The Sizewell C Project

6.5 Volume 4 Southern Park and Ride

Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment
Appendices 9A - 9D

Revision: 1.0

Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)

PINS Reference Number: EN010012

May 2020

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Volume 4 Appendix 9A Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Contents

Tables

Plates

None provided.

Figures

None provided.

1. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Table 1.1: Listed buildings within study area.

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030557	Bridge Farmhouse.	II	630875	256548
1030559	The Rookery.	II	631000	258039
1030838	240, High Street.	II	630647	256615
1030839	Bridge 20 Metres south of Wickham Mill (including attached railings).	II	630654	256589
1030843	183 and 187, High Street.	II	630550	256429
1198526	Wickham Mill.	II*	630656	256610
1198662	181, High Street.	II	630540	256418
1198671	201 and 203, High Street.	II	630583	256453
1199354	36, Ash Road.	II	631592	256564
1199742	Church of All Saints.	I	631196	258502
1230835	Lodge at entrance to Marlesford Hall.	II	632633	258384
1230836	17–19, Low Road.	II	632735	258247
1230837	26 and 27, Low Road.	II	632569	258296
1231063	April Cottage.	II	632614	258284
1231065	Shadyside	II	632482	258234
1231066	Holly Cottages.	II	632422	258215
1231067	9 and 10, Main Road.	II	632753	257769
1231068	Bridge House.	II	632710	257706
1231069	Bell Inn.	II	632852	257795
1278281	Old Post Office.	II	632708	257697
1278312	Church of Saint Andrew.	I	632329	258311
1278408	Marlesford Hall.	II*	632345	258593
1278409	The Rectory.	II	632413	258361
1278410	Poplar Farmhouse.	II	632664	258280
1283798	Deben Lodge.	II	630545	256454
1377140	The Chequers Inn.	II	630509	256418
1377143	177–179, High Street.	II	630524	256404
1377280	Ash Cottage.	II	631452	256544

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1377282	Former Steam Mill 20 metres south-east of Wickham Mill.	II	630674	256590
1377285	Church Cottage.	II	631158	258541
1392095	Mausoleum 25m north of Church of All Saints.	II	631211	258538

Table 1.2: HER monument records within the site boundary.

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
HCH 001.	MSF2425	Fiveways (Iron Age).	Pottery, coins, late Iron Age.	Iron Age.	631200	256800
HCH 001.	MSF2427	Fiveways (Saxon).	Sherds, one with chevron decoration, one rusticated from Lower Hacheston site (S1). Also strap fitting found metal detecting in 2003.	Early Saxon.	631200	256800
HCH 001.	MSF2426	Fiveways; Bridge Farm (Romano British).	Large settlement: buildings, pottery kilns etc.	Roman	631270	256815
HCH 003.	MSF2430	Post-medieval pottery scatter on a brick floor.	17th century pottery over brick floor.	Post mMedieval.	631548	257171
HCH 018.	MSF13468	Cropmarks of unknown date, adjacent to the site of HCH 001, an excavated Roman site.	Cropmarks adjacent to the site of HCH 001 Roman site excavated 1973/74.	Unknown	631258	257292
HCH 028.	MSF22028	Series of linear, rectilinear enclosures and ring ditches, Wickham Market.	Series of linear and rectilinear enclosures, pits and ring ditches, probably relating to HCH 001, large settlement north of site.	Unknown	631244	257109
HCH 044.	MSF34386	Probable former Romano British field system.	Geophysical survey revealed a probable former Romano British settlement, field boundaries, and a footpath.	Roman to 20th century.	631573	257478
HCH047.	MSF35363	Outline record: Sizewell C: Wickham Market Field (SA) EVAL.	n/a	Undated	631700	257600

(Details taken from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) HER entry; Key: Neo - Neolithic; Rom – Romano British, Sax – Saxon, Med – Medieval PMed – Post Medieval; IPS – Ipswich; AP – Aerial Photography; C – century, ? - uncertainty)

Table 1.3: HER monument records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
CAA 003.	MSF9	Findspot of a Roman coin, Dupondius of Nero.	Roman coin, Dupondius of Nero, VICTORIA AUGUSTI SCII (RIC I number 306).	Roman	631794	256270
CAA 021.	MSF20205	Post medieval site of a brick works.	Site of old brick works (1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map).	Post medieval.	632357	256655
CAA 033.	MSF28310	Land west of Marlesford Road, Campsea Ashe, GEO& EVAL (CAT).	An evaluation and geophysical survey revealed no archaeological features or deposits, there were four unstratified prehistoric flints in the ploughsoil.	Undated	632435	256948
CAA 041.	MSF24550	Mill House & Gardens.	Mill House given as name of building. Possibly J.Reeve's, Miller's house. 1840. Formerly recorded as CAA MISC.	19th century to Unknown.	631800	256100
FML 090.	MSF35055	Framlingham branch Line.	Framlingham Branch Line. Opened in 1859 and closed in 1963.	19th century to Cold War.	630880	260328
HCH 001.	MSF2428	Fiveways ("Field 4") (medieval).	Bronze spout in form of dog's head, (possibly part of C15 bowl, from field 4 of Lower Hacheston site (S1)). Other finds from fields 4 and 5.	Medieval	631100	256800
HCH 002.	MSF2429	Findspot of a Roman bronze lamp.	Bronze lamp near Rookery Farm found 1967, photographs in Ipswich Museum.	Roman	630956	258158
HCH 004.	MSF353	Chapel Pightle (medieval).	Chapel Pightle field name (S1).	Medieval	631380	258568
HCH 004.	MSF354	Chapel Pightle (Saxon).	Sherds (four) of Ipswich ware pottery found concentrated in a dark patch of soil.	Middle Saxon to late Saxon.	631380	258568
HCH 007.	MSF355	OS field 2646.	Pottery sherds (probably Med) (S1).	Medieval	631250	258450

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
HCH 008.	MSF2433	Rectangular enclosure of unknown date.	Rectangular enclosure (S1).	Unknown	631800	256800
HCH 011.	MSF2436	Roman artefact scatter of pottery, including a grey ware jar.	Pottery, grey ware jar, height 15.	Roman	630841	256766
HCH 012.	MSF356	Church of All Saints.	All Saints Church.	Medieval	631195	258502
HCH 013.	MSF9694	Gallows Hill (Rom).	An area adjacent to a disused pit stripped of topsoil for further sand and gravel extraction revealed features of Rom and Sax date which were excavated.	Roman	630867	256940
HCH 013.	MSF9695	Gallows Hill; Wicklow (Saxon).	An area adjacent to a disused pit was stripped of topsoil for further extraction of sand and gravel and revealed features of Romano British and Saxon date, which were excavated.	Early medieval/Dark Age.	630867	256940
HCH 015.	MSF12898	Glevering Park.	Glevering Park: Laid out for Chaloner Arcedeckne by Humphrey Repton (Red Book 1791) over what had been fields (S1).	Post medieval.	629952	257565
HCH 019.	MSF13469	Sub-rectangular enclosure of unknown date, visible as a cropmark, also a semi-circular cropmark to the east.	August 1991: Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure circa 60m by 40m; also semi-circular cropmark to east, approximately 50m diameter.	Unknown	631997	256800
HCH 020.	MSF13470	Poorly defined cropmarks of unknown date.	Poorly defined cropmarks visible in dark area on aerial photography.	Unknown	631860	257000

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
HCH 023.	MSF16213	Bridge Farm.	November 1995: Monitoring of excavation of stanchion holes for farm outbuilding revealed remains of a Rom oven or, probably, a pottery kiln.	Roman	631015	256559
HCH 025.	MSF19449	Catt's Wood.	Ancient woodland.	Unknown	630483	257612
HCH 026.	MSF18305	A12 bypass route, Lower Hacheston.	1974: Scatter of Med pottery from circa 200m by 30m area.	Medieval	630835	256155
HCH 029.	MSF25731	Bridge Farm.	Small quantity of Roman greyware pottery of C2/C3 date.	Roman	631000	256600
HCH 031.	MSF24706	Bridge Farm, Hacheston.	17th century multi-phase barn, extended later in 17th century when older barn was demolished, altered and extended in 19th century; early 19th century barn with lean to from mid-19th century; late-18th/early-19th century shed; mid-19th century vehicle/animal lean to shed.	17th century to 19th century.	630902	256562
HCH 033.	MSF25191	Sace House, Main Road, Hacheston.	Monitoring of foundations for a large extension to a house on the edge of the small Roman town recovered a small group of Roman pottery from the subsoil.	Roman	631037	256737
HCH 034.	MSF25395	Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston.	Evaluation failed to identify any features but several sherds of Roman and post medieval pottery and a worn Roman coin.	Roman to medieval.	631074	256500
HCH 034.	MSF25395	Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston.	Evaluation failed to identify any features but several sherds of Roman and post medieval pottery and a worn Roman coin.	Roman to medieval.	631074	256500
HCH 036.	MSF32811	Spherical copper-alloy	A medieval steelyard weight consisting of a	Undated	631100	258350

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
		steelyard weight.	copper-alloy casing with a lead core.			
HCH 037.	MSF32813	Late medieval metalwork scatter.	A hooked dress fastener, a farthing token, a rose farthing, and a silver penny, found metal detecting.	Undated	631100	258500
HCH 038.	MSF32817	Two flint scrappers and a polished axe.	Two flint scrappers and a polished axe.	Undated	631400	258400
HCH 043.	MSF32823	Early Samian ware shard.	Find spot of pottery shard, early form T/S.	Roman	630623	257197
HCH 046.	MSF35295	Site of possible mill.	Site of a possible mill suggested by field name 'mill lands'.	Medieval to IPS: post medieval.	631202	257192
HCH 048.	MSF37650	Outline records: 18 Main Road (JNAS) MON.	n/a	Undated	631076	256755
HCH Misc.	MSF16999	Gallows Hill; The Wicklaw; Wicklow (medieval).	Suggested site of the Wicklaw meeting place of the liberty of Ely's St Etheldreda – five and a half hundreds from approximately 870 (or earlier) to circa 13th century.	IPS: Early late Saxon to medieval.	630950	257050
HCH Misc.	MSF21710	Prehistoric artefact scatter of 5 flints, 2 natural flakes, one secondary flake and 2 short secondary flakes. (Prehistoric)	Five flints reported at metal detector club meeting. Two natural flakes, one secondary flake and two short secondary flakes.	Prehistoric	631105	257075
HCH Misc.	MSF2439	Gallows Hill (Saxon).	Finds on Gallows Hill.	Early medieval/Dark Age.	630850	257050

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
MRF 001.	MSF2099	Findspot of a Roman sestertius coin of Marcus Aurelius.	Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius found on north side of bridge, 100 yards from bridge at depth of approximately 3 feet 6 inches (S1).	Roman	632851	257860
MRF 005.	MSF13658	Church of St Andrew.	Church of St Andrew.	Medieval	632330	258310
MRF 006.	MSF14197	Concentric ring ditch or small circular enclosure of unknown date, visible as cropmarks.	Cropmark of concentric ring ditch or small circular enclosure in field to south of Ivy Farm, inner ring circa 30m diameter with trace of overlapping, outer approximately 50m diameter.	Unknown	632377	257432
MRF 007.	MSF14198	Large ring ditch or circular enclosure of unknown date.	Large ring ditch/circular enclosure in field to south of Ivy Farm, 60–70m in diameter (S1).	Unknown	632312	257316
MRF 008.	MSF14199	Short linear feature with parallel ditches of unknown date, possibly forming the corner of an enclosure.	Short linear feature with parallel ditches, possibly forming corner of enclosure (S1).	Unknown	632519	257570
MRF 009.	MSF16851	Marlesford Bridge.	Bridge shown on Hodskinson's and Bowen's maps crossing the River Ore at Marlesford (S1) (S2).	18th century to 19th century.	632715	257740
MRF 011.	MSF30012	Marlesford Railway Station.	Former railway station, closed in 1952.	19th century to Cold War.	632660	257670
MRF 013.	MSF30014	Marlesford Hall.	18th century house and parkland.	18th century to Modern.	632338	258596
MRF 014.	MSF25975	Second World War (WWII) hexagonal	Hexagonal pillbox to rear of the Old Bell.	WWII	632857	257780

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
		pillbox.				
MRF 015.	MSF33139	Findspot of a 17th to 18th century stoneware vessel.	Findspot of a 17th to 18th century stoneware vessel.	Undated	632850	257770
WKM 001.	MSF16850	Wickham Bridge (post medieval).	Bridge shown on Speede's 1610 and Hodskinson's 1783 maps (S1) (S2).	IPS: post medieval to 18th century.	630641	256550
WKM 001.	MSF2440	TM 3063 5650, TM 3067 5650 Romano British road section, gravel bed four feet thick, circa 30 feet across (Romano British).	TM 3063 5650, TM 3067 5650 Romano British road section, gravel bed four feet thick, approximately 30 feet across.	Roman	630641	256550
WKM 009.	MSF15172	Wickham Mill; Deben Mill.	Wickham Mill and leat/s.	Post medieval.	630650	256610
WKM 026.	MSF24458	Wickham Market.	Indicative area of medieval town of Wickham Market.	Medieval to IPS: post medieval.	630232	256165
WKM 052.	MSF37521	Outline record: Deben Mill (SA) EVAL.	n/a	Undated	630564	256568

(Details taken from SCCASHER entry; ; Key: Preh – Prehistoric, Neo - Neolithic; Rom – Romano British, Sax – Saxon, Med – Medieval; PMed – PostMedieval; IPS – Ipswich; AP – Aerial Photography; C – century, ?- uncertainty)

Table 1.4: HER event records within site boundary.

Parish Reference.	Event ID	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
HCH 047.	ESF24724	Evaluation - Sizewell C: Wickham Market Field, Hacheston.	n/a	631700	257600
HCH 028.	ESF25517	Geophysical Survey - Wickham Market Area 1, Hacheston.	A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over 25 hectares of agricultural land. A wide ranging variety of both archaeological and other features were identified. In addition, large areas of modern agriculture (ploughing) cover the majority of the survey.	631363	256882
HCH 044.	ESF23347	Geophysical survey - Wickham Market, Suffolk.	Detailed gradiometer survey. Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. A probable former Romano British settlement, field boundaries, and a footpath were recorded along with a number of other possible archaeological anomalies (S1).	631600	257473

(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry)

Table 1.5: HER event records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Event ID	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
HCH 012.	ESF25969	Watching Brief - All Saints Church, Hacheston.	n/a	631203	258507
WKM 052.	ESF26153	Evaluation - Deben Mill, Wickham Market.	n/a	630564	256568
HCH 048.	ESF26239	Monitoring - 18 Main Road, Hacheston.	n/a	631076	256755
HCH 031.	ESF20884	Bridge Farm, Hacheston, HCH 031.	Project details. The barn on the site is an impressive timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of almost 30m (100 foot) in length with a steeply pitched roof of corrugated asbestos that was formerly thatched.	630897	256562
HCH 033.	ESF20999	Sace House, Main Road, Hacheston, Suffolk, HCH 033.	Project details. Monitoring of foundations for a large extension to a house on the edge of the small Roman town at Hacheston, Suffolk, recovered a small group of Roman pottery from the subsoil. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes, Previous/Future.	631036	256737
HCH 034.	ESF21114	Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston.	Project details. Hacheston, land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road (HCH 034, TM 3107 5649) evaluation trenching did not reveal any features though a very worn Roman coin and a small number of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered.	631078	256493
HCH 034.	ESF21114	Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston.	Project details. Hacheston, land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road (HCH 034, TM 3107 5649) evaluation trenching did not reveal any features	631070	256512

Parish Reference.	Event ID	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
			though a very worn Roman coin and a small number of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered.		
CAA 033.	ESF22772	Evaluation by trial trenching at Marlesford Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk.	Project details. This site west of Marlesford Road, Campsea Ashe, lies 0.6km south of an unexcavated cropmark enclosure and ring-ditch (SCCAS reference MRF 007). An evaluation by geophysical survey and 5% trial trenching revealed no archaeological features.	632437	256947
HCH Misc.	ESF22971	Watching Brief, Village Hall, Hacheston.	Monitoring of ground-works revealed no archaeological features or finds.	631104	258578
n/a	ESF25085	Evaluation - 210-216A High Street, Wickham Market.	n/a	630448	256445

(Details taken verbatim from SCCAS HER entry)

Volume 4 Appendix 9B Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Document Control			
Document Properties			
Organisation	EDF Energy		
Author	Neil Wright, Charlotte Malone		
Approved by (1st checker)	S Steadman		
Approved by (2nd checker)	Giles Bishop		
Title	UK EPR Sizewell C Associated Development: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for a Proposed New Park and Ride at Wickham Market, Suffolk		
App Document Reference	34612-C-002		
Version History			
Date	Version	Status	Description/Changes
26/02/16	1	Superseded	Preliminary for EDF Comment
26/07/16	2	Final	Revised with EDF comments

B	26.07.2016	S Steadman	S Steadman	FINAL	Revised with EDF comments	G Bishop
A	26/02/2016	N Wright, C Malone	S Steadman	PREL	Issue 01 for EDF comment.	G Bishop
Rev.	**Date**	**Prepared by**	**Checked by**	**Status**	**Reasons for revision**	**Approved by**

DIRECTION PRODUCTION INGENIERIE
Centre National d'Equipement Nucléaire

1ST PARTNER

2ND PARTNER

CONTRACTOR REF. No 34612-C-002

CONTRACTOR WBS CODE

CONTRACTOR COMPANY NAME
AMEC
WOSZ001

CONTRACT NUMBER **SZC001**

SAFETY RELATED
YES ☐ NO ☐

APPLICABILITY:
- 1: Document related to Unit 1
- 2: Document related to Unit 2
- 9: Document that applies to buildings/systems common to units 1 & 2
- 0: documents that relate exclusively to buildings or systems that are common to the whole site (e.g. OSC building, parkings, ancillary buildings...)

NUCL/REP/EPR/UKEPR							
HPC (doc: HK)				SZC (doc: SZ)			
0	1	2	9	0	1	2	9
				X			

SYSTEM

BUILDING

SCALE **NA**

SIZE **A4**

PAGE **1/68**

DESCRIPTION: **UK EPR Sizewell C Associated Development: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for a Proposed New Park and Ride at Wickham Market, Suffolk**

DOCUMENT REFERENCE No

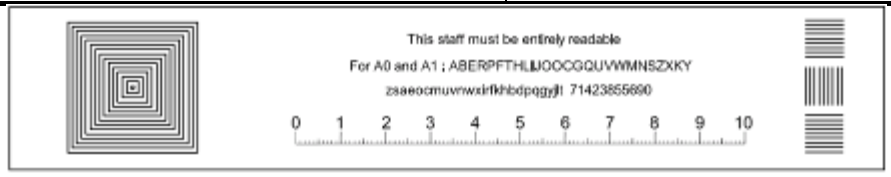
S Z C	-	K R 1 0 0 8	-	U 0	-	0 0 0	-	R E P	-	
Project		Contract No. / Orig. Co		Asset/ Zone		System/ building		Doc. Type		Chrono No.

DOCUMENT SUB-TYPE
REPORT

EDF CLASSIFICATION CODE
29C-00

SUBCONTRACTOR COMPANY NAME

SUBCONTRACTOR DOCUMENT REF. No



EDF MARKING:	**Interne** X	**Restreint** ☐	**Confidentiel**	**PIDU case 3**

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD
(engineering documents)

Document Title :	**UK EPR Sizewell C Associated Development: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for a Proposed New Park and Ride at Wickham Market, Suffolk**
Project Reference:	34612-C-002

Purpose of Issue : Issue 02 Revised with EDF comments

Security Class : Not Protectively Marked

Issue	Description of Amendment	Originator/ Author	Checker	Approver	Date
1	First Issue	N Wright, C Malone	S Steadman	G Bishop	26/02/16
2	Revised with EDF comments	S Steadman	S Steadman	G Bishop	26/07/16

Total number of pages:	Intro:	6	Text	33	Tables	0	Figures	23	Appendices	3

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Distribution: EDF
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3050aDec07 Controlling Process ProcessNet 9.7.1

UK EPR Sizewell C Associated Development: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for a Proposed New Park and Ride at Wickham Market, Suffolk

34612-C-002
Issue 02 – Final
July 2016

Contents

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Figure 16 are embedded in the text. Figure 17 and Figure 18 have been removed. Figure 19 – Figure 23 are bound together in Appendix C at the end of this document.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Amec FW	Amec Foster Wheeler
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
BPGL	Below Present Ground Level
c.	Circa (approximately)
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
e.g.	For Example
EDF	Electricite de France
HE	Historic England (formerly English Heritage)
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SM	Scheduled Monument
SCC	Suffolk County Council
UKIC	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation
VCH	Victoria County History
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Executive Summary

This report sets out an assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential for land considered for a new Park and Ride facility at Wickham Market, Suffolk. The proposed Park and Ride facility is part of the proposed associated development works related to construction of the Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

At Stage One, Site A, adjacent to Fiveways Junction on the A12, was proposed as a potential site for a new southern park and ride. Post Stage 1, Wickham Market was confirmed as the preferred site but the location was moved to the adjacent Site B following the results of archaeological geophysical survey.

Archaeological investigation in advance of construction of the A12 in the 1970s recorded archaeological remains interpreted as part of the Roman small town of Hacheston (EAA, 2004). The remains of Roman pottery kilns, buildings, coins metalwork and domestic debris had been recorded in the fields around Fiveways Junction as a result of unsystematic field investigation during the 1960s and early 1970s.

Geophysical survey was carried out on Site A and subsequently Site B to determine the likely extent of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Geophysical anomalies, representing possible archaeological features indicating at least two phases of activity assumed to relate to the Roman settlement lie predominantly within Site A, extending into the south-western edge of Site B.

As a result Site B was identified as the preferred location for the park and ride.

With the exception of ploughing, and disturbance caused by the construction of the A12, little ground disturbance has taken place to impact the survival of any buried remains. Historic mapping shows that both Site A and Site B have been in agricultural use for some time although the field boundaries in both have been reordered in the 20th century.

Site B is considered to have a HIGH potential for surviving archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period, focused in the south of the site. Based on information on previous finds gathered as part of this assessment, there is considered to be a **MEDIUM-HIGH** potential for the Iron Age, early-medieval and post-medieval periods, and a **LOW-MEDIUM** potential for the prehistoric and medieval period.

Site A is considered to have a HIGH potential for the Romano-British period, a **MEDIUM-HIGH** potential for the Iron Age, early-medieval, post-medieval periods and a **LOW-MEDIUM** potential for the prehistoric and medieval periods

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The outline details of the options for the Southern Park and Ride facility were presented alongside initial proposals for other associated development relating to Sizewell C in the document; “Initial Proposal and Options Consultation Document Sizewell C: Proposed Nuclear Development; Stage 1 Pre-Application Consultation” (EDF Energy, November 2012), which has been issued to the relevant stakeholders.

Three possible locations were identified for the facility; Potash Corner, Woodbridge and Wickham Market. Of these sites Wickham Market has been identified as the preferred option.

Within the Wickham Market option land two possible sites for the Park and Ride were identified. Site A (west) and Site B (east). The western site, (Site A) comprises land to the north of the B1078 and a smaller teardrop shaped field between the B1078 and the A12.

Archaeological investigation in advance of construction of the A12 in the 1970s recorded archaeological remains interpreted as part of the Roman small town of Hacheston (EAA, 2004).

Amec Foster Wheeler consulted the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) regarding the potential for below ground archaeological remains at the Wickham Market site. At the request of SSCAS a geophysical survey was carried out to help better understand the nature and extent of any below ground archaeological remains within Site A and Site B. The survey identified a number of geophysical anomalies consistent with Iron Age and Romano British settlement.

The features identified lie predominantly within Site A, as a result Site B has been identified as the preferred location for the Park and Ride facility.

The results of the geophysical surveys are summarised in this report. Figures from the geophysical survey are included in Appendix B; whilst figures showing the location of heritage assets, previous finds and previous archaeological events (figures 19 – 23) are reproduced in Appendix C.

1.2 Scope of the assessment

This Desk-based Assessment (DBA) details the known archaeological and historical baseline of the study area, extending 1km from the centre point of Site A and encompassing Site B.

It has been carried out in order to identify all known heritage assets within Site A and Site B, and known archaeological assets within the study area that may extend into, or have associations with, the two sites. The assessment also identifies heritage assets beyond the site boundaries that might be indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

2 Methodology

2.1 General

The study area comprises a 1km 'buffer zone' from the Site A centre point (NGR 631355 256889), which also encompasses Site B. It incorporates the village of Lower Hacheston, to the south of the sites, and the north-eastern extent of Wickham Market village (Bridge Farm and Wickham Bridge), to the south-west. Agricultural land dominates both sites, with occasional small pockets of woodland.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists "Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment" (CIfA, 2012).

2.2 Aim

The aim of this DBA is to identify and characterise the historic environment (archaeological, historic and built heritage) resource within the sites and surrounding study area, in order to provide an archaeological and historical baseline for the proposed development.

2.3 Objectives

The objectives of this DBA are to:

- identify potential archaeological remains specifically associated with the Romano-British settlement of Hacheston;
- identify and describe designated and undesignated built heritage assets within the site and study area;
- identify and describe historic landscape features within the site;
- assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site; and
- identify areas of previous disturbance that may have removed archaeological remains from the site.

2.4 Data Gathering

Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER)

Information on all known heritage assets within the study area was collected from the SCC HER by email on 30th May 2013.

National Monuments Record (NMR)

A review of the online records from the NMR, National Heritage List online (https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list) was conducted on 4th June 2013, predominantly to check for designated assets and to cross reference with some of the data provided by SCC HER.

Historic Maps

A review of available historic maps, including Ordnance Survey editions, was carried out online; www.old-maps.co.uk, www.oldmapsonline.org and www.british-history.ac.uk. Maps curated by the Ipswich Record Office were also consulted.

Aerial Photographs

Five aerial photographs (APs), dating to 1978, were supplied by SCC HER. A search of the NMR revealed a total of 74 APs for the study area (12 specialist oblique and 64 vertical), all of which were reviewed.

A further search was carried out of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP). A number of APs are recorded within the wider study area, but none are centred within the sites themselves. The two closest APs are centred near 'The Lodge'/'Mike's Wood' (c. 300m east of the site) and 'Coltford Grove' (c. 600m west of the site). No APs from CUCAP were reviewed at this stage.

National Mapping Programme (NMP)

The National Mapping Programme (NMP) is a standard for mapping and recording archaeological sites and landscapes from aerial photographs and other airborne remote sensed data such as LiDAR.

Two separate NMP projects have been undertaken in Suffolk; one as part of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) the other Coastal. Unfortunately, neither of these projects include the study area.

LiDAR (Light Detecting and Ranging)

A review of the available LiDAR data from Environment Agency Geomatics (www.geomatics-group.co.uk) was reviewed. The preferred 0.25m and 0.50cm composite data was not available for the study area.

Although 1m and 2m composite data was available, it is at too great a scale to be of much practical use in identifying archaeological features, so it was not reviewed.

Documentary and Internet Sources

A number of documentary and internet sources were consulted in order to gain information on the archaeological and historical background of the study area and immediate surrounding region. Internet sources were consulted in order to gain general background information on the archaeology, history, geology, land-use and topography of the study area.

Site Visits

Site A was visited by Neil Wright and Sean Steadman on 29 July 2013 and both sites were visited during the geophysical surveying at Site B. The results of these site visits are incorporated into this report, where relevant.

2.5 Limitations and Assumptions

The data in the records supplied by Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER) is drawn from a variety of sources, which have variable precision and accuracy. Some records are based on recent professional archaeological investigations, which adhere to CIfA standards, whilst others are based on older records or are reliant on members of the public whose precision has not been assessed.

The information on individual records is essentially précised from the detailed description sheets provided along with the search request data provided by SCC HER.

Each of the consulted data sources represents a collection of existing knowledge and is unlikely to be a complete record of all surviving heritage features. The data held by the NMR and SCC HER is constantly to include new survey results.

It should also be noted that both national and local records of the historic environment relate to known heritage sites and archaeological finds. Limited available data may reflect a lack of research, especially if there has been little or no previous development activity, or, methodological limitations (as in the case of aerial survey) rather than an absence of archaeological evidence itself.

3 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Under the terms of the act an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).

Any development that might affect either the Scheduled Monument or its setting is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England (HE) advises the government (DCMS) on individual cases for consent and offers advice on the management of Scheduled Monuments.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the sites or study area.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).

A Listed Building may not be demolished, altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three Grades of listing (in descending order):

- Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest;
- Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

There are 11 Listed Buildings within the study area, none of which are situated within sites A or B. Ten of these are Grade II listed, and one is Grade II* listed. The closest listed building (Grade II) is situated c. 250m south of the site boundaries, in the outskirts of the village of Lower Hacheston (12).

Wickham Market Conservation Area (1) is recorded within the study area. It is situated c. 540m south-west of the sites and does not extend into the sites.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Important hedgerows, as defined by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, enjoy statutory protection. Various criteria specified in the regulations are used to identify important hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.

There are not believed to be any historic hedgerows within the site or study area.

3.2 National Guidance

Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens in England

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England is maintained by Historic England (HE) and divides the sites into three Grade bands, similar to those used for Listed Buildings (see above).

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens in the site or study area.

Historic England Register of Historic Battlefields in England

The Register of Historic Battlefields in England currently identifies 43 important English battlefield locations. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance, but it does not offer any statutory protection.

There are no Registered Historic Battlefields within the site or study area.

Ancient Woodlands

Ancient woodlands consist of land that has been continuously wooded since AD 1600. Areas of ancient woodland can be protected as nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or as Wildlife Sites recognised at a local level.

Ancient woodland is not a statutory designation – it does not give the wood legal protection. However, increasingly, national, regional and local planning policies mention protection of ancient woodland in planning documents. The Woodland Trust (the UK's leading woodland conservation charity) acts wherever possible to secure protection of ancient woodland.

There is one record of an ancient woodland recorded within the study area. It is located c. 370m north-west of the site and is recorded as "Catt's Wood" (35). Although not designated as Ancient Woodlands, the two areas of woodland that are currently situated between and Site A and Site B (Wonder Grove and Whin Belt), are visible on an 1803 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map, suggesting an earlier date of origin.

3.3 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

Designated and non-designated heritage assets are given protection under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Provision for the historic environment is given principally in Section 12 of the NPPF, which directs Local Planning Authorities to set out "...a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance".

This requirement is framed by a presumption in favour of sustainable development and the policy recognises that the historic environment has a role to play in urban design (Section 7), promoting healthy communities (Section 8) and protecting Green Belt Land (Section 9).

3.4 Local Planning Policy

Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (SCLP) sets out the Council's policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the district and includes detailed policies to guide planning decisions. It consists of 263 specific planning policies (prefixed AP) which sum up key parts of the Local Plan.

The Council is in the process of replacing the adopted (SCLP) with the Suffolk Coastal Local Development Framework (LDF).

The SCLP was adopted by the Council in 1994 and subject to a First Alteration which was adopted in 2001. A Second Alteration, dealing specifically with affordable housing, came into effect on 31 March 2006.

The specific planning policy from the SCLP relevant to this proposed development is; "AP7 – Development of Archaeological Sites".

Policy AP – 7 states:

"In considering planning applications, outlined or detailed, for development that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require the following. Where necessary, these should be preceded by a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance.

A field evaluation in those cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent. The field evaluation shall be carried out by an approved archaeological contractor in accordance with a specification agreed with the Council;

The preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in-situ;

Adequate arrangements for 'preservation by record' – a recording of the archaeological remains that would be lost in the course of works for which permission is being sought – in those cases where arguments in favour of the development outweigh the significance of the remains;

- *A brief setting out the arrangements for recording remains, which shall include the following;*
- *A timetable or phasing plan;*
- *A specification to show how the work is to be undertaken;*
- *Arrangements for the deposit of finds and site records in a recognised museum;*
- *Arrangements for monitoring the work;*
- *Arrangements for the production and publication of a report on the work within an agreed period; and*
- *Arrangements for financing the archaeological work. "*

Research and Archaeology: Framework for the East of England

In 1997, East Anglian Archaeology (EAA) produced the first part of their two-part research framework for the East of England (Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties). Part 1 comprised an initial Resource Assessment, which sought to better understand the current state of knowledge and understanding within the region.

Subsequently, Part 2 was produced in 2000 (EAA), comprising a Research Agenda and Strategy, which set out something of the potential of the evidence currently available within the region, together with gaps in knowledge and research topics. Also presented were a range of research issues which could usefully be addressed within the region. The Strategy section of the document considered priorities for future research and outlined an integrated approach to research within the region, exploring collaborative arrangements and partnerships, with a prioritised list of objectives.

In 2011 “Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England” was produced (EAA). This document augmented the previous two-part publication and considered the new evidence on a period-by-period basis, subdivided within each period into an assessment of key projects undertaken since 2000, an assessment of progress on research topics proposed in 2000 and a consideration of future research topics.

4 Location, Geology and Land Use

4.1 Location and Topography

The village of Wickham Market is situated in the River Deben Valley, within the Suffolk Coastal Heritage Area. It is located on the A12 trunk road, c. 20km north-east of the county town of Ipswich and c. 8km north-east of Woodbridge.
Site A and Site B both lie on the north side of the River Deben and stretch from the edge of the floodplain, almost to the watershed between the Deben and the River Ore to the north (EAA, 2004, p1).

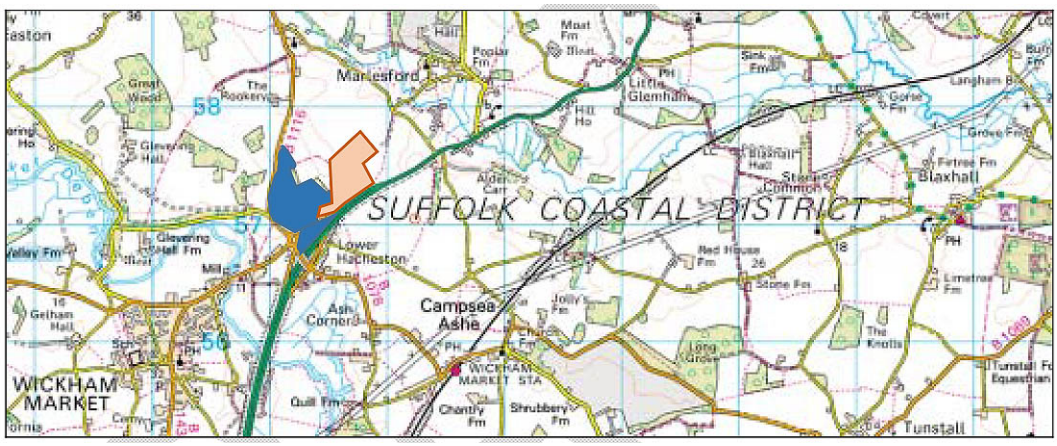

Figure 1: Modern Ordnance Survey (2014): Site A (blue) and Site B (orange)

Site A

Site A shown in blue encloses an area of 24 ha and lies approximately 700m north-east of the outskirts of Wickham Market and c. 1.4km north-east of the village centre itself. To the south of the site, c. 200m away, is the small village/hamlet of Lower Hacheston. Approximately 1.7km north-east is the village of Marlesford.

The main, northern, part of Site A encloses an area of 20 ha. The western edge of the site is defined by the B1116, which runs north to Hacheston Village. The B1078 forms the southern boundary of the site separating it from the 'tear-drop' to the south (see below). The north and east extents of the side are marked by field boundaries and two pockets of woodland ("Wonder Grove "and "Whin Belt"). The ground level descends gently from the north.

The southern, part of Site A, is a small 'tear drop' shaped field bounded on all sides by roads. It encloses an area of 4 ha. The B1078 forms the north, west and south-west boundaries of this field site, with the A12 forming the boundaries to the east and south east. The ground in this area is relatively flat and even.

Site B

Site B (shown in orange on Figure 1) is situated immediately to the east of Site A and encloses an area of c. 14ha. The south-east, north-west and western boundaries are defined by field boundaries, with two pockets of woodland ("Wonder Grove "and "Whin Belt") on the western edge of the site abutting Site A. The southern edge of the site is defined by a track running parallel and adjacent to the A12. The ground descends gently from the north-west of the site.

4.2 Geology

Both Sites A and B are situated upon bedrock geology comprising sand of the 'Crag Group'. These sediments were formed in the Quaternary and Neogene periods (up to 5 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas

On both sites the bedrock geology is overlain by superficial Quaternary period sand and gravel deposits, namely of the Lowestoft Formation. These were formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions. Slight variations are present, with a band of more poorly sorted sand and gravel (usually sand or larger particles suspended in a mud matrix) (BGS).

4.3 Land Use

At the time of the site visit, Site A comprised three arable fields. The northernmost field was bounded by the B1116 to the west and "Wonder Grove" woodland and a field boundary to the east. A well-established field boundary is present along its southern edge (Google Maps, 2014).

The southern part of Site A comprised an L-shaped and a rectangular field, separated by a less well established field boundary. An electricity/telephone pole was present within the rectangular field. An area of possible set-aside was visible within the L-shaped field. The 'teardrop' field to the south, was grassed at the time of the site visit. Site B comprises three arable fields (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Modern satellite image: Site A (blue) and Site B (orange)

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 General

A search of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER), and the National Heritage List online, produced a total of 38 known or suspected heritage assets within the study area.

Each asset has been assigned a unique Amec Foster Wheeler Heritage Asset ID number, referred to in the text below in bold, listed and/or referenced in the gazetteers (see Appendix A) and shown in Figure 19 and 20 (see Appendix C).

Twelve of these assets are designated and consist of one Conservation Area and 11 Listed Buildings. No other designated assets are present within the study area.

Nine archaeological events have been recorded and are discussed in Section 5.3. Each event has been given a unique Amec Foster Wheeler Event ID number, which is shown in bold (**EV prefix**). They are cross-referenced in this section, where appropriate.

Details for findspots recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were also received from Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER). Due to their strict confidential nature, detailed accounts cannot be provided within this report. However, generalizations have been made about them. Each PAS entry has been given a unique Amec Foster Wheeler PAS ID number, which is referred to in the text in bold (**P000**).

The periods and dates in this section broadly follow the terminology included in the Transport Assessment Guidance Unit 3.3.9 The Heritage of Historic Resources (WebTag, 2003, Table 2).

5.2 Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (pre-30,000 BP) to Bronze Age (2,000 BC - 700 BC)

Flint flakes (**13**) and a possible flint implement of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (**P001**) have been recorded in the west and north of Site A, respectively.

Four further findspots of lithic implements (**P002 to P005**), have been reported within the study area as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). A small assemblage of late Neolithic ‘grooved ware’ pottery was identified from a small pit (F69) in Area II of the excavations of the Roman settlement at Hacheston to the south of Site A. The sherds had closest links with the ‘Durrington Walls’ sub-style of grooved ware. It is suggested that other prehistoric features may have been overlooked in the rapid excavation of Area II (EAA, 2004, p160).

A bronze socketed axehead (**P006**), recorded approximately 550m north-west of Site A, has been dated to the Bronze Age.

5.3 Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

Suffolk is in a border area of the tribal territories of the late Iron Age, which is of particular interest as it marks the division between the ‘Belgic’ Trinovantes to the south, with their extensive contacts with the Roman Empire from the beginning of the 1st century AD, and the much more insular Iceni to the north. Hacheston is believed to be on the northern edge of the Trinovantes area, whilst finds of Iron Age

coins in the north-east quadrant of the county have been almost exclusively Icenian types (Martin, 1998, p70).

The evidence from Hacheston has thus contributed to redefining the boundary between the Icenian and Trinovantian territories. A particular feature of late Iron Age settlement in south-east Suffolk is the preference for relatively high ground, on spurs, overlooking the valleys (EAA, 2004, p196), similar to the topography present within the study area.

At least 22 Iron Age coins were retrieved during the archaeological works at Hacheston Roman settlement. Eleven of the coins were identified as Icenian, and only six were of the Trinovantes tribe. It has been suggested that this is a significant quantity for a Roman period settlement, which raises the likelihood of continuity from the Iron Age period (EAA, 2004, p73 - 75).

Of the 211 brooches found during the excavations at Hacheston a small number have been attributed a possible Iron Age date. The fact that fewer Icenian-type brooches were identified compared to the Trinovantian/Catuvellauni-type, is in interesting contrast to the Iron Age coin evidence from the excavated area (EAA, 2004, p87-9).

Two sherds of Iron Age 'stamped ware' pottery from the excavations at Hacheston may have been recovered from residual contexts (EAA, 2004, p160-1, Fig.108).

Twenty-five Iron Age findspots are recorded within the study area (**P007** to **P031**). Seven of these are recorded within Site A (**P010, P012** to **P014, P019, P021, P04**), whilst the remaining records are located to the south-west and south-east of the site. Various Iron Age pottery sherds and coins (15) have been found at Fiveways Junction including 16 Iceni tribe and three Trinovantes/Catuvellauni tribe coins (EAA, 2004). Bronze coins of Iron Age date, including a 'boar-horse type' coin have been recovered by metal detecting on fields to the west of Site A.

5.4 Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)

The Romano-British settlement of Hacheston, initially discovered in 1964, was the subject of geophysical survey and open area excavations in 1973-4 prior to construction of the A12 Wickham Market bypass. The settlement has been described as of a type consistent with a Roman 'small town' (EAA, 2004). It has been suggested that this settlement may have covered an area as large as 30 hectares (Plouviez, 1995, p71).

The excavated evidence suggests that the settlement was established in the first half of the 1st century AD, almost certainly prior to the Roman conquest of Britain in AD 43. During the late 1st century AD, a gravel road line was laid out and insubstantial rectangular buildings were constructed alongside it. Pottery was manufactured between the later 1st and mid-3rd centuries AD. The excavations also produced areas of iron working debris and related structures. It has been suggested that during the 4th century AD there was a marked drop in activity suggesting either abandonment or 'impoverishment' by AD 370 (EAA, 2004).

Small-scale excavations and finds recovery from the fields around Fiveways junction were recorded from 1964 onwards but never fully reported (Figure 22, after EAA 2004, Figure 2). The remains of a kiln, a bowl furnace, burnt clay features, pottery and finds dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries, and a possible road defined by parallel ditches were recorded on the western edge of Site A in the mid-1960s and early 1970s (a). Flint wall foundations enclosing a clay-floored room, a cess-

filled pit and a pottery kiln of probable 3rd century date, were recorded on the south-western edge of Site A (b). A burnt clay furnace, associated with coins of 3rd – 4th century date (Constantine I and II, Constans and Arcadius), was recorded on the south-western edge of Site A (c). Pits (d) recorded south of the B1078, adjacent to Sites A and B, produced a chalcedony intaglio (engraved quartz gemstone) of probable 1st century date along with Samian pottery sherds and a black burnished ware cooking pot. The pottery assemblages from the various kilns found in the 1960s and 1970s were examined alongside material recovered by the 1973 excavations (EAA, 2004).

Recent geophysical survey suggests that at least two phases of ditched enclosures and associated features, probably relating to the Roman settlement at Hacheston and possibly earlier activity, extend across Site A and into the south of Site B (Figure 23).

Numerous Roman period finds have been recovered from the site by metal detecting, including a 'Polden Hill' type brooch, Colchester type and Colchester derivative brooches, a bronze sprue fragment, a bronze bell, and assorted bronze and silver coins of 3rd/4th century date (EAA, 2004).

Kilns of 1st – 3rd century date were recorded along with pits, pottery and a possible inhumation burial in the fields to the west and south- west of Site A. Roman 'greyware' pottery (**19**), dated to the 2nd/3rd centuries AD, from Bridge Farm and a 'greyware' pottery jar (**17**), discovered to the west of Site A, may represent the westernmost extent of the Roman settlement at Hacheston.

A section of possible Roman road (**18**), comprising a "gravel bed, four feet thick and c. 30 feet across" was noted, c. 600m south-west of Site A, in 1967, but the presence of a Roman road at this location has not been proven.

A bronze lamp (**16**) found near Rookery Farm in 1967, at least 350m north of the Sites A and B, was probably a chance loss.

5.5 Early-medieval (450 AD – 1066 AD)

The remains of a sunken featured building, a fragment of Saxon pottery recovered from a disused hearth and an early-medieval gilt copper alloy 'Style I' mount suggest that, despite evidence for contraction, the Hacheston settlement continued to be occupied into the early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) period (EA, 2004). Two early-medieval PAS finds recorded from Site A (P256 and P259) were found in the area of the excavations (EV5), adjacent to the south-western boundary of Site A.

The remains of a sunken featured building, burial, ditches and 'Ipswich Ware' pottery were discovered at Gallows Hill to the west of Site A (Plouviez, 2004). Gallows Hill, which is located on a spur of land overlooking the Roman settlement at Hacheston, is the suggested site of 'Wicklaw Meeting Place' (see below).

"Wikham", the site which later became the medieval town of Wickham Market, is recorded in Domesday Book of AD 1086, which records pre-Conquest and post-Conquest landholdings.

5.6 Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

Evidence for medieval activity in and around Site A is largely confined to stray finds, including a bronze spout in the form of a dogs head, part of a possible 15th century bowl, a medieval buckle, a spur and a coin.

Gallows Hill, c. 100m west of Site A, is the suggested site of 'Wicklaw Meeting Place' of the Liberty of Ely's St Etheldreda (**22**), which held five and a half hundreds from c. AD 870 (or earlier) to the 13th century AD. Gallows Hill was still functioning as a meeting place in AD 1160, when a grant was made. The use of gallows is first recorded in a document of AD 1433, which names '*Wykkelowegallowes*' and the name 'Wittlow gallows' is recorded in a rental of AD 1487.

The medieval town of Wickham Market (**23**) is located to the south-west of Site A. The area of the town has been defined from historic maps and locations of listed buildings. The town received a grant for a fair in AD 1268/9 and in AD 1440 Henry VI granted a weekly market and two fairs.

The early settlement at Wickham Market was established because it was the point where the Roman Road from the west (now the B1078) met the coastal route from the south at a bridging point on the River Deben (SCDC, 2001, p1). The medieval village grew up around the church and market square. During the 14th and 15th centuries it was a bustling centre, providing facilities for the surrounding area and had a town hall where quarter sessions were held.

A section of Wickham Market (**23**) is currently designated a Conservation Area (**1**). This relatively linear area essentially follows the line of the High Street, from just south of Chapel Lane in the south, to "The Hill" in the north of the town. It includes The Grange and All Saints Church (SCDC, 2001).

Nine PAS medieval findspots have been recorded within the study area (P260 to P268), one of which is situated within the teardrop site within Site A (P265).

5.7 Post-medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

The presence of 17th century pottery overlying a brick floor (**25**) is recorded on, or close to, a sand pit, first shown on the 1st Edition OS map (1884), which straddles both Site A and Site B. It is possible that it relates to the former site of a half-timbered house.

Approximately 265m west of Site A is the location of the 18th century Glevering Park (**26**). It was laid out for Chaloner Arcedeckne by Humphrey Repton, over what had previously been fields. The park was said to cover about 300 acres in the early 20th century and the layout is discussed by Repton in his "Sketches of 1794" (Pevsner et al, 1974).

In 1791, Repton's Red Book for Arcedeckne's new Glevering Hall and Park landscaping (**26**) had a design for a plantation to hide the view of the Gallows at "Gallow Hill" (**22**) from the dining room. This description places the gallows further north than the area presently mapped as Gallows Hill. The gibbet is shown occupied on Repton's map, however, the precise location remains uncertain.

Situated approximately 300m from the southern teardrop area of Site A, is Bridge Farm, which includes a Grade II listed Farmhouse (**4**) and an unlisted barn and granary (**28**). The farmhouse most likely has 17th century origins, with later extensions in the late 17th/early 18th centuries. The farmhouse is of T-shape design and is timber framed, with two storeys and an attic. The interior has been completely modernized.

The barn (**28**) was extended by at least one bay in the 17th century and later in the 19th century. The farm complex was enlarged considerably in the 19th century, with the creation of extensive cattle yards and a detached granary, which was later

attached to the barns south gable and retains a series of unusually complete boarded grain bins on its upper storey.

The market square of Wickham Market village (**23**) formed part of the old Yarmouth turnpike. The village later became an important staging post on the London to Great Yarmouth Stage Coach route, with the White Hart being one of the oldest inns in the country. Wickham Market's position on the main road between Ipswich and Great Yarmouth encouraged its earlier growth as a market centre, but by the second half of the 19th century this function as an important rural centre began to decline. For some years the population decreased but since the 1950s, new residential developments have steadily swelled the population and the old medieval core now adjoins relatively large areas of modern suburban housing (SCDC, 2001, p1).

A bridge (**24**) is shown crossing the River Deben north of Wickham Market on Speed's map of 1610, Hodskinson's map of 1783 and Ogilby's map of 1675. On Saxton's 1575 map the bridge is shown further upstream, although this could be a cartographic error. The construction date is unknown. A bridge still exists at this location, facilitating the river crossing of the High Street/Lower Street (B1078), which runs through Wickham Market.

The post-medieval Wickham Mill and associated leats (**27**) have been located on the River Deben, immediately north-east of Wickham Market, c. 525m south-west of Site A. The complex consists of a watermill built in 1794, a mill house and a steam mill built in 1869.

The mill house itself is Grade II* listed (**8**). It is shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783, but not on Bowen's earlier 1755 map. A side leat, or original new course, is situated to the east of the mill, with the second leat/drain to the west. The mill is dated 1701 with one wheel and three pairs of stones. It was described in 1960 as "..a beautifully kept mill of brick and timber construction, with a tiled roof attached to a more recent mill house. The machinery from the steam mill across the stream has been removed this year... The condition of this mill is a standard by which others should be compared. The deeds go back to 1701, but the mill is older and should be listed" (Wailes, 1960).

Twenty-four post-medieval PAS findspots have been recorded within the study area, half of which are situated within Site A but none in Site B.

5.8 Modern

There are no heritage assets of modern date recorded in the study area.

5.9 Built Heritage Assets

There are 11 Listed Buildings recorded within the study area (**2-12**), none of which are located within 220m of Site A or Site B. Seven of these listed buildings are situated within the northern part of Wickham Market Conservation Area (**1**) and are all Grade II listed, with the exception of Wickham Mill (Hill House) (**8** and **27**), which is Grade II* listed.

Bridge Farmhouse (**4**) is Grade II listed and is part of the Bridge Farm complex, comprising the farmhouse, associated, unlisted barn and granary (**28**). Bridge Farm is situated south of the Main Road, c. 400m south-west of Site A and almost 1km from Site B. The farmhouse, barn and granary were the subject of a photographic survey in 2009 (EV1).

No. 36 Ashe Road (**2**) and Ashe Cottage, Ashe Road (**12**) Lower Hacheston, are Grade II listed; both are located at least 230m from Site A. The Grade II listed Rookery Farm (**3**) is located at least 350m north of the proposed sites.

5.10 Undated

Nine undated sites (**29** to **37**), the majority of which refer to cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs, have been recorded on the SCC HER.

