Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Excavations

Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road
Leiston, Suffolk

NGR: TM 44742 61817

Post-Excavation Assessment
and Updated Project Design Report

Site/Parish Code: LCS175
Event No: ESF25304

ASE Project No: 8156

ASE Report No: 2016356
OASIS ID: 271830

February 2017

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk in May-June 2014, July 2015 and September 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and undertaken in advance of residential development.

Preceding evaluation, comprising a 2013 geophysical survey followed by trial trenching in early 2014, demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains within the development area. Consequently, two mitigation areas totalling 1.45ha were identified for open area excavation. These excavation areas exposed and recorded the remains of various phases of past land use activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

The earliest remains comprised recovered artefacts of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date that were residual in later features and deposits. Two clusters of pits containing worked flint, pottery and animal bone marked the first tangible occupation of the landscape in the Early Neolithic period.

The imposition of a Middle to Late Bronze trackway, with a coaxial field system to one side and unenclosed land containing the remains of a possible burial mound to the other, constitutes an intensified and increasingly managed land use at this time.

Iron Age activity within this landscape was sparse, until the imposition of an extensive rectilinear field system in the Roman period that was on a distinctively differing orientation to that of the Bronze Age. With only a single contemporary pit encountered, there was negligible evidence for its occupation and it is conjectured to have been wholly agricultural in function.

The only evidence of Saxon period land use was an apparently intrusive loomweight fragment recovered from an Early Neolithic pit. Land use activity appears to have ceased until the post-medieval period when this vicinity of the landscape was again enclosed for agricultural use.

Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

It is judged that the recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age land uses are of significance and have potential to further aspects of research in these periods. The further analysis and reporting work required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication is identified and it is proposed to disseminate these results as an academic article in the county archaeological journal.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The town of Leiston is located on the Suffolk coast, roughly half way between Felixstowe and Lowestoft. The site is located on farmland at the southern edge of Leiston and is situated to the south of Red House Lane and immediately east of the B1122 Aldeburgh Road (NGR: TM 44742 61817, Figure 1). It is bounded to the west by Aldeburgh Road, to the east by agricultural farmland and to the south and north by light industrial and residential development.

1.1.2 The c.5ha site consists of two arable fields separated by a partial hedge and tree-lined boundary with an opening to the north. It was crossed by two sets of overhead power cables.

1.1.3 Prior to archaeological excavation, the two areas targeted for stripping (totalling approximately 1.45ha) were located under modern ploughsoil within fields formally used for sugar beet cultivation.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey © NERC 2016), the superficial geology of the site was formed in the Quaternary Period and consists of clay and silt of the Lowestoft Formation. This overlies bedrock sand of the Crag Group formed in Quaternary and Neogene Periods.

1.2.2 The site itself sits at an altitude of between 18.6m and 15m OD and, in general, slopes gradually from Red House Lane in the north towards the south.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 A planning application (C12/2139) was submitted to Suffolk Coastal District Council in October 2012 for the residential development of the site to provide 119 dwellings with associated car parking, open space, landscaping and new access arrangements. The site is located in an area of some archaeological potential and, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS/CT) advised that a programme of archaeological investigation was required to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the development area (SCCAS/CT 2013). The recommendation was in accordance with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

1.3.2 In accordance with this, a programme of investigation commenced with a geophysical survey undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd in May 2013 (PCG 2013). The survey recorded elements of magnetic variation that could conceivably represent potential archaeological remains. These principally comprised a number of possible ditches and broad zones of weak variation that might signify backfilled quarries. A number of

magnetically weak discrete anomalies were identified that could reflect the position of pits, although, for the most part, such responses were thought probably to indicate natural features (PCG 2013).

1.3.3 The geophysical survey was followed by a trench-based evaluation, carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College of London (UCL), in late January/early February 2014. Thirty-two 30m-long trenches, some targeting plotted geophysical anomalies, were excavated. The evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains within the development area, some corresponding with identified geophysical anomalies (ASE 2014b).

1.3.7 Due to the positive results of the evaluation, further work was requested by SSCAS/CT to fully satisfy the archaeological condition attached to the planning consent. Two mitigation areas totalling 1.45ha were identified for archaeological excavation (Figure 2) and the work carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014a) approved by SSCAS/CT. The results of these investigations are presented in this post-excavation assessment report.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE in several phases, due to limitations imposed by the presence of overhead electricity cable lines. The majority of the excavation was carried out between May and June 2014. Removal of the east-west running overhead cable lines led to further work conducted during July 2015. The final area under cable lines in the northeast corner of the site was excavated in September 2016. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Adrian Scruby and latterly Niall Oakey, and directed by Martin Cuthbert, Trevor Ennis, and Samara King.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 In accordance to the WSI, the ‘controlled strip, map, and excavation’ of two areas, Area A (originally measuring 0.99ha) and Area B (originally measuring 0.46ha), was carried out; albeit in three stages. The presence of overhead electricity cables prevented a single continuous strip; thus, all available areas around both cable lines were excavated initially in 2014 with two return visits, in 2015 and 2016, to complete the archaeological work.

1.5.2 The final excavation along the central portion of Area B was narrowed on the west side by a construction haul road and the area was split east-west by new electricity, gas, and water utilities placed underground prior to the archaeological work.

1.5.3 Due to these constraints, the original areas were split up into irregular shapes. For the purposes of this report, the site is divided into the western area (8500m^2) and eastern area (3000m^2).

1.5.4 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a 1.8m toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Modern topsoil and, where present, underlying subsoil was first removed, in shallow spits until the natural geology or archaeological features were exposed, which generally occurred simultaneously.

1.5.5 Subsequent excavation and recording of the site was done in accordance with standard ASE methodologies, which are line with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2014a).

1.5.6 Soil horizons, archaeological deposits and cut features were recorded using a unique sequence of *context numbers* in the range 100-471. The features were mostly planned by GPS or TST, but in a small extension area within Area A, they were planned by hand at a scale of 1:20. The hand-drawn plans and all sections (the latter at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate) were drawn on sheets of gridded drawing film. These have subsequently been digitised. Spot heights on plans and sections were recorded by GPS. Written records (context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* Context Record Sheets.

1.5.7 A comprehensive photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (JPGs). The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.8 Selected deposits and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector, with limited results.

1.5.9 Finds retrieval and subsequent treatment was carried out in accordance with ASE guidelines and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014).

1.5.10 Selected (sealed) deposits were sampled for environmental remains analysis. Bulk soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains.

1.5.11 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.

1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage, 2008).

1.6.2 The principal aims of this PXA are as follows:

- Quantify the excavation archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Summarise the results of the archaeological excavation (with reference also to the preceding evaluation)
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the WSI
- Consider the potential of the archive to answer additional research aims suggested by this assessment
- Consider the significance of the data in relation to the Regional Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and in relation to the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.7 Textual Conventions used in this Report

1.7.1 The basic stratigraphic unit used during the fieldwork to identify individual deposits or features was the *context number;* these have been used in this report where very specific reference is required, and are shown thus: [100]. A complete list of contexts is included as Appendix 1.

1.7.2 During the assessment of the results of the fieldwork individual contexts were amalgamated into *groups* of related contexts; for example a pit and its fills, multiple segments of the same ditch or a number of postholes representing a recognisable structure. In this report group numbers are shown thus: GP1. The most significant groups are described in the text and labelled on Figures 3 and 4.

1.7.3 Environmental sample numbers are shown in angled brackets, thus: Sample <7>.

1.7.4 Where pertinent, the results from the previous archaeological evaluation conducted by ASE (ASE 2014b) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological & Historical background

2.1.1 The following background makes use of information provided by the SCCAS/CT brief, the Suffolk HER and historic Ordnance Survey mapping, which was previously described in the evaluation report (ASE 2014b) and the WSI (ASE 2014a) and is summarised here.

2.1.1 Prior to the archaeological evaluation, no known archaeological remains were recorded within the proposed development area; however, the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure of possible prehistoric or Roman date lie to the east of the site (LCS 019). A Romano/British coin was found in a garden in Southfield Drive to the west of the site (LCS Misc) and 1st-2nd century Roman pottery was found during development at 104 High Street to the north of the site (LCS 149). Red House, to the immediate north of the site, is a Grade II listed building dating from the early 18th century with later additions.

2.1.2 Additionally, evidence of funerary monuments is present within the local area. Three bowl barrows (ARG 001, 012, 013) of unknown age, but likely prehistoric, were recorded on Aldringham Green, approximately 1km south of the site. Other evidence of Bronze Age funerary remains was located in the north part of town in the form of two cinerary urns (LCS 004).

2.1.3 The town of Leiston is of medieval origin, having a grant of market (and fair) in 1312 and 1391, which was out of use by the 17th century (LCS 143).

2.1.4 Historic maps for the vicinity of the site indicate that the basic property and field boundary layout has not significantly changed since the 1880s. Of note is the presence of a large depression situated in the corner of land between Red House and the north/south field boundary. The depression contains mature trees and would appear to be the remains of a former quarry pit of late 19th century or earlier date.

2.2 Previous site investigations

Geophysical Survey

2.2.1 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd in May 2013. The survey recorded elements of magnetic variation that could conceivably represent potential archaeological remains (Appendix 5). These principally comprised a number of possible ditches and broad zones of weak variation that might signify backfilled quarries. A number of magnetically weak discrete anomalies were identified that could reflect the position of pits, although, for the most part, such responses were thought probably to indicate natural features (PCG 2013).

