634	Ditch	2	11	6	0.03
F635	Ditch	3	21	7	0.00
F636	Ditch	3	5	2	0.00
F643	Ditch	1	6	6	0.00

F644	Ditch	19	479	25	0.08
F646	Linear	7	112	16	0.00
F649	Gully terminus	2	122	61	0.00
F652	Pit	6	5,089	848	0.00
F653	Ditch	4	312	78	0.00
F659	Gully	5	3	1	0.00
F662	Pit	3	6	2	0.00
F666	Ditch	12	81	7	0.04
F672	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F681	Ditch	3	235	78	0.00
F682	Pit	4	31	8	0.15
F683	Ditch	3	319	106	0.00
F684	Ditch	1	16	16	0.00
F688	Ditch	4	33	8	0.00
F690	Pit	6	59	10	0.00
F692	?Natural feature	1	7	7	0.00
F697	Ditch	209	1,391	7	0.11
F698	Ditch	33	111	3	0.04
F699	Ditch	3	21	7	0.06
F703	Gully	54	289	5	0.04
F707	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F711	Ditch	2	626	313	0.00
F714	Ditch	2	1	1	0.00
F715	?Quarry pit	1	4	4	0.00
F718	Ditch	1	149	149	0.00
F721	Ditch	8	180	23	0.06
L1	Top soil	1	11	11	0.00
US		1	4	4	0.00
Total		1,710	41,946	25	3.31

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts and layers

Prehistoric Pottery

The prehistoric pottery was classified into fabric groups on the basis of the type of inclusions (flint, sand, grog, organic). Evidence for the use and modification of pottery vessels and sherds such as sooting, organic deposits, mineral deposits, burning, abrasion, holing/piercing, etc., was also noted (Appendix 2). There were 452 sherds of prehistoric pottery with a weight of nearly 3kg and 0.99 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is only 6g and the material is found in a variety of fabrics tempered with sand, flint, and grog, while some fabrics appear to be temperless (Table 3). This material includes Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age beaker pottery from pit F104, and Iron Age material from gully F56, pit F117, pit F610, and gully F703. A small collection of possible Late Iron Age grog tempered wheel-made pottery was also recovered from pit F682. The bias towards black coloured fabrics, tempered with fine sand or sand and flint, suggests that much of the prehistoric pottery is of later prehistoric date (Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age). However, many of the

assemblages of prehistoric pottery cannot be dated with any precision because of their small size and rarity or absence of diagnostic sherds and vessel forms.

Fabric Group	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HM	Temperless	22	133	6	0.10
HMF	Flint	111	579	5	0.32
HMFS	Flint and sand	75	318	4	0.04
HMG	Grog	1	19	19	0.00
HMGF	Grog and flint	1	2	2	0.00
HMGFS	Grog, flint and sand	30	262	9	0.02
HMGs	Grog and sand	1	3	3	0.05
HMS	Sand	192	1,487	8	0.31
HMSF	Sand and flint	15	73	5	0.00
GTW	Wheel-made Grog-tempered ware	4	31	8	0.15
Total		452	2,907	6	0.99

Table 3 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics represented in the assemblage

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from 48 features although only pit F104, pit F610, gully F703, and pit F117 produced more substantive assemblages, which are examined in more detail below (Table 4). The majority of features only produced one to three sherds of very fragmented prehistoric pottery.

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Post hole	1	8	8	0.00
F30	Ditch	1	6	6	0.00
F31	Linear	7	26	4	0.00
F51	Linear	1	4	4	0.00
F53	Linear	1	9	9	0.00
F55	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F56	Gully	10	110	11	0.00
F66	Gully	13	123	9	0.00
F67	Gully	3	8	3	0.00
F72	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F101	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F104	Pit	144	857	6	0.38
F114	Pit	1	19	19	0.00
F117	Pit	48	712	15	0.13
F121	Gully	1	3	3	0.00
F123	Linear	1	6	6	0.05
F126	Ditch	2	2	1	0.00
F129	Pit/post hole	2	10	5	0.00
F134	Ditch	2	6	3	0.00
F135	Gully	3	4	1	0.00

F137	Ditch	4	11	3	0.00
F145	Pit/post hole	1	7	7	0.00
F146	Pit	1	7	7	0.00
F147	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F309	Linear	1	1	1	0.00
F310	Ditch	2	4	2	0.00
F326	Pit	3	6	2	0.00
F346	Ditch	2	7	4	0.00
F349	Ditch	2	3	2	0.00
F379	Ditch	2	35	18	0.00
F382	Linear	7	38	5	0.03
F385	Ditch	5	4	1	0.00
F605	Linear	1	1	1	0.00
F609	Ditch	5	10	2	0.00
F610	Fire pit	85	391	5	0.10
F612	Ditch	3	15	5	0.02
F615	Charcoal pit	1	1	1	0.00
F623	Gully	1	4	4	0.00
F634	Ditch	1	9	9	0.03
F635	Ditch	2	16	8	0.00
F659	Gully	5	3	1	0.00
F662	Fire pit	3	6	2	0.00
F682	Pit	4	31	8	0.15
F690	Pit	6	59	10	0.00
F698	Ditch	2	3	2	0.00
F699	Linear	3	21	7	0.06
F703	Gully	53	288	5	0.04
F714	Ditch	2	1	1	0.00
Total		452	2,907	6	0.99

Table 4 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific contexts

Pit F104

This pit contained a reasonably substantial assemblage of prehistoric pottery with 144 sherds with a weight of 857g and 0.38 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 5). This assemblage is dominated by thinner-walled vessels in softer fabrics which are either flint tempered or tempered with grog and varying amounts of flint and sand. Some of the pottery is also temperless with very rare sand or flint. Parts from four beakers (EVE: 0.22) appear to be represented which are comb and cord decorated. There is also base and lower body sherds from another beaker which is decorated with incised lines and is similar to a beaker from Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex, which is from Clarke's East Anglian sequence (Lavender 2007, 70-71 fig. 49 no. 72). There were also a small number of body sherds in a fine temperless fabric which were decorated with a series of incised lines forming a lattice. Finally, there was a rim (EVE: 0.16) from an urn in a thicker-walled flint tempered fabric. Beaker pottery is presently taken as dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (c 2500-1700 BC).

Fabric Group	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HM	Temperless	22	133	6	0.10
HMF	Flint	85	440	5	0.21
HMFS	Flint and sand	6	19	3	0.00
HMGFS	Grog, flint and sand	30	262	9	0.02
HMGS	Grog and sand	1	3	3	0.05
Total		144	857	6	0.38

Table 5 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics from pit F104

Pit F117

This pit produced 48 sherds of handmade sand tempered pottery with a weight of 712g from two vessels (rim EVE: 0.13) (Table 6). There is a large part of a fineware jar (EVE: 0.10) with a rounded body which is similar to the jars of form F5 from Little Waltham, Essex. The Little Waltham examples are found in period 2 (c 250-120 BC) and period 3 (c 120-50 BC) (Drury 1978, 53-54 fig. 37 no. F5). This vessel is undecorated and is in a black coloured fabric with fine sand tempering and smoothed burnished surfaces. A second vessel is represented by a sherd from a bowl (EVE: 0.03) which is possibly similar to the bowls of form F16 from Little Waltham, Essex, which are found in period 2 (c 250-120 BC) (Drury 1978, 53-54 fig. 37 no. F5). This modest assemblage of pottery can be dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Fabric Group	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMS	Sand	48	712	15	0.13
Total		48	712	15	0.13

Table 6 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics from the pit F117

Pit F610

The fire pit F610 contained 85 sherds of handmade pottery with a weight of 391g and three vessels (EVE: 0.10) (Table 7). The assemblage is dominated by sand tempered fabrics alongside some flint and sand, and sand and flint tempered pottery. Diagnostic sherds indicate a jar (EVE: 0.04) with a rounded body similar to the jars of form F5 from Little Waltham, Essex, dating to c 250-50 BC (Drury 1978, 53-54 fig. 37 no. F5) and a bowl (EVE: 0.04) with a slightly inturned flat-topped rim perhaps of Little Waltham form F15 (?) dating to c 250-120 BC (Drury 1978, 55-56 fig. 38 F15A). Finally, there was a small rim fragment from another jar (EVE: 0.02) of unidentifiable form. This assemblage of pottery can be dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Fabric Group	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Flint	1	10	10	0.00
HMFS	Flint and sand	23	37	2	0.00
HMS	Sand	58	322	6	0.10
HMSF	Sand and flint	3	22	7	0.00
Total		85	391	5	0.10

Table 7 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics from the fire pit F610

Pit F682

This pit contained four sherds of Late Iron Age wheel-made grog-tempered pottery with a weight of 31g. There were rims from three vessels (EVE: 0.15) including a lid (?) (EVE: 0.06), and two Cam 229 (?) (EVE: 0.09). The date of Late Iron Age grog-

tempered pottery is a matter of debate and it has recently been argued that for Essex it first appears in cremations around 75 BC but only becomes common on settlements during 50-25 BC with a later adoption in Suffolk (Sealey 2007, 27-31; 2013, 43). However, the association of grog-tempered pottery with Nauheim brooches on some sites indicates that this pottery was appearing in south-eastern England by c 130/120 BC. It is worth noting the presence of features with assemblages of grog-tempered pottery and sherds of imported Republican Dressel 1A, 1A/B and 1B amphorae from Colchester 'Institute'/Sheepen III which suggests that for Essex at least this pottery was in common usage by c 80 BC at the latest (Loughton work in progress). This feature could theoretically date from the late second century BC onwards although a date during the first century BC is more likely.

Gully F703

This gully produced 53 sherds of handmade pottery with a weight of 288g and 0.04 vessels according to the EVE (Table 8). Most of the pottery is tempered with fine to medium flint and sand and this includes a rim (EVE: 0.04) from a possible tripartite jar with a marked or angular shoulder and vertical rim typical of the Early Iron Age Darmsden-Linton pottery tradition (Cunliffe 2010, 102, 624 fig. A:13). This assemblage possibly dates to the earlier Iron Age.

Fabric Group	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMFS	Flint and sand	39	242	6	0.04
HMS	Sand	8	37	5	0.00
HMSF	Sand and flint	6	9	2	0.00
Total		53	288	5	0.04

Table 8 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics from the gully F703

Roman Pottery

Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (1999) and the vessel types via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10* 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). Evidence for the use and modification of pottery vessels and sherds such as sooting, organic deposits, mineral deposits, burning, abrasion, holing/piercing, etc., was also noted (Appendix 2).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century AD)
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman

Table 9 Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Very little Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation with only 53 sherds with a weight of 526g (Table 10). This material came from five features (Table 11) although most came from the linear F334 (Table 11). As only two fabrics are represented (DJ, GX) and there are no identifiable vessels this pottery can only be broadly dated from the conquest to the 2nd or 3rd century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	9	2	0	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally	51	517	10	0	0	4	0.00

	locally-produced grey wares							
	Total	53	526	10	0	0	4	0.00

Table 10 Details on the Roman pottery fabrics represented in the assemblage

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F334	Linear	48	390	8	0.00
F634	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F635	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F649	Gully	2	122	61	0.00
F692	Linear natural feature?	1	7	7	0.00
	Total	53	526	10	0.00

Table 11 Quantities of Roman pottery from specific contexts

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 12) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). Evidence for the use and modification of pottery vessels and sherds such as sooting, organic deposits, mineral deposits, burning, abrasion, holing/piercing, etc., was also noted (Appendix 2). There were only 372 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 3,760g and 2.32 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 13). This material was recovered from 43 contexts and one layer (Table 14) although most features only contained very modest sized assemblages with ten or fewer sherds. The largest assemblage from ditch F30 contained 128 sherds with a weight of 1,631g, while the next largest assemblages came from ditch F321 (no. 41/255g) and ditch F697 (no. 34/257g) (Table 14).

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery as a whole shows a bias towards earlier medieval material (fabrics F12, F13, F20, F36) roughly dating from the 11th to the 13th centuries while there is very little later medieval material (fabric F21) (Table 13). Post-medieval and modern wares (fabrics F40, F42, F45M, F48D, F51A) are also uncommon with only 29 sherds with a weight of 535g and only represent 8% of the post-Roman pottery by sherd count and 14% by weight. Post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric 40), dating from c 1500 to the 19th/20th century, account for the majority of the post-medieval and modern pottery and this includes a small assemblage of nine sherds with a weight of 162g from ditch F38.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F12B	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	Late 11th-12th century
F12C	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)	11th-early 13th century
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F13S	Early Medieval sandy shell dusted wares	11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	12th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	c 1150-1375/1400
F21A	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F22	Heddingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350
F35	Mill Green ware	c 1200/1250-1350/1400
F36	London-type ware	mid/late 11th-late 14th century
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F42	Border ware	16th-17th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century

F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	19th-20th century
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Table 12 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F12B	2	39	20	1	0	0	0.02
F12C	21	79	4	0	0	0	0.00
F13	108	731	7	11	0	4	0.57
F13S	21	160	8	4	0	2	0.19
F13T	72	1,321	18	5	0	5	0.56
F20	77	518	7	7	0	3	0.34
F21A	14	140	10	0	1	3	0.00
F22	3	10	3	0	0	0	0.00
F35	2	13	7	0	0	0	0.00
F36	23	214	9	4	1	1	0.23
F40	19	415	22	4	0	1	0.33
F42	3	49	16	0	0	1	0.00
F45M	1	18	18	0	0	1	0.00
F48D	5	47	9	2	0	2	0.08
F51A	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
Total	372	3,760	10	38	2	23	2.32

Table 13 Details on the post-Roman pottery fabrics represented in the assemblage

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F12	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F13	Ditch	2	74	37	0.00
F27	Ditch	1	1	1	0.00
F30	Ditch	128	1,631	13	0.92
F32	Ditch	3	7	2	0.00
F33	Pit/gully	2	14	7	0.05
F35	Ditch	6	15	3	0.00
F36	Ditch	8	27	3	0.00
F38	Ditch	9	162	18	0.25
F40	?Pit	2	4	2	0.00
F42	?Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F53	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F75	Ditch	2	3	2	0.00
F78	Ditch	6	21	4	0.02
F84	Ditch	3	31	10	0.00
F109	Ditch	3	21	7	0.08
F143	Ditch	1	15	15	0.00
F316	Gully	2	12	6	0.00
F321	Ditch	41	255	6	0.12

F322	Pit	2	5	3	0.00
F324	Ditch	5	52	10	0.02
F325	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F339	Ditch	1	7	7	0.00
F348	Ditch	2	21	11	0.00
F371	Ditch	10	44	4	0.00
F381	Ditch	1	134	134	0.00
F609	Ditch	10	87	9	0.17
F612	Ditch	31	490	16	0.36
F613	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F615	Pit	1	7	7	0.00
F620	Ditch	3	48	16	0.00
F643	Ditch	1	6	6	0.00
F644	Ditch	1	8	8	0.08
F646	Ditch	2	13	7	0.00
F652	Pit	1	9	9	0.00
F666	Ditch	12	81	7	0.04
F672	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F681	Ditch	1	54	54	0.00
F684	Ditch	1	16	16	0.00
F697	Ditch	34	257	8	0.11
F698	Ditch	24	81	3	0.04
F707	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F721	Ditch	1	11	11	0.06
L1	Top soil	1	11	11	0.00
US	(empty)	1	4	4	0.00
Total		372	3,760	10	2.32

Table 14 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific contexts

Ditch F30

This ditch contained the largest assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the evaluation with 128 sherds with a weight of 1,631g and 0.92 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 15). This assemblage is dominated by early medieval sandy wares (fabrics F13, F13S, F13T) dating from the 11th to the early 13th century and includes cooking pots with type A4a and A4b rims dating to AD 1025/1050-1200/1225 (CAR 7, 47, 50 fig. 27). There was a small quantity of medieval sandy greyware (fabric F20) pottery dating to c 1150-1375/1400 and this includes a squat jug (c 1175/1225-1375/1400) and a large bowl. In possible London-type ware (fabric F36) there was also a small bowl and a rounded handle from a Rouen-style baluster jug both broadly dateable to the mid/late 12th to late 14th century (*ibid*, 72). The pottery from this feature dates to the 11th to the 13th century.

Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F12B	1	38	38	0	0	0	0.00
F13	42	246	6	2	0	1	0.05

F13S	9	49	5	1	0	0	0.05
F13T	43	1,002	23	3	0	4	0.47
F20	9	69	8	3	0	0	0.12
F21A	1	7	7	0	0	0	0.00
F22	3	10	3	0	0	0	0.00
F36	20	210	11	4	1	1	0.23
Total	128	1,631	13	13	1	6	0.92

Table 15 Details on the post-Roman pottery fabrics from the ditch F30

Ditch F321

This ditch contained a modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery with 41 sherds with a weight of 255g and 0.12 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 16). The pottery assemblage from this feature is similar to that from the ditch F30 (see previous discussion) with the same fabric groups. The assemblage is dominated by early medieval sandy wares (fabric F13) dating from the 11th to the early 13th century and includes cooking pots with type B2 rims dating to AD 1075/1100-1225 (*ibid*, 47, 50 fig. 27). There was also a small quantity of medieval sandy greyware (fabric F20) (c 1150-1375/1400) and Colchester-type ware (fabric F21A) (c 1200-1550) pottery. There was also a sherd of London-type ware (fabric F36) broadly dateable to the later 12th to late 14th century (*ibid*, 72). This assemblage dates from the 11th to the 14th century.

Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F13	25	170	7	3	0	2	0.12
F20	9	47	5	0	0	0	0.00
F21A	6	37	6	0	1	1	0.00
F36	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
Total	41	255	6	3	1	3	0.12

Table 16 Details on the post-Roman pottery fabrics from the ditch F321

Ditch F612

This ditch contained a modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery with 31 sherds with a weight of 490g and 0.36 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 17). This assemblage, like those from ditches F30 and the F321, is dominated by early medieval sandy wares (fabrics F13, F13T) including a cooking pot with a type B2a rim, dating to 1150/1175-1225 (*ibid*, 47, 50 fig. 27) and a storage jar with a vertical applied thumbled strip dating to 1075-1225 (*ibid*, 44). Finally, there was a small quantity of medieval sandy greyware (fabric F20) pottery including a cooking pot with a type A4a rim dating to the late 12th-early 13th century (*ibid*, 7, 50 fig. 27, 106-107 fig.68). This assemblages dates to the 12th to 13th century.

Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F13	7	149	21	3	0	0	0.24
F13S	3	42	14	0	0	2	0.00
F13T	15	232	15	0	0	1	0.00
F20	6	67	11	2	0	0	0.12
Total	31	490	16	5	0	3	0.36

Table 17 Details on the post-Roman pottery fabrics from the ditch F612

Ditch F697

This ditch contained a modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery with 34 sherds with a weight of 257g and 0.11 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 18). This assemblage is dominated by early medieval sandy wares (fabrics F13, F13S, F13T) dating from the 11th to the early 13th century and medieval sandy greywares (fabric F20) (c 1150-1375/1400). The former included sherds from two cooking pots with type B2 rims dating to 1075/1100-1225 (*ibid*, 47, 50 fig. 27). This assemblage can be dated to the 12th to 13th century.

Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F12B	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.02
F13	5	18	4	0	0	0	0.00
F13S	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
F13T	9	70	8	2	0	0	0.09
F20	16	159	10	0	0	0	0.00
F36	2	3	2	0	0	0	0.00
Total	34	257	30	3	0	0	0.11

Table 18 Details on the post-Roman pottery fabrics from the ditch F697

Other notable post-Roman pottery

The ditch F609 contained a lid-seated rim in fabric F13S (early medieval sandy-shelly ware), possibly of London shelly-ware (?). Similar looking rims (type E2: hollowed everted) are found on some bowls (type B3A) and cauldrons (type C13) from Chelmsford (Cunningham and Drury 1985, 2 fig. 1, 6 fig. 3, 8 fig. 5) and some cooking pots in Colchester type-ware (Fabric F21A) (CAR 7, 139 fig. 90). A Colchester-type ware (Fabric F21A) chafing dish, with finger impressions around in the inside of the base and an internal copper flecked glaze was recovered from the ditch F13. It has been suggested that chafing dishes were used to warm portions of food which rested over the chafing dish bowl which contained hot embers (CAR 7, 150-4). However, like all of the chafing dishes found in Colchester (*ibid*, 150) the Westerfield example shows no signs of scorching.

7.1.2 Ceramic and Stone Building Material

CBM and SBM consists of 832 sherds with a weight of nearly 35kg and most of this material is accounted for by peg-tile, medieval/post-medieval brick, and baked clay (Table 19). CBM was recovered from 79 contexts although only four features (ditch F323, ditch F697, ?pit F40, ditch F38) contained more than 25 sherds (Table 20). The largest assemblage by sherd count and by sherd weight came from ditch F323 with 208 sherds with a weight of 13,145g (Table 20). The next largest assemblage by sherd count is the 175 sherds from ditch F697 followed by ?pit F40 with 68 sherds (Table 20). The second largest assemblage by weight is the 5,080g of CBM from pit F652 (Table 20).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RI	Roman imbrex	2	388	194
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	3	34	11
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	265	9,321	35
PANT	Pan-tile	9	1,344	149

BR	Brick	233	21,801	94
BR/PT	Unid. Brick or peg-tile	19	33	2
MLD	Modern land drain	1	61	61
	Mortar	4	11	3
	Cement	1	162	162
	Baked clay	294	1,578	5
	Total	831	34,743	42
SBM				
	Slate	1	10	10
	Grand Total	832	34,753	42

Table 19 Ceramic and Stone Building material by period and type

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Ditch	3	55	18
F12	Ditch	5	28	6
F13	Ditch	8	117	15
F14	Ditch	1	12	12
F15	Pond	3	1,380	460
F27	Ditch	1	13	13
F28	Ditch	6	181	30
F30	Ditch	13	62	5
F32	Ditch	16	51	3
F33	Pit/gully	2	10	5
F34	Natural feature	1	7	7
F35	Ditch	13	248	19
F36	Ditch	7	33	5
F38	Ditch	36	2,124	59
F40	?Pit	68	1,330	20
F41	Ditch	4	165	41
F42	?Ditch	1	8	8
F48	Ditch	2	9	5
F53	Ditch	4	138	35
F55	Ditch	5	37	7
F56	Gully	3	8	3
F65	Pit	16	42	3
F70	Ditch	2	9	5
F74	Ditch	9	280	31
F83	Pit	1	51	51
F84	Ditch	1	13	13
F85	Ditch	3	146	49

F86	Ditch	1	245	245
F89	Ditch	1	4	4
F90	Ditch	5	716	143
F99	Ditch	11	1,080	98
F104	Pit	1	3	3
F117	Pit	14	28	2
F122	Ditch	2	23	12
F134	Ditch	1	3	3
F141	Pit/gully	1	2	2
F143	Ditch	3	296	99
F148	Ditch	3	87	29
F149	Ditch	2	1,570	785
F311	Pit	1	52	52
F313	Pit	4	40	10
F314	?Pit	2	83	42
F316	Gully	2	2	1
F320	Ditch	5	102	20
F321	Ditch	1	5	5
F322	Pit	5	11	2
F323	Ditch	208	13,145	63
F324	Ditch	22	794	36
F325	Ditch	5	138	28
F329	?Ditch terminus	1	173	173
F339	Ditch	6	303	51
F342	Ditch	3	83	28
F344	Ditch	1	262	262
F346	Ditch	10	93	9
F348	Ditch	2	18	9
F349	Ditch	1	1	1
F353	Ditch	1	35	35
F379	Ditch	1	2	2
F381	Ditch	2	35	18
F382	Ditch	2	10	5
F609	Ditch	6	24	4
F610	Pit	6	57	10
F612	Ditch	11	54	5
F615	Pit	8	7	1
F636	Ditch	3	5	2
F644	Ditch	18	471	26
F646	Ditch	4	89	22
F652	Pit	5	5,080	1,016

F653	Ditch	4	312	78
F681	Ditch	2	181	91
F683	Ditch	3	319	106
F688	Ditch	4	33	8
F697	Ditch	175	1,134	6
F698	Ditch	7	27	4
F703	Gully	1	1	1
F711	Ditch	2	626	313
F715	?Quarry pit	1	4	4
F718	Ditch	1	149	149
F721	Ditch	7	169	24
Total		832	34,743	42

Table 20 Quantities of Ceramic and Stone building material from specific contexts

Roman CBM

Roman CBM is rare and limited to five sherds of imbrex and unidentifiable brick or tile fragments with a weight of 422g, which came from only four features (Table 21).

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F86	Ditch	1	245	245
F122	Ditch	1	17	17
F681	Ditch	1	143	143
F688	Ditch	2	17	9
Total		5	422	84

Table 21 Quantities of Roman CBM by contexts

Post-Roman CBM

Post-Roman CBM accounts for the vast majority of the CBM recovered from the evaluation (Table 19) and was recovered from 59 contexts (Table 22). The largest assemblage by sherd count and weight came from ditch F323 with 208 sherds with a weight of just over 13kg followed by ?pit F40 with 68 sherds with a weight of 1,330g and ditch F38 with 36 sherds with a weight of 2,124g. Pit F652 produced just over 5kg of CBM although from only five sherds.

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Ditch	3	55	18
F12	Ditch	5	28	6
F13	Ditch	8	117	15
F15	Pond	3	1,380	460
F27	Ditch	1	13	13
F28	Ditch	6	181	30
F30	Ditch	2	8	4
F32	Ditch	15	47	3
F34	Natural feature	1	7	7
F35	Ditch	4	221	55
F38	Ditch	36	2,124	59

F40	?Pit	68	1,330	20
F41	Ditch	4	165	41
F42	?Ditch	1	8	8
F48	Ditch	2	9	5
F53	Ditch	4	138	35
F70	Ditch	2	9	5
F74	Ditch	9	280	31
F83	Pit	1	51	51
F84	Ditch	1	13	13
F85	Ditch	3	146	49
F89	Ditch	1	4	4
F90	Ditch	5	716	143
F99	Ditch	11	1,080	98
F117	Pit	1	5	5
F122	Ditch	1	6	6
F143	Ditch	3	296	99
F148	Ditch	3	87	29
F149	Ditch	2	1,570	785
F311	Pit	1	52	52
F313	Pit	4	40	10
F314	?Pit	2	83	42
F316	Gully	1	1	1
F320	Ditch	5	102	20
F323	Ditch	208	13,145	63
F324	Ditch	22	794	36
F325	Ditch	5	138	28
F329	?Ditch terminus	1	173	173
F339	Ditch	6	303	51
F342	Ditch	3	83	28
F344	Ditch	1	262	262
F346	Ditch	10	93	9
F348	Ditch	2	18	9
F349	Ditch	1	1	1
F353	Ditch	1	35	35
F381	Ditch	2	35	18
F609	Ditch	1	16	16
F636	Ditch	3	5	2
F644	Ditch	18	471	26
F646	Ditch	4	89	22
F652	Pit	5	5,080	1,016
F653	Ditch	4	312	78

F681	Ditch	1	38	38
F683	Ditch	3	319	106
F688	Ditch	2	16	8
F697	Ditch	1	1	1
F711	Ditch	2	626	313
F718	Ditch	1	149	149
F721	Ditch	7	169	24
Total		533	32,743	61

Table 22 Quantities of post-Roman CBM and SBM from specific contexts

Fragments of peg-tile and brick account for the majority of the post-Roman CBM. Peg-tile with 265 sherds with a weight of 9,321g accounts for around 32% of the CBM by count and 27% by weight. Peg-tile was recovered from 42 contexts. While most of these only produced a handful of sherds the exception is ditch F323 which contained 112 sherds with a weight of 4,498g (Table 23). The use of peg-tile only became widespread from the mid 13th century AD onwards and remained in use until the 16th century (McComish 2015, 33). For Essex, it has been argued that peg-tile was in general use from the 14th century onwards and replaced the earlier nib tile (Drury 1981, 130-131; Ryan & Andrews 1993).

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Ditch	1	36	36
F12	Ditch	3	10	3
F13	Ditch	5	58	12
F27	Ditch	1	13	13
F30	Ditch	2	8	4
F32	Ditch	15	47	3
F34	Natural feature	1	7	7
F35	Ditch	1	55	55
F38	Ditch	19	1,142	60
F40	?Pit	4	21	5
F41	Ditch	4	165	41
F48	Ditch	2	9	5
F53	Ditch	4	138	35
F70	Ditch	1	5	5
F74	Ditch	9	280	31
F83	Pit	1	51	51
F84	Ditch	1	13	13
F90	Ditch	5	716	143
F99	Ditch	6	298	50
F122	Ditch	1	6	6
F143	Ditch	3	296	99
F148	Ditch	3	87	29
F311	Pit	1	52	52

F313	Pit	4	40	10
F314	?Pit	2	83	42
F320	Ditch	3	71	24
F323	Ditch	112	4,498	40
F324	Ditch	6	149	25
F325	Ditch	5	138	28
F339	Ditch	4	184	46
F346	Ditch	3	10	3
F353	Ditch	1	35	35
F381	Ditch	1	21	21
F609	Ditch	1	16	16
F636	Ditch	3	5	2
F644	Ditch	15	247	16
F652	Pit	2	75	38
F653	Ditch	1	38	38
F681	Ditch	1	38	38
F688	Ditch	2	16	8
F697	Ditch	1	1	1
F721	Ditch	5	143	29
Total		265	9,321	35

Table 23 Quantities of peg-tile from specific contexts

There were 233 brick fragments with a weight of just under 22kg (Table 19). This material was recovered from 34 features (Table 24) although it is worth noting that ditch F323 alone contained 92 brick fragments with a weight of 8,636g. As noted previously this ditch also produced a large proportion of the peg-tile from the evaluation (Table 23). The vast majority of the brick fragments appear to be from unfrogged bricks and of types broadly dateable to the 18th to 19th centuries. The exception is the complete frogged brick (215 mm x 103 mm x 66 mm) with a stamp of LBC/PHORPRES from pit F652. This brick was produced by the London brick company (LBC) and was pressed four times hence PHORPRES. It dates to the 20th century at some time prior to 1974. Pit F652 also produced a possible floor brick with dimensions of 230 mm x 115 mm 66 mm, which is in a dense yellow fabric with smoothed surfaces.

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Ditch	2	19	10
F12	Ditch	2	18	9
F13	Ditch	2	45	23
F15	Pond	1	490	490
F28	Ditch	6	181	30
F35	Ditch	3	166	55
F38	Ditch	14	714	51
F40	?Pit	47	1,291	27
F42	?Ditch	1	8	8
F70	Ditch	1	4	4

F85	Ditch	1	68	68
F89	Ditch	1	4	4
F99	Ditch	5	782	156
F117	Pit	1	5	5
F149	Ditch	2	1,570	785
F316	Gully	1	1	1
F320	Ditch	2	31	16
F323	Ditch	92	8,636	94
F324	Ditch	14	537	38
F329	?Ditch terminus	1	173	173
F339	Ditch	2	119	60
F342	Ditch	3	83	28
F344	Ditch	1	262	262
F346	Ditch	7	83	12
F348	Ditch	2	18	9
F381	Ditch	1	14	14
F644	Ditch	3	224	75
F646	Ditch	3	79	26
F652	Pit	2	4,843	2,422
F653	Ditch	3	274	91
F683	Ditch	2	258	129
F711	Ditch	2	626	313
F718	Ditch	1	149	149
F721	Ditch	2	26	13
Total		233	21,801	94

Table 24 Quantities of brick from specific contexts

There was a small quantity of other noteworthy post-Roman CBM including nine sherds of pan-tile with a weight of 1,344g. Pan-tile dates from the 17th century onwards (McComish 2015, 40-41) and was recovered from the following features: pond F15, ditch F38, ditch F85, and ditch F324. One of the pan-tile sherds from ditch F38 appears to have traces of a black glaze on its outer surface. A modern (20th century?) cement slab or cover, stamped 9108 or 8016, was recovered from pit F652. Finally, a machine made (19th-20th century) ribbed land drain with a diameter of c 110 mm was recovered from ditch F683.

Baked clay

There were 294 sherds of baked clay with a weigh of 1,578g which came from 26 features (Table 25). Ditch F697 contained a notably large assemblage of baked clay with 174 sherds with a weight of 1,133g (Table 25). A large proportion of the baked clay is found in a distinctive orange coloured fabric with medium sized soft white rounded lumps of chalk (?) and this came from the following features: ditch F30, ditch F35, pit F117, ditch F321, pit F322, pit F615, ditch F697, ditch F698, and gully F703.

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F14	Ditch	1	12	12
F30	Ditch	11	54	5

F32	Ditch	1	4	4
F33	Pit/gully	2	10	5
F35	Ditch	9	27	3
F36	Ditch	7	33	5
F55	Ditch	5	37	7
F56	Gully	3	8	3
F65	Pit	16	42	3
F104	Pit	1	3	3
F117	Pit	13	23	2
F134	Ditch	1	3	3
F141	Pit/gully	1	2	2
F316	Gully	1	1	1
F321	Ditch	1	5	5
F322	Pit	5	11	2
F379	Ditch	1	2	2
F382	Ditch	2	10	5
F609	Ditch	5	8	2
F610	Pit	6	57	10
F612	Ditch	11	54	5
F615	Charcoal pit	8	7	1
F697	Ditch	174	1,133	7
F698	Ditch	7	27	4
F703	Gully	1	1	1
F715	?Quarry pit	1	4	4
Total		294	1,578	5

Table 25 Quantities of baked clay from specific contexts

Stone building Material (SBM)

One piece of roofing slate with a weight of 10g was recovered from ditch F646 (623).

Conclusion

Table 26 summarizes the dating evidence for the specific contexts from the evaluation which produced dateable finds. Most periods are represented from prehistory, including the late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age, and Iron Age, to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval-modern periods. However, features dating to the Iron Age and medieval periods are the most common. The Iron Age occupation includes early, middle and late activity. Most of the medieval features are early, dating to the 11th-13th centuries, although the presence of rare peg-tile sherds indicates some activity into the 14th century.

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	?Posthole	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F4	Ditch	-	-	-	BR PT	Medieval / post-medieval

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F12	Ditch			F35	BR PT	13th-15th century
F13	Ditch	-	-	F21A F48D	BR PT	19th-20th century
F15	Backfilled pond	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged) PANT	17th century >
F27	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F28	Ditch	-	-	-	BR	Medieval / post-medieval
F30	Ditch	HMSF	-	F12B F13 F13S F13T F20 F21 F22 F36	PT	11th-13/14th century
F31	Ditch	HMFS HMS HMSF	-	-	-	Iron Age
F32	Ditch	-	-	F13T	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F33	Pit / gully	-	-	F13S F13T	-	12th-early 13th century
F34	Natural feature	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F35	Ditch	-	-	F13S F20 F40	BR PT	Post-Medieval
F36	Ditch	-	-	F13 F13S F20	-	11th-13th century
F38	Ditch	-	-	F40	BR (unfrogged) PANT PT	17th century >
F40	?Pit	-	-	F13	BR (unfrogged) PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F41	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F42	?Ditch	-	-	F13	BR	Medieval / post-medieval
F48	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F51	Ditch	HMSF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F53	Ditch	HMSF	-	F42	PT	16th-17th century
F55	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Iron Age
F56	Gully	HMS	-	-	-	Iron Age
F66	Gully	HMS	-	-	-	Iron Age
F67	Gully	HMS	-	-	-	Iron Age

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F70	Ditch	-	-	-	BR PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F72	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F74	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F75	Ditch	-	-	F20	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F78	Ditch	-	-	F20 F21	-	1200-1550
F83	Pit	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F84	Ditch	-	-	F20 F21	PT	12th-14th century
F85	Ditch	-	-	-	BR PANT	17th century >
F86	Ditch	-	-	-	RI	?Roman
F89	Ditch	-	-	-	BR	Medieval / post-medieval
F90	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F99	Ditch	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged) PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F101	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F104	Pit	HM HMF HMF MHGFS HMGS	-	-	-	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age
F109	Ditch	-	-	F13	-	11th-13th century
F114	Pit	HMG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F117	Pit	HMS	-	-	BR (contaminat ion?)	Middle Iron Age
F121	Gully	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F122	Ditch	-	-	-	RBT PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F123	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age
F126	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F129	Pit / post hole	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F134	Ditch	HMF HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F135	Gully	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F137	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Iron Age
F143	Ditch	-	-	F20	PT	c 1150-1375/1400
F145	Pit / post hole	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F146	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F147	Ditch	HMGF	-	-	-	Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F148	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F149	Ditch	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Medieval / post-medieval
F309	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F310	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F311	Pit	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F313	Pit	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F314	?Pit	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F316	Gully	-	-	F13 F20	BR (contamination?)	11th-14th century
F320	Ditch	-	-	-	BR PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F321	Ditch	-	-	F13 F20 F21 F36	-	11th-14th century
F322	Pit	-	-	F13S	-	11th-early 13th century
F323	Ditch	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged) Mortar PT	18th-19th century
F324	Ditch	-	-	F40 F45M F48D	BR PANT PT	19th-20th century
F325	Ditch	-	-	F13	PT	11th-14th century
F326	Pit	HMF HMFS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F329	?Ditch terminus	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Medieval / post-medieval
F334	Ditch	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F339	Ditch	-	-	F40	BR PT	Post-medieval
F342	Ditch	-	-	-	BR	Medieval / post-medieval
F344	Ditch	-	-	-	BR	Medieval / post-medieval
F346	Ditch	HMS	-	-	BR PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F348	Ditch	-	-	F20 F40	BR	Post-medieval
F349	Ditch	HMFS	-	-	BR/PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F353	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F371	Ditch	-	-	F12C F20	-	11th-14th century
F379	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F381	Ditch	-	-	F40	BR PT	Post-medieval

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F382	Ditch	HMF HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F385	Ditch	HMF HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F605	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Iron Age
F609	Ditch	HMF HMS	-	F13 F13S F20	PT	11th-14th century
F610	Pit	HMF HMFS HMS HMSF	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age
F612	Ditch	HMS	-	F13 F13S F13T F20	-	12th-14th century
F613	Pit	-	-	F21	-	c 1200-1550
F615	Pit	HMS	-	F21	-	c 1200-1550
F620	Ditch	-	-	F13 F20 F42	-	16th-17th century
F623	Gully	HMFS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F634	Ditch	HMF	DJ	-	-	?Roman
F635	Ditch	HMS HMSF	GX	-	-	?Roman
F636	Ditch	-	-	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F643	Ditch	-	-	F21	-	c 1200-1550
F644	Ditch	-	-	F40	BR PT	Post-medieval
F646	Ditch	-	-	F40 F51A	BR Slate	19th-20th century
F649	Gully terminus	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F652	Pit	-	-	F48D	BR (frogged) BR (unfrogged) Cement PT	20th century
F653	Ditch	-	-	-	BR PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F659	Gully	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F662	Pit	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F666	Ditch	-	-	F13	-	11th-early 13th century
F672	Ditch	-	-	F20	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F681	Ditch	-	-	F40	RI PT	Post-medieval

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F682	Pit	GTW	-	-	-	Late Iron Age
F683	Ditch	-	-	-	BR MLD	19th-20th century
F684	Ditch	-	-	F20	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F688	Ditch	-	-	-	RBT PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F690	Pit	HMS	-	-	-	Early-Middle Iron Age
F692	?Natural feature	-	DJ	-	-	Roman
F697	Ditch	-	-	F12B F13 F13S F13T F20 F36	PT	12th-14th century
F698	Ditch	HMS	-	F12C F13 F20	-	11th-14th century
F699	Ditch	HMF HMS HMSF	-	-	-	Iron Age
F703	Gully	HMFS HMS HMSF	-	-	-	Early Iron Age
F707	Ditch	-	-	F20	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F711	Ditch	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Medieval / post-medieval
F714	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F718	Ditch	-	-	-	BR	Medieval / post-medieval
F721	Ditch	-	-	F48D	BR PT	19th-20th century
L1	Top soil	-	-	F42	-	Post-medieval

Table 26 Approximate dates for the individual features

7.2 Burnt (heat-altered) stone, shell, clay pipe, glass and miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

7.2.1 Burnt (heat-altered) stone

A total of 445 burnt (heat-altered) stones with a combined weight of 70.98kg were recovered from undatable, prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval features. Significant quantities of burnt stone were collected from five of the seven features, with only one piece each from F13 and F121. Pieces of burnt sandstone/quartzite dominated, with 394 recorded at 70.4kg, compared to 51 pieces of burnt flint at only 584g. Most of the burnt flints are small- to medium-sized, irregular broken pieces which have been cracked and crazed from the heat and discoloured various shades of white (calcified), grey, red and pink. The sandstone/quartzite consists of small- to medium-sized rounded stones or cobbles. They are generally less broken-up, having better thermal properties and being less prone to fracture, and have also been heat-discoloured to shades of

pink, red and grey. The types of stones utilised here occur in the underlying gravel deposits and would have been available to collect from the surrounding area.

The earliest feature with burnt stone within the development site was Early to Middle Iron Age pit F610 from which 100 pieces of sandstone/quartzite (13.4kg) and two pieces of burnt flint (165g) were recovered. However, most of the pieces of sandstone/quartzite from the feature exhibited no evidence of burning, with others demonstrating only a slight red-tinge discolouration. Burnt stones are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation, often occurring as groups in pits. Where not created incidentally during other processes (for example when in close association with ovens, hearths or cremations), deliberately heated stones had probably been primarily used as an indirect method for heating water. Because of this they are often referred to as 'pot boilers', although their precise use is debated. Although the stones from F610 could well have been used as pot boilers, the evidence suggests that lower levels of heat were involved.

A significant quantity of sandstone/quartzite also came from medieval pit F615, from which 225 pieces with an overall weight of 52.47kg were recovered. Although some of these stones also showed little sign of being heat-affected most were cracked and burnt pink, red and grey. The sheer quantity of stones present within this feature casts doubt on whether they were pot-boilers. Instead, they are more likely to be hearth stones used to line a fire-pit, or camp-fire, which would explain why some showed more intense levels of burning.

Smaller quantities of burnt stone (flint and sandstone/quartzite) came from undatable pits F44 (13 pieces of sandstone/quartzite at 286g), F311 (58 pieces of sandstone/quartzite and flint at 4.23kg) and F651 (45 pieces of flint at 341g).