Cropmarks (**33**) recorded on the boundary of Site A and Site B (OS AP, unknown) and a series of linear and rectilinear cropmark enclosures (**36**) identified within Site A, probably relate to the Hacheston Roman settlement (NAU, unknown and JGB, 1992).

Two sets of undated cropmarks (**30** and **31**) are recorded c. 350m east of Site B (aerial photograph: NAU, 1993). A possible concentric ring ditch or small circular enclosure (**30**) has been identified in a field to the south of Ivy Farm. The inner ring measures c. 30m diameter, the outer at c. 50m, with a possible entrance to the south. Approximately 150m south-west of (**30**), another possible ring ditch/circular enclosure (**31**) measures c. 60-70m in diameter.

A cropmark enclosure and semi-circular feature (**29**) and two poorly defined, possibly linked, cropmark features (**34**), are recorded 220m south-east of Site B (BKS Surveys Ltd, 1991). A field system (**37**), close to the site of (**34**), has also been identified (OS, 1972 and SAU, 1976).

"Catt's Wood" (**35**) located c. 370m north-west of Site A is recorded as undated ancient woodland.

Eighteen PAS findspots have been recorded within the study area, five of which are located within the Site A.

5.11 Previous Archaeological Investigation/Recording

EV1 – Bridge Farm, Hacheston: Photographic Survey

A photographic survey was carried out in 2009 at the site of the Grade II listed farmhouse (**4**) and associated barn and granary.

EV2 – Sace House, Main Road, Hacheston: Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring for a large extension to a house on the edge of the Romano-British settlement at Hacheston (**EV5**) recovered a small group of Roman pottery fragments from the subsoil (Newman, 2011a).

EV3 – Land at 1-2 Beulah Cottages, Ashe Road, Hacheston: Evaluation

Archaeological evaluation trenching did not reveal any archaeological features, although a much worn Roman coin and a small number of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil and from the surface of a roughly cultivated former ménage site (Newman, 2011b).

EV4 – Lower Hacheston: Metal Detecting Rally

Reported finds from a metal detecting rally on fields to the south of Site B in 2007 included three flint scrapers, over 140 Roman pottery fragments and a single medieval coin. Other finds recorded from the field, possibly during the 2007 rally, are recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).

EV5 – Romano-British Settlement at Hacheston: Excavations, Trial Holes, Findspots, Geophysical Survey

At least nine previous, separate archaeological investigations have been recorded within the area of the Romano-British settlement at Hacheston (**EV5**). These are fully reported in East Anglian Archaeology 106 *Excavations at a large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk 1973-4* (EAA 2004) and are briefly summarised here.

The site was first discovered in 1964, when finds and features were recorded in a pipe trench, running east north-east from Fiveways Junction, across the line of the A12 bypass. Subsequent fieldwalking, and small-scale excavations demonstrated that the site extended into all five fields around the Fiveways Junction.

Geophysical survey recorded sufficient evidence to suggest the presence of a settlement and associated activity along the proposed route of the A12.

Archaeological excavation of 12 sites between 1973-4 sampled a relatively small proportion of site in advanced of construction of the A12 bypass. However, evidence for a substantial Roman settlement, including; buildings, iron working, a pottery manufacturing site, a road and other associated features was recorded.

EV6 – Gallows Hill: Excavation

Further topsoil stripping c. 40m south-west of the previous excavations (**EV8**), revealed evidence for a Roman cremation cemetery (Martin et al, 1987). A group of 12 cremations were recorded, three of which were contained within pottery vessels. One of these was accompanied by two other vessels, including a colour-coated beaker. A small, complete, narrow mouthed jar with female face mask (similar to later Roman flagon types) was found during the sand and gravel extraction. This vessel may relate either to undiscovered late Roman activity or have been re-used in the early-medieval period. A possible Roman glass vessel base probably also came from this site.

EV7 – Fiveways: Metal Detecting and Findspot

Pottery sherds, a gilt bronze ‘Style I’ mount with four rivets on the reverse and a possible early-medieval strap fitting were found during metal detecting.

EV8 – Gallows Hill, Wicklow: Excavation

Roman and early-medieval archaeological features were discovered during topsoil stripping for sand and gravel extraction, in 1986, approximately 180m west of the Site A boundary. At least one sunken featured building, of early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date was recorded. A scatter of Oxford Ware pottery was recovered from the backfill of the sunken featured building. The remains of a grave, surrounded by a small ditch with an opening to the east, were discovered nearby. No grave goods were present and the only evidence for an inhumation was a coffin stain. Elsewhere in the excavated area a narrow linear feature contained fragments of early-medieval “Ipswich ware” pottery (Plouviez, 2004, p203-207).

EV9 – Wickham Market, Suffolk; Geophysical Survey 2014

Geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan on Site B in March 2014. A detailed magnetometer survey was carried out for an area covering 22ha. The survey followed on from the earlier study immediately to the west of the site (EV10).

The survey identified a number of probable archaeological features in the south and west of the site (Figure 23). Linear features and pits identified in the south of the site are likely to be related to the Romano-British settlement at Hacheston (21).

Linear anomalies that relate directly to three field boundaries shown on historic maps dating from 1891 to 1957 and a footpath shown on maps dated from 1891 to the present day were also recorded (Richardson, 2014).

EV10 – Wickham Market, Suffolk, Geophysical Survey 2013

A geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan on Site A in March 2013. A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out for an area covering 25ha. A 2 ha targeted earth resistance survey was also carried out over areas where archaeology was identified in the gradiometer survey.

The survey identified numerous linear and curvilinear anomalies indicative of ditches, field boundaries and enclosures, as well as some smaller, roughly – circular anomalies that suggest ring ditches. The features are closely concentrated suggesting an area of settlement. Some of the features cut into each other, suggesting multiple periods of occupation (Figure 23). The resistivity survey was concentrated over two areas of activity in the west and centre of the site. In the west a circular feature with two pits were identified and in the centre only the modern ploughing with an amorphous area of high resistance was picked up. (Jones 2014).

(32) Bridge Farm: Monitoring

In November 1995 archaeological monitoring was carried out during excavation of stanchion holes for farm outbuildings. The remains of a possible Roman oven, or probable pottery kiln, was encountered. Small finds comprised fragments of Roman ‘grey ware’ pottery of the 2nd century AD and later. Also discovered were fragments of an indented beaker and mortaria, suggesting at least a 3rd century AD date (Boulter, 1995).

6 Historic Mapping

A number of historical map sources were consulted for this study and are detailed in Section 2.4, above. Only those maps most relevant are discussed or illustrated below. To aid interpretation for the reader, Amec Foster Wheeler have superimposed Site A (blue) and Site B (orange) on the original mapping. It should be noted that these are in approximate locations only.

1628: Hendrik Hondius Map (scale unknown) – not illustrated

The earliest map consulted was from c. 1628. Although little detail is shown of either site, due mainly to the scale, the villages of Wickham and Marlesford are represented. A possible bridge is shown crossing the River Deben, immediately north-east of Wickham and some distance from the sites, whilst the River Ore is depicted to the north-east.

1794: John Cary Map (scale unknown) – not illustrated

More detail is apparent on the John Cary map, with the main road connecting Wickham with the villages of Lower Hacheston and Marlesford shown, along the line of the current B1078/A12.

1803: Ordnance Survey Map (scale unknown)

Figure 3 1803 Ordnance Survey map

Greater detail is shown on the Ordnance Survey (OS) map. As on the 1794 map, the main road from Wickham Market to the villages of Lower Hacheston and Marlesford (now the B1078/A12) can be seen, with 'Gallows Hill' clearly depicted to the west of Site A. The Site A - is shown as a single open area, with no internal field boundaries. The two areas of woodland, now known as 'Wonder Grove' and 'Whin Belt', are shown bordering the site to the immediate east.

With the exception of 'Beggar's Barn' and two possible access tracks leading to it from the south and south-west, no features are shown within the area of Site B.

The junction of 'Fiveways' can be seen to the south-west of Site A, with a road heading south-east connecting it with Campsea Ashe Village. This road appears to

cross the Site A area to the south. A road leading to 'Beggar's Barn' is shown to the east of the site.

1850: Tithe Map (scale unknown)

Figure 4 1850 tithe map

The 1850 Tithe map first shows the division of fields within both sites A and B.

In Site A, the two areas of woodland are still present (depicted on later maps as 'Wonder Grove' and 'Whin Belt'). Four, irregular-shaped fields, numbered 132 to 135, are shown to the north of the current B1078. The teardrop field to the south occupies two fields, numbered 194 and 195, which are separated by the road between Fiveways Junction and Campsea Ashe.

Site B is also now first seen to be internally divided. It now covers seven fields, in part or wholly (nos. 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 136). Shown within field no. 136 is what may be a pond. Three possible ponds/land parcels are also apparent. Two appear visible immediately west of Beggar's Barn in Site A, whilst another is possibly depicted within Site B (field no. 136).

1884: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1:2,500)

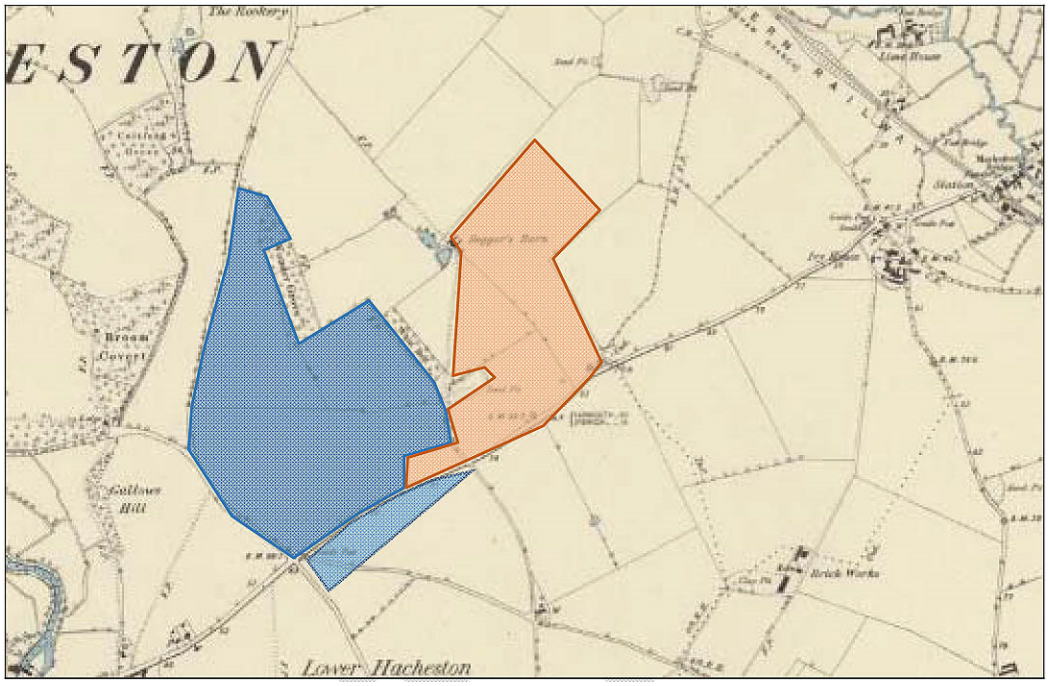

Figure 5 1884 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a relatively high level of detail for the first time. - The two northernmost fields in Site A (formerly nos. 134 and 135) remain relatively unchanged. However, the two fields to the south (formerly nos. 132 and 133) have now been amalgamated into a single, larger field. The woods of Wonder Grove and Whin Belt are still shown immediately outside the north-eastern boundary of Site A. The two fields to the south of the current B1085 remained unchanged.

The property of 'Beggar's Barn', and its access track south from the B1078/A12 (which forms the boundary between sites A and B), is still shown. To the immediate west of 'Beggar's Barn' the two apparent small ponds/land parcels) are still visible, but the possible pond in Site B is no longer shown. Named for the first time is the "Sand Pit" (no. 129 on the 1850 tithe map), along the track from 'Beggar's Barn'.

Some modification of field layout has occurred within Site B, which now encloses six fields.

1905: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1:2,500)

Very little had changed by the time of the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. However, the woodland of 'Wonder Grove' had by this time expanded to occupy the northernmost field of Site A.

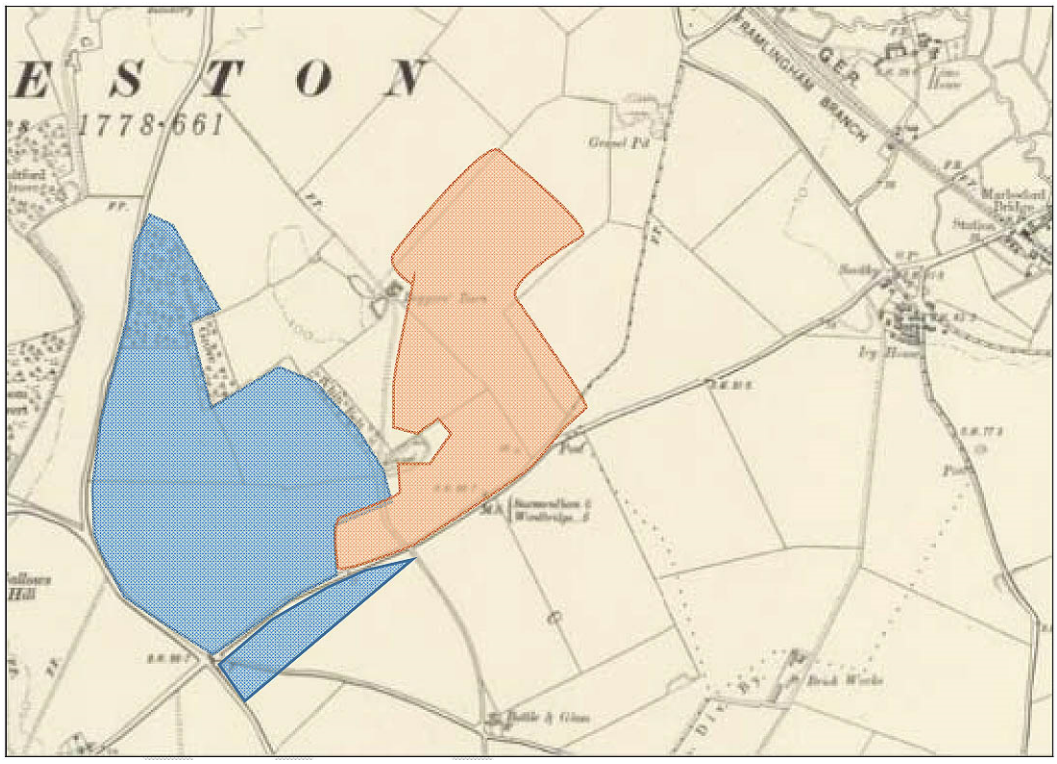

Figure 6 1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map

1951: Ordnance Survey map (1:2,500) – not illustrated

Both Sites A and B remain unchanged on the 1951 Ordnance Survey map.

1955: Ordnance Survey map (1:25,000)

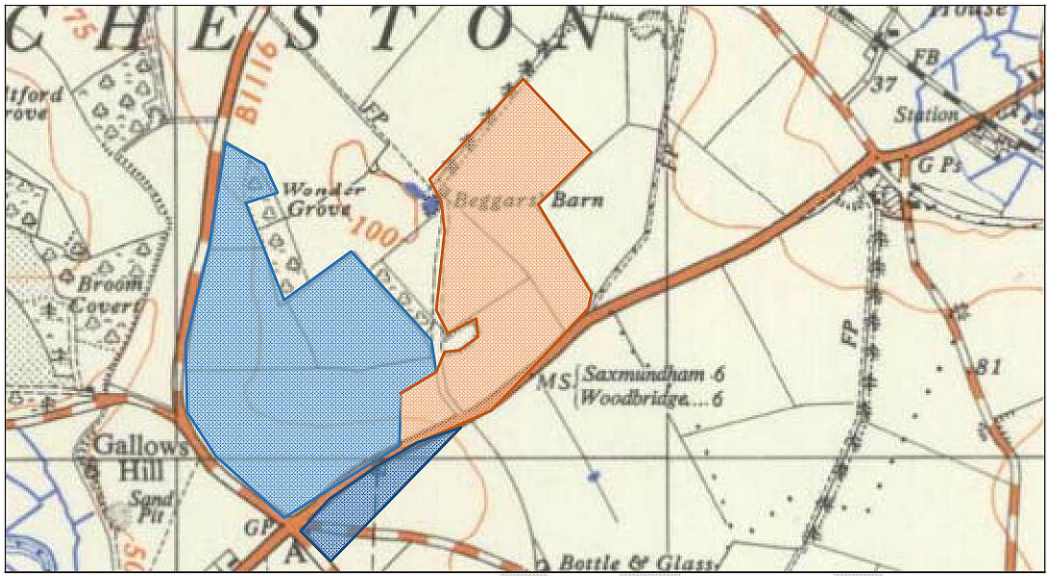

Figure 7 1955 Ordnance Survey map

Sites A and B remain relatively unchanged on this 1955 map. However, the area of “Wonder Grove” woodland appears to have decreased in size.

1957: Ordnance Survey map (1:10,560) – not illustrated

Both sites A and B remain unchanged on the 1957 Ordnance Survey map.

7 Aerial Photographs (AP)

A number of aerial photographs (APs) were reviewed as part of this study. Sources included the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). Only those which may indicate possible archaeological features and are of good enough quality are discussed below. Any features discussed in the text are highlighted in separate colours.

1945 (October)

Figure 8 16th October 1945 (NMR Ref: RAF_106G_UK_929_RS_4339)

A possible sub-circular 'mound' (red), within Site A, also appears on later APs.

1961 (March)

An area of possible post-medieval/modern disturbance (yellow) is first visible on the western edge of Site A. It is unclear as to whether this relates to below or above ground features, but this disturbance is also visible on the August 1977 AP.

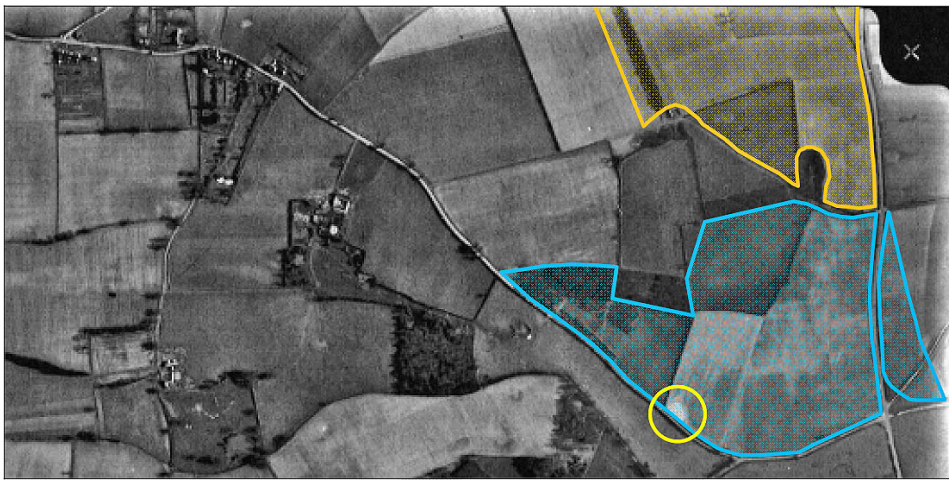

Figure 9 3rd March 1961 (NMR Ref: MAL_61465_V_89495)

1961 (May)

The site of the possible post-medieval/modern disturbance (yellow) is still visible. Agricultural 'scarring' is also evident to the south-west.

Figure 10 12th May 1961 (NMR Ref: MAL_61474_V_91178)

1972 (March)

The possible sub-circular 'mound' (red) is still visible. A number of irregular shaped cropmarks are also apparent within Site A. Their character suggests they represent geological variations and/or former field boundaries, as opposed to buried archaeological features.

Figure 11 24th March 1972 (NMR Ref: OS_72057_V_241)

1973 (April)

The irregular shaped cropmarks are still visible within Site A and in the area of the former sub-circular 'mound' (red) is what appears as a modern irregular shaped feature. A collection of semi-circular features are visible to the south-west of the site, which most likely represent modern features or are due to technical 'issues' with the AP.

Figure 12 25th April 1973 (NMR Ref: OS_73096_V_334)

1977 (July)

Figure 13 21st July 1977 (NMR Ref: TM 3157_1 SFU 11565_GG_10)

The irregular shaped cropmarks and what appears as a modern irregular shaped feature (red) are still visible within Site A. The possible area of post-medieval/modern disturbance (yellow), which appears on earlier APs, is also visible.

1977 (August)

Figure 14 29th August 1977 (NMR Ref: OS_77126_V_003)

Again, irregular shaped cropmarks and the possible area of post-medieval/modern disturbance (yellow) can be seen across Site A.

1978

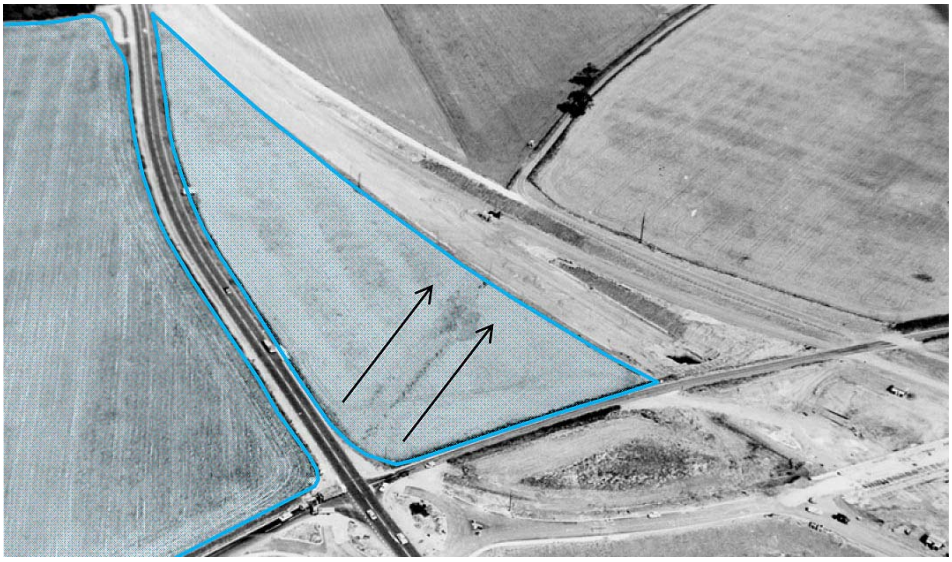

Figure 15 Aerial photograph from c. 1978 (SCC HER Ref: HCH001_MOWATBE33)

This 1978 AP only shows the Site A teardrop field south of the B1078. It clearly shows the former line of the Campsea Ashe to Fiveways Junction road.

1993 (July)

Figure 16 Aerial photograph from 18th July 1993 (NMR Ref: OS_93365_V_051)

The latest AP reviewed was from 1993. The possible post-medieval/Modern irregular shaped feature (red) is still visible. Also shown are possible agricultural plots within Site A.

8 Geophysical Survey

8.1 Summary of results

Geophysical surveys have been carried out on both Site A and Site B, at Wickham Market by Stratascan; Site A (Richardson 2013) and Site B (Jones 2014).

Geophysical survey was carried out to determine the extent of the known Roman settlement at Hacheston. The survey identified a number of anomalies that appear to represent several, separate phases of activity, with boundaries, discrete features, enclosures and possible buildings, extending north-west to south-east through the centre of Site A and into the south-western portion of Site B.

Full details can be found in the respective reports.

A composite figure, showing greyscale anomalies extending across Site A and Site B (Figure 23), is included in this report for information.

9 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

9.1 General

As outlined in Section 2 above, a search of the Suffolk County Council HER was undertaken for all recorded assets within a 1km buffer from the proposed site boundary. A review of available cartographic sources (historic mapping), previous archaeological investigations and aerial photographs was also undertaken.

Professional judgement has then been used to assign a level of potential for the site to contain below ground archaeological remains from each of the time periods outlined above in Section 5.2. The potential is described according to the system described below.

HIGH - Archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the site.

MEDIUM - Archaeological features and finds of this period may be represented on the site.

LOW - Archaeological features and finds of this period are unlikely to be represented on the site, although small quantities of 'residual' finds may be present.

9.2 Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (Pre-30,000BP) to Bronze Age (2,000 BC-700BC)

A number of prehistoric flint assemblages have been identified within the 1km study area. Of these only two are recorded within the boundary of the proposed site.

Five 'prehistoric flints' (**13**) discovered as part of a metal detecting club meeting are recorded on the HER search to the west of Site A, close to a lithic find spot (**P005**) recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Four additional Mesolithic and Neolithic findspots were identified within the wider 1km study area through the PAS scheme (**P001-P004**).

Alongside the lithic evidence of prehistoric activity in the study area, the HER search records a small assemblage of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware uncovered in Area II of the Hacheston Excavations (**EV5**). It is suggested that further prehistoric features may have been overlooked in the rapid excavation of Area II (EAA, 2004, P160). The presence of these assemblages both in and around the Site A and Site B, suggest that there was activity in the wider study area during the Mesolithic and Neolithic period. The presence of Neolithic pottery in a small pit excavated as part of the Hacheston evaluations (**EV5**) suggest that this presence may be more than just residual, as such this period is deemed to have a **LOW-MEDIUM** potential.

A Bronze Age socketed axe (**P006**) was recorded to the north-west of Sites A and B. This is the only find or feature of this period within the wider study area and as such the archaeological potential for this period within the site is considered **LOW**.

9.3 Iron Age

A variety of Iron Age finds have been found within the 1km study area surrounding Sites A and B. A fragment of bronze strap fitting was found to the south east of the study area and two sherds of Iron Age 'stamped ware' pottery, were retrieved from the Hacheston Roman settlement (**EV5**) (EAA, 2004 p160-161, Fig108). The

Hacheston Excavations (**EV5**) also yielded several Iron Age brooches, (EAA, 2004, P87-9), and 22 Iron Age coins (EAA, 2004, p75), a significant quantity for a Roman period settlement, raising the possibility of Iron Age activity on the site. (EAA, 2004, p196). Alongside the finds from Hacheston Roman settlement, Iron Age pottery and coins have been found in metal detecting rallies within the study area (**15**) (EAA 2004, p4).

Twenty five PAS records for Iron Age find spots have also been recorded within the study area (**P007-P0031**). Seven of these fall within the boundary of Site A, whilst the remainder are located to the south west and south east of the site. While only a small number of these finds fall within Sites A and B the distribution of Iron Age finds within the surrounding area is relatively high; and the topography of the study area, on relatively high ground overlooking the river valley, is characteristic of late Iron Age settlement in south-east Suffolk (EZAA, 2004, p196).

The Iron Age finds from the Hacheston Site (**EV5**), combined with the geophysical surveys (**EV9 EV10**) showing several phases of activity extending across Sites A and B, together with the numerous Iron Age finds from the area, indicates that the potential for archaeological remains from this period is **MEDIUM-HIGH**.

9.4 Romano-British

The Roman settlement at Hacheston is the main focus of Roman activity in the site (**EV5**). Geophysical survey of Site A (2013) (**EV10**) and Site B (2014) (**EV9**) identified features thought to be associated with the Roman settlement (Richardson, 2014). These features follow a north west- south-east orientation, running directly through Site A and continuing into the south-western portion of Site B. The HER search identified several other Roman features within the wider 1km study area, including a possible Roman road (**18**) to the south west of Site A, a bronze lamp found in 1967 (**16**) to the north of the sites and un-stratified Roman pottery at Bridge Farm (**19**).

The potential for this archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period within these areas is **HIGH**. The Roman activity in Site B appears to be focused in the south-west of the site.

9.5 Early-medieval

Several early-medieval findspots have been identified through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) (**P256-259**), including two strap or harness fittings from within Site A.

Two areas of early-medieval activity are recorded within 1km of Sites A and B. These comprise a sunken feature building (or *grubenhaus*) and fragment of early-medieval pottery discovered during excavations of the Hacheston site (**EV5**) and a sunken feature building, burial, ditches and 'Ipswich ware' pottery from Gallows Hill (**EV6**). An early-medieval/ Saxon period copper alloy 'style I' mount was also recorded in the 1km search area (EA, 2004).

Sunken feature buildings (SFBs) are characteristic of early-medieval settlement. Records of separate SFBs from excavations immediately to the south (**EV5**) and west (**EV6**), along with stray metalwork finds from the site and study area, suggest that the potential for early-medieval features is **MEDIUM**.

9.6 Medieval

The only recorded medieval findspots within the site boundary comprise chance finds of a buckle, a spur and a single coin.

Two medieval sites are recorded within 1km of the site boundary; the medieval town of Wickham Market sits within the wider study area as does Gallows Hill, the suggested site of 'Wicklaw Meeting Place' (**22**).

Based on this information the medieval period has been assigned a **LOW-MEDIUM** potential.

9.7 Post-medieval

The possible site of a post-medieval house, comprising a brick floor, overlain by 17th century pottery (**25**), straddles the boundary between Sites A and B. Post-medieval metal-detecting finds, recovered from Site A, have been recorded by the PAS. Geophysical Survey confirmed that traces of post-medieval field boundaries and a foot path recorded on historic maps, survive across the site.

A number of post-medieval listed buildings (**2-12**) are recorded within the 1km study area. Seven of these buildings (**5-12**) are located within the Wickham Market conservation area; two listed buildings are located on Ashe Road, Lower Hacheston (**2** and **12**); and two are isolated farm buildings (**3** and 6). None of these buildings is located closer than 220m from the boundary of either Site A or Site B.

Other post-medieval heritage assets identified within the 1km study area include Glevering Park, Gallows Hill, Wickham Mill and an unlisted barn (**28**) dating from the 17th century, associated with the Grade II Listed farmhouse (**2**) on Ashe Road.

The majority of post-medieval features within Sites A and B are agricultural in origin with findspots of this date representing casual losses. However, the 'brick floor' (**25**) may indicate the remains of a former a post-medieval house straddling the site boundary. Features associated with the house could extend into both Sites A and B and, therefore, this period is deemed to have **LOW-MEDIUM** potential.

9.8 Modern

No heritage assets of modern date have been recorded within the study area and as such archaeological potential for this period is **LOW**.

9.9 Undated

Nine undated features have been identified within the wider study area, including crop mark features (**33** and **36**) recorded across Site A. These cropmark features probably relate to the Roman settlement at Hacheston (**EV5**), although their significance has largely been supplanted by the more extensive, and more detailed geophysical survey results (see Figure 23).

An undated ancient woodland "Cats Wood" (**35**) lies 370m north-west of the site.

The previously recorded features, chance finds and the extensive "archaeological" features recorded by the geophysical survey indicate that the "undated" features recorded on the HER are likely to relate to the periods of highest archaeological potential (Iron Age – Post-medieval) described in paragraphs 9.3 – 9.7, above.

9.10 Modern Disturbance

Both Site A and Site B have been in agricultural use for some time, probably since at least the medieval period. The site was under arable cultivation at the time of the site visit. Continuous ploughing will have had an impact on the survival of the below ground archaeology. This impact will have increased over time as the depth of ploughing gradually increased.

The A12 forms the south-eastern boundary of Site A and runs close to the south-eastern boundary of Site B. It is likely that some disturbance relating to the construction of the modern A12 has occurred along the south-eastern boundary of both sites.

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Appendix A Gazetteers

Designated Heritage Assets

Amec Foster Wheeler ID	List Entry	Record Type	Grade	Site Name	Description (taken from Listing Schedule)	PERIOD
1	SC31	Conservation Area		Wickham Market Conservation Area	Wickham Market Conservation Area	
2	DSF 10863	Listed Building	II	No. 36 Ash Road, Lower Hacheston, Woodbridge	House, at one time 2 cottages. Probably 15th century with later alterations. Timber framed and plastered with modern concrete pantile roof. Single storey and attic. 3 cell plan. Various casement windows, mid-20th century gabled porch with glazed door, conservatory adjoining to left hand side; 3 dormers, 2 with catslide roofs, the central one broader and gabled. Internal stack and external stack to right hand side. Interior with exposed timbering; very heavy joists to the right hand side; some remains of arched braces of main truss.	medieval
3	DSF 11946	Listed Building	II	The Rookery (No. 35) The Street, Hacheston, Woodbridge	Farmhouse. North wing 16th century, south wing largely rebuilt mid-19th century. L shape plan. North wing: timber framed and plastered, plaintiled roof; 2 storeys; 4 window range, 3-light casements, boarded half-door, internal stack. South wing: white brick facade, red brick gable ends, plastered to rear; slated roof. 2 storeys. 3 window range, inset sashes with large panes, flat arches, 3-light canted bays to ground floor; central doorway with brick porch and 6-panel door, the upper 2 panel glazed; the bays and porch have embellished cornices and flat roofs. Gable end stacks. The north wing contains some good exposed timbering.	medieval
4	DSF 10183	Listed Building	II	Bridge Farmhouse	Farmhouse. Probably early 17th century with later extensions including late 17th /early 18th century former dairy wing to north west. T shape plan. Timber framed and plastered, the plaster lined in imitation of ashlar; plaintiled roof. 2 storeys and attic. Original part with 3 window range, 20th century 3-light casements, square hood moulds; mid-20th century glazed door with frieze and pediment above; internal stack. Former dairy: exposed timber framing with brick nogging, roughcast render to gable ends, pantiled roof; single storey and attic; mid-20th century windows and catslide dormers. Interior completely modernised.	Post-medieval

Amec Foster Wheeler ID	List Entry	Record Type	Grade	Site Name	Description (taken from Listing Schedule)	PERIOD
5	DSF 10768	Listed Building	II	Nos. 201 - 203 High Street, Wickham Market, Woodbridge	2 semi-detached houses formerly one house. Early 19th century. Red brick with slate roof. 2 storeys. Fenestration: originally 4 window range, one window blocked; casements with glazing bars. Canted bay to right of entrance doorway to No.203. Flat gauged brick arches. Mullion and transome casements to north east gable. Entrance to No.203 has semi-circular brick arch with 6 panelled door blocked fanlight over. Stucco plat band. Square moulded red brick stack to north east gable.	Post-medieval
6	DSF 10385	Listed Building	II	No. 240 (238) High Street, Wickham Market, Woodbridge	Early 9th century, probably earlier core. White brick, plasterwork to rear; slated roof. 3 storeys to facade, 2 storeys to rear. Symmetrical facade with pilasters to the quoins; 3 windows, inset small pane sashes, flat brick arches; doorway with 6-panel raised and fielded door (the upper 2 panels glazed), sunk pilasters and entablature with dentilled pedimented cornice. Above the doorway is a single tall semi-circular headed sash window spanning the 2 upper floors. The watermill (q.v.) is attached to the right hand side.	Post-medieval
7	DSF 10386	Listed Building	II	Bridge 20m south of Wickham Mill (Including attached railings)	Bridge over the tailrace of Wickham Mill. Probably l9th century. White brick facing, 2-span construction; 20th century widening on north side. Cast iron parapet railings, with a longer length of railings on the south side; posts of cruciform plan, dated 'A Barnes & Co. Woodbridge 1901'. Half the bridge is in Hacheston parish. Included for group value (see 9, below).	Post-medieval
8	DSF 10752	Listed Building	II*	Wickham Mill (Hill House), 52 High Street, Wickham Market, Woodbridge	Watermill. Later 18th century. Timber framed and weatherboarded with white brick to the ground floor except at the rear; plaintiled roof. 2 storeys and attic. 3 windows, small pane sashes in flush frames; boarded door to the left hand side. Weatherboarded lucam to the gable end. The machinery is complete and in working order: cast iron breast-shot waterwheel, cast iron wheelshaft, pitwheel and wallower; wooden upright shaft; good all wood compass-arm spurwheel, cast iron stone nuts; there are 3 pairs of overdriven millstones with circular casings on the first floor. A particularly fine and unaltered watermil1 which forms part of an important traditional grouping of mill buildings.	Post-medieval
9	DSF 10877	Listed Building	II	Bridge 20m south of Wickham Mill (Including attached railings)	Bridge over the tailrace of Wickham Mill. Probably 19th century. White brick facing, 2-span construction; 20th century widening on north side. Cast iron parapet railings, with a longer length of railings on the south side; posts of cruciform plan, dated 'A. Barnes & Co. Woodbridge 1901'. Half the bridge is in Wickham Market parish. Included for group value. (see 7, above)	Post-medieval

Amec Foster Wheeler ID	List Entry	Record Type	Grade	Site Name	Description (taken from Listing Schedule)	PERIOD
10	DSF 11220	Listed Building	II	Deben Lodge (No. 224) High Street, Wickham Market, Woodbridge	House. 18th century. Timber framed with gault brick face and slated roof. 2 storeys. 2 windows: sashes in flush frames with glazing bars. Gauged brick flat arches. Canted bay. Entrance doorway with panelled pilasters, entablature and pediment. Gault brick stack.	Post-medieval
11	DSF 11483	Listed Building	II	Former Steam Mill 20 metres south east of Wickham Mill	Former steam mill, now used for storage except for a small part which is a shop. Dated 1868 on gable end below lucam. White brick to south and west, otherwise red brick; slated roof. 3 storeys and attic. 3 bays x 2 bays, casement windows with cast iron lintols; some blank panels. On the west gable end is a vertically boarded lucam with shaped ends to the boards. Single storey former engine house attached to south, now used as a shop; semi-circular window to the gable end. To the east is the tall lean-to boiler house with the small remains of the stack on the south end. Said to be built partly of bricks from a tower windmill which stood nearby.	Post-medieval
12	DSF 12180	Listed Building	II	Ash Cottage, Ash Road, Hacheston	House, latterly 2 cottages. Mid-17th century; the south end is a later addition, possibly of 1751, a date inscribed on the internal plasterwork. Timber framed and plastered, pantiled roof. Single storey and attic. Originally 2 cell plan. 4 window range, 2- light casements, 2 catslide dormers, boarded door to left hand side; one internal stack.	Post-medieval

Non Designated Assets

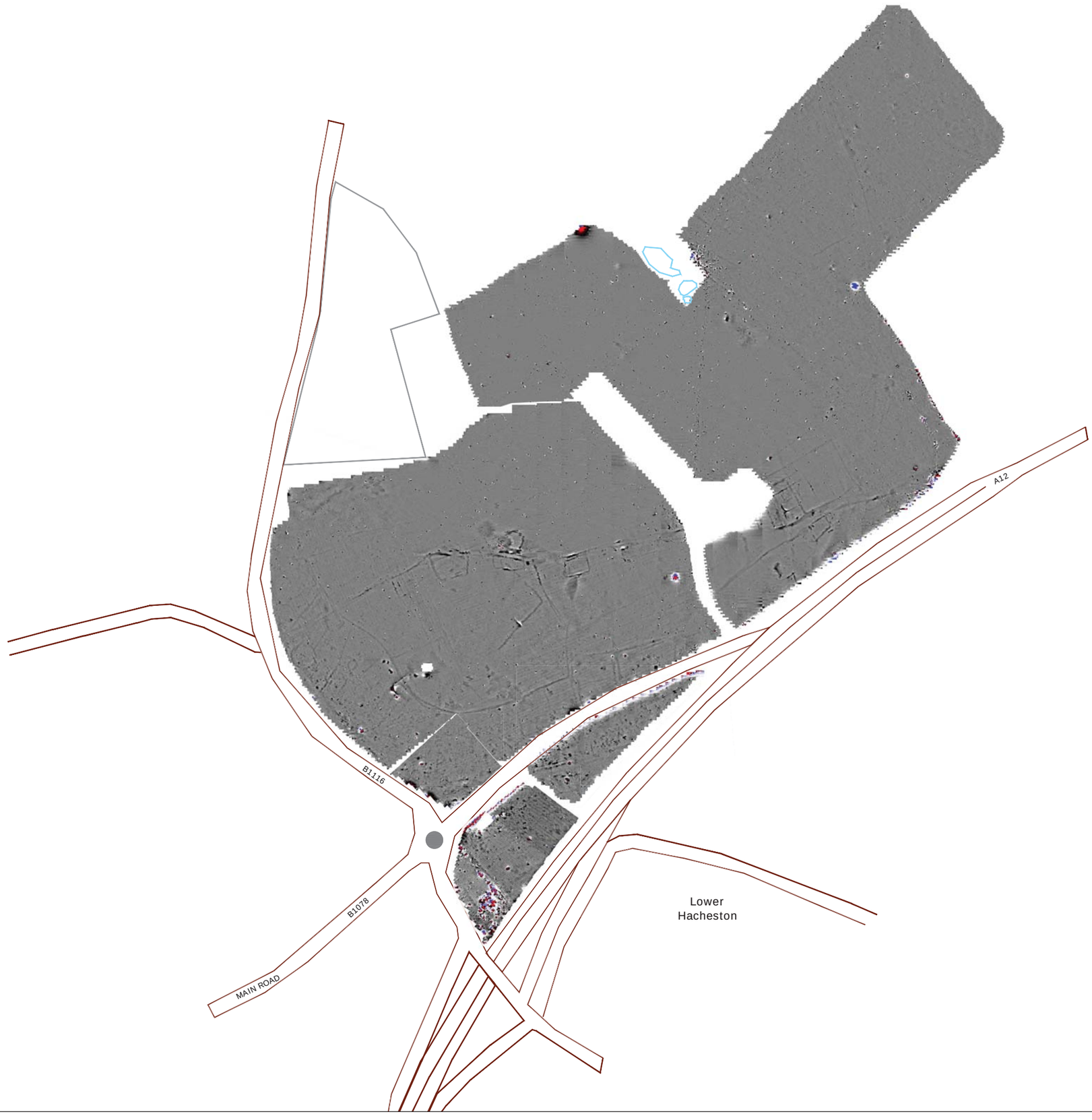
AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ID	HER REF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
13	HCH Misc - MSF21710	Monument	5 flints reported at metal detector club meeting. 2 natural flakes, one secondary flake and 2 short secondary flakes. S1	Prehistoric
14	CAA Misc - MSF21787	Find Spot	Fragment of probable small bronze strap fitting found by metal detecting in 2003.	Iron Age
15	HCH 001 - MSF2425	Monument	Pottery, coins, late IA. Pottery including terra nigra, terra rubra. 24 coins (circa 16 Iceni, 3 Trinovantes/Catuvellauni) (S1). 1982: Further (metal detected) finds from `(see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s)); one IA bronze coin and 1 silver Boar-horse type- details in (S2). 2 March 2003: Find No 716 from field 4 (rally site), bronze IA coin - 'uncertain northern bronze unit' - details in (S3).	Iron Age
16	HCH 002 - MSF2429	Monument	Bronze lamp near Rookery Farm found 1967, photographs in Ipswich Museum.	Roman
17	HCH 011 - MSF2436	Monument	Pottery, grey ware jar, height 15.5cm, grey ware base. Reported by P Cone, 26 Park Lane, Kirton in 1981. Site is probably part of Hacheston 001.	Roman
18	WKM 001 - MSF2440	Monument	TM 3063 5650, TM 3067 5650 Roman road section, gravel bed four feet thick, circa 30 feet across. Possible road not proven. Location crossing of A12 over the Deben. Reported by H J Lucock, Department of Roads and Bridges.	Roman
19	HCH 029 - MSF25731	Monument	Small quantity of Roman greyware pottery of 2nd/3rd century date. Five sherds of Roman pottery found in fields at Bridge Farm, Hacheston	Roman
20	HCH Misc - MSF2439	Find Spot	Finds on Gallows Hill.	Early-medieval
21	HCH 001 - MSF2428	Monument	Bronze spout in form of dog's head, possibly part of 15th century bowl, from field 4 of Lower Hacheston site (S1). Other finds from field 4 (S2) and field 5 (S3) found metal detecting 2000.	Medieval

AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ID	HER REF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
22	HCH Misc - MSF16999	Monument	Suggested site of the Wicklaw Meeting Place of the liberty of Ely's St Etheldreda - five and a half hundreds from circa AD870 (or earlier) to circa 13th century (S1, S2). Still functioning as meeting place in 1160 when a grant was made *'in...multorum presencia apud Wychelau* ' (S4). Use of gallows known from extent document of 1433 which names '*Wykkelowegallowes*' (S2, R1). *'Wittlow galows*' named in a rental of 1487 (S2). In 1791 Repton's Red Book for Arcedeckne's new Glevering Hall and Park landscaping has a design for a plantation on the Gull slopes to hide the Gallows from the view from the Hall dining room (S2, R2), which would place the gallows further north than the area presently mapped as Gallows Hill. Gibbet shown occupied on Repton's map (S3). Precise location unclear not mapped on HER	Medieval
23	WKM 026 - MSF24458	Monument	Medieval town of Wickham Market, defined from historic maps and locations of listed buildings. AD1086, population 25, 8 pigs, 30 sheep. 1268/69 grant for fair and market (S1, S2). Area slightly enlarged after Hodskinson's map of 1783 (S3).	Medieval
24	WKM 001 - MSF16850	Monument	Bridge shown on Speede's 1610 and Hodskinson's 1783 maps (S1, S2). They show the bridge in the same location. On the Saxton's 1575 map the bridge is shown further upstream (S3) although this could be a cartographic error(?). Construction date unknown. A bridge still exists at this location. Also shown on Ogilby's map, 1675 (S4).	Post-medieval
25	HCH 003 - MSF2430	Monument	17th century pottery over brick floor. Tudor green, Metropolitan slipware, late-17th century Delft, bellarmine, Westerwald line tankards. One sherd Italian marbled ware, manganese ware. Possible half-timbered house site. Excavated by Campen. Land use, farming (S1).	Post-medieval
26	HCH 015 - MSF12898	Monument	Glevering Park: Laid out for Chaloner Arcedeckne by Humphrey Repton (Red Book 1791) over what had been fields (S1). Park said to cover about 300 acres in early 20th century. Layout discussed by Repton in his `Sketches of 1794' (S3). Outline based on that shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. Icehouse marked on 1880s OS map in Robin's Pit at TM 2999 5727 approx.	Post-medieval

AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ID	HER REF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
27	WKM 009 - MSF15172	Monument	Wickham Mill and leat/s. Shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783, but not on Bowen's 1755 map. Mill on course of River Deben, on parish boundary. Side leat (or original new course?) to east of mill with second (?) leat or drain to west. Mill dated 1701 with (a?) wheel and three pairs of stones in (S2). Described in 1960, as `a beautifully kept mill of brick and timber construction with a tiled roof attached to a more recent mill house. The machinery from the steam mill across the stream has been removed this year... The condition of this mill is a standard by which others should be compared. The deeds go back to 1701, but the mill is older and should be listed' (S3). Further information see (S4). The complex consists of a watermill built in 1794, a mill house and a steam mill built in 1869 (S5).	Post-medieval
28	HCH 031 - MSF24706	Building	The farmhouse is a Grade II 17th century house, or perhaps earlier (AMEC ID No. **2**). The barn is a timber-framed and weather-boarded almost 30m. The roof is steeply pitched and was originally thatched, but now is covered in corrugated asbestos. The structure is currently a single piece and has evidence of an unusually complicated and historically interesting evolution: The original 17th century structure consisted of three bays, with an entrance in the north end of the east elevation. Its clasped-purlin roof structure still survives, complete with curved wind braces, though most of the stud have been renewed in the 19th century. The barn was extended by at least one bay in the 17th century and by a further three bays in the 19th century. The farm complex was enlarged considerably in the 19th century with the creation of extensive cattle yards and a formally detached granary, which was later attached to the barn's southern gable and retains a series of unusually complete boarded grain bins on its upper storey.	Post-medieval
29	HCH 019 - MSF13469	Monument	Aug 1991: Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure c 60 x 40 m; also semi- circular cropmark to east, c 50 m diameter, . AP taken by BKS Surveys Ltd. for Roughton & Partners, Consulting Engineers for A12 roadworks (S1).	Undated
30	MRF 006 - MSF14197	Monument	Cropmark of concentric ring ditch or small circular enclosure in field to south of Ivy Farm, inner ring circa 30m diameter with trace of overlapping, outer circa 50m diameter. Approximately 150m north-east from ring ditch/circular enclosure, MRF 007 (S1)	Undated
31	MRF 007 - MSF14198	Monument	Large ring ditch/circular enclosure in field to south of Ivy Farm, 60-70m in diameter (S1). Approximately 150m south-west of ring ditch/small circular enclosure, MRF 006.	Undated
32	HCH 023 - MSF16213	Monument	November 1995: Monitoring of excavation of stanchion holes for farm outbuilding revealed remains of a Roman oven or, probably, a pottery kiln. Finds comprised of Roman grey wares of 2nd century and later, with an indented beaker and mortaria sherds suggesting a 3rd century onwards date.	Undated

AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ID	HER REF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
33	HCH 018 - MSF13468	Monument	Cropmarks adjacent to the site of HCH 001 Roman site excavated 1973/74. No clear identification possible (S1).	Undated
34	HCH 020 - MSF13470	Monument	Poorly defined cropmarks. Two, possibly linked, features (S1).	Undated
35	HCH 025 - MSF19449	Monument	Ancient woodland as defined in (S1	Undated
36	HCH 028 - MSF22028	Monument	Series of linear and rectilinear enclosures, probably relating to HCH 001, large settlement north of site. S1	Undated
37	HCH 008 - MSF2433	Monument	Rectangular enclosure (S1). Probably not enclosure but part earlier plus part 1972 field system (S2). Re-plotted as field system in May 2000.	Undated
38	HCH 034 - MSF25395	Monument	Evaluation trenching did not reveal any features though a very worn Roman coin and a small number of Roman, medieval and Post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil and from the surface of a roughly cultivated former ménage site (S1).	Undated
Findspots around Fiveways junction specifically mentioned in DBA text				
a		Find Spot	Kiln – stokehole. Pottery assemblage comprising beakers and hollow-rimmed jars in grey and orange, micaceous flint and grog tempered fabrics. Burnt and unburnt mortaria sherds; Burnt clay features containing carinated bowls of probable 1st- early 2nd century date, bone pin, 3 copper alloy pins, nail cleaner, tweezers and Colchester-type brooch fragment; bowl-furnace containing pottery sherds of 1st- late 2nd century date, clay figurine of Apollo, 2 bone pins, copper alloy pin, bracelet and earring; pit containing canine skeleton and copper alloy *ligula* (spoon). The line of a possible road defined by parallel ditches aligned south-west to north-east, and possible kilns or hearths are also reported from this approximate location but have never been verified.	Roman
b		Find Spot	Kiln- remains of central pedestal, probably cut into backfilled pit containing pottery of late 2nd or 3rd century date; flint rubble wall foundations forming 3 sides of a clay-floored room c. 5m across, copper alloy spoon, Colchester-type brooch fragment and pewter metal-working debris. Cess-filled pit, copper alloy *ligula*, iron stylus	Roman
c		Find Spot	Furnace - Narrow burnt clay surface, 1.5m long, 0.15m wide and 0.3m high. Coins of Constantine I (AD305 - 306), Helena (consort of Constantius AD293 – 305), Constantine II (AD337 - 340), Constans (AD337 - 350) and Arcadius (AD383 - 408), "*were found in the upper layer of this area*" (EAA 2004).	Roman
d		Find Spot	Pit containing chalcedony (quartzite) intaglio (incised mount) showing a goatherd and a goat browsing by a tree – dated by comparison to end of 1st century AD. Backfilled pit also contained Samian pottery sherds of 1st- late 2nd century date.	Roman