Evaluation

2.2.2 The trenching identified the presence of a relatively modest level of prehistoric remains across the northern half of the site, some of which coincided with plotted geophysical survey anomalies. In general, the remains were not closely dated, but appeared to be largely of Late Bronze Age origin and consisted of scattered pits and ditches/gullies that might be remnants of a contemporary field system. A small concentration of features was noted in the north-east corner of the site that could conceivably be part of a wider distribution of occupation features.

2.3 Adjacent site investigations

2.3.1 Archaeological evaluation, entailing both geophysical survey and trial-trenching was undertaken across a *c.*8.5ha area of agricultural land to the immediate east of the current site (Fig. 1), in 2015 and therefore part way through the mitigation work carried out on the current site.

Geophysical survey

2.3.1 The geophysical survey identified only a single positive curvilinear anomaly of probable archaeological origin, in the west of the site which was interpreted as relating to a former enclosure ditch (Stratascan 2015, 5. Other anomalies were detected that were judged to be of natural, post-medieval agricultural or other origin (such as ferrous rubbish, modern services, etc).

Evaluation

2.3.2 A 27 trench evaluation was subsequently undertaken, also in 2015. This identified evidence for Middle-Late Bronze Age to Earlier Iron Age settlement activity confined to the northwest of the site (PCA 2016). The recorded remains included a single urned cremation of Middle Bronze Age date, several ditches representing field boundaries and two possible roundhouses, and three pits. These were located within a large ditched enclosure, the remains of which correlated with the curvilinear geophysical anomaly. The remains were interpreted to define possibly two phases of prehistoric land use. A large natural hollow in the west of the site and a post-medieval field boundary ditch were also recorded.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The general aim of the investigation was to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the two excavation areas in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the development.

3.1.2 The Original Research Aims (ORAs) of the excavation were set out in the WSI (ASE 2014a) and were designed to provide a better understanding of the evidence for prehistoric activity obtained from the preceding evaluation.

3.2 ORA 1

3.2.1 There has been very little investigation into the archaeological landscape in Leiston. Following on from what was revealed during the evaluation, this site clearly has potential to further define the nature and date of prehistoric settlement remains and to confirm that the limited dating evidence recovered previously is correct and that the flintwork is indeed residual.

More specifically, to determine if there are any in-situ features or deposits of Neolithic date and the nature of the Bronze Age activity, with particular attention on the location of any settlement focus and how this relates to the seemingly contemporary field system.

With regards to the research framework put for by Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and further revised by Medlycott (2011), the 'development of a fully agricultural economy during the Neolithic and Bronze Age', and in particular, how 'highly mobile communities of the Neolithic transformed themselves into the more sedentary groups of the later Bronze Age' (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 44) has been highlighted as an avenue for future research. Due to the presence of Bronze Age features, and dependent on the residual nature of the Neolithic element, the site has the potential for addressing the transition between the supposed nomadic nature of the Neolithic to the more permanent settlements of the mid to late Bronze Age.

3.3 ORA 2

3.3.1 By using appropriate palaeoenvironmental techniques, attempt to model the landscape and its transformation as brought about by natural events and human action.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Quantification of the fieldwork archive

Description	Type	Quantity
Evaluation LCS 175		
Trench recording sheets	A4 paper	31
Context sheets	A4 paper	32
Drawing register	A4 paper	1
Section and Plan sheets	A2 permatrace sheets 1:10, 1:20	3
Photos	Digital images	88
Environmental sample register	A4 paper	1
Environmental sample sheets	A4 paper	5
Excavation LCS 175		
Context register	A4 paper	10
Context sheets	A4 paper	348
Drawing register	A4 paper	7
Section and Plan sheets	A2 and A4 permatrace sheets 1:10, 1:50	11
Photos	Digital images	410
Environmental sample register	A4 paper	4
Environmental sample sheets	A4 paper	38
Photographic register	A4 paper	7

Table 1: Site archive quantification

4.1.2 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary archive
Task 02: Microsoft Excel database of the stratigraphic archive
Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of photographic images
Task 04: Contexts allocated to groups
Task 05: Groups allocated to provisional periods
Task 06: Context database updated to include group/period data
Task 07: GPS survey data processed
Task 08: Scanning of sections
Task 09: GPS plans checked and updated
Task 10: Processing, dating and assessment of finds
Task 11: Processing and assessment of environmental samples
Task 12: Microsoft Excel databases of the finds archive
Task 13: Microsoft Excel database of the environmental archive

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The results of the fieldwork (Figures 3 and 4) are discussed under provisional period headings; these have been determined primarily through the assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, but also through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. Few of the features on site could be securely dated; thus greater importance was placed on the location and similarities of

features and their fills, the division of the landscape, and its shared characteristics with other known sites of the same periods. Some reference is also made to the results of the 2015 evaluation of the site immediately to the east.

4.1.2 The presence of residual flintwork dating from the Mesolithic period to the Early Bronze Age, including the barbed and tanged arrowhead recovered from a ditch segment [124], demonstrates early transient use of the site. There is more concentrated evidence for use of the area during the Early Neolithic, with several large pits containing diagnostic pottery and flintwork.

4.1.3 Land use appears to have intensified during the middle to late Bronze Age with the establishment of a partial coaxial field system, demonstrated by parallel ditches running northeast-southwest and smaller linears orientated northwest-southeast. Additionally, several groups of postholes and a ring-ditch, the remains of a burial monument, suggest that structural and ceremonial activity were taking place in the area. Further Bronze Age remains were encountered in the adjacent evaluation.

4.1.4 Some peripheral use of the site may have occurred during the Iron Age as a pit [296] on the eastern edge contained a small collection of pot sherds with a diagnostic Early Iron Age rim.

4.1.5 The occasional Roman find, along with broadly dated Roman ditches orientated north/south and east/west, indicate that the land was still likely being used during this period. There was no evidence for occupation, suggesting the area may have been used for livestock or agriculture.

4.1.6 No evidence of site use was recorded for the Saxon period with the exception of a loomweight fragment recovered from pit [163], which is otherwise dated to the Early Neolithic.

4.1.7 Land use activity appears to cease until the post-medieval period when this vicinity of the landscape was divided once again for agricultural use by a north/south ditch (GP21) in the eastern portion of the site and a second parallel ditch and hedge line to the west, which appears on the 1880 ordinance map and was still present at the time of the excavation. Further boundaries relating to this land use were identified in the adjacent evaluation. A refuse pit from this period was also recorded in the northwest portion of the site.

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 Modern topsoil covered the entire site, varying in depth from 0.27m to 0.40m. It consisted of mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay silt. The presence of brown sandy clay silt subsoil was noted primarily in the west portion of the site, up to 0.20m in thickness. In the central and eastern portions of the site, the natural geological deposit was located directly below the topsoil.

4.2.2 The exposed natural geology varied across the site; between clay, silt, and sand, and in colour from orange, brown, and yellow. However, the overall character of the natural soil was dominated by yellow-brown to orange-

brown sandy clay. Isolated patches of chalk-flecked yellow clay was observed in the northwest corner of the site only.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were visible within the topsoil or subsoils during the closely monitored machining. Feature legibility was generally good once the overburden had been removed. Where present, all recorded archaeological features underlay both overburden deposits and were cut directly into the natural deposit.

4.2.4 A number of natural features were recorded archaeologically and some contained residual prehistoric pottery and flint chips. Root disturbance was frequently encountered and it is likely that most of these features are tree holes. These are listed below and are shown on Figure 2, but are not considered further in this report.

[136] – irregular, sandy silt-filled cut 'feature' that contained a single Mesolithic/Early Bronze Age flint flake (GP39).

[158] – irregular, silty sand-filled 'pit' that contained one small sherd of likely Early Neolithic pottery and several contemporary flint flakes. GP43.

[229] – irregular, silty sand-filled cut 'feature' that contained three pottery sherds and a flint flake of likely Early Neolithic origin. GP56.

[290] and [298] – two elongated, sandy silt-filled 'pits' GP50.

[292] – elongated, sandy silt-filled 'gully' GP55.

[402] – sub-ovoid, sandy silt-filled 'pit' with an irregular base; contained a single flint flake of probable Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

[429] and [445] – two irregular, sandy silt-filled 'pits'; the former contained seven small Early Neolithic pot sherds in its upper fill.

[442] – large, irregular, silt-filled cut 'feature' GP17.

[467] – shallow, silt-filled 'gully' GP32.

4.3 Pre-Neolithic (Period 1)

4.3.1 Although some of the worked flint assemblage is accorded a relatively broad Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and is speculated to include material that is in fact wholly Mesolithic (see 5.2.6), no features were found for which a definite or likely Mesolithic date can be determined.

4.3.2 If indeed Mesolithic, such flintwork would appear to occur entirely residually in later features. However, its presence therefore hints at some transient land use prior to the Neolithic.

4.4 Early Neolithic: c. 3700-3300 BC (Period 2)

4.4.1 The earliest activity on this site for which there is definite evidence was in the Early Neolithic. Four pits [7/003, 163, 174, 180] (GP2) were excavated

in the northwest and were very similar in nature with steep, almost vertical sides and fairly flat bases at depths of c. 0.60m to 1m. All of their primary fills contained a high proportion of burnt material. The pits all contained a fairly large amount of early Neolithic pottery and contemporary flintwork, with a complete Early Neolithic Plain Bowl vessel being recovered from the upper fill of pit [180]. This pit also contained a small quantity of burnt bone, likely animal (see section 5.8.3).

