627500 m 627525 m 627550 m 627575 m 627600 m 627625 m 627650 m 627675 m 627700 m 627725 m 627750 m 627775 m 627800 m 627825 m 627850 m 627875 m 627900 m 627925 m 627950 m

237550 m 237525 m 237500 m 237475 m 237450 m 237425 m 237400 m 237375 m 237350 m 237325 m 237300 m 237275 m 237250 m 237225 m

Total Magnetic Intensity
Bandpassed 0.3 - 10.0s / nT
Gaussian lowpass 0.75m / nT
3
0
-3
> 50 nT
> 20 nT
> 10 nT
< -10 nT
< -20 nT
< -50 nT

Interpretation
3 Labels

Agricultural
Known boundaries
Cultivation area
Cultivation trend

Linear Fills
Probable, e.g. ditches
Possible

Area
Highlight

TSM171 Land off Howlett Lane, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk
DWG 04a Interpretation - North

Orthographic Scale: 1:1500 @ A3 Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

TIGERGEO

627500 m 627525 m 627550 m 627575 m 627600 m 627625 m 627650 m 627675 m 627700 m 627725 m 627750 m 627775 m 627800 m 627825 m 627850 m 627875 m 627900 m 627925 m 627950 m

237425 m 237400 m 237375 m 237350 m 237325 m 237300 m 237275 m 237250 m 237225 m 237200 m 237175 m 237150 m 237125 m 237100 m

Total Magnetic Intensity
Bandpassed 0.3 - 10.0s / nT
Gaussian lowpass 0.75m / nT
3
0
-3
> 50 nT
> 20 nT
> 10 nT
< -10 nT
< -20 nT
< -50 nT

Interpretation
3 Labels

Agricultural
Known boundaries
Cultivation area
Cultivation trend

Linear Fills
Probable, e.g. ditches
Possible

Area
Highlight

TSM171 Land off Howlett Lane, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk
DWG 04b Interpretation - South

Orthographic Scale: 1:1500 @ A3 Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

TIGERGEO

627475 m 627525 m 627575 m 627625 m 627675 m 627725 m 627775 m 627825 m 627875 m 627925 m 627975 m

237500 m 237450 m 237400 m 237350 m 237300 m 237250 m 237200 m 237150 m 237100 m

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Total Magnetic Intensity
Bandpassed 0.3 - 10.0s / nT
Gaussian lowpass 0.75m / nT
> 50 nT
> 20 nT
> 10 nT
< -10 nT
< -20 nT
< -50 nT

Interpretation
3 Labels

Agricultural
Known boundaries
Cultivation area
Cultivation trend

Linear Fills
Probable, e.g. ditches
Possible

Area
Highlight

627475 m 627525 m 627575 m 627625 m 627675 m 627725 m 627775 m 627825 m 627875 m 627925 m 627975 m

TSM171 Land off Howlett Lane, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk
DWG 05 Interpretation - Vector

Orthographic Scale: 1:1800 @ A3 Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

TIGERGEO

Appendix C: Trial-trenching report

HOWLETT WAY, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK, IP1 0SW

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR: TM 27778 37319
PCAS Job No.: 2089
PCAS Site Code: HWTE 18
HER Event No: TYN 151

by

P. Evans & A. Lane

Revised June 2019

PCAS Archaeology Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800
www.pcas-archaeology.co.uk

Contents

Non-Technical Summary

PCAS Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates, on behalf of Trinity College, Cambridge, to undertaken archaeological evaluation trenching, in support of a forthcoming planning application, on land at Howlett Way, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP1 0SW.

The earliest activity identified during the evaluation trenching was late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint working and use, identified across the site, but in no particular concentration and/or features. The main concentration of Prehistoric activity was located in the southwest corner of the site, where four pits dating to the late Iron Age were revealed in Trench 64. Further Prehistoric activity was also recorded in the northeast and southeast corners of the site, but not in any significant concentration. An earlier geophysical survey had identified a potential ring ditch to the north of the Iron Age pits, but no ditch was identified during the evaluation.

There was no evidence for Roman activity anywhere within the proposed development area and the only evidence of Saxon activity was a single sherd of late Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the fill of large ditch at the southern end of Trench 52, which also contained pottery and other artefacts of Post-medieval and Modern date. The only evidence for medieval activity came from a single sherd of 15th – 16th century pottery recorded in a cow burial pit close to the area of the postulated ring ditch.

The majority of the remaining features identified during the evaluation were former Post-medieval field boundaries identified during the geophysical survey, and the Post-medieval/Modern former roadside ditches on the former line of Gun Lane/Church Lane. The remaining features consisted of Post-medieval/undated pits and linear features of uncertain function.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates, on behalf of Trinity College, Cambridge, to undertaken archaeological evaluation trenching, in support of a forthcoming planning application, on land at Howlett Way, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP1 0SW (central NGR: TM 27778 37319, Fig. 1).

This scheme of evaluation investigated the results of a geophysical survey undertaken by Tigergeo and provides a 4% sample of the site.

Figure 1: Site location plan with proposed development area shown in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

2.0 Location and description (Figs. 1)

The site lies to the west of the A14, between the villages of Trimley St Martin and Trimley St Mary, Suffolk (central NGR: TM 27778 37319, Fig. 1). The site includes part of an old poultry farm and there are residential properties to the north and west of the site, the A14 to the east, and agricultural fields to the south. The proposed development area covers 10.64ha.

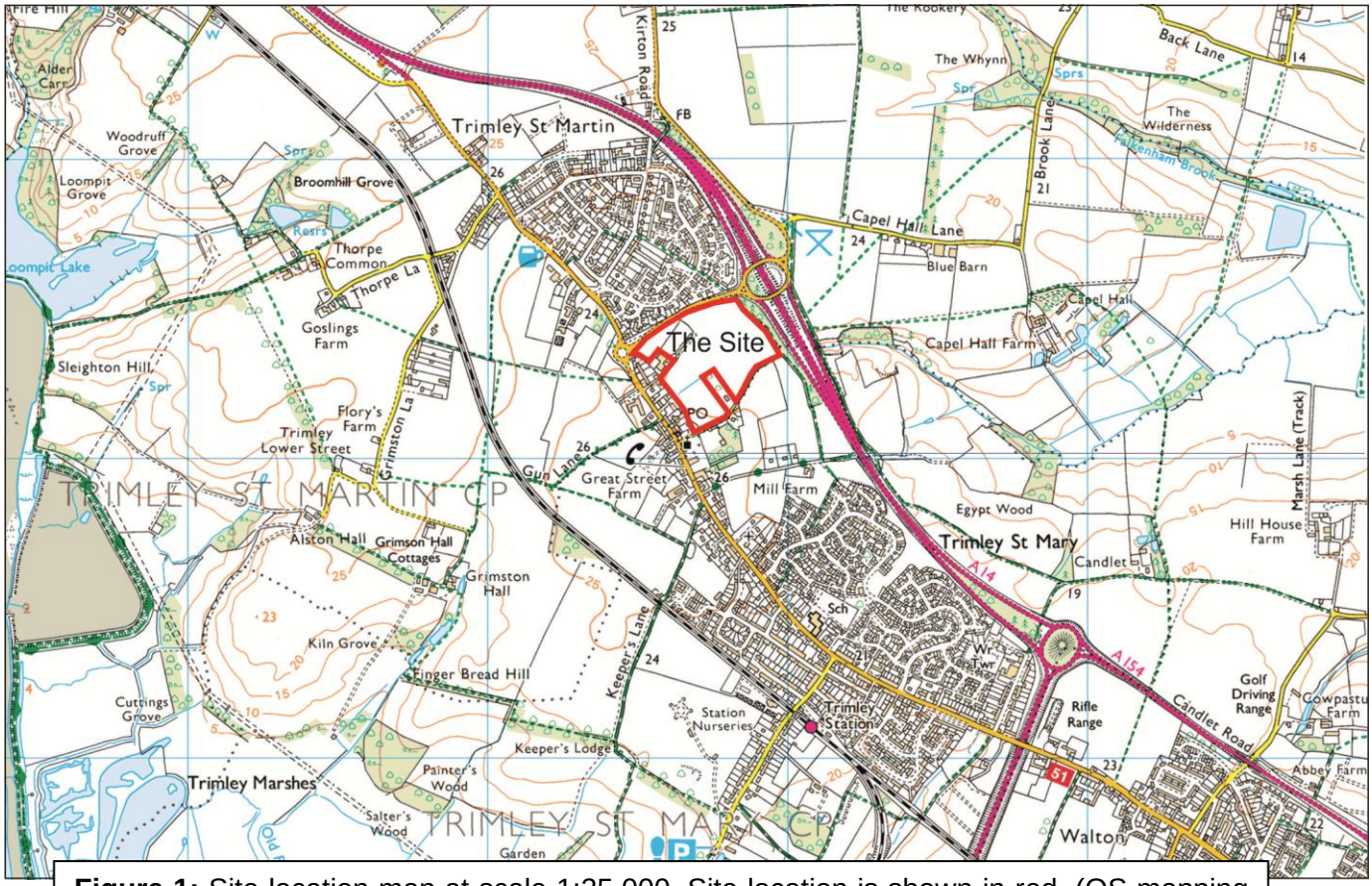


Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location is shown in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

3.0 Soils and Geology

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the proposed development comprises freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils (https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx). The solid geology of the area comprises Neogene and Quaternary Rocks (undifferentiated) –

gravel, sand, silt and clay with superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Andrew Josephs Associates have undertaken a search of the Historic Environment Record (HER, search dated 30/1/2018, Appendix 12 for map) for the area of the proposed development and a wider search area of 1km. A summary of these results is detailed below:

Prehistoric

There is evidence of several periods of prehistoric activity ranging from the Neolithic onwards around the Proposed Development Area (PDA) although none from within it. The evidence is both from stray finds and from excavations and aerial photographs. The stray finds include a Neolithic polished flint axe recovered during building works (TYN076) and a circular flint scraper on the surface (TYY052), both south of the PDA. A complete socketed Bronze Age axe (TYN023) was recovered to the north of the PDA by metal detection.

Two crop mark ring ditches, perhaps the remains of ploughed out Bronze Age burial mounds, have been identified from aerial photographs. They are between 25-30m diameter with one (TYN016) at the northern limit of the 1km study area and the other about 500m south of the PDA. Other crop mark evidence points to a more extensive use of the landscape perhaps in the Iron Age with evidence for a trackway defined by ditches (TYN118) to the north of the PDA and an area of elements of a co-axial field system, including tracks, to the northwest (TYN122). Additionally a crop mark of a sub-rectangular enclosure (TYY012) to the south of the PDA may also be of late prehistoric date, as may the undated crop mark complex (TYY013) to the north of Trimley St Mary, now built upon.

Excavations at Mushroom Farm by Pre-Construct in 2015, to the northwest of the PDA, revealed evidence for a north-west to south-east aligned Iron Age ditched trackway, which was presumably part of the broader landscape indicated by the crop marks. In addition, several small pits and nine post holes (perhaps a fence or structure) aligned parallel to the trackway. Flint and late Neolithic pottery were also recovered from this work reflecting earlier activity.

Romano-British

There is little evidence of Roman activity within the study area beyond stray finds of pottery and coins (TYN 019, 059 & 068) all of which lie to the east of the A14 and two sherds of grey ware found on the surface (TYY052) south of the PDA. A large fragment of a tegula was found (TYN059) with some of the pottery. It is however possible that some elements of the later prehistoric track and enclosure system could have continued into this period.

Anglo-Saxon

There is little evidence of activity from this period within the study area apart from a single abraded sherd of Ipswich ware recovered along with some medieval pottery in a pipeline (TYN060) to the north-east of a PDA and a silver sceat (TYN109) about 350m to the west. In addition two pieces of Anglo-Saxon metalwork have been recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the south-west of the PDA.

Medieval

The historic core of Trimley (TYY060), which will probably have its origins in the Saxon period, lies to the southwest of the PDA. There are two medieval churches that are mentioned in the Domesday Book, St Martins (TYN020) and St Marys (TYY017) that lie within the historic core to the southwest of the PDA. Medieval pottery was recovered from what are described as scatters along the line of a pipeline to the north east of the PDA

(TYN059, 060, 061 & 062), at least one of which comprised 21 pieces. It is unclear what these scatters related to but 21 pieces might suggest they are not the result of manuring activity. Three further pottery scatters were recorded to the south-east of the PDA (TYY005, 007 & 016). A shallow possible medieval ditch was identified in an archaeological evaluation to the rear of Three Mariner in 2016 along with a post medieval ditch or pit that aligns with a boundary shown on the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey mapping.

Post Medieval

A number of post medieval features are recorded within the SHER including two brick kilns to the north of the study area (TYN049 & 057) and the course of a route called Guncorner Lane (TYN085) surviving as a bank. This route once ran between Trimley St Martin and Grimston Hall. The site of a water mill (TYY020) depicted on the 1783 map is also noted. A rectangular WWII pillbox, based on a design known as 'Suffolk square', lies within the PDA. It is constructed of reinforced concrete.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the above sites several undated crop marks are recorded towards the eastern edge of the study area (TYN070, 121 & TYY023, 067). Some of these remains might relate to recent activity, for example TYY023 may be a series of drainage channels connected to the adjacent mill (TYY020). Two finds of stray human bone are also recorded one (TYN131) was a piece of parietal bone found adjacent to the A14 in what is now the tree belt. The other is a possible recent clavicle (TYN MISC) found adjacent to a footpath to the north of Grimston Hall.

5.0 Methodology

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of seventy-five evaluation trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m which were sited to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified at the site and provide a 4% sample of the entire site. Trench positions had to be adjusted slightly to allow for excavation within the redline site boundary; final trench positions were recorded using GPS accurate to 0.03m, see Appendix 10

Trenches were initially machine excavated using a wheeled excavator fitted with a smooth wide ditching bucket. They were manually cleaned, and archaeological features excavated by hand. Sections (including representative sections) were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and features plotted on trench plans drawn at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200. The documentary record was supplemented by a digital photographic record, a selection of which is reproduced within this report. Horizons were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds and samples were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing prior to dispatch to the relevant specialists.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by PCAS Archaeology Ltd (Evans 2018) and approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCCAS. The fieldwork was undertaken by L. Brocklehurst, F Johnson, J. Heiton, J. Price and J. Ward. between 30th August 2018 and 19th September 2018.

The aims of the evaluation as identified in the approved WSI are to determine the location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains revealed that would be threatened by the proposed development.

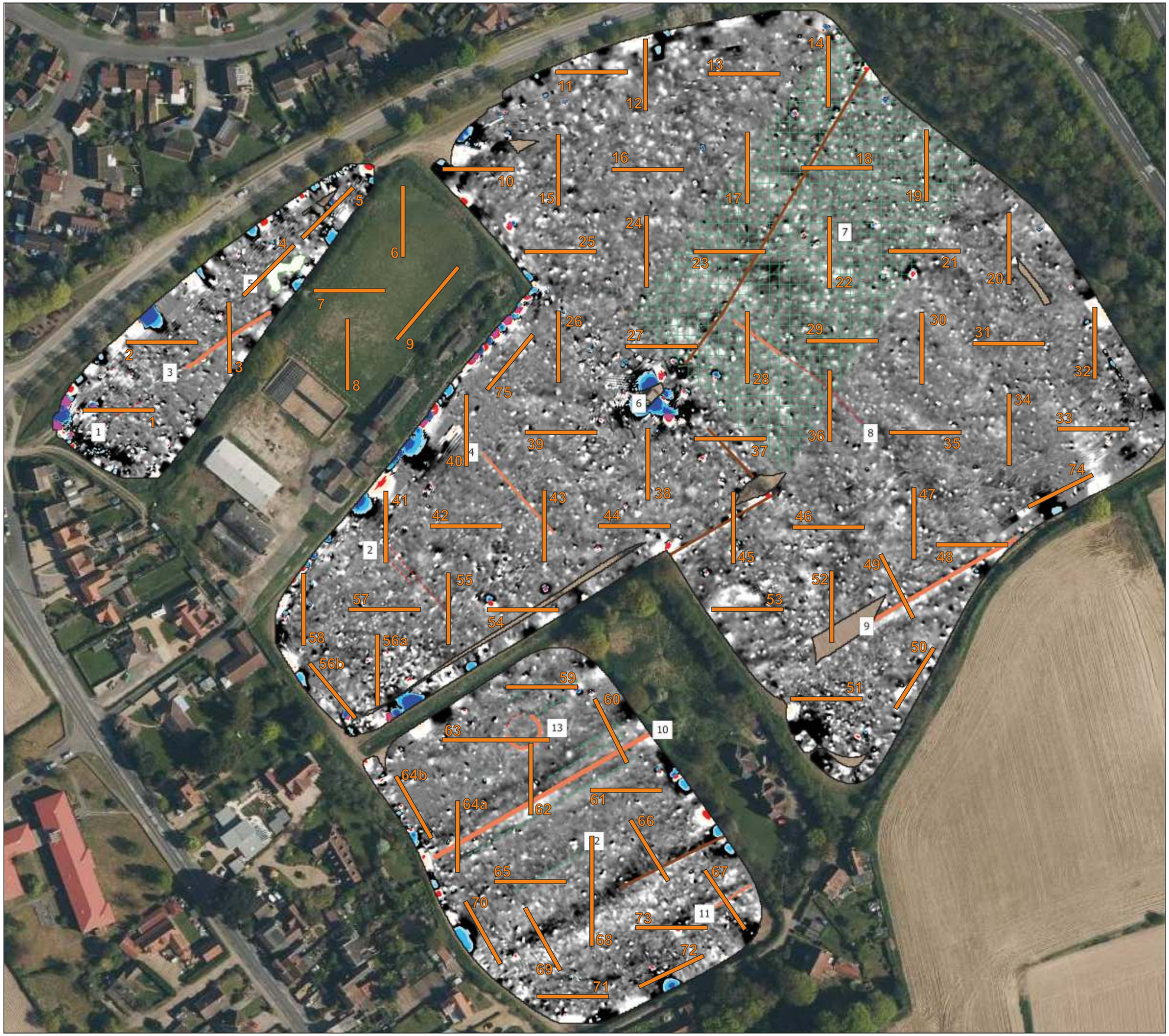


Figure 2: Trench location plan overlain on interpretive geophysical survey results (Roseveare, 2018)
1:1500 @ A3

6.0 Results

Negative Trenches

No remains of archaeological interest were located in 45 of the 75 trenches (Trenches 1,4 – 16, 19 & 20, 22, 25 & 27, 29 – 35, 38 & 39, 42 – 47, 50 & 51, 53 & 54, 65 & 66, 71 - 73 & 75).

Positive Trenches

Trench 2 (Fig. 3, Plate. 1)

Trench 2 was orientated east – west and was located in the north-western corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (202), which was in turn overlain by 0.26m of subsoil (201) and 0.24m of topsoil (200).

Ditch [203] was orientated southwest – northeast and lay at the eastern end of the trench. It was 0.95m wide and had steep sides, a concave base, and contained two distinct fills (204) & (205). Primary fill (204) was 0.24m deep and consisted of mid grey brown silty clay from which one flint and one iron nail or stud were retrieved. The secondary (top) fill of the ditch (205) was 0.26m deep and consisted of light grey brown silty clay from which no finds were retrieved.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4, Plate. 2)

Trench 2 was orientated north – south and was located in the north-western corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (302), which was in turn overlain by 0.26m of subsoil (301) and 0.24m of topsoil (300).

Ditch [303] was orientated southwest – northeast and lay in the centre of the trench; corresponding very closely with the ditch shown of the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 0.74m wide and had gently sloping sides, a concave base, and contained two distinct fills (304) & (305). Primary fill (304) was 0.24m deep and consisted of light grey brown silty clay. The secondary (top) fill of the ditch (305) was 0.5m deep and consisted of mid grey brown silty clay. No datable material was retrieved from either fill.

Trench 17 (Fig. 5, Plate. 3)

Trench 17 was orientated north – south and was located towards the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (1702), which was in turn overlain by 0.12m of subsoil (1701) and 0.36m of topsoil (1700).

Pit [1703] was only partially exposed on the eastern side of the trench. It was 2.5m long, 1m wide and had concaved sides, an undulating base, and contained a single fill of light-yellow brown silty sand (1704) 0.3m deep, from which a single sherd of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and flint flakes, also possibly dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, were retrieved.

Trench 18 (Fig. 6, Plate. 4)

Trench 18 was orientated east – west, immediately east of Trench 17 in the northeast corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting

the natural substrate (1802), which was in turn overlain by 0.22m of subsoil (1801) and 0.24m of topsoil (1800).

Ditch [1803] was orientated north-northeast – south-southwest and lay towards the western end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 1.4m wide and had moderate sloping sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of light-yellow grey silty sand (1804) 0.3m deep from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 21 (Fig. 7, Plate. 5)

Trench 21 was orientated east – west in the northeast corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (2102), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (2101) and 0.4m of topsoil (2100).

Pit [2103] was semi-circular in plan, going beneath the southern section of the trench, and lay towards the centre of the trench. It was 1m wide and had steep sides, a flat base, and contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (2104) 0.36mm deep from which 60 sherds of Later Iron Age pottery was retrieved. The sherds include rims from two vessels, a shouldered jar with flat, upright rim and a pointed rim from a vessel of unknown form. The assemblage compares well with pottery found locally at Great Bealings and Barham. An environmental sample from this feature identified common herb species but no cultivated crops.

Trench 23 (Fig. 8, Plate. 6)

Trench 18 was orientated east – west in the northeast corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (2302), which was in turn overlain by 0.3m of subsoil (2301) and 0.38m of topsoil (2300).

Ditch [2303] was orientated northeast – southwest and lay towards the eastern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 0.9m wide and had gradually sloping sides, a concave rounded base, and contained a single fill of mid-yellow brown silty sand (2304) 0.3m deep from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 24 (Fig. 9, Plate. 7)

Trench 18 was orientated north – south in the northeast corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (2402), which was in turn overlain by 0.08m of subsoil (2401) and 0.36m of topsoil (2400).

Linear/furrow [2403] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest and lay towards the centre of the trench, on the western side of the area identified on the geophysical survey as an area of former cultivation (Fig. 2). It was 1.6m wide and had gently sloping sides, a shallow concave base, and contained a single fill of light-grey brown sandy silt (2404) 0.15m deep from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 26 (Fig. 10, Plate. 8)

Trench 26 was orientated north – south towards the centre of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (2602), which was in turn overlain by 0.21m of subsoil (2601) and 0.36m of topsoil (2600).

Linear feature [2603] terminated within the trench and was orientated east – west and lay towards the southern end of the trench. It was 0.75m wide and had gradually sloping sides, a

concave base, and contained a single fill of light brown grey silty sand (2604) 0.15m deep from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 28 (Fig. 11, Plate. 9)

Trench 28 was orientated north – south towards the centre of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (2802), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (2801) and 0.36m of topsoil (2800).

Linear feature [2803] was orientated northwest – southeast and lay towards the centre of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 1.3m wide and had steep sides, a u-shaped base, and contained a single fill of light brown grey silty sand (2804) 0.62m deep from which a single flint spall, four fragments of animal bone and four fragments of late medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material were retrieved. Linear feature [2803] is also present in Trench 36 as [3605].

Trench 36 (Fig. 12, Plates. 10 & 11)

Trench 36 was orientated north – south towards the centre of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (3602), which was in turn overlain by 0.22m of subsoil (3601) and 0.4m of topsoil (3600).

Ditch [3603] was orientated northeast – southwest and lay towards the southern end of the trench. It was 1.3m wide and had moderately undulating sides, a v-shaped base, and contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty sand (3604) 0.3m deep from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [3605] was orientated north-northeast – south-southwest and lay towards the centre of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown of the geophysics (Fig. 2).. It was 1.64m wide and had gradual sloping edges, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy silt (3606) 0.54m deep from which no datable material was retrieved. Ditch [3605] is the same as ditch [2803] seen in Trench 28 and probably Post-medieval in date.

Trench 37 (Fig. 13, Plate. 12)

Trench 37 was orientated east – west towards the centre of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (3702), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of subsoil (3701) and 0.36m of topsoil (3700).

Ditch [3703] was orientated northwest – southeast and lay towards the northern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 1.65m wide and had steep sides, a slightly concave base, and contained two distinct fills; a primary fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (3704), 0.22m thick, and a secondary fill of light grey brown sandy silt (3705), 0.28m tick, from which two sherds of 18th century pottery and ceramic building material was retrieved.

Trench 40 (Fig. 14, Plate. 13)

Trench 40 was orientated north – south towards the western side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (4002), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of subsoil (4001) and 0.34m of topsoil (4000).

Ditch [4003] was orientated northwest – southeast and lay towards the centre of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics

(Fig. 2). It was 1.3m wide and had steep sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (4004), 0.4m thick, from which fragments of fired clay but no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 41 (Fig. 15, Plates. 14 - 16)

Trench 41 was orientated north – south towards the western side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed three features cutting the natural substrate (4102), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (4101) and 0.33m of topsoil (4100).

Ditch [4103] was orientated north-northwest – south-southeast and lay towards the centre of the trench. It was 1.04m wide and had concave sides and base, and contained a single fill of light grey brown sandy silt (4104), 0.23m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [4105] was orientated northeast – southwest and lay towards the southern end of the trench. It was 1.3m wide and had steep sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay (4106), 0.5m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [4107] was orientated northwest – southeast and lay towards the northern end of the trench. It was 1.3m wide and had steep sides, rounded base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (4108), 0.4m thick, from which a single sherd of early Bronze Age pottery was retrieved.

These ditches correspond very closely with features shown of the geophysics (Fig. 2), two of which run parallel to a former field boundary to the east.

Trench 48 (Fig. 16, Plate. 17)

Trench 48 was orientated east – west on the eastern side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (4802), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of subsoil (4801) and 0.32m of topsoil (4800).

Ditch [4803] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest and lay towards the eastern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former line of Church Lane shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 2.15m wide and had steep convex sides and base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (4804), 0.9m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 49 (Fig. 17, Plates. 18 & 19)

Trench 49 was orientated northwest – southeast on the eastern side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (902), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of subsoil (4901) and 0.32m of topsoil (4900).

Pit [4903] was semi-circular in plan, going beneath the northern trench bulk, and lay on the southern side of the trench. It was 0.95m in diameter and had gentle sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay (4904), 0.22m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved, however in plan pit [4903] appeared to cut ditch [4905].

Ditch [4905] was orientated northeast – southwest and lay towards the southern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former line of Church Lane shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2).. It was 1.68m wide and had shallow convex sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown compact silty clay (4906), 0.38m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 52 (Fig. 18, Plate. 20)

Trench 52 was orientated north – south on the southeastern side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5202), which was in turn overlain by 0.23m of subsoil (5201) and 0.39m of topsoil (5200).

Ditch [5203] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest and lay towards the centre of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former line of Church Lane shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 2.2m wide and had steep sides, flat but irregular base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (5204), 0.61m thick, from which a single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery and three sherds of 18th century pottery was retrieved.

Trench 55 (Fig. 19, Plate. 21)

Trench 55 was orientated north – south on the western side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5502), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (5501) and 0.38m of topsoil (5500).

Ditch [5503] was orientated northwest – southeast and lay towards the southern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2), and probably a continuation of one of the ditches identified in Trench 41. It was 1.19m wide and had gently sloping sides, flat but irregular base, and contained a single fill of orange brown sandy silt (5204), 0.61m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 56a (Fig. 20, Plate. 22 & 23)

Trench 56a was orientated north – south on the western side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (5602a), which was in turn overlain by 0.18m of subsoil (5601a) and 0.32m of topsoil (5600a).

Pit [5603a] was circular in plan measuring 0.72m in diameter. It had vertical edges, flat base and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (5604a), 0.34m thick, from which sixteenth – eighteenth century pottery and an iron nail were retrieved.