Appendix B Figures from Geophysical Survey (2013 and 2014)



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-	-	-

Plotting parameters

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Minimum -100nT (blue)

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+10nT
-10nT
-100nT

Job No.	Survey Date
J5892 & J6594	OCT 2013

Client

AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE UK LTD

Project Title

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK

Subject

COLOUR PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES - OVERVIEW

STRATASCAN™
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SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:2500 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

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Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
NOV 2013	TR	01

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +100nT (red)
Minimum -100nT (blue)

+100nT
+10nT
-10nT
-100nT

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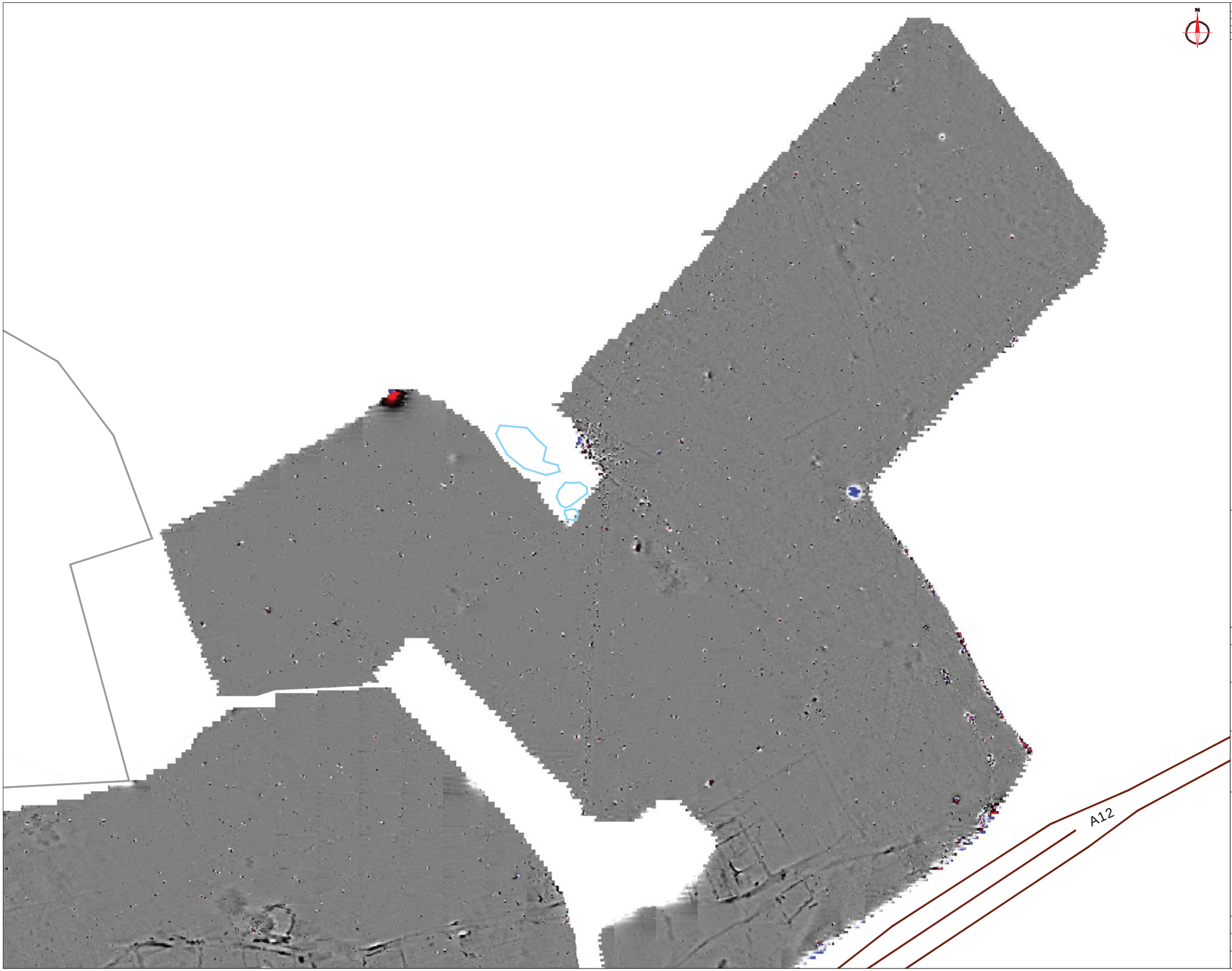

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Job No.	Survey Date
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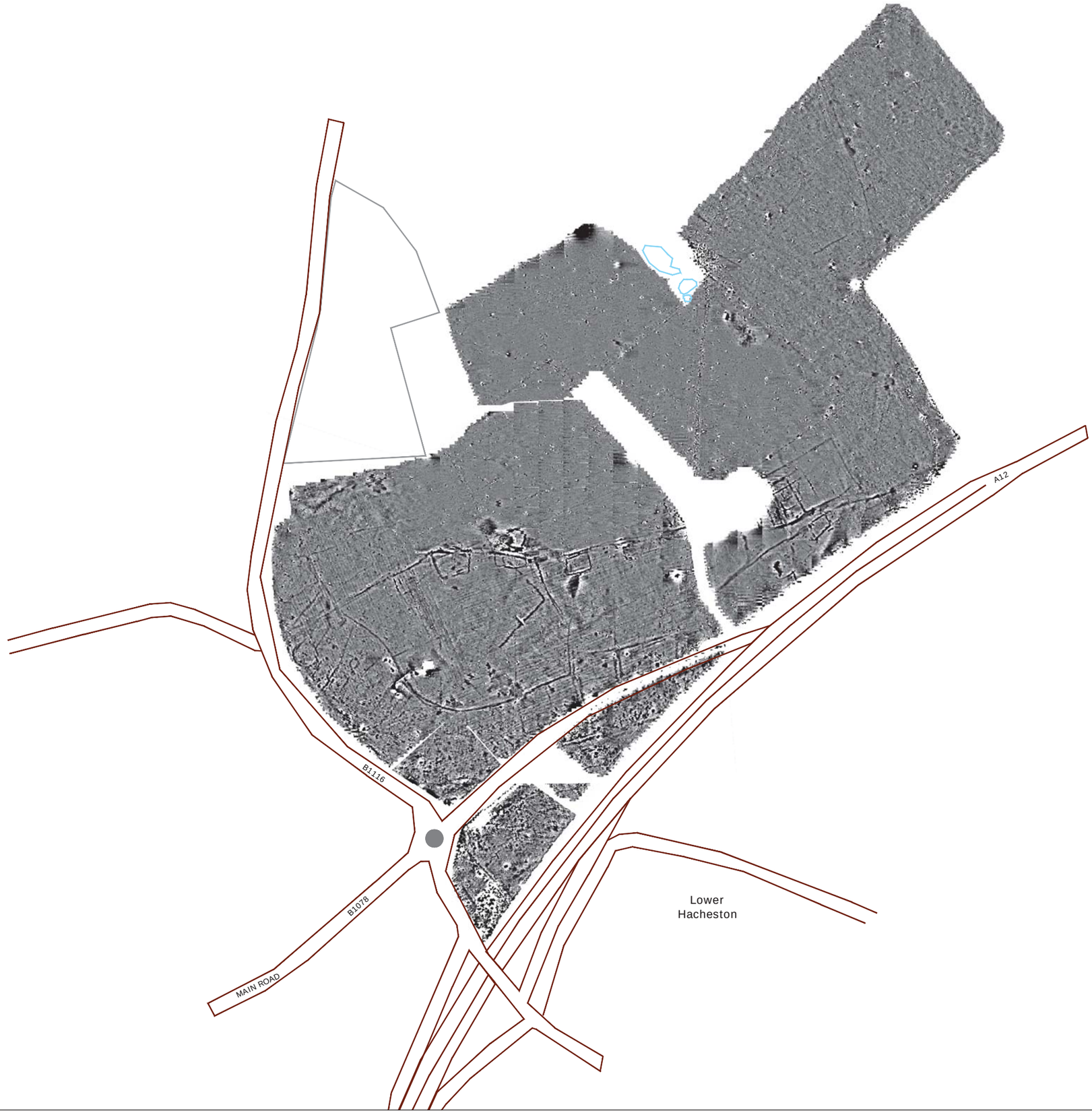

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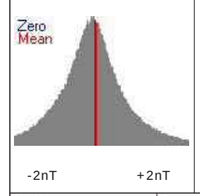

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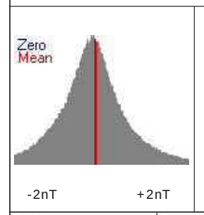

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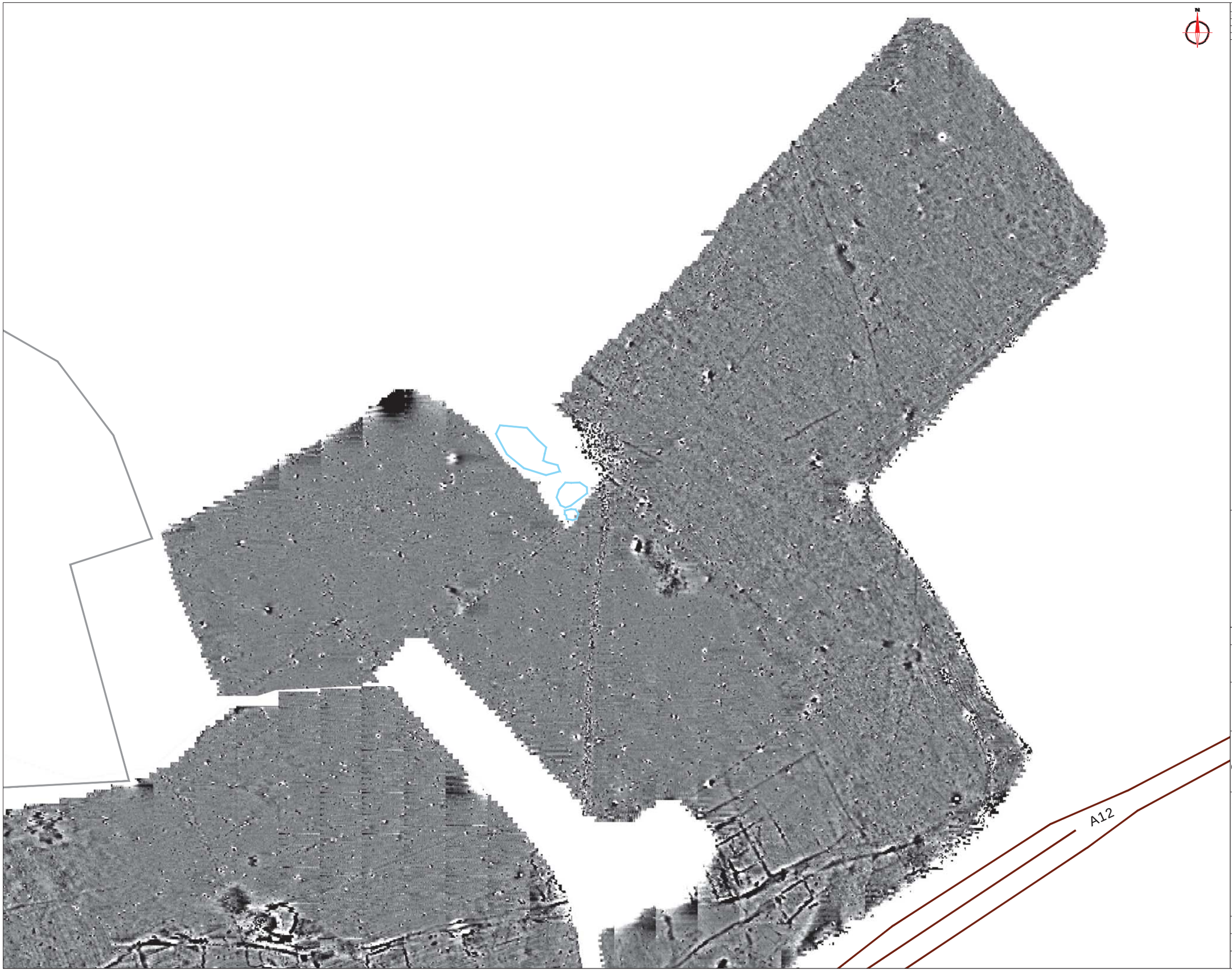

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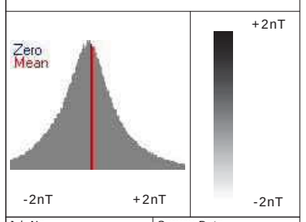

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GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
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SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	DGE	01
Date	**Drawn by**	**Figure No.**
NOV 2013	TR	06

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE

- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to a former field boundary not present on available mapping
- Linear anomaly - related to a former field boundary present on available mapping
- Scattered magnetic debris related to a former track way or foot path present on available mapping

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Job No.	Survey Date
J5892 & J6594	OCT 2013

Client

AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE UK LTD

Project Title

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK

Subject

INTERPRETATION - OVERVIEW

STRATASCAN™
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Scale 1:2500 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

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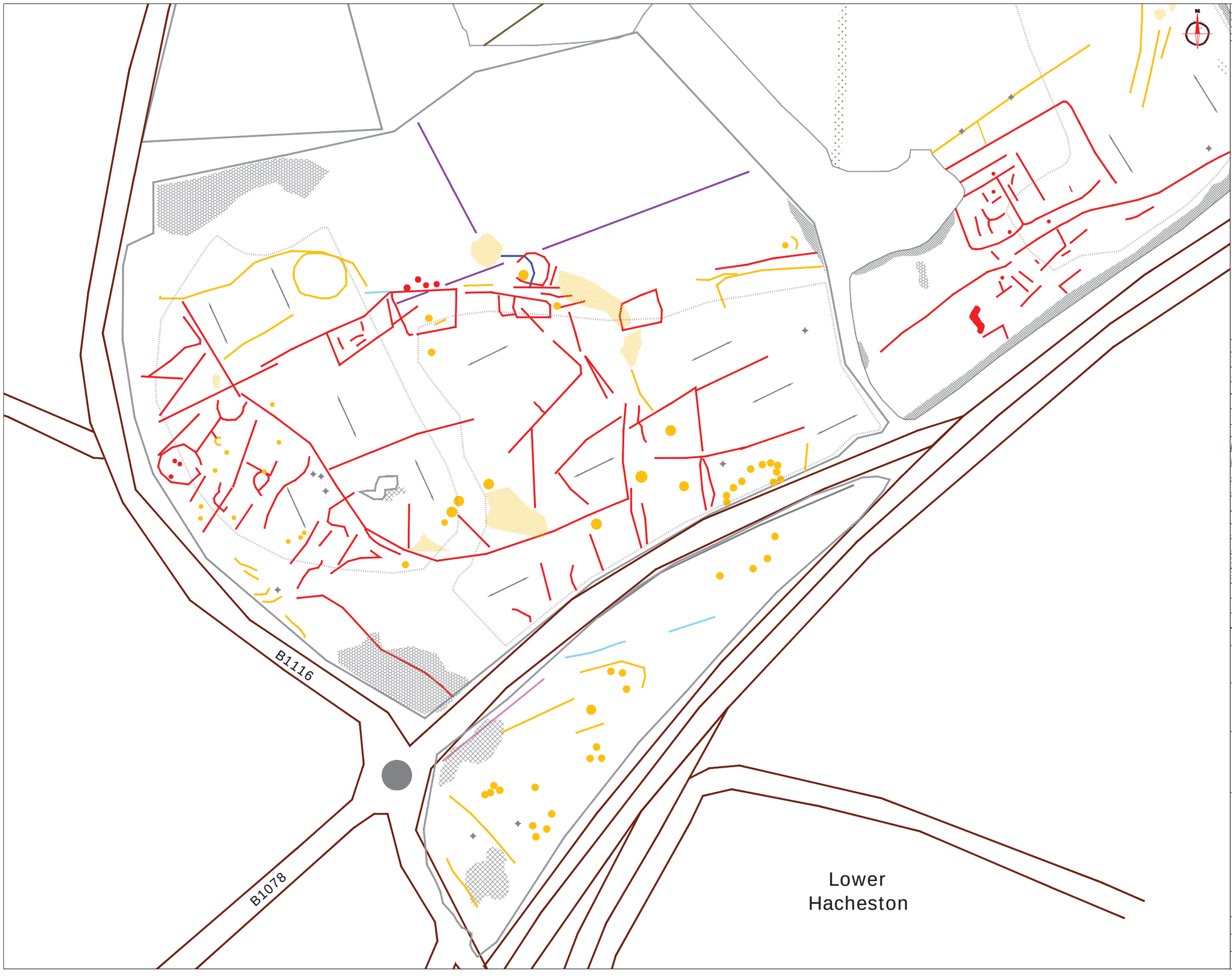
Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
NOV 2013	TR	07



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
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- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Job No.	Survey Date
J5892 & J6594	OCT 2013

Client

AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE UK LTD

Project Title

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK

Subject

INTERPRETATION - SOUTH WEST

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SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
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Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
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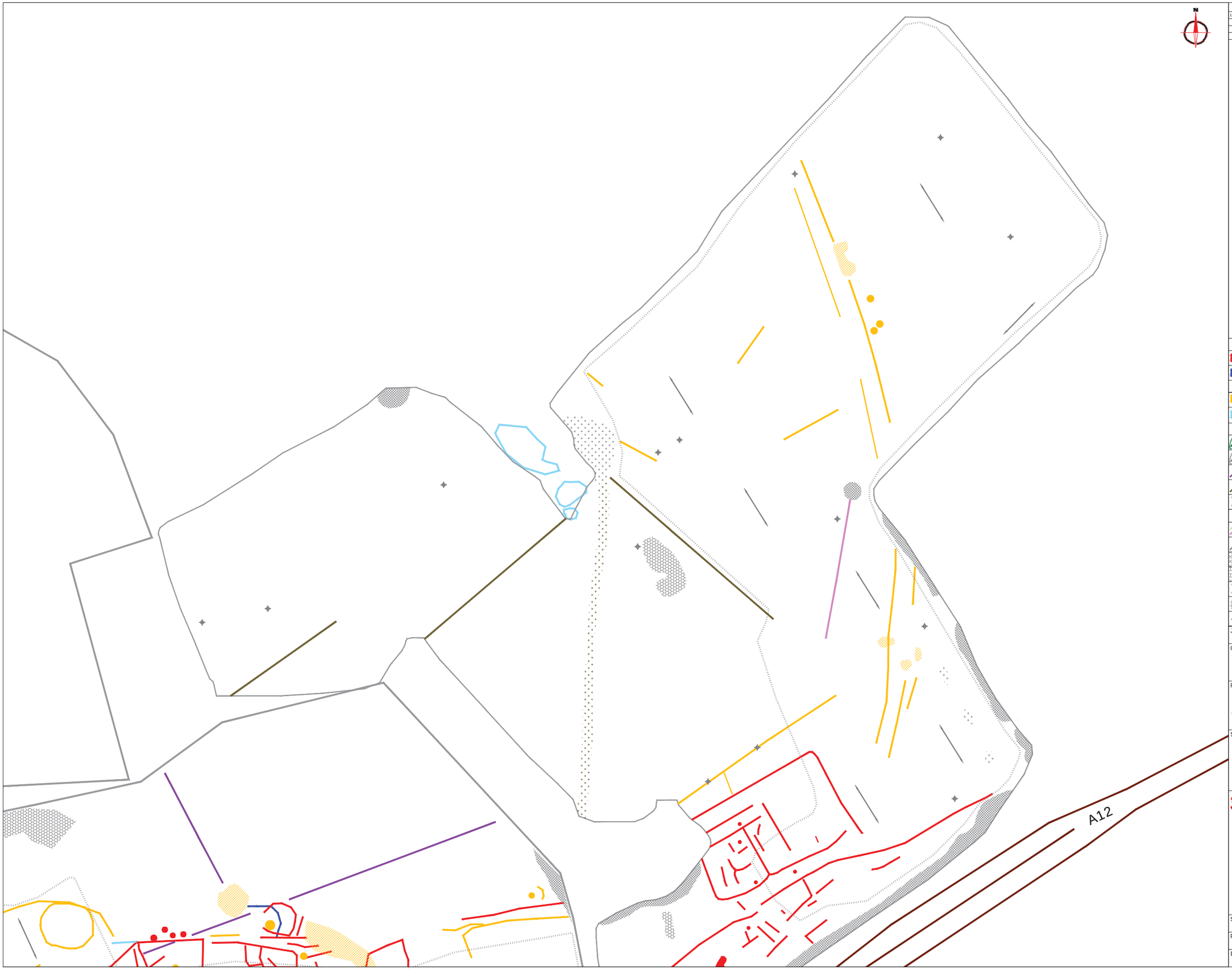

Amendments

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-	-	-
-	-	-

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- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Job No.	Survey Date
J5892 & J6594	OCT 2013

Client

AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE UK LTD

Project Title

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK

Subject

INTERPRETATION - NORTH EAST

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Scale 1:1250 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
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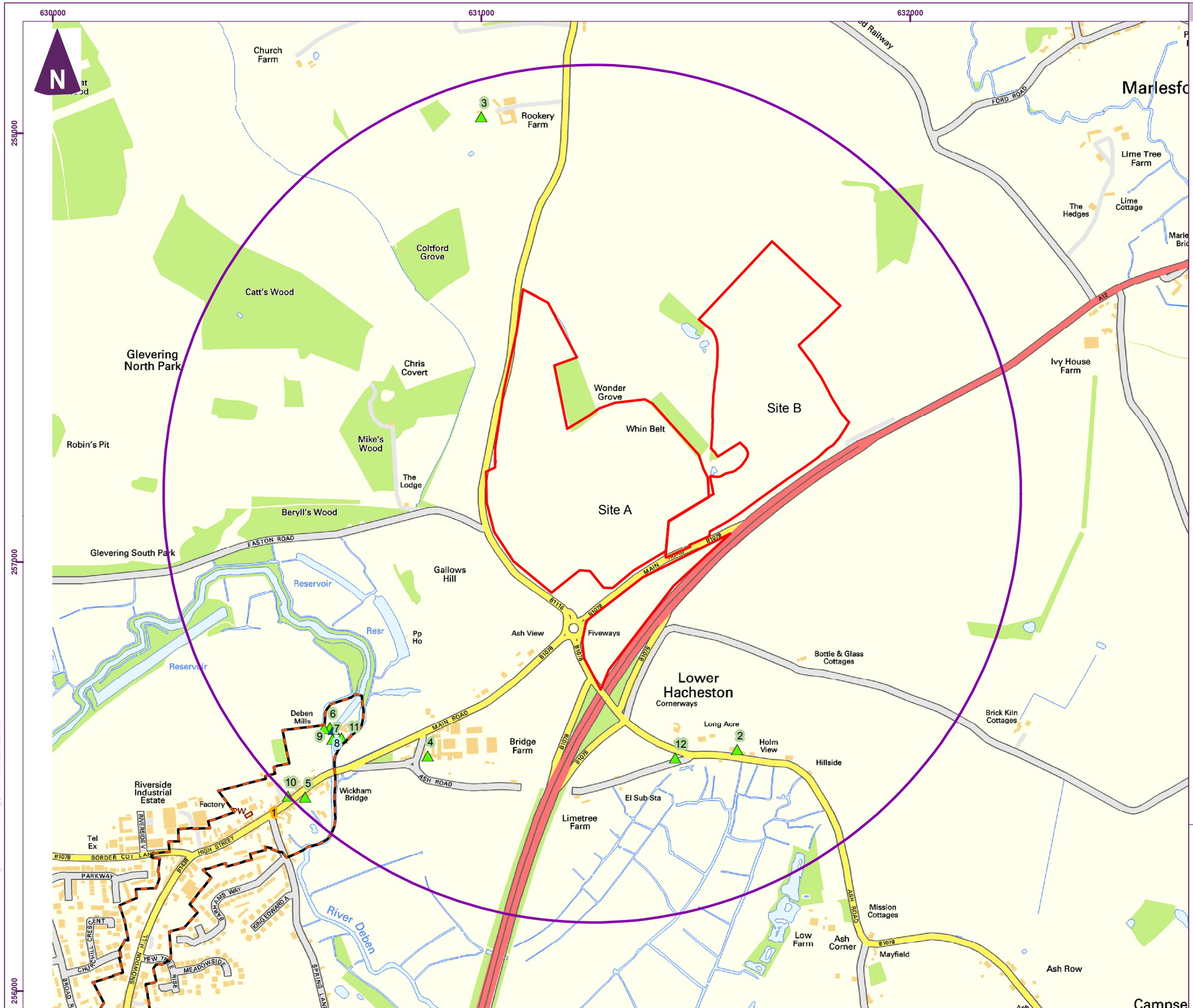
Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
NOV 2013	TR	09

Appendix C Figures 19 - 23



Key

- Site A
- Site B
- Study area 1km
- conservation area_region

Listed buildings

GRADE

- II
- II*

Note:
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 06/01/2016. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from http://www.historicengland.org.uk.

0 250 500

Scale at A3: 1:8,617

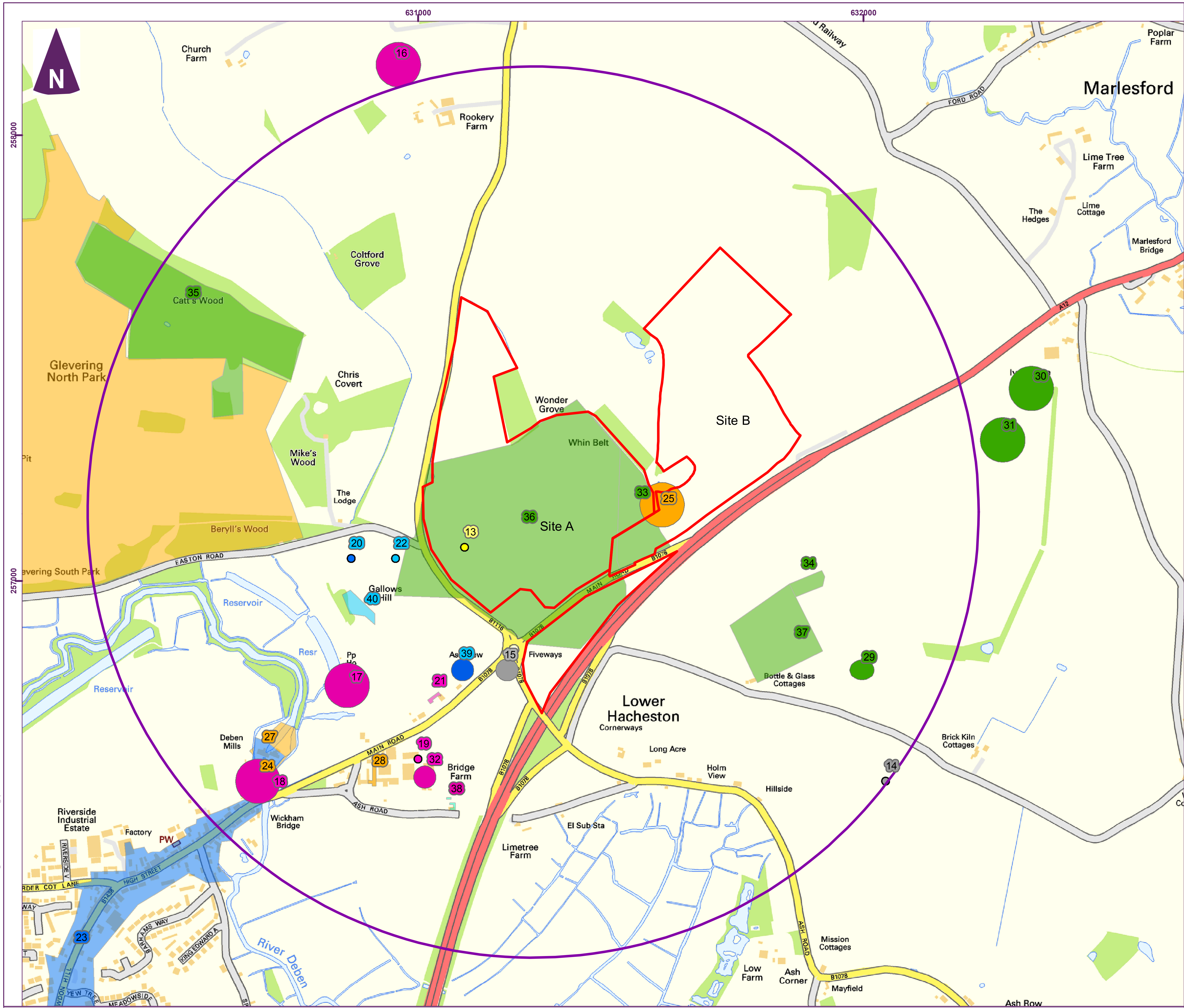
Sizewell C
Wickham Market
Desk-based assesment

amec foster wheeler

Figure 19
Designated heritage assets

January 2016 34612 LEA22.mxd Maloc

file: C:\Users\charlotte.malone\Documents\Big field trial trenching plot\34612 LEA22.mxd


631000
632000
258000
257000
N
Church Farm
Rookery Farm
Poplar Farm
Marlesford
Ford Road
Railway
Lime Tree Farm
The Hedges
Lime Cottage
Marlesford Bridge
Coltford Grove
Catt's Wood
Glevering North Park
Chris Covert
Mike's Wood
The Lodge
Beryll's Wood
Easton Road
Glevering South Park
Wonder Grove
Whin Belt
Site A
Site B
A12
Gallows Hill
Reservoir
Resr
Fiveways
B1116
B1078
Main Road
Lower Hacheston
Cornerways
Long Acre
Holm View
Hillside
Bottle & Glass Cottages
Brick Kiln Cottages
Deben Mills
Bridge Farm
Ash Road
Wickham Bridge
Riverside Industrial Estate
Factory
PW
High Street
El Sub Sta
Limetree Farm
River Deben
Mission Cottages
Low Farm
Ash Corner
Mayfield
Ash Row
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Key

- Site A
- Site B
- Study area 1km

Non-designated assets (point)

PERIOD

- Late Iron Age to Roman
- Late Saxon to Medieval
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Saxon

Non-designated assets (polygon)

PERIOD

- 17th century to 18th century
- Early Saxon
- Iron Age
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Roman
- Unknown

0 250 500

Scale at A3: 1:8,282

Sizewell C
Wickham Market
Desk-based assesment

amec foster wheeler

Figure 20
Non-designated heritage assets

January 2016 34612 LEA23.mxd Maloc


630000
631000
632000
258000
257000
256000
N
Church Farm
Rookery Farm
Marlesford
Lime Tree Farm
The Hedges
Lime Cottage
Coltford Grove
Catt's Wood
Glevering North Park
Chris Covert
Robin's Pit
Mike's Wood
The Lodge
Beryll's Wood
Glevering South Park
EASTON ROAD
Wonder Grove
Whin Belt
Site A
Site B
EV9
EV10
EV6
EV8
Gallows Hill
Reservoir
Resr
Pp Ho
Ash View
Fiveways
EV7
EV2
EV4
Little & Glass Cottages
Lower Hacheston
Cornerways
Long Acre
Holm View
Hillside
Brick Kiln Cottages
Ivy House Farm
A12
Deben Mills
Bridge Farm
EV1
EV3
ASH ROAD
MAIN ROAD
Wickham Bridge
Riverside Industrial Estate
Factory
PW
Tel Ex
BORDER COT LANE
HIGH STREET
PARKWAY
El Sub Sta
Limetree Farm
River Deben
Low Farm
Ash Corner
Mission Cottages
Mayfield
Ash Row
FORD ROAD
B1078
B1116

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776

file: C:\Users\charlotte.malone\Documents\Big field trial trenching plot\34612 LEA36.mxd

Key

- Previous archaeological events
- Site A
- Site B
- Study area 1km

0 250 500

Scale at A3: 1:8,617

Sizewell C
Wickham Market
Desk-based assesment

amec foster wheeler

Figure 21
Previous archaeological events

January 2016 34612 LEA36.mxd Maloc

631000

257000

N

Field 5

Gallows Hill

a

b

c

d

Field 4

Field 1

B1116

B1078

MAIN ROAD

B1078

Pp Ho

Ash View

Fiveways

B1078

B1078

B1078

Lower Hacheston

Cornerways

Field 3

Field 2

Long Acre

MAIN ROAD

Bridge Farm

B1078

B1078

ASH ROAD

Key

- Pottery Kilns
- Findspots not referenced in DBA
- Finds mentioned in DBA
- Site B

50 25 0 50 Meters

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

Sizewell C
Wickham Market
Desk-based assesment

amec foster wheeler

Figure 22
Location of finds in the fields around Fiveways Junction, Wickham Market (after EAA 2004 Figure 2)

631000

N

31

Main Road

257000

Key

Site Boundary

0 0.05 0.1 Kilometers

Scale at A3: 1:3,353

Sizewell C
Wickham Market
Desk-based Assesment

amec foster wheeler

Figure 23
Geophysical Survey (greyscale)
Site A and Site B

February 2016 34612 Lon38.mxd Maloc

file: C:\Users\charlotte.malone\Documents\Wickham market Update\34612 Lon38.mxd

Volume 4 Appendix 9C Geophysical Survey Report

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

STRATASCAN™

SUMO Survey Services
SUMO Group Member

Project name:

Wickham Market, Suffolk

Client:

Amec Earth and Environmental UK Ltd

April 2014

Job ref:
J6594

Report author:
Thomas Richardson MSc AIFA

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Project name:
Wickham Market, Suffolk
Client:
Amec Earth and Environmental UK Ltd

Job ref:
J6594

Techniques:
Detailed magnetic survey – Gradiometry

Survey date:
17th-21st March 2014

Site centred at:
TM 316 574

Post code:
IP13 0QN

Field team:
Robert Knight BSc (Hons), **James Slater** BSc (Hons), **Andrew Bateman** BSc (Hon)

Project manager:
Simon Haddrell BEng(Hons) AMBCS PIFA

Report written By:
Thomas Richardson MSc AIFA

CAD illustrations by:
Thomas Richardson MSc AIFA

Checked by:
David Elks MSc AIFA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 22 hectares of agricultural land. The survey has identified a number of archaeological features comprising of a probable former Romano-British settlement, three field boundaries and a footpath. A number of possible archaeological anomalies have also been identified; however it is not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The remaining anomalies are geological or modern, relating to agricultural activity, an underground service, areas of scattered magnetic debris, ferrous objects and fencing.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Amec Earth and Environmental UK Ltd.

2.2 Site location

The site is located to the north east of Wickham Market, Suffolk at OS ref. TM 316 574.

2.3 Description of site

The survey area is 22 hectares agricultural land under crop. The survey area is generally flat with no obstructions.

2.4 Geology and soils

The underlying geology is Crag Group - Sand (British Geological Survey website). The drift geology is Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton across the west of the site and Lowestoft Formation – Sand and Gravel in the east (British Geological Survey website).

The overlying soils are known as Burlingham 3 which are typical stagnogleyic argillic brown earths. These consist of deep fine loamy soils, some similar fine or coarse loamy over clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England).

2.5 Site history and archaeological potential

English Heritage's (2010) PastScape shows records of a Romano-British settlement approximately 500m to the south west of the survey area (NMR number TM 35 NW 2). A geophysical survey, also carried out by Stratascan revealed a considerable amount of archaeology in the fields to the west of this site.

2.6 *Survey objectives*

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological origin in order that they may be assessed prior to development.

2.7 *Survey methods*

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with both the English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2008* and with the Institute for Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.*

Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies. More information regarding this technique is included Appendix A.

2.8 *Processing, presentation and interpretation of results*

2.8.1 *Processing*

Processing is performed using specialist software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all minimally processed gradiometer data used in this report:

1. *Destripe* (Removes striping effects caused by zero-point discrepancies between different sensors and walking directions)
2. *Destagger* (Removes zigzag effects caused by inconsistent walking speeds on sloping, uneven or overgrown terrain)

2.8.2 *Presentation of results and interpretation*

The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the minimally processed data both as a greyscale plot and a colour plot showing extreme magnetic values. Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Interpretation' drawings for the site.

3 RESULTS

The detailed magnetic gradiometer survey conducted at Wickham Market has identified a number of anomalies that have been characterised as being either of a *probable* or *possible* archaeological origin.

The difference between *probable* and *possible* archaeological origin is a confidence rating. Features identified within the dataset that form recognisable archaeological patterns or seem to be related to a deliberate historical act have been interpreted as being of a probable archaeological origin.

Features of possible archaeological origin tend to be more amorphous anomalies which may have similar magnetic attributes in terms of strength or polarity but are difficult to classify as being archaeological or natural.

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots.

3.1 Probable Archaeology

1 A number of positive linear anomalies in the south of the site. These are likely to be related to the Romano-British settlement seen to the south west of the survey area.

2 Small discrete positive anomalies in the south of site. These are indicative of small former cut features, such as backfilled pits, and are likely to be related to the area of former settlement (Anomaly 1).

3-5 Linear anomalies in the west of the site. These are related to former field boundaries present on available mapping from 1891-1957.

6 A linear area of scattered magnetic debris in the west of the site. This is related to a footpath present on available mapping from 1891-present.

3.2 Possible Archaeology

7-8 Positive linear anomalies, mostly across the east of the site. These are indicative of former cut features and may be of archaeological origin. Anomaly 7 may relate to a former track way, whilst Anomalies 8 are likely to be of agricultural origin.

8a Small areas of amorphous positive features, possibly archaeological in origin.

8b Small positive anomalies in the north of the site. Possibly related to archaeological pit features.

3.3 Other Anomalies

9 Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies across the east of the site. These are indicative of modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing.

10 Areas of magnetic variation across the site. These anomalies are likely to be of geological or pedological origin.

11 Areas of scattered magnetic debris. These are likely to be of modern origin.

12 A negative linear anomaly. This is likely to be related to an underground service or a service trench.

13 Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.

14 A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern rubbish.

4 CONCLUSION

The survey at Wickham Market has identified a number of archaeological features. An area of anomalies in the south of the site is likely to be related to a Romano-British settlement identified by previous excavations to the south west of the site. Three former field boundaries and a footpath all present on pre-1900 mapping have also been identified. There are a number of possible archaeological anomalies; however it is not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence.

The remaining anomalies are of modern or geological origin. The modern anomalies relate to agricultural activity, an underground service, areas of scattered magnetic debris, ferrous objects and fencing.

5 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey South Sheet, 1977. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet First Edition (Quaternary).* Institute of Geological Sciences.

British Geological Survey, 2001. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet, Fourth Edition (Solid)*. British Geological Society.

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APPENDIX A – METHODOLOGY & SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Grid locations

The location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Leica 705auto Total Station and referenced to suitable topographic features around the perimeter of the site or a Leica Smart Rover RTK GPS.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. A SmartNet RTK GPS uses Ordnance Survey's network of over 100 fixed base stations to give an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Survey equipment and gradiometer configuration

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each gradiometer has a 1m separation between the sensing elements so enhancing the response to weak anomalies.

Sampling interval

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

Depth of scan and resolution

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an optimum methodology for the task balancing cost and time with resolution.

Data capture

The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down- loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

APPENDIX B – BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MAGNETIC SURVEY

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

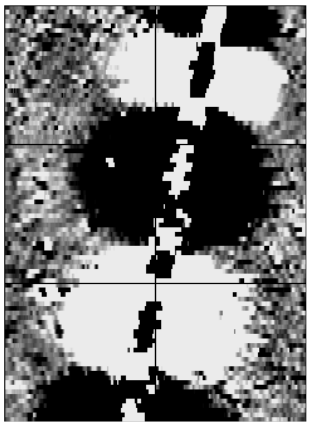
Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.

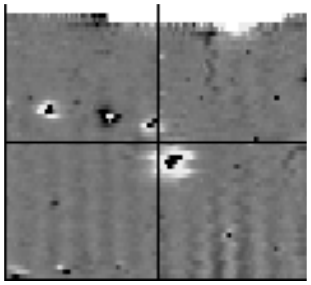
APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Bipolar



A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example a pipeline consisting of alternating positive and negative anomalies is said to be bipolar. See also dipolar which has only one area of each polarity. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic field strength. A weak response may be caused by a clay field drain while a strong response will probably be caused by a metallic service.

Dipolar

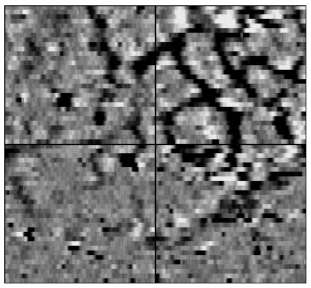


This consists of a single positive anomaly with an associated negative response. There should be no separation between the two polarities of response. These responses will be created by a single feature. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic measurements. A very strong anomaly is likely to be caused by a ferrous object.

Positive anomaly with associated negative response

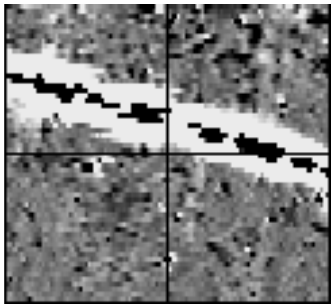
See bipolar and dipolar.

Positive linear



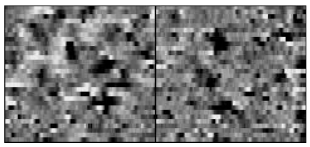
A linear response which is entirely positive in polarity. These are usually related to in-filled cut features where the fill material is magnetically enhanced compared to the surrounding matrix. They can be caused by ditches of an archaeological origin, but also former field boundaries, ploughing activity and some may even have a natural origin.

Positive linear anomaly with associated negative response



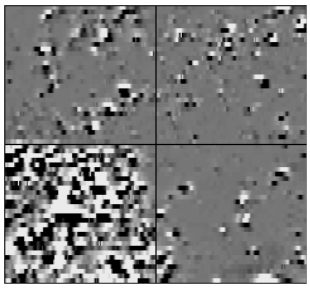
A positive linear anomaly which has a negative anomaly located adjacently. This will be caused by a single feature. In the example shown this is likely to be a single length of wire/cable probably relating to a modern service. Magnetically weaker responses may relate to earthwork style features and field boundaries.

Positive point/area



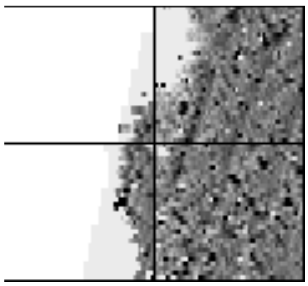
These are generally spatially small responses, perhaps covering just 3 or 4 reading nodes. They are entirely positive in polarity. Similar to positive linear anomalies they are generally caused by in-filled cut features. These include pits of an archaeological origin, possible tree bowls or other naturally occurring depressions in the ground.

Magnetic debris



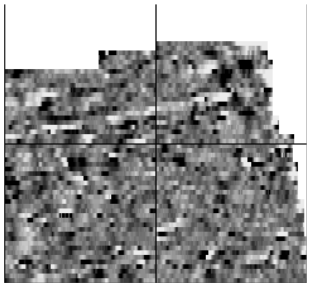
Magnetic debris consists of numerous dipolar responses spread over an area. If the amplitude of response is low (+/-3nT) then the origin is likely to represent general ground disturbance with no clear cause, it may be related to something as simple as an area of dug or mixed earth. A stronger anomaly (+/-250nT) is more indicative of a spread of ferrous debris. Moderately strong anomalies may be the result of a spread of thermoremanent material such as bricks or ash.

Magnetic disturbance



Magnetic disturbance is high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It is essentially associated with magnetic interference from modern ferrous structures such as fencing, vehicles or buildings, and as a result is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.

Negative linear

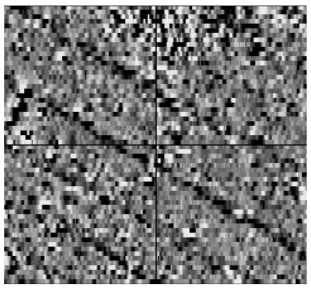


A linear response which is entirely negative in polarity. These are generally caused by earthen banks where material with a lower magnetic magnitude relative the background top soil is built up. See also ploughing activity.

Negative point/area

Opposite to positive point anomalies these responses may be caused by raised areas or earthen banks. These could be of an archaeological origin or may have a natural origin.

Ploughing activity



Ploughing activity can often be visualised by a series of parallel linear anomalies. These can be of either positive polarity or negative polarity depending on site specifics. It can be difficult to distinguish between ancient ploughing and more modern ploughing, clues such as the separation of each linear, straightness, strength of response and cross cutting relationships can be used to aid this, although none of these can be guaranteed to differentiate between different phases of activity.

Polarity

Term used to describe the measurement of the magnetic response. An anomaly can have a positive polarity (values above 0nT) and/or a negative polarity (values below 0nT).

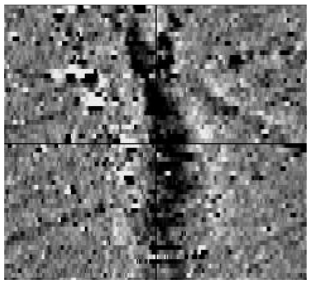
Strength of response

The amplitude of a magnetic response is an important factor in assigning an interpretation to a particular anomaly. For example a positive anomaly covering a 10m^2 area may have values up to around 3000nT, in which case it is likely to be caused by modern magnetic interference. However, the same size and shaped anomaly but with values up to only 4nT may have a natural origin. Colour plots are used to show the amplitude of response.

Thermoremanent response

A feature which has been subject to heat may result in it acquiring a magnetic field. This can be anything up to approximately +/-100 nT in value. These features include clay fired drains, brick, bonfires, kilns, hearths and even pottery. If the heat application has occurred in situ (e.g. a kiln) then the response is likely to be bipolar compared to if the heated objects have been disturbed and moved relative to each other, in which case they are more likely to take an irregular form and may display a debris style response (e.g. ash).

Weak background variations



Weakly magnetic wide scale variations within the data can sometimes be seen within sites. These usually have no specific structure but can often appear curvy and sinuous in form. They are likely to be the result of natural features, such as soil creep, dried up (or seasonal) streams. They can also be caused by changes in the underlying geology or soil type which may contain unpredictable distributions of magnetic minerals, and are usually apparent in several locations across a site.

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Volume 4 Appendix 9D Archaeological Evaluation

Cotswold Archaeology

Wickham Market
Sizewell C
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for
EDF Energy

CA Project: 660538
CA Report: 16724
SCCAS Event Number: ESF 24724

April 2018

Wickham Market
Sizewell C
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	18 April 2018	Christopher Leonard and Alison Roberts	Christopher Leonard	Draft		Richard Young
B	22 April 2019	Christopher Leonard and Alison Roberts	Christopher Leonard	Final	Client comment	Richard Young

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Wickham Market
Location:	Sizewell C, Suffolk
NGR:	631739 257613
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	19 September – 28 October 2016
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
Site Code:	HCH 047
SCCAS Event No.:	ESF 24724

An archaeological evaluation was jointly undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology in September and October 2016 near Wickham Market, Suffolk. Sixty two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified an area of Iron Age activity in the centre of the site, including the northern corner of a rectilinear field boundary. Three cremation burials have also been dated to the Iron Age on the basis of pottery recovered from one of the burials. As the amount of pottery recovered was low, it is possible that these features are Roman in date.

Roman activity was mostly concentrated in the south of the site. This activity comprised domestic and industrial features, including a pottery production kiln, associated with the northern fringes of the known Roman settlement at Hacheston. Ditches defining agricultural land to the north of the settlement were also identified.

Substantial medieval ditches forming a series of rectilinear enclosures were also identified in the south of the site.

While the results of the evaluation generally corresponded well with the preceding geophysical survey, a number of features located within the southern area were not identified during the geophysical survey, probably due to them being masked by larger, more distinct, features.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation for EDF Energy at Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk (centred on NGR: 631739 257613; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken on the proposed site of the southern park and ride which is planned to form part of the associated development for the Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Amec Foster Wheeler (AMEC 2015a) and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham and Kate Batt, Senior Archaeological Officers, SCCAS, including weekly site monitoring visits.

The site

1.3 The site is approximately 22ha comprising undeveloped farmland *c.* 1.4km north-west of the town of Wickham Market. The site boundary encloses three arable fields, with an uncultivated and semi-wooded area present in the north-east corner. The site lies at approximately 27m AOD, on land that falls gently to the south.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group – Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, with overlaying superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – Sand and Gravel of the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for the southern park and ride site (Wickham Market). A more detailed review of known assets for the site may be found in the WSI (AMEC 2015a) and a Desk-Based Assessment (AMEC 2015b).

2.2 A large area excavation and geophysical survey were undertaken to the immediate south and south-west of the site from 1973-74. These works identified a Roman

small town, established in the first half of the 1st Century AD, consisting of circular buildings enclosed by ditches and a palisade (ASSCC 2004). In the latter half of the 1st Century a gravel road was constructed with rectangular buildings laid parallel to it (*ibid.*). Manufacturing can be seen on site with the presence of pottery kilns dating from the later 1st Century to the mid 3rd Century as well as areas of iron smithing debris and related structures (*ibid.*). By the 4th Century the settlement declined with evidence showing that the area was most likely abandoned or at least became impoverished by AD 370 (*ibid.*). Some early Anglo-Saxon structures were found to the south and north-west of the settlement (*ibid.*).

2.3 The settlement at Wickham Market, to the south-west of the site, is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Wikham*. The town received a grant for a fair in AD 1268/9 and in AD 1440 Henry VI granted a weekly market and two fairs. During the 14th and 15th centuries it provided facilities for the surrounding area and had a town hall where quarter sessions were held. Leiston Abbey was constructed on the coast to the north-east of the site in the late 12th century, before moving to its present site approximately 14.5km north-east of the site in the 14th century, where it continued to be occupied until the Dissolution.

2.4 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Stratascan (2014). The survey identified a number of linear and discrete features of possible archaeological origin. In the southern part of the site the anomalies were interpreted to be related to the Hacheston Romano-British settlement. Former field boundaries and a footpath were identified all of which are present on pre-1900 maps.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable the particular significance of any heritage asset, and the impact of the proposed development to be considered, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Statement*.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork initially comprised the excavation of 61 trenches (Trench 48 was not excavated due to its proximity to the site boundary), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 62 was subsequently added at the request of SCCAS. Trenches 7, 18, 23, 24, 31, 32, 35, 41 and 46 were moved or shortened due to services, with Trenches 24 and 35 spilt into two. Trenches 27, 28, 30, 43 and 59 were moved or shortened due to ecological constraints. All alterations to the original trench layout were undertaken with the approval of SCCAS. All Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; which states that in evaluations, bulk environmental samples are only to be taken where the presence/absence, quality and significance of suspected artefacts or ecofacts will have a direct impact on the assessment of significance of the entire site. Samples were taken from 56 contexts comprising cremations, kiln rake-out pits, midden deposits, ditches and pits. The potential hearths were not excavated in the evaluation and therefore were not available for sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA and SACIC at their respective offices. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with SCCAS, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix J, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–27)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; tables of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–I.