4.4.2 An irregular pit [192] at the northwest corner of the site was determined to be natural, probably a tree throw (GP47); however, it contained 15 sherds of diagnostic pottery and contemporary flintwork that may indicated that it was used as a refuse dump or a working hollow.

4.4.3 Four pits, [113], [165], [358] and [400] (GP40, 45, 61), located in this area and one on the east end of the site [19/003] (GP19) all shared similar shallow u-shape profiles and contained small amounts of less secure, but probable Early Neolithic dating evidence. Their function is not clear.

4.4.4 Pit [160] (GP44) had a broad bowl-shaped profile and was only 0.22m in depth. Its single fill comprised mid orange brown silty sand and contained a significant amount of worked flint and contemporary pottery.

4.4.5 No features of Early Neolithic date were identified during the evaluation of the adjacent site to the east.

4.5 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age: c. 2900-1700 BC (Period 3)

4.5.1 Activity in the area appears to continue sporadically through this period. A large, but shallow and irregular feature [107] (GP6) was excavated in the northwest portion of the site. Large, abraded sherds of both Grooved Wear/Beaker and Neolithic Plain Bowl were recovered. Although it is likely that this feature is a tree hole, it seems to have been used as a refuse pit or working hollow as it is unlikely that such large sherds would be naturally deposited.

4.5.2 A group of four pits [105, 115, 118, 120] (GP28) are also attributed to this period. They were all fairly small with moderately steep sides and concave bases. All except one contained a single fill consistent with natural silting. The lower fill of [118] comprised a darker sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and so was sampled (<3>). Small amounts of charred plant macrofossils were recovered from this sample and also from pit [105] (<1>), which informed on the usage of wild plant resources as a potential food source during this period (see section 5.9.3). Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from all pits and 29 pieces of flintwork, including cores, scrapers, and retouched flakes, were found in pit [118].

4.6 Middle to Late Bronze Age: c. 1500-800 BC (Period 4)

4.6.1 The first period for which there is evidence for increased settlement and management of the landscape is the Middle to Late Bronze Age. This is represented by a series of ditches orientated on northeast/southwest and northwest/southeast alignments, with associated postholes and pits in the west portion and a ring-ditch and pit in the east portion of the site.

Ditches

4.6.2 Ditches GP3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 26 formed a partial complex of parallel and perpendicular boundaries on either NNE/SSW or WNW/ESE alignments. These extended from the centre of the site towards the west, north, and south of the site and beyond. All comprised interrupted lengths of ditch with rounded termini that varied between 0.26m-1.02m in width and 0.06m-0.31m in depth, with mostly concave bases. The gaps between the termini varied in size, but appear to have formed entrances. All the ditches had similar single fills comprised of mid greyish brown silty sand with few inclusions, similar to the natural strata into which they were cut.

4.6.3 The eastern extents of this ditch system is defined by parallel, interrupted ditches GP7 and GP8 that extend across the east side of the western excavation area on a NNE/SSW alignment, spaced c. 5.5m apart, and in excess of 63m long. Their projected southern continuation across the development area was not evaluated. As exposed, the two ditches each comprised two interrupted lengths; the northern lengths appearing more substantial. GP7 and GP8 are interpreted to delineate either side of an unsurfaced trackway. The access gap in ditch GP8 appears to have been blocked by the imposition of shorter and less substantial ditch GP11 across it, and perhaps also by the digging of pit GP33 that was seemingly deliberately located on the former entrance terminal.

4.6.4 Ditch GP7 was investigated within excavation segments [14/003, 20/003, 204, 214, 250, 262, 280, 300, 303 and 454] and GP8 in segments [176, 210, 238, 252, 271, 284, 294, 315 and 430]. These excavated ditch segments produced a low density collection of dateable finds. Nine segments did not yield anything, while only a few small pottery sherds and pieces of worked flint were recovered from the remaining ten with the exception of segment [300], which contained 17 pottery sherds. All of the finds were dated broadly to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age; however, it is likely that these are residual material washed in during natural silting processes (see section 5.3.7).

4.6.5 To the west, two parallel, interrupted ditch lines (GP3, 4, 12 and 26) ran perpendicular to the trackway, on a WNW/ESE orientation and spaced c.30m apart. The more extensive GP4 / GP12 ditch (segs. [8/003, 109, 111, 122, 130, 134, 138 and 224, 246, 256]) was in excess of 51m long and clearly extended away from the trackway. Less substantial ditch GP3 (segs. [167, 169, 171, 356]) was recorded for a length of c.26m. While it does not appear to have extended as far east as the trackway, vaguely parallel but offset ditch fragments GP26 (segs. [354, 374]) may have extended this boundary further. It had the same profile and fill a as GP3. However, its full eastern extent was not established. It is interpreted that these boundary ditches subdivided the land to the west of the track, perhaps delineating arable fields and/or paddocks.

4.6.6 As with the trackway ditches, the excavated segments of these perpendicular ditches produced only a small group of dateable material, most of which appears to be residual. Collectively, the pottery was primarily dated to the Late Neolithic up to the Middle Bronze Age, including

eight sherds of Grooved Ware from segment [138]. None of the recovered flintwork was diagnostic and could only be placed in a wide time frame spanning the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

4.6.7 These Period 4 ditch remains presumably constitute part of a coaxial field system with a trackway on its eastern boundary, likely used for herding animals through this relatively enclosed and managed landscape. Evidence for these types of systems is relatively plentiful in Essex and along the Thames valley (Clover 2016; Yates 2007); however, it peters out going north. The pattern of agricultural field systems would suggest that this area would be ideal for the establishment of early arable land tenures as it is low-lying, well-drained, and close to the sea (Yates 2007, 81). Similar patterns have been noted from aerial photos nearby in Shottisham (SHER STT 014, 065, 067-069).

Pits and postholes

4.6.8 The enclosed landscape west of the trackway contains few demonstrably contemporary discrete features that indicate the nature and intensity of land use activity. Two groups of postholes (GP22 and 46) can be loosely attributed to the occupation activity on the site during this period.

4.6.9 GP22 consists of two parallel lines of three paired postholes [182, 184, 186 and 188, 190, 248], orientated NNW/SSE, and extending out from inside the entrance of the trackway ditch GP7. They were all fairly consistent in profile with steep sides and flat bottoms with the exception of [190], which was quite shallow, possibly due to modern truncation. They measured between 0.40m to 0.60m in diameter with depths between 0.09m and 0.30m. The fills comprised mid brownish grey sandy silt with varying densities of charcoal, and crumbled baked clay inclusions in two of them. It may be conjectured that these postholes define a rectangular building c.8m by 3m in extent.

4.6.10 GP46 was located approximately 5m south of GP22, mainly within the trackway, between GP7 and GP8. Four postholes [216, 226, 231, 233] are discerned to form a square arrangement on a roughly similar orientation as GP22, with additional smaller posthole [242] located immediately south of [233]. The main four postholes all had consistent profiles with steep, almost vertical sides and flat bases. They measured between 0.38m and 0.52m in diameter with depths between 0.19m and 0.23m. [242] was noticeably smaller with a more concave base, perhaps suggesting a stakehole to reinforce the main structure. All five features had the same fills as those in GP22 with the exception of [226], whose two fills suggested the remains of a post-pipe and packing material. GP46 is speculated to define a four-post structure.

4.6.11 A tiny amount of fragmented pottery was recovered from six of the postholes in these two potentially structural groups ([182], [186], [188], [216], [226], [231]), along with four flint flakes ([184], [233]), which broadly dates these features to the prehistoric period. However, they have been placed in this period as prehistoric structures are less likely to appear before the mid/late Bronze Age. Environmental sampling yielded some burnt hazelnut shell fragments from posthole [190], potentially informing on

the dietary habits of the site occupants at this time (see section 5.9.3). It is perhaps doubtful that, if indeed constituting structures, these were directly contemporary with the trackway. Both have differing alignment and would have disrupted its functioning. It is more likely that GP22 and GP46 are either earlier or later.

4.6.12 Elsewhere within the Period 4 field system, three small pits [235, 258, 260] (GP48) clustered along either side of the short GP12 boundary ditch. In profile, all three were bowl-shape and relatively shallow, between 0.05m and 0.32m in depth. The fills consisted of soft mid greyish red-brown sandy silt. No securely dateable material was recovered; however, some clay with clear wattle impressions was found in pit [258], potentially indicating the presence of a prehistoric structure or building.

4.6.13 A small, oval pit [423] (GP37) was located in the northeast of the western excavation area. It had gradually sloping sides and flat base. It was quite shallow and may have been truncated by modern ploughing, as noted with other features. The single fill comprised loose, mid yellowish brown silty sand with large patches of dark greyish black silt sand. It was thought on-site to be a possible cremation grave pit, as burnt bone fragments were observed in its fill. The bulk soil sample collected from it (<40>) contained a moderate amount of burnt bone; however, the fragments were too small to identify them to species (see section 5.8.3). It is more probable that the pit was used for cooking or disposal of food remains.

