making sense of heritage

Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works
Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Post Excavation Assessment Report
and Updated Project Design

HER Code: LCS 161
Oasis Ref: 204579
Ref: 104811.07
September 2019

archaeology

Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works
Sizewell Gap
Leiston
Suffolk

Post Excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

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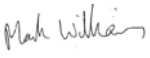
V01	I	*RMD*	*MW*		22.01.2015
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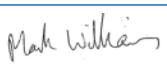
V06	F	*RMD*	*MW*		14.04.2015
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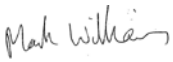
V07	F	*RMD/ALS*	*MW*		20.01.2019
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology had been commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Limited ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation comprising of evaluation, strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (hereafter, the Site). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742. The commissioning of the works followed the award of a development consent order (DCO) in May 2013 to construct an offshore wind farm and associated infrastructure, including new substation.

The onshore substation was to be constructed on land adjacent to an existing substation constructed for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm (GGOWF) at Sizewell Gap. The location of the proposed substation lay partly within arable land, partly within plantation woodland and partly within an area of grassland (Broom Covert).

The cable route encompassed horizontal directional drilling (HDD) from the beach to the transition joint bay in the eastern field with localised cable trenching, with a further HDD to the western field. A 23m easement along the length of the western field for the cable duct was excavated, with a further HDD pit at the western end of the field excavated to carry the cable under Sizewell Gap and north towards the new substation through the northern field and subsequently though a man-made berm surrounding the new substation. The berm is on the location of the previous excavation area and the cable route only impacted on the made ground that the berm was constructed from.

The Site has previously been subject to a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009), an evaluation in 2011 (Wessex Archaeology 2011a) which comprised the excavation of 35 trial trenches, a heritage statement (2011b), a watching brief in 2013 and an evaluation in 2014.

Written Schemes of Investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2012, 2014a and b) were prepared for evaluation; strip, map and sample excavation and archaeological watching brief and approved by Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council's (SCC) Archaeological Officer. These investigations were undertaken between 14th July and 28th August 2014.

The earliest evidence of activity at the Site is of Bronze Age date and is attested to by pottery sherds located in ditch 1675. However, a Romano-British pottery sherd was also recovered from this small feature. It may be that further activity of this date exists beyond the limits of excavation to the north.

The Early Iron Age saw low level activity 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. The remains of possible roundhouse/four post structures may indicate a more settled way of life; if so these features have been severely truncated.

Most evidence of settlement at the Site is of Romano-British date with several phases of enclosures and land divisions in evidence. Phases of rectilinear enclosures and ditches were recorded across

the Site but were particularly dense towards the north of the Site. Land divisions, as evidenced by ditch groups 1882 and possibly 1881, suggest a re-organisation of the land albeit along similar alignments.

The density of features in the northern region of the Site hint at further intense activity beyond the limits of excavation. Paddocks/enclosures, as recorded by enclosure groups 1857, 1860 (incorporating 1861, 1888 and 1871), possibly groups 1858 and 1865, along with groups 1878 and 1877, suggest the first real attempt at organising the landscape occurred during the Romano-British period.

Further assessment and analysis has the potential to define the phased development of the landscape, by examining the position of pottery within the features (whether in primary, secondary or tertiary fills). It may be possible to relate the settlement/agricultural structures and associated features to this, along with mortuary activity, attested to by cremation burials seen in the east of the Site. Analysis will also seek to investigate the relationship of the Site with other known excavations in the immediate area.

Several features remain undated including pits, postholes and ditches, and a small number of discrete features were unexcavated. Their potential contexts will need to be included, should there be any further analysis of the surrounding area.

Works on the cable route were carried out in several intermittent stages from 5th April to 16th September 2016. Despite the extensive archaeological resource within the substation area, the cable route did not contain any archaeological material.

Following the analyses of finds, stratigraphic and environmental data, the results of this fieldwork will be reported in the form of an article to be published in an appropriate journal, describing specific components of the Site, its overall development and its relationship to the known archaeology of the local area and the wider region.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Natasha Litten for commissioning the work and for her assistance and advice throughout the course of the project. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful to Dr Jess Tipper and Dr Matthew Brudenell, Suffolk's County Council Senior Archaeological Officers, who monitored the archaeological investigations.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. The fieldwork was directed by Lisa McCaig and David Britchfield.

The post-excavation stage of the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. This report was written and compiled by Rob De'Athe, with contributions by Grace Jones (finds), Erica Gittins and Phil Harding (worked flint), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Jacqueline McKinley (human bone) and Sarah Wyles (palaeoenvironmental evidence). The illustrations are by Jo Condliffe.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology had been commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Limited ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation comprising of evaluation, strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (hereafter, the Site). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742. The commissioning of the works followed the award of a development consent order (DCO) in May 2013 to construct an offshore wind farm and associated infrastructure, including a new substation (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The onshore substation was to be constructed on land adjacent to an existing substation, constructed for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm (GGOWF) at Sizewell Gap. The location of the proposed substation lay partly within arable land, partly within plantation woodland and partly within an area of grassland (Broom Covert).

1.1.3 The cable route encompassed horizontal directional drilling (HDD) from the beach to the transition joint bay in the eastern field with localised cable trenching, with a further HDD to the western field. A 23m easement along the length of the western field for the cable duct was excavated, with a further HDD pit at the western end of the field excavated to carry the cable under Sizewell Gap and north towards the new substation through the northern field and subsequently though a man-made berm surrounding the new substation. The berm is on the location of the previous excavation area and the cable route only impacted on the made ground that the berm was constructed from.

1.1.4 The Site has previously been subject to a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009), an evaluation in 2011 (Wessex Archaeology 2011a) which comprised the excavation of 35 trial trenches, a heritage statement (2011b), a watching brief in 2013 and an evaluation in 2014.

1.1.5 Written Schemes of Investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2012, 2014a and b) were prepared for evaluation; strip, map and sample excavation and archaeological watching brief and approved by Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council's (SCC) Archaeological Officer. These investigations were undertaken between 14th July and 28th August 2014.

1.1.6 These substation investigations were undertaken between 14th July 2014 and 28th August 2014, while the cable route investigations were undertaken intermittently between 5th April and 16th September 2016. The cable route was subject to an independent report but will be incorporated into the proposed publication.

1.2 Scope of the document

1.2.1 **Table 1** summarises the previous archaeological events undertaken on the Site since 2009 and the resulting reports produced. This report presents a post-excavation assessment of the strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief (**Figure. 1**); where relevant, the results of the 2014 phase of evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014) are integrated.

1.2.2 The report provides a summary of the results of the excavations, assesses their potential to address the aims detailed in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2014a and b), and recommends a costed programme of further work needed to achieve the revised aims, including analysis, public dissemination through publication, and the curation of the archive.

Table 1: Fieldwork events and documents

Event	Date	Contractor	Document ref.
Desk-based assessment	2009	Wessex Archaeology	73010.01
Archaeological evaluation	2011a	Wessex Archaeology	77610.02
Heritage Statement	2011b	Wessex Archaeology	77610.03
Written Scheme of Investigation	2012	Wessex Archaeology	85470.02 (revised 2014)
Watching brief	2013	Wessex Archaeology	77611.01
Archaeological evaluation	2014a	Wessex Archaeology	104810.01 (interim statement)
Strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief	2014b	Wessex Archaeology	T18538.04 (revised WSI)

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The overall proposed development area is located immediately to the west of the Greater Gabbard Wind Farm 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.

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

1.3.3 Three different types of natural geology are recorded within the cable route. The area of the cable route centred around Sizewell beach is mapped as Crag Group – Sand with superficial deposits of the Marine Beach Deposits – Sand and Gravel. The northern section of the eastern field is made up of Crag Group-Sand while the southern portion contains superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel. The remainder of the cable route is mapped as Crag Group-Sand (British Geological Survey, British Geological Map Viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A previous Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2009) was prepared, which described the archaeological and historical background to the Site, the results of which are summarised below.

2.1.2 The recorded historic environment resource within a 1.5 km 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.

2.2 Designated Sites

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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.

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 Pprehistoric 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.

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 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, 250 m to the west of the Site boundary, recorded a small amount of Iron Age pottery (SCCAS 1995).

2.2.8 Roman remains are known within the Site (see below) and in the Study Area itself. Where present, the evidence comprises of artefact scatters of pottery and tile fragments found during the 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).

2.2.9 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.

2.2.10 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavations in advance of the onshore works for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm adjacent to the Site to the east. The boat, which was probably a small inshore fishing vessel, had been broken up during the 14th century, and parts of its hull re-used as a timber well lining. The boat was constructed using the same techniques as the great Sutton Hoo ships, although on a much more modest scale (Suffolk Archaeological Service). The same excavations also recorded a wide range of pottery from the 12th to 14th centuries, including high-status wares, as well as personal items such as brooches and buckles. Fishing hooks, weights and fish bones were also found (Atfield, *et al* 2009). Furthermore, excavations in Rosary Field adjacent to Sandy Lane revealed timber buildings, animal corrals and three large external ovens or possible corn-driers, which suggests a high potential for the discovery of medieval remains within the Site.

2.2.11 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 Offshore Wind Farm. The Site remains undeveloped as agricultural land.

2.3 Recent investigations in the area

2.3.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in July 2011 (WA 2011a), which evaluated an available area of *c*.3.1 ha 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.

2.3.2 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 later 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.

2.3.3 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.

2.4 Heritage Statement

2.4.1 Following the completion of the archaeological evaluation in 2011 (WA 2011a) a Heritage Statement (WA 2011b) 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).

2.5 Evaluation

2.5.1 A small evaluation comprising six trial trenches was undertaken primarily in the eastern access road area of the Site in June 2014. The trenches measured between 15 m and 20 m in length. No archaeological features save a single cremation grave in Trench 6 (see 4.2 below) were identified during the course of the evaluation. It was observed that the natural geology in the evaluation area had been disturbed due to the presence of woodland in this area which was cleared to facilitate the evaluation work.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General objectives

3.1.1 The principal objective of the strip, map and sample and watching brief investigations was to characterise the Sites palaeoenvironmental landscape in terms of use, settlement form and agricultural economy (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).

3.1.2 The general objectives of the project (Wessex Archaeology 2012) were 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.*

3.1.3 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation* (2014), except where they are superseded by statements below. The assessment work follows guidance by English Heritage (MAP2 1991).

3.2 Project objectives

3.2.1 The excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover a 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.

3.2.2 Specific research objectives were to:

- *specifically identify whether the evidence suggests transient human activity;*
- *identify whether there is evidence of domestic and/or settled occupation;*

- *identify evidence of burial activity;*
- *identify any evidence of industrial activity; and*
- *identify evidence of agricultural practices.*

3.2.3 Analysis of environmental data sought to examine and address archaeological remains within their contemporaneous environment. The relationship between people and their contemporaneous environment was therefore an objective of the project, including their responses to the local environment and the effects of human habitation and exploitation of the landscape on local environmental conditions.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 Regular monitoring visits were undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork programme by Dr. Jess Tipper and Dr. Matthew Brudenell who monitored the project on behalf of SCC; also in attendance during these visits was the Wessex Archaeology Project Manager.

3.4 Fieldwork methodology

3.4.1 Overburden (i.e., topsoil and subsoil) was removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, down to a natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. An accurate plan of the Site, tied in to the National Grid, was produced by surveying using either a Total Station Theodolite or a Leica GPS. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and the objectives of the excavation. A sampling strategy specific to different deposits and remains encountered was agreed upon with the SCC Archaeological Officer.

3.5 Recording

3.5.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Where appropriate, significant artefacts were 3-dimensionally recorded and detailed plans were made of any special or placed deposits. A full written, drawn and photographic archive was maintained. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, where appropriate. The extent of the excavation areas, together with all archaeological features, were accurately recorded using either a Total Station Theodolite or a Leica GPS. This gave accurate (up to 30 mm), 3D Ordnance Survey coordinates and spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum. Heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.

3.5.2 Digital images were taken (including a scale), as appropriate. A number of general site photographs and working shots were also taken to give an overview of the Site and the progress of the excavation. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

3.6 Specialist strategies

Artefact recovery

3.6.1 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2001; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). Small finds were recorded 3-dimensionally using

Total Station Theodolite and GPS surveying equipment. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features. The site was not scanned with use of metal detectors by an experienced practitioner.

3.6.2 All artefacts were, as a minimum, processed and quantified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, was visually scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages. All ferrous metalwork was X-rayed to provide further detail concerning its original form as part of the assessment.

Environmental

3.6.3 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

3.7 Watching Brief

3.7.1 Archaeological monitoring was maintained during associated groundworks. If any archaeological remains were encountered, machine excavation was to cease to allow the remains to be investigated further. If significant archaeological remains were revealed, the Client and SCCAS/CT were to be informed immediately and further mitigation measures were to be agreed.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section presents a stratigraphic assessment of the investigations and is integrated with key specialist material. A Site-wide chronological overview and statement of stratigraphic potential is given in Section 4.3. Features of all periods are shown in **Figure 2**.

Phasing

4.1.2 The phasing assigned below (and shown in **Figs 2-5**) is provisional at this stage. Site-wide phasing of the development of the landscape, will require further stratigraphic analysis.

4.1.3 In addition, phasing was challenging due to the relatively low number of secure stratigraphic relationships between features (caused in a large part by the lack of variation in the fills of intersecting ditches), by the level of truncation seen at the Site and low number of chronologically diagnostic finds recovered from them. The intercutting of features of different phases increases the chance of their containing assemblages of mixed dates.

4.1.4 Within some phases there were clear modifications in landscape organisation, but in many cases the sub-phases cannot be identified, or more precisely dated, at this stage.

4.1.5 It is evident that there has been a degree of truncation across the Site, a probable result of continual agricultural activity, from antiquity up to the present. For example, only the lower parts of urned cremation burial vessels survive and round-house gullies are absent in plan, with few (if any) associated post-holes surviving.

Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.1.6 A relatively consistent soil sequence was recorded across the Site. The underlying natural geology comprised a light – mid brown yellow/orange sand with occasional – frequent small rounded pebbles, the surface of which generally formed the level of machining. The majority of archaeological features were cut into the natural, and sealed by a dark orange brown silty sand topsoil with frequent rounded pebble inclusions of varying size (0.2 – 0.6 m deep).

4.1.7 No discernible subsoil deposit was identified sealing features across the majority of the Site apart from the extreme northern area. The topography was seen to rise here where the arable field met the adjacent (northern) field which was under grass. A block of this raised area was left until the end of the excavation. During subsequent removal the raised area was seen to cover a modern east/west aligned ditch which contained modern material such as chicken wire, plastic and modern glass. The block of the remaining raised area was recorded as comprising topsoil overlying a thick *c*.0.5 m thick deposit of subsoil which in turn overlay the natural geology and sealed archaeological features. This was the only distinct subsoil seen during the course of the excavation work.

Modern disturbance

4.1.8 Previous woodland towards the road area had impacted upon archaeological remains in this area as had bioturbation in the far northern area of the Site. Additionally, a backfilled ditch running across the northern part of the Site on a broadly east/west alignment, coupled a modern service trench on a similar alignment in the south of the Site, contributed to truncation. Other localised pockets of modern disturbance were also mapped and series of geotechnical investigation pits conducted in July 2013 (WA 2013) may also have contributed to truncation/disturbance of remains within the Site boundary.

4.2 Cremation graves

4.2.1 During the 2014 evaluation phase of the project a single feature, 604, was identified in Trench 6. A small circular ring of pottery was exposed at a level of approximately 9.52 m aOD. Measuring approximately 0.2 m in diameter the broken vessel contained small fragments of burnt bone indicative of cremated remains. The cremated remains were excavated and bagged exposing the surviving elements of a greyware jar.

4.2.2 On instruction from SCCAS/CT an area was opened up around the cremation grave in order to determine whether it formed part of a group or was in isolation. The presence of ecology fencing and tree stumps restricted the size of the area which measured approximately 8 m by 7.5 m. No further archaeological deposits were present.

4.2.3 During the excavation phase of investigation, two cremation related features were situated in the far eastern extent of the Site. Grave 1401 was a severely truncated (**Figure 7; Plate 8**), urned cremation with only the base and a small portion of the sides of the vessel remaining. The pottery has been dated to the Romano-British period. Cremated bone was visible within the vessel at ground level.

4.2.4 A second un-urned cremation grave, 1411, was positioned 4 m to the northeast. This feature also exhibited severe truncation with only 0.07 m remaining intact (**Figure 8; Plate 9**).

4.2.5 Cremation grave 1004 was located 1.8 m to the south east of grave 604, and was a truncated urned cremation with the lower 0.10 m of the vessel remaining, in which the bone survived with the collapsed in upper body sherds (**Figure 7, Plate 7**). The vessel is of Romano-British date.

4.3 Later prehistoric

4.3.1 The later prehistoric period covers the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Figure 4) features within the Site.

4.3.2 Ditch 1675 extended from the northern baulk on a southeast/northwest alignment for a distance of 3.2 m before terminating in the upper fill of ditch 1677. The feature contained a single fill from which pottery of Bronze Age and Romano-British date was recovered. The function of this feature is unclear at this stage, it is possible the single Romano-British pottery sherd is intrusive in origin and this feature is the earliest datable feature on Site (**Figure 3**).

4.3.3 Features dating to the Early Iron Age were concentrated in the northeast part of the Site.

4.3.4 Pit 1444, located in the central eastern region of the Site was sub circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. The pit was 0.7 m deep and 1.4 m in diameter and contained two fills (1443 and 1442). Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age period was recovered from both fills within the pit (**Figure 8; Plate 10**).

4.3.5 Sub circular pit 1415 was located 7 m to the southwest of pit 1478 (see below) in the north east part of the Site and was of similar size although deeper at 0.38 m. The upper fill of the pit contained pottery sherds and fired clay fragments dating it to the Early Iron Age period and contemporary with pit 1444.

4.3.6 Two features 1445 and1413, a small pit and posthole respectively, which were spaced 17 m apart, were situated to the south of 1415. Both were shallow in depth at 0.24 m and 0.19 m and one, 1445, contained pottery dating to the Early Iron Age period.

4.3.7 Shallow depression 1492 was located to the southeast of postholes 1482, 1480 and 1484 and was cut by east west ditch group 1874. The depression contained a single fill from which pottery dating to the Iron Age period was recovered. In antiquity the depression may have been deeper than observed and has likely undergone truncation through ploughing.

4.3.8 Sub circular pit 1478 was located north of 1874 where several discrete features were also situated. The pit was small in size with a diameter of 0.6 m and relatively shallow with a depth of 0.13 m. Finds retrieved from the feature are of Iron Age date.

4.3.9 Adjacent and to the southwest was pit 1496, a sub circular feature with a diameter of approximately 1.2 m and a depth of 0.5 m (**Figure 6; Plate 3**). The pit exhibited vertical sides and a flat base and contained three distinct fills (1501, 1500 and1499). Pottery was retrieved from fill 1500 which has been dated to the Iron Age period.

4.3.10 Shallow posthole 1464 was positioned 1.4 m to the east of pit 1496 and contained no dating evidence but has been categorised as Iron Age due to its spatial distribution.

4.3.11 To the southeast a cluster of three small discrete features were located - 1480, 1482 and 1484. All three features were shallow with an average depth of 0.10 m, contained a single fill each and were closely spaced. Function of these features is unknown although a single pottery sherd of Iron Age date was recovered from the fill of 1480.

4.3.12 Approximately 9 m to the west of pit 1444 was small shallow pit 1475 which measured 0.5 m in diameter and was 0.2 m deep. This pit contained pottery dating to the Iron Age period. A further 8 m to the west another small pit, 1472, was located. This feature was similar in

size to 1475 and although contained no dating evidence has been categorised as Iron Age due to its spatial distribution.