5.2 The trench layout was informed by the results of the prior geophysical survey, with a portion of the trenches targeted on specific anomalies and a grid array covering potentially 'blank' areas. Sixty two trenches were opened across the site, with twenty eight proving to be empty of archaeological features or deposits. Brief summaries of the encountered stratigraphy and features in all trenches are included below. Figures 2-5 show the encountered archaeological features overlaid on the interpretation plot from the geophysical survey.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.3 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.1m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.4 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed. A north-east/south-west geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench could not be identified and was probably a shallow feature wholly contained within the topsoil.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.5 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.1m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

5.6 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.54m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.16m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. A sherd of Late Iron Age pot was found residually within the topsoil. A large, diffuse geophysical anomaly in the centre of the trench was not identified and was probably caused by a variation in the geology.

5.7 Ditch 403 (Fig. 6, section AA) was identified towards the northern end of the trench, orientated north-west/south-east, and corresponding to a possible curvilinear geophysical anomaly. It was 0.7m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill, 404, from which no finds were recovered. A possible return of the ditch predicted by the geophysics at the south end of the trench was not identified.

5.8 Ditch terminus 405 (Fig. 6, section BB) was identified near the centre of the trench and did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly. It was 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill, 406, from which a single sherd of prehistoric pot was recovered.

5.9 Posthole 407 was located 0.8m south-west of the ditch terminus. It was 0.4m in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a tapered base. It contained a dark fill, 408, which may have been evidence of the post rotting *in situ*. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.10 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

5.11 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.12 Cremation pit 603 (Fig. 6, section CC) was located near the western end of the trench. It was 0.83m long, 0.53m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and flat base. The pit contained the cremated remains of at least one adult. The cremated bone was concentrated toward the central and eastern parts of the pit, suggesting that it was deposited in a bag, or some other container.

5.13 Ditch 635 (Fig. 7, section DD) was located at the eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment, corresponding to a geophysical anomaly defining a trackway flanking ditch also recorded in Trenches 9, 14, 24, 31, 36, 37 and 49. In this trench the ditch was 0.94m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. A sherd of Middle Iron Age pot and a flint scraper were recovered from fill 636.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.14 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.59m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.24m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. Three sherds of residual later Middle Iron Age pot were recovered from the subsoil.

5.15 Ditch 703 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that possibly formed part of a rectilinear enclosure with ditch 1503. The ditch was 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single fill, 704, from which no finds were recovered.

5.16 Posthole 705 was located in the north-western part of the trench. It was 0.51m long, 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep and appeared to have been heavily truncated. A fragment of lava quern stone was recovered from fill 706, which may have been used for packing, and may suggest a Roman date.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.17 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 3, 8 & 9)

5.18 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.58m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.19 Pit 911 (Fig. 8, section EE) was located near the north-eastern end of the trench. It was 0.94m long, 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep with irregular sides and base. Twenty six sherds of pottery dating from the Late Neolithic through to the Early to Middle Iron Age were recovered from fill 912, although most appeared to date to the Bronze Age. Pit 915 was located 0.26m north-east of pit 911 and was 0.71m long, 0.33m wide and 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 916. Pit 926 was located 0.95m south-west of pit 911. It was 1.15m long, 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep with irregular sides and base. No finds were recovered from fill 927, however it is likely that it was of similar date to the other pits.

5.20 Ditch 906 (Fig. 8, section EE) was on a north-east/south-west alignment and did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies. It was 0.57m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch fills 907 and 908. The ditch was recut on its north-western edge by ditch 909 (Fig. 8, section EE), which was also undated. The upper parts of both ditches were filled by deposit 914, which appeared to be soil forming in the depression left by the backfilled ditches.

5.21 Ditches 917 and 919 (Fig. 8, sections FF and GG) were located 13m apart at the south-western end of the trench and corresponded with geophysical anomalies showing the flanking ditches of the Middle Iron Age trackway. Ditch 919 was a continuation of ditch 635 and in this trench was 1.37m wide and 0.39m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Ditch 917 was 0.59m wide and 0.2m deep and had a U-shaped profile. Neither ditch contained any finds.

5.22 Ditch 924 (Fig. 8, section HH) was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. It was 1.45m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately steep sides, stepped on the north-

eastern side, and flat base. A sherd of later Middle Iron Age pot was recovered from fill 925.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.23 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 11 (Figs 2, 3, 10 & 11)

5.24 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.25 Possible cremation pit 1105 (Fig. 10, profile JJ) was located near the centre of the trench. It was 0.55m in diameter and 0.15m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Only small amounts of bone were recovered from the pit and it was not clear whether this was a human inhumation. The charred plant assemblage from the fill was perhaps more indicative of crop processing than funerary activity. A large amount of pottery was recovered, although not enough to be indicative of an urned burial, and dated to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

5.26 Ditch 1103 (Fig. 10, section II) was located 0.9m north-west of pit 1105 on a north-east/south-west alignment, corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly also present in Trench 13. In this trench the ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.58m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from fill 1104.

5.27 Pit 1118 (Fig. 11) was located near the north-western end of the trench. It was 0.7m long, 0.6m wide and 0.27m deep. It had generally moderately steep sides, but with a stepped slope on the south-west side. No finds were recovered from fill 1119. Posthole 1120 (Fig. 11) was located 0.25m north-west of pit 1118 and was 0.43m long, 0.37m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a tapered base. The posthole was also undated.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.28 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed grey and yellow natural clay. Large modern pond 1203 was recorded in plan at the south-western end of the trench, corresponding to a large, diffuse geophysical anomaly. Modern metal objects, plastic and burnt wood were observed in the exposed surface of the feature following machining.

Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.29 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.52m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. Ditch 1303 was a continuation of ditch 1103 and in this trench was 0.97m wide and 0.37m deep. No finds were recovered from fill 1304.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.30 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.22m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. At the south-west end of the trench, ditch 1403 was a continuation of the trackway ditch 635. Quarry pit 1405 was located in the centre of the trench and corresponded with a large, diffuse geophysical anomaly. Neither feature was excavated.

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 3 & 12)

5.31 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed grey and yellow natural clay.

5.32 Ditch 1503 (Fig. 12, section KK) was located near the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 0.76m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The ditch had two fills, 1504 and 1505, both of which contained Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and fired clay. Ditch 1506 (Fig. 12, section KK) was located

0.35m to the north-east of, and parallel to, ditch 1503. It was 0.96m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. The ditch contained two fills, 1507 and 1508, both of which contained Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. The presence of heat-affected stone potboilers in lower fill 1507 may indicate nearby domestic activity.

5.33 Ditch terminus 1509 was located at the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 0.51m wide and 0.09m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Its fill, 1510, contained two sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone. Charred grains of hulled wheat were also recovered.

5.34 Ditch 1511 was located in the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch corresponds with a linear geophysical anomaly that matches the line of a former field boundary on historic mapping. The ditch was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 16 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.35 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 17 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.36 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.36m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.06m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 3 & 13)

5.37 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.58m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.38 Cremation pit 1803 (Fig. 13, section LL) was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. It was approximately 0.45m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steep sides

and rounded base. The pit contained the cremated remains of a young adult female; however no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 19 (Figs 2, 3 & 13)

5.39 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.24m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.17m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay.

5.40 Parallel ditches 1903 and 1905 (Fig. 13, sections MM and NN) were located 2.1m apart near the northern end of the trench and may have been trackway flanking ditches. The ditches were on a north-east/south-west alignment and did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies. Ditch 1903 was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Ditch 1905 was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and flat base. Both ditches contained Late Iron Age or Roman pottery and two sherds of intrusive medieval pottery were also recovered from fill 1906 of ditch 1905.

5.41 Ditch 1907 was located just to the south-west of ditches 1903 and 1905 on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was a continuation of modern field boundary ditch 1511 and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 20 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.42 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying grey and yellow natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 21 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.43 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.32m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 22 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.44 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay

topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed. A north-east/south-west aligned geophysics anomaly near the centre of the trench was determined to be a modern plastic water pipe.

Trench 23 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.45 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay.

5.46 Pit 2303 was located near the centre of the trench. It was approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.24m deep with steep sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from the pit.

5.47 Ditch 2305 was a continuation of modern field boundary ditch 1511 and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 24 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.48 This trench was split to avoid the known route of a water pipe. It was orientated east/west. The eastern part of the trench was 7.5m long and 2m wide; the western part of the trench was 37m long and 2m wide. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.49 Ditch 2405 was located in the western part of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and was a continuation of trackway ditch 635. In this trench the ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.54m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its fill, 2406. The ditch was cut on its north-western side by bioturbation 2403. Ditch 2407 was located in the eastern part of the trench on a north/south alignment and was a continuation of trackway ditch 917. In this trench the ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and rounded base.

Trench 25 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.50 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of mid grey brown sandy clay

topsoil over 0.18m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. Ditch 2503 was a continuation of modern field boundary ditch 1511. In this trench the ditch was 1.27m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and flat base. A fragment of modern glass and a nail were recovered from fill 2504. Ditch 2505 was partially exposed in the southern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly depicted as part of the same modern field system as 2503.

Trench 26 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.51 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow and grey natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 27 (Figs 2, 4, 5, 14 & 15)

5.52 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow and grey natural clay.

5.53 Ditch terminus 2702 was located at the north-west end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It was 0.76m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Eight sherds of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2703.

5.54 Ditch 2706 (Fig. 14, section OO) was located 1.6m south-east of ditch 2702 on a north-east/south-west alignment. It corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly forming part of a rectilinear enclosure; however the ditch appeared to be terminating just to the north-east of the trench. The ditch was 2.8m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and flat base. Fill 2707 contained Roman pottery, fired clay, animal bone and a retouched flint flake.

5.55 Ditch 2708 (Fig. 14, section PP) was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 0.86m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The ditch contained both Roman and medieval pottery within its fill and it could belong to either phase of activity. The ditch was also excavated in Trench 29 (ditch 2918), where it was undated.

5.56 Ditch terminus 2704 was located at the south-east end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It was 1.03m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The ditch contained large amounts of fired clay and medieval pottery, in addition to residual Iron Age and Roman pottery.

5.57 Ditch 2710 (Fig. 14, section QQ) was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly forming part of a rectilinear enclosure. The ditch was 3.3m wide with steep sides. Excavation of the ditch stopped at a depth of 1.2m below the present ground level without the base of the feature being reached. Medieval pottery, fired clay, worked flint and marine shell were recovered from ditch fill 2713. The ditch was cut near the north-eastern trench edge by possible pit or ditch recut 2715 (Fig. 14, section QQ), which was 0.62m deep. It contained Late Iron Age or Roman pottery, fired clay and an iron nail of Roman type (RA 53); however the stratigraphic evidence suggests these finds were residual.

Trench 28 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.58 This trench was 35m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow and grey natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 29 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.59 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.45m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow and grey natural clay.

5.60 Ditch 2902 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment, corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly depicting a rectilinear enclosure. It was 0.66m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

5.61 Ditch 2904 was located 3m north-west of ditch 2902 and was aligned north/south. It was 0.83m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

5.62 Pit 2906 was located 3.75m north-west of ditch 2904 and was 0.6m in diameter and 0.05m deep with shallow sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from the pit.

5.63 Ditch 2908 was shown to be a continuation of Roman ditch 2706 on the geophysics and was only excavated in this trench sufficient to demonstrate its relationship with ditch 2910, which cut it on a north/south alignment. Ditch 2910 was 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

5.64 Posthole 2912 was located 4.5m north-west of ditch 2910. It was 0.26m in diameter and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a tapered base. Pit 2914 was located 0.76m south-east of the posthole and was 0.6m in diameter with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Pit 2916 was located 0.7m north of pit 2914 and was 0.88m long, 0.65m wide and 0.06m deep with irregular sides and base. It was cut on its western side by ditch 2918, which was a continuation of ditch 2708. All of these features were undated.

Trench 30 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.65 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow and grey natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 31 (Figs 2, 4 & 16)

5.66 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay.

5.67 Parallel ditches 3103 and 3105 were located 22m apart on a north/south alignment and were a continuation of the trackway ditches. Ditch 3103 was 1.63m wide and 0.19m deep in this trench with gently sloping sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch. Ditch 3105 was 0.45m wide and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 32 (Figs 2, 4 & 16)

5.68 This trench was 34m long, 2m wide and 0.48m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of mid grey brown sandy clay

topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.69 Ditch 3203 (Fig. 16, section RR) was located at the western end of the trench on a north/south alignment and was a continuation of trackway ditch 917. In this trench the ditch was 0.83m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Two pieces of fired clay were recovered from fill 3204.

Trench 33 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.70 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.14m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay. Three postholes (3303, 3305 and 3306) were located on a north-west/south-east alignment near the north-western end of the trench. The postholes were approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep; all contained remnants of wooden posts and were determined to be modern. Ditch 3909 was a continuation of modern boundary ditch 2505 and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 34 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.71 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.58m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.18m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural clay.

5.72 Ditch 3409 was located near the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment, corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly forming part of a rectilinear enclosure. The ditch was 1.31m wide with steep sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the natural substrate without encountering the base of the feature. The ditch was recut by ditch 3412, which was 1.01m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and rounded base. A single small sherd of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery was recovered from its fill 3413. Ditch 3412 was in turn recut by ditch 3414, which was 0.43m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. In each case the recut was wholly within the fill of the preceding ditch, suggesting clear-out of built up silting.

5.73 Ditch terminus 3417 was located 1.23m to the north-east of, and parallel to, ditch 3409. It was 0.2m wide and 0.09m deep with shallow sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the feature.

5.74 Ditch 3405 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base. It was cut by ditch 3403/3407 on a north-east/south-west alignment, which was 0.89m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Both ditches were undated.

Trench 35 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.75 This trench was split to avoid the known route of a water pipe and a gas main. It was orientated north-east/south-west. The north-eastern part of the trench was 18.5m long and 2m wide; the south-western part of the trench was 12.5m long and 2m wide. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 36 (Figs 2, 4, 17 & 18)

5.76 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.17m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.77 Ditch 3611 (Fig. 17, section TT) was located at the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch corresponds to a curvilinear geophysical anomaly, although the exact course of the feature is difficult to determine due to the density of responses in this part of the site. The ditch was 1.4m wide and 0.46m deep with a steep north-west side, a stepped south-east side and rounded base. A large sherd of a Late Iron Age or Roman storage jar was recovered from lower fill 3613 and 123 sherds of pottery of a similar fabric were found within upper fill 3612.

5.78 Ditch 3603 (Fig. 17, section SS) was located near the north-western end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment, corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly that possibly forms part of a rectilinear enclosure. The ditch was 0.83m

wide and 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 3604. The ditch was cut along its north-western edge by ditch 3605 (Fig. 17, section SS), which was 0.31m wide and 0.29m deep with a steep V-shaped profile. This ditch was in turn cut on its north-western edge by ditch 3608 (Fig. 17, section SS), which was 0.31m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. It is probable that the ditches represent successive recutting of the same boundary.

5.79 Ditch 3624 (Fig. 17, section VV) corresponded to a diffuse linear geophysical anomaly and was probably a continuation of one of the ditches in Trench 38, although it is unclear which one. The ditch was 2.7m wide and 0.58m deep with a steeply sloping north side and a moderately steep south side. A sherd of salt-glazed jar dating to the medieval period was recovered from upper fill, 3626, along with Roman brick, fired clay and sheep and fowl bones. Ditch 3627 was located 0.36m south-east of ditch 3624 on the same alignment. It was 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep. It is possible that the ditch was a shallow recut or a guide gully for the larger ditch.

5.80 Ditch 3620 was located 0.95m to the north-west of ditch 3608 on the same alignment. The ditch was 0.53m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and flat base. The ditch was recut on its south-eastern edge by ditch 3622, which was 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Both ditches were undated.

5.81 Ditch 3614 (Fig. 17, section UU) was located near the centre of the trench on a broadly east/west alignment. The ditch appeared to correspond to a very faint anomaly on the greyscale geophysics plot and was probably a continuation of one of the ditches excavated in Trench 38, although it is unclear which one. The ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and rounded base. It was recut on its northern edge by ditch 3616, which was 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The lower fill of the ditch, 3617, contained a humerus of a small dog and the uppermost fill, 3619, contained burnt flint and fired clay but no dateable artefacts.

Trench 37 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.82 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.54m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid

grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.34m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.83 Parallel ditches 3705 and 3709 were located 7m apart on a north-east/south-west alignment at the south-eastern end of the trench and were continuations of the trackway ditches. Ditch 3705 was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base and ditch 3709 was 0.77m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Neither ditch contained any finds. Ditch 3705 was cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 3703/3707, which was 0.63m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. This ditch was also undated.

Trench 38 (Figs 2, 4 & 19)

5.84 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.41m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.19m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. A large discrete geophysical anomaly near the north-western end of the trench was found to be a natural/geological variation rather than an archaeologically relevant feature.

5.85 Ditch 3803 (Fig. 19, section WW) was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.31m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. A sherd of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery was recovered from its fill, 3804. The ditch was recut on its north-western edge by ditch 3805 (Fig. 19, section WW) and on its south-eastern edge by ditch 3807 (Fig. 19, section WW). Ditch 3805 was 1.28m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and flattish base. Ditch 3807 was 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Neither recut contained any artefacts and they did not have a physical relationship with each other.

5.86 Ditch 3809 (Fig. 19, section XX) was located 1.1m south-east of ditch 3807, on a more broadly east/west alignment. The ditch was 0.92m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its fill, 3810. Parallel ditch 3811 (Fig. 19, section XX) was 0.62m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Both ditches were truncated by ditch 3813 (Fig. 19, section XX), which was 1.15m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base and contained a sherd of medieval pottery. It is

likely that the three ditches were successive iterations of the same boundary and that the medieval pot found in ditch 3813 was intrusive.

Trench 39 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.87 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.16m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay. A large area of dense geophysical responses at the north-eastern end of the trench was identified as a spread of dark material (3909) in which individual features could not be discerned. This area was recorded in plan and preserved *in situ* at this stage.

5.88 Feature 3903 was located near the south-western end of the trench on a north/south alignment. The feature corresponds to a geophysical anomaly which turns through 90 degrees to the south of the trench to run into Trench 44, where it was excavated as feature 4407. The feature was 3.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the natural substrate without finding the base. It was then depth-tested by an auger, which encountered a compact stony layer at a depth of 1.1m. It was not clear whether this was the natural gravels, or whether it was a metalled surface analogous to 4409. Eight sherds of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery were recovered from fill 3907, along with pieces of fired clay.

Trench 40 (Figs 2, 4 & 20)

5.89 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.56m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.28m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay.

5.90 Metalled surface 4003 (Fig. 20), comprising flint cobbles set within a brown clay matrix was identified in the central part of the trench. The surface was 2.7m wide and appeared to correspond with a large, slightly amorphous geophysical anomaly and was possibly a yard surface. Four sherds of medieval sand and shell tempered pottery, along with fragments of clunch building stone, mammal bone and marine shell were recovered from the surface.

Trench 41 (Figs 2, 5 & 21)

5.91 This trench was 40m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.04m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. A north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly at the south-west end of the trench could not be identified, although it may have been masked by the presence of a midden deposit.

5.92 Parallel ditches 4106 and 4108 (Fig. 21, sections ZZ and AI) were located near the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. Ditch 4106 corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and was 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Pottery recovered from the ditch was mostly Roman in date, with some possible Late Iron Age sherds and two sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. The ditch also contained Roman tile, including a fragment of tegula, fired clay bearing wattle imprints, a struck flint flake, heat affected stones and animal bone, including sheep and cattle bone bearing butchery marks. Charred grains of hulled wheat were also present. Ditch 4108 was 1.9m south-west of ditch 4106 and was 1.18m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch, along with fired clay, struck flint, animal bone and charred hulled wheat and barley.

5.93 Pit 4110 was located 0.45m south-west of ditch 4108 and was 0.68m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steep sides and flat base. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the pit, along with fired clay and mammal bone. Pit 4121 was located 0.9m south-west of pit 4110 and was 0.63m in diameter and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. A fragment of charred hazelnut shell was recovered from the fill. Pit 4118 was located 0.7m west of pit 4121 and was 0.92m in diameter and 0.5m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Its upper fill, 4119, contained Roman pottery, as well as probably residual Bronze Age sherds. It also contained a large number of potboilers, fired clay and struck flint. Pit 4114 was located 1.67m south-west of pit 4118 and was 0.6m in diameter and 0.36m deep with steep sides and concave base.

5.94 Pits 4114, 4118 and 4121 were covered by layer 4102/4113, which comprised charcoal-rich dark grey brown silty sand, which was up to 0.2m thick. The majority of

the pottery from this deposit was dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, including fragments of amphorae and a lion head shaped mortaria spout (RA 51), although there were some residual sherds of Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age pottery also present. Roman tile, fired clay, worked flint, heat affected stone and a mammal bone were also recovered from the deposit, along with 15 iron nails (RAs1–5, 9–15, 18–19 and 49), a copper alloy buckle plate (RA 6), a fragment of a copper alloy stylus (RA 7), an iron ring possibly from a brooch or buckle (RA 8), part of an iron strip fitting (RA 16) and a rod-shaped iron object with a curve at one end (RA 17). The large amount of domestic material in the deposit suggests that it was a levelled midden deposit.

5.95 At the south-western end of the trench two ditches were identified cutting through the midden deposit. Ditch 4104 (Fig. 21, section YY) was aligned north-east/south-west and was 0.64m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch fill 4105, including a sherd of Nene Valley colour coated ware dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries, along with an iron nail (RA 20). Ditch 4115 was aligned north-west/south-east and was 0.4m wide and 0.11m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 4116, contained Roman pottery, including a sherd of Colchester mortaria dating to the later 2nd century, fired clay, struck flint and an iron nail. Although it seems certain that these features date to the Roman period, the fact that they are cut through the midden layer means that it is unclear at this stage to what extent any of the finds recovered from the ditches are residual and a result of the intercutting stratigraphy.

Trench 42 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.96 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.38m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.22m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.16m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. At the north-eastern end of the trench was colluvial deposit 4207, which was up to 0.49m thick at the end of the trench and petered out towards the centre of the trench. No finds were recovered from this deposit. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.

5.97 Ditch 4203 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench on a broadly north/south alignment. It was 1.18m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. The ditch fill, 4204, contained pottery and tile dating to the Roman period, as well as a fragment of fired clay. Ditch 4205 was located near the

centre of the trench and was possibly a continuation of later Roman ditch 4104. It was 0.57m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The ditch was undated in this trench.

Trench 43 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.98 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 1.08 m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil. This covered up to 0.64m of colluvial deposit, 4301, which contained a struck flint flake. It formed over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil, which sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. An iron nail (RA 27) and a complete as of Domitian (AD 81–96; RA 26) were recovered from the subsoil. The geophysical survey indicated that a continuation of the hollow way excavated in Trench 44 should have been present in this trench, but it was not identified. It is possible that it was masked by the colluvial deposit.

5.99 Ditch 4304 was located at the south-eastern end of the trench and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly, although it was only identified after a sondage was machined through the colluvium. The ditch was 1.41m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Its fill, 4305, contained Roman pottery, including a sherd of Central Gaulish Samian ware, as well as small fragments of lava quern.

Trench 44 (Figs 2, 4 & 22)

5.100 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.73m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.35m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and grey natural clay.

5.101 Ditch terminus 4405 was located near the north-western end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It was 0.54m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 4406. Ditch 4403 was located 2m to the east of ditch 4405 on the same alignment. It was 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 4404, contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery.

5.102 Cut feature 4407 (Fig. 22, section BI) corresponded to a north-east/south-west aligned geophysical anomaly. The feature was 4.7m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a

shallow 1.7m wide shelf on its north-west side, before dropping steeply to a flattish base. The south-eastern side was truncated by later features and could not be seen. A deposit of brown sandy silt, 4415, which was up to 0.1m thick was recorded intermittently along the sides and base of the feature and was interpreted as bedding for compacted surface 4409, which covered the north-west side and the base of the feature. The surface comprised of compacted flint cobbles set in brown clay. Animal bone, including cattle scapula and radius and a horse tooth, Roman pottery, including sherds of samian ware and iron nails of Roman date (RAs 56 and 57) were recovered from between the cobbles. Two parallel depressions in the surface approximately 1.4m apart may have been wheel ruts and could indicate that the surface was a sunken track for carts, possibly with a pedestrian path on the shelf above. At the base of the feature the surface was covered by silt deposit 4410. The hollow was filled with deposit 4411, which contained Roman tile, an iron nail (RA 55) and mammal bone.

5.103 The filled up hollow was cut on its south-east side by ditch 4409 (Fig. 22, section BI) on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.87m wide and 0.58m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The ditch was recut by shallower ditch 4412 (Fig. 22, section BI) on the same alignment. Both ditches were undated.

Trench 45 (Figs 2, 4, 23 & 24)

5.104 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow and grey natural clay.

5.105 Rubble wall footings 4502 were identified on an east/west alignment at the north-western end of the trench. The footings were 0.56m wide and comprised flint cobbles and CBM bonded by brown clay. The footings were cut by ditch terminus 4503 on a north/south alignment. The ditch was 0.64m wide and 0.09m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Sherds of both Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from the area of the footings during initial surface cleaning and ascribed to context 4502 before the presence of ditch 4503 was determined. The date of the footings and the ditch are therefore uncertain.

5.106 A number of ditches were identified within the trench on the same north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 4514 (Fig. 23, section CI) was located near the north-western end of the trench and corresponded with a strong linear anomaly on the geophysics.

Excavation showed the ditch to be the earliest of three intercutting ditches on the same alignment. None of the ditches were fully excavated at a depth of 0.6m below the top of the natural substrate and depth testing with an auger was inconclusive due to the frequency of redistributed clay natural within the fills of the ditches. Ditch 4514 contained Roman pottery within its upper fill, 4516, along with fragments of fired clay, 3 iron nails and a small dog tibia. It was cut on its south-eastern edge by ditch 4517 (Fig. 23, section CI), which also contained Roman pot and fired clay within its single fill 4518.

5.107 Ditch 4517 was in turn cut on its south-eastern edge by ditch 4519 (Fig. 23, section CI), which contained three fills. Lower fill 4520 contained two sherds of a Late Iron Age storage jar, which were presumably residual, along with fired clay fragments and a horse vertebra. This was covered by fill 4521, from which only a single mammal rib was recovered. Upper fill 4522 contained nine sherds of medieval pottery and some mammal bone. Due to the density of geophysical anomalies in the area it was unclear whether the ditches were recuts of the same feature, or rather belonged to separate phases.

5.108 Ditch 4508 (Fig. 23, section EI) was located 2.38m north-west of ditch 4514. It was 1.08m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch. Ditch 4523 (Fig. 23, section FI) was located 10.2m south-east of ditch 4519 and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly, possibly a continuation of ditch 3624 although it was notably dissimilar in shape and profile. The ditch was 1.63m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

5.109 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 4505 (Fig. 23, section DI) was located at the south-eastern end of the trench and was 0.92m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and flat base. Both lower fill 4506 and upper fill 4507 contained sherds of medieval pot, which most likely date the feature, along with residual sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pot. A flint bladelet was also recovered from the lower fill.

5.110 The exposed remnants of a clay superstructure for possible oven 4512 was identified near the south-eastern end of the trench. The feature appeared to consist of a sub-circular clay superstructure, approximately 1m in diameter with a linear channel, possibly a flue, extending 1.3m to the north-west. After surface cleaning and recording the feature was preserved *in* situ. Pit 4510 was located 1.1m south-

east of the oven and was 1.55m wide and 0.33m deep with moderately steep sides and flattish base. Fill 4511 contained three small sherds of pottery, one each dating to the Middle Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. The feature must therefore remain undated at present.

Trench 46 (Figs 2, 5, 25 & 26)

5.111 This trench was 19m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.3m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.

5.112 Layer 4611 was identified near the south-eastern end of the trench at the base of a sondage through midden deposit 4602/4613. The layer was 0.2m thick and comprised light grey brown sand. The layer contained a large number of struck flint pieces, including blades and cores, some of which were diagnostically Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The layer was probably the remnants of a relic soil preserved by the deposition of the midden.

5.113 Ditch 4608 was partially exposed at the north-western end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment, corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly forming a double-ditched rectilinear enclosure. The ditch was more than 1.61m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and flat base. Large amounts of Roman pottery were recovered from both ditch fills, 4609 and 4610, along with an iron latch lifter (RA 54) tile, fired clay, struck flint, iron nails and cattle bone and a tooth.

5.114 Midden layer 4602/4613 was present across the south-eastern 12m of the trench and was a continuation of layer 4102. In this trench the layer was up to 0.24m thick. Large amounts of Roman pottery, predominately greyware jar sherds were recovered from the deposit, as well as some fragments of fired clay. Five iron nails (RAs 21–23 and 25), a hobnail (RA 58) and possible iron knife blade or rake prong (RA 24) were also found. Pit 4614 cut through the midden at its north-western limit. The pit was 1.25m in diameter and 0.54m deep with steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill 4615.

5.115 Construction cut 4622 (Fig. 25, section GI), measuring 1.6m long, 1.4m wide and 0.48m deep, for a kiln was located near the centre of the trench, cutting through the midden deposit. The kiln structure, 4605, was constructed within the pit formed by

the cut. It comprised an ovoid chamber 1.6m long and 1.09m wide with flue openings at both the north-east and south-west ends. There was no evidence of internal features, such as plinths. Stoke pit 4603/4620 extended to the north-east of the kiln and was approximately circular in plan, 1.7m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Stoke pit 4616/4618 extended to the south-west of the kiln and was 1.53m long, 1.38m wide and 0.47m deep.

5.116 The kiln structure contained three backfill deposits, lower fill 4626, second fill 4629 and upper fill 4607. These fills contained a total of 604 sherds of Roman pot, predominately from greyware jars, with occasional sherds of black surfaced ware and red wares. Upper fill 4607 also contained large numbers of cattle bone, including a horn core, and charred barley and hulled wheat. Both stoke pits contained similar fill sequences: Stoke pit 4603/4620 contained lower fill 4628/4631, middle fill 4606/4623 and upper fill 4604/4621 and stoke pit 4616/4618 contained lower fill 4627/4630, middle fill 4624/4625 and upper fill 4617/4619. All of the fills contained large assemblages of greyware, mostly jar forms, with occasional sherds of black surfaced ware, redware, a samian ware bowl from fill 4604 and a sherd of a plate in a buff coloured fabric from fill 4628. Some residual prehistoric pot was recovered from fills 4604 and 4617. Animal bone fragments were present in most of the fills and were dominated by cattle, with some horse and sheep. Charred barley and hulled wheat were present in environmental samples taken from fills 4604, 4606, 4628 and 4630. An incomplete wrought iron staple (RA 59) was found within fill 4604. All of the fills were backfill deposits, with no use fills identified.

Trench 47 (Figs 2, 5 & 27)

5.117 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.

5.118 Midden deposit 4702, a continuation of 4102 and 4602, was identified covering the natural in the south-eastern 19.3m of the trench. A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the deposit, dominated by greyware, but also containing imported amphora and a sherd of Colchester coated ware dating to the early to middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries. Roman tile, fired clay, struck flint and fragments of mammal bone were also recovered, along with 20 iron nails (including RAs 28–31, 33–43 and 46), a hobnail (RA 32), a fragment of iron pin (RA 44), a complete as of

Nero dating to AD 54–68 (RA 45) and a copper alloy toilet spoon with a flat scoop (RA 47). Charred hulled wheat grains were recovered from samples of the midden material. No features were identified cutting the deposit in this trench.

5.119 Near the north-western end of the trench, ditch 4704 corresponded to a north-east/south-west aligned geophysical anomaly and was possibly part of the same double-ditched enclosure as Roman ditch 4608. The ditch was 0.72m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately steep sides and flattish base. No finds were recovered from its single fill, 4705. Pit 4706 (Fig. 27, section HI) was located 2.3m north-west of the ditch and partially extended beyond the limits of the trench. The pit was approximately 1.4m in diameter and 0.54m deep with steep sides and flat base. The pit contained a primary fill, 4709, and two backfills, 4708 and 4709. Lower backfill 4708 contained Roman pottery, including sherds of imported amphorae, samian ware, later 2nd century Colchester mortaria and an almost complete black burnished ware bowl with latticed decoration (RA 52). Fired clay, struck flint and heat affected stones were also recovered. Upper fill 4707 also contained Roman pottery, particularly greyware, and a Roman coin, either a first century as or a fourth century nummus (RA 50).

Trench 48

5.120 This trench was not excavated due to on site constraints.

Trench 49 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.121 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.56m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.44m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.

5.122 Parallel north-west/south-east aligned ditches 4903 and 4905 were located 2.75m apart near the south-western end of the trench and were continuations of the trackway. Ditch 4903 was 0.68m wide and 0.13m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from the feature in this trench. Ditch 4905 was 0.95m wide and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 50 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.123 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of mid grey brown

sandy clay topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. None of the magnetic anomalies identified in this area of the field on the geophysics were observed as archaeological features in the trench and were likely contained within the topsoil.

Trench 51 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.124 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.1m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed. A large discrete geophysical near the north-western end of the trench was found to be a natural/geological variation rather than an archaeologically relevant feature.

Trench 52 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.125 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 53 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.126 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 54 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.127 This trench was 40m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.55m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 55 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.128 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.45m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 56 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.129 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.5m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 57 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.130 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed, however two sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 58 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.131 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.45m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed, however a sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 59 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.132 This trench was 32m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 60 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.133 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.45m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.1m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 61 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.134 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 62 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.135 This trench was 20m long, 2m wide and approximately 0.5m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.5m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil directly overlaying yellow natural clay. The trench was machined to ascertain the preservation of features in an area of dense geophysical anomalies. After opening the trench it was decided that the archaeology revealed was too complex to be investigated within the confines of an evaluation trench and was recorded in plan only. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from the surface of partially exposed pit 6202 at the south-west end of the trench and were dated to the medieval period.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 This section presents a summary of the finds evidence by major material type and chronology. More detailed information can be viewed in the tables in the appendices.

Pottery

6.2 The evaluation produced 2,461 sherds weighing 25,681 grams, which belong to three main chronological periods. The majority of the material from the site is dated to the Late Iron Age – Roman transition, continuing into the Roman period. This relates to 92.6% of the total assemblage by sherd count, or 97.2% by weight. A small amount of medieval and post-medieval wares was also recovered. A

breakdown of pottery by major period by count and weight is shown in Appendix C, Table 1.

Prehistoric

6.3 One hundred and twenty sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 349 grams were recovered from the evaluation. A table showing the quantification of the prehistoric pottery by major fabric type is shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

6.4 Sherds of possible Bronze Age or earlier date make up 23.3% of the prehistoric assemblage by sherd count, or 17.8% by weight. The period between the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age covers 76.7% of the material by sherd count, or 82.2 % by weight.

6.5 Iron Age fabrics form the majority of the prehistoric assemblage. Furthermore, 40.8% of this assemblage by sherd count, or 27.8% by weight, belong to fabrics dating to the later Middle to Late Iron Age: fabrics QV(F), F4, QV and QS. These fabrics are predecessors of those from the Late Iron Age – Roman transition. Together with the transitional/Roman material, they offer strong evidence that the most active occupation phase on site related to the period between the 1st century BC and the Roman period.

6.6 The prehistoric assemblage is small and probably consists of a minimum of five pots, even though these only relate to 0.08 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents). This is due to the high degree of fragmentation of prehistoric pottery from site, and also to the characteristic absence of rim sherds.

Distribution of prehistoric pottery by trench

6.7 In general, the prehistoric pottery is present in small quantities and is often residual. For Trenches 7, 19, 27, 41, 45 and 46 in particular, prehistoric sherds were found mixed with larger quantities of Roman or medieval pottery. Such sherds are likely to have been mixed due to ploughing or other activities in later periods.

6.8 Trench 41 contained the largest quantities of prehistoric pottery from site, representing 25.2% of the assemblage by sherd count or 33.1% by weight, although it is most likely to be residual given the large amount of Roman material. The prehistoric pottery from this trench has a large chronological distribution, beginning

around the Bronze Age – Iron Age transition and lasting through to the Late Iron Age, while showing continuity with material of the Iron Age – Roman transition.

Roman

6.9 The Roman pottery, including sherds from the Late Iron Age – Roman transition, consists of 2,279 sherds weighing 24,947 grams, and is by far the largest component of the overall ceramic assemblage. A table showing the quantification of the Roman pottery is shown in Appendix C, Table 3.

6.10 The vast majority of Roman sherds are typical greywares that are not dated to any specific chronological period (GX). Miscellaneous greywares represent 73.1% of the Roman assemblage by sherd count, or 81.3% by weight. The second largest quantity comes from the Late Iron Age – Roman transition and relates to three technologically similar fabrics that are generally described as Romanising: BSW, GROG and BSW/GROG. Such fabrics form 22.1% of the Roman assemblage by sherd count, or 11.6% by weight.

6.11 Even though most of the Roman pottery from the site cannot be precisely dated, there are some fabrics that relate to potting traditions of specific dates.

6.12 Grog-tempered pottery is generally regarded as Late Iron Age/transitional Roman. In this specific assemblage however, there are some sherds that can be dated more closely. More specifically, fill 1504 of ditch 1503 produced three sherds from a grog-tempered storage jar, the fabric of which also contains some typically early Roman impurities, such as carbonaceous pellets (characteristic in BSW/GROG fabrics) and fine flint. These three sherds appear closer to the Early Roman period. Another sherd from a grog-tempered storage jar coming from the topsoil of Trench 4 contains rare flint in quantities that resembled QV(F) fabrics. This specific sherd is more likely to be a Late Iron Age experimentation product.

6.13 The earliest Roman fabric is recorded as a single sherd from a Nene Valley grey fineware, recovered from fill 4109 of ditch 4108 and dating to the early 1st – late 2nd century AD. The imported samian pottery from the site is solely of Central Gaulish provenance and dates to the 2nd century, and more specifically to the Hadrianic–Antonine period (AD 117–161). Central Gaulish samian wares, most likely from Lezoux workshops, number seven sherds. Other samian pottery includes two sherds from midden deposit 4102, one of which is a lion-face spout from a mortarium dating

to the late 2nd century AD (RA 51). The spout is deformed and resembles the head of a bat, which is typical for mortaria of Form 45 from this specific period (Webster 1996, 55-6, fig. 40). Other samian wares include a Dragendorff 27 bowl from fill 4305 of ditch 4304; a Dragendorff 31 bowl from fill 4708 of pit 4705; a bowl that is likely a Dragendorff 18/31 or 18/31R or 31 type from fill 4610 of ditch 4608; and, two small sherds from possible bowls deriving from kiln deposits 4604 and 4606. They all date to the Hadrianic–Antonine period.

6.14 Colchester wares form another important group in the Roman assemblage, with such wares dating to the early to middle 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Tyres 1996).

6.15 The latest Roman pottery from the site are Nene Valley colour coated wares (NVC) and Hadham greywares (HAX). Both fabrics date to the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

6.16 The most closely datable vessels were recovered from Trenches 27, 41, 43, 46 and 47. They provide a range of dates covering all four centuries of the Roman period.

The Roman pottery assemblage

Domestic

6.17 The vast majority of Roman greywares are primarily tablewares. Mortaria are connected with food preparation, and therefore with domestic contexts; those from the site are limited to two examples from Trenches 41 and 47.

6.18 The presence of buff wares is likely to suggest a slight preference for the circulation of semi-fine tablewares. Such vessels were recorded in Trenches 15, 41, 42, 46 and 47. The top part of a flagon matching Type 1.6 of the Suffolk Typology (unpublished) was recovered from fill 4708 of pit 4705. Furthermore, the presence of thick storage jars is an important characteristic of domestic assemblages. On this site, large grog-tempered storage jars of the Late Iron Age – Roman transition were recovered in unstratified deposits and in Trenches 15, 27, 36 and 41. The only sherds from typically Roman storage vessels were recovered from midden deposit 4102.

6.19 In addition to samian, the presence of large imported amphora sherds, such as those of the Dressel 20 class, is likely to suggest contacts and trade with the continent. Such vessels were highly popular in Roman Britain and circulated between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD (Tyres 1996). Sherds from such amphorae

were recovered from midden deposits 4102 and 4702 and from fills 4707 and 4708 of pit 4705. It also is important to note that a wall sherd from a fine red fabric found in midden deposit 4702 is likely to come from an imported amphora or tableware. The circulation of both local and imported fine and coarse wares on site is typical for large Roman habitation sites.

Manufacturing

6.20 Although it appears that the pottery from the site is primarily domestic, there is also evidence that the area might be associated with pottery production. The 1965 excavations at Hacheston brought to light a typically Roman kiln and large quantities of production debris (Blagg *et al*. 2004, 1–3). During the present evaluation, a large number of contexts produced assemblages that are likely to be associated with experimentation products, pottery production and the disposal of misfired pots.

6.21 More specifically, experimental products with flint or grog impurities, which are likely to be related to pottery production of the Late Iron Age/Roman transition or early Romano-British pottery production, were recorded from fill 1508 of ditch 1506 and fill 4609 of ditch 4608; as well as kiln deposits 4607, 4619, 4625, 4626, 4629, 4630 and 4631. Furthermore, sherds with spalling, cracking and other manufactural deformations on their surfaces, which are likely to be production discards, were recorded from ditch fill 4609 and the kiln deposits. All pottery that is characterised as production debris is listed in Appendix C, Table 1; it is made from fabric GX.

Distribution of Roman pottery by trench

6.22 The largest quantities derived from Trenches 41 and 46, but as before, the material from these trenches was mixed with prehistoric pottery, which was most likely to be residual.

6.23 The ceramics from Trench 46 represent 54.1% of the Roman assemblage by sherd count, or 72.8% by weight. The material is primarily Roman greywares (fabric GX), a large proportion of which is most likely to be production debris. Pottery from Trench 46 derived from midden deposit 4602 and contexts related to kiln 4603.

6.24 The only other trenches containing clearly Roman pottery were 24, 34, 42, 43, 44 and 47. All of them contained small quantities of Roman sherds, with the exception of Trench 47, which produced the fourth largest quantity of Roman pottery by sherd count (5.8%), or the second largest quantity by weight (11.7%).

Post-Roman pottery

6.25 Sixty-two sherds of medieval and later pottery weighing 375g were collected from sixteen contexts. A summary catalogue of the pottery by major fabric is included in Appendix C Table 4.

Post-Roman pottery by period

Medieval

6.26 The majority of this assemblage comprises pottery of later 11th to 14th century date. This includes both the handmade wares (some of which had wheel-finished rims) classified as 'earlier medieval' and the wheel-made greywares classified as 'medieval'. In this part of Suffolk, as elsewhere in rural East Anglia, the two methods of manufacture appear to have overlapped during the 12th-13th centuries.

6.27 The range of forms present in the medieval group comprises five jars and a possible bowl. The rim forms indicate that the assemblage continued into the 14th century, with five developed forms (square beaded and complex everted) being present. One fragment from a possible base of a twisted rod handle was also identified, presumably from a jug.

6.28 Glazed wares form 14.3% of the medieval group (based on sherd count). This is a high proportion for a rural site. All glazed wares are unprovenanced but probably of local origin, as the fabrics are similar to local coarsewares. All fragments are body sherds, presumably from jugs.

Post-medieval

6.29 A large base fragment of a Frechen stoneware bottle was recovered from fill 3626 of ditch 3624.

The post-Roman pottery assemblage

6.30 Much of this assemblage is of medieval date, but most rim forms of both types are developed and occupation of this period probably centred on the 12th–14th centuries. The main fabric groups and forms are similar to the shelly earlier medieval wares and sandy medieval coarsewares found elsewhere in this part of Suffolk, although so far only two production sites are known, i.e. Melton (shelly wares) and Hollesley (sandy wares). The glazed wares show similarities with Hollesley and Waveney Valley wares, but may have been made more locally.

Distribution of pottery

6.31 Medieval pottery was recovered from ten trenches, with particular concentrations in Trenches 27 and 45.

Lithics

Worked flint

6.32 A total of 57 struck or shattered flints was recovered during the evaluation of the site. The flint is summarised by type and context in Appendix D Table 1.

6.33 Worked flint dating from more than one period was recovered from the site and represents prehistoric activity in the close vicinity. Much of the flint was found alongside Roman or later pottery and was therefore residual.

6.34 The largest quantity of flint recovered from a single feature was from buried soil 4611, preserved beneath Roman midden 4602. It included a neat opposed platform blade core and some small blade type pieces from prepared cores which are of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date, as well as a few more irregular pieces with less diagnostic features. Some of the flint was slightly patinated. A few other blade-type pieces were found mixed with Roman pottery in other contexts in Trench 46 and probably derived from the buried soil, or from contexts relating to it.

6.35 A patinated utilised flake of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date came from the subsoil 4301 of Trench 43. The rest of the flint is by majority quite irregular, hard hammer-struck material showing no evidence for preparation of parent cores. It is unpatinated. Weathered or patinated surface-collected flint has been used as raw material. The flint is consistent in nature with material considered elsewhere to be of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date (Humphrey 2007, 145). It seems likely to be contemporary with the later prehistoric pottery from the site, although most of it was found residually alongside Roman or later finds.

6.36 The only ‘formal’ prehistoric tool is a scraper made from a thermal fragment and, although it cannot be accurately dated, it is quite likely to be Iron Age; the use of such thermal fragments has been identified elsewhere as characteristic of the opportunistic flintworking of this period (Robins 1996), and the trait has been recorded by this writer in several assemblages of likely later Bronze Age or Iron Age

date (SCCAS 2010 and SCCAS 2011). The scraper was found in an excavated feature with a hard hammer struck flake and a sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Burnt flint and heat-altered stone

6.37 The evaluation produced 176 pieces of burnt flint weighing 1,590 grams and 87 pieces of heat-altered stone weighing 5kg. The material derived from nineteen contexts across six trenches, including seventeen samples. The total material is presented by context in Appendix D, Table 2.

6.38 The largest quantity of burnt flint was recovered from fill 4107 of ditch 4106 (929 grams), while the largest quantity of burnt stone was recovered from fill 4119 of pit 4118 (4,671 grams). Ditch fill 4107 produced large quantities of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, but burnt flint from the same fill could be residual. The large quantity of heat-altered stone from pit 4118 is likely to date to the pre-Roman phases of the site.

6.39 Other than these two trenches, the rest of the material is characterised by small pieces with relatively low weights.

Lava quernstone

6.40 Fifty small and abraded pieces of lava quern, weighing 72 grams, were recovered from fill 4305 of ditch 4304. The fragments are most likely to be imported from the Rhineland and to belong to the Roman period. The same contexts produced a sherd from a greyware jar (fabric GX) and a single sherd from a samian Dragendorff 27 bowl. The latter can be closely dated to the Hadrianic–Antonine period.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.41 The evaluation produced eleven pieces of CBM weighing 729 grams. All the material is of Roman date and is summarised by context and fabric type in Appendix E Table 1.

6.42 The majority of the CBM consists of Roman brick or tiles (RBT). There are only two pieces of tegulae, weighing 48 grams, both deriving from Trench 41.

Fired clay

6.43 The total quantity of fired clay recovered from site is 326 pieces weighing 3,516 grams. The material is summarised by context, fabric and distribution in Appendix E Table 2.

6.44 The only significant quantities of fired clay that are worthy of discussion derive from Trenches 41 and 46. More specifically, Trench 46 produced 89.6% of the total fired clay by weight. These quantities came from midden deposit 4602 and kiln deposits 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4609, 4610, 4626. Pieces of fired clay in Trench 46 were also found together with the largest quantities of Roman pottery in the entire assemblage (see above). Many of the fired clay pieces from the kiln lining have flat surfaces and impressions from plant fibres.

6.45 Trench 41 produced the second largest quantity of fired clay in the entire assemblage, forming 4.7% of the total weight. In general, the fired clay from Trench 41 bears the same features (e.g. flat surfaces and plant fibre impressions) as the fired clay from Trench 46 and could be associated with secondary disposal of kiln material that was not necessarily misfired.

Miscellaneous

6.46 Metalled surface 4003 produced 14 pieces of clunch weighing 684 grams. Clunch is a naturally occurring soft limestone formation, which can be easily worked. Such material was used for building and it bears some similarity to the chalky fabrics of fired clay found on site. Clunch was not recovered in any other feature and the fragments were found together with a single sherd of medieval pottery.

6.47 A fragment of modern clear glass and a plastic bottle top was recovered from fill 2504 of ditch 2503.

Iron nails

6.48 Twenty-four pieces of iron nails, weighing 158 grams, were recovered. Many of these are likely to be Roman as they come from features which are rich in Roman pottery.

The registered artefacts

6.49 Fifty-eight objects were recorded as registered artefacts; a complete listing can be seen in Appendix F. Of the total fifty-eight, forty-six were found within the midden

layer 4102, 4602 and 4702 that spread across the three trenches. The remainder were from layers and fills of pits and ditches in Trenches 27, 43, and 44.

6.50 The assemblage is Roman in date with little evidence of pre-Roman activity; it demonstrates continuing occupation on the site throughout the Roman period, though with a concentration of objects dating to the first and second centuries AD.

6.51 The buckle plate (RA 6) is of interest, as is the as of Nero, (RA 45) as they attest to possible contact with early military personnel. However, as with the previous excavations, they are not indicative of the presence of a 1st century Roman fort at Hacheston (Moore *et al*, 1988, 22–24), more indicative of contact through the provision of goods or services (Blagg et al, 2004, 197). The military equipment that was found during the excavations of 1973–74 was dated between the 2nd and 3rd century AD.

6.52 The majority of the registered artefacts were found in the southern part of the site, within the area of Trenches 41, 46, 47, and came primarily from the midden layer that was encountered in each trench. The largest quantities of Roman pottery were also found in this part of the excavation. Nails are the most common find. However, in addition to the buckle plate described above, there are other finds of note, including a stylus, (RA 7), a toilet implement, (RA 47), and an iron latch lifter (RA 54). These objects are frequently encountered on Romano-British settlement sites; examples were discovered in the previous excavations at Hacheston (Blagg et al, 2004, 147, 116, 136).

6.53 Three coins were identified as being of Roman date, two first century asses of Reece periods 3 and 4, and one coin that could either be an as or a later fourth century nummus.

6.54 Overall, the small finds reflect the accumulation and disposal of domestic refuse over a length of time in one large midden area. The finds reflect a range of activities from daily life including accidental loss, possibly commercial activity, construction and personal adornment.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Human skeletal remains

7.1 Twenty-five groups of cremated bone from two burial pits were analysed. One small, abraded fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from spit 621 of pit 603, but otherwise there was no dating evidence with the burials.

7.2 Twenty-five samples were collected from the two burials. The burials were excavated in spits and quadrants on site. The samples were processed by wet-sieving into >10mm, >4mm, >2mm and <2mm fractions. The bone from each context was sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified. All fragments within each category were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram, and those in the identified categories were also counted to produce an average fragment weight. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. The data is listed in Appendix G, Table 1.

