



Galloper Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Archaeological Works Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**GALLOPER OFFSHORE WIND FARM
ONSHORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS
SIZEWELL GAP, LEISTON, SUFFOLK**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gallop Wind Farm Ltd ('the Client') to carry out a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation in advance of the submission of a development consent order (DCO) to build an offshore wind farm and associated development, including a new substation and associated infrastructure on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site').

An archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2009) has been completed which identified the Site to be located within an area of high archaeological potential relating to possible prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains, as indicated by a concentric ring ditch visible on aerial photographs and recorded artefact scatters. Results from archaeological works associated with the neighbouring onshore infrastructure for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm (GGOWF) also revealed significant archaeological deposits within the area.

The field evaluation was proposed to further inform the archaeological potential of the Site by quantifying the quality and extent of the archaeological resource. The results of the evaluation will inform the suitability of the area for development, and help define the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological mitigation.

The proposed development area (c.4.925ha in size) is located immediately to the west of the GGOWF substation. The majority of the Site lies within agricultural land which has just undergone harvest. The Site lies at approximately 10-12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises soils which are deep sand derived from the underlying glacio-fluvial drift of the Lowestoft Till Formation (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 map sheet 191).

A total of 35 machine excavated trial trenches, each measuring 25m x 1.8m, were excavated. The location of three trenches (**TR 21, 22 and 23**) were altered slightly to avoid tree canopies and a farm access track.

The evaluation has proved the existence of features consistent with small scale Late Prehistoric and Romano-British activity probably relating to farming practices. The pottery recovered from the site, although mainly confined in any quantity to ditch **1203** in **TR 12** is of Romano-British date. Finds were conspicuously absent from the remainder of the features across the site although a sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from topsoil. Some struck flint of prehistoric date was also recovered as was a moderate quantity of burnt flint from pit **3003** again consistent with prehistoric activity.

The site occupies a raised area distinct from the surrounding low lying ground suggesting this may have remained relatively dry in periods of wet weather or possible tidal inundation and therefore would have been suitable for occupation. The ditches observed on the site did show episodes of recutting, and the sandy nature of

the natural ground and exposed nature of the site would have meant re-establishing drainage/boundary features on a regular, albeit seasonal basis. Interestingly very few of the ditches could be identified traversing several of the evaluation trenches.

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by RWE npower on behalf of Galloper Offshore Wind Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Colin McAllister in this regard. The assistance of Jess Tipper, County Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council, who monitored the fieldwork, is also appreciated.

The fieldwork was directed by Rob De'Athe with the assistance of Jo Condliffe, Steve Rawling and Paul Clarke. The report was prepared by Rob De'Athe and the illustrations by Ken Lymer. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith and the environmental samples processed by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Nikki Cook and Mark Williams.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Gallop Wind Farm Ltd ('the Client') to carry out a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation in advance of the submission of a development consent order (DCO) to build an offshore wind farm and associated development, including a new substation and associated infrastructure on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site'). The proposed substation location lies partly within arable land, partly within plantation woodland and partly within an area of grassland (Broom Covert).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2009) has been completed which identified the Site to be located within an area of high archaeological potential relating to possible prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains, as indicated by a concentric ring ditch recorded as visible on aerial photographs and recorded artefact scatters. Results from archaeological works associated with the neighbouring onshore infrastructure for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm also revealed significant archaeological deposits within the area.
- 1.1.3 A DCO is to be submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) for the construction of an offshore wind farm (Gallop) off the Suffolk coast at Aldeburgh. The onshore substation is proposed to be constructed on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, immediately to the west of the existing substation recently constructed for the Greater Gabbard Offshore wind farm (GGOWF). The Client was advised by the Archaeological Service at Suffolk County Council (SCC) that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets, and therefore was required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation at the Site in advance of any submission to the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5). The DCO application is being submitted to the IPC and will be assessed in line with the relevant national Planning Policy Statements.
- 1.1.4 A Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation has been prepared by Dr Jess Tipper of SCC's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforming to the requirements stipulated within the aforementioned Specification has been issued (WA 2011). The methodology for the evaluation was presented by WA in the WSI in advance of the commencement of works and approved by Dr Tipper, who was also SCC's archaeological Monitor for the evaluation.
- 1.1.5 The field evaluation was proposed to further inform the archaeological potential of the Site by quantifying the quality and extent of the

archaeological resource. The results of the evaluation will inform the suitability of the area for development, and help define the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.1.6 The fieldwork was conducted from the 4th to the 15th July 2011.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The proposed evaluation area (c.4.925ha in size) is located immediately to the west of the GGWF substation (**Figure 1**). Following a geophysical survey which suggested the potential presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) (6 Alpha Associates 2011)¹ and an exclusion zone buffered 100m from the overhead power lines (OHL) which cross the southern corner of the Site², the available area for evaluation was reduced, in agreement with SCC, to 3.16ha. A 5% sample was requested by SCC, which resulted in 35 evaluation trenches being excavated across the available area, as shown on **Figure 1**, which were placed with respect to a 5m buffer around the potential UXO.

1.2.2 The majority of the Site lies within agricultural land which has just undergone harvest. The field is regularly cultivated for a potato crop, and stabilised with clover following harvest, as the sandy soil is prone to wind-blown erosion.

1.2.3 The Site lies at approximately 10-12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises soils which are deep sand derived from the underlying glacio-fluvial drift of the Lowestoft Till Formation (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 map sheet 191).

¹ A 5m buffer was placed around each of the potential UXO features identified by 6 Alpha Associates, which dictated the positioning of the evaluation trenches as shown on Figure 1.

² A 100m exclusion zone buffering the OHL was a condition of access to the land required by EDF and British Energy in order to allow WA to undertake the archaeological evaluation, based on the threat of UXO in the vicinity of power lines running into Sizewell B.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A previous Desk-Based Assessment (WA, 2009) was prepared which described the archaeological and historical background to the Site, the results of which are summarised below. A copy of the DBA was provided to the site staff within the project briefing folder for reference.

2.1.2 The recorded historic environment within a 1.5km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resources within the Site.

Designated Sites

2.1.3 The Site does not contain any remains with statutory or local heritage designations. There are also no sites with such designations (e.g. registered battlefields, parks and gardens, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings) within the Study Area.

2.1.4 The nearest Scheduled Monuments are a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Aldringham Common, 1.5km to the south-west of the Site boundary. two Bronze Age bowl barrows in Square Plantation 2.37km to the south-west, another two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green 2.46km to the south-west while Leiston Abbey lies c.2.4km to the north-west. Leiston Abbey is also a Grade I Listed Building. None of these sites will be directly impacted by proposed development, given their distance from the Site.

2.1.5 There are a number of other Listed Buildings in Leiston, 1.8km to the west of the Site, the historic core of which also forms the nearest Conservation Area, Leiston, beyond the Study Area, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Archaeological Background

2.1.6 The evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area is suggested by a number of worked flints and pottery sherds, found predominantly as artefact scatters in the vicinity of the Site. Numerous potential ring ditches are also visible on aerial photographs, although as yet none have been proven by excavation.

2.1.7 There are no recorded Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds within the Study Area, although this does not preclude their future discovery. Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity within the Site is suggested by the presence of several 'pot-boiler' flints and other worked flints found during previous work in the area, whilst within the boundary of the Site itself the HER records a concentric semi-circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs, which may be of Bronze Age date (LCS 068, WA16 in Wessex Archaeology 2009). However, further investigation of this aerial photograph (recorded on Figure 4 in Richmond 1994) suggests that the location of the ring ditch has been erroneously recorded in the HER, and may in fact lie slightly further to the NE, but still within the evaluation area. Trench 13 was specifically located to encounter the ring ditch based on the position for the monument as recorded within the Historic Environment Record (HER), which was marginally wrong (by c.8m). That said, the feature (as seen on **Figure 1**) should instead have

been visible in Trenches 2 and 3, but nothing visible was recorded during the evaluation.

- 2.1.8 There currently are no known sites or find spots recorded within the Suffolk SMR dating to the Iron Age within the Site and Study Area. However, a field walking project by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in 1994 to the east of Crown Farm, 250m to the west of the Site boundary, recorded a small amount of Iron Age pottery (SCCAS 1995).
- 2.1.9 The known heritage resource suggests fairly limited Romano-British activity within the Study Area. Where present, evidence comprises artefact scatters of pottery and tile fragments found during evaluation in 1994, with other finds of pottery and coins concentrated within the Leiston village area, to the west. However, excavations to the east of Sandy Lane recorded a system of field and enclosure ditches which preceded the medieval occupation recorded to the east of the Site, and have been provisionally dated as Romano-British, although post-excavation work is still ongoing (Atfield, *et al* 2009).
- 2.1.10 Although no material dating to the Saxon period is recorded within the Study Area, it is likely that the medieval settlements of Leiston and Sizewell had their foundations during the Saxon period, and certainly Leiston is mentioned in the Domesday book. During the medieval period, the area of the Site would have been part of the property of Leiston Abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries in c.1538. A scatter of medieval pottery is recorded immediately to the south of the Site, and further spreads of medieval pottery have also been found elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.
- 2.1.11 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavation in advance of the onshore works for the Greater Gabbard windfarm adjacent to the Site to the east. The boat, which was probably a small inshore fishing vessel, had been broken up during the 14th century, and parts of its hull re-used as a timber well lining. The boat was constructed using the same techniques as the great Sutton Hoo ships, although on a much more modest scale (Suffolk Archaeological Service). The same excavations also recorded a wide range of pottery from the 12th to 14th centuries, including high-status wares, as well as personal items such as brooches and buckles. Fishing hooks, weights and fish bones were also found (Atfield, *et al* 2009). Furthermore, excavations in Rosary Field adjacent to Sandy Lane, revealed timber buildings, animal corrals and three large external ovens or possible corn-driers, which suggests a high potential for the discovery of medieval remains within the Site.
- 2.1.12 There is little evidence of post-medieval activity at the Site other than its transition from Common Land to enclosed fields and Broom Covert during the mid-19th century, suggesting land-use at the Site has changed little since the medieval period. During more recent times, the area immediately to the east of the Site was planted with a formal arrangement of deciduous woodland, first depicted on the OS 4th edition map of 1947, in the area now containing the substation for the Greater Gabbard wind farm. The Site remains undeveloped as agricultural land.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential and the scope of any future archaeological work which may be necessary at the Site should the development proceed.

3.1.2 The evaluation sought to establish whether any archaeological deposits exist at the Site, with particular regard to any which may be of sufficient importance to warrant preservation *in situ*.

3.1.3 The evaluation also sought to address the likely impact of past land-uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

3.1.4 The potential for survival of material of palaeoenvironmental interest was also be assessed and sampled where appropriate (see 4.2 below).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting the fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.

4.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice.

4.1.3 Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of the fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced.

4.2 Service location

4.2.1 Prior to and during excavation, the trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of underground services.

4.3 Fieldwork

- 4.3.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (2008), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below.
- 4.3.2 A total of 35 machine excavated trial trenches, each measuring 25m x 1.8m, were excavated. The location of three trenches (**TR 21, 22 and 23**) was altered slightly to avoid tree canopies and a farm access track.
- 4.3.3 All trenches were excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless bucket, operating under constant archaeological supervision. Machining continued to the first recognisable archaeological horizon or to the underlying geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.3.4 The machine excavated arisings were stored adjacent to the trench and spoil heaps were routinely inspected for artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 4.3.5 All trenches were marked out on the ground using a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to the commencement of work and were tied into the Ordnance Survey.
- 4.3.6 All trenches, on agreement with the Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council, were backfilled on completion of the archaeological recording in the order in which they were excavated.
- 4.3.7 Once the level of archaeological deposits was exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench bases was undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches was carried out by hand. The scope of the sampling was agreed with the Client and SCCAS/CT.
- 4.3.8 In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation was to be more circumspect and sought to be minimally intrusive. Excavation was, however, to be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.
- 4.3.9 Where complex archaeological stratification was encountered, deposits were to be left *in situ* and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with SCCAS/CT. Where modern features were seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, these were carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.
- 4.3.10 A metal detector search was implemented at all stages of the evaluation by experienced Wessex Archaeology staff.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

- 4.4.2 A complete record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights.
- 4.4.3 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of the excavated trenches to illustrate their location and context, as well as images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital, black and white and colour slides. A photographic register of all the photographs is contained within the project archive.
- 4.4.4 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS tied into the Ordnance Survey.