The burnt (heat altered) stone has been recorded in Table 27 and, as per SCCAS guidelines, discarded.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F13, T457	Modern ditch	7	Burnt stone: Cracked fragment of burnt sandstone/quartzite, burnt red, 8g
F44, T349	Undatable pit	29	Burnt stone: Thirteen fragments of burnt sandstone/quartzite, cracked, crazed and burnt pink, red and grey, 286g
F121, T192	Prehistoric gully	66	Burnt flint: One piece, burnt red and pink, 44g
F311, T396	Medieval / post-medieval pit	304	Burnt flint: Three fragments, cracked, crazed and burnt pink, 34g Burnt stone: 55 complete and fragmentary burnt sandstone/quartzite (pot boilers), some cracked, largely burnt pink, red and grey, 4,234g
F610, T412	Middle Iron Age pit	603	Burnt pebbles: 100 complete and incomplete (cracked) pieces of sandstone/quartzite, mostly unburnt, others tinged red, 13.4kg Burnt flint: Two pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt pink and grey, 165g
F615, T411	Medieval / post-medieval pit	608	Burnt pebbles: 215 complete and incomplete (cracked) pieces of sandstone/quartzite, largely burnt pink/red, some burnt grey, some show little sign of being heat-affected, 50.63kg. Plus 10 pieces of quartzite, cracked, burnt pink, 1.84kg
F651, T270	Undatable pit	625	Burnt flint: 27 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, burnt red on the surface and pink inside (259g) plus another 18 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt pink, red, white and grey (82g) (in total 45 pieces at 341g)

Table 27 Burnt (heat-altered) stone recorded by feature

7.2.2 Shell

Snail shells along with oyster, whelk and mussel shells came from 14 prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval, modern and undatable features. All of the shell has been recorded in Table 28 and, as per SCCAS guidelines, has been discarded (unless otherwise stated). Over 1.4kg of oyster shell came from medieval ditch F30, with most of the whelk and all of the mussel shells also coming from medieval ditches. This material is likely to be domestic waste indicating medieval occupation close to the development site and giving an indication of the diet of the inhabitants.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F12, T434	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	6	Snail shell: Two fragments, likely from the same shell, 0.5g
F28, T400	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	14	Oyster shell: Two fragments, 3.2g
F30, T411	Medieval ditch	16	Oyster shell: Nine complete and fragmentary shells, right and left valves, 152g. Not discarded, kept in the finds archive as a sample
		17	Oyster shell: 68 complete and fragmentary shells, right and left valves, 1.33kg Whelk shell: Six complete, 32.5g Snail shell: Complete, 2.5g
F35, T411	Post-medieval ditch	21	Oyster shell: Incomplete left valve, 33.9g
F99, T98	Post-medieval / modern ditch	56	Oyster shell: One fragment, 5.5g
F124, T177	Undatable ditch	69	Oyster shell: Two fragments, right and left valves, 27.4g Whelk shell: Two complete, 9.9g
F321, T411	Medieval ditch	310	Oyster shell: Five fragments, right and left valves, 32.8g Whelk shell: One complete, 7.2g
F371, T177	Medieval ditch	328	Oyster shell: One complete and one fragment (both right valves), 47.5g Snail shell: Two fragments, 1.7g
F609, T412	Medieval ditch	602	Oyster shell: Almost complete right valve, 63mm long, 83mm wide, 20.7g Whelk: Almost complete, 9.6g
		605	Snail shell: Incomplete, 6.9g (heavy as full of mud) Mussel shell: Fragment, 0.4g
F612, T411	Medieval ditch	606	Snail shell: Complete, 8.5g (heavy as full of mud) Whelk shell: Incomplete, 3g Mussel shell: Fragment, 1g Oyster shell: Two oyster shells, 53g Not discarded, kept in the finds archive as a sample
F646A, T464	Modern ditch	623	Snail shell: Complete, 4.7g
F697, T184	Medieval	615	Snail shells: Nine fragments, 13.0g

	ditch		
F714, T241	Prehistoric ditch	649	Snail shells: Fourteen fragments, 10.1g
F721, T128	Modern ditch	653	Snail shell: Incomplete, 3.2g

Table 28 Shells recorded by feature

7.2.3 Clay pipe

A fragment of clay pipe bowl from modern ditch F646 (623) was stamped **GOODW[IN]**. Goodwin & Sons of Ipswich were 19th-century pipe makers (*CAR 5*, ref. 2913 and 2978). Three fragments of clay pipe stems (19.6g) came from ditches F27, F99 and F721. As per SCCAS deposition guidelines, the clay pipe stems were discarded.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F27, T432	Post-medieval ditch	13	Clay pipe stem, thick, 8.2g
F99, T98	Post-medieval / modern ditch	56	Clay pipe stem, 4.6g
F646A, T464	Modern ditch	623	Fragment of clay pipe bowl with a very poor 19th-century incuse bowl stamp GOODW[IN] / ...]O[... / ..]M or III , 3.4g
F721, T128	Modern ditch	653	Two clay pipe stems, 6.8g

Table 29 Clay pipes recorded by feature

7.2.4 Glass

Fragments of post-medieval glass came from four features and included pieces of onion bottle from ditches F38 and F323. Fragments of modern vessel and window glass came a from a further five features.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F38, T316	Post-medieval / modern ditch	24	Three fragments of post-medieval bottle glass, including the domed base of an onion bottle, probably late 17th century to 18th century, 216.0g
F652, T258	Modern pit	626	Half of the base of an octagonal blue glass bottle (two plain sides with a ribbed side in between), on base 157 , probably 19th-20th century
F314, T370	Modern ?pit	306	Two fragments of post-medieval vessel glass, 16.0g
F320, T376	Post-medieval ditch	309	Fragment of post-medieval vessel glass, 24.1g
F323, T377	Post-medieval/ modern ditch	314	18 fragments of onion bottle in dark olive green glass, including two domed bases and a string-rim, late 17th to 18th century, 823g
F324, T316	Modern ditch	312	Fragment of modern clear window glass, 5.4g. Discarded
F348, T45	Medieval /	324	Fragment of clear 19th/20th century bottle glass with embossed

	post-medieval ditch		T, 7.7g
F646A, T464	Modern ditch	623	Fragment of 19th/20th century green bottle glass, 2.6g
F683, T110	Post-medieval / modern ditch	635	Fragment of 19th/20th century bottle glass, has a blue/green tinge, 8.4g

Table 30 Glass recorded by feature

7.2.5 Miscellaneous finds

A fragment of slate came from post-medieval ditch F646, with natural stones from F32, F302 and F653. Fragments of clinker/coke came from nine post-medieval/modern features and as an intrusive find in prehistoric gully F623. All have been recorded in Table 31 below and discarded.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F12, T434	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	6	Clinker/coke: Two fragments, 15.1g
F13, T457	Modern ditch	7	Vitrified material: Five fragments, 22.3g, vitrified sand or organic matter Clinker/coke: One fragment, 1.8g
F32, T386	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	18	Stone: Natural hematite nodule, 70.6g (not discarded)
F42, T362	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	27	Clinker/coke: Two fragments, 3.2g
F148, T294	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	81	Clinker/coke: One fragment, 2.6g
F302, T449	Undatable gully	301	Stone: Natural sandstone pebble, 87.9g
F320, T376	Post-medieval ditch	309	Clinker/coke: Three fragments, 9.4g
F325, T364	Medieval ditch	313	Clinker/coke: One fragment, 9.7g
F346, T14	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	323	Clinker/coke: One fragment, 2.6g
F623, T479	Prehistoric gully	614	Clinker/coke: One fragment, 3.7g
F646A, T464	Modern ditch	623	Stone: Fragment of slate, 10g Clinker/coke: One fragment, 30.2g
F653, T259	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	627	Stone: Fragment of septaria, 95.2g
F721, T128	Modern ditch	653	Clinker/coke: One fragment, 2.7g

Table 31 Miscellaneous finds by feature

7.3 Small finds and bulk metalwork *by Laura Pooley*

7.3.1 The small finds

Middle Iron Age

Five fragments of triangular loomweight (SF3a-e) came from pit F117 in T139. Triangular fired clay objects with one or more perforated corners, generally identified as loomweights, are typical of the Iron Age and early Roman period, and pottery

associated with the weights indicates a Middle Iron Age date for this particular context. All five fragments have surviving surfaces with three (SF3a-c) also including partial perforations through the corners. The fabrics of all the pieces are similar being made of a hard, sandy clay with rare to common small grit inclusions and occasional small- to medium-sized pieces of flint and chalk. Surfaces are generally creamy-brown to orangey-brown in colour. From the same pit was a fragment of structural daub with wattle impression (SF4a; too thick to be part of a loomweight) and 56 small fragments of fired clay (SF4b). The presence of triangular loomweights indicates the production of textiles, with the piece of daub also suggesting the presence of a wattle and daub structure of some kind.

Another fragment from the corner of a triangular loomweight (SF24) came from pit F311 in T396. It is likely that the fragment dates from the Iron Age but a piece of peg-tile (which is possibly intrusive) was also found among the finds assemblage.

SF3 F117, T139 (65). Middle Iron Age pit.

Fig 47.1 a) Fragment from the corner of a triangular loomweight with part of the perforated hole surviving. Maximum length: 58.8mm, maximum width: 63.0mm, maximum thickness: 50.6mm, 126g. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, dull orangey-brown on surface with patches or orangey-red and grey towards core, common small grits and flints with rarer small- to medium-sized pieces of flint.

Fig 47.2 b) Fragment (three pieces glued together) from the edge of a triangular loomweight with parts of two perforations surviving. Maximum length: 60.9mm, maximum width: 40.9mm, maximum thickness: 48.1mm, 54.9g. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, dull creamy-brown, rare small grits.

c) Fragment from the corner of a triangular loomweight with one small section of edge and part of one perforation surviving. Maximum length: 40.0mm, maximum width: 43.6mm, maximum thickness: 42.2mm, 40.3g. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, dull creamy-brown, rare small grits, occasional small- to medium-sized flint pieces.

d) Fragment probably from the corner of a triangular loomweight. Maximum length: 76.4mm, maximum width: 30.5mm, maximum thickness: 38.2mm, 74.6g. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, dull creamy-brown, rare small grits but includes one small- to medium-sized fragment of chalk.

e) Small fragment of fired clay with part of one surface surviving. Of similar fabric to the above so probably from a loomweight. Maximum length: 43.9mm, maximum width: 26.8mm, maximum thickness: 26.6mm, 18.6g. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, dull creamy-brown surface that becomes more orangey-red towards core, rare small grits.

SF4 F117, T139 (64). Middle Iron Age pit.

a) Fragment of structural daub (two pieces glued together), no original surfaces but wattle impression (c 83mm long) present. Maximum length: 106.4mm, maximum width: 74.2mm, maximum thickness: 42.0mm. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, mid-brown but darker in places especially around wattle impression, rare small grits.

b) Very small, small & medium fragments of fired clay, few original surfaces surviving, no distinguishing features present. Largest: 67.0mm by 54.3mm by 20.2mm & 49.2g. Fabric: soft sandy fabric, dull cream, pinky-cream, salmon and orangey-red, common small- to medium-sized chalk fragments, rare small-sized flint pieces, common small grits. Could be structural daub or fragments from a fired clay object(s).

SF24 F311, T396 (304). Undatable pit.

Fragment from the corner of a triangular loomweight. Maximum length: 74.9mm, maximum width: 47.1mm, maximum thickness: 33.5mm, 81.9g. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, dull orangey-brown on surface with patches of orangey-grey and grey towards core, rare small grits and flints with rarer small pieces of flint.

Late Iron Age/Roman

Cremation burial F92 in T51 was radiocarbon dated from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period (see Section 9). It produced an incomplete copper-alloy pin (SF5a) probably from a brooch and two small strips of copper-alloy (SF5b-c).

SF5 F92, T51 (55). Cremation burial.

Three strips of copper-alloy, 0.6g.

a) Incomplete pin made from a strip of copper-alloy curled over at one end to form the loop, probably from a brooch. Length: 10mm, width: 3.6mm, thickness: 2.0mm, height of curled end: 6.2mm.

- b) Very small flat strip of copper-alloy, possibly part of the pin. Length: 7.4mm, width: 3.2mm, thickness: 2.0mm.
 c) Very small flat strip of copper-alloy, very slightly curved. Length: 7.8mm, width: 2.6mm, thickness: 1.7mm.

SF23 F92, T51 (100). Cremation burial. Small length of iron, circular-sectioned, evidence of being heat-affected, possibly a nail shank but very small. Length: 17.1mm, diameter: 3mm, thickness: 1.7mm.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern

Small finds from features were rare. An iron fitting (SF21) from post-medieval ditch F644 is possibly part of a horse harness and two incomplete iron knives (SF20 and SF22, with wooden handle) from modern ditches F52 and F681 are likely to be 19th to 20th century. A small fragment of copper-alloy (SF2) also came from medieval/post-medieval ditch F643 with two thin strips of lead (SF1) from post-medieval/modern ditch F323.

Metal-detecting over trenches and spoil heaps produced: a late medieval button (SF17); a late medieval/post-medieval crotal bell (SF6); part of a post-medieval tap handle (SF7); a 17th-century farthing trade token of John Smith of Harwich (SF8); an 18th-century button (SF14); a 19th-century horse harness buckle (SF9); a 19th- to 20th-century copper-alloy tack (SF19); and a 20th-century trade token (SF15) and coin (SF16). In addition, undatable finds included two lead weights (SF12 & SF18), a fragment of copper-alloy (SF10) and pieces of scrap lead (SF11 & SF13).

See Table 35 for a full descriptive catalogue of all of these finds.

7.3.2 The bulk metalwork

Iron nails came from 14 features of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. All have been recorded in Table 32 below.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F30, T411	Medieval ditch	15	Nail shank, square-sectioned, 34mm long, 2.6g
F35, T411	Post-medieval ditch	21	Nail shank, rectangular-sectioned, 17.6mm, 2.2g
F38, T316	Post-medieval / modern ditch	24	Nail shank, square-sectioned, curved (probably the result of being pulled), 49mm long, 11mm thick, 12.0g
F42, T362	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	27	Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90° close to head, small flat round head (c 10mm diameter), 55mm long, 5.9g
F52, T250	Undatable ditch	32	Complete, square-sectioned shank, small rectangular head, 58mm long, 7.1g
F74, T294	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	45	Three nail shanks, 30.7mm, 48.2mm and 50.3mm long, 23.6g
F99, T98	Post-medieval / modern ditch	56	Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90°, sub-square head (12 x 12mm), 40mm long, 7.9g
F143, T220	Medieval ditch	77	Incomplete with head and tip missing, rectangular-sectioned shank, 46mm long, 9.3g
F323, T377	Post-medieval/modern ditch	314	1) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90° near head, sub-square head (14 x 12.5mm), 49mm long, 7.0g 2) Fragment of nail shank, square-sectioned, split longitudinally, 4.3g

F325, T364	Medieval ditch	313	Incomplete with most of shank missing, thick, square-sectioned shank, squared and slightly domed head (21mm by 21mm), 33mm long, 17.7g
F330, T204	Undatable ditch	317	1) Complete, rectangular-sectioned shank, flat triangular head no wider than shank on one axis, 81.2mm long, 10.1g 2) Incomplete with most of shank missing, rectangular-sectioned shank, flat round head no wider than nail on one axis, 25.9mm long, 3.2g
F646, T464	Modern ditch	623	Incomplete with tip missing, shank looks rectangular-sectioned, small oval domed head, 33.9mm long, 3.1g
F653, T259	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	627	Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched close to tip and break, flat round head incomplete, 47.6mm long, 4.9g
F688, T120	Medieval / post-medieval ditch	637	Square-sectioned shank, 21.6mm long, 1.2g

Table 32 Catalogue of iron nails from features

Five pieces of post-medieval/modern agricultural ironwork (1,299g) came from post-medieval/modern features. All of this material has been recorded (Table 33) and, as per SCCAS deposition guidelines, discarded.

Context & Trench	Context type	Finds no.	Description
F320, T376	Post-medieval ditch	309	Flat square fixing plate with central circular hole, 29mm x 25mm 6mm, 17g
F652, T258	Modern pit	626	Large iron hinge. Rounded socket at one end leading to a rectangular plate leading to a long rounded shank with a round fixing corroded onto it, 200mm long, socket and plate 42mm wide, shank 19mm diameter, 585g
F683, T110	Post-medieval / modern ditch	635	1) Complete large iron horseshoe, 64mm long, 52mm wide, 595g 2) Large iron rod, circular in cross-section, bent in half at 90° at approximately midway, one end broken, other end has been bent over into a U-shape and pinched to form a loop, possibly a bucket handle, 360mm long, 7.7mm diameter, 90g 3) Small fragment of iron rod, broken at one end, slightly flattened at the other, 43mm long, 12mm diameter, 11.7g

Table 33 Post-medieval/modern agricultural ironwork from post-medieval/modern features that has been recorded and discarded

Metal-detecting over trenches before, during and after excavation, and over spoilheaps, resulted in a small quantity of modern non-ferrous finds (39 items at 233g) and a significant quantity of post-medieval/modern agricultural ironwork (109 items at 16,978g). All of this material has been recorded (see Tables 34 and 35 below) and, as per SCCAS deposition guidelines, discarded.

Trench	Description
T396	1) Steel screw, modern, 4g 2) Two fragments of copper-alloy sheet, 2g, modern 3) Four small pieces of scrap lead, modern, 9g
T406	Thin strip of copper-alloy broken at both ends with single copper-alloy rivet still in place, 68mm long, 10mm wide, 3mm thick, 6g, modern agricultural
T427	1) Copper-alloy, incomplete remains of the back plate and mechanism of a pocket

	watch, 44mm diameter, 14g 2) Lead shot from a shot gun, 5g
Field D	1) Lead rifle bullet, 19th century, 13g 2) Nine small machinery fragments, 135g 3) Nineteen small scrap fragments of copper-alloy and lead, 45g

Table 34 Modern non-ferrous finds from metal-detecting that have been recorded and discarded

Trench	Description
T108	1) Length of iron tube, 237mm long, 26mm diameter, 389g 2) Strip of iron, broken at both ends and slightly bent, at least two rivet holes visible, 137mm x 34mm x 10mm, 203g 3) Fragment of iron, 52mm x 22mm x 19mm, 38g
T115	1) Fragment of iron sheet, includes one rounded corner, 79mm x 38mm x 8mm, 48g 2) Iron nail, tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90°, flat round head, 39mm long, 10g 3) Iron nail shank, square-sectioned, 33mm long, 4g
T118	Iron nail, tip missing, square-sectioned shank, domed head with one angle no wider than shank, 35mm long, 6g
T120	Fragment from the tip of a plough share, 455g
T121	Block of iron with flange, 72mm long, 68mm wide, 17 & 32mm thick, 498g
T124	1) Length of iron rod, broken at both ends, 230mm long, 106g 2) Iron rivet, 47mm long, 55g
T127	Iron nail, tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, small domed round head, 46mm long, 10g
T128	Short length of iron rod, bent into a U-shape, 145mm long, 16mm diameter, 134g
T134	Fragment of iron sheet, 50mm x 49mm x 5mm, 28g
T137	Fragment of iron, flat, roughly triangular in shape with square-sectioned shank, 74mm x 30mm x 10mm, 46g
T138	1) Iron fitting consisting of an L-shaped bracket with round-sectioned shank protruding from the shorter length, 146mm x 37mm, 294g 2) Fragment of iron, 60mm x 22mm, 31g
T145	Fragment of iron strip, 39mm x 36mm x 10mm, 58g
T148	Length of iron rod, bent and broken at both ends, 78mm long, 7mm diameter, 14g
T150	Fragment of iron sheet, one flat edge, broken on all other sides, 88mm x 38mm x 8mm, 65g
T160	1) Fragment of iron sheet, slightly curved, 60mm x 46mm x 6mm, 46g. 2) Complete iron bolt with round-sectioned shank including a round iron washer corroded to the six-sided head of the bolt, 88mm long, 67g
T213	Lump of iron, 39g
T246	Fragment of iron sheet, 43mm x 32mm, 18g
T250	Part of an iron bracket, 91mm long x 25mm wide, 68g
T259	1) Six iron sheet fragments, largest 123mm x 125mm x 9mm, 694g (stamped HANSO []) and smallest 28mm x 16mm x 4mm, 5g. Totals 933g 2) Two iron bolts, both have round-sectioned shanks, a) flat round head with square nut at base, 118mm long, b) domed round head, 83mm long. Totals 275g
T269	Fragment of plough share, 293g
T313	Flat strip with rectangular cross-section, broken at one end, tapering to a point at the other, 280mm long, 36mm wide, 8mm thick, 427g
T320	1) Large scaffold bar, broken at one end, 334mm long, 35mm diameter, 1.08kg.

	2) Modern screw, 9g 3) Incomplete nail with most of shank missing, large, thick square-sectioned shank, large square head, 15g
T321	Triangular sheet of iron, slightly curved, 178mm long, 84mm wide, 10mm thick, 385g
T333	Irregular lump of iron, 11g
T334	U-shaped strip with both arms broken, 71mm long by 21mm by 10mm, 52g
T338	Thick wire, broken at both ends, 117mm long, 10mm diameter, 21g
T339	1) Two irregular lumps of iron, 40g & 34g 2) Incomplete nail with tip and most of head missing, square-sectioned shank, 6g 3) Complete nail, square-sectioned shank, flat round head, 47mm long, 6g 4) Nail shank fragment, square-sectioned, 7g
T347	Sheet fragment made to fit three sides of a corner, part of a fitting or binding, 67mm long, 51mm & 37mm wide, 7mm thick, 195g
T348	1) Fragment, 4g 2) Complete nail, square-sectioned shank, slightly domed and square head, 40mm long, 6g 2) Complete nail, small, square-sectioned shank clenched towards tip, slightly domed and square head, 22mm long, 2.0g. Possibly a horseshoe nail.
T351	1) Rectangular fragment of iron, broken on both long sides, 40mm long, 22mm wide, 10mm thick, 29g 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, flat round head, 60mm long, 7g
T354	1) Large six-sided nut with one flat side and one domed side, 138g 2) Screw, 33g
T365	1) Fragment of rod, possibly from something like a road iron, 46mm long, 13mm diameter, 33g 2) Nail, almost complete with tip and part of head missing, square-sectioned, head same size as shank but slightly domed, 60mm long, 10g
T367	Complete triangular ploughshare, triangular in cross-section, with rivet hole for attachment, 147mm long, 105mm wide (max), 51mm thick (max), 1.14kg
T374	1) Fragment of very modern machinery, some kind of screwed fitting, 64g 2) Iron strip bent into a rough oval shape, 58mm long, 48mm wide, 17mm thick, 94g 3) Strip of iron with round cross-sectioned, tapering, pointed and curved inwards at both ends, 75mm long, 9mm diameter, 23g 4) Complete nail, square-sectioned shank, slightly domed and square head, 37mm long, 5g
T375	1) Strip fragment, broken at both ends, 55mm long by 26mm by 7mm, 27g 2) Rectangular sheet fragment with a raised rib down the centre, broken at one end, 75mm long, 80mm wide, 8mm thick, 251g
T377	Irregular lump of iron, 40mm long, 26mm wide, 10mm thick, 24g
T392	Sheet fragment, roughly square with one straight edge and three broken edges, 55mm long, 33mm wide, 7mm thick, 41g
T405	Irregular lump, 69g
T409	1) Irregular lump, 42mm long, 32mm long, 22mm thick, 61g 2) Half of a horseshoe including the toe caulk, 141mm long, 30mm wide at caulk, 10mm thick, 195g
T410	1) Fragment of curved iron sheet, 107mm long, 74mm wide, 10mm thick, 150g 2) Part of a mechanical fitting made of a thick shank, diamond-shaped in cross-section, with a flat, roughly rectangular head but most of the edges are broken so probably originally larger, 75mm long, 202g 3) Complete, rectangular-sectioned shank clenched towards the tip, triangular-shaped head, 83mm long, 14g 4) Length of wire, c 300mm long, 3mm diameter, 10g
T411	1) Six-sided nut, 7g

	2) Very modern screw, 4g 3) Fragment of strip, 1g
T417	1) Complete ploughshare, triangular with socket for attachment, 200mm long, 155mm wide, blade 11mm thick, socket 54mm thick, 1.68kg 2) Almost complete ploughshare, triangular with socket for attachment, 190mm long, 170mm wide, blade 11mm thick, socket 54mm thick 1.83kg 3) Strip, broken at both ends, 156mm long, 50mm wide, 12mm thick, 237g 4) Complete bolt, rectangular-sectioned shank, round, slightly domed head, 137mm long, 62g 5) Complete bolt, round-sectioned shank, flat square head, 68mm long, 51g 6) Two complete nails, rectangular-sectioned shanks and both clenched, flat round heads, 111mm long and 106mm long, 67g 7) Three nails, round-sectioned shanks, small and flat round heads, 48mm, 62mm and 66mm long, 29g 8) Rectangular-sectioned nail shank, 66mm long, 18g
T419	Strip, tapering, broken at both ends, 78mm long, 24-33mm wide, 6mm thick, 52g
T423	Screw with square bolt, 49mm long, 29g
T425	Nail, large, square-sectioned shank, domed pyramidal head, 88mm long, 34g
T427	Incomplete nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, slightly domed oval-shaped head, 56mm long, 8g
T443 (10)	1) Six-sided nut, 15g 2) Irregular strip, 85mm long, 30g
T444 (9)	1) U-shaped staple, one arm broken, 41mm long, 26mm wide, 12g 2) L-shaped iron bolt with square cross-section, one arm tapers towards the end to a flattened edge, the other is broken, arm 1: 140mm long, arm 2: 31mm long, 14mm wide by 14mm thick, 165g
T463	Large strip of iron with two rivet hole through centre, one end flat, other end cut on the diagonal, 390mm long, 111mm wide, 14mm thick, 3.25kg
T464	Iron rod, slightly curved with a rounded point at both ends, 175mm wide, 11mm diameter, 68g
T465	Iron sheet fragment, 50mm x 45mm x 5mm, 28g
T466	Iron sheet fragment, 56mm x 46mm x 4mm, 22g
T470	Iron nut, bolt and washer, 20g
T473	Iron lump, 19g
T474	Iron fragment, 4g
T475	Incomplete nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head, 28mm long, 4g
T476	1) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, flat round head, 44.2mm long, 4g 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, small round domed head, 44.2mm long, 16g
T485	1) Iron sheet fragment, 37mm x 34mm x 3mm, 13g 2) Iron lump, 20g
T487	Small iron screw, round-sectioned shank, domed round head, 36mm long, 7g
T489	1) Iron nail, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, square head, 43mm long, 14g 2) Square-sectioned shank, head missing, 67mm long, 9g

Table 35 Post-medieval/modern agricultural ironwork from metal-detecting that has been recorded and discarded

7.4 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced 248 pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 1.165kg from 20 contexts ranging mainly in date from the prehistoric era to the 19th/20th century. The material was collected both by hand and a small amount from environmental samples of features that included ditches, gullies and pits.

The following table provides a quantification of the assemblage by general period.

Period	No. of pieces	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	2	58
Iron Age	186	410
Medieval	47	549
Post-medieval	1	8
Post-medieval / modern	5	34
Modern	4	30
Undated	3	76
Totals	248	1165

Table 36 Quantification of animal bone assemblage by date

The assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M Davis (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92).

Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data.

These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification (see Quantification of assemblage table in Appendix 4) these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs.

Results

The material was in generally poor condition being quite fragmented and with the loss of much surface detail. Just nine POSACs were identified amongst the assemblage and these are shown by the *POSAC / Skeletal parts recovered by context* table in Appendix 4. The remaining NCS material is listed in the *Non-countable specimens recovered by context* table (also in Appendix 4). No metrical or mandible/ tooth wear stage data was collected.

The following table shows the numerical distribution of POSACs by context, species and date. Contexts that contained non-countable specimens are shown by a grey shaded field. Where the only evidence for the presence of a species is amongst the NCS material it is shown by a (+) sign in the distribution table.

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Species	Prehistoric	Iron Age	Medieval	Post-medieval	Post-medieval / modern	Modern	Undated
F12	T434	Ditch	Sheep/Goat			(+)				
F14	T444	Ditch	Cow							(+)
F30	T411	Ditch	Dog			(+), b				
F36	T411	Ditch				c				
F38	T316	Ditch								
F67	T180	Gully			d					
F80	T34	Ditch								
F117	T139	Pit	Cow Sheep/Goat		(+) (+) d, h, b					
F134	T282	Ditch	Cow	(+)						
F321	T411	Ditch								
F323	T377	Ditch								
F324	T316	Ditch							c	
F340	T026	Ditch								
F371	T177	Ditch								
F612	T411	Ditch	Sheep/Goat			1, d				
F646A	T464	Ditch	Cow						(+)	
F697	T184	Ditch	Horse Sheep/Goat			1, d 2 h				
F698	T177	Ditch	Cow			(+)				
F703	T194	Gully	Cow Pig		(+) 5 c, b					

F714	T241	Ditch								
Totals			Cow	(+)	(+)	(+)			(+)	(+)
			Dog		(+)	(+)				
			Horse		(+)	(+)				
			Pig							
			Sheep/Goat		5	1				
						1				
						2				

Table 37 Animal bone by context

(+) in the above table denotes the presence of the species noted amongst the otherwise non-countable specimens (NCS) from the context. c = cut/chopped, b = burnt, d = dog gnawed, h = hacked or broken
 The presence of non-countable specimens from a feature is indicated by a grey shaded field.

The prehistoric period

The prehistoric assemblage was derived from five features – pit F117 (T139), ditch F134 (T282), gully F67 (T180), gully F703 (T194) and ditch F714 (T241). The species that were positively identified from the prehistoric deposits were cow, pig and sheep or goat (no distinction being made due to a lack of diagnostic features).

Although by the number of pieces of bone recovered from Early Iron Age gully F703 appears prolific (172 pieces), the degree of fragmentation was very high and each piece barely weighed more than 1g.

Pig bone was only identified from this feature where several isolated teeth were recovered, probably suggesting the original deposition of a complete mandible.

Cow was also identified amongst the NCS material from this gully as well as from ditch F134 (prehistoric), and pit F117 (Middle Iron Age) where sheep or goat bone was also present. Evidence of butchery was noted amongst the NCS material from gully F703 where a fragment of large mammal bone had fine cut marks on its surface and some of the bone from pit F117 had been broken and hacked – an activity associated with the extraction of marrow. Evidence of dog gnawing was also apparent and is usually a good indicator of residuality within the finds from a context as the bone would have originally derived from an area where scavenging dogs would have had easy access to it. Seven small unidentifiable fragments of bone from this feature had also been burnt and were either scorched brownish black or calcinated white/grey.

The medieval period

The medieval animal bone assemblage was provided by eight features dating from the 11th century to the 15th century. These were ditches F12 (T434), F30 (T411), F36 (T411), F321 (T411), F371 (T177), F612 (T411), F697 (T184), F698 (T177).

The species of cow, horse, sheep/goat and dog were all identified.

Ditch F697 produced the only horse bone identified in the assemblage, a fragment of pelvis that had also been dog gnawed. This feature also produced two isolated sheep/goat teeth.

Cow bone was identified from ditch F698 (11th to 14th century) and dog was identified amongst the NCS material from ditch F30 (11th to 13th/14th century).

The post-medieval/modern period

Four features of post-medieval/modern date produced animal bone. These were ditches F38 (T316), F323 (T377), F324 (T316) and F646A (T464). The only species identified was cow from ditch F646A.

Conclusions

The animal bone assemblage from the evaluation was small, fragmented, and generally in poor condition. This will have biased the survival of skeletal elements towards the larger species and the most durable skeletal elements such as the teeth.

The main domestic species of cow was identified in contexts through all of the main dated site periods from the prehistoric to the post-medieval/modern, albeit in small quantities.

Pig was only identified from a single context of Iron Age date, gully F703 (T194).

Horse bone was only identified in a medieval feature, ditch F697 (T184). It appeared to have been dog gnawed, suggesting a certain degree of residuality in the finds from this feature.

The only other species positively identified in the assemblage was dog from ditch F30 (T411) dating from the 11th to the 13th/14th century.

Though none of the POSAC elements displayed any signs of butchery it was noted to affect very small amounts of bone amongst the non-countable specimens from all the main periods.

A fragment of large mammal bone from the Early Iron Age gully F703 (T194) had fine cut marks on its surface and some of the bone from Middle Iron Age pit F117 (T139) had been broken and hacked – an activity associated with the extraction of marrow. Seven small fragments of bone from this feature had also been burnt and dog gnawing was also noted.

No signs of bone working were noted on any of the assemblage.

7.5 Human bone *by Megan Seehra*

Cremated bone was recovered from F92 (finds no. 114) in trench T51. It was a small, sub-round pit measuring 0.65m at its widest, with a maximum depth of 0.38m. The cremated bone and charcoal were concentrated in the top 0.1-0.2m of fill, with most of the deposit on the west side of the pit. The base was concave with some unevenness and steep edges. This was the only cremation deposit found during this phase of investigation.

The deposit was fully excavated on site. No urn or pottery sherds were present but finds did include a partial bronze pin and a small iron object. Fragments of charcoal were also present, the maximum size being 15.3mm.

There were no truncations or disturbances by any archaeological features, although the very top of the feature had been truncated by the machine excavation of the trench: the natural was over dug by a couple of centimetres, which may have removed a few centimetres of fill from F92.

Methods and process

A half-section of the feature was originally excavated. Then, after recording, it was fully excavated. Larger fragments of bone, and other fragments of bone found on the surface of the feature were collected by hand and saved in a finds bag. As per McKinley (in Mitchell and Brickley 2017), a whole-earth recovery excavation was carried out, in which 100% of the feature was recovered. The feature was excavated by trowel.

The separate bone fragments collected by hand were washed carefully and bagged. The rest of the deposit was carefully wet-sieved in a 1mm size mesh. After drying, the deposit was initially sorted through 10mm and 5mm sieves, identifying burnt and unburnt bones, any other finds, and separating stones. The remainder of the deposit was sorted through by hand to ensure as much of the remains were recovered as possible. Any fragments under 5mm were not examined in greater depth, but were still kept.

The bone was assessed initially by its weight, fragment size and colour. Any animal bone fragments identified were separated. Each fragment over the size of 5mm was sorted into four skeletal areas (skull, upper limbs, lower limbs, axial). Attempts were made to sort fragments by further identifiable elements (e.g. femur rather than long bone) and have been submitted with a medium degree of certainty due to fragmentation. An estimation of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) and age was made. Estimations of pathologies, sex and height were unable to be carried out, again due to fragment size.

Results

Presence of animal bone

There was a minute amount of probable animal bone found in the cremated remains. Part of an animal tooth was found (?sheep), as well as a few unidentifiable fragments of animal bone.

Weight of the deposit

The total weight of the bone collected from the deposit was 528.7g. This is below average when compared to the weight of one adult cremated in the modern day, which is 1,650g (Webb 2012, 3 after McKinley 2000). However, a single adult cremated remains can weigh anywhere between 57g and 3,000g (Roberts 2009, 117).

It must be noted that there are several factors that can influence the total weight of cremated remains found. The pyre site may have been used more than once, meaning the remains of the previous person(s) or animal(s) may still be present during the removal of these cremated remains. The remains may not have been collected thoroughly afterwards, which may also be a reflection of the deceased's status as well as the community's beliefs on death and the afterlife (McKinley 2000, 70). There are also post-deposition, taphonomic and excavation factors to consider as well.

Bone fragmentation

The largest fragment in the assemblage was 31.5mm, with the majority of fragments being between 10-20mm (34%). Typically, unurned cremations such as this one will produce smaller fragments than urned cremations (McKinley 1994) due to pyre collection method, and post-depositional disturbances. An in-situ cremation may have resulted in larger fragments as well.

During the cremation the remains may have been raked or moved around regularly to ensure all bone was burnt, which could fragment the bones, especially once in their collagen-free, brittle stage. The remains may also have been broken further during excavation and post-excavation work.

Colour of bone

Cremated bone can vary in colour depending on many elements, including the temperature the body is burnt at, duration of exposure to fire, oxygen supply, and body fat. Burnt bone can vary from brown to white, depending on how oxidised the bone gets (i.e. white bone is completely oxidised). Generally, bone exposed to temperatures at around 300°C will be charred (brown/black), blue and grey bone indicates partially oxidised bone and will have been exposed to temperatures up to 600°C, while white bone will have been burnt at temperatures exceeding 600°C (McKinley in Mitchell and Brickley 2017). Modern, optimised cremations of an adult body will take less than 2 hours with temperatures reaching a maximum of 760-1083°C (Schultz *et al* in Schmidt and Symes 2015, 87).

Over 80% of the bone recovered was completely white (fully oxidised), almost 15% was mostly oxidised (white with some blue/grey), with less than 1% charred or completely unburnt. Fully oxidised bone does not contain collagen, resulting in these fragments becoming very brittle (Schmidt and Symes 2008).

Surface changes

Surface changes are common during the burning of bone, and consist of shrinking, fracturing, warping and cracking. During a cremation, bone dehydrates, removing the collagen, which leads to these changes. They are indicative of the condition of the body at the time of burning – i.e. whether the bone had soft tissue attached or not, and whether the bone was wet or dry. Fracture types can also help to identify the type of bone (long bone, etc.), especially longitudinal fractures.

Around 10% of the bone had warped and at least 25% of the cremated bones showed signs of heat-induced fractures (HIFs). Using the HIF types identified by Herrman and Bennett (1999, in Schmidt and Symes 2008, 216) (longitudinal, thumbnail, patina, step and delamination), the majority of fractures seen were thumbnail fractures, closely followed by longitudinal. Thumbnail fractures are a series of curved fractures along a bone and generally occur due to the destruction of the soft tissue during burning. Longitudinal fractures tend to occur on the diaphysis (shaft) of bones, therefore occurring on upper and lower limb bones, hand and feet bones, or ribs. Delamination and step fractures were also seen in smaller amounts.

Due to the small fragment size and therefore lack of identifiable skeletal elements, it is difficult to determine whether the remains have shrunk during burning. Fresh bone when burnt up to 800°C can shrink by as much as 25% (Wahl, in Schmidt and Symes 2015, 234), so it is likely the remains here have shrunk to this extent.

Elements and species identified

Many of the fragments were warped due to the heat when the remains were burnt, which makes identification of elements difficult.

Fragments over 5mm were grouped into four skeletal areas; skull, upper limb, lower limb and axial skeleton (pelvis, spine, shoulders, ribcage). Most fragments could not be identified by a specific bone, and were instead only grouped by area.

Some fragments were able to be identified with some degree of confidence, including the zygomatic (part of the skull), tooth roots (one of which is likely from a canine), a metacarpal, tibia and humerus.

As there were no repeated, fully identifiable skeletal elements it can only be concluded the minimum number of individuals (MNI) in this cremation assemblage was one. As previously stated, it is entirely possible fragments from previous individuals have intentionally or unintentionally entered into the deposit.

Age, sex and pathologies

There was no evidence of fusion lines, however the sutures present on the skull fragments identified were still open. Although not entirely reliable as an ageing method on their own, cranial sutures can be used to estimate the age of an individual. As this is the only ageing method available for this assemblage, using the Meindl and Lovejoy method (1985, in Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), this individual may not have been older than 30 years old.

There was not enough data to estimate sex, or any pathologies present.

Presence and type of pyre goods

Pyre goods are items that are added to the body when it is about to be burnt, rather than goods added to the grave after burning. There was no evidence of the individual wearing jewellery during the cremation (this would be indicated by coloured staining on the bone, for instance green from copper-based objects), but fragments of a copper-alloy pin and iron object were present among the remains.

There was also evidence of animal bone as a pyre good. A small fragment of burnt animal tooth was found; this suggests an animal was purposely placed with the body before or during burning, or it has accidentally ended up in the deposit due to an event such as a feast. It is not unusual to find cremated animal bone within a human cremation (Ossafreelance 2012).

Presence and type of pyre debris

A considerable amount of charcoal was present in the deposit and feature. An abundance of charcoal in the fill indicates that the pyre debris was not completely removed, leading to the belief that the pyre site was elsewhere.

Discussion

As the cremated bone was focused in the top of the feature with no evidence of in-situ burning (e.g. no burnt feature edges, and a mixed distribution of bone fragments), the individual(s) were burnt in a different location with the remains deposited into the burial pit. The small fragments of charcoal found in this deposit have been interpreted as pyre debris, with the finds likely to be pyre goods. The burnt animal bones can have a mixed interpretation; the remains of an animal may have been consumed or ritually offered during the burning of this individual, or the remains of an animal have inadvertently entered into the deposit.

The poor preservation and redeposition of the cremated bone has definitely reduced the fragment size and overall weight of the cremation. The entire individual is certainly not present, and may contain the partial remains of more than one individual.

The colour of bone suggests there was consistent source of heat of at least 600°C, and an even distribution of heat. The fire would have been regularly tended to, possibly even with steady raking. This would suggest effort in this burning, whether this is related to ritual or other formal

funerary practices. Warping and HIFs indicate the bones still had flesh attached during the cremation. However, we do not know how fresh the body was.

Identifiable skeletal elements appear to be very small compared to unburnt adult skeletal remains. As previously mentioned, cremated remains can shrink up to 25%, but without larger fragment sizes it was impossible to determine sex and a more precise age. It is not out of the question to suggest some of the remains in this assemblage may have belonged to a juvenile, or very small adult.

Promising but limited information has come from the analysis of these cremated remains in relation to the individual(s) and insight into prehistoric burial practices in the area. Further investigation would be valuable in ascertaining whether there are more cremation burials and associated pyres on the development site.

7.6 Lithics

By Tom Lawrence and Liz Kennard

This assemblage consisted of 1154 worked flints, the bulk of which derived from pit F104 from Field B. The total assemblage spans from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age with some occurrences of re-use such as the Neolithic axehead from Field A or the polished axe remnants from Field B. The assemblage was split into its different field components and each field was analysed separately according to the method outlined below. The report layout reflects this. This report and catalogue should be fully integrated into further work derived from this site. All natural flint has been discarded.

The artefacts were catalogued according to the Oxford-Wessex standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a spreadsheet. Additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma & Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Field A

A single multiplatform flake core on a polished axehead was recovered from modern topsoil. The piece is generally in good condition, though had some damage to the cutting edge. This appears to cut through the patina so it is potentially modern in nature. The flake removals appear short and squat indicating a Bronze Age date.

Category type	Feature type	Description
Core multi-platform flakes on polished flint axehead (Layer L1)	Topsoil	Flaking from the faceted edges onto both faces of the axe at butt end. Axe appears to be Type C (Field <i>et al</i> 1984), thick butted with faceted sides. Polished across entire surface. Possible use damage to cutting end, though colour difference suggests this may be damage of a more modern date

Table 38 The flint from Field A

Field B

The evaluation in Field B produced 1014 struck flints from both topsoil and features. A large proportion of flints were diagnostic and of Early Bronze Age date related to the modification of polished axes. The flints ranged in condition.

Category type	Pit F104	Other contexts	Total
Flake	432	10	442
Blade	12	-	12
Bladelet	23	-	23
Blade index	35/467 (7.49%)	-	35/477 (7.34%)

Chip	341	-	341
Irregular waste	91	-	91
Crested piece	1	-	1
Core tablet	2	-	2
Burin spall	1	-	1
Janus Flake	1	-	1
Core single-platform flakes	7	-	7
Core multi-platform flakes	8	-	8
Core Keeled/Discoidal	17	-	17
Core on a flake	4	-	4
Core fragment	24	-	24
Bipolar core	1	-	1
Hammerstone	2	-	2
Scraper side and end	4	-	4
Scraper end	3	-	3
Scraper side	5	-	5
Thumbnail scraper	2	-	2
Piercer	1	-	1
Discoidal Knife	1	-	1
Knife other	1	-	1
Flake retouched	2	-	2
Polished axe flake	15	-	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1014</i>
No. burnt (%)	42/1004 (4.12%)		42/1014 (4.14%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	180/572 (31.47%)	4/10 (40%)	184/582 (31.62%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	19/572 (3.32%)	-	19/582 (3.27%)

Table 39 The flint assemblage from Field B*Provenance*

The assemblage mostly derived from pit features (99.21%). The most abundant pit was F104 which contained 1004 flints. A small percentage of the assemblage derived from ditches, a tree-throw and topsoil.

The majority of the flints derived from Trench T100 (n=1004) in which pit F104 is located. The rest of the assemblage is dispersed between Trenches T99 (n=3), T119 (n=2), T137 (n=2), T139 (n=2) and T145 (n=1).

Category type	Total	%
Pits	1006	99.21
Ditches	6	0.59
Treethrows	1	0.01
Topsoil	1	0.01
<i>Total</i>	<i>1014</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 40 Field B flint assemblage by context type*Raw material and condition*

The majority of the flints likely derived from local sources, including river gravels and chalk outcrops. A small quantity of material derived from bullhead beds. The assemblage is mostly fresh or lightly damaged with only 7% of pieces being badly damaged. The majority of the assemblage was lightly (82.38%) patinated or fresh. This suggests the assemblage received little taphonomic damage with a minority being disturbed or rolled after deposition.

Condition	%	Cortication	%
Fresh	50.31	Fresh	12.09
Light	42.64	Light	82.38
Moderate	6.39	Medium	5.33
Heavy	0.43	Heavy	0.20
Rolled	0.21		

Table 41 Field B flint by condition and cortication, excluding waste

The assemblage

The Field B assemblage contains a very low blade index of 7.34% demonstrated by the sparsity of blade/bladelets. The blanks within pit F104 have a wide array of flaking patterns with the majority having unidirectional or crossed patterns. The flakes from other features demonstrate a fairly similar pattern to pit F104. However, due to the small assemblage size of the flints found outside of this pit, interpretation should be limited. The Field B assemblage contains a high number of dihedral and faceted platforms.

Flaking pattern	No flaking (0)	Unidirectional (1)	Bidirectional (2)	Crossed (3)	Multidirectional (4)
Total (pit F104) (%)	4.43	62.56	6.89	24.14	2.22
Total (other contexts) (%)	10	60	0	30	0

Table 42 Flaking pattern for blanks in pit F104

The core assemblage is dominated by Levallois and keeled cores (n=17) with seven single-platform and eight multi-platform flake cores. The Levallois cores are of poor quality (large number of fractures and spurred edges) and the removals from the single platform cores are quite broad. There are a large number of core fragments (n=24) geared towards flake production, these have Levallois-esque qualities. A bipolar core and four cores on flakes were also found. The curated pieces consist of one crested piece, two core tablets and one burin spall. There are also several flakes with polish (n=15) from a polished axe. The tool percentage for Field B is common (3.27%), the majority of the tools being well made scrapers with one piercer and two knives. All of these pieces, except for 10 flakes, derive from pit F104.

		Westerfield Road other contexts (%)	Westerfield Road pit F104 (%)	A2 MNEO (%)	BANBURY LNEO (%)	A2 EBA (%)	A2 MBA (%)	A2 MLBA (%)
Broad	<0.5							
	0.6-1	50	46.3	20	31.34	47.3	36.6	43.3
Medium	1.1-1.5							
	1.6-2	20	45.6	66.66	56.94	47.8	51.14	46.6
Narrow	2.1-2.5							
	>2.6	0	8.5	13.3	9.33	4.78	12.2	9.92

Table 43 Length/width ratios from Field B compared to other southern British assemblages (Donnelly 2012)

Based on the tool assemblage of well-made end and thumbnail scrapers and well-made knives (including a discoidal knife), it is likely that pit F104 is Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. This is corroborated by the high quantity of Levallois cores and the complex flaking pattern on the debitage. The length to width ratio suggests a similarity to the Early Bronze Age of the A2. One can only suggest that the flint from other contexts in Field B is of general later prehistoric date.

Discussion

From the tool typologies and the length/width ratios, one can suggest that the assemblage from pit F104 is Early Bronze Age in date.

The flint from pit F104 possess some interesting attributes. The Levallois cores are of poor quality and there are several flakes with polish that clearly derive from polished axes. It has been noted that Levallois cores follow a similar pattern of manufacture to adze and axe production (Donnelly 2018). One might suggest, therefore, that when pit F104 was open, used polished axes with internal flaws were purposefully destroyed and reused as Levallois cores. The flaws hindered the knapper and resulted in a high number of poor quality or broken cores. The large number of polished flakes in this assemblage is likely a by-product of the destruction and re-use of these polished axes. Many of these flakes have complex flaking patterns, dihedral or faceted platforms and soft or indeterminate bulbs indicative of axe working flakes.

This suggests modification and transformation of old polished axes into new flaked ones during the Early Bronze Age.

Field C

A total of 82 flints were recovered from 20 archaeological contexts and from topsoil. Much of the assemblage was Bronze Age in nature; heavily dominated by flakes and flake technology, with no preparation, hard hammer bulbs and limited core reduction. A single microdenticulate was also seen, which was of Late Neolithic date.

Category Type	Topsoil/subsoil	Features	Total
Flake		49	49
Blade	1	2	3
Bladelet		1	1
Blade index	1/1 (100%)	3/52 (5.77%)	4/53 (7.55%)
Chip		13	13
Irregular waste		5	4
Core multi-platform flakes		4	4
Scraper side and end		1	1
Scraper on non flake blank		1	1
Burin		1	1
Microdenticulate		1	1
Notch		1	1
Flake retouched		3	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>82</i>
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	0/1 (0%)	22/68 (32.35%)	22/69 (31.88%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	0/1 (0%)	8/68 (11.64%)	8/69 (11.59%)

Table 44 The flint assemblage from Field C

Provenance

The assemblage was residual, the majority deriving from linear features (57.32%) or from pits (41.46%) of which there was 17 and 5 respectively. It is likely these flints are residual in nature. The remainder were from topsoil (1.22%).

Category type	Total	%
Topsoil/Subsoil	1	1.22
Ditches/gullies	47	57.32
Pits	34	41.46
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 45 Field C flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition

The majority of the flints likely derived from local sources, with many struck from thermal cores, while three of the pieces derived from Bullhead Bed sources (3.66%). The assemblage mostly showed light damaged with the rest being either fresh or moderately damaged.

Total assemblage	Total	%
Fresh	16	23.19
Light	41	59.42
Moderate	12	17.39
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 46 Field C flint by condition and cortication, excluding waste

The assemblage

The tool percentage was very common (11.59%) and consisted of three retouched flakes, a microdenticulate, notch, burin and two scrapers, one side and end, and one on a small repurposed blade core. The microdenticulate was on a dual-crested blade, was slightly concave

in shape and had light edge gloss and is likely Late Neolithic in date. The burin was on a small nodule/pebble with one end retouched with spall removals. The cores were all multiplatform flake cores derived from thermal pieces/nodules and seemed expedient in nature with few removals. The remainder of the assemblage consisted mainly of flake debitage with 10.14% showing signs of utilisation.

