Excavations at Galloper Offshore Wind Farm (Onshore Works)

Archive Research Report

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County	Suffolk
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Summary

Between 2011 and 2016, Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of trial trenching, area excavation and watching briefs in association with the onshore elements of the Galloper Offshore Wind Farm development. The investigated area coincided with the footprint of the new onshore substation, located between Leiston and Sizewell, some 1 km from the Suffolk coast, as well as the cable route linking it to the landfall site on Sizewell beach.

The works revealed little evidence for activity during earlier prehistoric periods, although a cluster of pits and other features seem to be indicative of Early Iron Age occupation. One of the pits was notable due to the large quantity (over 6 kg) of pottery and fired clay found in its upper fill. Several undated ditches may have represented the fragmentary remains of a late prehistoric field system similar to those recorded during other work nearby.

The principal findings of the investigations, however, related to the early and mid-Romano-British period, during which an extensive system of conjoined enclosures and trackways was laid out and periodically modified, until the site was abandoned sometime after the mid-3rd century AD. Four cremation graves, dating to the late 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, were also found near what seems to have been margins of the enclosure complex. Although the enclosures are thought to have largely been used for agricultural purposes – particularly livestock management – there were also indications of contemporary occupation, suggesting that the site represented the remains of a farmstead.

Given the history of the local area and the results of other work nearby, the almost total absence of post-Roman remains, especially those relating to the medieval period, was unexpected. This seems to suggest that the westward expansion of medieval Sizewell was constrained, to the south, by the route of Sizewell Gap.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the numerous individuals that commissioned the various stages of fieldwork and oversaw the project on behalf of the client. In particular, the recent involvement of Anna Bendall and Tom Crawford of Innogy Renewables UK is gratefully acknowledged.

Wessex Archaeology are also thankful for the help and advice provided by the staff of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, notably Rachael Abraham, Matthew Brudenell, Gemma Stewart and Jess Tipper.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Limited ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological works in association with the construction of the onshore elements of the Galloper Offshore Wind Farm development, which was granted a Development Consent Order (DCO) in May 2013.

1.1.2 The onshore works included the construction of a new substation facility to provide the connection point to the electricity transmission system. This was sited on land adjacent to the existing Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm (GGOWF) substation at Sizewell Gap, between Leiston and Sizewell, approximately 1 km inland from the Suffolk coast and centred on NGR 646615 262725. The substation was joined to the offshore cable route and wind farm array by an onshore cable corridor. This extended west from the area of cable landfall on Sizewell beach at NGR 647640 262590, before turning to the NNE from NGR 646770 262455 and continuing to join the substation site at NGR 646640 262635 (Fig. 1). The cable installation used a combination of open-cut trenching and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) techniques.

1.2 Sequence of investigation, description and methods

1.2.1 Preliminary investigations included desk-based archaeological and geoarchaeological assessments covering the overall onshore development area. Two phases of trial trenching targeted on the onshore substation site were also carried out, along with a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during geotechnical investigations. A total area of 4.7 hectares, corresponding with the footprint of the onshore substation development site, was later subject to area excavation. Finally, the installation of the onshore cabling was accompanied by a programme of strip, map and sample excavation and archaeological monitoring.

1.2.2 The initial results of each stage of fieldwork were reported on separately. The locations of the investigated areas are shown on Figure 1. Further details and report references are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Archaeological work associated with the Galloper Wind Farm (onshore works)

Type	Description	Dates	Report and WA document ref. [WSI ref.]	OASIS Id.
Desk-based assessment	Desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the onshore development area for the then proposed extension to the Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm	December 2009	Wessex Archaeology 2009, 73010.01	N/A
Trial trench evaluation	35 machine-excavated trial trenches, each measuring 25 m by 1.8 m,	4 – 15 July 2011	Wessex Archaeology 2011a, 77610.02	wessexar1-111376

Type	Description	Dates	Report and WA document ref. [WSI ref.]	OASIS Id.
	targeted on the footprint of the onshore substation		[Wessex Archaeology 2011b, 77610.01; Appendix 1a]	
Heritage statement	Desk-based heritage assessment to form part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the then proposed Galloper Wind Farm	October 2011	Wessex Archaeology 2011c, 77610.03	N/A
Watching brief (geotechnical test pits)	Monitoring of 36 machine-excavated test-pits throughout the entire development site	3 – 11 June 2013	Wessex Archaeology 2013 (77611.01)	N/A
Trial trench evaluation	Six machine excavated trenches measuring between 20 m and 15 m in length, targeted on the footprint of the onshore substation (new services area, access and cable corridor)	16 – 17 June 2014	Wessex Archaeology 2014a (104810.01)	N/A
Desk-based geoarchaeological assessment	Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment for the onshore elements of the Galloper Wind Farm based on the interpretation and modelling of 64 borehole and test pit records from the site and surrounding area	May 2016	Wessex Archaeology 2016a (104811.01)	N/A
Area excavation (onshore substation site)	Area excavation of 4.7 hectares, coinciding with the footprint of the onshore substation	14 July – 28 August 2014	Wessex Archaeology 2019 (104811.07) [Wessex Archaeology 2014b, T18538.04; Appendix 1b]	wessexar1-204579
Strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief (onshore cable route)	*North and west fields (refer to section 1.3):* Strip, map and sample excavation of a *c.*23 m wide easement and associated cable trenching. Archaeological monitoring during excavations of HDD launch and reception pits at the Sizewell Gap and Sandlings Walk crossings *East field and cable landfall site on Sizewell beach (refer to section 1.3):* Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during ground reduction/excavations for: UXO clearance, localised cable trenching, HDD pit at the Sandlings Walk crossing, alterations of works compound adjacent to Sandlings Walk, a Transition Joint Bay (TJB) for the jointing of the marine cable to the onshore cables and construction of a cofferdam and beach anchor points	5 April – 16 September 2016	Wessex Archaeology 2017, 104812.05 [Wessex Archaeology 2016b, T20931.03; Appendix 1c]	wessexar1-300212

1.2.3 The specific methodologies employed for each stage of fieldwork and post-excavation assessment are detailed in a series of Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs), which were approved by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) before the start of the works. Any minor deviation from the initially agreed scope and methods outlined in the WSIs were agreed in advance with the SCCAS and documented in the corresponding grey literature/assessment reports (Table 1). For reference, the agreed aims, objectives and methodologies employed for the fieldwork are reproduced in section 2 and the WSIs included as Appendices 1a–c.

1.2.4 The fieldwork and post-excavation assessment and analysis were carried out in accordance with all relevant guidance available at the time of the work (as specified in the documents listed in Table 1) as well as that issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA; 2014a–e), the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO; 2015; Gurney 2003), Historic England (2015; English Heritage 2011) and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS; 2017a). All stages of the fieldwork were monitored by the SCCAS.

1.2.5 An initial assessment of the results of the onshore substation site excavation, incorporating a series of revised research aims and proposals for further analysis and publication relating to all stages of the project, was completed in late 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2019).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The onshore substation evaluation/excavation area was situated immediately west of the existing GGOWF substation site and approximately equidistant between Leiston and Sizewell, some 160 m north of Sizewell Gap – a thoroughfare linking the two settlements. Sizewell Nuclear Power Station is located a little over 500 m to the north-east.

1.3.2 The onshore substation evaluation/excavation area encompassed 4.7 hectares, the majority of which coincided with the north-east corner of a single large arable field. Part of the site, to the north, lay within uncultivated grassland/heathland ('Broom Covert'); these parcels of land were divided by an east–west hedge. The remainder of the excavation area, within the footprint of a new services area, access and cable corridor, extended into an area of plantation woodland to the east.

1.3.3 The cable route excavation and watching brief area extended west from the cable landfall site on Sizewell beach (Plates 1 and 2), to the south of Sizewell village. It continued parallel and to the south of Sizewell Gap for around 900 m, extending through two arable fields ('east field' and 'west field'; Plates 3 and 4), which are divided by a narrow lane leading south from Sizewell Gap (Sandlings Walk). From its most westerly point in the west field, the cable route turned to the NNW, crossing Sizewell Gap and continuing through the arable field ('north field') containing the onshore substation site.

1.3.4 The cable route excavation and watching brief area varied in width to accommodate the footprint of the approximately 23 m wide easement, cable trenching, HDD and cable landfall working areas (Plate 5), and a works compound sited immediately east of Sandlings Walk. The precise dimensions and location of the onshore cable route works within the DCO boundary were subject to alterations during the archaeological investigation due to design amendments and on-site logistical requirements.

1.3.5 The land within the onshore cable route is situated at an average height of around 5–9 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It rises from the Mean High Water (MHW) mark at the cable landfall site, crossing a ridge of higher ground to the west of the beach. It descends again

slightly across the east field, which is relatively flat. The western field is also predominately flat, but with an almost imperceptible rise to the west. As the cable route proceeds north across the north field, the land rises to approximately 10–15 m aOD within the onshore substation site.

1.3.6 The bedrock geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS; online viewer; 1:50,000 map sheet 191) as Crag Group – Sand (Quaternary and Neogene). Superficial deposits recorded along the coast consist of Marine Beach Deposits - Sand and Gravel (Quaternary – Holocene). Superficial deposits mapped further inland comprise Lowestoft Formation – Sand and Gravel and Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (Quaternary – Anglian Stage).

1.3.7 Deposit modelling based on geotechnical borehole and test pit data corresponded well with the deposits mapped locally by the BGS (Wessex Archaeology 2016). This determined that the sequence across the site broadly consists of coarse grained sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels and sand, expected to represent the Lowestoft Formation, overlying Crag Group. Marine Beach Deposits were also present in some locations, along with deposits generally recorded as slightly gravelly sandy clay or slightly gravelly sandy silt. Although recorded as 'Alluvium', these latter deposits were thought likely to be of Pleistocene date and, due to their relatively poorly sorted character, may represent glacial deposits rather than alluvium. Three boreholes north of the development area were also found to contain Peat (Holocene) ranging between 0.15 m and 2.0 m in thickness.

1.4 Scope of the report

1.4.1 This report describes the results of all stages of fieldwork (trial trenching, area excavation of the substation site, and excavation and watching brief monitoring of the cable route) associated with the onshore components of the Galloper Offshore Windfarm development, following the programme of post-excavation analysis outlined in the Updated Project Design (UPD; Wessex Archaeology 2019; refer to section 1.5). It also includes details pertaining to the curation of the project archive.

1.4.2 This detailed report forms the counterpart to a more concise account of the results of the project, which is to be submitted for publication in a forthcoming edition of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History*.

1.5 Research aims

1.5.1 Following consideration of the potential of the information gathered during the project and the regional research framework (Medlycott 2011), the revised research objectives, as defined in the UPD (Wessex Archaeology 2019), were to determine:

- the date, nature and extent of permanent settlement within the site, and its development during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods;
- the date, nature and extent of landscape organisation within the site, in the form of field systems and enclosures, and their development during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods;
- the date, nature and extent of mortuary and ritual/religious activity within the site, and its development during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods; and
- to compare and relate the evidence from the site to that from other sites in the area.

2 FIELDWORK AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 For reference, the original aims and objectives of the project are reproduced below. It should be noted that these were superseded by the revised research aims detailed in section 1.5.

Trial trenching (2011 and 2014)

2.1.2 The aims of (both phases of) the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2011b; Appendix 1a), were to:

- 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; and
- 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.

2.1.3 The WSI also stated that:

The evaluation will 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.

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

The potential for survival of material of palaeoenvironmental interest will also be assessed and sampled where appropriate

Onshore substation excavation and cable route excavation and watching brief

2.1.4 As stated in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2014b and 2016b; Appendices 1b–c), the general aims of these elements of the project were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within the site within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;
- analyse and interpret the results; and
- disseminate them.

2.1.5 The objectives of these elements of the project, as stated in the WSIs, were as follows:

The excavation will aim to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry,

agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations will also aim to recover stratified assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.

Analysis of environmental data will aim to examine and address archaeological remains within their contemporaneous environment/s. The relationship between man and his contemporaneous environment will therefore be an objective of the project, including man's responses to the local environment and the effects of human habitation and exploitation of the landscape on local environmental conditions.

2.2 Methodologies

Trial trenching (2011 and 2014)

2.2.1 Thirty-five machine trial trenches, each measuring 25 m by 1.8 m, were excavated within the footprint of the onshore substation in 2011 (Fig. 1). The locations of three trenches (Trenches 21, 22 and 23) were altered slightly from those proposed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2011b; Appendix 1a) to avoid tree canopies and a farm access track. A further six trenches, measuring between 20 m and 15 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in 2014. These were targeted on the footprint of a new services area, access and cable corridor for the onshore substation (Fig. 1). The same methodology was employed for both phases of evaluation.

2.2.2 Trenches were initially set out using a Leica Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). All trenches were excavated using 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 upper surface of the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

2.2.3 Where necessary, the bases of the trenches/surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

2.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used to scan spoil and the surfaces of features prior to excavation. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. Unusual or significant artefacts were given a unique numerical identifier (Object Number; ON) and their point of discovery recorded 3-dimensionally using a Leica GNSS. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features and deposits of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

2.2.5 Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from a selection of well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied into the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

2.2.7 A Leica GNSS was used to survey the location of archaeological features and the excavated trenches. All survey data is recorded in Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid coordinates and heights above OD, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

2.2.8 Photographs were taken to provide a record of the excavated features and trenches, to illustrate their location and context, as well as the overall site. The photographic record comprises digital, black and white and colour slides.

2.2.9 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI.

Onshore substation excavation (2014)

2.2.10 The footprint of the onshore substation, measuring 4.7 hectares, was subject to area excavation in 2014. The excavation area was initially set out using a Leica GNSS in the position proposed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014b; Appendix 1b). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the upper surface of the natural substrate was exposed.

2.2.11 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.

2.2.12 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used to scan the hand-excavated spoil and the surfaces of features prior to excavation. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. Unusual or significant artefacts were given a unique numerical identifier (Object Number; ON) and their point of discovery recorded 3-dimensionally using a Leica GNSS. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

2.2.13 Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from a selection of well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

2.2.14 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied into the OS National Grid.

2.2.15 A Leica GNSS was used to survey the location of archaeological features and the extent of the excavation area. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

2.2.16 A full photographic record of all excavated features was made using digital cameras. General site photographs and working shots were also taken to give an overview of the site and the progress of the excavation.

2.2.17 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI.

Cable route excavation (2016)

2.2.18 A ‘strip, map and sample’ excavation of a *c*. 23 m wide easement was undertaken along the cable route within the north and west fields (Fig. 1) in 2016. The topsoil/overburden was

removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the upper surface of the natural substrate was exposed.

2.2.19 Excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features and deposits of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

2.2.20 As specified in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2016b; Appendix 1c), provision was made for a sample of each feature type/deposit to be examined through controlled, stratigraphic excavation, fully recorded and, where appropriate, for palaeoenvironmental sampling to be carried out, sufficient to achieve the project aims. In the event, however, no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered within the cable route excavation.

Cable route watching brief (2016)

2.2.21 Numerous elements of the cable installation works were monitored under a watching brief in 2016 (as specified in the WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2016; Appendix 1c). All mechanical excavations (detailed below) were carried out using a 360° tracked excavator using a toothed ditching bucket or a JCB 3CX under the constant observation of the attendant archaeologist.

2.2.22 Excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features and deposits of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

2.2.23 The WSI set out provision for a sample of each feature type/deposit to be examined through controlled, stratigraphic excavation, fully recorded and, where appropriate, for palaeoenvironmental sampling to be carried out, sufficient to achieve the project aims. A contingency was also provided for the scope of the investigations to be reviewed and modified if unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains were encountered. In the event, however, no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.

<u>UXO clearance</u>

2.2.24 Unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance works were undertaken by Bactec International Limited within all areas of the cable route and working areas in 2016, prior to the cable installation and the associated archaeological investigations (including the cable route excavation, see above). All excavations carried out to investigate potential UXO targets were monitored by the attendant archaeologist. These were typically hand excavated, measured 0.2 m by 0.1 m and were around 0.4 m deep, although one larger pit (5 m square) was excavated in the west field. No UXO were encountered.

<u>Cable installation operations</u>

2.2.25 Archaeological monitoring (ie, a watching brief), rather than area excavation, was agreed with SCCAS as the most appropriate means, in the first instance, of mitigating the potential impact of the remainder of the operations associated with the onshore cable installation. This was due to the application of trenchless, HDD techniques to install the cabling at road crossings and from the cable landfall site on Sizewell Beach to the Transition Joint Bay (ie, across the east field; Fig. 1). Works at the cable landfall site were also subject to a watching

brief as the potential for archaeological remains to survive in this environment was deemed to be low due to continual re-working of the highly mobile beach sands and gravels.

2.2.26 Works monitored during the watching brief (Fig. 1) in 2016 comprised:

- Mechanical excavation of cable trenches (measuring approximately 1 m wide and 1.5–2 m deep) into the natural substrate (sand of the Lowestoft Sand and Gravel Formation) within the previously excavated parts of the easement through the west field (Plates 3 and 4) and north field. The northern end of the cable route in the north field was excavated through a bund created around the southern edge of the substation site after the 2014 excavation;

- Hand-excavated test pits (dimensions not recorded) dug into the natural substrate in the west field to confirm the location of a water pipe;

- Mechanical excavation of two pairs of HDD launch and receiver pits (each measuring approximately 2.5 m by 1 m and 1 m deep) in the north field, west field and east field at the Sandlings Walk and Sizewell Gap crossings and a Transition Joint Bay (dimensions not recorded) in the east field. The HDD pits in the north and west field were excavated through the topsoil into the natural sands. The HDD pit in the east field and Transition Joint Bay were excavated into the underlying natural sand through a layer of Type-1 hardcore, which had been imported prior to the watching brief to form a raised level area for the works compound and for the working area of the HDD rig and winches for cable pulling;

- Mechanical excavation of a 1 m wide and 1.5 m deep cable trench between the HDD pit in the east field and the Transition Joint Bay (Plate 5). The cable trench was excavated through the Type-1 hardcore layer for the works compound and into the underlying natural sand;

- Alterations and enhancements to the works compound; and

- Mechanical removal of beach sands and gravels in preparation for the construction of a coffer dam at the cable landfall site on Sizewell Beach (Plate 1). Auguring and piling of metal sheeting were then monitored (Plate 2), prior to the removal of beach sands to a depth of 3.5 m within the footprint of the coffer dam (front cover). Mechanical excavations into the beach sands and gravels for the placement of cable anchors were also observed.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Other archaeological investigations

3.1.1 In contrast to many rural parts of the Suffolk coastal zone, the area around the site has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation, much of which has been funded by development associated with the energy industry at Sizewell and residential expansion and re-development at Leiston. These works have revealed considerable evidence for multiple phases of activity, predominantly spanning later prehistory through to the medieval period (refer to section 3.2).

3.1.2 Major programmes of investigation nearby include several phases of trial trenching by Cotswold Archaeology since late 2015 at proposed development sites for the new Sizewell C nuclear power station. Thirty-three trenches were excavated in Pillbox Field, a little to the east of the Galloper onshore substation site, between Sandy Lane and Sizewell

Gap (Cotswold Archaeology 2016) in 2015, followed by further trial trenching at a site in Wickham Market, some 16 km to the WSW. Subsequent works included the excavation of 82 trenches on land at the eastern edge of Leiston, between Lovers Lane and the Eastlands Industrial Estate (Cotswold Archaeology 2018). A further 497 trenches were excavated in two stages, between late 2016 and early 2017 and in early 2019, throughout the Sizewell C main development site, which encompasses over 100 ha between Leiston and the east coast (Cotswold Archaeology 2019).

3.1.3 The onshore works associated with the development of the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm were also accompanied by extensive archaeological work. This included trial trenching and area excavation, between February and May 2008, of two sites with a combined area of 0.53 ha (Atfield *et al* 2009; Gill *et al* 2013), followed by the excavation of a further 0.37 ha within the associated cable route (Breen *et al* 2014).

3.1.4 Other recent archaeological investigations include trial trenching (PCA 2016) and area excavation (ASE 2017a) of adjoining residential development sites on the eastern edge of Leiston, carried out between 2014 and 2016, trial trenching on the western side of the town (ASE 2017b) and several seasons of crowdfunded excavations at Leiston Abbey organised by the DigVentures social enterprise.

3.2 Archaeological and historical context

3.2.1 The following summarises relevant information derived from a search of the Suffolk HER, requested in May 2020 (no reference provided), as well as that from referenced grey literature reports and published sources.

Prehistoric

3.2.2 Intensive agriculture has doubtlessly resulted in the levelling of many of Suffolk's prehistoric monuments. However, the earthen mounds of several barrows, including scheduled examples at Aldringham and to the west of Walberswick, remain intact near the coastline where, until the advent of modern agricultural improvement techniques in the mid-19th and early 20th centuries, the local geology was generally not conducive to arable cultivation (Martin 2012, 225–7). These seem to represent only a small proportion of the monuments that once existed along the coast since numerous ring-ditches, many probably representing round barrows since lost to the plough, have been identified from cropmark evidence (Good and Plouviez 2007; Hegarty and Newsome 2005; Horlock and Tremlett 2016). Indeed, at least eight ring-ditches, some with causeways, have been recorded near the site (eg, Suffolk HER refs LCS 052, LCS 053, LCS 055, LCS 057, LCS 061, LCS 062 and LCS 069; Fig. 2). One possible example, demarcated by a concentric, incomplete/semi-circular cropmark at least 20 m in diameter, had also been mapped in the north-west corner of the site (Richmond 1994, LCS 068; Figs 2 and 3a), although no trace of any corresponding feature was encountered during the excavations described here. Few barrows have been excavated in the local area but one possible example, perhaps of later Bronze Age date, was recorded during an excavation at Leiston (ASE 2017a).

3.2.3 Characteristically, the evidence for occupation in the local area during the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age is rather insubstantial, often consisting of individual findspots and occasional larger assemblages of cultural material retrieved from secondary depositional contexts. However, pits attributable to these periods are sometimes encountered during archaeological investigations, such as the Early Neolithic examples excavated at the eastern edge of Leiston (ASE 2017a).

3.2.4 Whilst the dry sandy soils and low-lying marshes of the Suffolk coastline might be expected to have discouraged settlement and agriculture during early periods, this does not seem to be borne out by the archaeological record. Instead, pits and ditched enclosures and trackways of later prehistoric date (taken here to mean the latter stages of the Bronze Age and the Iron Age) have been identified during several episodes of investigation around the site (eg, ASE 2017a–b; Cotswold Archaeology 2018 and 2019). Features recorded during a trial trench evaluation on the eastern side of Leiston included ditches apparently relating to two phases of Middle–Late Bronze Age field systems, two possible roundhouses and pits seemingly enclosed by a ditch, and a single Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial (PCA 2016).

Romano-British

3.2.5 Although intrinsically difficult to date in the absence of intrusive investigations, possibly late prehistoric to Romano-British field systems, trackways, boundaries and enclosures have been mapped from aerial photographs at numerous locations along the east coast (Good and Plouviez 2007; Hegarty and Newsome 2005; Horlock and Tremlett 2016). These include examples at Leiston (LCS 059; Fig. 2) that can be partially correlated with Romano-British features identified during the works described in this report. Similar cropmarks have been recorded nearby, including examples interpreted as a double-ditched rectilinear enclosure and associated boundaries ditches and trackways, mapped some 600 m to the south of the substation site (LCS 214; Fig. 2) (Horlock and Tremlett 2016, 32).

3.2.6 Evidence of Romano-British activity has been recorded sporadically during intrusive archaeological work on sites nearby. Ditches corresponding with geophysical anomalies interpreted as rectilinear enclosures were recorded during trial trenching of the Sizewell C main development site (Cotswold Archaeology 2019). The same phase of investigation uncovered Romano-British features in one area ('East Lawn'). These features were associated with large quantities of cultural material, some of which derived from an overlying buried soil, and were provisionally interpreted as evidence for a focus of settlement activity. Pieces of CBM and wall plaster were amongst the finds recovered in this location, although no trace of any corresponding structure was identified.

3.2.7 Romano-British ditches forming part of an 'extensive rectilinear field system' were also recorded during excavations at the eastern edge of Leiston, although the only other contemporary feature was a single pit (ASE 2017a). No evidence for the continuation of the field system seems to have been recorded during trial trenching on the adjoining site to the east (PCA 2016). A ditched enclosure and pits of possible Romano-British date have also been recorded during trial trenching on the western side of Leiston (ASE 2017b), although finds were relatively sparse.

3.2.8 Few other substantial traces of Romano-British activity have been reported during intrusive investigations in the local area. A notable exception, however, is a probable pottery kiln, dating from the 2nd century AD, along with indications of subsequent occupation, discovered in 2004 in the garden of a property at Abbey Road, Leiston (Damant 2004).

Saxon and medieval

3.2.9 Leiston Abbey, perhaps the most conspicuous surviving feature of the medieval landscape in the area, was founded in *c.*1182 near Minsmere, some 3 km north of the site. The community moved in 1363, ostensibly due to regular flooding of the original site, to a new location just north of Leiston, where the abbey was eventually dissolved in 1536/37.

3.2.10 The site lies between two areas of medieval occupation. Leiston, or *Leistuna*, was documented in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a comparatively populous settlement

formed of 117 households. Recent discoveries made during trial trenching on the eastern edge of the modern town have produced rare evidence for Early Saxon occupation in the area, in the form of the remains of post-built structures and sunken-featured buildings (Cotswold Archaeology 2018).

3.2.11 Although not mentioned in Domesday, Sizewell seems to have developed into a prosperous market town, rivalling medieval Leiston in size. Recent archaeological investigations (Atfield *et al* 2009; Breen *et al* 2014; Cotswold Archaeology 2016; Gill *et al* 2013) have revealed extensive, well-preserved and complex remains (eg, LCS 148, LCS 150; Fig. 2) associated with the westward expansion of medieval Sizewell. These seem to represent evidence for continuity of occupation, along with related manufacturing, trades and industry, spanning the 11th–14th centuries. The abrupt decline of the western part of the settlement appears to have coincided with the well-documented period of social and economic crises during the 14th century, exacerbated by periodic inundation and coastal erosion and perhaps linked with the removal of its market to Leiston in 1391.

3.2.12 During the medieval period, the landscape of the Suffolk coastal region was dominated by large areas of unenclosed commons and dry sandy heaths, although the marshlands were used for grazing and subject to some degree of reclamation to improve pasture and open up land for cultivation (Good and Plouviez 2007).

Post-medieval to modern

3.2.13 Rural land use on the Suffolk coast appears to have remained broadly unchanged throughout much of the post-medieval period. Whilst the process took place comparatively late, large expanses of the former commons and heathlands had been enclosed by the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Macdonald 2017). Nevertheless, a large proportion of the common land remained intact by around 1840 (Holt and Kain 1981).

3.2.14 Documentary sources indicate that the population of Sizewell was still comparable in size to Leiston in the early 16th century. However, the settlement, still exposed to the effects of flooding and coastal erosion, seems to have declined rapidly over the following two centuries (Breen 2013). Whilst its neighbour never recovered, Leiston flourished as a centre of industrial manufacturing in the 19th and early 20th centuries, following the opening of the Garret works in 1852.

3.2.15 The coastline underwent dramatic changes during the Second World War, when extensive networks of anti-invasion defences were erected. These included anti-aircraft batteries, beach scaffolding, pillboxes, slit trenches, barbed wire, concrete anti-tank cubes, weapons pits and anti-tank ditches (eg, LCS 063, LCS 112, LCS 113, LCS 116 and LCS 119; Fig. 2). Large areas were also set aside for military training purposes, potentially including land at the southern edge of the site (LCS 203; Fig. 2). Although largely removed by the time of the Defence of Britain survey, occasional elements of the fortifications survive as reminders of the grave threat faced by the nation during this period.

4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Except for a single post-medieval coin and two pieces of worked flint from the topsoil of the west field, all archaeologically significant finds, features and deposits were solely confined to the area of the onshore substation site. Consequently, references to the ‘site’ hereafter refer to the onshore substation site evaluation/excavation area unless otherwise stated.

Explanations as to why no archaeological remains were encountered within the cable route (Plates 1–5) are explored below and in sections 4.6 and 9.5.

4.1.2 Phased plans of excavated features are shown in Figures 3a and 4–5 and Figure 3b the locations of the sections illustrated in Figures 6–8. Tabulated summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are provided in Appendices 2 and 4. An index to the project archive is included as Appendix 7.

4.1.3 Due to duplication of context numbers during the two phases of trial trenching and the area excavation of the substation, those assigned during the 2011 and 2014 evaluations are denoted below, respectively, by the prefixes 'E' and 'T'.

4.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

4.2.1 A generally consistent sequence of soils and natural deposits was recorded throughout the investigated areas. The typically mid-grey brown silty sand topsoil/ploughsoil directly overlaid the natural substrate, the upper surface of which was encountered between 0.2 m and 0.6 m below ground level (bgl). The geological deposits consisted of light–mid grey brown, yellow or orange sand with frequent small rounded pebbles. Where deeper, localised excavations (eg. HDD pits, cable trenches) were monitored during the watching brief on the cable route, little variation of the geological deposits was observed.

4.2.2 The sequence of soils and natural deposits deviated from the general pattern outlined above in two locations. At the cable landfall site on Sizewell beach, the 0.10 m thick surface layer of beach shingle overlaid layers of sand (Plate 1). A distinct rise in ground level, where the northern part of the substation excavation area extended into Broom Covert, was seen to correspond with the presence of a light grey brown sandy subsoil horizon. This was the only location where subsoil was observed – its presence presumably a result of the parcel of land having remained uncultivated.

4.3 Early prehistoric

4.3.1 Evidence for the earliest recognisable phases of activity on the site was somewhat insubstantial and inconclusive, consisting entirely of a small quantity of residual or poorly provenanced cultural material. This included 32 pieces of mostly chronologically undiagnostic worked flint. Although predominantly in comparatively fresh condition, the material was exclusively found in clearly later or undated contexts. The most notable elements of this small assemblage are a broken, slightly rolled and patinated flake (Object number [ON] 27), which is probably of Palaeolithic date (*c.* 1,000,000–9500 BC), a utilised trimming flake from a blade core, likely to be of Early Neolithic (4000–3350 BC) date, and three scrapers.

4.3.2 Two conjoining body sherds (23 g) of abraded flint-tempered pottery – probably Middle Neolithic (3350–2850 BC) Peterborough Ware – were also recovered from the fill of a ditch in the north-eastern part of the site (GP1874, cut 1490; Fig. 4) which almost certainly formed part of a Romano-British (AD 43–410) enclosure (see below).

4.3.3 Further indications of early prehistoric activity were provided by eight sherds (133 g) of coarse Beaker (2400–1800 BC) pottery from a small, shallow ditch (GP1870, cut 1645; Fig. 5) in the north-western part of the site, the fills of which also contained a single sherd (5 g) of Roman greyware and a small quantity of fired clay (44 g). The position and orientation of the ditch suggest that it formed part of a series of sequentially modified Romano-British enclosures defined by similarly narrow and shallow ditches (see below).

This raises the possibility that the Beaker sherds became incorporated in the fill of the ditch through disturbance of an earlier feature, of which no physical trace survived.

4.4 Late prehistoric

Iron Age pits and associated features

4.4.1 The next identifiable phase of activity, dating broadly to the earlier part of the Iron Age, was more clearly evidenced in the form of a group of pits and other potentially associated features in the north-eastern part of the site (Fig. 4).

4.4.2 The most notable of the features in this area was pit 1444 (Plate 6), from which over 6 kg of pottery and fired clay (including possible briquetage; Plate 7; see sections 6.2–3) was recovered. It was also the largest of the pits, measuring 1.75 m by 1.46 m and 0.73 m deep, and had almost vertical, steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were retrieved from the primary fill of the pit, although the overlying deposit (1443) – a mid-grey sand with occasional charcoal inclusions – produced four sherds (11 g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 47 pieces of fired clay (1158 g). Seven sherds of pottery (91 g) and a small amount (30 g) of fired clay were also retrieved from a thin lens of mixed, yellow-grey sand (1843) within this deposit. However, the bulk of the pottery and fired clay, was recovered from a layer of light grey brown sand (1442) that formed the overlying and uppermost fill of the pit. The quantity of finds from the deposit seems consistent with deliberate dumping of waste material in the top of the largely infilled pit. Bulk samples taken from contexts 1442 and 1443 yielded only sparse quantities of barley and other (unidentifiable) grain fragments (see section 7); none of the samples from the other potentially prehistoric pits, with the possible exception of 1155 (see below), produced any plant remains.

4.4.3 The next largest assemblage of late prehistoric cultural material was retrieved from pit 1415, which was 0.96 m by 0.80 m across and 0.38 m deep, with steeply sloping, slightly irregular sides and a flattish base (Fig. 6a). Again, no finds were retrieved from the primary fill of the pit, although the upper of the two fills (1417) – a very dark grey sand with flecks of charcoal – contained 21 sherds (373 g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 49 g of fired clay.

4.4.4 Two other smaller and shallower pits in this area yielded distinctive Early Iron Age pottery, albeit in much smaller quantities; two sherds (28 g) were retrieved from the solitary fill (1446) of 0.24 m deep pit 1445 (Fig. 6b), whilst a single small sherd (4 g) came from the upper of two fills (1477) in similarly shallow pit 1475.

4.4.5 Twenty-one sherds (64 g) of less diagnostic, but nevertheless probably Early Iron Age pottery were also recovered from a very dark grey layer of sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (1492) which infilled a roughly 2 m wide and 0.13 m deep sub-circular depression. Although the origin of this feature/layer is somewhat uncertain, it was clearly cut by probable Romano-British enclosure ditch GP1874 (Fig. 6c).

4.4.6 Single small sherds of probable Early Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the dark brown sandy fills of pits 1478 and 1480, which were both just 0.13 m deep and measured 0.74 m and 0.3 m in diameter, respectively

4.4.7 A further, relatively large pit (1496) may have been of slightly later date than the other features in this area. It measured 1.80 m by 1.05 m, was 0.53 deep and had vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 6d). Whilst no finds were recovered from its primary fill, the overlying deposit (1500), a very dark grey sand with sparse charcoal inclusions, contained six sherds (77 g) of Iron Age pottery. Most of the sherds could not be dated more precisely but a single large example (31 g) was possibly of (earlier) Middle Iron Age (400–100 BC) date.

4.4.8 Several other, typically small and shallow undated pits and/or postholes in this part of the site may have been associated/contemporary with the more conclusively Iron Age features. These included pits/postholes 1413, 1424, 1430, 1433, 1464, 1472, 1482 and 1484 as well as a more dispersed group of similar features further to the south (eg 1372, 1374, and 1376). Of particular note, however, is a group of four undated postholes (GP1451) at the eastern edge of the main scatter of pits. These were very similar to each other in terms of their fills and proportions (each was less than 0.5 m in diameter and 0.2 m in depth) and were regularly spaced; it is possible that they formed the remains of a rectangular post-built structure measuring some 1.8 m by 0.75 m.

4.4.9 Many of the pits and postholes described above seemed to be distributed around a roughly sub-rectangular area, roughly 30–35 m across, that was devoid of any potentially contemporary features. It is possible that this arrangement was coincidental, although the seemingly blank area could reflect some constraint imposed by obstacles or features that left no identifiable trace, or that the space was set aside for other forms of activity during this period (refer to section 9.3).

4.4.10 Other indications of activity on the site prior to the Romano-British period were sparse and equivocal. A few small sherds of chronologically undiagnostic, but nevertheless probably prehistoric pottery were retrieved, mostly from possible posthole 1427 (Fig. 4) and pit 1155 (Fig. 3a). Bulk samples of the fill of pit 1155 produced seeds of dock and fragments of hazelnut shell and sloe stone, all in very small quantities. A single sherd (7 g) of Early Iron Age pottery was the only find from a small pit (1197; Fig. 3a), some 0.8 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep, on the western edge of the complex of Romano-British enclosures (see below) and around 150 m west of the other late prehistoric pits. Two small and probably residual Early Iron Age sherds (5 g) also came from a short section of shallow ditch (1712; Fig. 5) that was otherwise undated, but nevertheless likely to have formed part of the enclosure system. A few other sherds of later prehistoric pottery were found residually in the fills of conclusively dated Romano-British ditches.

4.4.11 A relatively large quantity of burnt flint (6181 g) came from pit E3003, located in the south-western corner of the site. The pit was sub-oval in plan, 1.3 m wide and 0.36 m deep and had steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. Its upper fill (E3004) – clearly derived from dumping of burnt waste – was a very dark grey to black sand incorporating frequent charcoal flecks and fragments and 3411 g of burnt flint. This overlaid a mid to dark grey brown sand (E3005) with occasional flecks of charcoal, probably formed through erosion of the feature sides or deliberate backfilling to seal the underlying, basal fill (E3006), which was almost identical to E3004 and produced 2770 g of burnt flint. No datable finds were recovered from the pit. Although burnt flint is frequently associated with prehistoric activity, it is equally possible that the pit was of later, perhaps Romano-British date.

Late prehistoric(?) field system/enclosure ditches

4.4.12 The site contained several narrow and shallow (generally less than 1 m wide and 0.2 m deep) ditches (eg, 1361, 1462, 1614/1832/1834/1838, GP1847, GP1849, GP1850, GP1852, GP1859, GP1862, GP1863, GP1864 and GP1889; Fig. 3a) that did not obviously belong to the same phase of activity as the Romano-British enclosure system (see below). None contained any finds and, whilst most followed a superficially similar alignment to the Romano-British ditches, there was little correlation with the overall layout of the later enclosures. In the few instances where stratigraphic relationships could be determined, all of these features were truncated by Romano-British ditches (eg, Fig. 6e).

4.4.13 It is tentatively suggested that at least some of the undated ditches represent the fragmentary remains of an earlier field system, possibly of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age

date. As most of them were orientated north–south, it is possible that these were cut slightly deeper than the transverse ditches dug to sub-divide the fields, and that the latter had since been lost to truncation.

4.5 Romano-British

Trackways and enclosures

Overview

4.5.1 The majority of the evidence produced by the investigations derived from the Romano-British period, when the landscape was transformed through the establishment of a series of at least nine conjoined rectilinear enclosures ('Enclosures A–I'; Figs 3a and 5). These were associated with several sets of closely-spaced parallel ditches ('Trackways 1–5'). Although referred to here, for convenience, as trackways these might, in several instances, be more accurately described as droveways, drafting races or funnelled entrances used to control the movement of livestock between enclosures and the surrounding pasture lands (see below). The enclosures and trackways were predominantly located in the northern half of the site, but also extended beyond the northern, southern and eastern edges of the excavated area.

4.5.2 The trackways and enclosures were clearly the product of several phases of maintenance and modification as the ditches that defined them were often recut and/or superimposed over earlier ones, sometimes on slightly different alignments. Although some of the individual ditches could not be dated due to a lack of artefactual evidence, the majority followed a coherent pattern, being laid out with reference to one another and arranged predominantly along roughly north–south and east–west axes. Notwithstanding the evidence that they had been altered, extended and sub-divided over time, this suggests that the enclosures and trackways broadly derived from the same phase of activity.

4.5.3 The enclosure and trackway ditches generally seemed to have infilled naturally. There was little evidence of deliberate infilling, although this may have been difficult to distinguish given the composition of the ditch fills. However, some potentially deliberately dumped deposits of waste material were recorded within the ditches in the north-western part of the complex.

4.5.4 Relatively few features were encountered inside the enclosures, although a scatter of pits, postholes and internal subdivisions were recorded, notably in the vicinity of Enclosure I (see below). It is possible that truncation, which can be inferred from the shallowness of the ditches (few exceeded 0.5 m in depth), had precluded the survival of smaller, shallow features such as postholes.

4.5.5 It is not possible to precisely resolve the sequence in which the individual enclosures and trackways were created, used, altered and eventually became redundant. In part, this is due to the shallow nature of many of the features and the similarities of their fills, which often rendered stratigraphic relationships difficult to distinguish. Periodic alterations and recutting of the ditches – the latter likely necessitated by continual and rapid erosion of the highly mobile sandy geology – also casts doubts on any proposed phasing. In addition, whilst approximately 6 kg of pottery was recovered from the Romano-British ditches, much of the material came from just a few excavated sections, with no finds or only sparse assemblages deriving from other parts of the enclosure system. The chronologically undiagnostic character of some of the pottery (eg, featureless body sherds, long-lived forms and fabrics), combined with the potential for residuality, intrusiveness and curation presents further obstacles to understanding the phasing of the enclosures and trackways. The chronological sequence presented here should therefore be regarded as somewhat tentative.

4.5.6 The diagnostic components of the finds assemblage from the enclosure and trackway ditches, along with several other broadly contemporary feature types (see below), indicates that the main phase of activity spanned the mid/late 1st century through to the early/mid-3rd century AD (ie, the early and mid-Romano-British periods), and possibly slightly beyond. There is no evidence that the site continued to be occupied or utilised intensively throughout the late Roman period (AD 250–410). There was also a conspicuous paucity of conclusively late prehistoric features or finds in the area occupied by the main concentration of enclosure and trackway ditches. Consequently, it seems doubtful that there was any continuity with the preceding phase of activity represented by the scatter of Iron Age pits (see above).

4.5.7 Bulk samples taken from a selection of the Romano-British ditches yielded only sparse assemblages of palaeoenvironmental remains (refer to section 7), and thus provided little evidence for the character of activity associated with the enclosure system.

Enclosure A

4.5.8 Enclosure A, near the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 3a), was perhaps one of the earliest components of the enclosure system. This was defined by ditch GP1858 (Fig. 6f), which averaged between 0.3 m and 0.4 m wide, was 0.15 m deep, and enclosed a sub-rectangular area some 16.2 m (east–west) by 12.8 m (north–south) across. The ditch was punctuated by a 1.2 m wide gap near the south-west corner of the enclosure. This seems to represent a genuine entrance, as the ditch continued south for 16 m from the western side of the gap. Ditch GP1858 contained a single fill, likely formed by natural silting processes, from which no finds were retrieved. However, the eastern side of the enclosure was truncated by the ditches of the northernmost of two conjoined Romano-British enclosures (Enclosures G and H; see below), which appeared to have been laid out with reference to it, suggesting that Enclosure A was not of substantially earlier origin. Unfortunately, the stratigraphic relationship between GP1858 and the putative late prehistoric ditch GP1862 was not established.

4.5.9 Enclosure A may have functioned as an animal pen; the entrance and southward projection of the ditch possibly representing a stock gate and boundary intended to control the movement of livestock. Undated ditch GPs 1868 and 1869, which followed the eastern side of Enclosure A, might have played a related role. These ditches varied between 0.52 m and 1.2 m wide and 0.12 m and 0.57 m deep; no finds were recovered from them, although GP1868 was also overlain by Enclosure G.

Trackways 1 and 2

4.5.10 Trackway 1, in the eastern part of the site (Fig. 3a), was another potentially early, but seemingly long-lived element of the enclosure system. This was formed of two east–west ditches (GP1844 and GP1845; Figs 6g–h) that were spaced between 1 m and 3 m apart. The ditches had been recut at their western ends on at least two occasions, although no indications of this were recorded in slots excavated to the east. The ditches averaged around 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep, and although they appeared to be up to 2 m wide to the west, this was partially due to recutting. Except a tiny fragment (1 g) of fired clay from the southern ditch (GP1845), the only finds came from a single section through the northern ditch (GP1844); two sherds (11 g) of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery, along with six crumbs of pottery of indeterminate date (1 g), 98 g of fired clay and a very small quantity of animal bone (2 g) from its recut.

4.5.11 Trackway 1 could be traced for 66 m. The ditches seemed to either terminate or fade out to the east, some 20 m from a small group of Romano-British cremation graves (see below), although it is possible that their continuations were obscured by bioturbation in this location.

The southern trackway ditch terminated to the west, close to the western sides of Enclosures B and C (see below).

4.5.12 The northern trackway ditch appeared to continue (albeit punctuated by two gaps) for 175 m beyond its intersection with the stratigraphically later ditch (GP1857) of Enclosure C. This section of the ditch, partly recorded as GP1855 and GP1856, followed a slightly different orientation to the trackway. This probably indicates that the western part of the northern ditch was laid out during a different phase. It was also generally narrower and shallower than trackway ditches GP1844 and GP1845, although one section of the ditch (GP1855), where it formed the southern side of Enclosure F (see below), was comparatively deep and had been recut several times (Fig. 6i).

4.5.13 The northern end of north–south Trackway 2 (formed by ditches 1447 and 1449) joined Trackway 1 at a 90-degree angle, although the stratigraphic relationship between these features was not established. Trackway 2 crossed the interior of Trackway 1 but did not continue beyond its northern edge; the reasons for this are unclear. It was at least 15 m long and extended beyond the southern limits of the excavated area. The ditches of Trackway 2 were spaced around 2 m apart and were each 0.7 m – 0.8 m wide and less than 0.25 m deep. No finds were retrieved from the single fills of either ditch.

4.5.14 Two other Romano-British ditches (GP1846 and GP1848), immediately to the south-west of, and arranged co-axially with Trackways 1 and 2, seem likely to have defined the boundaries of a pair of later rectangular enclosures. The north–south ditch GP1846 was around 1 m wide and 0.25 m deep. Two or three fills were recorded in the sections excavated through the ditch. These produced 20 sherds (85 g) of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery, a few tiny pieces of animal bone (2 g) and residual worked flint. East–west ditch GP1848 was slightly narrower but of similar depth. It contained a single fill, in which five sherds (43 g) of Romano-British pottery and two worked flint flakes were found. Neither ditch could be more closely dated on the basis of the pottery recovered from them.

Enclosure B

4.5.15 Enclosure B, in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 3a), is also likely to have been a relatively early part of the enclosure complex. Trapezoidal in plan and measuring some 75 m by 30 m internally, its long axis was orientated WNW–ESE, and thus on a slightly different orientation to Enclosure C, which was superimposed over it.

4.5.16 The western and northern sides of Enclosure B were formed, respectively, by ditch GP1881 (see below) and the westward extension of the northern ditch (GP1844) of Trackway 1. It is possible that the enclosure was originally open-ended to the west, as ditch GP1881 was thought to truncate ditch GP1844, although this is more likely to be due to recutting of the former, which appeared to have remained in use over a more prolonged period. Enclosure B's eastern and southern sides were defined by ditch GP1854, which joined the southern ditch (GP1845) of Trackway 1. The relationship between the features was not determined. However, they may have been in use at the same time, as the trackway could have provided an access point at the north-east corner of the enclosure. A possible second entrance was located at the opposing corner, where a gap of 8 m separated GP1845 and GP1881.

4.5.17 Ditch GP1854 varied between 0.5 m and 1.3 m wide and was up to 0.32 m deep (Fig. 7a). It contained a single fill, from which the only finds were two residual pieces of worked flint and four sherds (15 g) of pottery of indeterminate Romano-British date. No indications of recutting or maintenance of the ditch were recorded.

4.5.18 The interior of Enclosure B contained a single early Romano-British pit (1272). This feature, along with a further example (1175) 25 m south of the enclosure was one of only three pits that could be definitively attributed to the early Romano-British period (see below). Albeit very tenuous, this might support the argument that Enclosure B was the focus of earlier phases of activity, which later shifted to the north-western parts of the enclosure complex. The only other anthropogenic feature within Enclosure B was a small and shallow penannular ditch/gully (GP1885), the date and function of which were uncertain, although it may have been contemporary with the enclosure (see below).

Ditch GP1881 and GP1882, and Trackway 3

4.5.19 Parallel ditches GP1881 and GP1882 extended across the entirety of the onshore substation excavation area, describing a gentle NNE–SSW aligned curve. They were spaced 50 m apart at the northern limit of the excavation area, and diverged slightly, to around 75 m apart, to the south (Figs 3a and 5).

4.5.20 These features were evidently principal elements of the enclosure complex as they defined or influenced the position of the boundaries of several of its components (eg, Enclosures C–I, and possibly B), and formed parts of Trackways 3–5. This, along with evidence that the ditches had been recut at least twice, suggests that the land divisions were in use over a considerable span of time. However, occasional irregularities in width and orientation imply that these were extended or contracted at different times. Whilst it is likely that they were laid out as relatively early components of the enclosure system, the only artefactual material recovered from the ditches comprised a very small quantity of fired clay and chronologically undiagnostic Romano-British pottery from GP1882.

4.5.21 The easternmost of the ditches (GP1881) varied between 0.52 m and 2.7 m wide (average 1.35 m) and 0.17 m and 0.7 m deep (Fig. 7b–c). The ditch and its recuts typically contained one or two fills, which had probably formed by natural processes. Its counterpart to the west (GP1882), was similar in terms of the fills, profile and dimensions of the ditch and its recuts. These ranged between 0.5 m and 2.4 m wide and 0.25 m and 0.45 m deep, being generally wider and deeper to the south (Fig.7d; Plate 8).

4.5.22 The southern part of GP1882 was flanked, some 1.5–2 m to the east, by a similarly sized ditch, which was not excavated because it was erroneously dismissed as a natural feature. Together, these features clearly formed part of a trackway (Trackway 3), at least 100 m long, which linked the enclosure complex with the land to the south. The eastern trackway ditch was punctuated by two gaps, possibly representing genuine entrances.

4.5.23 Ditch GP1882 was cut by east–west ditch GP1853 (up to 1.84 m wide and 0.37 m deep), which extended 90 m across the south-west corner of the site (Fig. 3a). Together with ditch GP1851 (up to 0.9 m wide and 0.32 m deep), ditch GP1853 possibly formed part of an enclosure although this does not seem to have closely corresponded with the layout of the Romano-British ditches. A single small sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from GP1851, but this could be residual. Consequently, the date and function of ditches GP1851 and GP1853 are uncertain, although they appear to post-date Trackway 3.

Enclosures C and D, and Trackways 4 and 5

4.5.24 Enclosure C demarcated an elongated rectangular area, which measured 65 m (east–west) by 18 m (north–south) (Fig. 3a). Its western side was defined by ditch GP1881, which was also employed as the western ditch of a 35 m long trackway (Trackway 4) joined to the north-east corner of the enclosure. The remaining three sides of the enclosure and the opposing trackway ditch were formed by ditch GP1857; this averaged 1.5 m wide, was up to 0.53 m deep and had been recut at least once (Fig. 7e); two recuts were recorded in

some places. The only find from GP1857 was a single tiny sherd (2 g) of possibly early Romano-British pottery. Similar to Enclosure A, the arrangement of Trackway 4 and Enclosure C suggests that they were used as an animal pen and droveway or drafting race.

4.5.25 Ditches GP1846 and GP1848 (see Enclosure A, above) almost certainly did not belong to the same phase of land-division as Enclosure B, which followed a slightly different alignment; instead it is suspected that they were contemporary with Enclosure C given their similar orientations.

4.5.26 Ditch GP1881 and GP1857 possibly formed two sides of another enclosure (Enclosure D; Fig. 3a) immediately north of Enclosure C. Enclosure D measured 50 m (north–south) by at least 72 m (east–west). The northern edge of Enclosure D seemed to be defined by ditch GP1874, which was relatively small and shallow (average 0.65 m wide and generally less than 0.2 m deep) but more substantial to the east (Fig. 6c). It contained a single fill, from which the only datable finds consisted of residual Neolithic pottery (see above). It is unclear if the area bounded by these ditches, which measured 50 m by at least 75 m, was fully enclosed to the east as the putative enclosure potentially extended beyond the excavated area. There was, however, a gap of at least 15 m at the south-east corner of Enclosure D, and another, some 6.3 m wide, to the north-west. The latter of these may have provided access to a further enclosure to the north, partially formed by ditch GP1881 and GP1874. Again, the limits of the excavation precluded confirmation that this was a fully enclosed space. Nevertheless, a section of trackway (Trackway 5) formed by ditch GP1881 and GP1875 indicates that this area was linked with land further to the north. Trackway 5 continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area but was at least 17 m long. No finds were retrieved from ditch GP1875, which had been recut, was 0.4 m deep and up to 2.8 m wide.

Enclosures E and F

4.5.27 At around 30 m by 12 m, the space encompassed by Enclosure E (Fig. 3a) was comparatively small. The enclosure was incomplete to the north-east and east and, whilst its defining ditch (GP1865; Fig. 7f) had an average depth of just 0.16 m, it is unclear whether this was due to truncation. The enclosure may have formed a small compartment within a larger enclosure (Enclosure F), and perhaps adjoined another small, partially enclosed area to the north, bounded by ditch 1742, GP1882 and GP1866 (Fig. 5). No finds were recovered from GP1865, although a few small sherds (5 g) of Romano-British pottery came from a short (7 m long) section of shallow gully (GP1884) immediately to the south and a larger quantity came from the fill of a broad depression (1633; see below) in the north-west corner of Enclosure F.

4.5.28 Enclosure F measured 74 m by 57 m internally, and was defined by ditches GP1855, GP1856, GP1881, GP1882 and a complex of ditches forming an entrance to Enclosure I (see below; Figs 3a and 5). As with many components of the enclosure system, the specific function and position of Enclosure F in the sequential development are uncertain, although it may have formed an annexe to the seemingly more intensively utilised Enclosure I (see below).

Enclosures G and H

4.5.29 Two conjoined enclosures (Enclosures G and H) in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 3a) either formed later components of the enclosure system or were more intensively used during the latter stages of this phase of activity. Although laid out to respect pre-existing land divisions (ditches GP1856 and GP1882), the enclosure ditches, or at least the latest of their recuts, truncated these earlier features. The sides of the enclosures were formed by several different sections of ditch, probably reflecting the shifting positions of

entrances, partial re-use of existing land division GP1882, and maintenance or alteration of the enclosures. Enclosure G, to the north, was the smaller of the enclosures, measuring 32 m (east–west) by 21 m (north–south) internally, whilst Enclosure H was 35 m (east–west) by 45 m (north–south).

4.5.30 Ditch GP1861 formed the north-western corner of Enclosure G. It had been recut in one excavated section, but generally measured around 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep and contained one or two fills. A somewhat deeper section (cut 1604; 0.54 m deep) near its eastern terminal, however, contained three fills (Fig. 7g). The uppermost of these (1607), a very dark grey sand with charcoal inclusions, contained a large quantity of cultural material, presumably derived from dumping of waste. This comprised approximately 1 kg of pottery, predominantly dating from the 2nd and early/mid-3rd centuries AD (ie, mid-Romano-British), animal bone (7 g), fired clay (30 g), a small fragment of blue-green window glass (2 g), two pieces of quern stone, three iron nails (ONs 21, 23 and 26), an iron hinge (ON 24) and an iron joiner's dog (ON 25). The only finds from the remainder of the ditch consisted of three sherds (11 g) of pottery.