Tree throw [5605a] lay towards the northern end of the trench. It was 0.96m wide and had irregular sides, flat but irregular base, and contained a single fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt (5606a), 0.16m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 56b (Fig. 21, Plate. 24)

Trench 56b was orientated northwest – southeast on the western side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5602b), which was in turn overlain by 0.22m of subsoil (5601b) and 0.42m of topsoil (5600b).

Pit [5603a] was circular in plan measuring 0.56m in diameter. It had gradually sloping edges, concave base and contained a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (5604b), 0.22m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 58 (Fig. 22, Plate. 25)

Trench 58 was orientated north – south on the western side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5802), which was in turn overlain by 0.13m of subsoil (5801) and 0.33m of topsoil (5800).

Pit [5803] was circular in plan measuring 0.5m in diameter. It had steep concaved sides, concave base and contained a single fill of mid brown sandy silt (5804), 0.18m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 59 (Fig. 23, Plate. 26)

Trench 59 was orientated east – west in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5902), which was in turn overlain by 0.19m of subsoil (5901) and 0.42m of topsoil (5900).

Ditch [5903] was orientated north-northeast – south-southwest and lay towards the western end of the trench. It was 1.6m wide and had moderate concave sides, flat base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (5904), 0.38m thick, from which fragments of modern glass and ceramic building material were retrieved (and discarded on site).

Trench 60

Trench 60 was orientated northwest-southeast and lay in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single cut feature, a ditch towards the south end of the trench (1.52m wide), which was identified as the same ditch as had been excavated in Trenches 62 & 64a, and was therefore not recorded further.

Trench 61 (Fig. 24, Plate. 27)

Trench 61 was orientated east – west in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (6102), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (6101) and 0.36m of topsoil (6100).

Ditch [6103] was orientated northeast – southwest and lay towards the western end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the southern side of the former line of Church Lane shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 2.92m wide and had steep sides, rounded base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of mid dark orange brown sandy silt (6104), 0.84m thick, and a secondary fill of mid orange brown sandy silt (6105). Neither fill contained any datable material.

This ditch is parallel to that excavate in Trenches 60, 62 & 64a, and is interpreted as the southern roadside ditch.

Trench 62 (Fig. 25, Plate. 28 & 29)

Trench 62 was orientated north – south in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (6202), which was in turn overlain by 0.24m of subsoil (6201) and 0.4m of topsoil (6200). This trench and Trench 63 were positioned to investigate the potential ring ditch identified during the geophysical survey.

Pit [6203] was circular in plan measuring 2.1m in diameter. It had steep sides, shallow flat base and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (6204), 0.2m thick, the pit contained an articulated cow skeleton and a single sherd of late medieval pottery was retrieved. The animal bones are described by the specialist as being weathered, probable

the result of the bones being exposed to the elements for some time before burial, suggesting this animal was left where it died for some time before being buried.

Ditch [6205] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest and lay towards the southern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former line of Church Lane shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 1.52m wide and had steep sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (6206), 0.38m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 63 (Fig. 26, Plates. 30 & 31)

Trench 63 was orientated east - west in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (6302), which was in turn overlain by 0.17m of subsoil (6301) and 0.34m of topsoil (6300). This trench and Trench 62 were positioned to investigate the potential ring ditch identified during the geophysical survey.

Ditch [6303] was orientated north - south and lay towards the eastern end of the trench. It was 0.96m wide and had moderate concave sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (6304), 0.25m thick, from which a single sherd of 15th – 16th century pottery was retrieved. Ditch [6303] appears to be a linear feature rather than the curvilinear of a ring ditch so the trench was extended 15m to the east to try and locate the other side of the potential ring ditch; nothing was located except a large patch of natural clay, which may have resulted in the magnetic anomaly.

Pit [6305] was oval in plan, 1.1m wide with moderately sloping sides and concave base. The pit contained a primary fill of redeposited natural (6307), 0.18m thick, overlain by a dark grey brown silt (6306), 0.26m deep. Neither fill contained any dateable material.

Trench 64a (Fig. 27, Plates. 32)

Trench 64a was orientated north - south in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (6402a), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of subsoil (6401a) and 0.36m of topsoil (6400a).

Ditch [6403a] was orientated east-southeast – west-northwest and lay towards the southern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former line of Church Lane shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). Excavation of the ditch revealed it to be a large 6.5m wide boundary ditch with steep sides containing a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (6404a), from which no datable material was retrieved. The base of the ditch was not revealed due to the size of the feature. This ditch was also revealed in Trenches 60 and 62, and was interpreted as a roadside ditch (northern); a corresponding ditch on the south side of the road was excavated in Trench 61.

Trench 64b (Fig. 28, Plates. 33 - 36)

Trench 64b was orientated northwest - southeast in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed four features cutting the natural substrate (6402b), which was in turn overlain by 0.24m of subsoil (6401b) and 0.31m of topsoil (6400b).

Pit [6403b] was sub-oval in plan, 2.4m wide, 1.2m long, with shallow concave edges and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt (6404b), 0.4m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved. This feature was interpreted as a tree throw (not fully illustrated)

Pit [6405b] was sub-circular in plan, 1.05m in diameter with very steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of dark brown black sandy silt (6406b), 0.22m thick, from which twenty-three sherds of early Iron Age pottery were retrieved, with rare herb fragments and common mollusc remains identified in the environmental sample (recorded as (64068) in App 5).

Pit [6407b] was sub-circular in plan, 0.69m in diameter with gradual sides and an irregular concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (6408b), 0.2m thick, from which three sherds of early Iron Age pottery were retrieved. The environmental sample from this feature was largely void of any plant remains (recorded as 64086) in App 5).

Pit [6409b] was sub-circular in plan, 1.04m in diameter with very steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a primary fill of dark brown black sandy silt (6410b), 0.2m thick, from which thirty-three sherds of early Iron Age pottery were retrieved, with hazelnut and insect remains noted in the environmental sample (recorded as (64108) in the sample report App 5). This was overlain by a secondary fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (6411b & 6412b),0.26 - 0.38m thick, with (6411b) containing two sherds of early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 67 (Fig. 29, Plates. 37)

Trench 67 was orientated northwest - southeast in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (6702), which was in turn overlain by 0.08m of subsoil (6701) and 0.4m of topsoil (6700).

Ditch [6703] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest towards the southern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). It was 1.3m wide with gradual sides, a concave base and contained a single fill of mid grey silt (6704), 0.5m thick, from which five fragments of late medieval – Post-medieval ceramic building material and a single sherd of 16th – 18th century pottery was retrieved. Ditch [6703] was a re-cut of an earlier larger ditch [6705] to the north.

Ditch [6705] lay immediately to the north of ditch [6703], which was a later re-cut. It was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest, was 1.44m wide, and had steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of light grey brown silt (6706), 0.72m thick, from which a single fragment of late medieval/early Post-medieval ceramic building material was retrieved.

Trench 68 (Fig. 30, Plates. 38 & 39)

Trench 68 was orientated north - south in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. It was extended to 46m long to attempt to intercept a geophysical anomaly. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (6802), which was in turn overlain by 0.35m of subsoil (6801) and 0.34m of topsoil (6800).

Ditch [6803] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest towards the southern end of the trench. It was 1.3m wide with gradual sides, a broad concave base and contained a single fill of mid grey sandy silt (6804), 0.32m thick, from which a single sherd of16th – 21st century pottery, three fragments of medieval – Post-medieval ceramic building material, two animal bones, and six fragments of modern glass were retrieved.

Pit [6805] was circular in plan, 3m in diameter with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey sandy silt (6806), 0.25m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved, although a fragment of undated baked clay was recovered from this

feature. The environmental sample from this feature identified small quantities of common herb species and hazelnut, but no cultivated species.

Trench 69 (Fig. 31)

Trench 69 was orientated northwest - southeast in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (6902), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (6901) and 0.4m of topsoil (6900).

Ditch [6903] was orientated east-northeast – west-southwest towards the southern end of the trench; corresponding very closely with the former field boundary ditch shown on the geophysics (Fig. 2). This is the same ditch as ditch [6803], which is clearly of modern date, and was therefore not excavated within this trench. In Trench 69 this ditch was c.2m wide.

Trench 70 (Fig. 32, Plate. 40)

Trench 70 was orientated northwest - southeast in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (7002), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (7001) and 0.35m of topsoil (7000).

Gully [7003] was orientated east-southeast – west-northwest and terminated within the trench. It was located towards the northern end of the trench, was 0.45m wide with gently sloping edges, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey sandy silt, 0.36m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Trench 74 (Fig. 33, Plate. 41)

Trench 74 was orientated northeast - southwest on the eastern side of the proposed development area. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (7402), which was in turn overlain by 0.1m of subsoil (7401) and 0.39m of topsoil (7400).

Pit [7403] continued beyond the trench limits, but where exposed was oval in plan, >3.4m long with shallow sides and had an undulating base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty and (7404), 0.36m thick, from which two flint flakes, oyster shells and animal bones were retrieved, while the environmental sample identified small amounts of common herb species and insect remains. Although the presence of the flint flakes would suggest this pit was prehistoric, the presence of the fragmented animal bone and oyster shell indicates the flint is residual in a later feature.