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 Wessex Archaeology informed SCCAS/CT of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on Site.
- 4.5.2 Reasonable access to the Site was arranged for SCCAS/CT to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progressed.
- 4.5.3 Variations to the WSI were agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the SCCAS/CT.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section presents the results of the Archaeological Evaluation. Detailed descriptions of the contexts recorded are included in **Appendix 2**.
- 5.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the site and the trench locations in relation to recorded sites within the HER. **Figures 2** and **3** provide more detailed trench plans. **Figures 4** and **5 (Plates 1-11)** provide photographic images of a selection of several features within the trenches.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.2.1 In general the soil sequence across the Site comprised a sandy loam directly overlying the natural sands and gravels. No discernable subsoil was seen in any of the trenches. The sandy loam was a homogenous dark brown with common flint pebble inclusions. Discussions with the farmer revealed the deep ploughing of this field to c.0.60m, which no doubt contributed to the uniform appearance of the topsoil and absence of any subsoil.
- 5.2.2 The natural deposits varied from fine sand with no flints to stiff sand with gravel inclusions with outcrops of gravels and smaller discrete 'patches' of gravels overlying the sand in some areas. Some red/brown stained sand was more prevalent in the southern trenches which exhibited some iron panning and compact gravel outcrops.

5.2.3 The depth range of the trenches varied between 0.31m and 0.65m with an average depth of c.0.40m.

5.3 Archaeological Results

5.3.1 Following excavation and hand-cleaning of the bases of the evaluation trenches, the following trenches contained no archaeological features: **TR's 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33 and 34.**

5.3.2 **TR's 2, 5, 13, 16 and 17** all exhibited outcrops of gravels which initially modeled as archaeological features. These were investigated by hand and confirmed as natural in origin.

5.3.3 Following hand cleaning and investigation **TR's 1, 6, 12, 14, 15, 28 and 33** contained evidence of bioturbation evident as animal burrow or vegetation hollows. In addition, **TR's 27 and 32** contained the same post-medieval ditch, probably demarking a field division, on a north-west / south-east alignment. This feature was filled with successive layers of sandy loam and clean sand with evidence of modern bailer twine and glass within the fills.

5.3.4 **TR 1**, aligned north-west / south-east, contained two archaeological features [**103 & 105**]. Pit/ditch terminal [**103**] extended from the northern section and was defined by a sub-circular, moderately sloping, convex-sided and flat-based cut measuring 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep. The feature appeared truncated through ploughing. A single fill (**104**) was recorded which comprised a red/brown sandy loam with moderate small, subrounded flint pebbles well dispersed throughout the deposit. No finds were recovered.

5.3.5 Ditch [**105**] was orientated north/south and defined by moderately sloping, concave sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (**106**) which was a dark greyish brown sandy loam. Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the fill. The feature was not observed in trenches to the south.

5.3.6 **TR 6** aligned broadly east / west, contained ditch [**603**] which was aligned north-west / south-east and defined by moderate to steep concave sides falling to a concave base. The ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep exhibiting disturbance along both sides from animal burrowing. The ditch contained a single fill (**604**), a dark greyish brown sandy loam from which a single sherd of pottery was retrieved.

5.3.7 Ditch terminal [**605**] to the east of [**603**] was orientated broadly north / south, measured 0.50m wide and 0.16m deep and extended from the northern section for a distance of c.1.6m. The ditch was defined by moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base and contained two deposits (**606 & 607**). Fill (**606**) comprised a light yellow sand containing rare small sub-rounded flint pebbles. Fill (**607**) comprised a dark reddish brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.

5.3.8 **TR 12** was aligned broadly east / west and contained ditch (**1203**) aligned north / south (**Figure 4: Plate 1**). The ditch was 0.72m wide and 0.17m deep with straight sides and a concave base. The ditch contained fills (**1204, 1205**

& **1206**). Secondary fill (**1204**) comprised dark reddish brown silty sand from which pottery sherds and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered. Charcoal flecking throughout the fill warranted environmental sampling (sample <1>). Secondary fill (**1205**) comprised light grey/yellow sand with occasional flint pebble inclusions, no finds were recovered from this deposit. Secondary fill (**1206**) comprised dark grey brown silty sand with occasional flint pebble inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from this deposit.

- 5.3.9 Ditch [**1207**] to the west of [**1203**] was also aligned north / south and was characterised by steep straight sides and a concave base measuring 1.48m wide and 0.28m deep (**Figure 4: Plate 2**). The ditch contained secondary fills (**1208**, **1209** and **1210**) the latter of which was cut by re-cut [**1211**]. Fill (**1208**) comprised mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles and pottery sherds. Fill (**1209**) comprised light grey yellow sand devoid of inclusions and (**1210**) comprised a light to mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flint pebble inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.
- 5.3.10 Re-cut ditch [**1211**] on the same alignment as [**1207**] was characterised by a steep sides and a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.30m deep. The ditch contained secondary fills (**1212** and **1213**) which comprised light brown grey silty sand and mid brown grey silty sand respectively. Pottery was recovered from both deposits.
- 5.3.11 **TR 14**, orientated north-west / south-east, contained two archaeological features, pit/tree-throw hollow [**1403**] and small pit [**1406**]. Pit/tree-throw hollow [**1403**] was ovoid in plan with steep irregular sides and a concave base and measured 1.9m long, 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep. The feature contained two secondary fills (**1404**) which was characterised by a dark brown grey sandy loam with rare flint pebble inclusions, while (**1405**) comprised a light brown grey sandy loam. No finds were recovered from either fill.
- 5.3.12 Small ovoid pit [**1406**] measured 0.40m in diameter and was 0.12m deep. The pit was defined by concave sides and a concave base and contained a single secondary fill (**1407**). The fill comprised a dark brown grey sandy loam with frequent small sub rounded flint pebbles, no finds were recovered from the deposit.
- 5.3.13 **TR 19** orientated north-east / south-west contained a single ditch terminal [**1903**] which was aligned north-west / south-east. The features extended from the south-eastern baulk for a distance of 1.8m before terminating and contained a single secondary fill (**1904**). The ditch was characterised by steep concave sides and a flat base and measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep and may be related to ditch [**2003**] in **TR 20** to the south-east. The ditch contained a single secondary fill (**1904**) which was characterised by a mid brown sandy loam containing rare flint pebbles. Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from this deposit.
- 5.3.14 **TR 20** was orientated broadly north / south and contained ditch [**2003**] which may be related to [**1903**] in **TR 19** to the north/west (**Figure 4: Plate 3**). The ditch was aligned north-west / south-east and was characterised by convex sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 1.30m wide and 0.32m deep

and contained a single secondary fill (2004) which comprised a mid red brown sandy loam with occasional flint pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Also located in TR 20 was ditch [2005] aligned east / west measuring 2m in width and 0.43m in depth. The ditch was also observed to continue eastwards, [2203], in TR 22 to the east. The ditch exhibited convex sides and a concave base and contained a single secondary fill (2006) which comprised a mid red brown sandy loam with rare flint pebble inclusions. A single iron nail (object number 1) was recovered from the base of this fill.

- 5.3.15 To the north of ditch [2005] was small gully terminal [2007] aligned east west and extending from the eastern baulk (Figure 4: Plate 4). The gully was seen to terminate c.1.2m into the trench and was defined by concave sides falling to a flat base. The gully measured 0.30m in width and 0.17m in depth. A single secondary fill (2008) was identified which comprised a mid grey brown sandy loam with abundant flint sub rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were retrieved from the deposit.
- 5.3.16 To the north of gully [2007] was ditch [2009] which was aligned east / west and was characterised by a straight sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single secondary fill (2010) which comprised a mid red brown sandy loam with occasional flint pebble inclusions. The ditch measured 1.6m wide and was 0.30m deep. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 5.3.17 TR 22 was orientated broadly east / west and contained ditch [2203] which has been interpreted as relating to ditch [2205] in TR 20 to the west (Figure 4: Plate 5). The ditch extended almost the entire length of the trench was measured 1.8m wide and 0.44m deep with moderately sloping convex sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single secondary fill (2204) which comprised dark red brown sandy loam with moderate flint pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the deposit. The ditch was disturbed at its western length by a tree throw hollow/animal burrow [2205].
- 5.3.18 TR 23 was orientated north / south and contained two parallel ditches aligned broadly east / west. Ditch [2305] was characterised by steep straight sides and a concave base and measured 0.84m wide and 0.36m deep (Figure 4: Plate 7). The ditch contained a single secondary fill (2306), a light yellow brown sand containing common rounded flint pebbles. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Re-cut ditch [2303] was observed to cut (2306) on an identical alignment to [2305] and was characterised by moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single secondary deposit (2304) which comprised a light yellow brown sand with common rounded flint pebbles and measured 1.07m wide and 0.31m deep. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.3.19 Ditch [2307] was located 4m to the south of ditches [2303 & 2305] and was characterised by straight steep sides and a concave base (Figure 4: Plate 6). The ditch measured 0.41m wide and 0.23m deep and contained secondary fill (2308), a mid greyish brown sand with common flint pebble inclusions. This deposit was cut by ditch [2309] on a similar alignment. [2309] measured 0.70m wide and 0.46m deep and was defined by steep convex sides and a flat base. Secondary fill (2310) comprised a mid grey brown sand with common flint pebbles. Further re-cut [2311] was seen to

cut fill **(2310)** and was characterised by moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 0.73m in width and 0.25m deep. A secondary fill **(2312)** comprising a mid grey brown sand devoid of artefacts with common sub rounded flint pebble inclusions was identified within this ditch. Also identified within **[2311]** was secondary fill **(2313)** comprising a dark grey sand with common flint pebble inclusions. A lens of charcoal rich material was observed in the top of this deposit and was environmentally samples (sample number **<2>**). No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

- 5.3.20 **TR 29** was orientated north-east / south-west and contained ditch **[2903]** and re-cut **[2905]**. Ditch **[2903]** was aligned north / south and was characterised by moderate to steep sides falling to an irregular base. The ditch measured 2.20m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained two secondary fills **(2904 & 2905)** which both comprised a dark brown sandy loam and flint pebble inclusions although the pebbles within **(2904)** were more sparse in density than **(2905)** allowing a difference between the fills to be identified. Ditch re-cut **[2906]** was on a similar alignment and was defined by steep straight/concave sides and a flat base. This ditch measured 1.05m in width and 0.32m in depth and contained three distinct secondary fill episodes **(2907, 2908 & 2909)**. Fill **(2907)** comprised a very dark brown sandy loam with common flint pebble inclusions (**Figure 5: Plate 8**).
- 5.3.21 **TR 30** orientated broadly north / south contained a single small charcoal rich pit **[3003]** just visible extending from the western baulk section. Following consultation with Jess Tipper, Archaeological Officer for SCC, the trench was widened slightly to expose the entire feature in plan. The pit was oval and had a diameter of 1.3m (**Figure 5: Plate 9**). The cut was characterised by steep straight/convex sides and a flat base and was 0.36m deep. Secondary fills **(3004, 3005 & 3006)** were identified within the cut. Deliberate backfill **(3004)** comprised a sand, rich in charcoal remains and black in colour, interpreted as a deliberate backfill event as no *in situ* burning was evident and this appears to be the remains of a fire as yet unidentified on Site. The deposit contained abundant burnt flint pieces. Secondary fill **(3005)** was defined by dark greyish brown sand interpreted as a slumping event possibly from upcast adjacent to the pit. The fill contained some charcoal flecking and flint pebble inclusions unaffected by heat. Deliberate backfill **(3006)** comprised sand heavily stained with charcoal inclusions and was again black in colour. This has been interpreted as a deliberate backfill event possibly from the same, as yet unidentified, seat of burning. Environmental samples were taken from **(3004)** (sample number **<3>** and **(3006)** sample number **<4>**). No datable material was recovered from the deposits within the pit.
- 5.3.22 **TR 31** was orientated north-east / south-west and contained a single ditch **[3103]** aligned north-west / south-east. The ditch was 1.37m wide and 0.32m deep and was characterised by moderately sloping, straight sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single secondary fill **(3104)** which was composed of a mid greyish brown sand with moderate sub-rounded flint pebbles. No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 5.3.23 **TR 35** was orientated broadly north / south and contained pit/ditch terminal **[3503]**. The feature was observed to extend from the western section for a

distance of 0.70m and was defined by steep concave sides and a flat base. The feature was 1.05m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single secondary fill (**3504**), characterised by a mid brown sandy loam with common flint pebbles and very rare charcoal flecking well dispersed throughout; an environmental sample was taken (sample number <5>). No datable material was recovered from the feature (**Figure 5: Plate 10**).