Discussion

The assemblage represents prehistoric activity ranging from the Neolithic to Late Bronze Age. There is a possible concentration towards the middle of the field where 67 of the 82 pieces, including the majority of the Late Bronze Age tools and cores, indicated the activity for this period was likely centred here. The assemblage is in good condition and represents limited later prehistoric activity in the area.

Field D

A total of 49 pieces were recovered from 18 archaeological features and modern topsoil. A single Bronze Age flake core was seen, alongside 35 flakes, 7 blade/bladelets, a notch and a retouched flake. The assemblage indicated limited later prehistoric activity in this area.

Category Type	Topsoil/subsoil	Features	Total
Flake	8	27	35
Blade	3	1	4
Bladelet		3	3
Blade index	3/11 (27.27%)	4/31 (12.90%)	7/42 (16.66 %)
Irregular waste		1	1
Core single-platform flakes	1		1
Notch		1	1
Flake retouched	2	2	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>49</i>
No. burnt (%)		1/35 (2.85%)	1/49 (2.04%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	6/14 (42.85%)	11/35 (31.42%)	17/49 (34.69%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	2/14 (14.28%)	3/35 (8.57 %)	5/49 (10.20%)

Table 47 The flint assemblage from Field D

Provenance

The majority of the pieces were from ditches or gullies (44.90%), followed by topsoil (28.57%), and pits (26.53%).

Category type	Total	%
Topsoil/subsoil	14	28.57
Ditches/gullies	22	44.90
Pits	13	26.53
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 48 Field D flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition

Many of the flints are likely derived from local sources, with a single blade fragment derived from Bullheads Bed flint. The condition of the assemblage varied with 39.13% with light edge damage, 24.49% showing moderate damage, 10.20% being fresh and 10.20% with showing heavy damage.

Total assemblage	Total	%
Fresh	5	10.20
Light	27	39.13
Moderate	12	24.49
Heavy	5	10.20
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 49 Field D flint by condition and cortication, excluding waste

The assemblage

A Bronze Age single platform flake core showed moderate core retention. Alongside this were four squat retouched flakes, three with plain platforms, one with cortical, and all with hard hammer bulbs. A single notch, also on squat flake, showed use wear. The remainder of the assemblage was made up of 35 flakes and 7 blade/bladelets.

Discussion

A small assemblage was recovered from Field D showing varied levels of damage. A Bronze Age core, alongside a flake heavy assemblage which was generally squat with hard hammer bulbs and no platform preparation, indicates limited late prehistoric activity in the area.

Field E

A small assemblage of eight pieces of worked flint was recovered from Field E. A single diagnostic piece was seen in the form of a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper showing later prehistoric activity in this area (from F623).

Category type	Total
Flake	6
Blade	1
Blade index	4/7 (14.29%)
Scraper thumbnail	1
<i>Total</i>	8
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	2/8 (25.00 %)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	1/8 (12.5%)

Table 50 The flint assemblage from Field E

Provenance

All the flint in the assemblage derived from archaeological features, with 75% from linears and the remainder from pits.

Category type	Total	%
Ditches/gullies	6	75.00
Pits	2	25.00
<i>Total</i>	8	100

Table 51 Field E flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition

The pieces were derived from local sources and were in good condition with 62.5% showing light damage, and the remainder were fresh.

Total assemblage	Total	%
Fresh	3	37.5
Light	5	62.5
<i>Total</i>	8	100

Table 52 Field E flint by condition and cortication, excluding waste

The assemblage

The assemblage consisted of a single thumbnail scraper on an inner flake, six flakes and one blade. All pieces were hard hammer struck, six had plain platforms, one had a thermal platform and one had a cortical platform.

Discussion

A small assemblage was recovered from Field E, with a single Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper indicating very limited later prehistoric activity on the area, and is expedient by nature.

Flints from topsoil

A small assemblage of nine flints were recovered from the topsoil across Fields A-E. No diagnostic pieces were seen. However, they are clearly the same technologically as the vast majority of the pieces seen across the site and show later prehistoric activity across the area.

Category type	Total
Flake	7
Bladelet	1
Blade index	1/8 (12.5%)
Irregular waste	1
<i>Total</i>	9
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	1/9 (34.69%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	0/9 (0%)

Table 53 The flint assemblage from topsoil

8 Environmental assessment

by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Westerfield Road, undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), recorded pits, ditches, postholes and other discrete features, most of which were undated. However, occasional contexts were dated by artefact association, with dates ranging from the Early Bronze Age to the medieval/post-medieval periods. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and a total of thirty-nine were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAT, with the flots being 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 54-55. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). Most plant remains were charred, but possible de-watered macrofossils were noted from the fills of medieval/post-medieval pit F313 and undated pit F651. These are denoted within the tables by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The assemblages highlighted in red in the tables are those containing materials potentially suitable for species identification and radiocarbon dating.

Results (Tables 54-55)

Although charcoal/charred wood is present within all but one sample, other plant macrofossils are very scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Preservation is variable, but many of the charred remains are fragmented and abraded, possibly suggesting that the material had been exposed to the elements for some while prior to incorporation within the feature fills.

Cereals are scarce, occurring within only fourteen of the assemblages studied. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are noted, but most cereals are too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff is all but absent. Potential non-cereal crop plant remains comprise cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae), which are noted within three assemblages.

Charred seeds are scarce, but all appear to be of common segetal weeds. Taxa noted include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). The de-watered assemblages include seeds of segetal and ruderal weeds, namely orache (*Atriplex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and annual nettle (*Urtica urens*). The predominance of fat hen seeds within the assemblage from medieval/post-medieval pit F313 may suggest that some or all of the remains are derived from a buried rodent cache. Possible oak (*Quercus* sp.) cupule

fragments are noted within sample 13 (cremation F92) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments occur within Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit F104 and undated pit F373.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments are predominant within many of the assemblages studied, and in twenty assemblages, are the only plant macrofossils recorded. Whilst much of this material is comminuted and abraded, larger fragments >10mm in size are also reasonably common, and these latter should be suitable for species identification and possible radiocarbon dating. It is noted that the charcoal from samples 1, 11, 304, 306, 307, 601, 616 and 617 has a distinctive flaked appearance, which may be indicative of very high temperature combustion. Further possible signs of high temperature burning may include the tarry droplets and residues on the charcoal from samples 12 and 617 and the very open grain patterns of the material from samples 305 and 613. Other plant macrofossils occur infrequently, but occasional indeterminate tuber fragments are noted along with de-watered wood fragments (the latter most particularly within the assemblage from pit F313).

Other remains are also very scarce. The black porous and tarry residues are all thought to be derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains. A large fragment of an even, open textured material noted within sample 4 from medieval ditch F30, may possibly be the remains of a burnt foodstuff. A single ferrous spherule is recorded from Middle Iron Age pit F117.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Previous work on samples from the Westerfield area (Fryer 2010) produced very similar results to those obtained from the current site. Plant remains were generally very scarce and preservation was poor. Cereals and seeds were noted, but at an insufficient density to aid with the interpretation of the site. Evidence for the primary deposition of refuse was all but absent and many features (particularly those with no clear date) appear to have been entirely peripheral to any main focus of domestic, agricultural or other activity. Of the current samples, those from prehistoric pit F327 and undated pit F667 contain sufficient material to suggest that the remains may have been deliberately placed, but the origin and significance (if any) of these assemblages is still unclear. Burnt pit fills at, for example, Foxhall, Ipswich (Fryer 2012) and Alnesbourne Crescent, Ipswich (Fryer 2014) have proved equally difficult to interpret, although those from Foxhall do appear to be associated with an activity which was occurring on the site during the Later Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

As identifiable plant remains are so scarce within the current assemblages, no further analysis is recommended. However, it is suggested that materials for identification and dating are extracted from the samples highlighted in red in the tables. In addition to providing a date for some of the undated contexts, this work may highlight facets of the local habitat and how resources were being exploited by those using the site further work on these samples will be incorporated into subsequent phases of archaeological investigation.

Sample No.	14	15	1	16	3	4	6	12	2	5	10	11	13	302	301	304	305	306	307
Feature No.	F104	F117	F1	F141	F30	F30	F36	F83	F3	L4	F77	F82	F92	F321	F313	F327	F327	F373	F376
Feature type	Pit (UF)	Pit	Ph	Pit/gully	Ditch (UF)	Ditch (LF)	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Layer	Pit	Pit	Crem	Ditch	Pit	Pit (UF)	Pit (LF)	Pit	Pit
Date	EBA	MIA	Preh	Preh	Med	Med	Med	Med/PM	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	Med	Med/PM	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Cereals and other potential crop plants																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf			x	x							x					
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)					x	x													
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)					x	x	x							x		x			
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)									x										
Cereal indet. (grains)						xx	x	x						xfg	xcf				
Large Fabaceae indet.						xcotyfg	xcotyfg												
Dry land herbs																			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.					x	x	x												
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.															xw				
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.														xw	xxxw				
Small Fabaceae indet.						x	x	x											

<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love										x									
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.					x														
Lamiaceae indet.							x												
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>																		xw	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.								xcf											
Large Poaceae indet.							x												
Polygonaceae indet.							x												
<i>Rumex</i> sp.							x	x											xw
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.																			xw
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.																			xw
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill																			xw
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.																			xxw
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.						x													
Tree/shrub macrofossils																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.																			x
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																			xcfw
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cupule frags.)													xcf						

Heathland plants																			
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsule)						xcf													
Woodland/ shade loving species																			
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.				x	xcf														
Zonitidae indet.													x						
Open country species																			
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.				xx	x					x				x					
<i>V. costata</i>				x															
<i>V. excentrica</i>										x									
<i>V. pulchella</i>				x	xcf									xcf					
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.							x												
Catholic species																			
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group										x									
Marsh/ freshwater species																			
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>							x												
Brackish water species																			
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>					xcf														
Wetland plants																			

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<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.															xw				
Other plant macrofossils																			
Charcoal <2mm		xxx	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xxxx	x	x	x	x	xx	x		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	xx	x	xx	xxx	xx	x	x					xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm		x	x		x	x	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	xx	xxx	x		xxxx	xxxx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm		x	x			x	x	xxx	xx	xx		xx	xx			xxx	xxxx	x	x
Charcoal >20mm									x										
Charred root/stem					x														x
De-watered root/stem															xxx				
Wood <5mm															xxxw				
Wood >5mm															xxxxw				
Wood >10mm															xxxw				
Wood >40mm															xw				
Indet. seeds							x												
Indet. tuber		x								x									
Other remains																			
Black porous material					x	x	x		x				x	x		x		x	
Black tarry material		x						xx					x					x	
Bone					xcf														
Burnt/fired clay		x		x															x
Burnt organic						x													

concretion																				
Burnt stone																		x	x	
Ferrous globule		x																		
Marine mollusc shell									x											
Small coal frags.										x								x		
Sample volume (litres)	20	40	10	20	30	10	40	30	20	40	10	10	30	20	10	20	110	10	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	0.2	0.2	c.5	<0.1	<0.1	
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	<10%	100%	100%	

Table 54 Environmental assessment results (part 1)

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens; xx = 11 – 50 specimens; xxx = 5 – 100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare; coty = cotyledon; fg = fragment; w = de-watered

ph = posthole; crem = cremation; L/M/UF = lower/middle/upper fill
 EBA = Early Bronze Age; MIA = Middle Iron Age; Preh = prehistoric; Med = medieval; PM = post-medieval; U/D = undated

Sample No.	620	603	618	612	610	604	616	619	601	602	605	606	607608	609	611	613	614	615	617
Feature No.	F104	F610	F703	F662	F649	F615	F682	F697	F601	F601	F616	F637	F641F642	F645	F651	F667	F676	F678	F685
Feature type	Pit MF	Pit	Gully	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Ditch Fill H	Pit/Ph U/MF	Pit/Ph LF	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date	MBA	E/MIA	IA	Preh	Rom	Med	Med	Med	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/DU/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Cereals and other potential crop plants																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x						x											
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			xcffg			x		xcffg											
(rachis internodes)															xw				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg							x											
Large Fabaceae indet. (cotyledon frags.)								xcotyfg											
Dry land herbs																			
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.															xw				
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.															xxw				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			xcffg																
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.															xxw				
<i>C. ficifolium</i> Sm.															xcfw				
<i>Fallopia</i>															xw				

<i>convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love																			
Large Poaceae indet.							x	xcf											
<i>Solanum</i> <i>nigrum</i> L.														xw					
Tree/shrub macrofossils																			
<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> L.	xx																		
Heathland plants																			
Ericaceae indet. (stem)								xcf											
Woodland/ shade loving species																			
Zonitidae indet.						x													
Open country species																			
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.						x		x											
<i>V. costata</i>						x													
<i>V. excentrica</i>						xcf		xcf											
<i>V.pulchella</i>						xcf													
Catholic species																			
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group						x		x											
Brackish water species																			
<i>Hydrobia</i>							xcf												

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<i>ulvae</i>																				
Other plant macrofossils																				
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xx		x	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx		xxxx	
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x			xx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xx	x	xxx	x	x	xxxx	xx		xxxx	
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xxx	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	xxx	x	x	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	
Charcoal >10mm		xx	x			x	x		xx	x	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xxxx	xx		xxxx	
Charred root/stem								x					x						x	
De-watered root/stem															xxxx					
Indet. culm frags.															xxw					
Indet. tuber frags.													xcf							
Other remains																				
Black tarry material	x		x															x		
Bone									x											
Burnt/fired clay						x		x												
Burnt stone									x											
Marine mollusc shell								x												
Micaceous ragstone			xcf																	
Small coal frags.											x									
De-watered															x					

arthropod remains																				
Sample volume (litres)	40	30	40	10	30	80	50	30	50	10	10	20	3010	10	20	90	30	10	40	
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	<0.1	c.2.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%100%	100%	100%	<10%	100%	100%	50%	

Table 55 Environmental assessment results (part 2)

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens; xx = 11 – 50 specimens; xxx = 5 – 100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare; coty = cotyledon; fg = fragment; w = de-watered

ph = post-hole; L/M/UF = lower/middle/upper fill

MBA = Middle Bronze Age; E/MIA = Early/Middle Iron Age; Preh = prehistoric; Rom = Roman; Med = medieval; U/D = undated

9 Radiocarbon dating

A sample of cremated human bone from burial pit F92 was submitted for radiocarbon dating at SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory (SUERC-93131 (GU55380); see Appendix 5). The purpose of submitting the sample was to date the cremation burial and to determine if it was contemporary with other dated features on the site.

A 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 39 calBC to 124 calAD was produced. On the basis of the 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence), there is an 88.9% chance that the date lies between 39 calBC and 90 calAD.

The cremation burial therefore dates from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period.

10 Discussion

A 5% sample of a site 52.5ha in size was evaluated. Very limited archaeological remains were uncovered, with only 355 features recorded. Excavations revealed a historic landscape dominated by ditches and gullies (233), the majority of which are probably quite recent and related to horticulture or agriculture, with relatively few pits (69). Furthermore, only limited artefactual and environmental evidence was recovered. Overall, the evaluation has provided evidence of an area which has witnessed only sparse historical activity.

Four main periods of activity were identified: the later prehistoric period, the Roman period, the medieval period, focused around the 11th to the 14th century, and the post-medieval and modern periods. The periodisation of activity at this site mirrors the results of the evaluation carried out by CAT on land to the west of Westerfield Road in 2009-10 (CAT Report 545).

Prehistoric

Remains originating from across the late prehistoric period were recorded. The earliest form of activity at this site was represented by two features dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Pit F104 in T100, located on the eastern edge of Field B, which produced a considerable quantity of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery including parts of four beakers, and over a thousand flints which suggest flint axe modification in the vicinity. Gully F623, in T479 at the eastern edge of Field E, yielded prehistoric pottery and a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper. In addition to the large assemblage recovered from F104, flints dating to the Late Neolithic period and Early Bronze Age were also residually-present in features and ploughsoil across the site, with a particular concentration around the centre of Field C.

The only features which dated to the Late Bronze Age were two ditches, one in T214, at the western edge of Field C, and the other in T351, at the northern end of Field D. The latter feature, F43, is particularly noteworthy, containing a stone lining constructed from large sub-angular stones and flints. This lining is highly unusual and somewhat puzzling, and it may be that this feature is not in fact a ditch but rather an elongated pit.

The main period of prehistoric activity at this site seems to have occurred during the Iron Age. In the southern half of Field B, a number of pits and ditches were uncovered which dated to the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, or to the prehistoric period more broadly.

More substantial prehistoric remains were encountered in Field C. Again consisting of ditches and pits, these features were more evenly distributed in this part of the site but two areas are of particular interest. At the southern end of the field, in the area of T280-T284, T288, T289, T290, T293 and T294 a cluster of pits and ditches evidenced intensive prehistoric activity, and within T282, a line of postholes and an adjacent stakehole indicated the presence of at least one posted structure. One of these postholes contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery. Approximately 90m north

northwest of this cluster, in T250 and T251, lay another concentrated area of linear features which may have formed a small field system. One of these dated to the 16th or 17th century but two were prehistoric in date and it seems likely that most of the remainder also originated from the prehistoric period.

Despite the scarcity of finds across the site, a number of features yielded substantial and/or significant artefactual evidence and may warrant further investigation. Gully F703, in T194 at the far northeastern corner of Field C, contained numerous sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, including some typical of the Darmsden-Linton tradition. In T139, in the southwestern corner of Field B, pit F117 produced a modest assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery (including part of a fineware jar), fragments of a loomweight, and a piece of daub with wattle impressions, indicating the presence of a wattle-and-daub structure nearby. Another Late Iron Age pit, F682, was excavated in T122, in the southeastern corner of Field B, and was found to contain four sherds of wheel-made grog-tempered pottery. And in T412, in the southwestern corner of Field D, pit F610 yielded another noteworthy assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery, as well as a quantity of heat-affected stones.

Finally, a cremation burial, F92, was excavated in T51, at the northern end of Field B. This feature is also unusual. The pit exhibits no evidence of burning, and it appears that the cremated bone was instead placed within it. A small iron object and a fragment of a bronze pin were also present in the feature, and may represent some form of ritual deposition. While it is not situated near to any other prehistoric features and appears quite isolated, it is highly likely that further cremation burials lie in the vicinity. C-14 dating of bone recovered from this feature gave a Late Iron Age or early Roman date but, given the paucity of Roman remains across the site, it likely had its origins in the earlier period.

Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the area was sparse. The only features dated to the Roman period – tentatively or definitively – were a ditch and a possible natural feature located at the northern end of Field C and a gully at its southern end, and two ditches in the southeast corner of Field E. Small amounts of Roman imbrex, brick and tile were residually-present in a number of later features. These features were quite widely-distributed, and therefore give little indication as to the area in which any Roman buildings might have been located.

Medieval

Considerable remains dating to the medieval period were recorded. These were grouped together in three main areas. Within T411, in the southwest corner of Field D, a concentration of features – four ditches, all broadly aligned E-W, as well as a pit and a pit/gully – were uncovered. Together, these features yielded material dating from the 11th to the 14th century. Two further pits lay in the midst of these features and these yielded evidence placing their origins from the 13th to the 16th century. One of these pits contained a large number of heat-affected stones.

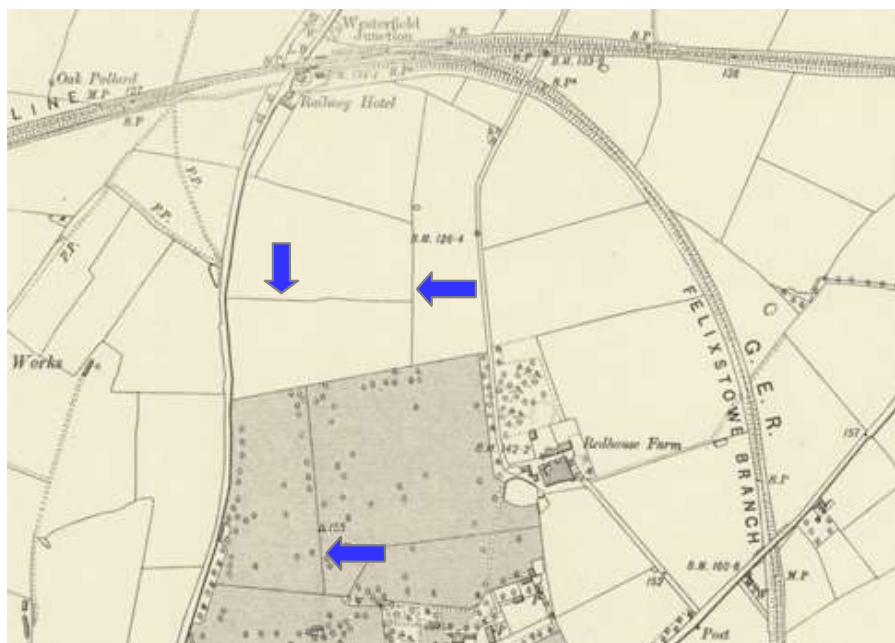
Two further clusters of medieval remains were located at the northern extremity of the site. At the northern end of Field B, across trenches T38-T46, a series of linear features was recorded. While most of these features yielded no dating evidence or could only be broadly dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods, several contained finds which placed their origins in the 12th to the 14th century, and it is possible that most, if not all, of these features date to this period. Some 200m west southwest of this area, in T5, T16, T23-T26 and T33, lay a less-concentrated cluster of linear features which were similarly dated to the period from the 11th to the 14th century.

Post-medieval/modern

Features dating to the post-medieval and modern periods were uncovered across the site. They were fairly evenly distributed and no particular clusters were identified.

The features dating to this period likely related to agricultural activity at Redhouse Farm, or horticultural activity within Red House Park, the estate surrounding Red House. Of particular note were two field systems comprising of closely-spaced parallel ditches, one located in T414, in the southwest corner of Field D, the other in T166, T169, T170, T175 and T176, at the northern end of Field C. One of these ditches contained a land drain, indicating that it was post-medieval or modern in date, and it is likely that both systems date to this period. An old pond visible on the late 19th-century OS map, located directly to the southwest of Redhouse Farm within what was then Red House Park, was also uncovered. The edge of the feature was surveyed but the feature was not excavated. There is the possibility that organic material survives in this feature.

Three old field boundary ditches, which are depicted on late 19th-century OS mapping of the area, appear to have been exposed by the excavations (see Map 1 below). In Field B, a NNW-SSE aligned field boundary ditch was excavated as F100 in T73, F677 in T85, F99 in T98, F683 in T110 and F106 in T145. Another ENE-WSW oriented field boundary ditch, also located in Field B, was recorded as F110 in T114, F355 in T115, F113 in T116, F112 in T117, F684 in T119 and F681 in T121. And in Field D, a further NNW-SSE aligned field boundary ditch was excavated as F25 in T370, T384 and T399, and F4 in T448.



Map 1 Extract from Suffolk LXXV.NE, rev. 1902-3, pub. 1905. The field boundary ditches excavated during this evaluation area indicated by the blue arrows.

A number of trenches were positioned to investigate a series of nine cropmarks which pass through Field D. Only one corresponding archaeological feature – undatable ditch F23 in T414 – was revealed, and it is possible that this feature is in fact unrelated to the cropmark. However, they seem do appear to be organised in relation to the abovementioned field boundary ditch which passes through this part of the site, implying that they are contemporary with it. It is likely that they indicate the past presence of shallow ditches which did not reach the natural.

Finally, this investigation uncovered almost no evidence of activity at the site during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Given the concentrations of features and artefacts representing the years immediately prior to this period, this seems quite unusual. The origins of Red House itself purportedly lie in the mid 17th century (*East Anglian Daily Times*, 26 November 2017). It is possible, however, that it was

constructed at the site of a medieval manorial estate, and this may explain the apparent lack of activity at the site during these years.

Undated

Due to the general scarcity of finds across the site 195 features, some 55% of those recorded, could not be dated.

11 Acknowledgements

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13 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

section (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi written scheme of investigation

14 Contents of archive

Finds: three boxes

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1495)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, trench record sheet, finds record)

Site digital photographic log

15 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number IPS 2077.

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Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	Modern
L2	See results	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist light yellow/brown clay with frequent chalk flecks,	Post-glacial
F1	T443	1	?Posthole	Firm, moist light grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F2	T443	-	Posthole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F3	T447	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F4	T448	2, 4	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F5	T446	3	?Tree throw	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with 2% stones	Prehistoric
F6	T445	11	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F7	T418	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F8	T419	5	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal , daub and CBM flecks	Undatable
F9	T419	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey sandy-silt with CBM flecks	Undatable
F10	T455	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F11	T455	-	Tree throw	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F12	T434	6	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	13th to 15th century
F13	T457	7	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	19th to 20th century
F14	T444	8	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy silty-clay	Undatable
F15	T433	23	Backfilled pond	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	17th century or later
F16	T416	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F17	T416	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F18	T416	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F19	T415	-	?Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and	Undatable

				25% stones	
F20	T404	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F21	T414	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light grey silty-clay	Undatable
F22	T414	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light grey silty-clay	Undatable
F23	T414	-	Ditch	Firm, moist orange/grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F24	T432	-	Natural feature	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F25	T370, T384, T399	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval / modern
F26	T415	-	Ditch	Soft, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Undatable
F27	T432	13	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval
F28	T400	14	Ditch	Friable, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F29	T405	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F30	T411	15, 16	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and oyster flecks	11th to 13/14th century
F31	T396	17	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Iron Age
F32	T386	18	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F33	T411	19	Pit / gully	Firm dry/moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks	12th to early 13th century
F34	T358	20	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
F35	T411	21	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks	Post-medieval
F36	T411	22	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist medium grey clayey-silt with daub and CBM flecks	11th to 13th century
F37	T363	-	Ditch	Soft, light/medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undatable
F38	T316	24	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey silty-sand and 2% CBM inclusions	17th century or later
F39	T315	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F40	T315	25	?Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F41	T315	26	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist dark brown/black silty -clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F42	T362	27	?Ditch	Friable, moist dark grey/brown silt	Medieval / post-medieval

F43	T351	28	Ditch	Soft, medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Bronze Age
F44	T349	29	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 45% stones	Undatable
F45	T289	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F46	T280	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F47	T279	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F48	T257	30	Ditch	Soft, hard moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
F49	T250	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F50	T250	-	?Natural feature	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F51	T250	31	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Prehistoric
F52	T250	32, 33	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Undatable
F53	T250	34	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	16th to 17th century
F54	T238	-	Natural feature	Loose, moist medium orange/brown silty-sand	Undatable
F55	T228	35	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Iron Age
F56	T225	36	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Iron Age
F57	T214	37	Ditch	Friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Late Bronze Age
F58	T196	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark orange/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F59	T189	-	Ditch / natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F60	T197	-	Ditch	Soft, moist/wet light orange/grey/brown silty-clay and 5% stones	Undatable
F61	T196	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark orange/brown clay with daub flecks	Undatable
F62	T186	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 5% stones	Undatable
F63	T186	38	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 6% stones	Undatable
F64	T164	-	Pit	Firm, moist grey/brown clay	Undatable
F65	T164	39, 101	Pit	Soft, wet medium grey/brown/black silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 5% stones	Undatable

F66	T180	40	Gully	Soft, moist/wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks	Iron Age
F67	T180	41	Gully	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Iron Age
F68	T164	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown/black clay	Undatable
F69	T162	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F70	T294	42	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium green/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F71	T275	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay	Modern
F72	T284	43	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sand with 25% stones	Prehistoric
F73	T284	44	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Prehistoric
F74	T294	45	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F75	T5	46	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F76	T20	-	Pit	Soft, moist light yellow/brown silty-clay and 10% stones	Undatable
F77	T20	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown/black silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F78	T16	41	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	13th to mid 16th century
F79	T30	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with daub flecks, 5% gravel and 15% stones	Undatable
F80	T34	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F81	T35	-	Pit	Soft, moist/wet medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Undatable
F82	T35	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F83	T33	48	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown/black silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F84	T40	49	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	12th to 14th century
F85	T40	50	Ditch	Soft, moist light dark yellow/grey/brown clayey-loam with charcoal and CBM flecks and 10% stones	17th century or later
F86	T40	51	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown loam with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F87	T15	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	Undatable

F88	T42	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F89	T44	52	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks, 5% stones and 2% CBM pieces	Medieval / post-medieval
F90	T43	53	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F91	T47	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium green sandy-silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F92	T51	54, 55, 100 104	Cremation pit	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age / early Roman
F93	T57	-	Ditch	Soft, wet medium orange/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F94	T99	-	Ditch	Soft, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F95	T63	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/black silty-clay with charcoal flecks, 15% gravel and 15% stones	Undatable
F96	T63	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 15% stones	Undatable
F97	T99	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F98	T86	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F99	T98	56	Ditch	Soft, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 5%	Post-medieval / modern
F100	T73	-	Ditch	Soft, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 5%	Post-medieval / modern
F101	T99	59	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F102	T99	-	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F103	T99	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft/friable, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F104	T100	57, 58, 105	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age
F105	T145	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F106	T145	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark brown/black silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F107	T145	50	Natural feature / tree throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Prehistoric
F108	T145	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F109	T101	61	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 15% stones	11th to 13th century
F110	T114	-	Ditch	Soft/friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt	Post-medieval / modern

F111	T117	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F112	T117	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark brown silt	Post-medieval / modern
F113	T116	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-medieval / modern
F114	T126	62	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Prehistoric
F115	T126	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F116	T130	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F117	T139	63, 64, 65, 111	Pit	Soft, dry medium/dark grey silty-clayey-sand	Middle Iron Age
F118	T140	-	Ditch	Soft, dry light grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F119	T202	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks and 5% stones	Undatable
F120	T183	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F121	T192	66	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F122	T193	67	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
F123	T193	68	Ditch	Friable, dark grey/brown silt	Middle Iron Age
F124	T177	69	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks	Undatable
F125	T176	-	Ditch	Firm, dry medium brown clay	Post-medieval / modern
F126	T281	70	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F127	T281	-	Posthole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 20% stones	Undatable
F128	T282	-	Pit / posthole	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F129	T282	71	Pit / posthole	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F130	T282	-	Pit / posthole	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F131	T282	-	Stake hole	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F132	T282	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-clay	Undatable
F133	T282	-	Pit / posthole	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F134	T281	72	Ditch	Soft, moist light/medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F135	T277	73	Gully	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric

				and 5% stones	
F136	T240	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F137	T241	74	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Iron Age
F138	T191	-	Ditch / gully	Soft, moist light/medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F139	T191	-	Pit	Firm, dry medium grey clay	Undatable
F140	T191	-	Ditch	Firm, dry medium grey clay	Undatable
F141	T191	75, 76	Pit / gully	Firm, dry dark grey/black clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F142	T253	-	Ditch	Soft, dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F143	T220	77	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Mid 12th to 14th century
F144	T254	78	Pit	Soft, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt	?Neolithic
F145	T283	79	Pit / posthole	Firm, moist light/medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F146	T283	80	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F147	T293	82	Ditch	Firm dry light grey clay	Prehistoric
F148	T293	81	Ditch	Firm, dry light/medium grey/brown clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F149	T290	83	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F301	T449	-	Ditch terminus	Moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F302	T449	301	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown	Undatable
F303	T449	-	Posthole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F304	T415	-	Tree throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones	Undatable
F305	T420	-	?Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown/black silty-clay	Modern
F306	T404	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F307	T404	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Undatable
F308	T404	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey/ brown silty-clay	Undatable
F309	T398	302	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Prehistoric
F310	T413	303	Ditch	Soft, dry/moist light grey clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F311	T396	304	Pit	Firm, wet dark brown/black silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 75% stones	Medieval / post-medieval

F312	T383	-	Ditch	Soft, dry/moist light grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F313	T370	305	Pit	Soft, dry/moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F314	T370	306	?Pit	Soft, dry/moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Modern
F315	T359	307	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks, 5% stones and 5% CBM pieces	Undatable
F316	T345	308	Gully	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks	11th to 14th century
F317	T345	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Modern
F318	T329	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F319	T376	-	Drain trench	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Modern
F320	T376	309	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval
F321	T411	106, 310	Ditch	Firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks	11th to 14th century
F322	T411	311	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silty-sand with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks	11th to early 13th century
F323	T377	314	Ditch	Friable/firm, medium brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks	18th to 19th century
F324	T316	312	Ditch	Friable, moist grey/brown silty-clay	19th to 20th century
F325	T365	313	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with 10% stones	11th to 14th century
F326	T288	107, 316	Pit	Soft, moist light grey/brown clayey-sand with charcoal flecks and 9% stones	Prehistoric
F327	T247	108	Pit	Soft, moist medium brown/black silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 3% stones	Prehistoric
F328	T215	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal flecks and 4% stones	Undatable
F329	T226	317	?Ditch terminus	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
F330	T204	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 7% stones	Undatable
F331	T189	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F332	T189	-	?Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable

F333	T180	-	Tree throw	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F334	T179	318	Ditch	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey-silt	Roman
F335	T179	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown clay	Undatable
F336	T186	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F337	T180	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F338	T180	-	Ditch	Firm, medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F339	T284	319	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silty-sand	Modern
F340	T26	320	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F341	T26	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F342	T25	321	Ditch	Firm, medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F343	T25	-	Ditch	Firm/hard, medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Medieval at earliest
F344	T21	322	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks and 2% stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F345	T27	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F346	T14	323	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist/wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F347	T9	-	?Quarry pit	Firm, moist/wet medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 30% stones	Undatable
F348	T45	324	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F349	T42	325	Ditch	Firm, moist light grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 4% stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F350	T45	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F351	T46	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F352	T41	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F353	T46	326	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F354	T115	-	Ditch	Soft, dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F355	T11	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks, 15% gravel and 25% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F356	T115	-	?Quarry pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt and 10% stones	Undatable

F357	T149	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F358	T137	-	Pit / ditch terminus	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F359	T149	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks and 5% stones	Undatable
F360	T138	327	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F361	T170	-	Ditch	Soft, moist/wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Undatable
F362	T170	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F363	T170	-	Ditch	Hard, moist medium orange/grey/brown clay	Undatable
F364	T166	-	Gully / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy silty-clay	Undatable
F365	T160	-	Gully / natural feature	Firm, medium grey/brown sandy silty-clay	Undatable
F366	T160	-	Ditch terminus	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F367	T160	-	?Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F368	T160	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F369	T160	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy silty-clay	Undatable
F370	T184	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F371	T177	328	Ditch	Firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay	11th to 14th century
F372	T177	329	?Pit	Firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F373	T41	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F374	T41	-	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F375	T218	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F376	T230	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F377	T231	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F378	T240	-	Tree throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F379	T277	330	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F380	T242	-	Ditch	Very loose/soft/friable, medium	Post-medieval at

				grey/brown sandy-silt	earliest
F381	T242	331	Ditch	Very loose/soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval
F382	T251	332	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Prehistoric
F383	T274	333	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F384	T307	-	?Pit	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F385	T290	334	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F601	T435	-	Pit / posthole	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F602	T380, T394, T395	-	Backfilled pond	Loose/soft, wet medium/dark green/grey/brown sandy-loam-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks	Modern
F603	T456	-	Path	Soft, wet medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with CBM flecks	Post-medieval
F604	T414	-	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist light grey silty-clay with CBM flecks	Undatable
F605	T414	601	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist light grey silty-clay	Iron Age
F606	T414	-	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist light grey silty-clay	Undatable
F607	T427	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F608	T427	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F609	T412	602, 605	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks and 5% stones	11th to 14th century
F610	T412	603	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 50% stones	Middle Iron Age
F611	T381	604	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks and 10% stones	Prehistoric
F612	T411	606	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist light grey clayey-silt	12th to 14th century
F613	T411	607	Pit	Firm, dry/moist light grey clayey-silt	13th to mid 16th century
F614	T411	-	Pit	Firm, dry/moist light grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F615	T411	608	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown/black silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 50% stones	13th to mid 16th century
F616	T368	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F617	T485	-	Ditch	Soft, medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F618	T485	-	Ditch	Soft, medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F619	T489	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-clay with 5% stones	Undatable

F620	T489	613	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal flecks and daub flecks and 6% stones	16th to 17th century
F621	T472	-	Gully	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F622	T485	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F623	T479	614	Gully	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age
F624	T485	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F625	T484	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F626	T484	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F627	T484	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F628	T484	-	Pit	Soft, moist light grey/brown clayey-sand with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Undatable
F629	T484	-	Ditch	Soft, moist grey/brown clayey-sand with charcoal flecks and 9% stones	Undatable
F630	T488	-	Pit	Soft, moist light grey/brown clayey-silty-sand with 10% stones	Prehistoric
F631	T488	-	Gully	Friable/firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F632	T478	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silt	Undatable
F633	T478	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F634	T478	615	Ditch	Firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay	?Roman
F635	T488	616	Ditch	Soft, moist light grey/brown clayey-sand with charcoal flecks and 15% stones	?Roman
F636	T458	617	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	13th to mid 16th century
F637	T458	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F638	T477	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	13th to mid 16th century
F639	T477	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Undatable
F640	T483	-	?Pit	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown clayey-sand with charcoal and daub flecks and 15% stones	Undatable
F641	T462	109	Pit	Soft, medium grey/brown/black sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 3% stones	Prehistoric
F642	T462	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable

F643	T464	618, 619	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	13th to mid 16th century
F644	T458	620, 621	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Post-medieval
F645	T467	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown/black sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F646	T464	622, 623	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	19th to 20th century
F647	T473	-	?Ditch / pit	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 7% stones	Undatable
F648	T305	-	Gully	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 3% stones	Undatable
F649	T297	110, 624	Gully terminus	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Roman
F650	T269	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F651	T270	625	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown/black clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F652	T258	626	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown/black sandy-loam with charcoal and CBM flecks	20th century
F653	T259	627	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 25% stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F654	T237	-	Pit	Loose/soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F655	T237	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark orange/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F656	T182	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F657	T173	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F658	T174	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F659	T173	-	Gully	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F660	T169	-	Gully	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F661	T168	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F662	T162	102	Pit	Friable, moist yellow/grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F663	T162	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F664	T267	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F665	T244	-	Pit	Soft/friable, moist medium/dark	Undatable

				grey/brown silty-clay	
F666	T23	629	Ditch	Firm, moist/wet light grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks	11th to early 13th century
F667	T32	-	Pit	Soft/friable, moist/wet dark grey/brown with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F668	T28	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F669	T14	-	?Natural feature	Friable, moist/wet light/medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F670	T15	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F671	T42	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-clay with daub flecks and 6% stones	Mid 12th to 14th century
F672	T38	630	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Mid 12th to 14th century
F673	T41	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Mid 12th to 14th century
F674	T41	-	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F675	T39	-	Ditch	Friable, moist orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Undatable
F676	T66	-	Pit	Soft, moist/wet dark brown/black sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F677	T85	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval / modern
F678	T85	-	?Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F679	T124	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F680	T109	-	Natural feature	Soft/friable, moist light/medium grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F681	T121	633, 634	Ditch	Moist, light/medium orange/grey/brown sandy-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F682	T122	632	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age
F683	T110	635	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F684	T119	636	Ditch	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown/black silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F685	T119	638	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F686	T118	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F687	T118	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F688	T120	637	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty	Medieval / post-

				clay sand	medieval
F689	T129	-	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F690	T137	639	Pit	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-clayey-silt	Early to Middle Iron Age
F691	T137	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F692	T185	640	?Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	?Roman
F693	T176	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F694	T176	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F695	T176	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-lay	Undatable
F696	T170	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F697	T184	103, 645, 646, 647	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Medieval
F698	T177	641	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty clay	11th to 14th century
F699	T211	642	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Iron Age
F700	T194	-	?Pit	Very soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 75% stones	Undatable
F701	T212	-	?Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F702	T219	-	Gully	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F703	T194	112, 643	Gully	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Early Iron Age
F704	T191	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Undatable
F705	T191	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F706	T191	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F707	T219	644	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 15% stones	Mid 12th to 14th century
F708	T229	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Undatable
F709	T194	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F710	T262	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F711	T303	648	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval

				with 10% stones	
F712	T251	-	?Pit	Friable, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F713	T251	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F714	T241	649	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F715	T243	650	?Quarry pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undatable
F716	T265	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F717	T265	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F718	T265	651	Ditch	Soft, dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Modern
F719	T263	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F720	T251	652	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F721	T253	653	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Modern

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAE Pre-F	GRAE Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F001	Post hole	1	434	1	8	8																					HMF						Prehistoric	
F012	Linear	6	434	1	2	2																					F35						13th-15th century	
F013	Ditch	7	457	1	12	12	0	0	1																		F48D						19th to 20th century	
F013	Ditch	7	457	1	62	62	0	0	1																		F21	Chafing dish			No scorching, thumb strip	14th-16th century		
F027	Linear	13	432	1	1	1										X											F21						1200-1550	
F030	Ditch	15	411	3	74	25	3	0	0								X										F13T	Cooking pot A4a	47	150			12th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	17	187	11	0	0	3																		F13T						12th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	14	630	45											X			X							F13T						12th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	10	10																					F13S						Early 11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	2	10	5											X										F13S						Early 11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	6	6																					HMSF						Prehistoric	
F030	Ditch	15	411	5	18	4																					F13S						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	6	27	5											X										F13						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	5	25	5																					F13						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	11	96	9											X	X									F13						1th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	8	24	3	1	0	0																		F13	Cooking pot?	3	?			11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	2	12	6																					F13						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	4	76	19	0	0	1								X										F13T						12th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	4	28	7											X										F13T						12th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	7	7								X													F13T						12th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	16	16	0	0	1									X									F13						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	8	8								X													F13						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	7	7												X	X	X							F21					Glaze	1200-1550	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	8	8																					F20						c.1150-1375/1400	
F030	Ditch	15	411	3	17	6																					F20						c.1150-1375/1400	
F030	Ditch	15	411	3	33	11	1	0	0																		F20	Large bowl	3	480	Thumbed shld		1225-1300/early 14th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	4	4	1	0	0							X											F20	Squat jug	3	110			1225-1300/early 14th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	3	3											X										F13						11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	11	11	1	0	0									X			X						F13S			5	180			12th-early 13th century
F030	Ditch	15	411	12	154	13	4	0	1										X								F36	Small bowl	23	220	Copper flecked glaze		c.1150-1400	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Gfp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F030	Ditch	15	411	6	14	2																						F36				?	c.1150-1400	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	38	38																			X			F12B					Late 11th-12th century	
F030	Ditch	15	411	1	4	4																						F36					c.1150-1400	
F030	Ditch	15	411	3	10	3																						F22				Green glaze	c.1140-1325/1350	
F030	Ditch	16	411	3	27	9											X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	16	411	1	3	3																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	16	411	1	38	38		0	1	0																		F36	Rouen-style baluster jug			Traces of glaze	c.1150-1400	
F030	Ditch	16	411	2	3	2																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F030	Ditch	16	411	1	2	2		1	0	0								X										F13	Cooking pot	2	?		11th-13th century	
F030	Ditch	16	411	1	7	7		1	0	0												X						F20	Jug	6	100		c.1175/1225-1375/1400	
F031	Linear	17	396	2	9	5																						HMFS				Brown surf., black core, coarse fl.	Iron Age	
F031	Linear	17	396	3	9	3																						HMS				Brown surf., black core	Iron Age	
F031	Linear	17	396	1	2	2																						HMFS					Iron Age	
F031	Linear	17	396	1	6	6																						HMSF				Orange	Iron Age	
F032	Linear	18	386	2	6	3																						F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F032	Linear	18	386	1	1	1																						F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F033	Pit/gully	19	411	1	5	5											X											F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F033	Pit/gully	19	411	1	9	9		1	0	0							X											F13S	cooking pot A4b	5	220		11th-early 13th century	
F035	Ditch	21	411	1	3	3																						F13S					11th-early 13th century	
F035	Ditch	21	411	3	6	2																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F035	Ditch	21	411	1	3	3																						F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F035	Ditch	21	411	1	3	3																						F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F036	Ditch	22	411	4	5	1																						F13					11th-13th century	
F036	Ditch	22	411	1	3	3																						F13S					11th-early 13th century	
F036	Ditch	22	411	1	9	9											X											F20					Late 12th-early 13th century	
F036	Ditch	22	411	1	5	5											X											F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F036	Ditch	22	411	1	5	5																						F13S					Early 11th-early 13th century	
F038	Linear	24	316	5	62	12		3	0	0																		F40	?		12	125		c.1500-19th/20th century
F038	Linear	24	316																									F40	Small-med handled bowl?	6	170	Black glaze	c.1500-19th/20th century	
F038	Linear	24	316																									F40	Shallow bowl or dish?	7	190		c.1500-19th/20th century	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Gfp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F038	Linear	24	316	2	8	4																						F40				c.1500-19th/20th century		
F038	Linear	24	316	2	92	46																						F40				c.1500-19th/20th century		
F040	Linear?	25	315	2	4	2																						F13				11th-early 13th century		
F042	Linear?	27	326	1	2	2																						F13				11th-early 13th century		
F051	Linear	31	250	1	4	4																						HMSF				Dark brown	Prehistoric	
F053	Linear	34	250	1	3	3																						F42				16th-17th century		
F053	Linear	34	250	1	9	9																						HMSF				Dark brown	Prehistoric	
F055	Ditch	35	228	1	4	4																						HMS				Fine-med. s., black dark brown surf.	Iron Age	
F056	Gully	36	225	10	110	11																						HMS				Black core, dark brown surf.	Iron Age	
F066	Gully	40	180	8	35	4																						HMS				Brown surf., black core, lots fine s.	Iron Age	
F066	Gully	40	180	5	88	18																						HMS				Brown surf., darker int	Iron Age	
F067	Gully	41	180	3	8	3																						HMS				Brown surf., black core, lots fine s.	Iron Age	
F072	Ditch	43	284	1	4	4																						HMF				Brown surf., black core	Prehistoric	
F075	Ditch	46	5	1	2	2																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F075	Ditch	46	5	1	1	1												X	X									F20				?	c.1150-1375/1400	
F078	Ditch	47	16	5	16	3		1	0	0							X											F20		2	?	Cooking pot or bowl	c.1150-1375/1400	
F078	Ditch	47	16	1	5	5		0	0	1									X									F21	Jug?			Burning on underside of base, copper flecked glaze	1200-1550	
F084	Ditch	49	40	1	5	5																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F084	Ditch	49	40	1	17	17		0	0	1									X									F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F084	Ditch	49	40	1	9	9																						F21				? finer fabric, copper glaze	1200-1550	
F101	Ditch	59	99	1	2	2																						HMS				Orange surf., black core	Prehistoric	
F104	Pit	58	100	33	200	6		1	0	6																		HMF		5	110	Yellow surf., black core, lots of med. fl., thin-w, incised lines, soft	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	22	117	5		1	0	1																		HMGFS	Beaker	2	?	Grog, rare flint & sand, rare voids (organic temp), thin-w, orange, cord decorated	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	8	145	18		0	0	3																		HMGFS	Beaker			Rare gorg & fl., orange, darker brown int, thin-w, harder, incised lines: cf. St Osyth, Essex (Lavender 2007, 70-71 fig. 49.72)	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	20	181	9		3	0	0																		HMF	Urn?	16	190	Thicker, orange, dark brown int., coarser fl., harder, plain	Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	7	60	9		2	0	0																		HM	Beaker			Thin-w, softer, finer fabric, nr temperless (rare fl.), grog, orange, incised XXX	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	1	12	12																						HM	Beaker			Orange/brown, black core, temperless except for rare fl. & s., combed	Early Bronze Age	