Fig. 3: Trench 2 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

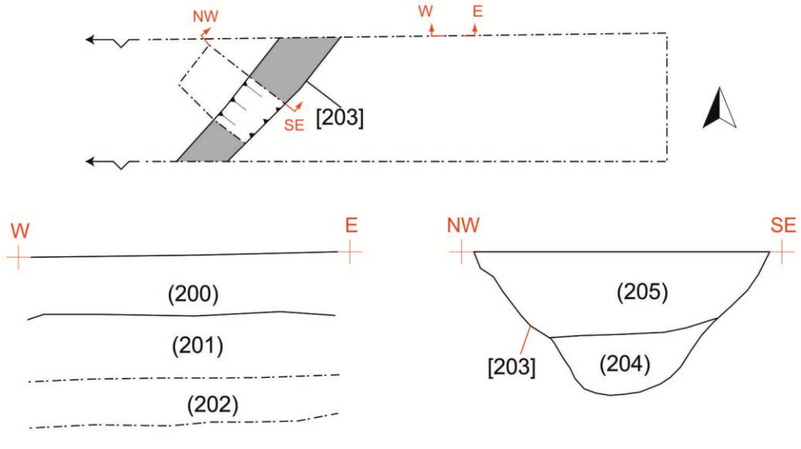


Fig. 4: Trench 3 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

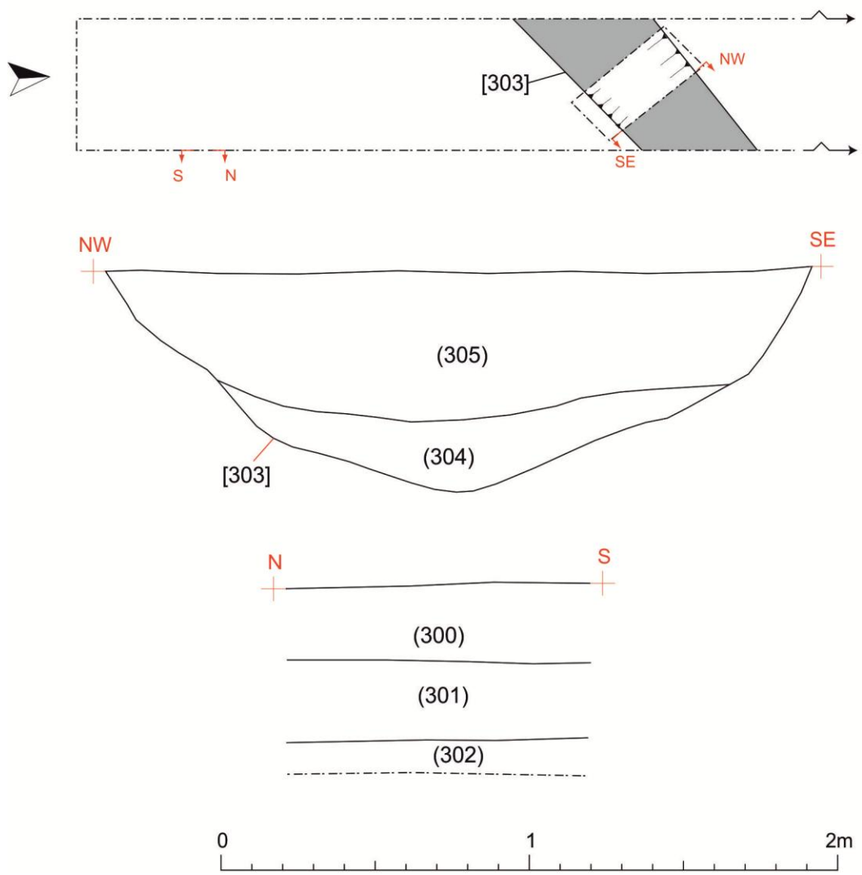


Fig. 5: Trench 17 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

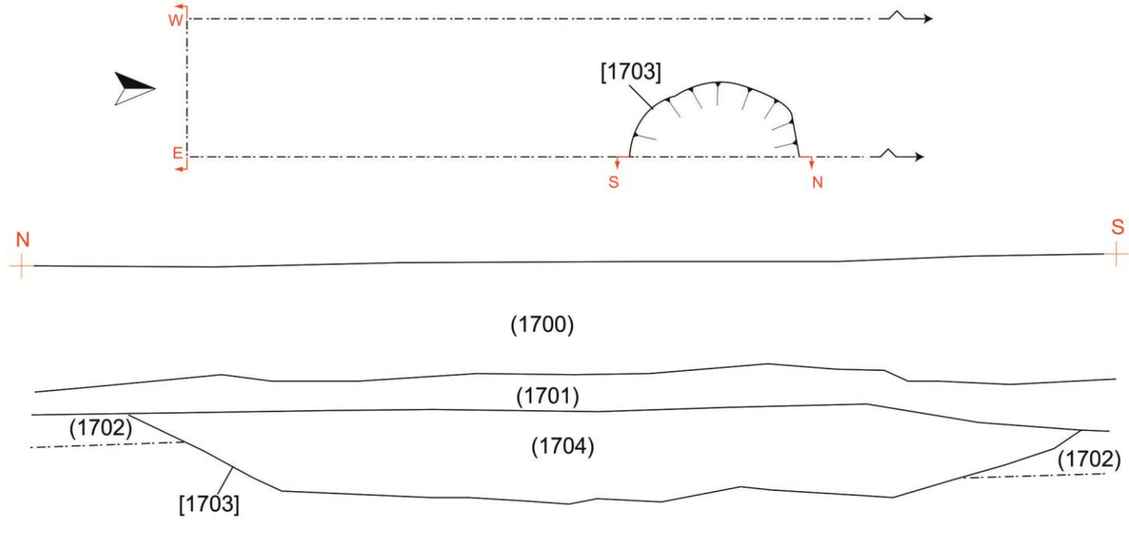


Fig. 6: Trench 18 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

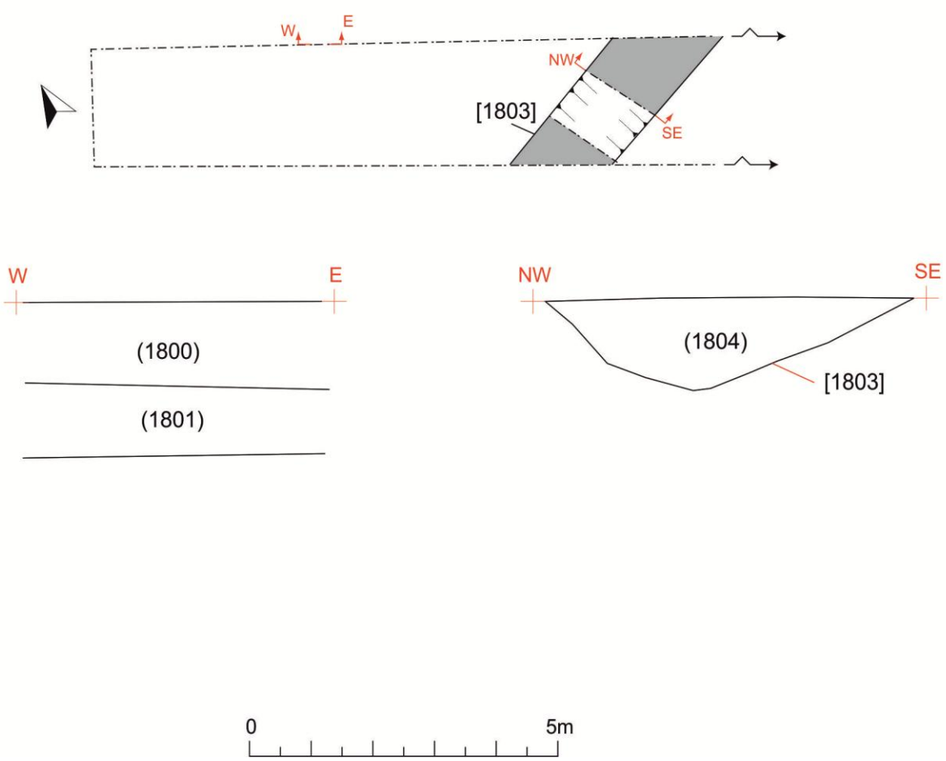


Fig. 7: Trench 21 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

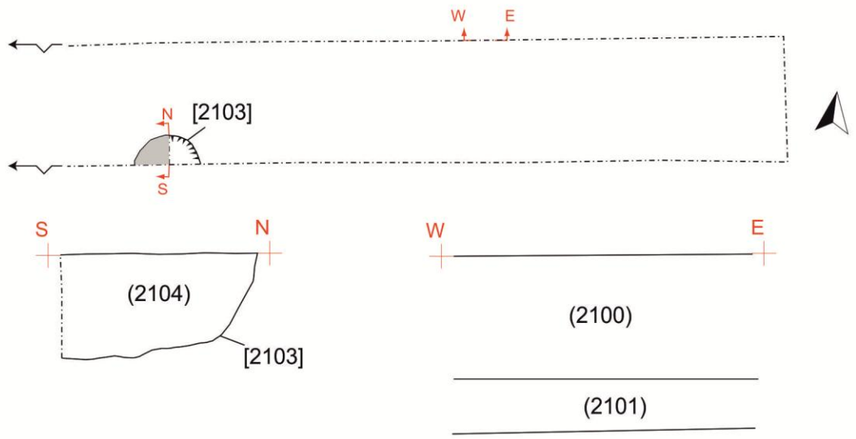


Fig. 8: Trench 23 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

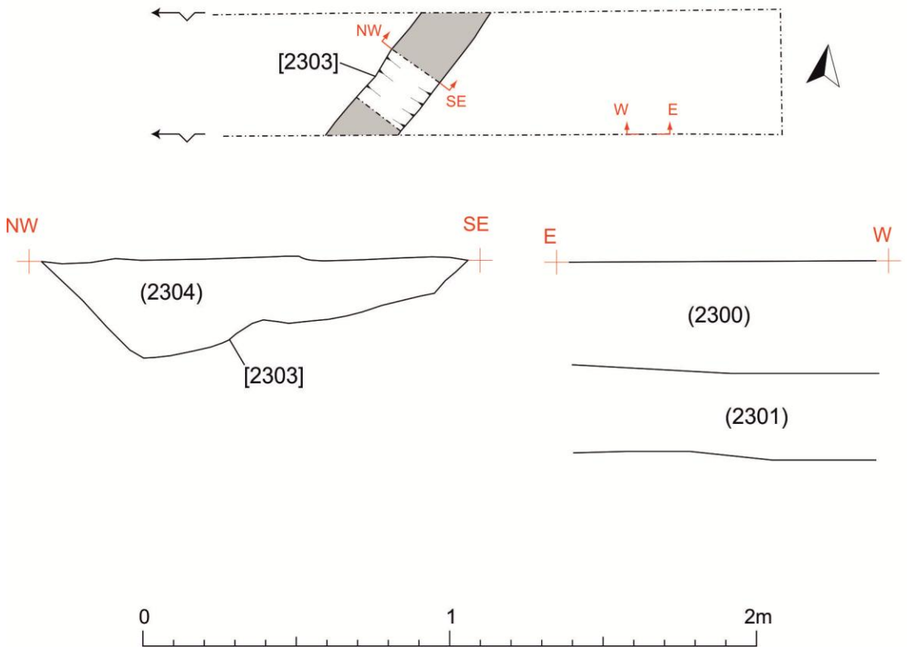


Fig. 9: Trench 24 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

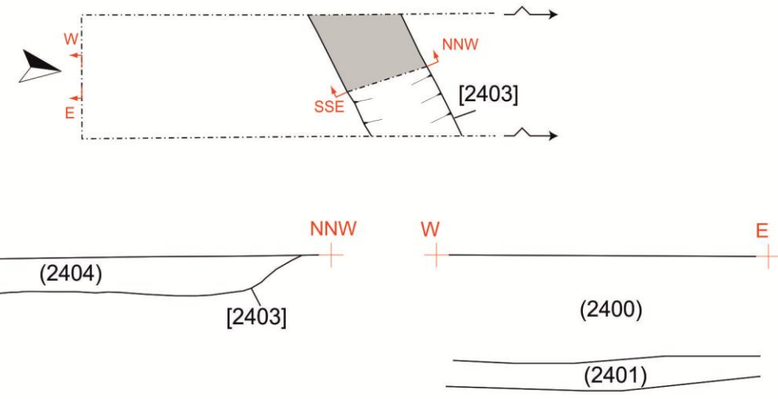


Fig. 10: Trench 26 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

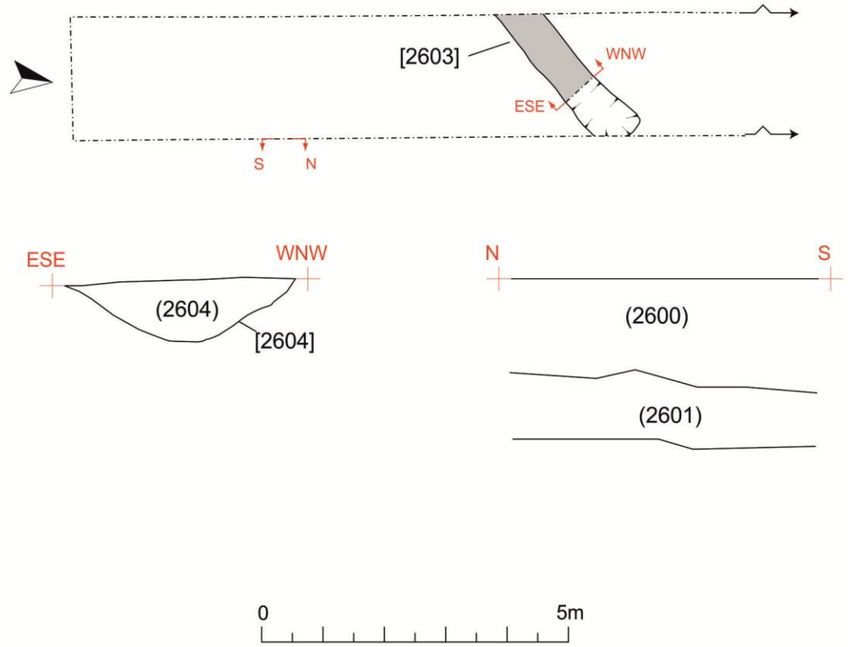


Fig. 11: Trench 28 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

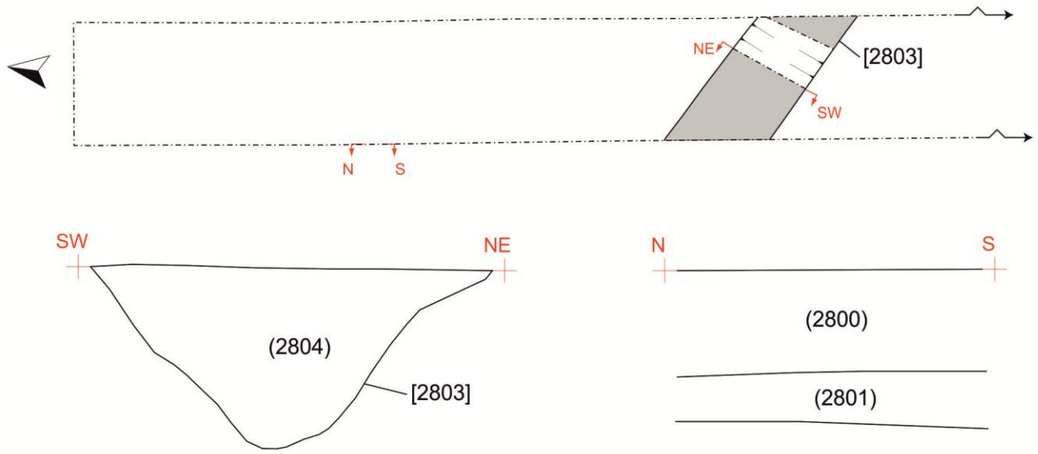


Fig. 12: Trench 36 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

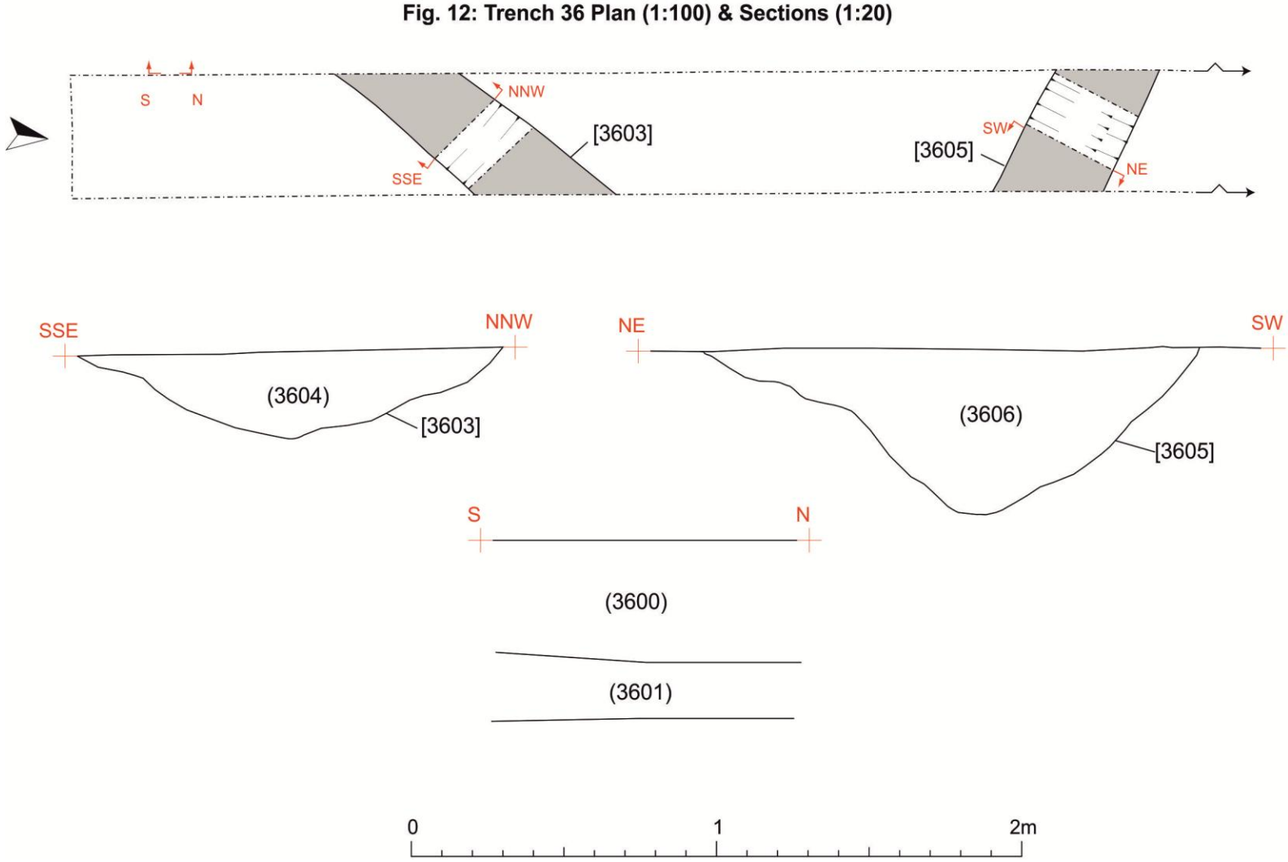


Fig. 13: Trench 37 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

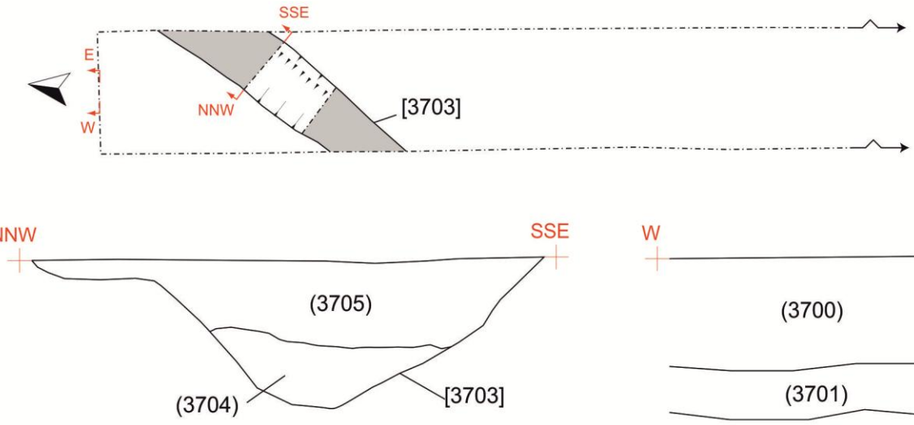


Fig. 14: Trench 40 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

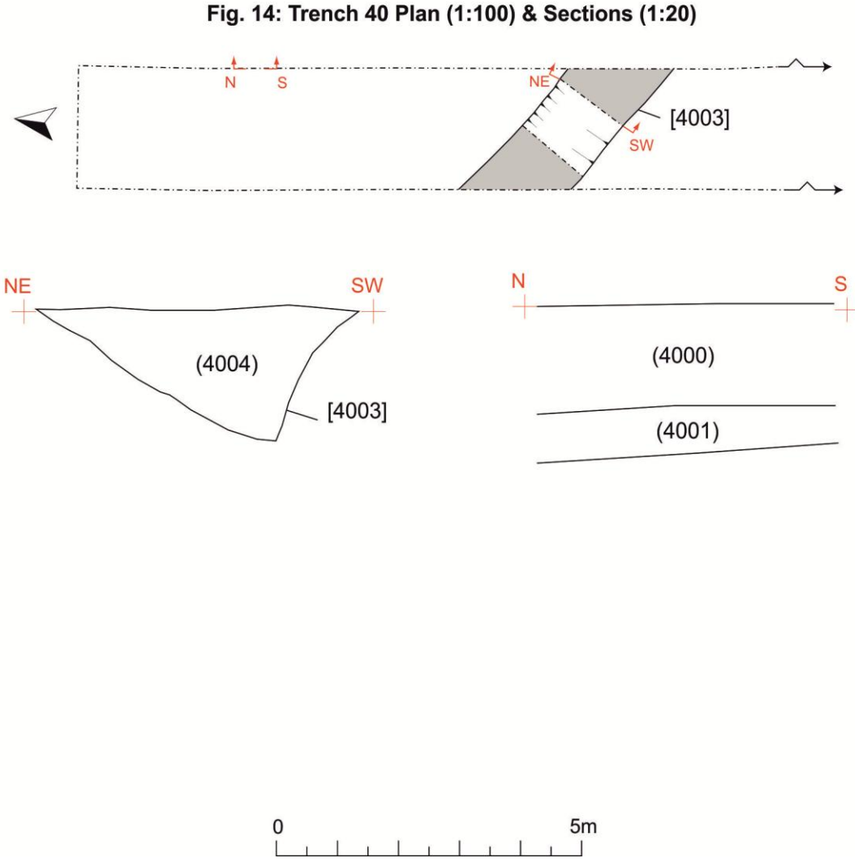


Fig. 15: Trench 41 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

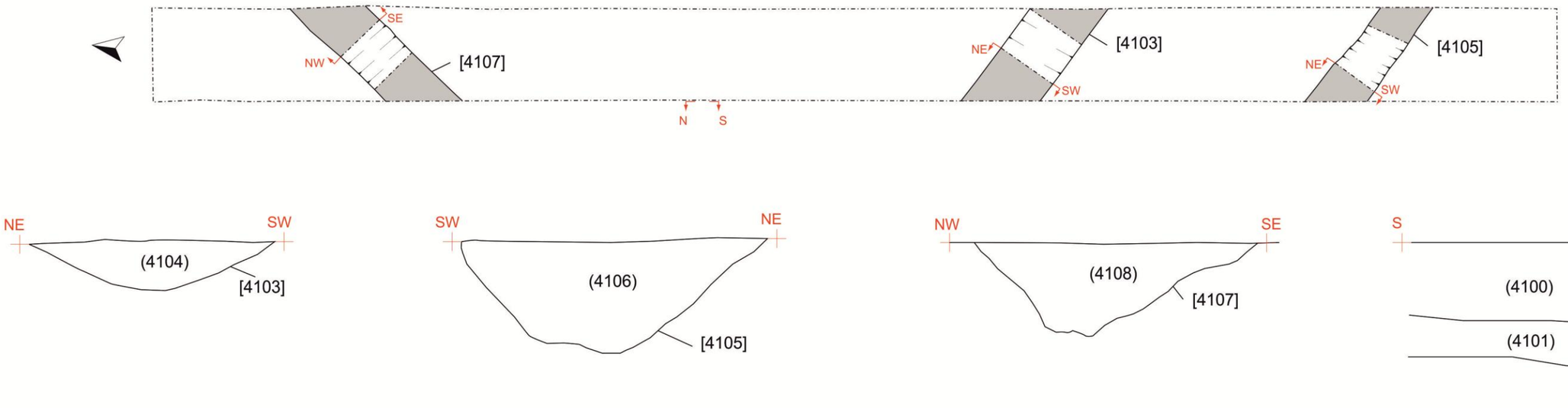


Fig. 16: Trench 48 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

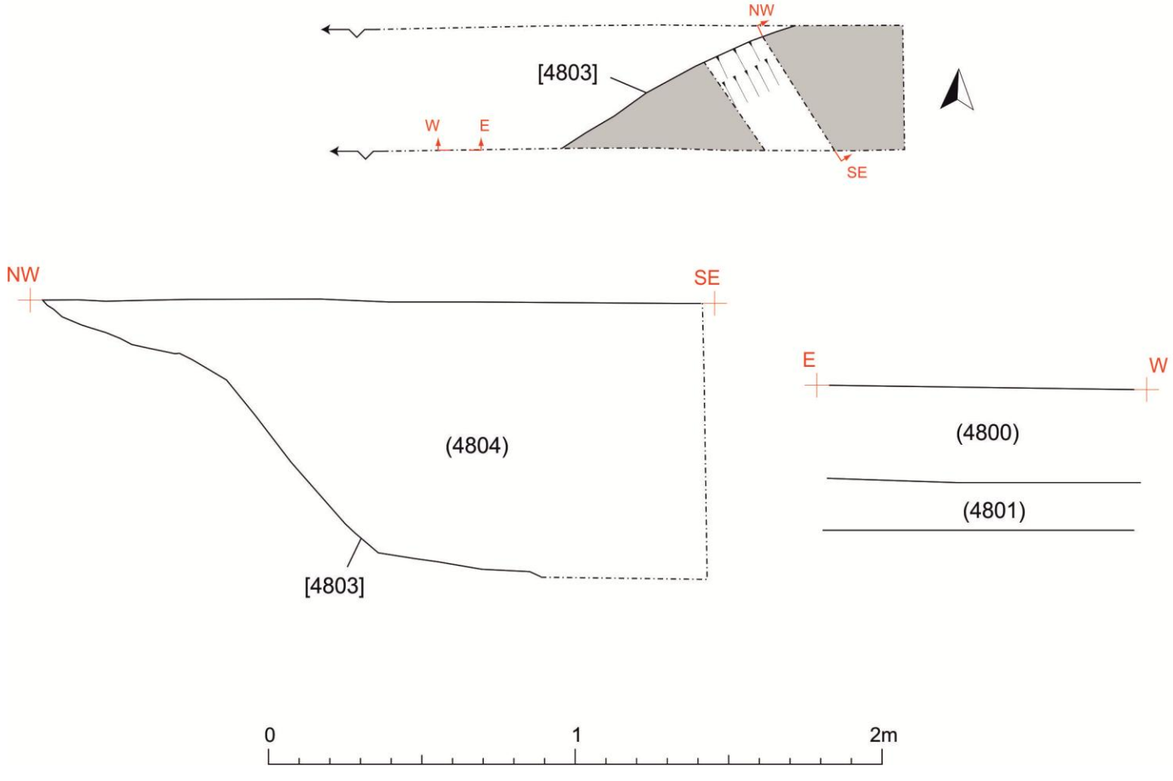


Fig. 17: Trench 49 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

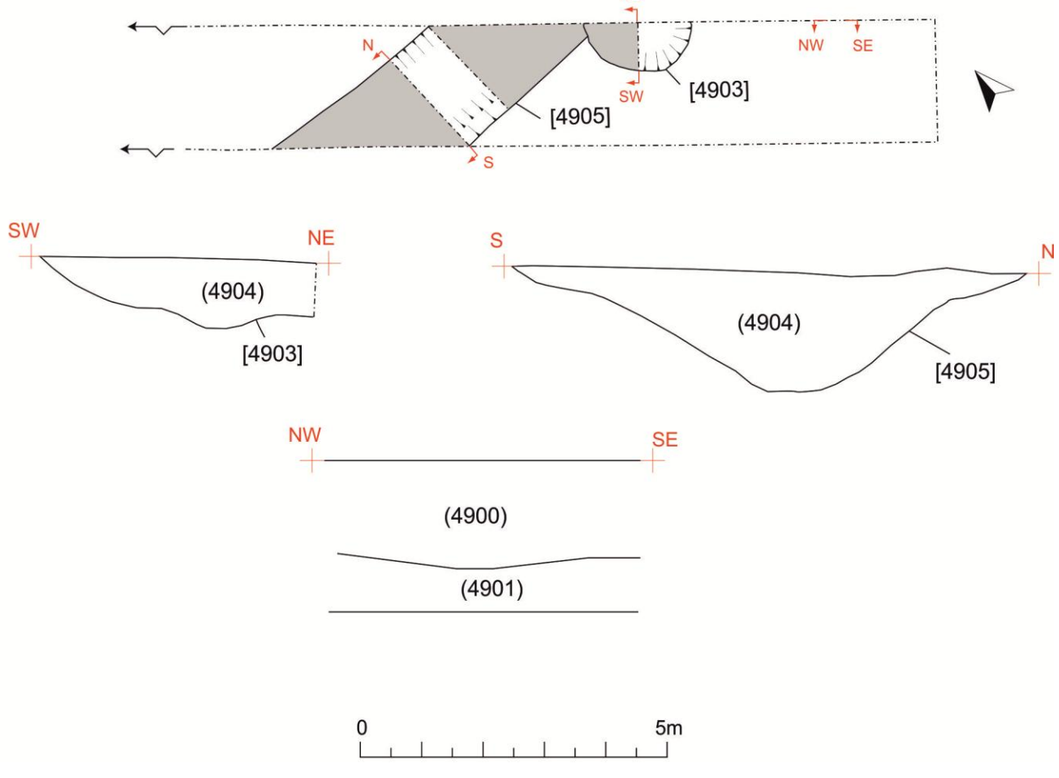


Fig. 18: Trench 52 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

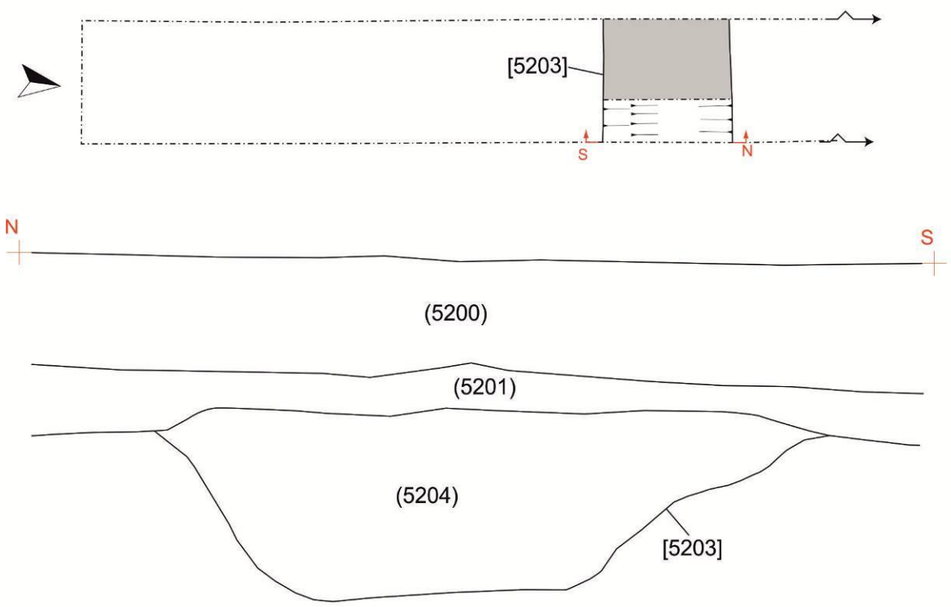


Fig. 19: Trench 55 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

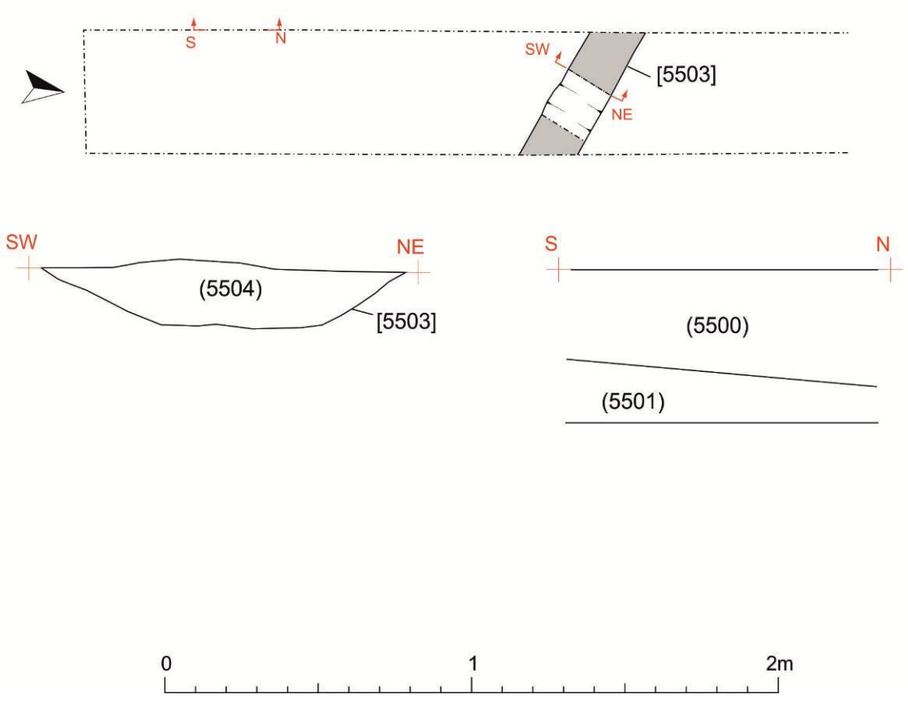


Fig. 20: Trench 56a Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

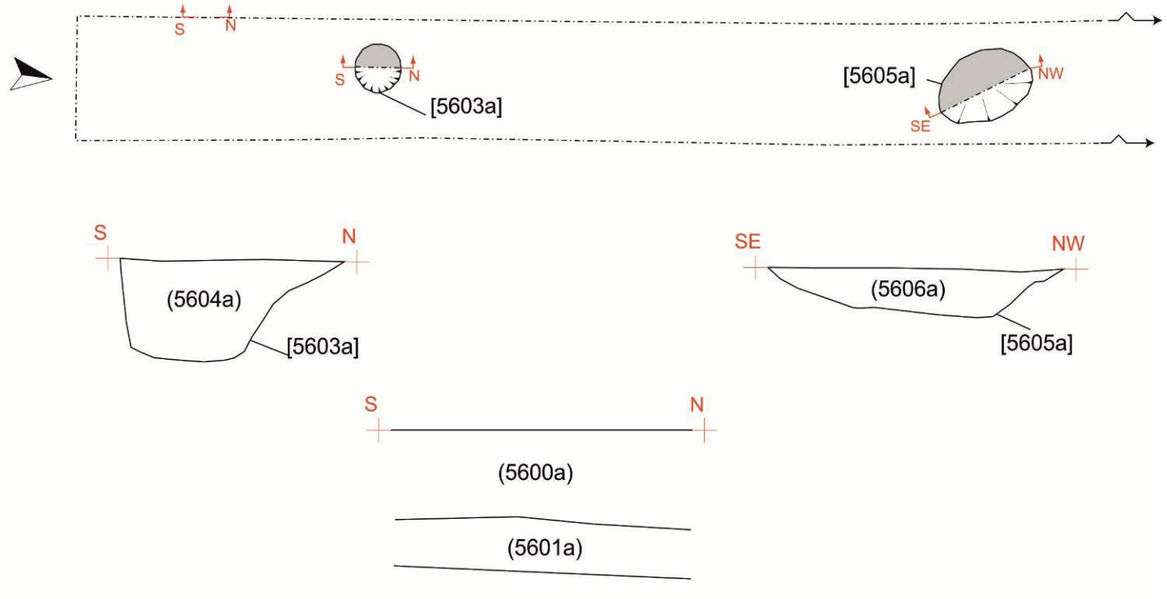


Fig. 21: Trench 56b Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

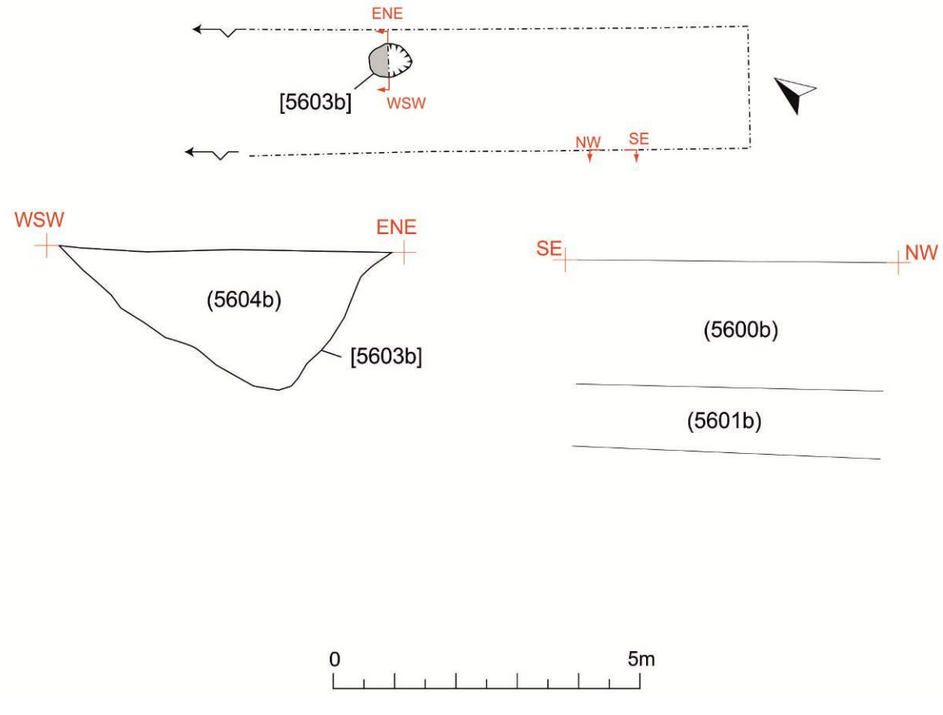


Fig. 22: Trench 58 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

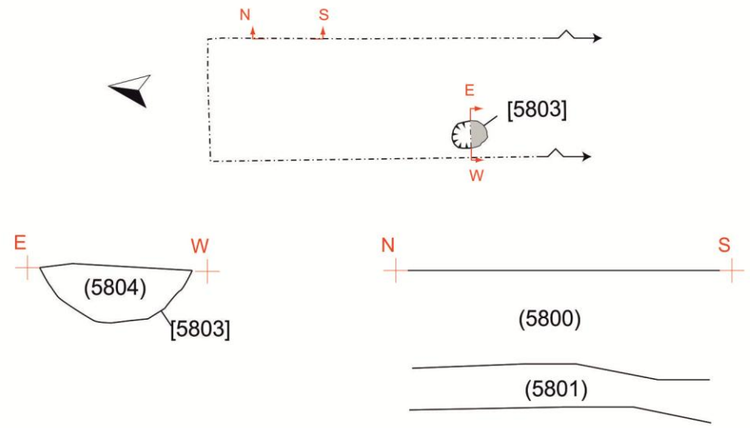


Fig. 23: Trench 59 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

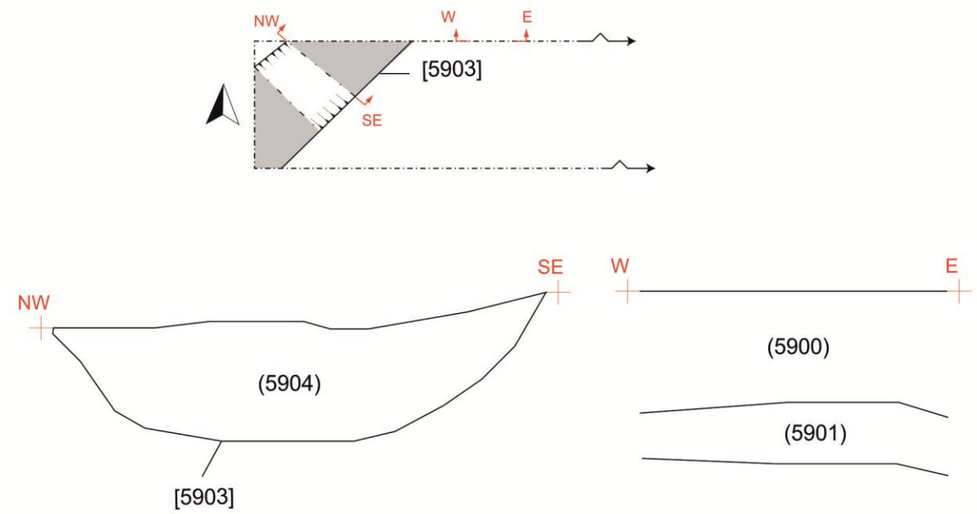


Fig. 24: Trench 61 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

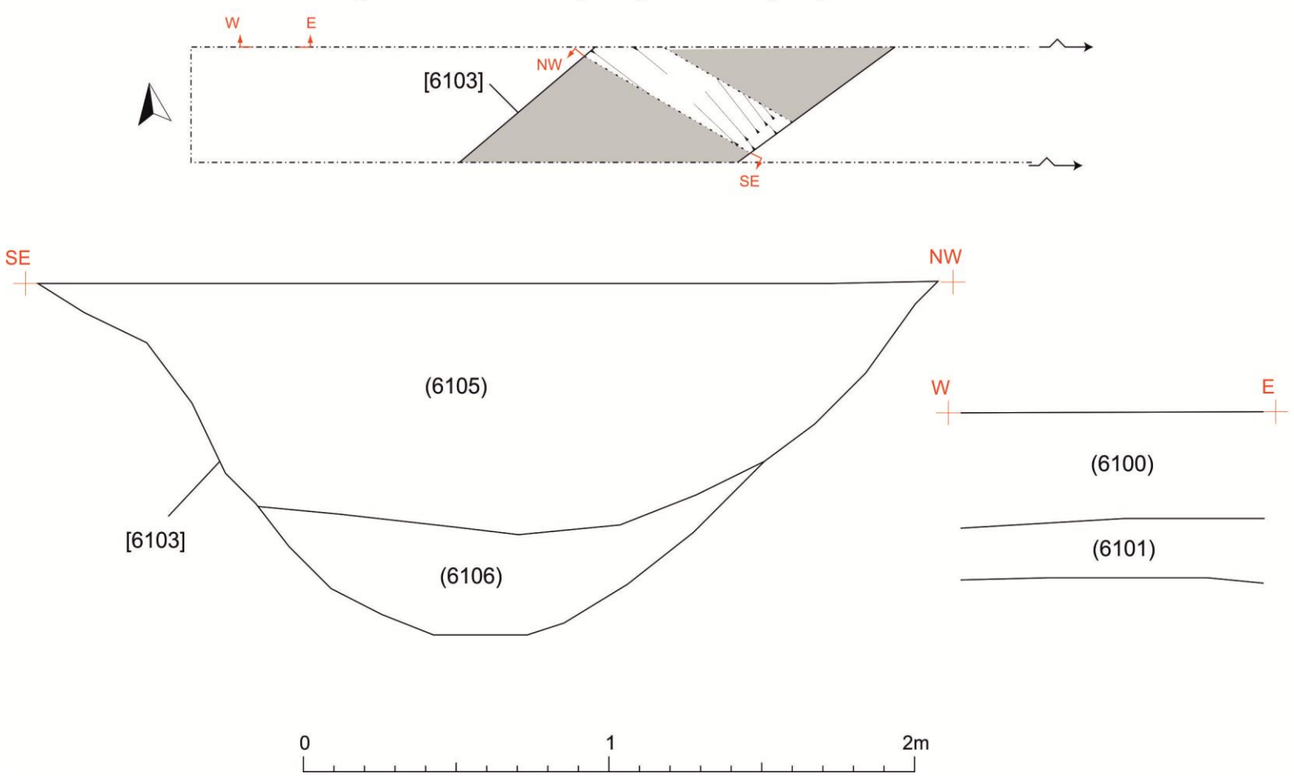


Fig. 25: Trench 62 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

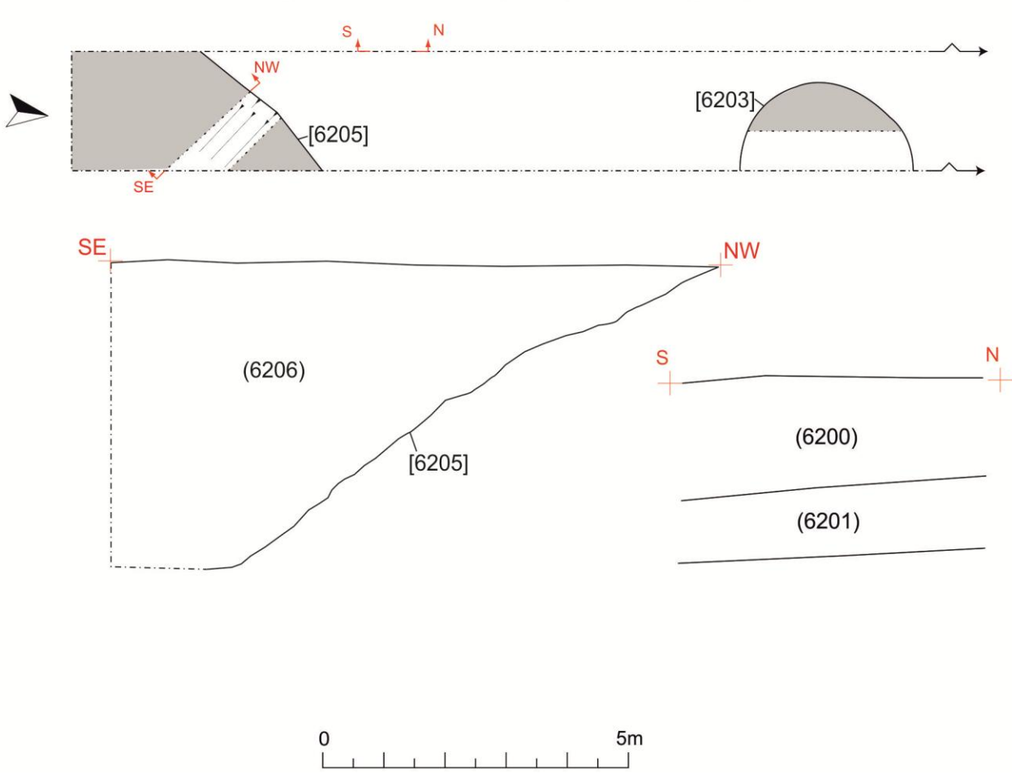


Fig. 26: Trench 63 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

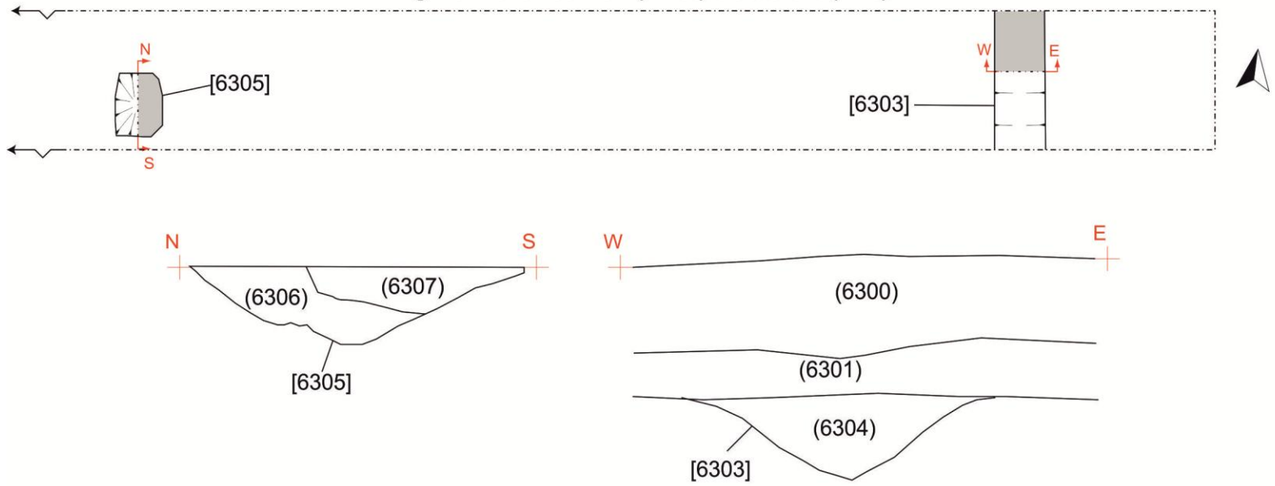


Fig. 27: Trench 64a Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

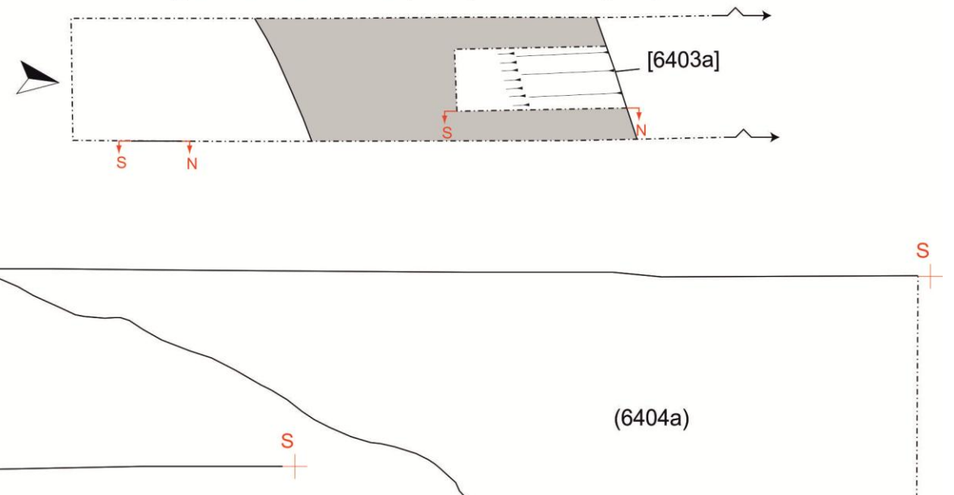


Fig. 28: Trench 64b Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

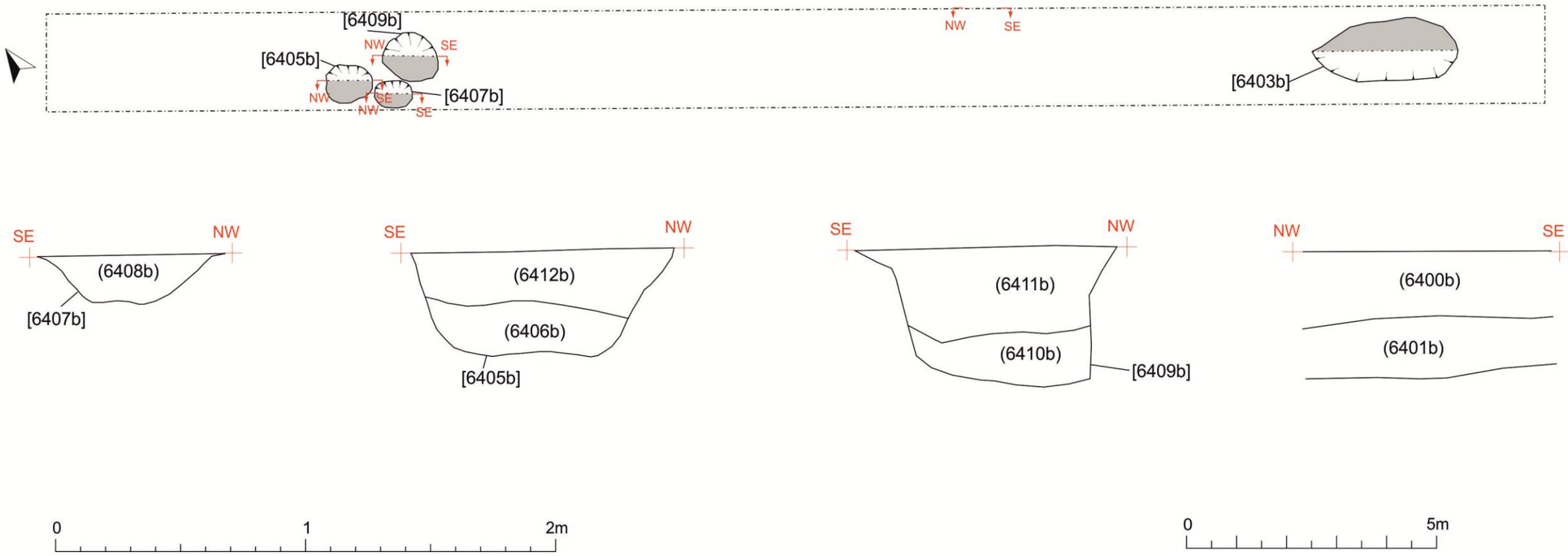


Fig. 29: Trench 67 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

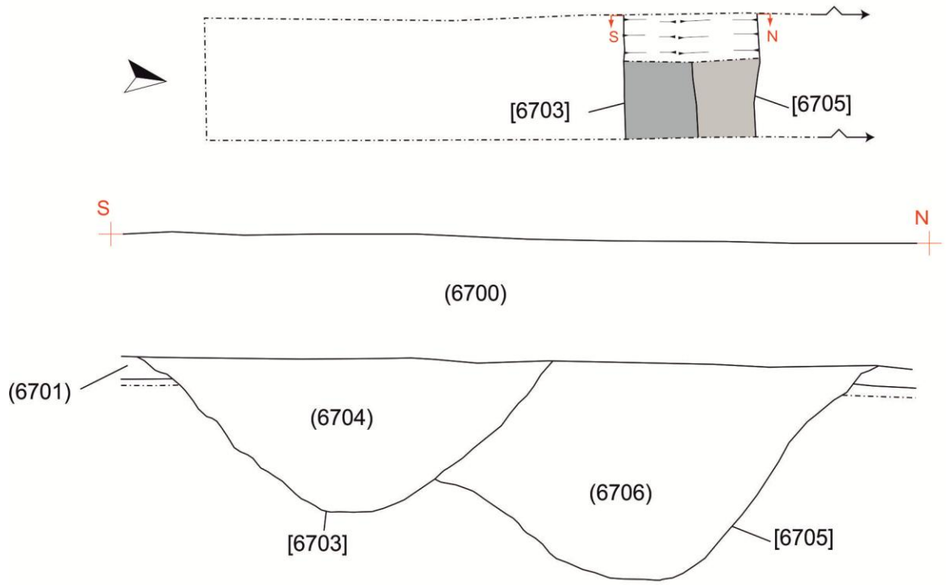


Fig. 30: Trench 68 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

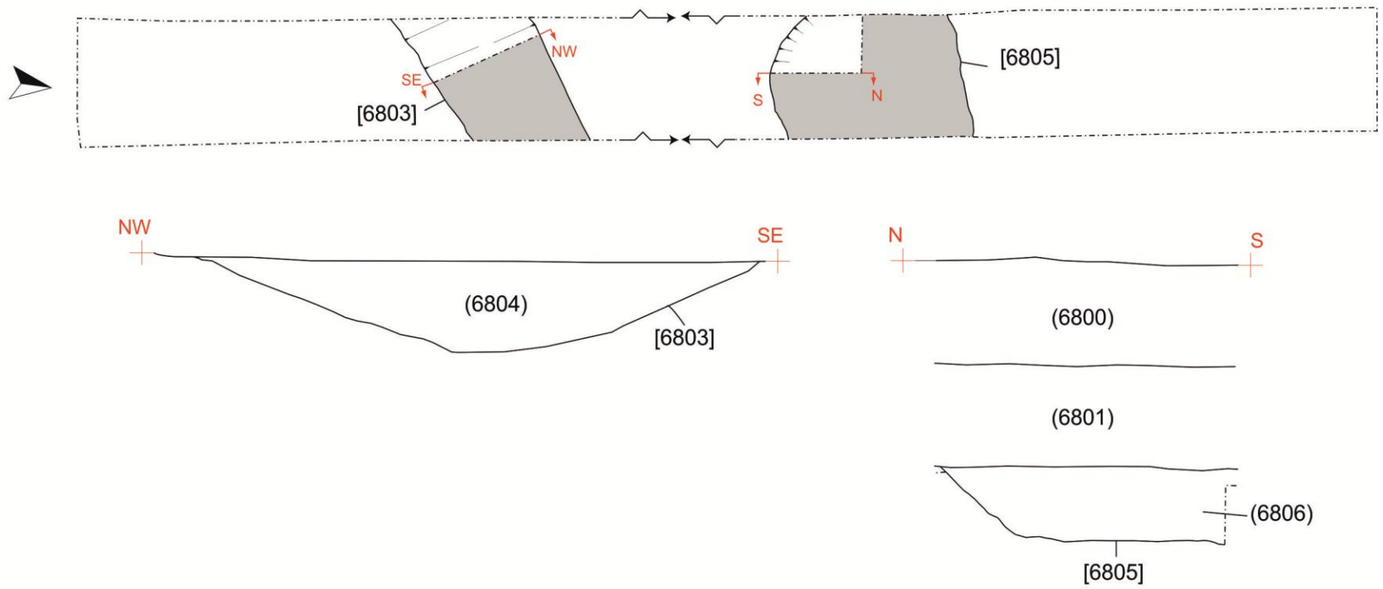


Fig. 31: Trench 69 Plan (1:100)

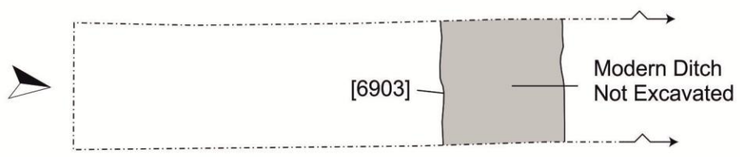


Fig. 32: Trench 70 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)

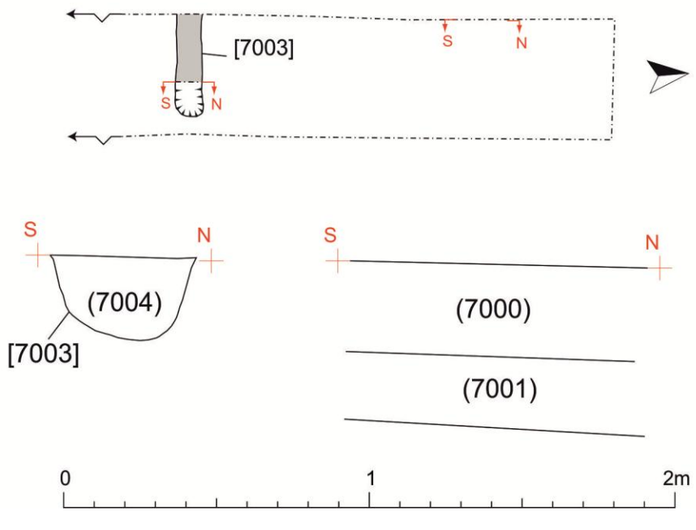
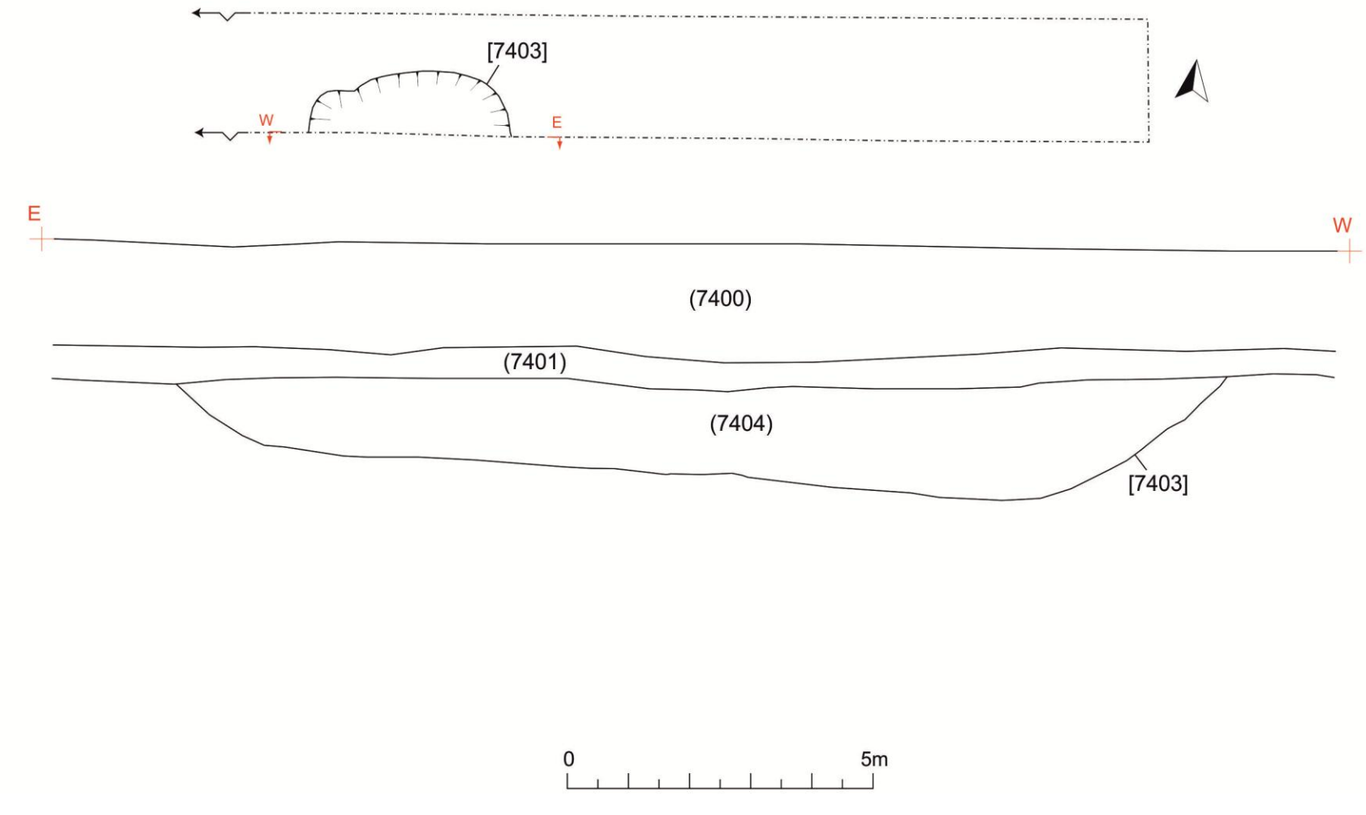


Fig. 33: Trench 74 Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:20)



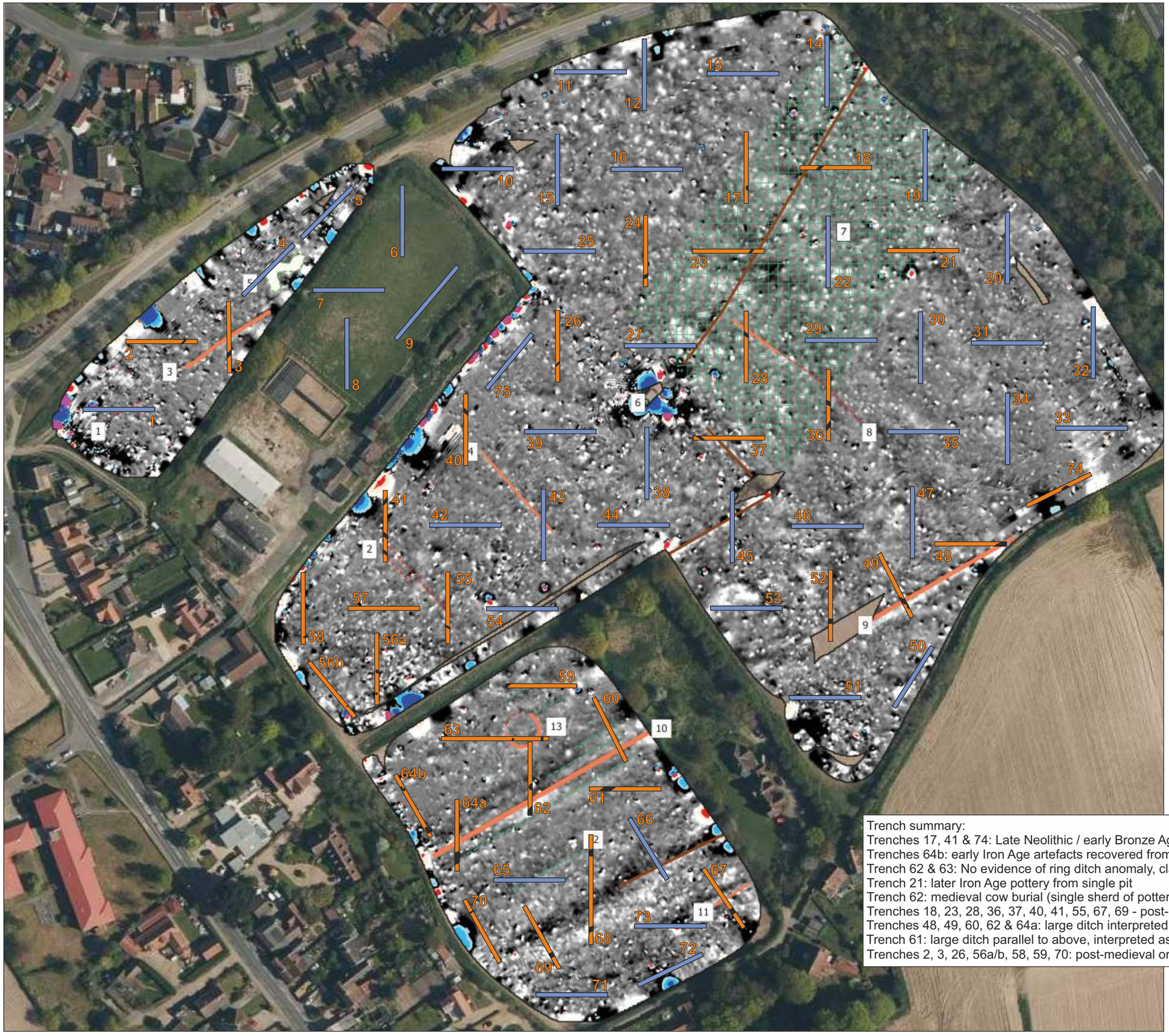


Figure 34: Trenching plan summary of results.

1:1500 @ A3

Plate. 1: Looking north at ditch [203] in Trench 2

Plate. 2: Looking north at ditch [303] in Trench 3

Plate. 3: Looking southeast at Pit [1703] in Trench 17

Plate. 4: Looking south at ditch [1803] in Trench 18

Plate. 5: Looking north-west at pit [2103] in Trench 21

Plate. 6: Looking south-west at ditch [2303] in Trench 23

Plate. 7: Looking west at linear [2403] in Trench 24

Plate. 7: Looking south-west at ditch [2603] in Trench 26

Plate. 9: Looking northwest at linear feature [2803] in Trench 28

Plate. 10: Looking southwest at ditch [3603] in Trench 36

Plate. 11: Looking southeast at ditch [3605] in Trench 36

Plate. 12: Looking southeast at ditch [3703] in Trench 37

Plate. 13: Looking southeast at ditch [4003] in Trench 40

Plate. 14: Looking south at ditch [4103] in Trench 41

Plate. 15: Looking north at ditch [4105] in Trench 41

Plate. 16: Looking south at ditch [4107] in Trench 41

Plate. 17: Looking east at ditch [4803] in Trench 48

Plate. 18: Looking northwest at pit [4903] in Trench 49

Plate. 19: Looking northwest at ditch [4905] in Trench 49