4.3.13 Group 1423 was located a further 10 m west comprising three postholes 1424, 1427 and 1430 and a small pit 1433. Dating evidence of Iron Age/Romano-British date was recovered from the fill of 1427, the northern most posthole, the remaining features were undated. Although the three postholes form a small triangle their function remains unclear. The features of group 1423 and pits 1472, 1475 and 1444 form a line across the Site, however, no other structural features were present in the immediate surrounding vicinity and they probably represent unrelated episodes of activity.

4.3.14 Two small postholes, 1374 and 1376, were located 12.5 m south of group 1423 and were undated, as was another single posthole, 1372, positioned some 11 m to the south/east of this pair. All three were of a similar size and depth at 0.4 m diameter and 0.15 m deep. A further single small pit, 1381, was located 30 m south/east of 1372 which measured 0.7 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep. The pit contained two fills (1382 and 1383) from which burnt flint was recovered.

4.3.15 Enclosure/paddock group 1858 was located towards the north western corner of the Site. The enclosure was characterised by an area measuring some 190 m^2 enclosed by a shallow narrow ditch. The ditch was seen to be cut by Romano-British enclosure group 1861 along its eastern length and by undated ditch group 1862 along its western length. The enclosure ditch was observed to extend to the south for approximately 16 m forming a reverse question mark shape in plan. This extension part of the enclosure effectively forms a barrier to the west therefore 'guiding' livestock towards the small enclosure entrance which measured *c*.1 m in width.

4.4 Romano-British (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Ditch group 1846, was situated in the east of the Site and was orientated broadly north/south. The ditch measured approximately 28 m in length, 1 m in width and was 0.25 m in depth. Pottery recovered from the feature place it in the Romano-British period. Its function is unclear but it may have formed a boundary within the landscape. Adjacent small pit/posthole 1120 was located on the eastern side of the ditch, along its southern length. The pit/posthole was 0.35 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the single fill.

4.4.2 Ditch group 1851 was located roughly centrally within the Site and was orientated broadly north/south with a slight turn to the northwest at its northern end. The ditch segment was approximately 23 m in length and was characterised by a shallow U shaped profile 0.9 m wide and 0.3 m deep. Pottery recovered from the ditch indicates a Romano-British date.

4.4.3 In the extreme north of the Site parallel ditches 1560 and 1529 were aligned north west/south east. Ditch 1560 extended from the northern baulk for some 9m where it was cut by later ditch 1594 (see below). Ditch 1529 was observed 1.8 m to the south of 1560 and terminated approximately 4 m from the northern Site limit in a shallow U shaped profile. Pottery recovered from both ditches place them in the Romano-British period.

4.4.4 Parallel ditches, groups 1844 and 1845 originated in the access road to the east of the Site and were orientated on a broadly east/west axis. The southern of the ditches, group 1845, traversed the Site for a distance of some 65 m where it terminated. Ditch 1844 traversed the Site for a similar distance where it was cut by later enclosure group 1857. The ditch continued to the west for a further 58 m where it was seen to be cut by north/south ditch

group 1881. A segment of the ditch continues westwards for further 32 m where 6.5 m beyond another segment of the ditch was located. This continues westwards for approximately 30 m where it is cut by enclosure group 1860. The final section of the ditch was visible emerging beneath enclosure 1860 some 17 m farther west where it terminated. Dating evidence for the ditch group place it firmly in the Romano-British period. No dating evidence was retrieved from group 1845, but it is likely to be of Romano-British date also.

4.4.5 An east/west aligned ditch, group 1848, was situated at the south east corner of the Site. This ditch was seen to extend westwards into the Site area from the eastern baulk for a distance of 15 m before describing a slight turn to the north for a further 41 m where it terminated. The ditch was on average 0.4 m wide and very shallow at 0.1 m deep. Pottery recovered from the fill place the ditch in the Romano-British period.

4.4.6 The ditch group 1874 extended from the eastern baulk section for a distance of 62 m where rather than terminate it appears to have been truncated through plough action. The ditch was on average some 0.8 m in width and was deeper (0.35 m) along its eastern length progressively shallowing towards its western length. Pottery dating to the Iron Age period was recovered from the ditch and it has been interpreted as forming a boundary within the landscape. The ditch is broadly in line with Romano-British ditch 1877, and in a similar shape to ditch system 1857.

4.4.7 Sinuous roughly parallel ditch groups 1883 and 1876 were located in the northern central region of the Site. Group 1876, the southernmost ditch, was characterised by a northwest/southeast orientated ditch which measured 33 m in length before turning towards the west for a further 16 m where it terminated. Approximately 4 m to the north group 1883 was located on a similar alignment to group 1876. However, this feature exhibited no turn to the west, instead being cut by a length of ditch forming part of enclosure group 1877. Group 1883 was seen to extend beyond group 1877 to the east for a further 18 m where it terminated.

4.4.8 Ditch group 1882 traversed the entire Site on a broadly north/south alignment, although the ditch curved slightly towards the west along its northern length. The ditch was characterised by several re-cutting events doubtlessly related to the re-establishing of this feature once partial silting had occurred. The feature represents a major boundary marker/land division within the Site and shares similarities with a similar ditch, group 1881, located approximately 80 m to the east which also spans the entire Site on a similar alignment.

4.4.9 Group 1882 was observed to be cut by later features along its length including group 1853, group 1860, group 1888 and groups 1872 and1873. The ditch also cut ditch group 1866. Dating material recovered from the fills on this feature place it in the Romano-British period. During the excavation it was noticed that an adjacent 'stain' was weathering out as the excavation progressed. This was subsequently investigated and eventually mapped as a natural geological deposit. However, the excavators interpreted it as the remnant of bank material associated with group 1882. If accurate the bank for the ditch is firmly located on its eastern side. No such remnant of material was associated with the parallel ditch group 1881 to the east.

4.4.10 Rectilinear enclosure group 1857 was positioned within the eastern central region of the Site. The enclosure was aligned east/west along its long axis and enclosed an area measuring 1033 m^2. Similar to enclosure group 1858 this enclosure/paddock also exhibited a length of additional ditch forming an 'arm' to the north. This 'arm' measured 33 m in length and has been interpreted as acting as a guide for livestock steering them towards the

enclosure. The full extent of the enclosure could not be ascertained as it was truncated by ditch group 1881 along its western length. However, as no sign of the enclosure was seen beyond the western edge of group 1881 the enclosure/paddock cannot have been much larger than described here. The enclosure/paddock truncated a section of ditch group 1844 along its southern length and exhibited at least one re-cut suggesting the feature was re-used possibly on a seasonal basis following silting of the enclosure ditch.

4.4.11 In the northern central area of the Site ditch segment group 1866 was observed on an east/west alignment and measured some 40 m in length before it was truncated by ditch group 1882 at its western extreme. A further segment of the ditch was recorded towards the eastern end on a north/south alignment where it terminated approximately 11 m from the main body of the ditch. This 'arm' of the ditch has been interpreted as being contemporary as no discernible relationship between the two lengths could be ascertained through excavation. The function of the ditch remains unclear at this time; a tree throw was seen to disturb the ditch at its western end.

4.4.12 Enclosure group 1877 was located in the north eastern part of the Site and was seen to cut ditch group 1881 along its eastern length. The enclosure was characterised by a ditch which was orientated east/west by north/south by east/west again forming three distinct sides. The southernmost east/west ditch measured approximately 34 m before it turned northwards for a further 25 m and then to the west for a distance of some 16 m. The southernmost east/west ditch terminated at its western end and cut ditch 1758. The north/south ditch length was seen to cut ditch group 1876 roughly mid length and is likely to have cut through ditch group 1883 just to the north, although modern disturbance had destroyed this relationship. The enclosure exhibited at least one stage of re-cutting along its northern and southern east/west aligned sides suggesting a de-silting of the ditch was required to maintain the enclosure's integrity. The re-cut ditch was seen to be wider and slightly deeper than the original ditch which had a shallow bowl-shaped profile.

4.4.13 The northern extent of enclosure 1877 was cut by enclosure group 1878 broadly where the north eastern corner would have been located and where, again, modern disturbance was also located. Modern disturbance had also truncated the northern east/west ditch in two places along its length. The northern east/west aligned ditch of the enclosure was seen to curve south westwards for a distance of 7 m before turning north/westwards for a distance of 26 m where it likely continued outside the limits of excavation. This length of ditch is on an identical alignment as ditch group 1883 and careful attention was paid to the relationship between the two. A proven relationship was recorded which showed that group 1877 did in fact cut group 1883. The function of this length of ditch and the enclosure as a whole remains unclear at this stage.

4.4.14 Enclosure group 1860 comprised a series of ditch lengths and at least two distinct phases. Phase one encompassed the main elements of the enclosure namely the southern and northern extents with phase two being characterised by a central division within the enclosure once it had been established. The phase one enclosure was characterised by a southern ditch measuring 37 m in length, turning northwards for a distance of 21 m at the eastern end, and 10 m at the western end. The ditch cut ditch group 1882 at the eastern southern length approximately 1 m before turning northwards. A length of ditch, 11.5 m long, was situated some 5 m north of the western arm of the ditch and 5 m south of the northern ditch group 1861.

4.4.15 The northern ditch group 1861 continued northwards for a distance of 32 m before turning eastwards for a further 14 m where it terminated. Four iron nails (objects 21, 23, 25 and 26),

an iron fitting (object 24) and a fragment of glass (object 22) were recovered from the feature. Directly east of this terminus a second terminus was recorded leaving a gap of 0.5 m between the two. This length of ditch, group 1871, continued eastwards for a further 13 m before turning southwards for a distance of approximately 20 m where it cut ditch group 1882 and terminated. Taking this to be the enclosure at its largest, the enclosed space measured roughly 2060 m^2, the largest distinct enclosure seen on Site.

4.4.16 At a later stage the enclosure appeared to have been divided into two separate areas by an east/west orientated ditch group 1888. This length of ditch bisected the enclosure just north of its central point, thus dividing the enclosure into a southern area measuring 1364 m^2 and the northern area measuring 655 m^2. Ditch group 1888 was seen to cut the western 'arm' of group 1861 and cut ditch group 1882 at its eastern end. This enclosure, unlike the others identified at the Site, initially appears to have served a function other than livestock management.

4.4.17 To the north of enclosure groups 1860, 1861, 1871 and1888 two parallel ditches, groups 1872 and1873, were located. Both lengths of ditch were aligned northwest/southeast, measured approximately 30 m in length, almost 4 m apart and cut ditch group 1882. Their function remains unclear but both had moderate quantities of pottery within their fills which place them in the Romano-British period. Given their orientation they may continue outside the limits of the excavation area and are suggestive of track way ditches, albeit segmented. Interestingly, two elongated pits, 1731 and 1639, were situated between the ditches and at either end of them. Both pits contained pottery dating to the Romano-British period and animal bone was also recovered from the upper fill of pit 1731.

4.4.18 Enclosure group 1878 was positioned in the north/east region of the Site and was seen to cut enclosure group 1877 and ditch group 1881 along its eastern north/south aligned length. The enclosure was orientated east/west by north/south by east/west and was disturbed at both western ends by modern disturbance which had effectively removed both terminal ends. A further area of disturbance had impacted the north/south ditch roughly mid length. The enclosure was re-cut along its northern east/west length at least once with the re-cut being at least double the width of the original ditch (0.8 m). No re-cut was recorded along the southern length of ditch. No internal features were present within the enclosure and its function remains unclear.

4.4.19 Ditch group 1854 was located in the central eastern region of the Site. The ditch was aligned broadly east/west for a length of approximately 58 m before turning north-eastwards for a further 28 m, where it was seen to truncate ditch group 1845 before terminating, forming a right angle. The feature was also seen to cut a segment of ditch 1361 along its northern length. This short, 10 m length of ditch, was also aligned broadly north/south and was seen to terminate at its northern end and exhibited at least one episode of re-cutting.

4.4.20 Further to the west and slightly to the south of group 1854 was sinuous ditch group 1853. This ditch traversed the Site on a broadly east/west orientation and extended from the western baulk for a distance of 85 m where it was cut by a modern ditch eliminating the eastern end of the ditch. No re-cutting was recorded within the ditch which was seen to cut north/south ditch group 1882 along its southern length.

4.4.21 Kidney shaped pit 1586, which cut ditch segment group 1887, was characterised by an almost vertical eastern side and a moderately sloping western with a flat base (**Figure 3**; **Figure 7, Plate 5 and Section 2**). The pit measured approximately 3 m x 1.8 m and

contained no dating evidence although some sparse charcoal flecking was observed in its fills.

4.4.22 Ditch group 1870 was located 7 m to the north of pit 1586 and was aligned east/west. It cut enclosure groups 1871, 1858 and ditch group 1869.

4.4.23 Sinuous ditch group 1859, located in the north western region of the Site was orientated broadly north/south and measured c.80 m long on its north/south alignment before describing a turn to the east for a further 12 m where it was truncated by ditch group 1870. The ditch comprised a shallow terminus at its southern end and was found to be cut by pits 1520 and 1562 on its western side towards its northern length. The function of the ditch is unclear.

4.4.24 Ditch length group 1887 was located in the north western part of the Site and was aligned east west. This short, narrow segment of ditch was seen to cut enclosure group 1871 at its eastern end where it was recorded as terminate. The ditch was cut by a later pit 1586 at its western end where a small remnant of the ditch terminus was seen.

4.4.25 Gully segment group 1884 was situated 2.5 m to the south of the southern ditch of enclosure group 1865. This feature measured 7m in length and was characterised by a very shallow (0.1 m) and moderately wide (0.9 m) ditch which contained a single pottery sherd dating to the Romano-British period.

4.4.26 To the northeast of group 1865 was group 1879 (**Figure 3**) which comprised of two shallow gullies, both aligned north/south, with associated posthole 1821 and pit 1829. Both gullies were very shallow (0.1 m) and were an average of 0.3 m in width. Pit 1829 was located to the east of the northern gully and measured approximately 1 m in diameter. Pottery recovered from the pit place it in the Romano-British period. Posthole 1821 positioned almost between the two gullies also contained Romano-British pottery. Possibly associated with this group was adjacent group 1880 which was characterised by a north/south aligned gully which described a turn to the west at its northern end forming an L-shape. The gully contained pottery dating it to the Romano-British period and therefore contemporary with group 1879. The function of these features is unclear but the quantity of pottery would suggest they may have formed a domestic function.

4.4.27 Sub-circular pit 1197 in the central western part of the site was 0.8 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep. It had a concave profile and contained four silty sand fills from which Romano-British pottery was recovered.

4.4.28 Located in the central northern part of the Site was gully group 1867. This feature measured 18 m in length, was up to 0.6 m wide, had an average depth of 0.2 m and was aligned east/west. It was cut by later feature 1637 immediately to the south.

4.4.29 Postholes 1682 and 1687 were situated in the far northern area of the Site and together with probable Romano-British postholes 1680 and 1685 formed a tenuous line (**Figure 7; Plate 6**). The postholes were of a similar form although their function was unclear.

4.4.30 Ditch group 1881, as mentioned above, was located some 80 m to the east of group 1882 and similarly traverses the entire Site albeit with a slightly less pronounced curve to the east along its northern length. This boundary/land division feature exhibited no identifiable re-cutting along its length and may in fact have been a precursor to group 1882 to the west. The ditch was observed to cut the western extreme of enclosure group 1857 mid length and

in turn be cut by enclosure groups 1877 and 1878 along its northern length. It was truncated towards its southern end by a modern ditch.

4.5 Undated features (Figures 2 and 3)

4.5.1 Parallel ditches 1447 and 1449 located in the access road at the central eastern area of the Site extended from the southern baulk, within the 2014 evaluation area, for a distance of some 13 m. Both ditches were orientated broadly north/south and are approximately 2 m apart. Both exhibited a similar shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single fill. No dating material was recovered from the ditches, however both are truncated by ditches 1447 and 1449, suggesting an early phase of activity on Site.

4.5.2 Some 8 m to the north of Romano-British ditch group 1851 was irregular pit 1301. This feature measured 2.2 m by 2 m and was 0.5 m in depth. No pottery was retrieved from the feature although charcoal flecking and struck flint was recovered from the upper sandy fill. It is possible this feature represents a tree throw where material has collected probably through natural silting.

4.5.3 Posthole group 1451 (immediately south of ditch group 1874) comprised four postholes closely spaced, forming a rectangle (**Figure 6, Plate 1**). The group comprising 1452, 1454, 1456 and 1458 were positioned 3 m south of ditch 1874 and were of limited depth *c*.0.1-0.2 m, although the western postholes (1452 and 1456) were seen to be slightly larger in diameter - 0.3 m compared to 0.15 m. No finds were retrieved from the single fills in each posthole, however, their arrangement may suggest an entrance to a roundhouse whose drip gully has been subsequently truncated by the plough. This would mean that ditch group 1874 is not associated with any potential dwelling as it would either interfere with a drip gully to the west or prevent adequate views to the south east. The four posts may have in fact formed a four post structure the function of which is unclear.

4.5.4 A scatter of postholes and small pits were excavated in the north-eastern part of the site, but none are dated. These include features 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1381, 1413, 1464, 1472, 1482, 1484, 1496, and pit/posthole group 1423.

4.5.5 Approximately 18 m to the east of pit/posthole 1120, a short (4.5 m) ditch segment was seen to extend from the baulk on the same alignment as ditch group 1846. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature but they may be related. Both ditches, and the pit/posthole, had suffered truncation through ploughing.

4.5.6 A small pit, 1418, was located between ditch groups 1844 and 1845 at their eastern extreme, measuring 0.4 m in diameter and *c*.0.3 m in depth. No dating was recovered from this feature.

4.5.7 Group 1889, a short length of gully orientated north/south, was situated to the immediate east of enclosure group 1860 towards its south western corner. No dating was recovered from the feature.

4.5.8 Penannular gully group 1885 was situated to the immediate east of ditch group 1881 and south of enclosure group 1857. The gully measured approximately 4.7 m internal diameter with an entrance 1.5 m wide on its western side (**Figure 6; Plate 2**). No postholes or other discrete features or finds were identified within the gully.

4.5.9 Pit 1573 was located within enclosure group 1858 and was sited towards the south/east corner of the enclosure. The pit was cut by adjacent enclosure ditch group 1861 and was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (**Figure 6, Plate 4 and Section 1**). The pit measured 2 m x 1 m and was 0.85 m in depth and was devoid of finds; some charcoal flecking was noted within its fill.

4.5.10 Adjacent to enclosure 1858 was ditch segment group 1868. Characterised by a north/south aligned section of ditch 1 m wide and *c*.0.6 m deep, the ditch exhibited a turn towards the west along its southern length before terminating almost at the edge of enclosure ditch 1858. The feature was cut by later enclosure group 1861 and was likely to be related to Y-shaped ditch group 1869 to the north which in turn was cut by enclosure 1861 and ditch group 1870. Group 1869 was aligned north/south for a length of some 8 m before splitting into two contemporary lengths. The function of this feature remains unknown.

4.5.11 In the north western area of the Site two ditch segments were located. Ditch group 1863 was orientated north/south and measured 27 m in length. The ditch was characterised by a shallow concave profile with a flat base and was 0.6 m wide and 0.14 m deep. The ditch contained a single sandy fill which contained extremely rare flecks of charcoal. Located roughly mid length of group 1863 was perpendicular ditch group 1864. This feature measured 7 m in length and was cut at its eastern end by group 1863. The feature was characterised by a concave profile with concave base and measured c.0.6 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The ditch contained a single sandy fill and was devoid of dating evidence. The function of both of these ditches is unclear although group 1863 is parallel to, albeit, 17 m west of, ditch group 1862.