4.5.31 The ditch forming the north-eastern corner of Enclosure G (GP1871; Fig. 5) had also been recut and was of similar width but slightly deeper (average 0.5 m) than GP1861. The only finds from the ditch were two small sherds (5 g) of Romano-British pottery, a residual (indeterminate) prehistoric sherd (8 g), a piece of CBM (244 g) and a residual flint scraper. Only a very narrow gap separated the opposing terminals of ditch GP1861 and GP1871, suggesting that an earlier entrance in the northern side of Enclosure G may have been blocked. There was also a further, smaller ditch (GP1870; less than 0.7 m wide and 0.2 m deep) immediately to the north of the east–west sections of GP1861 and GP1871. This is likely to have either formed the northern side of the enclosure at some stage, or to have been part of an entrance, possibly alongside GP1861. The only finds from GP1870 were a single sherd of Romano-British pottery (5 g) and several residual Beaker sherds (see above).

4.5.32 The north-eastern corner of Enclosure G may have been sub-divided by a small, shallow gully (GP1887; Fig. 5), which contained no finds. Since its relationship with ditch GP1871 was not established, however, gully GP1887 could, along with recut ditch 1594/1596 to the north, have formed another small enclosure or an extension to the western side of Enclosure I (see below). If this were the case, its position in the sequence relative to Enclosure G is unknown.

4.5.33 Ditch GP1861 extended further south to form part of the western side of Enclosure H, the remainder of which was defined by ditches 1502 and GP1860 (Fig. 3a); the profiles of the ditch terminals defining two roughly 5 m wide gaps between these ditches suggest that these probably represented genuine entrances. The southern side of Enclosure H was also formed by ditch GP1860; at its eastern end it appeared to turn to the north to define part of its eastern side, where it closely followed the alignment of the eastern ditch of Trackway 3 but was clearly not contiguous with it. Ditches 1502 and GP1860 were around 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep; no indications of recutting were noted. Between one and three fills were recorded in the sections excavated through these ditches. A comparatively large assemblage of Romano-British pottery (76 sherds, 609 g), including material of 2nd and 4th century date, and 11 pieces of CBM (520 g) were retrieved from a section excavated close to the eastern terminal of ditch GP1860 (cut E1203). The only finds from the remainder of ditch GP1860 were five sherds (30 g) of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. No finds were recovered from ditch 1502.

4.5.34 The east–west ditch dividing Enclosures G and H (GP1888) was cut into those that defined their eastern and western sides (GP1882 and GP1861, respectively), suggesting that they may have originally formed a single large enclosure measuring some 65 m (north–south) by 35 m (east–west). No finds were recovered from ditch GP1888, which was typically around 1 m wide, 0.3 m deep and had been recut for at least part of its length.

4.5.35 It is unclear whether north–south ditch GP1859, which was 81 m long from north–south and bisected Enclosures G and H, was a broadly contemporary sub-division or, as appears more likely, derived from an earlier (later prehistoric?) phase of land division. The only stratigraphic relationship that could be discerned indicated that GP1859 pre-dated the southern ditch of Enclosure H and whilst Romano-British pottery was retrieved from GP1859, these two small sherds (4 g) of are not necessarily from a secure context as they came from the intersection of the ditches.

4.5.36 Two relatively large pits (1573 and 1586; each around 3 m by at least 1 m wide and a little under 1 m deep) and one smaller example (1710) were cut into, or by the ditches associated with Enclosure G. Two other pits inside Enclosures H and G – 1520 (2 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep) and 1562 (0.85 m in diameter and 0.15 deep) – truncated undated (but possibly late prehistoric) ditch GP1859. Whilst potentially broadly contemporary with the enclosures, none of these features produced any finds. However, mid-Romano-British pottery was found in the fill of pit 1664, which was cut into the eastern terminal of ditch GP1861 (see below).

Enclosure I

4.5.37 Enclosure I, near the northern edge of the site (Figs 3a and 5), appeared to have been a particular focus of activity, perhaps for prolonged duration but certainly during the mid-Romano-British period, since the area coincided with a concentration of ditches, gullies and pits, some of which contained comparatively large quantities of cultural material. However, the chronological sequence and functions of these individual features could not be precisely determined. The enclosure measured 59. 5 m (east–west) by at least 41 m (north–south).

4.5.38 The eastern and western sides of the enclosure seemed to be defined by ditches GP1881 and GP1882 (Figs 7c–d), which are thought to be relatively early elements of the enclosure system. The presence of large quantities of early Romano-British pottery in pit 1829 (see below) possibly also substantiates the hypothesis that this part of the enclosure complex was in use from an early stage.

4.5.39 Re-cut ditch 1594/1596, some 14 m to the west of and parallel to GP1882, possibly represented an extension to Enclosure I or the boundary of a further small enclosure. However, as with several other ditches and gullies in this area (eg, 1529/1537,1560, 1592, 1675, 1677 and 1712), its function is far from clear. The fills of most of these features contained small quantities of Romano-British pottery, although a slightly larger assemblage (11 sherds, 383 g) was retrieved from ditch/gully 1675, which measured 0.75 m wide and just 0.2 m deep.

4.5.40 The northern side of Enclosure I may have been located beyond the limit of the excavated area. Its southern side was defined by four east–west sections of ditch (1758, GP1866, GP1867 and GP1877), laid out parallel to one another. These seem to represent an elaborate entrance, or one modified on several occasions. Ditch GP1866 (Plate 9) was also contemporary with ditch 1742, which projected south, possibly to form part of a ‘compartment’ within Enclosure F (see above). All of the ditches were similar in terms of their dimensions and fill sequences; they were typically between 0.5 m and 1 m wide, 0.2 m to 0.3 m deep and contained a primary and secondary fill. Indications of recutting were

recorded in ditches GP1867 and GP1877 (Fig. 7h) and possibly GP1866. Small quantities of finds were retrieved from the fills of the ditches. Sixteen sherds (189 g) of Romano-British pottery, fired clay (95 g), a piece of CBM (455 g) and a residual worked flint came from GP1866. Four sherds (188 g) of 2nd century or later date came from GP1877, whilst smaller quantities of pottery came from GP1867 (one sherd, 67 g) and GP1758 (three sherds, 6 g).

4.5.41 The enclosure contained an L-shaped gully (GP1880), which was around 0.5 m wide and 0.15 m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8a). It measured 7 m (north–south) by 4 m (east–west). Its single fill, of light grey sand, yielded five sherds (78 g) of 1st–3rd century pottery and a single large piece of CBM (442 g). The gully may have represented the truncated remains of a small enclosure or a structural beam slot. It was possibly associated with two short sections of gully (GP1879) just a few metres to the west, that were of roughly the same proportions and followed a similar orientation. These were infilled with a much darker and slightly mixed deposit, from which 24 sherds (259 g) of Romano-British pottery and a few tiny fragments of animal bone and fired clay were retrieved. A single posthole (1821; see below), situated between the two sections of gully GP1879 (Plate 10), may support the idea that these features formed part of a small structure or enclosure.

4.5.42 Enclosure I also contained a roughly C-shaped enclosure (GP1878), which measured approximately 13 m across. This was superimposed over the ditch (GP1881) forming the eastern side of the enclosure. Although it had been recut at least once, ditch GP1878 was generally around 1 m wide and up to 0.5 m deep (Fig. 8b). Eight sherds (87 g) of Romano-British pottery, including a single piece (13 g) of Central Gaulish (2nd century AD) samian, were retrieved from its fills. At some point, the open, western side of the enclosure had been blocked by shallow gully 1756.

4.5.43 Two parallel WNW–ESE ditches (GP1872 and GP1873), of similar size (typically around 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep), extended for 30 m across the western side of Enclosure I, cutting ditch GP1882. Although their function is not immediately apparent, they are probably amongst the latest elements of the enclosure system. One or two fills were recorded in slots excavated through the ditches. The very dark colour of these deposits suggests that they incorporated a relatively high proportion of organic material, although bulk samples taken from the fill of one of the terminals of GP1873 (cut 1697, deposit 1699) yielded only very sparse charred plant remains. Comparatively large and mixed assemblages of cultural material, consistent with dumping of waste, were found in the terminals of both ditches. Forty-three sherds (265 g) of mid-Romano-British pottery (dating from the 2nd to early/mid-3rd centuries AD), a piece of CBM (94 g) and three fragments of quern stone (2041 g) came from the eastern terminal of GP1873 (cut 1654; Fig. 8c). The western terminal of GP1872 (cut 1619) contained 75 sherds (963 g) of early 2nd to 3rd century pottery, fired clay (423 g), animal bone (14 g), a fragmentary oyster shell (8 g) and three iron objects comprising a nail, a curved shank and a plate with two rivets. The eastern terminal of GP1872 (cut 1697; Plate 11) produced 25 sherds (204 g) of pottery (dating from the 2nd and early-3rd centuries AD), animal bone (54 g), two iron strip fragments and 11 pieces of stone (7194 g) from at least two querns or mill stones.

4.5.44 Pottery of indeterminate, but nonetheless Romano-British date was recovered from three other roughly WNW–ESE ditches that crossed Enclosure I: GP1876 (31 sherds, 176 g), GP1877 (14 sherds 115 g) and GP1883 (eight sherds, 58 g). Other finds from these ditches included very small quantities of animal bone and fired clay, as well as 10 fragments of CBM (1528 g) – the latter deriving from the fill of GP1876. Again, the function of the ditches, all of which were relatively shallow (less than 0.3 m deep), is uncertain, although they were presumably laid out to subdivide the enclosure. One of these (GP1877) also crossed the

interior of the C-shaped enclosure defined by GP1878, suggesting that they were not in use at the same time. Ditch GP1876 was 49.5 m long, and ditches GP1877 and GP1883 were both around 40 m long.

4.5.45 Other Romano-British features within and around Enclosure I included several pits (1639, 1656, 1731, 1811 and 1829) and postholes (GP1679) (see below). Their presence possibly substantiates the hypothesis that Enclosure I was used more intensively, over a greater span of time or perhaps for different purposes, than other parts of the enclosure complex.

Funerary activity

4.5.46 Three cremation graves (T604, 1004 and 1401), containing the remains of urned burials, were located in the extreme eastern part of the site (Fig. 3a), away from the core of the enclosure complex but towards the eastern end of Trackway 1. Cremated human bone was also recovered from the fill(s) of a fourth feature (1411) in this area and, whilst some or all of this material may have been redeposited, this probably represented the remains of an unurned burial. The graves formed two pairs; T604 and 1004 were 2 m from each other and roughly 10 m ENE of 1401 and 1411, which were 3.75 m apart. Grave 604 was excavated during the 2014 evaluation, whilst the remaining three graves were recorded during the main phase of excavation.

4.5.47 All of these features were relatively shallow and truncated. As is often the case, the cremation graves were generally first recognised at a slightly higher level than other features during machine-stripping of the area due to their charcoal-rich fills. The geological substrate in this part of the site was noted to be much darker and more disturbed than that to the west, which the excavators considered to be the result of bioturbation associated with the former presence of woodland. This may have also been responsible for some disturbance of the graves.

4.5.48 A sample of the cremated human bone from the remains of the probable unurned burial returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 90-250 (SUERC-90839, 1830±24 BP) (see section 8). All three of the urned burials had been made in Romano-British vessels. However, only one of these (from grave 1004) was sufficiently diagnostic to attribute a more specific date; probably in the late 1st to mid-2nd century AD (ie, early Romano-British, possibly into the start of the mid-Romano-British period). Given their proximity to one another, all four burials are assumed to be broadly contemporary.

4.5.49 Grave T604 was approximately 0.2 m in diameter and survived to a depth of just 0.03 m; it was inadvertently truncated, albeit slightly, during machining of the trench as the disturbed surface of the natural substrate was gradually reduced. It contained the fragmented lower section and base of a greyware jar (14 sherds, 503 g), within which the burial remains had been placed. A small quantity of pottery (16 sherds; 142 g) was also retrieved from a surrounding spread of material, which was probably redeposited during machining or by bioturbation.

4.5.50 The deepest of the graves (at 0.15 m), 1004, was 0.35 m in diameter (Fig. 8d). Again, the burial remains had been placed in a vessel placed upright in the grave. The lower 0.10 m of the vessel survived *in situ*, with several upper body sherds collapsed in above; along with a single fragment of rim from another vessel, the grave contained a total of 141 sherds (1099 g) of pottery.

4.5.51 Grave 1401 (Plate 12) was also around 0.35 m in diameter, but a little shallower at 0.09 m deep. The burial remains were contained in an upright jar (27 sherds, 603 g), the upper part

of which had been lost to truncation. The fill of the grave also contained an iron nail and 'rod'. No other pyre goods or grave goods were found in the graves.

4.5.52 Grave 1411 was 0.3 m in diameter and 0.07 m deep (Fig. 8e). Although probably containing the disturbed remains of an unurned burial, five sherds (48 g) of Romano-British pottery, from two vessels, were retrieved during its excavation; the exact provenance of this material is uncertain.

4.5.53 The results of the analysis of the cremated human bone are presented in section 5.

Penannular ditch/ring gully GP1885

4.5.54 Penannular ditch/ring gully GP1885, in the south-eastern quadrant of the site (Fig. 3a; Plate 13), enclosed a slightly irregular, flattened/ovoid area measuring 5.2 m (north-east to south-west) by 4 m (north-west to south-east). Its circuit incorporated a 1.5 m wide gap to the west. The ditch/gully was up to 0.85 m wide and less than 0.1 m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill, possibly formed through natural silting processes and consisting of a light brown sand, from which no finds were recovered. There were no obviously associated features such as pits or postholes in the immediate vicinity, although its position in relation to ditch GP1881/Enclosure B may be significant (see below).

4.5.55 The feature did not correspond, in terms of either its size or position, with any of the possible ring-ditches previously identified from cropmarks in this area (refer to sections 3.2 and 9). Whilst the date and function of the penannular ditch/gully are uncertain, it is tentatively suggested that it defined a small enclosure or represented the remains of a circular structure, potentially of later prehistoric or, more likely, earlier Romano-British date due to its spatial association with Enclosure B. If the latter interpretation is correct, the structure would have been of modest proportions, perhaps indicating that it that fulfilled an ancillary rather than domestic function. Given its shallow depth, the gap in its circuit may have been the result of truncation rather than a genuine 'entrance'. If it did mark the position of an entrance of a structure, this would have deviated from the more common, but by no means universal east/south-east orientation (Pope 2003; 2007). This might be explained, however, by its location – tucked close by ditch GP1881 which, if contemporary, would have partially enclosed the entrance.

Pits, postholes and other features

Pits

4.5.56 Although numerous pits were recorded during the excavation, most contained no datable finds and/or were not obviously associated or contemporary with the use of the enclosure system (eg, 1014, 1120, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1120, 1141, 1178, 1299, 1378, 1418, 1420, E3503; refer to Appendix 2). Exceptions included pit 1175, which was located away from the main concentration of Romano-British features, in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 3a). It measured 0.8 m in diameter, was 0.24 m deep, and had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 8f). Forty sherds (268 g) of pottery, mostly from a single vessel dating from the 1st century AD, were found in the upper of its two fills (1177), a mid-grey brown silty sand with sparse charcoal inclusions, probably formed through deliberate infilling. Pit 1175 was cut into the southern edge of a larger pit (1181) of uncertain date and function, which was 2.2 m in diameter and 0.66 m deep. It contained four fills, mostly considered by the excavator to have been formed through deliberate backfilling or dumping of material. Although these deposits incorporated common flecks and fragments of charcoal, the only find was a single piece of worked flint..

4.5.57 Early Romano-British pottery was also recovered from pit 1272, located a little further to the north and within Enclosure B (Fig. 3a). This was approximately 1 m in diameter, just 0.15 m deep and contained mixed, charcoal-rich fills, from which 81 sherds (397 g) of mid–late 1st-century AD pottery, tiny pieces of burnt animal bone (6 g) and a residual piece of worked flint were recovered.

4.5.58 The only other pit (1829) that contained identifiably, and probably exclusively early Romano-British pottery was located near the northern edge of the site, in the middle of Enclosure I (Fig. 5). This was 1.2 m by 0.75 m across and 0.24 m deep, with steeply sloping sides (Fig. 8g). It contained two fills, both of which incorporated charcoal and were somewhat mixed. No finds were retrieved from the basal fill, but the overlying deposit (1831) contained the largest quantity of pottery recovered from any single context: 79 sherds (2029 g) of late 1st to possibly early 2nd century date (Plate 14). Other finds comprised animal bone (7 g), CBM fragments (91 g) and fired clay (528 g); all of this material presumably represented a dump of domestic waste.

4.5.59 The remainder of the pits attributable to this phase, albeit mostly later in date, were also inside or near Enclosure I (Fig. 5). Relatively large quantities of cultural material, probably representing a dump of waste, were recovered from the upper of two fills (1733) in an elongated pit (1731) which measured 0.7 m by 0.35 m, was 0.55 deep and had almost vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 11). This included a small amount of fired clay (23 g) and 64 sherds (938 g) of pottery, comprising material of 1st–2nd century and later date (early and mid-Romano-British). Notably, this deposit also produced the single greatest quantity of animal bone (943 g; predominantly sheep/goat and cattle) from the site.

4.5.60 Two other pits inside Enclosure I produced small quantities of Romano-British pottery of indeterminate date. Five sherds (49 g) came from the single fill of small, shallow (0.15 m deep) pit 1811 (Fig. 8h). Pit 1656, which was of similar size and contained one fill (Fig. 8i), produced a single sherd (6 g), but also contained the second largest assemblage of animal bone (513 g), again mostly from sheep/goat and cattle.

4.5.61 Seventy-six sherds (763 g) of pottery, including material of 2nd and mid-3rd century date, and fired clay (99 g) were retrieved from the only fill of feature 1639, located a little west of Enclosure I. This was 3.5 m long, 0.7 m wide and 0.6 m deep, with very steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 8j). Its function is unclear; the feature could have been an elongated pit, a short section of ditch or a beamslot. A few sherds (57 g) of 2nd century AD or later pottery were also retrieved from a small shallow pit (1664; not illustrated) cut into the eastern terminal of ditch GP1861, on the northern side of Enclosure G. The pit contained a slightly mixed, dark grey sandy fill and was just 0.5 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep.

4.5.62 A few other, mostly relatively large and deep pits were scattered within and around the north-western parts of the enclosure system (eg, 1573 and 1710 – both of which were cut by the ditches of Enclosure G – as well as E103, 1301, E1403, 1520, 1526 and 1586). None of these pits contained finds, although they may have been of similar date to the enclosures.

4.5.63 Bulk samples were taken from the fills of four Romano-British pits (1272, 1731, 1811 and 1829) but these contained only very sparse amounts of charred plant remains (refer to section 7.2). However, moderate to large quantities of wood charcoal were retrieved from three of these pits; the assemblages from pits 1272 and 1811 were subject to detailed analysis (refer to section 7.3).

Hollows

4.5.64 Ten sherds (104 g) of Romano-British pottery were also retrieved from a layer (1649) infilling a broad and shallow hollow (1633), some 7.5 m by 5 m across and 0.2 m deep, in the north-eastern corner of Enclosure F (Fig. 5; Plate 9). The deposit was thought to overlie the upper fill of ditch GP1866, although the stratigraphic relationship was ambiguous. The origin of the feature is also uncertain, but it perhaps formed through erosion by animal trampling or the operation of a small and frequently used 'working area'.

4.5.65 A similar, but smaller amorphous hollow (1637), around 2.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep, was located a few metres to the east of 1633. This seemed to cut ditch GP1867, but the stratigraphic relationship was poorly resolved. The upper fill of the hollow – a mid-brown sand – produced four sherds (150 g) attributable to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, including a single large fragment (134 g) of North Gaulish mortaria.

Postholes

4.5.66 Aside from somewhat inconclusively interpreted penannular ditch/gully GP1885 and gullies GP1879/1880 (see above), there was very little evidence of structures. The principal exception to this was a group (GP1679) of four closely spaced postholes (1680, 1682, 1685 and 1687; Fig. 5, Plate 15) just outside Enclosure I, two of which (1682 and 1687) produced Romano-British pottery (five sherds, 46 g), probably dating from the 2nd century AD. These were arranged in a slightly irregular line and may have represented the remains of a structure such as a fence, frame or wind break. Each was 0.4 m in diameter and up to 0.3 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides. Very small quantities of hulled wheat grain were recovered from samples of the fill of one of the postholes (see section 7 and Appendix 6).

4.5.67 A single sherd (9 g) of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the solitary, 0.11 m deep posthole (1821; possibly associated with GP1879/1880) in Enclosure I. The site contained few, if any other potentially Romano-British postholes.

4.6 Post-Roman and other features

4.6.1 There was virtually no evidence for activity on the site following the abandonment of the Romano-British enclosure system. Post-Roman finds were limited to single sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware (31g) and post-medieval redware (13g), and a post-medieval coin, all found in the ploughsoil.

4.6.2 The only definitively post-Roman features, other than a service trench and a few other, very localised areas of modern disturbance, were associated with two recently removed field boundaries. The features were not excavated, although their fills were observed to contain modern detritus including chicken wire, plastic and glass. The former field boundaries extended east–west and north–south across the northern and eastern parts of the site (Fig. 3a) and could be correlated with land divisions shown on the first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1881 (Fig. 12).

4.6.3 Despite the documented presence of Second World War anti-invasion defences and associated military sites within the onshore cable route and in the area immediately surrounding the onshore substation site, no associated remains were encountered during the investigations. This was largely due to the application of HDD techniques to install parts of the cabling from the beach to the east field, which avoided exposure or disturbance of any remains associated with military fortifications erected along the coastline. It seems that any other forms of military activity during this period either did not encroach on or had left no physical trace within the remainder of the investigated areas.

4.6.4 Numerous features throughout the site were interpreted as tree-throw hollows (Fig. 3a). A sample of these was excavated, but none contained artefactual material.

5 CREMATED BONE AND ASPECTS OF THE MORTUARY RITE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from four contexts including the *in situ* remains of three urned burials. The nature of the fourth deposit is inconclusive and some or all might have been redeposited, but the remains are likely to be those of an unurned burial. The urned burials were dated on the basis of the ceramics to the Romano-British period, only one (1404) being attributed a more defined, early date (see section 6.2); the presence of residual/redeposited sherds in grave 1411 indicates a commensurate date for the unurned burial, which was confirmed by radiocarbon dating of the bone (see section 8).

5.1.2 The graves were all found on the eastern margin of the area of investigation, where they formed two closely located pairs (each 2.0–3.75 m apart) set within about 10 m of each other. Whilst this small group might be all that existed in the area, given the distance between the pairs and their proximity to the margins of the site (eg, 9 m to south) the possibility of further graves existing outside the site boundaries cannot be dismissed (though any additional numbers are likely to be small).

5.2 Methods

5.2.1 Analysis of the cremated bone follow the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994a, 5–6; 2004a). Age and sex was assessed using standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981; Scheuer and Black 2000). A summary of the results is presented in Table 2, full details are presented in Appendix 3 and held in the project archive.

5.3 Results

5.3.1 Most of the features had survived to <0.10 m in depth, with a range of 0.03–0.15 m, and bone was evident at surface level in three of the four deposits. The bone in grave 1004 had survived undisturbed in the lower *c.* 0.10 m depth of the vessel, effectively sealed below the collapsed-in upper body sherds. In addition to the truncation caused by ploughing and during the site stripping, disturbance due to root action was observed in most cases. The location of the Romano-British pot sherds in feature 1411 is unknown but the two fragments of rim derived from different vessels – neither of which formed a match for the adjacent vessels (see section 6.2) – and were relatively unabraded in appearance suggesting they had not moved far or been subject to repeated deposition episodes; this could support the possibility of further urned burials existing in the vicinity. It is probable that some bone will have been lost as a result of disturbance from all except grave 1004, however, other than in the case of burial T606, the quantities are likely to have been small.

Table 2 Summary of cremated human bone deposits

Context	Cut	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology
T606	T604	urned burial	236.8g	adult 18–45 yr	
1006*	1004	urned burial	289.1g	adult 20–35 yr	
1404	1401	urned burial	486.4g	adult >40 yr ??female	osteophytes – axis, T/S; degenerative disc disease – 1st sacral

Context	Cut	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology
1412	1411	unurned burial/ ?redeposited	202.4g	adult 20–45 yr	periosteal new bone (lamellar) – humerus, radius, ulna; enthesophytes – femur

** undisturbed*

5.3.2 The bone from the two northerly graves is slightly worn/eroded and 'chalky' in appearance, with little or no trabecular bone (generally subject to preferential loss in an aggressive burial environment such as the silty sands prevalent in the area). In contrast, the remains from the two southerly graves are in good visual condition and inclusive of both trabecular and the more robust compact bone. It is unclear what mechanisms might have influenced these differences; grave depth, level of disturbance and burial type are not consistently involved. The small fraction residues were observed to contain relatively substantial amounts of bone (representing in the region of an additional 13–16% of the weights presented in Table 2), a further indication of the physical breakdown of the material within the burial environment. It is likely that a further small proportion, particularly of the trabecular bone, will have been lost due to taphonomic factors.

5.3.3 The remains of four individuals are represented. All are adults, including a minimum of one over 40 years of age, possibly a female. Such small burial groups (of either cremation or inhumation graves) are a familiar feature in the rural Romano-British landscape, where pairs of burials or singletons were commonly located close to field boundaries and probably related to nearby farmsteads. Such mortuary deposits, particularly those associated with the cremation rite, are less conspicuous and more readily missed in the archaeological record than the 'elite' barrow cremation graves, such as those at Rougham, Suffolk (Babington 1872) or Mersea Island in Essex (McKinley 2013a) and the larger cremation cemeteries associated with towns, for example those at Baldock (Burleigh and Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2010; McKinley 1991) and St Stephen's in St Albans (McKinley 1992) in the neighbouring county of Hertfordshire. Whilst their modest form and small assemblage size might suggest they are worthy of little note, the majority of the rural population would have been afforded burial in these liminal but locally significant locations.

5.3.4 Pathological lesions were observed in the remains of two individuals (Table 2). The spinal lesions seen in the upper and lower vertebrae of the older adult from grave 1401 are generally considered degenerative in nature, and are probably indicative of age-related 'wear-and-tear'/physical stress (Rodgers and Waldron 1995, 25–26). Patches of lamellar (healed) periosteal new bone were observed on several elements of the upper limb from the unurned deposit in feature 1411. The exact location of the lesions on the small fragments of long bone recovered is unknown, nor can it be stated whether they were bi- or uni-lateral. Given the elements involved the latter seems more likely and it is most probable that the lesions related to a soft tissue injury/infection affecting the underlying bone rather than a systemic condition. Whatever the cause, the individual is likely to have been in pain and debilitated for some weeks, or possibly months before the infection cleared.

5.4 Pyre technology and cremation rituals

5.4.1 The majority of the bone is white in colour, indicating a high level of oxidation (Holden *et al* 1995a and b). Very slight, grey or blue/grey colour variations, reflecting incomplete oxidation, were observed in a few bone fragments from all the deposits; fragments of elements from two−three different skeletal areas were affected in each case. Numerous factors, both intrinsic to the process and imposed by external mechanisms, may have an impact on the efficiency of oxidation (McKinley 1994a, 76–78; 2004b, 293–295; 2008). No specific shortfalls or technical problems with the cremation process are indicated in these cases. The minor variations seen here have similarities with many of the remains from such

small rural assemblages, which tend to feature a greater proportion of well oxidised remains than burials from urban locations (McKinley 2008, 173–4).

5.4.2 The weights of bone recovered (Table 2) are generally small, falling in the lower range of those commonly observed from cemeteries of this date (eg, McKinley 2004b, table 6.6). Even were the additional amounts of bone calculated as likely to have been lost due to taphonomic factors (see above) included, the maximum amount of bone (around 566.4 g – from grave 1401) would only be lifted into the median range of weights found elsewhere. The recorded weights represent approximately 13% (grave 1411) and 30% (grave 1401) of the expected average weight of bone from an adult cremation (McKinley 1993); the latter increasing to 35% if the estimated quantity subject to taphonomic loss taken into account (see above). It currently remains unclear why there should be such variation in the amount of bone taken from the pyre site for burial – the 'elite' burial of the adult male in the Mersea Island barrow comprised 1730.5 g of bone – but it serves to emphasise the importance of the primary part of the mortuary rite, ie, the cremation, and the fact that formal 'burial' of remains might comprise only one of a number of secondary acts (McKinley 2013b).

5.4.3 The majority of the bone in the urned burials was recovered from the 10 mm sieve fraction (50–64% of the total weight), with similar proportions (47%) in the 5 mm and 10 mm fractions in the unurned deposit; inclusion of the un-weighed quantities estimated for the small fraction residues (see above) would reduce the proportions but not alter the overall distributions. The maximum fragment sizes are relatively small at between 32 mm (burial 1412) and 54 mm, such a range generally being observed in disturbed deposits elsewhere (eg, McKinley 2004b, table 6.70). Although in general the bone from the site is more fragmentary than is commonly observed, it does not necessarily reflect deliberate intent. Fragmentation of cremated bone is influenced by a variety of intrinsic and extrinsic factors exclusive of deliberate human manipulation to this end (McKinley 1994b; 2004b). Although the latter cannot be totally dismissed – the 'undisturbed' burial 1004 has a maximum fragment size of 49 mm and only 51% of the bone in the 10 mm fraction – taphonomic factors (see above) and potentially collection and storage methods (eg, less careful handling or greater incidental trampling of the pyre site) are more likely to have been involved.

5.4.4 The proportion of the bone identifiable to skeletal element (46–53% by weight) fell in the median to upper range (generally 30–50%, *pers obs.*). A variety of elements from all skeletal areas were recovered, with the commonly observed disproportionate amount of skull elements at the expense of the often fragile axial skeleton in all the urned burials. In the case of the unurned deposit, an unusually small proportion of skull elements (7% of the identifiable elements by weight) is represented with a markedly disproportionate amount of lower limb elements (69% by weight). This disparity could reflect preferential loss of the skull elements from the truncated grave (implying the skull elements were closest to the upper levels of the fill) or some degree of selection (or exclusion; cremated bone being eminently transportable and suitable for curation in variously sized packages; see McKinley 2013b) regarding the bone collected for burial.

5.4.5 Unsupported tooth roots and small hand/foot bones were only recovered from grave 1401 (14 such elements). This suggests that collection from the pyre site was affected by individual hand-recovery of fragments in most cases, thereby creating a bias against recovery of the smaller skeletal elements (McKinley 2004b, 303). There might have been some variation in the case of burial 1404, which also contained twice as much bone as the other deposits, with collection involving raking-off and winnowing of material from the pyre facilitating easier (and more rapid) recovery of the smaller skeletal elements.

5.4.6 Iron staining observed on fragments of tibia from grave 1401 probably resulted from the proximity of iron items in the grave – an iron nail and 'rod' were recovered (see section 6). No other pyre goods or grave goods were observed.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint

6.1.1 The worked flint assemblage was examined, classified and quantified; results are presented in Table 3. The totals were small (32 pieces from all phases of work on the project) and all from features of undated or later date, indicating that none represented an undisturbed assemblage. Technological attributes and condition of individual objects were noted where it was considered that these features might provide additional detail of age and taphonomy. Unworked burnt flint was collected from just three features; this was examined and quantified; results are presented in Table 4.

Table 3 Quantification of worked flint

Feature	Number	Description
Topsoil (cable route: west field)	2	(Early Neolithic?) trimming flake from a blade core; scraper
Topsoil (E701)	1	Scraper
Topsoil (E1401)	1	
Pit 1181	1	
Pit 1272	1	
Posthole1427	6	
Pit 1433	6	
Hollow 1633	1	
Ditch 1758	1	
Posthole 1821	1	
Ditch GP1844 [E2003]	5	
Ditch GP1846 [1162]	1	
Ditch GP1848 [1137]	1	
Ditch GP1854 [1118]	1	
Ditch GP1861 [E105]	2	1 scraper; 1 flake
Ditch GP1866 [1690]	1	(Palaeolithic?) flake (ON 27)

Table 4 Quantification of burnt flint

Feature	Number	Weight (g)
Gully GP1852 [1065]	2	23
Pit E3003	700	6181
Gully GP1854 [E3505]	1	10

6.1.2 The 2011 evaluation produced nine pieces of struck flint from Trenches 1, 7, 14 and 20. All objects were made from rounded flint pebbles of the type common in the locality. The collection contained few pieces with diagnostic characteristics but did include a thumb-nail scraper, which was found in ditch GP1861 (cut E105, context E106). Scrapers of this type

are normally associated with Beaker activity. A second, larger end scraper was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 7. The remainder of the assemblage comprised flakes, all probably of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Fragments of burnt flint were collected in relatively large quantities (6181 g) from an undated pit in Trench 30 (E3003, contexts E3004 and E3006). While intrinsically undatable, burnt flint is generally interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity.

6.1.3 The subsequent excavation of the substation site produced a further 21 pieces of worked flint (or debris from flake production) from 11 contexts, including 13 pieces from six soil samples. The collection, which contained only six flakes and nine broken flakes, was, like material from the evaluation, all in mint condition and unpatinated, except for a large, lightly stained and patinated broken flake (ON 27) from Romano-British ditch GP1866 (cut 1690). This artefact, which was in a slightly rolled condition, is likely to be much older than anything else recovered from the site. Its condition suggests that it was moved by water in the bed of a river and may therefore date from the Palaeolithic. Despite the relative fresh condition of all other artefacts the collection is undoubtedly residual; six contexts that produced worked flints were also accompanied by Romano-British pottery. However, Early Bronze Age activity is indicated at the site by Beaker pottery from ditch GP1870 (cut 1645). The excavation also produced three pieces of burnt flint, weighing 33 g, from two contexts.

6.1.4 Two pieces of struck flint were also recovered during the monitoring of the cable route in 2016. Both came from the ploughsoil of the western field. Like those from the earlier phases of fieldwork, they survive in mint and unpatinated condition. One is a utilised trimming flake from a blade core, and is of early Neolithic date, and the second, a small scraper, is less closely datable but is also likely to belong within the earlier prehistoric period.

6.2 Pottery

Methodology

6.2.1 The assemblage has been subjected to detailed fabric and form analysis, in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016); this information is held in an Access database forming part of the project archive. Each sherd was examined using a x20 power binocular microscope and allocated a fabric group based on the most prominent inclusion type. Quantification of these fabric types is presented in Table 5, along with full fabric descriptions in Appendix 45 Featured sherds were assigned a form classification (creating a site-specific type series) and other variables (eg, surface treatment, decoration, firing and evidence of use) were also recorded.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 The prehistoric pottery assemblage (235 sherds, 3912 g) dates almost entirely to the Iron Age, with the exception of ten residual early prehistoric sherds (ditches GP1874, cut 1490 and GP1870, cut 1645). Nine body sherds that could only be assigned a broad prehistoric date (fabrics QF99, Q1 and G2, see Table 5 and Appendix 5) were also noted, but are not discussed any further. Of the 15 features with prehistoric material, just one (pit 1444) produced more than 25 sherds, whilst 12 features contained five sherds or less. The material is moderately well-preserved with mostly medium size sherds, reflected in the relatively high mean sherd weight of 16.8 g, and low levels of abrasion.

<u>Early prehistoric</u>

6.2.3 The early prehistoric component of the assemblage is limited to body sherds from two vessels (Fabrics F1 and G1; Table 5 and Appendix 5). The two conjoining, abraded, flint-tempered (F1) sherds (residual finds from ditch GP1874, cut 1490) are likely to be Peterborough ware of Middle Neolithic date. The fabric is characteristically laminated, with

poorly sorted flint temper. Faint traces of decoration (cord or tool impressions) are apparent on the exterior surface.

6.2.4 Eight thick-walled sherds (133 g) from a coarse Beaker in a grog-tempered ware (Fabric G1) were retrieved from Romano-British ditch GP1870 (cut 1645). These body sherds have rusticated decoration formed by fingernail impressions, possibly in the 'crow's foot' style, though the scheme is difficult to define from the surviving pieces. The rim of the vessel is absent but there are traces of a cordon visible on the upper body sherds. A similar vessel was found at Wattisfield (Bamford 1982, 124, fig. 41, b) 47 km to the north west.

Table 5 Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabric types by number and weight (g)

Fabric code	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	% sherds	MSW (g)
Early prehistoric				
Flint				
F1	2	23	0.8	11.5
Grog				
G1	8	133	3.4	16.6
Late prehistoric				
Quartz sand and flint				
QF1	101	1671	43	16.5
QF2	33	920	14	27.9
QF3	16	127	6.8	7.9
QF4	10	105	4.3	10.5
Quartz sand and organics				
QV1	22	243	9.4	11
QV2	31	604	13.2	19.5
Quartz sand				
Q2	3	51	1.3	17
Prehistoric				
Quartz sand and flint				
QF99	3	19	1.3	6.3
Quartz sand				
Q1	4	8	1.7	2
Grog				
G2	2	8	0.8	4
Total	**235**	**3912**	**100**	**16.8**

Iron Age

6.2.5 Most sherds (74%) assigned to this period were retrieved from pit 1444 (161 sherds, 3159 g). The only other significant concentration is from pit 1415 (21 sherds, 373 g); the remainder of the Iron Age material comprises groups of ten sherds or fewer. Diagnostic rim sherds are entirely restricted to the two largest pit groups, except for a single example from a globular bowl found in pit 1496.

6.2.6 Three fabric groups, encompassing seven individual fabrics, were identified in the Iron Age assemblage (Table 5 and Appendix 5). The two principal categories are the sand and flint-tempered wares (QF1−QF4, 72% of sherd count) and sand and organic-tempered wares (QV1−QV2, 23% of sherd count). The third group, comprising a sandy ware (Q2), is represented by just three body sherds (pit 1415). The differences between the fabrics are, however, minor concentrating on marginal variations in size and frequency of inclusions. It is also notable that most of the sand and flint-tempered wares still contain sparse to moderate quantities of organic inclusions. From the linear voids, with prominent striations, the organic temper probably comprised coarse grass or straw; where measurable these voids are generally around 5 mm, suggesting that the organic matter may have originated from the incorporation of animal dung. This continuum between the fabrics could be accounted for by both natural variability in the clay source and/or individual household production typical of prehistoric vessels (ie, small batches of clay being prepared).

6.2.7 Nine rim sherds (Table 6) are present which were separated into six form types: a jar (R1), three bowls (R2−4) and two unidentifiable, broken just below the rim (R5 and R6). Most are in the sand and flint-tempered wares, with only two examples of bowls (R2 and R3) in the sand and organic-tempered wares. These rim types, except for the globular bowl (R4), have strong parallels with flint-tempered ware vessels from West Harling. The shouldered jar (R1) is comparable to those categorised as Class III (Clark and Fell 1953, 25), whilst the two shouldered bowls (R2 and R3) are akin to Class VI (*Ibid*, 26). Of the two shouldered jars (Figs 9.1 and 9.3) only one (Fig. 9.3) has the characteristic cabled decoration on top of the rim, formed by fingertip or fingernail impressions, but the surviving profile of both vessels is very similar. It is probable that the irregularly formed cabled rims (R6) are also, albeit poorly manufactured, from such jars. The bowls vary from one with a rounded shoulder (R2; Fig. 9.4) to two examples with an angular/carinated shoulder (R3; Fig. 9.2 and 9.5). This variability in profile is also highlighted in the West Harling groups, with bowls of rounded profile being as common as the highly angular variants (Clark and Fell 1953, 26). An exact parallel was not identified for the globular bowl (R4; Fig. 9.6), but it appears to be of Middle Iron Age date.

6.2.8 Decoration is scant, limited to the fingertip or fingernail impressions used to create the cabled rims. However, the range of surface treatments is wider with wiping, finger-smearing and burnishing all recorded. The wiping (using coarse vegetable matter) and finger-smearing are both carelessly executed. Wiping is seen in all fabric groups, but the finger-smearing, in combination with wiping, is only present on sand and organic-tempered ware sherds (including several externally pinched bases). Where burnishing has been undertaken it appears to have been done, by contrast to the other surface treatments, with reasonable care. It is restricted to the interior and exterior surface of the shouldered bowls (R2 and R3), as well as a plain base and some body sherds (potentially also from bowls). The finer finishing of these bowls is again consistent with the West Harling groups, and one example (Fig. 9.2) may have traces of the fine slip mentioned (Clark and Fell 1953, 26).

Table 6 Iron Age vessel forms by fabric type (number of rim sherds)

Vessel form		QF1	QF2	QF3	QF4	QV1	Total
R1	Shouldered jar with short neck and flattened rim top (sometimes cabled)	2					2
R2	Round shouldered bowl with upright expanded rim			1			1
R3	Shouldered bowl with slightly concave neck and rounded to flattened rim				1	1	2
R4	Globular bowl with short out-turned rim					1	1
R5	Flattened externally expanded rim	1					1

Vessel form		QF1	QF2	QF3	QF4	QV1	Total
R6	Irregularly formed cabled rim	1	1				2
Total		**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**9**

6.2.9 Alongside the poorly formed cabled rims (R6), there are additional characteristics indicating the vessels were, on the whole, very roughly manufactured. Frequently there is lamination of the fabrics and cracking visible at joins, the latter particularly noticeable on the externally pinched bases. A high proportion of both the sand and organic-tempered wares (eg, fabric QV2: 77% by count, 98% by weight) and the sand and flint-tempered wares (eg, fabric QF2: 87% by count, 91% by weight) are notably hard fired and fully oxidised.

6.2.10 In addition to the rough workmanship (surface treatment, lamination, cracking and oxidisation of fabrics), the discolouration of sherds from pit 1444 suggests that at least some of the vessels were used in salt production. Body sherds from one of the shouldered jars have a concentrated band of discolouration (pink/white/lilac) on the interior. Further body and base sherds from both principal fabric groups (QF1, QF2, QF4 and QV2) have a white coating on the exterior and occasional pink/lilac patches on the surfaces and through the break. These 'salt colours' are typically seen on vessels used in the salt industry, and the white 'skin' results from soluble salts being drawn to the vessel surface during drying (Morris 2001, 41). However, the possibility that these characteristics are caused by estuarine clay or contact with brackish water cannot be completely ruled out. The fired clay assemblage also contains pedestals/supports that may have been used in salt production (see section 6.3).

6.2.11 Whilst the vessel forms from pit 1444 are not typical of briquetage found on salt production sites, it appears probable that at least some of them have been utilised as such. The fabrics of the pottery vessels and those possibly used in salt production are similar, but this is not uncommon with a crossover in the needs of effective cooking and briquetage vessels (Morris 2001, 393−4). This fabric similarity has been noted at sites within eastern England including Pode Quarry (Morris 2009, 75) and Billingborough (Cleal and Bacon 2001, 57), which also have the earliest evidence for salt production in the region (supported by radiocarbon dates). Furthermore, it has been suggested that at the household level of production the potters were probably also the saltmakers (Morris 2001, 62).

6.2.12 Overall, most of the Iron Age assemblage is consistent with the Earliest Iron Age to Early Iron Age ceramic traditions of the region. The predominance of flint-tempered fabrics is particularly typical of this period in Suffolk, with a shift in preference to sandy wares becoming more evident in the Middle Iron Age (Martin 1999, 74-80). The jar and bowl forms have close parallels with the Earliest Iron Age West Harling groups (Clark and Fell 1953). However, a recent radiocarbon date from a West Harling vessel of 550−380 BC (91.1% probability) suggests that the Earliest Iron Age decorated ware tradition continues well into the subsequent centuries of the Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2011, 19). The Galloper pottery would appear to broadly fit within the 'Early' decorated groups dating between 800−600/500 BC (Brudenell 2011, 17), but a date later into the Early Iron Age should not be ruled out. Despite decorated sherds being limited this is likely to be the result of the absence of diagnostic sherds and relatively small size of the overall assemblage. The latest component of the assemblage is the globular bowl (R4) from pit 1496 which is likely to be of Middle Iron Age date.

Romano-British

6.2.13 The Romano-British pottery comprises 1157 sherds (12,491 g); a breakdown of the quantities of ware types is shown in Table 7. The assemblage is derived from 70 features,

but only 12 contained more than 25 sherds. There is a large degree of variability in the condition of the sherds; among the larger groups, the material from the pits is noticeably better (mean sherd weight 15 g, excluding sample material from pit 1272) than that from the ditches (mean sherd weight 8.5 g). The presence of several semi-complete vessels in pit 1829 is the main factor in this disparity. Most pieces, however, are only slightly abraded, with the exceptions of the jar from urned burial 1004 and pottery potentially associated with urned cremation grave T604.

Table 7 Romano-British ware types by number and weight (g)

Ware	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	% sherds	MSW (g)
Imported wares				
Samian	2	14	0.2	7
North Gaulish mortarium	1	134	0.1	134
Sub-total	*3*	*148*	*0.3*	*49.3*
British finewares				
Nene valley colour-coated ware	12	33	1.1	2.7
Pakenham colour-coated ware	3	9	0.3	3
Sub-total	*15*	*42*	*1.4*	*2.8*
British coarsewares				
Greyware	807	8017	69.7	9.9
Black-surfaced reduced ware	149	1941	12.8	13
Gritty greyware	127	1720	11	13.5
Grog-tempered ware	3	273	0.2	91
Sand and organic-tempered ware	4	25	0.3	6.25
Colchester Black-burnished ware 2	2	47	0.2	23.5
East Anglian reduced ware	1	64	0.1	64
Oxidised ware	46	214	4.0	4.6
Sub-total	*1139*	*12301*	*98.3*	*10.8*
Total	**1157**	**12,491**	**100**	**10.8**

Finewares

6.2.14 Continental imports are very sparse, comprising just two sherds of samian (ditch GP1878, cut 1778 and pit 1829) and a base sherd from a North Gaulish mortarium (hollow 1637). The condition of the samian is very poor, with one sherd a tiny scrap, probably South Gaulish, and the other a heavily burnt (bubbling/vitrification on one edge) dish rim from Central Gaul.

6.2.15 Romano-British finewares also form a very small component (1.4%) of the assemblage (Table 7). Small body sherds of locally sourced Pakenham colour-coated ware were retrieved from ditch GP1873 (cut 1654) and pit 1731; those from the ditch have an undulating shape characteristic of an indented beaker. Pakenham products generally date to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, though the kilns may have begun their output at the very end of the 2nd century AD (Smedley and Owles 1961, 222). The Nene Valley sherds (ditch 1604) derive from a vessel with a long neck, an indented body and barbotine scale decoration probably dating to the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD (eg, Perrin 1999, 94-5, fig 61, no 166).

Coarsewares

6.2.16 Reduced coarseware fabrics represent the majority (94% by sherd count) of the Romano-British pottery. Jar and bowl forms predominate along with smaller numbers of straight-sided dishes, lids and beakers. The lids include one example (ditch GP1877, cut 1803; Fig. 10.12) with a post-firing hole punched in the centre to allow steam to escape. More specialist vessel types are evidenced by a well-preserved cheese press (ditch/gully 1675; Fig. 10.11) and a base sherd from a mortarium (ditch 1639).

6.2.17 Micaceous sandy greyware fabrics predominate (Table 7). Evidence for pottery production in the region is well documented, particularly in the mid-1st to 2nd centuries AD, with kilns at Lavenham (Peachey pers comm), Leiston (SCCAS 2004), Hacheston (Arthur and Plouviez 2004) and Stowmarket (Plouviez 1989). Silver or muscovite mica is a common inclusion in Suffolk pottery and was highlighted as a specific feature of the Hacheston assemblage (Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 161–2) and the Leiston material (SCCAS 2004). Two fabrics stand out in this category because of their distinctive appearance: a gritty greyware and a black-surfaced reduced ware (Table 7). Whilst these wares remain unsourced they have been recognised in other assemblages in the locality, including at Little Bealings (Peachey 2019).

6.2.18 The sandy greyware forms indicate a concentration of material from the mid/late 1st through to the end of the 2nd century AD. Upright necked jars with an everted, sometimes slightly undercut, bead rim (e.g. Fig. 10.13) predominate; a form produced from the mid-1st through to the early 2nd centuries AD at both Hacheston (Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 167, Type 29) and Stowmarket (Plouviez 1989, 6, Form 1). A preference for this form is particularly evident among the gritty greyware sherds, many of which have been clearly utilised for cooking (frequent sooting is present on exterior surfaces). A deep cordoned and carinated jar/bowl from pit 1175 (Fig. 9.8) equates to Hacheston type 22A (Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 167–8) and is another 1st century AD form (this type spans the conquest though). The occurrence of other jar forms is sporadic but includes additional necked types (some narrow-necked), a lid-seated variant and large storage types.

6.2.19 Among the remaining greyware forms, some concur with an Early Roman emphasis including a carinated bowl with a deep concave neck (ditch GP1872 (cut 1619); Fig. 10.9) akin to Cam type 227 (Symonds and Wade 1999, 477), a Gallo-Belgic style platter (ditch GP1877, cut 1753) and two long-necked beakers with rounded bodies (pit 1829). The most frequently occurring types, however, indicate slightly later dating extending into the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, particularly among the bowl and dish types. Ditches GP1860 (cut E1203), GP1861 (cut 1604) and GP1873 (cut 1654), as well as pit 1731, all contained round-bellied jars or bowls with a girth groove (Hacheston Type 30; Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 167) (Fig. 10.10). This jar/bowl form is a long-lived type in the region, dating anywhere between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Rounded/bead rim bowls or dishes and straight-sided dishes are also relatively common in the assemblage, with a preference for the black-surfaced reduced ware evident. Reminiscent of black-burnished wares, the bowls are most common in the 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD, whilst the dishes continue into the 4th century AD (Hacheston Types 38 and 40; Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 169).

6.2.20 Further coarsewares are limited to minority fabrics (Table 7). The majority are small and abraded oxidised ware sherds, probably of local manufacture; diagnostic sherds are limited to a small rim from an Early Roman butt beaker (pit 1272) and the shoulder of a cordoned jar decorated with diagonal slashes (gully 1694). Grog-tempered sherds include two storage jar rims, one with a hooked rim as Cam type 270B and the other of oval section paralleled by Cam type 273 (Symonds and Wade 1999, 479); both types date from the 1st potentially up to the 3rd century AD. Four sand and organic-tempered sherds, probably from the same

vessel, recovered from ditch 1860 (cut E1203) are also likely to be a local product. Regional coarsewares comprise a well-worn base from an East Anglian reduced ware mortarium (Tomber and Dore 1998, 130; ditch 1639) and two sherds of Colchester Black-burnished ware 2 (*Ibid*, 131; ditches 1619 and 1654). The former dates between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD but are most common from the late 3rd century onwards.

Pits

6.2.21 The material from five pits (1175, 1272, 1639, 1731 and 1829) represents 29% of the total Romano-British sherd count. Pit 1175 contained 40 sherds (268 g) from a greyware deep carinated cordoned jar or bowl (Fig. 9.8), of the same form as Hacheston type 22A (Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 167–8), which dates to the 1st century AD (spanning the conquest). Around two-thirds of the jar survived and with a diameter of 150mm it fits within the smaller size range for this form (Martin 1988, 41). The jar had been well-used prior to deposition with the underside of its base noticeably worn, particularly around the outer edge. Sooty residue is also present on both surfaces, especially around the exterior of the rim and interior of the base, probably the result of food preparation. The vessel was found lying on its side in the upper fill, and given the state of preservation, may have been deliberately placed there when the pit was closed.

6.2.22 The group (79 sherds, 2029 g) from pit 1829 also has an Early Roman emphasis, most probably dating to the late 1st century AD (post-AD 70) or early 2nd century AD. The material is particularly well-preserved with considerably larger sherds (average 25.7 g) than the assemblage as a whole (10.8 g). The group includes pieces from two cooking pots (Hacheston Type 29; Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 167) (Fig. 11.15), a narrow-necked jar (Fig. 10.13), a bowl with a frilled flange rim (Fig. 11.14) and two long-necked beakers with round bodies, all in greyware fabrics. The narrow-necked jar is similar to Cam type 231 (Symonds and Wade 1999, 477–8), but with a more elongated neck and decorated with two lines of burnished wavy lines. The shallow bowl with the frilled flange rim is an unusual form, but paralleled at Scole near Hacheston (Gale 1936, 272, plate XI, no 11) so likely to be locally produced.

6.2.23 The material from pit 1272 (81 sherds, 397 g) was retrieved from samples and is in poor condition, reflected in a low mean sherd weight of 4.9 g. Diagnostic pieces are scarce and limited to rim sherds from three greyware necked jars and an oxidised butt beaker, but support the Early Roman emphasis of pits 1175 and 1829.

6.2.24 Diagnostic sherds from pits 1639 and 1731 indicate a date between the 2nd and mid-3rd centuries AD, although both still contain some earlier elements (e.g. Hacheston Type 29 jars). The 2nd and 3rd century forms include rounded/bead rim bowls or dishes and straight-sided dishes in black-surfaced reduced ware, as well as a greyware round-bellied jar or bowl with girth groove (Hacheston Type 30; Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 167). Two tiny sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (pit 1639) and Pakenham colour-coated ware (pit 1731) are also present.

Ditches

6.2.25 Four ditches (GP1860, GP1861, GP1872 and GP1873) contain a further 31% of the total Romano-British sherd count, mostly dating between the 2nd and early/mid 3rd centuries AD. The largest group (133 sherds, 1016 g) was retrieved from ditch GP1861, cut 1604, and includes sherds from a round-bellied jar or bowl with girth groove, a triangular-rimmed bowl or dish, a rounded/bead rim bowl or dish, as well as a Nene Valley colour-coated ware indented beaker (see finewares above). A high proportion of the vessels had been well-used before deposition in the ditch, with wear patterns particularly noticeable on the underside of several bases (concentrated around the outside edge).

Urned cremation grave T604

6.2.26 A spread of material (layers T602, T603 and T607) adjacent to grave T604 contained a total of 30 sherds (645 g), 14 of these (503 g) from the base and lower walls of a greyware jar (ON11). Although highly abraded the jar has potentially been cut at its mid-point around the shoulder.

Urned cremation grave 1004

6.2.27 A total of 141 sherds (1099 g) from two vessels, and a single unrelated jar rim fragment, were recovered from this grave. Most of the sherds are from an abraded and highly fragmented greyware short everted rim cordoned jar, decorated with two or possibly three borders of wavy line decoration. The surviving sherds represent between a third and half of the original vessel, with a measurable rim diameter of 160mm (0.57 EVEs). The second vessel is a greyware lid (Fig. 9.7), with conjoining sherds (in notably better condition than the jar) forming around three quarters of the vessel. Unusually the lid is of an identical diameter to the jar, suggesting it was carefully selected for its purpose.

Urned cremation grave 1401

6.2.28 Mostly conjoining sherds (27 pieces, 603 g), from the fragmented base and lower half of a black-surfaced reduced ware jar, were recovered from grave 1401.