Plate. 20: Looking east at ditch [5203] in Trench 52

Plate. 21: Looking west at ditch [5503] in Trench 55

Plate. 22: Looking west at pit [5603a] in Trench 56a

Plate. 23: Looking southwest at tree throw [5605a] in Trench 56a

Plate. 24: Looking west at pit [5603b] in Trench 56b

Plate. 25: Looking south at pit [5803] in Trench 58

Plate. 26: Looking south at ditch [5903] in Trench 59

Plate. 27: Looking south at ditch [6103] in Trench 61

Plate. 28: Looking east at Pit [6203] in Trench 62

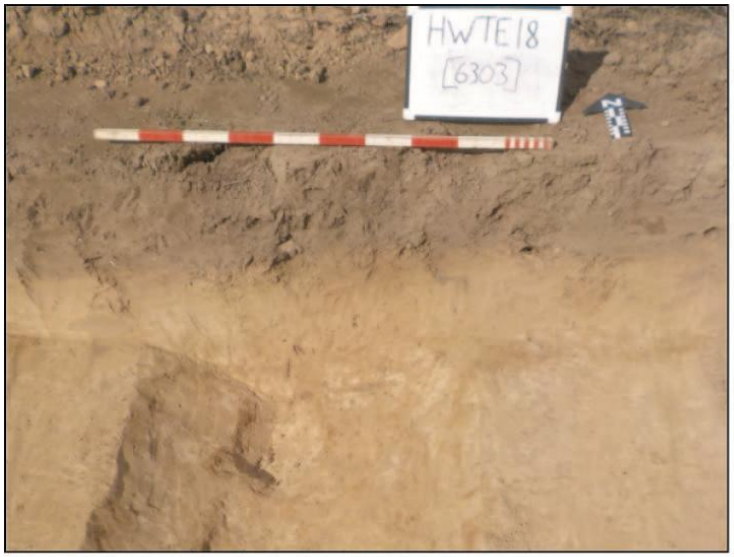


Plate. 29: Looking south at ditch [6303] in Trench 63

Plate. 30: Looking east at pit [6305] in Trench 63

Plate. 31: Looking southeast at ditch [6403a) in Trench 64a

Plate. 32: Looking northeast at tree throw [6403b] in Trench 64b

Plate. 33: Looking northeast at tree throw [6403b] in Trench 64b

Plate. 34: Looking west at pit [6405b] in Trench 64b

Plate. 35: Looking west at pit [6407b] in Trench 64b

Plate. 36: Looking west at pit [6409b] in Trench 64b

Plate. 37: Looking southwest towrds ditches [6703] & [6705] in Trench 67

Plate. 38: Looking northeast at ditch [6803] in Trench 68

Plate. 39: Looking west at pit [6805] in Trench 68

Plate. 40: Looking west at gully [7003]in Trench 70

Plate. 41: Looking south at pit [7403] in Trench 747

7.0 Discussion & Conclusions

The earliest activity identified during the evaluation trenching was late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint working and use, identified across the site, but in no particular concentration and/or features. The only features that may date to this period were pit [1703] at the northern end of the site, pit [7403] in the southeast corner of the site, and ditch [4107] on the western side of the site. Pit [1703] consisted of a single shallow pit from which a single sherd of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and flint flakes were retrieved and pit [7403] contained two small flint flakes, alongside oyster shells and animal bones that would suggest the flints are residual in a later feature. A single sherd of early Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from ditch [4107], though again this may be intrusive and the function of the ditch was unclear. The later Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery represents small scale activity at the site in the later third millennium, consistent with the stray finds from the immediate area (TYN076, TYY052 etc) and the burnt and worked flints, pot-boilers from the Clickett Hill Road area of neighbouring Felixstowe, and also comparable with that found fairly commonly locally in spreads and pit groups such as those excavated at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005). The majority of the remaining flint was either unstratified or recovered from later features, but does demonstrate the working and use of flint in the vicinity of the site.

Evidence for later Prehistoric activity was located in the southwest and northeast corners of the site, with the greatest concentration of four pits in Trench 64 in the southwest corner of the site. Three of the pits produced assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery, all in fine to medium flint-tempered fabrics, with the largest assemblage coming from the two fills of pit [6409b]. Early Iron Age pottery is not found regularly in this part of Suffolk though is present locally at Little Bealings (Martin 1993) and across Suffolk has been recovered recently at sites at Exning and Gravel Hill, Harwich (Brudenell 2012). The fine tripartite decorated bowl from pit [6409b] helps date the assemblage *c*.850/800-600/500 BC (Brudenell 2012).

An earlier geophysical survey had identified a potential ring ditch to the north of these pits, targeted by Trenches 62 and 63. However, no ditch was identified in Trench 62, although a cow burial alongside a single sherd of late medieval pottery was found in the centre of the trench, and an undated linear ditch feature, rather than the curvilinear of a ring ditch, was identified in Trench 63. Trench 63 was extended 15m to the east to try and locate the other side of the potential ring ditch, but nothing was found.

Sixty sherds of Later Iron Age pottery were retrieved from isolated pit [2103] in the northeast corner of the site. The sherds include rims from two vessels, a shouldered jar with flat, upright rim and a pointed rim from a vessel of unknown form. The assemblage compares well with pottery found locally at Great Bealings and Barham (Martin 1999). The excavations at Mushroom Farm to the west of the Site revealed several post-holes and pits of a similar date, although the scarcity of later Iron Age features within the current redline boundary suggests the focus of this activity of this date lies to the west of the Site.