4.6.14 It is possible that a few undiagnostic bodysherds from some of the contexts dated to the Mid/Late Bronze Age could rather be of Early Iron Age date on the basis of their fabrics; however, the stratigraphic context provides a more secure method of phasing these features.

Ring-ditch and pit

4.6.15 The remains of a ring-ditch and an associated pit (GP20) were the only remains found to east of the trackway judged, albeit tentatively, to be of Period 4 date (Fig. 4). No ditches were found to indicate that the land to this side of the trackway was enclosed and it would appear that land use was perhaps significantly different here.

4.6.16 The external diameter of the roughly circular, and interrupted, ring-ditch measured approximately 7.5m (Fig. 6). It had opposing entrances on its east and west sides. Where excavated within segments [338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 362, 364], the ditch had predominantly gradually sloping sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.81m and 1.13m wide and between 0.15m and 0.35m in depth. Approximately 60% of the ring-ditch was excavated. It contained a single fill of soft, mid greyish orange/brown sandy silt likely to represent natural silting. A low density of finds were recovered from three of the ten excavated ditch segments; these included 37 small pottery sherds from a single vessel, most likely dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, and five non-diagnostic flint flakes, dating broadly from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Five environmental samples were collected from the ditch fill; however, their analysis revealed no significant insights into the nature of deposition in the ditch or into contemporary land use and environment

(5.12). The artefactual dating evidence is admittedly ambiguous and derived from very small pottery fragments that are little more than crumbs. Alternative, earlier, phasing for this feature is considered in the discussion.

4.6.17 Pit [366] was located within the ring-ditch interior, to the north of centre, and measuring 1.5m by 1.1m and 0.5m in depth (Fig. 6). Three fills were recorded; the lower two of which appeared to have been intentionally placed within the pit. The lower fill [368] consisted of mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal and fire-cracked flint. It was covered by a layer of mid yellow brown sandy clay, which was fairly rare in its occurrence across the site. An upper fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt likely indicates natural silting. A small collection of finds were recovered; including seven non-diagnostic sherds that could be Early Neolithic or probably more typical of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, and ten flint flakes dating broadly from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. No burnt bone was recovered from this feature.

4.6.18 The GP20 ring-ditch perhaps represents a small round or disc barrow that has been ploughed flat. They are generally considered to be funerary monuments; the pit may have contained a burial or cremation that was removed. Dating suggests that it was contemporary or possibly slightly earlier than the field system west of the trackway. Unaccompanied by other external features such as satellite burials, this monument appears to have sat in isolation within an otherwise un-utilised landscape.

4.6.19 Similarly-dated barrows have been recorded in Suffolk at Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2015), Boss Hall, RAF Lakenheath, Aldham Mill, Tranmar House, and Valley Farm (Medlycott 2011, 16). Aerial photographs from the National Mapping Programme (NMP) have also revealed cropmarks consistent with these types of funerary monuments and late prehistoric field systems (Medlycott 2011, 15). The three barrows located south of the site in Aldringham (ARG 001, 012, 013), which are so far undated, could nevertheless suggest a local pattern of these monuments.

4.6.20 Alternative interpretations for the form and function of ring-ditch GP20 are, however, possible. The irregularity / 'roughness' of the ditch, its opposing access points and the off-centre positioning of the pit are fairly atypical for a Bronze Age barrow *per se*. It is possible that GP20 is the remains of an alternative form of burial monument, perhaps a simple ditched enclosure with entranceways to facilitate access to and use of its interior – presumably for veneration of the deceased or other ritual activities. Given the absence of any human remains a non-funerary function may also be considered, though the ring-ditch would appear to be too small to denote a dwelling and lacks associated structural or occupation remains. A function as a small henge monument could be considered, but would presumably involve re-phasing of the feature.

4.6.21 The adjacent evaluation identified the presence of remains of both Middle and Late Bronze Age date, interpreted to define two distinct phases of land use. Remains of a probable Middle Bronze Age enclosed settlement were found in the northwest of that site (Fig. 2, PCA Trenches 3 and 8) that comprised a substantial curving enclosure ditch together with pits and possible roundhouse gullies in the enclosure interior. Judging from the

geophysical survey results the ditch, 2.4m wide by 0.7m deep, curves westwards at its southern end and could therefore be projected to have continued into the eastern excavation area (Fig. 2). However, no trace of this ditch was discerned, the only one in the vicinity being linear Roman field ditch G16. Three pits to the north of G16 were undated with a fourth possibly Early Iron Age (G30), but might constitute further examples of the interior features found by the adjacent evaluation. However, no roundhouse gullies were identified in the eastern excavation area. Elsewhere in the PCA evaluation, the incidence of a single isolated cremation burial perhaps adds weight to the interpretation of the land to the east of the Bronze Age trackway being unenclosed and the location of ritual/funerary monuments and practices.

4.7 Iron Age: c. 800 BC – AD 43 (Period 5)

4.7.1 The evidence for land use during the Iron Age is scarce. The only definitive evidence comes from pit [296] (GP30), which was located on the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 4). This circular pit with steep sides and a flat base had a single dark blackish brown silty sand fill, which was sampled (<23>). A significant amount of oak wood charcoal was recovered, which could potentially inform on the local fuel use and selection (see section 5.9.3). Additionally, the pit contained a small group of pottery sherds that appear to be of Early Iron Age type (c. 800-300 BC), including one diagnostic rimsherd (see section 5.3.11). Due to the nature of the fill, it is likely that the pit was purposely backfilled with burnt material, potentially cooking fire debris.

4.7.2 Also tentatively included in GP30 are three further, undated pits [15/003, 15/005, 15/007] which form a small cluster along with Early Iron Age pit [296]. All of similar shape and size, these pits contained no diagnostic dating evidence.

4.7.3 As previously mentioned (see section 4.4.3.14), undiagnostic prehistoric sherds have been recovered that potentially date to this period; however, the low density and quantity of these across the site does not securely date any other features to the Iron Age and are likely intrusive where found.

4.7.4 No Iron Age remains were found during the adjacent site evaluation.

4.8 Roman: c. AD 43 – 410 (Period 6)

Ditch system

4.8.1 A series of ditches (GP1, 10, 13, 15, 16, 24) formed a partial complex of parallel and perpendicular field boundaries on orthogonal, roughly east/west and north/south, alignments, which overlaid the Mid/Late Bronze Age field system (Figs. 3 and 4). These extended in all directions beyond the site boundaries. All comprised continuous and extensive lengths of ditch that varied between 0.24m-0.50m in width and between 0.04m-0.30m in depth. All segments had similar bowl-shape profiles and most contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt, indicating natural infilling. Three excavated segments ([132], [206], [240]) clearly cut the earlier Mid/Late Bronze Age ditch system. In turn, post-medieval ditch GP21 cut GP15.

4.8.2 Although the irregular and interrupted nature of the excavation areas unfortunately resulted in none of the intercut relationships between these Roman ditches being exposed and investigated, a reasonably coherent layout can be discerned. Parallel ditches GP1 (segs. [144, 146, 148]) and GP15 (segs. [10/003, 103, 124, 132, 140, 206, 240, 266, 273, 465]) ran east/west across the site c.59m apart, GP15 being traced across both excavation areas for a total distance of c.210m. At its east end, GP15 had a rounded terminal located c.8m from north/south ditch GP13, this gap between them presumably denoting a point of access. GP13 (segs. [323, 334, 461, 469, 471] was relatively wide and substantial for most of its recorded length and seems to have been a major boundary within this rectilinear enclosure system. North/south ditch GP24 seems to have run up to, or conjoined with, GP15. It is notable that the alignment of G15 at this projected junction appears slightly awry, possibly indicating that GP24 cornered to join the eastward portion of GP15 (i.e. segs. [266, 206, 240, 273]), while the western portion (i.e. segs [124, 132, etc.]) was in fact a separate ditch that terminated just off their corner. The southward continuation of GP24 was recorded during the evaluation as ditch [25/003], some 60m beyond the excavation area (GP10). It is likely that parallel GP13, c.134m to its west, extended a similar distance southwards.

4.8.3 Ditch GP16 (segs. [15/009, 208, 222, 307, 309, 317, 319, 321]) appears to have been on a very slightly different orientation and may not necessarily have been an integral part of this enclosure system. Unlike the other ditches, both its ends were found, establishing it to be a simple linear ditch c.130m long. As its intersection with GP13 was not exposed, its relative relationship to the enclosure system cannot be determined.

4.8.4 The finds retrieved from the excavated segments of these Period 6 ditches were of low density and quantity. The only secure dating is a base and lower wall of a grey ware jar (that could have been placed intact) from segment [103] through ditch GP15. All other pottery and flint were of prehistoric origin and have been judged to be residual; this includes a broken barbed-and-tanged arrowhead dating to the Early Bronze Age recovered from segment [124] also of ditch GP15.

Pits

4.8.5 Small pit [325] (GP34) was the only demonstrably Roman feature occupying the Period 6 enclosed landscape. It consisted of steeply sloping sides, a concave base measuring 0.33m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its single mid greyish brown sandy silt fill contained a small piece of pottery that is broadly dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman. Its function is unclear. In the absence of other Late Iron Age remains and due to its close proximity of ditch GP13 it is considered most likely to be a Roman feature.

4.8.6 No remains of Roman date were found during the adjacent PCA site evaluation. The Roman field system recorded across both eastern and western excavation areas does not appear to extend into the adjacent site - perhaps surprisingly so, as east/west ditch GP16 ran more or less up to their shared boundary.