4.5.12 To the east, ditch 1677 (**Figure 3**) was aligned north east/south west, and seen to extend from the northern baulk towards the south west. This ditch was characterised by a shallow V-shaped profile containing a single fill. No dating material was recovered from the ditch; however, it may form an enclosure to the north, and outside the Site boundary, with perpendicular ditch 1560. Ditch 1594 cuts both ditches.

4.5.13 Ditch length 1614 was observed to extend southwards form the northern baulk for a distance of 5 m where it was seen to terminate. The function of the ditch remains unclear although it may be related to ditch segments 1832 and 1838, located approximately 4 m to the south.

4.5.14 Ditch length group 1875 was seen to extend southwards from the northern baulk for a length of 17.5 m where it terminated. The feature was re-cut along its eastern edge and was adjacent to, and on a similar alignment to, group 1881. Also in the northern region of the Site was ditch segment 1592 which extended south westwards from the northern baulk for a distance of 3.6 m before terminating.

4.5.15 Ditch group 1847 was located in the far south eastern corner of the Site. It was aligned north northwest/south southeast and measured 13 m in length. The ditch segment exhibited terminals at each end and was 0.45 m wide with a depth of 0.3 m. The ditch showed a V-shaped profile but was undated.

4.5.16 Approximately 37 m to the west of ditch group 1847 was a large ovoid pit, 1181. The pit measured 2.2 m in diameter and was 0.66 m deep. The feature had been re-cut twice (1186 and 1188) possibly necessitated by the clearing of silting due to windborne sands partially filling the feature. The fill of the latest re-cut was itself cut by two smaller pits, 1175 and 1178, which were positioned at the southern end of 1181 (**Figure 8; Section 3**). Charcoal flecking and occasional fragments of CBM were observed throughout the fill sequence

within 1181 and its two subsequent re-cuts. Pit 1175 measured 0.8 m in diameter was 0.24 m deep and contained two fills from which a quantity of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was recovered. Pit 1178 to the west was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.35 m in depth and also contained two fills, the upper of which contained charcoal flecks and rare fragments of CBM.

4.5.17 Undated ditch group 1850 extended from the southern baulk into the Site on a northwest/southeast alignment for 29 m. The ditch was characterised by a shallow U-shaped profile 0.3 m deep and 0.7 m wide and contained a single sandy fill. The function of the ditch is unclear but it possibly served as a boundary ditch, probably of Romano-British date due to its possible relationship with group 1852. Romano-British ditch group 1852 was located approximately 53 m to the northwest of group 1850 and measured almost 18 m in length with terminals at either end. The ditch was on an identical alignment to group 1850. The ditch was on average 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep and was characterised by a shallow U-shaped profile with flat base.

4.5.18 Ditch group 1850 formed an unclear relationship with undated ditch group 1849 which intersected group 1850 towards its southern end. The relationship could not be proven through excavation. Ditch group 1849 extended northwards from the southern baulk for a distance of approximately 60 m before terminating. The ditch was an average of 0.5 m wide and 0.1 m deep and may have functioned as a boundary feature in the landscape.

4.5.19 Parallel to ditch group 1869 and located some 12.5 m to the east was ditch 1594. This feature extended south-westwards from the northern extent of Site for a distance of approximately 20 m where it was seen to be truncated by later ditch group 1870. The ditch exhibited a re-cut towards its northern end which has been interpreted as a requirement for re-establishing the ditch once silting had become an issue in antiquity.

4.5.20 Small enclosure group 1865 was located roughly in the northern central part of the Site and encompassed two ditches the northern of which was aligned east/west and north/south. Although undated, it is of probable Romano-British date due to its spatial relationship with surrounding features. The southern ditch was aligned east/west and measured some 32 m in length. The northern ditch ran east west for *c*.18 m before describing a turn to the south for a further 11 m where it terminated, leaving a gap between the two 'arms' of the enclosure of 0.5 m in the south west corner. The enclosure remained open at its eastern side, the feature is undated and its function remains unclear.

4.5.21 Pit 1420 was located in the eastern area of the Site and 12 m north of ditch group 1844. The pit was 1 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep and contained two undated fills interpreted as deliberate backfilling events.

4.5.22 Undated posthole 1034 was located 6 m north of the southern baulk and was noted for its depth at 0.7 m. The posthole was almost 1 m in diameter and would have taken a substantial post. No dating evidence was obtained from the feature and although located among several natural hollows/ it was not interpreted to be of natural origin (i.e. tree-throw hole).

4.5.23 Approximately 10 m north of pit 1181 was undated small pit/posthole 1141. A further 32 m to the northwest of 1141 was a similarly sized undated small pit/posthole 1122 which was located 1.5 m south of ditch group 1854.

4.5.24 Irregular feature 1299 was located 11 m north of ditch group 1853 and was 3.2 m by 1.6 m with a depth of 0.45 m; it contained a single sterile fill. It is likely this represents a natural tree-throw hole rather than a pit.

4.5.25 Adjacent to and 1.5 m south of pit 1197 was similar pit 1202. This feature was 1 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep with a concave profile; it contained three sandy fills with sparse charcoal flecking.

4.5.26 Feature 1272 was located 3.5 m south of enclosure group 1857, and is of uncertain date. The feature was cut into shallow pit 1273 and contained charcoal rich deposit 1274 which contained burnt bone. Further assessment of this material has identified it as calcined animal bone associated with domestic debris rather than a mortuary rite.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides a summary of all of the artefacts from the Site, both hand collected and from soil samples. The assemblage ranges in date from the Bronze Age to Romano-British period. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the totals are presented in **Table 2**. All finds have been at least briefly visually scanned, and this report summarises the range of material recovered, its nature, condition and potential date range. Finds or groups of finds, of particular archaeological significance are highlighted.

Table 2: Finds total by material type

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery	1304	15929
Bronze Age	*8*	*135*
Iron Age	*206*	*3682*
Prehistoric	*6*	*82*
Roman	*1076*	*11990*
Unknown	*8*	*40*
Ceramic building material	17	2878
Fired clay	369	6499
Burnt flint	4	35
Flint	25	292
Stone	18	10339
Glass	1	2
Iron	17	229
Cremated human bone	5	5
Animal bone	246	1562
Shell	7	8
Total	**2013**	**37,778**

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 A total of 1304 sherds of pottery, weighing 15,929 g, were recovered (**Table 2**). The material dates from the Early Bronze Age to the Roman period, and derives from 108 contexts across 82 features and three layers. The assessed pottery has been quantified by fabric or ware group within each context, diagnostic forms or other traits have been noted and a spot date assigned for each context.

5.3 *Bronze Age*

5.3.1 Eight coarse Beaker sherds (135 g) were recovered from ditch 1675. These thick-walled body sherds were decorated with fingernail impressions. A single sherd of Romano-British greyware was recovered from the same context.

5.4 *Iron Age*

5.4.1 The Iron Age material included both pottery vessels and salt containers, also known as briquetage. The pottery derived from seven pits and a layer, but the briquetage was only encountered in pit 1444 (**Table 3**). A range of wares was recorded, dominated by flint-tempered fabrics, with smaller quantities of sandy wares, sand and flint-gritted and organic-tempered fabrics (**Table 4**). Flint-tempered fabrics are typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early

Iron Age pottery of Suffolk, with sandy wares becoming commonplace during the Middle Iron Age, though flint-tempering continues to be used (Martin 1999, 74-80). The most commonly occurring form at the Site was a necked, shouldered jar with a variety of rim types (cabled/beaded/squared) in flint-tempered fabrics and the sandy wares. Two sherds from a carinated bowl were recorded from pit 1444. A number of sherds were wiped on their exterior surfaces, in a similar manner to Middle to Late Iron Age vessels in the East Midlands (Elsdon 1992) and Early to Middle Iron Age in Norfolk (Percival 1999, 179). Recent work on the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramic sequence in East Anglia has highlighted the difficulties in dating forms in this region, with many types having long currencies and 'some characteristics persisting from *c*.1150-350 BC', and few that can be reliably dated within 200-300 year blocks (Brudenell 2012, 145). The Site pottery would broadly fit with the Earliest Iron Age to Early Iron Age in the region, *c.*800-350 BC (Brudenell 2012), and a date in the 6th to 4th centuries may be appropriate for this assemblage.

5.4.2 The briquetage container fragments were organic-tempered, in the pink and lavender colours that are typical of ceramics involved in the production of salt. A white skin was noted on a number of sherds, resulting from salt accumulation on the surface or salt bleaching (Morris 2006). The deposit was associated with 4.4 kg of fired clay apparently derived from an oven or hearth lining, perhaps resulting from the actual evaporation processes. Given the position of the site, 1 km to the west of the current coastline, it is possible that salt production took place here.

Table 3: Quantification of Iron Age pottery and briquetage, by feature

Feature	Briquetage		Pottery		Total count	Total weight
	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)		
Pit 1415			22	382	22	382
Pit 1444	21	582	131	2537	152	3119
Pit 1445			2	28	2	28
Pit 1475			1	3	1	3
Pit 1478			1	3	1	3
Pit 1480			1	3	1	3
Pit 1496			6	76	6	76
Spread 1492			21	68	21	68
Total	**21**	**582**	**185**	**3100**	**206**	**3682**

Table 4: Quantification of pottery by fabric group

Fabric group	Count	Weight (g)
Flint-tempered	112	1717
Organic-tempered	7	122
Sandy ware	35	308
Sandy with fine flint	31	953
Total	**185**	**3100**

5.5 *Roman*

5.5.1 The Roman assemblage comprised 1080 sherds (11,998 g) from 84 contexts across 70 features. Ten features produced more than 25 sherds: urned burials 1004 and 1401; charcoal rich deposit 1272; pits 1175, 1639, 1731 and 1829; and ditches 1604 (group 1861), 1619 (group 1872) and 1654 (group 1873).

5.5.2 A small scrap of samian was the only imported fineware. British finewares (21 sherds, 53 g) included Nene Valley colour-coated ware body sherds, three sherds in a very powdery and abraded colour-coated ware, probably from the Pakenham kilns, and a fine, micaceous greyware. Two mortaria sherds (198 g) were recorded, one in a grey fabric probably made in East Anglia during the 2nd century AD, and a base from Northern France, covered in a post-depositional concretion. The oxidised wares (46 sherds, 214 g) included a butt beaker of mid/late 1st century AD date, associated with charcoal rich deposit 1272 and a body sherd from a cordoned jar.

5.5.3 The bulk of the assemblage comprised reduced coarsewares (1010 sherds, 11,532 g). A cordoned carinated bowl with concave neck from pit 1175 in a sandy fabric dates from the 1st century AD. However, it was not possible to ascertain if it was of pre or post conquest date. An early Roman date was assigned to ditch 1619, from which a wide-mouthed carinated bowl with long neck and beaded rim was recovered. The underside of the rim and the shoulder of this vessel were decorated with diagonal slashes, and the neck with a burnished wavy line. Three necked jars and two lids were also recorded from this ditch. A platter with a quarter moulding in a greyware fabric was residual in ditch 1753 (group 1877).

5.5.4 All other diagnostic material was broadly of 2nd to 3rd century AD date. A range of forms typical of this period were identified, including everted rimmed jars, necked jars, narrow-necked jars, necked cordoned jars, a larger storage jar with a hooked rim, triangular-rimmed bowls, bead/round-rimmed bowls, a grooved-rim bowl, plain-rimmed dishes and lids (one with a pre-firing perforation to allow steam to escape). A shallow, round-bodied bowl/dish with frilled, flanged rim from pit 1829 is paralleled at Scole (Gale 1936, plate XI, 11). A round-bodied, long-necked beaker and two necked jars also came from this feature. The pottery from pit 1731 included a necked cooking pot with a triangular, beaded rim and grooved lines at the base of the neck; deposits of soot were noted on the exterior of this vessel. A necked bowl with high, grooved shoulder and out-turned rim was also recorded from this pit. The dish of a cheese press came from ditch 1675.

5.6 *Undated*

5.6.1 Two grog-tempered body sherds from pit 1155 could not be dated.

5.7 Ceramic building material

5.7.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered (17 pieces, 2878 g), including fragments from two tegula roofing tiles and plain, flat fragments.

5.8 Fired clay

5.8.1 A total of 369 fragments of fired clay (6,499 g) was recorded from 27 features; four containing more than 100 g: Early/Middle Iron Age pit 1444; Romano-British ditches 1619 (group 1872) and 1772 (group 1877), and pit 1829. The largest quantity came from Iron Age pit 1444, and was associated with pottery and briquetage. It comprised probable oven/hearth lining fragments, some of which were perforated. Romano-British ditches 1396 (group 1844) and 1772 (group 1877) contained perforated triangular objects. This is a class

of object was common in Iron Age contexts across the whole of southern Britain and remaining current well into the 2nd century AD (Wild 2002, 10). Traditionally, they have been interpreted as loom weights used in textile weaving but it is now considered more likely that they were bricks associated with ovens and/or kilns, and perhaps used as linings or pedestals (Lowther 1935; Poole 1995). The rest of the assemblage was predominantly composed of amorphous pieces, presumably deriving from structures or domestic activities such as hearths.

5.9 Stone

5.9.1 Millstone Grit quern stone fragments were recovered from ditches 1604 (Group 1861), 1654 (group 1873) and 1697 (group 1872). At least two late or post-Roman disc-type querns (Curwen 1937, 146) were represented amongst the pieces from ditch 1697. Two ironstone pieces from ditches 1654 and 1774 (group 1876) showed no obvious signs of working. A possible fossilised bone fragment came from the natural (ON 20).

5.10 Worked and burnt flint

5.10.1 A total of 21 pieces of worked flint, including seven flakes and eight broken flakes, were recovered from 11 contexts. There were also five fragments of burnt flint (35 g) from three contexts. Artefacts were all in mint condition and unpatinated, except for a large, lightly patinated and stained flake from Romano-British ditch 1690 (group 1866), which was in a sharp to slightly rolled condition. Despite the relative fresh condition of individual artefacts much of the collection was predominantly residual; six of the 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 1675.

5.11 Iron

5.11.1 The iron assemblage comprised fixtures and fittings including five flat-headed nails and three rod/shank fragments, a riveted sheet fragment, a riveted strip that may have been part of a hinge, part of a joiner's dog and a strip fragment.

5.12 Glass

5.12.1 A piece of blue/green window glass came from Romano-British ditch 1604.

5.13 Cremated human bone

5.13.1 Bone from five contexts was subject to assessment. Four deposits comprised the remains of Romano-British cremation burials, three urned and one unurned. The graves all lay in a *c*.6 x 12 m area at the east end of the eastern arm of the Site. The material from one other feature 1272 situated some distance to the west (*c*.120 m) proved to be calcined animal bone and is probably the remains of domestic debris rather than being associated with the mortuary rite.

5.13.2 The material was subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, presence of pathological lesions and pyre goods. Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). The deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and site context data.

5.13.3 A summary of the results is presented in **Table 5**. 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. Consequently, it is probably that some bone will have been lost

as a result of disturbance, though the quantities are unlikely to have been great. 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 shreds. In addition to the truncation caused by ploughing, disturbance due to root action was observed in most cases.

Table 5: Summary of scan of cremated human bone

Context	Cut	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology	Comment
606	604 (0.03m)	urned burial	238.6g	adult >18 yr.		No trabecular bone; slightly chalky; all white. 1 bag
1006*	1004 (0.15m)	urned burial	291.3g	adult >20 yr. ??male		Little trabecular; all white. No bone at surface level (in lower 0.10m), covered by fallen-in pot sherds. 2 bags – two halves; formation process data lost may as well amalgamate.
1274	1272 (0.15m)	charcoal-rich deposit	6.8g	probably animal		4 bags; lightly calcined, heavily eroded
1404	1401 (0.09m)	urned burial	487g	adult >35 yr.	osteophytes – S1	Trabecular and compact; most white; some iron staining. Bone at surface level. 5 bags, quads., limited use formation process, amalgamate
1412	1411 (0.03m)	unurned burial	205g	adult >18 yr.		Very little trabecular; some blue/grey. 2 bags, E and W halves.

5.13.4 The bone from most contexts is slightly worn/eroded in appearance, some or all of the trabecular bone (generally subject to preferential loss in an aggressive burial environment such as the silty sands prevalent on the Site) having been lost. The small fraction residues were observed to contain large amounts of bone, a further indication of the physical breakdown of the material within the aggressive (silty sand) burial environment.

5.13.5 The remains of a minimum of four individuals are represented. All are adults, including a minimum of one over 35 years of age and one probable male. Minor pathological lesions were observed in the remains of one individual (**Table 5**), probably indicative of age-related 'wear-and-tear'/physical stress. No pyre goods were seen but iron staining was observed on several fragments of bone from one grave (1401) suggesting their one-time presence.

5.13.6 Most of the bone is white in colour indicative of full oxidation, though a few fragments from grave 1411 are grey/blue in colour demonstrating less efficient oxidation. The most probable cause is a lack of time for complete oxidation to occur due either to insufficient fuel being used to construct the pyre or adverse weather conditions (i.e. rain).

5.14 Animal bone

5.14.1 A total of 272 fragments (or 1.568 kg) of animal bone was recovered from seven features of Romano-British date, four further undated features and the topsoil. Once conjoins are taken into account the total falls to just 82 fragments (**Table6**).

Table 6: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	Romano-British	UD/US	Total
cattle	11	2	13
sheep/goat	3	8	11
unidentified	41	17	58
Total	**55**	**27**	**82**

5.15 Methods

5.15.1 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

5.16 Results

Preservation condition

5.16.1 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 high and as a result the rate of identification is quite low.

Romano-British

5.16.2 The assemblage is dominated by bones from cattle and sheep/goat (**Table 6**). Most of the identified bones were from pits 1656 and 1731. They include a pair of mandible and fragments of cattle skull from pit 1656, and a similar range of skeletal elements from pit 1731 plus a pair of scapulae.

5.16.3 A number of small unidentifiable fragments of animal bone were retrieved from the sieved residues of charcoal rich deposit 1272. The calcined (i.e. buff white/grey) condition of the fragments indicates that these fragments probably represent pyre goods (i.e. meat joints to accompany the deceased).

Undated and unstratified

5.16.4 Fragments of cattle tooth enamel were recovered from ditch slots 1697 and 1749, and several bones from a young lamb were retrieved from topsoil layer 1002.

5.17 Shell

5.17.1 A fragmentary oyster shell, left valve, was recorded from Romano-British ditch 1619.

5.18 Conservation

5.18.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. None of the artefacts were deemed to be in an unstable condition, although the iron objects (as an inherently unstable material type), are potentially in need of further conservation treatment. These have all been X-radiographed as part of this assessment, but on the basis of the X-rays, the range of objects present and their provenance on the Site, no further conservation treatment was considered necessary. However, the iron objects are stored with supportive packaging and

a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity to ensure their survival for as long as possible; their condition is frequently monitored.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 40 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 7**).

Table 7: Sample Provenance Summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Middle Iron Age	2	36	Pit
Iron Age/Romano-British	4	16	Pit, Post hole group 1423
Romano-British	26	209.3	Cremation related deposits, ditches, pits, posthole group 1679
Undated	8	57.7	Pits, ditch, gully
Totals	**40**	**319**	

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 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 1**. 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, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 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.

6.2.3 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.).

6.2.4 No charred plant remains were observed in the samples from the Iron Age/Romano-British posthole group 1423 and the small number of remains noted from pit 1155 included seeds of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and fragments of hazelnut (*Corylusa vellana*) shell and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone.