There was no evidence for Roman activity anywhere within the proposed development area and the only evidence of Saxon activity was a single sherd of late Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the fill of large ditch [5203] at the southern end of Trench 52, which also contained pottery and other artefacts of Post-medieval and modern date; this ditch was likely the former roadside ditch (to an extension to Gun Lane from the west) also revealed in Trenches 48, 49, 60, 61 and 64. The only evidence for medieval activity came from a single sherd of 15th – 16th century pottery recorded in a cow burial pit [6203], though the burial may date to a later period and the sherd of pot intrusive. These results are consistent with the known archaeological monuments in the area, where there are very few Roman, Saxon or medieval dated features or artefacts recorded on the Norfolk HER.

The majority of the remaining features identified during the evaluation are former Post-medieval field boundaries identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 35). Trenches 18 and 23 located the northeast – southwest former field boundary in the northeast corner of the site, Trenches 28 and 36 located the northwest – southeast former field boundary (No. 8 on Fig. 2), Trench 37 located the northwest – southeast former field boundary to the southeast of No. 6 on Fig. 2, Trench 40 located northwest – southeast former field boundary No. 4 on Fig. 2, Trenches 41 and 55 located parallel features/former field boundary No 2 on Fig. 2, and Trenches 67 and 69 located former field boundary No. 11 on Fig. 2. In addition, Trenches 48, 49, 52, 60, 61, 62 & 64 located the Post-medieval/Modern former roadside ditches on the former line of Gun Lane/Church Lane (Nos. 9 and 10, Fig. 2). A study of available historic mapping (early OS mapping and the 1839 enclosure map) has not identified any road or track crossing the southern part of the Site, however the line of these ditches corresponds with the line of Gun Lane on the west side of High Road, and with the eastern end of Church Lane on either side of the site, suggesting a road or track may have extended through this area pre-1839.

The remaining features consisted of Post-medieval/undated pits and linear features (of uncertain function) in Trenches 26, 56a, 56b, 58, 59 and 70. Available historic mapping shows that this area was farmland, and the features revealed in the evaluation relate to this landuse.

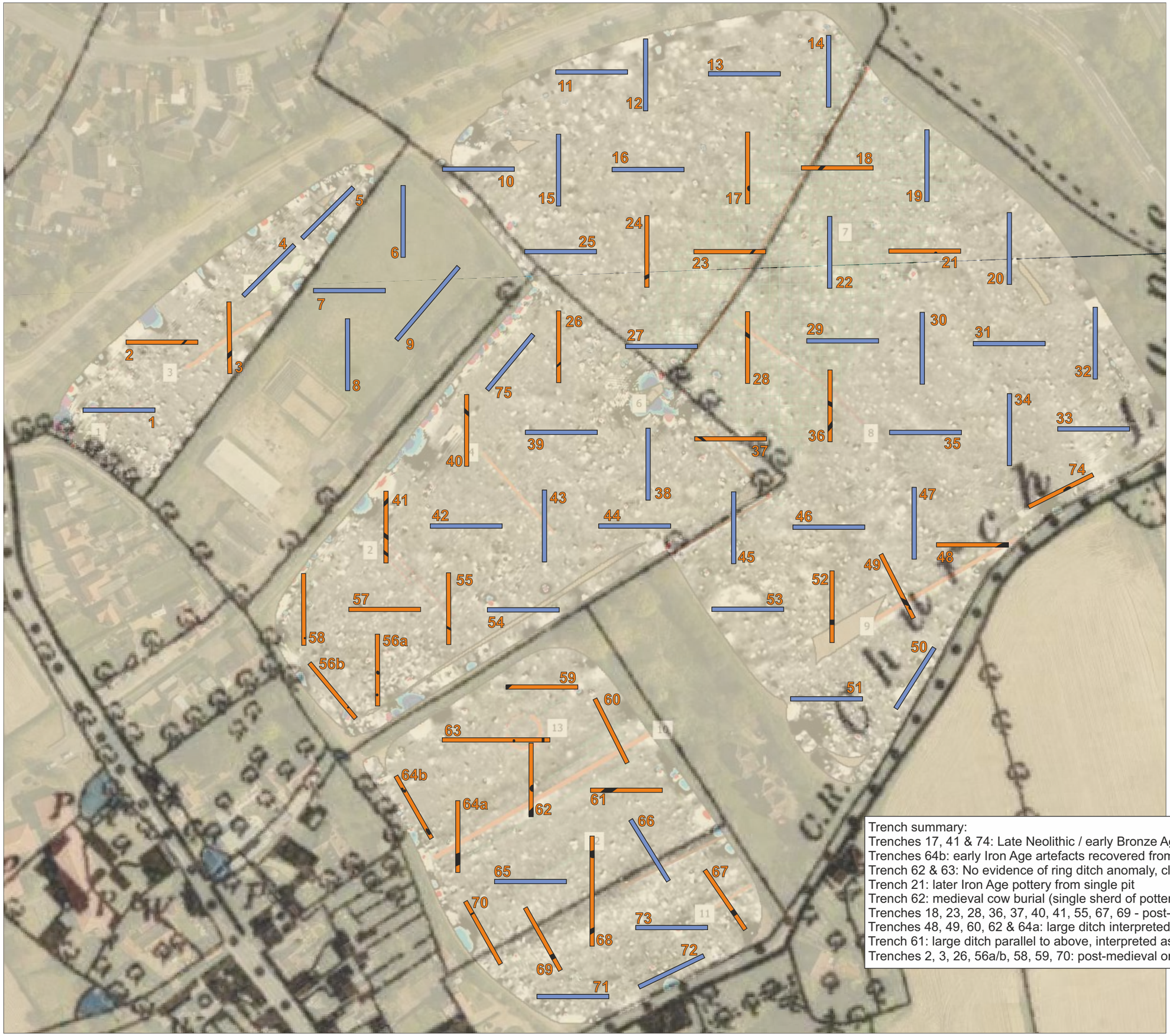


Figure 34: Trenching plan summary of results.

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Although the trenches were targeted on the geophysical anomalies, there were some discrepancies in the results. Although the majority of the trenches that were anticipated to reveal buried features did so, those features were not positioned as the anomalies had suggested, an occurrence which was noted on Site during the early stages of the fieldwork. The most likely reason for this is human; errors with scaling, geo-referenceing, machining and manual planning of the trenches may have all contributed to the differences. For most of the trenches, an adjustment to the north would mean the revealed features would more closely correspond with the geophysical anomalies, however it is not possible at this stage of the project to identify definitively where errors were made and rectify them, therefore the plan of the results (Figure 34) remains unchanged.

The overall results of the evaluation show there is only very limited activity here prior to the post-medieval period. The majority of the earlier artefacts have been recovered as probably residual in later features, with just five confirmed prehistoric pits (Tr.17, 21 & 64) which may relate to peripheral activity to the Iron Age Mushroom Farm site to the west, no Roman dated material and a single sherd each of Saxon and medieval pottery, the former from a post-medieval field boundary and the latter from the cow burial in Tr.62, where the pottery sherd may be residual in a later feature, possibly as the result of soil improvement practices on arable farmland in the later medieval period. The Iron Age features may prove on further examination to give a more rounded interpretation to the activity at Mushroom Farm, while in other periods it seems unlikely that this Site is going to prove a valuable resource in terms of the research priorities set out in the regional research framework (Medlycott, 2011). The results are too disperse and too scattered to identify a new area of historic activity or occupation to add to the understanding of chronological maps, patterns in trade, migration etc.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential.

9.0 Project archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be prepared according to published guidelines and deposited with Suffolk County Stores.

10.0 References

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http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/

http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/

https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search

http://opendomesday.org

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 1			
100	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Loose. 0.3m thick.	
101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Friable and moderately compacted. 0.2m thick.	
102	Layer	Natural substrate. Light yellowish silt, clay, gravels. Frequent pebbles throughout deposit. Firm and compact.	
Trench 2			
200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.	
201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.26m thick.	
202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
203	Cut	SW to NE orientated ditch. Steep sides with conspicuous change of slope into a concave base. 0.95m wide and 0.5m deep.	
204	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [203]. Mid grey brown. Fine silty clay with some small pebbles and flints throughout.	Flint and Fe
205	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [203]. Light greyish brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.	
301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.26m thick.	
302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
303	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Regularly sloped sides into a fairly wide concave base. 2.3m wide and 0.74m deep.	
304	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [303]. Light grey brown silty clay. Frequent small pebbles and flints throughout deposit. Fine and friable.	
305	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [303]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm but friable.	
Trench 4			
400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.2m thick.	
401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.26m thick.	
402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 5			
500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.16m thick.	
501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.18m thick.	
502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 6			
600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).	
601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101).	
602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 7			
700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).	
701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101).	
702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 8			
800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).	
801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101).	
802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 9			
900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).	
901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101).	
902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 10			
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Friable. Very rare medium sized stones within deposit. 0.24m thick.	
1001	Layer	Subsoil. Light brown grey sandy silt. Firm, with occasional stones through deposit. 0.26m thick.	
1002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 11			
1100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.31m thick.	
1101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.14m thick.	
1102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 12			
1200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.4m thick.	
1201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.11m thick.	
1202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 13			
1300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.42m thick.	
1301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.1m thick.	
1302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 14			
1400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.35m thick.	
1401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.3m thick.	
1402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 15			
1500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.4m thick.	
1501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.28m thick.	
1502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 16			
1600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.34m thick.	
1601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand. Firm and compact with no inclusions. 0.28m thick.	
1602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 17			

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
1700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000).	
1701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001).	
1702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
1703	Cut	Sub-circular pit with shallow concave sides and an undulating base.	
1704	FIll	Single fill of pit [1703]. Light yellow brownsilty sands with occasional flint and stone inclusions within deposit. Fairly compact.	Pottery and flint
Trench 18			
1800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000).	
1801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001).	
1802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
1803	Cut	NNE-SSW aligned ditch. Moderately sloping sides into a fairly sharp concave base.	
1804	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1803]. Light yellow grey silty sande. Compact. Rare small stones identified within deposit.	
Trench 19			
1900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.36m thick.	
1901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.32m thick.	
1902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 20			
2000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.38m thick.	
2001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.32m thick.	
2002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
Trench 21			
2100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.4m thick.	
2101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.2m thick.	
2102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).	
2103	Cut	Pit with steep sides and a relatively flat base.	
2104	Fill	Single fill of pit [2103]. Dark grey brown silty sand. Fairly firm with frequent charcoal throughout.	Pottery
Trench 22			
2200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.37m thick.	
2201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.22m thick.	
2202	Layer	Natural substrate. Light brown orange sandy gravels. Firm with patches of mid grey brown silts. Frequent stones and flint throughout.	
Trench 23			
2300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.38m thick.	
2301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.3m thick.	
2302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2202).	
2303	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Gradually sloped sides into a rounded concave base. Same as ditch [1803]. 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep.	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
2304	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2303]. Same as (1804). No finds.	
Trench 24			
2400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.36m thick.	
2401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 008m thick.	
2402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2202).	
2403	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated linear. Gentle sides and a shallow concave base. 1.6m wide and 0.15m deep.	
2404	Fill	Single fill of linear [2403]. Light grey brown sandy silt. Fairly compact, with occasional small to medium sized stones and flints.	
Trench 25			
2500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.39m thick.	
2501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.13m thick.	
2502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brownish grey silt with lighter patches throughout. Medium to large flint pebbles trhoughout. Patches of mid orange coarse sand and gravels are also present.	
Trench 26			
2600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (1000). 0.36m thick.	
2601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1001). 0.21m thick.	
2602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2502).	
2603	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated linear, terminating within trench. Gradually sloped sides and a moderate concave base. 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep.	
2604	Fill	Single fill of linear [2603]. Mid brown grey silty sand with light brown grey mottling. Very occasional small pebbles throughout deposit.	
Trench 27			
2700	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown grey sandy silt. Firm with occasional medium sized stones throughout deposit. 0.39m thick.	
2701	Layer	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty sand. Firm, with rare small stones within deposit. 0.37m thick.	
2702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown orange silts, with patches of orange gravels throughout.	
Trench 28			
2800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.36m thick.	
2801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.2m thick.	
2802	Layer	Natural substrate. Light yellow brown silt sandy gravels with patches of compact mid grey silts. Frequent small to medium pebbles and flint nodules.	
2803	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Steep sides into a rounded concave base. 1.36m wide and 0.62m deep.	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
2804	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2803]. Light grey brown silty sand. Compact and firm with occasional small pebbles throughout.	CBM, flint and animal bone.
Trench 29			
2900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.34m thick.	
2901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.06m thick.	
2902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2702).	
Trench 30			
3000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.38m thick.	
3001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.24m thick.	
3002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown orange silt sands. Firm and compact with occasional small stones and flints throughout.	
Trench 31			
3100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.34m thick.	
3101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.18m thick.	
3102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 32			
3200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.26m thick.	
3201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.5m thick.	
3202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 33			
3300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.38m thick.	
3301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.28m thick.	
3302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 34			
3400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.45m thick.	
3401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.4m thick.	
3402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 35			
3500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.43m thick.	
3501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.21m thick.	
3502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 36			
3600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.4m thick.	
3601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.22m thick.	
3602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
3603	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Moderately undulating sides and a shallow concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep.	
3604	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3603]. Mid brown grey silty sand. Fine and friable.	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
3605	Cut	NNE-SSW orientated ditch. Concave sides and a slightly concave base. 1.64m wide and 0.54m deep.	
3606	Fill	Single fill of dich [3605]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Very firm and compact. Frequent small pebbles throughout deposit.	
Trench 37			
3700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.36m thick.	
3701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.16m thick.	
3702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
3703	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Fairly steep sides and a slight concave base. 1.65m wide and 0.49m wide.	
3704	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [3703]. Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and flints.	
3705	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3703]. Light grey brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and rooting throughout.	CBM and pottery
Trench 38			
3800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.34m thick.	
3801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.15m thick.	
3802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 39			
3900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.38m thick.	
3901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.25m thick.	
3902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 40			
4000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.34m thick.	
4001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.15m thick.	
4002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
4003	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Moderately sloped NE side and steep sided on NW side. Slopes into a concave base.	
4004	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4003]. Mid yellow brown silt clay. Firm and compact. Occasional small pebbles and flints.	Fired clay
Trench 41			
4100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.34m thick.	
4101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.15m thick.	
4102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
4103	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated ditch. Shallow concave sides and concave base. 1.04m wide and 0.23m deep.	
4104	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4103]. Light grey brown sandy silt. compact, with occasional charcoal flecks and rare pebbles throughout.	
4105	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Steep sides and a concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep.	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
4106	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4105]. Light grey brown silty clay. Firm and compact. Occasional rounded pebbles and flint throughout.	
4107	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Fairly steep sides with a rounded concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep.	
4108	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4107]. Mid grey brown silty clay. Firm and compact. Occasional flecks of charcoal and small pebbles throughout.	Pottery
Trench 42			
4200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (2700). 0.34m thick.	
4201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.19m thick.	
4202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
Trench 43			
4300	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown grey silty sand. Firm with occasional flecks of charcoal. Some small stones trhoughout deposit. 0.35m thick.	
4301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.18m thick.	
4302	Layer	Natural substrate. Light yellow brown silts with patrches of orange sand and gravels.	
Trench 44			
4400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4300). 0.39m thick	
4401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.13m thick.	
4402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4302).	
Trench 45			
4500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4300). 0.32m thick.	
4501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.1m thick.	
4502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3002).	
4503	Cut	Modern boundary ditch. Orientated approximately E-W. Seen on OS mapping. Unexcavated.	
Trench 46			
4600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4300). 0.44m thick	
4601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.28m thick.	
4602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4302).	
Trench 47			
4700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4300). 0.33m thick	
4701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.34m thick.	
4702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4302).	
Trench 48			
4800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4300). 0.32m thick	
4801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2701). 0.15m thick.	
4802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4302).	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
4803	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated ditch. Moderate to steep convex sides. Base not seen as ditch was deeper than safe excavation practice allowed. 2.15m wide and 0.9m deep.	
4804	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4803]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Friable with rare pebbles throughout.	
Trench 49			
4900	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Loose with occasional pebbles and frequent roots. 0.32m thick.	
4901	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firm and compact. Frequent small pebbles. 0.16m thick.	
4902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4302).	
4903	Cut	Modern pit. Semi-circular in plan, with gentle sides and a shallow concave base. 0.92m in diameter and 0.22m deep.	
4904	Fill	Single fill of pit [4303]. Light grey brown silt clay. Compact and firm with frequent pebbles throughout.	
4905	Cut	E-W orientated ditch. Shallow convex sides and a concave base. 1.68m wide and 0.38m deep.	
4906	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4905]. Mid greybrown silt clay. Fairly compact and firm. Occasional pebbles throughout.	
Trench 50			
5000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4900). 0.35m thick.	
5001	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange coarse sands and gravels. Occasional areas of mid grey brown silting.	
Trench 51			
5100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4900). 0.41m thick.	
5101	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown yellow sandy silt. Compact with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal. 0.11m thick.	
5102	Layer	Natural substrate. Light grey yellow sandy silts and gravels. Frequent medium sized stones throughout.	
Trench 52			
5200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4901). 0.39m thick.	
5201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (4901). 0.23m thick.	
5202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4301).	
5203	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated ditch. Shallow break of slope at top becoming steeper towards base. Irregular, undulating base. 2.2m wide and 0.61m deep.	
5204	Fill	Single fill of ditch [5203]. Mid grey brown. Fairly compact with occasional small pebbles. Modern pottery (not retained).	
Trench 53			

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
5300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4900). 0.37m thick.	
5301	Layer	Subsoil. Pale yellow brown silt sands. Compact and firm. 0.22m thick.	
5302	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark reddish brown silt. Firm and compact.	
Trench 54			
5400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (4900). 0.34m thick.	
5401	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silt sand. Firm and compact with occasional pebble inclusions. 0.18m thick.	
5402	Layer	Natural substrate. Light grey yellow sandy silts and gravels. Frequent medium sized stones throughout.	
Trench 55			
5500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.38m thick.	
5501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5401). 0.2m thick.	
5502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5402).	
5503	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Shallow with gradual sides and an irregular flat base. Same as [4003]. 1.19m wide and 0.21m deep.	
5504	Fill	Single fill of ditch [5503]. Mid orange brown sandy silt. Farily firm with occasioanl charcoal flecks throughout.	
Trench 56a (Tr. 56a and 56b are separate trenches)			
5600a	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.38m thick.	
5601a	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5401). 0.2m thick.	
5602a	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5402).	
5603a	Cut	Modern pit. Circular in plan, with a near vertical south side and a steep northern side. These lead into a flat base. 0.72m in diameter and 0.34m deep.	
5604a	Fill	single fill of pit [5603a]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional pebbles, and roots.	Pottery, Metal and CBM (Modern)
5605a	Cut	Modern pit. Gently sloped sides and irregular, uneven base. 0.96m in diameter and 0.16m deep.	
5606a	Fill	Single fill of pit [5605a]. Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Farily loose. Frequent pebbles, roots and fragments of wood.	CBM and Fe (Modern)
Trench 56b (Tr. 56a and 56b are separate trenches)			
5600b	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.43m thick.	
5601b	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5401). 0.22m thick.	
5602b	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5402).	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
5603b	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with a gradually sloped west side and a more undulating eastern side, into a concave base. 0.56m in diameter and 0.22m deep.	
5604b	Fill	Single fill of pit [5603b]. Dark brown grey sandys silt. Firm and compace. Frequent animal bone throughout.	Animal bone
Trench 57			
5700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.36m thick.	
5701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5401). 0.21m thick.	
5702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5402).	
Trench 58			
5800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.33m thick.	
5801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5401). 0.13m thick.	
5802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5402).	
5803	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a concave base. 0.5m in diameter and 0.18m deep.	
5804	Fill	Single fill of pit [5803]. Mid brown sandy silt. Compact and clear of inclusions.	
Trench 59			
5900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.42m thick.	
5901	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to light orange brown sandy silt. Very firm with occasional charcoal and small pebbles throughout. 0.19m thick.	
5902	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid grey brown silts. Very firm with lighter patches throughout.	
5903	Cut	NNE-SSW orientated ditch. Moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. 1.6m wide and 0.38m deep.	
5904	Fill	Single fill of ditch [5903]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Fairly compact. Occasional small stones and infrequent charcoal flecks.	Modern glass and CBM (discarded on site)
Trench 60			
6000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.33m thick.	
6001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5901). 0.13m thick.	
6002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5902).	
6003	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Seen on geophysical survey, but not excavated as it was excavated in Tr. 62 and 64a. Makes up western roadside ditch.	
Trench 61			
6100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.33m thick.	
6101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5901). 0.13m thick.	
6102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5902).	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
6103	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch with very steep sides and a slightly rounded base. 2.92m wide and 1.18m deep. Part of eastern roadside ditch.	
6104	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [6103]. Dark orange brown sandy silts. Firm and compact.	
6105	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [6103]. Mid orange brown sandy silt with lighter mottling throughout.	
Trench 62			
6200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.4m thick.	
6201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5901). 0.24m thick.	
6202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5902).	
6203	Cut	Large oval shaped, shallow pit. Contained the articulated remains of a cow. Not fully excavated for this reason. 2.1m in diameter.	
6204	Fill	Single fill of pit [6203]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Firm and compact. Some small pebbles and flints throughout deposit.	Animal bone
6205	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Seen in Tr. 60 and 64a. Only western edge exposed but has a very steep side and a concave base.	
6206	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6205]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Dry and loose. Some gravel throughout deposit.	CBM
Trench 63			
6300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.34m thick.	
6301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5901). 0.17m thick.	
6302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5902).	
6303	Cut	Cut of possible linear, although upon excavation this was recorded as being natural in origin.	
6304	Fill	Single fill of natural linear [6303].	
6305	Cut	Pit. Oval in plan, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. 1.1m in diameter and 0.26m deep.	
6306	Fill	Primary fill of pit [6305]. Mixed deposit of dark brown and mid grey sandy silts. Firm and compact.	
6307	Fill	Upper fill of pit [6305]. Light yellowish brown sandy silt. Re-deposited natural.	
Trench 64a (Tr. 64a and 64b are separate trenches)			
6400a	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.36m thick.	
6401a	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5901). 0.16m thick.	
6402a	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5902).	
6403a	Cut	Large NE-SW orientated boundary ditch. Partially excavated due to size. Steep sides, whilst base could not be excavated as it lay beyond safe excavation limits. Ditch also seen in Tr. 60 and 62.	
6404a	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6403a]. Same as (6206).	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 64b (Tr. 64a and 64b are separate trenches)			
6400b	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.31m thick.	
6401b	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Compact. Occasional small stones throughout.	
6402b	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (5902).	
6403b	Cut	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Shallow concave sides and a fairly flat base. 2.4m wide, 1.2m long and 0.4m deep.	
6404b	Fill	Single fill of pit [6403b]. Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Compact and firm.	
6405b	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and an irregular base. 1.05m in diameter and 0.42m deep.	
6406b	Fill	Single fill of pit [6405b]. Dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks throughout.	Pottery
6407b	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan, with fairly gradual sides and a slightly concave, irregular base. 0.69m in diameter and 0.2m deep.	
6408b	Fill	Single fill of pit [6407b]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout deposit.	Pottery
6409b	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan, with very steep sides and a slightly irregular base. 1.04m in diameter and 0.56m deep.	
6410b	Fill	Primary fill of pit [6409b]. Dark brown black sandy silt. Frequent charcoal throughout deposit.	Pottery
6411b	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [6409b]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal throughout deposit.	Pottery
6412b	Fill	Upper fill of pit [6409b]. Mid brown grey sandy silt, with some lighter mottling throughout. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout deposit.	
Trench 65			
6500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (5400). 0.31m thick.	
6501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6401b). 0.22m thick.	
6502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mottled red and white gravels and light brown silt sands. Firm and compact.	
Trench 66			
6600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.4m thick.	
6601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.3m thick.	
6602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6702).	
Trench 67			
6700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.4m thick.	
6701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.08m thick.	
6702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mix of orange sand and gravels with light brown silts.	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
6703	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated ditch. Re-cut of earlier ditch located immediately to the north. Gradual sides and a concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep.	
6704	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6703]. Mid grey silt, with frequent gravels throughout.	CBM and Pottery
6705	Cut	Earlier ditch, orientated ENE-WSW, located immediately to the north of [6703]. Steep sides and a narrow concave base. 1.44m wide and 0.72m deep.	
6706	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6705]. Similar to (6704), but light grey brown in colour.	CBM
Trench 68			
6800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.34m thick.	
6801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.35m thick.	
6802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).	
6803	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated ditch. Gradually sloped sides and a broad concave base. 1.8m wide and 0.32m deep.	
6804	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6803]. Mid grey sandy silt. Loose and friable. Contained frequent modern waste material.	Pottery, CBM, Glass, Animal bone
6805	Cut	Pit. Broadly circular in shape, but extends beyond the limit of excavation. Fairly even, shallow sides and a concave base. Over 3m in diameter and 0.25m deep.	
6806	Fill	Single fill of pit [6805]. Mid grey sandy silt. Loose and fine. Frequent charcoal and patches of burnt clay throughout the deposit.	
Trench 69			
6900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.4m thick.	
6901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.2m thick.	
6902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).	
6903	Cut	ENE-WSW orientated ditch. Modern. Seen on geophysics and excavated in Tr. 68. Not excavated in this trench as modern have been recovered from pervious slot.	
6904	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6903]. Same as (6804).	
Trench 70			
7000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.35m thick.	
7001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.2m thick.	
7002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).	
7003	Cut	ESE-WNW orientated gully terminus. Steep, short sides and a flat base. Extends westwards beyond trench. 0.45m wide and 0.36m deep.	

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
7004	Fill	Single fill of gully [7003]. Mid grey sandy silt. Fairly firm and compact.	
Trench 71			
7100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.3m thick.	
7101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.2m thick.	
7102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).	
Trench 72			
7200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.3m thick.	
7201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.2m thick.	
7202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).	
Trench 73			
7300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (6500). 0.3m thick.	
7301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6501). 0.2m thick.	
7302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).	
7303	Cut	Cut of ENE-WSW orientated ditch seen in Tr. 67. Not excavated in this trench as both the ditch and re-cut ditch were modern in date.	
Trench 74			
7400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (3300). 0.39m thick.	
7401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (3301). 0.1m thick.	
7402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3200).	
7403	Cut	Pit. Partially exposed along southern edge of trench. Looks broadly oval in plan, with gradual sloped sides and an undulating base. 3.4m wide and 0.36m deep.	
7404	Fill	Single fill of pit [7403]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent small pebbles throughout deposit.	Flint, Bone, Oyster shell
Trench 75			
7500	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown grey sandy silt. Firm with no inclusions. 0.36m thick.	
7501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty sand. Firm with rare stones inclusions.	
7502	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark brown red silts with frequent gravels throughout.	

Appendix 2: Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

A small assemblage of 123 prehistoric sherds weighing 916g was collected from six features across four trenches (Table 1). The earliest pottery found is of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age date, the latest is later Iron Age (350BC-100/50BC). An interesting assemblage of Early Iron Age Decorated Ware, from trench 64b, dates to *c*.850/800-600/500 BC. The sherds are fragmentary and often poorly preserved and several show signs of having been burnt.

Trench	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
17	1703	Pit	1704	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	16
21	2103	Pit	2104	Later Iron Age	60	381
41	4107	Ditch	4108	Early Bronze Age	1	3
64b	6405b	Pit	6406b	Early Iron Age	23	145
	6407b	Pit	6408b	Early Iron Age	3	53
	6409b	Pit	6410b	Early Iron Age	33	311
			6411b	Early Iron Age	2	7
Total					***123***	***916***

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel 2010.