Discussion

6.2.29 The composition of the Romano-British assemblage is consistent with small-scale domestic occupation with funerary activity on the outskirts of the settlement. This is characterised by locally produced utilitarian, kitchen-type wares mostly from the Hacheston kilns (Arthur and Plouviez 2004) and limited access to continental or regionally imported vessels. Diagnostic material is consistent with a date range spanning the mid/late 1st century through to the early/mid-3rd century AD, with a handful of later pieces such as the East Anglian reduced ware mortarium.

List of illustrated vessels

Figure 9, Prehistoric (1−6) and Romano-British pottery (7−8):

1. Shouldered jar with short neck and flattened rim top (R1); fabric QF1; pit 1415, context 1417, PRN 6

2. Shouldered bowl with slightly concave neck and rounded to flattened rim (R3); fabric QF4; pit 1444, context 1442, PRN 36

3. Shouldered jar with short neck and flattened cabled rim top (R1); fabric QF1; pit 1444, context 1442, PRN 38

4. Round shouldered bowl with upright expanded rim (R2); fabric QF3; pit 1444, context 1442, PRN 46

5. Shouldered bowl with slightly concave neck and rounded to flattened rim (R3); fabric QV1; pit 1444, context 1442, PRN 49

6. Globular bowl with short out-turned rim (R4); fabric QV1; pit 1496, context 1500, PRN 29

7. Lid; Greyware; urned burial 1004, context 1006

8. Deep cordoned and carinated jar or bowl; Greyware; pit 1175, context 1177

Figure 10, Romano-British pottery (9–13):

9. Carinated bowl with deep concave neck; Black-surfaced reduced ware; ditch 1619, context 1620

10. Round-bellied jar or bowl with girth groove; Greyware; ditch 1654, context 1655

11. Cheese press; Greyware; ditch 1675, context 1676

12. Lid with post-firing hole; Greyware; ditch 1803, context 1804

13. Narrow neck jar with slightly beaded rim; Greyware; pit 1829, context 1831

Figure 11, Romano-British pottery (14–15):

14. Shallow bowl with frilled flange rim; Greyware; pit 1829, context 1831

15. Necked jar with everted beaded rim; Greyware; pit 1829, context 1831

6.3 Fired clay

6.3.1 A total of 369 fragments of fired clay (6499 g) was recorded from 23 features and one layer (Table 8). Of these, only three contained greater than 100 g: Early Iron Age pit 1444 (4949 g), and Romano-British ditches GP1872 (423 g) and GP1877 (540 g).

Table 8 Quantification of fired clay, by feature

Feature	Number	Weight (g)
Ditch 1524	5	53
Ditch GP1844 [1396]	6	98
Ditch GP1845	2	1
Ditch GP1859	4	1
Ditch GP1861	4	30
Ditch GP1866 [1634, 1739]	3	95
Ditch GP1870 [1645]	6	44
Ditch GP1872 [1619, 1667]	33	437
Ditch GP1876 [1813]	2	3
Ditch GP1877 [1772]	19	540
Ditch GP1878 [1778]	1	4
Ditch GP1879 [1823]	1	7
Ditch GP1882 [1314]	1	5
Ditch GP1883 [1789]	2	8
Pit 1014	9	3
Pit 1415	10	49
Pit 1639	20	99
Pit 1731	3	23
Pit 1846	13	37

Feature	Number	Weight (g)
Pit 1444	220	4949
Posthole 1120	1	1
Posthole 1821	2	8
Layer T603	2	4
Total	**369**	**6499**

Iron Age

6.3.2 Pit 1444 contained the largest concentration of fired clay from the site, found in association with pottery of Early Iron Age date. The group includes oven furniture and probable structural fragments (Plate 7). The assemblage is friable and abraded, mostly made in a pale orange fabric (A) with a silty texture, containing common (20%) medium to coarse-grained quartz, sub-rounded to rounded in shape and moderately sorted, sparse (5-7%) voids from organic inclusions, and rare flint. A small proportion are in a buff to pale orange fabric (B) with moderate quantities (10–15%) of carbonate rock inclusions, up to 8 mm in size, sub-rounded to sub-angular and poorly sorted, in a fine to medium-grained sandy matrix. Some discolouration is evident amongst the fabric A material, including pale grey pieces that are likely to derive from areas subjected to greater heat, as well as those displaying areas of white or pink – colours often associated with salt production.

6.3.3 Many of the fragments with surviving surfaces appear to derive from pedestals or other types of oven supports. Some are of sub-rectangular to circular section with rounded edges – the most complete example of this type is 75 mm wide and at least 75 mm high, with one flat face. Another form of oven furniture is represented by a piece of triangular shape, partially pierced by a wattle or similar. The object is broken at the wider end and damaged on both faces. Also present is a bar-type object, approximately cylindrical in shape and measuring 115 mm in length and 52–60 mm wide. It was fully perforated and presumably results from clay being wrapped around a wattle of 10 mm diameter and then squeezed by hand. The surfaces of these pieces bear the indents from their manufacture.

6.3.4 There is insufficient evidence from this assemblage to ascertain if the objects derive from salt production processes. The nature of their formation and traces of discolouration certainly hint at this, yet they do not display the extent of bleaching seen on pedestals from sites such as Pode Quarry (Morris 2009) and Billingborough (Cleal and Bacon 2001). The Galloper fired clay may have been affected by salt through other means, particularly if clays from coastal sources or areas of marine transgression were utilised. Furthermore, there was no evidence for *in situ* salt production in terms of hearths or channels. Regardless, the fired clay from pit 1444 represents a group of objects made for a specific, one-off purpose, presumably to support a plate or trough, in an oven.

6.3.5 A small quantity of fired clay was also recovered from Iron Age pit 1415 (10 fragments, 49 g), but all are abraded and featureless fragments.

Romano-British

6.3.6 Romano-British ditches GP1844 (cut 1396) and GP1877 (cut 1772) contained perforated triangular objects. In each case only one corner survives, and neither are measurable. The example from ditch 1844 was made in a silty-textured fabric, containing common (20%) fine to medium-grained quartz, sub-rounded to rounded in shape and moderately sorted, with sparse (5%) voids from the burning out of organic material. It had been variably fired to an orange to reddish-brown colour. The example from ditch GP1877 is also in a silty-textured fabric, containing common (25%) medium to coarse-grained quartz, sub-rounded to

rounded in shape and well-sorted, with occasional sandstone inclusions, up to 3 mm across and sub-rounded in shape, sparse (5%) voids from organic inclusions, and rare detrital flint, up to 20 mm across and angular in shape. Its external surface and margins are buff or pale orange in colour; the core is unoxidised and a dark grey. This class of object is common in Iron Age contexts across the whole of southern Britain, remaining current well into the 2nd century AD (Wild 2002, 10). Traditionally, they have been interpreted as loomweights used in textile weaving but it is now considered more likely that they were used as hearth or oven furniture, perhaps as linings or pedestals (Lowther 1935; Poole 1995; Poole 2015).

6.3.7 Fragments of fired clay from ditch GP1872 (cut 1619) appear to derive from a single object with at least two rounded corners, but it was not possible to ascertain if the object was triangular or rectangular in shape. The fabric contains common (20%) fine to medium-grained quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular in shape, with occasional larger grains; sparse (3%) organic inclusions have burnt out, and occasional rounded pebbles are present. It had been irregularly fired to a buff or pale orange colour and the external surface has organic impressions from being sat on grass or other vegetable matter before firing. The remainder of the assemblage comprises abraded, amorphous pieces, present in small quantities and presumably deriving from structures or ovens/hearths. These were recovered from a number of features, including ditches GP1844, GP1846, GP1859, GP1861, GP1866, GP1872, GP1876, GP1878, GP1879, GP1882 and GP1883, pits 1639 and 1731 and postholes 1120 and 1821.

Undated

6.3.8 Amorphous, featureless fragments were also present in insignificant quantities in undated ditch 1524 and pit 1014.

6.4 Ceramic building material

6.4.1 A small quantity of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from nine features (Table 9).

Table 9 Quantification of CBM, by feature

Feature	Number	Weight (g)
Ditch GP1860 [E1203]	11	520
Ditch GP1866 [1634]	1	455
Ditch GP1871 [1717]	1	244
Ditch GP1873 [1654]	1	94
Ditch GP1876 [1734]	10	1528
Ditch GP1880 [1791]	1	442
Ditch GP1882 [1314]	1	5
Ditch GP1883 [1789]	1	24
Pit 1829	2	91
Total	**29**	**3403**

6.4.2 Three fabrics were recorded (A–C). Fabric A is sandy, a pale orange colour with buff-coloured marls and small ferric inclusions (seven fragments, 1727 g). Fabric B is yellowish brown in colour and sandy, with ferric inclusions and occasional detrital flint (eight fragments, 671 g). Fabric C is a coarse, sandy fabric, again with ferric inclusions and rare detrital flint (14 fragments, 1004 g). The assemblage includes fragments from two *tegulae*

roof tiles, found in ditch 1876. Three conjoining fragments, 18 mm thick and in fabric A, come from the upper end of one of the tiles, with upper cutaway and rounded, sloping flange, 50 mm in height. Seven pieces in fabric B are too fragmentary to measure but include part of a lower cutaway. The rest of the assemblage comprises plain, flat fragments (32–43 mm thick where measurable) probably derived from thinner bricks (eg, *bessales*, *pedalis* or *lydion*; Brodribb 1987, fig. 1) predominantly used in hypocausts or in lacing/bonding courses in walls.

6.5 Stone

6.5.1 Millstone Grit quern stone fragments were recovered from enclosure ditch GP1861 (cut 1604) and parallel ditches GP1872 (cut 1697) and GP1873 (cut 1654) (Table 10). The source of this sandstone is some distance from the site, in Derbyshire or south Yorkshire. The group from ditch 1872 represent one or two quern stones of large diameter, in the region of 800 mm, and therefore likely to derive from mechanically-operated millstones. Most are 40–45 mm thick, with one of 50 mm. They have neatly milled edges and undersides; part of the central hole, 90 mm in diameter and with a slight collar, is visible on one of the fragments. The upper surface of one piece has radial grooves; the other fragments are particularly well worn. Two fragments of a similar thickness were recovered from ditch GP1873. The two pieces from ditch GP1861 are much thicker (72 mm) and have two scored lines creating a T-shape – these may derive from subsequent use as a sharpening stone once broken.

6.5.2 It is debatable if these fragments represent the milling of grain on site. Shaffrey (2015, 147) has suggested that millstone fragments may have had multiple uses over time, including as sharpening stones or as building material, and it is likely that these pieces only had a secondary use at Galloper.

6.5.3 A fossilised bone fragment came from the natural (ON 20).

Table 10 Summary of worked stone

Feature	No.	Weight (g)	Description
Ditch GP1861 [1604]	2	1014	Millstone Grit quern fragments
Ditch GP1872 [1697]	11	7194	Millstone Grit quern fragments
Ditch GP1873 [1654]	2	1214	Millstone Grit quern fragments
Total	**15**	**9422**	

6.6 Iron

6.6.1 The small iron assemblage, all from Romano-British contexts, comprised fixtures and fittings. Flat-headed nails (Manning 1985, type 1B) are the most common finds, with fragments from two nails from cremation grave 1401, three from ditch GP1861 (ON 21, 23, 26), and single examples from ditches GP1857 and GP1882, and pit 1639. A riveted strip, possibly part of a hinge, and part of a joiner's dog, came from ditch GP1861 (ON 24 and 25). Five iron items from ditch 1872 include a holdfast with head diameter of 35 mm, a plate fragment with two rivets, two strip fragments and a nail shank fragment.

Table 11 Summary of iron objects

Feature/ context	Object number	Type	Number /weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width/ diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Additional comments
Cremation grave 1401/1404		Nail	2/3	15; 28	17 (head)		1 x flat-headed nail fragment (head and upper shank); 1 x rod/shank fragment with bone adhering; both incomplete, measurements as surviving; from sample 10
Ditch 1639/1640			1/26	50		10	Rod/shank fragment, incomplete, measurement as surviving
Ditch GP1861 [1604]/1607	25	Joiner's dog	1/42	70	50	14	Joiner's dog, incomplete, measurements are as surviving
Ditch GP1861 [1604]/1607	24	Hinge	1/38	65	28	2	Riveted strip - possible hinge, incomplete, measurements as surviving
Ditch GP1861 [1604]/1607	26	Nail	1/12	40	22 (head)		Flat-headed nail
Ditch GP1861 [1604]/1607	23	Nail	1/10	35	20 (head)		Flat-headed nail, incomplete, measurement as surviving
Ditch GP1861 [1604]/1607	21	Nail	1/8	40	16 (head)		Flat-headed nail, incomplete, measurement as surviving
Ditch GP1872 [1619]/1620		Holdfast	3/59	50	35 (head);		Holdfast
Ditch GP1872 [1619]/1620		Plate		50	20		One plate with two rivets, incomplete, measurements as surviving
Ditch GP1872 [1619]/1620		Nail		30	18		Curved shank fragment, incomplete, measurement as surviving
Ditch GP1872 [1697]/1699			2/20	80	20	3	Strip fragments, joining, one end starting to curve; incomplete, measurements as surviving
Ditch GP1882 [1522]/1523		Nail	1/4	40			Rod/shank fragment, incomplete, measurement as surviving

6.7 Coins

6.7.1 A copper alloy halfpenny coin (7g) of post-medieval date was recovered from the topsoil of the western field. Unfortunately, the coin is too worn to be more closely identified or dated, but two letters – J or T and P – have been scratched into its obverse face, perhaps as initials.

6.8 Glass

6.8.1 A piece of blue/green window glass (ON 22) came from Romano-British ditch GP1861 (cut 1604).

6.9 Shell

6.9.1 A fragmentary oyster shell, left valve, was recorded from Romano-British ditch GP1872 (cut 1619).

6.10 Animal bone

Introduction

6.10.1 A total of 273 fragments (or 1.571 kg) of animal bone came from 11 features of Romano-British date and subsoil (Table 12). Bone preservation varies from fair to poor but is generally consistent within individual contexts. The poorly preserved fragments have eroded cortical surfaces and abraded edges, and it is clear only the more durable and robust elements have survived in a recognisable state. The fragmentation rate is also high, consequently only 25 fragments are identifiable to species and element.

Methodology

6.10.2 The assemblage was analysed following current guidelines for best practice (Baker and Worley 2019). The information recorded included species, element, anatomical zone (after Serjeantson 1996, 195–200; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996, 110–12), anatomical position, fusion state (after O'Connor 1989; Silver 1969), tooth eruption/wear (after Grant 1982; Halstead 1985; Hambleton 1999; Payne 1973), butchery marks (after Lauwerier 1988; Sykes 2007), metrical data (after von den Driesch 1976; Payne and Bull 1988), gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology (after Vann and Thomas 2006) and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Table 12 Quantity and provenance of animal bone

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period
	N/A	Layer (subsoil)	1002	28	11	modern
	1272	Pit	1274	26	6	Early Roman
	1656	Pit	1657	87	513	Roman
	1731	Pit	1733	61	943	Roman
	1829	Pit	1831	4	7	Early Roman
1844	1396	Ditch	1398	6	2	Roman
1846	1162	Ditch	1164	8	2	Roman
1860	E1203	Ditch	E1206	1	3	Roman
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	7	7	Middle Roman
1872	1619	Ditch	1620	13	14	Roman
1872	1697	Ditch	1699	6	54	Roman
1879	1823	Ditch	1824	6	1	Roman
1883	1749	Ditch	1750	20	8	Roman

Results

6.10.3 The assemblage is dominated by bones from cattle and sheep/goat. Most of the identified bones came from two Romano-British pits. They include a pair of mandibles and fragments of cattle skull from 1656, and a similar range of skeletal elements from 1731 plus a pair of scapulae. A further fragment of cattle-sized long bone shaft came from ditch GP1860 (cut

E1203). Several small unidentifiable fragments came from the sieved residues of deposit 1274 in Romano-British pit 1272. The calcined fragments are buff white/grey in colour and show signs of erosion. Fragments of cattle tooth enamel were recovered from Romano-British ditches GP1872 and GP1883.

6.10.4 Several bones from a young lamb were retrieved from the subsoil in the substation excavation area (context 1002).

Conclusions

6.10.5 The assemblage is small and heavily biased by poor preservation. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that cattle and sheep were important to the Romano-British livestock economy.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Forty bulk samples were taken from a range of features mainly of Romano-British date and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal (Table 13). An apparent minor discrepancy between the number of assessed samples quoted here and those listed in Appendix 6 is accounted for by accidental duplication of individual sample numbers from separate phases of investigation (cremation graves T604 and 1004) and subdivisions of other samples taken from some excavated contexts (eg, quadrants of excavated cremation-related deposits).

Table 13 Sample provenance summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Iron Age	2	36	Pit
Possibly late prehistoric	5	23	Pits/postholes
Romano-British	27	212.6	Cremation-related deposits/graves, ditches, pits, postholes
Undated	8	66	Pits
Totals	**40**	**319**	

7.2 Charred plant remains

Introduction and methodology

7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in Appendix 6. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5; 28 and 65), for cereals.

Results

7.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were low to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

7.2.3 The small charred plant assemblages recovered from Early Iron Age pit 1444 included a few barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.).

7.2.4 No charred plant remains were observed in the samples from possibly late prehistoric pits/postholes 1413, 1427, 1430 and 1433, but the small number of remains noted from pit 1155 included seeds of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone.

7.2.5 Small quantities of cereal remains were recorded within 11 assemblages from the 27 samples from Romano-British deposits, while small numbers of weed seeds and other remains were observed within six of these samples. The cereal remains included barley grain fragments and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and glume base fragments. The weed seeds included seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), oat/brome grass, meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) and runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). There were also a few hazelnut shell fragments, stem fragments and a tuber.

7.2.6 Low levels of charred remains were recovered from three of the undated features. These include hulled wheat grain fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), and stem fragments including those of heather type (*Calluna/Erica* sp.).

7.2.7 The small assemblages appear to be indicative of general settlement waste and activity in the vicinity. The cereal remains of hulled wheat and barley would be compatible with date of the deposits. The weed species seem to be those typically found in grassland, field margins and arable environments. There is the possible indication of the exploitation of the hedgerow/scrub/woodland environment as a wild food resource. Due to the small number of remains recovered, no further analysis of the charred plant assemblages was undertaken.

7.3 Wood charcoal

Introduction and methodology

7.3.1 The majority of the samples taken during the excavations produced scant charcoal remains and only three were provided for analysis; two from charcoal-rich pit 1272 and one from pit 1812 (Table 14). Both were of Romano-British date, with some mid–late 1st century AD pottery in pit 1272. Pit 1272 also contained a quantity of burnt bone, initially thought to be human, but which proved to be of animal origin. There were four confirmed cremation burials at the site, but these did not produce charcoal remains.

7.3.2 Standard identification procedures were followed using identification keys (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990) and modern reference material. Thirty fragments per sample were identified. The charcoal was fractured and examined at low magnification (up to X45), with representative fragments examined in longitudinal sections at high magnification (up to X400). Observations on maturity and other features were made where appropriate. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace 1997.

Table 14 Charcoal from Romano-British pits 1272 and 1811

Feature	**pit 1272**		**pit 1811**
Context no.	1274 SE	1274 NE	1812
Sample no.	35	36	20
Quercus sp. oak	2		27 (hs)
Ericaceae heath/ling	10r	11r	

Cytisus/Ulex broom/gorse	18r	19r	1r
Indeterminate bark			2

r=roundwood; h=heartwood; s=sapwood

Results

7.3.3 Pit 1272 produced small to moderate quantities of charcoal, in soft and very crumbly condition. In contrast, the assemblage from pit 1811 was abundant with large, well-preserved fragments (≤20mm), albeit with some moderate vitrification. Three taxa were positively identified: *Quercus* sp. (oak), Ericaceae (heath/ling) and *Cytisus/Ulex* (broom/gorse) (Table 14). The Ericaceae family comprises several native shrubs, including *Calluna vulgaris* (heather) and several *Erica* (heath) species, which are not distinguishable anatomically. The shrubby material all derived from small roundwood, which could include root wood as well as twigs/branches. Some very fine stems (<1 mm in transverse section) were observed. All of the oak derived from trunkwood, with a significant component of heartwood in pit 1811; some of this was slow grown with ring counts of >35 years' growth.

Discussion

7.3.4 Given the presence of cremation burials at the site, there is potential for the material in pit 1272 to be cremation-related; either redeposited pyre debris, a votive offering or associated with feasting. The charcoal assemblage is certainly atypical for cremation itself. The shrub types represented – heather and gorse/broom – would provide a high, but fast heat, unsuitable for the efficient cremation of a human body. By contrast, the mature oak wood used in pit 1811 would have been extremely suitable, as oak heartwood makes a highly calorific fuelwood and is commonly found in Romano-British cremation assemblages (eg, Challinor 2007). Heather and gorse/broom could have been used as kindling in a pyre or perhaps represent rooty remains from the burning of turf underneath a pyre. In either case, it is clear that the charcoal assemblage is unrepresentative of pyre fuel and it is more likely that it represents domestic waste, for which the use of these shrub types as fuel would be adequate. Their use also indicates the presence and exploitation of heathland on the Suffolk coast.

8 RADIOCARBON DATING

8.1.1 A sample of cremated human bone from probable unurned cremation grave 1411 (context 1412) was submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), University of Glasgow and was successfully measured. Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar *et al* (2016). The calibrated age ranges were calculated with OxCal 4.2.3 (Bronk-Ramsey and Lee 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al* 2013). All radiocarbon dates are quoted as uncalibrated years before present (BP), followed by the lab code and the calibrated date-range (cal. BC) at the 2σ (95.4%) confidence, with the end points rounded out to the nearest 10 years, according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986).

8.1.2 The result is slightly imprecise (SUERC-90839: 1830±24 BP, cal. AD 90–250) due to the measurement falling in a flat section of the calibration curve.

Table 15 Radiocarbon dating result

Lab. ref.	Sample reference	Material	Date BP	δC13‰	"calibration (2 sig. 95.4%) "
SUERC-90839	LCS161_(1412)	Bone (cremated human bone): Long bone shaft (1.6 g)	1830±24	-19.2‰	cal. AD 90–250

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The following discusses the results of the project in relation to the revised research aims outlined in section 1.5. The revised research aims, which were met, were not altered, nor were any additional research aims identified during post-excavation analysis/following the approval of the UPD (Wessex Archaeology 2019) by SCCAS.

9.2 Early prehistoric

9.2.1 The limited evidence for earlier prehistoric activity on the site, comprising a small assemblage of worked flint and a few sherds of possibly Middle Neolithic and Beaker pottery, all of which was found residually, is generally consistent with that from other investigations in the immediate vicinity (refer to section 3). Aside from several Early Neolithic pits on the eastern side of Leiston (ASE 2017a), no obviously Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age features seem to have been recorded during excavations in the local area. In contrast, developer-funded archaeological work has revealed substantial evidence for activity in other parts of east Suffolk during these periods (Cooper 2018; Last *et al* ND). This includes numerous sites containing Neolithic (Garrow 2012, table 15.1, 221) and/or Beaker pits, such as those at Reydon (Harding 2017), Wangford Quarry (Meredith 2009), Saxmundham (Newton 2013; Oxford Archaeology 2016) and Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter and Walton Rogers 2012). The latter of these sites is even more remarkable for the important and diverse complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments uncovered there. More recently, a previously unknown causewayed enclosure has been examined during as-yet unpublished excavations at Woodbridge (Last *et al* ND). Several Early Bronze Age ring ditches, some with associated burials, have also been excavated in this region over the last decade (Cooper 2018).

9.2.2 The relative scarcity of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age remains in the local area is perhaps a little surprising given the numerous ring-ditches identified by remote sensing techniques. Few of these have been tested by intrusive means and, whilst some may represent the sites of round barrows or similar types of monument, it is possible that others relate to later types of feature or are of non-archaeological origin. Indeed, the only ring-ditch excavated nearby is thought to be of somewhat later Bronze Age date, its creation perhaps linked with the laying out of field systems (ASE 2017a).

9.2.3 Although the undated penannular ditch/ring gully GP1885 (Plate 13) in the south-eastern part of the site might be interpreted as the remains of some early form of monument, this is felt to be unlikely given its very small dimensions and its position relative to later features. The excavations also revealed no features that could be correlated with the partial, concentric ring-ditch identified from aerial photographs in the north-western part of the site (refer to section 3.2; Fig. 3a). It is suspected that the appearance of the putative concentric ring-ditches was the result of some otherwise undetectable geological variation. Nonetheless, it is possible that the cropmarks were the final vestiges of a highly truncated prehistoric monument, all traces of which had since been destroyed by ploughing.

9.2.4 Whilst the results of the investigations were very limited in relation to these early periods, they provide a modest contribution to existing understanding of the character and distribution of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age remains. Whether the relative paucity of such remains is a genuine reflection of low levels of activity in the local area is uncertain; it is equally possible that the land was predominantly used in ways that were not liable to leave any archaeologically recognisable signature.

9.3 Later prehistoric

9.3.1 A cluster of pits in the north-eastern part of the site are most likely to be the remains associated with a characteristically small, unenclosed Early Iron Age settlement (eg, Brudenell ND). Notwithstanding the imprecision regarding their date – including hints that activity may have extended into the early part of the Middle Iron Age – the relatively low number of features suggest that this phase of occupation was relatively short-lived. The interpretation is, however, predicated on the assumption that several of the features, which contained no finds, were contemporary with those that produced chronologically diagnostic pottery. Conversely, it is possible that other contemporary remains lie beyond the limits of the excavation area or have been lost to truncation.

9.3.2 Except a possible rectangular post-built structure (GP1451), there were no obvious structural remains associated with the pits. However, truncation resulting from intensive modern agriculture could explain the paucity of recognisably structural features. Regardless, the form and distribution of the pits, along with the types and quantities of finds retrieved from some of the features, seem to be consistent with occupation in the local area. It is tempting to speculate that the 'blank' space surrounded by the pits signals the location of the inhabited area; certainly, this was large enough to accommodate one or more roundhouses. However, it is equally likely that the settlement associated with these features was located outside of the excavation limits.

9.3.3 The initial function of the pits is uncertain, although their fills indicate that several were left open to weather, probably for relatively brief periods, before being infilled – probably by a combination of natural and anthropogenic processes. The unusually large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, some potentially having been used in salt production, from the upper fill of one large pit (1492) is particularly notable. Its presence can be explained as a result of deposition of waste; whether this was an entirely prosaic activity is unclear given the well-documented phenomenon of seemingly deliberate, and sometimes structured deposition during late prehistory. In any case, the distinction between the 'ritual' and the 'mundane' in such contexts is potentially a largely arbitrary one imposed by modern sensibilities (eg, Bradley 2005).

9.3.4 Salt production was clearly not undertaken on the site on a large scale due to the absence of characteristic features such as settling tanks, evaporation hearths, networks of channels and sluices or substantial layers of briquetage and burnt waste. The possible fragments of pedestals amongst the fired clay assemblage might hint at localised production nearby, although the material could, equally, represent the remains of one or more containers in which salt was transported to the site as a finished product. Whether this came from a production site in the local area is uncertain; late prehistoric salterns are well known in Essex, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, but they are uncommon in Suffolk. Moreover, salt was clearly transported over considerable distances during this period (Kinory 2011; 2012). With its earliest phases of production firmly dated to the Middle Bronze Age, salt was a necessary, but highly valuable commodity throughout late prehistory. Consequently, the distribution of briquetage – the principal form of evidence for its exchange and consumption – has been the subject of some debate. This has tended to focus on sites that seem to have been afforded some elevated or special status (eg, hillforts and ring-works) and the extent to which these played a role in the control and redistribution of salt (Kinory 2011; 2012; Morris 1994). Briquetage is not commonly found in abundance on small, late prehistoric domestic sites, such as that discussed here. Indeed, no other briquetage has been reported from sites excavated in the local area (refer to section 3.1), including the later Bronze Age–earlier Iron Age settlement on the eastern edge of Leiston (PCA 2016).

9.3.5 These settlement areas can be added to others of similar, or slightly earlier date, excavated in recent years at sites in east Suffolk, including those on sandy soils at Eye (Caruth 2012) and Carlton Colville (Heard 2013), as well as that on the gravels of the uncommonly productive, multi-phase site at Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2015). Such discoveries, together with the relatively widespread later prehistoric enclosures and trackways recorded in the local area (ASE 2017a; Cotswold Archaeology 2018, 2019; PCA 2016), are gradually revealing a more detailed picture of the settled, agricultural late prehistoric landscape across the eastern part of the county. Unfortunately, it is impossible to confirm whether several undated linear ditches on the site genuinely represent the fragmentary remains of a field system of similar date to others in the vicinity, as suggested here.

9.4 Romano-British

9.4.1 There was a distinct lack of evidence for activity on the site between the earlier Iron Age and the establishment of the enclosure system during the early Romano-British period. This seems broadly consistent with patterns seen throughout parts of eastern England, where there are indications of widespread discontinuity of occupation at this time. A comparatively high proportion of settlements appear to have been newly founded in this region during the Late Iron Age (ie, without Middle Iron Age origins), many of which continued to be occupied following the conquest (Smith *et al* 2016, 214–5). Whilst there appears to have been a general expansion of settlement during the latter stages of the Iron Age, continuing into the 2nd century AD (*ibid*., Evans ND), there are, however, signs of depopulation in some areas (eg, Sealey 2015). Overall, the settlement dynamics of the period, characterised by dramatic shifts in the location and intensity of occupation, give the impression that this was a time of considerable social and political upheaval (Hill 2007).

9.4.2 The full extent of the enclosure system was not revealed during the investigations. Although much of the complex was probably contained within the excavation area, the pits and ditches infilled with probable occupation debris in and around Enclosure I suggests that the most intensively used, and potentially inhabited area continued beyond the northern edge of the site. More peripheral elements also seem to have continued further to the south and east.

9.4.3 As with the field system excavated on the eastern side of Leiston (ASE 2017a), there is no obvious indication that the layout of the Romano-British enclosure system had been influenced by earlier phases of land division. Although following a similar north–south alignment to the putative late prehistoric field system, the enclosures seem to have been superimposed over them arbitrarily, suggesting that they were newly established during a major shift in the organisation and use of the land.

9.4.4 It is not possible to precisely resolve the chronology and sequence in which the individual elements of the enclosure system were laid out and subsequently modified (refer to section 4.5). However, a general model can be proposed. Many of the key components, including the principal axes defined by several of the trackways and major boundaries (eg, Trackways 1 and 2, GP1881, GP1882/Trackway 3), may have been established during the 1st century AD and continued to be used throughout much of the lifetime of the complex. On stratigraphic grounds, Enclosures A and B also seem to be early elements, both probably having been replaced during later episodes of re-organisation. Other hints of early activity within and around Enclosure B are provided by two pits (1175 and 1272) containing early Romano-British pottery and, possibly, the remains of a small ancillary structure (GP1885). Subsequent recutting and alteration of the trackway and enclosure ditches may have destroyed or obscured much of the stratigraphic evidence for these early stages, although the relative quantities of datable artefactual material suggest a lower level of activity than in subsequent phases.

9.4.5 Whilst their origins are less clear, it is apparent that Enclosures G and especially I were used relatively intensively during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Enclosure H, and possibly Enclosures C, E and F also seem to have been in use at this time, although perhaps for different purposes. This might signal a shift in the focus of activity towards the north-western part of the enclosure complex during the mid-Romano-British period. However, the frequent recutting of the Enclosure C ditch and its replacement of Enclosure B signals that the south-eastern part of the complex was an enduring focus of activity. The large quantities of cultural material found in a small early Romano-British pit (1829) inside Enclosure I is possibly also indicative of a more prolonged phase of activity in the northern part of the site. Enclosure I had undergone extensive alterations and elaboration throughout its period of use. The ditches in this area also seem to have been used to dump domestic waste during the 2nd–3rd centuries AD, whilst the only real concentration of Romano-British pits and postholes was found in and around the enclosure. It seems reasonable to speculate, therefore, that Enclosure I formed part of an inhabited area, or that it lay on the edge of a domestic site located just beyond the northern limit of the excavation.

9.4.6 No remains of structures can be definitively identified in this area. It is possible that shallow 'gullies' GP1879 and GP1880 and posthole 1821 represent the truncated remains of one or more rectangular structures constructed using sill-beams, perhaps comparable to 'Roman Building III' at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy *et al* 2009, fig 2.4, 26–8) and others at Wenhaston (Stirk and Benfield 2009). However, alternative interpretations of the gullies are equally plausible. Structural remains are frequently missing at other Romano-British sites in the region, even where other indications of occupation are recorded. Since the domestic architecture of the period was typically post-built or of sill-beam construction, the absence of these shallow footings can probably be accounted for as the result of intensive ploughing and as an unavoidable consequence of machine-stripping when conducting large-scale investigations (Evans ND, 21).

9.4.7 Unfortunately, as with the later prehistoric period, there is little evidence for the economy of the community associated with the enclosure complex. This was due to the poor survival of animal bone and palaeoenvironmental materials, and the apparent absence of facilities such as crop-dryers or kilns, or artefactual remains that could be closely linked with subsistence-based or economically productive activities. For instance, very small quantities of charred grain and fragments of quern and/or mill stones were recovered from Romano-British contexts, although these are not necessarily indicative of crop processing on the site (refer to section 6.5). Similarly, there was no evidence for pottery manufacturing, unlike at several sites in the east of the county, as at Thorrington (Newman 1992), Leiston (Damant 2004) and Hacheston (Blagg *et al* 2004), possibly reflecting an emphasis on other forms of economic production and the lack of suitable deposits of clay.

9.4.8 The form of the enclosures and trackways suggest that the agricultural regime may have been largely based on animal husbandry. An environmentally/geologically deterministic argument – that the sandy soils were not conducive to arable farming – could also be made in support of this. However, the local geology might have been less of a barrier to cultivation, at least on a small-scale, than could be supposed. Indeed, mixed agriculture may have been practised, since the raising of livestock could have enabled manuring of fields and/or garden plots, although the arid soils would presumably have still presented difficulties. Perhaps the community were also able to exploit localised areas of more productive land – both for cultivation and grazing – away from the enclosure complex.

9.4.9 The location and manner of burial employed by the inhabitants of the farmstead during the latter stages of its occupation are unknown, but the local community seems to have followed the custom of burying the cremated remains of their dead on the periphery of the main

activity areas during the 1st–early 2nd centuries AD. Although earlier Romano-British cremation-related deposits have been recorded at Gallows Hill near Hacheston (Plouviez 1987), Easton (PCA 2017), Carlton Colville (Lucy *et al* 2009) and, possibly, Levington (Somers 2006), examples are generally scarce in the east of the county. Consequently, the small group of burials from the site, whilst truncated and providing only limited information for the rites involved, represents a modest, but significant addition to the corpus of evidence for funerary activity in the region at this time.

9.4.10 The site can probably be placed in the category of the 'complex farmstead', defined by Smith *et al* (2016, 26) as:

'…settlements where there appears to be significant differentiation of space, either as a system of conjoined enclosures or as a principal outer enclosure with many internal sub-divisions…. The differentiation of space tends to reflect different activity areas (e.g. domestic, storage, agricultural processing, industrial, livestock enclosures etc.), though excavation is not always extensive enough to enable such zones to be defined. In certain instances, the enclosure of these areas might be seen as discrete and progressive developmental stages.'

9.4.11 Whilst closely matching this description, direct evidence for the differing functions of individual spaces within the enclosure system was limited, probably due to poor survival/truncation. Other general characteristics of the 'complex farmstead' type exhibited by the site include its associated trackways and probable emphasis on livestock management. Its suggested developmental trajectory, beginning in the 1st century AD, peaking in the 2nd and early to mid-3rd centuries and declining thereafter, is also consistent with the broad pattern of these site types (Smith *et al* 2016, 215–19). Although sharing many similarities, the site differs from other examples of 'complex farmsteads' in the region. Consisting of several conjoined enclosures, as with sites at Caister-on-Sea (Albone 2006) and Kilverstone (Garrow *et al* 2006) in Norfolk, it deviates from the more common form of a single sub-divided enclosure (Smith *et al* 2016, 219), as exemplified by those at Sturmer (Gardner 2004) and Stanstead Airport (Cooke *et al* 2008) in Essex. The morphological diversity of farmsteads evidently reflects their varied developmental histories. It might be supposed, for example, that farmsteads focused on a single sub-divided enclosure were often planned and laid out in a single decisive act, albeit frequently altered thereafter. In contrast, those formed of multiple conjoined enclosures give the impression of more organic development. As the sequence at the Galloper site could not be established with greater precision, it is with some frustration that the site yields scant insight in this regard.

9.4.12 Of the 22 sites classified as 'complex farmsteads' in the eastern region of Smith *et al* (2016, table 6.2, 212), none lie within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths 'landscape zone'. Since just seven rural settlements, of any form, are recorded in this zone by Smith *et al* (*ibid.*), little can be inferred from this small sample. Regardless, the site represents an important addition to the limited number of excavated rural Romano-British settlements in the eastern part of the county.

9.4.13 The ditched enclosures could be partially correlated with previously identified cropmarks (LCS 059; Horlock and Tremlett 2016 32, 34). These seem to form part of a relatively widespread pattern of rural settlements, with attendant field systems, trackways and enclosures, across the eastern part of the county, as revealed by remote sensing surveys (Good and Plouviez 2007; Hegarty and Newsome 2005; Horlock and Tremlett 2016; Taylor 2007). Excavations, although generally linked with areas of more intensive modern development, have also identified Romano-British field systems, enclosures and settlement sites at numerous locations in east Suffolk, as at Easton (PCA 2017), Hollesley Bay (Mowatt

1975), Wenhaston with Mells (Stirk 2009), Thorington (Newman 1992) and Carlton Colville (Burnham *et al* 2003, 334; Lucy *et al* 2009). Others include the well-known roadside settlement at Hacheston, where excavations in the 1970s revealed pottery kilns and evidence of intensive occupation spanning the 1st to 4th centuries AD (Blagg *et al* 2004); recent work undertaken nearby by Cotswold Archaeology seems to have uncovered similar remains, although the results are currently undergoing assessment. The prolific site at Flixton Park Quarry has also produced a range of somewhat unusual Romano-British remains including aisled buildings, a late Iron Age/early Romano-British palisaded enclosure, inhumation burials, kilns and a possible large raised granary (Boulter and Walton Rogers 2012; Boulter 2015).

9.4.14 Synthetic studies (eg, Smith *et al* 2016; Taylor 2007) have begun to examine whether east Suffolk was more or less densely occupied and farmed than other parts of the region, and in what manner economic practises, settlement forms and patterns differed between these areas. The claylands of the interior are less conducive to cropmark formation and, consequently, the relatively low number of sites detected by remote sensing techniques in this area is probably misleading – particularly when the results of excavations, metal detecting and fieldwalking data are considered (Taylor 2007, 49). Indeed, the greatest density of excavated rural settlements in the region, notwithstanding sampling biases imposed by the distribution of development-led investigations, coincides with the wide band of boulder clay that extends throughout the central part of East Anglia, with a particular concentration in north Essex (Smith *et al* 2016, 209–12).

9.4.15 Located some distance from any other settlements subject to extensive excavation and, especially, any major centres of population (the closest known example being that at Hacheston; Blagg *et al* 2004), the immediate impression is perhaps that the community at the Galloper site was rather detached and isolated. Nevertheless, the results of the investigations, together with the pottery kiln and hints of settlement in Leiston (Damant 2004), a field system and possible enclosure at the edges of the town (ASE 2017a –b) and traces of occupation and land divisions within the Sizewell C main site (Cotswold Archaeology 2019), suggest that this was an extensive agricultural landscape, interspersed with pockets of occupation. It can be hoped that future archaeological work in the local area, such as in association with the development of Sizewell C, will further illuminate the landscape context of the site, as well as the density, character and distribution of settlement and agriculture in the wider coastal zone.

9.4.16 Exactly why the enclosure complex fell into disuse is uncertain, although it is notable that a considerable proportion of settlements seem to have been abandoned in this region from the later 3rd century AD. Of those documented by Smith *et al* (2016, 215), 42% continued to be occupied at least until the end of the following century, although only a few produced evidence for inhabitation in the 5th century. Some, however, were continuously occupied well into the Saxon period (Medlycott 2011, 44). Wider shifts in society may have been responsible for changes in settlement and land use during the latter stages of the Romano-British period, although factors governing the fates of individual settlements were probably complex and varied according to local circumstance.

9.4.17 It might be suspected, for instance, that coastal erosion, marine transgression and/or periodic inundation played a role in the decline of the farmstead. Whilst currently located around 1 km from Sizewell beach, however, the position of the site relative to the Romano-British coastline or active tidal channels is unknown. In addition, the excavations produced no evidence that the site had been subject to flooding. Despite this, the impact of these processes on more vulnerable parts of the surrounding landscape might have diminished the viability of the farmstead, even if – in contrast to medieval and earlier post-medieval

Sizewell (Gill *et al* 2013) – it was not directly affected by them. The effect of a single catastrophic storm surge on distant pasture lands, for example, can be readily imagined. Perhaps coastal settlements, many of which have probably since been lost to coastal erosion (Hegarty and Newsome 2005, 43), suffered more severely from the vicissitudes of the sea, resulting in falling demands for the farmstead's products.

9.4.18 Ultimately, such hypotheses are untestable due to the limited understanding of the cultural landscape, coastal geography and variations in relative sea level in the local area during the later Romano-British period. Nevertheless, it seems clear that the focus of activity shifted from the site to other locations around the mid–late 3rd century AD – Leiston probably being chief amongst them in the following centuries, given the recent discovery of Early Saxon remains there (Cotswold Archaeology 2018). Unfortunately, as is frequently the case, the archaeological record presently offers few clues as to the nature and location of occupation in the local area during the intervening period.

9.5 Post-Roman

9.5.1 The lack of post-Roman remains within the western parts of the cable route and the substation site may have been expected; these areas lie some distance from the previously excavated medieval settlement area and within what was almost certainly a large expanse of uncultivated common land, prior to its enclosure in the mid-19th century. Meanwhile, the predominant use of HDD techniques for the eastern section of the cable installation precluded the identification of any surviving remains associated with Second World War anti-invasion defences.

9.5.2 It is less easy to account for the complete absence of medieval remains within other parts of the investigated area, given the abundant evidence for occupation and related activity associated with the westward expansion of Sizewell, as revealed by earlier archaeological work (Atfield *et al* 2009; Breen *et al* 2014; Cotswold Archaeology 2016; Gill *et al* 2013). Most strikingly, a dense concentration of features, representing the remains of numerous medieval structures, ovens, boundaries, timber-lined wells and sunken water-tanks, had been recorded on the lower-lying land on the opposite side of Sizewell Gap, just 20 m north of archaeologically blank areas within the cable route.

9.5.3 No evidence of buried land surfaces or features was observed in the localised, deeper excavations monitored adjacent to the medieval settlement (Plate 5). Consequently, it is very unlikely that any associated remains had gone unrecognised as a result of them being sealed by sand redeposited through wind action or inundation. Indeed, no traces of any such deposits were encountered during the excavation of the medieval settlement. The land south of Sizewell Gap may have been subject to more intensive modern cultivation, which could have been responsible for the loss of shallow features; the upper surface of the natural substrate within the cable route was frequently scarred by plough marks, probably reflecting the application of deep ploughing associated with potato crops. Nevertheless, deeper features would almost certainly have survived if the settlement area had extended into the cable route.

9.5.4 Surface scatters of medieval pottery had also been previously reported nearby. This material presumably derived, in large part, from the settlement rather than having been dispersed by manuring of arable fields, since much of the surrounding area probably remained uncultivated during the period. The methodology employed during the fieldwork, namely large-scale mechanical removal of topsoil/ploughsoil, would have resulted in lower detection rates for surface finds than systematic collection (eg, via fieldwalking). Despite this, medieval cultural material would almost certainly have been found residually in the

ploughsoil if the settlement had continued south of Sizewell Gap, given the large quantities of finds recovered during the earlier excavations.

9.5.5 One possible explanation is that the route of Sizewell Gap marked the boundary between the edge of the medieval settlement and the commons and heaths to the south. Breen *et al* (2014, 7–9) state that this was a minor thoroughfare, a cul-de-sac or driftway, until the early 19th century, when it replaced the main medieval route between Leiston and Sizewell. This, it is suggested, took a more northerly course (*ibid*. fig. 2, 4), skirting around the common land between the towns. The eastern part of this route, extending diagonally across Pill Box Field, seems to have been confirmed by recent trial trenching (Cotswold Archaeology 2016). However, Sizewell Gap may correspond with another medieval road that fell into decline – perhaps in tandem with the western part of Sizewell. Cartographic sources (eg, Breen *et al* 2014, figs 3a–b, 8) surveyed prior to the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12) indicate that the route once diverged in the position now occupied by Halfway Cottages, the northern branch following the present course of Sizewell Gap. The southern branch, however, continued along what is now Grimsey's Lane to join the southern side of Leiston, and thus may have provided a comparatively direct route between the medieval towns. Alternatively, Sizewell Gap may have been established as a route somewhat later, perhaps following a pre-existing land division on the edge of the settlement.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Location

10.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury and Maidstone. In due course, it will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) under the HER no. / site code **LCS 161**. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the SCCAS.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

10.2.1 The complete physical site archive, which will include paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by SCCAS (2017b), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; CIfA 2014e). Physical archive quantities are given in Appendix 7a (note that quantities may reduce following implementation of the proposed selection strategy).

10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

Digital archive

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which includes born-digital data and scanned site records (see Appendix 7b), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

10.2.4 A copy of the digital archive will also be submitted for deposition with SCCAS in CD-ROM format.

10.3 Selection strategy

10.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records (analogue and digital) and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

10.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993) and follows CIfA's *Archive Selection Toolkit*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, consultants, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.3 A full selection strategy has been prepared for this site and agreed with SCCAS. The full selection strategy is included in the project archive. The artefactual selection is summarised here:

- *Flint (32 pieces)*: small assemblage, none from undisturbed contexts; includes three scrapers and a possible Palaeolithic flake; further research potential limited by small quantities and provenance, though possible Palaeolithic flake is of intrinsic interest. Retain all.

- *Pottery (235 Iron Age sherds; 1157 Romano-British sherds)*: relatively small assemblage but nevertheless of some significance; includes funerary vessels as well as domestic; further research potential beyond the remit of the current project as augmenting local and regional ceramic sequence. Retain all.

- *Fired Clay (369 fragments)*: includes group of possible Iron Age saltworking production waste from one pit, as well two, possibly three objects from Romano-British contexts. All these have further research potential; all 'featured' pieces (those with surfaces or more diagnostic forms) from the Iron Age pit should be retained, along with the Romano-British objects. Retain 276 fragments. Other fragments, featureless and undiagnostic, have little or no further research potential; retain none (93 fragments).

- *Ceramic Building Material (29 fragments)*: all Romano-British; research potential limited by very small quantities; no items of intrinsic interest; retain none.

- *Stone (15 fragments)*: quern fragments in non-local stone, possibly reused; some limited research potential; retain all.

- *Metalwork (12 objects)*: all from Romano-British contexts; poor condition and vulnerable to further deterioration; no items of intrinsic interest; little or no further research potential; retain none.

- *Animal bone (273 fragments)*: poor condition; only 25 fragments identifiable to species. Little or no research potential; retain all.

- *Glass* (1 fragment): small piece of Romano-British window glass; retain.

- *Other finds:* post-medieval coin; seven oyster shell fragments; no further research potential; retain none.

10.3.4 The proposed selection strategy, once agreed with stakeholders, will be included in the project archive, and all dispersal fully documented.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011) a security copy of the written records has been prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) records (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) have been completed for the various phases of fieldwork (Table 1) and this archive report (Appendix 8). A .pdf version of the final archive report will also be submitted on acceptance by the SCCAS on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The SCCAS, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1a Written Scheme of Investigation: Trial trenching

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

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared for:
RWE npower renewables
Auckland House
Lydiards Field
Great Western Way
Swindon
Wiltshire
SN5 8ZT

by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Reference: 77610.01

April 2011

DISCLAIMER

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	**77610**	**ACCESSION CODE**		**CLIENT CODE**	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		**NGR**	**646624 262742**		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
02	F	NJC	JT		19/4/2011	X:\PROJECTS\77610\WSI\Galloper WSI v.2doc

- **I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation

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SIZEWELL GAP, LEISTON, SUFFOLK

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) has been commissioned by RWE npower renewables ('the Client') to carry out a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation in advance of the submission of a planning application to build a new substation and associated infrastructure on land at Broom Covert, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site').

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 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 planning application is to be submitted to Suffolk County Council (SCC) for the construction of an offshore wind farm (Galloper) off the Suffolk coast at Aldeburgh. The onshore substation is proposed to be constructed on land at Broom Covert, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, immediately to the west of the existing substation recently constructed for the Greater Gabbard wind farm. The Client has been advised by the Archaeological Service at SCC that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets, and therefore is 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).

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 this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the requirements stipulated within the aforementioned Specification.

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

1.1.6 This document sets out the methodologies and standards that will be employed by Wessex Archaeology in order to undertake the evaluation and requires the approval of the SCCAS/CT prior to its implementation. It has

been prepared in keeping with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists and in line with PPS5 requirements.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This method statement sets out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology will implement the archaeological evaluation. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (as amended 2008). It will be submitted to, and approved by, SCCAS/CT prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.3.1 The proposed development area (*c.*4.925ha in size) is located immediately to the west of the Greater Gabbard windfarm substation.

1.3.2 The majority of the Site lies within agricultural land currently under crop, with a small portion of the proposed area lying within Broom Covert, which is currently grassland. The Site is divided in the north by an extant hedge which separates the cultivated field from Broom Covert.

1.3.3 The Site lies at approximately 10-15m 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).

1.4 Archaeological Background

1.4.1 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 this DBA will be provided to the site staff within the project briefing folder for reference.

1.4.2 The recorded historic environment resource 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 resource within the Site.

Designated Sites

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

1.4.4 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 of the Site boundary; another two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green 2.46km to the south-west of the Site boundary; and the second site of Leiston Abbey *c.*2.4km to the north-west of the Site boundary. The second site of Leiston Abbey is also a Grade I Listed Building. None of these sites will be impacted by proposed development.

1.4.5 There are a number of Listed Buildings in Leiston, 1.8km to the west of the Site, beyond the Study Area, but none of these will be impacted by the proposed development.

1.4.6 The nearest Conservation Area comprises the historic core of Leiston, but this lies beyond the Study Area, 1.9km to the west of the Site boundary, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Archaeological Background

1.4.7 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, with numerous potential ring ditches also visible on aerial photographs, although as yet none have been ground-truthed.

1.4.8 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 there is a concentric semi-circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs, which may be of Bronze Age date.

1.4.9 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).

1.4.10 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 of the Site and Study Area. 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).

1.4.11 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 in the immediate vicinity.

1.4.12 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavations 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.

1.4.13 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.

2 AIMS

2.1 General

2.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation are to:

- 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.

2.1.2 The evaluation will 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*.

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

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

3 METHOD

3.1 Health and Safety

3.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

3.1.2 All work will be 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 in force at the time.

3.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 The Client will make all access arrangements for the works; Wessex Archaeology will not deal directly with any landowners etc. unless instructed to do so by the Client.

3.3 Service Location

3.3.1 Before excavation begins the Client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Site will be walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.

3.3.2 All evaluation trench locations will be scanned by suitably trained WA staff before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

3.4 Fieldwork

3.4.1 All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.4.2 The area of the Site approximates 4.925ha. In their Specification, SCCAS/CT have requested a 5% coverage of the area using linear trenches arranged in a systematic grid array, positioned to sample all parts of the Site. A total of 55 machine excavated trial trenches (each 25m in length and 1.8m wide) are proposed as indicated on **Figure 1**, giving coverage of the Site totalling 2475sqm.

3.4.3 The trenches will be laid out using GPS/TST in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on site constraints such as power lines, services or trees. The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

3.4.4 The trial trenches will be excavated using a JCB excavator (or equivalent) using a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Topsoil and subsoil will not be mixed, but will be stored separately either side of each individual trench and reinstated in the correct order.

3.4.5 Machine excavation will proceed to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, are exposed, whichever is the higher.

3.4.6 Trenches will not be fenced other than with Nettlon or road pins and barrier tape. However, Heras security fencing may be used, if appropriate, to secure deeper localised areas of excavation.

3.4.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and SCCAS/CT will be backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated by Wessex Archaeology and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

3.5 Evaluation Methodology

3.5.1 Once the level of archaeological deposits has been exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench bases will be undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches will be carried out by hand. The scope of the sampling will be agreed with the Client and SCCAS/CT

3.5.2 In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation will be more circumspect and will aim to be minimally intrusive. Excavation will, however, be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

3.5.3 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with SCCAS/CT. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

3.5.4 A metal detector search will be implemented at all stages of the evaluation by experienced Wessex Archaeology staff.

3.6 Depth of Excavation

3.6.1 The general depth of the trenches is not expected to exceed 1.2m, to comply with Health and Safety regulations. However, should excavation beyond this depth prove unavoidable, trench sides will be stepped where possible.

3.7 Recording

3.7.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

3.7.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

3.7.3 A full photographic record will be maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). Digital photography will be used additionally for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record

will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.

3.8 Monitoring

3.8.1 Wessex Archaeology will inform SCCAS/CT of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. A minimum of five days notice will be provided prior to commencement.

3.8.2 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for SCCAS/CT who may wish to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progress.

3.8.3 Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the SCCAS/CT.

4 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.1 Finds

4.1.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples will be devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists and where appropriate, the English Heritage Scientific Advisor.

4.1.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. Material of undoubtedly modern date observed on the spoil heap of each trench would not be noted or retained.

4.1.3 Excavated spoil will be visually scanned for artefacts. Where appropriate, a suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery. Trench areas and spoil heaps from excavation will be examined.

4.1.4 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the staff of the Conservation Service, Wiltshire History Centre, Chippenham or other appropriate approved conservation centre. Suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.

4.1.5 Assessment of all medieval and earlier artefacts will be made by appropriately qualified specialists, a list of which is supplied in Appendix 1.

4.1.6 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, bowed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), *Conservation Guidelines nos.2* and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with SSC's County Archaeological Stores, which operates as the main archaeological repository for the county.

4.2 Environmental Sampling

4.2.1 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling will be used for the sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures.

4.2.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well sealed archaeological contexts, and will include samples from dated/dateable contexts, as well as those not readily dateable. Each context will normally be sampled. Samples of between 40-60 litres will be taken or 100 % of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

4.2.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive.

4.2.4 Samples for charred plant remains (charcoal and charred seeds etc) will be taken from sealed deposits, both dated and undated, to define presence and preservation to enable comments on any further sampling strategy to be made.

4.2.5 For charred material, bulk samples of up to 60 litres will be taken for processing by flotation (using Wessex Archaeology double tank internal weir flotation system and double processing methods).