7.3 Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (Ferembach et al. 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004). A catalogue of burials is included at the end of Appendix G.

Quantification, identification, collection and survival

7.4 Appendix G, Table 2 shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from the two features containing cremated human remains, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided in the first row.

7.5 Both burials produced relatively small quantities of bone. Mays (1998, table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1,500 grams for females and 2,300 grams for males. The largest quantity of bone in this assemblage came from burial 1803 and is just over a quarter of the average female weight.

7.6 Skull and lower limb fragments are over-represented amongst the identifiable material in both burials, but axial fragments were under-represented, in one case

substantially so. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However, there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements. McKinley notes the ease with which even tiny fragments of skull can be recognised, and conversely the difficulty of identifying long bone fragments. These figures can therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected for burial. Fragment sizes were generally medium to small in this group but rates of identification are comparable with other unurned cremations from prehistoric sites.

Burial 603

7.7 Pit 603 was a sub-circular pit with two fills (upper 616=618=626=634; lower 615=617=625=633). The pit was quarter-sectioned and each quadrant was excavated in 5 or 6 spits which were collected as samples with separate context numbers. Fifteen spits contained bone, the majority of which was collected from the eastern half of the pit and from the middle spits. The total quantity of bone recovered was 165.3 grams.

7.8 It was not possible during the evaluation to determine whether the pit represented a heavily truncated cremation burial or the remains of a pyre pit.

7.9 The largest fragment sizes were 27mm from the skull and 37mm for a piece of long bone. Fragments from higher up in the fill were larger on average than those in the lower spits. The fragments had been fired to a relatively high temperature and have a uniform white/cream colour.

7.10 This small assemblage included fragments of cranial vault, ribs, pieces of shaft from all the major long bones, and a fragment of patella. No tooth roots were found. Several fragments of cranial vault had open sutures, but one fragment appeared to have new bone growth in the form of enthesophytes or osteophytes. A fragment of right zygoma was of medium size. At least one adult was present, but the ageing evidence is equivocal and the sex was indeterminate. A few fragments of infant or juvenile skull, including a piece of the right supra-orbital, were also present in the north-east quadrant (fills 628, 629).

7.11 A fragment of lower limb (2g) was selected from burial 607 for radiocarbon dating.

Potential burial 1105

7.12 Samples from six contexts in this pit contained very small quantities of calcined bone, twenty five pieces weighing less than 0.9g in total. One small fragment in fill 1116 could be a piece of juvenile rib, but it was not possible to identify if the bone fragment was human.

Burial 1803

7.13 This pit contained 391 grams of bone, collected in 10 samples. Again it was excavated in quadrants, with each quadrant excavated in two or three spits.

7.14 The majority of bone came from the upper spits, and there was very little in the south-west quadrant. The bone was cream/white in colour. The largest fragment sizes were 35mm from the skull and 50mm for the long bones. Fragments from higher up in the fill were larger on average than those in the lower spits.

7.15 Identifiable fragments included skull (parietal, possibly occipital, right zygoma), mandibular ramus and two fragments with possible molar sockets open, two tooth root fragments, vertebral facets and thoracic bodies, ribs, tips of finger phalanges, a carpal navicular, the head of a first metacarpal, a fragment of talus, and shaft fragments of the major long bones.

7.16 The right zygoma of this individual was noticeably smaller than that in burial 603, and the metacarpal head and navicular also seemed relatively small, suggesting a possible female. Tooth root tips were fully formed. Cranial sutures (sagittal, lambdoid) were still open. No degeneration was seen on any of the vertebral fragments and there was no sign of pathology in the surviving dental remains. The individual was probably a young adult, possibly female.

7.17 A fragment of femur (3g) was selected from burial 1806 for radiocarbon dating.

Summary and discussion

7.18 The cremated remains represent at least one unsexed adult, a possible young adult female and an infant/juvenile.

7.19 Neither of the burials is complete, with all weights of bone being too low to represent an entire cremated body. This may be due to poor collection following the cremation ritual, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, the token

collection of remains for burial, or severe truncation. A small quantity of unurned bone, if not truncated, is typical of later prehistoric cremation deposits in Suffolk.

7.20 Unfortunately, the group is too small and incomplete for demographic comparisons with other contemporary burial populations.

Animal bone

7.21 A total of 1,376 grams of faunal remains, consisting of 394 elements, was recovered.

Species, butchering, pathologies and modifications

7.22 Seven species were identified during the assessment recording, with quantification by Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) and date range in Appendix H Table 1. A breakdown of bone by date range and main feature type is shown in Appendix H Table 2.

7.23 In terms of NISP, cattle were the most frequently recorded and seen in 11 of 18 fills, and most of the bovid remains were from Roman deposits. Most of the cattle bones were from adults, although three juveniles from Roman contexts were seen. One cattle horncore base from kiln deposit 4626 was very robust, suggesting a large, long-horned animal, possibly a bull.

7.24 Sheep/goat remains were recovered from four fills, two of Roman date, one medieval and one undated. Most of the bones were produced from the undated, but possibly Roman, posthole fill 706, with thirteen elements from a neonatal animal, including limbs, foot bones, teeth and pelvic fragments.

7.25 Equids were produced from three fills, all of which have a Late Iron Age – Roman date. The sizes of the elements suggest pony-sized animals.

7.26 Only posthole fill 706 yielded remains of pig/boar, with a large porcine pelvis.

7.27 Remains of dog were recovered in two fills. A humerus from a small dog of approximately 254–279mm at the shoulder was found in fill 3617 of ditch 3616 and a tibia of a similar sized dog was found in fill 4516 of ditch 4514, dated to the Late Iron Age – Roman period. Given that both dog elements suggest a dog of the same size,

it is possible that they are from the same animal or that similar dogs were kept simultaneously at this site.

7.28 A red squirrel (sciurus vulgaris) mandible was recovered from fill 925 of ditch 924, which was dated to the Middle Iron Age. The mandible, from a mature individual with worn molars and a slightly over-grown incisor, is likely to represent a natural death, or perhaps an elderly and slow animal that was predated by a dog, stoat or predatory bird. There is some possibility that the red squirrel was utilized for its pelt, although no butchering marks were seen. Red squirrels are known to have been kept as pets in medieval times, and it may be possible that this happened in earlier periods too.

7.29 Birds were represented by a small fowl coracoid fond found in a medieval ditch fill.

7.30 Butchering marks were seen on cattle and sheep/goat remains, with chops from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat, and finer cuts from meat removal. There is no evidence of skinning or other butchering marks on equid bones.

Discussion

7.31 This is a mixed assemblage of primary and secondary food waste, predominately from cattle and sheep/goat, with juvenile remains suggesting breeding, possible milking and perhaps culls of excess stock. The neonatal ovicaprid clearly suggests on-site breeding and perhaps milking. Pig/boar species were only represented by one bone. This could suggest a wild source and the absence of large numbers of pigs as opposed to other domestic stock, though the assemblage is too small to draw firm conclusions. The equids were most likely traction animals and tooth wear suggests maturity at death.

7.32 The dog remains suggest a small breed, used either as pet or perhaps for rodent control. A variety of small dogs were introduced to Britain in the Roman era and this particular dog, which is within the size-range of a small terrier, may have been a domestic companion or an animal for keeping mice away. The red squirrel probably suffered a natural death of old age; however, predation (possibly by a dog, stoat or predatory bird) and/or killing for fur are also likely. A single bone from a fowl is likely to represent a domestic bird kept for meat and eggs.

Shell

7.33 The evaluation produced 15 pieces of shell weighing 58 grams in total. The material is summarised in Appendix H, Table 3. A variety of marine and terrestrial shells were found on site, including snails, oysters, whelks, mussels and periwinkles. This range of shell, most of which belong to edible species, suggests that there was access to rich marine resources.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Plant Macrofossils

7.34 A series of 56 environmental samples (587 litres of soil) were taken from a range of features within seven trenches to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic, industrial or funerary activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.35 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.36 The flots varied in size with moderate to high numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

Prehistoric

Trench 11

7.37 A series of 12 samples (samples 33-44) were taken from spits and quadrants from possible cremation pit 1106. Low numbers of charred plants were recorded in seven of these. The cereal remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain, spikelet forks and glume base fragments. A number of these chaff elements were identifiable as being those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). The few weed seeds included those of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). These are species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. The low to moderate quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm recovered from these samples included mature wood fragments.

7.38 These assemblages appear to be indicative of dispersed crop processing waste rather than being related to funerary activity. They are compatible with the prehistoric date of the feature.

Romano-British

Trench 15

7.39 Fill 1508 (sample 32) of ditch 1506 produced a small number of charcoal fragments whereas fill 1510 (sample 31) of ditch 1509 contained a few hulled wheat grain fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and charcoal fragments. These assemblages may be representative of dispersed domestic hearth waste.

Trench 41

7.40 Low levels of charred plant remains were recovered from fill 4107 (sample 45) of ditch 4106, fill 4109 (sample 47) of ditch 4108 and fill 4111 (sample 48) of posthole 4110. These included hulled wheat grain and glume base fragments, barley grain fragments, seeds of persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. Small quantities of charcoal were also present in these samples and in those from fill 4119 (sample 50) of pit 4118 and midden/occupation layer 4102 (sample 49). The few mollusc shells noted from ditch 4106 included those of the open country species *Helicella itala* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*. These assemblages appear reflective of dispersed settlement waste material.

Trench 46

7.41 Large quantities of charred plant remains were recorded from kiln 4605 (sample 51) and associated fire pits 4618 (sample 56) and 4620 (samples 54, 55 and 57). The assemblages were dominated by cereal remains, with the chaff elements being predominant. The cereal remains included hulled wheat grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, and barley grain fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and others as being those of emmer wheat. A few of the grains from fill 4628 (sample 57) of fire pit 4620 showed traces of germination. This range of cereal remains would be compatible with the Romano-British date of the features (Greig 1991).

7.42 The weed seeds included seeds of black bindweed, oats (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.), rye-grass-fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), vetch/wild pea, goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.),

meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). These are generally species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

7.43 Charcoal fragments were retrieved in moderately large amounts from these samples. They included round wood fragments. The small number of mollusc shells included those of the open country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica* and *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella pura*.

7.44 In contrast to the artefactual evidence that strongly suggests the kiln was originally used for pottery production, there is no evidence from the charred remains that the kiln was used for pottery production or any industrial purpose, rather It appears that it may have been used for the drying of crops. Oven and corn dryers can be used for a variety of functions during this period (van der Veen 1989) but it is unlikely that this kiln was being used during the malting part of the brewing process as the level of traces of germination observed was only low. The charred plant assemblages may be reflective of a mixture of crop processing waste derived from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form (Hillman 1981; 1984) being used as fuel and of accidental waste material, of the grain itself or spikelet being dried or parched, from the cleaning out of the kiln.

Trench 47

7.45 A small quantity of charcoal fragments was recovered from fill 4708 (sample 53) of pit 4705, while a few hulled wheat grain fragments and a moderate amount of charcoal were noted from midden/occupation layer 4702 (sample 46). There were also a few shells of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* and *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula*.

Undated

Trench 6

7.46 A series of 20 samples (samples 1-20) were taken from spits and quadrants from cremation related deposit 603. Charred plant remains, including a seed of black bindweed, were recorded in a single sample (sample 2) from the SE quadrant of spit 1. Low to high numbers of charcoal remains were noted from these deposits, with the larger quantities being recovered from the upper three spits. The charcoal included mature wood fragments. It is not clear at this stage whether these

assemblages are representative of a cremation burial itself or of a pyre site. There is nothing within the environmental remains which clearly suggests a date for this deposit.

Trench 18

7.47 A series of 10 samples (samples 21-30) were taken from spits and quadrants from cremation related deposit 1803. These samples were poor in charred remains, with a false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tuber being recovered from spit 1 NE quadrant (sample 21), stem fragments from spit 1 NW quadrant (sample 27) and only low levels of charcoal fragments from within seven of the samples.

7.48 Although the assemblages were small, plant tubers, in particular those of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*), can be found in cremation deposits (Godwin 1984). It is possible that some of the tubers within assemblages from cremation related deposits may represent material uprooted while creating a fire break around the cremation site and then used as tinder (Stevens 2008).

Summary

7.49 The palaeoenvironmental remains provide some indication of domestic settlement activities and funerary activities taking place in the area during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation revealed features dating to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

8.2 The results of the evaluation correlated broadly with the greyscale plot of the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). A large number of small features that were not visible on the survey plot were identified in the southern area of the site, probably due to them being masked by larger, more distinct features. Generally larger features, such as ditch 4303, and which were sealed by the midden deposits in the south-western trenches, were still discernible on the geophysics, despite the greater depth of cover.

Iron Age

8.3 Two cremation burials (603 and 1803), and a probable third (1105) were dated to the Iron Age based on pottery recovered from the fill of 1105. It should be noted that the pottery amounted to only 19 small sherds and the cremations may therefore be later i.e. Roman in date. In each burial the amount of bone recovered was insufficient to represent a complete individual. This may be accounted for by truncation caused by deep ploughing, although it is also possible that poor collection of cremated remains for burial was a factor. Small quantities of bone within prehistoric cremation burials is not an uncommon occurrence, and it is possible that only token amounts of bone were actually buried.

8.4 A small number of juvenile remains were identified along with the remains of an unsexed adult in cremation 603. This may suggest a double burial, or even curation of the remains of related individuals, but may equally be a result of poor pyre maintenance and the unintentional mixing of remains. Burial urns were not used in any of the cremation burials, although specific concentrations of bone were noted in burials 603 and 1803, which may indicate that the bones were placed in some kind of container or bag, which has since disintegrated.

8.5 Ditches containing Iron Age pottery were identified in Trenches 9, 11 and 13, appearing to form the northern corner of a rectilinear field boundary. This probably formed part of the pre-Roman field system extending northwards from the settlement. The alignment of this system does not appear to be very different from that of the later Roman fields, indeed evidence from the excavations at Hacheston indicates that linear boundaries continued to follow north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east axes throughout the Roman period (Blagg et al. 2004). A north-east/south-west aligned trackway flanked by a ditch on either side was excavated in several trenches and produced Middle Iron Age pottery and a sherd of intrusive Roman pottery from within its fill.

8.6 Although the Iron Age features appear to have been concentrated within the central part of the site, many sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from later features, especially in the southern part of the site. This to some extent corroborates the findings of the excavations in the 1970s, which uncovered evidence for a Late Iron Age settlement pre-dating the Roman activity at Hacheston, including post-holes for circular buildings and a palisaded enclosure ditch. It therefore seems likely that the pre-Roman activity identified during the current evaluation represents

funerary and agricultural features within the hinterland of the main settlement, which was located to the south.

8.7 The East of England Research Framework (Medleycott 2011) has highlighted the need to understand the nature of transition between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The site at Wickham Market has potential to be informative on this topic as there is a clear continuation of settlement through the transition period. Securely dated deposits from both the Late Iron Age and Roman periods produced good assemblages of charred plant remains in the evaluation, and it is likely that the site can help elucidate the nature of both change and continuity in agricultural practices during this transition period.

Roman

8.8 The northern part of the site contained only a few Roman features, the majority of which were field boundary ditches containing hardly any cultural artefacts. This is a sharp contrast to the features at the south of the site nearer to the settlement, which contained large finds assemblages.

8.9 The natural substrate in Trenches 41, 42, 43, 46 and 47 in the south-west of the site was covered by a layer of dark material, likely to have been either a midden or occupation layer associated with the settlement. This contained fragments of Roman pottery and metal objects, including a coin of the Emperor Nero. Similar dark deposits were identified during the Hacheston excavations, where it was suggested that they could be formed by the dumping of material on the surface of fields in preparation for use in manuring (Blagg et al. 2004, 31). It is worth noting, however, that the dark deposits in the Hacheston excavations were uniformly associated with later artefacts (typically 3rd to 4th centuries), whereas those in the evaluation contain artefacts from throughout the Roman period. This variation may suggest a different formation for the deposits, although it could be that the middens further away from the settled area were formed over a longer period.

8.10 Pottery kiln 4605 had a domed clay-and-stone superstructure with two opposing stokeholes and flue arches orientated north/south. In construction, the kiln was analogous to, but notably larger than, kiln F2 excavated in Area III of the Hacheston excavations (Blagg et al. 2004, 43). Unlike kiln F2, there were no remains of an internal pedestal; however it is possible that one may have been removed in antiquity. The kiln appears to have been used for the manufacture of greyware

vessels - predominately jars. This correlates well with kiln F2, which was associated with cordoned jars dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries, and with several of the other known pits on the northern fringes of the settlement, which typically contained wasters of jars and indented beakers in coarse grey fabrics.

8.11 Pottery recovered from the backfilled kiln and its stokeholes displayed evidence of flint or grog tempers, which may be taken as experimental pieces, as well as signs of spalling, cracking or other manufacturing deformities. This indicates that the kiln was the primary production site of these pieces. The lower fill of ditch 4608, 3m to the north of the kiln, also contained production waste sherds and was probably therefore open at the same time as the kiln and a handy place to dispose of poorly made pottery.

8.12 Environmental samples taken from the kiln backfill, and from the fills of the stokehole pits contained a surprisingly large amount of charred wheat and barley grains and chaff, consistent with proximity to a corn drying oven. The evidence for kiln 4605 being used for pottery production is overwhelming and while it is possible that the final use of the kiln was for crop processing, it is more likely that charred cereal remains were brought to the pit for deposition from a nearby crop processing structure. All of the recognised deposits contained within the kiln and associated pits were dumped backfills after the kiln had gone out of use, with no preserved use deposits and the charred grain was distributed throughout the fill sequence. The presence of imported pottery types, such as Central Gaulish samian wares and buff coloured wares, show that general waste was being used in the backfill. It is therefore likely that the disused kiln was backfilled with successive dumps of material derived from a combination of the final firing of the kiln, the surrounding midden material and possibly waste produced from other nearby sources.

8.13 The evaluation has revealed that the site has the potential to enhance the current understanding of the Roman settlement at Hacheston. In addition to the kiln in Trench 46, the presence of stone wall footings and an oven in Trench 45 and a probable yard surface in Trench 40 indicate a quasi-industrial area immediately to the north of the settlement and a rectilinear field system further out.

8.14 The evaluation also identified the existence of several phases of Roman activity. At the south-west of the site, ditch 4304 was sealed by the midden deposit, whereas ditches 4104 and 4115 cut it. There were also a large number of intercutting ditches

on varying alignments in the trenches in the southern area of the site, possibly hinting at reorganisation of the land surrounding the main settlement at least once during the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon

8.15 The excavation of sunken-featured buildings during the Hacheston excavations and of Anglo-Saxon burials on Gallows Hill to the west of the site demonstrates that the area was still inhabited during the post-Roman period. While no direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was found during the excavation, this may simply be a result of the limited nature of evaluation.

Medieval

8.16 The evaluation identified medieval ditches in Trenches 27, 29, 39 and 44. Due to fact evaluation is, by definition, limited in nature, allied to the density of features in this area on the geophysical survey it was difficult to ascertain the nature in plan of these ditches. The geophysics appears to show a washing-line type settlement in the area immediately to the north-west of the evaluation area and it is possible that the medieval ditches excavated in the evaluation are a continuation of this settlement. The large assemblages of pottery and animal bone recovered from the upper fills of ditch 2715 also suggest that the feature was close to domestic activity.

8.17 The ditches that were securely dated to the medieval period were typically deeper than their Roman counterparts. The majority of the medieval pottery dates from the later 11th century to the 14th century and appears to have been almost entirely comprised of locally made coarsewares. The absence in pottery from the 15th century onwards coincides with the expansion of nearby Wickham, which gained a market in 1440. This period may therefore have seen an amount of urbanisation and abandonment of some of the smaller settlements in the surrounding area.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, Tim Havard, Martin Cuthbert and Alison Roberts, assisted by Sam Bithell, Sam Dixon, Robert Falvey, Alice Krausova, Rui Oliveria, Rebecca Smart and Anne Templeton. The report was written by Christopher Leonard and Alison Roberts. The finds reports were written by Ioannis Smyrnaios with contributions by Sue Anderson (post-Roman pottery), Ruth

Beveridge (registered artefacts) and Sarah Bates (worked flint). The biological evidence reports were written by Julie Curl (human and animal bone) and Sarah F. Wyles (palaeoenvironmental evidence). The illustrations were prepared by Tilia Cammegh and Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young and for SACIC by Rhodri Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	50	2	0.1
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions	50	2	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay plough soil	50	2	0.3
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions	50	2	0.15
2	202	Layer		Natural	Orange sandy clay with mid brown silt and gravel patches	50	2	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay	50	2	0.3
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Orange-brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions	50	2	0.1
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid brow-orange clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions	50	2	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Topsoil layer. Mid grey-brown sandy silt with flint inclusions	50	2	0.38
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone inclusions	50	2	0.16
4	402	Layer		Natural	Natural layer. Mid red-brown sand	50	2	0.06
4	403	Cut		Ditch	Cut of linear ditch with V shaped, moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	>5	0.7	0.29
4	404	Fill	403	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sandy silt with small sub-angular stone inclusions.	>5	0.7	0.29
4	405	Cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus with moderate sloping sides and an irregular base.	>1.7	0.6	0.18
4	406	Fill	405	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions.	>1.7	0.6	0.18
4	407	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep symmetrical sides and a concave base.	0.34	0.4	0.26
4	408	Fill	407	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions.	0.34	0.4	0.26
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay	50	2	0.3
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt.	50	2	0.2
5	502	Layer		Natural	Natural layer. Orange-brown sandy clay with yellow brown silty patches and gravel inclusions.	50	2	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown-grey silty clay.	50	2	0.25
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	50	2	0.2
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay.	50	2	
6	603	Cut		Cremation	Cut of cremation pit. Sub-circular shape in plan with steeply sloping and uneven sides leading to a flat base.	0.93	0.5	0.3
6	604	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NW quad of 603	0.36	0.26	0.05
6	605	Cut	605	Cremation	South East quadrant of cremation pit 603	0.56	0.3	0.28
6	606	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from	0.3	0.25	0.05

					SE quad of 603			
6	607	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SE quad of 603	0.24	0.22	0.05
6	608	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NW quad of 603	0.28	0.2	0.05
6	609	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SE quad of 603	0.35	0.3	0.05
6	610	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NW quad of 603	0.36	0.26	0.05
6	611	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SE quad of 603	0.36	0.26	0.05
6	612	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NW quad of 603	0.36	0.26	0.05
6	613	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SE quad of 603	0.36	0.26	0.05
6	614	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NW quad of 603	0.36	0.26	0.05
6	615	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Dark brown-grey clay gravel with inclusions of fire cracked flint.	0.24	0.22	0.16
6	616	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Dark grey-black clay with charcoal.	0.36	0.26	0.18
6	617	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Same as 615	0.42	0.34	0.15
6	618	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Same as 616	0.56	0.32	0.18
6	619	Cut		Cremation	SW quad of 603. Moderately steep sides lead to a flat base	0.3	0.37	0.27
6	620	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SW quad of 603	0.3	0.37	0.05
6	621	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SW quad of 603	0.3	0.37	0.05
6	622	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SW quad of 603	0.3	0.37	0.05
6	623	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SW quad of 603	0.3	0.37	0.05
6	624	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from SW quad of 603	0.3	0.37	0.05
6	625	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Same as 615	0.3	0.22	0.18
6	626	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Same as 616	0.36	0.27	0.2
6	627	Cut		Cremation	NE quad of cremation pit 603. Moderately steep, uneven sides lead to a flat base.	0.56	0.26	0.25
6	628	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NE quad of 603	0.56	0.26	0.05
6	629	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NE quad of 603	0.56	0.26	0.05
6	630	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NE quad of 603	0.56	0.26	0.05
6	631	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NE quad of 603	0.56	0.26	0.05
6	632	Fill	603	Cremation fill	5cm spit taken for sample from NE quad of 603	0.56	0.26	0.05
6	633	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Same as 615	0.43	0.2	0.15
6	634	Fill	603	Cremation fill	Same as 616	0.54	0.26	0.18
6	635	Cut		Ditch	Cut of linear ditch with steep sloping sides and an almost flat base	>2	0.94	0.41
6	636	Fill	635	Ditch fill	Brown sandy silt with a loose compaction	>2	0.94	0.41
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay. Friable texture	50	2	0.35
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light red-brown firm silty clay.	50	2	0.24
7	702	Layer		Natural	Variable – light coloured sand	50	2	

					varying between reddish and yellowish.			
7	703	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderate sides and a concave base.	>2	0.53	0.15
7	704	Fill	703	Ditch fill	Light red-brown silty sand.	>2	0.53	0.15
7	705	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base	0.51	0.4	0.12
7	706	Fill	705	Posthole fill	Light reddish-brown sandy silt.	0.51	0.4	0.12
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand/clay	50	2	0.35
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions	50	2	0.15
8	802	Layer		Natural	Brown silty sand with gravel patches.	50	2	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown topsoil. Silty sand	50	2	0.36
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.22
9	902	Layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown.	50	2	
9	903	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular shape in plan with irregularly steep sloping sides and an irregular base.	0.31	0.28	0.16
9	904	Fill	903	Bioturbation fill	Mid brown-grey sandy silt with a loose compaction	0.31	0.28	0.16
9	905	Fill	903	Bioturbation fill	Very dark grey-brown sandy silt.	0.31	0.28	0.16
9	906	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with largely symmetrical, steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.57	0.46
9	907	Fill	906	Ditch fill	Light grey-brown fine sand	>2	0.3	0.14
9	908	Fill	906	Ditch fill	Light yellow-grey-brown sand	>2	0.57	0.32
9	909	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.43	0.33
9	910	Fill	909	Ditch fill	Light grey-brown fine sand	>2	0.43	0.33
9	911	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base	0.94	0.28	0.08
9	912	Fill	911	Pit fill	Dark brown-grey clayey sand with flecks of charcoal.	0.94	0.28	0.08
9	913	Cut		Pit	Irregular shape in plan with shallow, irregular sides leading to an undulating base.	1	0.98	0.14
9	914	Fill	914	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt.	1	0.98	0.14
9	915	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	0.71	0.33	0.34
9	916	Fill	915	Pit fill	Light yellow-grey sand	0.71	0.33	0.34
9	917	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping symmetrical sides and a concave base.	>2	0.59	0.2
9	918	Fill	917	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown clayey sand with small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>2	0.59	0.2
9	919	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides with an irregularly concave base.	>2	1.37	0.39
9	920	Fill	919	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	>2	0.33	0.11
9	921	Fill	919	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with	>2	1.37	0.31

					occasional stone inclusions			
9	922	Fill	919	Ditch fill	Same as 920	>2	0.33	0.11
9	923	Fill	919	Ditch fill	Same as 920	>2	0.33	0.11
9	924	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	1.45	0.41
9	925	Fill	924	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.	>2	1.45	0.41
9	926	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with irregular, shallow sides and an irregular base	1.15	0.28	0.08
9	927	Fill	926	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt.	1.15	0.28	0.08
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silt	50	2	0.4
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Brown silt	50	2	0.15
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange clay	50	2	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand.	50	2	0.4
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Reddish-brown sand.	50	2	0.2
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Variable – mid yellow sand with gravel and clay patches	50	2	
11	1103	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base	>2	1.2	0.58
11	1104	Fill	1103	Ditch fill	Dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions with some charcoal	>2	1.2	0.58
11	1105	Cut		Cremation	Circular cut of cremation pit with relatively steep sides and a concave base	0.55	0.54	0.15
11	1106	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Dark black silty sand with inclusions of charcoal	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1107	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1108	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1109	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1110	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1111	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1112	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1113	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1114	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1115	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1116	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1117	Fill	1105	Cremation fill	Same as 1106	0.55	0.54	0.05
11	1118	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped pit with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.7	0.27
11	1119	Fill	1118	Pit fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.3	0.7	0.27
11	1120	Cut		Posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with steep sides and a tapered, concave base.	0.37	0.43	0.17
11	1121	Fill	1120	Posthole fill	Dark brown silty sand with small pebble inclusions	0.37	0.43	0.17
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	50	2	0.4
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Reddish brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mixed gravel	50	2	
12	1203	Cut		Pit	Cut relating to pond or quarry pit.	c.35.0	c.2.1	0.6
12	1204	Fill	1203	Pit fill	Dark brown silty sand with a coke, CBM and burnt wood.	c.35.0	c.2.1	0.6

13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Brown sand	50	2	0.4
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.12
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand and gravel	50	2	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	>6	0.97	0.37
13	1304	Fill	1303	Ditch fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand with inclusions of CBM and charcoal	>6	0.97	0.37
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.22
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.22
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light orange-brown sand	50	2	
14	1403	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch on a NW/SE alignment. Unexcavated	>2	1.15	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	>2	1.15	
14	1405	Cut		Quarry pit	Sub-circular pit. Unexcavated	>2	11.2	
14	1406	Fill	1405	Quarry pit fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	>2	11.2	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silt	50	2	0.2
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silt	50	2	0.2
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid orange clay and gravel	50	2	
15	1503	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.76	0.3
15	1504	Fill	1504	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions.	>2	0.7	0.21
15	1505	Fill	1504	Ditch fill	Brown-grey clay with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions.	>2	0.24	0.08
15	1506	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.96	0.24
15	1507	Fill	1506	Ditch fill	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions and charcoal.	>2	0.7	0.13
15	1508	Fill	1506	Ditch fill	Light yellow-brown clay with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions.	>2	0.76	0.2
15	1509	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear terminus with moderate sloping sides and an irregular base.	>1.14	0.51	0.09
15	1510	Fill	1509	Ditch fill	Yellow-brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	>1.14	0.51	0.09
15	1511	Cut		Ditch	Modern ditch running NW/SE.	>2	1.5	
15	1512	Fill	1511	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt.	>2	1.5	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.3
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay and gravel	50	2	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.3
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay	50	2	0.06
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown clay with gravels	50	2	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silt	50	2	0.36
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange silt	50	2	0.22
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand and gravel	50	2	
18	1803	Cut		Cremation	Cremation pit. Sub-circular/irregular shape in plan	0.48	0.45	0.12

					due to later bioturbation. Steep sloping edges and a concave base.			
18	1804	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Dark grey - black, charcoal rich silty sand with inclusions of small stones.	0.29	0.2	0.05
18	1805	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.25	0.19	0.05
18	1806	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.23	0.14	0.05
18	1807	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.19	0.13	0.05
18	1808	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.19	0.13	0.02
18	1809	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.25	0.19	0.05
18	1810	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.29	0.23	0.05
18	1811	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.19	0.13	0.05
18	1812	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.23	0.14	0.05
18	1813	Fill	1803	Cremation fill	Same as 1804	0.19	0.13	0.02
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silt	50	2	0.24
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Brown silt	50	2	0.17
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Mid orange clay and gravel	50	2	
19	1903	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with very steep sides and a slightly concave base	>2	0.5	0.16
19	1904	Fill	1903	Ditch fill	Greyish-brown clay silt with small stone inclusions.	>2	0.5	0.16
19	1905	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with very steep sides leading to a flat base.	>2	0.45	0.12
19	1906	Fill	1905	Ditch fill	Brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions and some flecks of charcoal.	>2	0.45	0.12
19	1907	Cut		Ditch	Modern ditch running NW/SE.	>2	2	
19	1908	Fill	1907	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt.	>2	2	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.35
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay	50	2	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	50	2	0.32
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay with patches of yellow sands and gravels	50	2	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt	50	2	0.3
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	50	2	0.2
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Orange-brown clay	50	2	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay with patches of yellow sands and gravels	50	2	
23	2303	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base.	0.66	0.6	0.24
23	2304	Fill	2203	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with inclusions of small angular flints and fired clay	0.66	0.6	0.24
23	2305	Cut		Ditch	Cut of post-med/modern field boundary.	>2	2.1	
23	2306	Fill	2305	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt.	>2	2.1	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt	50	2	0.3
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	50	2	0.2
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay	50	2	
24	2403	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular shape in plan, but largely linear with shallow,	1	1.3	0.36

					unevenly sloping sides leading to an undulating base.			
24	2404	Fill	2403	Bioturbation fill	Light grey sandy silt	1	1.3	0.54
24	2405	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sides and a rounded, concave base.	>2	1.3	0.54
24	2406	Fill	2405	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown clay silt with frequent flint inclusions.	>2	1.3	0.54
24	2407	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with abruptly sloping sides and an almost flat base.	>2	0.9	0.5
24	2408	Fill	2407	Ditch fill	Brown clay silt	>2	0.9	0.4
24	2409	Fill	2407	Ditch fill	Light brown/dark yellow clay	>2	0.5	0.3
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt	50	2	0.32
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	50	2	0.18
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay	50	2	
25	2503	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sides and sharp break of slope.	>2	1.27	0.6
25	2504	Fill	2503	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones and angular flints.	>2	1.27	0.6
25	2505	Cut		Ditch	Cut of post-med/modern field boundary.	>2.8	>1.5	
25	2506	Fill	2505	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt.	>2.8	>1.5	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	50	2	0.35
26	2601	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay with patches of yellow sands and gravels	50	2	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay	30	2	0.35
27	2701	Layer		Natural	Mid blueish-orange clay	30	2	
27	2702	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.76	0.17
27	2703	Fill	2702	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty clay with rare small flint, pebble and charcoal inclusions.	>2	0.76	0.17
27	2704	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with regular, parallel sides leading to a concave base.	>2.3	1.03	0.4
27	2705	Fill	2704	Ditch fill	Mid orange-grey/brown silty clay with stone inclusions.	>2	1.03	0.4
27	2706	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with irregular sloping sides	>2	2.8	0.6
27	2707	Fill	2706	Ditch fill	Mid orange-grey silty clay with occasional large flint inclusions and some charcoal.	>2	2.8	0.6
27	2708	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.86	0.27
27	2709	Fill	2708	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare inclusions of flints and pebbles.	>2	0.86	0.27
27	2710	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with regular, steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	3.3	0.97
27	2711	Fill	2710	Ditch fill	Mid blueish-orange-brown silty clay with chalk inclusions.	>2	0.14	0.2
27	2712	Fill	2710	Ditch fill	Mid blueish-orange-brown silty/sandy clay	>2	0.1	0.08
27	2713	Fill	2710	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay with	>2	2.1	0.52

					small stone inclusions.			
27	2714	Fill	2710	Ditch fill	Same as 2713.	>2	0.34	0.35
27	2715	Cut		Ditch	Moderate sloping sides lead to a largely flat base.	>2	2.3	0.62
27	2716	Fill	2715	Ditch fill	Mid blueish-grey-brown sandy/silty clay with inclusions of small stones and chalk.	>2	1.47	0.39
27	2717	Fill	2715	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty/sandy clay.	>2	2.1	0.23
27	2718	Fill	2715	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty/sandy clay with inclusions of large stones.	>2	2.88	0.18
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay	35	2	0.3
28	2801	Layer		Natural	Yellow-grey clay	35	2	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	50	2	
29	2901	Layer		Natural	Light yellow-grey clay	50	2	
29	2902	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with uneven sloping sides and an irregular base.	>2	0.66	0.23
29	2903	Fill	2902	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay with regular inclusions of frost-cracked flints.	>2	0.66	0.23
29	2904	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides leading to a shallow, flat base.	>2	0.83	0.36
29	2905	Fill	2904	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay with regular frost-cracked flint inclusions.	>2	0.33	0.36
29	2906	Cut		Pit	Sub oval shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base.	0.6	0.49	0.05
29	2907	Fill	2906	Pit fill	Light brown-grey clayey silt.	0.6	0.49	0.05
29	2908	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan that extends beyond the limit of excavation.	>2	0.8	0.19
29	2909	Fill	2908	Ditch fill	Mid/dark grey silty clay with inclusions of flint and charcoal.	>2	0.8	0.19
29	2910	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides leading to a base that extends beyond the limit of excavation.	>2	0.4	0.19
29	2911	Fill	2910	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flints and charcoal.	>2	0.4	0.19
29	2912	Cut		Posthole	Sub circular shape in plan with straight, steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	0.34	0.26	0.25
29	2913	Fill	2912	Posthole fill	Mid grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.	0.34	0.26	0.24
29	2914	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with shallow, gently sloping sides leading to a concave base.	0.68	0.6	0.06
29	2915	Fill	2914	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions.	0.68	0.6	0.06
29	2916	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with gently sloping, very shallow sides and an uneven base.	0.65	0.88	0.06
29	2917	Fill	2916	Pit fill	Mid grey silty clay.	0.65	0.88	0.06
29	2918	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with uneven, steeply sloping sides leading to an uneven, mostly flat, base.	>2	1	0.56

29	2919	Fill	2918	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey silty clay with flint inclusions.	>2	1	0.56
29	2920	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan. Unexcavated.	>2	1.6	
29	2921	Fill	2920	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty clay	>2	1.6	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay	50	2	0.3
30	3001	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-grey clay	50	2	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Topsoil	50	2	0.2
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Subsoil	50	2	0.18
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Natural	50	2	
31	3103	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides with a concave base. N-S alignment.	>2.95	1.63	0.19
31	3104	Fill	3103	Ditch fill	Light yellow-brown silty sand with a friable texture and gravel inclusions.	>2.95	1.63	0.19
31	3105	Cut		Ditch	Cut of eastern trackway running N-S. Unexcavated.	>3.4	0.4	
31	3106	Fill	3105	Ditch fill	Light yellow brown silty sand. Unexcavated.	>3.4	0.42	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	35	2	0.36
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	35	2	0.12
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions	35	2	
32	3203	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.83	0.3
32	3204	Fill	3203	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand	>2	0.83	0.3
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey-brown clayey silt	50	2	0.36
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-grey clayey silt	50	2	0.14
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-grey clay	50	2	
33	3303	Cut		Posthole	Oval cut of posthole. Steep straight sides lead to a flat base	0.56	0.63	0.38
33	3304	Fill	3303	Posthole fill	Mid brown sandy clay with charcoal and pebble inclusions.	0.56	0.63	0.38
33	3305	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.44	0.64	0.4
33	3306	Fill	3305	Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown clay silt with small stones and charcoal inclusions	0.44	0.64	0.4
33	3307	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base	0.68	0.48	0.42
33	3308	Fill	3307	Posthole fill	Mid orange-grey silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.68	0.48	0.42
33	3309	Cut		Ditch	Modern ditch. Unexcavated.	>2	1.59	
33	3310	Fill	3309	Ditch fill	Mid brownish-grey silty clay	>2	1.59	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	50	2	0.3
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	50	2	0.18
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-yellow clay	50	2	
34	3403	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with regular, steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.89	0.34
34	3404	Fill	3403	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty clay with stone inclusions.	>2	0.89	0.34

34	3405	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregularly flat base.	>2	0.36	0.08
34	3406	Fill	3405	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	>2	0.36	0.08
34	3407	Cut		Ditch	Same as 3403	>2	0.91	0.41
34	3408	Fill	3407	Ditch fill	Same as 3404	>2	0.91	0.41
34	3409	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan. Steep sides. Unexcavated base.	>2	1.31	0.55
34	3410	Fill	3409	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt.	>2	1.31	0.55
34	3411	Fill	3409	Ditch fill	Same as 3416	>2	0.23	0.14
34	3412	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	1.01	0.45
34	3413	Fill	3412	Ditch fill	Mid greenish-brown clay with frequent flecks of chalk and stones	>2	1.01	0.45
34	3414	Cut		Ditch	Moderate sloping sides to a concave base.	>2	0.43	0.16
34	3415	Fill	3414	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with small sub-rounded stones	>2	0.43	0.16
34	3416	Fill	3414	Ditch fill	Same as 3411	>2	0.21	0.14
34	3417	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.2	0.09
34	3418	Fill	3417	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small flints and stones	>2	0.2	0.09
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey silty clay	50	2	0.3
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.2
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay	50	2	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.33
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.17
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-grey clay with patches of yellow sands and gravels	50	2	
36	3603	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.83	0.23
36	3604	Fill	3603	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with small sub-rounded stone inclusions	>2	0.83	0.23
36	3605	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a concave base	>2	0.31	0.29
36	3606	Fill	3605	Ditch fill	Dark yellow-brown clayey sand	>2	0.2	0.11
36	3607	Fill	3605	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with small sub-rounded stone inclusions	>2	0.31	0.19
36	3608	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.08	0.27
36	3609	Fill	3608	Ditch fill	Dark yellow-brown clay sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	>2	0.73	0.11
36	3610	Fill	3608	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>2	1.08	0.18
36	3611	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1.4	0.46

36	3612	Fill	3611	Ditch fill	Light brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks.	>2	1.4	0.2
36	3613	Fill	3611	Ditch fill	Brown silty clay with frequent pebble inclusions	>2	0.5	0.14
36	3614	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides. The base is Unexcavated	>2	0.5	0.55
36	3615	Fill	3614	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	>2	0.5	0.55
36	3616	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderate sloping sides. The base went Unexcavated.	>2	1.5	0.6
36	3617	Fill	3616	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small, sub-angular stones.	>2	0.61	0.09
36	3618	Fill	3616	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with small sub-rounded stones.	>2	1	0.23
36	3619	Fill	3616	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones and chalk.	>2	1.5	0.37
36	3620	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base.	>2	0.53	0.23
36	3621	Fill	3620	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown clay	>2	0.53	0.23
36	3622	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	>2	0.7	0.23
36	3623	Fill	3622	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with small sub-angular stone inclusions.	>2	0.7	0.23
36	3624	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides. Base is Unexcavated	>2	2.7	0.58
36	3625	Fill	3624	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with small sub-angular flint inclusions	>2	1.07	0.22
36	3626	Fill	3624	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions	>2	2.2	0.51
36	3627	Cut		Bioturbation	Linear shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	1.1	0.5	0.09
36	3628	Fill	3627	Bioturbation fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand	1.1	0.5	0.09
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.34
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-grey clay with patches of yellow sands and gravels	50	2	
37	3703	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base	>2	0.63	0.17
37	3704	Fill	3703	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty-sand	>2	0.63	0.17
37	3705	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.75	0.2
37	3706	Fill	3705	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty sand with flint inclusions.	>2	0.75	0.2
37	3707	Cut		Ditch	Same as 3703	>2	0.63	0.17
37	3708	Fill	3707	Ditch fill	Same as 3704	>2	0.63	0.17
37	3709	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.77	0.15
37	3710	Fill	3709	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty sand with	>2	0.77	0.15

					occasional inclusions of small flints.			
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.41
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.19
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-grey clay with patches of yellow sands and gravels	50	2	
38	3803	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	0.6	0.31
38	3804	Fill	3803	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with small flint inclusions.	>2	0.6	0.31
38	3805	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base	>2	1.28	0.16
38	3806	Fill	3805	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	>2	1.28	0.16
38	3807	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.78	0.18
38	3808	Fill	3807	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of small flints.	>2	0.78	0.18
38	3809	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base	>2	0.92	0.22
38	3810	Fill	3809	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions	>2	0.92	0.22
38	3811	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.62	0.19
38	3812	Fill	3811	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint	>2	0.62	0.19
38	3813	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>2	1.15	0.16
38	3814	Fill	3813	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint	>2	1.15	0.16
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	50	2	0.29
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay	50	2	0.16
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow clay	50	2	
39	3903	Cut		Ditch	Steep, near vertical sides but an unexcavated base	>2	1.85	0.56
39	3904	Fill	3903	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of flints with some charcoal.	>2	0.99	0.36
39	3905	Fill	3903	Ditch fill	Dark brown-grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and small sub-angular stones	>2	1.32	0.00
39	3906	Fill	3903	Ditch fill	Mid brown-yellow clay with occasional flecks of chalk.	0.8	0.33	0.28
39	3907	Fill	3903	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones.	>2	1.59	0.37
39	3908	Fill	3903	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay	>2	1.65	0.26
39	3909	Layer		Deposit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and small stones.	>2	>15	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	50	2	0.28
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	50	2	0.28

40	4002	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-orange clay with patches of yellow sand	50	2	
40	4003	Layer		Deposit	Metalled surface. Pebbles and flint surface	>2	2.7	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	40	2	0.26
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	40	2	0.02
41	4102	Layer		Midden Deposit	Layer/midden deposit. Dark grey-brown silty sand. Charcoal rich.	>20.5	>2	0.2
41	4103	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-orange clay with patches of yellow sand	40	2	
41	4104	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base.	>2	0.64	0.13
41	4105	Fill	4104	Ditch fill	Pale grey-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of small flints/pebbles.	>2	0.64	0.13
41	4106	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.26	0.22
41	4107	Fill	4106	Ditch fill	Dark grey/black silty sand with occasional inclusions of small stones (some burnt) and frequent charcoal deposits.	>2	1.26	0.22
41	4108	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base	>2	1.18	0.25
41	4109	Fill	4108	Ditch fill	Grey/dark grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal.	>2	1.18	0.25
41	4110	Cut		Posthole	Irregular shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	0.36	0.36	0.12
41	4111	Fill	4110	Posthole fill	Dark grey-black silty sand with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.	0.36	0.36	0.12
41	4112	Layer		Deposit	Part of the midden layer 4102.	>8	>1.7	0.2
41	4113	Layer		Deposit	Dark grey silty sand	>8	>1.7	0.2
41	4114	Cut		Posthole	Irregular shape in plan with a steep, abrupt slope to the concave base.	0.6	0.6	0.36
41	4115	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with straight, near vertical sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.4	0.11
41	4116	Fill	4115	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand	>2	0.4	0.11
41	4117	Fill	4114	Posthole fill	Dark/mid grey silty sand	>2	0.6	0.36
41	4118	Cut		Pit	Irregular, slightly circular shape in plan with a gradual slope to the sides and a concave base	0.94	0.92	0.5
41	4119	Fill	4118	Pit fill	Dark grey silty sand with occasional lumps of fired clay and frequent burnt stones	0.94	0.84	0.36
41	4120	Fill	4118	Pit fill	Light yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional burnt stone inclusions	0.94	0.3	0.2
41	4121	Cut		Pit	Irregular, slightly circular shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	0.59	0.63	0.15
41	4122	Fill	4121	Pit fill	Dark grey-black sandy silt	0.59	0.63	0.15
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.22
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.16

42	4202	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand	50	2	
42	4203	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with shallow, broadly symmetrical sides sloping to a concave base.	>2	1.18	0.19
42	4204	Fill	4203	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	1.18	0.19
42	4205	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping, symmetrical sides leading to a V shaped concave base.	>2	0.57	0.18
42	4206	Fill	4205	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with rounded pebbles and small sub-angular stone inclusions.	>2	0.57	0.18
42	4207	Layer		Colluvium	Same as 4301	>26.7	>2	0.18
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.33
43	4301	Layer		Colluvium	Mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded/angular stones and flecks of charcoal.	>50	>2	0.63
43	4302	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown silty sand buried by 4301	50	2	0.2
43	4303	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	50	2	
43	4304	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with asymmetrical, steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1.41	0.4
43	4305	Fill	4304	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>2	1.41	0.4
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	50	2	0.38
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay	50	2	0.35
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow clay	50	2	
44	4403	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.6	0.29
44	4404	Fill	4403	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with inclusions of pebbles and charcoal.	>2	0.6	0.24
44	4405	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with a rounded terminus. Shallow sloping sides lead to a concave base.	>2	0.54	0.28
44	4406	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand with small sub-angular stone inclusions.	>2	0.54	0.28
44	4407	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with largely symmetrical sides and a concave base	>2	6.6	0.76
44	4408	Fill	4407	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay	>2	1.44	0.68
44	4409	Layer		Surface	Stone metalled surface with a very firm compaction. Consists of small-medium stones and pebbles.	>2	2	0.1
44	4410	Layer		Layer	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of sandstone and small rounded pebbles.	>2	1.6	0.15
44	4411	Layer		Layer	Mid grey-brown silty clay with small sub-angular stone inclusions.	>2	2.3	0.3
44	4412	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderate symmetrical sloping sides and a concave base	>2	1.1	0.35

44	4413	Fill	4412	Ditch fill	Yellow-grey sandy silt with small pebble and stone inclusions.	>2	0.3	0.08
44	4414	Fill	4412	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles.	>2	1.1	0.35
44	4415	Layer		Layer	Mid brown sandy silt with sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	>2	>4	0.1
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
45	4501	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-orange clay	50	2	
45	4502	Masonry		Footings	Mid greyish-brown silty clay with pebbles and flints and a very firm compaction.	>2	0.75	0.05
45	4503	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with regular, moderately sloped sides and a concave base	>2	0.64	0.09
45	4504	Fill	4503	Ditch fill	Mid orange-grey silty clay with inclusions of small stones and charcoal.	>2	0.64	0.09
45	4505	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base	>2	0.92	0.26
45	4506	Fill	4505	Ditch fill	Mid grey-yellow silty clay with common inclusions of chalk and rare charcoal flecks.	>2	0.92	0.12
45	4507	Fill	4505	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay with and inclusions of occasional flints and pebbles	>2	0.75	0.15
45	4508	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with parallel, steep sloping sides and a concave base	>2	1.08	0.36
45	4509	Fill	4508	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown/grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks and some small stones.	>2	1.08	0.36
45	4510	Cut		Pit	Rounded shape in plan with moderately steep, straight sides and a slightly concave base	1.9	1.55	0.33
45	4511	Fill	4510	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with a firm compaction and occasional chalk, charcoal and pebble inclusions.	1.9	1.55	0.33
45	4512	Cut		Oven	Sub-circular shape in plan with an extended linear. Unexcavated.	>2.5	>0.7	
45	4513	Fill	4512	Oven fill	Dark brown-black silty clay	>2.5	>0.7	
45	4514	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear shape in plan. The NW side is present, with the other having been truncated. Steep sloping side.	>2	0.82	0.45
45	4515	Fill	4514	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with inclusions of small stones and chalk.	>2	0.82	0.33
45	4516	Fill	4514	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty/sandy clay with small stone inclusions.	>2	0.8	0.45
45	4517	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear shape in plan. Only the NW side is present as the other has been truncated. Regular, concave, steep sides. Base has not been excavated.	>2	0.59	0.72
45	4518	Fill	4517	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	>2	0.59	0.72
45	4519	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides. Base not	>2	2.9	0.75

					excavated			
45	4520	Fill	4519	Ditch fill	Mid/dark grey-brown clayey silt with chalk pebbles and common charcoal flecks.	>2	1.76	0.4
45	4521	Fill	4519	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown clay with chalk pebbles.	>2	1.83	0.3
45	4522	Fill	4519	Ditch fill	Mid orange-grey silt chalk inclusions and some large flints	>2	2.9	0.44
45	4523	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with very shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.65	0.15
45	4524	Fill	4523	Ditch fill	Mid grey-orange silt with inclusions of small flints and pebbles.	>2	1.65	0.15
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	20	2	0.2
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown-grey sandy sit	20	2	0.3
46	4602	Layer		Midden Deposit	Midden deposit. Dark grey-brown sand with occasional sub-rounded/angular stones, flints and some charcoal flecks.	>12.2	>2	0.24
46	4603	Cut		Rake-out pit	Oval rake-out pit. Moderate sloping sides and a flat base	1.5	1.47	2
46	4604	Fill	4603	Rake-out pit fill	Mid brown-grey sandy silt	1	0.62	0.21
46	4605	Structure		Kiln	Reddish-grey, heat affected fired clay with occasional inclusions of chalk, rounded pebbles and stones.	1.6	1.09	0.55
46	4606	Fill	4603	Rake-out pit fill	Dark black-brown sandy silt	1.28	0.7	0.44
46	4607	Fill	4622	Kiln backfill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	2	0.8	0.42
46	4608	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan, only one side present within the trench. Steep slope leading to a concave base	>2	1.61	0.7
46	4609	Fill	4608	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with small stone inclusions	>2	0.3	0.14
46	4610	Fill	4608	Ditch fill	Mid/dark grey-brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions.	>2	1.61	0.7
46	4611	Layer		Layer	Light grey-brown sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones	1	0.42	0.2
46	4612	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	20	2	
46	4613	Layer		Midden Deposit	Same as 4602	0.7	0.7	0.19
46	4614	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular cut of pit with steep sides and a rounded, concave base.	1.24	1.3	0.54
46	4615	Fill	4614	Pit fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small/medium stone inclusions	1.24	1.3	0.54
46	4616	Cut		Rake-out pit	Moderate sloping sides with a flat base.	1.5	1.47	2
46	4617	Fill	4616	Rake-out pit fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	1.5	1.7	2
46	4618	Cut		Rake-out pit	Same as 4616	1.76	1.08	1.1
46	4619	Fill	4618	Rake-out pit fill	Same as 4617	1.5	1.7	2
46	4620	Cut		Rake-out pit	Same as 4603	1.5	1.47	2
46	4621	Fill	4620	Rake-out pit fill	Same as 4604	1	0.7	0.2
46	4622	Cut		Kiln	Semi-circular shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	1.45	1.4	0.48