Trench 17

A single abraded sherd weighing 16g was recovered from pit [1703] in trench 17. The sherd is decorated with fingertip rustication and is made of grog-tempered fabric typical of non-funerary Beaker from the Felixstowe area, being found in abundance for example at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005, fig.184).

Trench 21

Pit [2103] in trench 21 produced 60 sherds (381g) of later Iron Age pottery. The sherds include rims from two vessels, a shouldered jar with flat, upright rim and a pointed rim from a vessel of unknown form. One body sherd has incised vertical scoring. The sherds are all made of sandy fabrics, containing a mix of mica, sparse fine flint, moderate medium quartz inclusions and elongated voids, from lost vegetable inclusions. The surfaces are smoothed, burnished or wiped or scored are otherwise undecorated.

The assemblage compares well with pottery found locally at Great Bealings and Barham (Martin 1999 fig.3.17, 22 & fig.3.18, 29) and dates to the later Iron Age *c.*350BC-100/50BC.

Trench 41
A single scrap of probable Early Bronze Age pot weighing 3g was found in fill (4108) of ditch [4107], trench 41. The undecorated body sherd is made of coarse grog-tempered fabric.

Trench 64b
Three pits in trench 64b produced assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery (Table 1), all in fine to medium flint-tempered fabrics. The largest assemblage came from two fills of pit [6409b] which contained a total of 35 sherds, 318g from a minimum of four vessels. Rims were recovered from three vessels including a fine tripartite bowl (Brudenell 2012 fig.4.1, type N3) in fine flint fabric with burnished surfaces. The bowl is highly decorated with incised lines forming a motif of multiple triangles. These comprise triple bands forming triangles above the angular girth of the bowl and triangles formed of double bands filled with short lines below the girth. The girth angle is also marked with an incised band. The rim is direct, fine and rounded and the base is omphalos. The bowl appears to have been burnt causing the burnishing to become flaky and fall from the vessel surface. Sherds from this fine bowl were found in both fills of pit [6409b]. The form and decoration are broadly similar though not identical to a tripartite bowl found at Little Bealings (Martin 1993, fig.37, 20).

A second rim from pit [6049b] is from a slack-shouldered jar with long upright neck similar to examples from Exning (Brudenell 2012 fig.4.1, type G). The jar is decorated around the rim and on the neck and shoulder with single bands of short slashes or nicks. The rim is flattened. Joining sherds, some burnt, from this vessel were also recovered from pit [6407b].

Pit [6405b] contained a rim from a second slack-shouldered jar which is undecorated but has burnt food residue adhering to the rim, and two decorated body sherds from separate vessels, one with a fine cordon decorated with diagonal slashes, the second with a plain band formed of parallel incised lines.

Discussion
The later Neolithic early Bronze Age and early Bronze Age sherds represent small scale activity at the site in the later third millennium BC perhaps from around 2350/2230 cal BC (Healy 2012, 158), comparable with that found fairly commonly locally in spreads and pit groups such as those excavated at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005).

Early Iron Age pottery is less regularly found though is present locally at Little Bealings (Martin 1993, fig.37) and across Suffolk has been recovered recently at sites at Exning and Gravel Hill, Harwich (Brudenell 2012). The fine tripartite decorated bowl from pit [6409b) helps date the assemblage to the Early Decorated Ware style of the earliest Iron Age, *c*.850/800-600/500 BC (Brudenell 2012).

Recommendations
A full report is required detailing the forms and fabrics present by period and providing a discussion of local parallels and dating evidence. This should be in the form of a short note with illustrations of the diagnostic sherds and full illustrated sherd catalogue if no further archaeological work in undertaken at the site. If further excavation work is undertaken at the site in future then this pottery should be reported on in combination with any further prehistoric pottery recovered.

Baked Clay
By Sarah Percival

Overview
A total of 70 pieces of baked clay weighing 396g were recovered from two features (Table 1). The fragment from pit [6804] represents possible structural debris (daub) perhaps derived from buildings and ovens and identified by the presence of a flat exterior surface. Fragments from a possible baked clay object were recovered from context (4004). The poorly fired fragments suggest a bar or cylindrical object perhaps for use in a hearth.

Feature	**Feature type**	**Context**	**Fabric**	**Description**	**Quantity**	**Weight (g)**
6805	pit	6806	Hard fired sandy oxidised core buff surfaces. Rare rounded chalk, occasional fine flint	Structural	1	23
4003	ditch	4004	Pale orange throughout. Poorly fired and poorly mixed clay with moderate coarse flint sparse medium sub-angular chalk and common elongated voids	Possible kiln or hearth furniture??	69	363
Total					***70***	***386***

Table 1: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

Two fabrics were recorded containing a range of inclusions including organic matter, chalk and flint, all material which had been deliberately added to improve the working and firing qualities of the clay. A range of naturally occurring detrital inclusions are also present.

Methodology
The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present.

Recommendations
The assemblage is largely undiagnostic and no further analysis is required.

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Appendix 2a prehistoric pottery archive

Context	Trench	Feature	Feature Type	Draw	Fabric	F2	dsc	QTY	WT	vess #	NV	vessel type	form	dec	surf	ab	burnt	res	REF	Comment	Spot date	Date	rim type	rim %	rim diam	base type
1704	17	1703	Pit		GrCM	G	U	1	16			Beaker		fingertip impressed all over	ww	Y				fti rusticated	later Neolithic early Bronze Age					
2104	21	2103	Pit		Qfinemica	Q	R	1	14	4	1	Jar	Hill B		B						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC	direct flat	10	14	
2104	21	2103	Pit		QfineQuSF	Q	R	2	8			?	?								later Iron Age	350-100/50BC	rounded everted			
2104	21	2103	Pit		QfineQuSF	Q	D	1	16					incised scored	S						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		QmedQuSFV	Q	U	7	103						S						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		QmedQuSFV	Q	U	12	70						B						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		Qmed	Q	U	9	30						ww						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		QQuMC	Q	U	4	13						S						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		QmedOXFlSVC	Q	U	12	54							Y					later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		QFlCM	Q	U	11	45						S						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				
2104	21	2103	Pit		QFlCM	Q	B	1	28						S						later Iron Age	350-100/50BC				stepped
4108	41	4107	Ditch		GrCM	G	U	1	3							Y					Early Bronze Age					
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		FlCC	F	R	1	10	3	1	Jar	G4		S			bfr int rim			Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC	flattened int lip	6	16	
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		FlCC	F	U	7	44						S						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		FlAM	F	U	1	20							Y	Y				Early	850/800-				

Context	Trench	Feature	Feature Type	Draw	Fabric	F2	dsc	QTY	WT	vess #	NV	vessel type	form	dec	surf	ab	burnt	res	REF	Comment	Spot date	Date	rim type	rim %	rim diam	base type
																					Iron Age	600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		QFlCM	F	U	4	39						S						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		FlMCGrSM	F	U	1	5								Y				Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		FlMCGrSM	F	U	3	11						S	Y	Y				Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		FlCC	F	D	1	6	3?				pinched out cordon diagonal slashes	S						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		QFlCM	F	D	1	5					double incised band	S	Y					Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		QFlSFred	F	U	3	4						B						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6406b	64b	6405b	Pit		QFlSF	F	U	1	1						S						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6408b	64b	6407b	Pit	Yes	FlCFmica	F	R	1	25	2		Jar	G4	impressed single bands on neck and shoulder	S	Y				Xjoins with 6610b	Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6408b	64b	6407b	Pit		FlAF	F	U	1	23						S						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6408b	64b	6407b	Pit		FlCM	F	B	1	5						Sint						Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				simple
6410b	64b	6409b	Pit	Yes	FlCFmica	F	CP	30	274	1	1	Bowl	N3	Incised triangles. Triangles formed of triple band on shoulder and double row? Of triangles formed of	B	Y	YES		Exning, Gravel Hill, Fengate	very nice	Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC	Direct rounded	15	20	omphalos

Context	Trench	Feature	Feature Type	Draw	Fabric	F2	dsc	QTY	WT	vess #	NV	vessel type	form	dec	surf	ab	burnt	res	REF	Comment	Spot date	Date	rim type	rim %	rim diam	base type
														double band filled with short lines below girth. Girth marked with an incised band												
6410b	64b	6409b	Pit	Yes	FlCFmica	F	R	1	32	2	1	Jar	G4	Nicked along rim edge, impressed single bands on neck and shoulder	S	Y				Xjoins with 6408B	Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC	flattened int lip	5	19	
6410b	64b	6409b	Pit		FlCFmica	F	U	2	5							Y					Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC				
6411b	64b	6409b	Pit		FlCFmica	F	R	1	4	1		Bowl	N3		B	Y				4 joining	Early Iron Age	850/800-600/500 BC	Direct rounded			
6411b	64b	6409b	Pit		FlCFmica	F	R	1	3	2	1	Jar	G4		B	V										

Appendix 3: Howlett Way, Trimley St Martin (TYN 151): Post Roman ceramics

Sue Anderson, October 2018.

Pottery

Eleven sherds of pottery weighing 183g were collected from seven contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th–11th c.	1	16		1
Late Colchester-type ware	COLL	M.14th–15th c.	2	9		1
Late medieval and transitional ware Essex type	LMTE	15th–16th c.	1	12		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	2	117		2
Iron-glazed blackware	IGBW	16th-18th c.	1	4		1
Chinese porcelain	PORCC	16th-21st c.	1	2	0.07	1
Creamware	CRW	18th c.	1	3		1
Staffs-type white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSW	18th c.	1	17		1
Yellow kitchenware	YELW	L.18th-E.20th c.	1	3		1
Totals			*11*	*183*	*0.07*	*10*

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Norfolk and Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

One base fragment of Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford-type ware, with a yellowish deposit internally, was recovered from ditch fill 5204. Three sherds of two late medieval vessels were recovered, comprising two body sherds of Colchester-type ware from context 470, and an abraded fragment of Essex-type late medieval and transitional ware with internal olive green glaze from pit fill 6204.

The majority of sherds were of post-medieval or modern date and included the typical range of fabrics of 16th to 19th-century date. Local post-medieval earthenwares (GRE, IGBW) were represented by a body sherd and two base fragments, recovered from ditch fill 5204, pit fill 5604A and ditch fill 6704. A small fragment of a Chinese porcelain bowl from ditch fill 6804 may be contemporary with these, but is perhaps more likely to be later; it has a blue hand-painted border internally. Two sherds of 18th-century refined whitewares comprised a base fragment of creamware from ditch fill 3705 and a rim of a white stoneware plate with moulded ‘seed’ decoration from ditch fill 5204. The latest find was a piece of slip-decorated yellow ware from ditch fill 3705.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	No	Spotdate
?	-	470	-	COLL	2	M.14th-15th c.
37	3703	3705	ditch	CRW YELW	2	L.18th c.+
52	5203	5204	ditch	THET GRE SWSW	3	18th c.
56	5603A	5604A	pit	IGBW	1	16th-18th c.
62	6203	6204	pit	LMTE	1	15th-16th c.
67	6703	6704	ditch	GRE	1	16th-18th c.
68	6803	6804	ditch	PORCC	1	16th-21st c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditch fills and was probably redeposited. Two pits contained late medieval and post-medieval sherds, but in such small quantities that the spotdates can only provide a rough guide.

Discussion and recommendations

The presence of a Thetford-type ware base sherd is of interest and may indicate Late Saxon activity in the area. Otherwise, this small assemblage is largely of post-medieval or modern date and comprises fabrics which are typically found in these periods across the region and beyond. They are widely dispersed across the site and do not form any obvious clusters. The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

Ceramic building material

Thirty-six fragments (2342g) of fourteen 29 objects were collected from nine contexts. Table 3 shows the quantities by form. A catalogue by context is included in Appendix 2.

Form	Code	No	Wt (g)	Min no
Plain roof tile: medieval/late med	RTM	1	26	1
Post-medieval brick	LB	15	1547	10
	LB?	4	28	3
Plain roof tile: late/post-medieval	RTP	6	272	6
	RTP?	2	78	2
Pantile	PAN	7	140	6
Quarry floor tile	QFT	1	251	1
Total		*36*	*2342*	*29*

Table 3. CBM quantities by form.

A fragment of abraded medieval roof tile was recovered from ditch fill 6804. It was in a fine sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions (fsf) and had a reduced core.

All other brick/tile in this group was of post-medieval or early modern date. There were up to 19 fragments of post-medieval brick, some of which may be of late medieval date (e.g. five fragments in an estuarine clay fabric from ditch fill 3705). The majority of pieces were abraded and had no complete dimensions, but two fragments from pit fill 5606A were in fine sandy handmade fabrics with flint and ferrous inclusions (fsffe) and measured 65mm thick, suggesting a 19th-century date. Fragments of pantile and plain roof tile of post-medieval date were also recovered, but these were also abraded and probably residual. A fragment of a worn quarry floor tile in a fine sandy micaceous fabric with occasional coares quartz inclusions (fsmcq) came from ditch fill 6206.

Like the pottery, this assemblage is largely of post-medieval or modern date and was found widely dispersed across the site, mainly in ditches. The assemblage has been fully recorded and could be discarded if required.

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Appendix 3a: Pottery summary catalogue

A more complete catalogue is available in the archive

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Spot date
0470	COLL	U	2	9	1				M.14-15
3705	CRW	B	1	3	1				18
3705	YELW	D	1	3	1			white slip, ?mocha, brown line	L.18-19
5204	GRE	B	1	43	1				16-18
5204	SWSW	R	1	17	1	plate	everted	moulded seed pattern, scalloped edge	18
5204	THET	B	1	16	1				L.9-11
5604A	IGBW	B?	1	4	1				16-18
6204	LMTE	D	1	12	1				16?
6704	GRE	D	1	74	1				16-18
6804	PORCC	R	1	2	1	bowl	flaring	HP blue border int	16-21
Total			*11*	*183*	*10*				

Appendix 3b: Ceramic building material

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	minno	abr	length	width	height	comments	date
2804	fsf	LB	3	7	1						lmed/pmed
3705	est	LB	5	178	3	+				red	lmed?
3705	fs	PAN	4	24	3	+					pmed
3705	fsf	LB?	3	14	2						pmed
3705	fsg	RTP	2	30	2	++					pmed
3705	msf	LB?	1	14	1	++					lmed/pmed
3705	msgf	LB	2	13	1	+					pmed
5204	fsffe	RTP?	1	11	1					flake, poss LB	pmed
5604A	fs	PAN	3	116	3	+					pmed
5604A	msffe	LB	1	72	1	+					pmed
5606A	fsffe	LB	1	421	1	+			65		19
5606A	fsffe	LB	1	234	1	+			65		19
6206	fsf	RTP	1	28	1	++					pmed
6206	fsmcq	QFT	1	251	1				40	edge reduced, worn	pmed
6704	msffe	LB	1	32	1	++					pmed
6704	fsfe	RTP	1	130	1	+					pmed
6704	msfe	RTP?	1	67	1	+				dark buff surfaces	lmed/pmed
6706	fs	RTP	1	48	1	+					pmed
6804	msfcp	LB	1	590	1	++			50+		lmed?
6804	fs	RTP	1	36	1						pmed
6804	fsf	RTM	1	26	1	+				reduced core	med
Total			*36*	*2342*	*29*						

Notes: fabrics – est – estuarine clay; fs/ms – fine/medium sandy; fsf/msf – fs/ms with flint; fsg – fs with grog; fsffe/msffe – fsf/msf with ferrous inclusions; fsfe/msfe – fs/ms with ferrous inclusions; msfg/msfcp – msf with grog/clay pellets; fsmcq – fine sandy micaceous with coarse quartz.

Appendix 4: Howletts Way, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP1) HWTE18 = TYN15

The animal bone summary assessment and catalogue
by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for PCAS. Nov. 2018

Methodology
This assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present with the total number of bones identified to each species (NISP). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. Where possible, sheep and goat were distinguished following Salvagano and Albarella, 2017. As this is a small assemblage, the catalogue was produced directly into a table in the appendix.

The faunal assemblage
A total of 821g of bone, consisting of 196 pieces, was found during excavations at this site, with the remains quantified in Table 1.

Ctxt	Trench	Feature	Prov. Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
2804	28	Ditch 2803	Late Med/PM	4	21	Mammal	4
5604B	74	Pit 7403	PM/19th	96	60	Goat	96
6204	62	Pit 6203	16th?	32	380	Cattle	5
6204						Mammal	27
6204				25	147	Cattle	3
6204						Mammal	22
6804	68	Ditch 6803	16th – 21st	2	78	Cattle	1
6804						Sheep	1
7404	74	Pit 7403	Undated	37	135	Cattle	6
7404						Mammal	31
TOTALS				196	821g		196

Table 1. Quantification of the bone assemblage by context, feature, date, count, weight in grams and species.

The remains varied in condition. Some elements are complete and appear to have been buried rapidly. Others, particularly in the pit fill 6204, showed some weathering, suggesting exposure for a time, resulting in cracking of the bone. Many fills produced heavily fragmented, fragile and porous pieces. Several bones of a juvenile animal was produced from pit 5604B, with juvenile bones more fragile than those of adult, these bones are heavily fragmented and bones have not fused, resulting in a higher count of fragments.

No gnawing was seen on any of the bone, suggesting scavenger activity was low.

Species, ages and modifications
Three species were identified: cattle, sheep and goat. Many contexts produced unidentified fragments that could only be identified as 'mammal'.

Cattle were seen in four fills. Many large limb bones were seen, suggesting meat waste. One complete metacarpal from ditch fill 6804 could be measured for an estimate of the shoulder height, indicating an animal of approximately 1.3m at the shoulder, suggesting a large Celtic shorthorn or larger breed.

Sheep was identified from ditch fill 6804, with a tibia. Pit fill 5604B produced numerous bones of a young **goat**, which suggests an articulated burial. The pit fill producing the young goat included artefacts of a post-medieval to 19th century date, so it is possible this young goat was a pet or kept to supply milk, which is easier for people with a lactose intolerance to digest. Whole burials can suggest a diseased animal or a natural death where consumption of the meat is avoided.

Numerous fragments of bone with no diagnostic zones were found, many quite fragmented; these could only be identified as mammal, some of which showed some butchering evidence, suggesting they probably came from the other meat mammals identified in this assemblage.

Discussion

The assemblage is largely derived from the butchering and meat waste from cattle and sheep. These animals would have provided milk and, in the case of the sheep, wool; both would have provided skins and other by-products after culling. The goat remains suggest the complete burial of an unbutchered animal, which may have been kept with a mother used for milking. Goats can be quite difficult animals to keep in a cold climate and suffer in bad weather, so this may have been a natural death.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage with little potential to produce further information. No further work is required on this particular assemblage unless further excavations are carried out at this site that produced further bone, when it is recommended that this assemblage is included in the final analysis.

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Appendix 4a: Summary catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from HWTE18/TYN151

Key:
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
6204	32	380	Cattle	5	5				Humerus, radius/ulna, patella, carpals x 2,	1	2	Cut, chopped	Radius and ulna chopped mid shaft, cut humerus
6204			Mammal	27									Porous and fragmentary
7404	37	135	Cattle	6	6				Mandible, talus, carpal, isolated lower molars				
7404			Mammal	31									Heavily fragmented
6804	2	78	Cattle	1	1				Metacarpal	1	1	Cut at distal end	Robust, stature = 1.3m at shoulder
6804			Sheep	1	1				Tibia				
6204	25	147	Cattle	3	3				Radius, ulna, tooth		2	Chopped ulna	Some weathering and cracking
6204			Mammal	22									Heavily fragmented and porous
2804	4	21	Mammal	4									
5604B	96	60	Goat	96		96			Scapula, vertebrae, ribs, upper molar, tail vertebrae, skull fragments,		2	None	Articulated burial? Disturbed burial of young goat

Evaluation of archaeobotanical remains from excavations on land at Trimley St Martin, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

(site code: HWTE18)

by Charles Simpson BSc (Hons) MA MRSB

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by PCAS Archaeology on land at Trimley St Martin, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

Excavations recorded a number of pits but no further additional information for the excavations was provided.

Six bulk samples from these features were submitted for processing and an evaluation of their archaeobotanical content.

Methodology

Samples were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al*. (1980), for the recovery of biological remains.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 250 micron mesh sieve. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and dried.

The processed flots were examined for plant macrofossils and other biological remains. The residues were sorted and re-sampled (due to large volume) where necessary. Where present, these subsamples were also examined for larger plant macrofossils and archaeological finds which were noted down and bagged.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope using x10, x20 and x35 magnifications and the archaeobotanical remains noted were identified where possible and tabulated in Table 1 below, using the nomenclature of Stace (1997). Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Berggren 1981; Cappers et al. 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000; Preston et. al. 2002).

Plant macrofossils were preserved mostly by charring with some evidence of mineral replacement.

The abundance of weed / herb species (x = scarce <10; xx = moderate 10-50; xxx = frequent 50-250; xxxx = super abundant >250) of each archaeobotanical type was estimated and presented in Table 1. All cereals are presented as a count of individual numbers per line entry.

As different volumes of samples were processed, the results were normalised in order that meaning comparisons may be made between samples.

Roots and other plant parts, snail shells, small animal bones along with insect & arthropod remains etc. were also noted, but were not removed from the flots. Any obvious modern contaminants were also noted along with any seeds that were not charred, mineral-replaced or waterlogged. The results are presented in Table 1.

Results

The composition of the assemblage was within the normal environmental parameters of the area and consisted of very low densities of primarily charred or mineral replaced macrofossils.

Seeds/fruits of common herb species (weeds and grassland plants) were present in the sample. They included *Betula pendula* (silver birch) and *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Corylus avellana* (hazelnut), *Rumex sp*. (docks), Sambucus nigra (elderberry), *Silene flos-cuculi* (ragged robin), *Stellaria media* (chickweed), *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell), *Vicea sp*. (peas / vetches) and *Viola sp.* (violets).

Whilst some *Triticum sp.* stalk and root was recovered in sample (7404), this was all modern contaminant.

The other contaminants were restricted to a few examples of *Chenopodium album* in each of the samples where they were present that did not pass the tweezer test (Kroll 2016: 132) along with a single windblown Betula pendula in samples (6806), (7404) and (64086). As such, these items provided no grounds for potential weakening of any interpretation being drawn from the other archaeobotanical remains in general.

The one exception to this is the high quantity of wheat remains in sample (7404) may indicate a recent ploughing event has disturbed this context and its results should not be relied upon.

Other Results

Items removed from the residues of all samples are summarised in the table below.

Context & <Sample> No.	Bone	Charcoal	Pottery	Fired Clay	Flint
2104 <1>			x	x	
64108 <2>		x	x		x
6806 <3>		x	x	x	
7404 <4>					x
64068 <5>			x		
64066 <6>					

Discussion

The assemblages of plant remains from the two samples appears to be composed predominantly of very low density scatters of preserved macrofossils. There was no evidence of any potential crop species or even segetal weeds. Whilst *Chenopodium album* is often viewed as a segetal weed, due to it's ubiquitous nature, their presence on this occasion is of no significance.

Sample (64108) provides the most interesting evidence. This sample contained a large quantity of charcoal but produced remarkably quiet results with regards to archaeo-botanical evidence. The only

exception for this is the high number of charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments recovered. Closer examination of these showed many had a thin wall and underdeveloped structure. Hazelnut pericarp fragments are a common find on Iron Age sites, the shells being disposed in fires after the kernels are eaten (López-Dóriga 2018: 25; Hall & Huntley 2007). However, it is possible that the small size and underdeveloped nature suggest that some of them were young fruits and were merely present (possibly on the branches) when the hazel was burned as a fuel. Sample (6806) also contained similar evidence although in smaller quantities.

The remaining taxa found across the samples all had densities insufficient to provide conclusive evidence in any specific direction - often only one or two seeds. Taken as a whole the taxa recovered all point to the locality being a grassland with marginal scrub in antiquity.

Charcoal and Wood Fragments - statement of potential

Some of the samples contained significant quantities of small fragment charcoal. Therefore, there is a good chance that the potential for meaningful C14 analysis on these samples could be achieved. Even if the sample size (or fragment size) proved too low for conventional C14 test, results could still be gained using more advanced AMS techniques.

The preservation and quantity of some of the charred wood is sufficient that further taxonomic identification could be carried out by a specialist.

Recommendations

Irrespective of the low densities involved, the results from this site are average to good with regard to the levels of preservation of paleoenvironmental material. Future excavations at this site should certainly be accompanied by a programme of sampling and assessment of suitable deposits to establish whether further human occupation evidence has occurred elsewhere in the area.

No further analysis of the macro-botanical remains recovered or the sample residues is warranted.

Conservation

The dried flots and plant material from the residues, have no particular conservation requirements.

Retention and disposal

All samples from the deposits considered here have been returned to PCAS Archaeology for their retention / disposal.

Archive

A paper and electronic copy of this report has been supplied to PCAS Archaeology and a copy of the paper and electronic records pertaining to the work have been kept by Charles Simpson.

References

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Table 1: Sample Analysis - HWTE18

		Context No.	>	2104	64108	6806	7404	64086	64066
		Spot Date	>	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
		Environmental Sample No.	>	<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>	<5>	<6>
		Volume Processed (litres)		20	10	20	20	10	10
Latin Name		Common Name							
Triticum aestevium		bread wheat (stem & root)					xx (pmc)		
Betula pedula		silver birch				x (pmc)	x (pmc)	x (pmc)	
Chenopodium album		fat hen		x		x	x	x	x
Corylus avellana		hazelnut			xx	x			
Rumex sp.		docks							x
Sambucus nigra		elderberry						x (pmc)	
Silene flos-cuculi		ragged robin					x		
Stellaria media		chickweed		x					
Veronica hederifolia		ivy-leaved speedwell		x		x			
Vicea sp		peas / vetches					x		
Viola sp.		violets				x			
roolets				xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx
mollusc shells									xx
insect rems.					x		xx		

Appendix 6: TYN151 Howlett Way, Trimley St. Martin Metal Finds Assessment

By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

A total of ninety-six metal finds were submitted for assessment, almost all of which were made of iron, with only one object of copper alloy and one of aluminium. Almost the entire assemblage was unstratified, most commonly from the topsoil of a trench; see the Appendix for full details of context. There was also a small amount of metalwork from features.

The finds were recorded into an Excel spreadsheet, including count and weight, and a catalogue produced.

The Assemblage

This collection of metalwork is almost exclusively undated – due to a large proportion of it being comprised of nails which are undiagnostic, most especially when they are recovered from the topsoil. Thirty-nine objects were found to be nails, which makes up 40% of the overall assemblage; all were recovered from the topsoil, except for a nail or stud from ditch fill 204 and a nail from pit fill 5606a.

Much of the assemblage is likely to be the result of agricultural processes and includes many undiagnostic or fragmentary pieces that have clearly been affected by activity of this kind on the site and may also be from machinery or similar.

After nails the most common find here is horseshoes, with six in total – none of which are complete from this site. The horseshoe fragments all came from topsoil deposits, and all are of post-medieval or modern date, evidenced by their narrow profile. Often mistaken for small horseshoes are heel irons, of which there certainly two incomplete pieces from this site.

Other finds identified include staples, nuts and bolts, casters, and many fragmentary pieces.

The copper alloy object is a button which is probably no earlier than 19th century in date. A crumpled aluminium can was also recovered.

Statement of Potential

This assemblage is a typical agricultural collection, with no pieces of any antiquity, and many remain undiagnostic. The horseshoes, which are possibly the most recognisable part of the metalwork are incomplete and many are probably early 20th century in date. Recovering horseshoes on a probable agricultural site is not unusual.

There are no other finds of interest and the assemblage had little potential to add to the story of the site.

Further work and discard

This assemblage requires no further work. All pieces have been catalogued. Discard of much of this assemblage is advised, most especially the pieces which are both undiagnostic and unstratified, but this will need to be carried out with the consent of the local authority.