4.9 Post-medieval: c. 1550-1900 (Period 7)

4.9.1 A north-south running linear ditch GP21 and pit [142] were the only features identified to be of post-medieval date. Both clearly cut earlier Roman features and GP21 paralleled a similar field boundary in the western excavation area that was noted on historic mapping and was still extant at the time of fieldwork.

4.9.2 Relatively large and round pit [142] (GP41) was 1.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep and had steep sides and a mostly flat base. It contained a single, mid brownish grey sandy silt fill consistent with natural silting. Material recovered included a small amount of animal bone, two small pieces of undiagnostic glass, and some residual flint. Pit [42] cut infilled Roman ditch GP1.

4.9.3 Ditch GP21 ran north/south down the west edge of the eastern excavation area, extending beyond its limits in both directions. Where investigated within segments [27/003, 288, 305, 327] it varied in width between 0.95m-1.43m and 0.16m-0.35m in depth. All the segments had similar broad U-shaped profiles and contained a single mid orange brown sandy silt fill with few inclusions that is consistent with natural silting during use. Finds were rare and consisted of a few small undiagnostic pottery sherds, one flint flake, and 197 fragments of horse bone, exclusively from segment [288]. Its dating/phasing is primarily derived from its stratigraphic relationships and shared alignment with GP5, an extant field boundary ditch c.100m to its west in the western excavation area that is shown on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map.

4.9.4 Ditches relating to post-medieval field boundaries were found during the PCA evaluation. These are remains of the same enclosure system and, again, some appear on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map.

4.10 Unphased and undated features

4.10.1 A number of pits, postholes, and small linear features remain unphased. This is either due to no finds being recovered or so little as to be able to securely date them.

Western excavation area

4.10.2 In the western excavation area, there are 17 undated pits scattered throughout. Two short gully-like features ([407/409] GP53 and [292] GP55) were excavated that are likely to have been natural features. Amongst the undated postholes, two clusters appear to be the most cohesive. GP23 comprises four postholes [194, 196, 198, 264], of which [264] was cut by Period 6 ditch G15. This cluster is therefore probably of prehistoric date. GP25 was a line of three postholes in the northwest of the area.

Eastern excavation area

4.10.3 Eight small pits and one short linear remain undated in the eastern excavation area. Small gully segment [463] may be associated with, or more likely pre-date, the Roman ditch GP13.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation phases of fieldwork. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 3). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation resulted in the recovery of 516 pieces of struck flint weighing 3046g (Table 2). This total comprises 89 chips (less than 10mm^2), which represent 17.24% of the total assemblage of struck flint. A small amount of burnt unworked flint fragments (18 pieces weighing 336g) were also recovered from seven contexts. The artefacts were recovered through hand collection and from the residues of environmental samples. The flintwork forms a relatively coherent assemblage reflecting human activity from the Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. A small later prehistoric (Middle / Late Bronze Age) component is also present.

Provisional periods	**Flakes***	**Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets**	**Chips**	**Irregular waste**	**Cores**	**Retouched forms**	**Total**	**%**
1 – Prehistoric	6	2	-	1	-	-	9	1.74%
2 – Early Neolithic	85	69	80	5	4	9	252	48.84%
3 – Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	33	2	2	5	4	6	52	10.08%
4 – Middle / Late Bronze Age	50	7	1	6	3	2	69	13.37%
6 – Roman & 7 – Post-medieval	22	6	-	5	3	4	40	7.75%
8 – Currently undated	50	13	5	1	4	3	76	14.73%
Unstratified	11	2	1	-	2	2	18	3.49%
Total	*257*	*101*	*89*	*23*	*20*	*26*	*516*	*100.00%*

Table 2: Summary of the struck flint by provisional period (* includes thinning flakes)

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded, and where possible dating was attempted. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and it is summarised by provisional period in Table 2. The burnt unworked flint was quantified but not examined in detail.

5.2.3 The colour of the flint selected for the production of the lithics varies. The majority of the pieces are mid to dark grey (to almost black), but the assemblage also comprises pieces of mid brown flint. Although thermal fractures and inclusions were occasionally recorded, the flint is overall fine-grained, and it seems to be of good knapping quality. Where present, the outer surface is principally stained and weathered. Most pieces display a thin (1 to 2mm) cortex, but a small amount of pieces (*c.* 8) with a thicker cortex (up to 5mm) are also present. The raw material could have been collected at and around the site where it occurs as derived material in the superficial Lowestoft Formation deposits. The sedimentary bedrock of Crag is composed of sand (BGS 2016), and it is unlikely to contain useable flint. A few pieces with a thin grey pitted cortex typical of beach cobble could have been collected and brought in from the coast. A flake from [7/005] displays a thin dark green cortex with a very thin orange band, and the raw material may originate from a Bullhead bed.

5.2.4 The condition of the flints varies. A small proportion of the assemblage displays moderate edge damage implying some degree of post-depositional movement. But in general the flintwork exhibits fresh edge condition and displays minimal signs of weathering. This suggests that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, or that it was not exposed for long periods before burial. In total of 237 pieces are recorded as broken. Sixty-eight pieces are recorticated; but all of these pieces are only partially recorticated, displaying traces of bluish white surface discoloration. Eight pieces of struck flint are slightly burnt.

5.2.5 The flintwork was recovered from a range of archaeological features (pits, postholes, ditches and gullies) and probable tree holes ranging from the Early Neolithic to the post-medieval periods, as well as from the topsoil / subsoil and from unstratified contexts (Table 2). A large proportion of the assemblage (48.84%, n=252) originated from eight features currently dated to the Early Neolithic. With the exception of isolated pit [19/003] in the east of the site, the other features were all located in the northwest. They consist of scattered pits [400] and [165], tree hole [192] and GP2 pit cluster [163], [174], [180] and [7/003]. No diagnostic pieces were recovered, but the assemblage is likely to be contemporary with the features and the Early Neolithic ceramics they contain.

A total of 52 pieces representing 10.08% of the total assemblage of flint came from seven features (a posthole, two tree holes and four pits) currently dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Six of these features produced three or less pieces, the majority of the assemblage (44 pieces) came from pit [118]. Sixty nine pieces (13.37% of the total assemblage) came from Middle/Late Bronze Age features; 42 came from a series of ditch slots and gullies (GPs 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 and 12) forming part of an enclosure, 15 from a series of ditch slots and a pit representing a ring-ditch monument in the east of the site (GP20), 11 from two rows of postholes (GPs 22 and 46) and a single piece came from pit [423]. Four features broadly dated to the prehistoric period produced 9 pieces.

A total of 40 pieces came from Roman or later features, and these are likely to be residual. Eighteen pieces came from unstratified deposits.

Seventy-six flints (14.73% of the total assemblage) were recovered from nine features (four pits, two tree holes, a posthole and an unspecified feature) which are currently undated.

Mesolithic (Period 1)

5.2.6 Débitage products broadly dateable as being Mesolithic to Early Neolithic were recovered both from Period 2 features and residually from later features. Unfortunately, these pieces cannot be given more conclusive dates based on technological grounds. It is possible that, although residual, some is of specifically Mesolithic manufacture and so attests to activity on site during this period.

Early Neolithic (Period 2)

5.2.7 A total of 252 pieces were collected from eight features currently dated to the Early Neolithic period by their pottery content (Table 3). The pieces of flint débitage comprise flakes (including thinning flakes), blades, flintwork, blade-like flakes, pieces of irregular waste and chips. The assemblage clearly relates to a blade-orientated industry. In fact, the features produced 69 blades, flintwork and blade-like flakes, which represent 43.39% of the entire débitage component (excluding chips). This result is within the range suggested by Ford (>36%) for Mesolithic assemblages (1987, 79, table 2). But Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic assemblages share several technological traits. For instance, both industries rely on the production of blades. Unfortunately, no diagnostic tools were represented, but Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from four features and probable Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from the remaining four features. The flint assemblage is fresh, and it is therefore likely to be contemporary with the Early Neolithic ceramics and the features. Nonetheless, pit [163] contained an apparent Saxon loomweight suggesting some mixing. The possibility that both Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic material is represented within the features should therefore also be considered.

Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Tree hole	Pit	Pit	Pit	**Total**
Cut	[163]	[174]	[180]	[7/003]	[192]	[400]	[165]	[19/003]	
Fills	[161] [162]	[172][173]	[179] [243]	[7/006] [7/005] [7/004]	[191]	[401]	[164]	[19/004]	
Early Neolithic pottery present	Yes	prob.	Yes	prob.	Yes	prob.	Prob.	Yes	
Groups	GP2				GP47	GP61	GP45	GP9	
Flake	34	3	6	16	13	2	1	8	**83**
Blade	7	-	3	15	3	1	-	2	**31**
Bladelet	4	-	2	2	4	1	-	-	**13**
Blade-like flake	13	1	1	7	1	1	-	1	**25**
Thinning flake	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**
Irregular waste	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	**5**
Chip	3	-	-	61	-	-	-	16	**80**
Other blade core	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**

Single platform flake core	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Multiplatform flake core	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
End scraper	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Serrated piece	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	**3**
Other core tool	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Retouched flake	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Unclassifiable retouch/misc. Retouch	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
Total	*70*	*4*	*14*	*106*	*23*	*5*	*1*	*29*	*252*

Table 3: Summary of the struck flint by category type - Early Neolithic (Period 2) contexts

The use of a soft hammer was regularly noted, and platform edges were commonly abraded for the controlled and predictable removal of flakes and blades. Surprisingly cores were uncommon. They were limited to a blade core ([7/005]), two single platform flake cores ([163] and [180]) and a multiplatform flake core ([163]). The core recovered from [7/005] provides further evidence for the production of blades/flintwork. The exhausted core was nicely worked, and a blade from the same context can be refitted to the artefact.