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F104	Pit	58	100	13	58	4		2	0	1																		HM	Beaker	8	115	Smooth, micaceous temperless fabric, thin-w, orange coloured, incised	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	4	12	3																						HMFS				Thicker, dark brown-black coloured fabric with rare fine fl. & s.	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	58	100	2	7	4																						HMFS				Thicker, orange with black core, with rare fine fl. & sand	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	105	100	27	52	2		0	0	1																		HMF				Yellow surf., black core, lots of med. fl., thin-walled	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	105	100	4	5	1																						HMF				Rare fine to coarse fl.	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	105	100	1	2	2																						HMF				Rare fl., orange, scored	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	105	100	1	3	3		1	0	0																		HMGS	Beaker	5	100	Cord design	Early Bronze Age	
F104	Pit	105	100	1	3	3		1	0	0																		HM		2	?	Temperless orange/brown	Early Bronze Age	
F109	Ditch	61	101	3	21	7		1	0	0																		F13	Cooking pot A4b	8	160	plain incipient bead (CAR 50 fig. 27)	1025/1050-1200/1225	
F114	Pit	62	126	1	19	19		0	0	1																		HMG				Brown surf., black core	Prehistoric	
F117	Pit	64	139	42	690	16		5	0	4																		HMS	Jar F5	10	200	Black, smoothed slightly burnished surf., fine s., rare med.	Middle Iron Age	
F117	Pit	64	139																									HMS	Bowl F16	3	150	Black, smoothed slightly burnished surf., fine-med s.	Middle Iron Age	
F117	Pit	111	139	5	21	4																						HMS				Fine sand, black, lighter brown surf.	Iron Age	
F117	Pit	111	139	1	1	1																						HMS				Orange surf., darker core	Prehistoric	
F121	Gully	66	192	1	3	3																						HMF				Dark brown	Prehistoric	
F123	Linear	68	193	1	6	6		1	0	0																		HMF		5	160	Dark brown, rare fine fl., well sorted	Middle Iron Age	
F126	Ditch	70	281	2	2	1																						HMS				Brown surf., black core, rare fine & coarse s.	Prehistoric	
F129	Pit/post hole	71	282	2	10	5																						HMF				Orange, coarse well sorted fl.	Prehistoric	
F134	Ditch	72	282	1	2	2																						HMF				Dark brown surf., black core, fine-med. fl.	Prehistoric	
F134	Ditch	72	282	1	4	4																						HMS				Brown surf., black core, fine, rare med.	Prehistoric	
F135	Gully	73	277	2	3	2																						HMF				Orange, black core, freq. fine fl.	Prehistoric	
F135	Gully	73	277	1	1	1																						HMF				Brown, rare med. fl.	Prehistoric	
F137	Ditch	74	241	1	4	4																						HMS				Freq. fine s.	Iron Age	
F137	Ditch	74	241	1	2	2																						HMS				Black rare med. s.	Iron Age	
F137	Ditch	74	241	1	2	2																						HMS				Brown surf., black core, fine s.	Iron Age	
F137	Ditch	74	241	1	3	3																						HMS				Black, fine rare s.	Iron Age	
F143	Ditch	77	220	1	15	15																X						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F145	Pit/post hole	79	282	1	7	7																						HMF					Orange surf., brown core, com. fine to	Prehistoric

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																																		coarse fl.	
F146	Pit	80	283	1	7	7																					HMF						Orange/brown, black core, mod. fine to med. fl.	Prehistoric	
F147	Ditch	82	293	1	2	2																					HMGF						Brown to orange, rare fl.	Prehistoric	
F309	Linear	302	398	1	1	1																					HMF							Prehistoric	
F310	Ditch	303	?	2	4	2																					HMS						Orange	Prehistoric	
F316	Gully	308	345	1	3	3																					F13							11th-early 13th century	
F316	Gully	308	345	1	9	9																					F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F321	Ditch	106	411	9	47	5																					F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F321	Ditch	106	411	1	2	2																					F13							11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	106	411	1	1	1																					F36							Green glaze	Mid/late 11th-late 14th century
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	14	14								X													F13							1th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	6	77	13		3	0	0								X	X								F13	cooking pot B2	6	280				1075/1100-1225	
F321	Ditch	310	411																								F13	cooking pot B2	6	180				1075/1100-1225	
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	19	19																					F13							11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	6	10	2																					F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	2	9	5																					F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	4	4												X	X								F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	2	4	2																					F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	5	5		0	0	1							X										F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	2	6	3											X										F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	11	11		0	0	1								X									F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	9	9												X	X								F13							Early 11th-early 13th century	
F321	Ditch	310	411	4	13	3																					F21	early F21						1200-1375/1400	
F321	Ditch	310	411	2	24	12		0	1	1																	F21							1200-1550	
F322	Pit	311	411	2	5	3																					F13S							11th-early 13th century	
F324	Linear	312	316	1	6	6																					F48D							Willow-pattern transfer print	19th to 20th century
F324	Linear	312	316	1	9	9		1	0	0																	F48D			2	200				19th to 20th century
F324	Linear	312	316	2	19	10		0	0	1																	F40							c.1500-19th/20th century	
F324	Linear	312	316	1	18	18		0	0	1																	F45M							19th to 20th century	
F325	Linear	313	364	1	2	2																					F13							11th-early 13th century	
F326	Pit	107	288	1	2	2																					HMFS							Fine fl. & s.	Prehistoric

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F326	Pit	316	288	1	2	2																						HMF				Brown	Prehistoric		
F326	Pit	316	288	1	2	2																							HMF				Brown surf., orange	Prehistoric	
F334	Linear	318	179	48	390	8		0	0	3																		GX					Roman		
F339	Linear	319	284	1	7	7																						F40					c.1500-19th/20th century		
F346	Ditch	323	14	2	7	4																						HMS				? stained	Prehistoric		
F348	Ditch	324	45	1	18	18																						F40					c.1500-19th/20th century		
F348	Ditch	324	45	1	3	3																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400		
F349	Ditch	325	42	2	3	2																						HMFS					Brown surf., black core, fine fl. & s.	Early-Middle Iron Age	
F371	Ditch	328	177	8	40	5																						F12C					11th-early 13th century		
F371	Ditch	328	177	2	4	2		0	0	2																		F20					c.1150-1375/1400		
F379	Ditch	330	277	1	22	22																						HMF					Orange surf., brown core, med. to coarse fl.	Prehistoric	
F379	Ditch	330	277	1	13	13																						HMF					Orange surf., brown core, com. fine to med. fl.	Prehistoric	
F381	Ditch	331	142	1	134	134																							F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F382	Linear	332	251	6	18	3																							HMS					Brown surf., black core, rare fine s.	Prehistoric
F382	Linear	332	251	1	20	20		1	0	0																			HMF		3	330		Dark brown, med. to coarse fl.	Prehistoric
F385	Ditch	334	290	1	1	1																							HMF					Orange surf., brown core	Prehistoric
F385	Ditch	334	290	4	3	1																							HMS					Orange surf., black core	Prehistoric
F605	Linear	601	?	1	1	1																							HMS					Black	Iron Age
F609	Ditch	602	412	2	12	6											X												F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F609	Ditch	602	412	1	8	8		1	0	0							X												F20	Jug	8	150		c.1150-1375/1400	
F609	Ditch	602	412	1	8	8										X	X												F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F609	Ditch	602	412	1	14	14		0	0	1							X												F13					11th-early 13th century	
F609	Ditch	602	412	1	32	32		1	0	0																			F13S	F1 lid-seated cooking pot	6	290		11th-early 13th century	
F609	Ditch	602	412	1	5	5																						HMS						Prehistoric	
F609	Ditch	602	412	2	3	2																							HMF						Prehistoric
F609	Ditch	602	412	1	2	2																							F20				?	c.1150-1375/1400	
F609	Ditch	602	412	2	2	1																							HMF					Orange	Prehistoric
F609	Ditch	605	412	2	5	3																							F13					11th-early 13th century	
F609	Ditch	605	412	1	6	6		1	0	0																			F13S		3	?			12th-early 13th century
F610	Fire pit	603	412	3	31	10		2	0	0																			HMS		4	180			Middle Iron Age

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F610	Fire pit	603	412																									HMS		4	160		Middle Iron Age	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	14	125	9																						HMS					Iron Age	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	3	3	1																						HMS				Orange	Iron Age	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	3	22	7		0	0	1																		HMSF				Rare flint, orange surf., black	Prehistoric	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	1	10	10																						HMF				Med-c freq fl., orange surf, black core	Prehistoric	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	1	8	8		1	0	0																		HMS		2	?	Med freq s., brown	Prehistoric	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	7	75	11		0	0	2																		HMS				Coarse s., brown surf, black, pk & red quartz	Prehistoric	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	1	12	12																						HMS				Fine sand, black	Prehistoric	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	29	68	2																						HMS				Black, sandy	Middle Iron Age	
F610	Fire pit	603	412	23	37	2																						HMFS				Black, more orange surf.	Middle Iron Age	
F612	Ditch	606	411	1	6	6																						HMS				Shell, limestone/calc nodules	Prehistoric	
F612	Ditch	606	411	2	9	5		1	0	0																		HMS		2	?	Sand, some limestone	Prehistoric	
F612	Ditch	606	411	3	42	14		0	0	2							X	X										F13S					11th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411	3	15	5																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F612	Ditch	606	411	3	52	17		2	0	0																		F20	cooking pot A4a	12	180	CAR 50, f27	Late 12th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411	12	173	14		0	0	1							X											F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411	1	14	14										X	X											F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411	2	45	23										X												F13T					12th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411	1	21	21		1	0	0						X												F13	cooking pot B2a	4	340	CAR 50, f27	11th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411	6	128	21		2	0	0								X	X									F13	storage jar	11	330	Thumbed strip	11th-early 13th century	
F612	Ditch	606	411																									F13	storage jar	9	200		11th-early 13th century	
F613	Pit	607	411	1	6	6												X	X									F21				?	1200-1550	
F615	Charcoal pit	608	411	1	7	7																						F21				?	1200-1550	
F615	Charcoal pit	608	411	1	1	1																						HMS				Thin, harder, lighter brown surf.	Prehistoric	
F620	Ditch	613	489	1	42	42		0	0	1																		F42	Bowl/dish				16th-17th century	
F620	Ditch	613	489	1	2	2																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F620	Ditch	613	489	1	4	4																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F623	Gully	614	479	1	4	4																						HMFS					Prehistoric	
F634	Ditch	38	478	1	2	2												X	X									DJ					Roman	
F634	Ditch	615	478	1	9	9		1	0	0																		HMF		3	210	Black, moderate med-coarse fl.	Prehistoric	
F635	Ditch	616	488	1	5	5																						GX				?	Roman	

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F635	Ditch	616	488	1	3	3																						HMSF				Brown	Prehistoric	
F635	Ditch	616	488	1	13	13																						HMS				Orange surf., grey core	Prehistoric	
F643	Linear	619	464	1	6	6																						F21					1200-1550	
F644	Ditch	620	458	1	8	8		1	0	0																		F40	Dish	8	150	CAR 195-196, fig. 132.5, fig. 133.24	1600-1750	
F646	Linear	622	464	1	7	7																						F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F646	Linear	622	464	1	10	10																						?				F42? Coarse s., black incl	?	
F646	Linear	624	464	1	6	6																						F51A					19th to 20th century	
F649	Gully	624	297	1	23	23		0	0	1								X	X									GX					Roman	Roman
F649	Gully	624	297	1	99	99														X								GX					Roman	Roman
F652	Pit	626	258	1	9	9		0	0	1																		F48D					19th to 20th century	
F659	Gully	628	173	5	3	1																						HMS					Black	Prehistoric
F662	Fire pit	102	162	3	6	2																						HMS					Brown	Prehistoric
F666	Ditch	629	23	1	5	5																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F666	Ditch	629	23	4	21	5																						F13					Darker surf.	11th-early 13th century
F666	Ditch	629	23	6	52	9											X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F666	Ditch	629	23	1	3	3		1	0	0									X									F13	?	4	210		11th-early 13th century	
F672	Linear	630	38	1	2	2																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F681	Ditch	633	121	1	54	54																						F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F682	Pit	632	122	4	31	8		3	0	0																		GTW?	Lid or pedestal base?	6	140	?	Late Iron Age	
F682	Pit	632	122																									GTW?		5	200	?	Late Iron Age	
F682	Pit	632	122																									GTW?		4	170	?	Late Iron Age	
F684	Ditch	636	119	1	16	16																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F690	Pit	639	137	5	58	12		0	0	3																		HMS					Common fine-medium s., black	Early-Middle Iron Age
F690	Pit	639	137	1	1	1																						HMS					Brown	Early-Middle Iron Age
F692	Linear natural feature?	640	185	1	7	7																						DJ						Roman
F697	Ditch	103	184	1	1	1		1	0	0																		F12B		2	?		Black, shells & s.	Late 11th-12th century
F697	Ditch	103	184	1	1	1																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F697	Ditch	645	184	3	22	7										X												F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F697	Ditch	647	184	12	136	11																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F697	Ditch	647	184	3	39	13		2	0	0						X												F13T	Cooking pot B2 rim	5	240		1075/1100-1225	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modifi	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Gfp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F697	Ditch	647	184																									F13T	Cooking pot B2 rim	4	190		1075/1100-1225	
F697	Ditch	647	184	1	6	6																						F13S					11th-early 13th century	
F697	Ditch	647	184	4	12	3																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F697	Ditch	647	184	1	6	6																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F697	Ditch	647	184	1	2	2																						F36				? Green glaze	Mid/late 11th-late 14th century	
F697	Ditch	647	184	6	31	5																						F13T					1075/1100-1225	
F697	Ditch	647	184	1	1	1																X						F36					Mid/late 11th-late 14th century	
F698	Ditch	641	177	11	23	2																						F12C					11th-early 13th century	
F698	Ditch	641	177	1	9	9		1	0	0																		F13	Cooking pot C1 Beaded rim	4	190		1025/1050-1200/1225	
F698	Ditch	641	177	10	33	3																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F698	Ditch	641	177	2	16	8																						F12C					11th-early 13th century	
F698	Ditch	641	177	2	3	2																						HMS				Orange	Prehistoric	
F699	Linear	642	?	1	14	14																						HMSF				Dark brown, fine to med. s., rare fl.	Iron Age	
F699	Linear	642	?	1	3	3																						HMF				Fine fl. & s.	Iron Age	
F699	Linear	642	?	1	4	4		1	0	0																		HMS		6	100	Black, freq. fine fl.	Iron Age	
F703	Gully	112	194	30	159	5																						HMFS				Black with dark brown surf., rare m-c fl. & s.	Prehistoric	
F703	Gully	112	194	3	15	5																						HMS				Orange, black int, freq f-m s.	Prehistoric	
F703	Gully	112	194	6	9	2																						HMSF				Orange, fine sand, rare med fl.	Prehistoric	
F703	Gully	643	194	9	83	9		2	0	0																		HMFS		4	170	Black slightly lighter surf., rare fine-med. s. & fl.	Early Iron Age	
F703	Gully	643	194	5	22	4																						HMS				Orange/brown surf., black core, fine s. & mica	Iron Age	
F707	Linear	644	219	1	4	4																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F714	Ditch	649	241	2	1	1																						HMS				Black fine s.	Prehistoric	
F721	Ditch	653	128	1	11	11		1	0	0																		F48D		6	220	Willow-pattern transfer print	19th to 20th century	
L1	Top soil	85		1	11	11															X							F35				Green glaze, rouletted	c.1200/1250-1350/1400	
US		?	?	1	4	4																						F42					16th-17th century	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange			Cut Aways			Marks 1			Marks 2			Flue tile				Peg-tile			Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
										NR FL	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign	Tally	Graft PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb	Roller	Circ. VT	Rect. VT	Bl. VT	PH R						
F036	Ditch	22	411	3	20	7		Baked clay																											soft white rounded lumps (chalk?)	?	
F038	Linear	24	316	18	1100	61		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F038	Linear	24	316	12	703	59		BR	Un-frogged BR																											Medieval-Post Medieval	
F038	Linear	24	316	2	11	6		BR																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F038	Linear	24	316	1	42	42		PT																											?	Medieval-Post Medieval	
F038	Linear	24	316	1	105	105		PANT																											black glaze	17th century>	
F038	Linear	24	316	1	124	124		PANT																												17th century>	
F038	Linear	24	316	1	39	39		PANT																												17th century>	
F040	Linear?	25	315	17	18	1		BR/PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F040	Linear?	25	315	4	21	5		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F040	Linear?	25	315	47	1291	27		BR	Un-frogged BR																											Medieval-Post Medieval	
F041	Linear	26	315	4	165	41		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F042	Linear?	27	326	1	8	8		BR																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F048	Ditch	30	257	2	9	5		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F053	Linear	32	250	4	138	35		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F055	Ditch	35	228	5	37	7		Baked clay																												?	
F056	Gully	36	225	3	8	3		Baked clay																												?	
F065	Charcoal/fire pit?	39	164	4	26	7		Baked clay																												?	
F065	Charcoal/fire pit?	101	164	12	16	1		Baked clay																												?	
F070	Linear	42	294	1	4	4		BR																											Medieval-Post Medieval		
F070	Linear	42	294	1	5	5		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F074	Ditch	45	294	6	158	26		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F074	Ditch	45	294	1	15	15		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F074	Ditch	45	294	2	107	54		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F083	Pit	48	34	1	51	51		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F084	Ditch	49	40	1	13	13		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F085	Ditch	50	40	1	68	68		BR																												Yellow surf., pink core, smooth sides	
F085	Ditch	50	40	2	78	39		PANT																												17th century>	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange			Cut Aways			Marks 1			Marks 2			Flue tile				Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date	
										NR FL	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign	Tally	Graft PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb	Roller	Circ. VT	Rect. VT	Bl. VT	PH R	PH SQ							2 PHs
F086	Ditch	51	40	1	245	245		RI																													Roman		
F089	Ditch	52	44	1	4	4		BR																												Medieval-Post Medieval			
F090	Linear	53	43	4	650	163		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval			
F090	Linear	53	43	1	66	66		PT																												10 mm square PH	Medieval-Post Medieval		
F099	Ditch	56	98	5	212	42		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval			
F099	Ditch	56	98	1	86	86		PT																												smooth up. sur. with slight ridging	Medieval-Post Medieval		
F099	Ditch	56	98	3	88	29		BR																												red/orange, sandy, black incl. rare flint	Medieval-Post Medieval		
F099	Ditch	56	98	1	642	642		BR	Un-frogged BR																											smooth, dense, pale yellow	Late 18th & 19th century		
F099	Ditch	56	98	1	52	52		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval		
F104	Pit	105	100	1	3	3		Baked clay																													?		
F117	Pit	111	139	10	15	2		Baked clay																														Orange, chalk lumps	?
F117	Pit	111	139	1	2	2		Baked clay																														?	
F117	Pit	111	139	2	6	3		Baked clay																														?	
F117	Pit	111	139	1	5	5		BR																														Medieval-Post Medieval	
F122	Ditch	67	193	1	6	6		PT																														Medieval-Post Medieval	
F122	Ditch	67	193	1	17	17		RBT																														?	
F134	Ditch	72	282	1	3	3		Baked clay																														?	
F141	Pit/gully	76	191	1	2	2		Baked clay																														?	
F143	Ditch	77	220	3	296	99		PT																														Medieval-Post Medieval	
F148	Ditch	81	294	3	87	29		PT																														Medieval-Post Medieval	
F149	Ditch	83	290	1	1240	1240		BR	Un-frogged BR																													Orange, sandy	Medieval-Post Medieval
F149	Ditch	83	290	1	330	330		BR																														Dark orange/red, sandy, red/or lumps	Medieval-Post Medieval
F311	Fire pit	304	396	1	52	52		PT																														Medieval-Post Medieval	
F313	Fire pit	303	370	4	40	10		PT																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F314	Tree throw	306	370	2	83	42		PT																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F316	Gully	308	345	1	1	1		BR																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F316	Gully	308	345	1	1	1		Baked clay																															?
F320	Linear	309	376	3	71	24		PT																															Medieval-Post Medieval

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange				Cut Aways			Marks 1			Marks 2		Flue tile				Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
										NR FL	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign	Tally	Graft PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb	Roller	Circ. VT	Rect. VT	Bl. VT	PH R	PH SQ						
F320	Linear	309	376	2	31	16		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F321	Ditch	310	411	1	5	5		Baked clay																												soft white rounded lumps (chalk?)	?	
F322	Pit	311	411	5	11	2		Baked clay																												soft white rounded lumps (chalk?)	?	
F323	Ditch	314	377	2	105	53		PT																X												Medieval-Post Medieval		
F323	Ditch	314	377	11	508	46		PT																			X									Medieval-Post Medieval		
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	15	15		BR																											sanded surface-melted (overfired?)	Medieval-Post Medieval		
F323	Ditch	314	377	16	1009	63		BR	Un-frogged BR																												Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	65	65		PT																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	15	844	56		PT																			X									Medieval-Post Medieval		
F323	Ditch	314	377	14	807	58		BR	Un-frogged BR																											some overfired	Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	4	11	3		Mortar																												?		
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	82	82		PT																	X		X										Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	70	2005	29		PT																			X									Medieval-Post Medieval		
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	27	27		PT																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	41	1264	31		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	28	28		PT																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	1402	1402		BR	Un-frogged BR																											orange, rare pebbles, smooth top	18th-19th century	
F323	Ditch	314	377	9	1682	187		BR	Un-frogged BR																											Orange, sanded surf. melted (overfired?)	18th-19th century	
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	135	135		PT																			X									Medieval-Post Medieval		
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	68	68		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	1	17	17		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	9	699	78		PT																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F323	Ditch	314	377	8	2372	297		BR	Un-frogged BR																											sanded surf. Melted (overfired?)	18th-19th century	
F324	Linear	312	316	9	507	56		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F324	Linear	312	316	6	149	25		PT																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F324	Linear	312	316	5	30	6		BR																													Medieval-Post Medieval	
F324	Linear	312	316	2	108	54		PANT																													17th century>	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange				Cut Aways			Marks 1			Marks 2			Flue tile				Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
										NR FL	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign	Tally	Graft PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb	Roller	Circ. VT	Rect. VT	Bl. VT	PH R	PH SQ	2 PHs						
F615	Charcoal pit	608	411	3	1	0		Baked clay																											soft white rounded lumps (chalk?)	?			
F636	Ditch	617	458	3	5	2		PT																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F644	Ditch	620	458	2	222	111		BR																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F644	Ditch	620	458	15	247	16		PT																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F644	Ditch	620	458	1	2	2		BR																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F646	Linear	622	464	3	79	26		BR																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F646	Linear	623	464	1	10	10		Slate																										Thin	Medieval-Post Medieval				
F652	Pit	625	258	2	75	38		PT																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F652	Pit	625	258	1	162	162		Cement							X																			Cement slab/cover stamped 9108 or 8016	19th-20th century				
F652	Pit	626	258	1	2607	2607		BR	Un-frogged BR																										Yellow, dense, smooth, flooring brick?	19th-20th century			
F652	Pit	626	258	1	2236	2236		BR	Frogged BR						X																				stamped LBC/PHORPRES, frog 73 x 175	20th century			
F653	Ditch	627	259	1	38	38		PT																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F653	Ditch	627	259	3	274	91		BR																											Marbled fabric, yellow & red nodules	Medieval-Post Medieval			
F681	Ditch	633	121	1	38	38		PT																											Medieval-Post Medieval				
F681	Ditch	633	121	1	143	143		RI																											Roman				
F683	Ditch	635	110	1	237	237		BR																											red, sandy	Medieval-Post Medieval			
F683	Ditch	635	110	1	21	21		BR																											orange	Medieval-Post Medieval			
F683	Ditch	635	110	1	61	61		Land Drain Pipe																											ribbed, 110mm diam.	19th-20th century			
F688	Ditch	637	120	2	17	9		RBT																											?	Roman			
F688	Ditch	637	120	2	16	8		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval			
F697	Ditch	103	184	28	24	1		Baked clay																											Orange, lumps of round soft chalk	?			
F697	Ditch	103	184	1	1	1		PT																												Medieval-Post Medieval			
F697	Ditch	647	184	146	1109	8		Baked clay																											Orange, lumps of round soft chalk	?			
F698	Ditch	644	177	6	7	1		Baked clay																											Orange, lumps of round soft chalk	?			
F698	Ditch	644	177	1	20	20		Baked clay																												?			

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange			Cut Aways			Marks 1			Marks 2			Flue tile				Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
										NR FL	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb	Roller	Circ. VT	Rect. VT	Bl. VT	PH R	PH SQ						
F703	Gully	112	194	1	1	1		Baked clay																										Orange, lumps of round soft chalk	?			
F711	Ditch	648	303	2	626	313		BR	Un-frogged BR																		?	108	55	X						Medieval-Post Medieval		
F715	Sand pit	650	243	1	4	4		Baked clay																											?			
F718	Ditch	651	265	1	149	149		BR																			?	?	62						Medieval-Post Medieval			
F721	Ditch	653	128	5	143	29		PT																											Medieval-Post Medieval			
F721	Ditch	653	128	2	26	13		BR																											19th-20th century			

Appendix 4 POSAC/Skeletal parts recovered by context

Context	Trench	Finds no.	Taxon	No.	Skeletal part	Cut	Chopped	Hacked	Dog gnawed	Burnt
F612	T411	606	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	Scapula	-	-	-	Yes	-
F697	T184	103	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	Mandibular tooth: P2	-	-	-	-	-
F697	T184	646	Equus caballus (horse)	1	Ischium	-	-	-	Yes	-
F697	T184	647	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	-	-	-	-	-
F703	T194	112	Sus (domestic pig)	1	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	-	-	-	-	-
F703	T194	112	Sus (domestic pig)	1	Mandibular tooth: M1	-	-	-	-	-
F703	T194	112	Sus (domestic pig)	1	Mandibular tooth: P1	-	-	-	-	-
F703	T194	112	Sus (domestic pig)	1	Mandibular tooth: P3/4	-	-	-	-	-
F703	T194	112	Sus (domestic pig)	1	Mandibular tooth: C	-	-	-	-	-
			Total							

Non-countable specimens recovered by context

NCS species present also includes the following size categories for material that cannot be identified to species level:

- + **lm** (Large mammal, includes horse, cow and larger sized species of deer).
- + **mm** (Medium mammal, includes sheep, goat, pig and smaller sized deer species).
- + **sm** (Small mammal, generally rodent to cat sized).

Context	Trench	Finds no.	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut	Chopped	Hacked	Worked	Dog Gnawed	Burnt
F12	T434	6	1	+ Sheep/Goat?	Sheep/Goat femur diaphysis fragment. Small chop mark on reverse of fragment, (Fp-4 filleting).	-	-	-	-	-	-
F14	T444	8	1	+ Cow.	Cow's scapula fragment.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F30	T411	15	6	+ Dog? + Lm, + Mm.	Possible dog fibula? Lm diaphysis, Lm metapodial, Mm rib fragments. Small fragment partly scorched black.	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
F30	T411	16	3	+ Lm.	Rib fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F36	T411	22	7	+ Lm, + Mm.	Sample 6. Unidentified fragments. Rib - pos. chopped or cut?	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
F38	T316	24	1	+ Lm.	Proximal unfused tibia fragment.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F67	T180	41	2		Lm diaphysis fragments, poor condition, dog gnawed?	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
F80	T034	48	1		Dark brown staining.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F117	T139	64	5	+ Cow, + Sheep/	Cow tibia, large mammal diaphysis and Sheep/Goat metatarsal	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-

F117	T139	111	7	Goat. + Mm.	fragments. Three pieces burnt black and four pieces calcinated white. Look like Mm diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
F134	T282	72	1	+ Cow, (+ Lm?). Check species ?	Fragments of a single humerus (8 pieces).	-	-	-	-	-	-
F321	T411	310	2		Mm femur diaphysis and an unidentified fragment.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F323	T377	314	5	+ Lm.	Lm pelvis and skull fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F324	T316	312	3	+ Lm	Rib fragments (one with cut marks) and Lm diaphysis fragment.	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
F340	T026	320	1	+ Lm.	Lm diaphysis fragment.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F371	T177	328	1	+ Lm, + Mm.	Lm (radius) and Mm diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F612	T411	606	4	+ Lm.	Diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F646A	T464	623	1	+ Cow	Scapula fragment.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F697	T184	645	1		Mm? tibia diaphysis fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-
F697	T184	646	1		Unidentified.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F697	T184	647	8	+ Lm, + Mm.	Mm mandible, Mm and LM diaphysis fragments.	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
F698	T177	641	9	+ Cow, + Lm.	Part of a Cow's atlas and unidentified fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F703	T194	112	161	+ Cow, + Pig, + Lm, + Mm.	Cow radius (proximal, chopped but may be excavation damage?), Cow upper teeth, pig ulna, Lm diaphysis fragments (one with transverse fine cuts), vertebra and small unidentified pieces (seven pieces calcinated white or burnt blackish brown).	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
F703	T194	643	6	+ Cow, + Lm, + Mm.	Cow tooth and LM rib fragments. Unidentified, possibly Mm rib fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
F714	T241	649	1	+ Mm.	Mm rib fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total									

Quantification of animal bone assemblage by context, number of individual skeletal pieces (NISP) and weight (g)

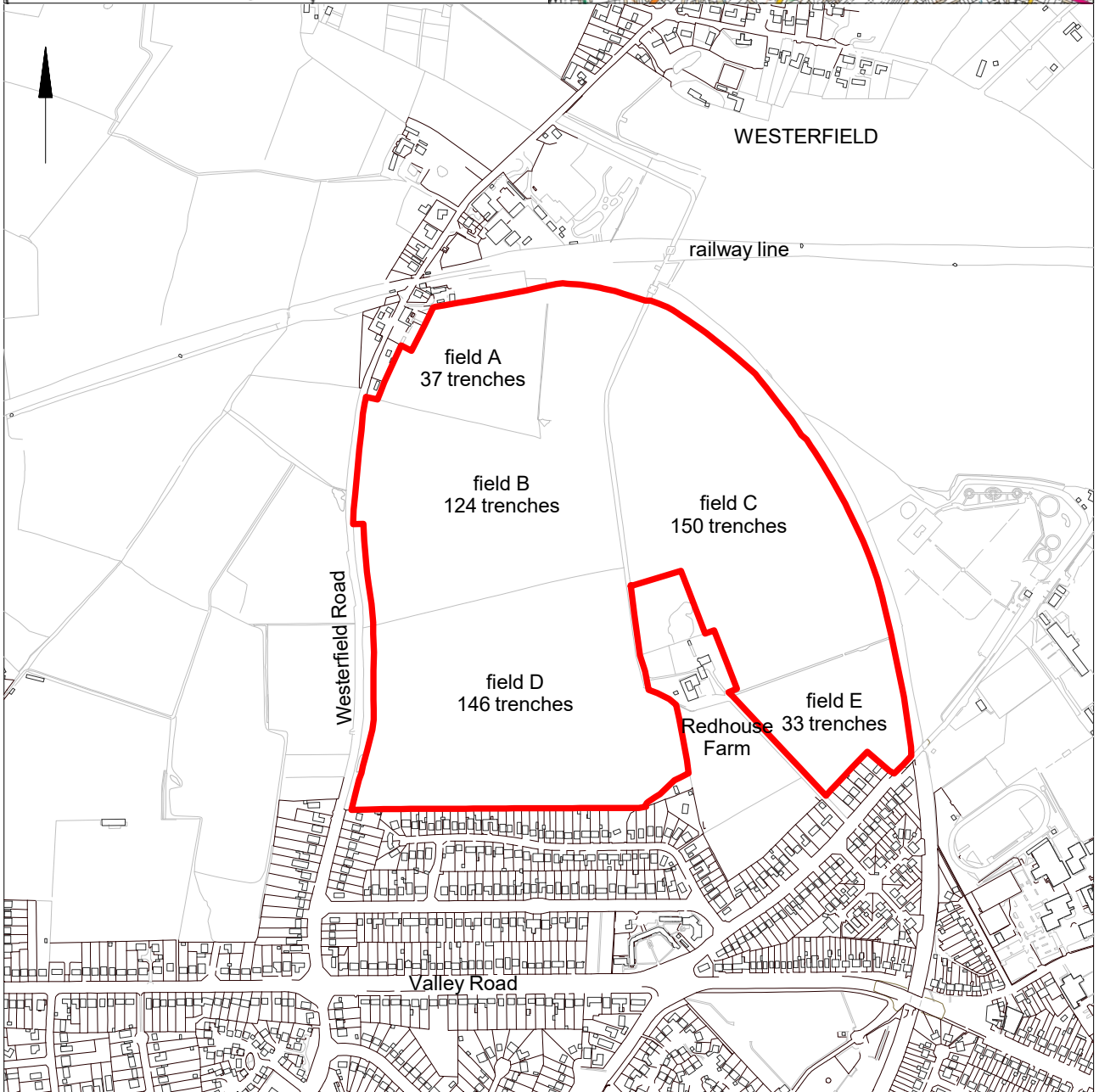
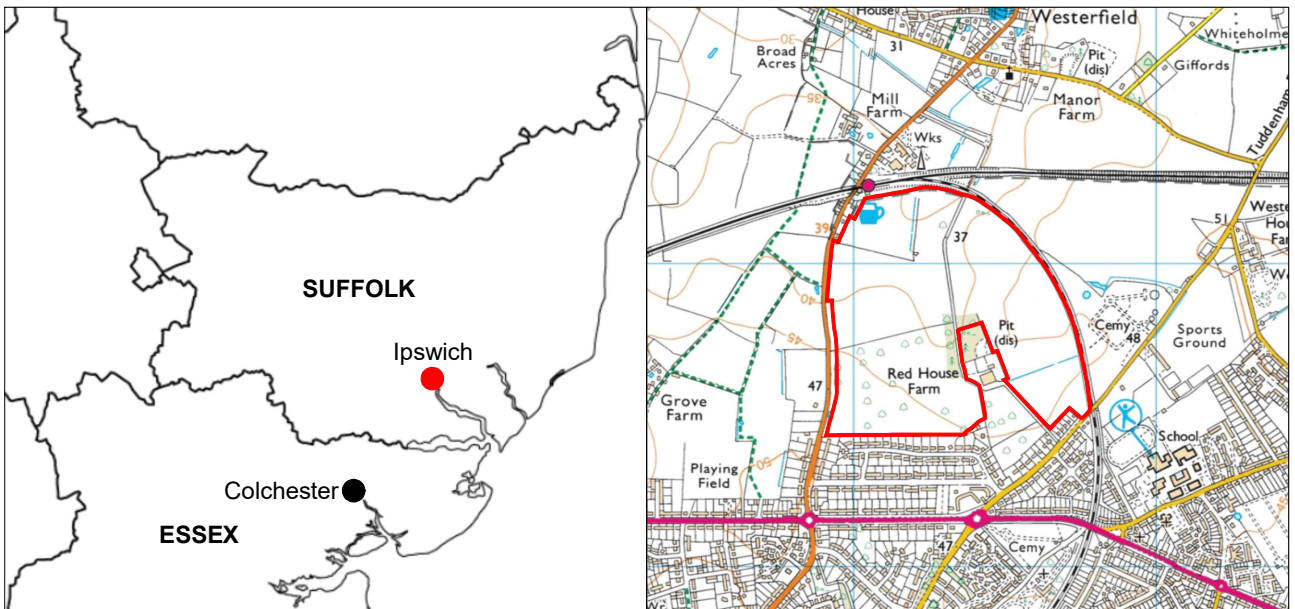
POSAC – Parts of skeleton always counted

NCS – Non-countable specimen

Total no. – Total number of pieces (POSAC + NCS)

Context	Trench	Feature type	Finds no.	Includes material from environmental sample	Period	POSAC	NCS	Total no.	Weight (g)
F12	T434	Ditch	6	No	13th-15th century	0	1	1	10
F14	T444	Ditch	8	No	Undated	0	1	1	24
F30	T411	Ditch	15	Yes	11th to 13/14th century	0	6	6	13
F30	T411	Ditch	16	No	11th to 13/14th century	0	3	3	8

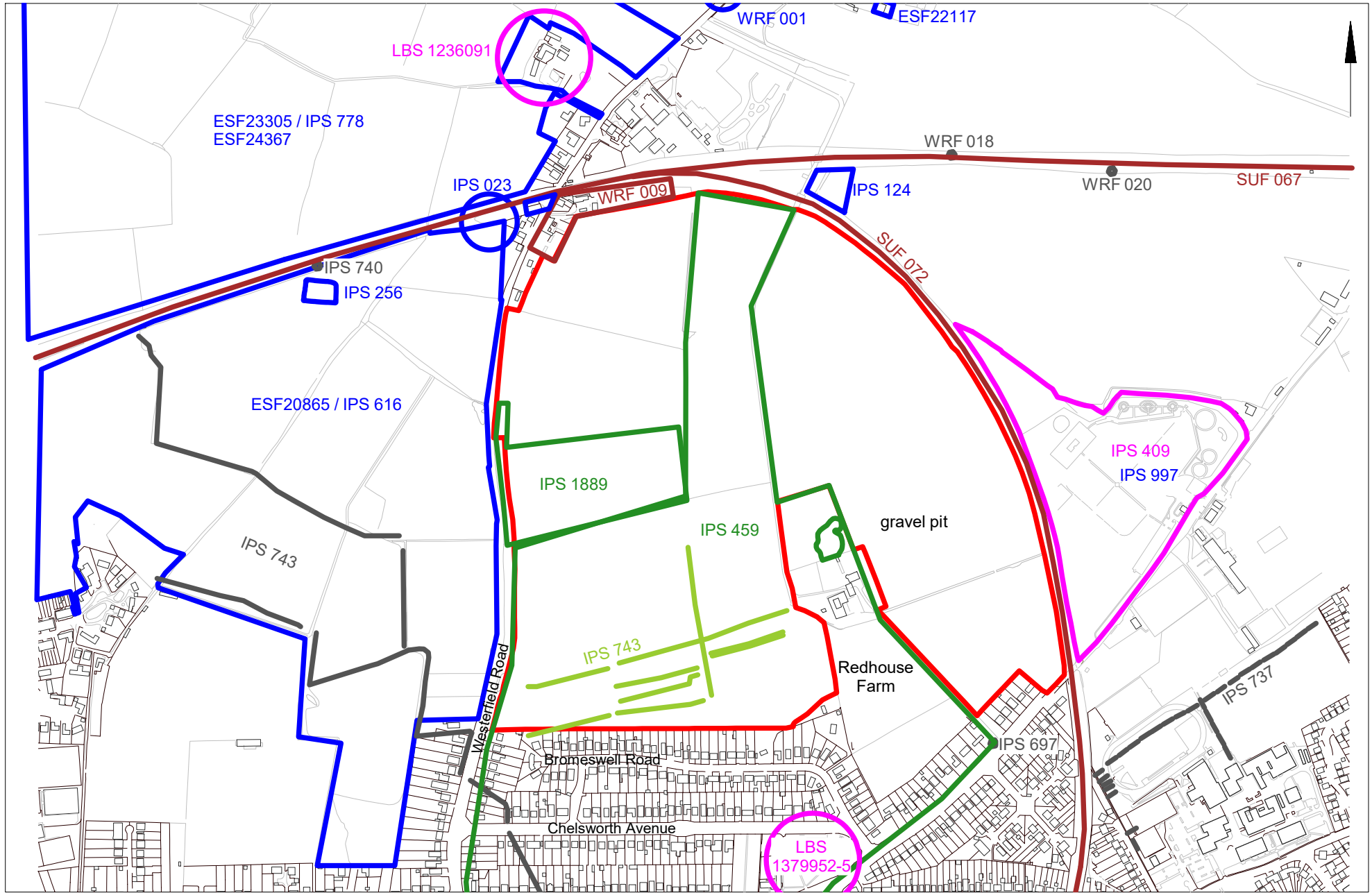
F36	T411	Ditch	22	Yes	11th-13th century	0	7	7	10
F38	T316	Ditch	24	No	17th century or later	0	1	1	8
F67	T180	Gully	41	No	IA	0	2	2	10
F80	T034	Ditch	48	No	Undated	0	1	1	42
F117	T139	Pit	64	No	MIA	0	5	5	132
F117	T139	Pit	111	No	MIA	0	7	7	2
F134	T282	Ditch	72	No	Prehistoric	0	1	1	56
F321	T411	Ditch	310	No	11th to 14th century	0	2	2	10
F323	T377	Ditch	314	No	18th-19th century	0	5	5	34
F324	T316	Ditch	312	No	19th-20th century	0	3	3	14
F340	T026	Ditch	320	No	Undated	0	1	1	10
F371	T177	Ditch	328	No	11th to 14th century	0	1	1	42
F612	T411	Ditch	606	No	12th to 14th century	1	4	5	40
F646A	T184	Ditch	623	No	19th-20th century	0	1	1	16
F697	T184	Ditch	103	Yes	Medieval	1	0	1	1
F697	T184	Ditch	645	No	Medieval	0	1	1	10
F697	T184	Ditch	646	No	Medieval	1	1	2	211
F697	T184	Ditch	647	No	Medieval	1	8	9	102
F698	T177	Ditch	641	No	11th to 14th century	0	9	9	92
F703	T194	Gully	112	No	EIA	5	161	166	239
F703	T194	Gully	643	No	EIA	0	6	6	27
F714	T241	Ditch	649	No	Prehistoric	0	1	1	2
					Total				



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Archaeological and heritage sites within 1km of the development site
(data provided by Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record)



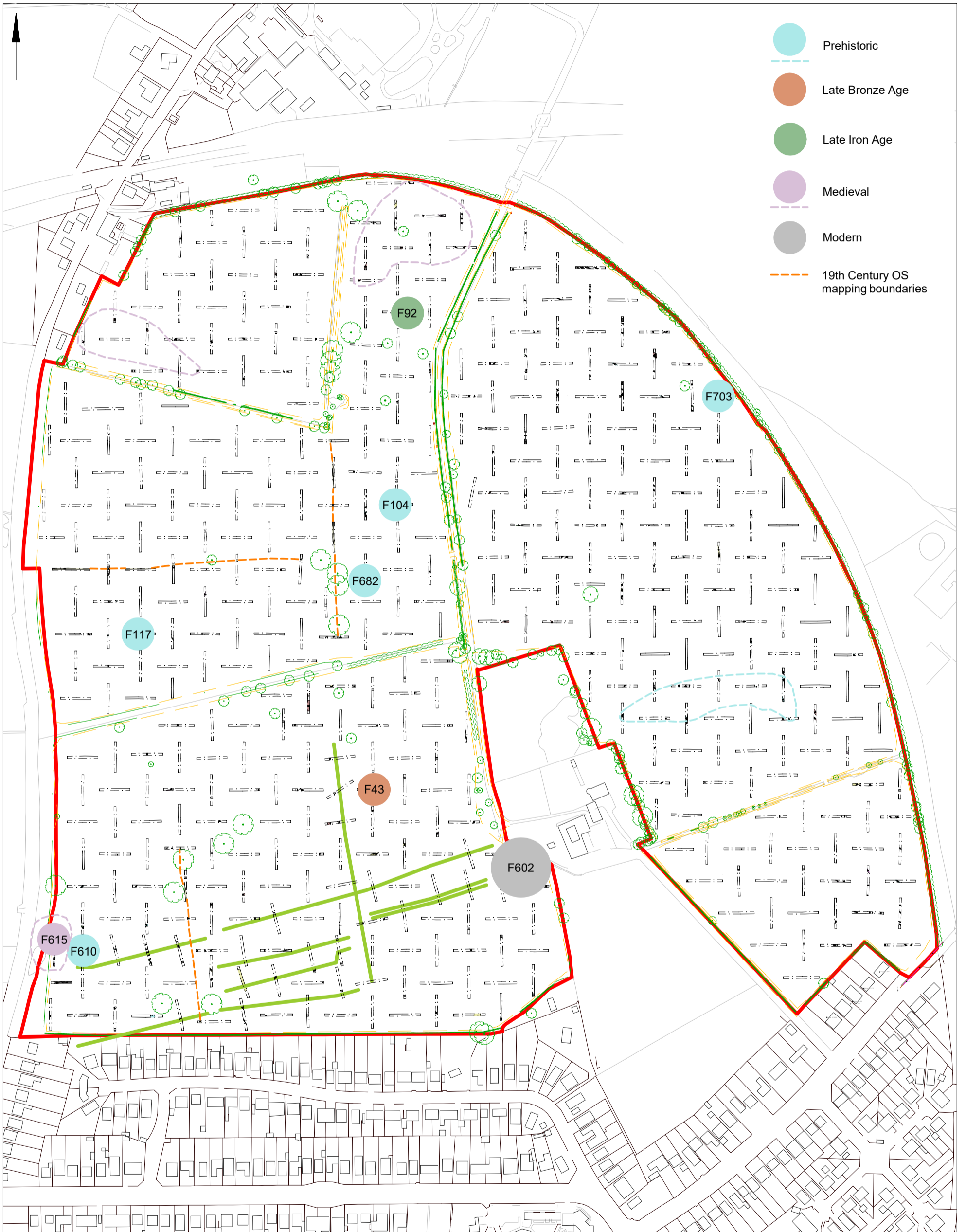


Fig 3 Significant features and clusters of contemporary features (crop marks in green).