6.2.5 Small quantities of cereal remains were recorded within 10 assemblages from the 26 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.

6.2.6 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.).

6.2.7 The small assemblages appear to be indicative of general settlement waste and activity in the wider 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.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 1**. Moderate to large quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were recovered from Romano-British charcoal rich deposit 1272, ditch 1604 and pits 1731, 1811 and 1829, and undated pit 1381. The charcoal fragments included round and mature wood fragments.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Stratigraphic potential

7.1.1 The investigations at the Site have shown a number of phases of activity from the Early/Middle Iron Age to the Romano-British period (summarised below), although a near continuous settled landscape is considered to have only developed from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. This has the potential to add to the growing knowledge of the archaeology in the local area around Leiston and Sizewell. Further analysis has the potential to define the phased development of the landscape, by examining the position of pottery within the features (whether in primary, secondary or tertiary fills). It may be possible to relate the settlement/agricultural structures and associated features to this along with mortuary activity attested to by cremation burials seen in the east of the Site. Analysis will also seek to investigate the relationship of the Site with other known excavations in the immediate area.

Bronze Age

7.1.2 The earliest evidence of activity at the Site is of Bronze Age date and is attested to by pottery sherds located in ditch 1675. However, a Romano-British pottery sherd was also recovered from this small feature. It may be that further activity of this date exists within the Site and /or beyond the limits of excavation to the north.

Iron Age

7.1.3 The Early/Middle Iron Age saw low level activity 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 ditch group 1874 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.

Romano-British

7.1.4 Most evidence of settlement at the Site is 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. Land divisions, as evidenced by ditch groups 1882 and possibly 1881 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 as recorded by enclosure groups 1857, 1860 (incorporating 1861, 1888 and 1871), possibly groups 1858 and 1865, along with groups 1878 and 1877, suggest the first real attempt at organising the landscape occurred during the Romano-British period.

Undated

7.1.5 Several features remain undated including pits, postholes and ditches and a small number of discrete features were unexcavated.

7.2 Finds potential

7.2.1 The finds assemblages relate to Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity on the site. Together they shed light on the everyday activities carried out during the prehistoric and Roman periods including domestic tasks (pottery), crafts (flint knapping) and economic activities (salt production, animal husbandry).

Pottery and briquetage

7.2.2 The prehistoric and Roman pottery has already provided the preliminary chronological framework for the Site. It is possible that this could be refined further through further fabric and form analysis, particularly within the context of other assemblages from the area. The evidence for salt production/consumption is of particular importance. The Iron Age pottery will be compared to other sites in the region, such as Darmsden (Cunliffe 1968) and West Stow (West 1990). The Roman pottery will provide information on the domestic activities and burial rites, parallels may be drawn from a number of sites including Burgh (Martin 1988) and Hacheston (Blagg et al. 2004).

Fired clay and ceramic building material

7.2.3 The fired clay will be considered in relation to the briquetage; however no further recording is required for this or the ceramic building material.

Worked and burnt flint

7.2.4 The small worked flint assemblage provided limited reliable technological data but may nevertheless fit within the general chronology of the site. The predominant trend indicated by the flake based industry, produced using hard hammers, shares similarities with flint technologies of Bronze Age date. This trend may be linked with the phase of Beaker activity on the site.

Cremated human bone

7.2.5 Full analysis of the bone may provide more detailed demographic data regarding the age and sex of the individuals. Although few pathological lesions were observed in the scan more may be observed within any subsequent detailed analysis and could contribute towards a broad assessment of the health status of individuals.

7.2.6 The regional research framework published in 2000 observed that '.. Roman burials are remarkably uncommon in the eastern region; there is growing evidence for very different practices around urban areas and in the countryside …where formal cemeteries are the exception rather than the norm' (Going and Plouviez). Although remains from numerous cremation cemeteries in the wider region have been subject to analysis (e.g. McKinley 1991;

1992; 2014), predominantly those associated with towns, there is a paucity from Suffolk (Medlycott 2011, 42-44) highlighting the significance of the, albeit small, assemblage reported here.

Animal bone

7.2.7 The assemblage is small and offers very little scope for further more detailed study. Only the most robust skeletal elements have survived due to poor preservation conditions associated with the burial environment.

Metalwork, glass, stone and shell

7.2.8 No further recording is required for these minor classes of material; however the existing data may be incorporated into the final report.

7.3 Environmental

Charred plant remains

7.3.1 Further analysis of the charred plant assemblages has little potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques due to the small number of remains recovered.

Wood charcoal

Further analysis of the wood charcoal would provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the Site during the Romano-British period. It may also assist in determining the nature of any local funerary practices.

8 REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

8.1.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original objectives but other questions raised during the excavation, this section provides a list of revised research aims, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

8.2 Revised research objectives

- *Determine the date, nature and extent of permanent settlement within the Site, and its development during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods;*
- *Determine 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;*
- *Determine 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;*
- *Compare and relate the evidence from the Site to that from other sites in the area.*

8.3 Recommendations for analysis

Stratigraphic

8.3.1 Further stratigraphic and spatial analysis is required to establish the dates of selected significant features, suggest dates for some of the presently un-phased features and to better understand the development of settlement and landscape organisation across the Site.

8.3.2 Alterations to the project database (re-phasing, re-grouping etc.) resulting from this stratigraphic analysis will need to be completed before the further specialist analyses can be undertaken.

Finds

8.3.3 With the exception of the pottery and the human bone, the other categories of material are not considered to warrant further analysis, because they are unlikely to yield any more information than has already been recorded, although the results of the assessment may be incorporated into any further work. This includes the ceramic building material, fired clay, flint, stone, glass, iron, shell and animal bone.

Pottery

8.3.4 The pottery should be recorded according to nationally recommended guidelines (PCRG 1997, Darling 1994). Fabrics and forms should be correlated with regional types where possible. A brief report will be prepared, discussing the assemblage in its regional setting.

8.3.5 A maximum of 20 pottery vessels may be illustrated in the analysis phase of work.

Cremated human bone

8.3.6 Analysis of the cremated bone would be anticipated to follow the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-6; 2004). All unsorted <4mm residues would be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual.

8.3.7 Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation would be assessed. The age of individuals would be further assessed using standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). It may be possible to further ascertain the sex of individuals from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981). Pathological lesions would be recorded in text and via digital photography, and non-metric traits would be noted (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978). Details of the burial formation process would be further considered in light of the osteological and context data.

8.3.8 Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite would be discussed within the local, regional and wider temporal setting. To this end it is recommended that a sample for one of the small group of burials be submitted for radiocarbon dating to give a tighter focus to the temporal range.

Environmental

8.3.9 It is proposed to analyse a small section of the wood charcoal assemblages; two samples from Romano-British cremation related deposit 1385 and the sample from Romano-British pit 1811.

9 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The significance of the results of the fieldwork – in relation to the evidence for later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity, enclosure and landscape organisation, and mortuary and religious practices – warrants detailed and comprehensive publication, describing specific components of the Site, its overall development and its relationship to the known archaeology of the Sizewell area and the wider region.

9.1.2 It is proposed that, following the analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork, incorporating both data from all stages will be reported in an Archive Research Report. The Archive Research Report will be disseminated by uploading to OASIS and will be available for download as a pdf file from Wessex Archaeology's website, and a copy sent to the Suffolk HER.

> Title: Excavations at Galloper Offshore Wind Farm Onshore works: Archive Research Report (approximately 20,000 words, 10 figs, 11 plates and 5 tables)

9.1.3 In addition to the Archive Research Report a shorter and more tightly focussed article will be submitted to an appropriate journal, in this case it is proposed that the article be published in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History*.

> Title: Excavations at Galloper Offshore Wind Farm Onshore works: a later prehistoric and Romano-British landscape (approximately 5,000 words, 3 figs, 2 plates)

9.2 Management structure

9.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.

9.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

9.2.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Senior Publications Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

9.3 Programme for analysis and publication

9.3.1 Analysis and publication will commence when this document and the proposals therein have been approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

9.3.2 It is anticipated that the analysis and publication programme will be completed within six months.

9.4 Personnel and resources

9.4.1 A task list for the programme of analysis has been prepared (**Table 8**), identifying the Wessex Archaeology staff anticipated to undertake the work, as well as a provisional indication of likely durations for each task.

Table 8: Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
Management and support			
1	Project management and QA	4	Williams M, Jones G
2	Finds management	0.5	Jones G
3	Environmental management	0.5	López-Dóriga I
4	IT support	1	Neuberger J
5	Publications management, journal liaison	0.5	Bradley P
Pre-analysis			
5	Create site database	10	PA
6	Check phasing and grouping	2	Souter A
7	Digitisation of selected drawings	2	GO
8	Project meetings	0.5	All
9	Background research	2	Souter A
Analysis and specialist reporting			
Finds			
10	Pottery report	15	Thorp A
11	Cremated human bone analysis	3	McKinley J
12	Other finds summary report	1	Jones G
13	Finds illustrations	5	Dixon N
Environmental			
14	Extraction of wood charcoal	0.75	Mulhall N
15	Analysis of wood charcoal	2	Ext.
16	Selection of C14 sample	0.2	McKinley J
17	C14 samples	Ext	Ext.
18	Analysis of C14 samples	0.5	López-Dóriga I
Report compilation *(Archive Research Report)*			
19	Introduction and background	2	Souter A
20	Stratigraphic narrative	5	Souter A
21	Compile and integrate report	4	Souter A/Beach S
22	Discussion	4	Beach S
23	Bibliography	0.5	Souter A
24	Captions (figures, plates and tables)	0.25	Souter A
25	Report Illustrations	2	GO
26	Edit report	1	Bradley P
27	Revise report	0.5 0.5	Souter A GO
28	Check proofs	1	All
Report compilation *(journal article)*			
29	Introduction and background	0.5	Souter A
30	Key results and discussion	2	Souter A
31	Regional context	1	Beach S
32	Bibliography	0.25	Souter A
33	Report illustrations/captions (figures, plates and tables)	1.25	Souter A/GO
34	Edit report	0.5	Bradley P
35	Revise report	0.5 0.5	Souter A GO
36	Check proofs	1	All

37	Journal publication cost	Ext	12 pages@ £50.00 per page
Archiving			
38	Paper archive preparation	1	Souter A
39	Final finds archive checking (including implementing selection policy)	0.5	Nelson S
40	Final environmental archive checking	0.25	Mulhall N
41	Digital archive preparation	2	Burt T
42	Physical archive deposition	0.5	Souter A
43	Box storage grant	£ 750	-
44	Digital archive deposition charge (ADS)	£ 350	-

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and will be prepared in accordance with SCCAS guidelines.

10.1.2 Deposition of the project artefacts with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

10.2 Archive

10.2.1 The complete site archive (including the evaluation), which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Institute for Archaeologists 2009; SCC 2010; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Suffolk HER code (**LCS161),** and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 13 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 4 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;
- 2 A1 graphics;

10.3 Discard policy

10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard/dispersal of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are considered to have little or no further research value.

10.3.2 All discarded material will be fully documented in the project archive, and any material to be discarded will be agreed with SCCAS beforehand.

10.3.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

10.4 Copyright

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

10.5 Security Copy

10.5.1 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.

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12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Data

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1001	Layer		Topsoil (woods)				
1002	Layer		Subsoil (woods)				
1003	Layer		Natural (woods)				
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.	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)				
1009	Layer		Natural (SMS)				

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1010	tertiary deposit	1011	Tertiary phase natural backfill event to a possible tree throw. 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		Cut to a possible tree throw. The irregular shape and mixed deposit would suggest this, in addition to similar features and rooting found in the immediate vicinity.	1.5	0.13		0.4
1012	Tree throw		Probable tree throw due to its irregular shape and roots, along with gravel on surface.			0.7	0.26
1013	Secondary fill	1012	Possible tree throw fill, the presence of gravel on the surface and rootlets.				
1014	Pit		Rubbish? Pit cut of unknown purpose, CBM and charcoal rich deposit. Possibly deliberate backfill.	0.78	0.74		0.11
1015	deliberate backfill	1014	A pit of unknown purpose. Possibly containing building waste.				
1016	Secondary fill	1017	Possible tree throw. 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		Cut to a possible tree throw, supported by its asymmetrical profile and mixed fill material. Note rooting activity surrounding this feature.	1.04	0.68		0.2
1018	Fill	1019	Single fill of probable tree throw. Though to represent natural backfill/ silting of feature	0.4	0.6		0.2
1019	Tree throw		Cut of probable tree throw, irregular shape and mixed deposit. One of several similar features located in this area.			0.68	
1020	Secondary fill	1021	Single fill of possible pit [1021]. Appears to represent gradual natural silting deposit				

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1021	Pit		Cut of possible pit, regular shape and profile, although no clear purpose or date. May be natural feature - tree throw? Several features though to be natural recorded in this area.	0.8	0.8		0.3
1022	Tree throw		Possibly a tree throw due to its irregular base (westside mud steeper and lower). Boundary with natural is unclear, possibly due to bioturbation from a tree or other foliage.	1.27	0.54		0.29
1023	Secondary fill	1022	Tree throw fill due to the variable concentrations of gravel/ pebbles especially concentrated on the surface of the fill.				
1024	Tree throw		Cut to a regular sub-ovoid feature indicative of a tree throw 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. See also adjacent feature. Possible pit as a co	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 supports this. Perhaps even a top/sub soil mix.	1.1	0.4		0.19
1026	Post-pit		Cut of probable small pit or post hole, 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	0.9	0.8		0.35
1027	Secondary fill	1026	Single fill of possible pit or post hole. 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 post hole.	0.38	0.6		0.31

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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 to a sub ovoid feature, reminiscent of tree throws found elsewhere on site. However, it should be noted that its regularity and proximity to a N-S linear which also has peripheral features may suggest this to be an anthropogenic pit.	0.95	0.7		0.19
1031	tertiary deposit	1030	Tertiary fill event. Deposit much like other tree throw 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.	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 throws as found elsewhere on site (mixed, inclusion spread, vertical activity…). Therefore it can be assumed that similar processes in effect. Dark colour may in	0.72	0.36		0.31
1034	Posthole		Its steepness and deepness suggests 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.	1.08	0.76		0.69
1035	Backfill	1034	Possible backfill around a post hole 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 post hole due to the fine grain of the deposit. May be filling up a recut around post hole.	0.6	0.37		0.31

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1037	Ditch		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	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		N-S linear ditch - possible enclosure/ boundary ditch. Date unclear at this stage, continuing beyond southern limits of trench, possible terminus and then continuation to north - indicating probable entrance. Recut of ditch [1037] is thought to truncate e	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 re-cutting of ditch [1037]. No dating evidence.	1	1.58		0.3
1044	Tree throw		Cut to a comparatively large, irregular feature surmised to be a tree throw. The deeper and larger eastern extent versus its narrow and mixed/diffused western extent plays to the typical asymmetrical profile expected.	2.2	2.15		0.27

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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. 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		Due to its irregular shape it is likely to be a natural feature even though its flat base may suggest otherwise.	0.54	0.41		0.44
1048	tertiary deposit	1047	Natural feature due to possible ploughing/rooting disturbance.				
1049	Ditch		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.	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		Continuation of [1054] N-S ditch cut filled with (1055) cut through natural (1009).	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1054	Ditch		Southward continuation of [1052]. Filled with (1055) and cut through natural (1009).	12	0.7		0.5
1055	Secondary fill	1054	Fill of ditch [1054] lying below topsoil (1008).	1	0.7		0.5
1056	Ditch		Ditch use unclear due to the shallowness of the cut. Unclear if re-cutting has occurred.		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		Ditch filled with (1059) cut through (1009).	12	0.7		0.3
1059	Secondary fill	1058	Fill of ditch [1058] = (1053) and (1055).				
1060	Gully		E gully terminus. More squared end the Western terminus. Damaged by rabbit warren in NE end along N edge obscuring N cut in section.	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 terminus [1060]. Rabbit warren damage to N and E.	1.46	0.46		0.21
1063	Gully		E slot in gully [1063]. Single fill (1064). Dating evidence recovered - pot.	12	0.4		0.17
1064	Secondary fill	1063	Secondary fill of gully [1063]. Silting possible.	1.1	0.4		0.17
1065	Gully		Central slot in E-W running gully. 2x fills, both secondary in nature. No dating evidence recovered.	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		Terminus. West end of gully. Rounded terminus recut later by [1070].	12	0.6		0.19
1069	Secondary fill	1068	Secondary fill of gully terminus [1068]. No dating recovered.	1.08	0.6		0.19

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1070	Gully		Gully terminus recut. Western end of gully, with later recut [1070], filled with (1071). Cut secondary fill of initial terminus [1068]. Not visible in plan.	12	0.37		0.14
1071	Secondary fill	1070	Secondary fill of gully terminus recut [1070].	1.08	0.6		0.19
1072	Ditch		S ditch terminus. Rounded end with slight curve to E. 2 fills. Primary (1073) and secondary (1074). Dating evidence recovered.	20	0.9		0.32
1073	Primary fill	1072	Primary fill of ditch terminus [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		Ditch cut of unknown purpose - Boundary.		0.38		0.33
1077	Secondary fill	1076	Fill of ditch [1076].				
1078	Ditch		Boundary ditch.		0.49		0.15
1079	Secondary fill	1078	Fill of [1078]				
1080	Ditch		Cut to a N-S ditch aligned feature. Probably a ditch. Overall length and dimensions suggest a boundary ditch, especially given the association with other linears [1083] [1049].	4	2.12		0.33
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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1083	Ditch		Cut to a roughly E-W aligned linear, probable boundary. Its interaction with [1080] to form corner of a potential parcel of land.	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		Cut to a roughly E-E aligned linear, probably a boundary given length and associated features [1080]. A clear continuation of [1083].	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		Ditch cut filled with (1089) partially recut by [1090]	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).	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	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1094	Secondary fill	1088	Blown layer of sand overlying (1089) and cut by [1090].	1	1.8		0.02
1095	Ditch		Possible boundary ditch. Its association with other linears in the area suggest it could be a demarcation of land.	10	0.82		0.22
1096	Secondary fill	1095	Fill difficult to distinguish from natural probable erosion.				
1097	Ditch		Ditch cut of unknown purpose. No dating evidence - boundary ditch. Likely recut several times due to the very sandy natural.		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		Recut terminus of the ditch starting at [1056]. Recut through [1110] and [1111], presuming as they silted up.		0.55		0.31
1100	Secondary fill	1099	Fill of [1099] terminus, as the increase in gravel suggests the ditch was blocked up at this point.				
1101	Ditch		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		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		Possible ditch recut identified in section, recut of N-S linear [1101]. Recut probably necessary due to quick silting by sandy geology.		1.6		0.37

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		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].		1.75		0.45
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 terminus appears to be silted up, recut by [1099], presumably to improve the width and depth of the trench.		0.3		0.13
1111	Fill	1110	Fill of ditch terminus [1110] which has been recut by [1099]. Most likely a terminus due to its much higher pebble content than other fills in ditch [1056].				
1112	Ditch		Ditch with single fill (1113). Dating evidence recovered. Only visible in section as disturbed by tree throw to north and extensive rooting to south.	40	1.3		0.32
1113	Secondary fill	1112	Secondary fill of ditch [1112].	1.5	3.4		0.35