Retouched pieces were also limited. The Period 2 features produced two end scrapers, three serrated pieces, a possible unfinished core tool, a retouched flake and two miscellaneous retouched pieces. The serrated pieces (two from [19/004] and one from [191] were all made on blades. One example from [19/004] displays serration on the left side, the other one on the right side at the distal end. The example from [191] is made on a distal trimming blade. It displays serrations on the right side, and the presence of possible gloss was also noticed. Other signs of use wear were uncommon.

The majority of the features dated to the Early Neolithic period were located in the west of the site, the exception being pit [19/003] in the east. It is likely that later activity disturbed an area of early prehistoric presence. Flints that displayed similar early prehistoric traits were certainly recorded in later features.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Period 3)

5.2.8 In total, 52 pieces were recovered from seven features currently dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, including a posthole, two tree holes and four pits. These features produced very few pieces each (between one and three pieces). The exception is pit [118] GP28 (in the west of the site) which produced 44 pieces. They all came from the basal fill [117] which also produced a small amount of possible Groove ware pottery. The flint assemblage from pit [118] comprises 26 flakes, two blade-like flakes, two chips, five pieces of irregular waste, three cores, one end-and-side scraper, a core tool and four retouched flakes. The flakes are quite similar to the previous flakes in that overall they are small, and a fair numbers are thin with thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face. They were struck

using a mixed hammer mode, but preparation of the platform edge was slightly less common. The main difference is the drop in the quantity of blades/flintwork/blade-like flakes (only two blade-like flakes were represented). No diagnostic pieces were present, but overall the assemblage is consistent with a flake-orientated industry, and it is likely to be contemporary with the Grooved ware pottery and the pit. But a residual element is likely to be present, including two small multiplatform blade cores as well as some of the flakes. Various types of raw material were represented, and no refits were noted.

Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 4)

5.2.9 Features currently dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age period produced 69 pieces of struck flint. No large concentrations were recorded, and the majority of contexts produced between one and five pieces. The greatest quantity came from ditch slot [256] with 10 pieces. The assemblage represent a mixed of periods. Occasional larger irregular flakes with multiple cones of percussions and broader platform were likely contemporary with the features, but based on technological grounds the bulk of the assemblage is representative of the Middle Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Remaining material

5.2.10 In total, 116 pieces came from Roman and post-medieval features as well as from features that are currently undated. The majority of the 40 pieces from Roman and later contexts pre-date the Middle Bronze Age, and they are likely to be residual. Roman ditch slot [124] contain a small (<1g) broken barbed and tanged arrowhead. The piece can be definitely assigned to an Early Bronze Age date. Scrapers are more difficult to date precisely, but the end scraper from post-medieval context [326] is characteristic of Neolithic scrapers and the end scraper from Roman context [470] could be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The majority of the features which are currently undated produced small amounts of flint, but pit [160] (fill [159]) contains 43 pieces including 30 flakes, one blade-like flake, three blades, four flintwork, four chips and a fragmentary core. Again, no diagnostic pieces were present, but based on technological and morphological grounds, the assemblage would not be out of place in an Early-Middle Neolithic context.

5.3 **Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 516 sherds, weighing 3.49 kg and deriving from an estimated 245 vessels. A broad estimate of the quantification of pottery by date is provided in Table 4. It should be noted, however, that there are few diagnostic rims or large stratified groups, making dating fairly uncertain in many cases. Most contexts contain very small numbers of highly fragmented sherds; discounting two complete or partially complete vessels from Periods 2 and 6, the average sherd weight is usually low (just 5g) and it is clear that a great deal of the assemblage is residual.

5.3.2 The pottery appears to be predominantly of earlier prehistoric date with a component of Early Neolithic Mildenhall/Plain Bowl style pottery, including one vessel placed whole and intact in a pit. Fabrics which can be broadly assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age are also well represented and these appear to include some diagnostic Late Neolithic Grooved Ware and other material which could belong either to the Grooved Ware or Beaker traditions. Later prehistoric material is also present although diagnostic pieces are lacking and the associated flint-tempered fabrics can be difficult to distinguish from those of the Early Neolithic period. The range of fabrics found in the GP20 ring-ditch may suggest that its filling was ongoing in the Middle/Late Bronze Age. A few diagnostic sherds also appear to belong to the earlier Iron Age and to the Roman period, the latter including a single truncated placed vessel.

Period	**Sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**ENV**
Early Neolithic	264	2364	140
Early Neolithic/later prehistoric	25	40	22
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	103	542	43
?Middle/Late Bronze Age	61	74	16
Iron Age	48	141	19
Roman	15	327	5
Total	*516*	*3488*	*245*

Table 4: Estimated quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by period (regardless of stratigraphic phase)

5.3.3 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. It was quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV) on pro-forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). Roman fabrics were recorded using codes from the unpublished type-series developed at the former Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Site-specific fabric definitions:

FLIN1 Moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.2-3mm set in a silty matrix; rare larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.4mm can occur

FLIN2 Moderate, ill-sorted flint 0.5-5mm set in a silty matrix; rare larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.4mm can occur

FLIN3 Very common moderately sorted flint of 0.2-3mm (or very rarely to 5mm) set in a silty matrix; rare larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.4mm can occur

FLIN4 Rare/sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.2-6mm in a dense silty matrix

FLIN5 Moderate to common, moderately sorted flint of 0.2-3mm set in a silty matrix; rare larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.4mm can occur

FLIN6 Rare/sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.2-4mm in a dense silty matrix

FLIN7 Common ill-sorted flint of 0.2-6mm in a dense silty matrix

FLIN8 Moderate flint of 0.5-1mm set in a silty matrix; rare larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.4mm can occur

FLQU1 Moderate/common ill-sorted flint; most examples are 0.2-3mm but there are some very large examples up to 6mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

FLQU2 Sparse/moderate well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

FLQU3 Common flint of 0.2-6mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

FLQU4 Moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.2-3mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

FLQU5 Rare/sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.2-4mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

FLQU6 Very common ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

FLQU7 Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-2mm; moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

GROG1 Sparse grog of 1-2mm in a slightly silty matrix

QUAR1 Moderate/common quartz of 0.3-0.4mm

QUGR1 Rare/sparse grog of 1-2mm; moderate/common quartz of 0.3-0.4mm

QUGR2 Sparse ill-sorted grog of 1-5mm in a very silty/fine sandy matrix with common quartz up to 2mm

QUGR3 Sparse ill-sorted grog 2-8mm; moderate/common quartz of 0.3-0.4mm

QUGR4 Moderate grog of 2-4mm; moderate/common quartz of 0.3-0.4mm

QUGF1 Sparse ill-sorted grog 2-8mm; rare flint mostly of 1-2mm though very rare coarse examples of up to 8mm can occur; moderate/common quartz of 0.3-0.4mm

QUGF2 Rare/sparse grog of 1-2mm; moderate flint of 0.5-2mm; moderate/common quartz of 0.3-0.4mm

Early Neolithic (Period 2)

5.3.4 About half of the assemblage appears to date to the Early Neolithic period and majority of these sherds were considered to be well-stratified in features belonging to Period 2. The most notable features containing Early Neolithic pottery belong to pit group GP2, including an assemblage of nearly one hundred sherds from pit [163] and a complete intact vessel from pit [180]. Other much smaller groups were noted in isolated pits, including [19/003], [113], [160], [165], [192] and [400].

5.3.5 As shown in Table 5, the Early Neolithic assemblage is almost exclusively flint-tempered but there is quite a wide range of size, frequency and sorting of inclusions amongst these wares. Fairly equal quantities are fabrics with fairly quartz-free (FLIN) and much sandier matrixes (FLQU). These likely reflect different clay sources containing naturally varying levels of quartz. Fabrics with very coarse grades of flint-tempering (e.g. FLIN4, FLIN7, FLQU1 and FLQU3) are the most common element in the assemblage. A

few examples of quite fine flint tempering were noted (FLQU4; FLQU7) but most other fabrics are moderately coarse to coarse with the largest inclusions ranging from 3-5mm (e.g. FLIN1, FLIN2, FLIN3, FLIN5, FLIN6, FLQU4, FLQU5 and FLQU6). As is typically the case with Early Neolithic assemblages, most fabrics are very ill-sorted, with sparse to moderate frequencies of flint; however, several contain common flint-tempering and/or moderate/good sorting of flint inclusions (e.g. FLIN3, FLQU2). These fabrics were largely assigned to the Early Neolithic because they were stratified in Early Neolithic features, though they are difficult to distinguish from flint-tempered wares of later prehistoric periods; however they undoubtedly occurred in Period 1 as the complete Early Neolithic Bowl from pit [180] was associated with fabric FLIN3. A single bodysherd in a non-flint-tempered quartz-rich ware was associated with a small group of Early Neolithic pottery in pit [19/003].