- 5.3.24 To the north of **[3503]** was gully **[3505]** which was aligned east / west. The gully measured 0.47m wide and 0.18m deep and was characterised by moderate to steep straight sides and a shallow concave base. The gully contained a single secondary fill (**3506**) comprising a mid brown sandy loam with common rounded flint pebbles. No finds were recovered (**Figure 5: Plate 11**).
- 5.3.25 A possible feature was observed in **TR 34**, although on further investigation this was either a stain in the natural or the very base of a small gully **[3403]**. Not enough of the feature remains too record and it would have been discounted as archaeological in nature if it was not on a similar alignment to gully **[3505]** in **TR 35**. The feature was mapped and noted as a possible continuation of this gully although severely truncated by ploughing.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 Small quantities (approximately 2kg overall) of artefacts were found in ten of the evaluation trenches (**Table 1**). The finds were predominantly of Romano-British (1st to 4th century AD) date, with small quantities of prehistoric, Late Saxon and post-medieval/modern material.
- 6.1.2 After cleaning, all the finds were quantified by material type within each context; the results are summarised in **Table 1** below. The assemblage was then visually scanned to establish the range of types present, their condition and potential date range.

Table 1: All finds by material type (number and weight of pieces in grammes)

Trench	Material:					
	Animal bone	Burnt flint	Ceramic building material	Flint	Iron	Pottery
1				2/13g		
6						1/5g
7				1/21g		
12	1/3g		11/571g			83/680g
14				1/20g		
20				5/28g	1/8g	
21						2/9g
23						1/31g
27						2/3g
30		30/664g				
Totals:	1/3g	30/664g	11/571g	9/82g	1/8g	89/728g

Pottery

- 6.1.3 Pottery provides the main form of dating evidence for the site. Most of the sherds survived in good condition, with very little edge damage or surface abrasion apparent. At just 8g, the average sherd weight of this small assemblage is lower than might be expected for material in this condition, but numerous re-fitting pieces were noticed amongst the largest group (context **1204**, the secondary fill of ditch **1203**). The sherds from each context were subdivided into broad ware types and quantified by the number and weight of pieces present (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type (number and weight of pieces in grammes)

Fabric:	Date	No.	Wt.
Greyware	Roman	83	659
Sand and organic tempered ware	Roman	4	25
Thetford-type ware	Late Saxon	1	31
Redware	Post-medieval	1	13

- 6.1.4 With the exception of a single glazed red earthenware sherd of late 19th to early 20th century date from the topsoil of **TR12** and a Late Saxon Thetford-type ware jar rim (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 120, class AB, figs 153-7) from the topsoil of **TR 23**, all the pottery was of Romano-British date. Samian, other imported and British finewares, amphorae and mortaria were all completely absent. Four plain body sherds in a fine, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with additional organic inclusions came from the secondary fill of ditch **1203** (context **1204**). The rest of the assemblage comprised a variety of Romanised sandy greyware fabrics, some fine and smooth, some more gritty than others. The most likely sources of this material include Brampton, Norfolk (Green 1977) as well as the unpublished kilns in the Wattisfield area, while West Stow and the Nar Valley could also be contenders. The only diagnostic sherds were from ditch **1203**, where eight vessels were represented by rims; three flat, jar-type bases, two externally wedge-shaped bases from jars or other closed forms and a chamfered base from a straight-sided bowl/dish in an imitation BB1 fabric, probably dating from c. AD 125/50 into the early 3rd century, were also recognised. All the vessels represented by rims were fairly small (less than 160mm in diameter) and included a short, upright-necked jar, a high-shouldered jar with an externally expanded rim, a round-shouldered jar with a slightly everted rim and a girth groove, two sharply carinated bowls, one with an out-turned rim, the other internally cupped or lid-seated, a high-shouldered, everted rim jar with combed wavy line decoration and a narrow-necked flask/jar. Forms such as the sharply carinated bowls and narrow-necked flask/jar probably owe their origins to the Belgic-derived vessels produced in kilns such as that at Wherstead during the mid 1st century AD (Symonds 2002), but a date somewhere in the 2nd century AD is more likely for the group as a whole.

Other finds

- 6.1.5 The ceramic building material, also from the secondary fill of ditch **1203** (context **1204**), is also of Romano-British date and included pieces from at least two smaller, thinner Roman bricks (e.g. *bessales*, *pedalis* or *lydion*; Brodribb 1987, fig. 1) predominantly used in hypocausts or in lacing/bonding courses in walls. A single piece of animal bone, a long bone fragment from

a large mammal, was also found in this ditch (context **1206**). Although badly degraded, two transverse cut-marks were visible on the surface of the bone.

- 6.1.6 The iron nail from the secondary fill (**2006**) of ditch **2005** in **TR 20** is also likely to be of Roman or later date, with utilitarian objects such as nails changing little over considerable periods of time.
- 6.1.7 Small-scale prehistoric activity in the area is also evidenced by the struck flint from **TR's 1, 7, 14** and **20**. A scraper was found in ditch **105** (context **106**) while a second was recovered from the topsoil in **TR 7**. The rest of the assemblage comprised debitage flake material, all probably of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 6.1.8 All the burnt flint, mostly derived from rounded pebbles of the type common in the locality, was recovered from a single deposit (context **3004**) in pit **3003**. While intrinsically undatable, burnt flint is generally interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A total of six bulk samples were taken from features from four evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can assist in providing an indication of the significance of the archaeological site.
- 7.1.2 Samples were taken from datable features where this was positively proven, i.e. the pottery was well provenanced and undisturbed. Samples were also taken from the heavily burnt deposits within Pit 3003. Other samples were taken from features which exhibited any sign of charcoal flecking.
- 7.1.3 As a whole, the Site was poorly suited to environmental sampling as the features were largely sterile and the soil acidic (sand). Samples were not taken from undated features as there would be no provenance for the environmental remains to be placed in context.

7.2 Charred Plant Remains and Wood charcoal

- 7.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 3**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 7.2.2 The flots were varied in size with low numbers of roots and modern seeds that are indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

- 7.2.3 Charred plant remains were generally only recovered in small quantities. The sample from the Romano-British gully **3505** in **Trench 35** contained cereal remains in a moderate number, including grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). A small number of weed seeds were recorded from the undated ditch **2311** in **Trench 23**. These include seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago*) and knotgrass (Polygonaceae). There were also a number of stem/rootlet fragments in the sample from this feature.
- 7.2.4 The charred plant remains assemblage is generally consistent with charred plant assemblages observed from Romano-British features from other sites such as Beck Row, Mildenhall (Fryer 2004) and Stowmarket (Murphy 1989). The assemblage appears to be indicative of rural settlement activity in the vicinity.
- 7.2.5 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 3**. Wood Charcoal. Wood charcoal fragments of greater than 4 mm were retrieved in moderate quantities from the undated pit **3003** in **Trench 30**. The pit also contained a large amount of burnt flint. The wood charcoal comprised both mature wood pieces and round wood and twig fragments.
- 7.2.6 The charred plant remains have little potential in providing detailed information on the nature of the local landscape and agricultural practices due to the general paucity of remains.
- 7.2.7 There is only a small potential for obtaining data on the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource and any species selection, through the analysis of the wood charcoal, as the only reasonable quantity of wood charcoal was recovered from pit **3003**, which is undated.
- 7.2.8 No further work is proposed on the charred material in these samples.

Table 3. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Anal ysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 12 – Romano-British Ditch												
1203	1204	1	20	25	2	C	-	-	1 x Barley grain	3/3 ml	-	-
Trench 23 – Ditch												
2311	2313	2	20	40	2	C	-	B	Indet. grain frags, <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> , <i>Vicia /Lathyrus</i> , Polygonaceae, (A) stem /rootlet frags	3/12 ml	-	-
Trench 30 – Pit												
3003	3004	3	13	50	2	C	-	-	1 x Barley grain	5/5 ml	-	-
3003	3006	4	20	125	2	C	-	-	Indet. grain frags	12/50 ml	-	-

Samples					Flot										
					Charred Plant Remains										
Trench 35 - ?Romano-British															
Ditch terminal or Pit															
3503	3504	5	13	20	3	-	-	-	-		3/3 ml	-	-		
Gully															
3505	3506	6	10	7	2	A	-	C	Barley and hulled wheat grain frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>		1/1 ml	-	-		

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

7.3 Recommendations

Charred plant remains and Wood Charcoal

7.3.1 No further work is proposed on the charred material in these samples.

7.4 Future Sampling

7.4.1 Samples should be taken where permitting from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally samples should be taken covering as wider range of feature types, and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 20 to 30 litres and from individual, secure contexts. However, if contexts are encountered that consist predominately of carbonised wood charcoal, in these cases smaller samples of 10 litres would appear suitable.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The evaluation has proved the existence of features consistent with small scale late prehistoric and Romano-British activity probably relating to farming practices. The pottery recovered from the site, although mainly confined in any quantity to ditch **1203** in **TR 12** is all of this date. Finds were conspicuously absent from the remainder of the features across the site. Some struck flint of prehistoric date was also recovered as was a moderate quantity of burnt flint from pit **3003** again consistent with prehistoric activity.

8.1.2 The site occupies a raised area distinct from the surrounding low lying ground, suggesting this may have remained relatively dry in periods of wet weather or possible tidal inundation and therefore would have been suitable for occupation. The ditches observed on the site did show episodes of recutting, and the sandy nature of the natural ground and exposed nature of the site would have meant re-establishing drainage/boundary features on a regular, albeit seasonal basis. Interestingly very few of the ditches could be identified traversing several of the evaluation trenches.

8.1.3 No conclusive evidence could be established for enclosures on the basis of alignments of these features. This again illustrates the probable nature of the activity seen on the site, i.e. seasonal farming/pastoralism rather than

settlement for any longer durations. Some linear features such as **2203** in **TR 22** and **2005** in **TR 20** could be mapped in adjacent trenches. Similarly ditch **2003** in **TR 20** could be mapped in **TR 23** as ditch **2309**, although the re-cuts exhibited in this trench could not be matches between the two trenches making this assumption tenuous.

- 8.1.4 No evidence for the ring ditch seen on aerial photographs and recorded in the HER could be identified within the course of the evaluation. This may be due to the aerial photograph showing either natural variations within the natural ground as demonstrated during the fieldwork where similar natural features modelled as archaeological remains until hand investigation proved otherwise, or the position of the potential ring ditch fell outside the evaluation trenches footprints³. Some struck flints of Late Prehistoric date were recovered from topsoil during machining hinting at some activity of this date within the site although no convincing material to ascertain any more than sparse activity was identified.
- 8.1.5 It seems clear that activity from the Late Prehistoric through to the Romano-British periods did occur at the site. However, it remains to be proved if this activity relates to settlement/mortuary practices dating from these periods' or remains evidence of small scale farming practices only.
- 8.1.6 Any future intrusive works undertaken at the site may prove or disprove the above statement and may also identify whether the metal objects identified during the course of the UXO survey are of modern or archaeological origin. Many of these objects were mapped at relatively shallow depths which may in fact relate to artefacts contained within, as yet unidentified, archaeological features.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 9.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation* and in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the County Museum Service.

9.2 Archive

- 9.2.1 Following the fieldwork the archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office where they were processed and assessed for this report. The accompanying documentary records from the archaeological works have been compiled into a stable fully

³ Attempts to trace the original aerial photograph which gave rise to the HER record for a possible cropmark ring ditch on the Site proved fruitless. However, a copy of an evaluation report which first recorded the cropmark was obtained from Suffolk HER (Richmond 1994), but the accuracy of the photo rectification cannot be ascertained.

cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

9.2.2 The contents of the project archive, comprises two A4 ring-bound file containing the following (as further detailed in **Appendix 1**):

- 35 Trench Record Sheets
- 15 Photographic Records
- Day Book (10 sheets)
- A copy of the WSI
- A copy of the DBA
- A copy of the RA

9.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office under the site code **77610**. The project archive will be deposited within the County Stores curated by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, under HER number **LCS 161**.