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0 200 m



Fig 4 Field A Results.

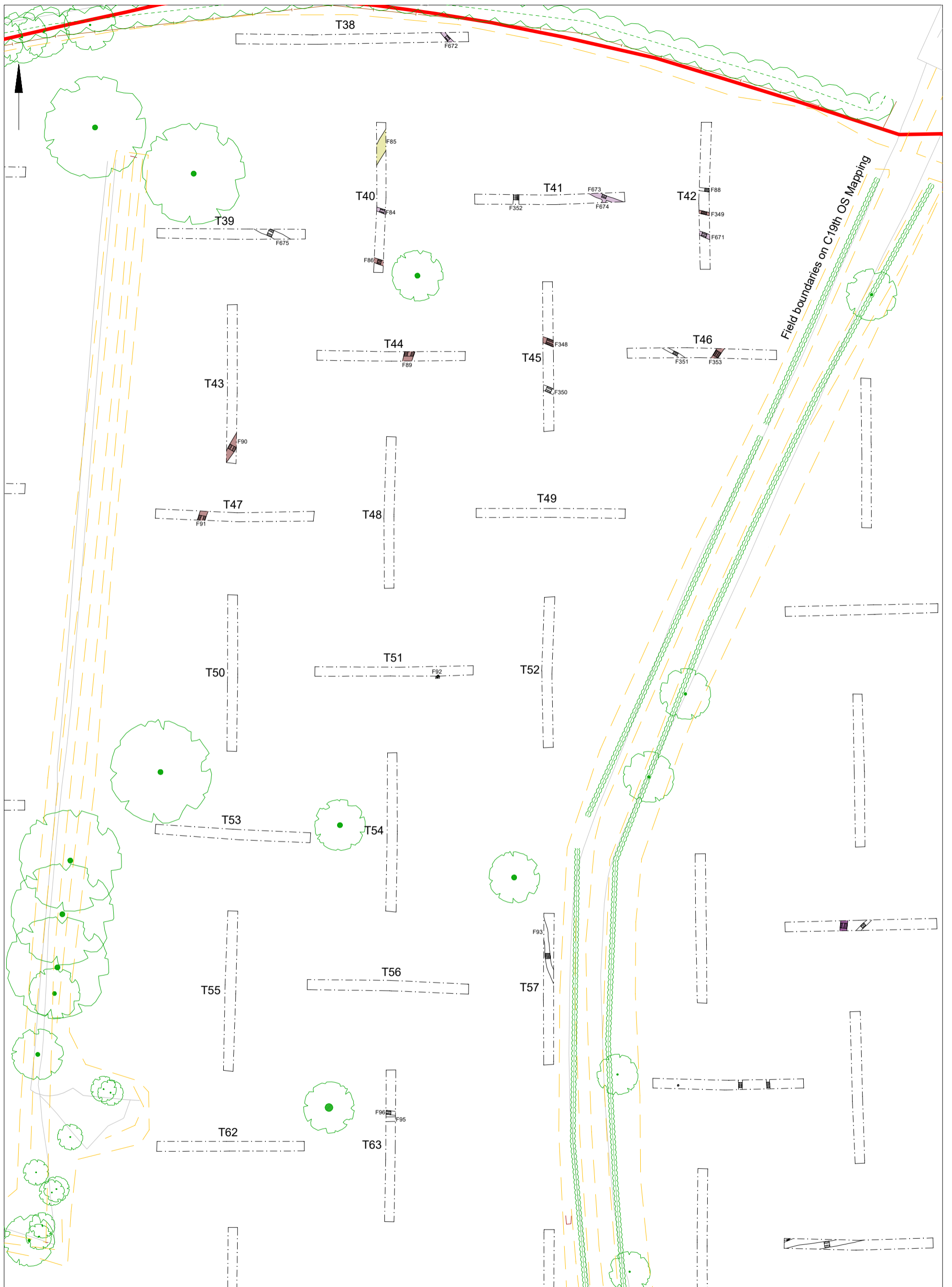


Fig 5 Field B results (see Fig 4 for phasing key)

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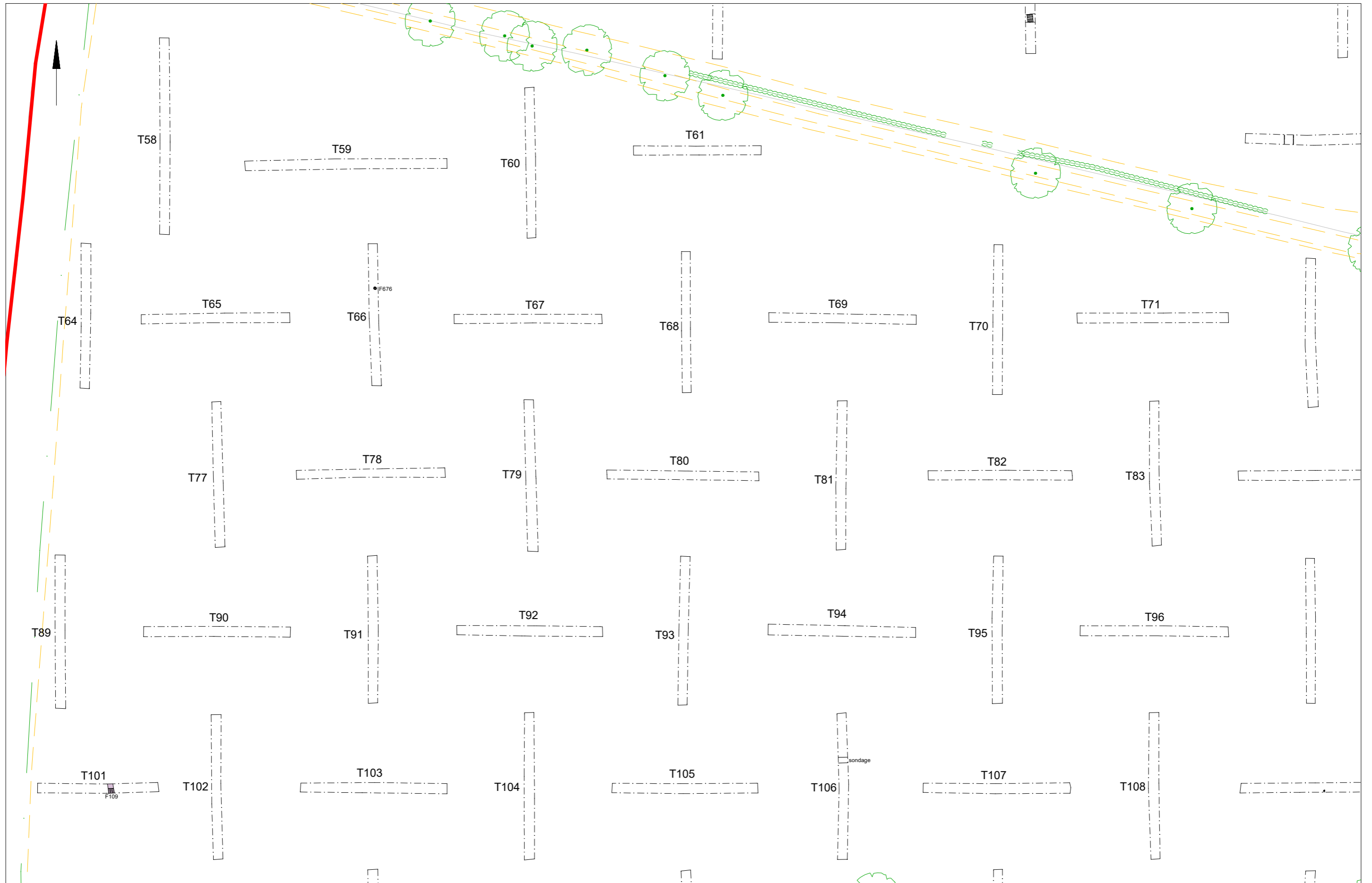


Fig 6 Field B results (see Fig 4 for phasing key)



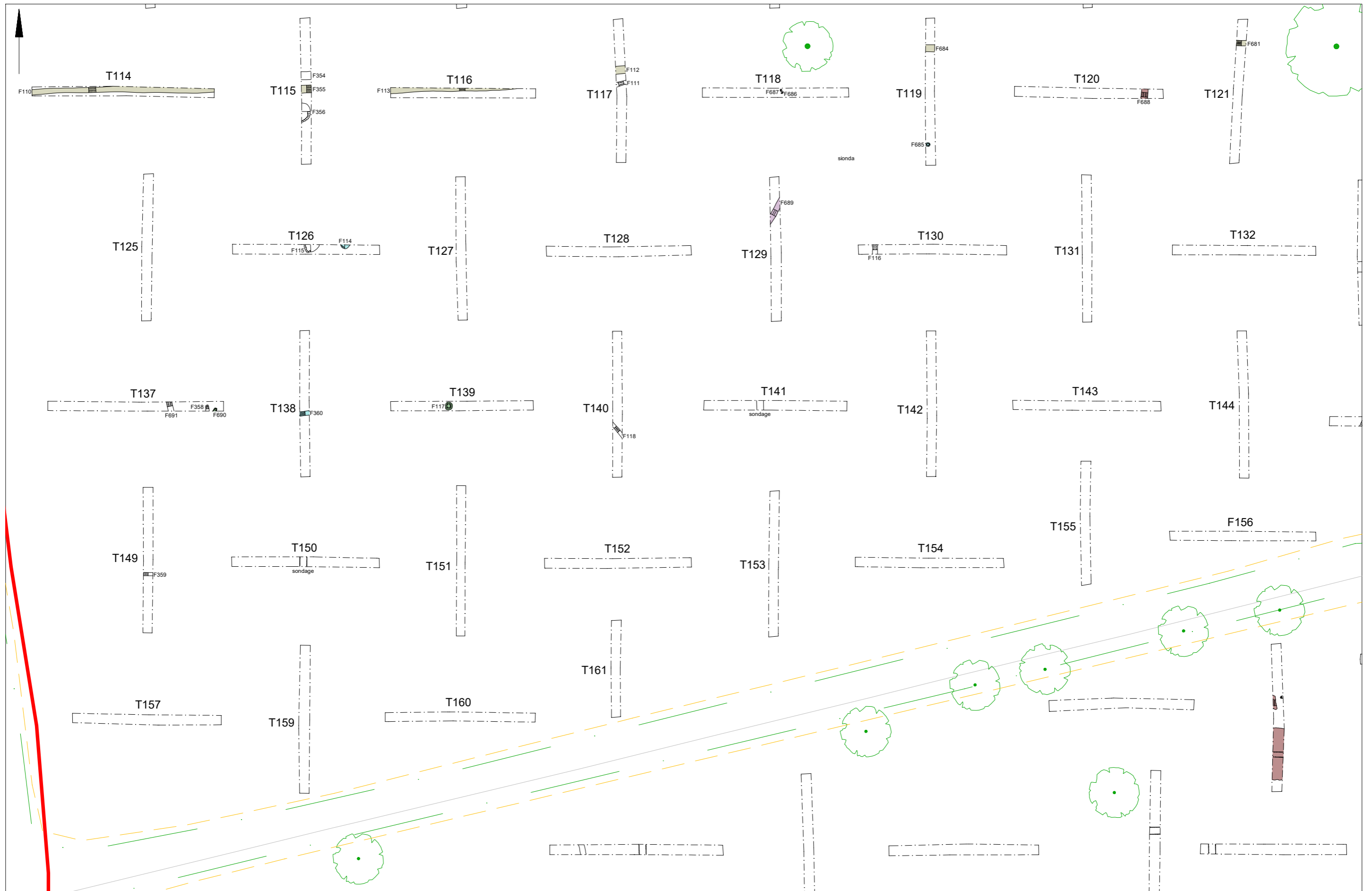
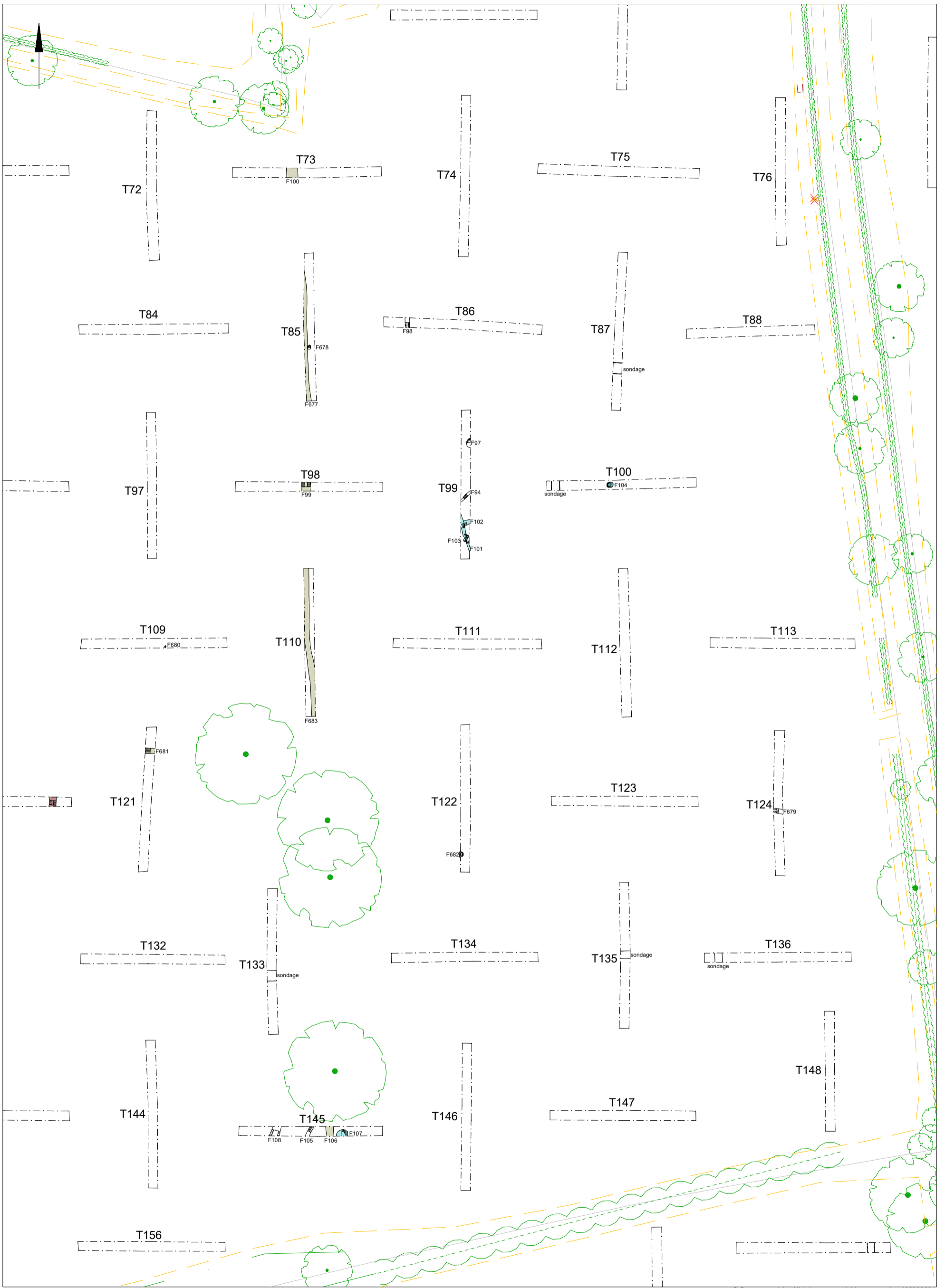


Fig 7 Field B results (see Fig 4 for phasing key)

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Fig 8 Field B results (see Fig 4 for phasing key)

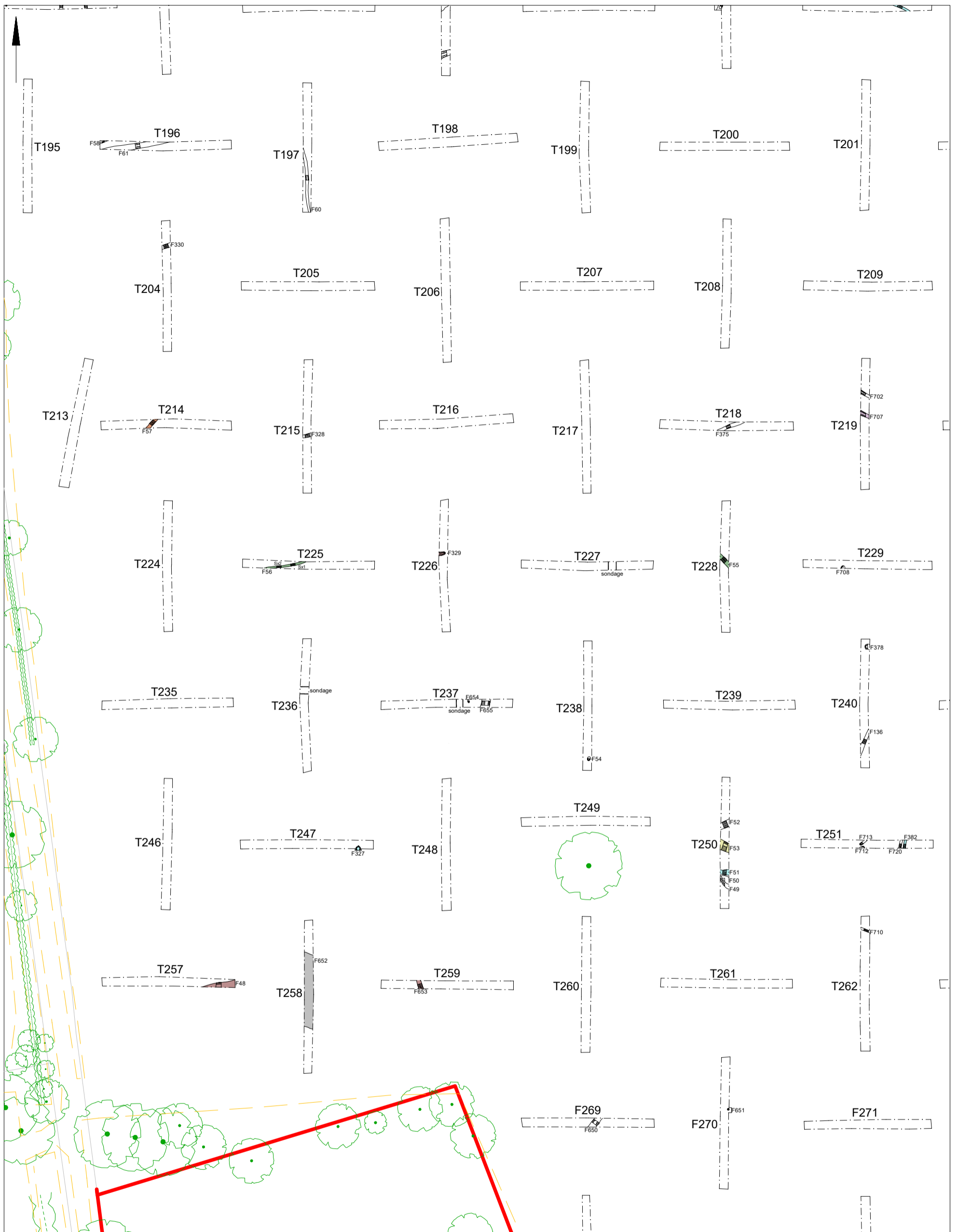




Fig 9 Field C results

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Fig 10 Field C results (see Fig 9 for phasing key)

0 100 m



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Fig 11 Field C results (see Fig 9 for phasing key)



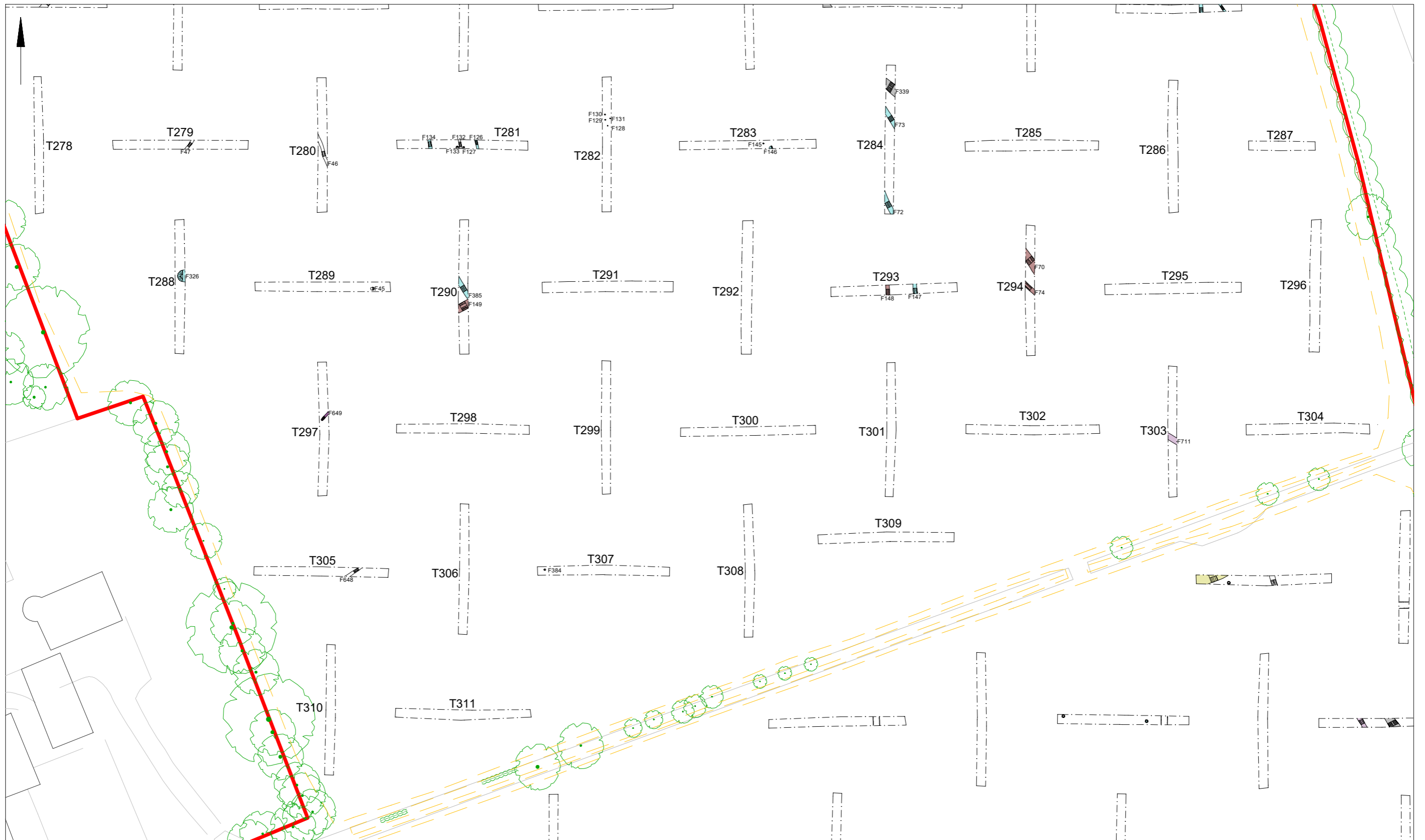
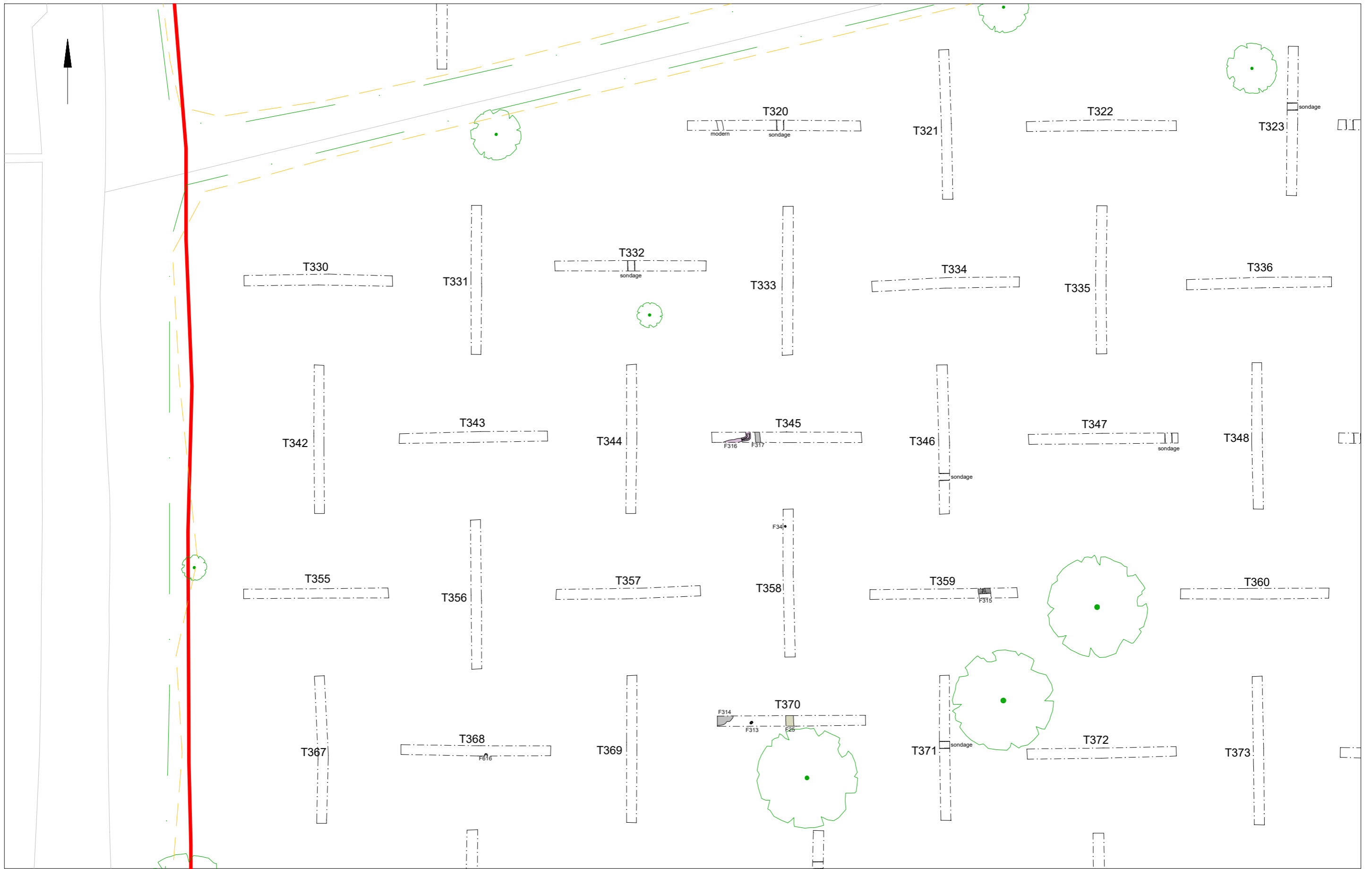


Fig 12 Field C results (see Fig 9 for phasing key)

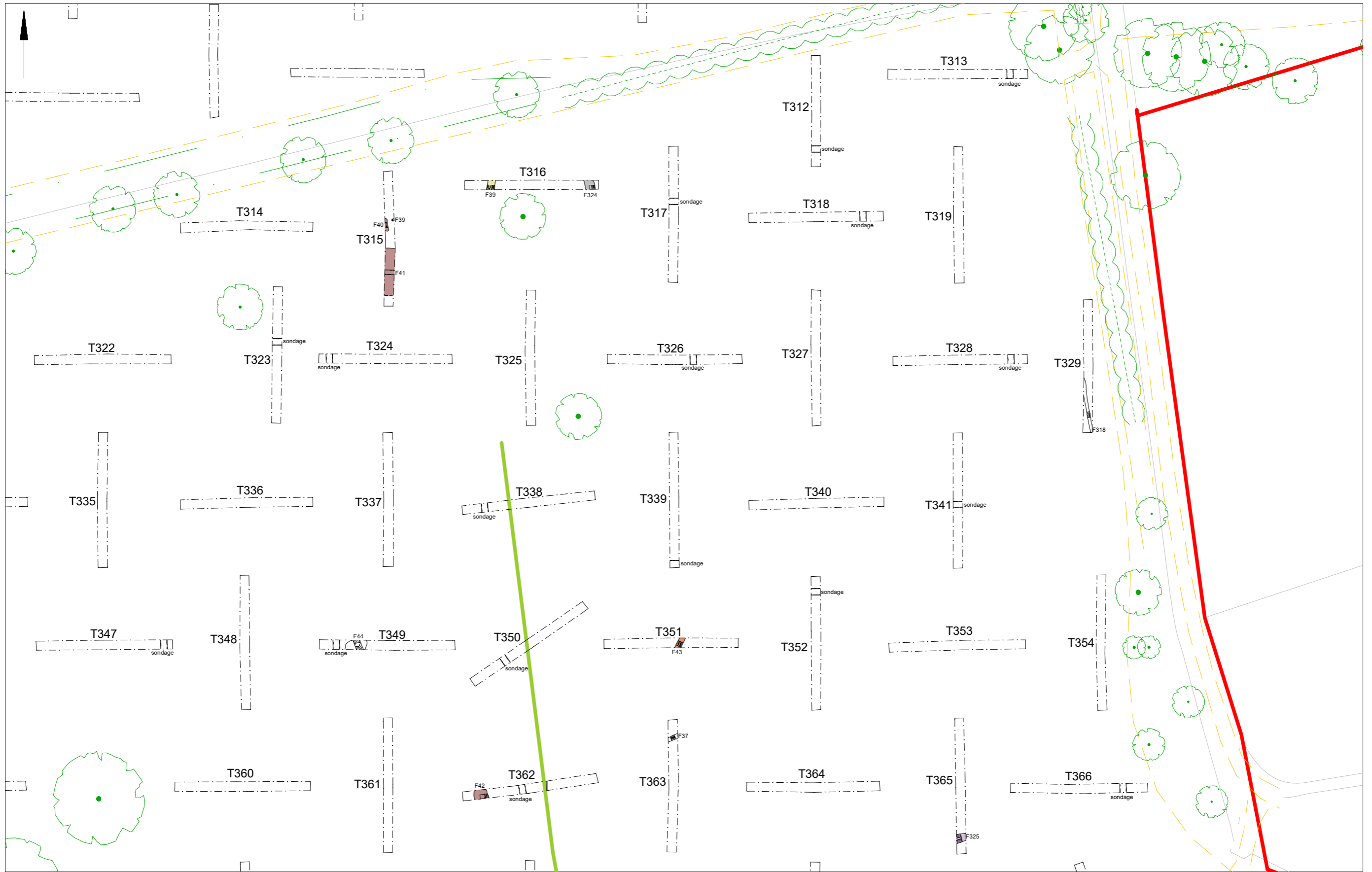




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Fig 13 Field D results (see Fig 9 for phasing key)

0 100 m



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Fig 14 Field D results, cropmarks in green (see Fig 17 for phasing key)



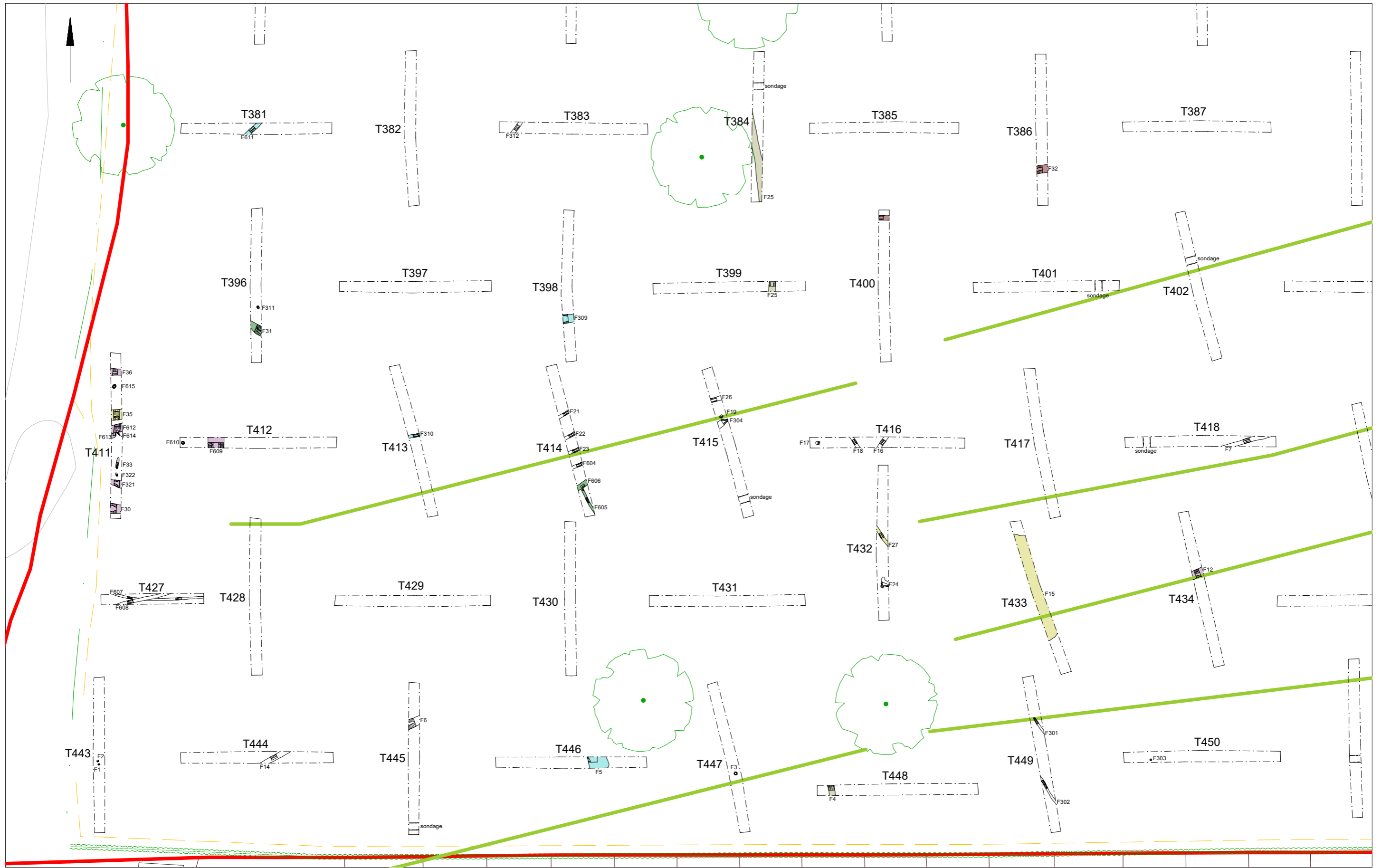


Fig 15 Field D results, cropmarks in green (see Fig 17 for phasing key)



Fig 16 Field D results, cropmarks in green (see Fig 17 for phasing key)

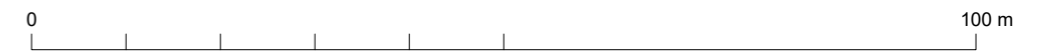




Fig 17 Field C results.

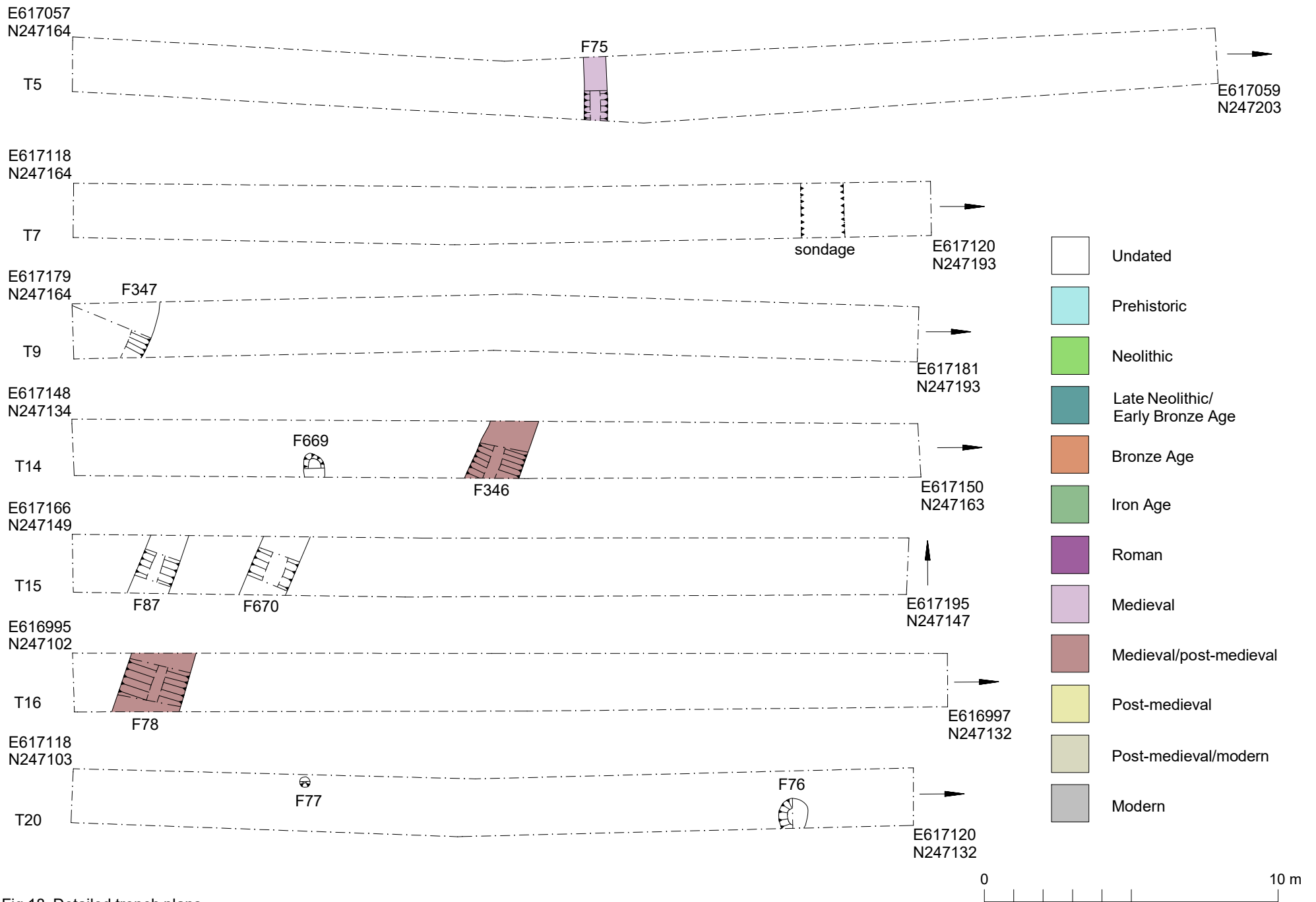


Fig 18 Detailed trench plans.

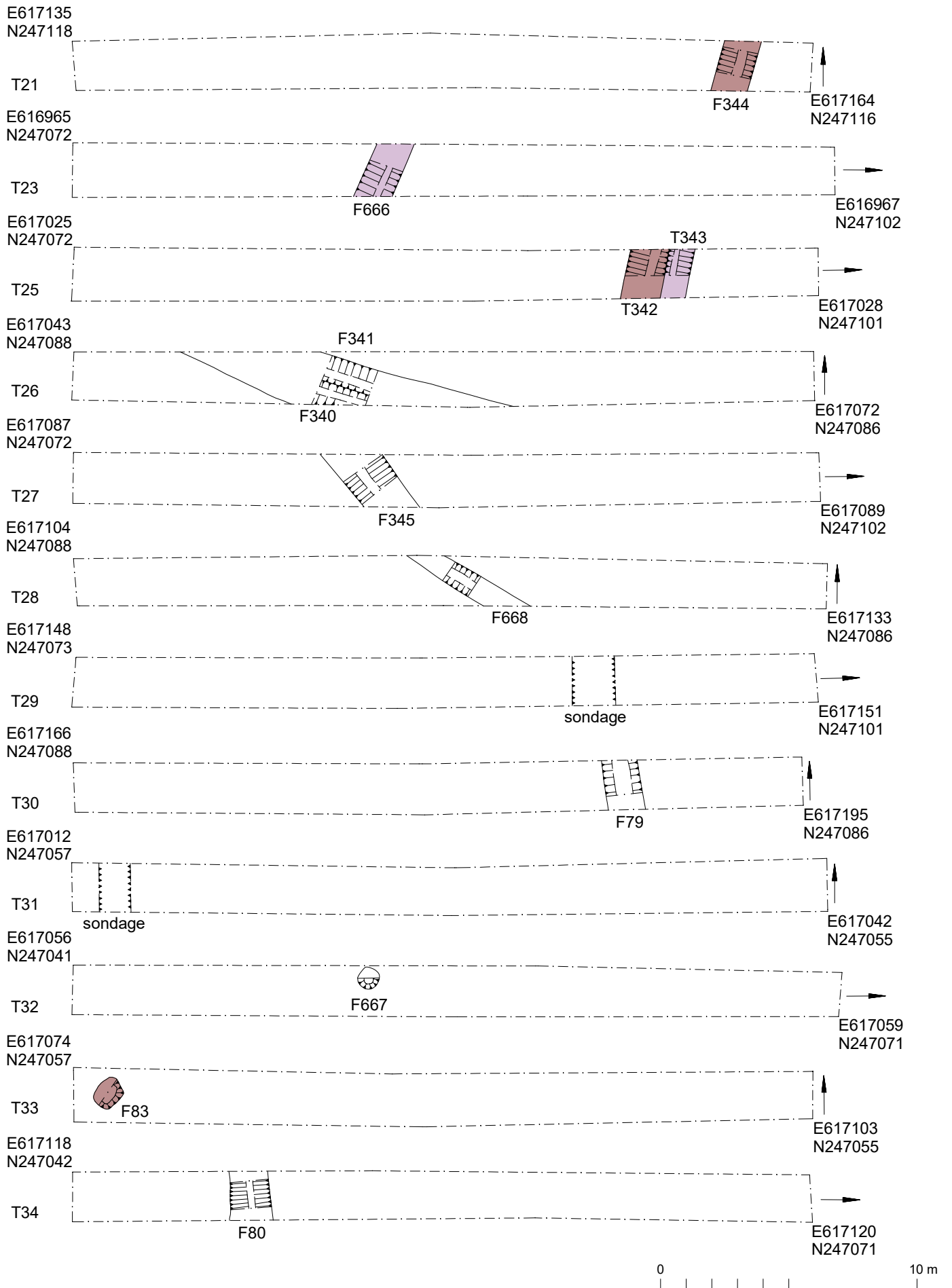


Fig 19 Detailed trench plans.

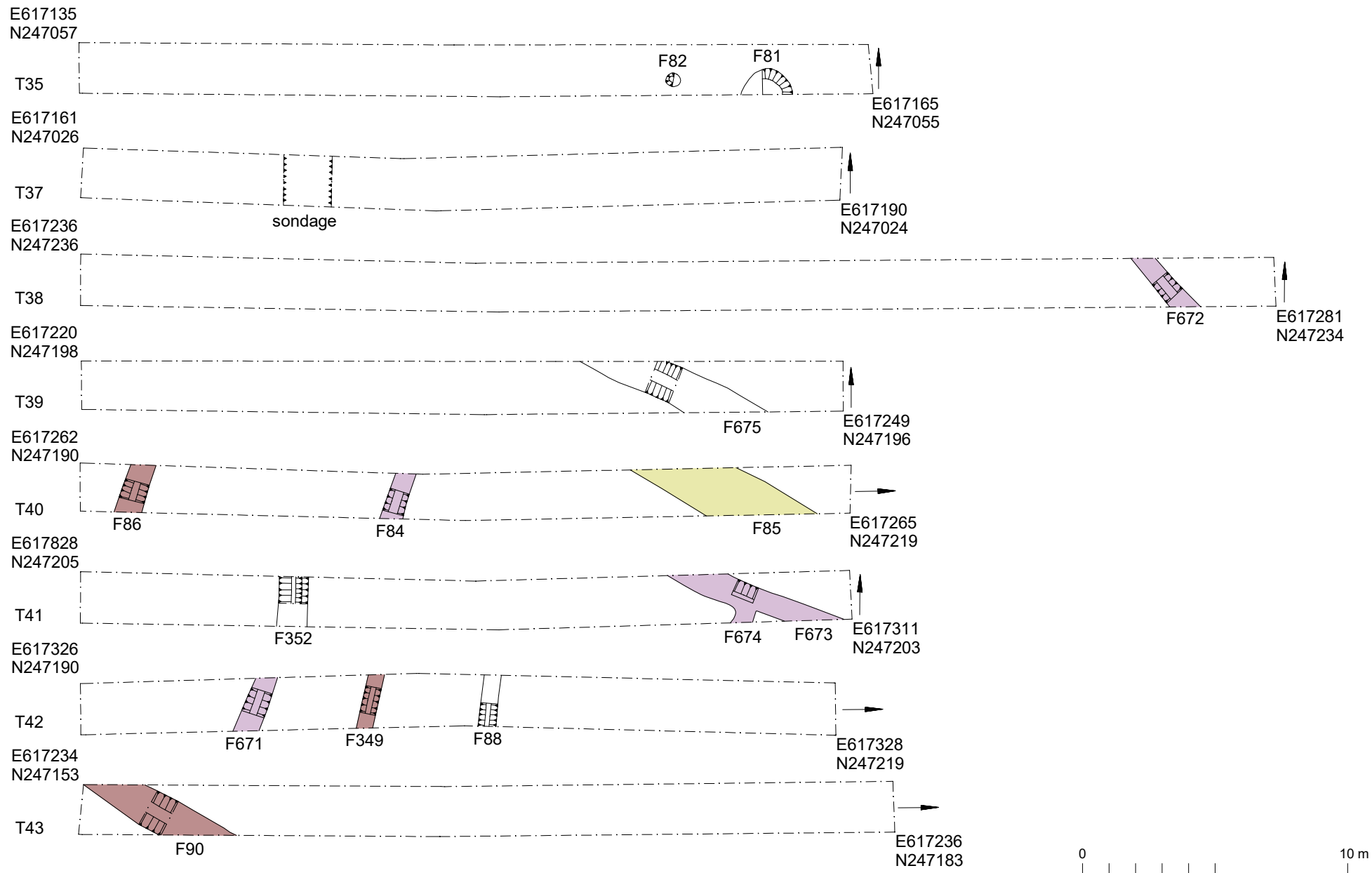


Fig 20 Detailed trench plans.