4.2.6 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.

4.2.7 For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects. Monolith samples will also be taken and assessed.

4.2.8 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the evaluation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated.

4.2.9 The advice of the English Heritage Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of the Site.

4.2.10 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

- "Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood" 1996
- "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates" 1997
- "Archaeometallurgy" 2001
- "Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" 2002
- "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports" 2004
- "Geoarchaeology" 2004
- "Wet Wood and Leather"
- "Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting

archaeomagnetic dates" 2006
- "Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork" 2006

4.3 Human Remains

4.3.1 In the event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions with the Client, Coroner and SCCAS/CT, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal as part of the evaluation will be determined. Where deemed appropriate they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology

4.3.2 Should human remains be excavated at the evaluation stage, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

4.4 Treasure

4.4.1 Wessex Archaeology will notify the SCCAS/CT immediately if material is recovered considered to be covered by the Treasure Act of 1996. All necessary information required by the Treasure Act (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the County Coroner within 24 hours.

5 REPORTING

5.1.1 Following completion of the evaluation fieldwork a detailed report will be prepared. The report will include sufficient documentary research in order to place the results of the evaluation in its archaeological context.

5.1.2 The report will, as a minimum, include the following elements:

- A non-technical summary
- The aims and methods used in the evaluation
- The results of the evaluation to include:
  - A description of the observed archaeological features and deposits and the stratigraphic sequence (to include topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits)
  - detailed tabulated context data
  - plans and section drawings at appropriate scales to locate the site, trenches and excavated deposits
  - tabulation of all artefacts recovered from the trenches and listed by context and material type

- specialist reports

- A discussion/conclusion to include:
  - the archaeological and environmental potential of the deposits
  - the Site's significance in it broader archaeological and landscape setting
  - The location and size of archive

5.1.3 It is intended that a client report on the complete investigation will be prepared within four weeks of the completion fieldwork, although the exact programme for the report preparation will be dependent on the nature of the findings and will be agreed with the Client at the time. Sufficient copies of the report will be supplied to allow distribution to the SCCAS/CT as required.

5.1.4 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of the client report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification.

5.1.5 The information will be deposited within the SCC Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by SCCAS where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

5.1.6 If considered appropriate, a short report on the results of the programme of archaeological recording will be prepared for publication in an appropriate national and/or County journal.

5.1.7 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1.1 Before work commences arrangements will be made with SCC's County Archaeological Stores for the deposition of the archive. An HER number will also be requested from SCC's Historic Environment Officer, which will be clearly written on all boxes of material and paper archive.

6.1.2 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive will be produced. The primary archive, including copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the museum no later than six months after completion of the work.

6.1.3 The completed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). The archive will also conform to the guidelines issued by SSCAS/CT regarding the deposition of archaeological archives in Suffolk (SCCAS/CT 2010).

6.1.4 The digital archive for the project will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and will comprise a grey literature report attached to a completed OASIS record.

7 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

7.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety etc. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006). At all stages the manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Regional Director who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments. A formal written report is made to the Executive Management Group once a month by the Regional Director.

7.1.2 The work will be directed in the field by a Senior Project Officer, who will normally be a member of the Institute for Archaeologists and a core member of Wessex Archaeology's staff. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager based in Salisbury who will undertake monitoring visits if and when appropriate. Monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator.

7.1.3 The Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists. Wessex Archaeology endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of the Institute for Archaeologists.

7.1.4 All work will be carried out in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

7.1.5 The following staff are proposed to lead the project, with their CVs included in Appendix 2:

- Project Manager: Nikki Cook
- Site Director: Chris Ellis
- Post Excavation Manager: Lorraine Mepham

8 REFERENCES

Atfield, R, Breen, A, Darrah, R and Tyers, I. 2009. 'Leiston, Greater Gabbard Off Shore Wind Farm, Sizewell', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* Vol XLII part 1

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, 2010, Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk

Wessex Archaeology 2009 *Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm Extension Project, Suffolk, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Onshore Works* Ref 73010.01

9 APPENDIX 1 LIST OF SPECIALISTS

Wessex Archaeology

The Complete Service

Internal WA Specialists

Specialism	Name
Pottery (early prehistoric)	Dr Matt Leivers
Pottery (later prehistoric)	Lorraine Mepham
	Grace Jones
Pottery (Romano-British)	Rachael Seager Smith
	Grace Jones
	Kayt Brown
Pottery (post-Roman)	Lorraine Mepham
Ceramic Building Material & Other Ceramics	Rachael Seager Smith
	Grace Jones
Worked Flint	Phil Harding
	Dr Matt Leivers
Worked Stone	Rachael Seager Smith
	Dr Matt Leivers
Glass	Lorraine Mepham
	Rachael Seager Smith
Metalworking debris	Phil Andrews
Coins	Dr Nicholas Cooke
Metalwork	Dr Jörn Schuster
	Grace Jones
Small Finds	Grace Jones
Human Bone	Jacqueline McKinley
Animal Bone	Lorrain Higbee
Conservation	Lynn Wootten
Worked wood	Martyr Perez-Fernandez
Ostracods	John Russell
Palaeonologist	Dr Michael Grant
Waterlogged wood / charcoal/ geoarchaeology	Dr Catherine Barnett
Geoarchaeologist	Dave Norcott
Marine Shell / snails	Sarah Wyles
Archaeobotanist	Dr Chris Stevens
Archaeobotanist	Dr Ruth Pelling
Early Prehistory	Alistair Barclay
Prehistoric / Iron Age / Romano British periods	Andrew Fitzpatrick
Upper Palaeolithic	John Lewis
Romano-British / Saxon	Dr Jörn Schuster
Medieval / Post-medieval	Phil Andrews

External Specialists

Specialism	Name
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Service Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Cocklebury Road, Chippenham, SN15 3QN Head of SCC: Louisa Burden
Conservation (metallurgical analysis, XRF, SEM, etc)	Ancient Monuments Laboratory Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD Head of Conservation: Glynis Edwards
Conservation (metallurgical)	Dr Peter Northover, Dept. of Materials, Begbroke Science Park. Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Kidlington OX5 1PF; tel 01865 283721
Conservation (mineralised organics)	Dr Esther Cameron Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PG; tel 01865 278240
Conservation (freeze-drying)	Jim Spriggs York Archaeological Trust 13 Ogleforth, York YO1 7FG; tel 01904 612529
Scientific analysis, partic. ceramic fabrics (ICP, NAA etc)	Dr Michael Hughes 4 Welbeck Rise, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 1SL; tel. 020 8223 4327 / 01582 765576
Pottery (samian)	Jo Mills 1 Prospect Place, Seavington St Mary, Somerset TA19 0QW; tel 01460 241886
Pottery (petrological analysis) & stone identification	Dr David Williams Dept. of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ; tel 01703 594194
Wood (waterlogged, structural)	Damian Goodburn MoLSS, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London NE1 1RD; tel. 020 7566 9305
Leather	Quita Mould Christmas Cottage, Choseley, Docking, Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE31 8PQ
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers Textile Research Associates, 12 Bootham Terrace, York YO3 7DH; tel/fax 01904 634585
Animal Bone (birds & fish)	Sheila Hamilton-Dyer 5 Suffolk Avenue, Shirley, Southampton; tel 02380 232686

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Wessex Archaeology

Site and proposed trench location plan

Figure 1

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

GALLOPER WIND FARM ONSHORE WORKS, SIZEWELL GAP, LEISTON, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 A planning application is to be submitted for the construction of an offshore windfarm off the Suffolk coast at Aldeburgh. The onshore substation will be constructed on Land at Broom Covert, Sizewell Gap, Leiston (immediately to the west of the substation for the Greater Gabbard substation) (TM). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The applicant has been advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation, and archaeological impact assessment, prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5, in order for the Local Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal District Council) to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of the heritage assets at this location.

1.3 The proposed development area (*c.*4.58ha. in size) is located on the west side of the Great Gabbard Windfarm substation. The soils are deep sand derived from the underlying glacio-fluvial drift at *c.*10–15.00m OD.

1.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken for the site in December 2009 by Wessex Archaeology. The proposed site is considered to be located in an area of archaeological significance, with potential (in particular) for prehistoric and medieval occupation remains.

1.5 The proposed development has the potential to cause damage and destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

1.6 The following archaeological evaluation work is required across the site of the proposed substation and cable route to the north of Sizewell Gap:

- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, 4.58ha. in size. In addition, that part of the cable route, to the south of Sizewell Gap, will also require trenched evaluation; this work can be dealt by condition, if planning permission is forthcoming for the scheme.

1.7 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitably of the area for development will be based on the results of this work. The evaluation will also provide information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The need for any further evaluation, for example geophysical survey, will be based upon the results of this evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.8 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), based upon this Specification that outlines the minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The Specification and WSI will, together, provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the evaluation.

1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

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

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

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

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field

evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the area, which is 2290.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be 25.00m long x a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 1272.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological

deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work before the fieldwork commences. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.16 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.18 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
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Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 4 April 2011 Reference: /GalloperWindfarm_Leiston2011

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 1b Written Scheme of Investigation: Onshore substation site excavation

Galloper Offshore Wind, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Project Design for an Archaeological Investigations
(Onshore Works)

Prepared for:
Galloper Offshore Wind Farm
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Lydiard Fields
Great Western Way
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SN5 8ZT

Prepared by:
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June 2014

Report Ref: T18538.04

Quality Assurance

Project Code	T18538.04	**HER Code**	LCS161	**Client Ref.**	
Planning Application Ref.		**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	646624, 262742		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	*D Britchfield*	*M Williams*		20.05.14
File:	R:\TENDERS\T18538\Manager\WSI\T18537_WSI_DB.doc				
v02	E	*D Britchfield*	*M Williams*		20.06.14
File:	R:\PROJECTS\104811\Manager\WSI				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

Galloper Offshore Wind, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation: Project Design for an Archaeological Investigations (Onshore Works)

Contents

Galloper Offshore Wind, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation: Project Design for an Archaeological Investigations (Onshore Works)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) has been commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Ltd ('the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological works comprising a Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site'). The commissioning of the works follows the award of a development consent order (DCO) in May 2013 to build an offshore wind farm and associated development, including a new substation and associated infrastructure 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 The onshore substation is to be constructed on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, near the existing substation constructed for the Greater Gabbard Offshore wind farm (GGOWF).

1.1.3 A *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Excavation* has been prepared by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT: 2011) which is provided in **Appendix 1**. In addition **Appendix 2** includes the generic Requirements for Archaeological Excavations (2012) as prepared by SCCAS/CT, and this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the requirements stipulated within both of the aforementioned documents.

1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation sets out the programme of archaeological works and the methods by which it will be achieved, including reporting and has been prepared in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists, with which Wessex Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This method statement sets out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology will implement the archaeological works. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2008) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Watching Brief* (2008). It will be submitted to, and approved by, SCCAS/CT prior to fieldwork commencing.

2 THE SITE

2.1.1 The overall proposed development area is located immediately to the west of the Greater Gabbard windfarm substation. The majority of the Site lies within agricultural land currently under crop, with a small portion of the proposed area lying within Broom Covert, which is currently grassland. The Site is divided in the north by an extant hedge which separates the cultivated field from Broom Covert.

2.1.2 The area of the current excavation measures approximately 3.7ha and focuses solely on the proposed substation compound while the watching brief will be carried out during the construction of service trenches adjacent and to the north (**Figure 1**). Any further archaeological works associated with the proposed development will require a separate method statement.

2.1.3 The Site lies at approximately 10-15m 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).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

3.1.1 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.

3.1.2 The recorded historic environment resource 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 resource within the Site.

3.2 Designated Sites

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

3.2.2 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 of the Site boundary; another two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green 2.46km to the south-west of the Site boundary; and the second site of Leiston Abbey *c.*2.4km to the north-west of the Site boundary. The second site of Leiston Abbey is also a Grade I Listed Building. None of these sites will be impacted by proposed development.

3.2.3 There are a number of Listed Buildings in Leiston, 1.8km to the west of the Site, beyond the Study Area, but none of these will be impacted by the proposed development.

3.2.4 The nearest Conservation Area comprises the historic core of Leiston, but this lies beyond the Study Area, 1.9km to the west of the Site boundary, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

3.3 Archaeological Background

3.3.1 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, with numerous potential ring ditches also visible on aerial photographs, although as yet none have been investigated.

3.3.2 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 there is a concentric semi-circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs, which may be of Bronze Age date.

3.3.3 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).

3.3.4 Roman remains are known within the site (see below) and the study area itself 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 of the Site and Study Area. 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).

3.3.5 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 in the immediate vicinity.

3.3.6 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavations 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.

3.3.7 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.

3.4 Previous Archaeological Evaluation (WA 2011a)

3.4.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in July 2011 (WA 2011), which evaluated an available area of *c*.3.1ha proposed for the substation site. The evaluation area was constrained by the suspected potential presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) on Site, as well as restrictions regarding working beneath the overhead power lines (OHL) connected to the neighbouring Sizewell B nuclear power station.

3.4.2 A total of 35 machine excavated trial trenches, each measuring 25m x 1.8m, were excavated. The evaluation 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 was of Romano-British date, with the exception of a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery. Some struck flint of prehistoric date was also recovered, as were some burnt flints consistent with prehistoric activity.

3.4.3 The evaluation showed that the Site occupies a raised area distinct from the surrounding low lying ground, suggesting that it may have remained relatively dry during periods of wet weather or tidal inundation, and therefore would have been suitable for occupation. Ditches observed on site dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods showed episodes of recutting, suggesting they were re-established on a regular, perhaps seasonal basis.

3.5 Heritage Statement (WA 2011b)

3.5.1 Following the completion of the archaeological evaluation a Heritage Statement was prepared which concluded that despite 'the high potential for archaeological finds and features to be present, the findings from a desk-based assessment and intrusive surveys indicate that the archaeological resource is of low sensitivity' (2011b:20).

4 AIMS

4.1 Project aims

4.1.1 In accordance with IfA guidance (IfA 2008), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works are to:

- *to examine the archaeological resource within the Site;*
- *within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;*
- *to analyse and interpret the results; and*
- *disseminate them.*

4.2 Project objectives

4.2.1 The excavation will aim to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations will also aim to recover stratified assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.

4.2.2 Analysis of environmental data will aim to examine and address archaeological remains within their contemporaneous environment/s. The relationship between man and his contemporaneous environment will therefore be an objective of the project, including

man's responses to the local environment and the effects of human habitation and exploitation of the landscape on local environmental conditions.

5 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigations at the Site. All works will be carried out in accordance with the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

5.1.2 The works will consist of the excavation of an area extending over approximately 3.7ha of the Site. The watching brief will be carried out during all groundworks associated with a proposed service trench (**Figure 1**).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

5.2.2 All work will be 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 in force at the time.

5.2.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

5.3 Access

5.3.1 The Client will make all access arrangements for the works; Wessex Archaeology will not deal directly with any landowners etc. unless instructed to do so by the Client.

5.4 Service Location

5.4.1 Before excavation begins the Client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Site will be walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.

5.4.2 The excavation area will be scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

5.4.3 Plant will not operate beneath overhead utilities. Goalposts will be erected for plant travelling beneath overhead power lines. This will be detailed further within the Site Risk assessment.

5.5 Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

5.5.1 A strip, map and sample exercise will be undertaken as topsoil is mechanically removed in spits by a 360º tracked machine with a smooth ditching bucket. This initial process will be constantly monitored by an archaeologist with any archaeological remains being fully recorded prior to the subsoil being removed down to the natural or the top of the archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

5.5.2 The topsoil will be examined for archaeological material. A metal detector search will also be undertaken.

5.5.3 Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be undertaken by hand unless it can be shown that there will be no loss of evidence by using a machine.

5.5.4 Features of potential archaeological significance will be sampled by hand to determine their date and character; linear features will be sectioned and pits and post-holes will be subject to full excavation. All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural will be fully excavated. The following minimum sampling levels will be adhered to:

- *Discrete features (e.g. pits, post-holes etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated;*
- *Where significant numbers of discrete features are encountered that appear morphologically indistinct, broadly contemporaneous and of probable lesser significance (e.g. a stakehole line), whilst examination of individual features would remain at 50%, a less intensive sampling strategy in terms of the number of features investigated may be considered more appropriate – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;*
- *Exceptionally large discrete features (e.g. quarry pits), particularly where intial investigation indicates low-grade bulk in-fill with a paucity of anthropogenic material, may either be subject to a lesser percentage sample excavation, or if feasible, examined in part through mechanical means – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;*
- *All structural features (e.g. beam slots, ring ditches etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated, including all terminals and feature intersections;*
- *Extant structural remains (e.g. walls, collapse/ debris fields) will be cleaned and recorded as is, pending implementation of a more detailed excavation and recording strategy – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;*
- *Domestic and/or industrial working features (i.e. hearths, ovens etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated;*
- *All linear features (e.g. ditches, gullies etc.) will as a minimum be 10% excavated, ensuring that such a sample includes examination of all terminals, all intersections with other features and 'clean' sections away from potential contamination from non-contemporaneous features regularly spaced along the length of the feature; and*
- *Should any feature, regardless of morphology, chronology, function or size, reveal significant deposits (e.g. human remains, placed deposits, artefact- or organic-rich layers etc.), or remain potentially undated through initial sample excavation, the target percentage sample will be increased on a case by case basis, up to potentially 100% (i.e. 'whole-earth') of any feature – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.*

5.5.5 The depth and complexity of archaeological deposits across the Site will be assessed. Sections shall always be positioned to record accurate cross-section profiles of any remains and to identify structural/phasing sequences (for example terminus and intersections).

5.5.6 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation will be fully recorded. All artefacts will be collected by hand and retained.

5.5.7 All archaeological deposits will be given individual context numbers and will be recorded using proforma context sheets. Archaeological features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Sections and profiles through features will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum. A full photographic record of the project will be maintained using an appropriate format.

5.5.8 The excavation of any human remains that are discovered will be carried out in accordance with Ministry of Justice regulations (see **5.10** below).

5.5.9 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with SCCAS/CT. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

5.6 Survey

5.6.1 All survey will be undertaken using a Total Station or GPS system and tied into the Ordnance Survey.

5.7 Watching Brief

5.7.1 It is proposed that the programme for the archaeological watching brief will be carried out, subject to prior and adequate notification being given by the Client, on the commencement of groundworks associated with the proposed service trench located within the northern extent of the Site (**Figure 1**).

5.7.2 An archaeological presence will be maintained during the groundworks associated with the development. If potential archaeological remains are encountered, machine excavation will cease to allow the remains to be investigated further. This will include as a minimum the cleaning, identification and excavation/recording of any features encountered. If significant archaeological remains are revealed, the archaeological contractor will inform the Client and SCCAS/CT immediately and further mitigation measures will be agreed. A suitably experienced archaeologist will monitor the excavation of footings/ground reduction and any subsequent excavations.

5.7.3 The Client will afford reasonable access in order that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and groundwork can be investigated and recorded appropriately.

5.7.4 All recording will be undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record. A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit will be examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

5.8 Recording

5.8.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

5.8.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey

National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

5.8.3 A full photographic record will be maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). Digital photography will be used additionally for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.

5.9 Finds

5.9.1 All finds will be treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006b).

5.9.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury for further work.

5.9.3 All artefacts will (as a minimum) be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately, in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Neal and Watkinson 1998). Stratified ironwork, all coins, and a selection of other metalwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. Other conservation needs will be assessed by Wessex Archaeology's Conservator.

5.9.4 All artefacts will be recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts will be analysed and reported by Wessex Archaeology specialists.

5.9.5 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and the SCCAS/CT Archaeological Officer. All discoveries covered by the Act will be notified to the Coroner within 14 days.

5.10 Human remains

5.10.1 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that these will be left in situ, covered and protected until the Client, the Coroner, and the SCCAS/CT Archaeological Officer have been informed. The removal of human remains would be subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology.

5.10.2 Should human remains require excavation, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in *IFA Technical Paper 13* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Any appropriate specialist guidance/Site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

5.11 Environmental sampling

Introduction

5.11.1 The environmental sampling strategy will follow *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition) (EH 2011).

5.11.2 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts will be considered for standard environmental sampling. Bulk soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

5.11.3 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with Wessex Archaeology specialists, SCCAS/CT Archaeological Officer and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc).

In situ Samples

5.11.4 Where required, undisturbed samples will be taken for pollen, microfossil or micromorphological study, as well as the further analysis of foraminiferas, diatoms, ostracods, insects, mollusca etc. These will be extracted in appropriately-sized Kubiena tins or monoliths. Only newly exposed or cleaned sections will be examined in order to reduce the risk of contamination or structural deterioration. The samples will be securely wrapped and clearly labelled.

5.11.5 The depth of the extracted sample will be recorded at the top and base of the sample. If contiguous monoliths are required to sample a deep stratigraphic sequence, a 50mm overlap will be maintained between each monolith. The position will be recorded on a section drawing with level reduced to OS datum. If the monolith crosses context boundaries, these will be recorded on the environmental sample sheet.

Bulk Samples

5.11.6 Any samples taken will be stored in ten litre plastic buckets with lids and handles. A waterproof label will be fixed to the bucket and will record site code, context number and sample number. A duplicate label will be retained inside the bucket. Wherever possible, samples will be protected from temperatures below 5° and above 25° celsius and will be prevented from either wetting or drying out. If bulk disturbed samples are taken, the limits of the sampled area will be indicated on a plan/ section.

5.11.7 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300 micron mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slags.

Spot Samples

5.11.8 If it is not possible to extract undisturbed monoliths, sections may be sampled by way of spot samples. These will be at 20mm vertical intervals with a maximum depth of 10mm. If contexts have a visibly low organic content, sampling could extend laterally at a given depth in 10mm deep spits.

5.11.9 If appropriate, contiguous column samples will be taken for the retrieval of macrofossils. Individual sub-samples will be of 1-10 kg depending on the nature of the deposit and the category of material to be retrieved. If taken for several specialist purposes, separate columns may need to be taken.

5.11.10 Consideration will be given to the sampling of suitable material for absolute dating purposes, though the commission of such laboratory analysis will be agreed in advance with the Client.

Sampling strategy for Holocene sequences

5.11.11 If present, fine-grained deposits may be sampled to extract palaeoenvironmental material through wet-sieving and flotation. Office-based wet-sieving will take place in order to inform the sampling strategy, particularly with regard to sample size. In general, fine-grained sediment samples will comprise a minimum of 50 litres, and doubled should the off-site processing demonstrate that significant quantities of plant macro-fossils etc. are present. Samples may also be taken for pollen, foraminiferas, diatoms, ostracods and, if appropriate, molluscs.

5.12 Monitoring

5.12.1 Wessex Archaeology will inform SCCAS/CT of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. A minimum of five days notice will be provided prior to commencement.

5.12.2 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for SCCAS/CT who will wish to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progress. Areas required to be handed over for development will need to be signed off by SCCAS/CT once the archaeological fieldwork has been completed.

5.12.3 Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the SCCAS/CT.

5.13 Outreach and Education

5.13.1 In the event that significant archaeological deposits are present on the Site and in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Education and Outreach commitments, that a series of weekly blogs will be prepared as the project develops in order to keep the community informed. Local schools and other interested parties will be informed of the blog and informed when an update is released.

5.13.2 A press release will be issued at project commencement with a link to the project Blog.

5.13.3 A public lecture will be offered to the local archaeological society or Parish council depending on interest shown.

5.13.4 A half day introduction to archaeology will be offered to two local schools this will use finds form the site to introduce the archaeology of the area.

5.13.5 If significant finds are recovered potential for a Museum display in a suitable location.

5.13.6 All outreach and education will be subject to confidentiality issues and will only be carried out consultation and approval from The Client.

6 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Following completion of all fieldwork, an assessment report will be prepared, which will inform the need for further analysis, reporting and publication, as set out in the Brief supplied by SCCAS/CT. This report will be prepared within eight weeks and submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval and will be in keeping with the *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3* (English Heritage 1988).

6.1.2 The report will include, as a minimum:

- *A front sheet (setting out the site name, National Grid Reference to minimum eight figures, description of task undertaken, date and duration of the fieldwork, site code/number);*
- *A non-technical summary of the work including the results;*
- *Identity of the organization and individuals carrying out the work (in particular the names of the project director, site supervisor and any specialists);*
- *A general introduction to the project including site description;*
- *Aims and objectives;*
- *Methodologies employed to undertake the works;*
- *Descriptive text presenting the results of the works including finds and environmental data where appropriate;*
- *Confidence rating on the reliability of the results;*
- *Interpretation and discussion of the results;*
- *Assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains identified;*
- *Assessment of the potential of any data for further analysis;*
- *Proposals, if appropriate, for further analysis and dissemination;*
- *Details of the scale, nature and location of the archive and the intended place of deposition;*
- *Report bibliography;*
- *Sufficient illustrations to support the text including figures to show the location of the site in a regional and local context, location of all trial trenches, detailed trench plans and sections as appropriate; and*
- *Appropriate appendices containing context etc. information.*

6.1.3 Following agreement with SCCAS/CT regarding the scope and/or need for further analysis, reporting and publication, a full excavation report will be prepared. The report will include sufficient documentary research in order to place the results of the evaluation in its archaeological context and in relation to the Regional Research Framework.

6.1.4 Copyright of the report will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the terms of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* (1988) with all rights reserved, excepting that Wessex Archaeology provides an exclusive licence to the respective client and to the local planning authority for the use of the report in all matters relating to the proposed development. Reports submitted in support of planning applications are considered to be public documents and will be made available for public consultation through the Historic Environment Record.

6.1.5 Copies of all reports will be deposited with the English Heritage Archive where they can be freely copied without reference to the authors for archaeological research.

6.1.6 The need for publication will be discussed with SCCAS/CT at the post ex assessment stage.

6.1.7 Details of the archaeological remains recorded at the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database. AS copy

of the OASIS form will be included as an appendix to the post excavation assessment report.

6.1.8 The information will be deposited within the SCC Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by SCCAS/CT where it can be freely copied without reference to the Archaeological Contractor for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Preparation and deposition

7.1.1 The complete project archive which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared in accordance with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011). All archive elements will be marked with the site code, museum accession number; and a full index will be included.

7.1.2 All archive material will be prepared to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store's requirements and guidelines and will be marked with the accession number. If necessary, the paper records of the Site archive will be security microfilmed prior to deposition. Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the above following the completion of fieldwork.

7.1.3 Prior to deposition, the archive will be retained at Wessex Archaeology Rochester Office, Bridgewood House, Rochester Airport Industrial Estate, Rochester, Kent, ME1 3QX for a period of up to three months beyond the completion of all works associated with this project.

7.2 Discard policy

7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

7.2.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

7.3 Security copy

7.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 QUALITY STANDARDS

8.1 Project Management

8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety. Projects are managed

in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

8.1.2 At all stages the Project Manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets. The manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Regional Director who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments. A formal written report is made to the Senior Management Group once a month by the Project Manager.

8.1.3 The fieldwork will be directed in the field by a Project Officer, who will be a member of The Institute for Archaeologists and a core member of Wessex Archaeology staff. He/she will be assisted by Project Supervisors and Archaeological Assistants. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager based in Rochester, Kent who will make monitoring visits. Monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator.

8.2 Practice and Guidance

8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology fully endorses the Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of The Institute for Archaeologists. All staff would be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be members of The Institute for Archaeologists.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its Company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1997). A copy of Wessex Archaeology's Company Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

9.1.2 At the outset of any fieldwork stage of the project a Risk Assessment will be undertaken by the nominated Project Manager to ensure that potential hazards have been identified and mitigation or control measures will be implemented.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

10.1.1 The Trust for Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

10.1.2 A licence will also be granted to English Heritage, for the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes.

11 OTHER

11.1 Insurance

11.1.1 Wessex Archaeology carries insurance as follows:

Employers' Liability: £10 million:
Public Liability: £10 million:
Fusion Insurance Combined Policy No. CC0009636004
Professional Indemnity: £5 million:
Royal & Sun Alliance/Saturn, Policy No. P8531NAECE/1148

11.2 Party Wall Act etc 1996

11.2.1 Wessex Archaeology advises its clients that they must ensure all appropriate requirements and duties under 'The Party Wall etc. Act 1996' have been, or will be, fully complied with in respect of the proposed archaeological works, prior to those works commencing.

12 REFERENCES

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www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk

www.galloperwindfarm.com/application-documents.php

Appendix 1: Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

AT

Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Gap, Leiston

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	To be arranged
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	LCS 161
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 46 628
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Wind farm onshore works
AREA:	*c.*3.10 ha.
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	15 May 2012

Summary

1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to approved in writing by the LPA.

1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), SCCAS/CT will be unable to advise discharge of the condition.

Archaeological Background

2.1 In terms of previous archaeological investigation, this site was evaluated by trial trenching in July 2011 by Wessex Archaeology (Suffolk HER no. LCS 161; Wessex Archaeology Evaluation Report reference 77610.02). This work defined archaeological features across the site and these will need to be fully investigated, i.e. excavated, in advance of development.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

3.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development:

Controlled excavation of the site, encompassing the area of the new substation and associated landscaping works that has been the subject of trenched evaluation, *c.* 3.10ha. in size.

3.2 Controlled monitoring, excavation and recording will be required during the topsoil stripping for the export cable corridor and cable trenches, temporary construction drilling and transition bays, other electricity cables and utility corridors that have not previously been investigated.

3.3 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the excavation areas should be included in the WSI and must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

3.4 In addition, that part of the substation located in Broom Covert, to west of the existing Greater Gabbard substation (*c.*0.85ha.), the temporary construction area for the substation (*c.*9.00ha.) and the temporary construction area for the gantry and pylon works (*c.*0.75ha.) will require trial trench evaluation (if extensive ground disturbance, and especially topsoil stripping of compunds, is required) to assess the archaeological potential and to assess the need for further investigation. These areas have not been previously evaluated.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

4.2 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.

4.4 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

4.5 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS/CT).

4.6 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. In this case, the site is known to have high potential for unexploded ordnance; the position of the evaluation trial trenches were arranged around (i.e. to avoid) anomalies defined by geophysical survey. A strategy to deal with this material will need to be detailed in the WSI.

4.7 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.

4.8 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.

4.9 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.

5.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).

5.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.

5.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

5.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.

5.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

5.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.

5.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.

5.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

5.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for 6 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Appendix 2: Requirements for Archaeological Excavations2012 (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012

An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. These requirements accompany, and should be used in conjunction with the project brief. If in doubt, clarification should be sought from SCCAS/CT.

Fieldwork Requirements

1.1 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide minimum must be used.

1.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed (unless otherwise agreed) using an appropriate machine with a backacting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

1.3 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits should be kept separate during removal to allow sequential backfilling of excavations, unless otherwise agreed with the developer.

1.4 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must be kept off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification.

1.5 There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be undertaken by hand (including stratified layers; see below) unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

1.6 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m systematic and gridded squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.

1.7 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

1.8 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated. In some instances 100% may be requested, depending on the nature of the feature/deposit.

b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

1.9 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

1.10 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

1.11 All finds will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the excavation. The finds recovery policy should be addressed in the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected. All ceramic finds should be processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate assessment and input into decision making.

1.12 The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for flotation, assessment and analysis of biological remains by an appropriate environmental specialist (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed and until a retention strategy has been agreed. Where necessary, advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies should be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Science Adviser (East of England).

1.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

1.14 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and compatible with its archive. Methods must be specified in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT.

1.15 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

1.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images (the image format and resolution should be specified in the WSI), and documented in a photographic archive.

General Management Requirements

2.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

2.2 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.

2.3 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this project in the WSI.

2.4 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

2.5 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the fieldwork and post-excavation processing of this excavation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

2.6 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. The archaeological contractor should ascertain whether their client will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

2.7 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with SCCAS or designated Suffolk museum before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

2.8 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the level of monitoring required for the fieldwork will be made by SCCAS/CT, in consultation with the project manager and once the fieldwork has commenced. Any unexpected discoveries, or on-site complications, should be communicated to, and discussed with, SCCAS/CT.

2.9 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs. It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

2.10 Suitable arrangements should be made with the client, and stated in the WSI, to ensure the site is appropriately closed after the completion of the excavation (and provision for infilling of dangerous holes during fieldwork) to comply with health and safety regulations. The site, and any deep and dangerous holes, should be only backfilled with the prior approval of SCCAS/CT.

2.11 Following satisfactory completion of the fieldwork, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the fieldwork has been completed and that no further on-site work is required. Full construction work must not begin until archaeological excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing by the LPA.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

3.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.

3.2 A post-excavation assessment report (PXA) on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).

3.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.

3.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.

3.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

3.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

3.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

3.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.

3.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

3.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

3.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

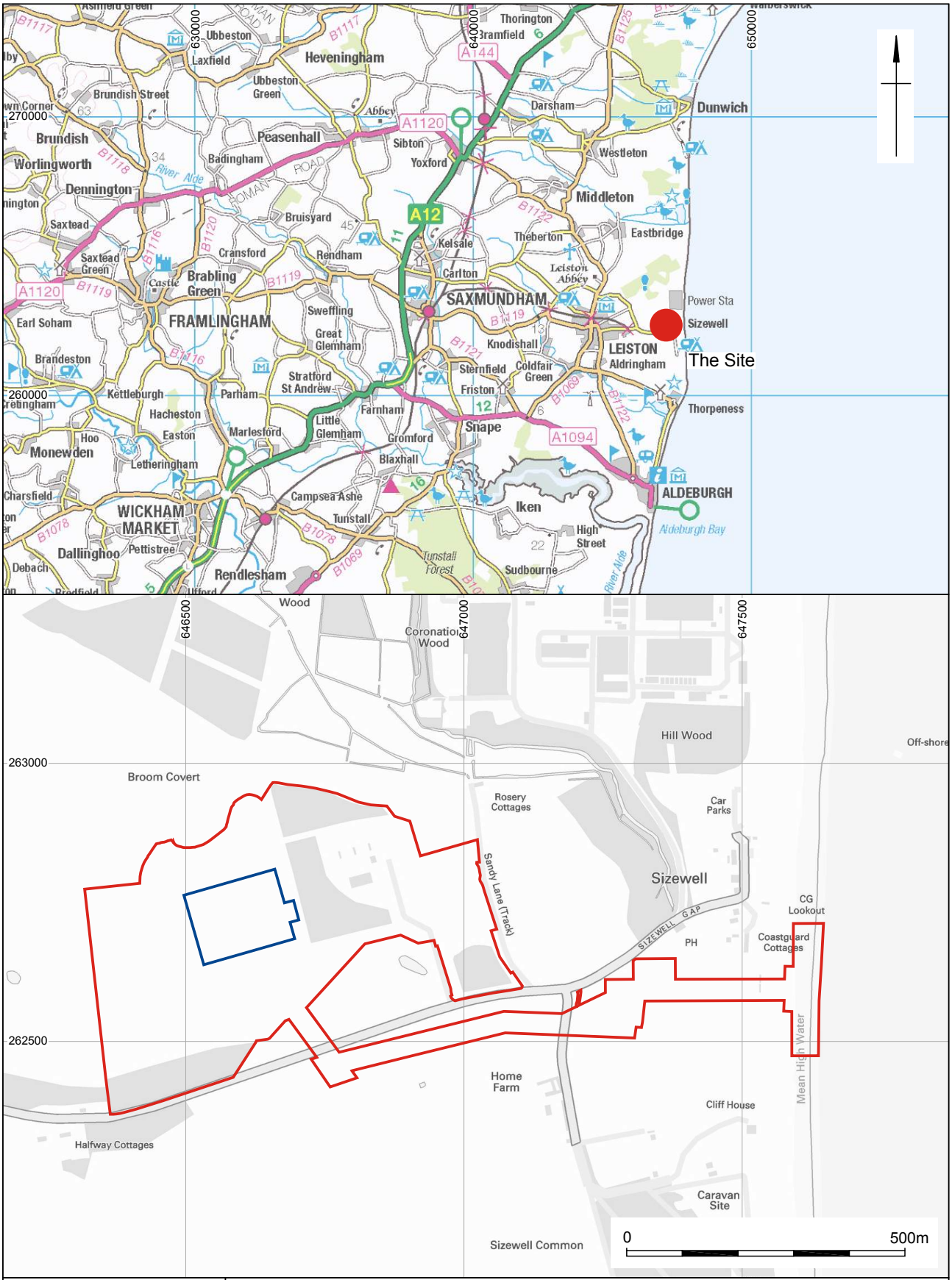
3.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed, and that can be discharged.

3.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.

3.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

3.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Site Boundary
Excavation Area (substation footprint)

Date:	20/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 000 & 1:10 000 @ A4	Illustrator:	JC/AMB
Path:	R:\TENDERS\T18538 Galloper offshore windfarm\Drawing Office\Report figs\WSI\20-06-2014\T18538_WSI Excavation.dwg		

Site location and plan

Figure 1

Appendix 1c Written Scheme of Investigation: Cable route excavation and watching brief

Galloper Offshore Wind, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Project Design for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation
(Onshore Works)
Onshore cable route

Prepared for:
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February 2016

Report Ref: T20931.03

Quality Assurance

Project Code	T20931.01	**HER Code**		**Client Ref.**	
Planning Application Ref.		**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	647172, 262539		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	*D Britchfield*	*M Williams*		16/02/2016
File:	R:\TENDERS\T20931\WSI\SMS\v01				
	E	*D Britchfield*	*M Williams*		01/03/2016
File:	R:\TENDERS\T20931\WSI\WB\V02				
	F	*D Britchfield / M Williams*	*M Williams*		20/03/2016
File:	R:\TENDERS\T20931\WSI\WB\V03				
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

Galloper Offshore Wind, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation: Project Design for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation (Onshore Works) Onshore cable route

Contents

Galloper Offshore Wind Farm, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation: Project Design for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation (Onshore Works) Onshore cable route

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) has been commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Ltd ('the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation along the proposed cable route on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 647172, 262539 (hereafter, 'the Site'). The commissioning of the works follows the award of a development consent order (DCO) in May 2013 to build an offshore wind farm and associated development, including a new substation and associated infrastructure.

1.1.2 The onshore substation is to be constructed on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, near the existing substation constructed for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm (GGOWF). The onshore cable route will make landfall c. 55m south of the hamlet of Sizewell from where it will travel west across two arable fields before turning north-west across Sizewell Gap road to the new 132 kV substation.

1.1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation sets out the programme of archaeological works and the methods by which it will be achieved, including reporting and has been prepared in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists, with which Wessex Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation. **Appendix 1** includes the generic Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Excavation (2012) as prepared by SCCAS/CT, and this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the stipulated requirements.

1.1.4 Upon completion of the proposed archaeological works the results will be used by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council to determine further mitigation measures should they be required. These measures could comprise a Watching Brief depending upon the nature and significance of the archaeological remains uncovered.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This method statement sets out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology will implement the archaeological works. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation* (2014) and *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (2014) and. It will be submitted to, and approved by, SCCAS/CT prior to fieldwork commencing.

2 THE SITE

2.1.1 The Site covered by this WSI is the onshore cable route, which extends from the area of cable landfall on Sizewell beach in the east, to where it joins the new 132 kV substation site (works 6 in the DCO) in the west. The proposed cable route lies within a c. 38 m wide work area which runs roughly east to west across two arable fields divided by a narrow lane situated on a north-south axis. A wider work area is proposed at any bends in the route that primarily consist of temporary construction compounds. Before the route meets Sizewell Gap road it angles to the north-west and crosses the road into the arable field to the south of the new substation.

2.1.2 The proposed works comprise the following construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning components ;

- Wind turbine generators (WTGs) and supporting tower structures;
- WTG foundations with associated support and access structures;
- Offshore platforms to support offshore substation(s), potential collection station and accommodation facilities;
- Meteorological mast(s);
- Subsea inter and intra-array and export cables;
- Cable landfall and reception pits;
- Onshore transition bays;
- Onshore cabling from the landfall to the GWF substation;
- Directional drilling under roads, foreshore habitats and potentially other cables;
- 132kV onshore GWF compound and 132kV/400kV onshore transmission compound, which together are referred to as the “GWF substation”;
- Creation of a landform around three sides of the GWF compound and other landscaping proposals; 132kV connection between the two adjacent compounds;
- Onshore cabling from the 132kV/400kV transmission compound to the sealing end compounds;
- Transmission sealing end compounds adjacent to existing electricity transmission towers (pylons); and overhead line connections to the towers;
- Onshore cabling from the 132kV/400kV transmission compound connecting into the existing Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm(GGOWF) 132kV cables (which run from Sizewell B to the GGOWF substation);
- Alterations to existing electricity transmission towers;
- Relocation of an existing telecommunications mast;
- Temporary works and laydown areas;
- Permanent and temporary access roads; and Service corridors, including telecommunications, water and connection to the local electricity network.

2.1.3 The precise dimensions and location of the onshore cable route works within the DCO boundary will be subject to alterations due to ongoing design and on-site logistical requirements. The current proposed design is shown in Figure 1 of the cable route. This figure is not yet final, hence the requirement for flexibility in the final design phases. It is

not proposed that this WSI document will be updated with further changes to the engineering design, but as part of the archaeological reporting for the project an updated plan of the works will be produced.

2.1.4 In order to mitigate the impact on potential archaeological remains it is proposed that the stripping of topsoil within the footprint of the proposed cable trench, launch pits and reception sites is carried out in advance of any construction works. Two circuits are proposed within the work area, with each circuit comprising;

- One linear trench – from the joint transition bay to the entry to the berm. It is broken up however by the HDDs which do not require strip map and record between launch and receiver pits. The linear cable trench width is to be excavated to a width of *c*.1200mm in order to allow for the subsidence of the trench walls.

2.1.5 In addition the following areas will require stripping;

- Landfall HDD – one pit to be dug near the joint transition bay area (GWFP 2011);
- Sizewell Gap Road HDD – one pit at the launch site, and one pit at the reception site.
- Sizewell Hall Road HDD – one pit at the launch site, and one pit at the reception site.
- Transition Joint Bay – an area will be excavated to allow for the jointing of the marine cables to the onshore cables.

2.1.6 Following agreement with the Client areas not requiring topsoil removal and therefore will not require Strip Map and Sample excavation include;

- Areas between the launch and receiver pits for the HDD;
- Any temporary works construction areas, or the two accesses consented under the DCO;
- Areas below the overhead 400kV pylons.

2.1.7 The engineering design is still in its final phases, and thus the areas to be excavated still have the potential to change. The works will remain within the consented area, within the DCO boundary, and that forms the possible outer geographic limit of any work. If further areas are top soil stripped, in addition to those listed above, strip map and record will be undertaken as a matter of course. As noted previously, this WSI will not be re-issued in this eventuality, but the resulting archaeological report will provide full details of the works undertaken.

2.1.8 The cable landfall will be achieved by a cable landfall work area and temporary works compound, both of which will be on the beach. Additionally, beach anchors will be required to anchor the vessel whist export cables are pulled to shore. The beach area is relatively high energy and therefore archaeological remains are less likely to be preserved. It is not proposed to excavate this area but to undertake archaeological monitoring be undertaken during this works.

2.1.9 The proposed cable will pass through an already constructed berm which surrounds the new 132 kV substation site at the north-west end of the route. The berm falls within the area of the previous 2015 excavation and therefore will not require any further archaeological work (**Figure 1**).

2.1.10 The Site slopes from approximately 12 m Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the new 132 kV substation site to 0 m aOD where the cable makes landfall at Sizewell beach. The underlying geology of the area around the substation comprises soils which are deep sand derived from the underlying glacio-fluvial drift of the Lowestoft Till Formation. The remainder of the cable route lies over the Crag Group of sands. (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 map sheet 191).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

3.1.1 A previous Desk-Based Assessment (WA, 2009) was prepared which described the archaeological and historical background to the new 132 kV substation site, the results of which are summarised below.

3.1.2 The recorded historic environment resource within a 1.5 km Study Area around the new 132 kV substation site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.2 Designated Sites

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

3.2.2 The nearest Scheduled Monuments are a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Aldringham Common, 1.5 km to the south-west of the Site boundary; two Bronze Age bowl barrows in Square Plantation 2.37 km to the south-west of the Site boundary; another two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green 2.46 km to the south-west of the Site boundary; and the second site of Leiston Abbey *c.* 2.4 km to the north-west of the Site boundary. The second site of Leiston Abbey is also a Grade I Listed Building. None of these sites will be impacted by proposed development.

3.2.3 There are a number of Listed Buildings in Leiston, 1.8 km to the west of the Site, beyond the Study Area, but none of these will be impacted by the proposed development.

3.2.4 The nearest Conservation Area comprises the historic core of Leiston, but this lies beyond the Study Area, 1.9 km to the west of the Site boundary, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

3.3 Archaeological Background

3.3.1 Upon commissioning of the proposed works the archaeological contractor will undertake a new HER search to place the results within an up to date context of the known archaeological surroundings. Presented below is the archaeological background provided for the *Galloper Offshore Wind Farm: Onshore Works, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk: Post Excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design* (Wessex Archaeology, 2015).

3.3.2 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, with numerous potential ring ditches also visible on aerial photographs, although as yet none have been investigated.

3.3.3 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 near the Site is suggested by the presence of several pot-boiler flints and other worked flints found during previous work in the area (HER Nos: LCS 003, LCS 049, LCS 051, LCS 054, LCS 058, LCS 060, LCS 064 & LCS 073). To the north of the Site there are a number of cropmark visible on aerial photographs identified as ring ditches some of which are causewayed as well as a concentric semi-circular ring ditch. All of these are potentially of Bronze Age date but have not be excavated (HER Nos: LCS 048, LCS 050, LCS 052, LCS 053, LCS 055, LCS 057, LCS 061, LCS 062, LCS067, LCS 068, LCS 069, LCS 070, LCS 072, & LCS 78).

3.3.4 There are currently no known sites or find spots recorded within the Suffolk HER 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, recorded a small amount of Iron Age pottery (SCCAS 1995).

3.3.5 Roman remains are known to the north of the Site and across the Study Area. Where present, evidence comprises artefact scatters of pottery and tile fragments found during evaluation in 1994 (HER Nos: LCS 049, LCS 051), with other finds of pottery and coins concentrated within the Leiston village area, to the west of the Site and Study Area. 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).

3.3.6 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 scatters and spreads of medieval pottery have been found in the immediate vicinity of the Site (HER Nos: LCS 049, LCS 051, LCS 054, LCS 058, LCS 060, LCS 064, LCS 066 & LCS 073).

3.3.7 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavations 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.

3.3.8 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. A WWII pillbox (HER No: LCS 116) and other 20th century military remains are located within the vicinity of the proposed Site (HER No: LCS 063).

3.3.9 During more recent times, the area immediately to the east of the new 132 kV substation 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.

3.4 Previous Archaeological Evaluation (WA 2011a)

3.4.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in July 2011 (WA 2011), which evaluated an available area of *c*.3.1 ha for the new 132 kV substation site (works 6 in the DCO). The evaluation area was constrained by the suspected potential presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) on Site, as well as restrictions regarding working beneath the overhead power lines (OHL) connected to the neighbouring Sizewell B nuclear power station.

3.4.2 A total of 35 machine excavated trial trenches, each measuring 25 m x 1.8 m, were excavated. The evaluation 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 was of Romano-British date, with the exception of a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery. Some struck flint of prehistoric date was also recovered, as were some burnt flints consistent with prehistoric activity.

3.4.3 The evaluation showed that the new 132 kV substation site occupies a raised area distinct from the surrounding low lying ground, suggesting that it may have remained relatively dry during periods of wet weather or tidal inundation, and therefore would have been suitable for occupation. Ditches observed on site dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods showed episodes of recutting, suggesting they were re-established on a regular, perhaps seasonal basis.

3.5 Heritage Statement (WA 2011b)

3.5.1 Following the completion of the archaeological evaluation a Heritage Statement was prepared which concluded that despite ‘the high potential for archaeological finds and features to be present, the findings from a desk-based assessment and intrusive surveys indicate that the archaeological resource is of low sensitivity’ (2011b:20).

3.6 Watching Brief (WA 2013)

3.6.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2013 on the excavation of a total of 36 geotechnical test pits across the proposed new 132 kV substation site and onshore cable route. Ten of the excavated test pits measured c. 4 m x 3 m in plan and *c*. 2.5 m deep, this was to enable safe access into the test pits to allow testing to be carried out. The remaining 26 test pits measured *c*. 2 m x 0.6 m with depths ranging from 2.5 m – 4.5 m. No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during the watching brief. Only made ground, natural soils and geology were observed.

3.7 Additional Archaeological Evaluation (WA 2014)

3.7.1 An additional six evaluation trenches were excavated by Wessex Archaeology in June 2014 within an area of former woodland to the west of the Greater Gabbard Offshore wind

farm substation. The trenches measured between 15 m and 20 m and we located within the proposed access road for the new substation to the west. A single Romano-British urned cremation was found within the most eastern trench. An area round the cremation was extended however no further archaeological features or finds were observed.

3.8 Archaeological Excavation (WA 2015)

3.8.1 An archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in July and August 2014 covering an area of 3.7 ha which incorporated the previous two evaluation areas for the new 132 kV substation site (works 6 in the DCO). The excavation revealed activity on the Site dating between the Bronze Age and the Romano-British period. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a ditch at the very northern edge of the excavation; it is possible further activity of this date exists within the Site and /or beyond the limits of excavation to the north.

3.8.2 Low level Early Iron Age activity was confined to the north eastern region of the Site suggesting a pattern of rural open settlement. There is little evidence of enclosure or landscape division at the time although a single east to west aligned ditch does suggest some management of space. The remains of possible roundhouse/four post structures may indicate a more settled way of life although if so these features have been severely truncated.

3.8.3 Most evidence of settlement at the Site was of Romano-British date with several phases of enclosures and land divisions in evidence. The phases of rectilinear enclosures and ditches were recorded across the Site but were seen to be particularly dense towards the north of the Site. Land divisions, as evidenced by two ditch groups suggest a re-organisation of the land albeit along similar alignments. The density of features of this date in the northern region of the Site hint at further dense remains of this date beyond the limits of excavation to the north. Paddocks/enclosures were recorded by a number of enclosure groups; these suggest the first real attempt at organising the landscape occurred during the Romano-British period. A further three Romano-British cremations were recorded within the eastern arm of the Site close to the location of the cremation found in the additional evaluation.

3.8.4 Several features remain undated including pits, postholes and ditches and a small number of discrete features were unexcavated.

4 AIMS

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 In accordance with CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works are to:

- *to examine the archaeological resource within the Site;*
- *within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;*
- *to analyse and interpret the results; and*
- *disseminate them.*

4.2 Project Objectives

4.2.1 The excavation will aim to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations will also aim to recover stratified assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.

4.2.2 Analysis of environmental data will aim to examine and address archaeological remains within their contemporaneous environment/s. The relationship between man and his contemporaneous environment will therefore be an objective of the project, including man's responses to the local environment and the effects of human habitation and exploitation of the landscape on local environmental conditions.

5 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigations at the Site. All works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

5.1.2 The areas of excavation have been set out in Section 2, above, and are illustrated on **Figure 1**.

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

5.2.2 All work will be 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 in force at the time.

5.2.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

5.3 Access

5.3.1 The Client will make all access arrangements for the works; Wessex Archaeology will not deal directly with any landowners etc. unless instructed to do so by the Client.

5.4 Service Location

5.4.1 Before excavation begins the Client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Site will be walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.

5.4.2 The excavation area will be scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

5.4.3 Plant will not operate beneath overhead utilities. Goalposts will be erected for plant travelling beneath overhead power lines. This will be detailed further within the Site Risk assessment.

5.5 Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

5.5.1 This will be undertaken in all areas where topsoil and/or other deposits are removed from the site except when otherwise agreed. Removal of Unexploded Ordinance and excavations will be subject to a watching brief (see below)

5.5.2 A strip, map and sample exercise will be undertaken as topsoil is mechanically removed in spits by a 360º tracked machine with a smooth ditching bucket. This initial process will be constantly monitored by an archaeologist with any archaeological remains being fully recorded prior to the subsoil being removed down to the natural or the top of the archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

5.5.3 The topsoil will be examined for archaeological material. A metal detector search will also be undertaken of the spoil and base of the trench.

5.5.4 Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be undertaken by hand unless it can be shown that there will be no loss of evidence by using a machine.

5.5.5 Features of potential archaeological significance will be sampled by hand to determine their date and character; linear features will be sectioned and pits and post-holes will be subject to full excavation. All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural will be fully excavated. The following minimum sampling levels will be adhered to:

- *Discrete features (e.g. pits, post-holes etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated;*
- *Where significant numbers of discrete features are encountered that appear morphologically indistinct, broadly contemporaneous and of probable lesser significance (e.g. a stakehole line), whilst examination of individual features would remain at 50%, a less intensive sampling strategy in terms of the number of features investigated may be considered more appropriate – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;*
- *Exceptionally large discrete features (e.g. quarry pits), particularly where intial investigation indicates low-grade bulk in-fill with a paucity of anthropogenic material, may either be subject to a lesser percentage sample excavation, or if feasible, examined in part through mechanical means – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;*
- *All structural features (e.g. beam slots, ring ditches etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated, including all terminals and feature intersections;*
- *Extant structural remains (e.g. walls, collapse/ debris fields) will be cleaned and recorded as is, pending implementation of a more detailed excavation and recording strategy – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;*
- *Domestic and/or industrial working features (i.e. hearths, ovens etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated;*
- *All linear features (e.g. ditches, gullies etc.) will as a minimum be 10% excavated, ensuring that such a sample includes examination of all terminals, all intersections*

with other features and 'clean' sections away from potential contamination from non-contemporaneous features regularly spaced along the length of the feature; and

- *Should any feature, regardless of morphology, chronology, function or size, reveal significant deposits (e.g. human remains, placed deposits, artefact- or organic-rich layers etc.), or remain potentially undated through initial sample excavation, the target percentage sample will be increased on a case by case basis, up to potentially 100% (i.e. 'whole-earth') of any feature – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.*

5.5.6 The depth and complexity of archaeological deposits across the Site will be assessed. Sections shall always be positioned to record accurate cross-section profiles of any remains and to identify structural/phasing sequences (for example terminus and intersections).

5.5.7 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation will be fully recorded. All artefacts will be collected by hand and retained.

5.5.8 All archaeological deposits will be given individual context numbers and will be recorded using proforma context sheets. Archaeological features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Sections and profiles through features will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum. A full photographic record of the project will be maintained using an appropriate format.

5.5.9 The excavation of any human remains that are discovered will be carried out in accordance with Ministry of Justice regulations (see **5.11** below).