9.3 Copyright

9.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

9.4 Security Copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon; a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the appropriate local museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
1	A	Client Report	A4	37
1	-	Project Specification	A4	13
2	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	10
2	B	Trial trench records	A4	35
2	B	Survey Data Print-out	A4	1
2	B	Site Graphics	A4	42
2	B	Site Graphics	A3	5
2	D	Photographic Register	A4	15
1	D	CD-Rom – digital photo's	-	-
2	E	Environmental Sample Register	A4	1
2	E	Environmental Sample Records	A4	6
FINDS	10 bags			

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**
All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated
'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface

Trench 1	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.65m		
	Coordinates: 646508.29, 262778.90; 646532.08, 262771.22		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
101	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.50
102	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.50+
103	Ditch Terminus or semi-exposed oval pit	Cut	0.50-0.65
104	Dark reddish brown sandy loam. Fill of Ditch terminus/oval pit [103]	Fill	0.50-0.65
105	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.50-0.82
106	Dark greyish brown sandy loam, similar to topsoil. Fill of ditch [105]	Fill	0.50-0.82

Trench 2	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.55m		
	Coordinates: 646510.56, 262757.10; 646534.63, 262763.83		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
201	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.50
202	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.50+

Trench 3	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.40m		
	Coordinates: 646543.61, 262776.84; 646549.57, 262752.56		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
301	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.36
302	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.36+

Trench 4	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.48m		
	Coordinates: 646563.49, 262773.35; 646587.57, 262780.08		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
401	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.43
402	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.43+

Trench 5	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.62m		
	Coordinates: 646600.04, 262795.79; 646605.99, 262771.51		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
501	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.52
502	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.52+

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.70m		
	Coordinates: 646617.33, 262788.21; 646641.40, 262794.9517		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
601	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.52
602	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.52+
603	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.52-0.80
604	Dark greyish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch	Fill	0.52-0.80
605	Cut of Ditch terminus	Cut	0.52-0.86
606	Light yellowish brown sand. Fill of ditch [605]	Fill	0.52-0.86
607	Dark reddish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch terminus [605]	Fill	0.52-0.81

Trench 7	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.65m		
	Coordinates: 64665, 262798.58; 646677.23, 262781.71		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
701	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.58
702	Mid yellowy orange sand and gravel	Natural	0.58+

Trench 8	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.45m		
	Coordinates: 646675.01, 262775.27; 646650.93, 262768.54		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
801	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.38
802	Mid yellowy orange sand and gravel	Natural	0.38+

Trench 9	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m		
	Coordinates: 646641.25, 262754.31; 646635.30, 262778.59		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
901	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.34
902	Mid yellowy orange sand and gravel	Natural	0.34+

Trench 10	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.45m		
	Coordinates: 646629.98, 262762.07; 646605.91, 262755.33		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1001	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.40
1002	Mid yellowy orange sand and gravel	Natural	0.40+

Trench 11	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.44m		
	Coordinates: 646580.66, 262763.16; 646586.61, 262738.88		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1101	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.37
1102	Mid yellowy orange sand and gravel	Natural	0.37+

Trench 12	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.49m		
	Coordinates: 646573.84, 262746.51; 646549.77, 262739.77		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1201	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.42
1202	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.42+
1203	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.42-0.59
1204	Dark reddish brown silty sand. Pottery and CBM finds. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1203]	Fill	0.42-0.59
1205	Light greyish yellow sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1203]	Fill	0.42-0.50
1206	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1203]	Fill	0.42-0.46
1207	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.42-0.70
1208	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1207]	Fill	0.44-0.70
1209	Light greyish yellow sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1207]	Fill	0.42-0.50
1210	Light/mid greyish brown silty sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1207]	Fill	0.42-0.46
1211	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.42-0.72
1212	Light brownish grey silty sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1211]	Fill	0.53-0.72
1213	Mid brownish grey silty sand, Pottery finds. Secondary Fill of Ditch [1211]	Fill	0.42-0.61

Trench 13	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.41m		
	Coordinates: 646527.37, 262753.67; 646533.33, 262729.39		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1301	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.33
1302	Mid yellowy orange and greyish yellow sand and gravel	Natural	0.33+

Trench 14	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.41m		
	Coordinates: 646512.50, 262731.55; 646532.93, 262717.13		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1401	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.31
1402	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.31+
1403	Cut of Pit	Cut	0.31-0.91
1404	Dark greyish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Pit [1403]	Fill	0.31-0.91
1405	Light brownish grey sandy loam. Tertiary Fill of Pit [1403]	Fill	0.31-0.48
1406	Cut of Pit – probably Natural	Cut	0.52-0.78
1407	Dark brownish grey sandy loam. Fill of Pit/Natural feature [1406]	Fill	0.52-0.73

Trench 15	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.37m		
	Coordinates: 646528.31, 262703.86; 646552.38, 262710.59		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1501	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.35
1502	Mid yellowy orange and yellow sand and gravel	Natural	0.35+

Trench 16	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.41m		
	Coordinates: 646560.59, 262724.62; 646566.54, 262700.34		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1601	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.38
1602	Mid yellowy grey sand and gravel	Natural	0.38+

Trench 17	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.45m		
	Coordinates: 646575.10, 262716.82; 646599.17, 262723.55		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1701	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.33
1702	Mid yellowy orange and greyish yellow sand and gravel	Natural	0.33+
1703	Undulating stony Layer within Natural	Natural	0.33+

Trench 18	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.48m		
	Coordinates: 646610.80, 262736.79; 646616.75, 262712.51		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1801	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.38
1802	Mid yellowy grey sand and gravel	Natural	0.38+

Trench 19	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.48m		
	Coordinates: 646626.96, 262729.78; 646651.03, 262736.51		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1901	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.44
1902	Mid yellowy orange and greyish yellow sand and gravel	Natural	0.44+
1903	Cut of Ditch terminus	Cut	0.44-0.99
1904	Mid brown sandy loam. Struck flint finds. Fill of Ditch terminus [1703]	Fill	0.44-0.99

Trench 20	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m		
Trench 20	Coordinates: 646659.27, 262750.88; 646665.23, 262726.60		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2001	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.45
2002	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.45+
2003	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.45-0.85
2004	Mid reddish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2003]	Fill	0.45-0.85
2005	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.45-0.95
2006	Mid reddish brown sandy loam. SF001 – Fe Nail find. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2005]	Fill	0.45-0.95
2007	Cut of Ditch terminus or Natural feature	Cut	0.45-0.69
2008	Mid greyish brown sandy loam. Fill of Ditch/Natural feature [2007]	Fill	0.45-0.69
2009	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.42-0.57
2010	Mid reddish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2009]	Fill	0.42-0.53

Trench 21	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m		
Trench 21	Coordinates: 646690.26, 262780.17; 646696.22, 262755.89		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2101	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.45
2102	Mid yellowy grey sand and gravel	Natural	0.45+

Trench 22	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.50m		
Trench 22	Coordinates: 646698.10, 262746.37; 646674.03, 262739.63		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2201	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.46
2202	Mid orange sand	Natural	0.46+
2203	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.46-0.94
2204	Dark reddish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2203]	Fill	0.46-0.94
2205	Cut of Natural feature	Cut	0.46-0.80
2206	Mid reddish brown sandy loam. Fill of Natural feature [2205]	Fill	0.46-0.80
2207	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.46-0.74
2208	Dark reddish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2207]	Fill	0.46-0.74

Trench 23	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.58m		
	Coordinates: 646702.10, 262732.25; 646694.92, 262708.30		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2301	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.49
2302	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.49+
2303	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.49-0.89
2304	Light yellowish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2303]	Fill	0.49-0.89
2305	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.49-0.94
2306	Light yellowish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2305]	Fill	0.49-0.94
2307	Cut of Gully	Cut	0.49-0.81
2308	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Gully [2307]	Fill	0.49-0.81
2309	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.49-1.04
2310	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2309]	Fill	0.49-1.04
2311	Cut of Gully	Cut	0.49-0.83
2312	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Gully [2311]	Fill	0.51-0.83
2313	Dark grey sand. Deliberate Fill of burnt material into Gully [2311]	Fill	0.49-0.64

Trench 24	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.38m		
	Coordinates: 646673.58, 262715.63; 646649.50, 262708.90		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2401	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.33
2402	Mid orange brown sand and gravel	Natural	0.33+

Trench 25	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.38m		
	Coordinates: 646623.34, 262695.34; 646599.26, 262688.61		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2501	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.35
2502	Mid orange brown sand and gravel	Natural	0.35+

Trench 26	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.48m		
	Coordinates: 646588.71, 262701.40; 646594.66, 262677.12		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2601	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.40
2602	Mid orange brown sand and gravel	Natural	0.40+

Trench 27	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.44m		
	Coordinates: 646572.67, 262681.22; 646548.60, 262674.49		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2701	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.37
2702	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.37+
2703	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.37-0.75
2704	Mid orange brown sand. Primary Fill of Ditch [2703]	Fill	0.64-0.75
2705	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2703]	Fill	0.37-0.75
2706	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.37-0.51
2707	Dark greyish black sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2706]	Fill	0.37-0.51
2708	Mid greyish brown sand. Pottery finds. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2706]	Fill	0.37-0.47
2709	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.37+
2710	Fill of Ditch [2709]	Fill	0.37+

Trench 28	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m		
	Coordinates: 646535.19, 262656.06; 646541.14, 262631.78		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2801	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.41
2802	Mottled light greyish yellow and dark brown sand	Natural	0.41+

Trench 29	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.45m		
	Coordinates: 646549.93, 262620.35; 646564.46, 262640.69		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2901	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.38
2902	Mottled mid orange and dark brown sand	Natural	0.38+
2903	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.38-0.75
2904	Dark brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2903]	Fill	0.38-0.75
2905	Dark brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2903]	Fill	0.38-0.65
2906	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.38-0.77
2907	Very dark brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2906]	Fill	0.38-0.77
2908	Mid brown sandy silt. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2906]	Fill	0.38-0.75
2909	Dark brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2906]	Fill	0.38-0.64

Trench 30			
Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.47m			
Coordinates: 646580.62, 262626.18; 646574.67, 262650.46			
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
3001	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.41
3002	Mid orange brown sand	Natural	0.41+
3003	Cut of Pit	Cut	0.41-0.83
3004	Black sand. Burnt flint finds. Deliberate fill of burnt material into Pit [3003]	Fill	0.58-0.83
3005	Dark greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Pit [3003]	Fill	0.41-0.70
3006	Black sand. Deliberate fill of burnt material into Pit [3003]	Fill	0.41-0.62

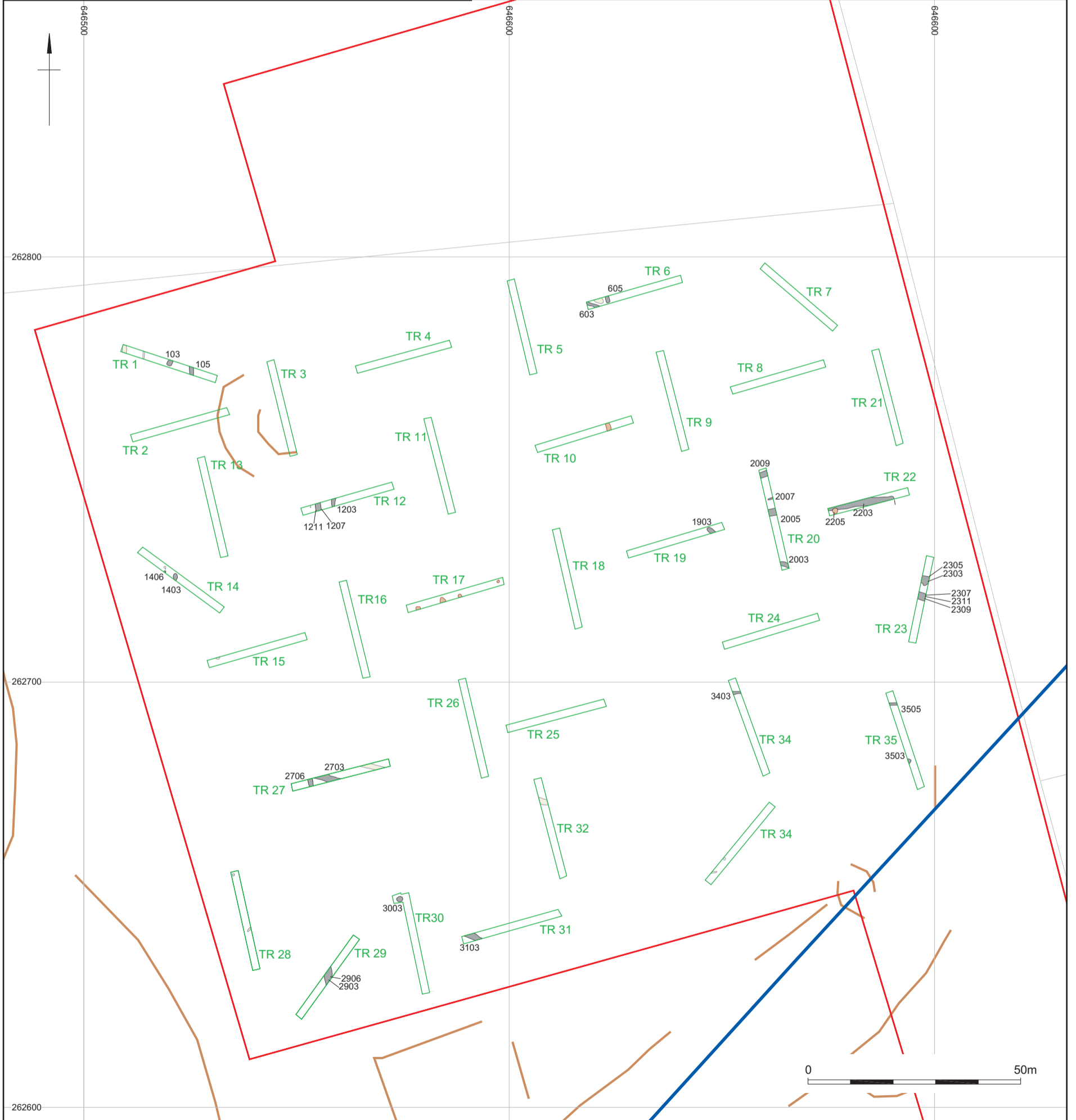
Trench 31			
Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.47m			
Coordinates: 646588.53, 262639.10; 646612.60, 262645.84			
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
3101	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.43
3102	Mid/dark orange brown and dark brown sand	Natural	0.43+
3103	Cut of Ditch	Cut	0.43-0.79
3104	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [3103]	Fill	0.43-0.79