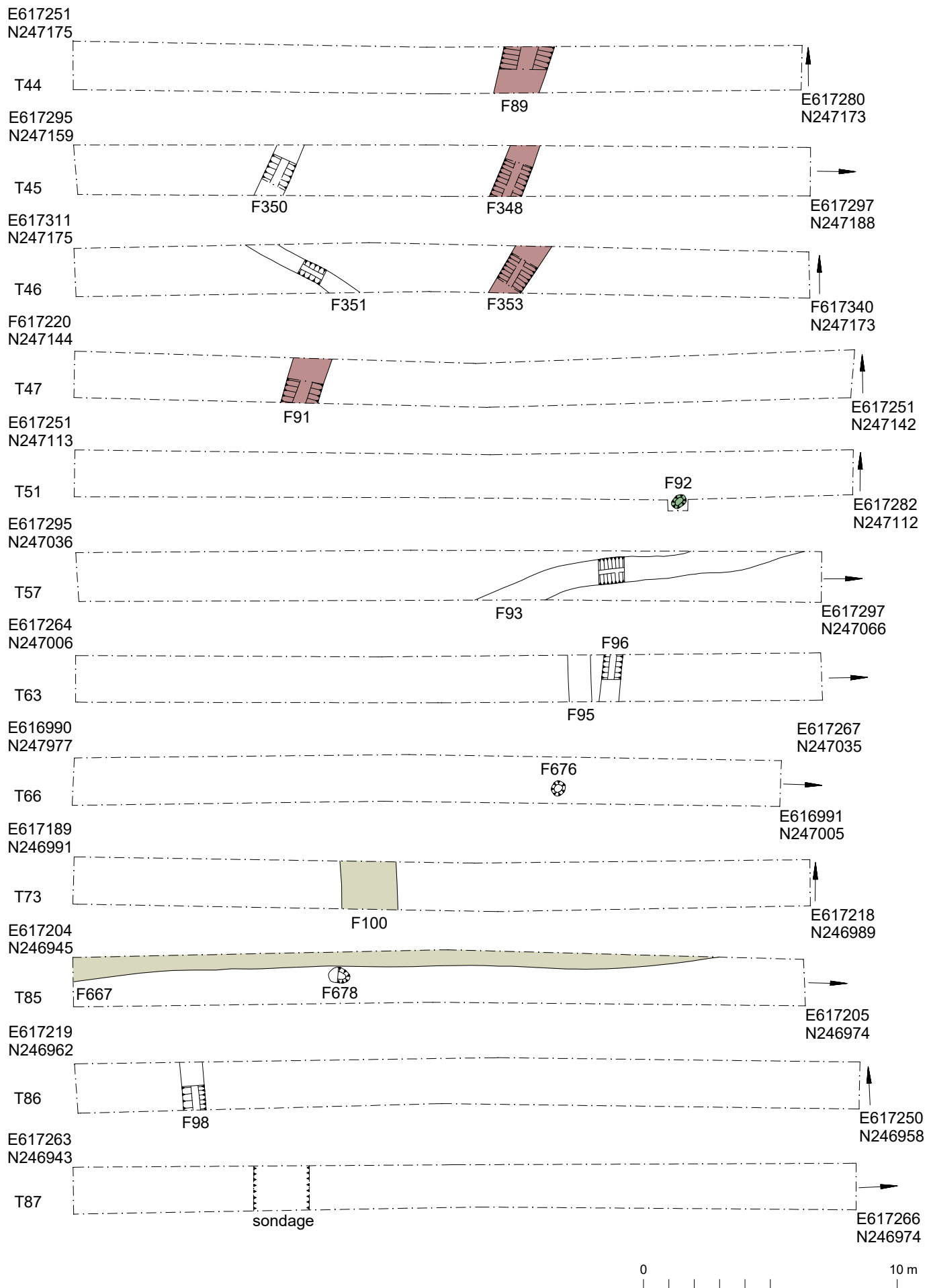


Fig 21 Detailed trench plans.

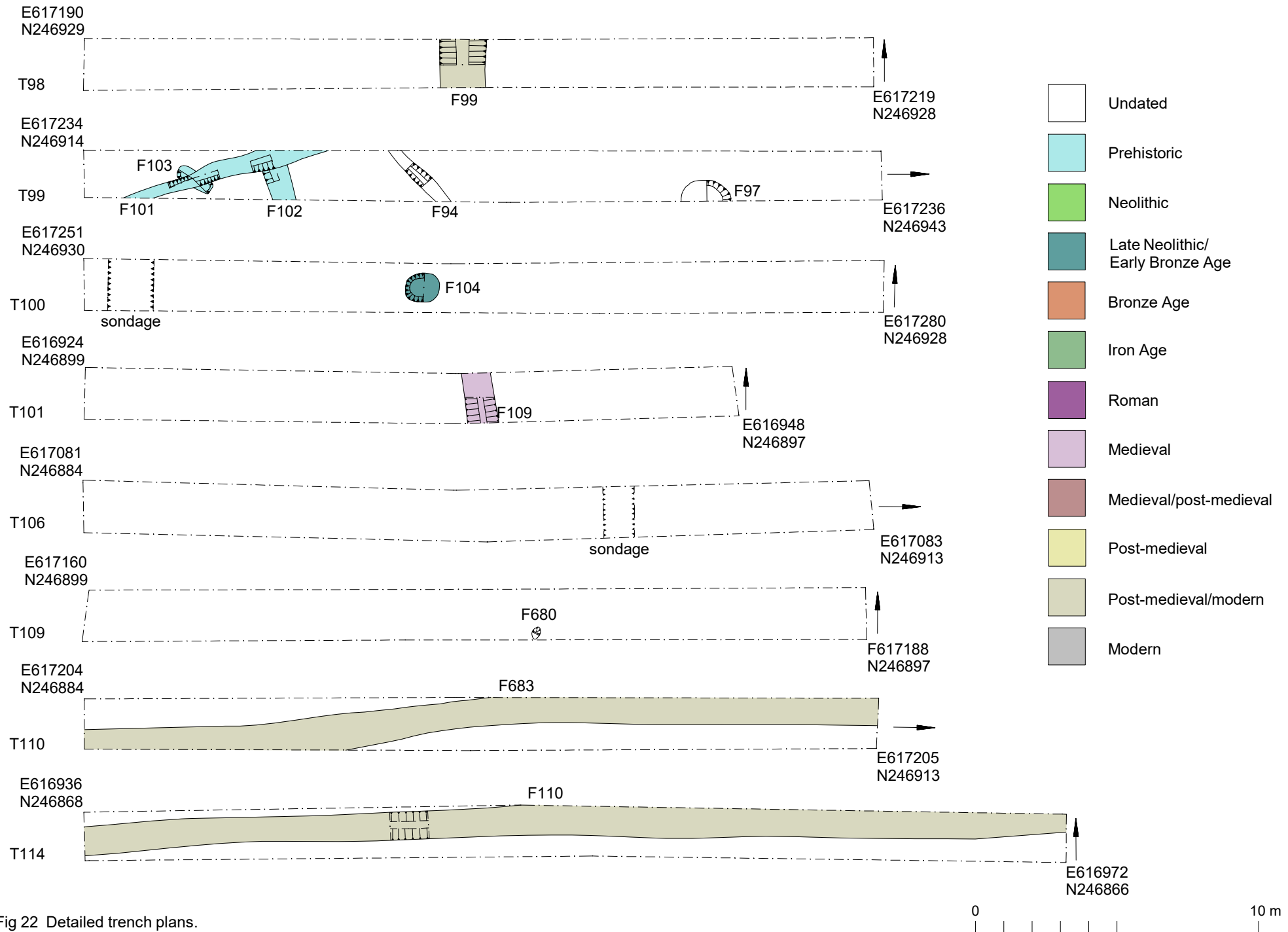


Fig 22 Detailed trench plans.

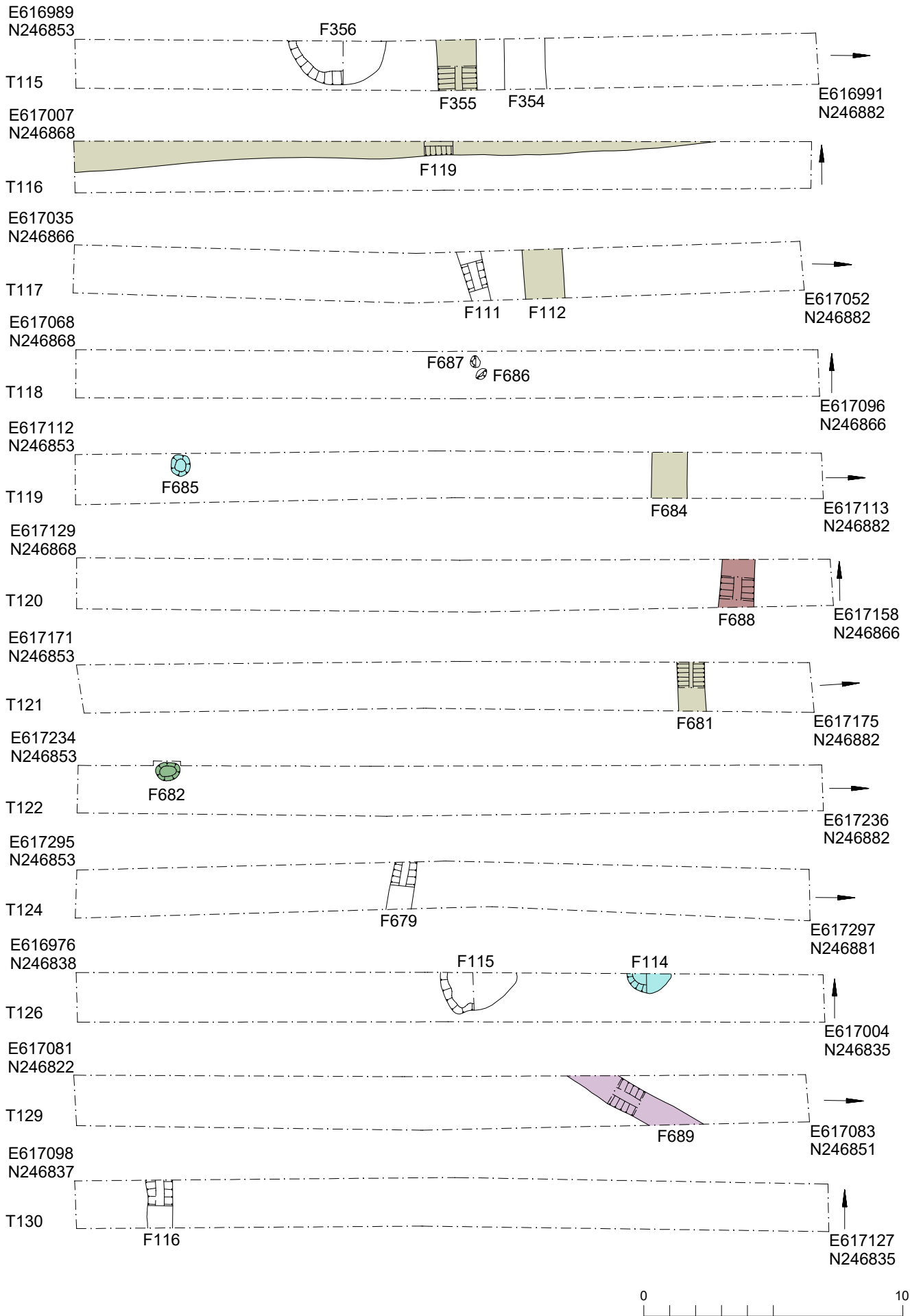


Fig 23 Detailed trench plans.

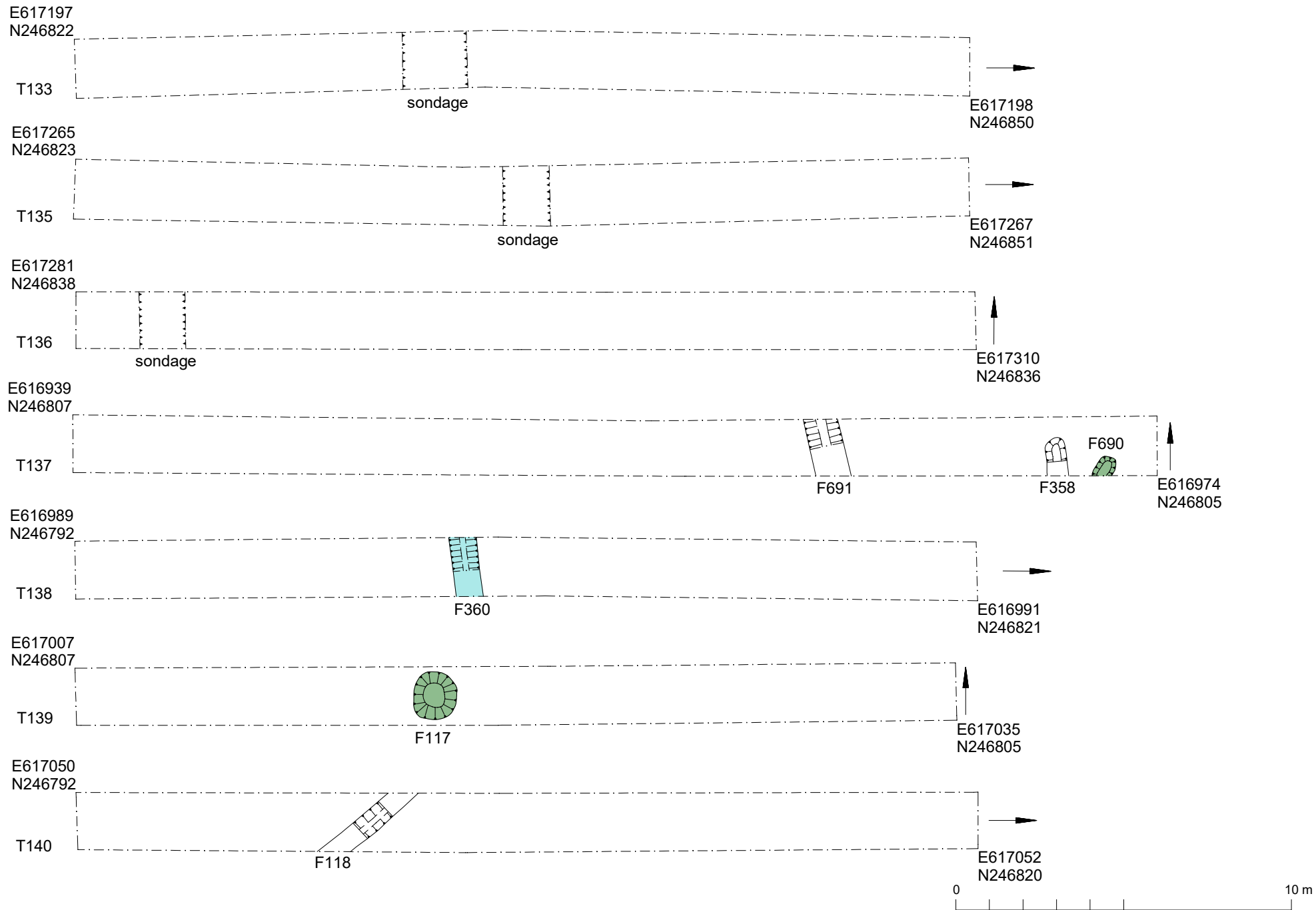


Fig 24 Detailed trench plans.

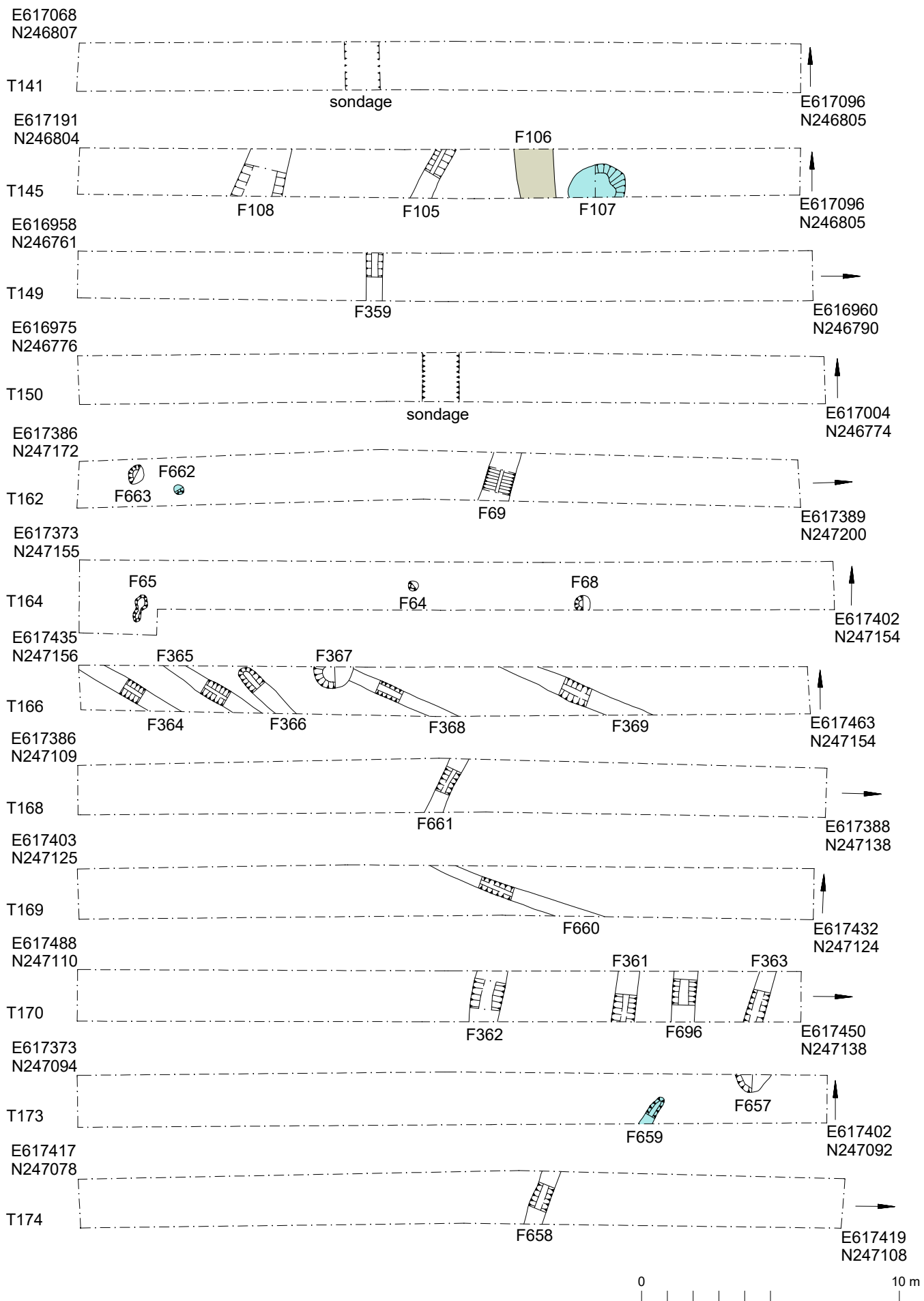


Fig 25 Detailed trench plans.

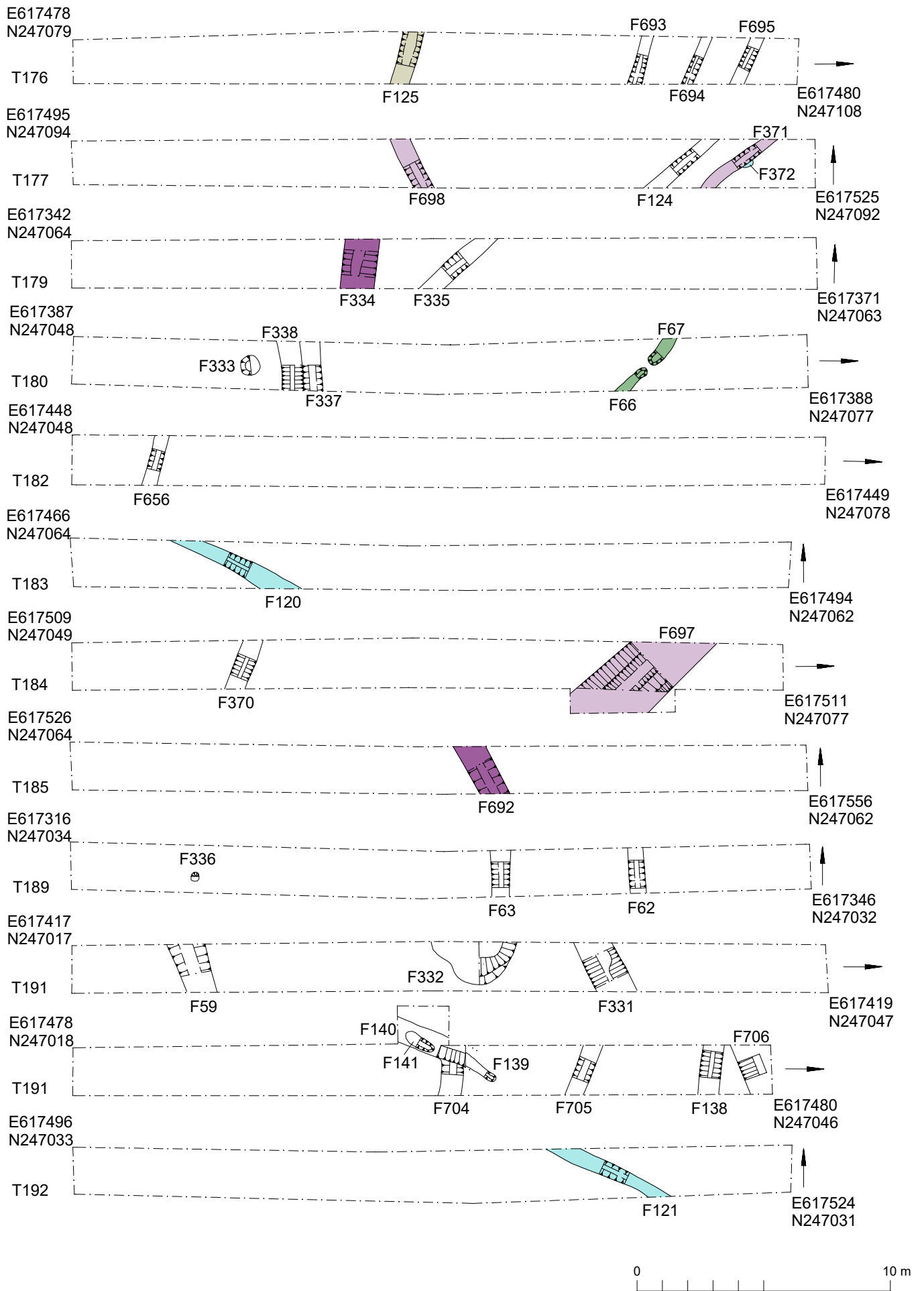


Fig 26 Detailed trench plans.

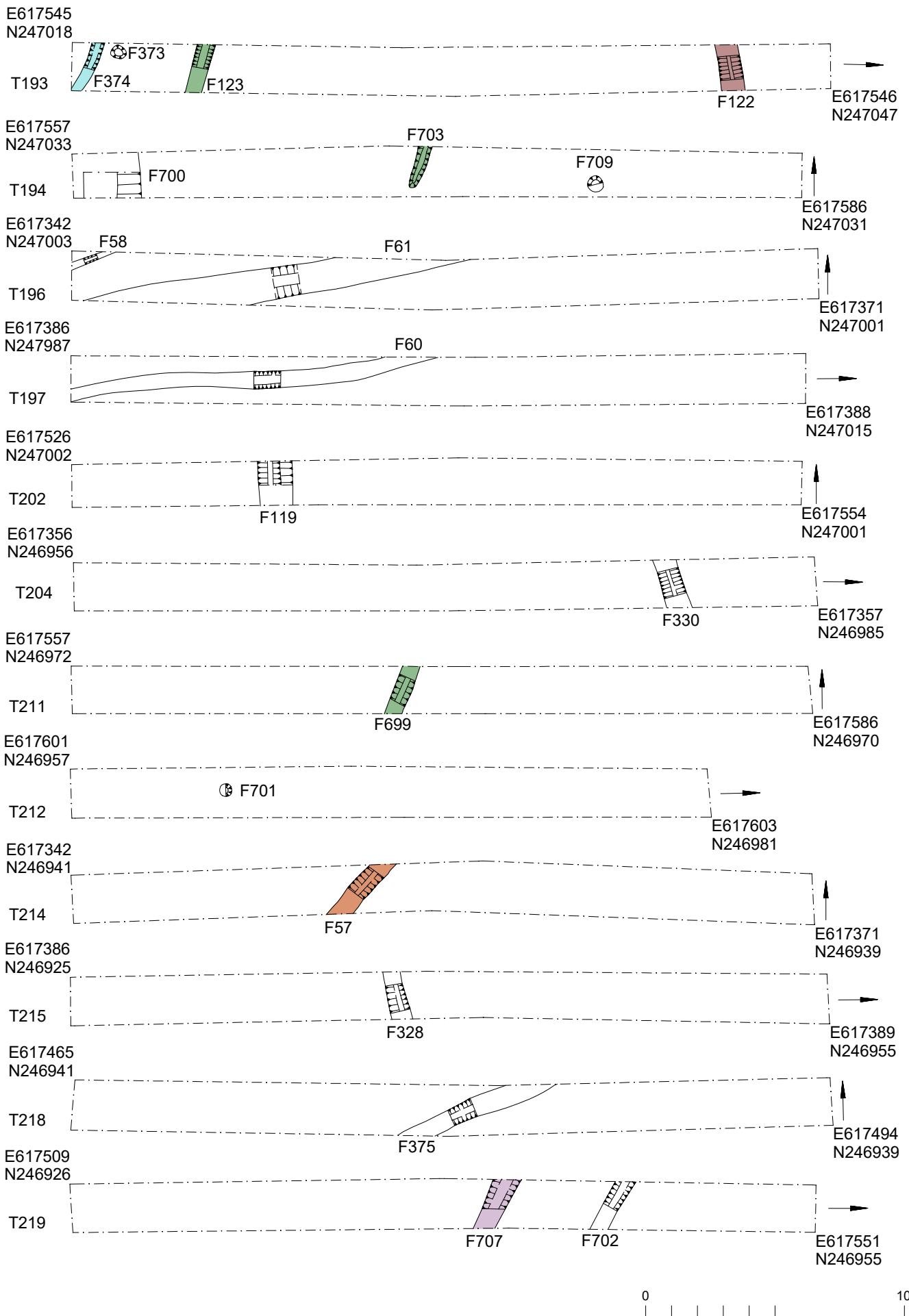


Fig 27 Detailed trench plans.

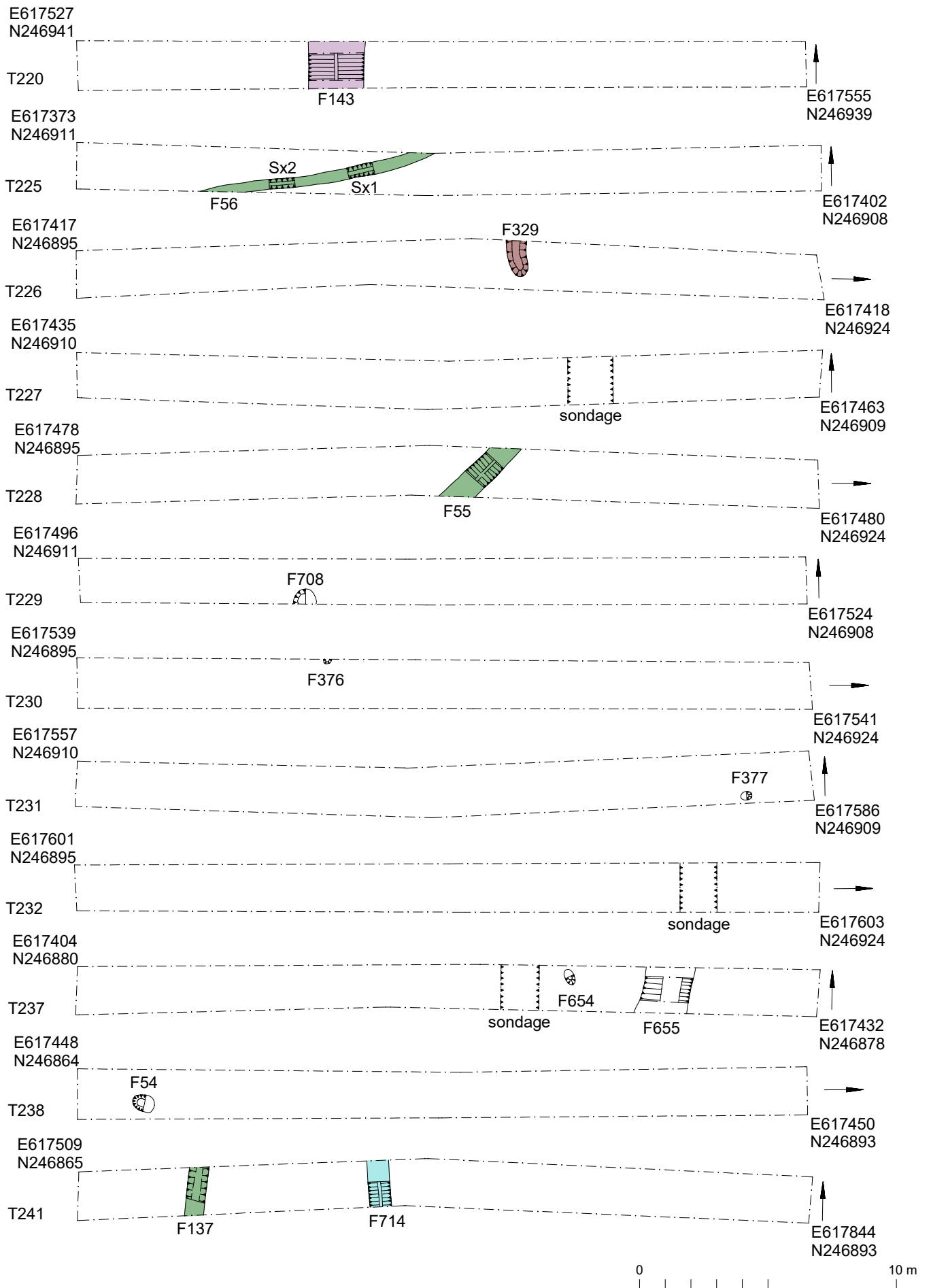


Fig 28 Detailed trench plans.

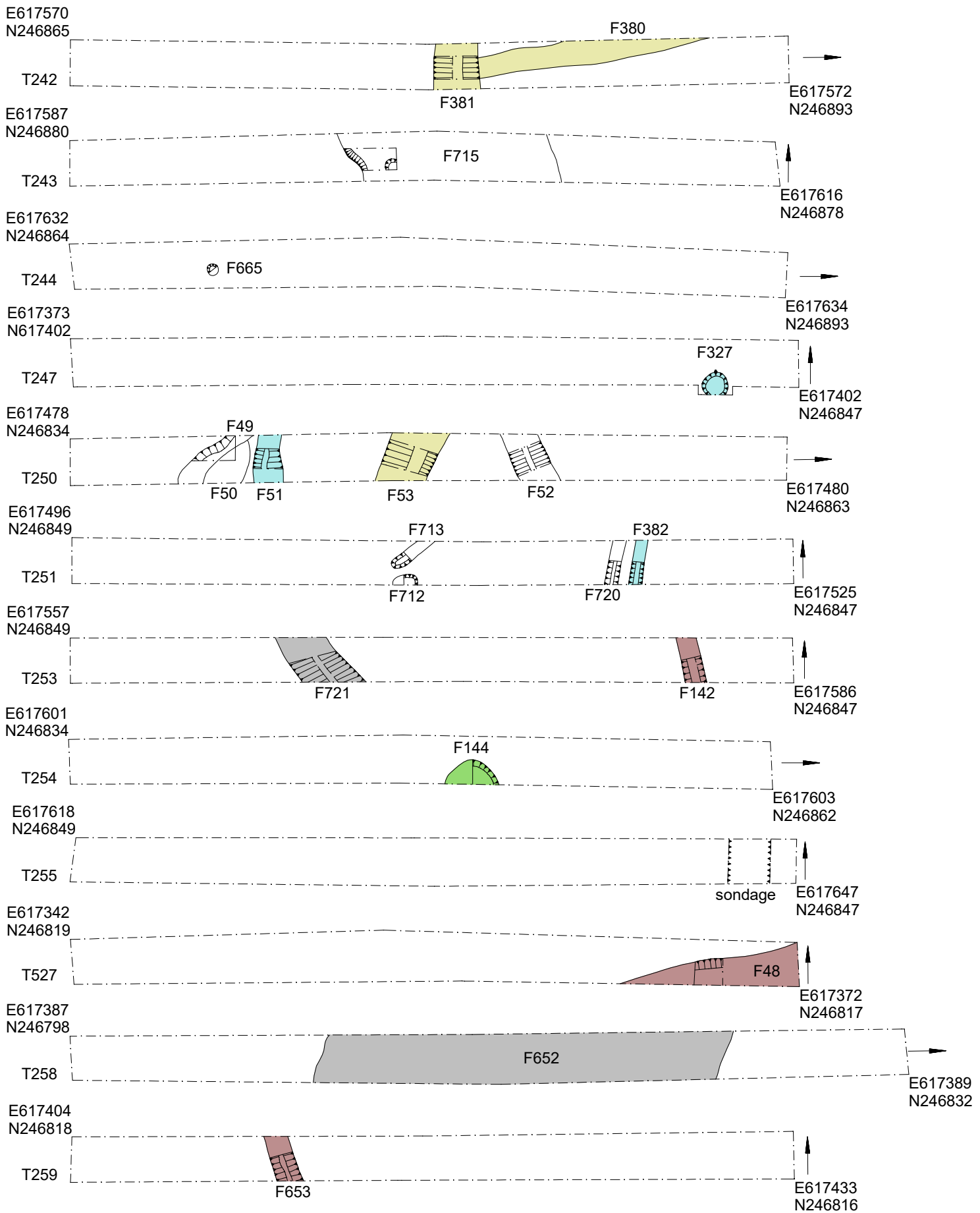


Fig 29 Detailed trench plans.



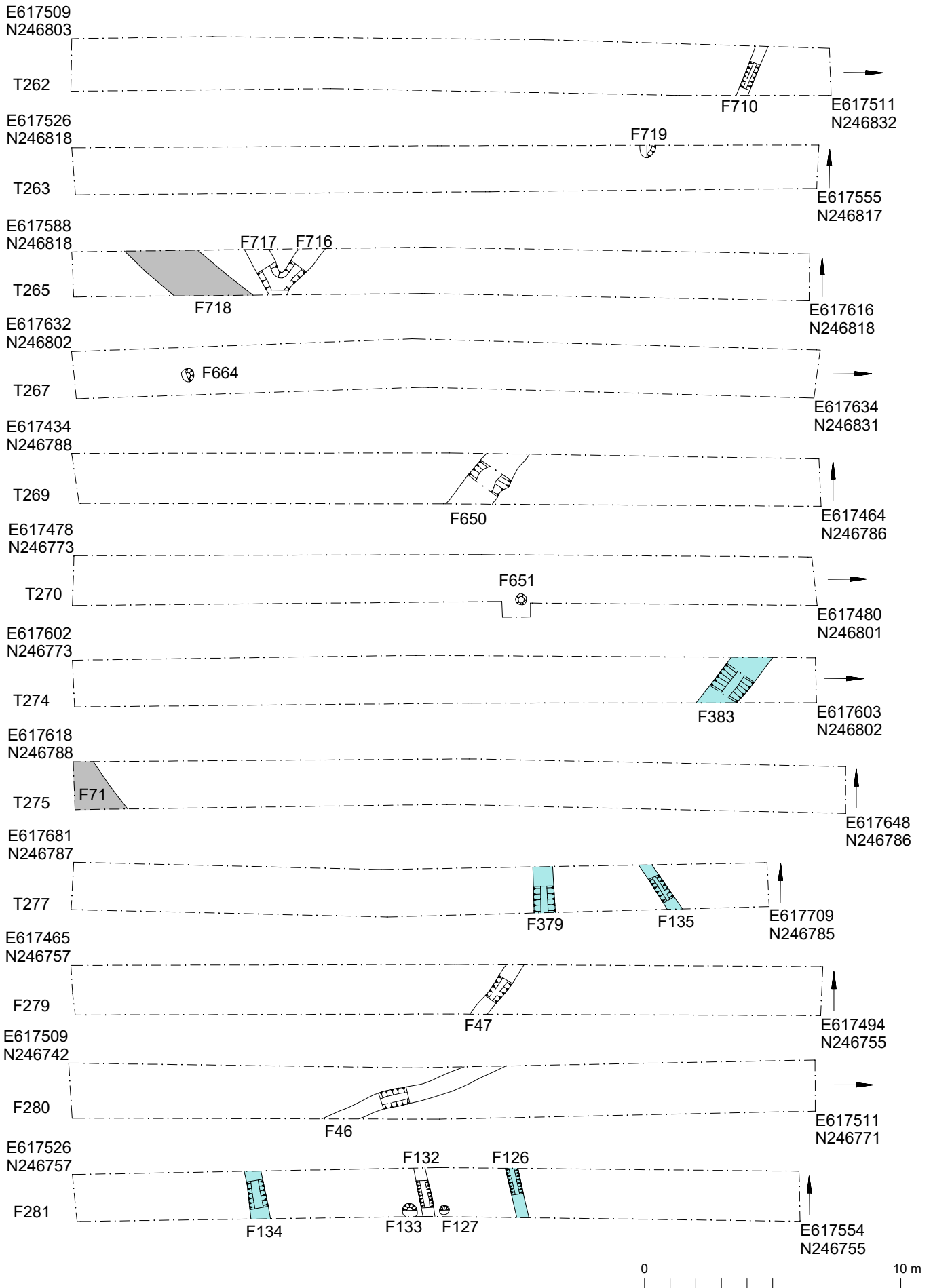


Fig 30 Detailed trench plans.

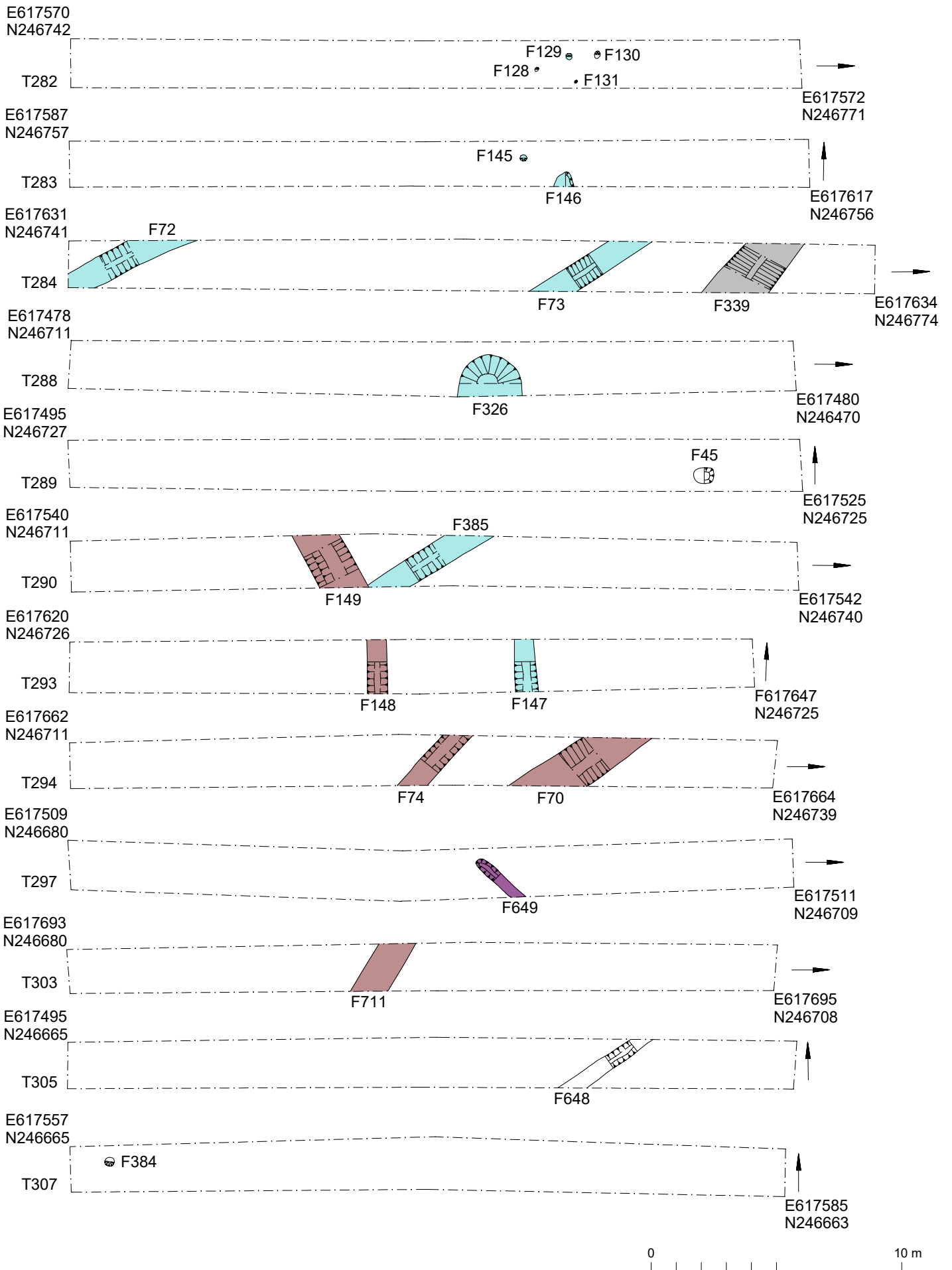


Fig 31 Detailed trench plans.

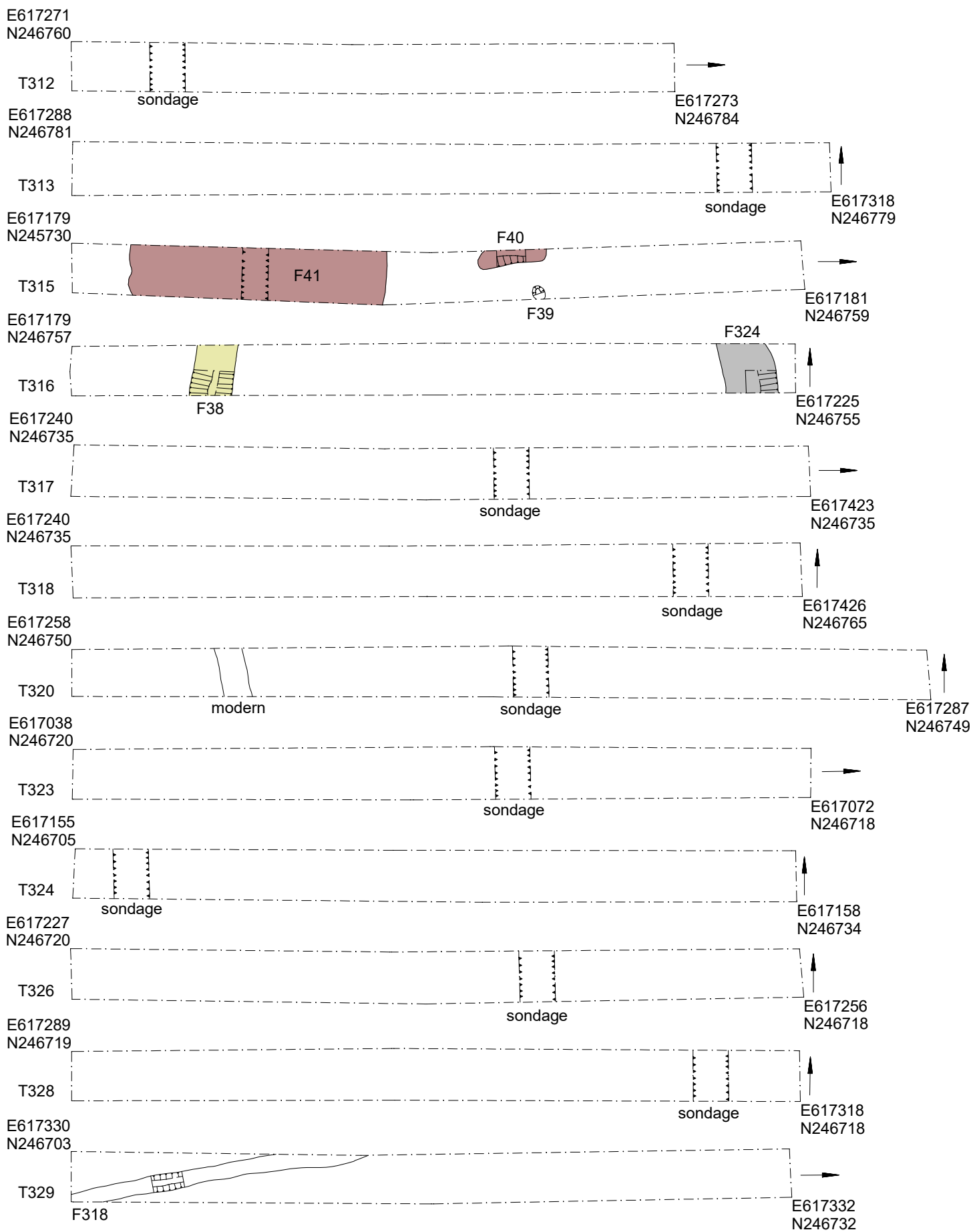


Fig 32 Detailed trench plans.