46	4623	Fill	4620	Rake-out pit fill	Same as 4606	1.45	0.4	0.48
46	4624	Fill	4616	Rake-out pit fill	Dark blackish-brown sandy silt	1.32	0.84	0.15
46	4625	Fill	4618	Rake-out pit fill	Same as 4624	1.32	0.84	0.15
46	4626	Fill	4622	Kiln backfill	Mid dark-grey brown sandy silt. High charcoal content.	1.2	0.8	0.3
46	4627	Fill	4616	Rake-out pit fill	Dark black-grey charcoal rich fill	1.04	0.86	0.5
46	4628	Fill	4603	Rake-out pit fill	Dark black-grey charcoal rich fill	1.3	2.02	0.5
46	4629	Fill	4622	Kiln backfill	Dark black-grey charcoal rich fill	1.4	0.8	0.2
46	4630	Fill	4618	Rake-out pit fill	Same as 4627	1.04	0.86	0.5
46	4631	Fill	4620	Rake-out pit fill	Same as4628	1.3	2.02	0.5
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	30	2	0.35
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish-brown sandy silt	30	2	0.2
47	4702	Layer		Midden Deposit	Dark greyish brown silty sand that is charcoal rich.	>20	>2	0.2
47	4703	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	30	2	
47	4704	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.72	0.29
47	4705	Fill	4704	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with small pebble inclusions.	>2	0.72	0.29
47	4706	Cut		Ditch	Linear terminus with moderately steep sides and a flat base.	>2	1.4	0.54
47	4707	Fill	4706	Ditch fill	Light reddish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	>2	1.2	0.37
47	4708	Fill	4706	Ditch fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	>2	1.4	0.54
47	4709	Fill	4706	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand with small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	>2	0.3	0.28
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.44
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.12
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Pale grey-brown sand with patches of gravel	50	2	
49	4903	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base	>2	0.68	0.13
49	4904	Fill	4903	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt with small flints	>2	0.68	0.13
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.38
50	5001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.12
50	5002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.34
51	5101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.1
51	5102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.4
53	5301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.15
53	5302	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3

54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.25
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.25
55	5502	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sands and gravels	50	2	
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.15
58	5802	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	30	2	0.3
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	30	2	0.2
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	30	2	
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.35
60	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.1
60	6002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
61	6101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
61	6102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sand with patches of yellow-orange clay	50	2	
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	20	2	0.5
62	6201	Layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown clay	20	2	
62	6202	Cut		Pit	Possible pit beyond limit of excavation recorded in plan. Unexcavated	>1.8	>0.8	
62	6203	Fill	6202	Pit fill	Mid dark-brown clayey silt.	>1.8	>0.8	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Ctext	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)				
400	1	35												Pre,		
406	1	11												Pre,		
604															1	Burnt flint, Crem bone
606															02	Crem bone
607															03	
608															04	Burnt flint, Crem bone
609															05	Burnt flint, Crem bone, Shell,
610															06	Crem. bone,
611															07	Crem. bone,
612															08	Crem. bone,
613															09	Crem. bone,
620															11	Crem. bone,
621															12	Pottery, Burnt flint, Crem bone
622															13	Crem bone
628															16	Burnt flint, Crem bone, Shell,
629															17	Burnt flint, Crem bone,
632															20	Burnt flint, Crem bone,
0636	1	1					2	87						Pre,		
0701	4	10												Pre,		
0706																Lava quern: 31 - 88g
0912	26	68												Pre,		
0925	1	2									1	1		Pre,		
1106	4	13												Pre,	33	Pottery, Burnt flint, Bone,

Ctext	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)				
1107	1	35												Pre,	34	Pottery, Bone,
1108															35	Pottery, Burnt flint, Bone,
1109															36	Bone,
1111															38	Worked Flint,
1112															39	Pottery,
1113															40	Pottery, Burnt flint, Bone,
1114															41	Pottery, Burnt flint,
1115															42	Burnt flint,
1116	1	18												Pre,	43	Pottery, Burnt flint, Bone,
1117															44	Burnt flint,
1504	149	415			1	1								Pre, Rom,		
1505	7	8												Pre, Rom,		
1507	115	214			4	3							Heat-alt stone 1 @ 1g	Pre, Rom,		
1508	24	192									8	6		Pre, Rom,	32	Pottery,
1510	2	5									1	1		Rom,	31	Pottery,
1801							1	5								
1804															21	Burnt flint, Crem bone,
1805															22	Crem bone,
1806															23	Crem bone,
1807															24	Crem bone,
1808															25	Crem bone,
1809															26	Burnt flint, Crem bone,
1810															27	Crem bone,
1811															28	Crem bone,

Ctext	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)				
1812															29	Burnt flint, Crem bone,
1813															30	Crem bone,
1904	6	6												Pre,		
1906	4	8			1	1								Pre, Rom,		
2406	1	5												Rom,		
2504			1	14									P-med glass: 1 - 67g, 1 nail @ 21g			
2703	8	24												Pre, Rom,		
2706	21	94			21	16								Pre, Rom, Med		
2707	9	17			2	4	1	10			1	1	2 nails @ 4g	Rom,		
2709	9	27												Pre, Rom,		
2713	3	17			6	9	1	3					Shell: 4 - 35g	Pre,		
2716					16	22							2 nails @ 6g			
2717	16	24			8	10							Charcoal: 1 - 1g	Pre, Rom,		
2718	15	74					1	2			82	215		Pre, Med		
3204					2	4										
3413	1	1												Pre,		
3604	3	8												Pre, Rom,		
3612	123	140												Pre, Rom,		
3613	1	36												Pre,		
3617											1	4				
3619					8	11			1	2						
3626	2	85	1	11	5	3					4	15		Pre, P-med		
3804	1	9												Pre,		
3810	2	4												Pre,		
3814	1	10												Pre,		
3907	8	8			8	4								Pre,		
4003	4	30									7	19	Stone: 13 - 683g; Shell: 5 - 5g	Pre,		

Ctext	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)				
4102	209	1236	1	23	22	29			2	5	1	2	Heat-alt. stone 3 @ 24g	Pre, Rom,	49	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Burnt flint, Burnt stone, Bone,
4105	15	43												Pre, Rom,		
4107	76	1002	2	73	15	31			6	931	120	111	Heat-alt. stone 6 @ 931g	Pre, Rom,	45	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Burnt flint, Bone,
4109	20	81			1	3	1	6			12	1		Pre, Rom,	47	Pottery, Burnt flint,
4111	9	43			12	60					5	1	Charcoal: 2 - 1g	Rom,	48	Pottery, Fired Clay, Bone,
4113	24	128			4	21	1	9						Pre, Rom,		
4116	14	87			4	5	1	3					1 nail @ 15g	Pre, Rom,		
4119	3	12			3	7	1	29	3	112			Heat-alt. stone 3 @ 112g	Pre, Rom,	50	
4204	3	9	1	329	1	4								Rom,		
4301							1	7								
4305	2	50											Lava quern: 50 - 72g	Rom,		
4404	1	1											Charcoal: 10 - 1g	Med,		
4409	3	10	1	11			1	2			63	367	6 nails @ 39g	Rom,		
4410													1 nail @ 3g			
4411			1	18							1	4	Shell: 2 - 2g			
4502	4	12												Med,		
4504													2 nails @ 6g			

Ctext	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)				
4506	18	45					1	1						Rom, Med,		
4507	6	23			5	30								Rom, Med,		
4511	3	3												Pre, Rom,		
4513	2	9			1	3								Rom,		
4516	8	14			3	7					1	7	3 nails @ 8g	Rom, Med,		
4518	1	5			2	3							Shell: 2 - 6g	Med,		
4520	6	25			4	39					1	37	Shell: 1 - 1g	Pre, Med,		
4521											1	2				
4522	9	45									6	26		Rom, Med,		
4600	14	163												Rom,		
4602	24	416			2	33								Pre, Rom, Med,		
4604	71	470												Pre, Rom,	54	Pottery, Fired Clay, Burnt flint, Bone,
4605	3	132												Rom,	58	Fired Clay,
4606	53	466			2	12	2	6			9	14	2 nails @ 5g	Rom,	55	Pottery, Burnt flint, Bone,
4607	170	2251			2	44					40	44		Rom, Med,	51	Pottery, Fired Clay, Bone,
4609	72	1217			3	156								Rom, Med,		
4610	47	281	1	237	33	92	7	15			16	17	2 nails @ 47g	Pre, Rom, Med,		
4611							18	112								
4617	1	6												Med,		
4619	32	385												Rom, Med,		
4623	31	388									40	91		Rom,		
4625	102	1707					1	3			13	164	1 nail @ 13g	Rom, Med,		
4626	103	1307			1	42					2	117		Rom, Med,		
4627	31	660			1	9	1	56			35	247		Rom,		

Ctext	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)				
4628	6	204												Rom,	57	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Burnt flint, Bone,
4629	328	5498			15	484	1	15					Shell: 1 - 8g	Rom, Med,		
4630	25	387							1	14	13	16		Rom, Med,	56	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Burnt flint, Bone,
4631	78	1842									2	1		Rom, Med,		
4702	93	553	2	35	13	32	1	8			9	7		Rom, Med,	46	Pottery, Fired Clay, Burnt flint, Bone,
4707	23	1167												Rom, Med,		
4708	9	954												Rom,	53	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Burnt flint, Burnt stone,
5700	2	4												Pre,		
5800	1	2												Pre,		

APPENDIX C: POTTERY

Table 1: All pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
406	F2			1	11	EIA-MIA
636	F3			1	1	MIA
701	sand and shell			1	1	Med
701	QV(F)			3	11	Later MIA
912	F2			3	14	EIA-MIA
912	BFC			3	2	LNEO-EBA?
912	SFM		internal brown wash	14	29	BA?
912	SBFCM			1	7	BA?
912	S(F)M			5	12	BA?
925	QV(F)			1	1	Later MIA
1106	F1			3	9	LBA-EIA
1106	F4	Jar		1	4	LIA?
1107	F1			1	35	LBA-EIA
1107	FQ			1	1	BA
1108	FQ			1	2	BA
1112	F2			1	<1	EIA-MIA
1113	F3			2	1	MIA
1114	F2			1	1	EIA-MIA
1116	F4			1	17	LIA?
1116	F4			7	7	LIA?
1504	BSW	Jar		2	14	LIA-Rom
1504	QV(F)			9	6	Later MIA
1504	F2			3	6	EIA-MIA
1504	BSW	Jar		4	14	LIA-Rom
1504	GROG	Storage jar		2	38	LIA-Rom
1504	GROG	Jar		1	85	LIA-Rom
1504	BSW/GROG			128	252	LIA-Rom
1505	QS			1	3	LIA
1505	BSW/GROG			6	5	LIA-Rom
1507	QV(F)			4	5	Later MIA
1507	QS			1	1	LIA
1507	BUF			2	3	Rom
1507	BSW/GROG	Jar		1	7	LIA-Rom
1507	BSW/GROG	Jar		1	10	LIA-Rom
1507	BSW	Corrugated jars		6	10	LIA-Rom
1507	GROG	Storage jar		1	11	LIA-Rom
1507	BSW/GROG	Storage jars		8	18	LIA-Rom
1507	GX			103	153	Rom
1508	BSW/GROG			2	2	LIA-Rom
1508	GX			23	188	Rom
1510	BSW/GROG			2	4	LIA-Rom
1904	GX			1	1	Rom
1904	BSW/GROG			1	5	LIA-Rom
1906	sand and shell			1	2	Med
1906	RF			1	1	Rom
1906	GX			1	1	Rom
1906	BSW			1	2	LIA-Rom
1906	F2			1	2	EIA-MIA
2406	GX			1	4	Rom
2703	GX			3	2	Rom
2703	HAX			1	4	Rom
2703	GROG	Storage jar		1	4	LIA-Rom
2703	BSW/GROG			3	13	LIA-Rom
2707				13	33	Med
2707	RX		no coating survives	1	1	Rom

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
2707	GX			8	22	Rom
2707	GROG	Storage jar		6	43	LIA-Rom
2709	GROG			2	6	LIA-Rom
2709	GX	Jar		7	19	Rom
2713				3	17	Med
2717	GROG			1	2	LIA-Rom
2717	BSW			5	7	LIA-Rom
2717	GX			7	9	Rom
2717	QV(F)			1	1	Later MIA
2717	QV(F)			2	5	Later MIA
2718				15	74	Med
3413	GROG			1	1	LIA-Rom
3604	GX			1	3	Rom
3604	BSW/GROG			2	5	LIA-Rom
3612	BSW/GROG			123	140	LIA-Rom
3613	GROG	Storage jar		1	35	LIA-Rom
3626	sand and shell			1	5	Med
3626		Jar	salt-glazed	1	78	Med
3804	GROG			1	8	LIA-Rom
3810	RX			1	2	Rom
3810	GX			1	2	Rom
3814				1	9	Med
3907				8	3	Med
3907	GROG			5	5	LIA-Rom
4003	sand and shell			4	30	Med
4102	COLC		black coating	1	1	Rom
4102	NVC		brown coating	1	1	Rom
4102	RC		brown coating	1	1	Rom
4102	GX	Bowl		2	2	Rom
4102	GF		dense linear reeling	1	2	Rom
4102	SACG			1	2	Rom
4102	RC			1	3	Rom
4102	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4102	GX	Bowl		1	4	Rom
4102	GMB	Bowl or jar		1	4	Rom
4102	GX	Bowl?		1	4	Rom
4102	GX	Beaker		1	5	Rom
4102	BSW	Jar		1	7	LIA-Rom
4102	GX	Bowl	plain reeling	1	7	LIA-Rom
4102	GX	Bowl		1	8	Rom
4102	BSW	Jar		1	9	LIA-Rom
4102	BSW	Bowl	plain reeling	1	10	LIA-Rom
4102	GROG			2	11	LIA-Rom
4102	BSW	Bowl		1	14	LIA-Rom
4102	AA	Amphora		1	14	Rom
4102	BUF			2	15	Rom
4102	BSW		one base with reeling	6	16	LIA-Rom
4102	GX	Bowl		1	19	Rom
4102	RX			8	21	Rom
4102	SACG	Mortarium	lion head spout	1	23	Rom
4102	GX	Jar		2	28	Rom
4102	STOR	Storage jars	one with impressions under shoulder groove, other with plain lines	2	50	Rom
4102	BSW/GROG			14	114	LIA-Rom
4102	BSW/GROG	Storage jar		2	124	LIA-Rom
4102	GX	Jars or beakers		6	227	Rom
4102	F1			3	53	LBA-EIA
4102	F2			6	12	EIA-MIA

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
4102	F3			6	9	MIA
4102	QS			1	1	LIA
4102	GX	1 pos. beaker		179	427	Rom
4105	NVC		brown coated interior	1	2	Rom
4105	F4			1	1	LIA?
4105	GX			6	16	Rom
4105	GX		one sherd with short vertical hatching on shoulder	7	23	Rom
4107	BUF			1	1	Rom
4107	RC	Butt beaker	V hatching	1	3	Rom
4107	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4107	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4107	RX			3	9	Rom
4107	F2			4	13	EIA-MIA
4107	GX		rilling	5	12	Rom
4107	GX	Butt beaker		1	16	Rom
4107	GX	Jar		2	19	Rom
4107	BSW/GROG	Corrugated Jar	four corrugated sherds	22	79	LIA-Rom
4107	BSW/GROG	Corrugated jar		11	182	LIA-Rom
4107	BSW/GROG	Jar 4.2		1	197	LIA-Rom
4107	BSW/GROG	Storage jars	four with hatching, one with cross hatching	16	430	LIA-Rom
4109	NVG			1	9	Rom
4109	GX			4	20	Rom
4109	BSW		three corrugated sherds	10	39	LIA-Rom
4109	F2			1	5	EIA-MIA
4109	QV(F)			3	5	Later MIA
4109	QV			1	2	LIA
4111	GX		one sherd with external reeling	7	20	Rom
4111	GX	Jar		2	22	Rom
4113	NVC		black coated int.&ext.	1	1	Rom
4113	RX			3	4	Rom
4113	GROG	Storage jar		1	12	LIA-Rom
4113	QV			1	1	LIA
4113	F3			1	4	MIA
4113	GX	Bowl		5	19	Rom
4113	GX	Jar	one corrugated sherd	12	86	Rom
4116	BUF			1	2	Rom
4116	BSW/GROG			4	14	LIA-Rom
4116	GX		one sherd with vertical hatching	6	33	Rom
4116	COLBM	Mortarium Cam.497		3	36	Rom
4119	GX		light V-shaped combing	1	2	Rom
4119	F1			1	4	LBA-EIA
4119	BFSG			1	5	BA
4204	BUF			3	9	Rom
4305	SACG	Dr.27		1	1	Rom
4305	GX	Jar		1	49	Rom
4404	QV			1	1	LIA
4409	RX			1	1	Rom
4409	RF	Samian dish or bowl?		2	8	Rom
4502			one glazed	2	10	Med
4502	GROG			1	1	LIA-Rom
4502	GX			1	1	Rom
4506	sand and shell			4	14	Med
4506	GX			3	2	Rom

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
4506	BSW			6	22	LIA-Rom
4506	F4			1	<1	LIA?
4507				2	4	Med
4507	GX	Jar or beaker	Roller stamping?	1	2	Rom
4507	BSW			3	15	LIA-Rom
4511				1	1	Med
4511	GX			1	1	Rom
4511	F3			1	<1	MIA
4513	GX			2	9	Rom
4516	GX			3	6	Rom
4516	BSW		one sherd burnished	5	8	LIA-Rom
4518	BSW			1	5	LIA-Rom
4520	QV	Storage jar?		2	10	LIA
4522				9	44	Med
4520	BSW/GROG			4	13	LIA-Rom
4602	GX	Jar		1	12	Rom
4602	GX	Jar		1	15	Rom
4602	GX	Jar		1	21	Rom
4602	GX			2	32	Rom
4602	GX	Jar		1	46	Rom
4602	GX			18	290	Rom
4604	GX	Jar		1	2	Rom
4604	RX			1	2	Rom
4604	SACG	Pos. bowl		1	3	Rom
4604	GX	Jar or bowl		1	4	Rom
4604	GX	Jar		1	5	Rom
4604	GX	Jar	folded rim	1	9	Rom
4604	GX	Jar		2	11	Rom
4604	GX	Bowl		1	23	Rom
4604	BSW			5	23	LIA-Rom
4604	GX	Jar	double reeling on shoulder	1	31	Rom
4604	QV			1	2	LIA
4604	F2			1	3	EIA-MIA
4604	GX		one sherd with cross hatching, two with plain reeling	54	352	Rom
4605	GX			3	131	Rom
4606	BUF			1	2	Rom
4606	GX	Jar		1	3	Rom
4606	SACG			1	7	Rom
4606	GX	Jar		1	14	Rom
4606	GX	Jar		2	40	Rom
4606	BSW			5	45	LIA-Rom
4606	GX			42	355	Rom
4607	BSW			2	1	LIA-Rom
4607	GX	Bowl		1	4	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	7	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	14	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	15	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	24	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		2	25	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	32	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	35	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	36	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	39	Rom
4607	GX	Jar		1	40	Rom
4607	GX			2	60	Rom
4607	GX			154	1919	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	6	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		2	14	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
4609	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	20	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	22	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	25	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	28	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	31	Rom
4609	GX	Butt beaker 3.13?		1	38	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	38	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		1	39	Rom
4609	GX			2	53	Rom
4609	GX	Jar		2	71	Rom
4609	GX			1	148	Rom
4609	GX			49	642	Rom
4610	RF			2	5	Rom
4610	SACG	Dish or bowl 18/31, 18/31R or 31		1	10	Rom
4610	GX	Jar		1	11	Rom
4610	QV(F)			5	11	Later MIA
4610	GX	Jar?		1	18	Rom
4610	BSW			11	21	LIA-Rom
4610	BSW/GROG	Large jar		2	23	LIA-Rom
4610	GX	Jar		1	23	Rom
4610	GMB	Jar or bowl		4	25	Rom
4610	GX	Butt beaker?		3	26	Rom
4610	GX	Jar		1	29	Rom
4610	GMB	bowl		1	36	Rom
4617	F3			1	5	MIA
4610	GX			14	43	Rom
4619	BSW/GROG			1	4	LIA-Rom
4619	BSW		corrugated sherd	1	4	LIA-Rom
4619	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4619	GX			1	25	Rom
4619	BSW			4	37	LIA-Rom
4619	GMB		cross hatching	2	53	Rom
4619	GX	Bowl 6.18	vertical light hatching	1	96	Rom
4619	GX			21	160	Rom
4623	GX	Jar		1	25	Rom
4623	GX	Jar		1	40	Rom
4623	GX			29	321	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	5	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	9	Rom
4625	BB2	Bowl	cross hatching	1	12	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	14	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		2	22	Rom
4625	GX	Bowl		1	25	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	28	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		2	29	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	33	Rom
4625	GX	Jar?		2	37	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	38	Rom
4625	BSW		3 sherds with decorative grooves	8	44	LIA-Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	54	Rom
4625	GX	Jar?		2	60	Rom
4625	GX			5	66	Rom
4625	GX	Jar		1	92	Rom
4625	BSW	Jar?		2	109	LIA-Rom
4625	GX		6 sherds with decorative grooves	69	1017	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
4626	GX	Jar		1	6	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	8	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	8	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	9	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	13	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	17	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	18	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom
4626	GX			2	28	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		1	39	Rom
4626	GX	Jar		2	45	Rom
4626	GX	Jar 4.15		2	61	Rom
4626	GX			11	152	Rom
4626	GX		7 sherds with cross hatching, 3 with horizontal hatching on neck and scoring	77	861	Rom
4627	BSW/GROG			1	1	LIA-Rom
4627	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4627	GX	Jar		1	11	Rom
4627	GX	Jar		1	20	Rom
4627	GX			2	255	Rom
4627	GX		2 sherds with cross hatching	25	367	Rom
4628	BUF	Plate		1	2	Rom
4628	GX	Jar		1	24	Rom
4628	GX	Jar		1	26	Rom
4628	GX	Jar		1	34	Rom
4628	GX		1 sherd with cross hatching, one with roller stamping	3	37	Rom
4628	GX	Jar		1	47	Rom
4628	GX			1	95	Rom
4628	GX	Jar		2	100	Rom
4628	GX			43	298	Rom
4629	GX	Jar?		1	1	Rom
4629	GX	Jar?		1	3	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	5	Rom
4629	RX			1	6	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	9	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	9	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	9	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	9	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	10	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	11	Rom
4629	BSW/GROG	Cordoned jar	shoulder cordon with diagonal cuts	1	13	LIA-Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	14	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	14	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	15	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	15	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	15	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	16	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	16	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	16	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	17	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	18	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
4629	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom
4629	GX	Jar or beaker		1	19	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	20	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	20	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	22	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	23	Rom
4629	GX	Jar	2 grooves on shoulder	1	24	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	28	Rom
4629	GX	Jar 4.5		1	30	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	31	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	33	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	36	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		1	37	Rom
4629	GX	Jar 4.13	vertical hatching in shoulder defined zone	2	64	Rom
4629	GX			1	65	Rom
4629	GX			1	68	Rom
4629	GX	Narrow mouth jar	horizontal grooves and vertical hatching in middle zone	1	73	Rom
4629	GX	Jar		3	75	Rom
4629	GX	Jar 4.1?	2 grooves under rim	2	101	Rom
4629	GX	Jar 4.6	2 grooves under rim	4	152	Rom
4629	GX		1 sherd with cross hatching	6	177	Rom
4629	GX			4	240	Rom
4629	GX			13	256	Rom
4629	BSW			13	318	LIA-Rom
4629	GX		12 sherds with cross hatching	242	3268	Rom
4630	GX			1	14	Rom
4630	GX	Jar		1	14	Rom
4630	GX	Jar		1	19	Rom
4630	GX	Jar		1	23	Rom
4630	GX	Jar		2	33	Rom
4630	GX	Jar		1	34	Rom
4630	GX	Jar		1	41	Rom
4630	GX		2 sherds with grooves	17	209	Rom
4631	GX	Jar?		1	2	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		1	7	Rom
4631	GMB	Jar		3	14	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		1	15	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		1	21	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		1	27	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		1	27	Rom
4631	GX	Jar 4.5	groove on shoulder	1	32	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		2	45	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		1	49	Rom
4631	GX	Jar	2 grooves under rim	2	51	Rom
4631	GX			5	112	Rom
4631	GX	Jar		4	191	Rom
4631	GX			9	375	Rom
4631	GX		2 sherds with grooves, 2 with horizontal lines	45	865	Rom
4702	BUF			1	1	Rom
4702	RF			1	1	Rom
4702	GMB		sherd with cross hatching	1	2	Rom
4702	GX	Jar		1	2	Rom
4702	GX	Jar		1	4	Rom
4702	GX	Bowl or plater		1	6	Rom
4702	GX	Bowl		1	7	Rom

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
4702	GX	Jar		1	8	Rom
4702				1	11	Med
4702	RX	Tablewares		4	12	Rom
4702	GX	Jar	3 grooves under rim	1	17	Rom
4702	BSW			7	18	LIA-Rom
4702	AA	Amphora		2	21	Rom
4702	COLC	Bowl or plate	black coating	3	24	Rom
4702	RX	Amphora or tableware		1	29	Rom
4702	GX	Jar		2	32	Rom
4702	GROG	Jars	1 sherd with horizontal and vertical hatching	4	54	LIA-Rom
4702	GX	Jars		2	87	Rom
4702	GX		5 sherds with grooves	58	216	Rom
4707	GX			3	8	Rom
4707	BSW	Jar	groove under rim and belly	2	37	Rom
4707	AA?	Amphora?		2	45	Rom
4707	GX	Jar		1	47	Rom
4707	GX	Jar	file on impressed dots shoulder	15	1030	Rom
4708	GX			1	2	Rom
4708	SACG	Dr.31 bowl		1	10	Rom
4708	COLC		black coated int.&ext.	2	13	Rom
4708	COLBM	Mortarium Cam.499?		1	107	Rom
4708	BUF	Flagon 1.6	three grooves on handle	1	125	Rom
4708	AA	Amphora		6	712	Rom
6203				2	19	Med
6203				2	29	Med
4709	BB2	Bowl 6.18	burnished, latticed	5	245	Rom
U/S	Q(GF)	Beaker	linear and V comb stabbing	2	4	BA
U/S	F1		wiped	1	2	LBA-EIA
U/S	GX	Bowl		1	16	Rom
U/S	BSW	Storage jar		1	27	LIA-Rom
U/S	GX	Jar		1	29	Rom
U/S	GROG	Storage jar		1	36	LIA-Rom
U/S	GX			11	90	Rom

Table 2: Prehistoric fabric types

Fabric	Brief description of fabric	Fabric Date	No
BFC	Combination of common plain and heavily heat-altered thrashed flint of small to medium sizes in a fine sandy matrix with chalk impurities	LNE-EBA?	3
Q(GF)	Fine sandy clay with a mixture of rare fine to medium grog and rare fine thrashed flint	LNE-EBA or BA	2
FQ	Common to moderate thrashed flint, fine to medium, mixed in a fine and dense quartz/silt matrix	BA	2
BFSG	Combination of plain fine and coarse thrashed heavily heat-altered flint of medium sizes, and grog, in a mixed fine and coarse sandy matrix	BA	1
S(F)M	Coarse fabric with common large sand grains, rare medium to coarse flint, and mica	BA?	5
SFM	Coarse fabric with common large sand grains, moderate medium to coarse flint, and mica	BA?	14
SBFCM	Coarse sandy fabric with a combination of common plain and heavily heat-altered thrashed flint of various sizes, with rare chalk impurities and mica	BA?	1
F1	Common coarse flint in a sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	9
F2	Common coarse to medium flint and moderate fine quartz, occasionally micaceous	EIA-MIA	22

Fabric	Brief description of fabric	Fabric Date	No
F3	Common to moderate thrashed flint of two types, fine small and large coarse grains, in a fine sandy matrix	MIA	12
QV(F)	Fine sandy fabric with moderate organic temper and sparse medium/fine flint	Later MIA or LIA	29
F4	Common to moderate fine silt sized flint in a fine sandy matrix, occasionally containing larger flint particles	LIA?	11
QV	Fine sandy fabric with moderate organic temper or organic impurities	LIA	6
QS	Fine sandy fabric with rare coarser sand grains	LIA	3
	TOTALS		**120**

Table 3: Roman fabric types

Fabric	Brief description of fabric	Fabric Date	No
BSW	Black surfaced ware, Romanising	LIA-Rom	115
GROG	Grog tempered ware	LIA-Rom	32
BSW/GROG	Black surfaced ware with grog or large pellets and carbonaceous inclusions, Romanising	LIA-Rom	356
STOR	Roman storage jar	Rom	2
SACG	Central Gaulish Samian wares (Hadr.-Anton.)	Rom	7
AA	Amphorae	Rom	11
BB2	Black Burnished wares 2 (2nd-3rd c.)	Rom	6
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	Rom	13
COLBM	Colchester Mortaria (AD 140-200)	Rom	4
COLC	Colchester coated wares (e/m 2nd - early 3rd c.)	Rom	6
GF	Grey finewares	Rom	1
GMG	Grey micaceous wares with black surface	Rom	12
GX	Miscellaneous Roman grey wares	Rom	1667
HAX	Hadham grey wares (late 3rd-4th c.)	Rom	1
NVC	Nene valley colour coated wares (late 3rd-4th c.)	Rom	3
NVG	Nene valley grey wares (early 1st - late 2nd c.)	Rom	1
RC	Miscellaneous red coated wares	Rom	3
RF	Red finewares (possibly Samian)	Rom	6
RX	Miscellaneous red wares	Rom	24
UN	Grey fabric with holes and large coarse sand	Rom?	9
	TOTALS		**2279**

Table 4: Post-Roman fabric types

Fabric	Description	Date range	No
EMW	Early medieval ware	11th-12th c.	3
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty	11th-12th c.	1
EMWSG	Early medieval gritty with shell	11th-13th c.	1
EMWSS	Early medieval sparse shelly ware	11th-13th c.	14
HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseware	L.13th-14th c.	1
WVCW	Waveney Valley coarsewares	L.12th-14th c.	1
MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th c.	2
MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	12th-14th c.	19
MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th c.	12
MCWM	Medieval coarseware micaceous	12th-14th c.	1
UPG1	Unprovenanced glazed 1	Med	1
UPG2	Unprovenanced glazed 2	Med	4
UPG3	Unprovenanced glazed 3	Med	1
GSW4	Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	16th-17th c.	1
	TOTALS		**62**

APPENDIX D: LITHIC FINDS

Table 1: All worked flint by context

Context	Sample	Category	Type	Quantity	Non-struck
636		flak	flake	1	0
636		scpf	scraper	1	0
1111	38	flak	flake	1	0
1801		flak	flake	1	0
2707		retf	retouched flake	1	0
2713		flak	flake	1	0
2718		utfl	utilised flake	1	0
4102	49	flak	flake	1	0
4102	49	flak	spall	2	0
4107	45	flak	flake	1	0
4109		utfl	utilised flake	1	0
4113		flak	flake	1	0
4116		flak	flake	1	0
4119		stfr	struck fragment	1	0
4301		utfl	utilised flake	1	0
4409		flak	flake	1	0
4409		unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
4506		blad	bladelet	1	0
4606		blad	blade	1	0
4606		flak	flake	1	0
4606		unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
4610		blad	blade	2	0
4610		flak	flake	3	0
4610		flak	spall	2	0
4611		blad	blade	3	0
4611		blad	bladelet	1	0
4611		core	bipolar core	1	0
4611		flak	blade-like flake	1	0
4611		flak	flake	8	0
4611		flak	spall	5	0
4611		notf	notched flake	1	0
4625		flak	flake	1	0
4627		stfr	struck fragment	1	0
4628	57	flak	spall	1	0
4628	57	stfr	struck fragment	1	0
4629		utfl	utilised fragment	1	0
4630	56	flak	flake	1	0
4630	56	flak	spall	1	0
4630	56	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
4702		utfl	utilised flake	1	0
4708	53	flak	spall	1	0

Table 2: All burnt flint and heat-altered stone by context

Ctxt	Sample	Burnt Flint		Heat Affected SS/Qz		Other burnt type(s)
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	
1106	33	2	19			
1108	35	4	2			
1113	40	1	1			
1114	41	4	3			
1115	42	4	1			
1116	43	5	4			
1117	44	1	1			
1507				1	1	
3619		1	1			
4102		2	5	1	3	2x ironstone (21g)
4102	49	19	48			
4107		5	929			
4107	45	3	20			
4109	47	9	15			
4119		3	111	67	4761	
4119	50	41	196	11	148	4x erratic (61g)
4604	54	3	42			
4606	55	33	27			
4628	57	12	32	1	4	
4630		1	14			
4630	56	19	86			
4702	46	2	17			
4708	53	2	16			

APPENDIX E: OTHER FINDS

Table 1: CBM by context and type

Context	Fabric	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g	Height (mm)	Notes
2504	fsf	Rom	RBT	1	13		
3626	fsc/fsv	Rom	RBT	1	11		2 flat surfaces intersecting at right angle
4102	fsc/fsv	Rom	FT	1	22		2 flat surfaces intersecting at right angle
4107	csv	Rom	FT	1	26		1 flat surface curving to a right angle
4107	ms/csf	Rom	RBT	1	47		2 flat surfaces intersecting at right angle
4204	fsfg	Rom	RBT	1	329	26	2 flat surfaces, parallel
4409	fsc/fsv	Rom	RBT	1	11		
4411	fsmcp	Rom	RBT	1	18		
4610	fsfg	Rom	RBT	1	236		1 flat surface curving to a right angle
4702	fsc/fsv	Rom	RBT	1	8	17?	1 flat surface
4702	fsc/fsv	Rom	RBT	1	8		

Table 2: Fired Clay by context

Context	Sample No	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions
1504		15	Ditch fill	fsc/mscv		1	<1		
1504		15	Ditch fill	msx/csxv		1	1		
1507		15	Ditch fill	msx/csxv		4	3		
2706		27	Ditch fill	msx/csxv		21	16		
2707		27	Ditch fill	ws		1	<1		
2707		27	Ditch fill	fscfe		1	3	possibly one flat side	
2713		27	Ditch fill	fsc/mscv		6	9	1 piece with one flat surface	
2716		27	Pit fill	fsc/mscv		16	22	3 pieces with one flat surface each	
2717		27	Pit fill	fsc/mscv		8	10		
3204		32	Ditch fill	ws		2	4		
3619		39	Ditch fill	fsc/mscv		1	3		
3619		39	Ditch fill	fs	lining	7	7	3 pieces preserve part of same flat surface	
3626		36	Ditch fill	fs		5	3		
3907		39	Ditch fill	fs		7	2		
3907		39	Ditch fill	msx/csxv		1	2		
4102		41	Midden deposit	fs		1	<1		
4102		41	Midden deposit	fsc/mscv		1	1		
4102		41	Deposit layer	fsc/mscv		20	28	1 piece with one flat surface	
4107		41	Ditch fill	fs		3	6		
4107		41	Ditch fill	fsf/msfv		10	22	1 piece with one flat surface	

Context	Sample No	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions
4107		41	Ditch fill	msc/msvo	daub	2	3		
4109		41	Ditch fill	fsm/fscv	lining	1	3	one flat and smooth surface	
4111		41	Posthole fill	csv/csc	daub	1	35		plant fibre impressions
4111		41	Posthole fill	ws		1	2		
4111		41	Posthole fill	fsc/mscv		3	7	1 piece with one flat surface	
4111		41	Posthole fill	msc/msvo	daup	7	14	1 piece with one flat surface	plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4113		41	layer	msc/msvo	daub	4	31		plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4116		41	Ditch fill	fsm/fscv	tile?	1	3	one flat and very smooth surface	
4116		41	Ditch fill	fsf/msfv		1	1		
4116		41	Ditch fill	fsc/mscv		2	1		
4119		41	Pit fill	fsm/fscv	lining	3	7	2 pieces with flat and smooth surface	
4204		42	Ditch fill	msc/msvo	daub	1	4		plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4507		45	Ditch fill	msc/msvo	daub	5	29	1 piece with one flat surface	plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4513		45	Oven fill	fsc/mscv		1	2		
4516		45	Ditch fill	fsc/mscv		3	7	3 pieces with one flat surface each	
4518		45	Ditch fill	fs		2	2		
4520		45	Ditch fill	fsm/fscv		4	38		
4602		46	Midden deposit	csv/csc		1	24	one surface compressed	
4602		46	Midden deposit	msc/msvo	daub	1	9		plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4604	54	46	Heat affected fill	fsc/mscv		9	24		
4605	58		Clay sealing fill	csv/csc	lining	28	1612	Kiln material	
4606		46	Clay sealing fill	fsc/mscv		1	4	right angle curve	
4606		46	Clay sealing fill	msx/csxv		1	8	possibly one flat side	

Context	Sample No	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions
4607		46	Clay sealing fill	msc/msvo	daub	1	4		plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4607		46	Clay sealing fill	csv/csc	lining	1	40	one almost flat surface, perhaps smoothed	
4607	51	46	Clay sealing fill	csv/csc	lining	47	346	7 pieces preserve part of the same flat surface	
4609		46	Ditch fill	csvof	lining	2	147	2 pieces with flat and smooth surface	
4609		46	Ditch fill	fsc/mscv		1	9		
4610		46	Ditch fill	fsf/msfv	lining	8	51	3 pieces with one flat surface each, probably from the same surface	
4610		46	Ditch fill	fs		11	13		
4610		46	Ditch fill	msc/msvo	daub	14	28		two pieces with distinct plant impressions
4626		46	Clay sealing fill	msc/msvo	lining	1	41	concave piece	
4627		46	Heat affected fill	msx/csxv		1	9	one flat surface	
4628	57	46	Heat affected fill	fsc/mscv		10	21		
4629		46	Heat affected fill	csvof	lining	13	748	6 large pieces preserve part of a black flat surface, most likely wiped	fine plant fibre impressions, also in the fabric
4629		46	Heat affected fill	fsc/mscv		2	5	both pieces with one flat surface	
4630	56	46	Heat affected fill	fsc/mscv		4	8		
4702		47	Midden deposit	fsc/mscv		14	31	1 piece with one flat surface	
4708	53	47	Ditch fill	fs	lining	1	4	one flat surface	linear impression

APPENDIX F: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

Table 1: Registered artefacts by context

RA No	Ctxt	Object	Material	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
01	4102	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object with flat square head and shank that is slightly tapering and square in section. Missing tip.	
02	4102	Nail	Iron	1	4	Elongate object, shank slightly tapering and square in section.	
03	4102	Nail	Iron	1	3.5	Elongate object with flattened (?damaged) terminal and shank that tapers and is square in section.	
04	4102	Nail	Iron	1	9	Elongate object - encrusted. Shank tapering and square in section.	
05	4102	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat sub-rectangular head and tapering shaft, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
06	4102	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	2	1	Two joining fragments of a cast buckle plate. Rectangular in plan. Made in thin sheet copper alloy with two rivet holes punched through from the front. The rivet holes are in the corners of one long edge - the opposing edge is rolled inwards.	?Rom
07	4102	Stylus	Copper alloy	1	3	Incomplete, forged stylus, Manning Type 2a. The shaft is ovoid in section and expands into a flattened eraser that is triangular in plan with a convex end. The shaft is broken so that the writing tip is missing.	Rom
08	4102	Ring	Iron	4	2	Section of a cast iron ring and associated fragments. The ring is possibly the frame of a buckle or brooch. Approx. 30% survives. In section it is ovoid.	
09	4102	Nail	Iron	1	1	Elongate object with flat rectangular head in same plane as shaft. Shaft tapers and is square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 3.	
10	4102	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat, oval shaped head (incomplete) and shaft that tapers, square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 1b.	
11	4102	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with ?globular head (encrusted so masked) and tapering shank that is square in section - missing tip.	
12	4102	Nail	Iron	1	5	Elongate object with flat square head and tapering shaft, square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 1b.	
13	4102	Nail	Iron	1	6	Elongate object with flat sub-square head and tapering shaft, rectangular in section. Manning Type 1b.	
14	4102	Nail	Iron	1	4.5	Elongate object with flat sub-square head and tapering shaft, square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 1b.	
15	4102	Nail	Iron	2	9.5	Elongate object with flat sub-oval shaped head and tapering shaft, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
16	4102	Fitting	Iron	1	64	Elongate object, rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in section. Encrusted and corroded. Possibly part of a strip fitting.	
17	4102	Object	Iron	1	51	Elongate object, sub-square in section. The object is rod- like and curves at one end. Uncertain function.	

RA No	Ctxt	Object	Material	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
18	4102	Nail	Iron	2	8	Two pieces of nail. One has a flat, oval shaped head; short tapering shaft, square in section. It measures 21mm in length and head is 16mm in width. The other section is longer. Manning Type 1b.	
19	4102	Nail	Iron	1	11	Elongate object with flat, oval head and tapering shaft, square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 1b.	
20	4105	Nail	Iron	1	4	Elongate object with flat, sub-triangular shaped head and tapering shank, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
21	4602	Nail	Iron	1	9	Elongate object with flat circular head and shank that is square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 1b.	
22	4602	Nail	Iron	1	6	Elongate object with flat, sub-triangular head and slightly tapering shank, square in section. Missing tip. Manning Type 1b.	
23	4602	Nail	Iron	1	2	Shank of a nail, square in section. Incomplete.	
24	4602	Blade	Iron	1	5	Incomplete object with remains of blade, the back of the blade curves upwards slightly from the tang which is circular in section. Possibly a fragment from a small knife such as Manning Type 23. Or it could be a rake prong such as the one found at Colchester, Crummy, 1983, fig.169, no.4667.	Rom
25	4602	Nails	Iron	2	4	Two incomplete nails. One nail has a sub-oval shaped flat head and shaft that is square in section. Second nail has a flat, circular head and little remaining of the shaft, rectangular in section. Manning Type 1b.	
26	4302	Coin	Copper alloy	1	20	Complete, possible As of Domitian (AD81 - 96), Reece period 4. Obv: worn bust facing right. Little of the legend visible except - RMC - (see no. 19 in Reece and James 1986). Rev: possibly Fortuna with rudder and cornucopiae.	Rom
27	4302	Nail	Iron	1	4.5	Elongate object with flat, oval shaped head and tapering shank, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
28	4702	Nail	Iron	1	5	Shank of a nail, tapering to a point and square in section.	
29	4702	Nail	Iron	1	4	Elongate object with flat, hexagonal head and shank, rectangular in section. Manning type 1b.	
30	4702	Nail	Iron	1	3.5	Shank of a nail, incomplete, square in section. Encrusted.	
31	4702	Nail	Iron	1	10	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head; shank square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
32	4702	Hobnail	Iron	1	1.4	Incomplete hobnail, flattened globular head, oval in plan. Remains of shank, tapering and square in section. Manning Type 10.	Rom
33	4702	Nail	Iron	3	2.5	Joining fragments of a nail shank - tapering and square in section.	
34	4702	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat, sub-oval shaped head bent towards shank. Shank is tapering and square in section. Complete. Manning Type 1b.	

RA No	Ctxt	Object	Material	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
35	4702	Nail	Iron	1	2	Shank of a nail, square in section; not tapering. Bent at a right angle midway.	
36	4702	Nail	Iron	2	6	Fragments of an elongate object - probably a nail shank. Square in section and tapering.	
37	4702	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object with remains of flat circular head and tapering shank, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
38	4702	Nail	Iron	1	1	Fragment of a nail shank - slightly tapering and square in section.	
39	4702	Nail	Iron	1	9	Head of a nail, sub-rectangular in plan, flat. Remains of shank underneath, square in section.	
40	4702	Nail	Iron	1	6	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering shank, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
41	4702	Nail	Iron	1	5	Elongate object with flat, sub-rectangular head and tapering shank, square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
42	4702	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with remains of flat, circular head. Shank tapering and square in section. Manning Type 1b.	
43	4702	Nail	Iron	2	3	Shank of a nail, tapering and square in section.	
44	4702	?Pin	Iron	1	0.16	Fragment of an iron pin, elongate shaft, circular in section. Pin or length of wire.	
45	4702	Coin	Copper alloy	1	13.67	Complete As of Nero (AD54 - 68). Both faces worn. Obv: portrait right; legend reads [ ] AESAR [ ]. Rev: possibly Victory with shield. Both faces ae worn. Reece period 3. Compare to Reece and James, 1986, nos. 11 and 12.	Rom
46	4702	Nail	Iron	1	1.5	Probable shank of a nail, tapering and square in section.	
47	4702	Toilet implement	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete cast, toilet spoon with flat scoop. Shaft complete, circular in section and bent a third of the way from the tip. The scoop is circular and flat, angled from the shaft. Only one third of the scoop survives.	Rom
49	4113	Nail	Iron	1	2	Shaft of nail, slightly tapering and square in section.	
50	4707	Coin	Copper alloy	1	9.4	Worn coin - both faces corroded. Possibly an As of first century, or later 4th century type nummus.	Rom
51	4102	Spout	Ceramic	1	23	Spout from a samian mortarium in the form of a lion. Date 2nd - 3rd century AD. Bat-like ears; mane around whole face including beneath spout. Elongate/oval eyes.	Rom
52	4709	Dish	Ceramic	5	245	Frags of near complete (60%) ceramic dish in a grey fabric (refer to pot report).	Rom
53	2716	Nail	Iron	1	6	Elongate object with diamond shaped head in same plane as shaft. Shaft tapering and square in section. Manning Type 2.	Rom
54	4610	Latch lifter	Iron	1	12	Elongate object, possible latch lifter. It has a flat handle, square in section. This has an incomplete loop at the end. The stem of the blade is slightly curved.	Rom
55	4411	?Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with globular head and tapering shaft, hammered thin rectangle in section.	

RA No	Ctxt	Object	Material	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
56	4410	Pin/?Nail	Iron	1	5	Object with triangular, flat head in same plane as shaft - tapers to a shaft that is square in section. Little of the shaft remains. Manning Type 2.	
57	4410	?Staple	Iron	1	25	Incomplete, T-shaped iron object. The arms are rectangular in section. The central stem tapers and is square in section.	
58	4102	Hobnail	Iron	1	1	Near complete hobnail with pyramidal head, square in plan. Shank is tapering to a tip and is rectangular in section. Recovered from sample <49>. Manning Type 10.	Rom
59	4604	?Staple	Iron	1	2	Incomplete wrought staple. Flattened main body, rectilinear in plan; remains of one tapering arm, square in section. Arm is at a right angle to main body. Recovered from sample <54>.	