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	19	95	12
FLIN2	5	53	3
FLIN3	4	679	3
FLIN4	35	237	17
FLIN5	8	126	7
FLIN6	28	208	18
FLIN7	15	170	9
FLQU1	40	214	21
FLQU2	1	15	1
FLQU3	32	179	7
FLQU4	42	215	21
FLQU5	27	141	13
FLQU6	2	11	2
FLQU7	5	15	5
QUAR1	1	6	1
Total	*264*	*2364*	*140*

Table 5: Quantification of certain or probable Early Neolithic fabrics

5.3.6 In terms of form, the only diagnostic group, from pit [163], contained typical elements of the Mildenhall/Plain Bowl tradition including beaded, rolled rim and necked/shoulder bowls; a few similar forms were noted in the other isolated features. As is typically the case in assemblages from pit groups, as opposed to causewayed enclosures or other monuments, no examples of decoration were recorded. Pit [180] contained an intact small Plain Bowl vessel with a neutral body profile and plain rim (Figure 7). Although the feature also contained a small number of other fragmented sherds, it seems likely that this represents a deliberately placed vessel.

Late Neolithic /Early Bronze Age (Period 3)

5.3.7 The next largest component of the assemblage belongs to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. At least one feature contains Late Neolithic Grooved Ware (c.2900-2000BC). Most individual sherds were not diagnostic enough to identify definitively though they almost certainly

represent Grooved Ware or Beaker (c.2500-1700BC). Less than a quarter of this material was considered to be securely stratified in contexts assigned to stratigraphic Period 3, found in pits [105], [115] and [118], assigned to group GP28, and in isolated pit [107]. Most of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery considered to be residual in later features comes from NNE-SSW and NW-SE aligned linear features apparently forming part of a trackway/field-system assigned to Period 4 (ditches GP4, GP7 and GP8), suggesting that there was generally quite a lot of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material on ground surfaces or in features directly truncated by these ditches at the time that this system was imposed.

5.3.8 The suite of fabrics associated with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (quantified in Table 6) period is fairly distinctive, allowing these to be identified more conclusively even when only isolated bodysherds are present. Most of the fabrics are variants of fairly sparsely grog-tempered wares with sandy clay matrixes (QUGR1-4) including some examples containing flint inclusions (QUGF1-2). Two vessels with flint-tempered fabrics, similar to those identified in Period 1 (FLIN1, FLQU1) were also thought likely to belong to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period because they were stratified with other pottery of this date and because they featured impressed decoration and cordons which are atypical of the Early Neolithic.

Fabric	Sherd	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	14	40	1
FLQU1	2	74	1
GROG1	4	14	4
QUGF1	2	40	1
QUGF2	5	33	2
QUGR1	56	207	28
QUGR2	11	100	4
QUGR3	3	10	1
QUGR4	6	24	1
Total	*103*	*542*	*43*

Table 6: Quantification of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age fabrics

5.3.9 Quite a high proportion of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age assemblage features some form of impressed or applied decoration, but only a single rim sherd was identified; a plain recurving rim with a single incised horizontal line from a Grooved Ware vessel. This feature also produced a sherd with multiple applied cordons, a decorative motif which is strongly suggestive of Grooved Ware and fairly atypical of Beaker. Although a few other poorly-stratified sherds also featured multiple applied cordons, most of the decoration was finger-tip or finger-nail impressed or with incised lines in chevrons or vertical and horizontal groups. These motifs could belong either to Grooved Ware or Beaker, although the assemblage seems to lack decorative styles which are specific to the latter such as barbed wire or comb-stabbing so it is possible that it belongs entirely to the Grooved Ware tradition.

Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 4)

5.3.10 A tiny and extremely fragmented assemblage – with an average sherd weight of just over 1g – was recovered from features associated with the GP20 ring-ditch, primarily from its central pit [366], as well as from other post-holes [216] and [226] and linear feature [8/003] (GP4), which have all been assigned to stratigraphic Period 4. None of these sherds were considered diagnostic enough to date with any confidence and all were spot-dated as either Early Neolithic or Middle/Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age on the basis that they were characterised by fairly coarse flint-tempered fabrics (quantified in Table 7). Given that ring-ditches are morphologically fairly atypical of the Early Neolithic, it seem more likely that the pottery from this feature belongs to the latter period.

Fabric	Sherd	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN4	1	7	1
FLIN8	37	34	1
FLQU1	3	11	3
FLQU2	4	3	3
FLQU4	6	12	6
FLQU7	10	7	2
Total	*61*	*74*	*16*

Table 7: Quantification of fabrics assigned to stratigraphic Period 4

Iron Age pottery (Period 5)

5.3.11 A small group of pottery from GP30 pit [296] contains one diagnostic rimsherd, a necked jar with fingernail slashes across the rim top, as well as a group of reasonably well-sorted sandy flint-tempered wares which are also fairly typical of this period (fabrics FLQU2 and FLQU7).

Roman (Period 6)

5.3.12 The base and lower wall of a grey ware jar was noted in ditch segment [103], part of GP15. It is possible that the vessel was placed intact and truncated. Another small, hand-made, sandy oxidised sherd from GP34 pit [325] is of uncertain Iron Age to early Roman date. All of the other pottery found in features assigned to Roman stratigraphic Period 6 was of prehistoric origin and only two other grey ware sherds were noted in later deposits. None of this material can be closely dated within the Roman period.

5.4 **Fired Clay** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of 203 pieces of fired clay weighing 3197g were collected from eighteen excavation and two evaluation contexts. This includes the 33 fragments weighing 184g recovered from environmental samples <19> and <20> from contexts [162] and [232]. Although some large clay pieces were retrieved, only a few displayed any characteristics that can be related to function. Based on the pottery found alongside the clay, especially that from context [162], it is possible that some of the fired clay is as early as the Neolithic period, although a number of the more well-preserved

fragments from [161] are more comparable to 'intermediate' Saxon loom weight. Approximate quantities of fired clay categorised according to probable function is displayed in Table 8.

Form	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Undiagnostic	118	58.1	1592	49.8
?Object	38	18.7	885	27.7
?Daub	28	13.8	404	12.6
Daub	19	9.4	316	9.9
Total:	*203*	*100%*	*3197g*	*100%*

Table 8: Comparative quantities and weight of fired clay according to proposed function

Methodology

5.4.2 All of the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was primarily conducted macroscopically although a x20 binocular microscope was also used when necessary. Fabric descriptions were defined using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure.

Summary of fabric and forms

5.4.3 All the clay collected was in the same fabric, which varied in colour from red-orange to beige depending on the level of oxidisation and contained common-abundant quantities of unsorted quartz which was generally coarse-to-very coarse in size. The character of the clay made it friable and particularly susceptible to abrasion.

5.4.4 Over half of the fired clay was deemed undiagnostic, often because the clay collected was too small and fragmentary. The undiagnostic clay from [7/004], [117], [162] and [181] was also burnt and blackened, as were some of the more tentatively identified pieces of daub from [7/005] and [243]. Daub was identified on the basis of wattle impressions and/or flattened surfaces. Clay from [257] and [263] had clear wattle impressions which varied in size from 11-15mm whilst the clay from [7/005] had the remains of possible daub impressions although these were very worn. The ?daub from [243] and [7/005] was also burnt-looking.

5.4.5 Fragments of fired clay objects, suspected to be loom weights, were collected from two contexts, [161] and [162], and included fragments extracted from environmental sample <20>. The pieces from [161] were largely degraded, but included the possible base of an approximately cylindrical object, with a diameter of >86mm. This was found alongside a large quantity of Neolithic-dated pottery, suggesting it too dates to this period. The other object fragments – although broken and chipped – displayed more typical characteristics of Saxon loom weights, being round and annular in shape with a clear central perforation. These were thicker

than the earliest examples of Saxon loom weight and more comparable to those described as 'intermediate', which date from the late 7th- to mid-9th century (Keily and Blackmore 2012).

5.5 Glass by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The only glass recovered consists of two very small pieces (1g) from context [141]. Both are of a pale yellowish green uncorroded glass and are flat in form (1.4mm thick). They either derive from the same window or square-sectioned vessel. Although a Roman date is suspected the pieces are not particularly diagnostic and a later date cannot be ruled out.

5.6 Slag by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered just 49g of material initially classified as slag from 37 individually numbered contexts. The entire assemblage was recovered from the magnetic fraction of the environmental residues – no hand-collected material being present. The actual weight of material is a little under 49g as 1g was the minimum weight of entries, even though numerous magnetic fractions weighed less than this. The material has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive with the resultant data being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

5.6.2 Virtually the entire assemblage is composed of magnetic fines. At the current site these consist in the main of well-worn granules of ferruginous siltstones and fine sandstones whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through heating. There are lesser quantities of burnt clay granules and ferruginous ooliths, the latter looking very similar to spherical hammerscale at first glance. However, several of the residues also contained slightly larger fragments of ferruginous oolitic limestone where the spherical ooliths were still within their rock matrix. Magnetic fines can either be naturally occurring or creating by any heat source including domestic hearths and bonfires. They are not an indication of metalworking.