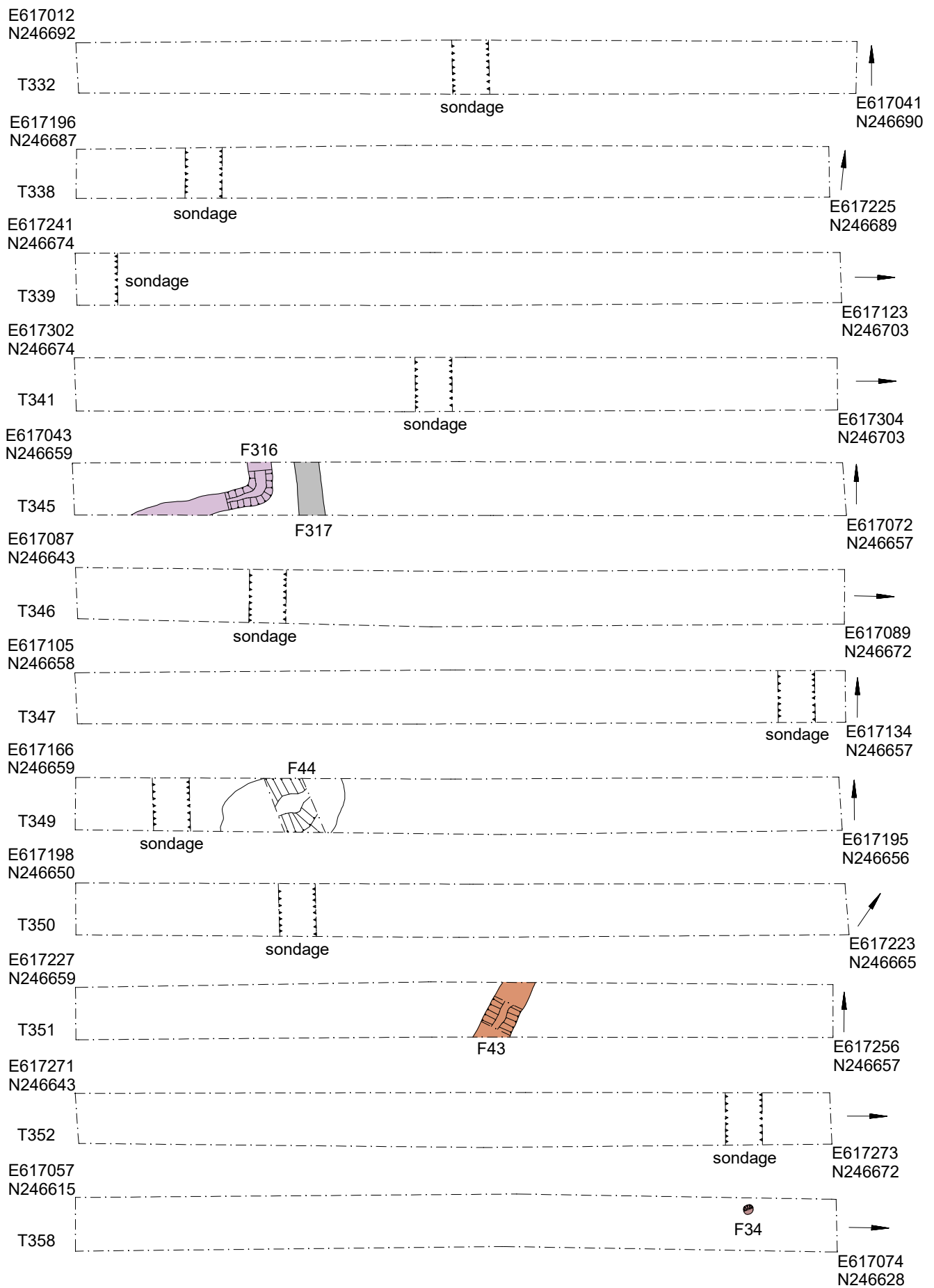


Fig 33 Detailed trench plans.

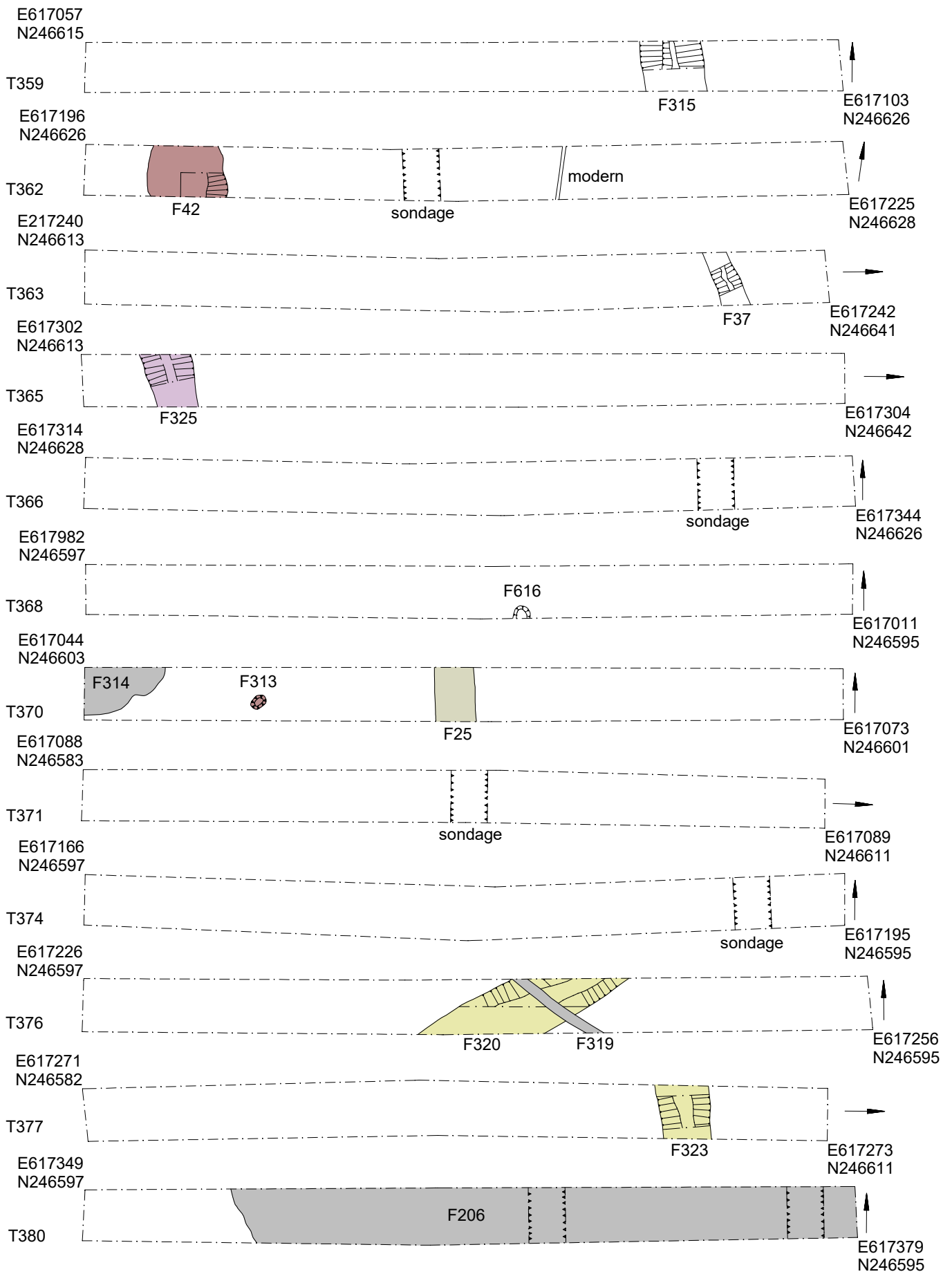


Fig 34 Detailed trench plans.

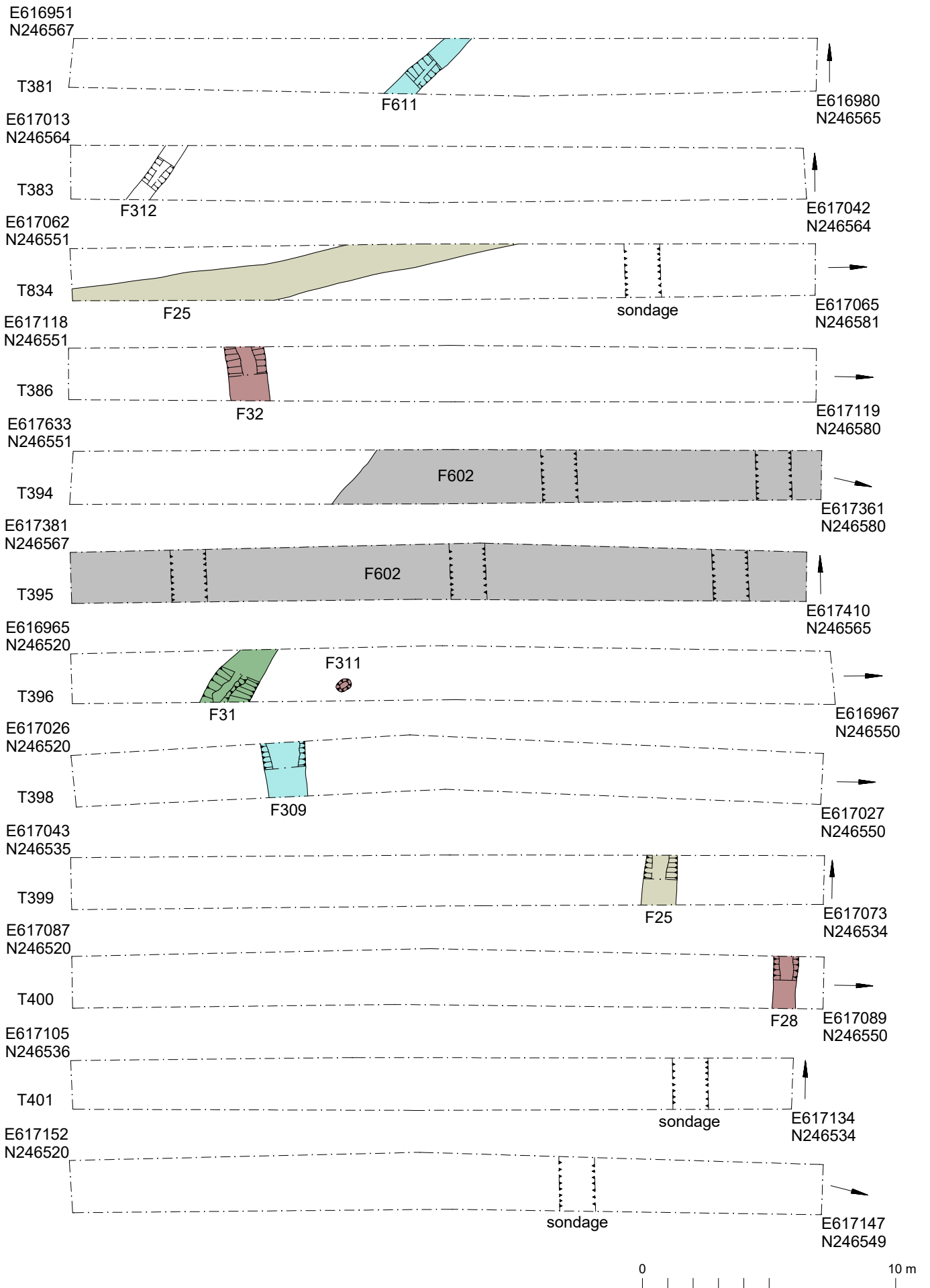


Fig 35 Detailed trench plans.

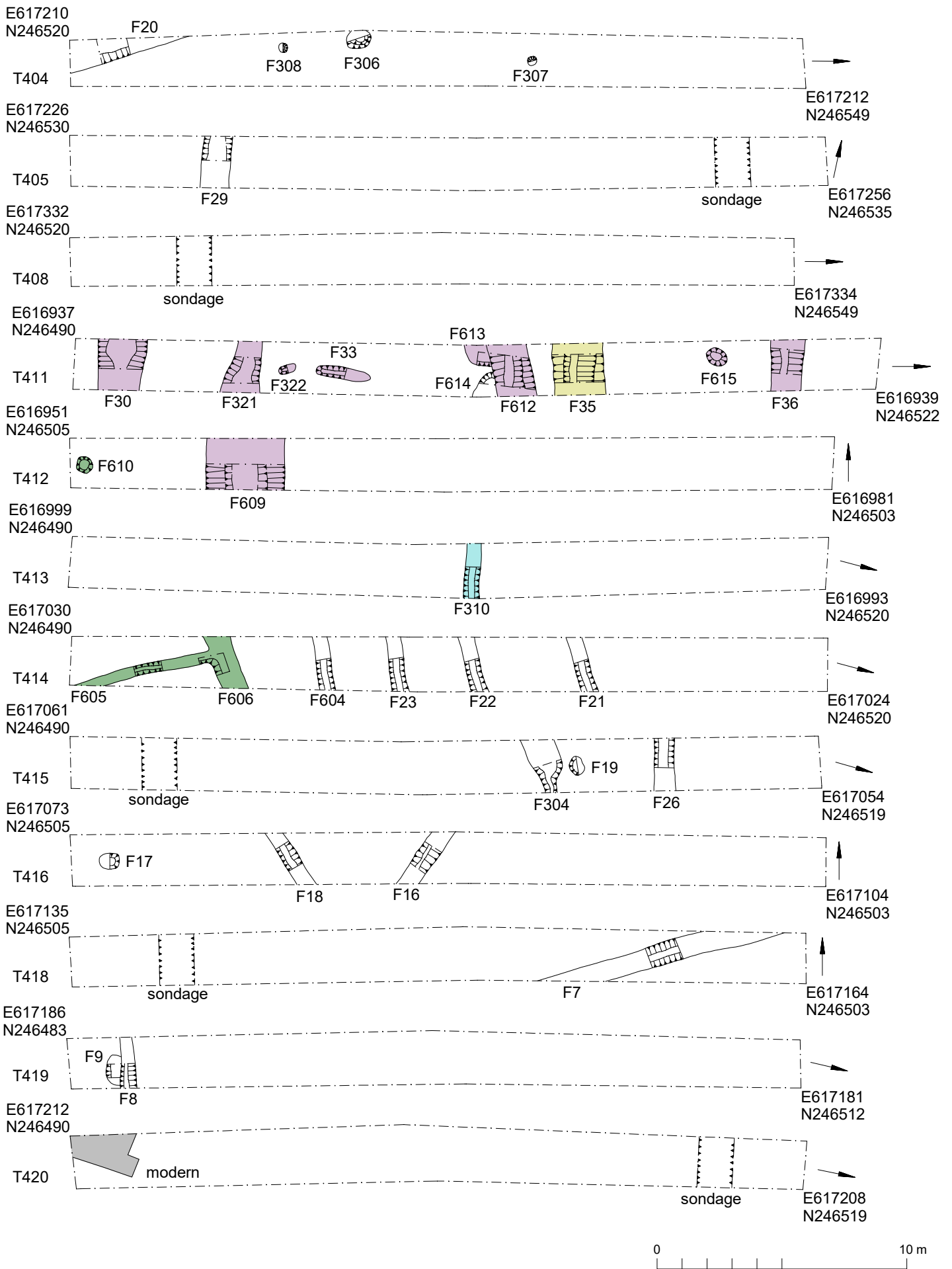


Fig 36 Detailed trench plans.

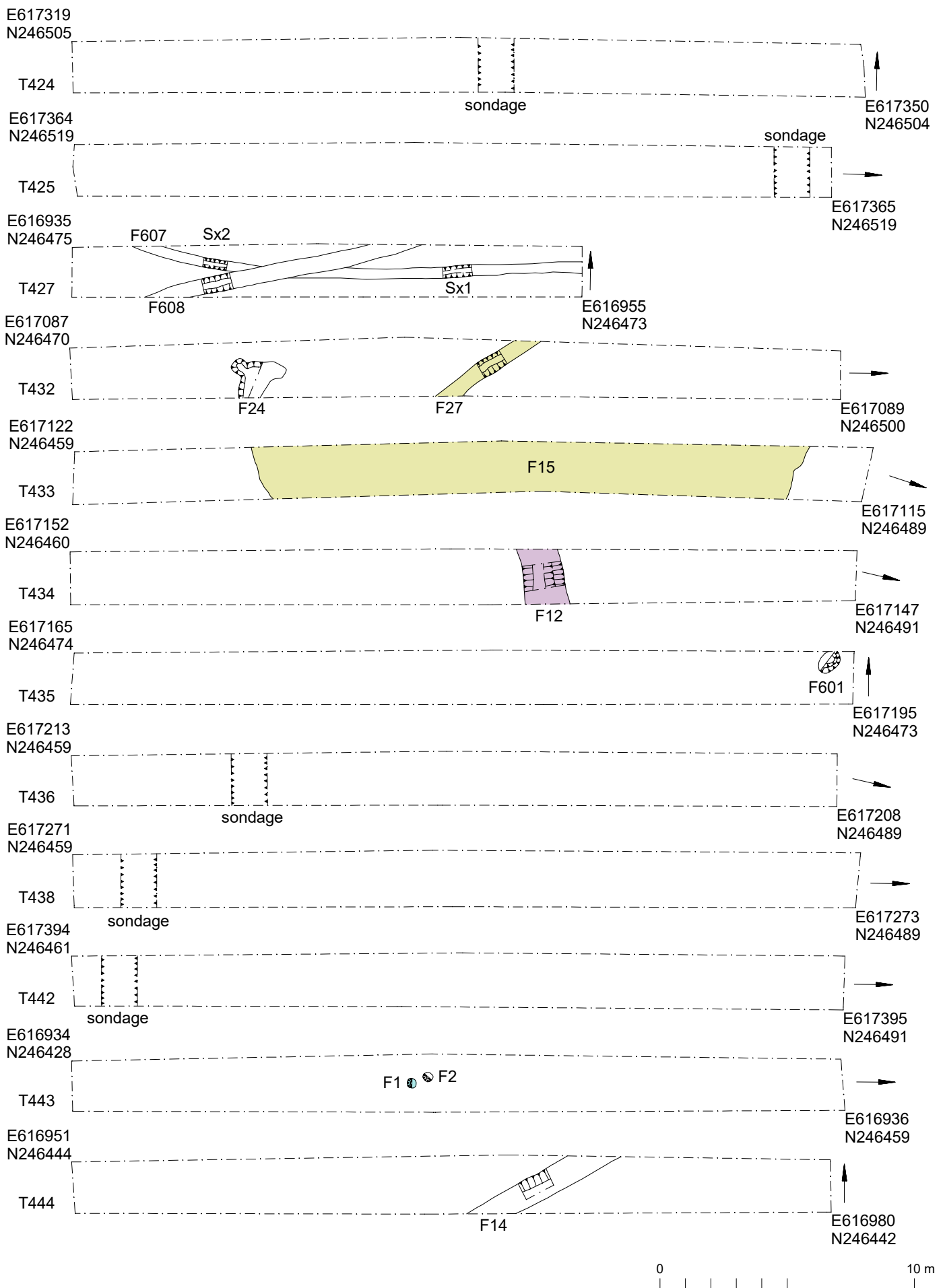


Fig 37 Detailed trench plans.

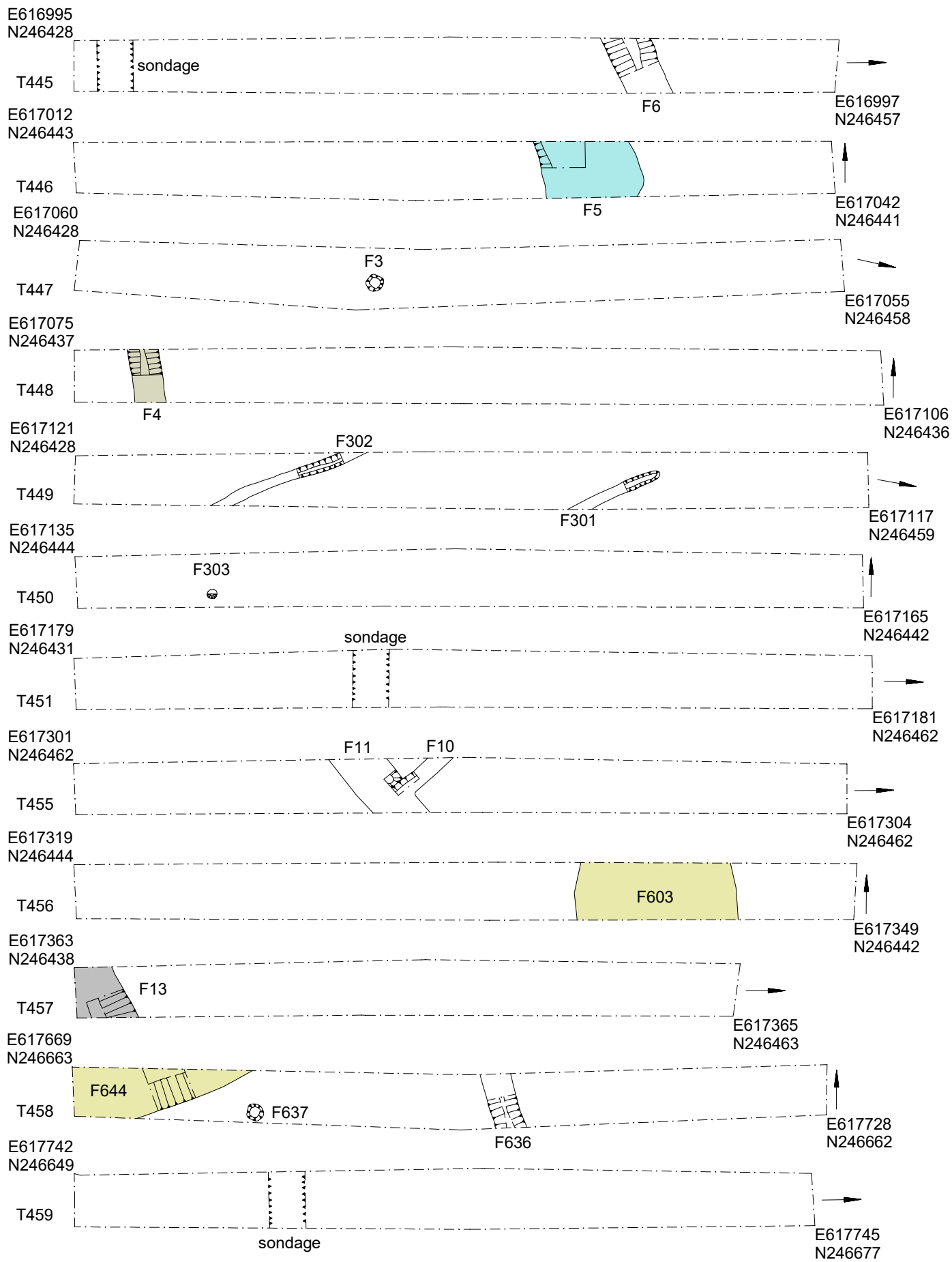


Fig 38 Detailed trench plans.

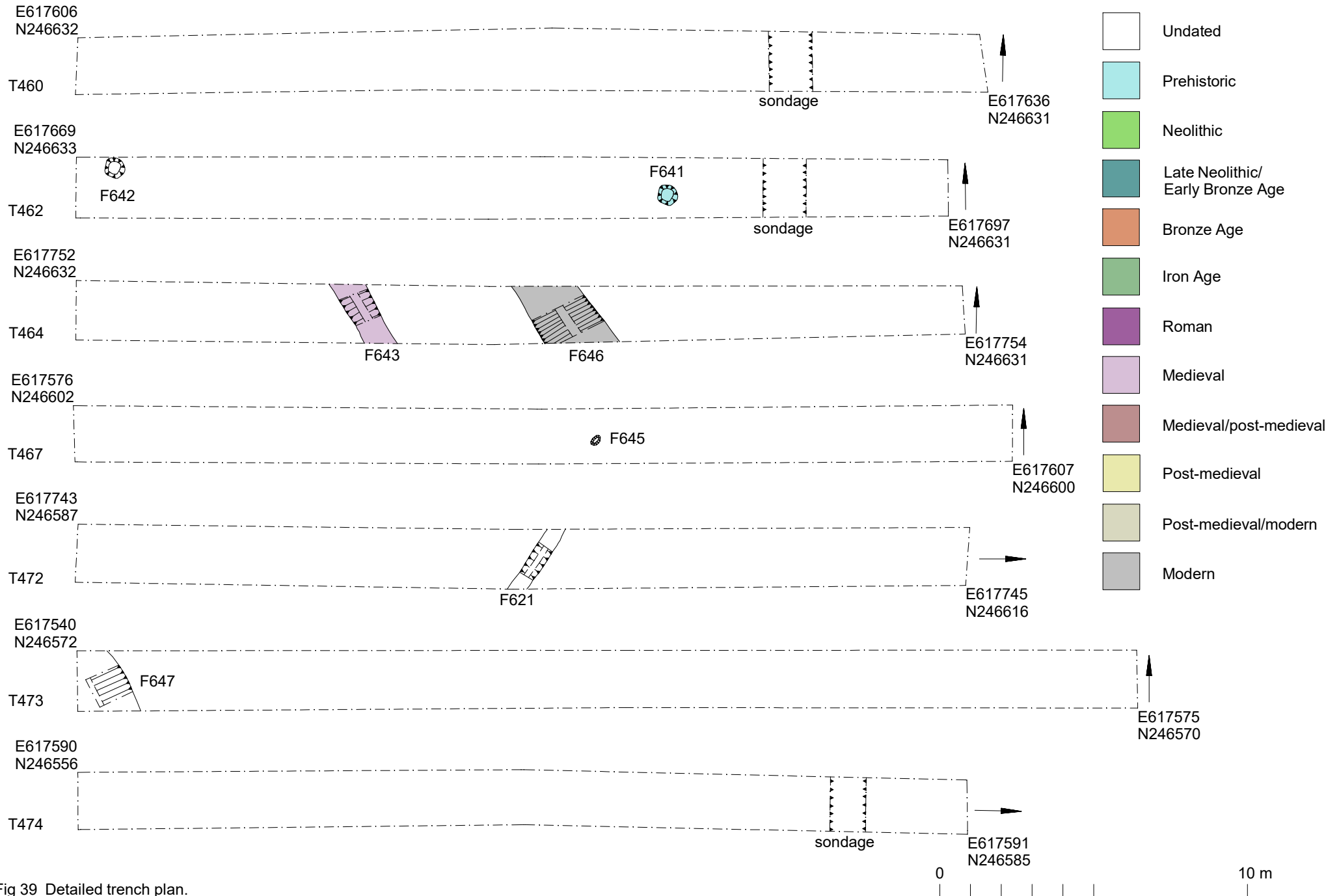


Fig 39 Detailed trench plan.

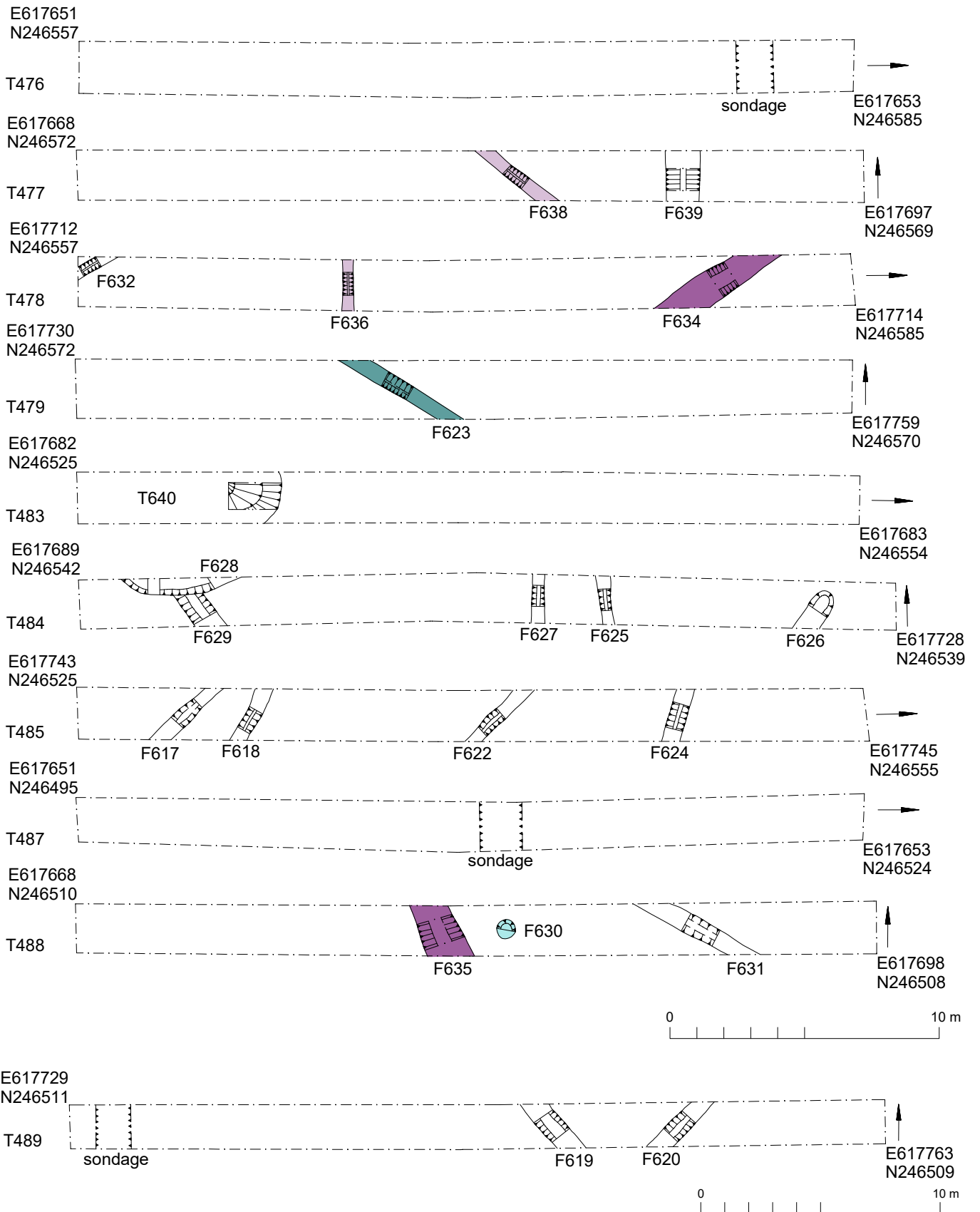


Fig 40 Detailed trench plans.

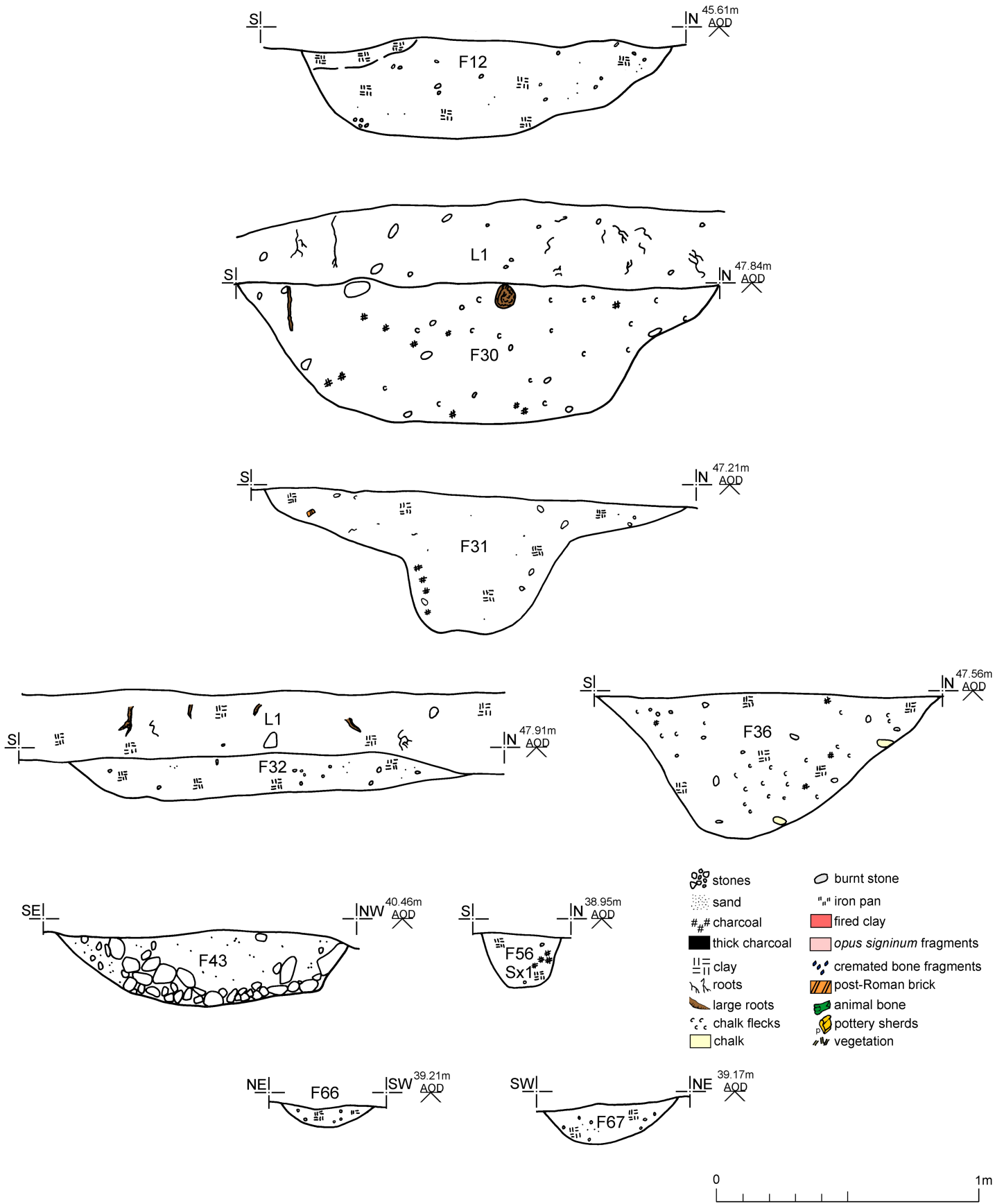


Fig 41 Feature sections.

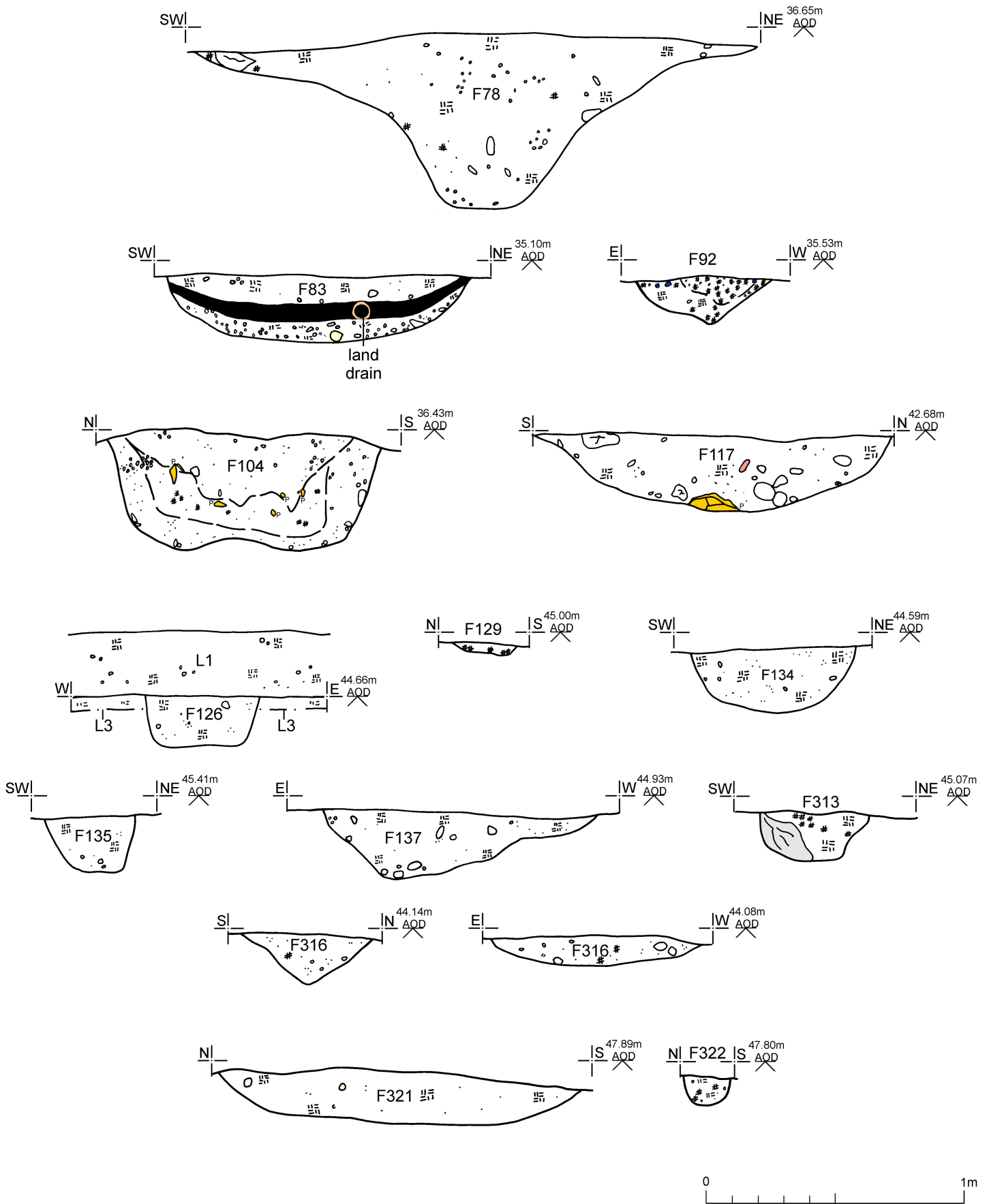


Fig 42 Feature sections.

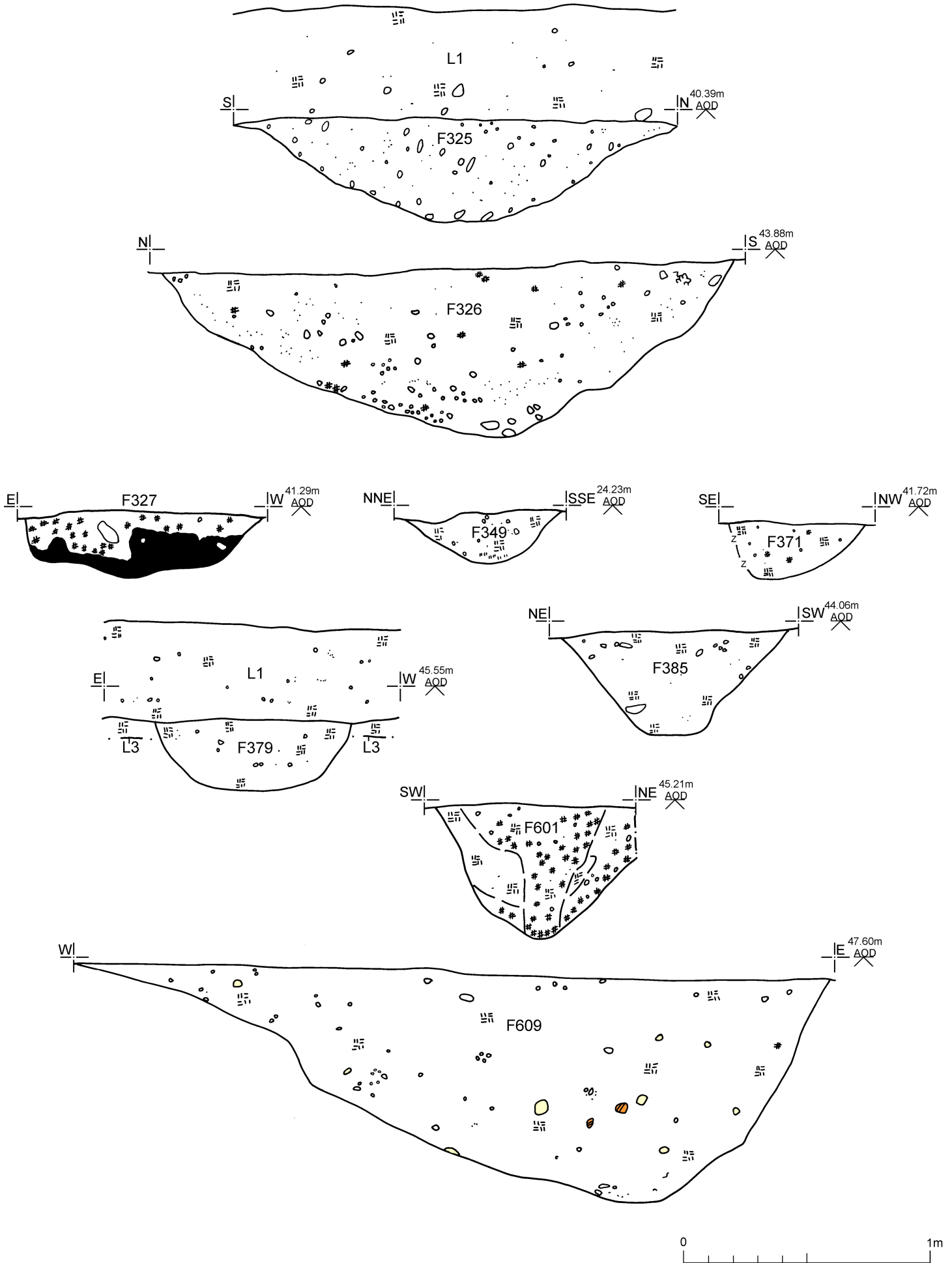


Fig 43 Feature sections.

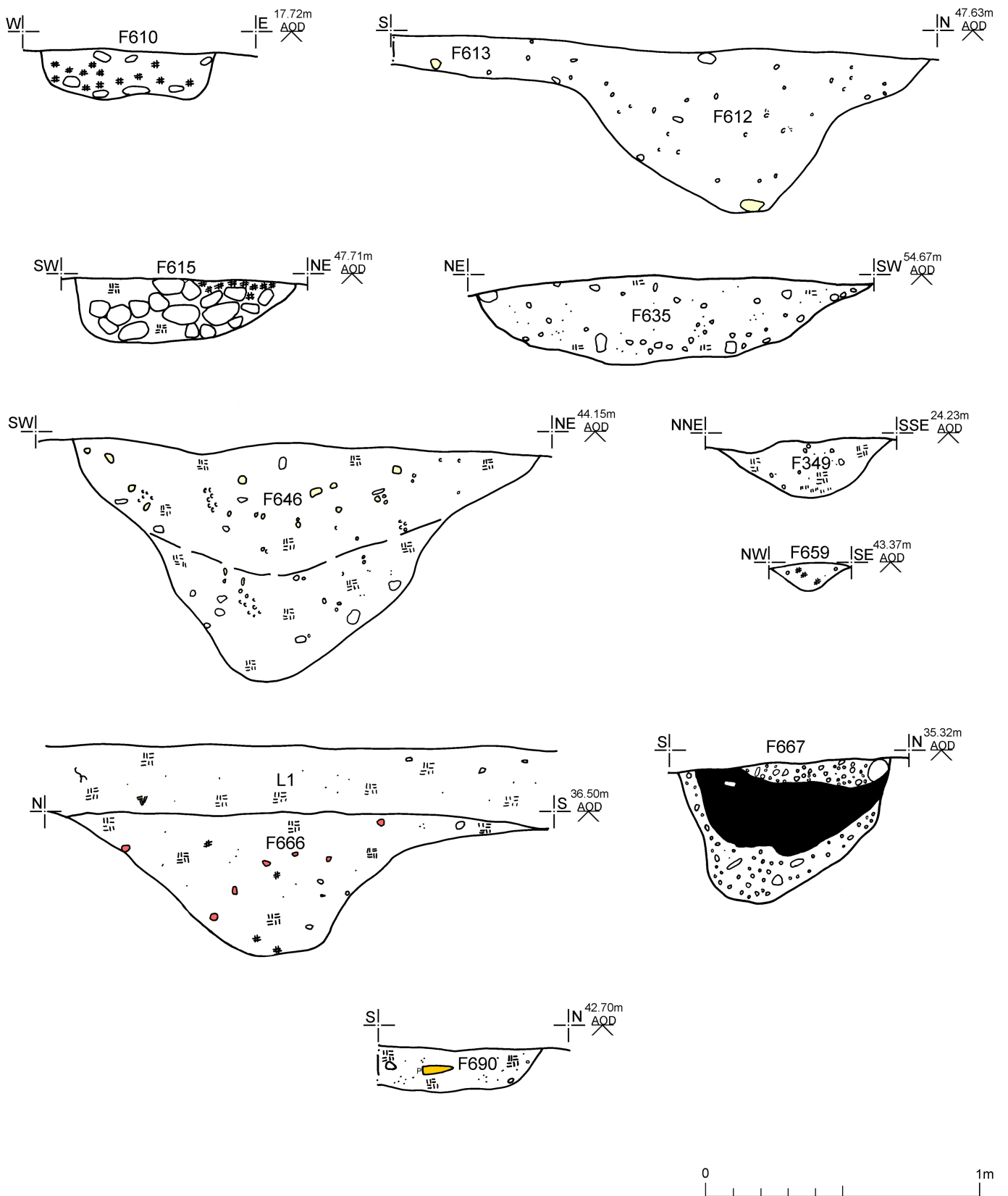


Fig 44 Feature sections.