Trench 32			
Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m			
Coordinates: 646613.27, 262653.62; 646606.57, 262677.70			
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
3201	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.38
3202	Mottled light greyish yellow and dark brown sand	Natural	0.38+

Trench 33			
Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.48m			
Coordinates: 646646.17, 262652.15; 646662.13, 262671.40			
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
3301	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.35
3302	Mottled dark reddish brown and mid orange brown sand	Natural	0.35+

Trench 34			
Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.42m			
Coordinates: 646660.78, 262677.53; 646652.23, 262701.02			
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
3401	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.37
3402	Mid/dark orange brown and dark brown sand	Natural	0.37+
3403	Cut of Gully?	Cut	0.37-0.44
3404	Mid brownish orange sandy loam and gravels. Fill of Gully? [3403]	Fill	0.37-0.44

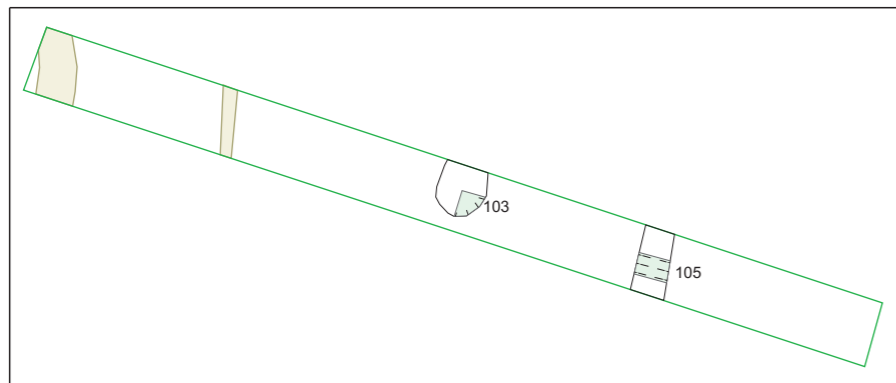
Trench 35	Dimensions: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.44m		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
	Coordinates: 646689.21, 262698.00; 646697.05, 262674.26		
3501	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.39
3502	Mid orange brown sand	Natural	0.39+
3503	Cut of Ditch terminus or Pit	Cut	0.39-0.74
3504	Mid brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch terminus/Pit [3503]	Fill	0.39-0.74
3505	Cut of Gully	Cut	0.39-0.62
3506	Mid brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Gully [3505]	Fill	0.39-0.62



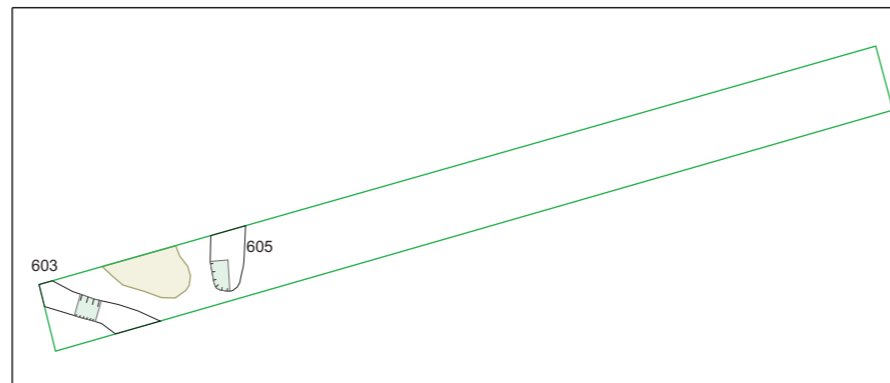
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Site and trench location plan

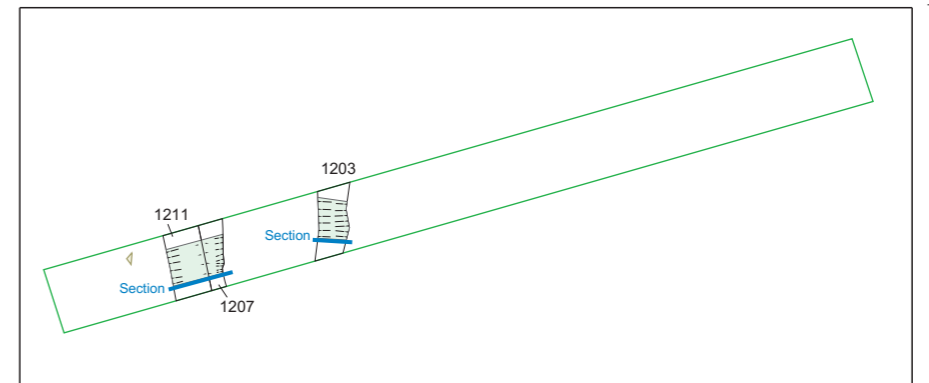
Figure 1



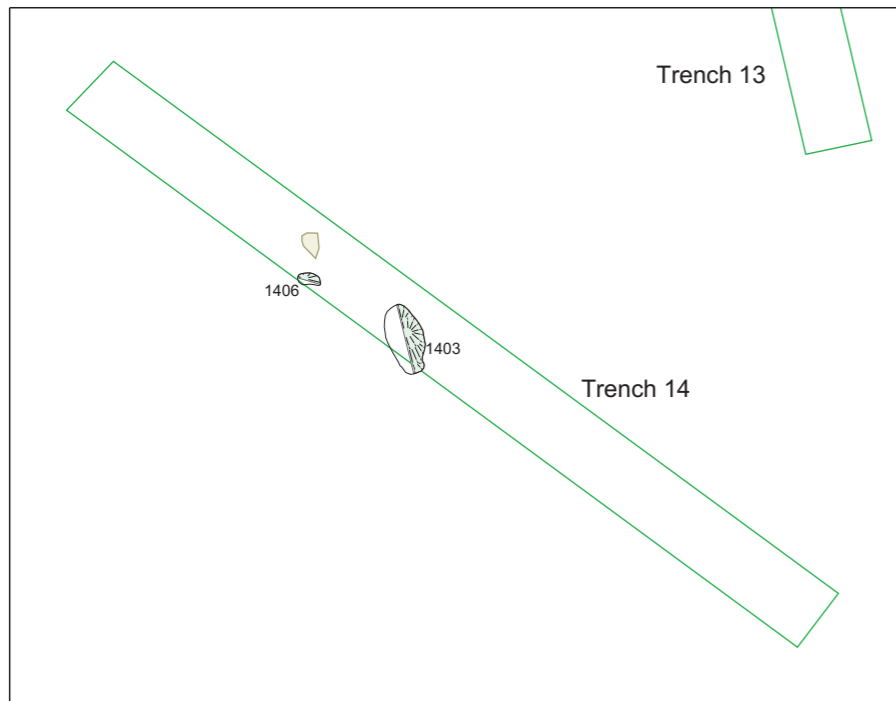
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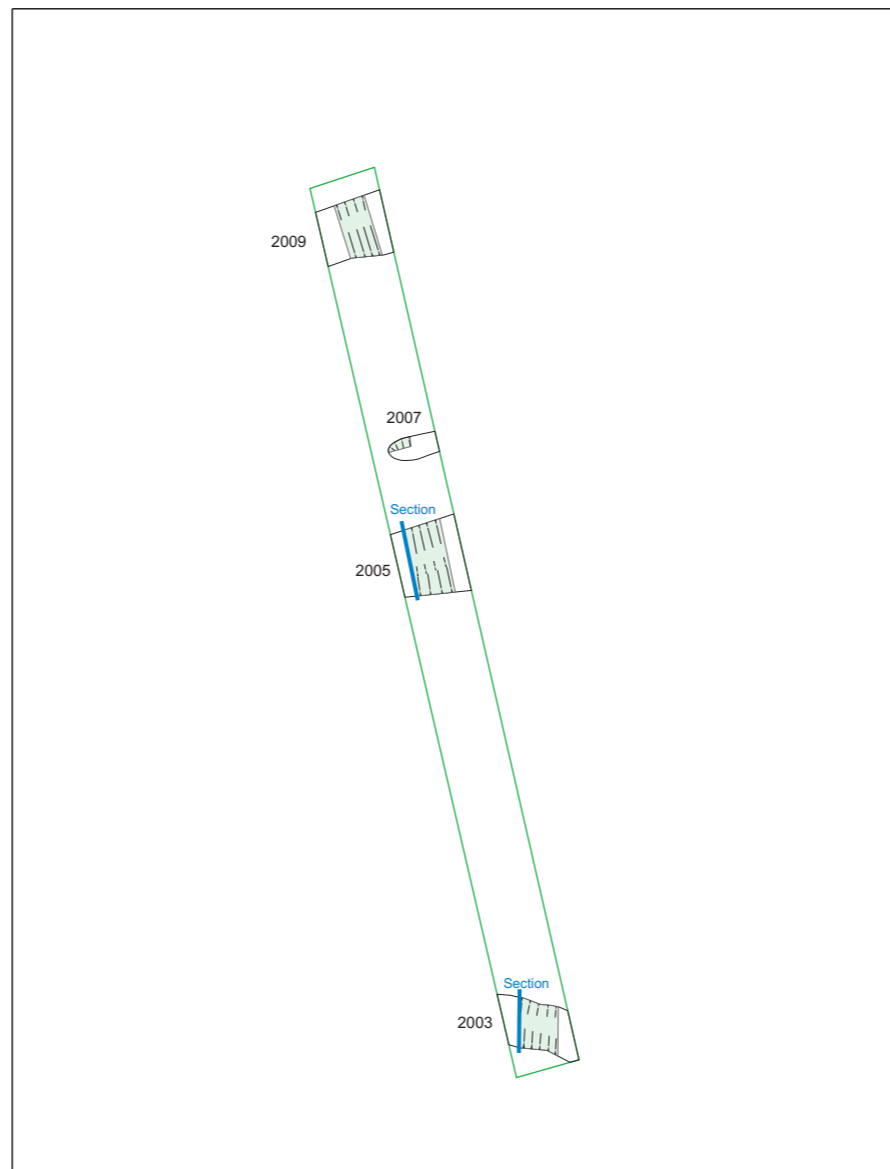
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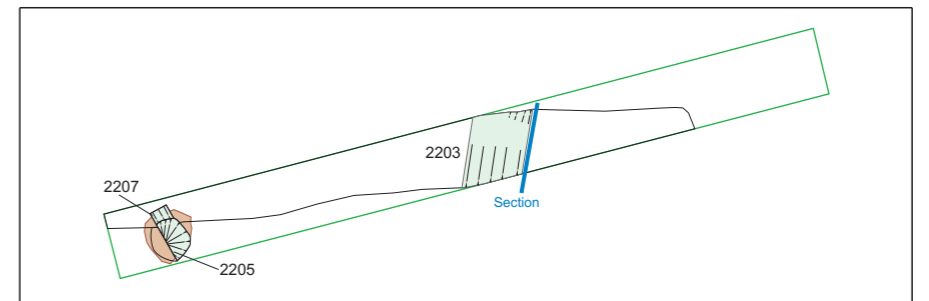
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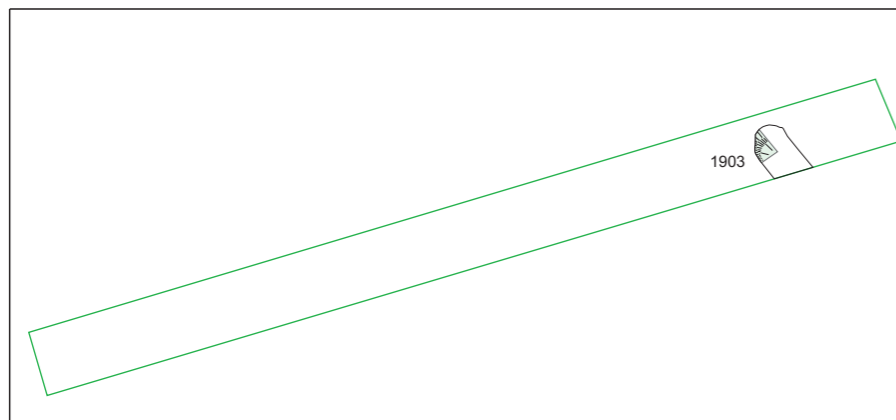
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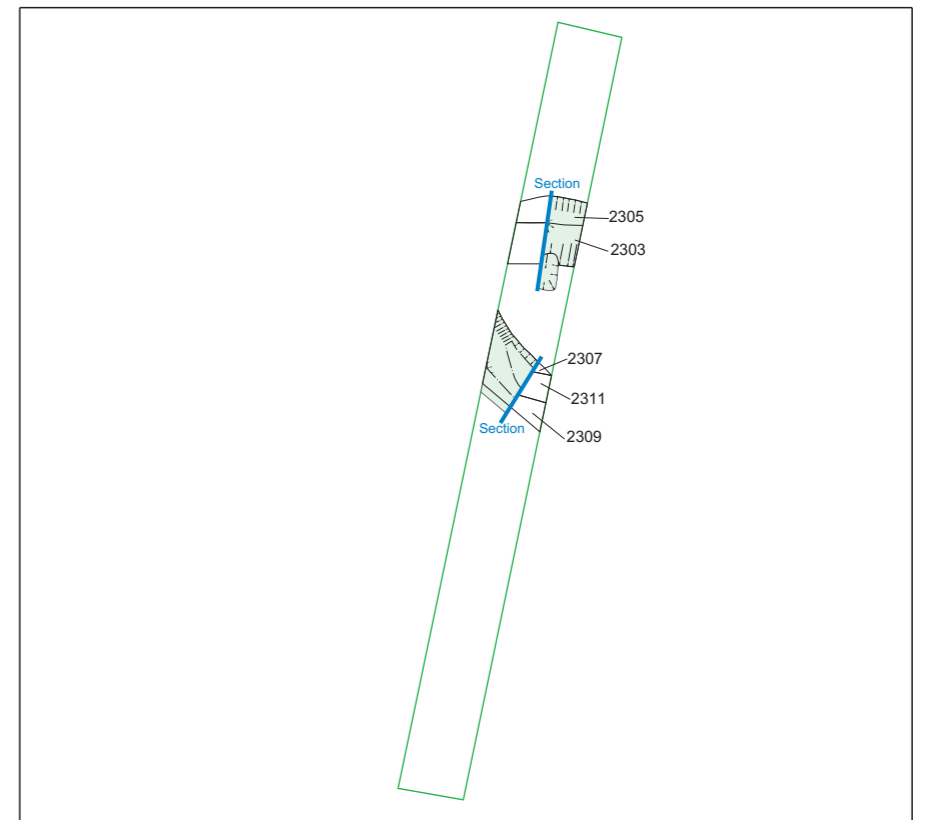
Trench 20