APPENDIX G: HUMAN BONE

Table 1: Quantification and measurements

Burial	Fill	Fraction (mm)	Skull			Axial			Upper Limb			Lower Limb			Unident	Est Wt (g)	Total	Max Skull (mm)	Max l.b (mm)
			No.	Wt (g)	Ave Wt	No	Wt (g)	Ave Wt	No.	Wt (g)	Ave Wt	No.	Wt (g)	Ave Wt	Wt (g)		Wt (g)		
603	604	>4	1	0.9	0.9										2.6		3.5		
		>2													3.2		3.2		
		<2														1.0	1.0		
	606	>10	2	2.2	1.1				1	1.0	1.0				0		3.2	19	17
		>4													4.8		4.8		
		>2													3.5		3.5		
		<2														1.8	1.8		
	607	>10	2	2.3	1.2				1	1.4	1.4	5	6.3	1.3	0.7		10.7	27	25
		>4	7	1.2	0.2				2	1	0.5	5	2.2	0.4	10.7		15.1	13	20
		>2													9.9		9.9		
		<2														2.6	2.6		
	608	>4	5	0.5	0.1										4.7		5.2	12	
		>2													4.2		4.2		
		<2														1.5	1.5		
	609	>10							3	2.2	0.7	3	4.5	1.5			6.7		37
		>4	5	0.8	0.2	2	0.3	0.2				1	0.4	0.4	5.3		6.8	12	
		>2													2.5		2.5		
		<2														7.9	7.9		
	610	>4										1	0.5	0.5	3.0		3.5		10
		>2													2.0		2.0		
		<2														4.4	4.4		
	611	>4										1	1.0	1.0	0.7		1.7		17
		>2													0.9		0.9		
		<2														0	0.0		
	612	>4													0.9		0.9		17
		>2													0.1		0.1		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	613	>4													0.4		0.4		
		>2													0.3		0.3		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	620	>4													2.2		2.2		
		>2													1.6		1.6		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	621	>4	7	1.2	0.2										2.8		4.0	10	
		>2													2.3		2.3		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	622	>4	3	0.3	0.1										0.4		0.7	11	
		>2	1	0.1	0.1										1.2		1.3		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	628	>10	1	0.8	0.8										1.4		2.2	15	32
		>4	7	2	0.3	1	0.1	0.1							8.1		10.2		
		>2													4.9		4.9		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	629	>10	2	1.5	0.8				1	1.0	1.0				0		2.5	20	17
		>4	5	1.1								6	3.1	0.5	12.6		16.8	11	14
		>2	2	0.2	0.1										6.9		7.1		
		<2														0.2	0.2		
	632	>4													0.2		0.2		
		>2													0.1		0.1		
		<2															0.0		
Total			**50**	**15.1**	**0.3**	**3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**8**	**6.6**	**0.8**	**22**	**18.0**	**0.8**	**105.1**	**20.1**	**165.3**		

%				**37.7**			**1.0**			**16.5**			**44.9**		**total ID**		**40.1**	24.3	
1105	1106														0.2		0.2		
	1107														0.1		0.1		
	1108														0.2		0.2		
	1109														0.1		0.1		
	1113														0.1		0.1		
	1116														0.2		0.2		
Total			**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**		**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.9**		
%															**total ID**		**0.0**		
1803	1804	>10	8	5.2	0.7	1	0.4	0.4	4	7.1	1.8	3	5.1	1.7	6.5		24.3	35	50
		>4	18	3.7	0.2	7	1	0.1	5	2.7	0.5	2	1.8	0.9	28.8		38	21	24
		>2													9.7		9.7		
		<2														3.6	3.6		
	1805	>10				1	0.9	0.9	1	0.8	0.8				2.4		4.1		
		>4				9	1.2	0.1				5	2.9	0.6	9.8		13.9		25
		>2													5.9		5.9		
		<2														1.1	1.1		
	1806	>10	1	0.7	0.7	2	1.3	0.7	10	9.9	1.0	5	10	2.0	0		21.9	16	
		>4	2	0.4	0.2	19	2.5	0.1				2	2.0	1.0	15.4		20.3	12	25
		>2	1	0.1	0.1										4.9		5.0		
		<2														2.6	2.6		
	1807	>4	1	0.9	0.9										0		0.9	21	
		>2				1	0.2	0.2							0.9		1.1		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	1808	>4				3	0.5	0.2							0		0.5		
		>2													0.3		0.3		
		<2													0		0.0		
	1809	>10	5	4.4	0.9				4	7.0	1.8	10	11.7	1.2	6.2		29.3	27	50
		>4	20	5.9	0.3	20	3.0	0.2	5	2.8	0.6	16	9.5	0.6	42.6		63.8	18	27
		>2													9.7		9.7		
		<2														3.8	3.8		
	1810	>10	6	5.6	0.9	4	4.7	1.2	5	5.3	1.1	11	18.4	1.7	7.6		41.6	30	50
		>4	15	3.4	0.2	13	4.1	0.3	3	0.4	0.1	9	4.0	0.4	38.3		50.2	17	23
		>2	2	0.1	0.1	18	0.7	0.0							10.5		11.3		
		<2														5.1	5.1		
	1811	>10	1	0.7	0.7										0.0		0.7	20	
		>4													2.3		2.3		
		>2													0.7		0.7		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	1812	>10	1	1.4	1.4	1	0.7	0.7	2	1.9	1.0				1.0		5.0	21	31
		>4	2	0.2	0.1				5	2.7	0.5				5.7		8.6	10	32
		>2													3.6		3.6		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
	1813	>4										1	0.5	0.5	0		0.5		10
		>2													1.2		1.2		
		<2														0.1	0.1		
Total			**83**	**32.7**	**0.4**	**99**	**21.2**	**0.2**	**44**	**40.6**	**0.9**	**64**	**65.9**	**1.0**	**214**	**16.6**	**391**		
%				**20.4**			**13.2**			**25.3**			**41.1**		**total ID**		**160.4**	41.0	

Table 2: Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton (*expected proportions from McKinley 1994, 6)

Context	Total wt(g)	% ident	% skull	% axial	% upper limb	% lower limb
Expected*			18.2	20.6	23.1	38.1
0603	165.3	24.3	37.7	1.0	16.5	44.9
1803	391.0	45.3	20.4	13.2	25.3	41.1

Catalogue

Cremation burial 0603: unsexed adult and infant/juvenile

Quantification:	Total weight 165.3g
Description:	Pit burial or pyre?
Condition:	Fair, mainly medium and small fragments.
Determination of age:	Size of bones, presence of open sutures and degenerative disease
Determination of sex:	-
Identified elements:	Adult: cran vault, R zygoma, mand, vert arches and facet, ribs, pelvis, hum, ulna, rad, fem, tib, patella, fib, MT. Unidentified material mostly long bone shaft fragments. Juv: 5 cran vault frags including supra-orbital, rib?.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 27mm, max long bone frag size 37mm.
Colours:	White/cream
Teeth:	11 tooth root frags, 2 unerupted molar crown.
Pathology:	Possible enthesophye or osteophyte on one unidentified fragment.

Cremation burial 1803: ?young adult ?female

Quantification:	Total weight 391g
Description:	Pit burial
Condition:	Fair, mainly medium and small fragments.
Determination of age:	Open cranial sutures, tooth roots fully formed, no degenerative changes.
Determination of sex:	Bones small-medium, zygoma small, MC1 small
Identified elements:	Cran vault inc parietal and occipital, R zygoma, mand ramus and two body fragments, vert facets, T vert bodies, ribs, hum, ulna, rad, navicular, MC1, finger phal tips, fem, tib, fib, talus, MT.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 35mm, max long bone frag size 50mm.
Colours:	White/cream
Teeth:	Mandible frags with 2 open sockets. Two tooth root fragments.
Pathology:	Nothing observed.

APPENDIX H: BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Animal bone by context

Context	Number	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neo	Element range	Measurement	Countable	Butchering	Comments
706	26	85	Pig/boar	1		1		pelvis	1	1		large, robust pelvis
706			Sheep/goat	13			13	limb, foot, teeth, pelvis				tibia, femur, talus, humerus, upper molars, calcaneus, phalanges
706			Mammal	12								
925	1	3	Squirrel - Red	1	1			mandible		1		worn molars and premolar, tusk long, but worn end
1508	7	9	Cattle	7				molar fragments				
1510	1	2	Mammal	1								
2718	56	186	Cattle	3	3			upper molars				
2718			Mammal	53								
2727	1	6	Mammal	1								
3617	1	5	Dog	1	1			humerus		1		small humerus, toy breed – ?same as 4516
3626	4	16	Sheep/goat	3		3		tibia fragments		1		unfused tibia
3626			Bird - Fowl	1	1			coracoid	1	1		small coracoid
4003	6	23	Mammal	6								
4102	1	4	Mammal	1								
4107	46	102	Cattle	2	2			metatarsal fragments			chopped	
4107			Sheep/goat	1	1			lower molar				
4107			Mammal	43								
4109	8	4	Mammal	8				tooth and bone frags				
4111	4	2	Mammal	4								
4409	43	325	Cattle	2	2			scapula, radius		2	chopped	
4409			Equid	2	2			phalange, lower molar		1		proximal phalange, lower molar in full wear
4409			Mammal	39								
4411	1	5	Mammal	1								
4516	1	7	Dog	1	1			tibia				small tibia, toy breed of an estimated 10inches at shoulder, see 3617
4520	1	35	Equid	1	1			vertebrae				
4521	1	3	Mammal	1				rib				
4522	6	25	Mammal	6								
4606	9	14	Cattle	9	1			horncore				horncore fragments
4607	19	41	Cattle	6	6			horncore				
4607			Mammal	13								
4610	12	18	Cattle	12		1		tooth fragments				lower molar fragments
4625	13	147	Cattle	2		2		humerus, lower molar	1	1	chopped	distal humerus gnawed lightly on condyle, lower molar with little wear
4625			Equid	1	1			phalange		1		proximal phalange, large pony sized
4625			Sheep/goat	1	1			lower				

								molar				
4625			Mammal	9								
4626	1	106	Cattle	1	1			horncore				robust, wide horncore, long-horn type
4627	41	86	Cattle	9				scap, jaw + teeth frags	1	1		cut scapula
4627			Mammal	32								
4630	6	19	Cattle	6				horncore fragments				
4631	2	4	Mammal	2				fragments				
4708	7	7	Mammal	7								

Table 2: Animal bone recovered from environmental samples

Context	Sample No	Type	Period	No	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Element range	Burnt	Burnt Colour	Comments
1106	33	Cremation	Prehistoric	2	1	Mammal	2	Fragments	2	w	
1107	34	Cremation	Prehistoric	3	1	Mammal	3	Fragments	3	g-w	
1108	35	Cremation	Prehistoric	6	1	Mammal	6	Fragments	4	w	
1109	36			3	1	Mammal	3	Fragments	3	w	
1113	40	Cremation	Prehistoric	2	1	Mammal	2	Fragments	2	b	
1116	43	Cremation	Prehistoric	5	1	Mammal	5	Fragments	5	w	
4102	49	Midden	Roman	7	3	Mammal	7	Fragments	2	w	
4107	45	Ditch	Roman	13	5	Mammal	13	Fragments	4	charred	
4111	48	Posthole	Roman	1	2	Mammal	1	Fragment			
4603	56	Kiln deposit	Roman	2	3	Mammal	2	Fragments	2	b, g	
4604	54	Kiln deposit	Roman	10	46	Mammal	10	Fragments			Large mammal
4606	55	Kiln deposit	Roman	15	7	Mammal	15	Fragments			
4607	51	Kiln deposit	Roman	8	5	Mammal	8	Fragments	5	b	
4628	57	Kiln deposit	Roman	7	10	Mammal	7	Fragments			
4702	46	Ditch	Roman	6	6	Mammal	6	Fragments			

Table 3: Shell remains by context

Context	Group	Category	No.	Wt/g	Description
2713	Shell	Marine	3	26	Ostrea edulis (native oysters), bivalvia
2713	Shell	Marine	1	8	Buccinum undatum (common whelks)
4003	Shell	Marine	5	5	Ostrea edulis (native oysters), bivalvia
4411	Shell	Marine	2	2	Littorina littorea (common periwinkles)
4518	Shell	Marine	1	4	Ostrea edulis (native oysters), bivalvia
4518	Shell	Marine	1	2	Mytilus edulis (common mussels), bivalvia
4520	Shell	Terrestrial	1	3	Pulmonata gastropoda (common snails)
4629	Shell	Marine	1	8	Ostrea edulis (native oysters), bivalvia

APPENDIX I: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Spit	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Prehistoric													
Trench 11 - Pit													
1105	1106	N quad spit 1	33	2	20	25	*	-	Barley grain frags	-	-	*/***	-
	1107	N quad spit 2	34	2	20	25	*	*	Indet. grain frag, spikelet fork	-	-	**/***	-
	1108	N quad spit 3	35	2	15	40	*	-	Barley grain frags	*	*Fallopia*	*/**	-
	1109	S quad spit 1	36	2	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	1110	S quad spit 2	37	2	5	30	*	*	Hulled wheat grain frags, spikelet fork	-	-	*/*	-
	1111	S quad spit 3	38	2	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	1112	E quad spit 1	39	2	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	1113	E quad spit 2	40	2	2	30	-	*	Glume base frags inc. emmer	-	-	*/*	-
	1114	E quad spit 3	41	2	5	50	*	*	Barley grain frags, spikelet fork	*	*Avena/ Bromus*	*/**	-
	1115	W quad spit 1	42	2	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	1116	W quad spit 2	43	2	10	35	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
	1117	W quad spit 3	44	2	10	15	-	*	Glume base frags inc. emmer	-	-	*/*	-
Romano-British													
Trench 15 - Ditches													
1506	1508		32	40	20	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
1509	1510		31	10	5	20	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	*	*Vicia/ Lathyrus*	-/*	-
Trench 41 - Ditches													
4106	4107		45	40	20	15	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	*	*Persicaria*	**/**	Moll-t (*)
4108	4109		47	20	10	25	*	*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 41 - Pit													
4118	4119		50	40	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 41 - Posthole													
4110	4111		48	20	15	20	-	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	*/**	-
Trench 41 – Midden/Occupation layer													

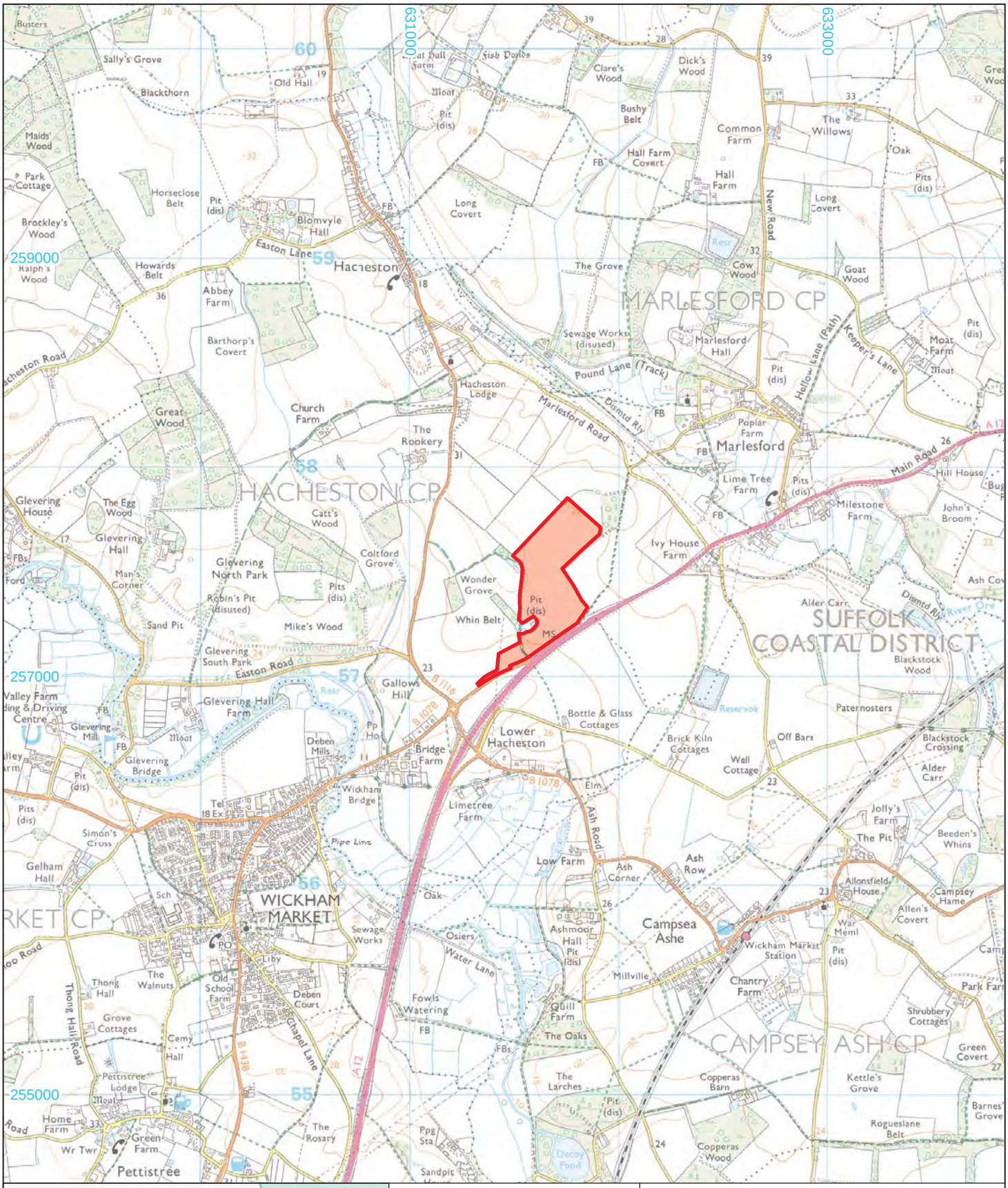
Feature	Context	Spit	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
	4102		49	40	60	25	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 46 - Kiln													
4605	4607		51	40	60	10	***	*****	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer	*	*Fallopia*	*/***	Moll-t (**)
Trench 46 - Fire pits associated with kiln 4605													
4618	4630		56	40	175	5	***	*****	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer	**	*Bromus/ Avena, Rumex, Malva*	**/****	Moll-t (*)
4620	4604		54	40	100	5	**	*****	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer	*	*Rumex, Malva*	*/***	Moll-t (*)
	4606		55	40	125	5	**	*****	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer	**	*Bromus, Avena, Fallopia, Rumex, Stellaria*	**/****	Moll-t (*)
	4628		57	40	100	5	***	*****	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, few traces of germinatio n, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer	***	*Bromus, Avena, Rumex, Stellaria, Lolium/ Festuca, Malva, Vicia/ Lathyrus, Ranuncul us, Chenopo dium, Poa/ Phleum.* Stem frags	**/***	-
Trench 47 - Pit													
4705	4708		53	40	40	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 47 - Midden/Occupation layer													
	4702		46	40	75	10	*	-	Hulled wheat	-	-	**/****	Moll-t (**)

Feature	Context	Spit	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
									grain frags				
Undated													
Trench 6 - Cremation related deposit													
603	604	NW quad spit 1	1	3	70	10	-	-	-	-	-	**/*****	-
	608	NW quad spit 2	4	2	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
	610	NW quad spit 3	6	2	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
	612	NW quad spit 4	8	2	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
	614	NW quad spit 5	10	2	20	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
605	606	SE quad spit 1	2	3	50	50	-	-	-	*	*Fallopia*	**/****	-
	607	SE quad spit 2	3	4	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	**/*****	-
	609	SE quad spit 3	5	3	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
	611	SE quad spit 4	7	3	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
	613	SE quad spit 5	9	2	20	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
619	620	SW quad spit 1	11	2	50	15	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
	620	SW quad spit 2	12	4	75	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
	620	SW quad spit 3	13	3	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
	620	SW quad spit 4	14	4	40	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
	620	SW quad spit 5	15	2	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
627	628	NE quad spit 1	16	6	75	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
	629	NE quad spit 2	17	5	130	10	-	-	-	-	-	**/*****	
	630	NE quad spit 3	18	5	75	25	-	-	-	-	-	**/*****	-
	631	NE quad spit 4	19	3	25	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	632	NE quad spit 5	20	3	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 18 - Cremation related deposit													
1803	1804	NE quad spit 1	21	1	15	15	-	-	-	*	*Arrhenatherum* tuber	*/**	-
	1806	NE quad spit 2	23	1	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	1808	NE quad spit 3	25	1	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1805	SW quad spit 1	22	1	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	1807	SW quad spit 2	24	1	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	1809	SE quad spit 1	26	1	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	1811	SE quad spit 2	28	1	5	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1810	NW quad spit 1	27	1	5	20	-	-	-	*	stem frag	-/*	-
	1812	NW quad spit 2	29	1	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1813	NW quad spit 3	30	1	5	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-

Key:* = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was jointly undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology in September and October 2016 at Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk. Sixty two trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified an area of Iron Age activity in the centre of the site, including at least two cremation burials and the northern corner of a rectilinear field boundary. Roman activity was mostly concentrated in the south of the site. This activity comprised domestic and industrial features, including a pottery production kiln, associated with the northern fringes of the known settlement at Hacheston. Ditches defining agricultural land to the north of the settlement were also identified. Substantial medieval ditches forming a series of rectilinear enclosures were also identified in the south of the site. While the results of the evaluation generally corresponded well with the preceding geophysical survey, a number of features located within the southern area were not identified during the geophysical survey, probably due to them being masked by larger, more distinct, features.	
Project dates	19 September– 28 October 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Wickham Market, Suffolk	
Study area (M^2/ha)	22ha	
Site co-ordinates	631739 257613	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Amec Foster Wheeler	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Chris Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Roman buckle plate, three Roman coins, Roman stylus and a Roman toilet instrument	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	ceramics, CBM, flint, metal and bone
Paper	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Trench recording forms, Context sheets, registers etc
Digital	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **16724**		



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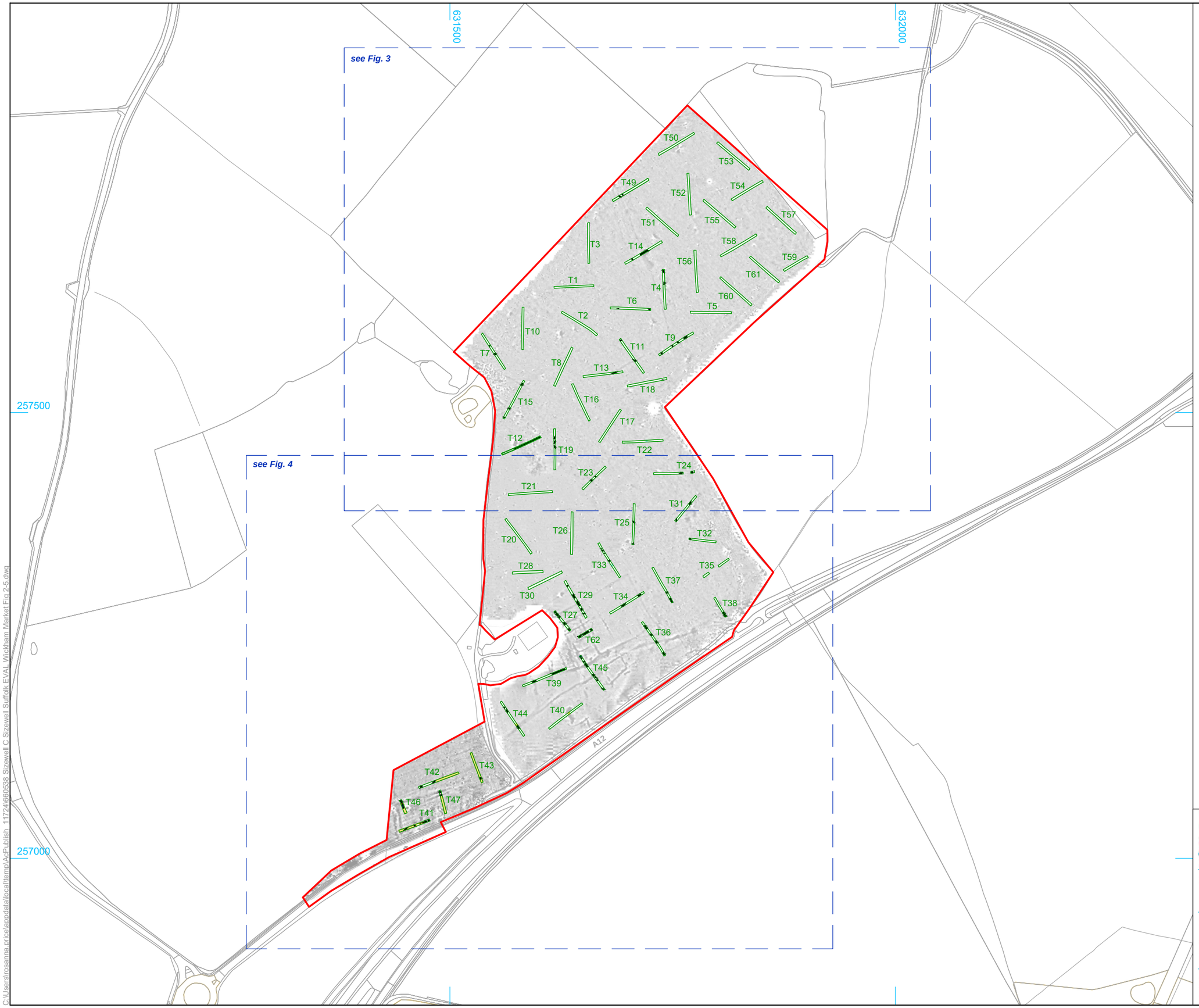
PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**TC/RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660538**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**25.04.18**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19.04.18	2
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE@A3	1:4000	

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631400
631600
631800
632000
257800
257600
257400

T50
T53
T49
T52
T54
ditch 4905
ditch 4903
T51
T55
T57
T3
T58
T14
quarry pit 1405
ditch 1403
T59
T61
T56
T1
T4
ditch 403
ditch 405
posthole 407
T60
T6
T5
T2
cremation 603
ditch 635
pit 911
pit 915
pit 926
T9
T10
pit 1118
posthole 1120
ditch 917
ditch 906
ditch 909
ditch 924
posthole 705
T7
T11
ditch 1103
T8
ditch 703
cremation 1105
ditch 919
T13
ditch 1303
ditch 1503
ditch 1506
T18
cremation 1803
T15
T16
ditch 1511
T17
ditch 1509
pond 1203
ditch 1905
T22
T12
ditch 1903
ditch 1907
T19
T23
ditch 2403
T24
ditch 2305
pit 2303
ditch 2405
ditch 2407
T21
T31
ditch 3103
ditch 3105
T25
ditch 2503
T26
ditch 2505
ditch 3203
T32
T20
posthole 3305
posthole

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
quarry pit
modern

N

0 100m

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PROJECT TITLE
Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
East Field, northern trenches: trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19.04.18	3
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

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631400
631600
631800
257400
257200
257000

T19
T23
ditch 2305
pit 2303
ditch 2403
T24
ditch 2405
ditch 2407
T21
T31
ditch 3103
ditch 3105
T25
ditch 2503
ditch 2505
T26
T20
ditch 3203
T32
posthole 3305
posthole 3307
posthole 3303
ditch 3309
T28
T33
T35
T37
T29
ditch 2920
pit 2916
ditch 2918
posthole 2912
pit 2914
ditch 2910
pit 2906
ditch 2702
ditch 2908
ditch 2904
ditch 2902
ditch 2708
ditch 2706
T30
ditch 3409
ditch 3412
ditch 3405
ditch 3417
ditch 3414
ditch 3403/3407
T34
ditch 3709
ditch 3705
ditch 3703/3707
T38
ditch 3805
ditch 3807
ditch 3803
ditch 3813
ditch 3809
ditch 3811
recut 3622
ditch 3620
ditch 3605
ditch 3608
ditch 3603
ditch 3614
ditch 3616
ditch 3624
ditch 3627
T36
ditch 3611
T27
recut 2715
ditch 2704
T62
pit 6202
footings 4502
ditch 4508
spread 3909
ditch 4503
ditch 4517
ditch 4519
ditch 4514
ditch 4523
oven 4512
T39
T45
pit 4510
ditch 3903
ditch 4505
T44
ditch 4405
ditch 4403
surface 4409
ditch 4412
sunken track 4416
ditch 4407
T40
surface 4003
A12
T43
T42
T46
T47
T41
see Fig. 5

N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
quarry pit
layer/deposit
modern

0 100m

Cotswold Archaeology
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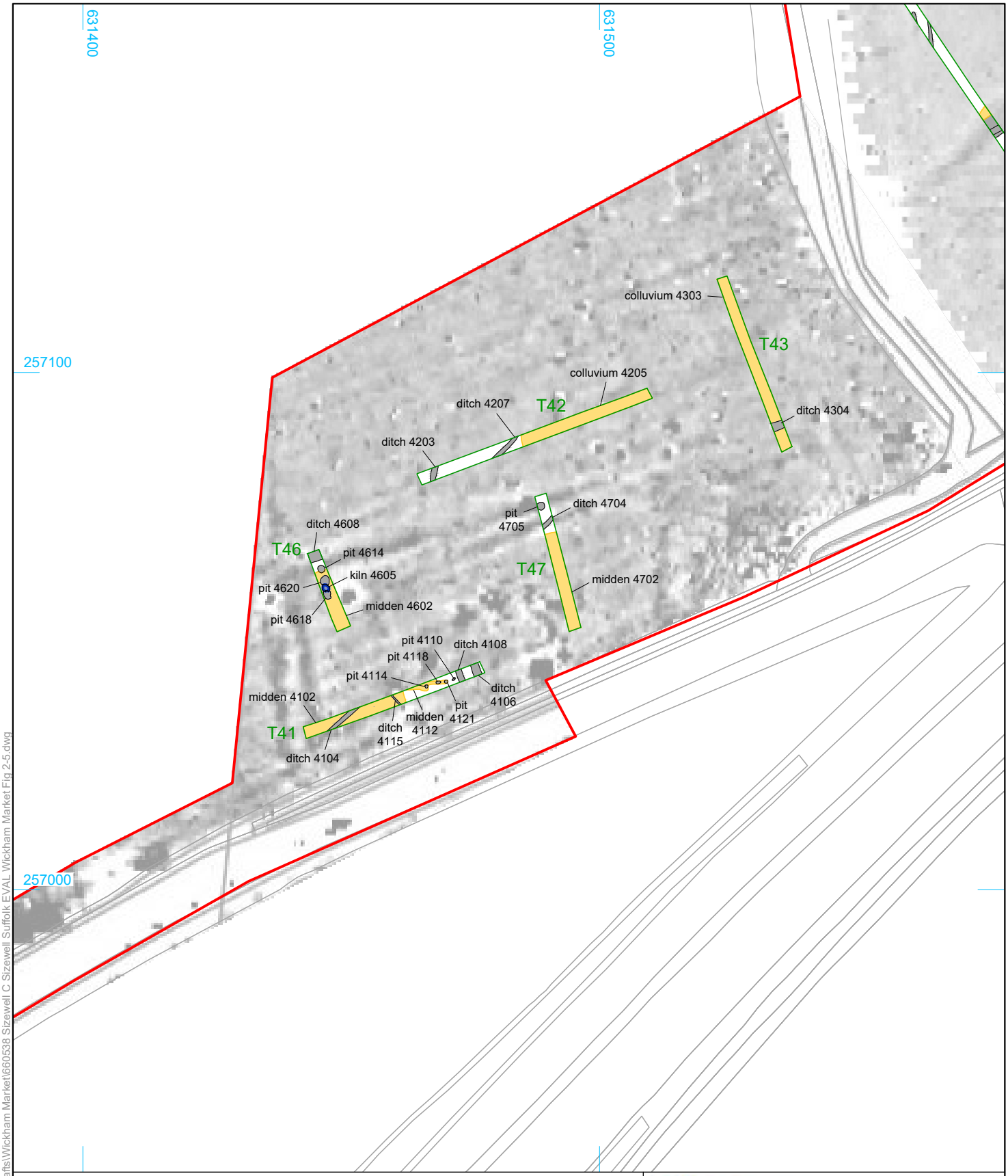
PROJECT TITLE
Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
East Field, southern trenches: trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19.04.18	4
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

C:\Users\rosanna.price\appdata\local\temp\AcPublish_11876\660538 Sizewell C Sizewell Suffolk EVAL Wickham Market Fig 2-5.dwg



site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

structural feature

layer/deposit

N

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

West Field: trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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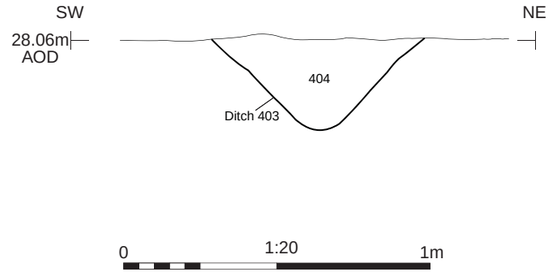
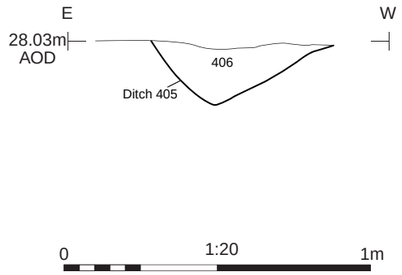
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19.04.18	5
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE@A4	1:1000	

P:\660538 Sizewell C Sizewell Suffolk EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\Wickham Market\660538 Sizewell C Sizewell Suffolk EVAL Wickham Market Fig 2-5.dwg

Section AA



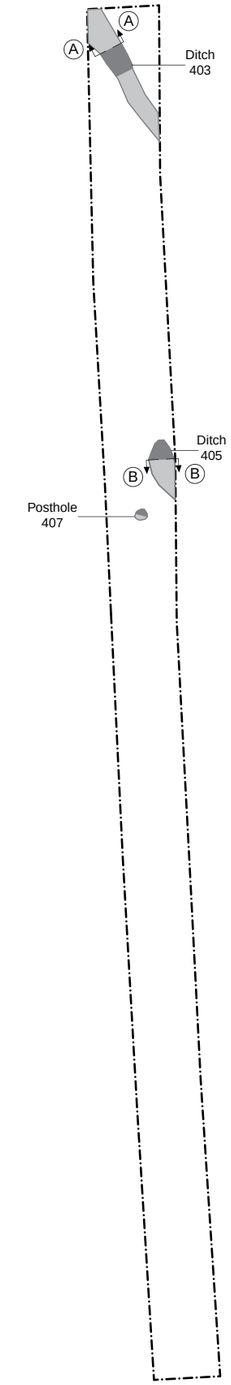
Section BB



Posthole 407, looking south (0.2m scale)

Ditch terminus 405, looking south (0.3m scale)

Plan of Trench 4



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

A A Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs

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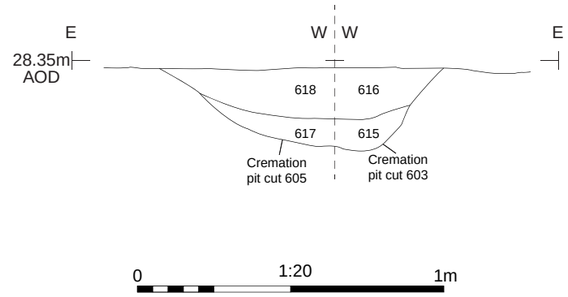
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**13/12/16**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

Section CC



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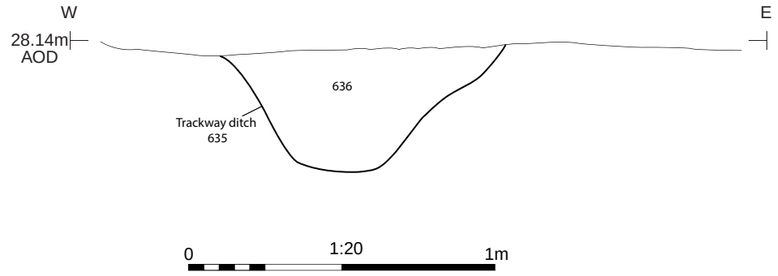
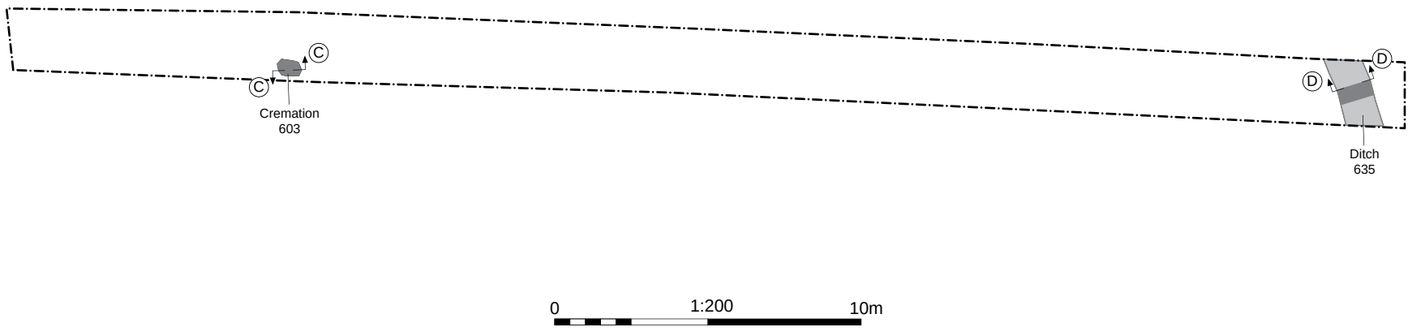


Plan of Trench 6



Cremation pit 603, pre-excavation, looking south (0.3m scale)

Cremation pit 603 post-excavation, looking south-west (0.3m)

Ditch 635, looking south-west (1m scale)

N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Ⓐ Ⓐ Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**TC**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660538**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**13/12/16**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

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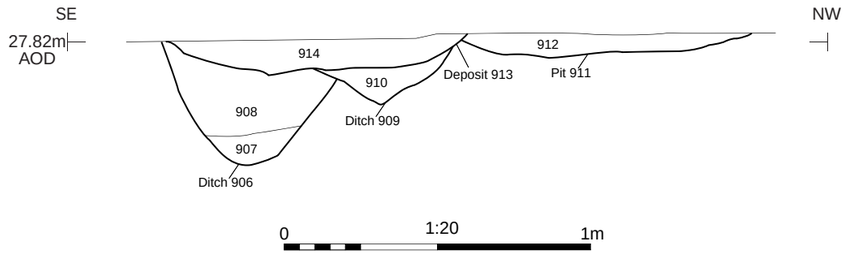

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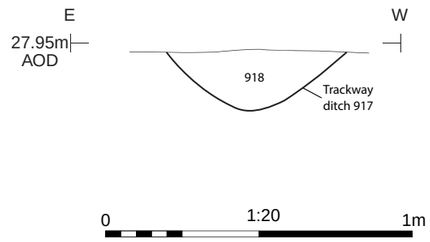

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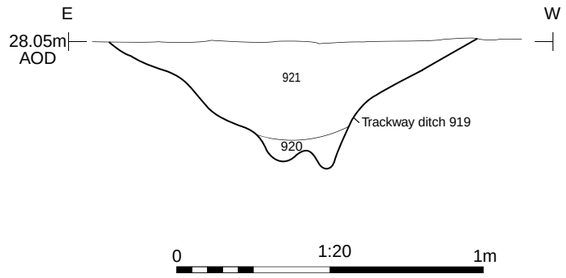

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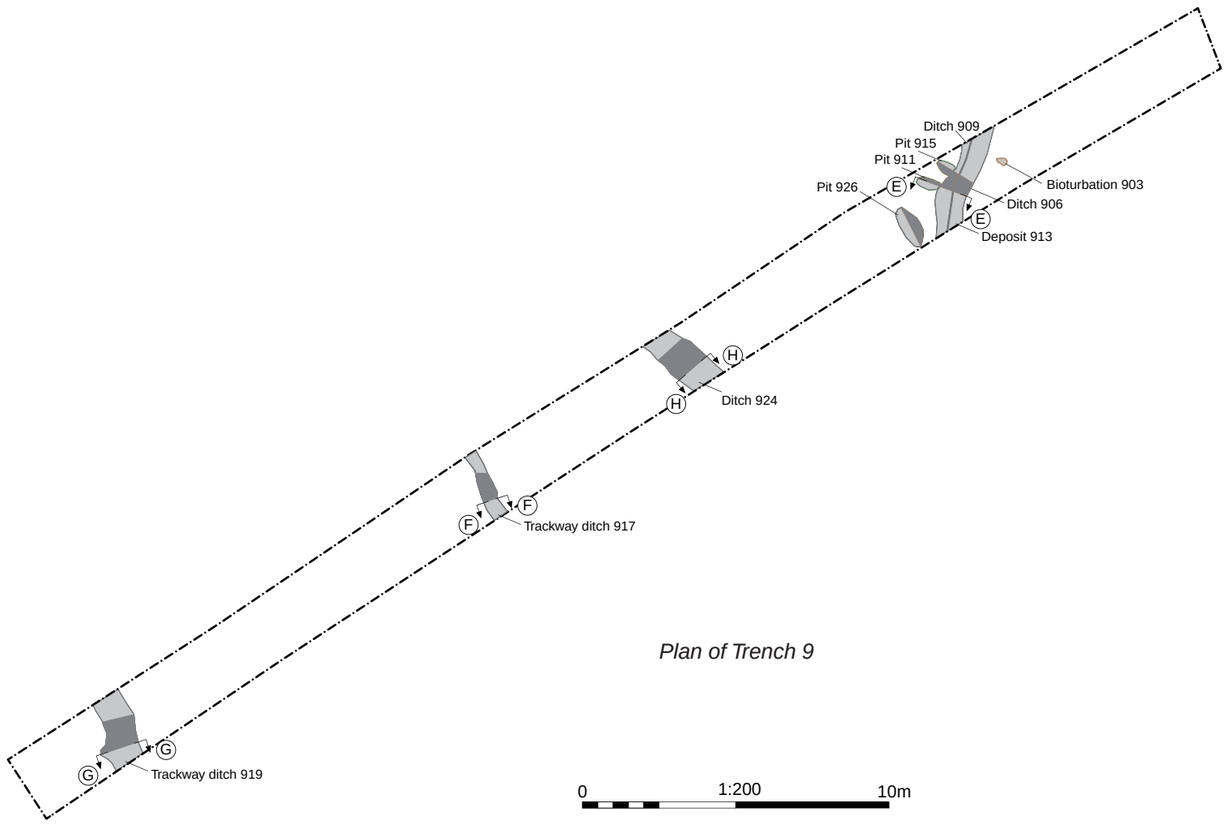

Plan of Trench 9

N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Bioturbation

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: plan and sections

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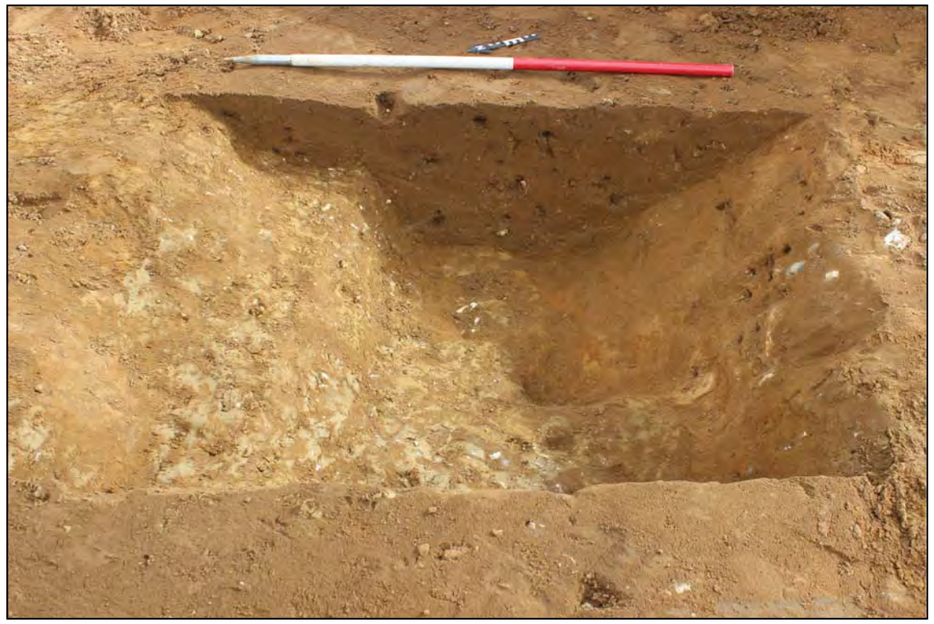
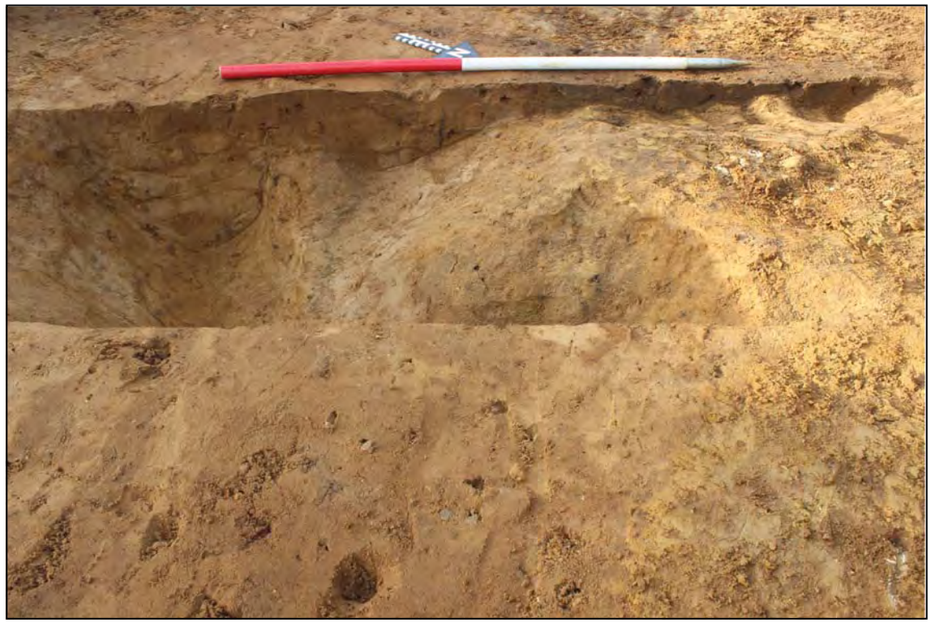
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	



Ditch 924, looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditches 906, 909 and pit 911, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trackway ditch 917, looking south (0.3m scale)

Trackway ditch 919, looking south (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: photographs

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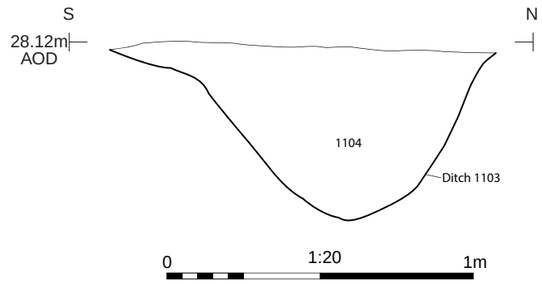
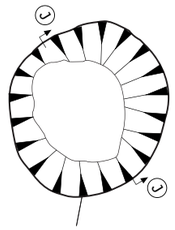
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**14/12/16**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

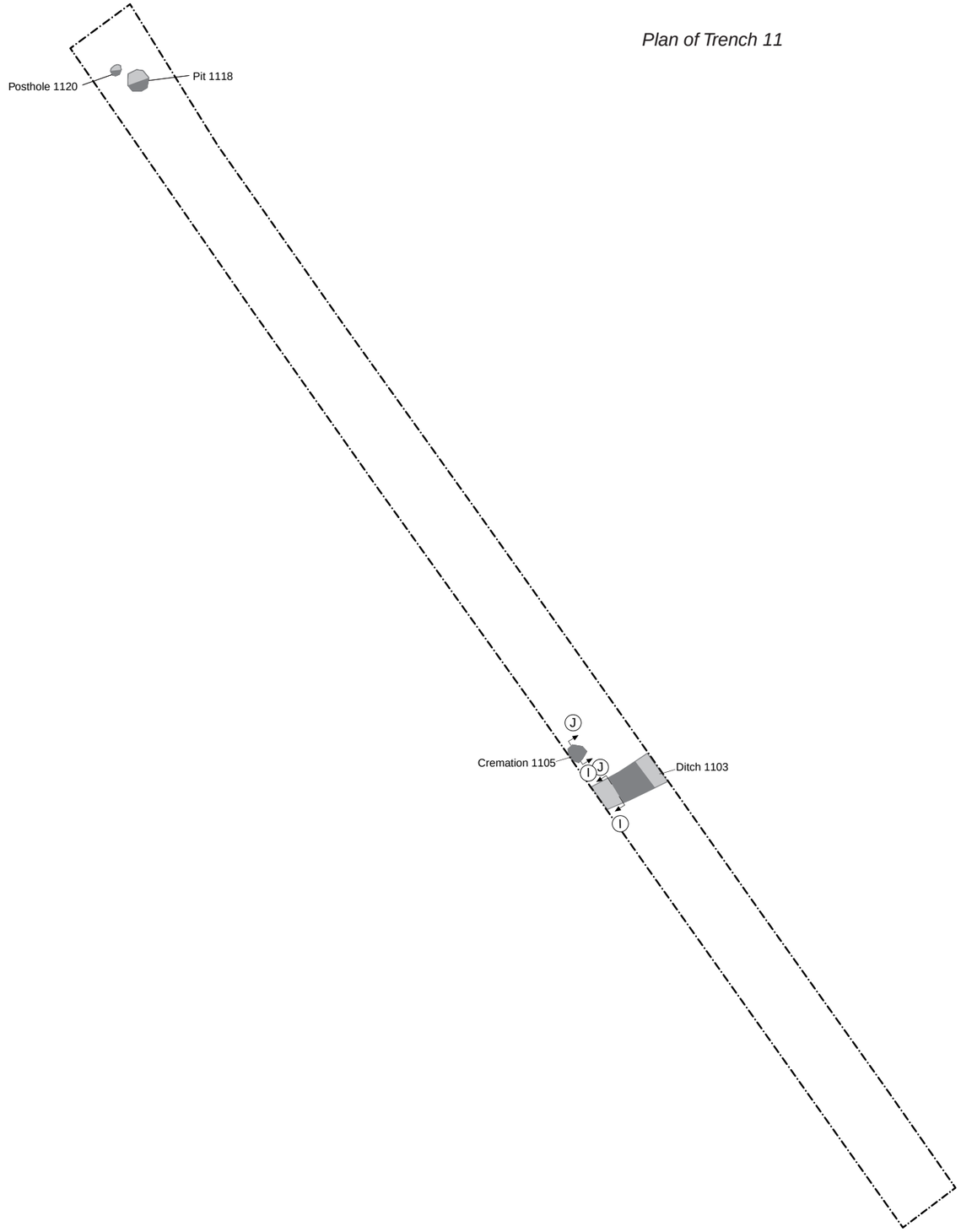
Section II



Profile JJ



Plan of Trench 11



Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Pottery

Section location

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 11: plan and sections

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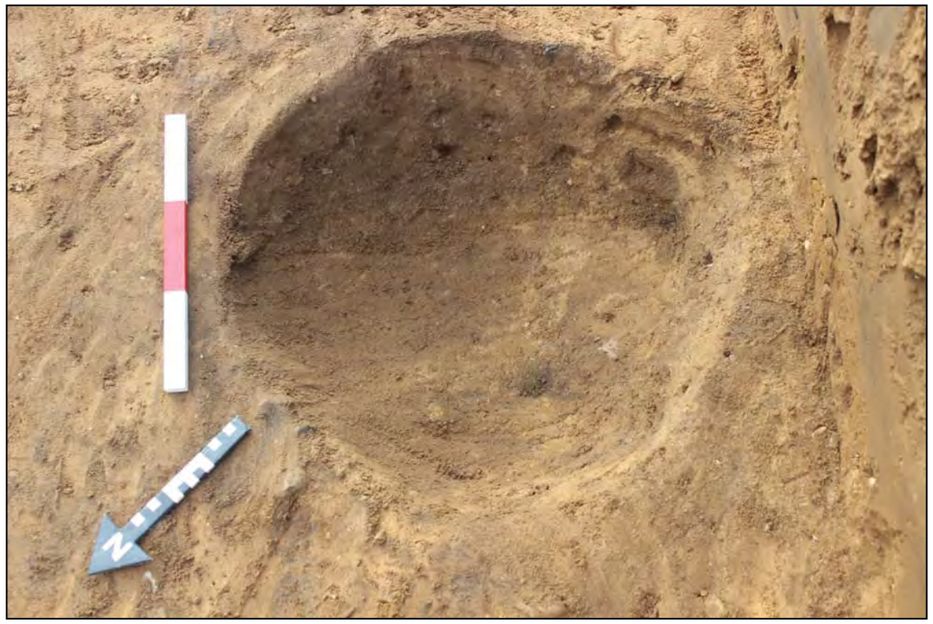
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	13/12/16	10
APPROVED BY	RY	SCALE@A3	N/A	

Cremation pit 1105 pre-excavation, looking south-east (0.3m)



Cremation pit 1105 post-excavation, looking south-east (0.3m)

Ditch 1103, looking south-west (1m scale)