SF No.	Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	X-RAY?
1	6400a	64a	Iron	1	145	Strip	Unknown	large curving rectangular strip	-		Topsoil	N
2	6400a	64a	Iron	1	7	Nail	Unknown	shank only	H>55		Topsoil	N
3	6400a	64a	Iron	1	54	Strip	Unknown	curving tapering strip	-		Topsoil	N
4	6400a	64a	Iron	1	5	Nail	Unknown	incomplete, missing part of shank, circular head	H>51		Topsoil	N
5	7000	70	Aluminium	1	30	Tin can	Modern	crumpled sheet can	-		Topsoil	N
6	7000	70	Iron	1	56	Vessel fragment	Modern	curving body fragment	-		Topsoil	N
7	7100	71	Iron	1	18.5	Nail	Unknown	encrusted	H63		Topsoil	N
8	7100	71	Iron	1	11.6	Nail	Unknown	missing head	H>49		Topsoil	N
9	9100		Iron	1	6	Strip	Unknown	rectangular incomplete strip	L>41 W19			N
10	7200	72	Iron	1	31.3	?Knife	Unknown	encrusted, possible incomplete knife	L>68		Topsoil	Y
11	7200	72	Iron	1	6.2	Nail	Unknown	flat circular head	H37		Topsoil	N
12	7200	72	Iron	1	45	Fragment	Unknown	trapezoidal solid piece	-		Topsoil	N
13	7300	73	Iron	1	21	Staple	Post-medieval	U-shaped	L41 W34		Topsoil	N
14	6700	67	Iron	1	11	Nail	Unknown	complete; circular domed head	H55		Topsoil	N
15	6700	67	Iron	1	9	Nail	Unknown	circular head	H49.5		Topsoil	N
16	5900	59	Iron	1	14	Blob	Unknown	amorphous blob	-		Topsoil	N
17	5600b	56b	Iron	2	171	Cast fragment	Modern	amorphous solid cast fragments	-		Topsoil	N
17	5600b	56b	Iron	1	19.6	Nail	Unknown	flat square head	H67		Topsoil	N
17	5600b	56b	Iron	1	22.5	?Screwdriver	Modern	incomplete, possibly cross-haired end	-		Topsoil	N
18	5700	57	Iron	1	21.7	Nail	Unknown	flat, ?square head	H58		Topsoil	N

19	5700	57	Iron	1	5.4	Nail	Unknown	shank only	H>45		Topsoil	N
19	5700	57	Iron	1	11.5	Fragment	Unknown	irregular flat fragment	-		Topsoil	N
20	4100	41	Iron	1	249	Horseshoe	Modern	incomplete; one narrow branch only; no nail holes or fullers groove visible	L140	L19th-20thc.	Topsoil	N
21	4200	42	Copper alloy	1	4	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; missing loop on reverse; undecorated	D21.5		Topsoil	N
22	5400	54	Iron	1	69	Nail	Unknown	large domed circular head	H127		Topsoil	N
23	3800	38	Iron	1	130.6	Horseshoe	Modern	incomplete; only one branch present; narrow web, no nail holes visible	L103		Topsoil	N
23	3800	38	Iron	1	9.7	Nail	Unknown	missing part of hsnak; flat rectangular head	H>47		Topsoil	N
24	4400	44	Iron	1	29	Fragment	Unknown	curving cast fragment	-		Topsoil	N
25	4500	45	Iron	1	37	Fragment	Unknown	flat fragment	-		Topsoil	N
26	5300	53	Iron	1	8.4	Nail	Unknown	missing head	H>47		Topsoil	N
27	5200	52	Iron	1	59	Bolt	Modern	circular sectioned shaft, no head	H75		Topsoil	N
27	5200	52	Iron	1	34	Strip	Unknown	irregular rectangular strip	-		Topsoil	N
27	5200	52	Iron	1	15	?Stud	Unknown	encrusted but may be a small squat stud with circular head	H29		Topsoil	N
29	5100	51	Iron	1	5.6	Nail	Unknown	shank only	-		Topsoil	N
29	5100	51	Iron	1	80	Fragment	Unknown	flat fragment	-		Topsoil	N
29	5100	51	Iron	1	37.4	Horseshoe	Post-medieval	one narrow branch remaining; one encrusted nail visible	L>95		Topsoil	N
30	5100	51	Iron	1	8	Nail	Unknown	flat circular head	H55		Topsoil	N
31	4900	49	Iron	1	21	Nail	Unknown	circular head	H93		Topsoil	N
31	4900	49	Iron	1	45	Fitting	Modern	circular with central hole, tapering in	H19 D32.5		Topsoil	N

								profile				
32	4900	49	Iron	1	76	Nail	Unknown	long nail or bolt; shaft seems to exapand at end, but may be corrosion; circular head	H147		Topsoil	N
32	4900	49	Iron	1	15	Fragment	Unknown	amorphous fragment	-		Topsoil	N
32	6600	66	Iron	1	40	Fragment	Unknown	amorphous fragment	-		Topsoil	N
32	6600	66	Iron	1	12.5	Nail	Unknown	missing head	H>59.6		Topsoil	N
33	4700	47	Iron	1	267	Fragment	Modern	flat cast triangular piece	-		Topsoil	N
34	7400	74	Iron	1	157	Fragment	Modern	irregular solid longish piece, possibly related to 2nd fragment in this context	-		Topsoil	N
34	7400	74	Iron	1	109	Caster	Modern	incomplete fitting, with ceramic or plastic roller around end	-		Topsoil	N
35	3400	34	Iron	1	5	Nail	Unknown	circular head, missing part of shank	H>29		Topsoil	N
35	3400	34	Iron	1	88	Horseshoe	Post-medieval	one branch only, no nail holes visible, broad web	L99		Topsoil	N
36	3400	34	Iron	1	4	Nail	Unknown	incomplete, missing part of shank, circular head	H>31		Topsoil	N
37	3000	30	Iron	1	53	Fitting	Modern	tongue-shaped cast strip with circular bolt through one end	-		Topsoil	N
38	3100	31	Iron	1	29	Heel iron	Post-medieval	incomplete, one brach only; two circular nails visible along length	L63		Topsoil	N
39	3200	32	Iron	1	6	Nail	Unknown	rectangular head	H65		Topsoil	N
40	2100	21	Iron	1	10	Nail	Unknown	square sectioned	H48		Topsoil	N

40	2100	21	Iron	1	16.5	Wire	Modern	wire loop and length wrapped around amorphous fragment	-		Topsoil	N
41	2900	29	Iron	1	23	Nail	Unknown	circular head	H80		Topsoil	N
42	2800	28	Iron	1	1639	Agricultural fitting	Modern	?ploughshare; heavy solid piece; rectangular in plan, possible socket at one end	-		Topsoil	N
43	2800	28	Iron	1	126.5	Fitting	Modern	solid rectangular piece with projecting tab	-		Topsoil	N
44	1800	18	Iron	1	4.6	?Nail	Unknown	irregular shaft, possible flat head, pointed end	H42		Topsoil	N
45	1900	19	Iron	1	21.5	Heel iron	Post-medieval	incomplete; only one branch present; narrow web, no nail holes visible	L59		Topsoil	N
45	1900	19	Iron	2	18	Nails	Unknown	one missing head; one with oval head	-		Topsoil	N
45	1900	19	Iron	1	47.5	Bolt	Modern	circular sectioned shaft with rounded head	H90.5		Topsoil	N
45	1900	19	Iron	1	58	Nut	Modern	square in plan, hole in centre	L30 W28		Topsoil	N
46	1300	13	Iron	1	15.5	Fragment	Unknown	amorphous fragment	-		Topsoil	N
46	1300	13	Iron	1	23	Nail	Unknown	missing part of shank; T-shaped head	H>71		Topsoil	N
47	1700	17	Iron	1	3.4	?Nail	Unknown	shank only	H>44.5		Topsoil	N
47	1700	17	Iron	1	31.5	Strip	Modern	cast fragment	-		Topsoil	N
48	2700	27	Iron	1	264	?Tool fragment	Modern	possibly part of a spade or similar; flattish fragment with irregular wavy edges, and one projecting point	-		Topsoil	N

49	2400	24	Iron	2	112	Strips	Unknown	rectangular incomplete strip fragments	-		Topsoil	N
50	1600	16	Iron	2	57	?Nails	Unknown	both encrusted, but appear nail shaped, both flat headed	H67 & H7		Topsoil	N
51	1200	12	Iron	1	18	Fragment	Unknown	trianglar in section, fragment	-		Topsoil	N
52	1100	11	Iron	1	12	Nail	Unknown	complete; circular head, slightly convex; rectangular sectioned shaft	H61		Topsoil	N
53	1190		Iron	1	342	Fitting	Modern	flat rectangular sheet with moulded internal raised area	L127 W70			N
54	3600	36	Iron	1	63	Clench bolt	Unknown	large, circular sectioned shank; oval head; opposite end circular and lipped	H112		Topsoil	N
54	3600	36	Iron	1	106	Fitting	Modern	triangular in plan with lipped edge	-		Topsoil	N
55	1000	10	Iron	3	41.5	Nails	Unknown	2 complete, one missing part of shank; rectangular head and one circular	-		Topsoil	N
55	1000	10	Iron	1	140	Strip	Modern	solid cast slightly tapering strip; two possible holes or slot down centre	-		Topsoil	N
55	1000	10	Iron	1	57	Horseshoe	Modern	incomplete; one branch only, narrow, no nail holes visible	L86.5		Topsoil	N
56	2400	24	Iron	1	227	Nail	Modern	very large; round head	H230		Topsoil	N
56	2400	24	Iron	1	589	Fitting	Modern	large heavy duty strip, curving and with a projecting tab	-		Topsoil	N

57	400	4	Iron	1	174	Cast fragment	Modern	solid irregular fragment	-		Topsoil	N
58	300	3	Iron	1	55	?Horseshoe	Post-medieval	semi-circular in plan, possibly one branch of shoe, no nail holes;tapers to blunt end	L>86		Topsoil	N
59	900	9	Iron	1	11	Fragment	Unknown	amorphous fragment	-		Topsoil	N
59	900	9	Iron	2	27	Nails	Unknown	shanks only	-		Topsoil	N
60	800	8	Iron	1	11	Bolt	Modern	hexagonal head; screw threaded shank	H52 D11		Topsoil	N
	204	2	Iron	1	2.5	Nail/Stud	Post-medieval	small nail, encrusted round domed head	H27		Ditch	N
	3705	37	Iron	1	19	Sheet fragment	Unknown	thin sheet with one curving edge	-		Ditch	N
	5604a	56a	Iron	1	24	Staple	Post-medieval	U-shaped staple; encrusted	L46 W25		Pit	N
	5606a	56a	Iron	1	75	Nail	Modern	tapering shaft; flat head	H100		Pit	N

Appendix 7: Trimley St Mary, TYN 151

Assessment of the flint

by Sarah Bates, October 2018

Methodology

Each flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

The flint

Fourteen pieces of flint were recovered from the site. They are summarised by type in Table 1 and listed by context in Appendix 1. The flint catalogue is included in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Flint by type

Type	Number
multi platform blade core	1
flake	4
spall	3
retouched flake	1
retouched fragment	1
end scraper	1
utilised flake	3

A small quite chunky multi platform flake core has produced mainly quite squat flakes from several edges and is probably exhausted (unsuitable for further use) [204].

Four flakes are present [1704], [7404]. They are generally quite small and squat and from multi platform cores. This can be seen either from the multi directional flake scars on their dorsal surfaces and/or from the platform surfaces some of which are faceted from former flaked faces. The flakes have clearly been struck with some attention paid to the maintenance and use of the cores used and only one flake has cortex. The flakes are all quite sharp and are unpatinated. Two very small flakes have been classed as spalls due to their size [1704] and another very small thin spall is also present [2804].

There is an end scraper made on quite thick ovate flake which narrows to its proximal end and thick hard hammer struck platform [5700]. Of note is the nature of the retouch which extends almost halfway along the length of the dorsal face and includes a few very narrow long removals which run parallel and longitudinally.

An incomplete flake has retouch along the surviving part of its left lateral edge; this forms a quite thin scraper-like edge although there is an irregular small notch or indentation partway along [1704]. A flake-like fragment – possibly a flake with part of one surface fractured off – (or possibly of thermal origin) has slight retouch on one concave edge and a short length of 'notched' or denticular edge surviving at its opposite side (and retouched from the opposite face) [6410].

Three flakes have slight edge damage which is unifacial and probably use-related, two [1704] and a very small flake [5204]. The latter, and one of those [1704] have cortex along a thicker opposite

edge and the other flake has cortex along its wide platform. These aspects may have led to the selection of these flakes for use, they are all, otherwise, fairly unremarkable pieces.

Context and discussion

The greatest number of flints were found in pit [1703] which also contained pottery (the date of which is unknown at writing). There is a consistency in the nature of the flint with small flakes and other pieces from quite well worked cores. The flint is quite sharp. It cannot provide a definitive date as there are no closely dateable piece but its nature suggests a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date (probably more likely earlier rather than later Bronze Age).

Two small flakes came from pit [7404] in which was also found animal bone and oyster shell – suggesting that the flint was residual there.

The small core which was found in ditch [203] and was well-used seems likely to be of similar date (as above) although it probably occurred residually in the ditch.

A scraper was found in topsoil from trench 57. It is slightly unusual with its thick hard hammer struck platform and the almost 'scale-flaking' from part of its distal end. It dates from the Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age but is not closely dateable.

The other three flints were found individually in different features. A retouched flake or fragment was found with pottery and charcoal in pit [6409] (date of pottery unknown at time of writing), and a small utilised flake and a spall came from ditches both of which were probably of historic date.

Potential of the flint for further study

The flint represents activity during the prehistoric period and most of it probably dates from the later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age. It is possible that one or two flint-containing pits are of prehistoric date and one of these contains the greatest number of flints from the site.

A core and a scraper, which are probably of the most intrinsic interest, were found (?residually) in a ditch and in the topsoil respectively and therefore offer little potential for further comment although they demonstrate the working and use of flint in the vicinity.

However, the distribution of the flint across the site overall is unknown by the writer; it is not possible to comment on whether or not the material from different trenches is at all closely located.

There is little potential for further work on the flint although it would be of interest to ascertain the date of pottery found at the site and to consider the flint in the light of that and also to consider the overall distribution of the flint to see whether activity area/s may be suggested.

Appendix 7a: Flint by context

HER	Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity
TYN 151	1704	utfl	utilised flake	2
TYN 151	1704	retf	retouched flake	1
TYN 151	1704	flak	flake	2
TYN 151	1704	flak	spall	2
TYN 151	204	core	multi platform blade core	1
TYN 151	2804	flak	spall	1
TYN 151	5204	utfl	utilised flake	1
TYN 151	5700	scpf	end scraper	1
TYN 151	6410	retf	retouched fragment	1
TYN 151	7404	flak	flake	2

Appendix 7b; Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
5700	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	0	0	qu thick longish ovate with narrower thick hh plat, ret from dist edge extends almost halfway up length - inclg a few sm v narrow long removals, thin grey cort along thick left side along prox part
5204	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	v sm thick with cort along left edge, slight poss edge ut of opp edge
1704	utfl	utilised flake	2	0	2	2	0	0			0	1	0	both qu sm and sq, 1 thinner with cort wide plat and mdds, 1 - thicker with plat faceted/former flaked, both with v slight prob edge ut
1704	retf	retouched flake	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	smallish frag/fl. ret along surviving left edge - scr-like but with a sm slight indent/notch
1704	flak	flake	2	0	2	0	0	0	quite		0	0	0	1 - v sm sq thickish, irreg ventral face and mdds, 1 - qu sm, also mdds, longish
1704	flak	spall	2	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	
6410	retf	retouched fragment	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	fl like frag but has therm surfaces, slight ret of one concave edge and off opp edge/face as two sm 'notches'/detics
7404	flak	flake	2	0	2	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0	sm sq fls from mpc, quite neat, both with facetted/former flaked plats

2804	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	sm thin
204	core	multi platform blade core	1	69	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	sm chunky well-used fl core, sm areas of cortex surviving. Prob exhausted

Appendix 8: TYN151 Howlett Way, Trimley St. Martin Glass Finds Assessment

By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

A total of eight pieces of glass were submitted for assessment; all the pieces are post-medieval in date. This report provides a summary of what was recovered.

The Assemblage

Ditch fill 5204 produced a single piece of opaque glass, weighing 1g. The glass was much worn and slightly curving vessel fragment. It measured 17.5mm x 12mm with a thickness of 2mm.

Pit fill 5604a produced a light green flattish fragment, which was probably from a bottle. It weighed 6g and measured 43.5mm by 18mm with a thickness of 3.5mm.

Ditch fill 6804 contained six pieces of dark green bottle glass, probably from the same vessel. Three of the pieces conjoined and formed part of the base of the bottle, with a moderately domed kick up. The base shows the diameter of the bottle to be 91mm.

Statement of Potential

The glass from Trimley St. Martin is all post-medieval in date, and all relates to vessels. The assemblage is likely to date to around the 19th century, although it is feasible that the bottle from ditch fill 6804 is even as late as the 20th century. The kick-up present in the base is by no means a method to date the piece, as such forms were in use from even as early as the 17th century up till the present day. They were created to give the bottle stability and are not therefore definitive of any particular century.

The glass, therefore, has very little further potential to add to the history of the site.

Further work and discard

This assemblage has been fully recorded and requires no further work.

Appendix 9: Finds Catalogue
Howlett Way, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP1 0SW
HWTE18
TYN 151

By C. Bentley

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
3705	Coal	4	10g	unburnt		Discard
7404	Shell	22	81g	Oyster shells		Discard

Oyster shell
Twenty two oyster shells were recovered from (7404). This context is the single fill of a large pit [7403] which also contained undated and largely unidentifiable mammal bone (6 fragments were identified as bovine) and 2 undated flakes of flint, which were considered to be residual. Further work on such a small assemblage of oyster shell from an undated feature was felt to be of little value.

Appendix 10: HWTE 18 GPS Trench positions

E, N, Level (m OD)

Trench 1a: 627512.781,237361.759,24.300

1b: 627542.632,237361.948,24.250

Trench 2a: 627537.217,237389.444,24.273

2b: 627567.649,237389.602,24.240

Trench 3a: 627573.291,237407.259,24.162

3b: 627573.160,237377.188,24.328

Trench 4a: 627578.826,237406.897,24.181

4b: 627599.742,237427.937,23.971

Trench 5a: 627603.878,237433.132,23.900

5b: 627626.192,237453.909,23.985

Trench 6a: 627645.221,237455.374,24.144

6b: 627645.089,237425.561,24.034

Trench 7a: 627608.384,237401.884,24.009

7b: 627637.061,237411.415,24.154

Trench 8a: 627622.212,237399.518,24.138

8b: 627622.003,237369.778,24.215

Trench 9a: 627643.245,237392.569,24.163

9b: 627669.776,237422.966,24.221

Trench 10a: 627661.661,237462.013,23.835

10b: 627691.304,237462.162,23.785

Trench 11a: 627707.109,237494.162,22.817

11b: 627736.684,237494.816,23.124

Trench 12a: 627746.303,237508.279,22.784

12b: 627746.287,237479.769,23.352

Trench 13a: 627770.765,237502.168,22.635

13b: 627800.666,237502.294,22.188

Trench 14a: 627819.873,237517.861,21.614

14b: 627819.823,237488.169,22.007

Trench 15a: 627709.585,237476.719,23.595

15b: 627709.874,237446.853,23.770

Trench 16a: 627732.510,237462.576,23.613

16b: 627762.412,237462.921,23.335

Trench 17a: 627786.762,237477.625,22.762

17b: 627786.916,237447.737,22.982

Trench 18a: 627808.158,237462.620,22.523

18b: 627838.029,237462.479,21.764

Trench 19a: 627860.821,237474.672,20.933

19b: 627861.201,237449.202,21.185

Trench 20a: 627894.973,237445.120,19.980

20b: 627894.735,237415.423,20.196

Trench 21a: 627875.362,237429.207,20.897

21b: 627845.774,237428.870,21.851

Trench 22a: 627820.569,237443.181,22.269

22b: 627820.569,237413.205,22.538

Trench 23a: 627796.055,237428.421,22.797

23b: 627766.053,237428.699,23.303

Trench 24a: 627746.249,237443.440,23.578

24b: 627746.265,237414.208,23.463

Trench 25a: 627725.812,237428.336,23.673

25b: 627695.608,237428.269,23.853

Trench 26a: 627710.078,237403.924,23.702

26b: 627710.047,237374.333,23.625

Trench 27a: 627738.513,237388.646,23.537

27b: 627768.648,237388.921,23.347

Trench 28a: 627786.580,237404.614,23.110

28b: 627786.425,237374.843,23.261

Trench 29a: 627810.575,237391.905,22.845

29b: 627840.521,237391.919,22.256

Trench 30a: 627858.436,237405.170,21.792

30b: 627858.528,237375.293,21.562

Trench 31a: 627879.703,237390.296,20.966

31b: 627909.657,237390.171,19.764

Trench 32a: 627930.210,237405.220,18.828

32b: 627930.426,237375.628,19.089

Trench 33a: 627945.175,237354.887,19.360

33b: 627914.901,237354.881,19.892

Trench 34a: 627895.282,237369.736,20.267

34b: 627895.228,237339.559,20.338

Trench 35a: 627876.331,237353.714,20.619

35b: 627846.325,237353.904,21.604

Trench 36a: 627821.142,237379.387,22.688

36b: 627821.151,237349.633,22.388

Trench 37a: 627796.564,237350.960,22.920

37b: 627766.568,237351.183,23.289

Trench 38a: 627747.789,237355.388,23.279

38b: 627747.749,237325.644,23.025

Trench 39a: 627726.647,237353.746,23.455

39b: 627696.656,237353.666,23.640

Trench 40a: 627672.061,237364.881,23.728

40b: 627672.163,237338.193,23.846

Trench 41a: 627638.691,237291.519,24.301

41b: 627638.635,237321.540,24.023

Trench 42a: 627657.244,237313.948,24.224

42b: 627687.115,237313.974,23.945

Trench 43a: 627705.149,237329.017,23.763

43b: 627704.980,237299.114,23.564

Trench 44a: 627727.363,237314.548,23.313

44b: 627757.078,237314.338,22.715

Trench 45a: 627782.122,237329.418,22.633

45b: 627782.167,237299.559,22.140

Trench 46a: 627806.163,237314.436,22.048

46b: 627835.886,237314.048,21.383

Trench 47a: 627856.246,237330.452,21.095

47b: 627856.228,237300.549,21.398

Trench 48a: 627866.122,237307.786,21.208

48b: 627896.117,237307.696,21.232

Trench 49a:
49a,627842.756,237302.081,21.431

49b: 627856.810,237275.824,22.646

Trench 50a: 627848.433,237240.091,23.491

50b: 627864.982,237264.911,22.993

Trench 51a: 627835.514,237243.721,23.481

51b: 627805.613,237243.912,23.009

Trench 52a: 627821.955,237265.996,22.422

52b: 627822.090,237295.911,21.630

Trench 53a: 627802.406,237280.191,22.000

53b: 627777.093,237279.988,22.168

Trench 54a: 627710.142,237279.881,23.147

54b: 627680.167,237280.013,23.747

Trench 55a: 627664.425,237264.169,23.860

55b: 627664.545,237294.058,24.124

Trench 56Aa: 627635.203,237239.260,23.912

56Ab: 627635.187,237268.990,24.253

Trench 56Ba: 627607.320,237256.895,24.233

56Bb: 627626.833,237234.363,24.041

Trench 57a: 627652.948,237279.912,24.162

57b: 627622.995,237279.980,24.277

Trench 58a: 627604.147,237254.629,24.196

58b: 627604.535,237281.496,24.175

Trench 59a: 627687.872,237247.357,23.584

59b: 627717.704,237248.450,23.454

Trench 60a: 627724.994,237243.225,23.547

60b: 627738.623,237217.310,23.786

Trench 61a: 627752.641,237206.095,23.935

61b: 627722.736,237205.991,24.039

Trench 62a: 627697.965,237195.721,24.384

62b: 627698.140,237225.665,23.857

Trench 63a: 627691.579,237226.699,23.858

63b: 627661.695,237226.480,23.972

Trench 64Aa: 627667.510,237201.447,24.430

64Ab: 627667.493,237171.657,25.021

Trench 64Ba: 627642.407,237209.319,24.269

64Bb: 627658.311,237184.167,24.675

Trench 65a: 627681.988,237168.594,25.118

65b: 627711.839,237168.638,24.850

Trench 66a: 627740.299,237193.277,24.218

66b: 627755.021,237167.280,24.641

Trench 67a: 627770.262,237172.915,24.476

67b: 627787.403,237148.301,24.915

Trench 68a: 627723.017,237188.034,24.422

68b: 627723.841,237141.353,25.058

Trench 69a: 627696.684,237156.649,25.199

69b: 627712.718,237131.292,25.291

Trench 70a: 627670.556,237159.877,25.207

70b: 627686.569,237134.997,25.299

Trench 71a: 627701.607,237120.048,25.353

71b: 627731.304,237120.377,25.244

Trench 72a: 627747.347,237125.739,25.053

72b: 627773.614,237140.071,24.885

Trench 73a: 627741.865,237148.567,24.954

73b: 627771.512,237149.196,24.803

Trench 74a: 627901.905,237322.400,20.781

74b: 627928.493,237335.693,20.110

Trench 75a: 627698.170,237395.288,23.563

75b: 627679.670,237371.968,23.645

HOWLETT WAY, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK, IP1 0SW

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NGR: TM 27778 37319
PCAS Job No.: 2089
PCAS Site Code: HWTE 18
HER Event No: TYN 151

Prepared for:

Andrew Josephs Associates

On behalf of:

Trinity College, Cambridge

By

Phil Evans BA (Hons), MCIfA

August 2018

PCAS Archaeology Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800
e-mail info@pcas-archaeology.co.uk

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1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates, on behalf of Trinity College, Cambridge, to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation trenching, in support of a forthcoming planning application, on land at Howlett Way, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP1 0SW (central NGR: TM 27778 37319, Fig. 1).

This scheme of evaluation will investigate the results of a geophysical survey undertaken by Tigergeo and will provide a 4% sample of the site.

This WSI details the methodology to be employed during this first phase of fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (updated 2018)
- CIfA Code of Conduct (2014 as revised);
- CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE. Ver 1.1, 2009)
- Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)
- Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)

This strategy is subject to the approval of the Archaeology Officer for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Following the results of this phase of work, should further mitigation works be required, these would be subject to an additional WSI.

2.0 Site location and description (Fig.1)

The site lies to the west of the A14, between the villages of Trimley St Martin and Trimley St Mary, Suffolk (central NGR: TM 27778 37319, Fig. 1). The site includes part of an old poultry farm and there are residential properties to the north and west of the site, the A14 to the east, and agricultural fields to the south. The proposed development area covers 10.64ha.

3.0 Soils and geology

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the proposed development comprises freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils (Magic.defra.gov). The solid geology of the area comprises Neogene and Quaternary Rocks (undifferentiated) – gravel, sand, silt and clay with superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel (bgs.ac.uk).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Andrew Josephs Associates have undertaken a search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area of the proposed development and a wider search area of 1km. A summary of these results is detailed below:

Prehistoric

There is evidence of several periods of prehistoric activity ranging from the Neolithic onwards around the Proposed Development Area (PDA) although none from within it. The evidence is both from stray finds and from excavations and aerial photographs. The stray finds include a Neolithic polished flint axe recovered during building works (TYN076) and a circular flint scraper on the surface (TYY052), both south of the PDA. A complete socketed Bronze Age axe (TYN023) was recovered to the north of the PDA by metal detection.