Trench 22

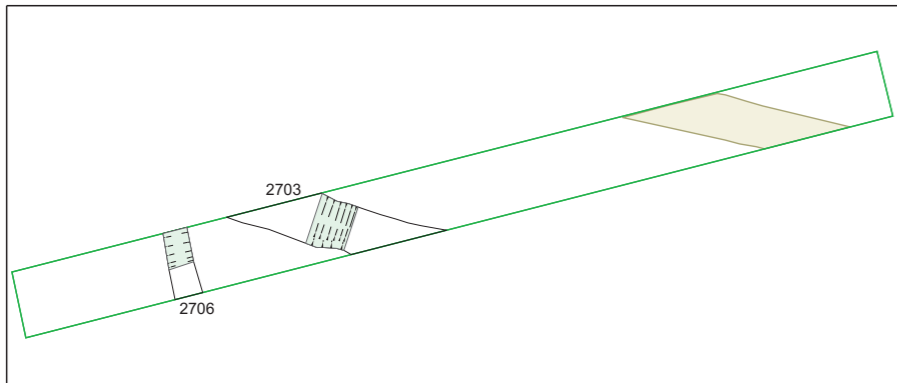


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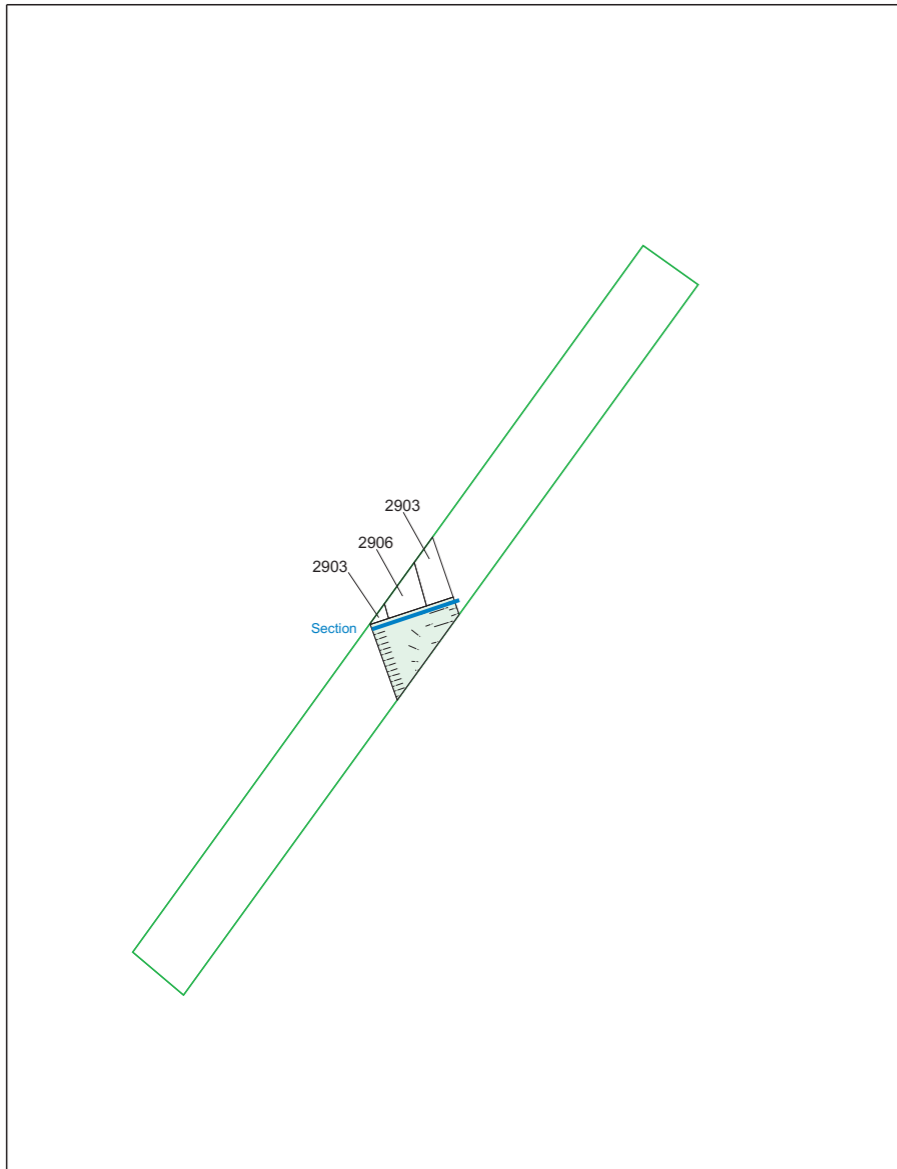


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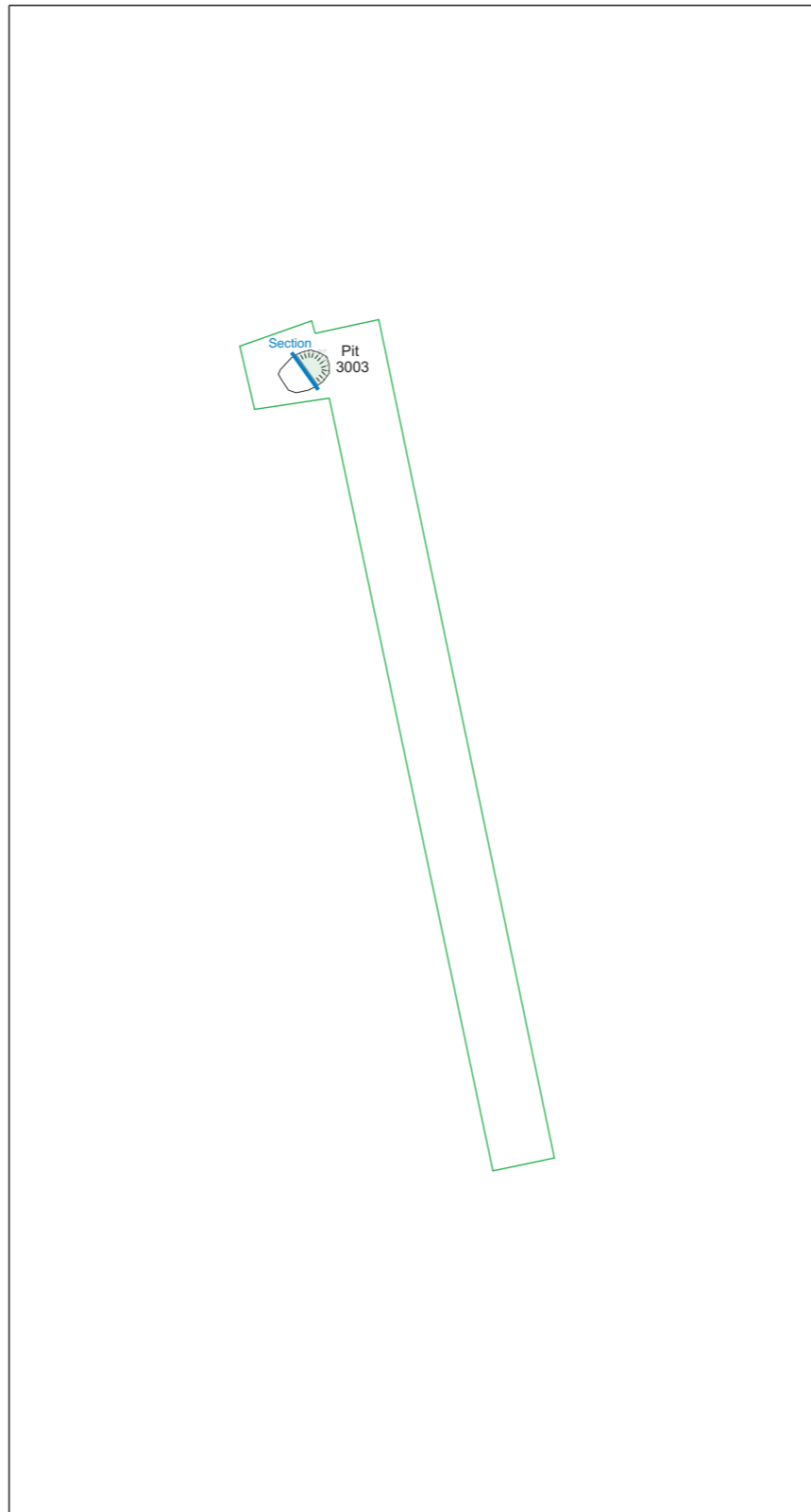