Pit 1118, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 11: photographs

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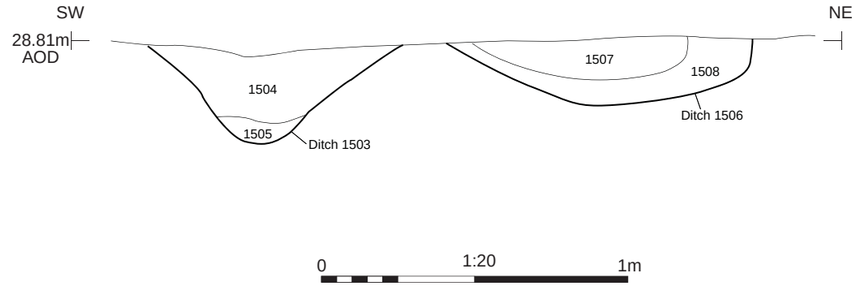
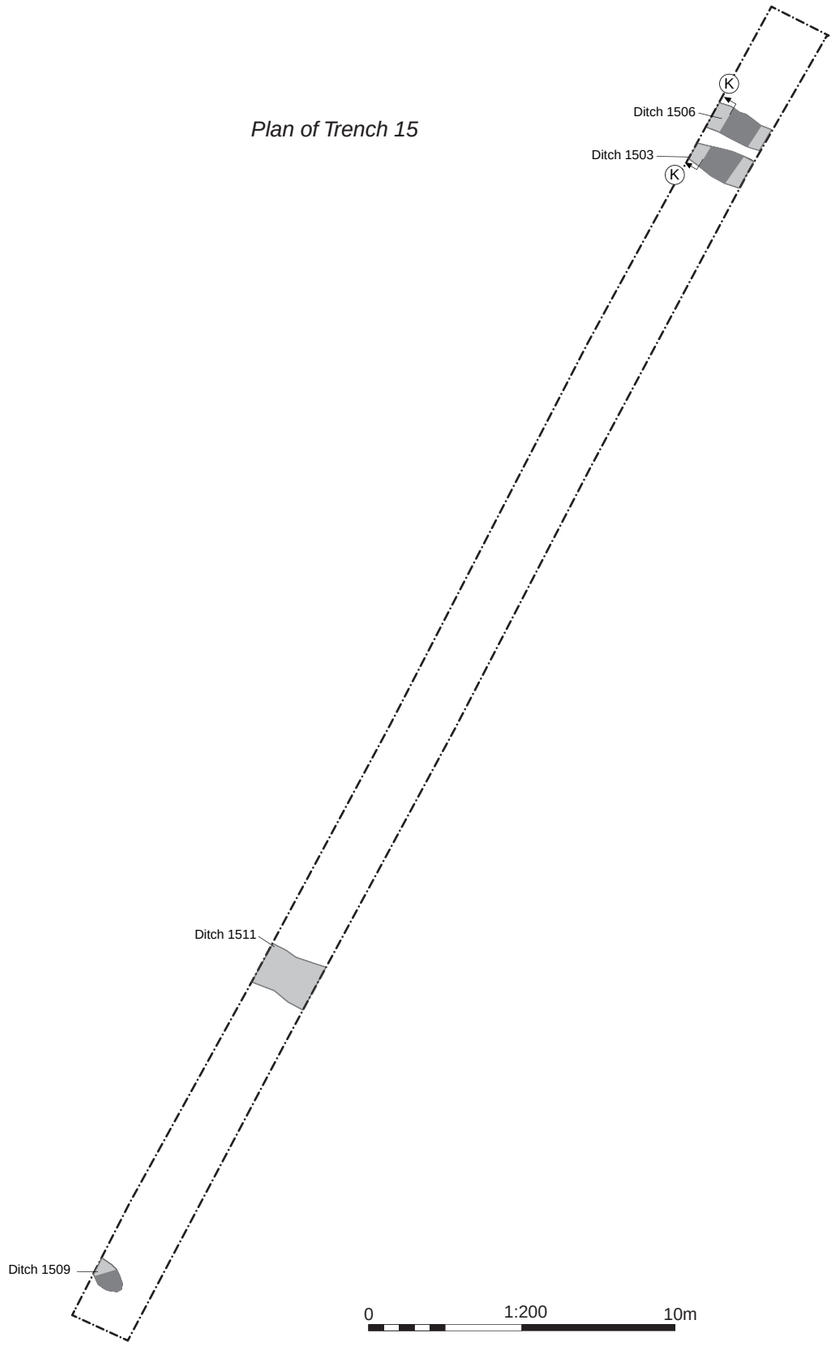
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**14/12/16**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

Section KK



Ditches 1503 and 1506, looking south-east (1m scale)

Plan of Trench 15



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

A A Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 15: plan, section and photograph

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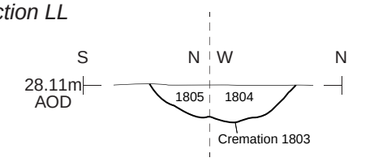
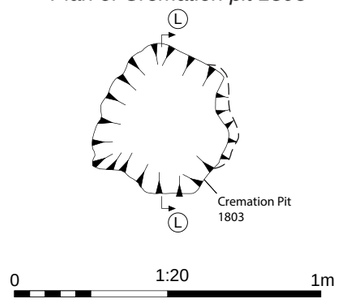
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**14/12/16**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

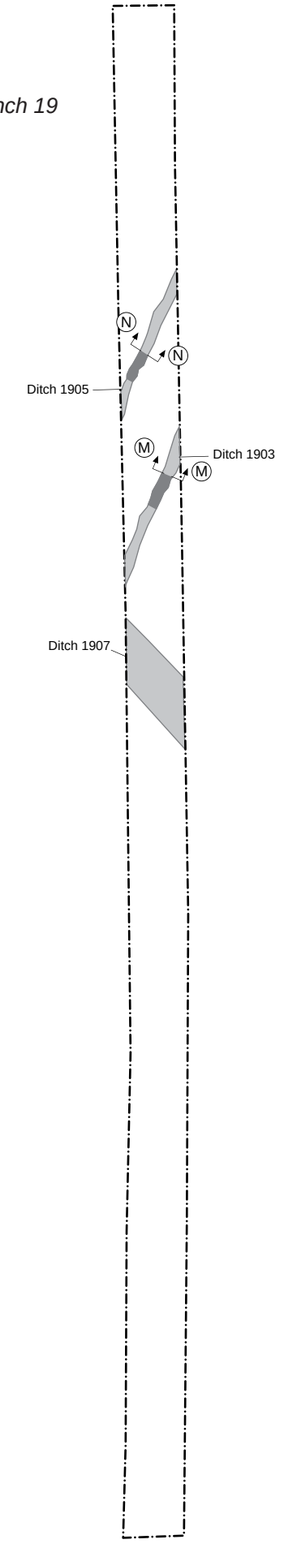
Section LL



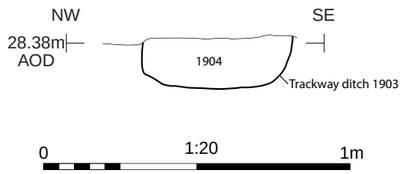
Plan of Cremation pit 1803



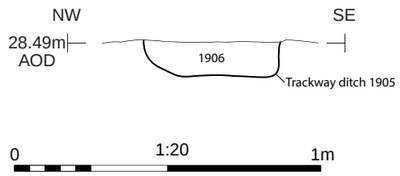
Plan of Trench 19



Section MM



Section NN



Ditch 1903 (right) and 1905 (left), looking north-east (1m scale)

N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

A A Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 18 and 19: plans, sections and photograph

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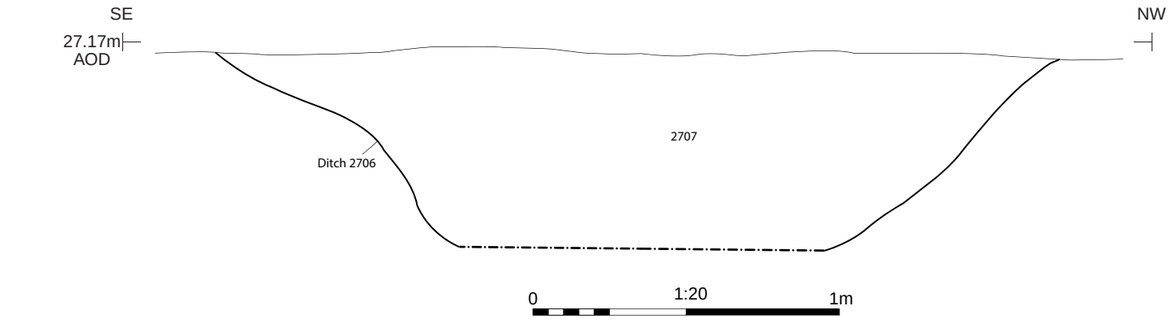
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**15/12/16**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

Section OO



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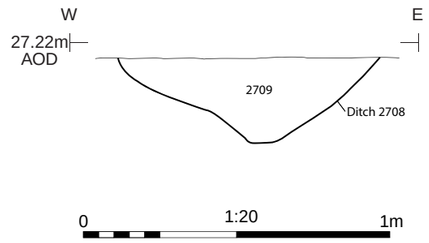
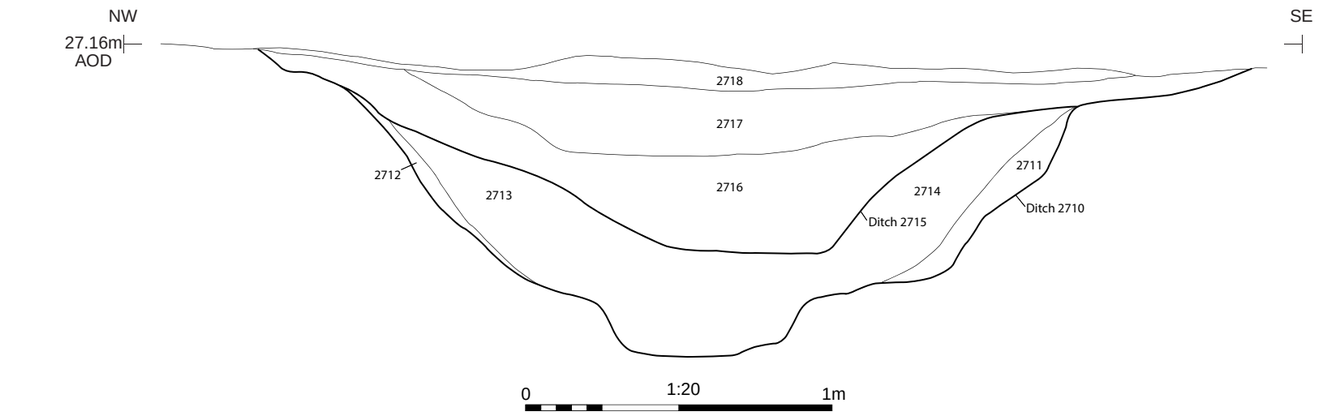
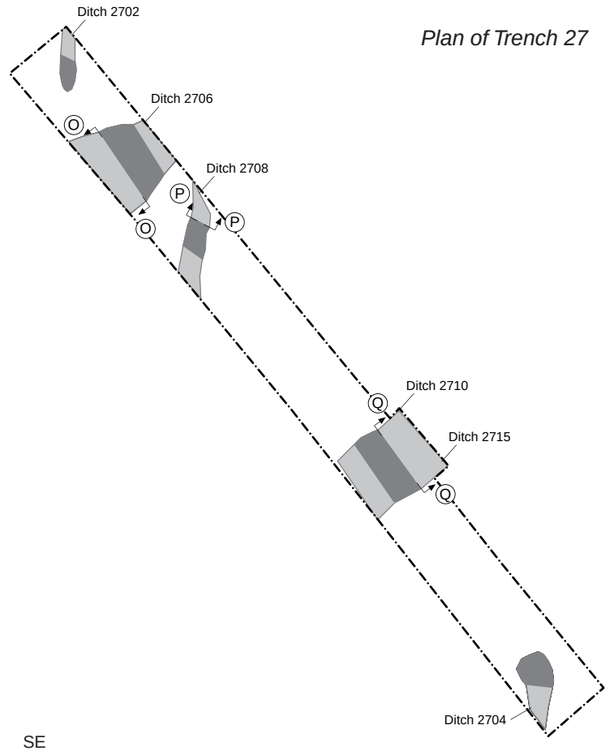


Section QQ



Plan of Trench 27



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

A A Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 27: plan and sections

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APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

Ditch 2702, looking north, (0.5m scale)

Ditch 2708, looking north (0.5m scale)

Ditch terminus 2704, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 27: photographs

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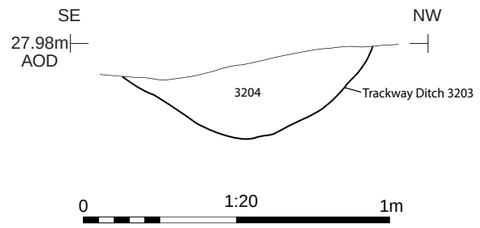
APPROVED BY	RY	SCALE@A3	N/A	

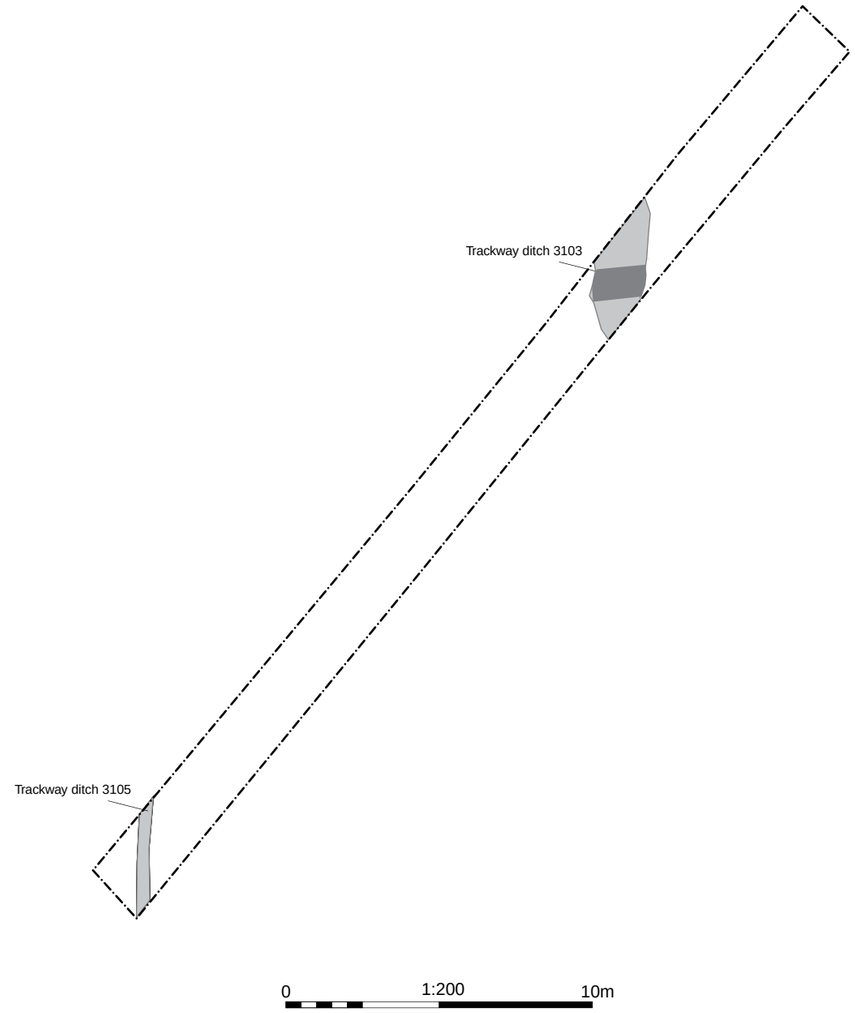
Trackway ditch 3103, looking north (1m scale)

Section RR

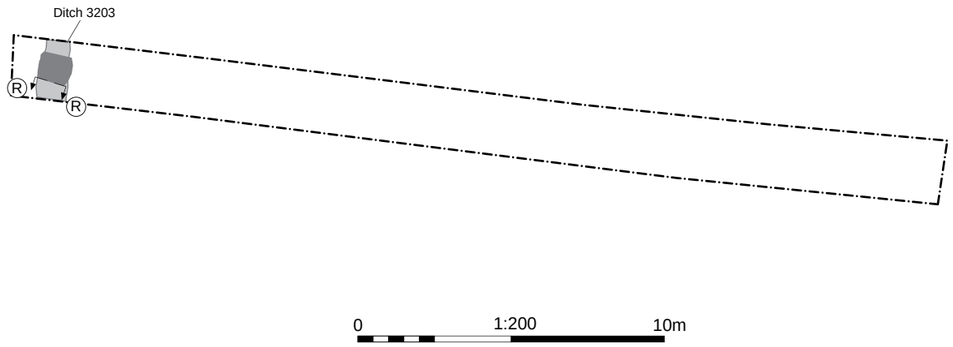


Trackway ditch 3203, looking south-west (1m scale)

Plan of Trench 31



Plan of Trench 32



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

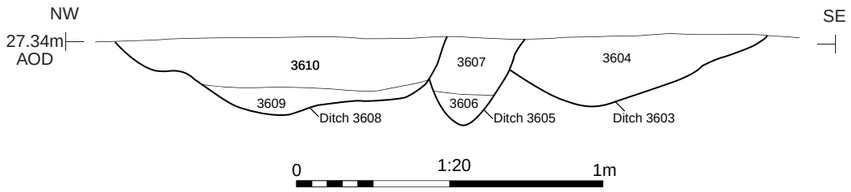
Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

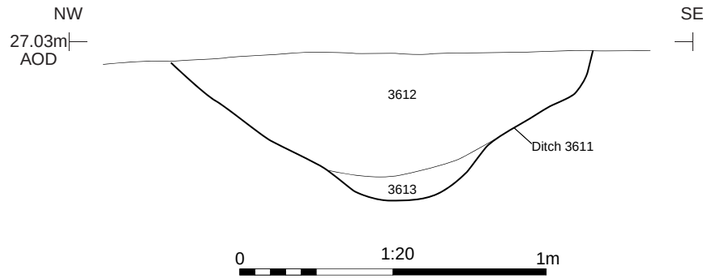
Trench 31 and 32: plans, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**TC**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660538**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**15/12/16**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

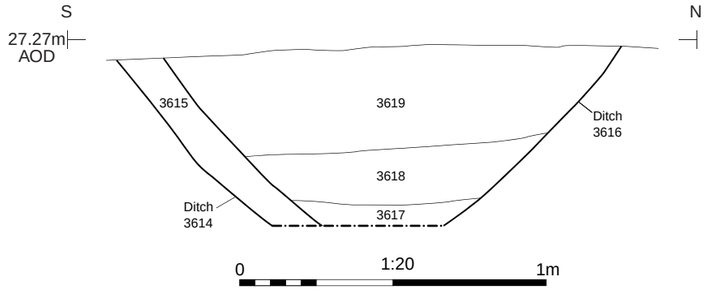
Section SS



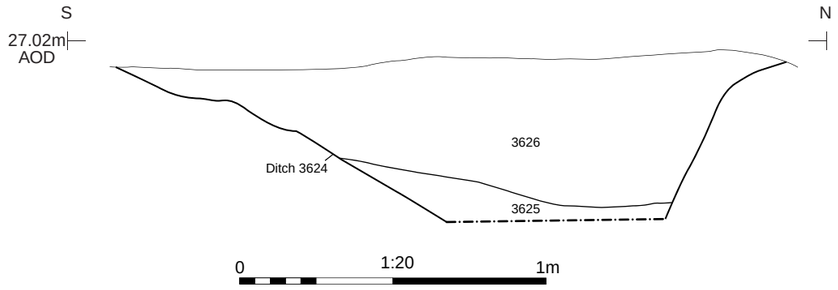
Section TT



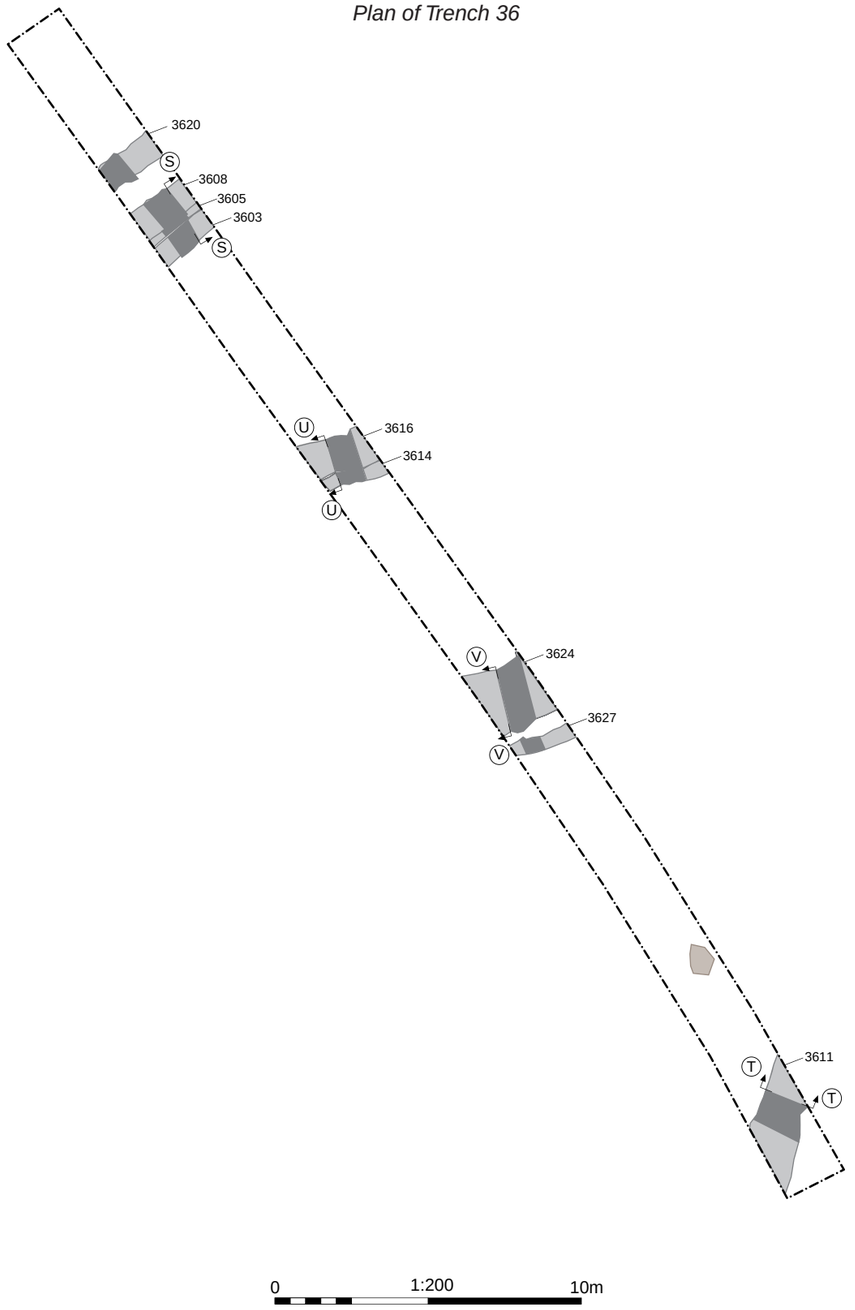
Section UU



Section VV



Plan of Trench 36



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Bioturbation

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 36: plan and sections

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APPROVED BY	RY	SCALE@A3	N/A	

Ditch 3614 and recut 3616, looking west (1m scale)

Ditch 3624, looking west (1m scale)

Ditches 3603, 3605 and 3608, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 36: photographs

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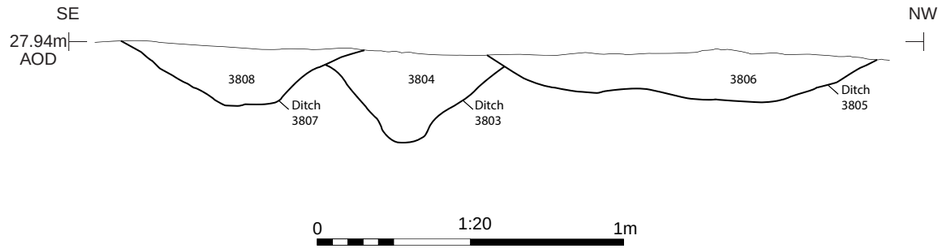
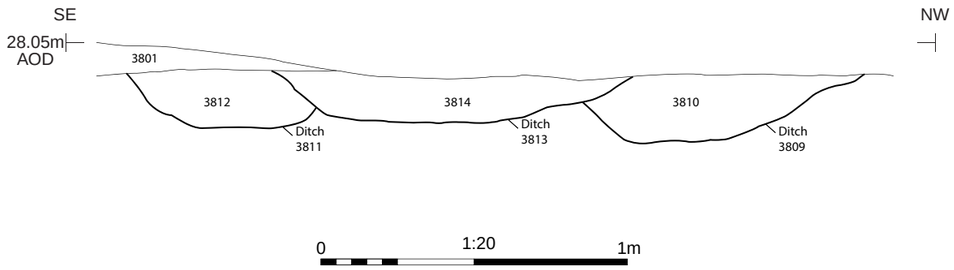
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**15/12/16**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

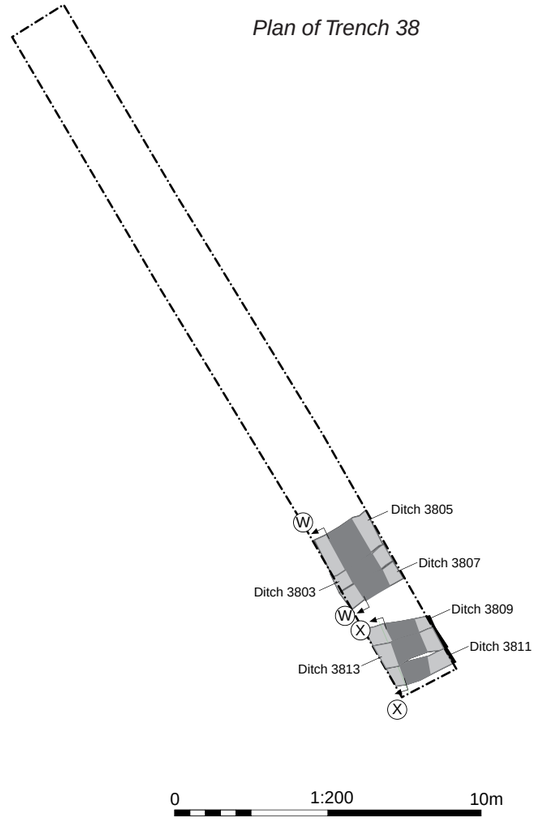
Section WW



Section XX



Plan of Trench 38



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Section location

Ditches 3803, 3805 and 3807, looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditches 3809, 3811 and 3813, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 38: plan, sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**15/12/16**	**19**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

20

20 Surface 4003, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

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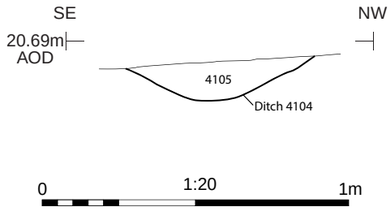
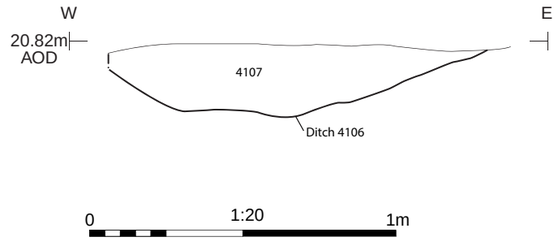
FIGURE NO.
20

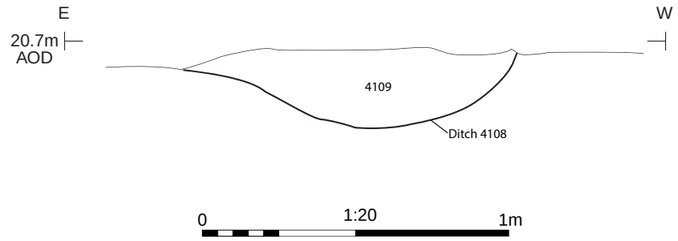
Section YY



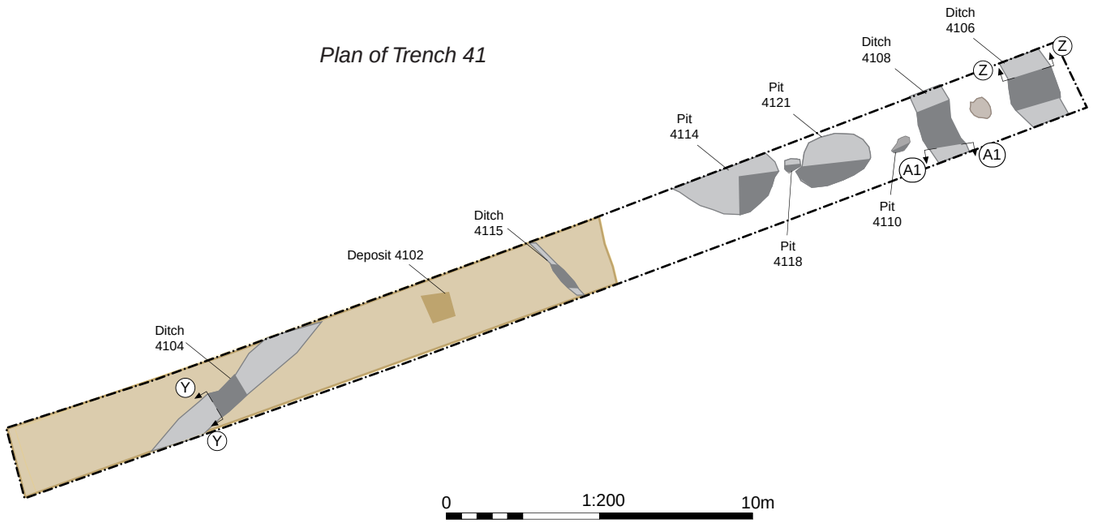
Section ZZ



Section A1



Plan of Trench 41



Ditch 4104 cutting midden 4102, looking west (0.5m scale)

Features at the east end of Trench 41 with ditch 4106 in the foreground, looking west (1m scale)

Pits 4112, 4114, 4118 and 4121 covered by midden 4102, looking north-east (1m scale)

N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Bioturbation

Depsoit: unexcavated/ excavated

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 41: plan, sections and photographs

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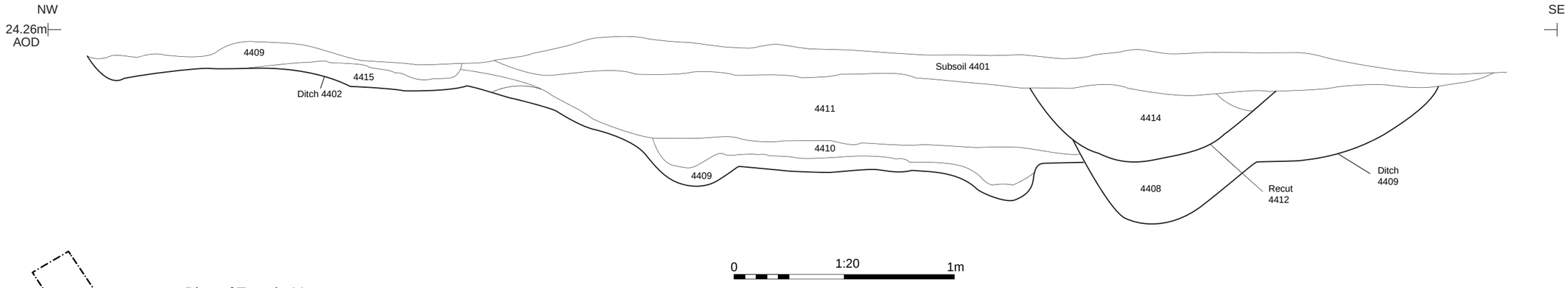
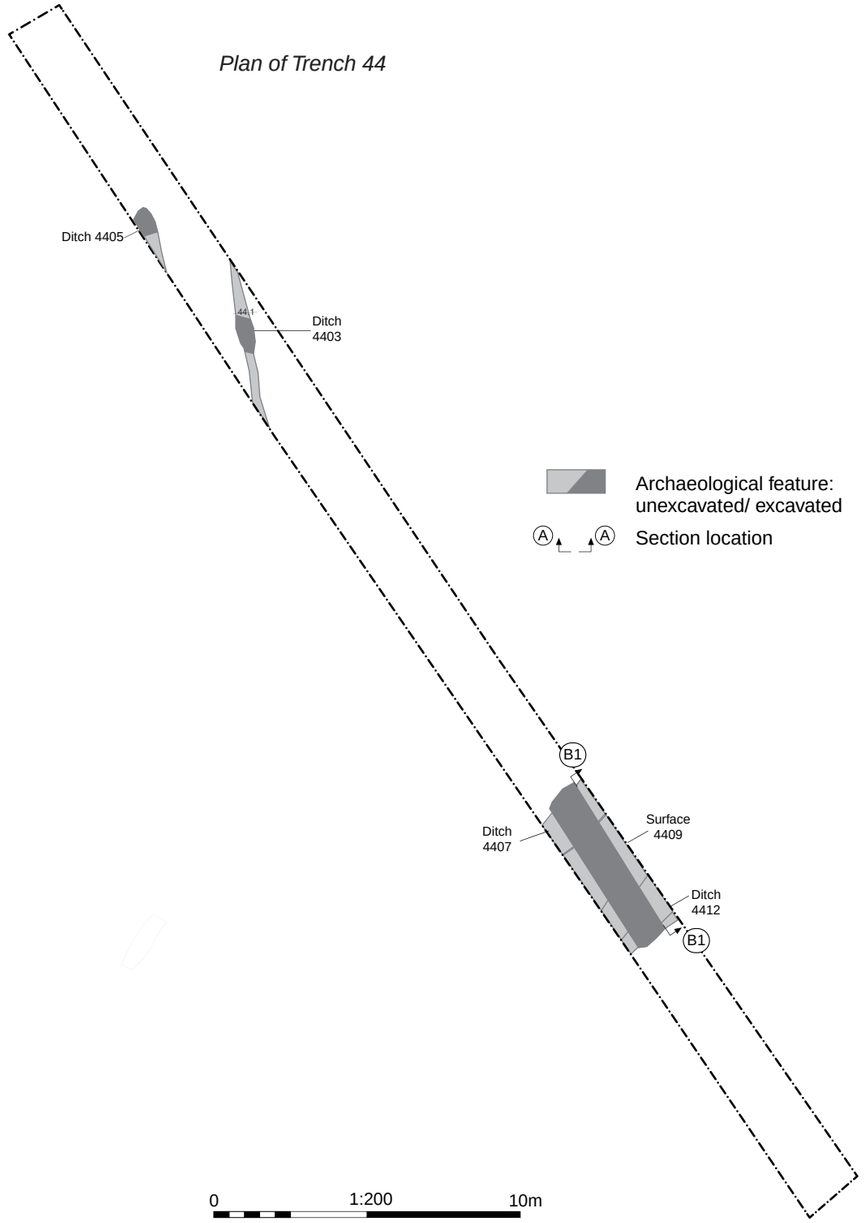
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**15/12/16**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

N

Section B1



Plan of Trench 44



Features 4407, 4412 and 4414, looking north (2x1m scales)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 44: plan, sections and photographs

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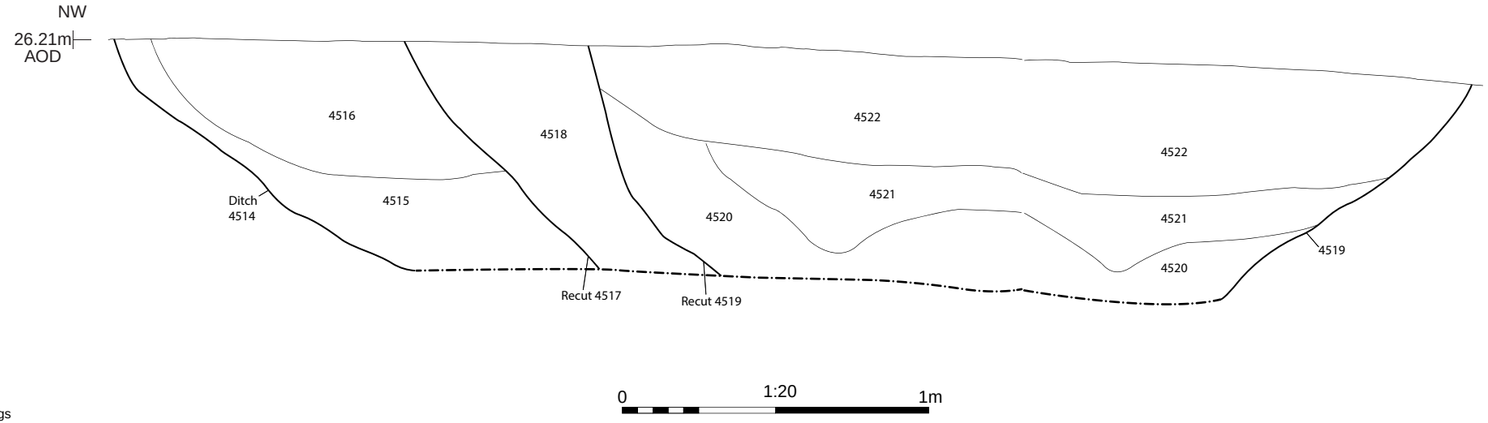
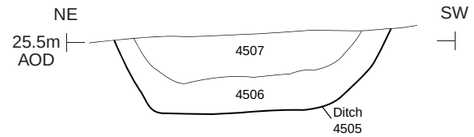
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

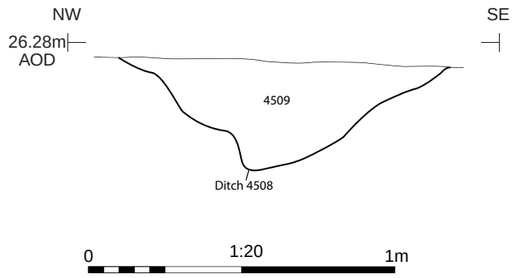
Section C1



Section D1

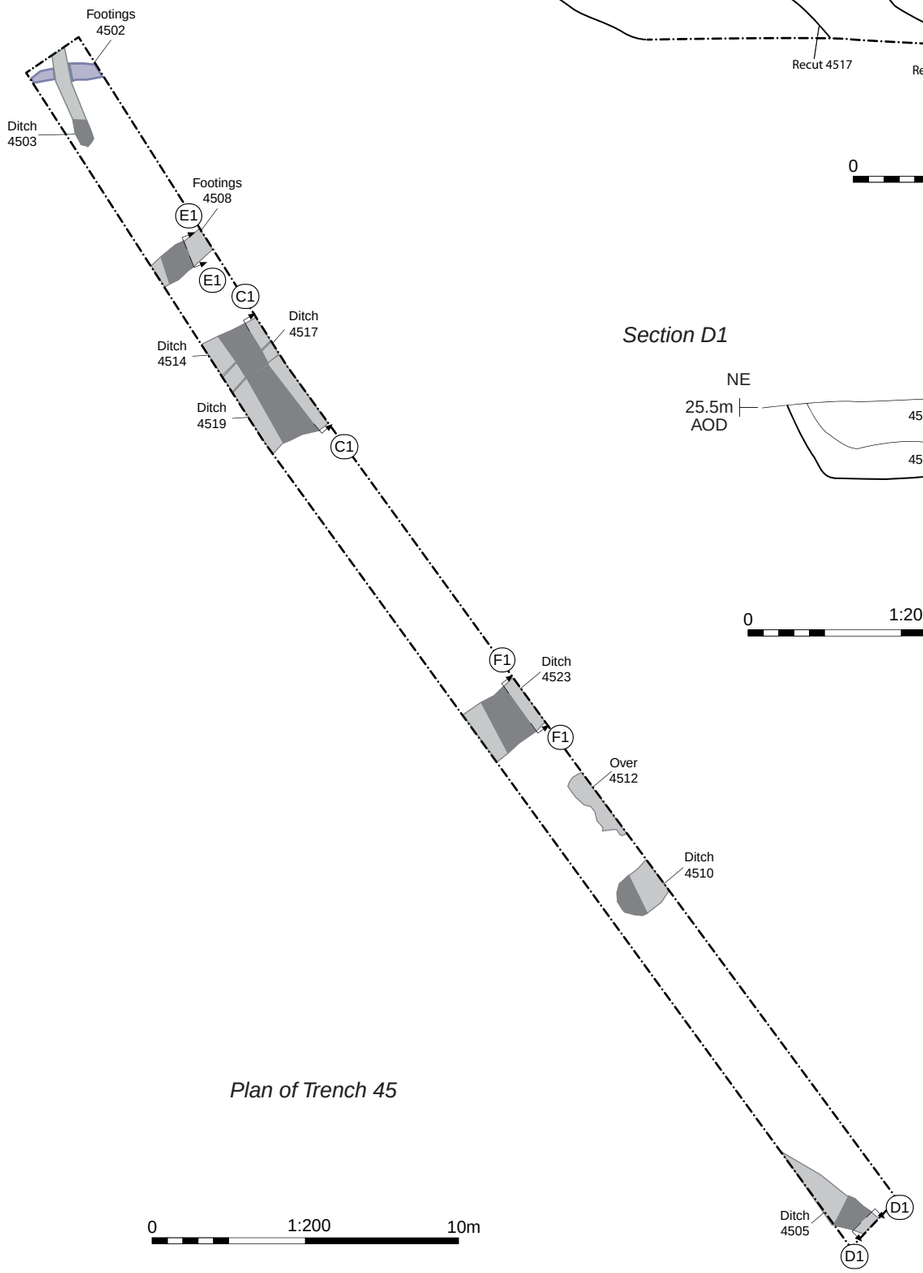


Section E1



Section F1

Plan of Trench 45



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Structure

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 45: plan and sections

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APPROVED BY	RY	SCALE@A3	N/A	

Ditch 4505, looking south-east (1m scale)

Unexcavated oven 4512, looking north (1m scale)

Wall footings 4502, looking north-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 45: photographs

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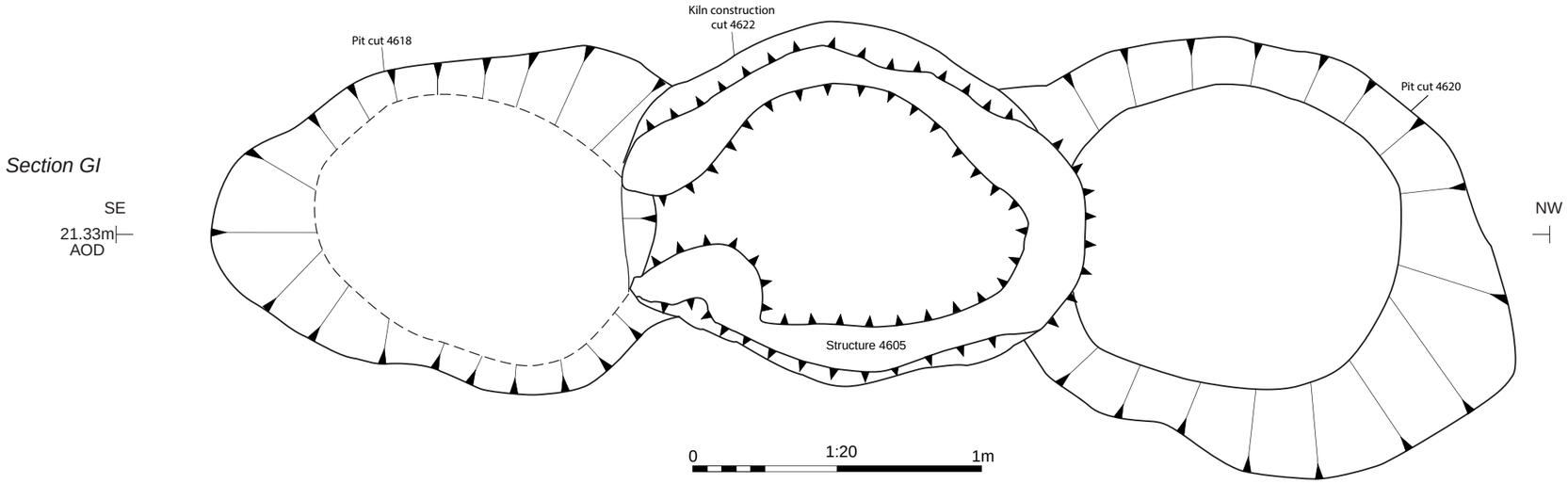
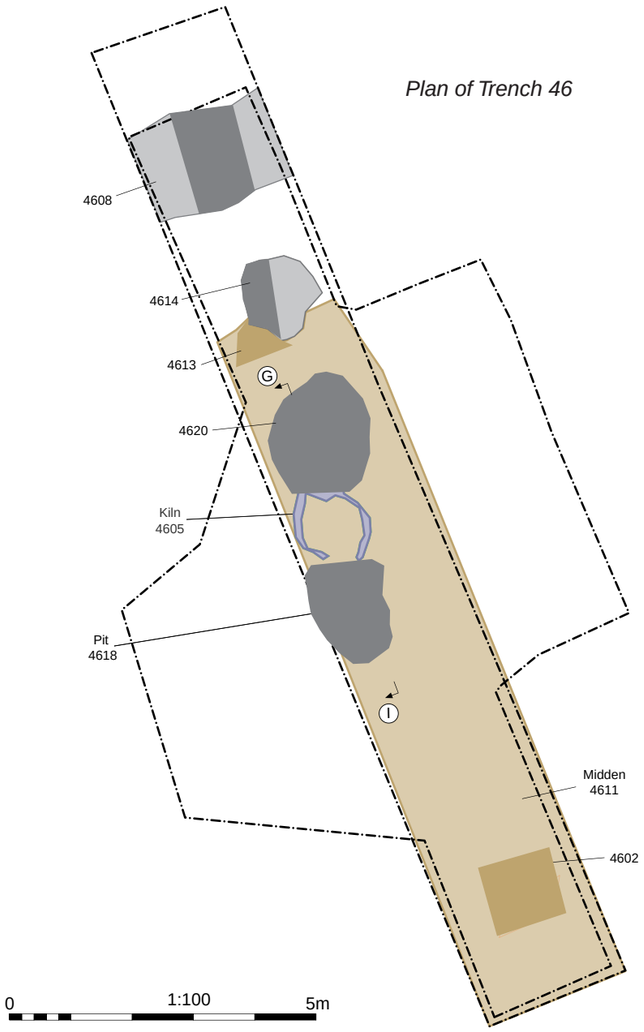
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

Section GI



Plan of Trench 46



Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Deposit: unexcavated/ excavated

Structure

Section location

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Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 46: plans

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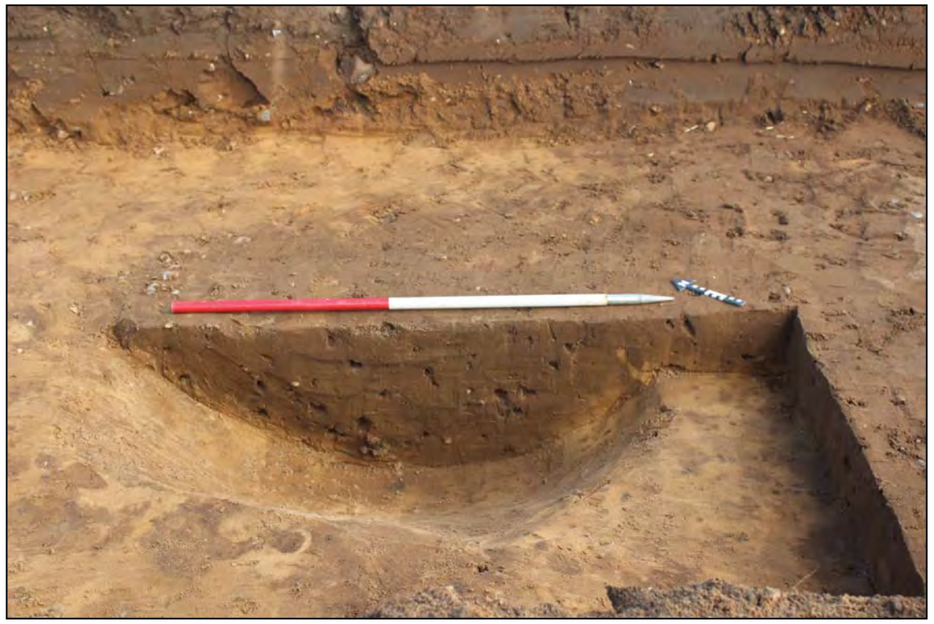
Kiln 4604 and rake out pits 4618 and 4620, looking south-east (1m scale)

Kiln 4604 post-excavation, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Ditch 4608, looking east (1m scale)



Pit 4614 cutting midden 4602, looking north-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 46: photographs

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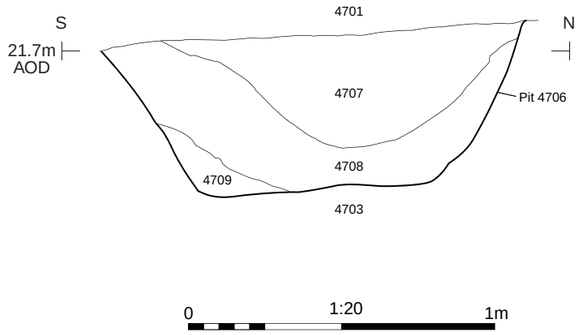
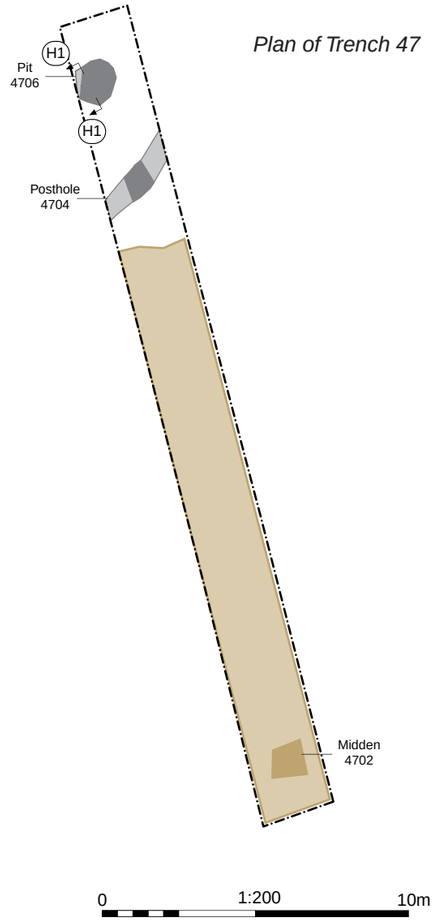
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**19/12/16**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

Section H1



Plan of Trench 47



Ditch 4704, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Pit 4706, looking south-west (1m scale)

N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Deposit: unexcavated/ excavated

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 47: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**TC**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660538**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DB**	*DATE*	**19/12/16**	**27**
APPROVED BY	**RY**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	

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