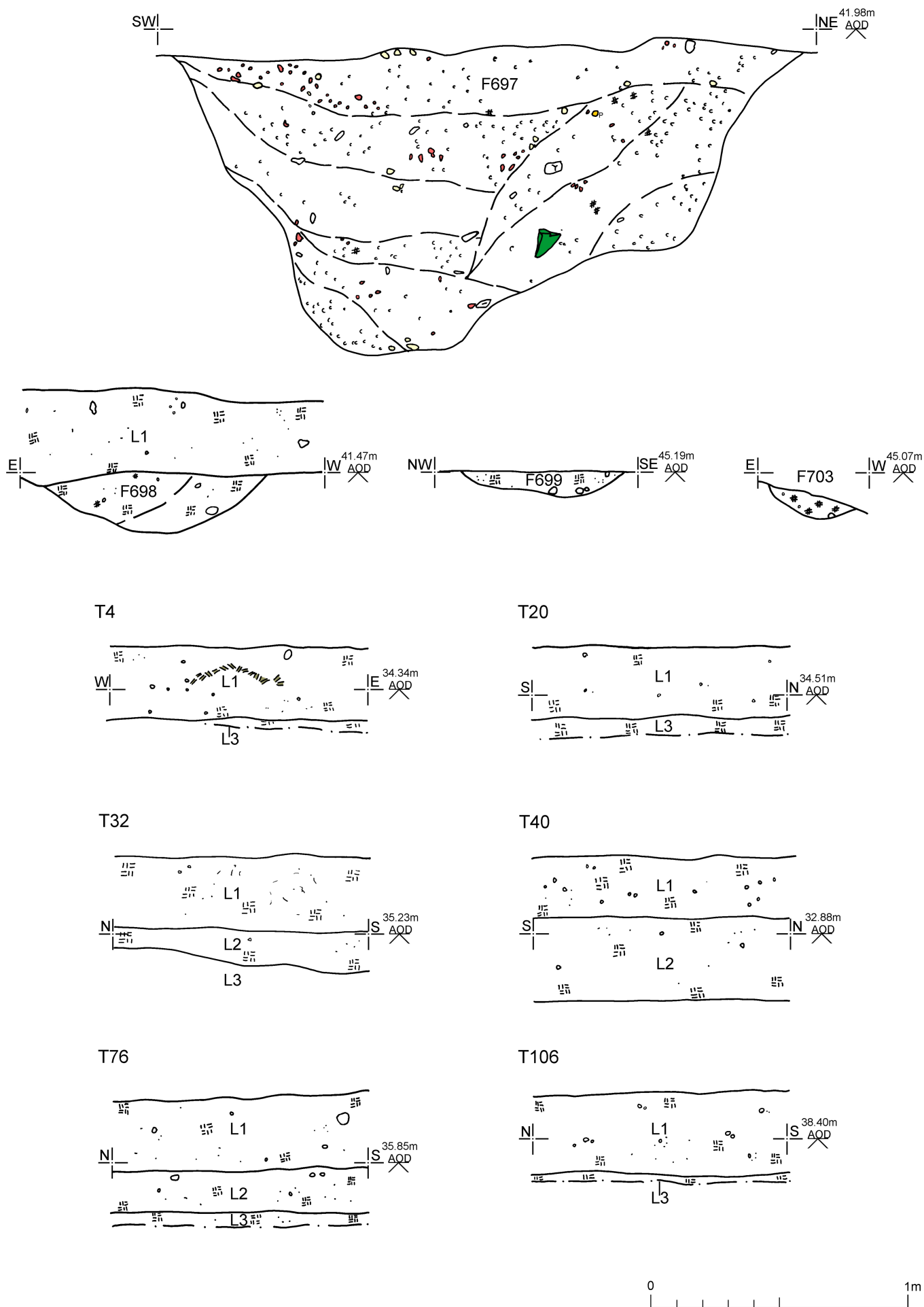
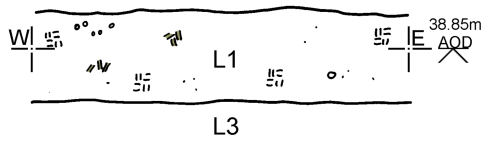
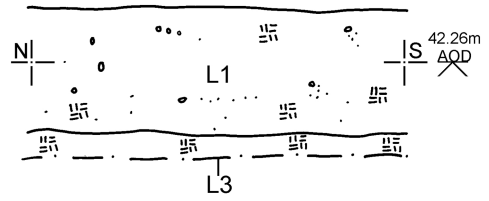


Fig 45 Feature and representative sections.

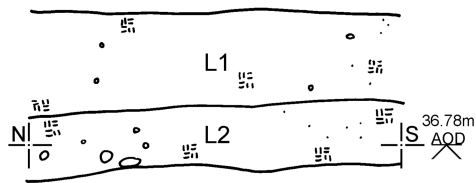
T147



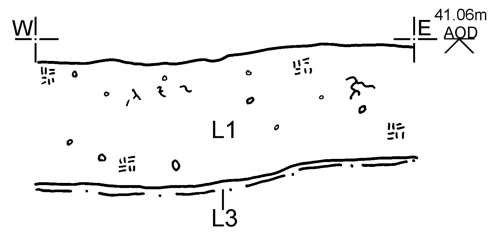
T153



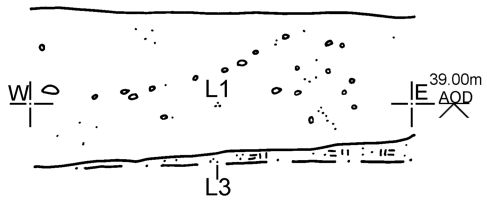
T162



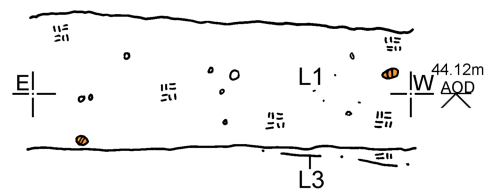
T190



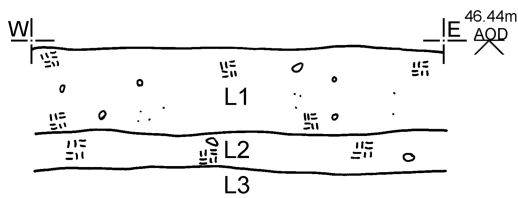
T257



T289



T302



T312

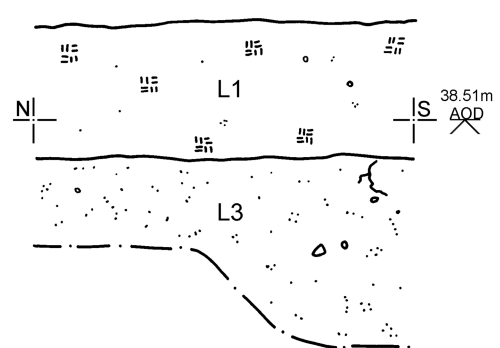
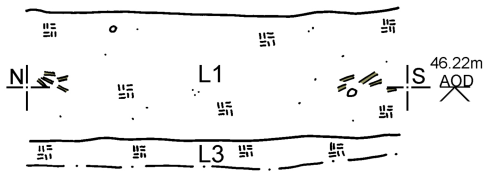
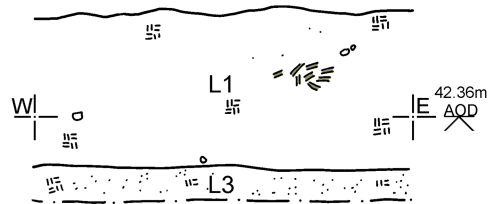


Fig 46 Representative sections.

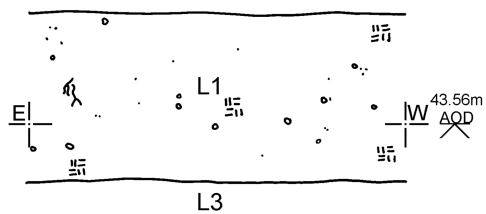
T367



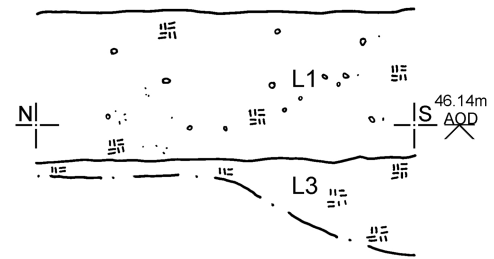
T374



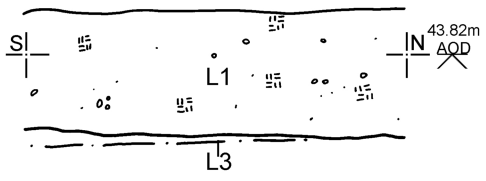
T407



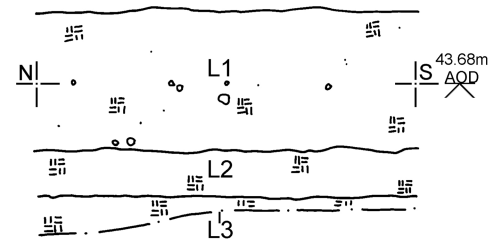
T451



T459



T476



T490

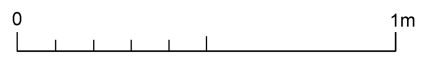
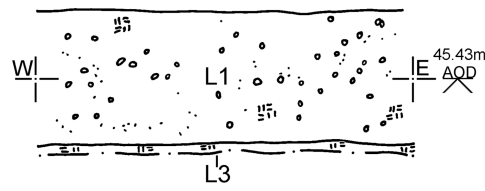


Fig 47 Representative sections.

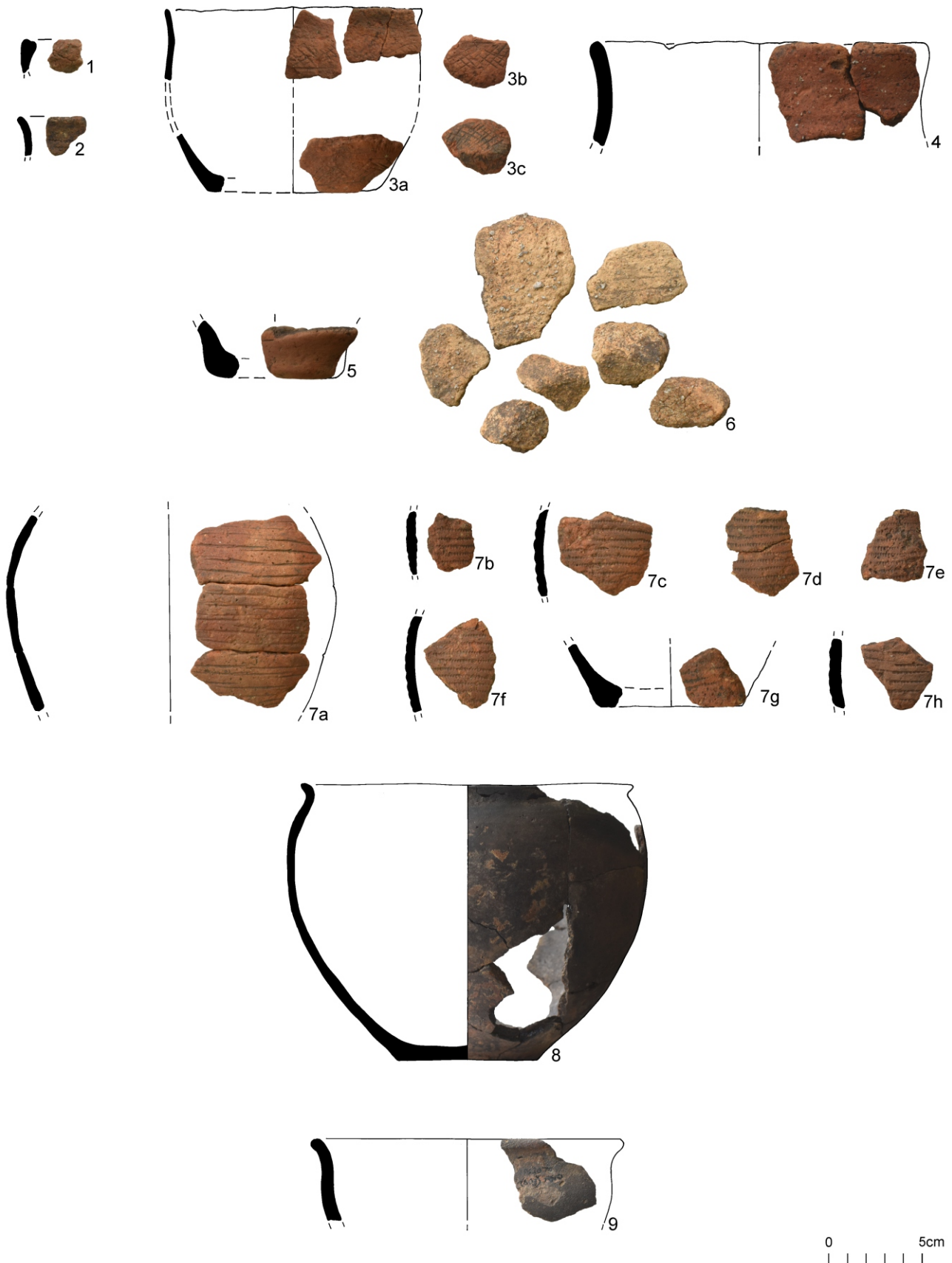


Fig 48 Prehistoric pottery from F104 (1-7), F117 (8) and F610 (9).

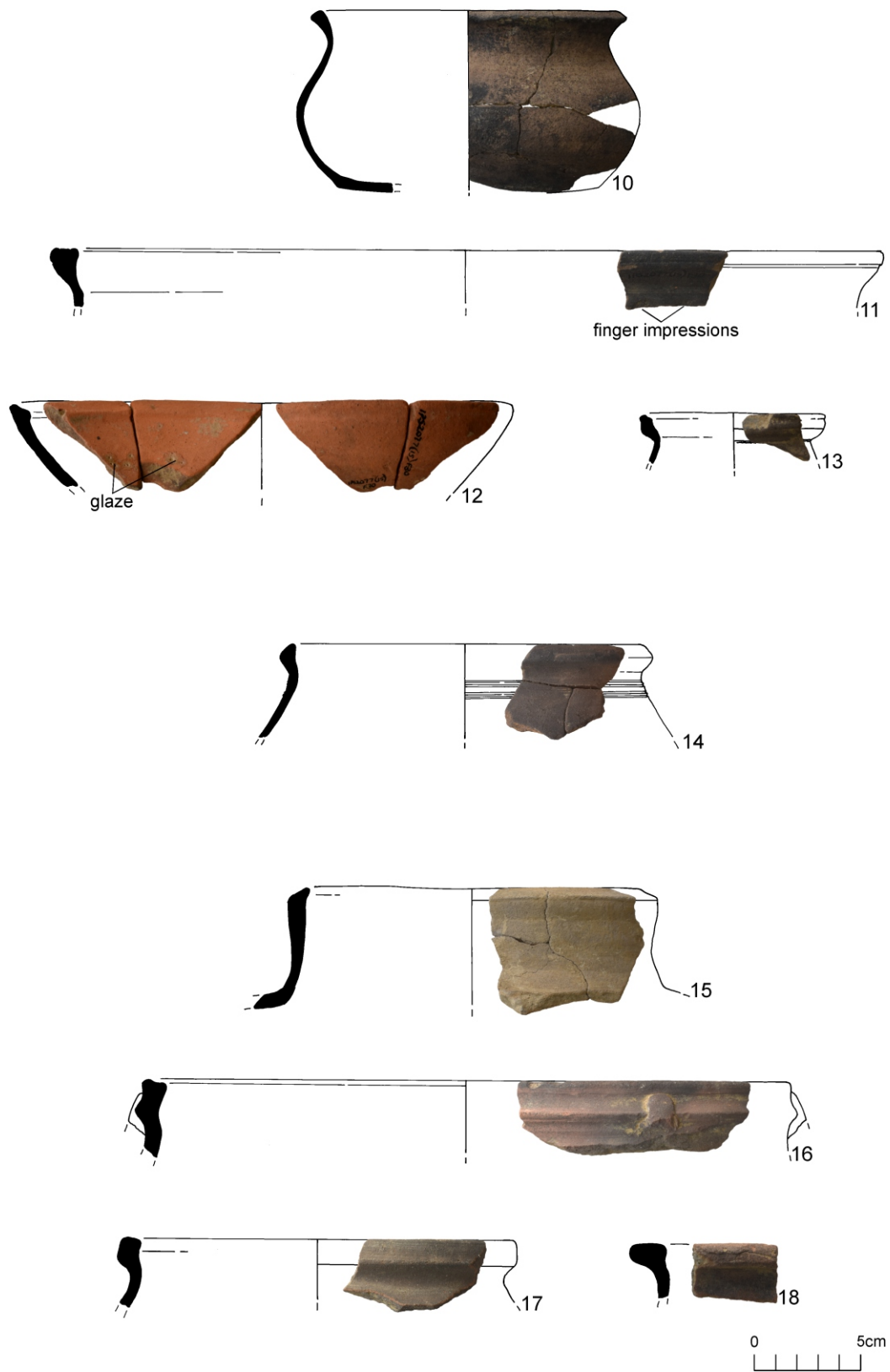


Fig 49 Post-Roman pottery from F30 (10-13), F109 (14) and F612 (15-18).



Fig 50 Clay triangular loomweights.



Fig 51 Polished flint axe from L1.





Fig 52 Flint from F104: polished flakes (2-4), scrapers (5-6) and knives (7-9).

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation at land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 3QL

NGR: TM 172 467 (centre)

Planning references: n/a

Commissioned by: Kevin Coleman (Phase 2 Planning & Development)

Client: Mersea Homes

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk HER parish code: IPS 2077

CAT project code: 2019/08f

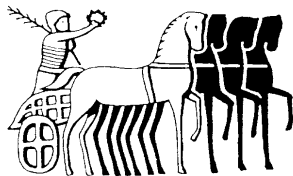
OASIS reference: colchest3-363326

Site manager: Chris Lister

SCCAS/CT monitor: Abby Antrobus

This WSI written: 12.8.2019

Revised: 10.10.2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The development site is located at land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, within a parcel of greenfield land to the east of Westerfield Road, to the west and south of the railway line and to the north of houses along Bromeswell Road (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 172 467.

Proposed work

The development comprises development as part of Ipswich Northern Fringe (Garden suburb).

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9227303.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Thanet Formation And Lambeth Group (undifferentiated) – Clay, Silt And Sand' with superficial deposits of 'Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton'.

Historic landscape

Northern Ipswich is in an area defined as *ancient rolling farmland* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields) and sub-type 3.1 (post-1950s agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), sub-type 10.1 (built up area – unspecified), sub-type 10.2 (built up area – town), sub-type 10.4 (built up area – hamlet) and sub-type 14.2 (communications – railway).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The archaeological and heritage sites within 1km of the has recently been fully explored in CAT Report 1441 *A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk*, by Howard Brooks. The following is a summary of those findings. See Fig 2 for a location plan.

Within the development site

The Red House, Redhouse Park and Redhouse Farm (IPS 459) are shown on Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783 and later OS maps. The House was demolished in 1937 and built over when the Bromeswell Road / Chelsworth Avenue estate was built, and Redhouse Farm survives just outside the development site. However, some of the parkland north of the mansion is located within the current development site.

Also located within the development site are Gravel Pit Field and Slip (IPS 1889) which was recorded on the Tithe Map of 1848, and another gravel pit is recorded to the east.

Cropmarks of field boundaries and ditches are recorded to the north of Bromeswell Road (IPS 741) in Field D of the current development.

Surrounding the development site

Archaeological investigations and discoveries around the development site include:

- A negative watching brief east of Old Glebe House (ESF22117).

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

- Evaluation on land south of the railway line, Westerfield (ESF20865): Prehistoric flints, Middle Iron Age ditches, Iron Age pottery and curvilinear gullies (buildings?), Roman pottery and ditches, medieval ditches, post-medieval enclosure, brick building and ditches, and WWII features.
- Fieldworking, land at Northern Fringe (ESF23305/IPS 778): Small assemblages of prehistoric flint and burnt flint, along with moderate densities of post-medieval and modern material.
- Evaluation, Phase 2 Development Phase 1 Henley Gate (ESF24367).
- Junction of Lowestoft and Felixstowe railways (IPS 124): Two medieval pits and Late Saxon brooch.
- Tuddenham Road (IPS 997): Prehistoric activity.
- East of Westerfield Station (IPS 023): Roman greyware urn.
- Garden of former Post Office, Westerfield (WRF 001): Roman coins.
- South of the railway line (IPS 256): cropmark of a rectangular enclosure.
- Metal-detector finds include remains of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date (IPS 243, IPS 875-6, IPS 954, IPS 998, IPS 1915-8, WRF 011 – not on plan)

Transport Infrastructure

The East Suffolk railway line (SUF 067) was opened in 1859 and the Felixstowe Branch railway line (SUF 072) in 1877, both act as boundaries to the development site. Westerfield Railway Station (WRF 009) is shown on the 1880s OS map.

World War II

Three pillboxes are located along the East Suffolk railway line (IPS 740, WRF 018, WRF 020), anti-tank ditches are located in the field to the west of the development site (IPS 743), and an anti-tank gun emplacement (IPS 697) and series of 30 air-raid shelters (IPS 737) are located to the southeast.

Listed Buildings

Immediately east of the site, to the east of the Felixstowe railway line is the Grade II* listed Old and New Cemetery (LBS 1264785). The main Ipswich town cemetery, it was laid out with both formal and natural elements by the Burial Board in 1855 and extended between 1921 and 1928 to include a crematorium.

Approximately 630m south are Nos 1-28 (LBS 1379952) and 29-34 (LBS 1379955) Cranfield Court, Grade II listed almshouses dated from 1938-9. The associated Lodge (LBS 1379953) and Lynch-gate (LBS 1379954) at Cranfield Court are also listed.

Approximately 650m northwest is Mill Farmhouse (LBS 1236091) a Grade II listed 16th-17th century farmhouse, and 740m north-northeast is the Grade II listed 17th-century Rectory (LBS 1264785).

Planning background

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, it was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that a trenched archaeological evaluation take place to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

Requirement for work (Figs 3-6)

The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation. Details are given in the Project Brief (*Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich*) written by SCCAS (2019).

Trial-trenches will be excavated to cover 5% of the accessible site area. They will be laid out in a systematic grid array over five fields (Fields A-E). At 30m long by 1.8m wide, this works out at 490 trial-trenches. See Figs 3-6 for trench proposals.

Trial-trenching is required to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

Provision for a trenching contingency has been made to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required.

In the area of the gravel pit SCCAS states that, with their agreement, it may be possible to reduce the trenching percentage if large areas of disturbance are encountered.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional research frameworks (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation. Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT supervisor plus six archaeologists for sixty days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Adam Wightman/Mark Baister/Ben Holloway

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2008a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2018)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2018) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to SCCAS. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

100% of all finds from excavated contexts will be retained for post-excavation analysis. The only exception to this will be demonstrably modern features where only a sample of the finds may be kept for post-excavation analysis or any contaminated contexts that are not excavated due to health and safety concerns. Any changes to this strategy will only be implemented after consultation and agreement with the SCCAS.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of project manager/supervisors Adam Wightman, Mark Baister and Ben Holloway who have over 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre site in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Based on the Historic England Guidelines for Best Practice for Digital Image Capture and File Storage (2015), the photographic record will consist of general site shots and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor. A photographic scale (including north arrow) will be included in

the case of detailed photographs and a photographic register will accompany the photographic record, this will detail as a minimum feature number, location and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting. Bulk samples will be a minimum of 40L, or 100% of smaller features.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

All archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will be sent to specialist Julie Curl for analysis and reporting.

Photographic record

Based on the Historic England Guidelines for Best Practice for Digital Image Capture and File Storage (2015), the photographic record will consist of general site shots and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor. A photographic scale (including north arrow) will be included in the case of detailed photographs and a photographic register will accompany the photographic record, this will detail as a minimum feature number, location and direction of shot.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Dr Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones: Alec Wade

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

or to outside specialists:

human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

Finds will be assessed with reference to relevant local typologies with ceramics in particular referencing 'A standard for pottery studies in archaeology' (2016) produced by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS.

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will still be housed with the SCCAS. In this case, the finds will also be subject to an enhanced level of recording as set out in the archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS.

Monitoring

SCCAS will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. A magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 28* out now) summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a

fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

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- | | | |
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| SCCAS | 2019 | <i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i> |
| SCCAS | 2019 | <i>Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich</i> |

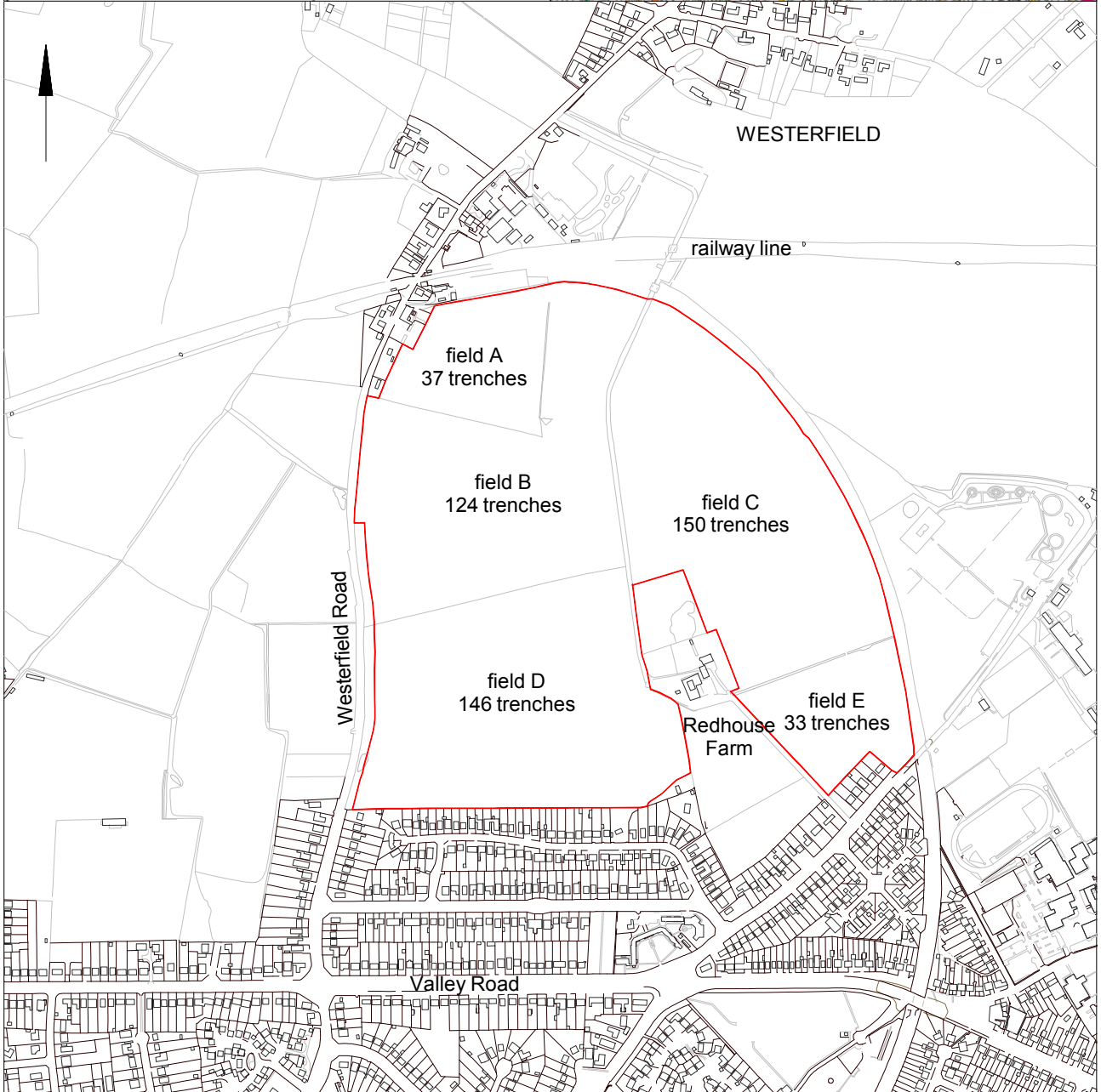
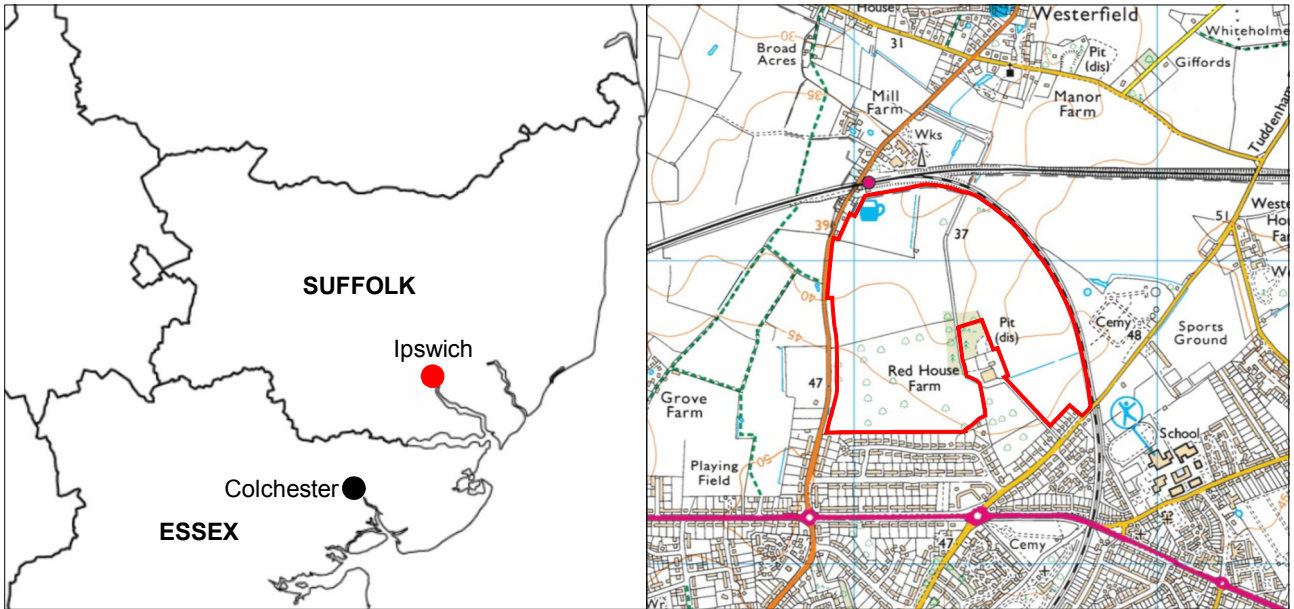
L Pooley



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Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

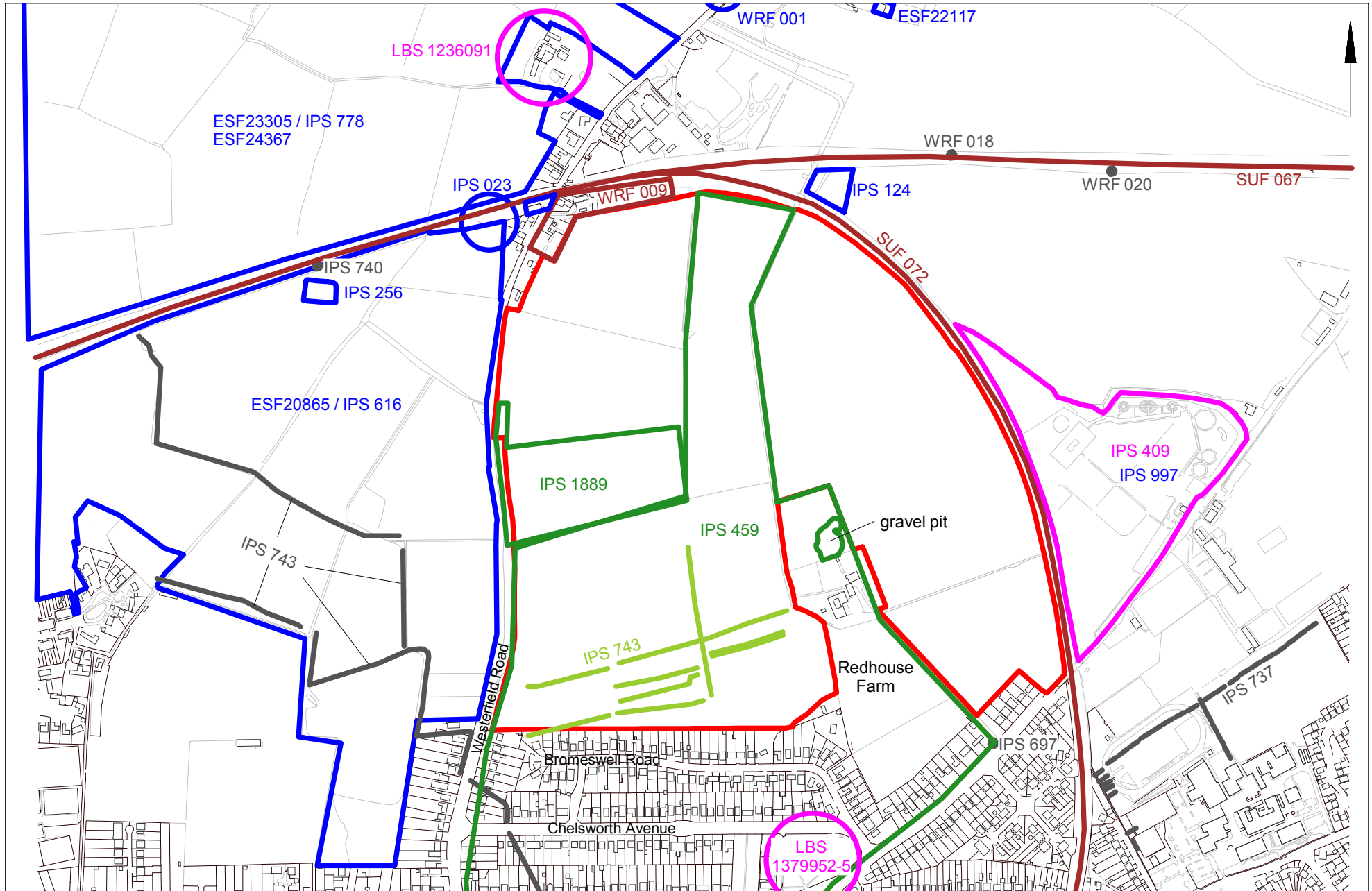
email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Archaeological and heritage sites within 1km of the development site
(data provided by Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record)



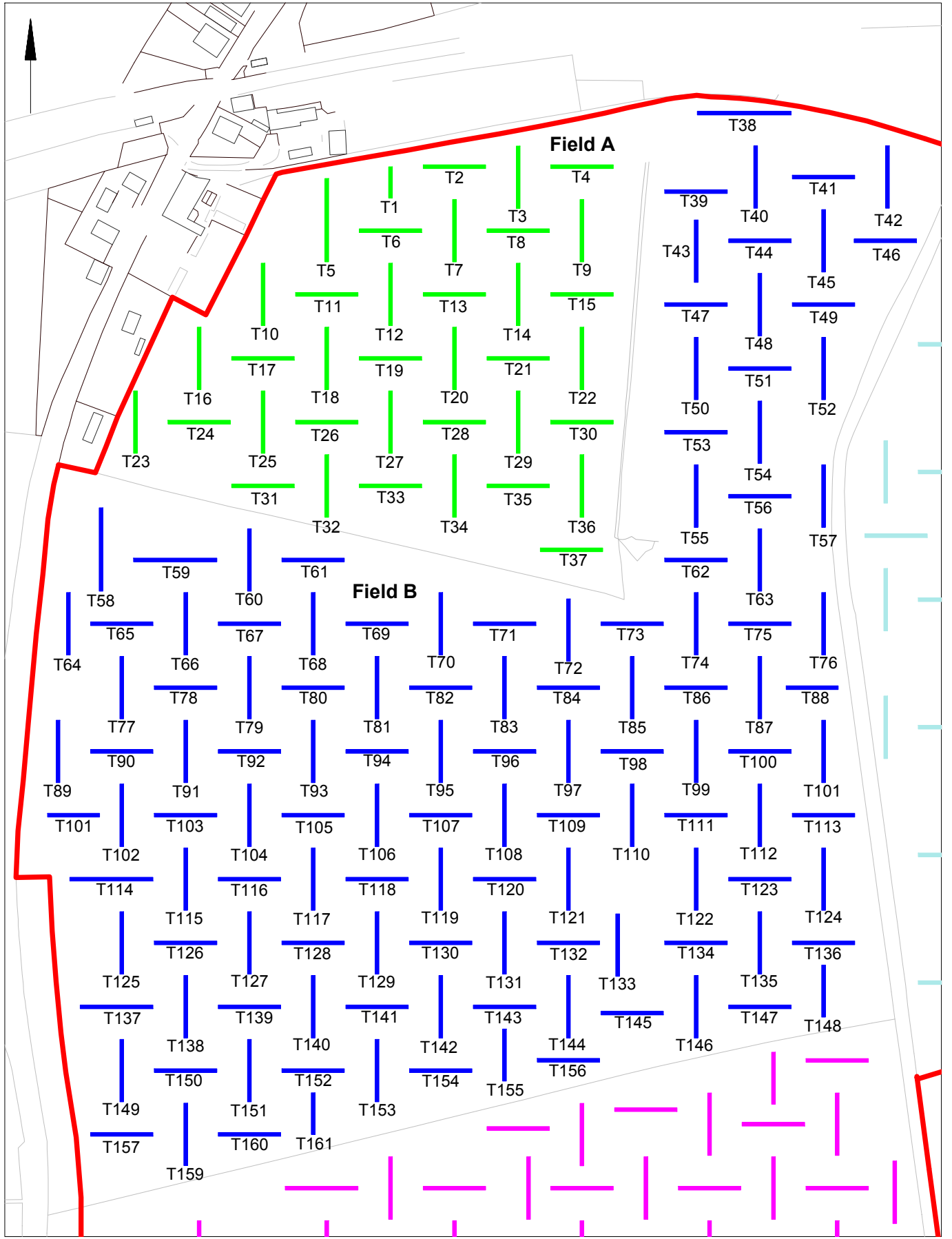
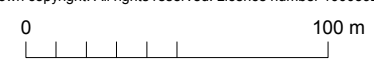


Fig 3 Fields A & B trench proposal.

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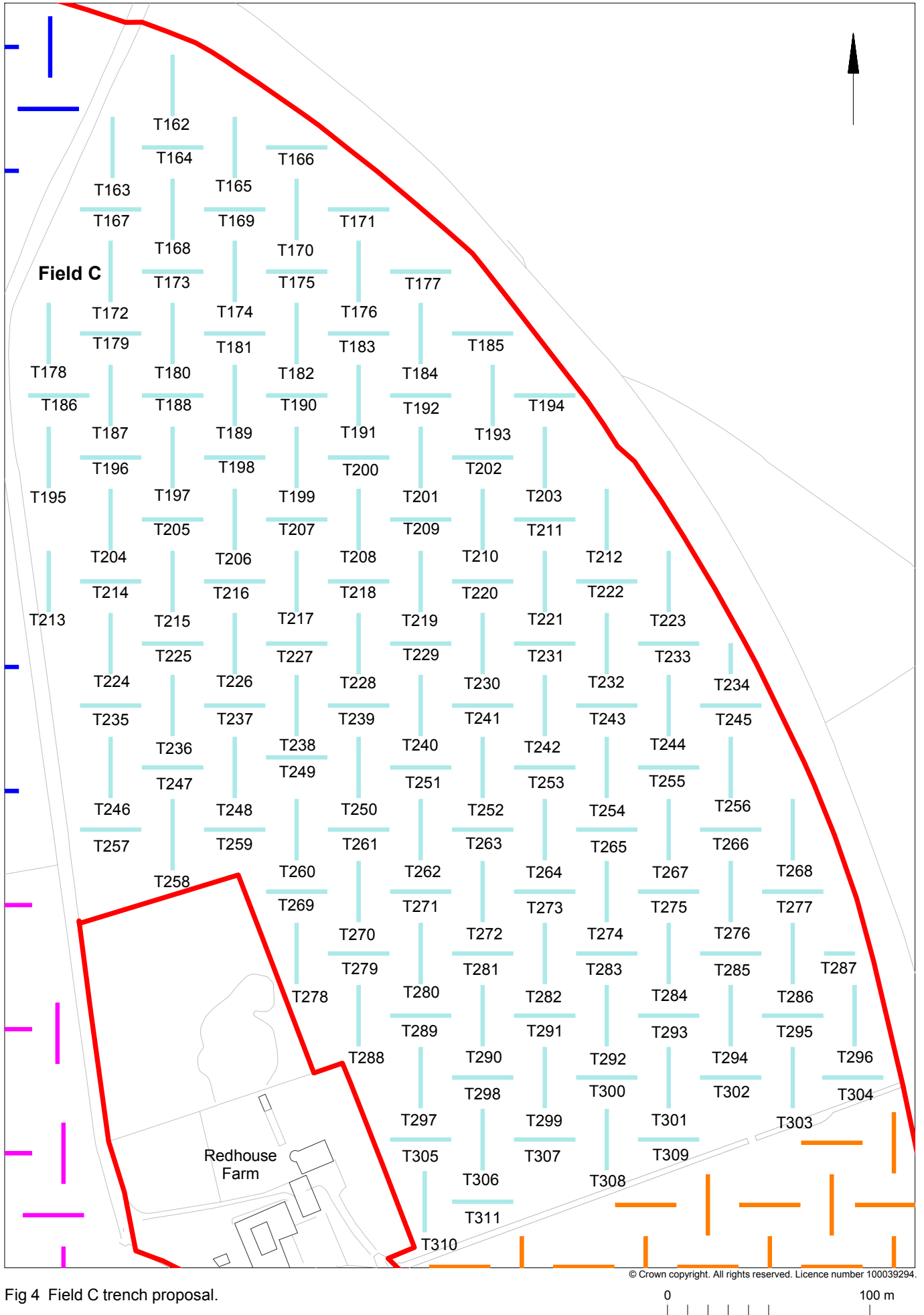
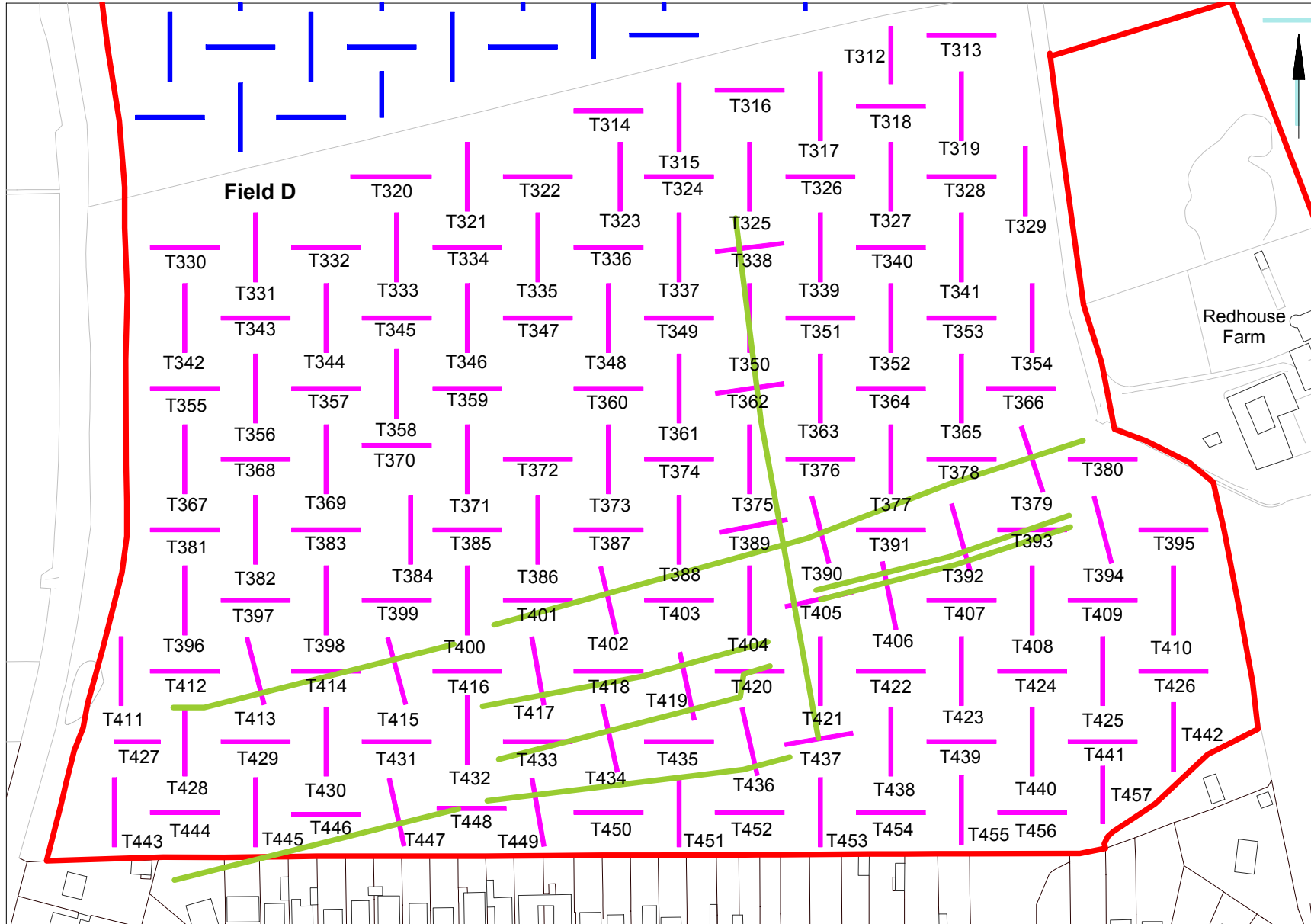


Fig 4 Field C trench proposal.

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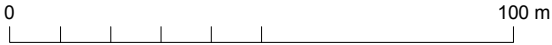
Fig 5 Field D trench proposal (cropmarks shown in green)





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Fig 6 Field E trench proposal.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-363326

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 3QL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (490 trial-trenches) was undertaken on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk in advance of its proposed inclusion as part of Ipswich Northern Fringe (Garden suburb) development. The total area investigated was 52.5ha. Excavations revealed a relatively small number of features (355). They were primarily undated ditches, with few pits. These remains were thinly spread out across the site, with some scattered concentrations. While datable artefacts were sparse, the investigation identified four main phases of activity at the site. A number of prehistoric features were recorded, including a pit containing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and evidence of flint tool manufacture. The majority, however, dated to the Iron Age. A prehistoric cremation burial was also excavated. Small amounts of Roman material was recovered, much of which is residual. Medieval (11th-14th century) features were recorded across the site, with clusters along its western and northern peripheries. Post-medieval and modern remains appear to be related to agricultural and horticultural activity on the Red House estate and attached Redhouse Farm, and include old field boundary ditches and two small possible field systems.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2019 End: 12-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/08f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS2077 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-363326 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	GULLY Iron Age
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	POND Modern
Monument type	PATH Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Neolithic
Monument type	GULLY Bronze Age
Monument type	GULLY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Roman

Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	METAL OBJECT Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL OBJECT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL OBJECT Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BULLET Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich
Postcode	IP4 3QL
Study area	52.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 172 467 52.075450033387 1.169890790067 52 04 31 N 001 10 11 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.47m Max: 54.64m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	IPS2077
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	IPS2077
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	IPS2077
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land off Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 3QL: November 2019-February 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1495
Date	2020

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