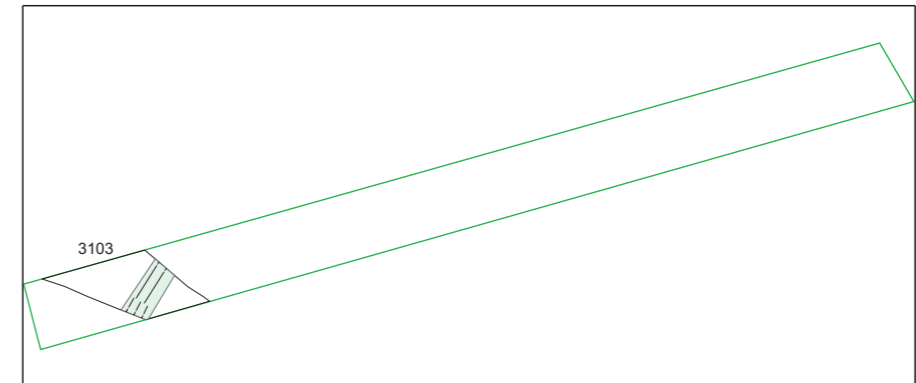
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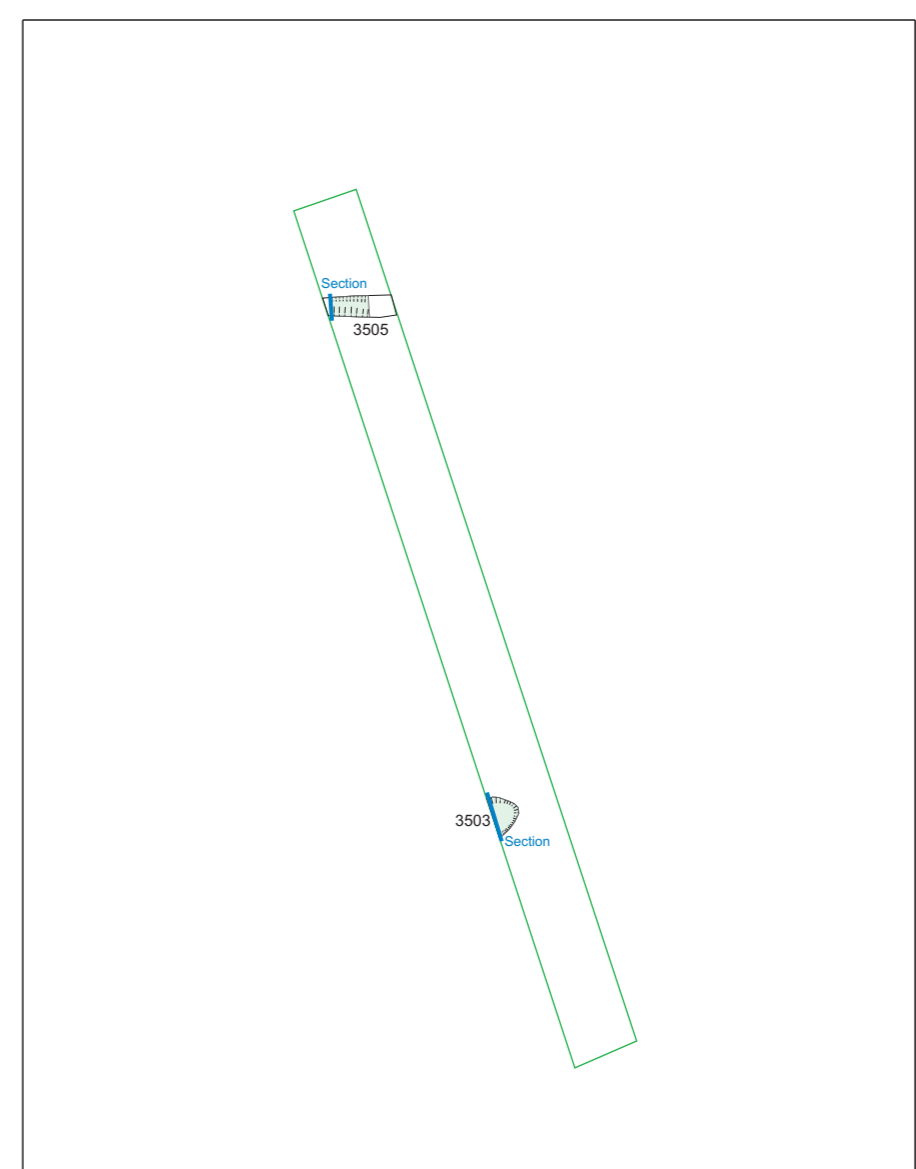
Trench 29



Trench 30



Trench 31



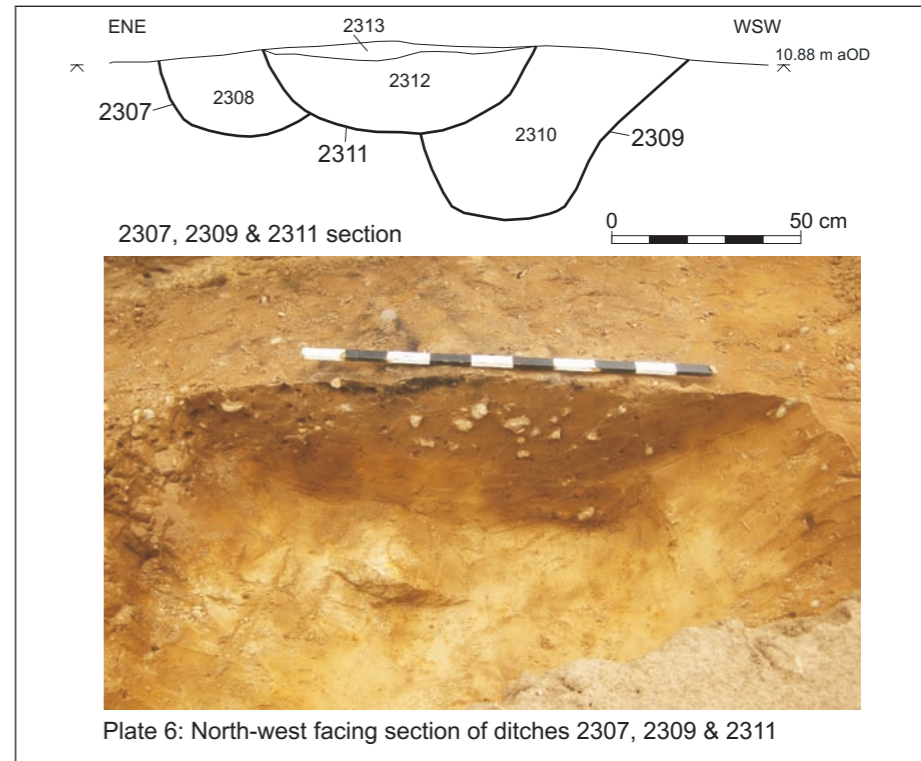
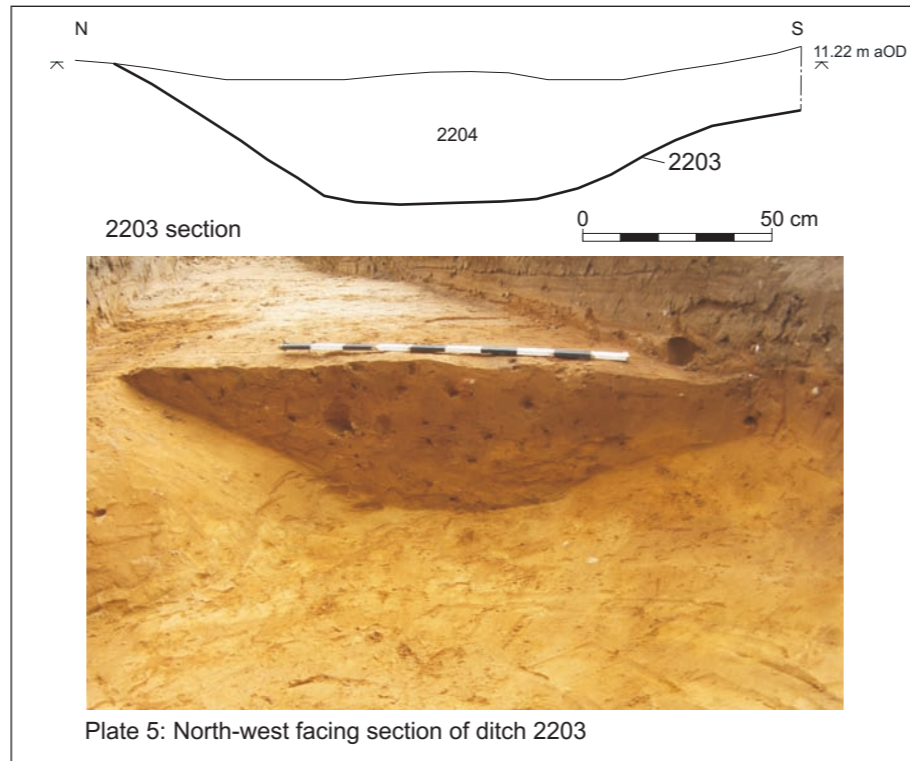
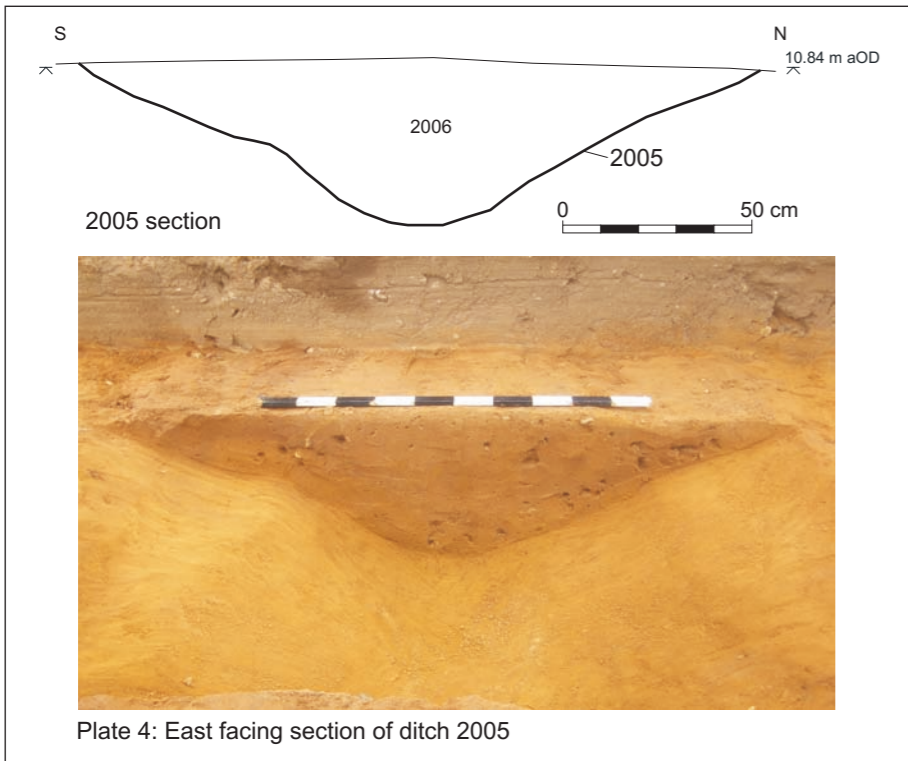
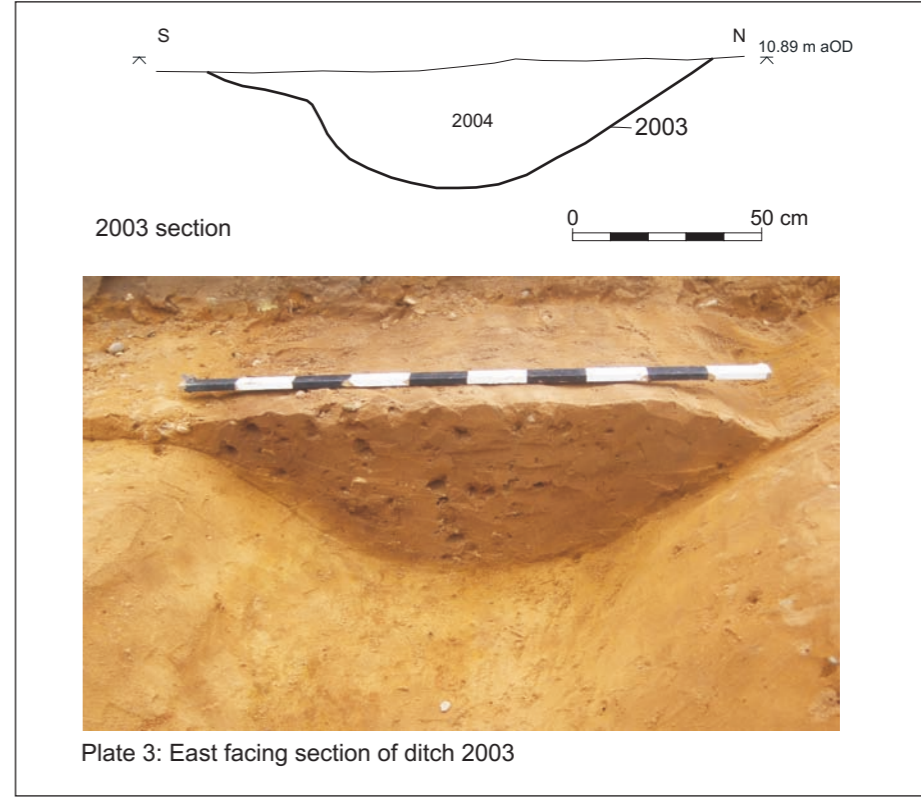
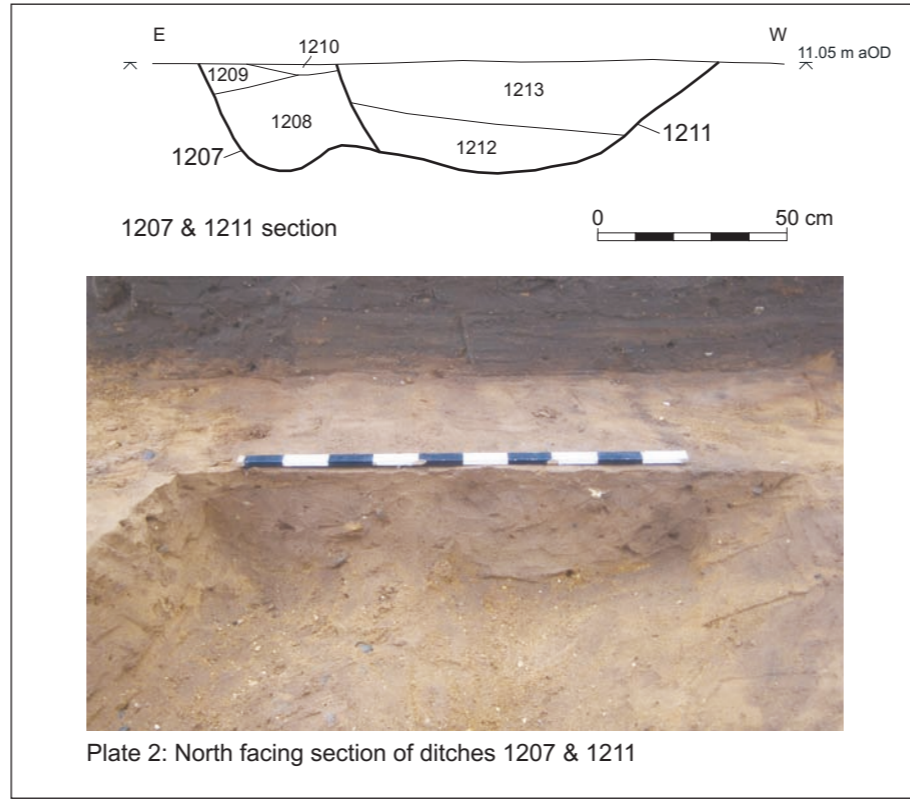
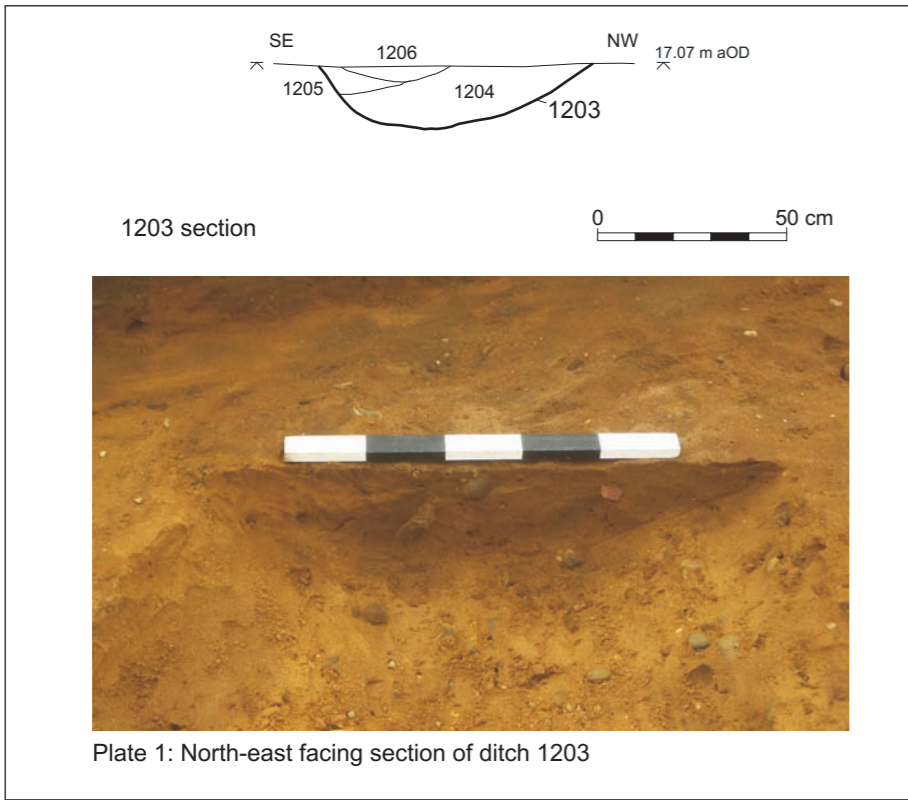
Trench 35