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		Not visible in plan. Cuts northern edge of ditch [1112].		0.86		0.28
1116	Primary fill	1115	Initial mixed natural and subsoil fill of tree throw. Some rooting did take place.	1.5	3.4		
1117	Secondary fill	1115	Secondary fill of tree throw.	1.5	3.4		
1118	Ditch		Boundary ditch running E-W curving north in eastern area of site. Single fill (1119). Same as [1112] to the west of this slot.	40	0.5		0.14
1119	Secondary fill	1118	Secondary fill of ditch [1118]. Silting - gradual.	1.2	0.5		0.14
1120	Posthole		Post hole to SE of ditch terminus. Dating evidence recovered from single fill (1121).			0.36	0.14
1121	Secondary fill	1120	Secondary fill of post hole [1120]. No post pipe or packing visible but dating evidence recovered.			0.36	0.14
1122	Posthole		Possible post hole.	0.42	0.4		0.24
1123	Secondary fill	1122	secondary fill of post hole.	0.42	0.22		0.24
1124	Ditch		NE-SW Boundary ditch filled with (1125) and (1126) and recut by [1127] [1129] and [1131].	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].	20	1.1		0.2
1128	Primary fill	1127	Fill of recut [1127].	1	2.4		0.4
1129	Ditch		Recut of [1124]	20	0.22		0.15
1130	Secondary fill	1129	Fill of recut [1129]	1	2.4		0.4

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1131	Ditch		Recut of ditch [1124].	20	0.7		0.2
1132	Secondary fill	1131	Fill of recut [1131]	1	2.4		0.4
1133	Ditch		Cut to a roughly E-W linear, a continuation of [1049] [1083] and [1085]. Cumulatively more than likely a boundary.	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		V shaped boundary ditch.	20	0.45		0.3
1136	Secondary fill	1135	Fill of ditch [1135].	1	0.45		0.3
1137	Ditch		Ditch cut, boundary.		0.59		0.37
1138	Secondary fill	1137	Secondary fill of ditch [1137].				0.37
1139	Ditch		Possibly the end of a ditch that fell into misuse and was not continually recut unlike the section of ditch [1037] to the west.	1	0.47		0.14
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. North of a confirmed anthropogenic pit and surrounded by other linears and discretes.	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		Terminus of ditch, continuation of [1135]. Cut by modern feature.	10	0.25		0.06
1145	Secondary fill	1144	Fill of [1144].	0.75	0.25		0.06
1146	Ditch		Possible boundary ditch. Its association with other linears suggest it could be a demarcation of land.	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		Terminus of ditch filled with (1149).	12	0.5		0.15
1149	Secondary fill	1148	Fill of terminus [1148] at NE end of ditch comprising of [1144] [1135] and [1148].	1.1	0.5		0.15
1150	Ditch		Ditch - boundary.	1	0.8		0.33
1151	Secondary fill	1150	Ditch fill				0.37
1152	Ditch		Northern slot of ditch with a primary (1153) and secondary fill (1154). Boundary ditch with possibly associated pit 0.2m west [1155].	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
1155	Pit		Rubbish pit with 3 deliberate fills. Dating evidence recovered. May be associated with ditch [1152] as only 0.2m to east.			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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1158	deliberate backfill	1155	Final deliberate backfill event of rubbish pit [1155].			0.66	0.46
1159	Ditch		Boundary ditch running N-S with secondary fill (1160) and deliberate backfill (1161). Dating evidence recovered.	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		Southern terminus 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.	12	1.5		0.31
1163	Secondary fill	1162	Secondary fill of ditch terminus, silting up. Sealed by deliberate backfill (1164).	1.4	1.5		0.31
1164	deliberate backfill	1162	Deliberate backfill of ditch terminus (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 terminus [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].	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.	20	0.34		0.09
1169	Secondary fill	1168	Secondary fill of ditch recut, silting.	1.4	1.3		0.09

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1170	Ditch		Cutting ditch [1166] but then veering to the east. Single silting fill (1171).	20	0.76		0.14
1171	Secondary fill	1170	Secondary fill of ditch [1170]. Silting after end of use.	1.4	1.3		0.14
1172	Ditch		Terminus of E-W running boundary ditch. Some rabbit disturbance.	20	1		0.27
1173	Secondary fill	1172	Silting up of boundary ditch.	1.55	1		0.27
1174	Ditch		Ditch cut of unknown purpose. Linear boundary ditch.	10	0.48		0.15
1175	Pit		Small pit cut into south west edge of large pit [1181] second small pit [1178]. Approximately 0.4m 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	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.	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.	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.66

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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 re-cutting 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
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].	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].	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	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.	12	0.3		0.1

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1192	Secondary fill	1191	Single fill of ditch [1191].	1	0.3		0.1
1193	Ditch		Cut of ditch terminus - northern. Continuation of [1191] to south. Filled with (1194).	12	0.8		0.25
1194	Secondary fill	1193	Single fill of ditch [1193].	1	1.1		0.25
1195	Ditch		Terminus. Short segment of broadly E-W ditch, this is north terminus [1226] is south.	1.6	0.31		0.25
1196	Secondary fill	1195	Secondary fill of ditch terminus	1.6	0.26		0.25
1197	Pit		Possible rubbish pit. 0.7m north of [1202]. Dating evidence recovered.			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
1202	Pit		Pit 0.7m south of pit [1197]. No dating evidence recovered. Use unknown, possible rubbish pit.			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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1206	Ditch		Western terminus of E-W ditch, somewhere on site. Assume continues east. Other evidence of organic growth that have obscured the original boundaries.		1.07		0.21
1207	Secondary fill	1206	Ditch terminus fill infused with organic growth commonly found in the end of ditches.				0.21
1208	Ditch		Possible ditch terminus [1208] although the depth varies as in the section the depth is 0.17m, the terminus slot reaches 0.52m in other places. This could be due to water action. Terminus of a broadly N-S ditch.		0.66		0.17
1209	Secondary fill	1208	Secondary fill of ditch - single, no finds.	1.5	0.66		0.17
1210	Ditch		NE-SW ditch cut through natural (1009). Filled with (1211) and cut by [1212] on opposing E-W alignment.	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		Ditch cut through natural (1009) and cutting ditch [1210]. Filled with (1213), (1214) and (1215).	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		Shallow ditch cut of unknown purpose running parallel to [1218] to north. Cut by small gully [1220] between both.		0.7		0.2
1217	Secondary fill	1216	Secondary fill due to its difference from the natural.				0.2
1218	Ditch		Ditch cut of unknown purpose E-W boundary forming enclosure, entire site is made up of enclosure ditches.		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.		0.22		0.23

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1221	Secondary fill	1220	Secondary fill of [1220].				0.23
1222	Ditch		Ditch cut of unknown purpose. Has been cut of the north side by [1224] ditch. E-W arm of large rectangular enclosure.	0	0		0.15
1223	Secondary fill	1222	Fill cut by [1224].				0.15
1224	Ditch		Ditch of unknown purpose (possibly waster) cutting through [1222] on the way to [1212]. Recut boundary ditch.	1	1.13		0.1
1225	Primary fill	1224	Primary fill of ditch.	1	0.31		0.11
1226	Ditch		Ditch terminus, southern end of short segment of N-S linear ditch, opposing termini [1195].	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		N-S running ditch cut by later E-W running ditch [1234]. 3 secondary fills. No dating evidence.	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		E-W running ditch, cutting N-S ditch [1230]. Filled with 5 fills. Dating evidence recovered (1237) pot fragment.	40	2		0.63

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (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 0.5cm 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		Terminus of NE-SW ditch filled with (1241) cut by [1310].	8	0.6		0.2
1241	Secondary fill	1240	Single fill of [1240]	1.5	0.6		0.2
1242	Ditch		Shallow ditch that has been cut and disturbed by a tree throw. N-S ditch [1242], cut on West edge by tree throw, continues N and S 15m+.		1.4		0.32
1243	Secondary fill	1242	Single secondary fill of ditch [1242] which is cut/ disturbed by a tree throw [1245].	1	2.6		0.32
1244	tertiary deposit	1245	Fill of tree throw.	2.6	0.13		0.22
1245	Tree throw		Tree throw which has cut into a N-S running ditch [1242].	1.9	0.32		0.22
1246	Secondary fill	1245	Fill of tree throw which has cut into a S-N running ditch [1242].	1.2	0.13		0.22
1247	Gully		Western terminus of a segmented gully boundary. Approximately 2m from another E-W gully. Single secondary fill, dating evidence recovered.	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1249	Gully		Eastern terminus of segmented gully. Single secondary fill (1250). 2.5m west of gully terminus [1257]. Part of possible contemporary feature.	7	0.95		0.09
1250	Secondary fill	1249	Secondary fill of gully terminus [1249]. Due to deep ploughing some of the fill and natural has been disturbed.	0.91	0.95		0.09
1251	Gully		Shallow gully running E-W. Terminates to east circa 5m as [1253].		0.75		0.15
1252	Secondary fill	1251	Secondary fill of gully running E-W.	1	0.8		0.15
1253	Gully		E terminus of gully running E-W. May have been damaged from ploughing and continues further east.		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 terminus.	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.		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 terminus of gully which ends further east of this slot [1255]. Feature possibly disturbed by roots.		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		Possible boundary ditch. Large E-W boundary ditch forming rectangular enclosure. Contained several recuts [1261] and [1264].		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		Recut of original ditch [1259]. This ditch itself is recut by [1264].		1		0.53

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		Recut - final of original ditch [1249], recut as [1261 before this final recut [1264].	0	0		0.32
1265	Secondary fill	1264	Single fill of ditch recut [1264].	1.56	1		0.53
1266	Ditch		Ditch terminus, continuation of [1259]. Cut through (1009) natural. Filled with (1267), (1268) and (1269). Cut by recut [1270].	30	1.2		0.55
1267	Primary fill	1266	Primary fill of [1266] ditch terminus. 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).	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, cut by cremation [1385].			1.06	0.15
1273	deliberate backfill	1272	Backfill of small pit [1272] cut by cremation [1385].			1.06	0.15
1274	deliberate backfill		Actual cremation. Bone and pot recovered.			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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1277	deliberate backfill		Upper fill of pit			1.06	0.15
1278	Ditch		Large E-W ditch forming rectangular enclosure of possible Roman/ Iron Age date. Cut by later recut, neither datable at this stage.	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		Recut of E-W ditch, original E-W ditch [1278]. Recut along southern edge, only N edge survived. No dating from either.	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		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.	10	0.55		0.18
1285	Primary fill	1284	Basal fill of ditch [1284] shallow deposit, sealed by secondary (1286).		0.35		0.03
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		Cut of linear ditch. Truncated by ditch 1290. Full extent unknown		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		Recut of ditch [1284] west [1287] east. Large rectangular filled divide.		1.4		0.43

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		N-S ditch cut by E-W ditch terminus [1296].	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		Terminus cutting earlier N-S ditch [1293] also terminating here. Runs E-W.	10	1.4		0.48
1297	Primary fill	1296	Basal fill of ditch terminus [1296] sealed by (1298).				0.2
1298	Secondary fill	1296	Upper fill of ditch terminus [1296] seals primary (1297).				0.3
1299	Pit		Pit of unknown purpose, regular and no archaeological components were found.	3.2	1.6		0.45
1300	Secondary fill	1299	Secondary fitch fill of unknown purpose.				
1301	Pit		waste pit due to charcoal and flint chips resent in (1303) and pit shape.	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 due to its typical waste products of early humans.			0.8	0.49
1304	Ditch		Western ditch terminus - heavily disturbed by rabbits.		0.7		0.2
1305	Secondary fill	1304	Fill of ditch terminus [1304].				0.15
1306	Ring Ditch		Appears to be part of a ring ditch, unclear to what purpose. Probable temporary shelter/ storage building.		0.85		0.07
1307	Secondary fill	1306	Fill of cut in ring ditch [1306].				0.07
1308	Ring Ditch		Terminus, of ring ditch of an unknown purpose with [1306].	1.4	0.8		0.1
1309	Secondary fill	1308	Fill of Ditch [1308].				0.1

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1310	Ditch		N-S running boundary ditch, parallel to [1314]. Has three secondary fills - dating recovered.	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		N-S running ditch 1.9m west of ditch [1310] running parallel. 2 secondary fills, dating evidence recovered.	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		Cut of ditch [1317] filled with (1318) and (1319). Recut by [1320].	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).	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
1323	Gully		Shallow gully running E-W possibly disturbed by root action or ploughing.		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		Boundary ditch cutting shallow E-W ditch [1327].	40	0.8		0.29
1326	Secondary fill	1325	Silting of boundary ditch [1325].	1	0.46		0.29

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1327	Ditch		Shallow E-W gully cut by ditch [1325] as it turns from N-S to E-W, single fill (1328).	30	0.8		0.04
1328	Secondary fill	1327	Secondary fill (silting after use) of boundary ditch [1327].	1.3	0.37		0.04
1329	Ditch		Cut of ditch, truncated by ditches 1388 and 1815. Full extent unknown	10	3		0.7
1330	Ditch		E-W section of ditch.	1.59	1		0.34
1331	Secondary fill	1330	Secondary fill of ditch 1330	1.59	1		0.34
1332	Ditch		Ditch running E-W.		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		Overcut ditch - vaguely boxed.	1.6	1.5		0.53
1335	Primary fill	1334		1.6	1.5		0.53
1336	Ditch		Recut of ditch [1334].	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
1340	Gully		Gully with curved terminal end. Probable boundary, but no other features appear to be directly associated.	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		NW terminus of gully [1341]. Single silting fill (1343). No dating evidence recovered.	18	0.58		0.16
1343	Secondary fill	1342	Silting of gully terminus [1342] after gone out of use.	1.06	0.58		0.16
1344	Ditch		Ditch running E-W which has been recut [1346] and is also cut by a pit [1348].		1.6		0.32

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		This is a recut of ditch [1344]. As the ditch filled through silting, etc. it was recut to be reused.		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].		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 8m north.	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.	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		E-W ditch filled with (1359) and (1360), no finds.	1.65	1		0.35
1359	Primary fill	1358		1.65	1		0.35
1360	Secondary fill	1358		1.65	1		0.35
1361	Ditch		Northern terminus with 2 secondary fills (1362) and (1363). Later recut, probably due to silting up by [1364].	20	1.36		0.25
1362	Secondary fill	1361	Secondary fill, due to silting of ditch terminus [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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1364	Ditch		Recut of ditch terminus [1361], cutting 2 secondary fills (1362) (1363). 2 secondary fills of its own (1365) (1366).	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		Ditch cut filled with (1368) and cut by recut [1369].	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).	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		Post hole or small pit, 1 fill with no dating evidence. Not near any features.			0.45	0.16
1373	Secondary fill	1369	Secondary fill of recut [1369] lying below topsoil.			0.45	0.16
1374	Posthole		w post hole. Single fill (1375)			0.45	0.12
1375	Secondary fill	1374	Secondary fill of post hole.			0.45	0.12
1376	Posthole		Eastern 1 of 2, some plough damage.			0.52	0.18
1377	Secondary fill	1376				0.52	0.18
1378	Pit		Small domestic rubbish pit, containing two events of deliberate backfill.	0.6	0.56	0.6	0.28
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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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?	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. Full extent unknown	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.	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		E-W boundary ditch, short segment, terminates to west as [1392]. Cut at east by N-S ditch [1399].	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		Western terminus of short (6m) long length of linear, cut by N-S ditch [1399]. At eastern terminus, forms possible rectangular enclosure.	6	0.76		0.23
1393	Secondary fill	1392	Single fill of ditch terminus [1392] fairly sterile, rapid fill.	1.5	0.76		0.23
1394	Ditch		E-W running ditch - single fill (1395) dated pot. Cut by later recut ditch [1396] with 2 fills.	40	0.86		0.38

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1395	Secondary fill	1394	Secondary fill of ditch [1394]. Cut by later recut. Silting event.	1.8	0.86		0.38
1396	Ditch		Recut of E-W ditch with 2 fills 1 secondary and 1 deliberate	40	0.86		0.25
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		Northern terminus of ditch [1399] filled with (1400). Same as slot to south [1405] and southern terminus [1409] cuts small EW ditch [1390] [1392] at centre.	12	0.78		0.33
1400	Secondary fill	1399	Single fill of ditch terminus [1399].	1.6	0.78		0.33
1401	cremation burial (uncertain type)		Cut for cremation, shallow with difficult to see edges as immediately backfilled.			0.36	0.09
1402	deliberate backfill	1401	Deliberate backfill of natural immediately after cremation deposition.				
1403	Vessel	1401	Roman in date 80% complete.				
1404	cremation burial (uncertain type)	1401	Burnt bone cremation. Roman in date, 1 of 7 in area.				
1405	Ditch		Linear ditch running N/E/S/W. Cuts ditch [1390] to north.	1.4	0.6		0.14
1406	Secondary fill	1405					0.14
1409	Ditch		SW terminus of linear ditch running NE/SW. Related to [1405] and [1407].	0.94	0.35		0.06
1410	Secondary fill	1409	Linear ditch running NE/SW. Terminus of ditch [1409] (1410) related to (1406) and (1408).				0.06
1411	cremation burial (uncertain type)		Dated pottery recovered. Possibly once an urned cremation and due to rooting the urn has been			0.4	0.07

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
			disturbed. None appeared directly in relation to burned bone fill (1412).				
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.		0.6	1.2	0.19
1414	deliberate backfill	1413	Fine burnt deposit from small pit.				0.19
1415	Pit		No evidence of in-situ burning likely fire rubbish pit.	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.	0.86	0.81		0.27
1419	Secondary fill	1418		0.86	0.5		0.27
1420	Pit		Pit to north of the crossing ditches with two fills which were deliberate. No dating evidence recovered but located within area of Roman activity - rooting disturbance.			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
1424	Posthole		1 of 3 and pit from GRP 1423 with [1427] [1430] and pit [1433].	0.46	0.42		0.16

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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.	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.			0.41	0.13
1431	Primary fill	1430	Initially silting of post hole [1430] after removal of post. Sealed by (1432) - deliberate backfill.				0.11
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.	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		Ditch - part of field boundary.		0		0.17
1439	Secondary fill	1438	Alluvial/ colluvial fill of ditch [1438].	1.3	0.57		0.17
1440	Pit		The pits size and shape are similar to the cremations found in the road subdivision.	0.52	0.48		0.21
1441	Secondary fill	1440	Heavy root damage.	0.29	0.48		0.21
1442	deliberate backfill	1440	Fill of rare (for site). Anglo Saxon 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		Anglo-Saxon pit, higher pot suggests possible rubbish/ midden pit, but no bone found.	1.75	1.46		0.73
1445	Pit		Small pit located at E end of site. Maybe related to feature approximately 1.5m to north as yet undug.		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 1.5m to north as yet undug.				0.24
1447	Ditch		Shallow ditch in N-S 2.4m west of parallel ditch [1449]. Cut to the north by 2 parallel E-W ditches. No dating evidence - single silting fill (1448).	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
1449	Ditch		N-S ditch, parallel to [1447] 2.4m to the West. Cut in north by 2 parallel E-W ditches. Single silting fill (1450). No dating evidence.	8	0.84		0.25