Two crop mark ring ditches, perhaps the remains of ploughed out Bronze Age burial mounds, have been identified from aerial photographs. They are between 25-30m diameter with one (TYN016) at the northern limit of the 1km study area and the other about 500m south of the PDA. Other crop mark evidence points to a more extensive use of the landscape perhaps in the Iron Age with evidence for a trackway defined by ditches (TYN118)to the north of the PDA and an area of elements of a co-axial field system, including tracks, to the northwest (TYN122). Additionally a crop mark of a sub-rectangular enclosure (TYY012) to the south of the PDA may also be of late prehistoric date, as may the undated crop mark complex (TYY013) to the north of Trimley St Mary, now built upon.

Excavations at Mushroom Farm by Pre-Construct in 2015, to the northwest of the PDA, revealed evidence for a north-west to south-east aligned Iron Age ditched trackway, which was presumably part of the broader landscape indicated by the crop marks. In addition, several small pits and nine post holes (perhaps a fence or structure) aligned parallel to the trackway. Flint and late Neolithic pottery were also recovered from this work reflecting earlier activity.

Romano-British

There is little evidence of Roman activity within the study area beyond stray finds of pottery and coins (TYM 019, 059 & 068) all of which lie to the east of the A14 and two sherds of grey ware found on the surface (TYY052) south of the PDA. A large fragment of a tegula was found (TYN059) with some of the pottery. It is however possible that some elements of the later prehistoric track and enclosure system could have continued into this period.

Anglo-Saxon

There is little evidence of activity from this period within the study area apart from a single abraded sherd of Ipswich ware recovered along with some medieval pottery in a pipeline (TYN060) to the north-east of a PDA and a silver sceat (TYN109) about 350m to the west. In addition two pieces of Anglo-Saxon metalwork have been recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the south-west of the PDA.

Medieval

The historic core of Trimley (TYY060), which will probably have its origins in the Saxon period, lies to the southwest of the PDA. There are two medieval churches that are mentioned in the Domesday Book, St Martins (TYN020) and St Marys (TYY017) that lie within the historic core to the southwest of the PDA. Medieval pottery was recovered from what are described as scatters along the line of a pipeline to the north east of the PDA (TYN059, 060, 061 & 062), at least one of which comprised 21 pieces. It is unclear what these scatters related to but 21 pieces might suggest they are not the result of manuring activity. Three further pottery scatters were recorded to the south-east of the PDA (TYY005, 007 & 016). A shallow possible medieval ditch was identified in an archaeological evaluation to the rear of Three Mariner in 2016 along with a post medieval ditch or pit that aligns with a boundary shown on the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey mapping.

Post Medieval

A number of post medieval features are recorded within the SHER including two brick kilns to the north of the study area (TYN049 & 057) and the course of a route called Guncorner Lane (TYN085) surviving as a bank. This route once ran between Trimley St Martin and Grimston Hall. The site of a water mill (TYY020) depicted on the 1783 map is also noted. A rectangular WWII pillbox, based on a design known as ‘Suffolk square’, lies within the PDA. It is constructed of reinforced concrete.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the above sites several undated crop marks are recorded towards the eastern edge of the study area (TYN070, 121 & TYY023, 067). Some of these remains might relate to recent activity, for example TYY023 may be a series of drainage channels connected to the adjacent mill (TYY020). Two finds of stray human bone are also recorded one (TYN131) was a piece of parietal bone found adjacent to the A14 in what is now the tree belt. The other is a possible recent clavicle (TYN MISC) found adjacent to a footpath to the north of Grimston Hall.

5.0 Archaeological Requirement (Fig. 3)

The site is of archaeological interest and Suffolk County Council require an archaeological assessment of the site to investigate the potential for, and dating of surviving archaeological remains within the redline boundary of a proposed site. This WSI is concerned with methodology for undertaking archaeological evaluation trenching and reporting of the findings, and follows earlier desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the site.

The evaluation will aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. Where possible the works will also aim too answer questions raised in the East Anglian Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011).

Geophysical survey anomalies will be targeted during the evaluation, along with apparent blank areas in between. The trenching will provide a 4% sample of the whole of the proposed development area and will consist of 78 trenches, measuring 30m by 1.8m and a contingency of a further 30m x 1.8m of trenching should it be required to answer outstanding questions about the ring ditch or other features revealed during the evaluation (a total of 4266m^2).

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

An online record of the project data has been initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database), ID **preconst3-325623**. This online record shall be updated and completed as the project progresses, and will include an uploaded digital copy of the final report of the results of the trenching.

No trenches will be signed off or backfilled without the approval of SCCAS and the evaluation will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below.

6.0 Fieldwork methodology

The evaluation trenches will be located on the site by GPS or by triangulation from the mapped site boundaries. The trenches will then be opened by machine under archaeological supervision to the first archaeologically significant horizon, the maximum safe working depth or the natural geology, whichever is encountered first; stepping of trench edges may be necessary to enable the excavation of deeper features. For very large features, such as quarry pits, machine excavation may be employed by specific agreement in advance with the Archaeology Officer for SCCAS. In order to facilitate reinstatement, topsoil will be removed and stockpiled separately from any subsoil or other underlying overburden deposits. Archaeological deposits encountered will then be cleaned and defined by hand. Features that may be considered worthy of preservation *in situ* will be avoided as far as possible. Unless ground conditions (e.g. concrete or compacted rubble) dictate otherwise, a **toothless** bucket will be used for machine excavation.

As a minimum, all identified archaeological deposits and features will be sample excavated, in order to establish their form, depth, character, date, state of preservation and extent, as well as

to recover artefactual / ecofactual remains for further study. This process will typically include the following level of sampling:

- Ditches, gullies and linear features will be excavated sufficiently to determine the character of each individual linear feature over its exposed course: a single 1m wide section will be excavated as a minimum through all linear features, and a further section will be excavated if more than 10m length of the feature is exposed. Additional sections will be excavated at all terminals, and at intersections unless the relationships are clearly apparent in plan.
- Pits will be generally half- or quarter-sectioned according to size. Some pits may be fully excavated in the light of information gained in sampling. Pits containing significant structural traces or important artefactual or environmental material will be fully excavated.
- Post-holes and stake-holes will be half-sectioned, ensuring that relationships are investigated
- Other features such as working hollows or quarry pits will be investigated to define their extent, date and function. All relationships will be defined.
- Features too deep to be safely excavated to full depth within the confines of the evaluation trench will be auger sampled after safe working depth has been reached. Machine excavation may be called upon to remove the fill of very large or deep features to safe working depth.

All excavated features will be recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20). A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary. The archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscape – which may require a brief assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g. visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record, supplemented by colour slide and monochrome film photography as appropriate, will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow and vertical/horizontal scales as appropriate. The photographic record will include:

- general location shots depicting the area of works;

- working shots chronicling the progress and recording the methodology of the groundworks;

- individual features in plan and/or section as appropriate;

- groups of features, where relationships are important.

If human remains are exposed, they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, where possible, and only disturbed if they are likely to be adversely affected by reburial and subsequent re-exhumation. The Archaeology Officer for SCCAS will be immediately informed if human remains are encountered. If removal at the evaluation stage is essential, a Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence will be requested and the local Environmental Health Officer advised. All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, reinterral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties.

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks will be retrieved and returned to PCAS offices for initial assessment. A register of finds that are potentially of particular interest will be kept, and such finds will be located on the plan and section drawings; recorded finds typically include all items of precious metal; recognisable base metal artefacts other than those identifiable as modern; complete ceramic or glass vessels other than those identifiable as modern; glass or ceramic sherds with dates, inscriptions or significant decoration (e.g. stamped mortarium); worked bone artefacts; wooden artefacts, and complete flint artefacts. All finds will be stored in polythene bags labelled with the site code and the context number of the individual deposit from which they were recovered, in order to be returned to PCAS premises for later cleaning, marking and inhouse assessment or dispatch to external specialists. An initial record of the presence of finds by type will be made for each context as part of the written recording on site; a full record of the type and count of artefacts retrieved from each context will be made during initial processing (see section 8 below).

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner and the regional Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be informed and the finds will be safely stored.

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the evaluation by an experienced metal detector user (Simon Savage – PCAS). Metal detecting of trench locations will be carried out before trenches are cut, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened. The metal-detector used will be a Fisher M-scope 1236-X2, set to a high sensitivity setting for maximum depth, and a relatively low discrimination to pick up a wide range of objects.

Any securely stratified dated or undated archaeological deposits considered suitable will be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological and environmental remains. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes are also routinely sampled. Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l quantities, less if necessary, and returned to PCAS offices prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Sampling techniques and methods will be undertaken in accordance with the Historic England guidance as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (Campbell *et al*, 2011, 2nd edition).

No trenches will be signed off or backfilled without the approval of SCCAS.

7.0 Post-fieldwork methodology

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch and/or analysis.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

Following receipt of specialist accounts/archive reports and within six months of the completion of the fieldwork phase (although usually with eight weeks of fieldwork completion), an unbound hardcopy of the fully illustrated and appended text of the evaluation results will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Archaeology Officer for SCCAS for approval. All electronic submissions will be in single .PDF format. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number, site code and project number

- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- A scaled overall site plan showing the accurately surveyed location of the development site in relation to known and speculated archaeological features (if appropriate)
- Scaled section and plan drawings of all archaeological features encountered during the evaluation
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis, references to any relevant research objectives published in themed national and regional research frameworks and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts (if appropriate) with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- All specialist artefact and environmental reports produced for the finds and samples retrieved, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Once the report has been approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer, copies will be sent to the client, the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Officer for SCCAS, usually as single .pdf documents although hard copies of the report will also be sent to SHER/SCCAS.

The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the approved report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation. A copy of the OASIS summary sheet (and approved WSI) will also be included as appendices in the final report.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. For example, where a

significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

Should the evaluation yield any positive results, a summary report will be prepared and submitted by the end of the calendar year the fieldwork takes place in, for inclusion in the annual Archaeology in Suffolk section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, the archaeological contractor shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the Suffolk HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report, a project archive (documentary and material), be prepared at the offices of PCAS in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and the Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS, 2017). The entire archive, to include a full archive index and two hardcopies of the report will be prepared and stored at the offices of PCAS until deposition at the Suffolk County Stores can be arranged. The unique HER event number TYN 151 has been assigned to this project, and will be included on all items for archiving.

8.0 Timescale and personnel

Subject to specialists' work timetables, a full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 8 weeks of the completion of the groundworks.

Details of the site team will be provided before site works commence on request. The site team will include an experienced Project Officer as a minimum. CVs will also be provided if requested.

Following the completion of site works, any finds and/or environmental samples (bulk soil samples) will be dispatched for specialist identification/assessment. PCAS have used the services of the following specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following again, depending on suitability, availability etc.

Archaeological Contractors:

- University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) – provides a comprehensive service in all areas of post-excavation analysis.

- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) – provides environmental archaeology services.

- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.

- Archaeological Project Services (APS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in most areas of post-excavation analysis.

Other Freelance Specialists:

- Sue Anderson – Saxon and medieval pottery specialist

- T. Lane – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.

- Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.

- Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.

- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.

- Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.

- I Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.

- M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.

- Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.

- Rebecca Silwood – Roman metal finds/coins specialist

- J. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone & human remains.

- J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay.

9.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice.

Employees and sub-contractors of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2017). Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act.

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place.

10.0 Monitoring arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Director Will Munford. The Archaeology Officer for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service will be informed of the start of the archaeological evaluation; she will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be invited to visit the site by Andrew Josephs Associates

The fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, with any variations to the specification being agreed in writing with the Archaeology Officer.

11.0 Other factors

Any potential financial outlay which may be activated over and above rudimentary costs (i.e. fieldwork, basic reporting and archive arrangements) will be calculated as provisional sums/contingencies.

12.0 Contacts

Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, SCCAS (01284) 741 232

Will Munford, Director, PCAS (01522) 703 800

13.0 Insurance

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£1,000,000

14.0 References

English Heritage (EH), 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (second edition)*. English Heritage Publishing.

David Gurney, 2003. 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14

IFA (now CIFA), 2008, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, available online at http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Finds.pdf

Mills, A.D, 1993, *English Place-Names*, Oxford University Press, Oxford

Medlycott, M., 2011: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS 2017: Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)

SCCAS 2017: Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (updated: August 2017)

Websites:

http://domesdaymap.co.uk/
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk
http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html
https://www.old-maps.co.uk/
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/benchmarks/

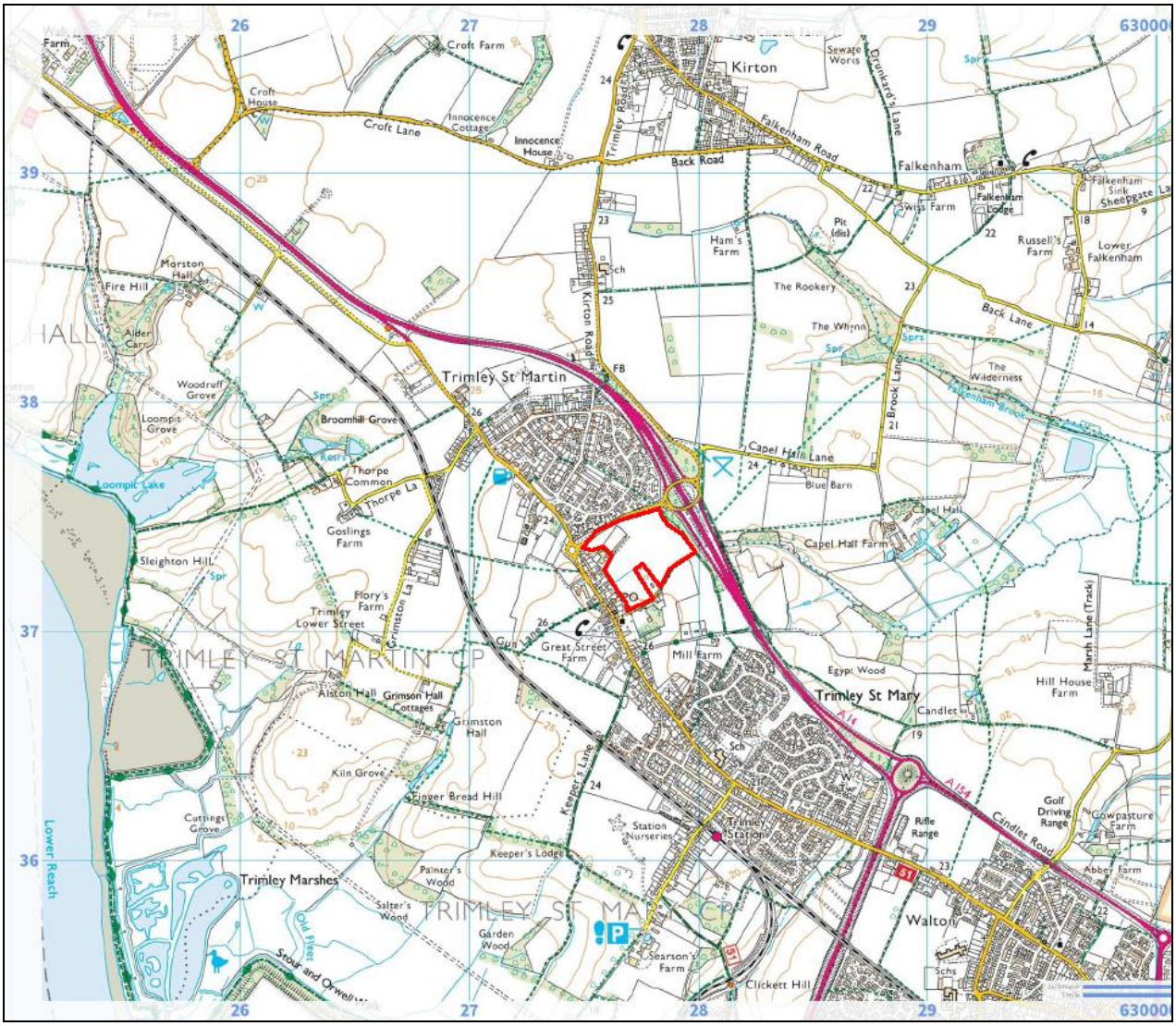
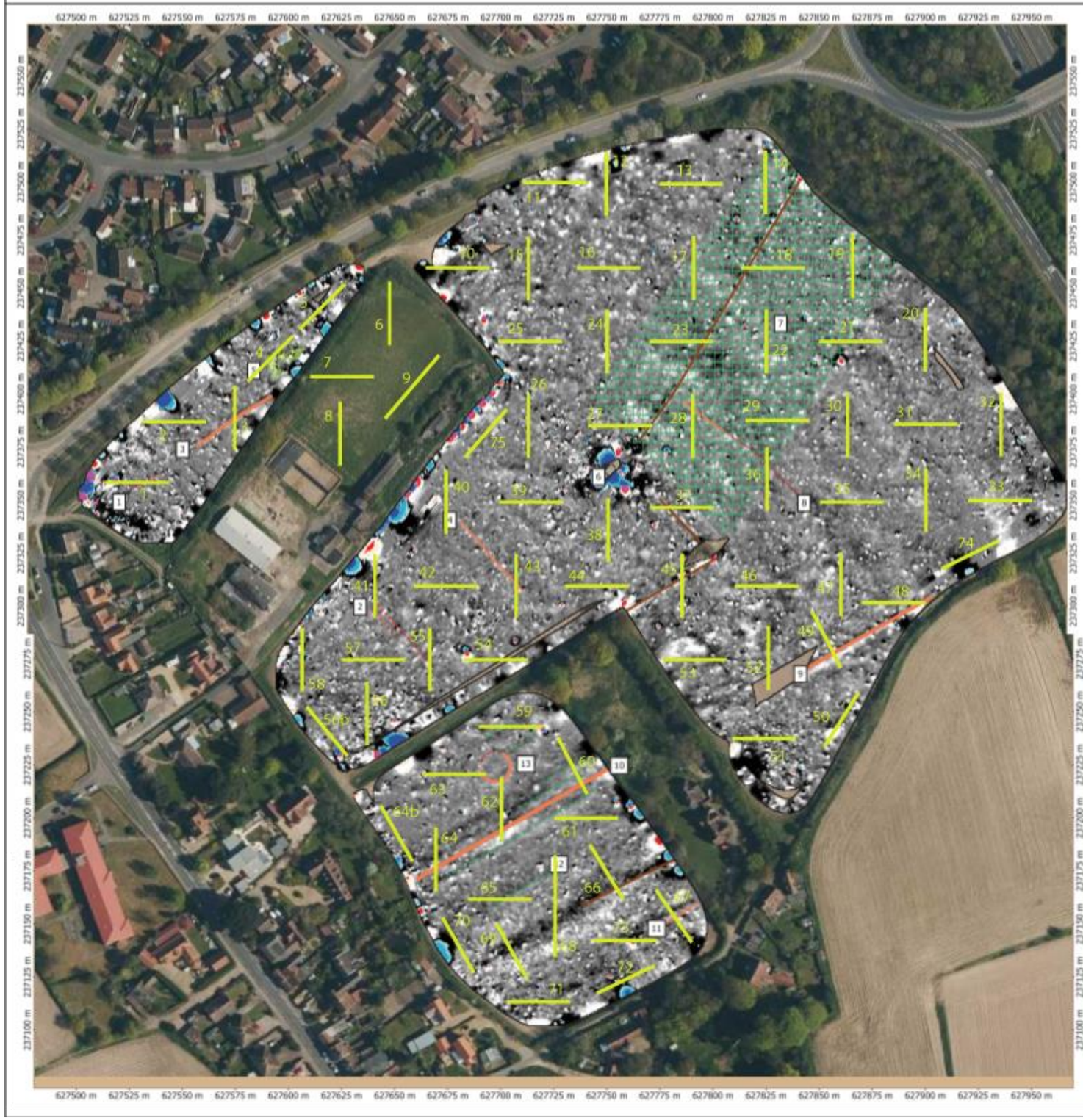


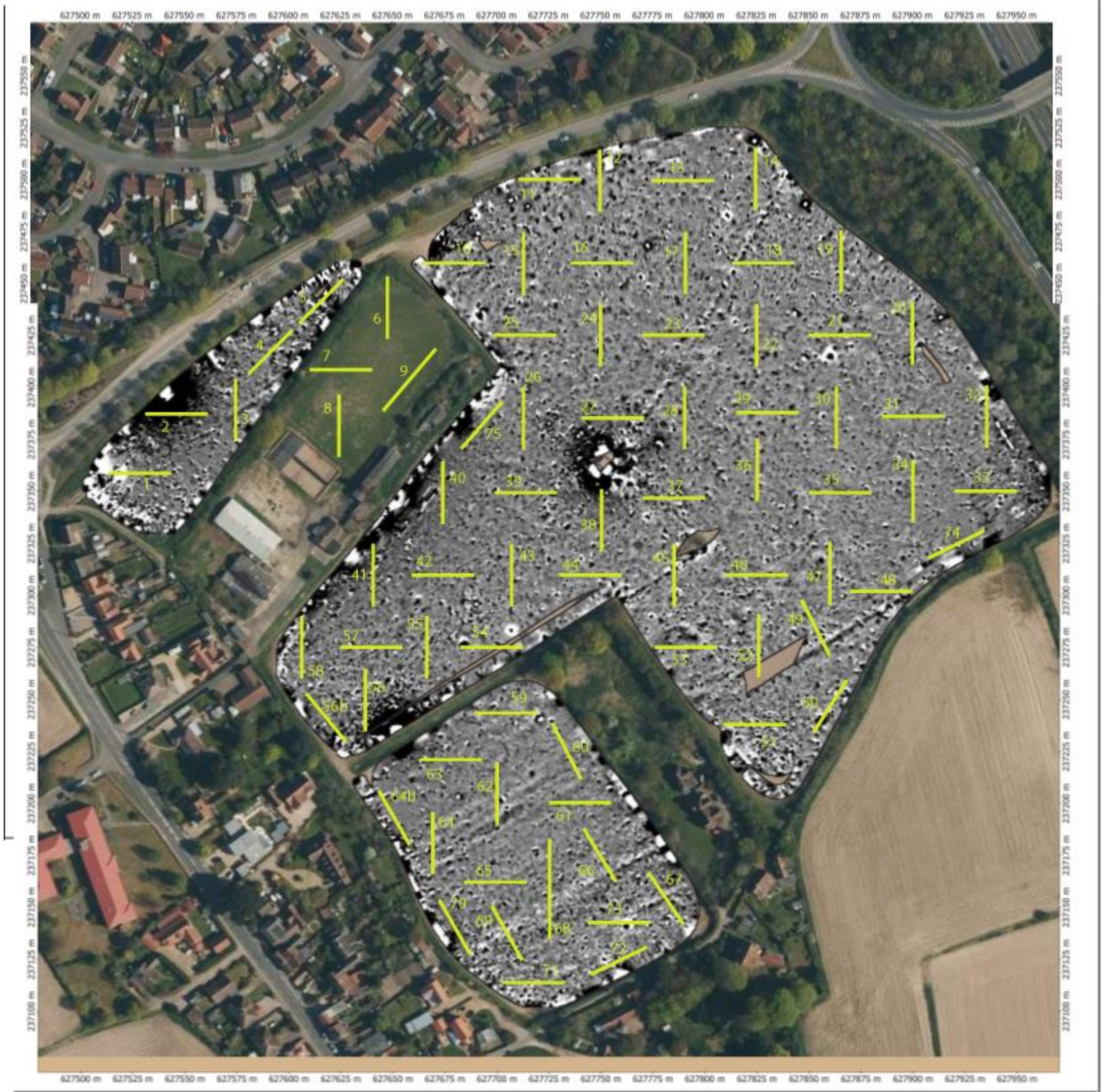
Figure 1: Site location plan with proposed development area shown in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.



= 30m Trench

0 150m

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan over Geophysical Survey Interpretation



= 30m Trench

0 150m

Figure 3: Trench Location Plan over Geophysical Survey Greyscale Plan

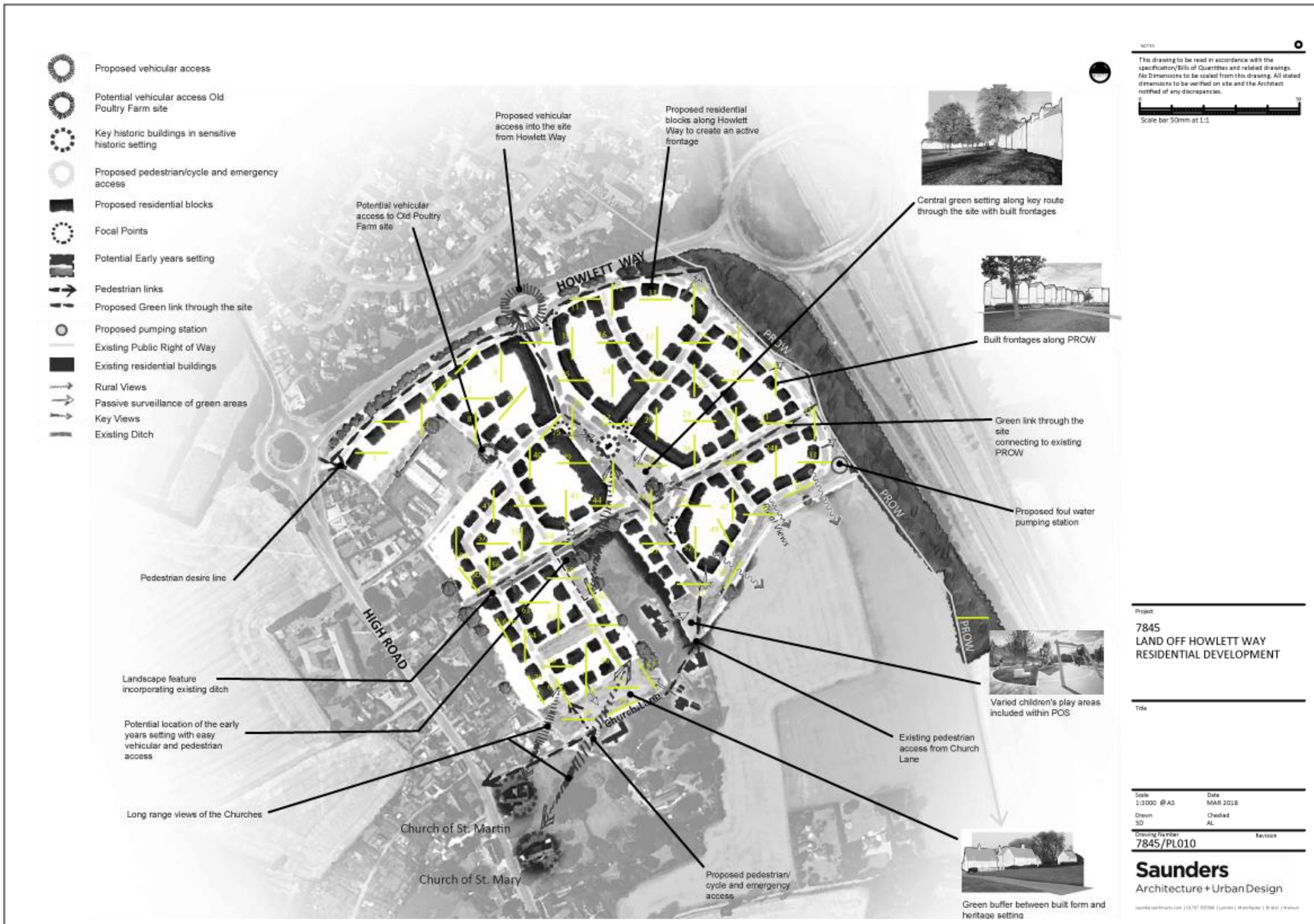


Figure 4: Proposed trenches over proposed development plan