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- Evaluation trench
- Section
- Sampled/excavated segment
- Archaeological feature
- Modern disturbance

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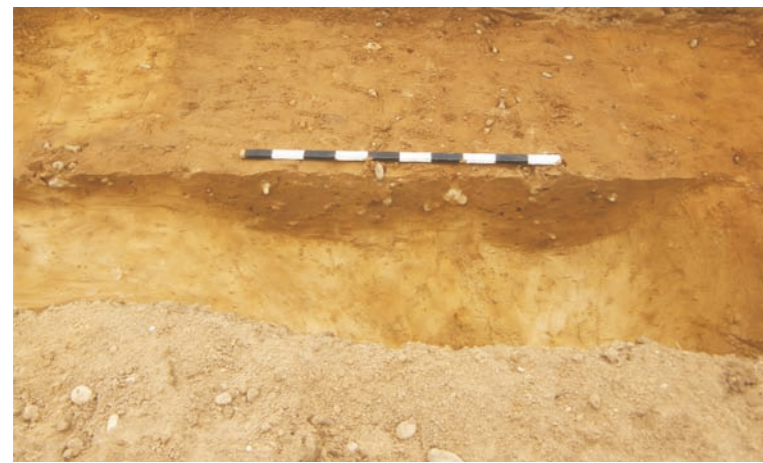
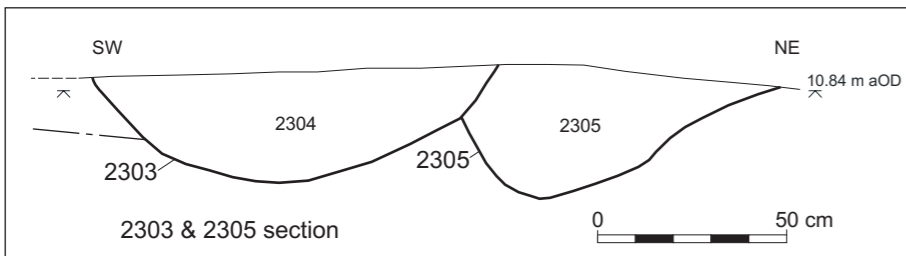


Plate 7: South-east facing section of ditches 2303 & 2305

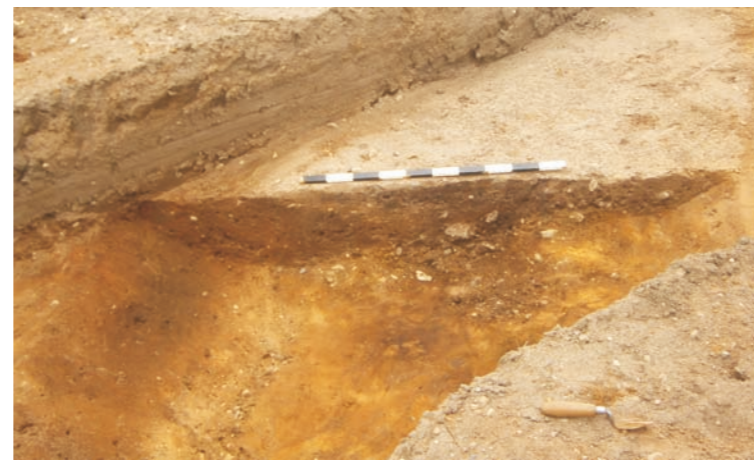
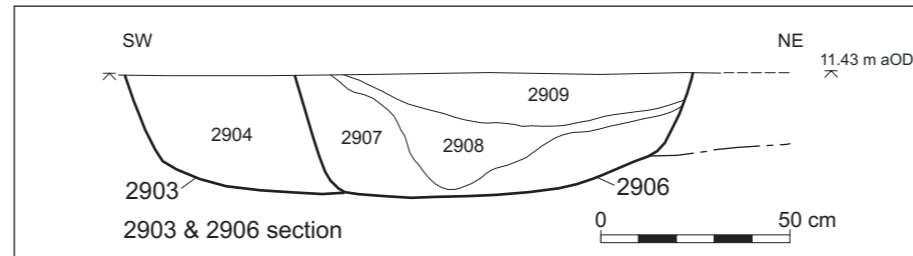


Plate 8: South-east facing section of ditches 2903 & 2906

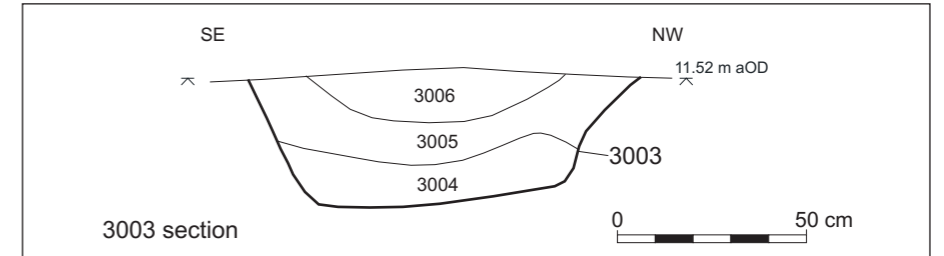


Plate 9: North east facing section of pit 3003

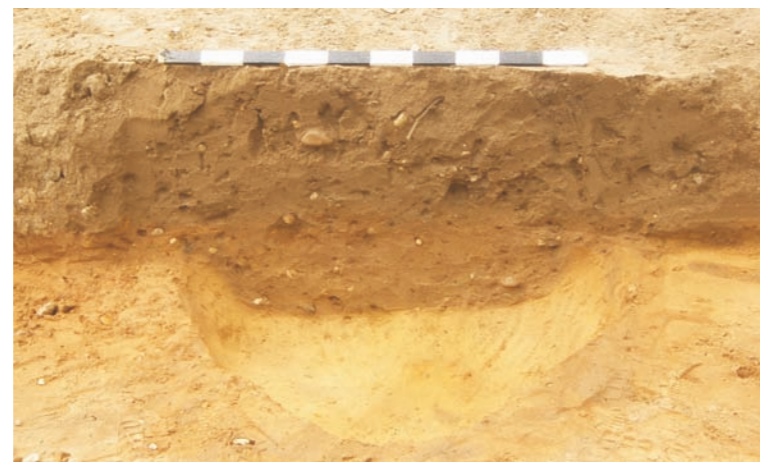


Plate 10: East facing section of pit or ditch 3503

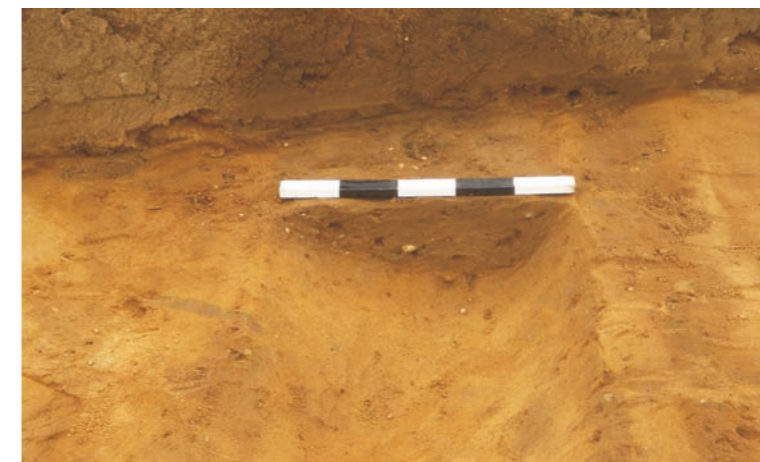
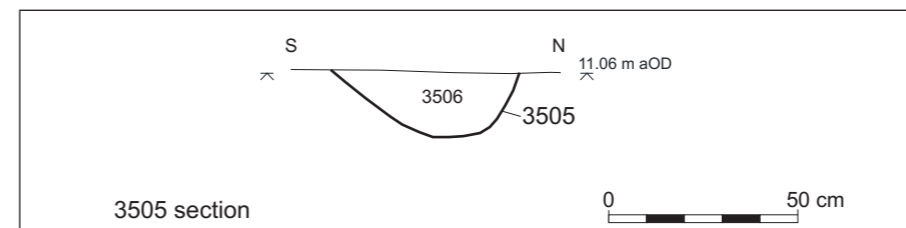


Plate 11: East facing section of gully 3505



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