5.5.10 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with SCCAS/CT. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

5.6 Archaeological Watching Brief

5.6.1 Should UXO clearance be undertaken in advance of the archaeological stripping this would require attendance by an archaeologist to identify potential archaeological artefacts.

5.6.2 The beach area is relatively high energy and therefore archaeological remains are less likely to be preserved and there is relatively limited impact. Archaeological monitoring be undertaken during this works rather than a strip map and sample.

5.7 Monitoring of Development

5.7.1 In the event unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains are revealed, the Client and Archaeological Adviser to the LPA will be informed in order that the provisions of this method statement may be reviewed. If significant archaeological remains are found which extend beyond the limits of the trench then discussions will be held between Wessex Archaeology, a representative of Suffolk Heritage team and the client about how best to deal with them.

5.8 Health and Safety

5.8.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

5.8.2 All work will be 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 in force at the time.

5.8.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

5.9 Survey

5.9.1 All survey will be undertaken using a Total Station or GPS system and tied into the Ordnance Survey.

5.10 Recording

5.10.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A further more general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

5.10.2 Where appropriate, significant artefacts will be 3d recorded and detailed plans made of any special or placed deposits.

5.10.3 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

5.10.4 A full photographic record will be maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35 mm film). Digital photography will be used additionally for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.

5.10.5 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

5.10.6 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of excavation and post excavation works.

5.11 Finds

5.11.1 All finds will be treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006b).

5.11.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury for further work.

5.11.3 All artefacts will (as a minimum) be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately, in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Neal and Watkinson 1998). Stratified ironwork,

all coins, and a selection of other metalwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. Other conservation needs will be assessed by Wessex Archaeology's Conservator.

5.11.4 All artefacts will be recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts will be analysed and reported by Wessex Archaeology specialists.

5.11.5 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and the SCCAS/CT Archaeological Officer. All discoveries covered by the Act will be notified to the Coroner within 14 days.

5.12 Human remains

5.12.1 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that these will be left in situ, covered and protected until the Client, the Coroner, and the SCCAS/CT Archaeological Officer have been informed. The removal of human remains would be subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology.

5.12.2 Should human remains require excavation, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in *IFA Technical Paper 13* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Any appropriate specialist guidance/Site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

5.13 Treasure

5.13.1 Finds, discovered by the Archaeological Contractor, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Suffolk County Council, the landowner and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

5.14 Environmental sampling

Introduction

5.14.1 The environmental sampling strategy will follow *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition) (EH 2011).

5.14.2 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts will be considered for standard environmental sampling. Bulk soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

5.14.3 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with Wessex Archaeology specialists, SCCAS/CT Archaeological Officer and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc).

In situ Samples

5.14.4 Where required, undisturbed samples will be taken for pollen, microfossil or micromorphological study, as well as the further analysis of foraminiferas, diatoms, ostracods, insects, mollusca etc. These will be extracted in appropriately-sized Kubiena tins or monoliths. Only newly exposed or cleaned sections will be examined in order to reduce the risk of contamination or structural deterioration. The samples will be securely wrapped and clearly labelled.

5.14.5 The depth of the extracted sample will be recorded at the top and base of the sample. If contiguous monoliths are required to sample a deep stratigraphic sequence, a 50mm overlap will be maintained between each monolith. The position will be recorded on a section drawing with level reduced to OS datum. If the monolith crosses context boundaries, these will be recorded on the environmental sample sheet.

Bulk Samples

5.14.6 Any samples taken will be stored in ten litre plastic buckets with lids and handles. A waterproof label will be fixed to the bucket and will record site code, context number and sample number. A duplicate label will be retained inside the bucket. Wherever possible, samples will be protected from temperatures below 5° and above 25° celsius and will be prevented from either wetting or drying out. If bulk disturbed samples are taken, the limits of the sampled area will be indicated on a plan/ section.

5.14.7 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300 micron mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slags.

Spot Samples

5.14.8 If it is not possible to extract undisturbed monoliths, sections may be sampled by way of spot samples. These will be at 20mm vertical intervals with a maximum depth of 10mm. If contexts have a visibly low organic content, sampling could extend laterally at a given depth in 10mm deep spits.

5.14.9 If appropriate, contiguous column samples will be taken for the retrieval of macrofossils. Individual sub-samples will be of 1-10 kg depending on the nature of the deposit and the category of material to be retrieved. If taken for several specialist purposes, separate columns may need to be taken.

5.14.10 Consideration will be given to the sampling of suitable material for absolute dating purposes, though the commission of such laboratory analysis will be agreed in advance with the Client.

Sampling strategy for Holocene sequences

5.14.11 If present, fine-grained deposits may be sampled to extract palaeoenvironmental material through wet-sieving and flotation. Office-based wet-sieving will take place in order to inform the sampling strategy, particularly with regard to sample size. In general, fine-grained sediment samples will comprise a minimum of 50 litres, and doubled should the

off-site processing demonstrate that significant quantities of plant macro-fossils etc. are present. Samples may also be taken for pollen, foraminiferas, diatoms, ostracods and, if appropriate, molluscs.

5.15 Monitoring

5.15.1 Wessex Archaeology will inform SCCAS/CT of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. A minimum of five days' notice will be provided prior to commencement.

5.15.2 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for SCCAS/CT who will wish to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progress. Areas required to be handed over for development will need to be signed off by SCCAS/CT once the archaeological fieldwork has been completed.

5.15.3 Areas not yet excavated will need to be protected from ground disturbance until archaeological work has been completed and signed off.

5.15.4 Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the SCCAS/CT.

5.16 Outreach and Education

5.16.1 In the event that significant archaeological deposits are present on the Site and in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Education and Outreach commitments, that a series of weekly blogs will be prepared as the project develops in order to keep the community informed. Local schools and other interested parties will be informed of the blog and informed when an update is released.

5.16.2 A press release will be issued at project commencement with a link to the project Blog.

5.16.3 A public lecture will be offered to the local archaeological society or Parish council depending on interest shown.

5.16.4 A half day introduction to archaeology will be offered to two local schools this will use finds form the site to introduce the archaeology of the area.

5.16.5 If significant finds are recovered potential for a Museum display in a suitable location.

5.16.6 All outreach and education will be subject to confidentiality issues and will only be carried out consultation and approval from The Client.

6 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Following completion of all fieldwork, an assessment report will be prepared, which will inform the need for further analysis, reporting and publication, as set out in the Brief supplied by SCCAS/CT. This report will be prepared within eight weeks and submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval and will be in keeping with the *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3* (English Heritage 1988).

6.1.2 The report will include, as a minimum:

- *A front sheet (setting out the site name, National Grid Reference to minimum eight figures, description of task undertaken, date and duration of the fieldwork, site code/number);*
- *A non-technical summary of the work including the results;*
- *Identity of the organization and individuals carrying out the work (in particular the names of the project director, site supervisor and any specialists);*
- *A general introduction to the project including site description;*
- *Aims and objectives;*
- *Methodologies employed to undertake the works;*
- *Descriptive text presenting the results of the works including finds and environmental data where appropriate;*
- *Confidence rating on the reliability of the results;*
- *Interpretation and discussion of the results;*
- *Assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains identified;*
- *Assessment of the potential of any data for further analysis;*
- *Proposals, if appropriate, for further analysis and dissemination;*
- *Details of the scale, nature and location of the archive and the intended place of deposition;*
- *Report bibliography;*
- *Sufficient illustrations to support the text including figures to show the location of the site in a regional and local context, location of all trial trenches, detailed trench plans and sections as appropriate; and*
- *Appropriate appendices containing context etc. information.*

6.1.3 Following agreement with SCCAS/CT regarding the scope and/or need for further analysis, reporting and publication, a full excavation report will be prepared. The report will include sufficient documentary research in order to place the results of the evaluation in its archaeological context and in relation to the Regional Research Framework.

6.1.4 Copyright of the report will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the terms of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* (1988) with all rights reserved, excepting that Wessex Archaeology provides an exclusive licence to the respective client and to the local planning authority for the use of the report in all matters relating to the proposed development. Reports submitted in support of planning applications are considered to be public documents and will be made available for public consultation through the Historic Environment Record.

6.1.5 Copies of all reports will be deposited with the English Heritage Archive where they can be freely copied without reference to the authors for archaeological research.

6.1.6 The need for publication will be discussed with SCCAS/CT at the post ex assessment stage.

6.1.7 Details of the archaeological remains recorded at the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database. AS copy

of the OASIS form will be included as an appendix to the post excavation assessment report.

6.1.8 The information will be deposited within the SCC Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by SCCAS/CT where it can be freely copied without reference to the Archaeological Contractor for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process. Following the approval of a draft report, a hard copy will need to be submitted to the County HER.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the appropriate Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site code and a full index will be prepared.

7.1.3 The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990) and *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be deposited with a Museums Service to be agreed with. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

7.1.4 Until final deposition with a suitable museum the archive will be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology London and South East Office in Maidstone. It is intended that the archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service.

7.2 Discard policy

7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.2.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; Historic England 2002).

7.3 Security copy

7.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 STANDARDS

8.1 Quality and Code of Practice

8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is an archaeological organisation registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

8.1.2 Wessex Archaeology endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

8.1.3 All core staff would be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with *The Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice* and be members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or be appropriately qualified

8.1.4 Wessex Archaeology operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to a Section Head, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation. The Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for all of the Trust's work.

9 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

9.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.

9.1.2 All work will be 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 in force at the time.

9.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their *Health and Safety Policy* and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

9.1.4 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).

9.1.5 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out to within the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*.

9.2 Monitoring

9.2.1 The client will inform the Archaeological Adviser to the LPA of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site.

9.2.2 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority who may wish to make site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progress. Variations to the Method Statement will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

10.1.1 The Trust for Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document

produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

10.1.2 A licence will also be granted to Historic England, for the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes.

11 OTHER

11.1 Insurance

11.1.1 Wessex Archaeology carries insurance as follows:

Employers' Liability: £10 million
Public Liability: £10 million
Fusion Insurance Combined Policy No. CC0009636004

Professional Indemnity: £5 million
Royal & Sun Alliance/Saturn, Policy No. P8531NAECE/1148

11.2 Party Wall Act etc 1996

11.2.1 Wessex Archaeology advises its clients that they must ensure all appropriate requirements and duties under *'The Party Wall etc. Act 1996'* have been, or will be, fully complied with in respect of the proposed archaeological works, prior to those works commencing.

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13 APPENDIX 1 REQUIREMENTS FOR A TRENCHED ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION (2012) AS PREPARED BY SCCAS/CT

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
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IP33 1RX

Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012

An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. These requirements accompany, and should be used in conjunction with the project brief. If in doubt, clarification should be sought from SCCAS/CT.

Fieldwork Requirements

1.1 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide minimum must be used.

1.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed (unless otherwise agreed) using an appropriate machine with a backacting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

1.3 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits should be kept separate during removal to allow sequential backfilling of excavations, unless otherwise agreed with the developer.

1.4 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must be kept off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification.

1.5 There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be undertaken by hand (including stratified layers; see below) unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

1.6 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m systematic and gridded squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.

1.7 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

1.8 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated. In some instances 100% may be requested, depending on the nature of the feature/deposit.

b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

1.9 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

1.10 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

1.11 All finds will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the excavation. The finds recovery policy should be addressed in the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected. All ceramic finds should be processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate assessment and input into decision making.

1.12 The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for flotation, assessment and analysis of biological remains by an appropriate environmental specialist (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed and until a retention strategy has been agreed. Where necessary, advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies should be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Science Adviser (East of England).

1.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

1.14 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and compatible with its archive. Methods must be specified in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT.

1.15 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

1.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images (the image format and resolution should be specified in the WSI), and documented in a photographic archive.

General Management Requirements

2.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

2.2 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.

2.3 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this project in the WSI.

2.4 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

2.5 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the fieldwork and post-excavation processing of this excavation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

2.6 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. The archaeological contractor should ascertain whether their client will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

2.7 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with SCCAS or designated Suffolk museum before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

2.8 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the level of monitoring required for the fieldwork will be made by SCCAS/CT, in consultation with the project manager and once the fieldwork has commenced. Any unexpected discoveries, or on-site complications, should be communicated to, and discussed with, SCCAS/CT.

2.9 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs. It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

2.10 Suitable arrangements should be made with the client, and stated in the WSI, to ensure the site is appropriately closed after the completion of the excavation (and provision for infilling of dangerous holes during fieldwork) to comply with health and safety regulations. The site, and any deep and dangerous holes, should be only backfilled with the prior approval of SCCAS/CT.

2.11 Following satisfactory completion of the fieldwork, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the fieldwork has been completed and that no further on-site work is required. Full construction work must not begin until archaeological excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing by the LPA.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

3.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.

3.2 A post-excavation assessment report (PXA) on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).

3.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.

3.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.

3.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

3.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

3.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

3.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.

3.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

3.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

3.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

3.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed, and that can be discharged.

3.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.

3.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

3.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Appendix 2 Context summaries

2011 evaluation trench tables

Note: context numbers assigned during the 2011 evaluation are denoted with the prefix 'E' in the main text

Trench 1	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.65m		
	Coordinates: 646508.29, 262778.90; 646532.08, 262771.22		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
101	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.50
102	Mid brownish orange sand	Natural	0.50+
103	Ditch Terminal or semi-exposed oval pit	Cut	0.50-0.65
104	Dark reddish-brown sandy loam. Fill of 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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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 Part of GP1877	Cut	0.52-0.80
604	Dark greyish brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Ditch	Fill	0.52-0.80
605	Cut of Ditch terminal Part of GP1877	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 terminal [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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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 Part of GP1860	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 Part of GP1882	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 Part of GP1882	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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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	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**	**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 pit/natural feature	Cut	0.44-0.99
1904	Mid brown sandy loam. Fill of pit/natural feature [1903]	Fill	0.44-0.99

Trench 20	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m		
	Coordinates: 646659.27, 262750.88; 646665.23, 262726.60		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**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. Part of GP1844	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 Part of GP1857	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 pit or natural feature	Cut	0.45-0.69
2008	Mid greyish brown sandy loam. Fill of pit/natural feature [2007]	Fill	0.45-0.69
2009	Cut of pit/natural feature	Cut	0.42-0.57
2010	Mid reddish-brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of pit/natural feature [2009]	Fill	0.42-0.53

Trench 21	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.8m / Approximate depth 0.52m		
	Coordinates: 646690.26, 262780.17; 646696.22, 262755.89		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**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		
	Coordinates: 646698.10, 262746.37; 646674.03, 262739.63		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
2201	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.46
2202	Mid orange sand	Natural	0.46+
2203	Cut of Ditch Part of GP1857	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 Part of GP1857	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**	**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 Part of GP1844	Cut	0.49-0.89
2304	Light yellowish-brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2303]	Fill	0.49-0.89
2305	Cut of Ditch Part of GP1844	Cut	0.49-0.94
2306	Light yellowish-brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2305]	Fill	0.49-0.94
2307	Cut of Gully Part of GP1845	Cut	0.49-0.81
2308	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Gully [2307]	Fill	0.49-0.81
2309	Cut of Ditch Part of GP1845	Cut	0.49-1.04
2310	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch [2309]	Fill	0.49-1.04
2311	Cut of Gully Part of GP1845	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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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 Part of GP1853	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 Part of GP1882	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**	**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**	**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 Part of GP1882	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 Part of GP1882	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**	**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**	**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 Part of GP1850	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**	**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**	**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**	**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		
	Coordinates: 646689.21, 262698.00; 646697.05, 262674.26		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
3501	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.00-0.39
3502	Mid orange brown sand	Natural	0.39+
3503	Cut of pit	Cut	0.39-0.74
3504	Mid brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of pit [3503]	Fill	0.39-0.74
3505	Cut of Gully Part of GP1854	Cut	0.39-0.62
3506	Mid brown sandy loam. Secondary Fill of Gully [3505]	Fill	0.39-0.62

2014 evaluation trench tables

Note: context numbers assigned during the 2014 evaluation are denoted with the prefix 'T' in the main text

Trench 1	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.5 m / Approximate depth 0.4 m		
	Coordinates: 646736.8340, 262737.4430; 646714.2980, 262729.990		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
101	Dark brown grey silty sand with leaf mulch. Heavily rooted	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
102	Mid brown orange sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Heavily rooted.	Subsoil	0.20-0.32
103	Mid grey brown sand with moderate sub rounded small to medium gravels. Heavily rooted	Natural	0.32+

Trench 2	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.5 / Approximate depth 0.44 m		
	Coordinates: 646719.8705, 262716.8505; 646744.8140, 262719.9555		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
201	Dark brown grey silty sand with leaf mulch. Heavily rooted	Topsoil	0.00-0.17
202	Mid brown grey sand with occasional small gravel stones. Heavily rooted.	Subsoil	0.17-0.37
203	Mid brown orange sand with moderate sub rounded small-medium gravels and flints. Occasional lenses of light yellow sand.	Natural	0.37+

Trench 3	**Dimensions**: 25 x 0.5 m / Approximate depth 0.5 m		
	Coordinates: 646773.1255, 262742.6285; 646761.0235, 262723.8345		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
301	Dark brown grey silty sand with leaf mulch. Heavily rooted	Topsoil	0.00-0.17
302	Mid brown orange sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Heavily rooted.	Subsoil	0.17-0.30
303	Mid orange brown sand with lenses of light yellow sand and moderate small-medium sub rounded gravel stones. Heavily rooted.	Natural	0.30+

Trench 4	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.5 m / Approximate depth 0.5 m		
	Coordinates: 646743.0825, 262760.3710; 646764.0200, 262750.7740		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
401	Dark brown grey silty sand with leaf mulch. Heavily rooted	Topsoil	0.00-0.14
402	Mid brown orange sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Heavily rooted.	Subsoil	0.14-0.30
403	Mid orange brown sand with lenses of light yellow sand and moderate small-medium sub rounded gravel stones. Heavily rooted.	Natural	0.30+

Trench 5	**Dimensions**: 20 x 1.5 m / Approximate depth 0.36 m		
	Coordinates: 646751.4935, 262747.8065; 646743.8565, 262732.3355		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
501	Dark brown grey silty sand with leaf much. Heavily rooted	Topsoil	0.00-0.13
502	Mid brown orange sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Heavily rooted.	Subsoil	0.13-0.30
503	Mid orange brown sand with moderate small-medium sub rounded gravels and flints. Heavily rooted. Occasional dark grey patches associated with degraded rooting	Natural	0.30+

Trench 6	**Dimensions**: 25 x 1.5 m / Approximate depth 0.44 m		
	Coordinates: 646781.7730, 262752.0150; 64803.1205, 262741.7050		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth (m)**
601	Dark brown grey silty sand with leaf mulch. Heavily rooted	Topsoil	0.00-0.15
602	Mid yellow grey sand with occasional sub-rounded gravels. Heavily rooted	Subsoil	0.15-0.33
603	Mid brown orange sand with moderate sub rounded small-medium gravels and flints. Occasional lenses of light yellow sand. Background spread of pot to east/northeast of cremation	Natural	0.33+
604	Cut of cremation grave	Cremation grave	
605	Cremation vessel	Vessel	
606	Fill of cremation vessel 605	Cremation burial	
607	Disturbed cremation-related deposit	Deposit	

Phase 1 excavation (onshore substation site) contexts

Note: grouped cuts recorded during the 2011 evaluation are denoted by the prefix 'E' (no contexts recorded during the 2014 evaluation were grouped with those from the excavation)

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1001	Layer			Topsoil					0.13–0.52
1002	Layer			Subsoil					0.13–0.20
1003	Layer			Natural					
1004	Cremation burial (urned)			Cut for cremation. Contained vessel (1005) which contained fill (1006). Samples <1> and <2>. Then sealed with deliberate backfill (1007). Found in close proximity to previous cremation urn - recovered during earlier evaluation. Both thought to be Roman.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.15
1005	Cremation urn	1004		Cremation urn placed within cut [1004], urn contained (1006) from which cremated bone and abundant pottery found. Possibly representing a 2nd vessel within. Fill (1006) was sampled <1> and <2>			0.29		0.12
1006	Cremation burial (urned)	1004		Cremated material and pottery, pot collected separately into 2 bags - North and South. Rest 100% sampled as <1> <2>. Approximately 10L total.		0.3	0.29	0.3	0.12
1007	Deliberate backfill	1004		Mixed redeposited natural, deliberately backfilled. Cremation cut [1004] sealing (1005) and (1006). Cremation vessel and fill cut was difficult to see on surface due to similar nature of backfill to Natural it was cut into. Badly disturbed by rooting.		0.35	0.35	0.35	0.15
1008	Layer			Topsoil (SMS)					0.13–0.52
1009	Layer			Natural (SMS)					
1010	Tertiary deposit	1011		Tertiary phase natural backfill event to a possible tree-throw hole. The mixed nature and dark colour would suggest this. More similar deposits filling similar features in the surrounding area.		1.13	0.8		0.4
1011	Tree-throw hole			Cut to a possible tree-throw hole. The irregular shape and mixed deposit would suggest this, in addition to similar features and rooting found in the immediate vicinity.	Steep – Stepped /irregular/concave	1.5	0.13		0.4

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1012	Tree-throw hole			Probable tree-throw due to its irregular shape and roots, along with gravel on surface.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave			0.7	0.26
1013	Secondary fill	1012		Possible tree-throw hole fill, the presence of gravel on the surface and rootlets.					
1014	Pit			Pit cut of unknown purpose, contains fired clay and charcoal rich deposit. Possibly deliberate backfill.	Vertical/convex/irregular	0.78	0.74		0.11
1015	Deliberate backfill	1014		A pit of unknown purpose. Possibly containing waste.					
1016	Secondary fill	1017		Possible tree-throw hole. Colour and irregularity of feature suggests this. Note similarity to other features/ deposits in the vicinity.		1.04	0.38		0.2
1017	Tree-throw hole			Cut to a possible tree-throw hole, supported by its asymmetrical profile and mixed fill material. Note rooting activity surrounding this feature.	Irregular/steep/concave	1.04	0.68		0.2
1018	Fill	1019		Single fill of probable tree-throw hole. Though to represent natural backfill/ silting of feature		0.4	0.6		0.2
1019	Tree-throw hole			Cut of probable tree-throw hole, irregular shape and mixed deposit. One of several similar features located in this area.	Irregular/Steep-shallow/concave			0.68	
1020	Secondary fill	1021		Single fill of possible pit [1021]. Appears to represent gradual natural silting deposit					
1021	Pit/tree-throw hole			Cut of possible pit, regular shape and profile, although no clear purpose or date. May be natural feature - tree-throw hole? Several features thought to be natural in this area.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.8	0.8		0.3
1022	Tree-throw hole			Possibly a tree-throw due to its irregular base (westside mud steeper and lower). Boundary with natural is unclear, possibly due to bioturbation.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/irregular	1.27	0.54		0.29
1023	Secondary fill	1022		Tree-throw hole fill due to the variable concentrations of gravel/ pebbles especially concentrated on the surface of the fill.					
1024	Tree-throw hole			Cut to a regular sub-ovoid feature indicative of a tree-throw hole as seen elsewhere on site [1011] [1017] etc. Note small off axis cut on SW edge, which looks like natural disturbance, especially given its angle.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/irregular/sloping	1.1	0.98		0.19
1025	Tertiary deposit	1024		Tertiary phase natural fill event to a sub ovoid cut [1024]. Mixed characteristics and darker colour support this. Perhaps even a top/sub soil mix.		1.1	0.4		0.19

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1026	Post-pit			Cut of probable small pit or posthole, regular shape and profile and convincing fill although no clear function or date at this stage. No association with other similar features identified in this area. Other features identified in this area are thought	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat	0.9	0.8		0.35
1027	Secondary fill	1026		Single fill of possible pit or posthole. Appears to represent gradual natural silting deposit. No evidence to indicate date or purpose.		0.45	0.8		0.35
1028	Post-pit			Possible pit due to its regular shape. Could also be a large posthole.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.38	0.6		0.31
1029	Secondary fill	1028		Possibly secondary fill of pit due to the lack of archaeological components and loose fill which shares characteristics with the local natural.					
1030	Pit			Cut of a sub ovoid feature, reminiscent of tree-throw holes found elsewhere on site. However, its regularity and proximity to a N-S linear which also has peripheral features may suggest this to be an anthropogenic pit.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/irregular/concave	0.95	0.7		0.19
1031	Tertiary deposit	1030		Tertiary fill event. Deposit much like other tree-throw hole fills meaning that there is no horizontal lamination, therefore may have formed through similar processes		0.75	0.44		0.19
1032	Pit			Cut to a circular feature, possibly a pit. Location is within the vicinity of a N/S ditch and a number of other discrete features such as [1030]. This collectively may indicate localised activity surrounding the ditch/linear albeit minor.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	0.74	0.72		0.31
1033	Tertiary deposit	1032		Tertiary phase natural backfill event to a circular feature [1032]. Resemblance to fills of tree-throw holes as found elsewhere on site (mixed, inclusion spread, vertical activity…). Therefore, it can be assumed that similar processes in effect.		0.72	0.36		0.31
1034	Posthole			Its steepness and deepness suggest a posthole cut, as well as the narrowness at the base. It also has much better-defined edges than the natural features in the area.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave	1.08	0.76		0.69
1035	Backfill	1034		Possible backfill around a posthole due to redeposited natural and organic/water contamination mostly in the centre of the fill.		1.08	0.37		0.4
1036	Secondary fill	1034		Possible silting up of posthole due to the fine grain of the deposit. May be filling up a recut around posthole.		0.6	0.37		0.31

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1037	Ditch		1882	Recut possible of north-south aligned ditch [1041]. Recut of eastern side of [1041] indicated by slight contrast of fitch fills and small ridge of natural at the base of linear. Re-cutting of the ditch was probably necessary due to the sandy geology and t	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	35	2.4		0.45
1038	Primary fill	1037		Initial silting- thought to represent primary silting deposit of ditch recut [1039]. Gradual silting by weathering/ erosion. No dating evidence.		1	1.2		0.12
1039	Secondary fill	1037		Deposit thought to represent gradual silting of ditch recut [1037] by weathering/erosion of sides and bank. No dating evidence. Inclusions within deposit possibly indicate bank existed to east of linear.		1	2.4		0.2
1040	Secondary fill	1037		Deposit thought to represent continued gradual silting by weathering/ erosion of ditch recut [1037].		1	2.2		0.2
1041	Ditch		1882	N-S linear ditch - possible enclosure/ boundary ditch. Date unclear at this stage, continuing beyond southern limits of trench, possible terminal and then continuation to north - indicating probable entrance. Recut of ditch [1037] is thought to truncate e	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	35	1.64		0.3
1042	Primary fill	1041		Thought to represent initial primary silting deposit of N-S ditch [1041]. Probably by trample, erosion/ weathering. No dating.		1	1.36		0.12
1043	Secondary fill	1041		Secondary fill of N-S linear ditch [1041]. Appears to represent gradual silting deposit by erosion/ weathering. East side truncated by recutting of ditch [1037]. No dating evidence.		1	1.58		0.3
1044	Tree-throw hole			Cut to a comparatively large, irregular feature surmised to be a tree-throw hole. The deeper and larger eastern extent versus its narrow and mixed/diffused western extent plays to the typical asymmetrical profile expected.	Varied/irregular/flat	2.2	2.15		0.27
1045	Tertiary deposit	1044		Tertiary phase natural backfill event, consistent with the fill of other natural features. Mid-dark colour could be explained by a topsoil mix suggesting deposition peri-/post- tree removal.		2.2	1.15		0.27
1046	Secondary fill	1044		Secondary phase natural fill event of a possible tree-throw hole. Earliest deposit. Contrary to other deposit characteristics, this appears to have the same post-depositional processes enacted on it, suggesting a unique circumstance.		2.2	1.15		0.27
1047	Tree-throw hole			Due to its irregular shape it is likely to be a natural feature even though its flat base may suggest otherwise. Not illustrated.	Vertical/concave/concave	0.54	0.41		0.44

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1048	Tertiary deposit	1047		Natural feature due to possible ploughing/rooting disturbance.					
1049	Ditch		1853	Probably a ditch. Cut to an E-W aligned linear in conjunction with [1083] and [1085]. The length and (irregular) path, plus depth and relationship with other linears (see [1080] suggest a boundary ditch. Undated.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/concave	4	1.22		0.28
1050	Tertiary deposit	1049		Tertiary phase fill event to a linear cut feature [1049]. Consistent with natural processes backfilling an unmaintained ditch, perhaps because of disuse.		1.05	1.22		0.28
1051	Tertiary deposit	1049		Tertiary phase fill event of a linear cut feature [1049]. Given the colour and size of deposit. Perhaps the result of edge erosion or windblown material as a final phase prior to topsoil/ ploughsoil formation.		1.05	1.22		0.28
1052	Ditch		1850	Continuation of [1054] N-S ditch cut filled with (1055) cut through natural (1009).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/curved	12	0.7		0.3
1053	Secondary fill	1052		Fill of ditch [1052]. Continuation of fill (1055) underlying topsoil (1008).		1	0.7		0.5
1054	Ditch		1850	Southward continuation of [1052]. Filled with (1055) and cut through natural (1009).	steep (> 45deg)/ convex/curved	12	0.7		0.5
1055	Secondary fill	1054		Fill of ditch [1054] lying below topsoil (1008).		1	0.7		0.5
1056	Ditch		1849	Ditch use unclear due to the shallowness of the cut. Unclear if recutting has occurred.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.37		0.13
1057	Secondary fill	1056		Appears to be secondary fill of ditch [1056], due to presence of organic matter and similar composition to natural.					
1058	Ditch		1850	Ditch filled with (1059) cut through (1009).	steep (> 45deg)/…/curved	12	0.7		0.3
1059	Secondary fill	1058		Fill of ditch [1058] = (1053) and (1055).					
1060	Gully		1852	E gully terminal. More squared end the western terminal. Damaged by rabbit burrow in NE end along N edge obscuring N cut in section.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	12	0.47		0.21
1061	Primary fill	1060		Slumping action of bank when gully initially cut.		1.46	0.47		0.21
1062	Secondary fill	1060		Secondary fill of gully terminal [1060]. Rabbit damage to N and E.		1.46	0.46		0.21

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1063	Gully		1852	E slot in gully [1063]. Single fill (1064). Dating evidence recovered - pot.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	12	0.4		0.17
1064	Secondary fill	1063		Secondary fill of gully [1063]. Silting possible.		1.1	0.4		0.17
1065	Gully		1852	Central slot in E-W running gully. 2x fills, both secondary in nature. No dating evidence recovered.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	12	0.37		0.19
1066	Secondary fill	1065		Initial secondary fill of gully [1065]		1	0.37		0.19
1067	Secondary fill	1065		Secondary fill of gully [1065].		1	0.37		0.19
1068	Gully		1852	Terminal. West end of gully. Rounded terminal recut later by [1070].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	12	0.6		0.19
1069	Secondary fill	1068		Secondary fill of gully terminal [1068]. No dating recovered.		1.08	0.6		0.19
1070	Gully			Gully terminal recut. Western end of gully, with later recut [1070], filled with (1071). Cut secondary fill of initial terminal [1068]. Not visible in plan.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	12	0.37		0.14
1071	Secondary fill	1070		Secondary fill of gully terminal recut [1070].		1.08	0.6		0.19
1072	Ditch		1851	S ditch terminal. Rounded end with slight curve to E. 2 fills. Primary (1073) and secondary (1074). Dating evidence recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	20	0.9		0.32
1073	Primary fill	1072		Primary fill of ditch terminal [1072]. Collapse or windblown from initial cutting event.		2	0.9		0.33
1074	Secondary fill	1072		Secondary fill of ditch [1072]. Formed by series of silting events hence lenses in section.		2	0.9		0.33
1075	Secondary fill	1174		Fill of ditch [1174].					
1076	Ditch		1849	Ditch of unknown purpose.	Steep (>45deg) /concave/concave		0.38		0.33
1077	Secondary fill	1076		Fill of ditch [1076].					
1078	Ditch		1849	Boundary ditch.	Steep (>45deg) /concave/concave		0.49		0.15
1079	Secondary fill	1078		Fill of [1078]					
1080	Ditch		1882	Cut to a N-S ditch. Overall length and dimensions suggest a boundary ditch, especially given the association with other linears [1083] [1049].	Varied/stepped/concave	4	2.12		0.33

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1081	Tertiary deposit	1080		Tertiary phase fill event to a N-S aligned linear cut [1080]. Consistent with natural processes filling the cut. The colour suggesting a mix with natural, edge material.		2.46	1.74		0.37
1082	Tertiary deposit	1080		Tertiary phase fill event to a N-S linear [1080]. Deposits colour is suggesting of an organic or topsoil component - windblown? Washed material? Potential recut given contamination northbound only. But depth seems to decrease to south.		2.46	1.74		0.37
1083	Ditch		1853	Cut to a roughly E-W aligned linear, probable boundary. Its interaction with [1080] to form corner of a potential parcel of land.	steep (> 45deg)/concave/concave	4	1.84		0.37
1084	Tertiary deposit	1083		Tertiary phase fill event to a linear cut [1083]. Deposit reflects the result of natural processes - such as erosion or wash suggesting the natural material (1009) as a sakes material.		2.46	1.74		0.37
1085	Ditch		1853	Cut to a roughly E-E aligned linear, probably a boundary given length and associated features [1080]. A clear continuation of [1083].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/sloping	4	1.5		0.3
1086	Tertiary deposit	1085		Tertiary phase fill to a roughly E-W linear [1085]. Consistent with a naturally deposited material, as seen in the likes of (1081), (1084) etc. supported by characteristics shared by this natural material.		1	1.5		0.3
1087	Tertiary deposit	1085		Tertiary phase fill event. Possibly windblown/ final edge erosion given the similar colour to the surrounding natural material, however contemporary topsoil seals this deposit suggesting no erosion from this feature.		1	1.5		0.3
1088	Ditch		1881	Ditch cut filled with (1089) partially recut by [1090]	moderate (ca. 45deg)/stepped/flat	12	1.8		0.4
1089	Secondary fill	1088		Fill of ditch [1088]. No silting, windblown. Cut by partial recut [1090].		1	1.8		0.4
1090	Ditch			Partial recut of ditch [1088] through (1089) filled with (1091).	steep (> 45deg)/curved/curved	12	1.8		0.4
1091	Secondary fill	1090		Fill of recut [1090] underneath lensing and windblown layers (1092) and (1093).					
1092	Secondary fill	1090		Windblown sand layer underlying and overlying mild lensing. Underlying (1093) and overlying (1091).		1	1.8		0.02
1093	Secondary fill	1090		Sand layer blown by wind overlying lensing and (1092).		1	1.8		0.02

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1094	Secondary fill	1088		Blown layer of sand overlying (1089) and cut by [1090].		1	1.8		0.02
1095	Ditch		1854	Possible boundary ditch. Its association with other linear features in the area suggests it could be a demarcation of land.	shallow (< 45deg)/concave/concave	10	0.82		0.22
1096	Secondary fill	1095		Fill difficult to distinguish from natural probable erosion.					
1097	Ditch		1849	Ditch cut of unknown purpose. No dating evidence - boundary ditch. Likely recut several times due to the very sandy natural.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/convex		0.57		0.37
1098	Secondary fill	1097		Ditch fill appears to be secondary due to its fine-grained character compared to the natural.					
1099	Ditch		1849	Recut terminal of the ditch starting at [1056]. Recut through [1110] and [1111], presuming as they silted up.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.55		0.31
1100	Secondary fill	1099		Fill of [1099] terminal, as the increase in gravel suggests the ditch was blocked up at this point.					
1101	Ditch		1882	Probable enclosure/ boundary ditch - N-S linear. Located in western half of open area strip and currently continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation. May form large enclosure with parallel ditch located to east section suggesting truncation	shallow (< 45deg)/concave/concave		1		0.21
1102	Primary fill	1101		Primary fill of ditch [1101], thought to represent initial natural silting of feature by weathering/ erosion. No dating evidence.		2.5	1		0.14
1103	Secondary fill	1101		Secondary fill of N-S ditch [1101], thought to represent gradual silting of feature possibly by erosion/weathering of bank.		2.5	0.67		0.1
1104	Ditch		1882	Possible ditch recut identified in section, recut of N-S linear [1101]. Recut probably necessary due to quick silting by sandy geology.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1.6		0.37
1105	Primary fill	1104		Deposit thought to represent primary silting of possible ditch recut [1104]. By natural gradual silting by erosion/ weathering.		2.5	1.35		0.12
1106	Secondary fill	1104		Secondary fill of possible ditch recut [1104]. Inclusions suggest deposit may represent gradual silting of feature by erosion of bank.		2.5	1.55		0.35
1107	Ditch		1882	Possible ditch recut identified in section. Recut of east side of ditch [1101] and possible earlier recut [1104]. May also be same recut previously identified to south - [1037].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1.75		0.45

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1108	Primary fill	1107		Primary fill of ditch recut [1107]. Deposit thought to represent gradual natural silting by erosion/weathering. Possibly same deposit previously identified in recut to south (1038).		2.5	0.75		0.12
1109	Secondary fill	1107		Upper fill of ditch recut [1107] - though to represent a gradual natural silting deposit by erosion and weathering - no dating evidence. Possibly same deposit identified in previous recut to south (1039).		2.5	1.75		0.36
1110	Ditch			Ditch terminal appears to be silted up, recut by [1099], presumably to improve the width and depth of the trench.	shallow (< 45deg)/ straight/irregular		0.3		0.13
1111	Fill	1110		Fill of ditch terminal [1110] which has been recut by [1099]. Most likely a terminal due to its much higher pebble content than other fills in ditch [1056].					
1112	Ditch		1854	Ditch with single fill (1113). Dating evidence recovered. Only visible in section as disturbed by tree-throw hole to north and extensive rooting to south.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/stepped/concave	40	1.3		0.32
1113	Secondary fill	1112		Secondary fill of ditch [1112].		1.5	3.4		0.35
1114	Layer			Layer of root disturbed material. Only visible in section. Boxed as not feature - no dating evidence presumed later than ditch as it is cut by this.		1.5	3.4		0.35
1115	Tree-throw hole			Not visible in plan. Cuts northern edge of ditch [1112].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.86		0.28
1116	Primary fill	1115		Initial mixed natural and subsoil fill of tree-throw hole. Some rooting did take place.		1.5	3.4		
1117	Secondary fill	1115		Secondary fill of tree-throw hole.		1.5	3.4		
1118	Ditch		1854	E-W ditch curving north in eastern area of site. Single fill (1119). Same as [1112] to the west of this slot.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	40	0.5		0.14
1119	Secondary fill	1118		Secondary fill of ditch [1118]. Silting - gradual.		1.2	0.5		0.14
1120	Posthole			Posthole to SE of ditch terminal. Dating evidence recovered from single fill (1121).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			0.36	0.14
1121	Secondary fill	1120		Secondary fill of posthole [1120]. No post pipe or packing visible but dating evidence recovered.				0.36	0.14

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1122	Posthole			Possible posthole.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.42	0.4		0.24
1123	Secondary fill	1122		secondary fill of posthole.		0.42	0.22		0.24
1124	Ditch			NE-SW Boundary ditch filled with (1125) and (1126) and recut by [1127] [1129] and [1131].	steep (> 45deg)/ stepped/concave	20	2.1		0.4
1125	Primary fill	1124		Lower fill of ditch [1124] lying below upper fill (1126).		1	2.4		
1126	Secondary fill	1124		Upper fill of [1124] lying above lower fill (1125) and lying below recuts [1131] and [1127].		1	2.4		0.4
1127	Ditch			Partial recut of [1124] filled with (1128). Cut through original cut [1124].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/…	20	1.1		0.2
1128	Primary fill	1127		Fill of recut [1127].		1	2.4		0.4
1129	Ditch			Recut of [1124].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	20	0.22		0.15
1130	Secondary fill	1129		Fill of recut [1129].		1	2.4		0.4
1131	Ditch			Recut of ditch [1124].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	20	0.7		0.2
1132	Secondary fill	1131		Fill of recut [1131].		1	2.4		0.4
1133	Ditch		1853	Cut to a roughly E-W ditch, a continuation of [1049] [1083] and [1085].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	4	1.44		0.26
1134	Tertiary deposit	1133		Tertiary phase fill event to a possible boundary ditch [1133]. Characteristics typical on this site for natural deposition. The darker tone would suggest an organic/ topsoil component.		1.03	1.44		0.26
1135	Ditch		1847	V shaped boundary ditch.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/V-shaped	20	0.45		0.3
1136	Secondary fill	1135		Fill of ditch [1135].		1	0.45		0.3
1137	Ditch		1848	Ditch cut, boundary.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.59		0.37
1138	Secondary fill	1137		Secondary fill of ditch [1137].					0.37
1139	Ditch		1848	Possibly the end of a ditch that fell into misuse and was not continually recut unlike the section of ditch [1037] to the west.	shallow (< 45deg)/ straight/irregular	1	0.47		0.14

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1140	Secondary fill	1139		Possible waste ditch fill of [1139].					0.12
1141	Pit			Cut to an almost circular feature that does not exhibit the site typical traits of a natural feature. No datable material or indicators of use.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.76	0.7		0.26
1142	Primary fill	1141		Primary phase fill even to an oval cut [1141]. The inclusion quantity in combination with its depth suggests initial erosion, especially given the surrounding natural is more stone rich than other areas.		0.72	0.34		0.26
1143	Tertiary deposit	1141		Tertiary phase fill event to an oval feature. Characteristics similar to other deposits which has been a result of natural agency.		0.72	0.34		0.26
1144	Ditch		1847	Terminal of ditch, continuation of [1135]. Cut by modern feature.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/U-shaped	10	0.25		0.06
1145	Secondary fill	1144		Fill of [1144].		0.75	0.25		0.06
1146	Ditch		1854	Possible boundary ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1	0.64		0.22
1147	Secondary fill	1146		The natural in the NW and SW corner of the ditch was difficult to define due to uprooting.		1	0.64		0.22
1148	Ditch		1847	Terminal of ditch filled with (1149).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/irregular/irregular	12	0.5		0.15
1149	Secondary fill	1148		Fill of terminal [1148] at NE end of ditch comprising of [1144] [1135] and [1148].		1.1	0.5		0.15
1150	Ditch		1848	Ditch - boundary.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1	0.8		0.33
1151	Secondary fill	1150		Ditch fill					0.37
1152	Ditch		1846	Northern slot of ditch with a primary (1153) and secondary fill (1154). Boundary ditch with possibly associated pit 0.2 m west [1155].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	12	0.9		0.19
1153	Primary fill	1152		Primary fill of ditch [1152]. A slumping or windblown event just after the ditch was cut.		1	0.9		0.19
1154	Secondary fill	1152		Secondary fill of ditch [1152]. Silting up over time.		1	0.9		0.19

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1155	Pit			Rubbish pit with 3 deliberate fills. Dating evidence recovered. May be associated with ditch [1152] as only 0.2 m to east.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			0.66	0.46
1156	Deliberate backfill	1155		Deliberate backfill of rubbish pit [1155] sealed by two more backfill events (1157) and (1158).				0.66	0.46
1157	Deliberate backfill	1155		Deliberate backfill of rubbish pit [1155].				0.66	0.46
1158	Deliberate backfill	1155		Final deliberate backfill event of rubbish pit [1155].				0.66	0.46
1159	Ditch		1846	Boundary ditch running N-S with secondary fill (1160) and deliberate backfill (1161). Dating evidence recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	12	1		0.25
1160	Secondary fill	1159		Secondary fill of ditch [1159]. Sealed by deliberate backfill (1161) single pot fragment recovered.		2	1.17		0.25
1161	Deliberate backfill	1159		Deliberate backfill of ditch [1159] after it had silted up and done out of use, possibly to level ground.		2	1.17		0.25
1162	Ditch		1846	Southern terminal of boundary ditch. Very wide with concave base which undulates. Eastern side affected by rooting. 3 fills a secondary (1163) and 2 deliberate backfills (1164) and (1165) to flatten ground after ditch has gone out of use. All fills dated.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	12	1.5		0.31
1163	Secondary fill	1162		Secondary fill of ditch terminal, silting up. Sealed by deliberate backfill (1164).		1.4	1.5		0.31
1164	Deliberate backfill	1162		Deliberate backfill of ditch terminal (1102), sealing secondary fill (1163) to level ground after ditch had gone out of use and silted up.		1.4	1.5		0.31
1165	Deliberate backfill	1162		Deliberate backfill of ditch terminal [1162]. Levelling ground after ditch had silted up.		1.4	1.5		0.36
1166	Ditch			Cut in south by ditch [1170] which veers to the east and recut in north by [1168].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	20	0.63		0.09
1167	Secondary fill	1166		Secondary fill of ditch [1166] cut by later ditch [1170] and recut in north by [1168]. Silting event.		1.4	1.3		0.09
1168	Ditch			Recut of ditch [1166] only visible in north section. Single fill.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	20	0.34		0.09
1169	Secondary fill	1168		Secondary fill of ditch recut, silting.		1.4	1.3		0.09
1170	Ditch		1854	Cutting ditch [1166] but then veering to the east. Single silting fill (1171).		20	0.76		0.14

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1171	Secondary fill	1170		Secondary fill of ditch [1170]. Silting after end of use.		1.4	1.3		0.14
1172	Ditch		1854	Terminal of E-W boundary ditch. Some rabbit disturbance.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	20	1		0.27
1173	Secondary fill	1172		Silting up of boundary ditch.		1.55	1		0.27
1174	Ditch		1849	Ditch cut of unknown purpose. Linear boundary ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	10	0.48		0.15
1175	Pit			Small pit cut into south west edge of large pit [1181] second small pit [1178]. Approximately 0.4 m NE also cut into edge of large pit [1181], [1175] and [1178]. Possibly contemporary with smaller final recut of large pit [1188]. Relationship of the feature	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.8	0.74	0.8	0.24
1176	Fill	1175		Primary fill of pit [1175] sealed by deliberate backfill (1177).			0.74		0.24
1177	Deliberate backfill	1175		Upper fill of pit [1175] seals primary (1176). Deliberate backfill of pit with broken pot and rubbish.			0.74		0.24
1178	Pit			Small circular pit cut into West edge of pit [1181]. Likely related to small pit [1175]. Part of a series of pits and pit recuts in area.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.35
1179	Primary fill	1178		Primary fill of pit [1178] sealed by deliberate backfill (1180).		2.56			0.66
1180	Deliberate backfill	1178		Upper fill of pit [1178]. Deliberate backfill and rubbish material. Seals primary (1179).		2.56			0.66
1181	Pit			Large circular rubbish pit recut twice [1186] and [1188]. Also cut by 2 small pits [1178] and [1175]. Probably contemporary with recut [1188] on west and southwest edge.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.66
1182	Primary fill	1181		Primary fill of pit [1181] sealed by deliberate backfill (1183).		2.56			0.66
1183	Deliberate backfill	1181		Seals primary fill (1182), sealed by secondary deposition material (1184). One of several layers of deliberate backfill within rubbish pit [1181].		2.58			0.66
1184	Secondary fill	1181		Period of silting after deliberate backfill event (1183), sealed by next deliberate backfill event (1185). Part of a series of similar events within large rubbish pit [1181].		2.58			0.66
1185	Deliberate backfill	1181		Upper fill of large rubbish pit [1181] before recutting event [1186]. Cut on E edge by [1178] small pit and SE edge [1175]. Thought to be contemporary with large pit recut [1188].		2.58			0.66

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1186	Pit			Re-cutting event of large rubbish pit [1181] which contains several deliberate dumping and silting events up to (1185). At which point the pit was re-dug by [1186] which was subsequently re-dug again as [1188].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.3
1187	Deliberate backfill	1186		Single backfill event of pit [1186] recut of [1181] cut by 3rd recut [1188].		2.58			0.66
1188	Pit			Small layer at base of small pit [1188] cut into top of earlier pit [1186] also a recut of original large pit [1181]. Thought to be contemporary with two adjacent small pits for rubbish located to east and south east [1178] and [1175].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.022	0	1.02	0.29
1189	Deliberate backfill	1188		small deposit of charcoal - silty material as base of pit, recut [1188] sealed by deliberate backfill (1190).		2.58			0.66
1190	Deliberate backfill	1188	1860	Upper fill of pit [1188] seals earlier deliberate backfill (1189).		2.58			0.66
1191	Ditch			Ditch [1191] terminating in [1193]. Terminates to north, at south turns east to form enclosure.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	12	0.3		0.1
1192	Secondary fill	1191		Single fill of ditch [1191].		1	0.3		0.1
1193	Ditch		1860	Cut of ditch terminal - northern. Continuation of [1191] to south. Filled with (1194).	shallow (< 45deg)/ stepped/irregular	12	0.8		0.25
1194	Secondary fill	1193		Single fill of ditch [1193].		1	1.1		0.25
1195	Ditch		1860	Terminal. Short segment of broadly E-W ditch, this is north terminal [1226] is south.	Vertical/concave/concave	1.6	0.31		0.25
1196	Secondary fill	1195		Secondary fill of ditch terminal		1.6	0.26		0.25
1197	Pit			Possible rubbish pit. 0.7 m north of [1202]. Dating evidence recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave			0.82	0.18
1198	Primary fill	1197		Slumping event of material taken during initial cutting event.				0.82	0.18
1199	Deliberate backfill	1197		Deliberate backfill of pit with residue from fire.				0.82	0.18
1200	Root	1197		This is possibly a root cutting across the section. However, it may also be a windblown event. However due to the similarities of fills (1201) and (1199) I believe it is a root.				0.82	0.18
1201	Deliberate backfill	1197		Possibly same as (1199) that has been divided by a root or may be a separate backfill event with fire residue.				0.82	0.18

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1202	Pit			Pit 0.7 m south of pit [1197]. No dating evidence recovered. Use unknown, possible rubbish pit.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave			1.1	0.29
1203	Primary fill	1202		Primary fill of pit. Eastern slumping of material. Sealed by (1204).				1.1	0.29
1204	Secondary fill	1202		Secondary fill of pit, sealing primary fill, some charcoal flecking showing burning activity in vicinity but not concentrated enough to suggest deliberate backfill.				1.1	0.29
1205	Secondary fill	1202		Silting up of pit after disuse. No dating evidence.				1.1	0.29
1206	Ditch		1856	Western terminal of E-W ditch, somewhere on site. Assume continues east. Other evidence of organic growth that have obscured the original boundaries.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/irregular		1.07		0.21
1207	Secondary fill	1206		Ditch terminal fill infused with organic growth commonly found in the end of ditches.					0.21
1208	Ditch		1859	Possible ditch terminal [1208] although the depth varies as in the section the depth is 0.17 m, the terminal slot reaches 0.52 m in other places. This could be due to water action. Terminal of a broadly N-S ditch.	steep (> 45deg)/ irregular/concave		0.66		0.17
1209	Secondary fill	1208		Secondary fill of ditch - single, no finds.		1.5	0.66		0.17
1210	Ditch		1859	NE-SW ditch cut through natural (1009). Filled with (1211) and cut by [1212] on opposing E-W alignment.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave	5	0.7		0.3
1211	Secondary fill	1210		Single fill of ditch [1210] cut by ditch [1212].		1.1	0.3		0.3
1212	Ditch		1860	Ditch cut through natural (1009) and cutting ditch [1210]. Filled with (1213), (1214) and (1215).	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave	10	1.4		0.5
1213	Secondary fill	1212		Secondary fill of ditch [1212].		1.1	0.9		0.5
1214	Secondary fill	1212		Secondary fill of [1212] overlying lower fill (1215) and sealed by upper fill (1214).		1.1	0.9		0.5
1215	Tertiary deposit	1212		Tertiary fill of [1212].		1.1	0.9		0.5
1216	Ditch		1856	Shallow ditch cut of unknown purpose running parallel to [1218] to north. Cut by small gully [1220] between both.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/irregular		0.7		0.2
1217	Secondary fill	1216		Secondary fill due to its difference from the natural.					0.2

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1218	Ditch		1860	Ditch cut of unknown purpose E-W boundary forming enclosure, entire site is made up of enclosure ditches.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.8		0.37
1219	Secondary fill	1218		Secondary fill of [1218], possibly a waste ditch due to its depth.			0.45		0.1
1220	Gully			Gully/ shallow ditch - recut of [1216] and [1218]. Truncated by ploughing.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/irregular		0.22		0.23
1221	Secondary fill	1220		Secondary fill of [1220].					0.23
1222	Ditch		1856	Ditch cut of unknown purpose. Has been cut of the north side by [1224] ditch. E-W arm of large rectangular enclosure.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat	0	0		0.15
1223	Secondary fill	1222		Fill cut by [1224].					0.15
1224	Ditch		1860	Ditch of unknown purpose (possibly waster) cutting through [1222] on the way to [1212]. Recut boundary ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1	1.13		0.1
1225	Primary fill	1224		Primary fill of ditch.		1	0.31		0.11
1226	Ditch			Ditch terminal, southern end of short segment of N-S linear ditch, opposing termini [1195].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.1	0.37		0.22
1227	Secondary fill	1226		Secondary fill.		1.1	0.37		0.22
1228	Secondary fill	1218		Possibly secondary fill of a waste ditch. Upper fill of ditch [1218] seals primary (1219).					
1229	Secondary fill	1224		Secondary ditch fill. Upper fill of ditch [1224] seals primary (1225).		1	0.74		0.25
1230	Ditch		1882	N-S ditch cut by later E-W running ditch [1234]. 3 secondary fills. No dating evidence.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	40	1.5		0.25
1231	Secondary fill	1230		Silting of N-S ditch [1230]. Sealed by (1232), no dating evidence.		1.7	0.72		0.25
1232	Secondary fill	1230		Silting of ditch [1230]. Sealed by (1233), no dating evidence.		1.7	0.72		0.25
1233	Secondary fill	1230		Final silting of ditch [1230]. Sealed by subsoil. Cut by N-S [1234], no dating evidence.		1.7	0.72		0.25
1234	Ditch		1860	E-W ditch, cutting N-S ditch [1230]. Filled with 5 fills. Dating evidence recovered (1237) pot fragment.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	40	2		0.63