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1450	Secondary fill	1449	Silting of E-W ditch [1449]. No dating evidence recovered.	1	0.84		0.25
1452	Posthole		Post hole - part of a group of 4 post holes which show the entrance to a roundhouse which is no longer clearly visible.	0.5	0.4		0.2
1453	Secondary fill	1452	Fill of feature possibly formed through weathering after post hole rotted away or removed.	0.25	0.4		0.2
1454	Posthole		Post hole marking entrance to roundhouse. This is part of a group of four post holes marking this area.	0.28	0.3		0.13
1455	Secondary fill	1454	Part of a group of four post holes signifying the entrance the entrance to a round house that is no longer visible. See group number 1451. fill from weathering after post removed or rotted away.	0.14	0.3		0.13
1456	Posthole		Part of a group of four post holes aligned to signify the entrance to a round house.	0.39	0.3		0.14
1457	Secondary fill	1456	Fill of post hole formed through weathering, etc. after post rotted away or was removed.	0.21	0.3		0.14
1458	Posthole		Part of a group of four post holes possibly showing the entrance to a roundhouse.	0.22	0.25		0.08
1459	Secondary fill	1458	Fill of post hole possibly formed through weathering after the post rotted away or was removed.	0.12	0.25		0.08
1460	Ditch		Field boundary.		0.57		0.15
1461	Secondary fill	1460	Alluvial/ colluvial fill in ditch [1460].	1.5	0.57		0.15
1462	Ditch		Ditch terminus. Heavy rooting disturbance. The south end of the ditch is covered by a walking path but continues below L.O.E.	1.05	0.91		0.24
1463	Secondary fill	1462	Heavy root damage.	1.05	0.91		0.24

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1464	Posthole		Post hole in proximity to two pits [1415]. Possibly associated with cooking.	0.26	0.3		0.18
1465	Secondary fill	1464	Secondary fill of post hole probably from weathering.	0.14	0.3		0.18
1466	Ditch		V shaped ditch cut through natural (1009) and filled with secondary fill (1067).	5	0.8		0.3
1467	Secondary fill	1466	Secondary fill of ditch [1466].	1	0.8		0.3
1468	Ditch		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.	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.	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).		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).		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).		0.74	0.74	0.13

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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 0.10m from stakehole [1482] and approximately 0.30m from post hole [1484]. At E end of site, possible cooking/ drying area.		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 post hole [1484].		0.23	0.46	0.16
1483	Secondary fill	1482	Fill of small stake hole. Made solely from burnt sand.				0.16
1484	Posthole		Small post hole possibly related to [1480] and [1482].		0.23	0.46	0.07
1485	Secondary fill	1484					0.07
1486	Ditch		E-W running ditch parallel to [1488]. Separated by 3m. Single secondary fill (1487). Possibly forming a route to cremation area which is to the east. At 1.4m E these ditches cut 2 parallel N-S ditches [1447] [1449].	30	1.1		0.24
1487	Secondary fill	1486	Silting up of ditch [1486]. No dating recovered.	1	1.1		0.24
1488	Ditch		Ditch cut, continuation of [1466] cutting [1447] and [1449]. Filled with (1489) and cutting (1009) natural.	5	0.6		0.15
1489	Secondary fill	1488	Secondary fill of ditch [1488] underlying topsoil (1008).	1	0.6		0.15
1490	Ditch		Boundary ditch which cuts adjacent spread (1492).	30	0.98		0.34
1491	Secondary fill	1490	Alluvial/ colluvial fill of ditch [1490].	0.8	0.98		0.34
1492	spread		Charcoal rich spread cut by later ditch [1491]. Doesn't seem deep or consistent enough for hearth, but possible deposition of fire remains.			2.12	0.13
1494	Ditch		The north end of the feature was shallower than the southern end, so the cut was not distinguishable.	20	1.21		0.14

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1495	Secondary fill	1494		1.3	1.21		0.14
1496	Pit		Pit - unknown function. Rubbish pit filled with burnt filly material and pot.	1.8	1.05		0.53
1497	Ditch		Ditch terminus- Southern end of a possible boundary ditch	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
1502	Ditch		Northern terminus of a ditch running N-S. Base is slightly irregular on the West side possibly showing some damage from root or ploughing.		1.2		0.27
1503	Secondary fill	1502	Secondary fill of ditch likely focused through weathering.	1.56	1.2		0.27
1504	Gully		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.	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		Northern ditch terminus, with single silting fill (1507). Runs parallel to gully [1504] but probably not related.	20	0.57		0.17
1507	Secondary fill	1506		1.18	0.57		0.17
1508	Gully		Gully or small ditch forming part of a rectangular enclosure. Single silting fill (1508).	20	0.3		0.14
1509	Secondary fill	1508	Silting fill of boundary gully/ small ditch [1508].	1.02	0.3		0.14

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1510	Ditch		Terminus of a shallow ditch running N-S. It is on the same alignment and in close proximity to another ditch [1502].		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		Southern terminus turning slightly west to [1494]. The end of the terminus was difficult to define as it seemed to run into [1494].		0.24		0.15
1513	Secondary fill	1512					0.15
1514	Ditch		North - South boundary ditch just beyond a split forming the corner of an enclosed area.		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		Ditch part of field system running N/S. Cut by possible storage pit [1520].	1.45	0.99		0.36
1518	Primary fill	1517	Fill of linear running N/S.				0.36
1519	Secondary fill	1517					0.34
1520	Pit		Pit cut into W side of ditch [1517] that runs N/S. Possible storage pit.		1.3	2	0.4
1521	Secondary fill	1520	Possible storage pit.				0.4
1522	Ditch		Cut of ditch through natural (1009) filled with secondary fill (1523) cut by recut [1524].	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	30	1.8		0.4

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
			appears to narrow from 2.8m to 1.9m at western edge of cut [1524]. Edge is				
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		Gully forming roughly rectangular area filled with 1 secondary fill (1528). No dating recovered.	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.	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		Boundary ditch forming a corner with [1514] after separating from N-S ditch.	0	0		0.12
1532	Secondary fill	1531	Alluvial/ colluvial gradual fill of ditch [1531]. Some blown in top soil.	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.		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 terminus. E-W running ditch that has cut into a previous N-S running ditch [1533]. Could possibly represent field divisions.		0.96		0.31
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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1537	Ditch Terminus		Cut of ditch terminus	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].	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		Recut of ditch [1539]. Cut through [1539] (1540) and (1009). Along NW edge of ditch [1539].	30	1.2		0.4
1542	Secondary fill	1541	Secondary fill of [1541] lying below topsoil.	1	1.6		0.4
1543	Gully		Gully or shallow boundary ditch. Slot at 90 degree curve in gully located west of terminus. Creating an entry into a small rectangular enclosure. Gully continues to south.	40	0.41		0.15
1544	Secondary fill	1543	Secondary silting of gully.	2.8	0.41		0.15
1545	Ditch		Boundary ditch adjoining ditch [1547]. Forming the corner of an enclosed area at the northern extent of site.		0.92		0.28
1546	Secondary fill	1545	Alluvial/ colluvial gradual fill of ditch [1545].	0.92	0.45		0.19
1547	Ditch		Boundary ditch adjoining ditch [1545]. Forming corner of an enclosed area beyond northern extent of site.		0.52		0.14
1548	Secondary fill	1547	Alluvial/ colluvial gradual fill of [1547] ditch.	0.52	0.21		0.14
1550	Ditch		E-W running ditch which cuts through a previous N-S running ditch [1553].		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
1552	Ditch		Ditch cut through (1009) natural. Filled with secondary fill (1553) and upper secondary fill (1554). Cut by recut [1555].	30	1.2		0.3

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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).	30	0.9		0.15
1556	Secondary fill	1555	Secondary fill of [1555] lying below topsoil.	1	1.5		0.3
1557	Ditch		Boundary ditch with deliberate dump in base (1558) of domestic rubbish and a secondary fill (1559). Cuts earlier NW-SE small ditch/gully [1608].	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.	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1564	Ditch		Long ditch 25m+ running N-S through approximately centre of site.	0	0		0.15
1565	Secondary fill	1564	Fill of 25m+ linear running N/S.				0.15
1566	Ditch		Northern terminus of N-S segment of short ditch which turns east at south end and is cut by N-S ditch [1569].	6	0.66		0.42
1567	Primary fill	1566	Initial silting of ditch terminus [1566], sealed by secondary fill (1568).	1	0.5		0.09
1568	Secondary fill	1566	Upper fill of terminus [1566] seals primary (1567).				
1569	Ditch		N-S ditch cutting large storage pit [1573] on western side.	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].	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		Northern ditch terminus of N/S ditch	6	1.2		0.57
1582	Primary fill	1581	Basal fill of ditch terminus [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
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 terminus [1581] seals (1584).	6	1.2		0.33
1586	Pit		Large sub circular storage pit with adjoining gully, similar storage pit [1573] to west circa 20m.		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 >5mm 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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1590	Secondary fill	1591	Secondary fill of shall curvilinear gully running NE/SW into edge of large pit. Mostly fine sand except for very small number of minute (>2mm) stones.				0.07
1591	Gully		Possible animal - shallow gully running NE/SW in curvilinear shape to edge of large pit.	1.4	1		0.07
1592	Ditch		SW ditch terminus of probable field boundary ditch at northern extent of site.	0.8	0.91		0.28
1593	Secondary fill	1592	Alluvial/ colluvial fill of ditch terminus [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].		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 running NE-SW alongside a second similar ditch [1594]. It is unclear which is earlier, they could possibly be contemporary to each other.		0.68		0.16
1597	Secondary fill	1596	Secondary fill of ditch.	1.3	1.2		0.16
1600	Ditch		Possible boundary ditch E-W	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
1602	Ditch		South end of a possible boundary ditch.	1.2	0.91		0.18
1603	Secondary fill	1602		1.2	0.91		0.18
1604	Ditch		E-W running ditch. In area3 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.	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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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.	0	0		0.07
1609	Secondary fill	1608	Secondary, silting fill event of ditch or gully.				0.07
1610	Ditch		Terminus of ditch running NE/SW. Tree throw at NE side of terminus eroding edge.		0.95		0.24
1611	Secondary fill	1610	Heavily rooted ditch terminus 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.	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 terminus filled with primary fill (1615) and secondary fill (1616). Feature leaves mitigation boundary to the north.	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
1617	Ditch		Eastern terminus is extremely shallow. The same plough scar can be seen on the north side of this feature as was visible in [1612].		0.46		0.05
1618	Secondary fill	1329	The remainder of the terminus 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

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1619	Ditch		Ditch running E-W. Possibly roman from the finds.		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 terminus 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.		1.9		0.38
1622	Primary fill	1621	Basal fill of ditch terminus [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 terminus [1621] cut by [1624].		0.38		0.24
1624	Ditch		Ditch continues N-S. this is a recut of ditch [1621] which northern terminus is in this slot, [1621] appears to continue south completely recut by [1624] and no longer visible in plan.		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 terminus [1627].		0.89		
1627	Ditch		Eastern terminus at south end of N/S ditch - cut by small E-W ditch [1680].	10	1		0.5
1628	Secondary fill	1627	Seals primary (1632) sealed by secondary (1629) fill of terminus [1627].		0.2		0.22
1629	Secondary fill	1627	Upper fill of ditch terminus (E of N/S) [1627]. Cut by E/W terminus of small ditch [1636].	2.2	1.1		0.27
1630	Ditch		Eastern terminus of small E-W linear cuts (1629) - Upper fill of earlier terminus [1627] filled with (1631).		0.5		0.21
1631	Secondary fill	1630	Single fill of small E-W ditch terminus [1630].	1.6	0.5		0.21

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1632	Primary fill	1630	Primary fill, initial silting event down N + S sides of ditch terminus [1627] sealed by (1628).		0.5		0.07
1632	Primary fill	1627	Primary fill, initial silting event down N + S sides of ditch terminus [1627] sealed by (1628).		0.5		0.07
1633	Tree throw		Tree bowl filled with (1647-9) cutting deposit (1653) - upper fill of ditch [1634]	7.5	5.5		0.22
1634	Ditch		Ditch cut by hollow 1633.		2.9		0.6
1635	Gully		Cut by [1637] along south edge. Primary fill (1641) secondary fill (1636).		0.64		0.21
1636	Secondary fill	1635	Fill of gully [1635] upper fill, cut by [1637].		0.3		0.14
1637	Gully		Cuts [1635]. Primary fill (1642) secondary fill (1638).		1.7		0.21
1638	Secondary fill	1637	Secondary fill of gully.		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.		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 gully [1637].	1.5	1.7		0.27
1643	Ditch		This feature makes up one contemporary ditch. N/S ditch turns East and terminates.	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 shallow. 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		Curving slightly NE-SW ditch, cut by ditch [1624] to NE. Splits as SE end. Single fill lots of dating.		0.57		0.18

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1646	Secondary fill	1645	Single fill of ditch [1645].		0.57		0.18
1647	Secondary fill	1633	Lower fill of tree bowl 1633	3.4	5.5		0.22
1648	Secondary fill	1633	Pocket of fill in N edge of tree bowl, towards centre.	1	0.9		0.22
1649	Secondary fill	1633	Upper fill of hollow 1633	3.4	5.5		0.1
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. Sheet interp. Category stated as 'upper ditch fill'.		2.9		0.06
1654	Ditch		SE terminus of SE/NW ditch. Tree throw/root disturbance at far end of terminus.		1.2		0.31
1655	Secondary fill	1654	Sec fill of SE ditch terminus.				0.31
1656	Pit		Small pit probably refuse. Evidence of bioturbation including small hole on W side of feature with rodent bones.		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 terminus with single secondary fill. Cut by gullies 1660 and 1662 to north and south.		1.4		0.53
1659	Secondary fill	1658	Secondary silting.	1	1.4		0.53
1660	Gully		EW gully that curves to the south as it travels west. Lost due to modern disturbance. Cuts terminus 1658 in west and terminus 1669 in east.		0.6		0.2
1661	Secondary fill	1660	Secondary silting	1	0.6		0.2
1662	Gully		EW gully curving N as it travels west. Cutting DT 1655 in west and 1669 in east.		0.65		0.19

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1663	Secondary fill	1662	Silting of gully		0.65		0.19
1664	Pit		Pit dug into eastern ditch terminus 1658/1659. Probably domestic waste pit.			0.5	0.14
1665	deliberate backfill	1664	Domestic waste filling rubbish pit.		0.5		0.14
1667	Ditch		E W running ditch, likely Roman from finds.		1.1		0.34
1668	Secondary fill	1667	Secondary fill of ditch running east west. Pottery suggests Roman.	1	1.1		0.34
1669	Ditch		Western ditch terminus cut by gully 1662 to N and gully 1660 to south.		1.45		0.52
1670	Secondary fill	1669	Silting of ditch terminus, cut later by two gullies.	1	1.45		0.52
1671	Ditch		Shallow NE SW ditch		0.95		0.15
1672	Secondary fill	1671	Sandy fill of ditch				0.15
1675	Ditch		N S aligned ditch		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 terminus 1675.		0.5		0.2
1678	Secondary fill	1677	Fill of ditch	1	0.5		0.2
1680	Posthole		Part of group 1679			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.			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			0.4	0.3
1686	Secondary fill	1685	Sec fill of posthole	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1687	Posthole		Cut of posthole, with 2 fills			0.4	0.2
1688	Primary fill	1687	Fill of post hole.	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
1689	Secondary fill	1687	Fill of posthole	0.4	0.2		0.2
1690	Ditch		Ditch filled by 1693 and 1691		0.75		0.15
1691	Secondary fill	1690	Upper fill of 1690	1.1	0.75		0.1
1693	Secondary fill	1690	Lower secondary fill of ditch 1690.	1.1	0.75		0.15
1694	Gully		Gully terminus		0.5		0.2
1695	Primary fill	1694	Gully fill, suspicious sections, probably overcut.	1.1	0.5		0.25
1696	Secondary fill	1694	Secondary fill of gully		0.5		0.25
1697	Ditch		Terminus of EW running ditch which is likely Roman.		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 running ditch, could be also be natural erosion/secondary.	1.04	0.8		0.29
1700	Ditch		Terminus with a lot of bioturbation making it difficult to spot difference between 1700 and 1702. Originally thought that this feature intersected with 1702.		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		Ditch terminus see also 1700.		0.62		0.19
1703	Secondary fill	1702	Secondary fill of ditch terminus	0.73	0.62		0.19
1704	Ditch		Ditch contemporary to 1707. Fills of each ditch are the same, suggesting the two open ditches filled at the same time.		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.				

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1707	Ditch		N end of N S aligned ditch forming a possible enclosure with ditch 1704 running across the n end, E-W.		0.9		0.2
1708	Secondary fill	1707	Lower ditch fill of 1707		1.2		0.1
1709	Secondary fill	1707	Upper ditch fill of 1707. Sheet interp. Category states 'upper ditch fill'				
1710	Pit		Pit filled with single secondary fill and cut by ditch 1714 on eastern edge.	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.		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		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		Re cut 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		Terminus slot of linear gully	2000	0.3		0.07
1722	Secondary fill	1721	Sec fill of gully		0.3		0.07
1723	Ditch		Cut of ditch recut by 1725 then 1727.		0.7		0.3
1724	Secondary fill	1723	Fill of ditch, cut by 1725	1	1.6		0.3

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1725	Ditch		Re cut of earlier ditch 1723, cut by later ditch 1727.		1.4		0.4
1726	Secondary fill	1725	Fill of ditch cut by later recut 1727		1.4		0.4
1727	Ditch		Re cut of earlier ditches.		0.4		0.2
1728	Secondary fill	1727	latest fill of re cut ditches.	1	0.4		0.2
1729	Gully		NW SE running gully, no associated features, no dating evidence.		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 terminus 1697.		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		Shallow E W linear.		0.55		0.18
1735	Secondary fill	1734	Sec fill of E W linear.				
1736	Secondary fill	1734	Sec fill of linear running E W				0.15
1737	Ditch		Terminus of E W running ditch.	1.74	0.4		0.14
1738	Secondary fill	1737	Sec fill of ditch terminus. Ditch continues at least 17m on an E W alignment,				0.14
1739	Ditch		Terminus of ditch containing 2 fills		1.15		0.28
1740	Secondary fill	1739	Lower fill of terminus.	1.1	1.1		0.13
1741	Secondary fill	1739	Upper ditch fill of eastern terminus, 1739	1.1	1.15		0.15
1742	Ditch		S terminus of ditch with 3 fills.		0.97		0.33
1743	Secondary fill	1742	Lower fill of ditch terminus	1	0.6		0.2
1744	Secondary fill	1742	Aeolean fill of ditch 1742. Deposit was blown into feature from the East	1	0.67		0.33

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1745	Secondary fill	1742	Upper ditch fill	1	0.97		0.33
1747	Ditch		Possible boundary		0.74		0.2
1748	Secondary fill	1747	Sheet interpret. Is blank.	1.37	0.74		0.2
1749	Ditch		Eastern ditch terminus	1	0.45		0.23
1750	Secondary fill	1749	Fill of ditch terminus	1	0.45		0.23
1751	Ditch		Ditch terminus - West.	1.1	0.46		0.14
1752	Secondary fill	1751	Sec fill of ditch terminus	1.1	0.46		0.14
1753	Ditch		W terminus 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 re		1.3		0.3
1754	Secondary fill	1753	Lower ditch terminus fill		1.05		0.2
1755	Secondary fill	1753	Upper ditch fill	0.9	1.3		0.1
1756	Ditch		Shallow NE SW ditch		0.5		0.06
1757	Secondary fill	1756	Sec fill of NE SW ditch				0.06
1758	Ditch		Probably a field boundary cut by grp 1692		1.5		0.15
1759	Secondary fill	1758	Fill of ditch 1758	1.3	1.5		0.15
1760	Ditch		Possibly an ankle breaker ditch that could be a boundary. Runs NS.		0.8		0.38
1761	Secondary fill	1760	Secondary fill of N S running ditch		0.8		0.38
1762	Ditch		Ditch runs N S and then turns 90 degrees to west just south of slot. Cut by later recut 1764.		1.1		0.35
1763	Secondary fill	1762	fill of ditch cut by 1764		1.1		0.35
1764	Ditch		Re cut filled with 1765.		0.95		0.2

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1765	Secondary fill	1764	sec fill of ditch	1	1.7		0.2
1766	Ditch		Cut of ditch with one fill, cut by later recut 1768. Also terminating on eastern edge.		1		0.4
1767	Secondary fill	1766	Sec fill of terminus.		1.25		0.4
1768	Ditch		Recut od ditch terminus. Cuts previous ditch 1766 (1767).		0.7		0.55
1769	Secondary fill	1768	Secondary7 fill of recut, below topsoil.	1	0.7		0.2
1770	Ditch		Easternmost ditch on site, part of extensive group of cut features. Later recut51784 along eastern edge.		2.8		0.4
1771	Secondary fill	1770	Sec fill of easternmost ditch on site.		0.97		0.29
1772	Ditch		Sheet= blank interp.		0.56		0.36
1773	Secondary fill	1772	Sheet = blank interp.	1.35	0.56		0.36
1774	Ditch		Running NW SE		0.55		0.2
1775	Secondary fill	1774	Some pot and worked stone recovered from silty sand fill.				0.2
1776	Ditch		E W running shallow ditch cut by a curvilinear ditch 1778		0.42		0.17
1777	Secondary fill	1776	Sec fill of ditch	1.2	1.2		0.17
1778	Ditch		Shallow curvilinear ditch, which cuts an E W/ N S ditch 1776.		0.85		0.17
1779	Secondary fill	1778	sec fill of ditch	1.2	0.85		0.17
1780	Ditch		Shallow ditch running NE SW		0.7		0.11
1781	Secondary fill	1780	Sec 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		Ditch containing two fills		1.51		0.36

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1785	Ditch		Curvilinear enclosure ditch.		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	Sec fill of ditch	1	0.8		0.3
1789	Ditch		E W running ditch. Due to modern disturbance it is difficult to determine relationship. However, this ditch probably continues and is likely same as 1747.		0.8		0.34
1790	Secondary fill	1789	Sec fill of ditch running E W. Modern disturbance has made it difficult to be certain if this feature continues into 1747.		0.8		0.34
1791	Ditch		Small L shaped enclosure ditch filled with [1792], dated Roman, robbed structure? Filled with pot and CBM.		0.62		0.18
1792	Secondary fill	1791	Single fill of short segment of L shaped enclosure ditch.				
1793	Ditch		Small enclosure ditch cut by NE W curvilinear 1796	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		Enclosure linear ditch gully earlier than 1793.		0.45		0.15
1797	Secondary fill	1796	Single fill of ditch		0.45		0.15
1798	Ditch		Roman ditch - enclosure? Shorter than rest and sits in an area of several smaller re cut rectangular enclosures. Recut as 1800		0.54		0.22
1799	Secondary fill	1798	Single fill of ditch cut by re cut 1800. Southern edge.		0.54		0.22
1800	Ditch		Area of inter-cutting re-cut rectangular enclosure ditches. This is recut of 1798.		1.04		0.34
1801	Primary fill	1800	Basal fill of ditch		0.64	0.12	
1802	Secondary fill	1800	Upper fill of ditch.		1.04		0.22
1803	Ditch		E W ditch filled by 1804. Cut by 1805 to the S edge.		0.6		0.15

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1804	Secondary fill	1803	Fill of ditch 1803	1	0.6		0.15
1805	Ditch		Re-cut of ditch 1803 to its south edge.		0.77		0.2
1806	Secondary fill	1805	Fill of re-cut ditch 1805	1	0.77		0.2
1807	Ditch		Hollow S ditch terminus filled by 1808		0.48		0.16
1808	Secondary fill	1807	Fill of hollow terminus 1807		0.48		0.16
1809	Ditch		Shallow NE SW ditch. Same as 1780. Disturbed by possible rooting.		0.52		0.36
1810	Secondary fill	1809	Sec fill of ditch, running NE SW. Disturbed by rooting. Same as ditch fill 1781.				
1811	Pit		Small pit filled with burnt material		0.5		0.15
1812	Secondary fill	1811	Sec fill of small pit containing burnt material				0.15
1813	Ditch		Shallow ditch running NW/SE		0.8		0.32
1814	Secondary fill	1813	Sec fill of ditch				0.32
1815	Ditch		Ditch recut through ditch recut/possible pit 1388 and earlier recut 1331. Cut by 1814		1.4		0.5
1816	Secondary fill	1815	Fill of ditch re cut.	1	1.4		0.5
1817	Ditch		Re cut through possible pit/earlier recut 1388 and fill 1389. Also cuts 1009		1		0.2
1818	Secondary fill	1817	Secondary fill of recut 1817 and cut by later recut 1819.	1	1		0.2
1819	Ditch		Ditch recut cutting earlier recuts 1817 and 1815 and their respective fills 1816 and 1818. Also cuts earlier fill of recut/possible pit 1389.	1.6	1.6		0.15
1820	Secondary fill	1819	Sec fill of recut 1819 lying below topsoil.	1	1.6		0.15
1821	Posthole		Possibly associated with deliberate backfill of 1824 packing material possibly remaining but no post pipe visible. Possibly part of enclosure.			0.33	0.11

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
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		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.	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		N S running boundary ditch. This S terminus has no associated features near it. Single deliberate backfill 1826		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 terminus of short N S ditch, shallow likely continuation of ditch 1823 and 1825.		0.56		0.14
1828	Secondary fill	1827	Single fill of short N S ditch terminus				
1829	Pit		Small ovoid pit filled with deliberate backfills. Located immediately east of ditch terminus 1827. Fairly contemporary.	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		Terminus of earlier Roman N S ditch recut by later ditch 1834 along west edge		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		Terminus of short N S ditch recut of earlier terminus		0.72		0.2

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1835	Secondary fill	1834	Single fill of ditch terminus		0.72		0.2
1836	Ditch		NW SE section of ditch.		0.68		0.25
1837	Secondary fill	1836	Single fill of ditch		0.68		0.25
1838	Ditch		Southern terminus ditch - N terminus 1834		0.63		0.11
1839	Secondary fill	1838	Single fill of ditch terminus		0.63		0.11
1840	Ditch		Ditch terminus. West terminus of E W arm of L shaped ditch		0.45		0.1
1841	Secondary fill	1840	Single fill of ditch 1840. Terminus 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 rubbish 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 as an attempt of depositing of domestic waste.		0.5		0.09

Appendix 2: Finds Data

	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Copper alloy		Iron		Glass		Shell		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**
602	3	7													3	7								
603	21	526			2	4																		
606																					1	1		
607	6	112																						
1002	7	34																					28	11
1005	49	440																						
1006	92	659																			1	1		
1009											1	10												
1015					9	3																		
1063	1	1																						
1067									2	23														
1074	1	5																						
1113	4	15																						
1119							2	48																
1121	1	1			1	1																		
1128	1	1																						
1138	1	29					2	6																
1140	1	9																						
1151	2	5																						
1158	2	9			13	37																		
1160	1	9																						

	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Copper alloy		Iron		Glass		Shell		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**
1161	12	30																						
1163	2	6																						
1164	3	37					3	4															8	2
1165	2	3																						
1177	40	268																						
1183							1	4																
1199	1	7																						
1211	2	4																						
1233	1	5																						
1237	2	3																						
1241	2	4																						
1248	3	5																						
1274	81	397					1	1													1	1		
1288	1	2																						
1312	5	27																						
1316					1	5																		
1395	2	11																						
1398	6	1			6	98																	6	2
1403	19	582																						
1404	8	21													2	3					1	1		
1412	5	48																			1	1		
1417	22	382			10	49																		
1429	4	8					6	29																

	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Copper alloy		Iron		Glass		Shell		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**
1435							6	20																
1442	148	3107			146	3233																		
1443	4	12			47	1158																		
1446	2	28																						
1477	1	3																						
1479	1	3																						
1481	1	3																						
1489					2	1																		
1491	2	23																						
1492	21	68																						
1500	6	76																						
1518					4	1																		
1523															1	4								
1525					5	53																		
1538	1	14																						
1558	2	5																						
1561	1	9																						
1593	1	13																						
1595	2	20																						
1596	3	44																						
1606	3	17																						
1607	133	1014			4	30					2	1014			5	110	1	2					7	7
1620	74	973			31	423									3	59			7	8			13	14

	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Copper alloy		Iron		Glass		Shell		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
1638	4	150																						
1640	75	769			20	99									1	26								
1646	9	140			6	44																		
1649	10	104					1	3																
1650	5	47			1	42																		
1653	2	67	1	455																				
1655	43	267	1	94							3	2041												
1657	1	6																					87	513
1661	1	6																						
1665	4	37																						
1668	7	42			2	14																		
1670	1	9																						
1672	2	12																						
1674	3	12																						
1676	9	383																						
1684	3	29																						
1689	2	17																						
1691	1	17					1	141																
1696	1	67																						
1699	25	206									11	7194			2	20							6	54
1713	2	5																						
1720	2	5	1	244																				
1733	63	945			3	23																	61	943

	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Copper alloy		Iron		Glass		Shell		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**
1735			10	1528																				
1738	5	88																						
1741					2	53																		
1750																							20	8
1755	3	53																						
1757	1	10																						
1759	3	6					1	33																
1763	1	2																						
1765	1	13																						
1773	24	363			19	540																		
1775	8	25									1	80												
1779	6	72			1	4																		
1790	8	58	1	24	2	8																		
1792	5	78	1	442																				
1802	14	115																						
1804	1	135																						
1811	5	5																						
1814	16	65			2	3																		
1822	1	9			2	8	1	3																
1824	19	241			1	7																	6	1
1826	5	18																						
1831	79	2029	2	91	19	528																	4	7
1843	6	93			8	30																		

	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Copper alloy		Iron		Glass		Shell		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**	**No.**	**Wg (g)**
4363									2	12														
u/s W field							2	22					1	7										
Total	**1305**	**15957**	**17**	**2878**	**369**	**6499**	**27**	**314**	**4**	**35**	**18**	**10339**	**1**	**7**	**17**	**229**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**5**	**5**	**246**	**1562**

Appendix 3: Environmental Data

Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Middle 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	-	
Iron Age/Romano-British													
Pit													
1155	1158	3	8	15	5	-	-	-	C	*Rumex, Prunus spinosa* stone, *Corylus avellana shell*	1/1 ml	-	
Group 1423													
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													
Cremation Related Deposits													
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	
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
604	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	
	1404 SW	10	0.8	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (C), b. bone	

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
1401 obj. 1403	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	
Ditches													
1162	1164	4	3.3	15	5	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell	5/2 ml	b. bone	
1396	1398	9	11	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	5/5 ml	-	
1604	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	-	
1697	1699	30	36	50	50	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	2/3 ml	-	
1760	1761	26	18	60	65	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	2/2 ml	-	
1789	1790	27	16	100	70	-	-	-	-	-	2/2 ml	-	
1823	1824	21	5	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	1/1 ml	-	
Pits													
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	-	
Postholes Group 1679													
1682	1684	18	3	20	50	-	-	-	C	Tuber	1/2 ml	-	
1687	1689	19	8	20	50	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	<1/1 ml	-	
Undated													
Ditch													
1118	1119	7	3.3	2	10	C	-	Indet. grain frags	-	-	0/<1 ml	-	
Gully													
1504	1505	25	15	60	70	-	-	-	-	-	2/2 ml	-	
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	-	
1413	1414	12	15	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	5/8 ml	-	

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
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 4: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-204579

Project details	
Project name	Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology had been commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation comprising evaluation, strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 14-07-2014 End: 28-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCS161 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	104811 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL Iron Age
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL Roman
Monument type	DOMESTIC Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	'"Open-area excavation"'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works
Postcode	IP16 4UJ
Study area	4.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 46624 62742 52.2070040079 1.61008731392 52 12 25 N 001 36 36 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator	Galloper Offshore Wind Farm Limited
Project design originator	Galloper Offshore Wind Farm Limited
Project director/manager	Mark Williams
Project supervisor	Lisa McCaig
Type of sponsor/funding body	Windfarm Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council HER
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text","Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Galloper Wind farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De'Athe R
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Grey Literature
Description	Post Excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

Entered by	R. De'Athe (r.deathe@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	30 March 2015

Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

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
Auckland House
Lydiard Fields
Great Western Way
Swindon
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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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Galloper Wind Farm Limited, 2011, Galloper Wind Farm Project Environmental Statement, Royal Haskoning ref. 9V3083/R01/303424/Exet.

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Richmond, A.D.W. 1994. *An Archaeological Evaluation for the proposed Sizewell C Station site*. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Unpublished report, ref: 94/31

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Wessex Archaeology, 2011a, *Galloper Offshore Wind Farm: Onshore Archaeological Works Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Unpublished Report Ref: 77610.02, Suffolk HER no. LCS 161

Wessex Archaeology, 2011b, *Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works Heritage Statement, Unpublished Report* Ref: 77610.03

Wessex Archaeology, 2012, *Galloper Offshore Wind: Written Scheme of Investigation: Onshore*, Unpublished Report REF: 85470.02

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.

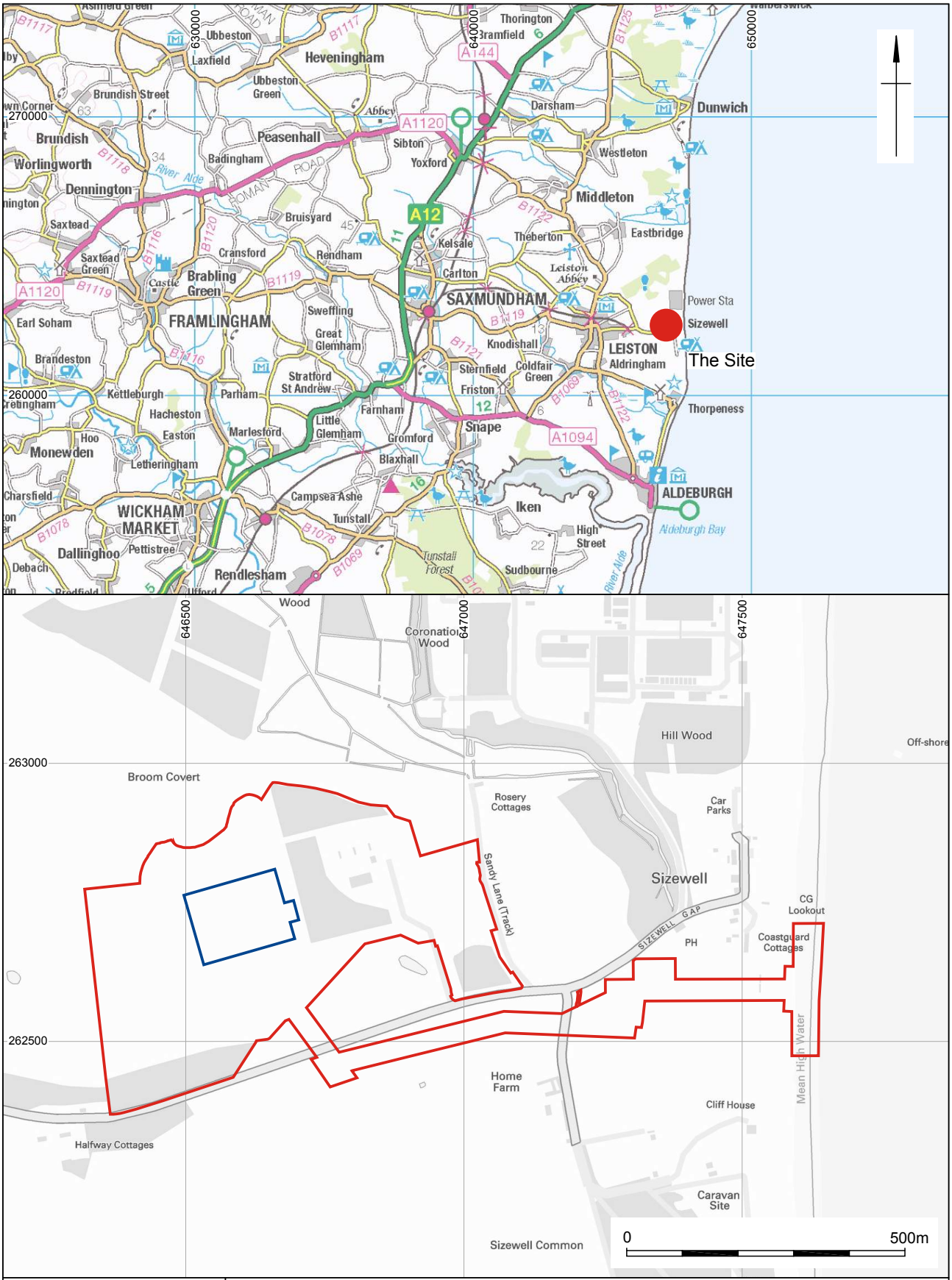
Notes

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)

Figure 1: Site Location Plan



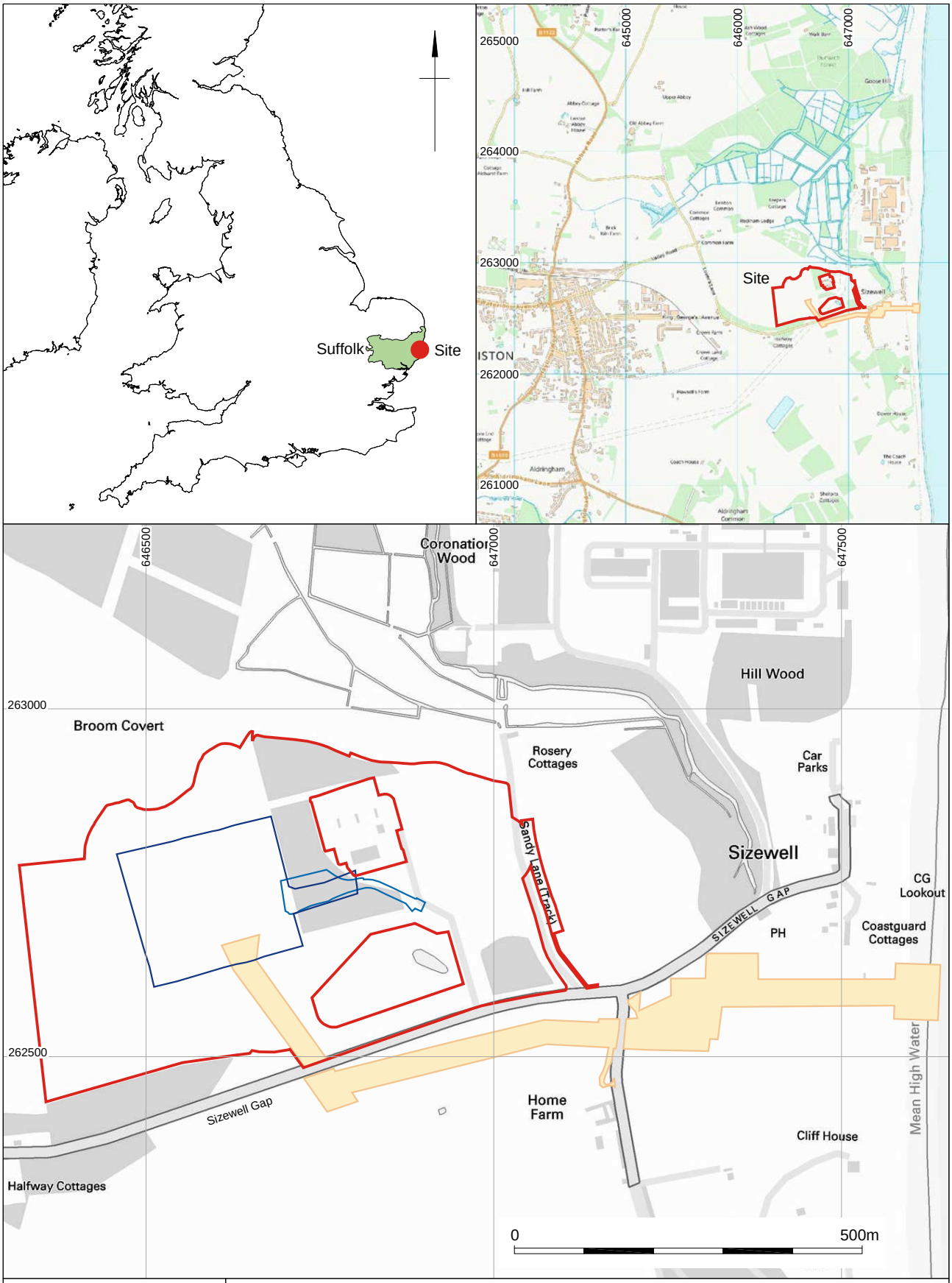
Site Boundary
Excavation Area (substation footprint)