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1235	Primary fill	1234		Primary fill of ditch. More apparent in W. section as appears large slip of material back into ditch occurred, but only filled less than 0.50 mm in E. section.		1.4	0.9		0.63
1236	Secondary fill	1234		Secondary fill of ditch. Small silting event carrying some charcoal inclusions.		1.4	0.9		0.63
1237	Secondary fill	1234		Secondary fill, through silting of ditch [1234] 1x pot fragment recovered.		1.4	0.9		0.63
1238	Secondary fill	1234		Silting event in ditch [1234] after it went out of use.		1.4	0.9		0.63
1239	Secondary fill	1234		Final silting of ditch [1234].		1.4	0.9		0.63
1240	Ditch			Terminal of NE-SW ditch filled with (1241) cut by [1310].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/irregular	8	0.6		0.2
1241	Secondary fill	1240		Single fill of [1240].		1.5	0.6		0.2
1242	Ditch		1882	Shallow ditch that has been cut and disturbed by a tree-throw hole. N-S ditch [1242], cut on West edge by tree-throw hole, continues N and S 15 m+.	Varied/straight/flat		1.4		0.32
1243	Secondary fill	1242		Single secondary fill of ditch [1242] which is cut/ disturbed by a tree-throw hole [1245].		1	2.6		0.32
1244	Tertiary deposit	1245		Fill of tree-throw hole.		2.6	0.13		0.22
1245	Tree-throw hole			Tree-throw hole which has cut into a N-S running ditch [1242].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/irregular/irregular	1.9	0.32		0.22
1246	Secondary fill	1245		Fill of tree-throw hole which has cut into a S-N running ditch [1242].		1.2	0.13		0.22
1247	Gully		1884	Western terminal of a segmented gully boundary. Approximately 2 m from another E-W gully. Single secondary fill, dating evidence recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	7	0.54		0.08
1248	Secondary fill	1247		Secondary fill, silting up after gully has gone out of use.		1.04	0.54		0.08
1249	Gully		1884	Eastern terminal of segmented gully. Single secondary fill (1250). 2.5 m west of gully terminal [1257]. Part of possible contemporary feature.	steep (> 45deg)/concave/undulating	7	0.95		0.09
1250	Secondary fill	1249		Secondary fill of gully terminal [1249]. Due to deep ploughing some of the fill and natural has been disturbed.		0.91	0.95		0.09

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1251	Gully		1856	Shallow gully running E-W. Terminates to east circa 5 m as [1253].	shallow (< 45deg)/ straight/concave		0.75		0.15
1252	Secondary fill	1251		Secondary fill of gully running E-W.		1	0.8		0.15
1253	Gully		1856	E terminal of gully running E-W. May have been damaged from ploughing and continues further east.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		0.5		0.12
1254	Secondary fill	1253		Secondary fill of gully running E-W. Possible damage of the feature from ploughing seen by irregular shape of terminal.		1.5	0.5		0.12
1255	Gully			Shallow gully running E-W. Possibly some disturbance from roots or ploughing shown by the irregular base.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/irregular		1		0.13
1256	Secondary fill	1255		Secondary fill of gully running E-W. Possibly disturbed by ploughing or roots shown by the irregular base.		1.5	1		0.13
1257	Gully			W terminal of gully which ends further east of this slot [1255]. Feature possibly disturbed by roots.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.6		0.2
1258	Secondary fill	1257		Secondary fill of gully. Located within close proximity to another gully feature [1323].		1.4	0.6		0.2
1259	Ditch		1855	Possible boundary ditch. Large E-W boundary ditch forming rectangular enclosure. Contained several recuts [1261] and [1264].	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave		1		0.48
1260	Primary fill	1259		Basal fill of ditch [1259] cut by recut of ditch [1261].		1.56	1		0.53
1261	Ditch		1855	Recut of original ditch [1259]. This ditch itself is recut by [1264].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1		0.53
1262	Primary fill	1261		Base fill of ditch [1261] sealed by (1263).		1.56	1		0.53
1263	Secondary fill	1261		Upper fill of [1261], seals primary (1262) cut by recut of ditch [1264].		1.56	1		0.53
1264	Ditch		1855	Recut - final of original ditch [1249], recut as [1261 before this final recut [1264].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0	0		0.32
1265	Secondary fill	1264		Single fill of ditch recut [1264].		1.56	1		0.53
1266	Ditch		1855	Ditch terminal, continuation of [1259]. Cut through (1009) natural. Filled with (1267), (1268) and (1269). Cut by recut [1270].	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave	30	1.2		0.55

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1267	Primary fill	1266		Primary fill of [1266] ditch terminal. Underlying secondary fill (1268).		1	1.2		0.55
1268	Secondary fill	1266		Secondary fill of ditch [1266. above primary fill (1267) and below (1269).		1	1.2		0.55
1269	Secondary fill	1266		Upper secondary fill of [1266]. Lying above (1268) and cut by recut [1270].		1	1.4		0.3
1270	Ditch			Eastern partial recut of [1266] through upper secondary fill (1269) filled with (1271).	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave	30	0.5		0.3
1271	Secondary fill	1270		Secondary fill of ditch recut [1270] in original feature ditch [1266].		1.1	1.4		0.55
1272	Pit			Cut of earlier small pit.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			1.06	0.15
1273	Deliberate backfill	1272		Backfill of small pit [1272].				1.06	0.15
1274	Deliberate backfill	1272		Probable dump of waste material.				1.06	0.15
1275	Redeposited natural			Possibly natural that has been churned up due to ploughing.				1.06	0.15
1276	Deliberate backfill			Dump of charcoal material.				1.06	0.15
1277	Deliberate backfill			Upper fill of pit.				1.06	0.15
1278	Ditch		1857	Large E-W ditch forming rectangular enclosure. Recut by [1278]	…/concave/concave	10	1.1		0.36
1279	Primary fill	1278		Basal fill of ditch [1278] sealed by (1280).		1.3	0.8		0.1
1280	Secondary fill	1278		Upper fill of ditch [1278] cut by later recut [1281].			0.7		0.16
1281	Ditch		1857	Recut of E-W ditch, original E-W ditch [1278]. Recut along southern edge, only N edge survived. No dating from either.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	10	1.04		0.31
1282	Primary fill	1281		Basal fill of ditch [1282] sealed by (1283).					
1283	Secondary fill	1281		Upper fill of ditch recut [1281] seals primary fill (1282).			1.04		0.21
1284	Ditch		1857	Cut of N-S ditch - possibly contemporary with parallel ditch [1287] to east. Both cut by large recut [1290]. So, relationship remains unknow [1287] could also be original ditch cut or recut.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	10	0.55		0.18
1285	Primary fill	1284		Basal fill of ditch [1284] shallow deposit, sealed by secondary (1286).			0.35		0.03

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1286	Secondary fill	1284		Upper fill of ditch [1284]. Seals primary fill (1287) cut by ditch recut [1290] along eastern edge so full extents of this feature are unknown.			0.5		0.1
1287	Ditch		1857	Cut of linear ditch. Truncated by ditch 1290. Full extent unknown.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/U-shaped		0.31		0.39
1288	Primary fill	1287		Basal fill of ditch [1287] sealed by (1289).					
1289	Secondary fill	1287		Upper fill of ditch [1287] cut by recut [1290].					
1290	Ditch		1857	Recut of ditch [1284] west [1287] east.	Steep – Stepped/ stepped/concave		1.4		0.43
1291	Primary fill	1290		Basal fill of ditch [1290] sealed by (1292).					
1292	Secondary fill	1290		Upper fill of ditch [1290]. Seals (1291) primary.					
1293	Ditch		1857	N-S ditch, cut by E-W ditch terminal [1296].	Varied/concave/concave	30	1.2		0.22
1294	Primary fill	1293		Basal fill of ditch [1293] sealed by secondary (1295).					0.05
1295	Secondary fill	1293		Upper fill of ditch [1293] cut by E-W ditch [1296].					0.2
1296	Ditch		1857	Terminal cutting earlier N-S ditch [1293] also terminating here. Runs E-W.	shallow (< 45deg)/concave/concave	10	1.4		0.48
1297	Primary fill	1296		Basal fill of ditch terminal [1296] sealed by (1298).					0.2
1298	Secondary fill	1296		Upper fill of ditch terminal [1296] seals primary (1297).					0.3
1299	Pit			Pit of unknown purpose, regular and no archaeological components were found.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	3.2	1.6		0.45
1300	Secondary fill	1299		Secondary fill.					
1301	Pit			Possible waste pit due to charcoal and flint chips resent in (1303) and pit shape.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	2.25	2		0.52
1302	Primary fill	1301		Primary fill of the pit due to its similarities to natural and lack of archaeological remains compared to (1303).			0.99		0.49
1303	Secondary fill	1301		Secondary waste fill.				0.8	0.49

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1304	Ditch		1855	Western ditch terminal - heavily disturbed by rabbits.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/irregular/irregular		0.7		0.2
1305	Secondary fill	1304		Fill of ditch terminal [1304].					0.15
1306	Ring ditch		1885	Appears to be part of a ring ditch, unclear to what purpose. Probable temporary shelter/ storage building.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/flat		0.85		0.07
1307	Secondary fill	1306		Fill of cut in ring ditch [1306].					0.07
1308	Ring ditch		1885	Terminal, of ring ditch of an unknown purpose with [1306].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	1.4	0.8		0.1
1309	Secondary fill	1308		Fill of Ditch [1308].					0.1
1310	Ditch		1860	N-S boundary ditch, parallel to [1314]. Has three secondary fills - dating recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	40	1.15		0.21
1311	Secondary fill	1310		Pebbly secondary fill probably washed in during silting event.		1	1.15		0.21
1312	Secondary fill	1310		Secondary fill caused by silting up of ditch after use.		1	1.15		0.21
1313	Secondary fill	1310		Final secondary fill of ditch [1310]. Caused by silting or windblown events.		1	1.15		0.21
1314	Ditch		1882	N-S running ditch 1.9 m west of ditch [1310] running parallel. 2 secondary fills, dating evidence recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	40	1.4		0.36
1315	Secondary fill	1314		Silting up of boundary ditch [1314] after gone out of use.		1	1.4		0.36
1316	Secondary fill	1314		Silting up of ditch [1314] after gone out of use.		1	1.4		0.36
1317	Ditch		1881	Cut of ditch [1317] filled with (1318) and (1319). Recut by [1320].	shallow (< 45deg)/ stepped/concave	10	1.3		0.25
1318	Primary fill	1317		Primary fill of [1317] lying underneath (1319).		1	2		0.5
1319	Secondary fill	1317		Secondary fill of [1317] lying above (1318) and cut by [1320].		1	2		0.5
1320	Ditch			Recut of ditch [1317] filled with (1321) and (1322). Cut through [1317], (1318) and (1319).	shallow (< 45deg)/ stepped/flat	10	1.3		0.3
1321	Primary fill	1320		Primary fill of recut [1320] lying below (1322).		1	2		0.5
1322	Secondary fill	1320		Secondary fill of [1320] lying above primary fill (1321) and below topsoil (1008).		1	2		0.5

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1323	Gully		1865	Shallow E-W gully possibly disturbed by root action or ploughing.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/irregular/irregular		0.9		0.12
1324	Secondary fill	1323		Secondary fill of shallow gully probably formed through silting or weathering.		1.4	0.9		0.12
1325	Ditch		1860	Boundary ditch cutting shallow E-W ditch [1327].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	40	0.8		0.29
1326	Secondary fill	1325		Silting of boundary ditch [1325].		1	0.46		0.29
1327	Ditch		1856	Shallow E–W gully cut by ditch [1325] as it turns from N–S to E–W, single fill (1328).	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	30	0.8		0.04
1328	Secondary fill	1327		Secondary fill of boundary ditch [1327].		1.3	0.37		0.04
1329	Ditch		1865	Cut of ditch, truncated by ditches 1388 and 1815. Full extent unknown.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	10	3		0.7
1330	Ditch		1857	E-W section of ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.59	1		0.34
1331	Secondary fill	1330		Secondary fill of ditch 1330.		1.59	1		0.34
1332	Ditch		1857	Ditch running E-W.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		1.3		0.26
1333	Secondary fill	1332		Secondary fill of ditch likely formed through silting or weathering.		1.4	1.3		0.26
1334	Ditch		1857	Overcut ditch - vaguely boxed.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.6	1.5		0.53
1335	Primary fill	1334				1.6	1.5		0.53
1336	Ditch		1857	Recut of ditch [1334].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.6	1.5		0.53
1337	Primary fill	1336				1.6	1.5		0.53
1338	Secondary fill	1336				1.6	1.5		0.53
1339	Secondary fill	1336				1.6	1.5		0.53

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1340	Gully		1851	Gully with curved terminal. Probable boundary, but no other features appear to be directly associated.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	18	0.84		0.23
1341	Secondary fill	1340		Secondary fill of gully [1340]. Silting up after gone out of use.		0.08	0.84		0.23
1342	Gully		1851	NW terminal of gully [1341]. Single silting fill (1343). No dating evidence recovered.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	18	0.58		0.16
1343	Secondary fill	1342		Silting of gully terminal [1342] after gone out of use.		1.06	0.58		0.16
1344	Ditch		1857	Ditch running E-W which has been recut [1346] and is also cut by a pit [1348].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat		1.6		0.32
1345	Secondary fill	1344		Secondary fill of ditch possibly formed through silting. This fill is the cut by [1346] when the ditch was recut.		1.5	1.6		0.32
1346	Ditch		1857	This is a recut of ditch [1344]. As the ditch filled through silting, etc. it was recut to be reused.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		1.28		0.34
1347	Secondary fill	1346		Secondary fill of recut ditch probably formed through silting or weathering.		1.5	1.6		0.34
1348	Pit			Shallow pit cut into the fill of an E-W running ditch (1347) [1346].	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/flat		0.55		0.11
1349	Secondary fill	1348		Secondary fill of pit. Possibly intentional due to charcoal present but likely formed through silting/ weathering.		1.5	1.6		0.34
1350	Ditch			E-W running ditch, with single secondary fill. Later recut by ditch [1352]. Probably as silted up and boundary still in use. Parallel to ditch 8 m north.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	40	0.7		0.36
1351	Secondary fill	1350		Secondary fill of ditch [1350] cut by later recut [1352].		1.3	1.3		0.36
1352	Ditch			Recut of ditch due to boundary silting up. Continues noticeably to west but not visible in plan to east but is in section.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	40	0.7		0.28
1353	Secondary fill	1352		Secondary fill of ditch recut [1352]. Silted up after use.		1.3	1.3		0.36
1358	Ditch		1857	E-W ditch filled with (1359) and (1360), no finds.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.65	1		0.35
1359	Primary fill	1358				1.65	1		0.35
1360	Secondary fill	1358				1.65	1		0.35

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1361	Ditch			Northern terminal with 2 secondary fills (1362) and (1363). Later recut, probably due to silting up by [1364].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	20	1.36		0.25
1362	Secondary fill	1361		Secondary fill, due to silting of ditch terminal [1361]. Cut by later recut [1364].		2.2	1.36		0.25
1363	Secondary fill	1361		Final silting of ditch [1361]. Cut by recut [1364]		2.2	1.36		0.25
1364	Ditch			Recut of ditch terminal [1361], cutting 2 secondary fills (1362) (1363). 2 secondary fills of its own (1365) (1366).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	2.2	0.65		0.23
1365	Secondary fill	1364		Secondary fill due to silting of ditch recut [1364].		2.2	1.36		0.25
1366	Secondary fill	1364		Final silting up of ditch recut [1364].		2.2	1.36		0.23
1367	Ditch		1881	Ditch cut filled with (1368) and cut by recut [1369].	steep (> 45deg)/ stepped/V- shaped	10	1.7		0.5
1368	Secondary fill	1367				2	1.7		0.5
1369	Ditch			Recut of ditch [1367] cut through natural and earlier fill (1368). Filled with primary fill (1370) and secondary (1371).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	10	1		0.5
1370	Primary fill	1369				2	4		0.5
1371	Primary fill	1369		Primary fill of ditch recut [1369] lying below secondary fill (1371).		2	1.6		0.5
1372	Cut			Posthole or small pit, 1 fill with no dating evidence. Not near any features.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat			0.45	0.16
1373	Secondary fill	1369		Secondary fill of recut [1369] lying below topsoil.				0.45	0.16
1374	Posthole			Posthole. Single fill (1375)	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave			0.45	0.12
1375	Secondary fill	1374		Secondary fill of posthole.				0.45	0.12
1376	Posthole			Eastern 1 of 2, some plough damage.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			0.52	0.18
1377	Secondary fill	1376						0.52	0.18
1378	Pit			Small domestic rubbish pit, containing two events of deliberate backfill.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat	0.6	0.56	0.6	0.28

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1379	Deliberate backfill	1378		Domestic waste fill of [1378] sealed by deliberate backfill (1380). Pit infill stage.					0.28
1380	Deliberate backfill	1378		Upper fill of pit [1378]. Seals deliberate dump of waste material (1379).					0.28
1381	Pit			Rubbish pit. Small pit full of D.B.F (1382) burnt material, followed by (1383) to seal. Some red discolouration to sand but was not enough for *in situ* burning?	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.7	0.72	0.72	0.23
1382	Deliberate backfill	1381		Dump of burnt material in pit [1381] sealed by (1383).			0.53	0.72	0.13
1383	Deliberate backfill	1381		Deliberate backfill sealing burnt dip (1382) upper fill of pit [1381].			0.72		0.08
1385	Primary fill	1329		Primary fill of initial feature cut by recut.		1	4		0.7
1386	Ditch			Cut of linear ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	10	1.23		0.2
1387	Secondary fill	1386		Secondary fill of recut [1386] lying over fill (1385) in ditch cut [1329] and under possible pit cut [1388] and later ditch recut [1815].		1	1.23		0.7
1388	Ditch			Recut of possible pit containing fill (1389) and cut through natural, [1386] and (1387) - ditch recut and fill and [1329] and (1385). Original feature and primary fill.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	10	0.75		0.5
1389	Secondary fill	1388		Fill of ditch recut/ possible pit [1388]. Cut by [1815] and [1817].		1	4		0.7
1390	Ditch		1864	E-W boundary ditch, short segment, terminates to west as [1392]. Cut at east by N-S ditch [1399].	Varied/concave/concave	6	0.66		0.22
1391	Secondary fill	1390		Single fill of ditch [1390]. No finds recovered, fairly sterile.		1.2	0.66		0.22
1392	Ditch		1864	Western terminal of short (6 m) long length of linear, cut by N-S ditch [1399]. At eastern terminal, forms possible rectangular enclosure.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	6	0.76		0.23
1393	Secondary fill	1392		Single fill of ditch terminal [1392] fairly sterile, rapid fill.		1.5	0.76		0.23
1394	Ditch		1844	E-W running ditch - single fill (1395) dated pot. Cut by later recut ditch [1396] with 2 fills.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	40	0.86		0.38
1395	Secondary fill	1394		Secondary fill of ditch [1394]. Cut by later recut. Silting event.		1.8	0.86		0.38
1396	Ditch		1844	Recut of E-W ditch with 2 fills 1 secondary and 1 deliberate	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	40	0.86		0.25

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1397	Secondary fill	1396		Secondary fill of ditch [1394]. Cut by later recut. Silting event.		1.8	0.86		0.38
1398	Deliberate backfill	1396		Deliberate backfill using rubbish from fire. Possibly still hot as and to bottom of fill reddened. Animal bone and fired clay recovered.		1.8	0.86		0.38
1399	Ditch		1863	Northern terminal of ditch [1399] filled with (1400). Same as slot to south [1405] and southern terminal [1409] cuts small EW ditch [1390] [1392] at centre.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	12	0.78		0.33
1400	Secondary fill	1399		Single fill of ditch terminal [1399].		1.6	0.78		0.33
1401	Cremation burial (uncertain type)			Cut for cremation, shallow with difficult to see edges as immediately backfilled.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat			0.36	0.09
1402	Deliberate backfill	1401		Deliberate backfill of natural immediately after cremation deposition.					
1403	Vessel	1401		Roman, *c.* 80% complete.					
1404	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	1401		Cremation related deposit. Roman					
1405	Ditch		1863	Linear ditch, NE/SW. Cuts ditch [1390] to north.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	1.4	0.6		0.14
1406	Secondary fill	1405							0.14
1407				Number not used					
1408				Number not used					
1409	Ditch		1863	SW terminal of linear ditch running NE/SW. Related to [1405] and [1407].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/flat	0.94	0.35		0.06
1410	Secondary fill	1409		Fill of ditch terminal [1409]					0.06
1411	Cremation burial (uncertain type)			Dated pottery recovered. Possibly once an urned cremation and due to rooting the urn has been disturbed. None appeared directly in relation to burned bone fill (1412).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/con cave			0.4	0.07
1412	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	1411		Deposited in cut [1411]. Possibly once urned but pot has since been disturbed. Pot found in location but not directly associated with cremation remains.				0.4	0.07
1413	Pit			Small pit filled with fine, silty burnt material.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat		0.6	1.2	0.19
1414	Deliberate backfill	1413		Fine burnt deposit from small pit.					0.19

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1415	Pit			No evidence of *in situ* burning likely fire rubbish pit.	steep (> 45deg)/ stepped/flat	0.96	0.8		0.38
1416	Primary fill	1415		Primary silting event sealed by later deliberate backfill.		0.56	0.8		0.38
1417	Deliberate backfill	1415		Intentional backfill of pottery firing pit. Burnt stones and finds in this fill show its use which is evidence of nearby settlement.		0.56	0.8		0.38
1418	Pit			Initially thought to be a cremation. The pits location between intersecting ditches suggested it might have been of some significance - but was not.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.86	0.81		0.27
1419	Secondary fill	1418				0.86	0.5		0.27
1420	Pit			Pit. No dating evidence recovered but located within area of Roman activity - rooting disturbance.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			1	0.31
1421	Deliberate backfill	1420		Charcoal sandy backfill of pit [1420]. Purpose unknown - no dating evidence.				1	0.31
1422	Deliberate backfill	1420		Backfill of pit [1420] with unknown purpose. No dating evidence recovered.				1	0.31
1423	Group			Arbitrary group of closely spaced postholes [1424] [1427] [1430] and pit [1433].					
1424	Posthole			1 of 3 and pit from GRP 1423 with [1427] [1430] and pit [1433].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	0.46	0.42		0.16
1425	Primary fill	1424		Initial silting after removal of post (no post pipes). Sealed by deliberate backfill (1426).			0.13	0.46	0.04
1426	Deliberate backfill	1424		Deliberate backfill after post removal (no post pipe) seals primary silting (1425). See GRP 1423.			0.42	0.46	0.16
1427	Posthole			1 of 3 of GRP 1423 - [1424] and [1430] and pit [1433]. Filled with primary then deliberate backfill after post removal - No post pipe. See GRP sheet 1423.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	0.38	0.34	0.38	0.1
1428	Primary fill	1427		Initial silty of posthole [1427] after post removal, sealed by deliberate backfill (1429). See GRP 1423.				0.34	0.1
1429	Deliberate backfill	1427		Deliberate backfill sealing primary silting event (1428) immediately after post removal - no post pipe. See GRP 1423.				0.34	0.1
1430	Posthole			1 of 3. Part of GRP 1423 with [1424] and [1427] and pit [1433] filled with primary silting (1431) and deliberate backfill (1432) after pot removal - no post pipe - See GRP 1423.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			0.41	0.13
1431	Primary fill	1430		Initially silting of posthole [1430] after removal of post. Sealed by (1432) - deliberate backfill.					0.11

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1432	Deliberate backfill	1430		Seals primary slumping (1431) after post removal, this is deliberate backfill. No evidence for post pipe, some packing material remains *in situ*. See GRP sheet 1423.			0.41		0.13
1433	Pit			Small rubbish pit outside of postholes [1424] [1427] and [1435]. These features form GRP 1423.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/flat	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.27
1434	Primary fill	1433		Initial silting of pit [1433] shortly after dug. Sealed by deliberate backfill (1435).			0.8	0.8	0.27
1435	Deliberate backfill	1433		Deliberate backfill of rubbish pit [1433] seals primary silting (1434). Sealed by secondary silting down northern edge (1436).			0.8	0.8	0.27
1436	Secondary fill	1433		Secondary silting event sealing deliberate backfill (1435) sealed by next deliberate backfill (1437).			0.8	0.8	0.27
1437	Deliberate backfill	1433		Deliberate backfill of pit [1433] seals secondary silting event (1436).			0.8	0.8	0.27
1438	Ditch		1874	Ditch - part of field boundary.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		0		0.17
1439	Secondary fill	1438		Secondary fill of ditch [1438].		1.3	0.57		0.17
1440				Number not used.					
1441	Secondary fill	1444		Heavy root damage.		0.29	0.48		0.21
1442	Deliberate backfill	1444		Fill of pit. Amount of pot and burnt clay suggest a possible was tip, the light colour suggests erosion and windblown sands.		1	1.46		0.73
1443	Secondary fill	1444		Secondary fill of pit [1444].		1	1.46		0.73
1444	Pit			Pit, possible rubbish/ midden pit, but no bone found.	Vertical/straight/flat	1.75	1.46		0.73
1445	Pit			Small pit located at E end of site. Maybe related to feature approximately 1.5 m to north as yet undug.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.53	1.06	0.24
1446	Fill	1445		Small pit fill with one pot shard recovered. Located at E end of site possibly related to feature approximately 1.5 m to north as yet undug.					0.24
1447	Ditch			Shallow ditch in N-S 2.4 m west of parallel ditch [1449]. Cut to the north by 2 parallel E-W ditches. No dating evidence - single silting fill (1448).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	8	0.7		0.17
1448	Secondary fill	1447		Secondary fill of N-S ditch. Silting up, some rooting disturbance. No dating evidence.		1.2	0.7		0.17

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1449	Ditch			N-S ditch, parallel to [1447] 2.4 m to the West. Cut in north by 2 parallel E-W ditches. Single silting fill (1450). No dating evidence.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	8	0.84		0.25
1450	Secondary fill	1449		Silting of E-W ditch [1449]. No dating evidence recovered.		1	0.84		0.25
1451	Group			Not used (duplicated by GP1886) Group of four postholes; [1452], [1454], [1456], [1458].					
1452	Posthole		1886	Posthole - part of a group of 4 postholes.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/flat	0.5	0.4		0.2
1453	Secondary fill	1452		Fill of feature possibly formed through weathering after posthole rotted away or removed.		0.25	0.4		0.2
1454	Posthole		1886	Posthole marking entrance to roundhouse. This is part of a group of four postholes marking this area.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/flat	0.28	0.3		0.13
1455	Secondary fill	1454		Part of a group of four postholes. See group number 1451. fill from weathering after post removed or rotted away.		0.14	0.3		0.13
1456	Posthole		1886	Part of a group of four postholes aligned to signify the entrance to a roundhouse.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave	0.39	0.3		0.14
1457	Secondary fill	1456		Fill of posthole formed through weathering, etc. after post rotted away or was removed.		0.21	0.3		0.14
1458	Posthole		1886	Part of a group of four postholes	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/flat	0.22	0.25		0.08
1459	Secondary fill	1458		Fill of posthole possibly formed through weathering after the post rotted away or was removed.		0.12	0.25		0.08
1460	Ditch		1874	Enclosure ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		0.57		0.15
1461	Secondary fill	1460		Secondary fill in ditch [1460].		1.5	0.57		0.15
1462	Ditch			Ditch terminal. Heavy rooting disturbance. The south end of the ditch is covered by a walking path but continues below L.O.E.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	1.05	0.91		0.24
1463	Secondary fill	1462		Heavy root damage.		1.05	0.91		0.24
1464	Posthole			Posthole in proximity to two pits [1415].	Vertical/straight/flat	0.26	0.3		0.18
1465	Secondary fill	1464		Secondary fill of posthole probably from weathering.		0.14	0.3		0.18
1466	Ditch		1845	V-shaped ditch cut through natural (1009) and filled with secondary fill (1067).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/V-shaped	5	0.8		0.3

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1467	Secondary fill	1466		Secondary fill of ditch [1466].		1	0.8		0.3
1468	Ditch		1844	Ditch cut running parallel to cut [1470]. Cut through natural (1009) and filled with secondary fill (1469). Boundary with [1470] is highly diffuse and relationship is unknown.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/flat	5	1.1		0.2
1469	Secondary fill	1468		Fill of [1468] underlying topsoil.		1	1.8		0.2
1470	Ditch			Ditch cut through natural (1009) filled with (1471) and running parallel to ditch [1468]. Boundary with [1468] is highly diffuse and relationship is unknown.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	5	0.5		0.2
1471	Secondary fill	1470		Secondary fill of [1470] lying under topsoil.		1	1.8		0.2
1472	Pit			Small rubbish pit filled with primary silting (1473) and deliberate backfill (1474).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.63	0.63	0.24
1473	Primary fill	1472		Primary fill of small pit [1472] sealed by deliberate backfill (1474).			0.63		0.1
1474	Deliberate backfill	1472		Deliberate backfill of small pit [1472] seals primary fill (1473).			0.63	0.63	0.24
1475	Pit			Small rubbish pit filled with primary (1476) and deliberate backfill (1477).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.5	0.5	0.26
1476	Primary fill	1475		Basal fill of pit [1475] sealed by deliberate backfill.			0.5		0.26
1477	Deliberate backfill	1475		Deliberate backfill of small rubbish pit [1475] seals primary fill (1476).			0.5		0.26
1478	Pit			Small circular pit filled with deliberate backfill (1479).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat		0.74	0.74	0.13
1479	Deliberate backfill	1478		Deliberate backfill of small pit [1478].			0.74	0.74	0.13
1480	Pit			Pit of small size located in close proximity, approximately 0.10 m from stakehole [1482] and approximately 0.30 m from posthole [1484]. At E end of site	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.29	0.72	0.13
1481	Secondary fill	1480							0.13
1482	Stakehole			Double holes suggest small frame for drying/ cooking? Close proximity to pit [1480] and posthole [1484].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat		0.23	0.46	0.16
1483	Secondary fill	1482		Fill of small stakehole.					0.16
1484	Posthole			Small posthole possibly related to [1480] and [1482].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.23	0.46	0.07

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1485	Secondary fill	1484							0.07
1486	Ditch		1844	E-W ditch parallel to [1488]. Separated by 3 m. Single secondary fill (1487). Possibly forming a route to cremation area which is to the east. At 1.4 m E these ditches cut 2 parallel N-S ditches [1447] [1449].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	30	1.1		0.24
1487	Secondary fill	1486		Silting up of ditch [1486]. No dating recovered.		1	1.1		0.24
1488	Ditch		1845	Ditch cut, continuation of [1466] cutting [1447] and [1449]. Filled with (1489) and cutting (1009) natural.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	5	0.6		0.15
1489	Secondary fill	1488		Secondary fill of ditch [1488] underlying topsoil (1008).		1	0.6		0.15
1490	Ditch		1874	Boundary ditch which cuts adjacent spread (1492).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	30	0.98		0.34
1491	Secondary fill	1490		Secondary fill of ditch [1490].		0.8	0.98		0.34
1492	Spread			Charcoal rich spread cut by later ditch [1491]. Does not seem deep or consistent enough for hearth, but possible deposition of fire remains. Or fill of working hollow?				2.12	0.13
1493				Not used.					
1494	Ditch		1862	The north end of the feature was shallower than the southern end, so the cut was not distinguishable.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	20	1.21		0.14
1495	Secondary fill	1494				1.3	1.21		0.14
1496	Pit			Pit - unknown function. Rubbish pit filled with burnt fill material and pot.	Vertical/straight/flat	1.8	1.05		0.53
1497	Ditch		1862	Ditch terminal- Southern end of a possible boundary ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.07	0.53		0.17
1498	Secondary fill	1497		The base was overcut because the natural and the fill had the same type of coarse components.		1.07	0.53		0.14
1499	Fill	1496		Fill of pit, plough scar cutting [1496].		0.9	1.15		0.71
1500	Deliberate backfill	1496				0.9	1.15		0.7
1501	Secondary fill	1496		Redeposited natural - result of weathering.		0.9	1.15		0.71

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1502	Ditch			Northern terminal of a ditch running N-S. Base is slightly irregular on the West side possibly showing some damage from root or ploughing.	steep (> 45deg)/ stepped/flat		1.2		0.27
1503	Secondary fill	1502		Secondary fill of ditch likely focused through weathering.		1.56	1.2		0.27
1504	Gully		1858	Gully of base of shallow boundary ditch. Slot in NW corner where gully turns to the east. Single silting fill (1505). No dating evidence recovered.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	30	0.36		0.15
1505	Secondary fill	1504		Silting up of gully [1504]. No dating evidence recovered.		2.5	0.36		0.15
1506	Ditch		1862	Northern ditch terminal, with single silting fill (1507). Runs parallel to gully [1504] but probably not related.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	20	0.57		0.17
1507	Secondary fill	1506				1.18	0.57		0.17
1508	Gully		1858	Gully or small ditch forming part of a rectangular enclosure. Single silting fill (1508).	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	20	0.3		0.14
1509	Secondary fill	1508		Silting fill of boundary gully/ small ditch [1508].		1.02	0.3		0.14
1510	Ditch		1861	Terminal of a shallow ditch running N-S. It is on the same alignment and near another ditch [1502].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat		0.95		0.21
1511	Secondary fill	1510		Secondary fill of shallow ditch probably formed through weathering.		1.3	0.95		0.21
1512	Ditch		1858	Southern terminal turning slightly west to [1494]. The end of the terminal was difficult to define as it seemed to run into [1494].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.24		0.15
1513	Secondary fill	1512							0.15
1514	Ditch		1869	North - South boundary ditch just beyond a split forming the corner of an enclosed area.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/concave		0.79		0.31
1515	Secondary fill	1514		Collapse of E bank of ditch [1514].		1.4	0.12		0.11
1516	Secondary fill	1514		Alluvial/ colluvial deposition with mixed in topsoil. Gradual deposition within ditch [1514]. Overlying (1515).					
1517	Ditch		1859	Ditch part of field system running N/S. Cut by possible storage pit [1520].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	1.45	0.99		0.36
1518	Primary fill	1517		Fill of linear running N/S.					0.36

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1519	Secondary fill	1517							0.34
1520	Pit			Pit cut into W side of ditch [1517] that runs N/S. Possible storage pit.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave		1.3	2	0.4
1521	Secondary fill	1520		Possible storage pit.					0.4
1522	Ditch		1882	Cut of ditch through natural (1009) filled with secondary fill (1523) cut by recut [1524].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	30	1.4		0.4
1523	Secondary fill	1522		Secondary fill of ditch cut [1522] cut by later recut [1524].		1	2.8		0.4
1524	Ditch			Recut of earlier ditch [1522]. Filled with secondary fill (1525) and tertiary fill (1526). Cuts natural (1009), earlier ditch [1522] and earlier ditch secondary fill (1523). Ditch appears to narrow from 2.8 m to 1.9 m at western edge of cut [1524].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	30	1.8		0.4
1525	Secondary fill	1524		Secondary fill of [1524] ditch recut lying below tertiary fill (1526).		1	2.8		0.4
1526	Secondary fill	1524		Secondary fill of ditch recut [1524]. Lying above secondary fill (1525) and below topsoil (1008).		1	2.8		0.4
1527	Gully		1858	Gully forming roughly rectangular area filled with 1 secondary fill (1528). No dating recovered.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	40	0.3		0.13
1528	Secondary fill	1527		Secondary silting fill of gully [1527].		1.6	0.3		0.13
1529	Ditch			The ditch was overcut because the fill and natural were similar in colour. NW-SE ditch terminates to NW as [1537]. Further relationships to be added.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.05	0.24		0.15
1530	Secondary fill	1529		Single fill of ditch [1529], no dating recovered.		1.05	0.24		0.15
1531	Ditch		1869	Boundary ditch forming a corner with [1514] after separating from N-S ditch.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	0	0		0.12
1532	Secondary fill	1531		Secondary fill of ditch [1531]. Some blown in topsoil.		1.35	0.57		0.12
1533	Ditch			N-S running ditch which has been cut by a ditch running E-W [1535]. Possibly relating to field boundaries/ divisions. Same as 1552 or 1555.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat		1		0.27
1534	Secondary fill	1533		Secondary fill of shallow ditch running N-S. Fill was probably formed through weathering and was later cut through by an E-W running ditch [1535].		0.96	0.5		0.27
1535	Ditch			West terminal. E-W running ditch that has cut into a previous N-S running ditch [1533]. Could possibly represent field divisions.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat		0.96		0.31

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1536	Secondary fill	1535		Secondary fill of E-W ditch running ditch which has cut a previous N-S running ditch [1533]. Fill likely formed through weathering, etc.		0.74	0.4		0.31
1537	Ditch terminal			Cut of ditch terminal.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.05	0.14		0.11
1538	Secondary fill	1537		Fill was difficult to distinguish from the natural. Root disturbance is a possible cause.		1.05	0.44		0.11
1539	Ditch			Ditch cutting natural (1009). Filled with secondary fill (1540) cut by later recut [1541].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat	30	0.6		0.4
1540	Secondary fill	1539		Secondary fill of [1539] ditch cut. Cut by later recut [1541].		1	1.6		0.4
1541	Ditch		1871	Recut of ditch [1539]. Cut through [1539] (1540) and (1009). Along NW edge of ditch [1539].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/V-shaped	30	1.2		0.4
1542	Secondary fill	1541		Secondary fill of [1541] lying below topsoil.		1	1.6		0.4
1543	Gully		1858	Gully or shallow boundary ditch. Slot at 90 degree curve in gully located west of terminal. Creating an entry into a small rectangular enclosure. Gully continues to south.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	40	0.41		0.15
1544	Secondary fill	1543		Secondary silting of gully.		2.8	0.41		0.15
1545	Ditch		1869	Boundary ditch adjoining ditch [1547]. Forming the corner of an enclosed area at the northern extent of site.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat		0.92		0.28
1546	Secondary fill	1545		Alluvial/ colluvial gradual fill of ditch [1545].		0.92	0.45		0.19
1547	Ditch		1869	Boundary ditch adjoining ditch [1545]. Forming corner of an enclosed area beyond northern extent of site.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.52		0.14
1548	Secondary fill	1547		Alluvial/ colluvial gradual fill of [1547] ditch.		0.52	0.21		0.14
1549				Not used.					
1550	Ditch			E-W running ditch which cuts through a previous N-S running ditch [1553].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/stepped/flat		1.3		0.38
1551	Secondary fill	1550		Secondary fill of ditch running E-W. Fill was likely formed through weathering. This ditch cuts through another ditch further west that runs N-S [1533].		1	1.3		0.38

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1552	Ditch		1861	Ditch cut through (1009) natural. Filled with secondary fill (1553) and upper secondary fill (1554). Cut by recut [1555].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	30	1.2		0.3
1553	Secondary fill	1552		Secondary fill of ditch [1552] underlying upper secondary fill (1554). Cut by recut [1555].		1	1.5		0.3
1554	Secondary fill	1555		Upper secondary fill of [1552]. Overlying (1523) and cut by recut [1555].		1	1.5		0.3
1555	Ditch			Recut of ditch [1552] cut through [1552]. Lower secondary fill (1553) upper secondary fill (1554) and natural (1009). Filled with (1556).	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	30	0.9		0.15
1556	Secondary fill	1555		Secondary fill of [1555] lying below topsoil.		1	1.5		0.3
1557	Ditch		1861	Boundary ditch with deliberate dump in base (1558) of domestic rubbish and a secondary fill (1559). Cuts earlier NW-SE small ditch/gully [1608].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	30	1		0.32
1558	Deliberate backfill	1557		Domestic rubbish dump in base of E-W ditch [1557], sealed by secondary silting fill (1559). Charcoal and pot recovered.		1.4	1		0.05
1559	Secondary fill	1557		Silting up of E-W ditch [1557]. Major rooting within fill.		1.4	1		0.28
1560	Ditch			The ditch was difficult to find due to the disturbed patterns in the colour of the soil. So, it was decided to dig a ditch in the area in the hopes that the feature would be visible in the section which is why it was so overcut.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.57	1		0.21
1561	Secondary fill	1560		The fill and the natural were very disturbed in this area making them difficult to distinguish. The natural in this site has been yellow for the most part but in this area, it was a dark red colour.		1.9	1		0.39
1562	Pit			Possible storage pit cut into side of ditch [1564] on W side. Probable relation to pit [1520] also cut into west side of ditch [1517].			0.85		0.15
1563	Secondary fill	1562		Secondary fill of shallow pit cut into west side of ditch.					0.15
1564	Ditch		1859	Long ditch 25 m+ running N-S through approximately centre of site.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	0	0		0.15
1565	Secondary fill	1564		Fill of 25 m+ N/S ditch.					0.15
1566	Ditch		1868	Northern terminal of N-S segment of short ditch which turns east at south end and is cut by N-S ditch [1569].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	6	0.66		0.42

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1567	Primary fill	1566		Initial silting of ditch terminal [1566], sealed by secondary fill (1568).		1	0.5		0.09
1568	Secondary fill	1566		Upper fill of terminal [1566] seals primary (1567).					
1569	Ditch		1861	N-S ditch cutting large storage pit [1573] on western side.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	40	1.24		0.37
1570	Primary fill	1569		Initial silting up of ditch [1569] sealed by secondary (1571).		1	0.8		0.5
1571	Secondary fill	1569		Seals primary (1570), in turn sealed by upper secondary (1572), fill of N-S ditch [1569].		1	1.08		0.21
1572	Secondary fill	1569		Upper fill of ditch [1569] seals earlier secondary (1571).					
1573	Pit			Large oval storage pit with steep and occasional undercutting sides and flat base, 1 of 2 large storage pits in area, cut along eastern edge by N/S ditch [1569].	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/flat	3.14	1.3		0.85
1574	Primary fill	1573		Initial silting sealed by secondary deposition (1575) fill of large disused storage pit [1573].			1.3		0.85
1575	Secondary fill	1573		Seals primary fill (1574) sealed by secondary deposition (1576) fill of large disused storage pit (1573).			1.3		0.85
1576	Secondary fill	1573		Seals secondary deposition (1575) in turn sealed by primary (1577) down west edge only. Fills of disused storage pit [1573].			1.3		0.85
1577	Primary fill	1573		Erosion of west edge after disuse, seals secondary deposition (1576). Sealed by secondary deposition (1578). All fills of large pit [1573].			1.3		0.85
1578	Secondary fill	1573		Secondary deposition, seals primary (1577) in turn sealed by (1579). Fills of disused storage pit (large) [1573].			1.3		0.85
1579	Primary fill	1573		Erosion of west edge, seals secondary deposition (1578) sealed by secondary deposition (1580). Fills of pit [1573].			1.3		0.85
1580	Secondary fill	1573		Upper fill of disused storage pit [1573], seals primary fill (1579) and several others. Cut by later N/S boundary ditch [1569]. See [1573] for location and [1569] for section.		3.14	1.3		0.85
1581	Ditch		1868	Northern ditch terminal of N/S ditch	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	6	1.2		0.57
1582	Primary fill	1581		Basal fill of ditch terminal [1581]. Sealed by secondary (1583).		1	0.42		0.05
1583	Secondary fill	1581		Seals primary (1582) in turn sealed by primary silting down western edge only (1584).		1.6	0.8		0.17

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1584	Primary fill	1581		Rapid silting from w edge only, seals secondary fill (1583) and sealed by secondary deposition (1585).		1	0.6		0.14
1585	Secondary fill	1581		Upper fill of ditch terminal [1581] seals (1584).		6	1.2		0.33
1586	Pit			Large sub circular storage pit, possibly cut through shallow ditch GP1887, similar large pit [1573] approx.. 20 m to west			1.4	2.8	0.75
1587	Secondary fill	1586		Top fill of large pit with 2 layers beneath. Small gully runs from N/E side of pit.					0.25
1588	Secondary fill	1586		2nd of 3 layers of large pit. Mostly fine sand but has small number of stones >5 mm in diameter.					0.2
1589	Secondary fill	1586		3rd of 3 layers of fill of large pit [1586]. Mostly fine sand except for a very small number of minute stones and some very sparse flecks of charcoal.					0.42
1590	Secondary fill	1591		Secondary fill of small curvilinear gully NE/SW into edge of large pit. Mostly fine sand except for very small number of minute (>2 mm) stones.					0.07
1591	Gully		1887	Possible animal - shallow gully running NE/SW in curvilinear shape to edge of large pit.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/flat	1.4	1		0.07
1592	Ditch			SW ditch terminal of probable enclosure ditch at northern extent of site.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	0.8	0.91		0.28
1593	Secondary fill	1592		Secondary fill of ditch terminal [1592].		0.35	0.91		0.28
1594	Ditch			Shallow ditch running alongside a second similar ditch [1596]. It is unclear which feature is earlier, it is possible they are contemporary with each other. Recut [1596].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		1.2		0.14
1595	Secondary fill	1594		Secondary fill of ditch running NE-SW. this is alongside a second similar ditch [1596].		1.3	1.2		0.14
1596	Ditch			Ditch recut, NE-SW, alongside a second similar ditch [1594]. It is unclear which is earlier, they could possibly be contemporary to each other.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		0.68		0.16
1597	Secondary fill	1596		Secondary fill of ditch.		1.3	1.2		0.16
1600	Ditch		1887	Possible boundary ditch E-W	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.1	0.25		0.1
1601	Secondary fill	1600		The fill was very distinguishable from the yellow natural.		1.1	0.25		0.1

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1602	Ditch			South end of a possible boundary ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.2	0.91		0.18
1603	Secondary fill	1602				1.2	0.91		0.18
1604	Ditch		1861	E-W ditch. In area 3 there has been modern disturbance by animal and rooting activity. To the east cut by later pit. A gully curves round the east and runs along the north of feature.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	50	1.9		0.54
1605	Primary fill	1604		Primary fill of ditch [1604]. Slumping of removed natural possibly indicating southern bank. Not in north of feature or in eastern section.		2.8	3.1		0.54
1606	Secondary fill	1604		Silting of E-W ditch. More yellow and grey lenses can be seen in eastern section. Through rooting and animal disturbance has spread to south of feature.		2.8	3.1		0.54
1607	Deliberate backfill	1604		Deposit of domestic waste in top of out of use ditch [1604]. Probably in order to level the ground.		2.8	3.1		0.54
1608	Ditch			Small ditch or gully with single secondary fill (1609). Partly visible in plan.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat	0	0		0.07
1609	Secondary fill	1608		Secondary, silting fill event of ditch or gully.					0.07
1610	Ditch			Terminal of ditch running NE/SW. Tree-throw hole at NE side of terminal eroding edge.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.95		0.24
1611	Secondary fill	1610		Heavily rooted ditch terminal secondary fill with very few small stones.					0.24
1612	Ditch			The north end of the ditch slot showed some disturbance due to plough scars.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.25	0.61		0.12
1613	Secondary fill	1612		The difference between the natural and the fill on the north side of the ditch was somewhat difficult due to plough scar disturbance.		1.25	0.61		0.12
1614	Ditch			Ditch terminal filled with primary fill (1615) and secondary fill (1616). Feature leaves mitigation boundary to the north.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	5	0		0.3
1615	Primary fill	1614		Primary fill of [1614] underlying (1616).		1.5	0.5		0.05
1616	Secondary fill	1614		Secondary fill of [1614] overlying primary fill (1615) and underlying topsoil (1008).		1.5	1		0.3

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1617	Ditch			Eastern terminal is extremely shallow. The same plough scar can be seen on the north side of this feature as was visible in [1612].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.46		0.05
1618	Secondary fill	1329		The remainder of the terminal fill had very little coarse components while the natural has an abundant amount of flint pebbles, so it was easy to distinguish the two.		1.4	0.46		0.05
1619	Ditch		1872	E W ditch. Possibly Roman from the finds.	Steep – Stepped/ stepped/flat		1.2		0.31
1620	Secondary fill	1619		Secondary fill of E-W running ditch filled with large amounts of pottery - likely Roman.		1.4	1.2		0.31
1621	Ditch			Northern ditch terminal of N/S ditch, recut by [1624] later, stratigraphically cut by [1624]. Contained 2 fills, undated - very little of this feature survives in section only.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat		1.9		0.38
1622	Primary fill	1621		Basal fill of ditch terminal [1621] sealed by secondary (1623). Feature is cut by several others, very little surviving in section only.		1.6	1.9		0.11
1623	Secondary fill	1621		Upper fill of truncated ditch terminal [1621] cut by [1624].			0.38		0.24
1624	Ditch		1882	Ditch continues N-S. this is a recut of ditch [1621] which northern terminal is in this slot, [1621] appears to continue south completely recut by [1624] and no longer visible in plan.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave		1.3		0.6
1625	Primary fill	1624		Basal fill sealed by (1626) secondary.			0.88		0.18
1626	Secondary fill	1624		Upper fill of ditch [1624] seals primary (1625) cut by E-W ditch terminal [1627].			0.89		
1627	Ditch		1887	Eastern terminal at south end of N/S ditch - cut by small E-W ditch [1680].	Steep – Stepped/ concave/flat	10	1		0.5
1628	Secondary fill	1627		Seals primary (1632) sealed by secondary (1629) fill of terminal [1627].			0.2		0.22
1629	Secondary fill	1627		Upper fill of ditch terminal (E of N/S) [1627]. Cut by E/W terminal of small ditch [1636].		2.2	1.1		0.27
1630	Ditch		1887	Eastern terminal of small E-W linear cuts (1629) - Upper fill of earlier terminal [1627] filled with (1631).	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.5		0.21
1631	Secondary fill	1630		Single fill of small E-W ditch terminal [1630].		1.6	0.5		0.21
1632	Primary fill	1630		Primary fill, initial silting event down N + S sides of ditch terminal [1627] sealed by (1628).			0.5		0.07

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1632	Primary fill	1627		Primary fill, initial silting event down N + S sides of ditch terminal [1627] sealed by (1628).			0.5		0.07
1633	Hollow			Originally recorded as a tree-throw hollow filled with (1647-9) cutting deposit (1653) - upper fill of ditch [1634]. Reinterpreted as a working hollow in post-ex.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/sloping	7.5	5.5		0.22
1634	Ditch		1866	Ditch cut by hollow [1633].	Varied/varied/concave		2.9		0.6
1635	Gully		1867	Cut by [1637] along south edge. Primary fill (1641) secondary fill (1636).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/flat		0.64		0.21
1636	Secondary fill	1635		Fill of gully [1635] upper fill, cut by [1637].			0.3		0.14
1637	Pit/hollow			Cuts [1635]. Primary fill (1642) secondary fill (1638). Originally recorded as a gully recut, but reinterpreted in post ex.	Irregular/straight/irregular		1.7		0.21
1638	Secondary fill	1637		Secondary fill.			1.7		0.19
1639	Ditch			Feature is short length ways but is significantly deep, large amounts of pottery found mean this feature is likely Roman.	Vertical/stepped/flat		0.7		0.58
1640	Secondary fill	1639		Fill of ditch feature likely formed from weathering etc. Large amounts of pottery were found throughout the fill.					
1641	Primary fill	1635		Primary fill of [1635].		1.5	0.64		0.21
1642	Primary fill	1637		Primary fill of [1637].		1.5	1.7		0.27
1643	Ditch		1865	N/S ditch turns east and terminates.	Vertical/concave/concave	2.4	0.5		0.24
1644	Secondary fill	1643		As was the case with the fills of [1612] and [1617], the fill for the W-E section of this ditch was very thin. Yet the colour of the soil and coarse components matched the fill of the S/N part of the ditch.		2.4	0.5		0.24
1645	Ditch		1870	Curving slightly NE-SW ditch, cut by ditch [1624] to NE. Splits at SE end. Single fill.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.57		0.18
1646	Secondary fill	1645		Single fill of ditch [1645].			0.57		0.18
1647	Secondary fill	1633		Lower fill of hollow [1633].		3.4	5.5		0.22
1648	Secondary fill	1633		Pocket of fill in N edge of hollow, towards centre.		1	0.9		0.22
1649	Secondary fill	1633		Upper fill of hollow [1633].		3.4	5.5		0.1

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1650	Secondary fill	1634		Lower fill of ditch [1634].		1	2.1		0.6
1651	Secondary fill	1634		Fill of 1634. Possibly indicating silt bank on S. edge of ditch.			0.5		0.06
1652	Secondary fill	1634		Fill of ditch. Sheet interp. Category stated as 'ditch fill'.			0.5		0.05
1653	Secondary fill	1634		Upper fill of ditch [1634] cut by hollow [1633].			2.9		0.06
1654	Ditch		1873	SE terminal of SE/NW ditch. Tree-throw/root disturbance at far end of terminal.	Steep – Stepped/ concave/concave		1.2		0.31
1655	Secondary fill	1654		Secondary fill of SE ditch terminal.					0.31
1656	Pit			Small pit. Evidence of bioturbation including small hole on W side of feature with rodent bones.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.8	1.6	0.15
1657	Deliberate backfill	1656		Fill of small pit, containing small sheep mandible placed in pit facing east.					0.15
1658	Ditch			Eastern ditch terminal with single secondary fill. Cut by gullies [1660] and [1662] to north and south.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1.4		0.53
1659	Secondary fill	1658		Secondary silting.		1	1.4		0.53
1660	Gully		1861	EW gully that curves to the south as it travels west. Lost due to modern disturbance. Cuts terminal [1658] in west and terminal [1669] in east.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.6		0.2
1661	Secondary fill	1660		Secondary silting.		1	0.6		0.2
1662	Gully		1870	E W gully curving N as it continues west. Cuts [1655[in west and 1669 in east.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.65		0.19
1663	Secondary fill	1662		Silting of gully.			0.65		0.19
1664	Pit			Pit dug into eastern ditch terminal [1658/1659]. Probably domestic waste pit.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave			0.5	0.14
1665	Deliberate backfill	1664		Domestic waste filling rubbish pit.			0.5		0.14
1667	Ditch		1872	E-W ditch, likely Roman from finds.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		1.1		0.34
1668	Secondary fill	1667		Secondary fill of E W ditch. Pottery suggests Roman.		1	1.1		0.34

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1669	Ditch		1871	Western ditch terminal cut by gully [1662] to N and gully [1660] to south.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1.45		0.52
1670	Secondary fill	1669		Silting of ditch terminal, cut later by two gullies.		1	1.45		0.52
1671	Ditch		1873	Shallow NE SW ditch.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/flat		0.95		0.15
1672	Secondary fill	1671		Sandy fill of ditch.					0.15
1675	Ditch			N S aligned ditch.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.75		0.2
1676	Secondary fill	1675		Sec fill of ditch.		1	0.75		0.2
1677	Ditch			Ditch to the north of posthole group [1679], cut by terminal [1675].	Steep – Stepped/ straight/V-shaped		0.5		0.2
1678	Secondary fill	1677		Fill of ditch.		1	0.5		0.2
1679	Group			Group of four postholes Group components (cuts): [1680], [1682], [1685], [1687].					
1680	Posthole			Part of group 1679.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave			0.4	0.2
1681	Secondary fill	1680		Fill of posthole.		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
1682	Posthole			Posthole with 2 fills.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave			0.4	0.2
1683	Primary fill	1682		Fill of posthole.		0.4	0.2		0.2
1684	Secondary fill	1682		Secondary fill of posthole.		0.4	0.2		0.2
1685	Posthole			Cut of posthole.	Steep – Stepped /straight/irregular			0.4	0.3
1686	Secondary fill	1685		Secondary fill of posthole.		0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
1687	Posthole			Cut of posthole, with 2 fills.	Steep – Stepped/ concave/concave			0.4	0.2
1688	Primary fill	1687		Fill of posthole.		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
1689	Secondary fill	1687		Fill of posthole.		0.4	0.2		0.2

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1690	Ditch		1866	Ditch filled by 1693 and 1691.	Varied/varied/concave		0.75		0.15
1691	Secondary fill	1690		Upper fill of 1690.		1.1	0.75		0.1
1692				Not used (duplicated by GP1866).					
1693	Secondary fill	1690		Lower secondary fill of ditch [1690].		1.1	0.75		0.15
1694	Gully		1867	Gully terminal.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.5		0.2
1695	Primary fill	1694		Gully fill, probably overcut.		1.1	0.5		0.25
1696	Secondary fill	1694		Secondary fill of gully.			0.5		0.25
1697	Ditch		1872	Terminal of EW running ditch which is likely Roman.	Varied/varied/flat		0.8		0.29
1698	Secondary fill	1697		Layer of burnt material in E-W running ditch.		1.04	0.51		0.07
1699	Deliberate backfill	1697		E W ditch, could be also be natural erosion/secondary.		1.04	0.8		0.29
1700	Ditch		1865	Terminal with a lot of bioturbation making it difficult to spot difference between 1700 and 1702. Originally thought that this feature intersected with 1702.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.81		0.22
1701	Secondary fill	1700		Ploughing and bioturbation made it very difficult to identify the fill.		0.75	0.81		0.22
1702	Ditch		1865	Ditch terminal see also [1700].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.62		0.19
1703	Secondary fill	1702		Secondary fill of ditch terminal,		0.73	0.62		0.19
1704	Ditch		1866	Ditch contemporary to [1707]. Fills of each ditch are the same, suggesting the two open ditches filled at the same time.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		1.1		0.2
1705	Secondary fill	1704		Lower fill of ditch [1704],		1.6	1.1		0.2
1706	Secondary fill	1704		Upper fill of ditch [1704]. same as 1709 in ditch [1707].					
1707	Ditch			N end of N S aligned ditch forming a possible enclosure with ditch [1704] running across the N end, E-W.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.9		0.2
1708	Secondary fill	1707		Lower ditch fill of [1707],			1.2		0.1

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1709	Secondary fill	1707		Upper ditch fill of [1707].					
1710	Pit			Pit filled with single secondary fill and cut by ditch [1714] on eastern edge.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	2.2	2		0.29
1711	Secondary fill	1710		Single fill of pit.		2.2	2.2		0.29
1712	Ditch			Short segment of E W narrow ditch/gully cut either side by N S ditches, full extent or purpose is unknown.	Steep – Stepped/ concave/concave		0.44		0.24
1713	Secondary fill	1712		Single fill of small ditch. Cut by N S ditch [1717],			0.44		0.24
1714	Ditch			N S ditch with 1715 and 1716 cut by recut [1717] along eastern edge. Fill extents unknown, cuts large shallow pit [1710] to west,	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1.75		0.42
1715	Secondary fill	1714		Lower fill of ditch [1714].		1.2	1.82		0.13
1716	Secondary fill	1714		Upper fill of ditch [1714].			1.75		0.29
1717	Ditch		1871	Recut of earlier [1714] on same alignment. Also cuts small E-W ditch/gully [1712] to the east.			1.51		0.41
1718	Primary fill	1717		Only visible in N facing section. Primary fill of ditch.		0.8	0.74		0.05
1719	Secondary fill	1717		Lower secondary fill.		1.2	1.25		0.16
1720	Secondary fill	1717		Upper fill of ditch,					
1721	Gully		1867	Terminal slot of linear gully,	Steep – Stepped/ concave/flat	2000	0.3		0.07
1722	Secondary fill	1721		Secondary fill of gully,			0.3		0.07
1723	Ditch		1882	Cut of ditch recut by [1725] then [1727].	Steep – Stepped/ straight/concave		0.7		0.3
1724	Secondary fill	1723		Fill of ditch, cut by [1725],		1	1.6		0.3
1725	Ditch			Recut of earlier ditch [1723], cut by later ditch [1727].	shallow (< 45deg)/ straight/concave		1.4		0.4
1726	Secondary fill	1725		Fill of ditch cut by later recut [1727],			1.4		0.4
1727	Ditch			Recut of earlier ditches.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.4		0.2
1728	Secondary fill	1727		latest fill of recut ditches.		1	0.4		0.2

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1729	Gully		1877	NW SE running gully, no associated features, no dating evidence.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.8		0.18
1730	Secondary fill	1729		Secondary silting event of gully.			0.8		0.18
1731	Pit			Elongated pit containing pottery and animal bone. Situated close to ditch terminal [1697].	Vertical/straight/flat		0.35		0.52
1732	Primary fill	1731		Primary fill formed by weathering of the sides or trample.		0.75	0.35		0.22
1733	Deliberate backfill	1731		Fill contains all of the finds in this feature. May have been used for dumping rubbish.		1.55	0.35		0.37
1734	Ditch		1876	Shallow E-W linear.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.55		0.18
1735	Secondary fill	1734		Secondary fill of E-W linear.					
1736	Secondary fill	1734		Secondary fill of E-W linear					0.15
1737	Ditch		1876	Terminal of E-W ditch.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	1.74	0.4		0.14
1738	Secondary fill	1737		Secondary fill of ditch terminal. Ditch continues at least 17 m on an E-W alignment.					0.14
1739	Ditch		1866	Terminal of ditch containing 2 fills.	Varied/concave/flat		1.15		0.28
1740	Secondary fill	1739		Lower fill of terminal.		1.1	1.1		0.13
1741	Secondary fill	1739		Upper ditch fill of eastern terminal, [1739].		1.1	1.15		0.15
1742	Ditch		1866	S terminal of ditch with 3 fills.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/concave		0.97		0.33
1743	Secondary fill	1742		Lower fill of ditch terminal.		1	0.6		0.2
1744	Secondary fill	1742		Fill of ditch [1742]. Deposit was blown/eroded into feature from the east.		1	0.67		0.33
1745	Secondary fill	1742		Upper ditch fill.		1	0.97		0.33
1746				Not used.					
1747	Ditch		1883	Possible boundary.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.74		0.2

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1748	Secondary fill	1747				1.37	0.74		0.2
1749	Ditch		1883	Eastern ditch terminal.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1	0.45		0.23
1750	Secondary fill	1749		Fill of ditch terminal.		1	0.45		0.23
1751	Ditch		1874	Ditch terminal - West.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	1.1	0.46		0.14
1752	Secondary fill	1751		Secondary fill of ditch terminal		1.1	0.46		0.14
1753	Ditch		1877	W terminal of E-W aligned ditch. This ditch appears to cut through the W and N end of a curvilinear feature [1758] (see jpeg 93) - No evidence of [1758] was seen to extend beyond its intersection with this ditch, so it may be that this ditch represented a recut.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/varied/flat		1.3		0.3
1754	Secondary fill	1753		Lower ditch terminal fill.			1.05		0.2
1755	Secondary fill	1753		Upper ditch fill.		0.9	1.3		0.1
1756	Ditch			Shallow NE-SW ditch.	shallow (< 45deg) /concave/concave		0.5		0.06
1757	Secondary fill	1756		Secondary fill of NE-SW ditch.					0.06
1758	Ditch			Probable enclosure ditch.			1.5		0.15
1759	Secondary fill	1758		Fill of ditch [1758].		1.3	1.5		0.15
1760	Ditch		1878	N-S ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/concave		0.8		0.38
1761	Secondary fill	1760		Secondary fill of N-S ditch.			0.8		0.38
1762	Ditch		1878	Ditch, N-S, and then turns 90 degrees to west just south of slot. Recut by [1764].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1.1		0.35
1763	Secondary fill	1762		Fill of ditch cut by [1764].			1.1		0.35

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1764	Ditch			Recut filled with 1765.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/sloping		0.95		0.2
1765	Secondary fill	1764		Secondary fill of ditch		1	1.7		0.2
1766	Ditch		1875	Cut of ditch with one fill, cut by later recut [1768]. Also terminating on eastern edge.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		1		0.4
1767	Secondary fill	1766		Secondary fill of terminal.			1.25		0.4
1768	Ditch			Recut of ditch terminal. Cuts previous ditch [1766] (1767).	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.7		0.55
1769	Secondary fill	1768		Secondary fill of recut, below topsoil.		1	0.7		0.2
1770	Ditch		1865	Easternmost ditch on site, part of extensive group of cut features. Later recut [1784] along eastern edge.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/concave		2.8		0.4
1771	Secondary fill	1770		Sec fill of easternmost ditch on site.			0.97		0.29
1772	Ditch		1877		moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.56		0.36
1773	Secondary fill	1772				1.35	0.56		0.36
1774	Ditch		1876	Running NW-SE.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.55		0.2
1775	Secondary fill	1774		Some pot and worked stone recovered from silty sand fill.					0.2
1776	Ditch		1878	E W shallow ditch cut by a curvilinear ditch [1778].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		0.42		0.17
1777	Secondary fill	1776		Secondary fill of ditch.		1.2	1.2		0.17
1778	Ditch		1878	Shallow curvilinear ditch, which cuts E-W/ N-S ditch [1776].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/flat		0.85		0.17
1779	Secondary fill	1778		Secondary fill of ditch.		1.2	0.85		0.17
1780	Ditch			Shallow NE SW ditch.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.7		0.11

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1781	Secondary fill	1780		Secondary fill of ditch.					0.11
1782	Primary fill	1784		Fill of recut of easternmost ditch.			0.67		0.14
1783	Secondary fill	1784		Secondary fill of ditch recut.			1.5		0.25
1784	Ditch		1875	Ditch containing two fills.	Steep – Stepped/ straight/concave		1.51		0.36
1785	Ditch		1878	Curvilinear enclosure ditch.	steep (> 45deg)/ stepped/V-shaped		0.8		0.3
1786	Primary fill	1785		Primary fill of [1785] underlying secondary fill 1787.		1	0.4		0.1
1787	Secondary fill	1785		Secondary fill of ditch.		1	0.8		0.3
1789	Ditch		1883	E-W ditch. Due to modern disturbance it is difficult to determine relationship. However, this ditch probably continues and is likely same as [1747].	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/concave		0.8		0.34
1790	Secondary fill	1789		Secondary fill of ditch. Modern disturbance has made it difficult to be certain if this feature continues into [1747].			0.8		0.34
1791	Ditch		1880	Small L shaped enclosure ditch filled with [1792], dated Roman, structural? Contained pot and CBM.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.62		0.18
1792	Secondary fill	1791		Single fill of short segment of L-shaped enclosure ditch.					
1793	Ditch		1883	Small enclosure ditch cut by NE-W curvilinear [1796].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave	60	0.75		0.28
1794	Primary fill	1793		Base fill of ditch.			0.45		0.04
1795	Secondary fill	1793		Cut by recut [1796].			0.75		0.24
1796	Ditch		1877	Enclosure linear ditch gully earlier than [1793].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.45		0.15
1797	Secondary fill	1796		Single fill of ditch.			0.45		0.15
1798	Ditch		1877	Roman ditch - enclosure? Shorter than rest and sits in an area of several smaller recut rectangular enclosures. Recut by [1800].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.54		0.22
1799	Secondary fill	1798		Single fill of ditch cut by recut [1800]. Southern edge.			0.54		0.22
1800	Ditch		1877	Area of inter-cutting recut rectangular enclosure ditches. This is recut of [1798].	Steep – Stepped/ concave/V-shaped		1.04		0.34
1801	Primary fill	1800		Basal fill of ditch.			0.64	0.12	

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1802	Secondary fill	1800		Upper fill of ditch.			1.04		0.22
1803	Ditch		1877	E W ditch filled by 1804. Cut by [1805] to the S edge.	shallow (< 45deg)/ irregular/sloping		0.6		0.15
1804	Secondary fill	1803		Fill of ditch [1803].		1	0.6		0.15
1805	Ditch			Recut of ditch [1803] to its south edge.	Varied/varied/flat		0.77		0.2
1806	Secondary fill	1805		Fill of recut ditch [1805].		1	0.77		0.2
1807	Ditch		1880	S ditch terminal filled by 1808.	steep (> 45deg)/ straight/concave		0.48		0.16
1808	Secondary fill	1807		Fill of terminal [1807].			0.48		0.16
1809	Ditch		1881	Shallow NE-SW ditch. Same as [1780]. Disturbed by possible rooting.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.52		0.36
1810	Secondary fill	1809		Secondary fill of ditch, running NE-SW. Disturbed by rooting. Same as ditch fill 1781.					
1811	Pit			Small pit filled with burnt material.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.5		0.15
1812	Secondary fill	1811		Secondary fill of small pit containing burnt material.					0.15
1813	Ditch		1876	Shallow NW/SE ditch .	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.8		0.32
1814	Secondary fill	1813		Secondary fill of ditch.					0.32
1815	Ditch			Ditch recut through ditch recut/possible pit [1388] and earlier recut [1331]. Cut by 1813].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		1.4		0.5
1816	Secondary fill	1815		Fill of ditch recut.		1	1.4		0.5
1817	Ditch			Recut through possible pit/earlier recut [1388] and fill 1389. Also cuts 1009.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		1		0.2
1818	Secondary fill	1817		Secondary fill of recut [1817] and cut by recut [1819].		1	1		0.2
1819	Ditch			Ditch recut cutting recuts [1817] and [1815] and their respective fills 1816 and 1818. Also cuts earlier fill of recut/possible pit [1389].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/irregular	1.6	1.6		0.15
1820	Secondary fill	1819		Sec fill of recut [1819] lying below topsoil.		1	1.6		0.15

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1821	Posthole			Possibly associated with deliberate backfill of 1824 packing material possibly remaining but no post pipe visible. Possibly part of enclosure.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave			0.33	0.11
1822	Deliberate backfill	1821		Deliberate backfill of posthole, possibly packing material (abundance of flint) mixed with dark charcoal fill with some pot or fired clay. No post pipe survives.			0.33		0.11
1823	Ditch		1879	Base of boundary ditch, with associated posthole to west [1821]. Most likely a field boundary ditch. Single deliberate backfill (1824) containing domestic waste, indicating settlement in vicinity.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave	3.8	0.4		0.09
1824	Deliberate backfill	1823		Deliberate Backfill of ditch. Domestic waste and charcoal. Sample taken.		1.1	0.4		0.09
1825	Ditch		1879	N-S running boundary ditch. This S terminal has no associated features near it. Single deliberate backfill 1826.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/concave/concave		0.45		0.16
1826	Deliberate backfill	1825		Deliberate backfill of ditch 1825 with domestic waste, pot and charcoal indicating settlement in vicinity.		1.05	0.45		0.16
1827	Ditch			Northern terminal of short N-S ditch, shallow likely continuation of ditch [1823] and [1825].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.56		0.14
1828	Secondary fill	1827		Single fill of short N-S ditch terminal.					
1829	Pit			Small ovoid pit filled with deliberate backfills. Located immediately east of ditch terminal [1827]. Fairly contemporary.	steep (> 45deg)/ concave/concave	1.2	0.75		0.24
1830	Deliberate backfill	1829		Deliberate dump of slightly charcoal material at base of rubbish pit. [1829].		1.2	0.75		0.24
1831	Deliberate backfill	1829		Deliberate dump of domestic waste in small rubbish pit.		1.1	0.75		0.24
1832	Ditch			Terminal of earlier Roman N-S ditch recut by later ditch [1834] along west edge.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.5		0.13
1833	Secondary fill	1832		Single fill of ditch cut by recut along its western edge.			0.5		0.13
1834	Ditch			Terminal of short N-S ditch recut of earlier terminal.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.72		0.2
1835	Secondary fill	1834		Single fill of ditch terminal.			0.72		0.2
1836	Ditch		1876	NW-SE section of ditch.	moderate (ca. 45deg)/straight/V-shaped		0.68		0.25

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1837	Secondary fill	1836		Single fill of ditch.			0.68		0.25
1838	Ditch			Southern terminal ditch - N terminal [1834].	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.63		0.11
1839	Secondary fill	1838		Single fill of ditch terminal.			0.63		0.11
1840	Ditch		1880	Ditch terminal. West terminal of E W arm of L-shaped ditch.	shallow (< 45deg)/ concave/concave		0.45		0.1
1841	Secondary fill	1840		Single fill of ditch [1840]. Terminal of L-shaped ditch.			0.45		0.1
1842	Primary fill	1444		Primary fill of large pit. Natural from original excavation of pit slumped in around edges. Prior to and during backfilling of pit with domestic waste.			1.63		0.27
1843	Deliberate backfill	1444		Lenses of greyer backfill within backfill 1443. Suggests all backfilling was done at same time/depositing of domestic waste.			0.5		0.09
1844	Group			E-W trackway/enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1394], [1396], [1468], [1486], [E2003], [E2303], [E2305].					
1845	Group			E-W trackway ditch. Group components (cuts): [1466], [1488], [E2307], [E2309], [E2311].					
1846	Group			N-S ditch Group components (cuts): [1152], [1159], [1162].					
1847	Group			WNW-ESE ditch Group components (cuts): [1135], [1144], [1148].					
1848	Group			E-W gully/ditch Group components (cuts): [1137], [1139], [1150].					
1849	Group			N-S ditch/gully Group components (cuts): [1056], [1076], [1078], [1097], [1099], [1174].					
1850	Group			NW-SE ditch/gully Group components (cuts): [1052], [1054], [1058], [E3103].					
1851	Group			NNW-SSE ditch/gully Group components (cuts): [1072], [1340], [1342].					
1852	Group			NW-SE ditch/gully Group components (cuts): [1060], [1063], [1065], [1068].					
1853	Group			E-W ditch					

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
				Group components (cuts): [1049], [1083], [1085], [1133], [E2703].					
1854	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1095], [1112], [1118], [1146], [1170], [1172], [E3505].					
1855	Group			E-W ditch Group components (cuts): [1259], [1261], [1264], [1266], [1304].					
1856	Group			E-W ditch Group components (cuts): [1206], [1216], [1222], [1251], [1253], [1327].					
1857	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1278], [1281], [1284], [1287], [1290], [1293], [1296], [1330], [1332], [1334], [1336], [1344], [1346], [1358], [E2005], [E2203], [E2207].					
1858	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1504], [1508], [1512], [1527], [1543].					
1859	Group			N-S ditch Group components (cuts): [1208], [1210], [1517], [1564].					
1860	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1190], [1193], [1195], [E1203], [1212], [1218], [1224], [1234], [1310], [1325].					
1861	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [E105], [1510], [1552], [1557], [1569], [1604], [1660].					
1862	Group			N-S ditch Group components (cuts): [1494], [1497], [1506].					
1863	Group			N-S ditch Group components (cuts): [1399], [1405], [1409].					
1864	Group			E-W ditch Group components (cuts): [1390], [1392].					
1865	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1323], [1329], [1612], [1643], [1700], [1702], [1770].					
1866	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1634], [1690], [1704], [1739], [1742].					
1867	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1635], [1694], [1721].					

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1868	Group			Curvilinear ditch Group components (cuts): [1566], [1581].					
1869	Group			Ditch Group components (cuts): [1514], [1531], [1545], [1547].					
1870	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1645], [1662].					
1871	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1541], [1627], [1669], [1717].					
1872	Group			One of two parallel ditches NW-SE Group components (cuts): [1619], [1667], [1697].					
1873	Group			One of two parallel ditches NW-SE Group components (cuts): [1654], [1671].					
1874	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1438], [1460], [1490], [1751].					
1875	Group			Trackway ditch Group components (cuts): [1766], [1784].					
1876	Group			Sinuous WNW-ESE ditch Group components (cuts): [1734], [1737], [1774], [1813], [1836].					
1877	Group			WNW-ESE ditch Group components (cuts): [E603], [E605], [1729], [1753], [1772], [1796], [1798], [1800], [1803].					
1878	Group			C-shaped enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1760], [1762], [1776], [1778], [1785].					
1879	Group			N-S gully Group components (cuts): [1823], [1825].					
1880	Group			L-shaped gully Group components (cuts): [1791], [1807], [1840].					
1881	Group			N-S trackway/enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1088], [1317], [1367], [1760], [1780], [1809].					
1882	Group			N-S trackway/enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1037], [1041], [1080], [1101], [1104], [1107], [E1207], [E1211], [1230], [1242], [1314], [1522], [1624], [1723], [E2706], [E2903], [E2906].					
1883	Group			WNW-ESE ditch Group components (cuts): [1747], [1749], [1789], [1793].					

Context No.	Interpretation	Fill of	Group (GP)	Interpretation / description	Profile (angle/slope/base)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth / thickness (m)
1884	Group			Ditch segment Group components (cuts): [1247], [1249].					
1885	Group			Ring gully Group components (cuts): [1306], [1308].					
1886	Group			Posthole group Group components (cuts): [1452], [1454], [1456], [1458].					
1887	Group			Enclosure ditch Group components (cuts): [1591], [1600], [1627], [1630].					

Appendix 3 Cremated bone archive report

context T606
Single fill T604 (0.03 m deep), (machine) truncated remains urned burial (ON 11).

SKULL: Posterior fragment right petrous temporal. Fragment petrous temporal (probably same). Fragment dorsal portion mastoid area with lower lambdoid sutures (open).
Small fragment right nasal bone.
Vault; 30 fragments (4 pale blue/grey). 1a = 4 mm

AXIAL SKELETON: 4 small fragments rib shaft.
UPPER LIMB: Fragments humerus (12) & radius (5) shaft
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 45 fragments relatively robust shaft, moderately marked linea aspera (few fragments latter slightly grey inside).
Fragments tibia (5) & fibula (3) shaft.
AGE: adult 18–45 yr
SEX: ? (rob. & size suggests could be male but cannot honestly say)
COMMENT: No trab.; bone worn & chalky appearance

context 1006
Remains urned burial in grave 1004 (supposedly 0.15 m deep); no bone at surface level (in lower 0.10m), covered by fallen-in pot sherds. 2 bags – incorrectly excavated in two halves rather than quads & spits; formation process data lost. Variable levels for burial remains (NB. vessel is part of the burial deposit not separate from it) vessel pres. to 0.12 m depth, bone only comprises 0.10 m depth). Heavy root disturbance

N half
SKULL: Very small fragment frontal bone with sinus cavity. Glabella fragment.
Vault; 6 fragments thin-ish, sutures commenced fusing.
AXIAL SKELETON: Rib; small fragment shaft.
UPPER LIMB: Humerus; 12 fragments shaft. 2 fragments distal articular surface.
Ulna; fragment right proximal shaft with marked supinator crest.
LOWER LIMB: Femur; small fragments head. 9 fragments shaft (slight/mod. linea aspera) – only slight blue sandwich. Distal articular surface fragment.
Fibula; 2 fragments shaft.

S half
SKULL: Min 4 fragments occipital bone inc. slight-moderato lip neuchal crest (2-3); frontal fragment with endocranial crest.
Vault; 60 small fragments, sutures commenced fusion. 1a = 4.3mm
AXIAL SKELETON: C/T very small fragment body (plate fused).
UPPER LIMB: Humerus; ?small fragment head; 14 fragments shaft, inc. several distal.
Fragments radius (1) & ulna (2) shaft?
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 25 fragments shaft, mild-moderately marked linea aspera but no indications enthesophytes (unlike with context 606).
Fragments tibia (2) & fibula (3) shaft.
AGE: adult 20-35 yr
SEX: ? (could go either way)
COMMENT: Little trabecular; slightly worn & chalky appearance.

context 1274 res. discard. no bone

context 1404
Urned burial remains (ON?) made in grave 1401 (0.09 m deep). Bone evident at surface level; removed from vessel on site in quadrants rather than as spits as should have been.

NE:
SKULL: vault; 6 small fragments, 1a = 3.3 mm.
AXIAL SKELETON: Rib shaft fragment,
UPPER LIMB: Humerus; 3 fragments shaft, distal articular surface fragment.
Radius; 2 fragments shaft.
Ulna; fragment proximal shaft with radius articular surface, 3 fragments shaft.
Fragments min. 1 MtC shaft.
LOWER LIMB: Femur head fragment.
Fibula; 5 fragments shaft.
Talus, tibia articular surface fragment

NW:
SKULL: Vault; 9 fragments thin 1a = 3.3mm; sutures fused.
AXIAL SKELETON: Axis; anterior facet odontoid process, slight rim osteophytes on all margins.
Sacrum; fragments ?1st body with marked degeneration body surface, fine grained pitting & up to 6 mm anterior osteophytes extension – degenerative disc disease.
UPPER LIMB: Scapula; fragment ?left glenoid neck.
Humerus; fragment head?; 8 fragments shaft.
Radius: 10 fragments shaft.
Ulna; fragment left prox. shaft with small tuberosity.
MtC shaft fragment.
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 5 fragments shaft. Distal articular surface fragments.
Tibia; 3 fragments shaft. Distal articular surface fragment, heavily Fe stained.
Fibula; 6 fragments shaft.
Fragments calcaneum & talus. MtT (?1st) h&s fragment.

SW:
SKULL: Fragments min. 1 maxillary molar root.
Mandible – left disto-labial body fragment with molar sockets (3rd shallow). Fragment right coronoid process.
Sphenoid fragment. Joining fragments left supra-orbital with narrow margin, flat brow & notch. Right very lateral part supra-orbital. Fragment supra-orbital (narrow). Fragment occipital with small lip neuchal crest (2-3).
vault; 47 fragments (2-3 slight grey endocranial). 1a = 3.9mm
AXIAL SKELETON: L; 2 fragments articular processes.
T/1st S: small fragment articular process, marginal osteophytes.
Rib; 5 fragments shaft.
UPPER LIMB: Clavicle; shaft fragments.
Humerus; fragments capitulum. 6 fragments shaft inc. distal with articular surface fragment.
Fragment radius (2) & ulna (7) shaft.
Fragment trapezium. Proximal phalanx base fragment.
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 7 fragments shaft.
Tibia; fragments proximal condyles. 5 fragments shaft.
Fibula; 4 fragments shaft.
Small fragments talus & calcaneum. 5 fragments MtT shaft inc. 1st one other with base.

SE:
SKULL: Sphenoid fragment. 4 small fragments vault 1a = 2.9mm

AXIAL SKELETON: T/L lamina fragment.
L; articular process fragment.
UPPER LIMB: Clavicle shaft fragment
Humerus; head fragments. 3 fragments shaft
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 9 fragments shaft (2 slightly grey). Distal articular surface fragments.
Tibia; fragments proximal condyle. 17 fragments shaft (1 grey central).
Fibula; 2 fragments shaft.
Talus fragments (1 slightly grey).
AGE: adult >40 yr
SEX: ??female (supra-orbital)

context 1412
Fill cut 1411 (0.40 m diameter), supposedly 0.07 m deep, looks shallower from digi pic. Some pottery recovered & fragment fuel ash; not pottery evident in photo. Amy T – largish fragments rim (possibly 2 vessels), not eroded/worn, but clearly redeposited rather than from this cut (ie no base fragments). Excavated in E & W halves.

West half:
SKULL: fragment mandibular I root.
Mandible – small fragment body with min. 2 anterior sockets.
Maxilla; small fragment with anterior socket.
Vault 12 small fragments.
AXIAL SKELETON: T, small fragment articular process.
Rib; 5 small fragments shaft
UPPER LIMB: Humerus; 7 fragments shaft (1 slightly grey inside).
Radius; 5 fragments shaft. ?distal shaft fragment with 14 x 8 mm area (min.) slight fine grained lamellar new bone (could be humerus … see below but looks too thin)
Prox. phalanx h&s fragment (join); P/M phalanx h&s fragment.
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 16 fragments shaft (9 fragments with blue/grey inside), moderate linea aspera very slight enth one fragment only.
Fragments tibia (5) and fibula (3) shaft.

East half
SKULL: Maxilla – small fragment palate
Small fragment articular tubercle.
vault; 4 small thin fragments. 1a = 3.1mm
AXIAL SKELETON: C/T very small fragment body (plate fused)
UPPER LIMB: Humerus; 9 fragment shaft. Min. 2 (joining, mod-shaft lateral) with patch fine grained healed lamellae new bone.
Radius; 4 fragments shaft, min. 1 with patch lamellar new bone.
Ulna proximal shaft fragment with patch slightly heavier grained lamellar new bone.
?MtC shaft fragment.
LOWER LIMB: Femur; 17 fragments shaft, linea aspera as noted above (few with slight blue/grey interior).
Tibia; small fragment proximal condyle?
Fragments tibia (6) and fibula (2) shaft.
AGE: adult 20–45 yr
SEX: ? (no indicators)

context	cut	deposit	total	10 mm	% total	5 mm	% total	2 mm	% total	>2 mm res	max.	id. wt.	% total	skull	% id.	axial	% id.	u.limb	% id.	l.limb	% id.
		type	wt. (g)	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt (g)	frag.	(g)	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.
T606	T604	urned burial	236.8	152.1	64.23	74.4	31.42	10.3	4.35	2 mm 65.1 min half bone; 1 mm 31.5 1/3rd bone	43	127.4	53.80	26.3	20.64	1.4	1.10	16.3	12.79	83.4	65.46
1006: <1>			83.2	43.3	52.04	34.6	41.59	5.3	6.37	2 mm 34 1/3 bone	49	45.3	54.45	8.4	18.54	0.1	0.22	15.3	33.77	21.5	47.46
: <2>			205.9	104.8	50.90	88.2	42.84	12.9	6.27	2 mm 56.5 min. 1.2 bone; 1 mm 40 1/3 bone	45	109.1	52.99	40.4	37.03	0.4	0.37	20.3	18.61	48	44.00
total	1004	urned burial	289.1	148.1	51.23	122.8	42.48	18.2	6.30		49	154.4	53.41	48.8	31.61	0.5	0.32	35.6	23.06	69.5	45.01
1404: NE			47.7	18.7	39.20	25	52.41	4	8.39	10.1 1/2 bone; 1 mm 5.8 half bone	37	17.5	36.69	3.2	18.29	0.1	0.57	9.1	52.00	5.1	29.14
:NW			124	65.1	52.50	50	40.32	8.9	7.18	2 mm 33 1/2 bone; 1 mm 19 1/3 bone	40	50.5	40.73	5.3	10.50	4.2	8.32	21	41.58	20	39.60
: SW			206	103.8	50.39	85.6	41.55	16.6	8.06	2 mm 52 1/2 bone; 1 mm 27 mm 1/3 bone	54	99.6	48.35	45.7	45.88	1.9	1.91	21.6	21.69	30.4	30.52
: SE			107.1	53.5	49.95	44.9	41.92	8.7	8.12	2 mm 31 1/3 bone; 1 mm 18 1/4 bone	38	54.6	50.98	3.3	6.04	1	1.83	7.2	13.19	43.1	78.94
: ?			1.6		0.00	0.4	25.00	1.2	75.00		12	0	0.00								
total	1401	urned burial	486.4	241.1	49.57	205.9	42.33	39.4	8.10		54	222.2	45.68	57.5	25.88	7.2	3.24	58.9	26.51	98.6	44.37
1412: E			95.5	45.6	47.75	44.3	46.39	5.6	5.86	2mm 44 1/3 bone; 1 mm 34 1/4 bone	32	47.6	49.84	2.1	4.41	0.3	0.63	10.1	21.22	35.1	73.74
1412: W			106.9	48.7	45.56	50.5	47.24	7.7	7.20	2 mm 37 1/4 bone; 1 mm 28 1/4 bone	30	47.6	44.53	4.8	10.08	1.2	2.52	11.2	23.53	30.4	63.87
total	1411	R	202.4	94.3	46.59	94.8	46.84	13.3	6.57		32	95.2	47.04	6.9	7.25	1.5	1.58	21.3	22.37	65.5	68.80

Appendix 4 Finds data

Note: context numbers assigned during the 2011 and 2014 evaluations are denoted, respectively, by the prefix 'E' and 'T'

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
	N/A	Layer	N/A	Topsoil	Copper alloy			1	7	Post-medieval	Halfpenny coin, worn (unidentifiable), letters J or T and P scratched into its obverse face From topsoil in West Field (cable route)
	N/A	Layer	N/A	Topsoil	Flint			2	22		From topsoil in West Field (cable route)
	N/A	Layer	T602	Subsoil	Pottery			3	7	Roman	Derived from disturbed cremation grave T604
	N/A	Layer	T603	Natural	Pottery			13	133	Roman	Derived from disturbed cremation grave T604
	N/A	Layer	T603	Natural	Fired clay			2	4		
	N/A	Layer	T607	Re-deposited cremation related material	Pottery			6	112	Roman	Derived from disturbed cremation grave T604
	N/A	Layer	E701	Topsoil	Flint			1	21		Scraper
	N/A	Layer	1002	Subsoil	Animal bone			28	11	Roman	
	N/A	Layer	1002	Subsoil	Pottery			7	34	Roman	
	N/A	U/S	1009	U/S	Stone	20	Fossilised bone	1	10		
	N/A	Layer	E1201	Topsoil	Pottery			2	23	Roman & Post-medieval	
	N/A	Layer	E1401	Topsoil	Flint			1	20		Flake
	N/A	Layer	E2101	Topsoil	Pottery			2	9	Roman	
	N/A	Layer	E2301	Topsoil	Pottery			1	31	Late Saxon	
	T604	Cremation grave	T605	Cremation vessel	Pottery		ON11	8	392	Roman	Associated/re-deposited material also retrieved from T602, T603 and T607
	T604	Cremation grave	T606	Cremation burial	Cremated human bone				237		
	1004	Cremation grave	1005	Cremation urn	Pottery			49	440	Roman	Vessel connection 1006
	1004	Cremation grave	1006	Cremation burial (urned)	Cremated human bone				290	Roman	Vessel connection 1005, ?2nd century AD
	1004	Cremation grave	1006	Cremation burial (urned)	Pottery			92	659	Roman	Vessel connection 1005, ?2nd century AD
	1014	Pit	1015	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			9	3		
	1120	Posthole	1121	Secondary fill	Fired clay			1	1	Roman	IA or RB
	1120	Posthole	1121	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	1	Roman	IA or RB
	1127	Ditch	1128	Primary fill	Pottery			1	1	Roman	
	1155	Pit	1158	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			13	37	Uncertain	could be IA or RB

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
	1155	Pit	1158	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			2	8	Uncertain	could be IA or RB
	1175	Pit	1177	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			40	268	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Could be pre- or post-conquest
	1181	Pit	1183	Deliberate backfill	Flint			1	4		
	1197	Pit	1199	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			1	7	Roman	
	1240	Ditch	1241	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	4	Roman	
	1272	Pit	1274	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			26	6	Early Roman	Probably mid/late C1st century AD
	1272	Pit	1274	Deliberate backfill	Flint			1	1	Early Roman	Probably mid/late C1st century AD
	1272	Pit	1274	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			74	391	Early Roman	Probably mid/late C1st century AD
	1401	Cremation grave	1403	Vessel	Pottery			19	582	Roman	Sherd link 1404
	1401	Cremation grave	1404	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	Cremated human bone				486	Roman	Sherd link 1403
	1401	Cremation grave	1404	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	Iron		Iron nails	2	3	Roman	Sherd link 1403
	1401	Cremation grave	1404	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	Pottery			8	21	Roman	Sherd link 1403
	1411	Cremation grave	1412	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	Cremated human bone				202	Roman	
	1411	Cremation grave	1412	Cremation burial (uncertain type)	Pottery			5	48	Roman	
	1415	Pit	1417	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			10	49	Early Iron Age	
	1415	Pit	1417	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			21	373	Early Iron Age	
	1427	Posthole	1429	Deliberate backfill	Flint			6	29	Uncertain	IA/RB
	1427	Posthole	1429	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			4	8	Uncertain	IA/RB
	1433	Pit	1435	Deliberate backfill	Flint			6	20		
	1444	Pit	1442	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			165	3761	Early Iron Age	
	1444	Pit	1442	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			150	3056	Early Iron Age	
	1444	Pit	1443	Secondary fill	Fired clay			47	1158	Iron Age	
	1444	Pit	1443	Secondary fill	Pottery			4	11	Iron Age	
	1444	Pit	1843	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			8	30	Late Prehistoric	Probably E/MIA
	1444	Pit	1843	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			6	91	Late Prehistoric	Probably E/MIA
	1445	Pit	1446	Fill	Pottery			2	28	Iron Age	probably E/MIA
	1475	Pit	1477	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			1	4	Iron Age	

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
	1478	Pit	1479	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			1	3	Iron Age	
	1480	Pit	1481	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	3	Iron Age	
	1492	Hollow/layer?	1492	Layer	Pottery			21	64	Iron Age	
	1496	Pit	1500	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			6	77	Iron Age	
	1537	Ditch	1538	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	14	Roman	
	1560	Ditch	1561	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	9	Roman	
	1592	Ditch	1593	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	13	Roman	
	1594	Ditch	1595	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	20	Roman	
	1596	Ditch	1596	Ditch	Pottery			3	44	Roman	
	1633	Hollow	1649	Secondary fill	Flint			1	3	Roman	
	1633	Hollow	1649	Secondary fill	Pottery			10	104	Roman	
	1637	Hollow	1638	Secondary fill	Pottery			4	150	Roman	1st to 3rd century AD
	1639	Ditch	1640	Secondary fill	Fired clay			20	99	Middle Roman	2nd century AD
	1639	Ditch	1640	Secondary fill	Iron		Iron nail	1	26	Middle Roman	2nd century AD
	1639	Ditch	1640	Secondary fill	Pottery			76	763	Middle Roman	2nd century AD
	1656	Pit	1657	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			87	513	Roman	
	1656	Pit	1657	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			1	6	Roman	
	1664	Pit	1665	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			5	37	Roman	2nd century +
	1675	Ditch	1676	Secondary fill	Pottery			11	383	Roman	
1679	1687	Posthole	1689	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	17	Middle Roman	2nd century AD
1679	1682	Posthole	1684	Secondary fill	Pottery			3	29	Roman	
	1712	Ditch	1713	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	5	Late Prehistoric	
	1731	Pit	1733	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			61	943	Roman	Mostly 2nd century AD+ (but with late 1st century component - large sherds)
	1731	Pit	1733	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			3	23	Roman	Mostly 2nd century AD+ (but with late 1st century component - large sherds)
	1731	Pit	1733	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			64	938	Roman	Mostly 2nd century AD+ (but with late 1st century component - large sherds)
	1756	Ditch	1757	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	10	Roman	
	1758	Ditch	1759	Secondary fill	Flint			1	33	Roman	
	1758	Ditch	1759	Secondary fill	Pottery			3	6	Roman	
	1764	Ditch	1765	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	13	Roman	
	1811	Pit	1811	Pit	Pottery			5	49	Roman	
	1821	Posthole	1822	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			2	8	Roman	
	1821	Posthole	1822	Deliberate backfill	Flint			1	3	Roman	

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
	1821	Posthole	1822	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			1	9	Roman	
	1829	Pit	1831	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			4	7	Early Roman	Late 1st century AD? (just into early 2nd century at latest)
	1829	Pit	1831	Deliberate backfill	Ceramic building material			2	91	Early Roman	Late 1st century AD? (just into early 2nd century at latest)
	1829	Pit	1831	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			76	1886	Early Roman	Late 1st century AD? (just into early 2nd century at latest)
1844	1394	Ditch	1395	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	11	Roman	
1844	1396	Ditch	1398	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			6	2	Roman	
1844	1396	Ditch	1398	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			6	98	Roman	
1844	1396	Ditch	1398	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			6	1	Roman	
1844	E2003	Ditch	E2004	Secondary fill	Flint			5	28		Flakes
1845	1488	Ditch	1489	Secondary fill	Fired clay			2	1		
1846	1159	Ditch	1160	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	9	Roman	
1846	1159	Ditch	1161	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			12	30	Roman	
1846	1162	Ditch	1163	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	6	Roman	
1846	1162	Ditch	1164	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			8	2	Roman	
1846	1162	Ditch	1164	Deliberate backfill	Flint			1	1	Roman	
1846	1162	Ditch	1164	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			3	37	Roman	
1846	1162	Ditch	1165	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			2	3	Roman	
1848	1137	Ditch	1138	Secondary fill	Flint			1	4	Roman	
1848	1137	Ditch	1138	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	29	Roman	
1848	1139	Ditch	1140	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	9	Roman	
1848	1150	Ditch	1151	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	5	Roman	
1851	1072	Ditch	1074	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	5	Roman	
1852	1063	Gully	1063		Pottery			1	1	Roman	
1852	1065	Gully	1067	Secondary fill	Burnt flint			2	23		
1854	1112	Ditch	1113	Secondary fill	Pottery			4	15	Roman	
1854	1118	Ditch	1119	Secondary fill	Flint			1	1		
1854	E3505	Gully	E3506	Secondary fill	Burnt flint			1	10		
1857	1287	Ditch	1288	Primary fill	Pottery			1	2	Roman	IA/RB
1857	E2005	Ditch	E2006	Secondary Fill	Iron	E1	Nail	1	8g		
1859	1210	Ditch	1211	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	4	Roman	
1859	1517	Ditch	1518	Primary fill	Fired clay			4	1		
1860	E1203	Ditch	E1204	Secondary fill	Pottery			76	632	Roman	
1860	E1203	Ditch	E1204	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			11	571		2 flat frags (40mm and 35mm thick) perhaps from a smaller, thinner Roman brick; 1 possibly from the edge of an imbrex,

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
											others featureless- no or only 1 surface surviving
1860	E1203	Ditch	E1206	Secondary fill	Animal bone			1	3		Large mammal long bone fragment; 3 transverse cut marks. Very degraded
1860	1234	Ditch	1237	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	3	Roman	
1860	1310	Ditch	1312	Secondary fill	Pottery			5	27	Roman	
1861	E105	Ditch	E106	Secondary fill	Flint			2	13		1 scraper; 1 flake
1861	1557	Ditch	1558	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			2	5	Roman	
1861	1604	Ditch	1606	Secondary fill	Pottery			3	17	Roman	
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			7	7	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			4	30	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			130	999	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Stone			2	1014	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Iron	21	Iron nail	1	8	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Glass	22	Blue/green window glass	1	2	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Iron	23	Iron nail	1	10	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Iron	24	Rivetted strip	1	38	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Iron	25	Part of a joiner's dog	1	42	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1604	Ditch	1607	Deliberate backfill	Iron	26	Iron nail	1	12	Middle Roman	Probably late 2nd to early 3rd century AD
1861	1660	Gully	1661	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	6	Roman	
1866	1634	Ditch	1650	Secondary fill	Fired clay			1	42	Roman	
1866	1634	Ditch	1650	Secondary fill	Pottery			5	47	Roman	
1866	1634	Ditch	1653	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			1	455	Roman	
1866	1634	Ditch	1653	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	67	Roman	
1866	1690	Ditch	1691	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	17	Roman	
1866	1690	Ditch	1691	Secondary fill	Flint	27	(Palaeolithic?) flake	1	141	Roman	
1866	1739	Ditch	1741	Secondary fill	Fired clay			2	53		

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
1867	1694	Gully	1696	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	67	Roman	
1870	1645	Ditch	1646	Secondary fill	Fired clay			6	44	Beaker	with one RB sherd
1870	1645	Ditch	1646	Secondary fill	Pottery			9	138	Beaker	with one RB sherd
1871	1669	Ditch	1670	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	8	Late Prehistoric	
1871	1717	Ditch	1720	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			1	244	Roman	
1871	1717	Ditch	1720	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	5	Roman	
1872	1619	Ditch	1620	Secondary fill	Animal bone			13	14	Roman	2nd century AD
1872	1619	Ditch	1620	Secondary fill	Fired clay			31	423	Roman	2nd century AD
1872	1619	Ditch	1620	Secondary fill	Iron			3	59	Roman	2nd century AD
1872	1619	Ditch	1620	Secondary fill	Pottery			75	963	Roman	2nd century AD
1872	1619	Ditch	1620	Secondary fill	Shell			7	8	Roman	2nd century AD
1872	1697	Ditch	1699	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			6	54		
1872	1697	Ditch	1699	Deliberate backfill	Iron			2	20		
1872	1697	Ditch	1699	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			25	204		
1872	1697	Ditch	1699	Deliberate backfill	Stone			11	7194		
1872	1667	Ditch	1668	Secondary fill	Fired clay			2	14	Roman	1 residual prehistoric
1872	1667	Ditch	1668	Secondary fill	Pottery			7	41	Roman	1 residual prehistoric
1873	1654	Ditch	1655	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			1	94	Middle Roman	
1873	1654	Ditch	1655	Secondary fill	Pottery			43	265	Middle Roman	
1873	1654	Ditch	1655	Secondary fill	Stone			3	1214	Middle Roman	
1873	1671	Ditch	1672	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	12	Roman	
1874	1490	Ditch	1491	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	23	Late Prehistoric	
1876	1734	Ditch	1735	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			10	1528		
1876	1737	Ditch	1738	Secondary fill	Pottery			5	88	Roman	
1876	1774	Ditch	1775	Secondary fill	Pottery			8	25	Roman	
1876	1774	Ditch	1775	Secondary fill	Stone			1	80	Roman	
1876	1813	Ditch	1814	Secondary fill	Fired clay			2	3	Roman	
1876	1813	Ditch	1814	Secondary fill	Pottery			18	63	Roman	
1877	E603	Ditch	E604	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	5	Roman	
1877	1800	Ditch	1802	Secondary fill	Pottery			14	115	Roman	

Group (GP)	Cut	Feature type	Context	Interpretation	Material type	Object no. (ON)	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
1877	1803	Ditch	1804	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	135	Roman	
1877	1753	Ditch	1755	Secondary fill	Pottery			3	53	Roman	platter possibly residual, not enough to date context but potentially 2nd century +
1877	1772	Ditch	1773	Secondary fill	Fired clay			19	540	Roman	1st-3rd century AD
1877	1772	Ditch	1773	Secondary fill	Pottery			25	360	Roman	1st-3rd century AD
1878	1762	Ditch	1763	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	2	Roman	
1878	1778	Ditch	1779	Secondary fill	Fired clay			1	4	Roman	1 x CG samian for Middle Roman date
1878	1778	Ditch	1779	Secondary fill	Pottery			6	72	Roman	1 x CG samian for Middle Roman date
1879	1823	Ditch	1824	Deliberate backfill	Animal bone			6	1	Roman	
1879	1823	Ditch	1824	Deliberate backfill	Fired clay			1	7	Roman	
1879	1823	Ditch	1824	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			19	241	Roman	
1879	1825	Ditch	1826	Deliberate backfill	Pottery			5	18	Roman	
1880	1791	Ditch	1792	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			1	442	Roman	1st to 3rd century AD
1880	1791	Ditch	1792	Secondary fill	Pottery			5	78	Roman	1st to 3rd century AD
1882	E1207	Ditch	E1208	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	9	Roman	
1882	E1211	Ditch	E1212	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	4	Roman	
1882	E1211	Ditch	E1213	Secondary fill	Pottery			3	12	Roman	
1882	1230	Ditch	1233	Secondary fill	Pottery			1	5	Roman	
1882	1314	Ditch	1316	Secondary fill	Fired clay			1	5		
1882	1522	Ditch	1523	Secondary fill	Iron		Iron nail	1	4		
1882	1524	Ditch	1525	Secondary fill	Fired clay			5	53		
1882	E2706	Ditch	E2708	Secondary fill	Pottery			2	3	Roman	
1883	1789	Ditch	1790	Secondary fill	Ceramic building material			1	24	Roman	
1883	1789	Ditch	1790	Secondary fill	Fired clay			2	8	Roman	
1883	1789	Ditch	1790	Secondary fill	Pottery			8	58	Roman	
1883	1749	Ditch	1750	Secondary fill	Animal bone			20	8		
1884	1247	Gully	1248	Secondary fill	Pottery			3	5	Roman	
	E3003	Pit	E3004	Deliberate backfill	Burnt flint			303	3411		Unworked burnt pieces, mostly from shattered rounded pebbles. Degree of burning exhibited indicates high temperatures reached. Not retained
	E3003	Pit	E3006	Deliberate backfill	Burnt flint			397	2770		

Appendix 5 Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

QF1: Hard, coarse fabric containing abundant (40%) quantities of well sorted rounded to sub-rounded quartz sands (predominantly 0.5 mm), with sparse (7%) poorly sorted angular calcined flint (generally <2 mm, but up to 10 mm) and sparse (3%) linear voids probably from burnt out organics

QF2: Moderately hard, coarse fabric containing common (20%) quantities of poorly sorted rounded to sub-rounded quartz sands (up to 1.5 mm) in a very fine sandy matrix, with sparse (7%) moderately sorted angular calcined flint (0.5-1 mm) and visible firing cracks

QF3: Moderately soft fabric containing common (20%) quantities of moderately sorted rounded quartz sands (0.25-1 mm) in a very fine sandy matrix, with sparse (7%) poorly sorted angular flint (generally <0.3 mm, but up to 3 mm) and moderate (10%) quantities of linear voids from organic inclusions

QF4: Moderately soft fabric containing common (25%) quantities of moderately sorted sub-rounded quartz sands (0.1-0.75 mm), with sparse (7%) moderately sorted angular calcined flint (generally 0.5-1 mm, occasionally up to 5 mm) and moderate (10%) linear voids from organic inclusions (also some possible firing cracks)

QV1: Moderately soft fabric containing moderate (15%) quantities of poorly sorted rounded to sub-rounded quartz sands (0.25-1 mm) in a very fine sandy matrix, with moderate (10%) linear voids from organic inclusions

QV2: Hard, coarse fabric containing very common (30%) quantities of moderately sorted sub-rounded quartz sands (0.1-0.75 mm) and moderate (10%) linear voids from organic inclusions (also some firing cracks)

Q1: Soft fabric containing common (20%) quantities of moderately sorted sub-rounded quartz sands (0.1-0.5 mm), with rare (1%) calcined flint (up to 1.5 mm).