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

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

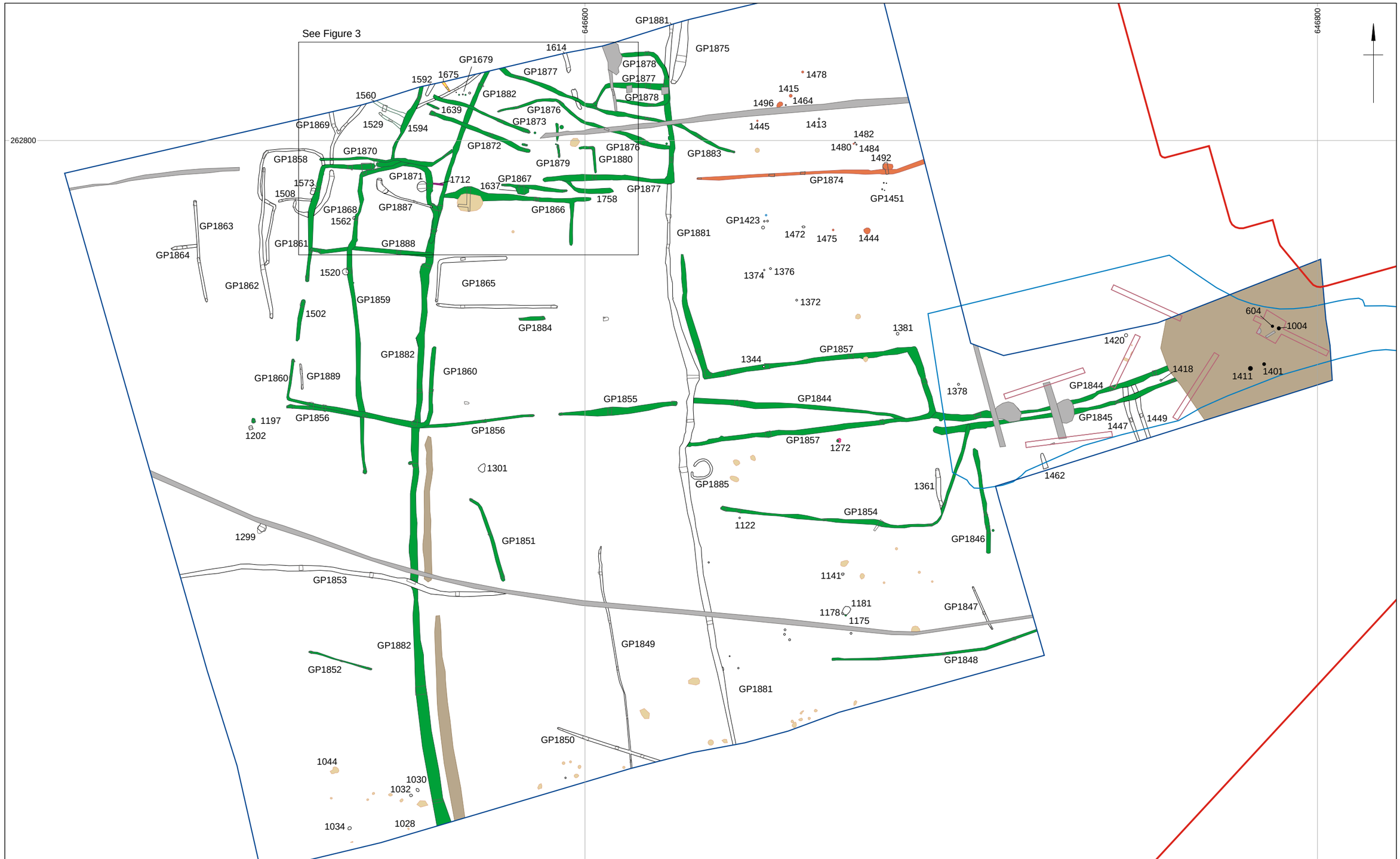


Site Boundary
Excavation Area
Phase 2 Evaluation Area
Cable route

Date:	09/04/2019	Revision Number:	2
Scale:	1:50,000 & 1:8,000 @ A4	Illustrator:	JC/RG
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\104811\EXCAVATION\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Ex\2015_03_31\104811_ExFig1.dwg		

Site location

Figure 1



Site Boundary
Excavation Area
Evaluation Area
Evaluation Trench

Slot
Bronze Age
Early Iron Age
Late Prehistoric

Iron Age or Romano-British
Early Romano-British
Romano-British
Tree Throw

Cremation
Undated
Modern
Geology

Date:	31/03/2015	Revision Number:	2
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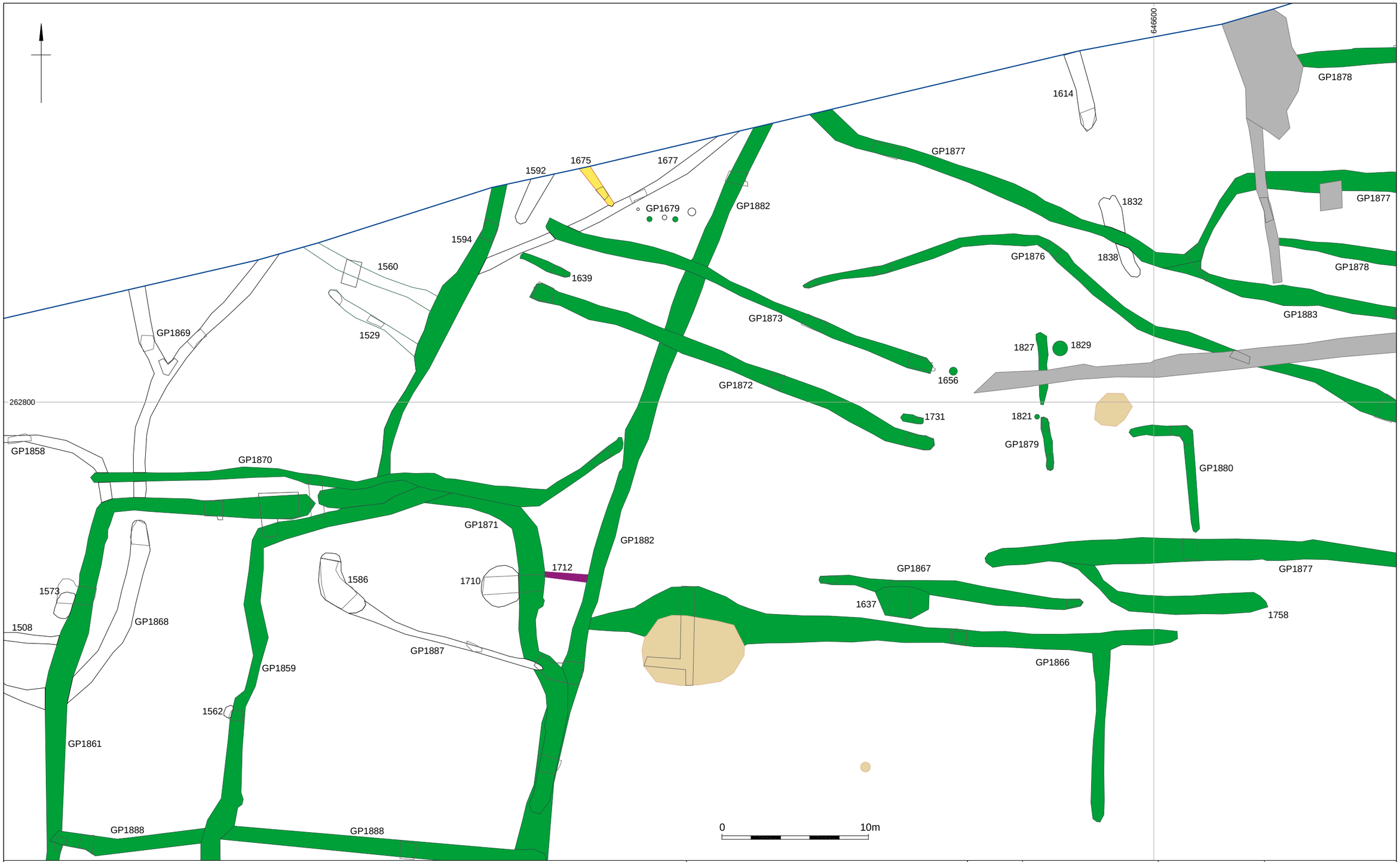
All features by date

Figure 2



Excavation Area
Slot
Bronze Age
Early Iron Age
Late Prehistoric
Iron Age or Romano-British
Early Romano-British
Romano-British
Tree Throw
Cremation
Undated
Modern
Geology

Date:	31/03/2015	Revision Number:	1
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All features by date inset

Figure 3

Site Boundary
Excavation Area
Bronze Age
Early Iron Age
Late Prehistoric
Iron Age or Romano-British
Early Romano-British
Romano-British
Tree Throw
Cremation
Undated
Modern
Geology

Date:	31/03/2015	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	JC
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Features of Later Prehistoric date

Figure 4

646600

646800

262800

GP1881 GP1875 1614 GP1679 GP1878 GP1877 1592 1675 GP1877 1478 GP1878 1415 1560 GP1882 1464 1496 1639 GP1876 GP1873 1445 1413 GP1869 1529 1594 1482 GP1872 GP1876 1480 1484 GP1870 GP1883 GP1858 GP1879 GP1880 1492 GP1871 1712 GP1867 GP1874 1573 1637 GP1877 GP1451 1508 GP1758 GP1868 GP1887 GP1866 1562 GP1423 GP1863 GP1881 1472 1475 1444 GP1861 GP1888 GP1864 1374 1376 1520 GP1862 GP1865 1372 GP1859 1502 1381 GP1884 604 1004 1420 GP1857 1344 GP1882 GP1860 1418 1411 1401 GP1860 GP1889 1378 GP1844 GP1855 GP1844 1197 GP1856 GP1845 1449 1447 1202 GP1856 GP1857 1272 1301 GP1885 1462 1361 GP1854 1299 1122 GP1851 GP1846 GP1853 1141 1181 GP1847 1178 1175 GP1882 GP1849 GP1848 GP1852 GP1881 GP1850 1044 1030 1032 1034 1028

Site Boundary
Excavation Area
Bronze Age
Early Iron Age
Late Prehistoric
Iron Age or Romano-British
Early Romano-British
Romano-British
Tree Throw
Cremation
Undated
Modern
Geology

Date:	31/03/2015	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	JC
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\104811\EXCAVATION\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Ex\2015_03_31\104811_ExPhased.dwg		

Features of Early Romano-British and Romano-British date

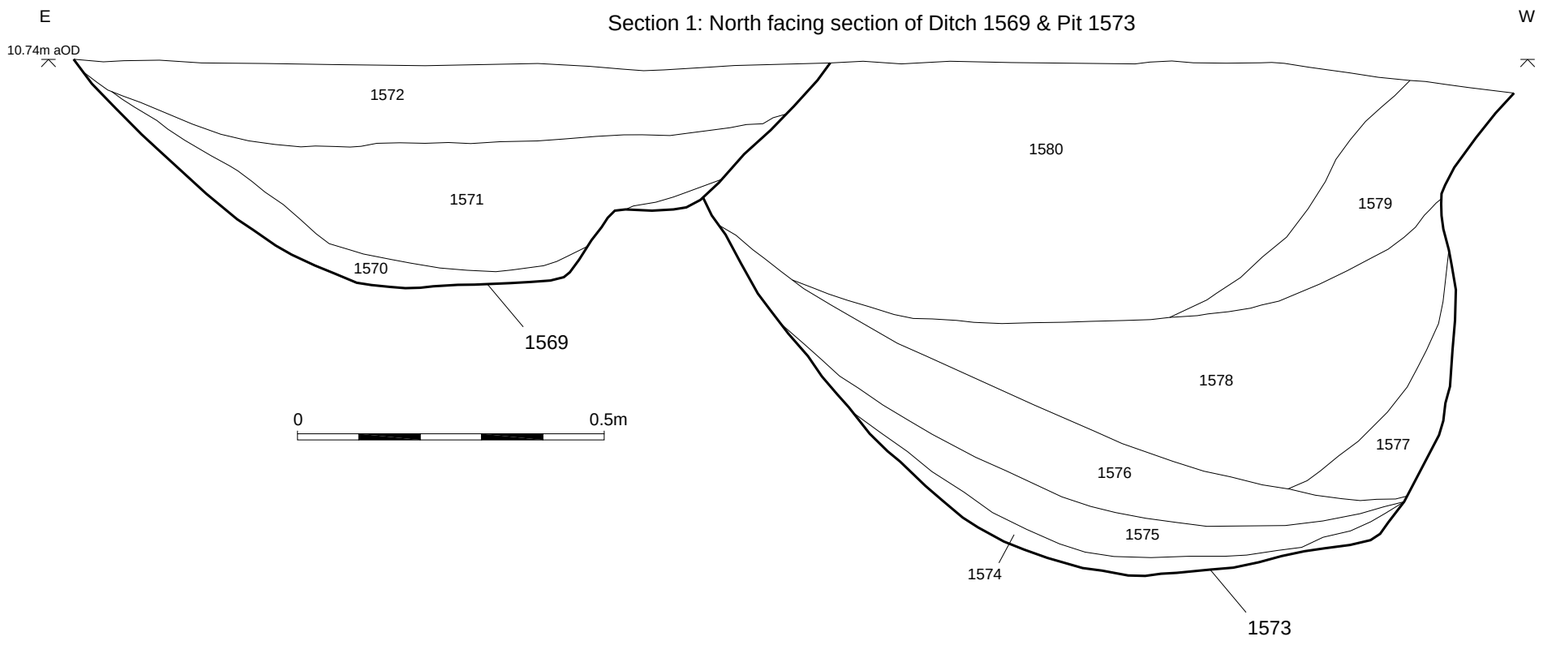
Figure 5

Plate 1: Group 1451 view from east

Plate 2: Group 1885 view from west

Plate 3: North east facing section of pit 1496

Plate 4: North facing section of enclosure group 1861 and pit 1573



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Plates 1-4 & Section 1

Figure 6

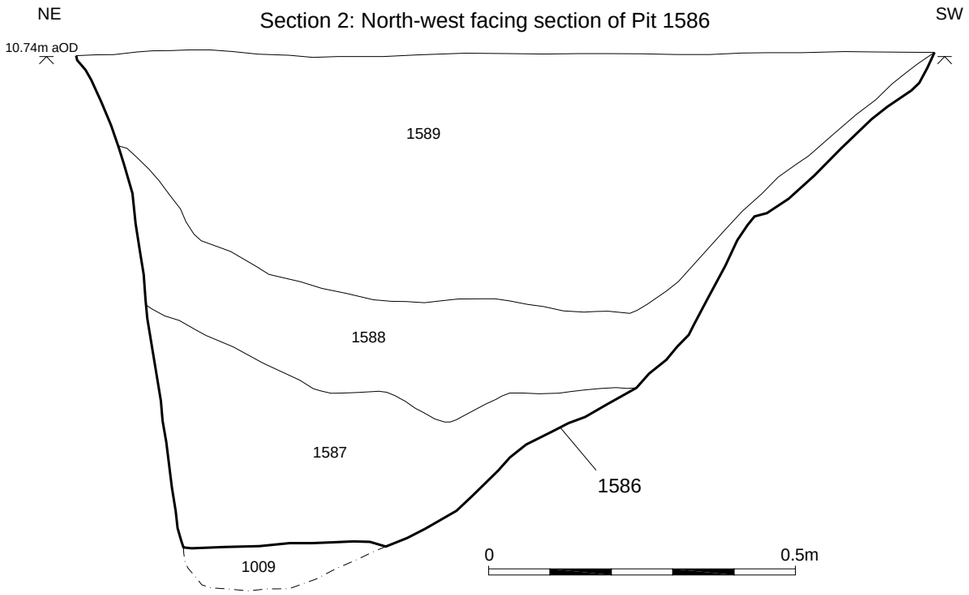

Plate 5: North west facing section of pit 1586

Plate 6: Post holes 1680, 1682, 1685 & 1687 view from west

Plate 7: Pre excavation shot of cremation 1004

Plate 8: Pre excavation shot of cremation 1401

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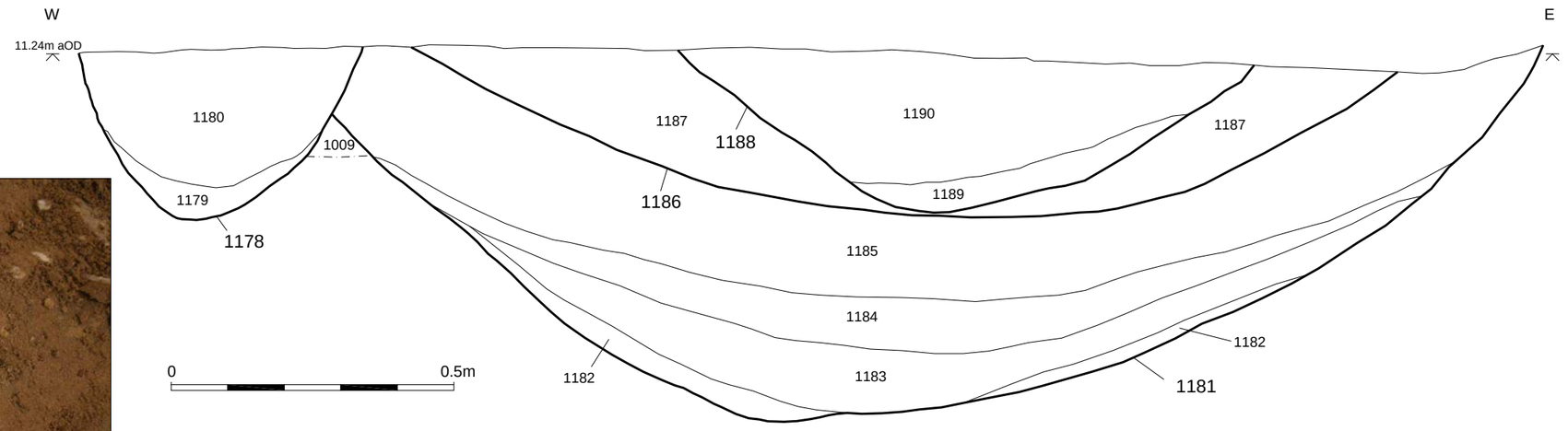
Scale:	Section 1:10 @ A3	Illustrator:	JC
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\104811\EXCAVATION\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Ex\2015_01_30\104811_Sections.dwg		

Plate 9: Pre excavation shot of cremation 1411



Section 3: South facing section of Pits 1178 & 1181 with re-cuts 1186 & 1188

Plate 10: South east facing section of pit 1444

Plate 11: Working shot

Plate 12: Working shot of Site

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Plates 9-12 & Section 3

Figure 8

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