Q2: Moderately hard fabric containing common (20%) quantities of moderately sorted rounded to sub-rounded quartz sands (0.1-1 mm), with sparse (7%) well sorted subangular grog (up to 2 mm) and some laminar firing cracks (possibly from burnt out organics)

G1: Moderately soft fabric containing common (20%) quantities of poorly sorted sub-rounded grog (0.5-4 mm; with some quartz sand inclusions visible within grog), with moderate (10%) well sorted sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz sands (0.25-1 mm), sparse (3%) poorly sorted angular calcined flint (1.5-3 mm) and sparse (5%) voids from organic inclusions (and some possible firing cracks)

G2: Soft fabric containing moderate (15%) quantities of moderately sorted subangular grog (1-3 mm), and moderate (10%) poorly sorted sub-rounded quartz sands (0.2-0.5 mm)

F1: Soft, coarse fabric containing common (20%) quantities of poorly sorted angular calcined flint (1-3 mm)

Appendix 6 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature (GP)	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2 mm	Other	Analysis
Early Iron Age													
Pit													
1444	1442	28	18	25	5	C	-	Barley grain frags	C	*Avena/Bromus*	2/5 ml	-	
	1443	29	18	40	2	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	7/7 ml	-	
Late prehistoric(?)													
Pits/postholes													
1155	1158	3	8	15	5	-	-	-	C	*Rumex, Prunus spinosa* stone, *Corylus avellana shell*	1/1 ml	-	
1413	1414	12	15	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	5/8 ml	-	
1433	1435	15	3.4	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	5/10 ml	-	
1427	1429	13	3.6	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	-	
1430	1432	14	1	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	-	
Romano-British(?)													
Ditch													
1504 (GP1858)	1505	25	15	60	70	-	-	-	-	-	2/2 ml	-	
Romano-British													
Cremation related deposits/graves													
T604	606	1	1	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	b. bone	
1004 obj 1005	1006 N	1	1.6	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	b. bone	
	1006 S	2	2	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	b. bone	
1401 obj. 1403	1404 SW	10	0.8	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (C), b. bone	
	1404 NW	10	0.6	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	0/< 1 ml	b. bone	
	1404 NE	10	0.2	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	b. bone	
	1404 SE	10	0.7	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	b. bone	
1411	1412 E	11	1.2	5	35	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	b. bone	
	1412 W	11	1	3	20	-	-	-	C	*Vicia/Lathyrus*	0/<1 ml	b. bone	
Ditches													
1118 (GP1854)	1119	7	3.3	2	10	C	-	Indet. grain frags	-	-	0/<1 ml	-	
1162 (GP1846)	1164	4	3.3	15	5	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell	5/2 ml	b. bone	
1396 (GP1844)	1398	9	11	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	5/5 ml	-	
1604 (GP1861)	1607	16	14	125	40	B	C	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags	B	*Avena/Bromus, Poa/Phleum, Corylus avellana* shell frags	20/20 ml	-	
1634	1650	17	27	15	5	-	-	-	-	stem frags	2/3 ml	-	

Feature (GP)	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2 mm	Other	Analysis
(GP1866)													
1697 (GP1872)	1699	30	36	50	50	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	2/3 ml	-	
1760 (GP1881)	1761	26	18	60	65	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	2/2 ml	-	
1789 (GP1883)	1790	27	16	100	70	-	-	-	-	-	2/2 ml	-	
Gully													
1823	1824	21	5	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	1/1 ml	-	
Pits													
1272	1274 SE	33	4.6	15	5	C	-	Barley grain frags	-	-	3/2 ml	b. bone	
	1274 NW	34	5.4	10	5	C	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	-	-	3/2 ml	-	
	1274 SE	35	5.5	25	5	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	5/5 ml	b. bone	C
	1274 NE	36	4.4	35	5	C	C	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags	-	-	10/10 ml	b. bone	C
1731	1733	31	15	100	65	C	-	Wheat grain frags	-	-	10/10 ml	bone	
1811	1812	20	9	500	1	-	-	-	C	*Raphanus*, stem frags	250/100 ml	-	C
1829	1831	22	15	300	60	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	15/10 ml	-	
Posthole group													
1682 (GP1679)	1684	18	3	20	50	-	-	-	C	Tuber	1/2 ml	-	
1687 (GP1679)	1689	19	8	20	50	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	<1/1 ml	-	
Undated													
Pits													
1181	1183	5	1.4	5	5	-	-	-	-	Stem frags inc. heather type	0/<1 ml	b. bone	
1188	1189	6	1	30	5	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	B	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Fallopia*	7/5 ml	-	
1381	1382	8	7	225	1	-	-	-	-	-	40/80 ml	-	
1573	1575	23	7	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1578	24	8	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	-	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Analysis: C = charcoal

Appendix 7a Physical archive components

Site code	Project codes	Lever arch (LA) files	Ringbinder files	A3 graphic folder	A1 drawings	BW photographs & slides	X-ray archive wallet	Finds			Enviro LS/MS	WSI (WA Refs)	Reports (WA Refs)
								Suffolk finds box	Large plastic	Small plastic			
LCS161	77610	1	—	In LA	—	In LA	—	—	1	—	1	77610.01	77610.02 77610.03
LCS161	77611	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			77611.01
LCS161	104810	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1		104810
LCS161	104811	3	—	1	2	—	1	11	—	—	2	T18538.04	104811 104811.1
LCS161	104812	1	—	In LA	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	T20931.02	104812.1

Appendix 7b Digital archive components

Site code	Project codes	Scanned archive records	Scanned archive graphics	Security copy	Survey data	Stratigraphic records	Digital photographs	Post-excavation records	Post-excavation analysis	Digital WSI	Digital final reports
LCS161	77610–77611	PDF(A) files	TIFF files	PDF(A) files	ESRI GIS Shapefiles	—	JPEG files (subject to selection for deposition)	Microsoft Access .csv spreadsheet files	Microsoft Word .doc/.docx files	PDF(A) files	PDF(A) files
LCS161	104810–104811	PDF(A) files	TIFF files	PDF(A) files	AutoCAD .dwg's/.dxf's plus	Access 2016 .mdb	JPEG files (subject to selection for deposition)	Microsoft Access .csv spreadsheet files	Microsoft Word .doc/.docx files	PDF(A) files	PDF(A) files
	104812				ESRI GIS Shapefiles						

Appendix 8 OASIS record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: wessexar1-430106

Project details

Project name	Excavations at Galloper Offshore Wind Farm (Onshore Works) Archive Report.
Short description of the project	Between 2011 and 2016, Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of trial trenching, area excavation and watching briefs in association with the onshore elements of the Galloper Offshore Wind Farm development. The investigated area coincided with the footprint of the new onshore substation, located between Leiston and Sizewell, some 1 km from the Suffolk coast, as well as the cable route linking it to the landfall site on Sizewell beach. The works revealed little evidence for activity during earlier prehistoric periods, although a cluster of pits and other features seem to be indicative of Early Iron Age occupation. One of the pits was notable due to the large quantity (over 6 kg) of pottery and fired clay found in its upper fill. Several undated ditches may represent the fragmentary remains of a late prehistoric field system. The principal findings of the investigations relate to the early and mid-Romano-British period, with an extensive system of conjoined enclosures and trackways periodically modified and abandoned after the mid-3rd century AD. Four cremation graves, dating to the late 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, were also found near the margins of the enclosure complex. Although the enclosures are thought to have largely been used for agricultural purposes - particularly livestock management - there were also indications of contemporary occupation, possibly the remains of a farmstead. The unexpected almost total absence of post-Roman remains seems to suggest the westward expansion of medieval Sizewell was constrained, to the south, by the route of Sizewell Gap
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2011 End: 16-09-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	104812 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-300212 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	104810 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-204579 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	LCS 161 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	77611 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-111376 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Coastland 2 - Inter-tidal
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Roman
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT SCRAPER Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT BLADE CORE Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERD Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	BURIAL URN Roman
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	IRON Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERD Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	QUERN STONE FRAGMENT Roman

Significant Finds	QUERN STONE FRAGMENT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BRIQUETAGE Roman
Investigation type	"Part Excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Development Consent Order (DCO)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON Galloper Offshore Wind Farm (Onshore Works)
Postcode	IP16 4TS
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 46615 62725 52.206855517241 1.609943475166 52 12 24 N 001 36 35 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 47116 62561 52.205157855859 1.617141636114 52 12 18 N 001 37 01 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Galloper Offshore Wind Farm Limited
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Mark Williams
Project supervisor	Various

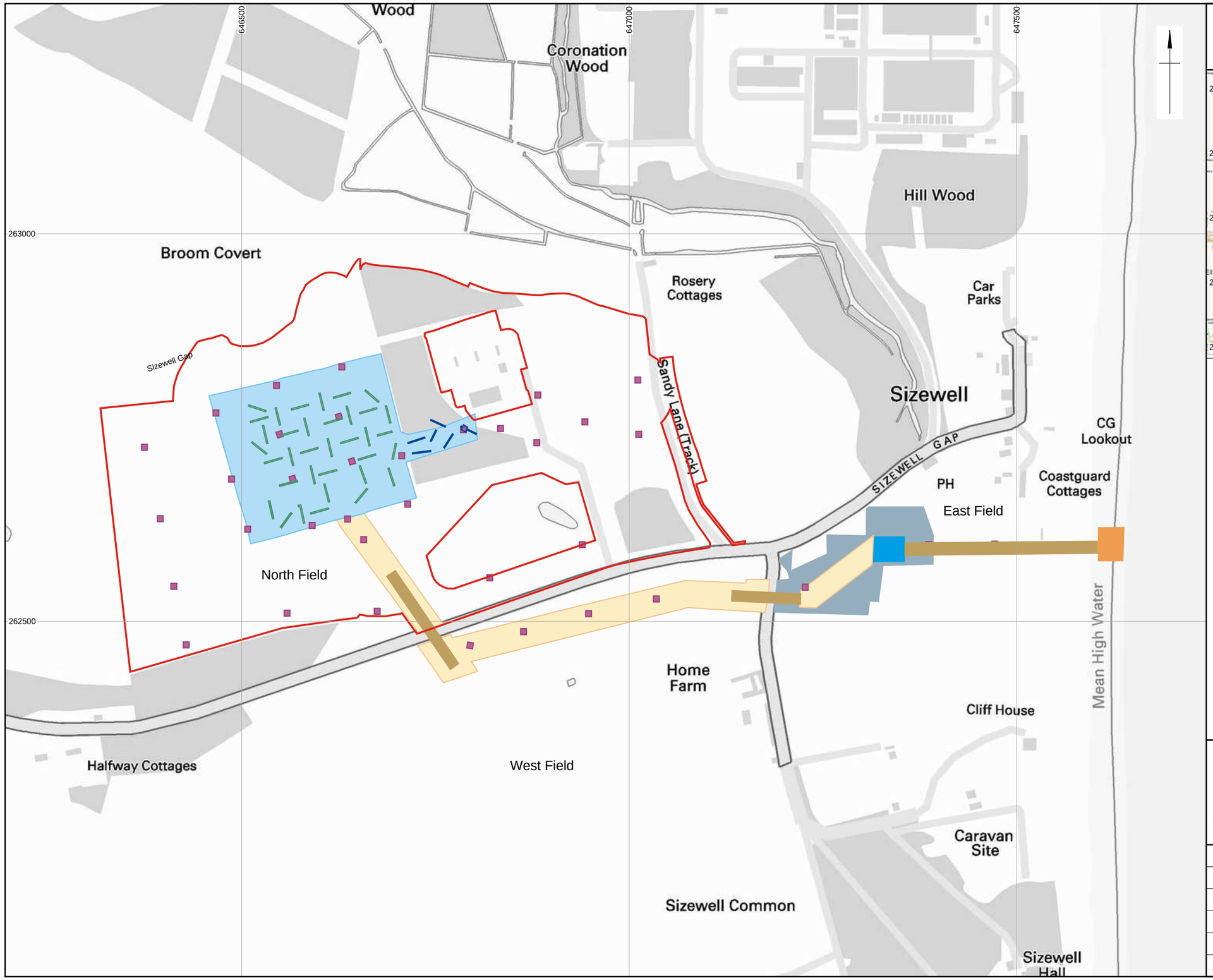
Project archives

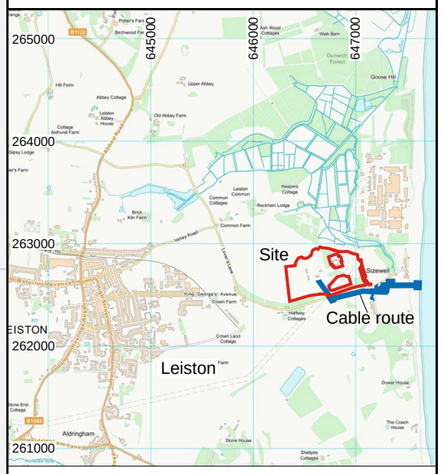
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	LCS161
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	LCS161
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Archive ID	LCS161
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Excavations at Galloper Offshore Wind Farm (Onshore Works) Archive Research Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wells, T.
Other bibliographic details	Ref: 104811.08
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	SCCAS requested Archive Report, Pdf A4 format , including Tables, Plates and A3 Figures.

Entered by	Thomas Burt (t.burt@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	9 September 2021





- Site Boundary
- 2011 Evaluation trenches
- 2013 Watching brief: geotechnical test-pits
- 2014 Evaluation trenches
- 2014 Substation site excavation area
- 2016 Strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief (onshore cable route)
- Cable landfall site
- Works compound
- HDD cable installation
- Transition joint bay (TJB)

0 100 200 m

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	05/05/2020
Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:5000 @ A3
Illustrator:	JC/RG/KJF/WAF
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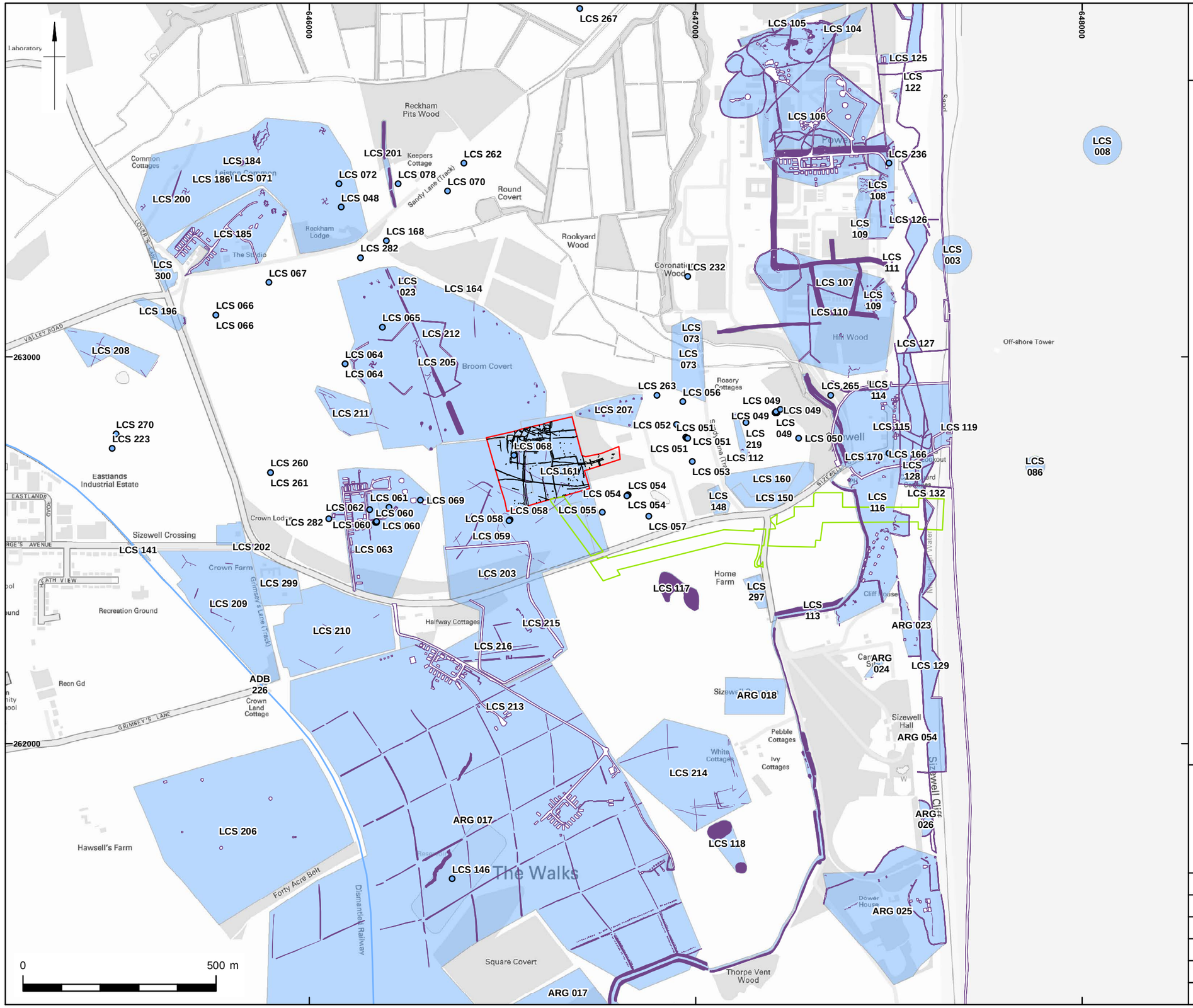
Site location

Figure 1



Archaeological features

2014 Substation site excavation area

2016 Strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief (onshore cable route)

HER monument record

NMP data

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Revision Number:	0
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Illustrator:	TW/KJF
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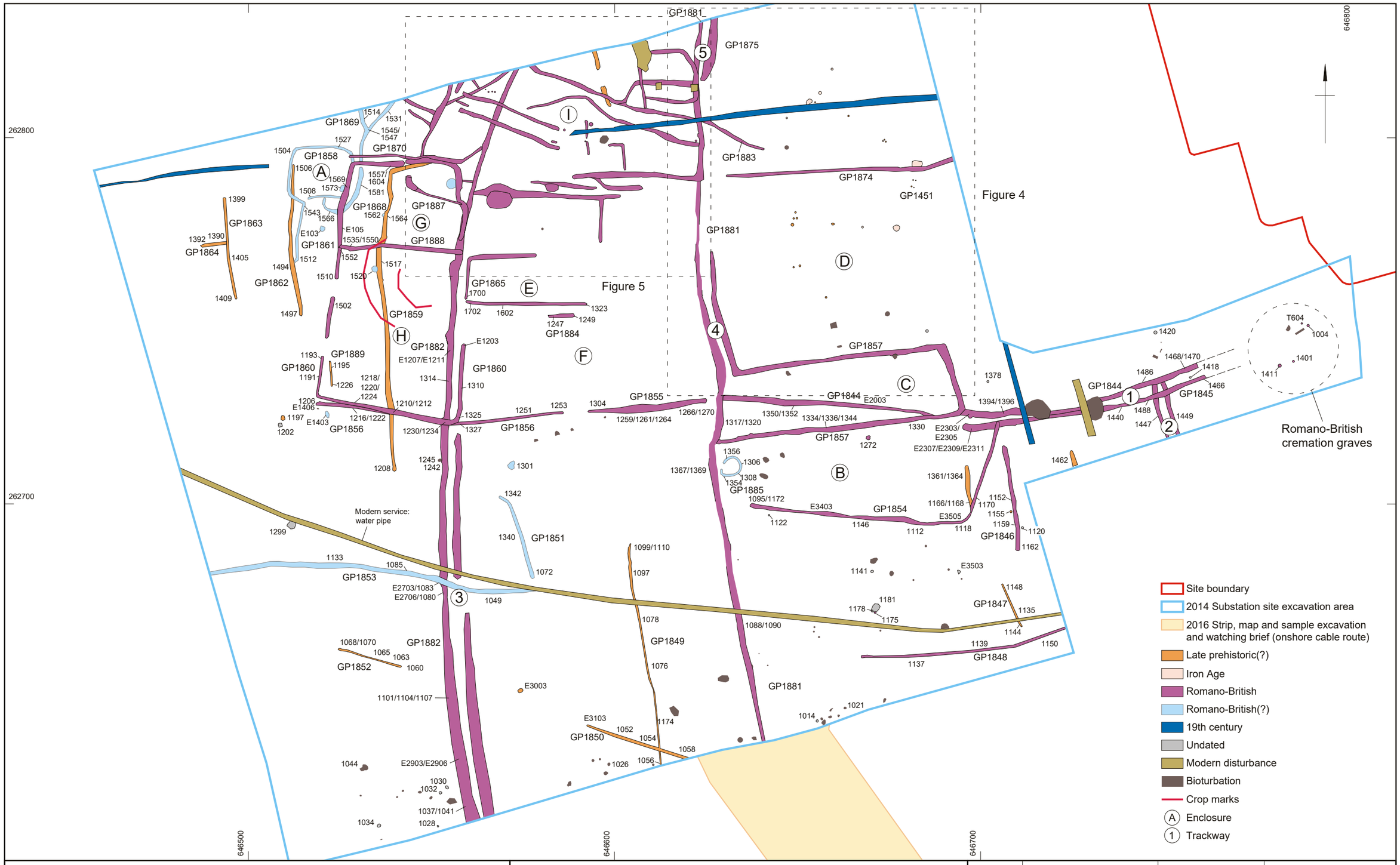
FigsMXD\Archive report\2020_06_05

Suffolk HER monument records and National Mapping Program (NMP) data

Figure 2



Onshore substation site: phased plan of excavated features

Figure 3a

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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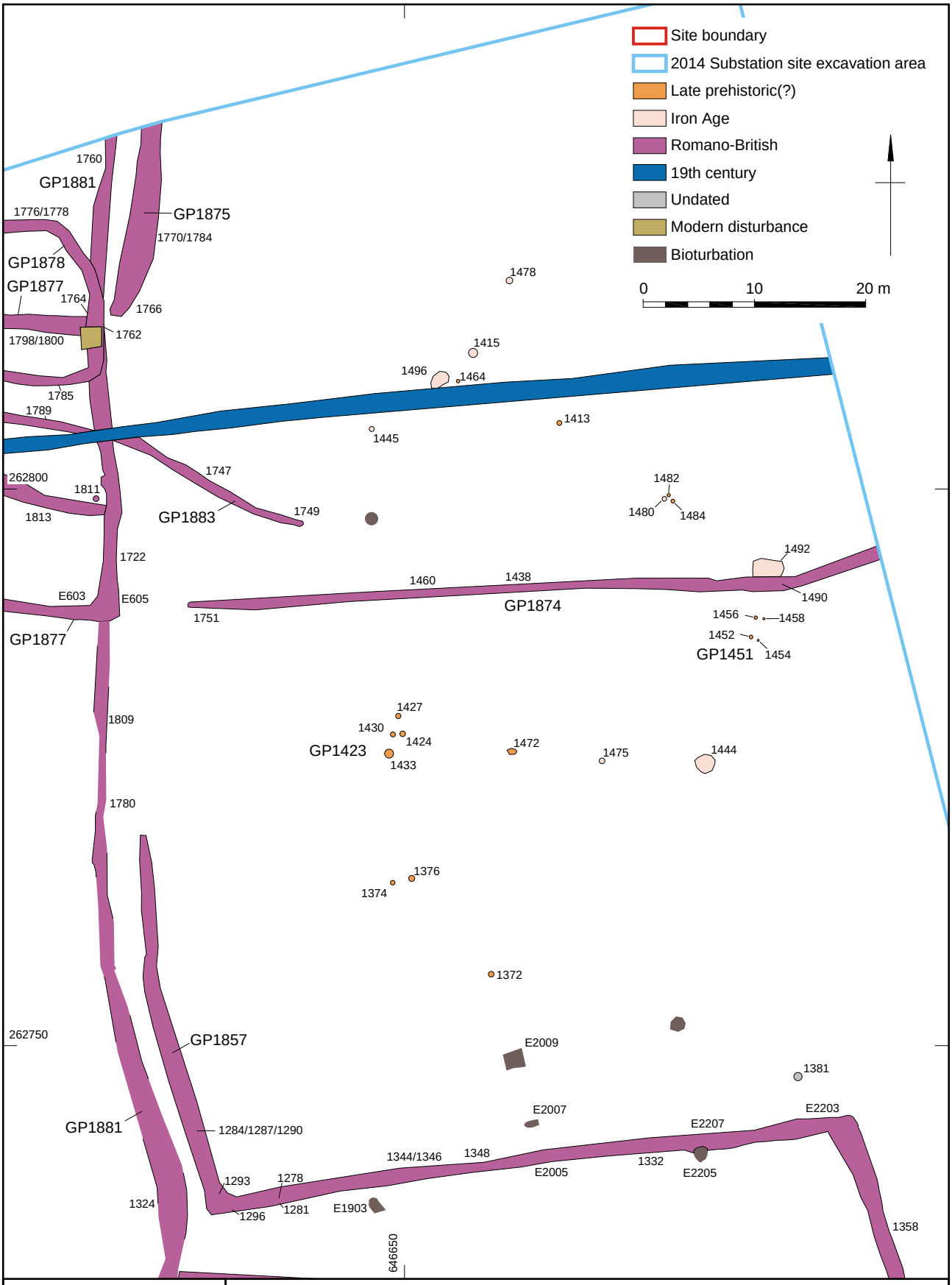
Location of illustrated sections

Figure 3b



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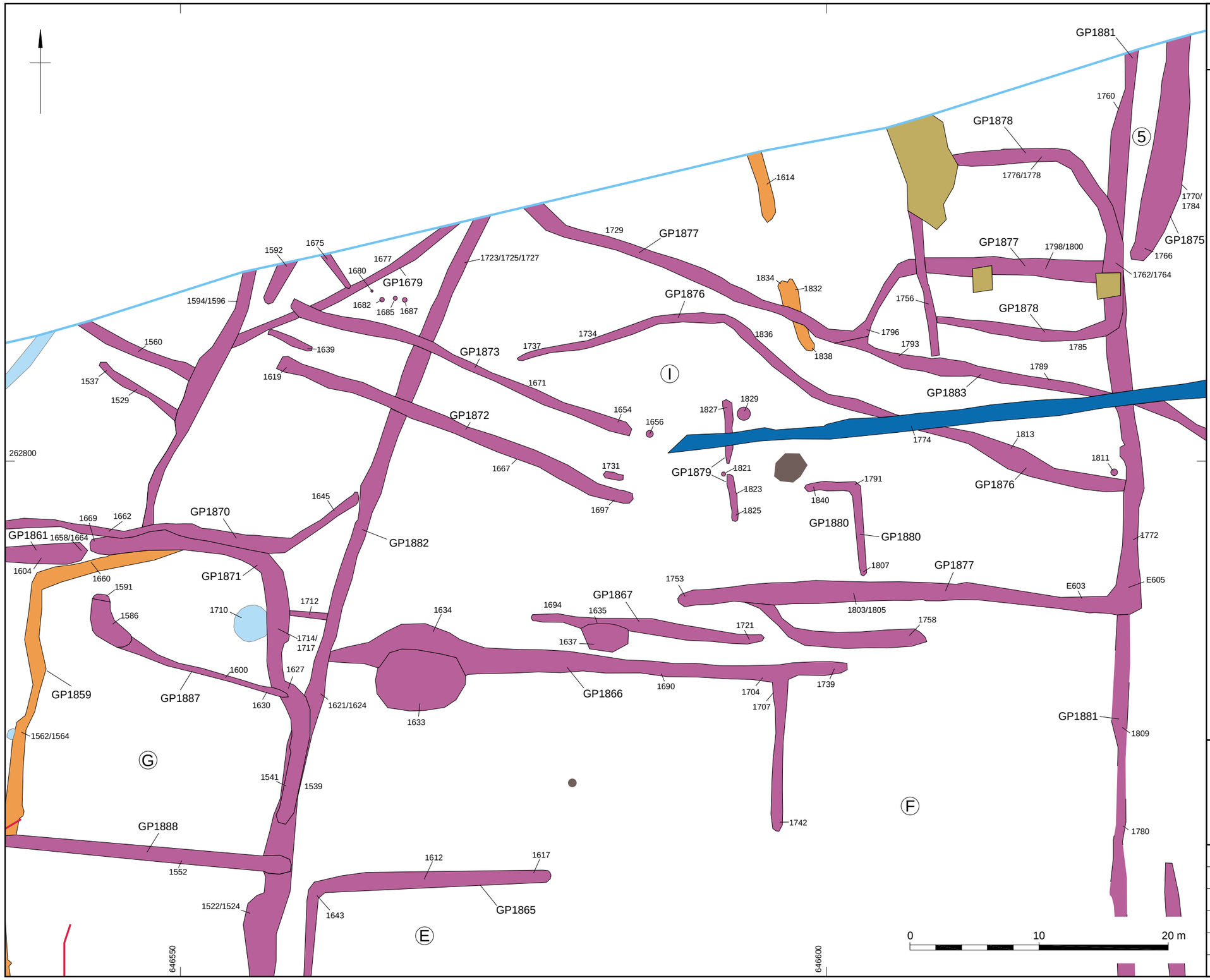
Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Onshore substation site: detail plan of Iron Age features

Figure 4



2014 Substation site excavation area
Late prehistoric(?)
Romano-British
Romano-British(?)
19th century
Undated
Modern disturbance
Bioturbation
A Enclosure
1 Trackway

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	29/06/2020
Revision Number:	2
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Illustrator:	WAF/KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\104811\GO\Rep figs
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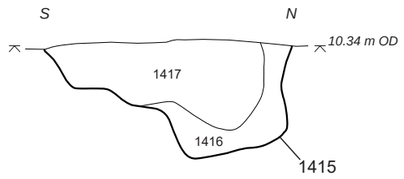
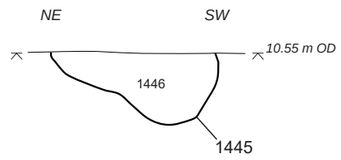
Onshore substation site: detail plan of Romano-British Enclosure I

Figure 5

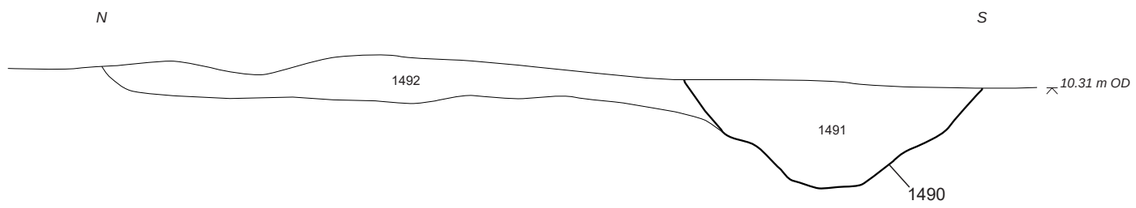
Ⓐ East facing section through Early Iron Age pit 1415



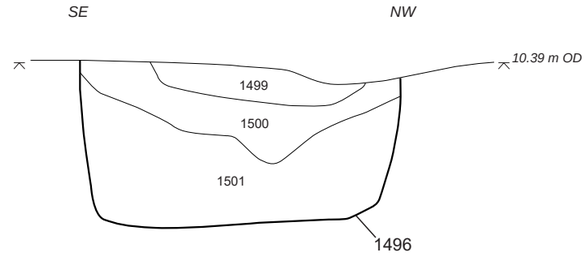
Ⓑ South-west facing section through Early Iron Age pit 1445



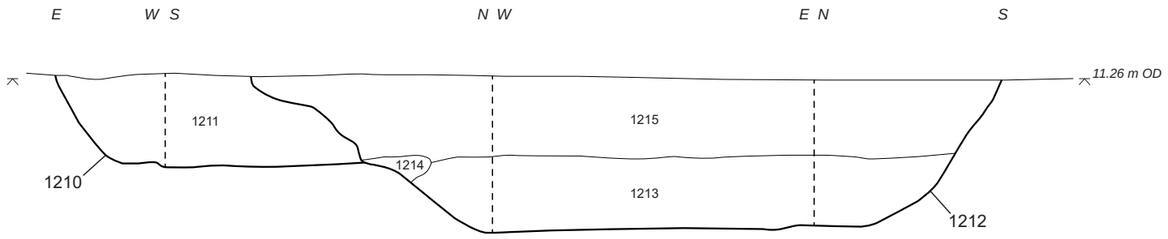
Ⓒ West facing section through layer/hollow 1492 and Romano-British Enclosure D ditch GP1874 (cut 1490)



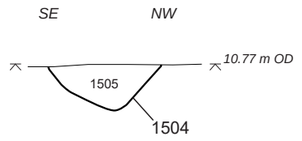
Ⓓ North-east facing section through Early/Middle Iron Age pit 1496



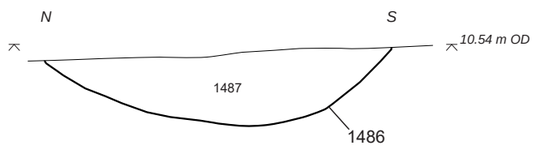
Ⓔ Section through ditch of Romano-British Enclosure H, GP1860 (cut 1212), and undated (possibly late prehistoric) ditch 1210



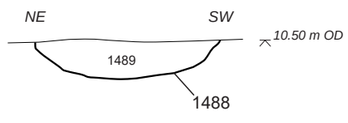
Ⓕ North-east facing section through ditch of probable Romano-British Enclosure A, GP1858 (cut 1504)



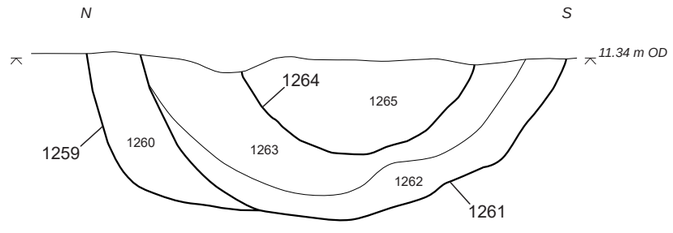
Ⓖ West-facing section through ditch GP1844 (cut 1486), forming the northern side of Romano-British Trackway 1



Ⓗ West facing section through ditch GP1845 (cut 1488), forming the southern side of Romano-British Trackway 1



Ⓘ East facing section through ditch of Romano-British Enclosure F, GP 1855 (cut 1259 and recuts 1261 and 1264)



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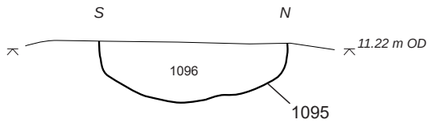
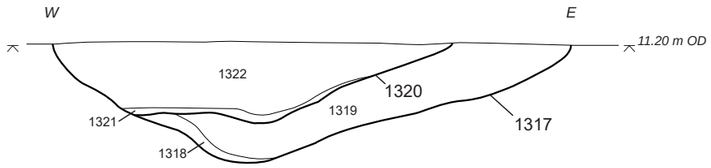
Sections

Figure 6

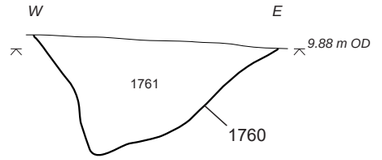
Ⓐ ESE facing section through ditch of Romano-British Enclosure B, GP1854 (cut 1095)



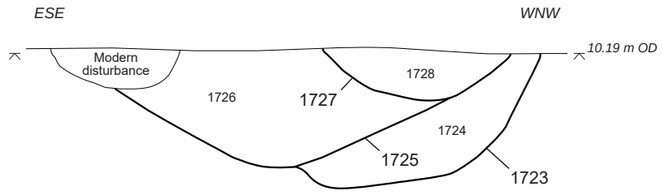
Ⓑ North facing section through Romano-British ditch GP1881 (cut 1317 and recut 1320)



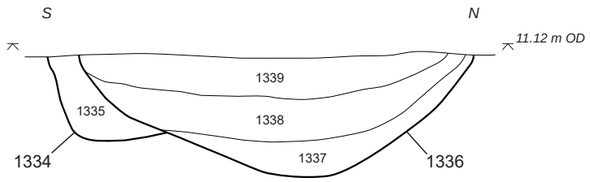
Ⓒ North-facing section through Romano-British ditch GP1881 (cut 1760)



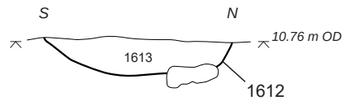
Ⓓ NNE facing section through ditch GP1882 (cut 1723 and recuts 1725 and 1727), forming the western side of Romano-British Enclosure I



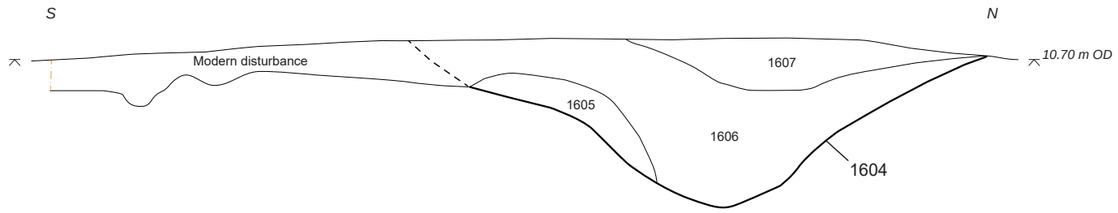
Ⓔ East facing section through ditch of Romano-British Enclosure C, GP1857 (cut 1334 and recut 1336)



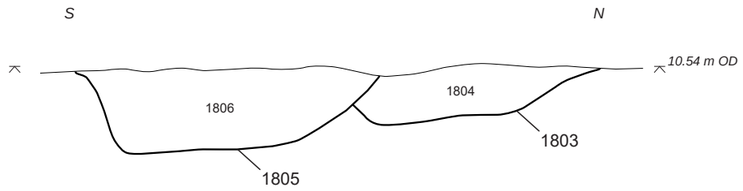
Ⓕ East facing section through ditch of Romano-British Enclosure E, GP1865 (cut 1612)



Ⓖ NNE facing section through ditch of Romano-British Enclosure G, GP1861 (cut 1604)



Ⓗ East facing section through Romano-British ditch GP1877 (cut 1803 and recut 1805), forming entrance/southern side of Enclosure I



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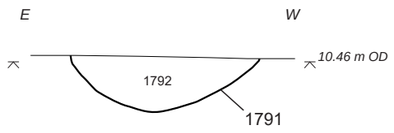
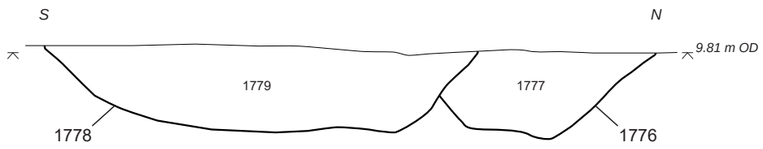
Sections

Figure 7

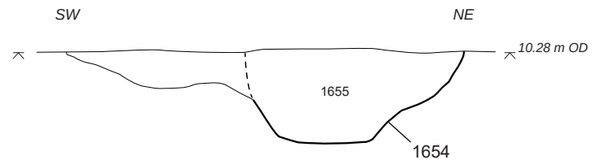
Ⓐ North facing section through L-shaped Romano-British gully/beamslot GP1880 (cut 1791)



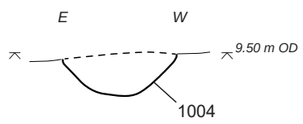
Ⓑ East facing section through ditch of Romano-British C-shaped sub-enclosure GP1878 (cut 1776 and recut 1778) in Enclosure I



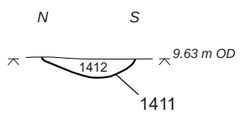
Ⓒ ESE facing section through Romano-British ditch GP1873 (cut 1654)



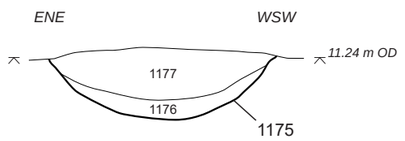
Ⓓ East to west profile of Romano-British urned cremation grave 1004



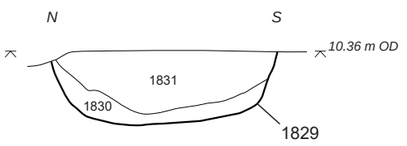
Ⓔ West facing section through probable Romano-British unurned cremation grave 1411



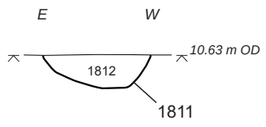
Ⓕ NNW facing section through Romano-British pit 1175



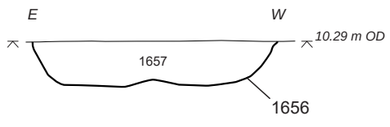
Ⓖ West facing section through Romano-British pit 1829



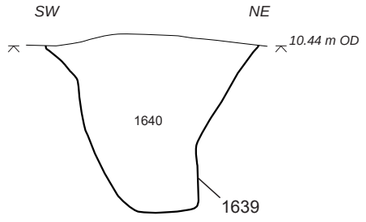
Ⓗ North-east facing section through Romano-British pit 1811



Ⓘ South facing section through Romano-British pit 1656



Ⓙ ESE facing section through elongated Romano-British pit/short section of ditch 1639



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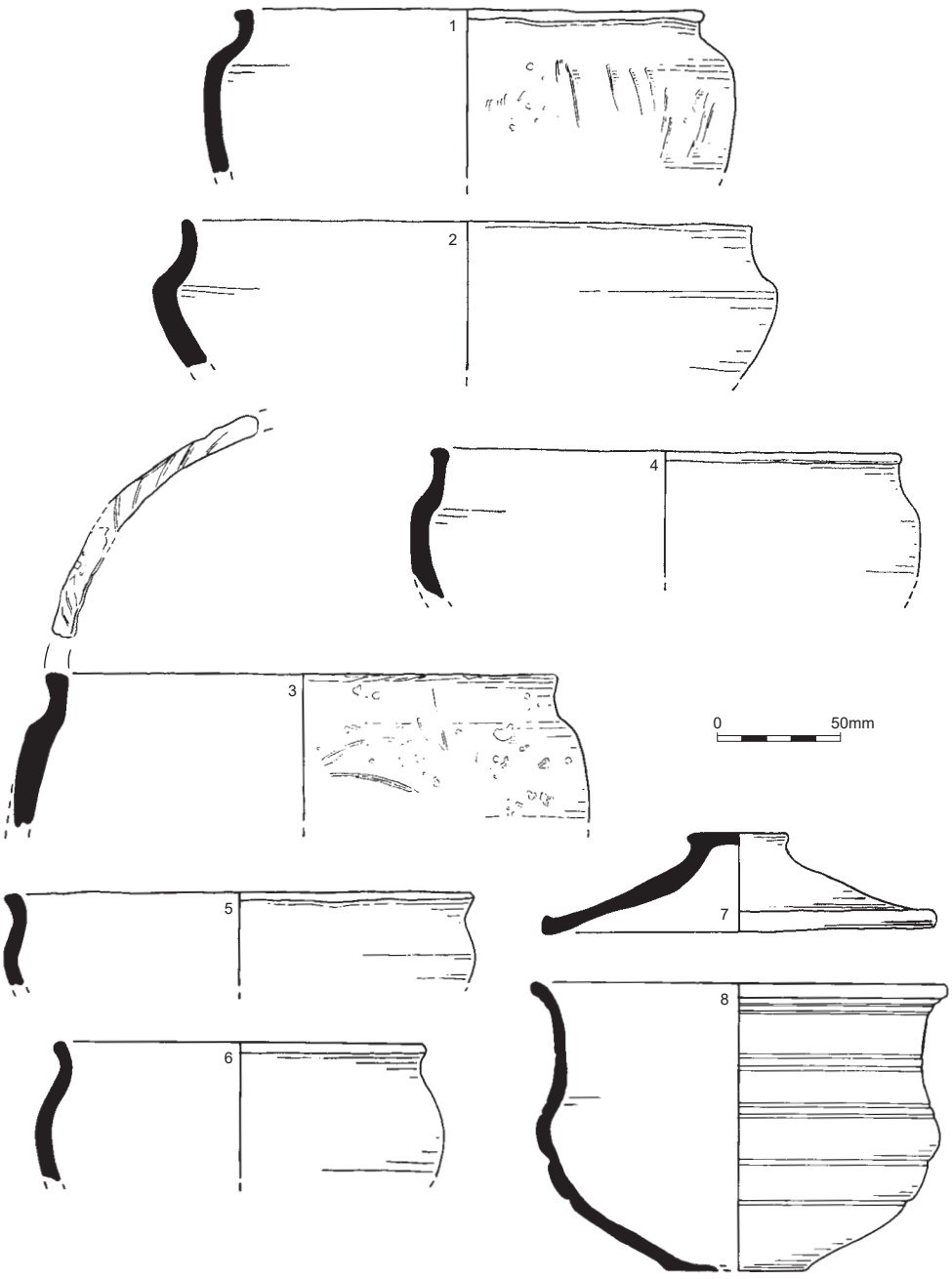
Sections

Figure 8



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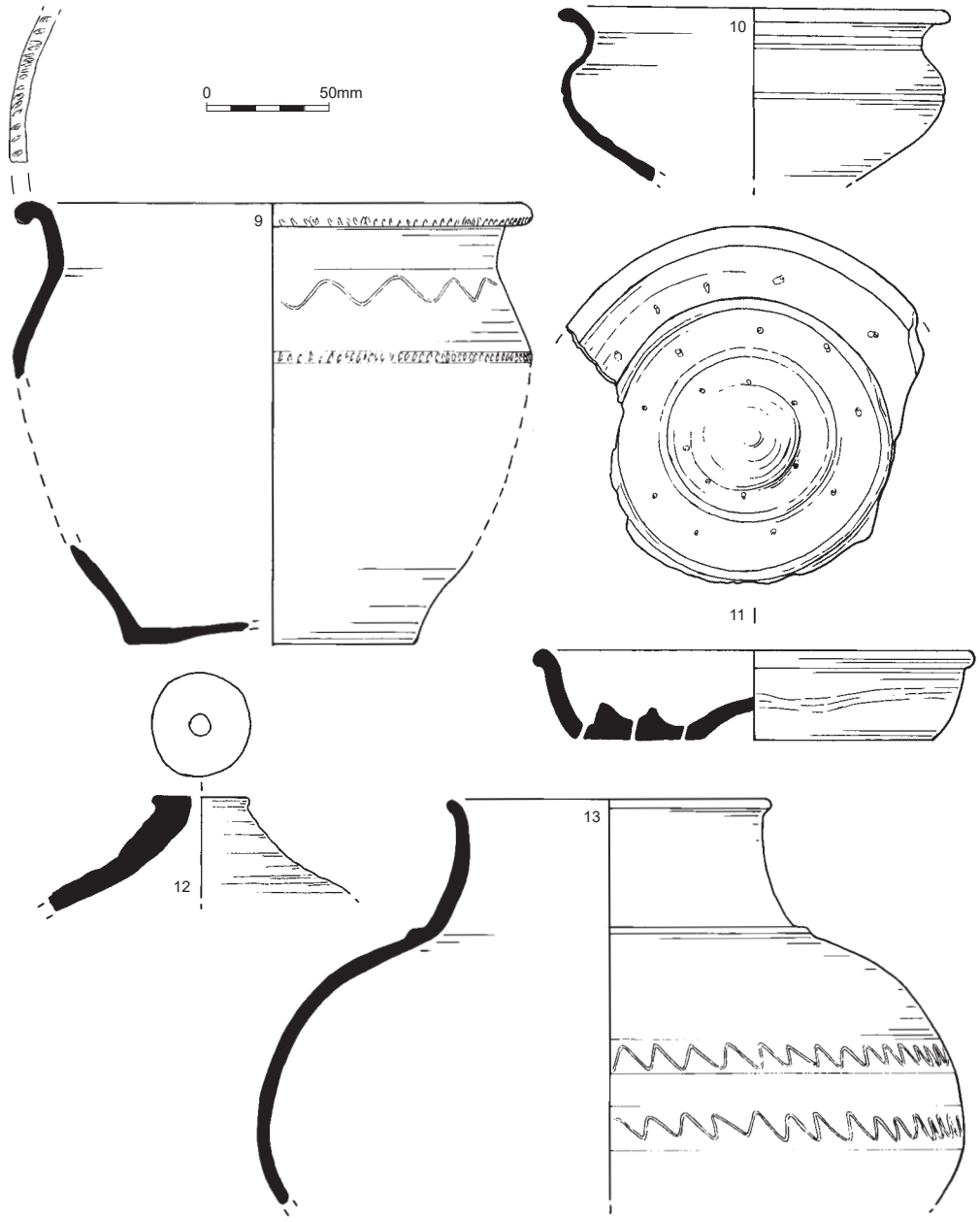
Pottery illustrations

Figure 9



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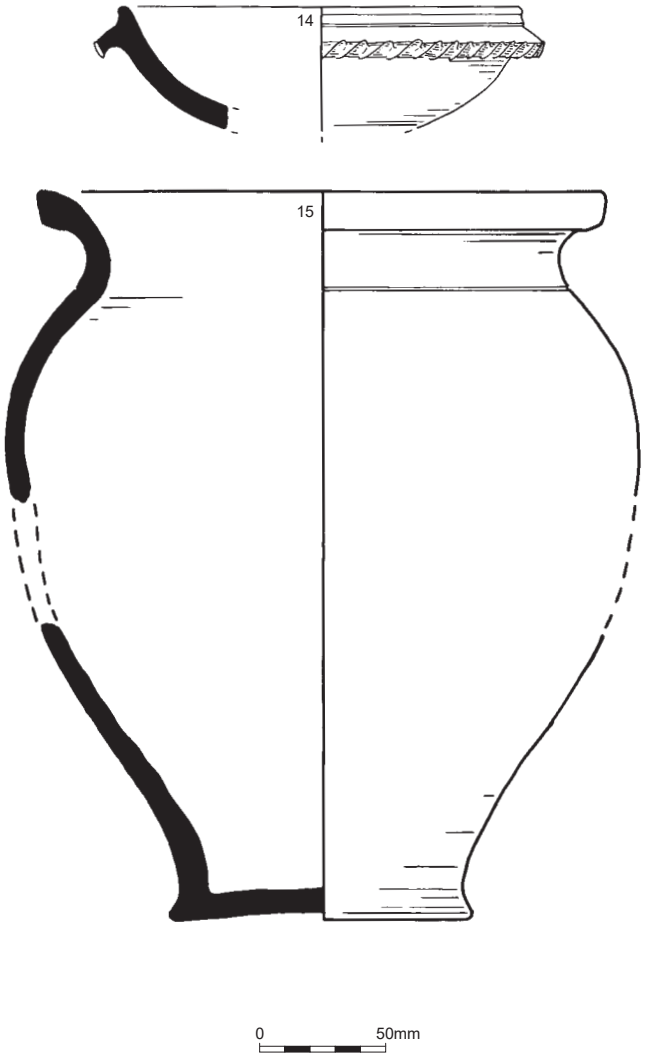
Pottery illustrations

Figure 10



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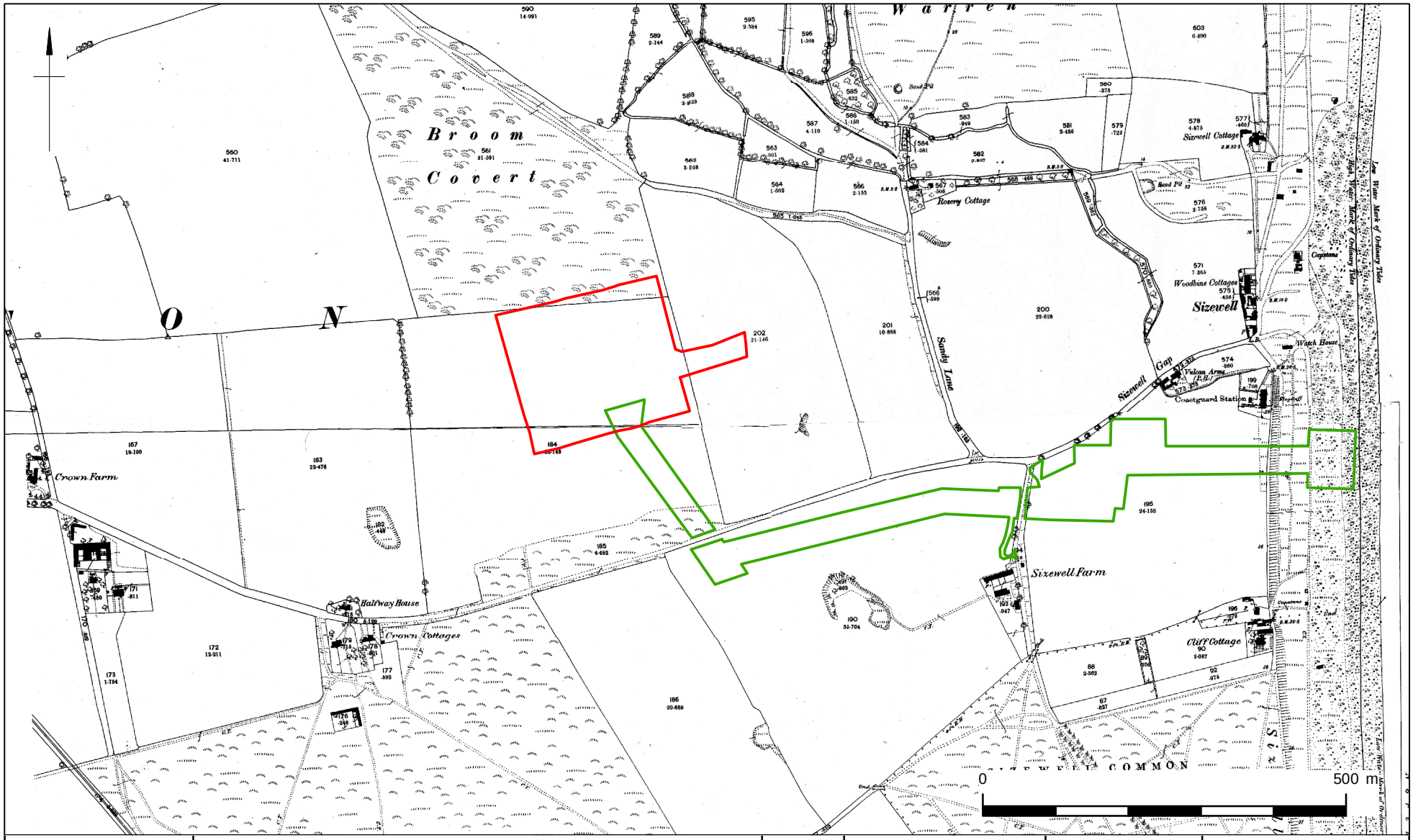
Pottery illustrations

Figure 11



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First edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1881

Figure 12

Plate 1: Monitoring of intrusive works at the cable landfall site on Sizewell beach

Plate 2: Monitoring of intrusive works at the cable landfall site on Sizewell beach

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Plate 3: Mechanical excavation of easement in the west field

Plate 4: Monitoring of cable installation in the west field

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Plate 5: Monitoring of excavations for HDD works adjacent to the works compound in the east field

Plate 6: South-east facing section through Early Iron Age pit 1444. Scale: 1 m

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Plate 7: Detail of possible briquetage from Early Iron Age pit 1444

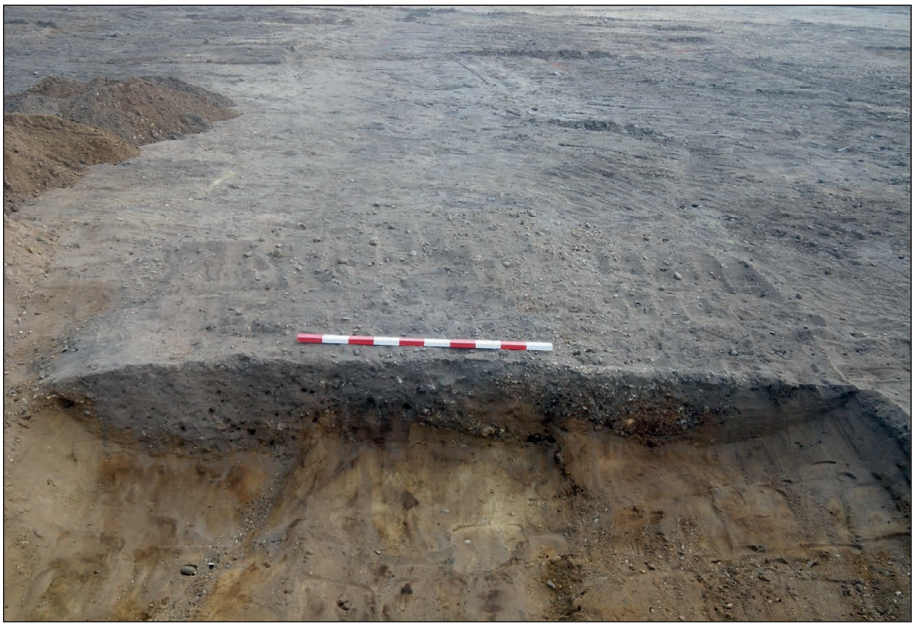

Plate 8: North facing section through the western ditch of Trackway 3, GP1882 (cut 1101 and recuts 1104 and 1107). Scale: 1 m

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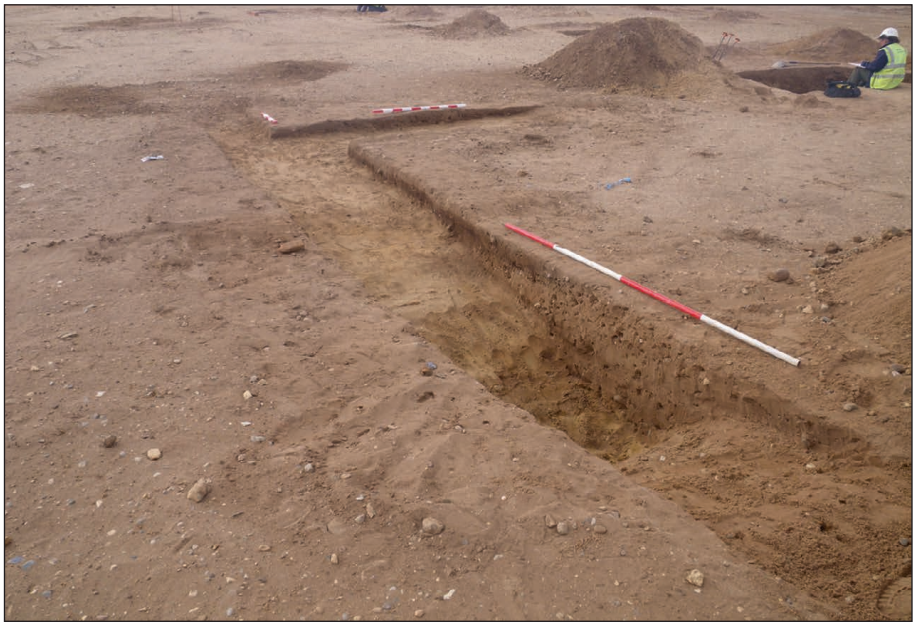

Plate 9: South-west facing view of possible Romano-British working hollow 1633 and ditch GP1866 (cut 1634). Scales: 2 m, 1 m and 0.5 m

Plate 10: North facing sections through Romano-British gully/beam slot GP1879 (cut 1823) and posthole 1821. Scale: 0.2 m

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Plate 11: ESE facing view of terminal of Romano-British ditch GP1872 (cut 1697) and elongated pit 1731

Plate 12: Plan view of Romano-British urned cremation grave 1401 prior to excavation. Scale: 0.2 m

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Plate 13: East facing view of fully excavated ring gully GP1885. Scales: 2 m and 1 m

Plate 14: Detail view of partial Romano-British vessel in pit 1829. Scale: 0.2 m

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Plate 15: West facing view of Romano-British posthole group GP1679. Scale: 2 m

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