5.6.3 The near complete absence of actual slag within the residues is likely to be the result of virtually all of the samples coming from Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features. Just two are dated to a later period (one early Iron Age, the other Roman), but these also have only magnetic fines. The only true slag was recovered from context [422]. This produced between 25-50 hammerscale flakes to 2mm as well as a couple of hammerscale spheres. The presence of this material clearly indicates some iron smithing activity in the vicinity and suggests this feature is of Iron Age or later date

5.7 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.7.1 The investigations produced a small assemblage of animal bone fragments recovered through hand-collection and bulk samples. The assemblage contains 222 fragments, weighing 2180g, retrieved from four contexts; [162], [164], [243] and [287]. The bones are in a moderate state of preservation with signs of surface erosion evident. Provisional phasing indicates that the material derives from two phases of activity with the bulk of the bone deriving from features dating to the Post-medieval period.

Methods

5.7.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible, the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones. Dental wear of a horse maxilla and mandible has been recorded according to Levine (1982). Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

Overview

5.7.3 A limited range of taxa have been identified. Horse bone fragments dominate the assemblage due to the levels of preservation and taphonomic burial processes. Although the NISP count (Table 9) is high, the MNI count suggests that there is one animal per species within the assemblage based on the skeletal elements present. No wild taxa are present.

Taxa	**NISP**	**MNI**
Horse	178	1
Cattle	4	1
Large Mammal	34	1
Medium Mammal	1	1
Small Mammal	1	1
Total	*218*	*5*

Table 9: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) count

Of the 222 fragments retrieved, 218 were identifiable to taxa (Table 10). From this figure, only three of the six fragments of animal bone, weighing 4g, retrieved from the bulk samples could be identified to taxa.

Period		**No. Fragments**	**NISP**
Period 2	Early Neolithic	25	21
Period 5	Post-Medieval	197	197
Total		*222*	*218*

Table 10: Total number of fragments and NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts by period

Early Neolithic (Period 2)

5.7.4 The assemblage from features dated to the Early Neolithic includes cattle tooth fragments, a metacarpal fragment and a large mammal long bone fragment from pit fill [243]. Bulk samples <6> (pit [165]), <15> (pit [180]) and <20> (posthole [233]) produced a small amount of bone including a

fragment of small mammal rib, cattle tooth and a charred medium mammal humerus, respectively.

Post-medieval (Period 7)

5.7.5 The majority of this assemblage has been identified as horse, originating from a single context; fill [287] of GP21 boundary ditch [288]. The remains are fragmentary and include a horse skull and mandible with dentition, as well as sacrum fragments and an incomplete pelvis. There are no butchery marks present on the horse bones to suggest that the animal was dismembered before being discarded, although the majority of these bones are highly fragmented making it difficult to observe any such marks. It is possible that the ditch-fill may have been disturbed, or that some of the horse bones had been re-deposited into the ditch from another location as the horse remains do not represent a whole carcass. The horse dentition has produced an age estimate of approximately 18-19+ years (Levine 1982). Vertebrae and unidentifiable bones have been assigned to the large mammal category.

No evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology has been noted, and no measureable bones have been recorded.

5.8 Burnt Bone by Paola Ponce

5.8.1 Small amounts of burnt bone were recovered from seven contexts. These came from fills [7/004], [7/005], [7/006] of Early Neolithic pit [7/003], fills [159], [162] and [243] of Early Neolithic pits [160], [163] and [180] respectively, and fill [422] of Middle–Late Bronze Age pit [423].

Methods

5.8.2 The deposits were processed as bulk environmental samples and underwent flotation. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.

Context	Weight (grams)			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total
7/004	4.0	1.0	-	5.0
7/005	2.0	6.5	-	8.5
7/006	0.5	0.5	-	1.0
159	<1.0	-	-	-
162	1.5	5.5	-	7.0
243	<1.0	-	-	-
422	13.8	11.7	1.8	27.3
Total	*21.8*	*25.2*	*1.8*	*48.8*

Table 11: Summary of the burnt bone assemblage

Results

5.8.3 The total amount of bone recovered from all deposits was 48.8 grams (Table 11). The smallest quantities were recovered from the Early Neolithic

pit fills [159] and [243], which both totalled <1g. The largest amount was retrieved from fill [422] (27.3g), speculated as belonging to a cremation deposit on-site. However, none of the burnt bone recovered from these deposits was identifiable and therefore impossible to assign to either animal or human category.

5.9 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

5.9.1 Thirty-seven bulk soil samples were collected during the investigations for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from posthole, pit and ditch features, several of which formed part of a ring-ditch enclosure. Finds of pottery and flint date the occupation of the site from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age, with later Romano-British and post-medieval activity. The following report assesses the potential of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on the arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment.

Methodology

5.9.2 Thirty-four of the bulk samples, ranging from 1 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned in their entirety under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000).Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al* 2004; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not sufficient enough to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results: samples <1> [104], <2> [121], <3> [117], <4> [102], <5> [161], <6> [164], <7> [159], <8> [181], <9> [183], <10> [185], <11> [187], <12> [189], <13> [179], <14> [244], <15> [243], <16> [215], <17> [225/227], <18> [230], <19> [232], <20> [162], <21> [281], <22> [282], <23> [295], <27> [335], <28> [339], <29> [337], <30> [341], <31> [349], <32> [357], <33> [361], <34> [365], <35> [363], <36> [368], <40> [422] and <41> [458]

5.9.3 The heavy residues contained flint, a small portion of which was fire-cracked, pot sherds, fired clay and magnetised material. A small amount of coal was recorded from pit fill [458].

5.9.4 The flots contained between 1 and 90% uncharred material, predominantly consisting of modern roots and recent seeds of elder (*Sambucus* sp.), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) and blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), as well as goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and members of the nightshade family (Solanaceae). Land snail shells, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*), and insect remains were rare within the flots. Wood charcoal fragments were present in all but two of the flots ([162] and [243]). Five of the samples, [104], [117], [230], [232] and [295], contained sufficient wood charcoal (>3g from the heavy residue) to warrant assessment.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.9.5 Cereals
Charred Plant Macrofossils were identified within fourteen of the thirty-four flots, albeit in very small numbers. The charred cereal grains were poorly preserved and were largely indeterminate. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was present with a small number of the grains belonging to the hulled variety. One grain recovered from the Early Neolithic pit [163] had the distinctive pointed apex of einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), suggesting that it may belong to this important early wheat variety. Roman ditch [103] contained rounded wheat grains indicative of the free-threshing variety (*Triticum aestivum*/ *durum*/ *turgidum*). The immense morphological variety in wheat species makes it difficult to confirm identifications based on single grains without the presence of the more diagnostic chaff. A small number of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were also present in several of the flots.

5.9.6 Weeds of Cultivation
Weed seeds associated with the cereal grains included sedges (*Carex* sp.), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium aparine*), a characteristic species of the Bronze Age in Britain (Pelling 2011). Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) is a crop weed that occurs from the Iron Age (Greig 1991) and is associated with the cultivation of light, sandy soils.

5.9.7 Wild Plants
Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recovered from the heavy residues of pit fills [117] and [162] and posthole fill [189]. Charring may have occurred when the nuts were consumed by the occupants of the site and their shells subsequently disposed of in a nearby fire. Alternatively they may have become incorporated into the assemblage along with hazel wood used as fuel. Charred seeds of pale persicaria (*Persicaria*

lapathifolia) and elder indicate the presence of local waste or scrubland. The charred barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) seed recorded from pit [281] may be intrusive as it is as yet unknown when the plant was introduced to Britain (Stace 1997).

Wood Charcoal

5.9.8 Preservation of the wood charcoal was good with the majority of the fragments identifiable to genus or species level. The indeterminate fragments were either vitrified or derived from knotwood. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was present in all of the assessed contexts and was the only taxa identified in posthole fill [232] and pit fill [295]. The wood charcoal appeared to be from large branch or stem wood and may represent structural timber. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) was likely collected for fuel wood as it can maintain high burning temperatures for long periods of time and can be burnt as greenwood (Austin 2003, 99). Both ash and field maple (*Acer campestre*) are light-loving species and indicate the exploitation of open areas. Birch (*Betula* sp.) is often associated with peaty or acidic soils whilst hazel (*Corylus avellana*) is common in hedgerows, scrub and woodland. Roundwood of Maloideae (the apple sub-family) and oak were present in pit [105] indicating the burning of small branches or twigs and may have been collected opportunistically from the surrounding area or coppiced for fuel wood as part of a woodland management scheme.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 *OR1.1: To determine if there are any in-situ features or deposits of Neolithic date.*

During the evaluation, a significant quantity of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint was recovered, which at the time were presumed to be surface remains that were later incorporated into Bronze Age features. However, the excavation appears to have revealed a more distinct phase of Early Neolithic activity.

Specifically, a cluster of pits (GP2) in the western excavation area yielded a large amount of pottery consistent with the time period, including nearly a hundred sherds from one pit [163] and an intact small Plain Bowl vessel that appears to be deliberately placed in another [180]. Several other pits were scattered throughout the nearby vicinity that also yielded smaller, but similar assemblages.

This picture is also reflected by the flintwork, with almost half the assemblage coming from eight Early Neolithic features. The presence of small flakes and cores demonstrate that flint knapping was taking place within the vicinity of these features. Additionally, three serrated edge blades were present, possibly indicating tool using activities, such as cutting wood or corn (see section 6.2.3.1).

The artefacts clearly demonstrate an Early Neolithic focus of activity, evidence of which is lacking within the local archaeological record. Therefore, the recovered material has the potential to meaningfully contribute to the further interpretation and understanding of land use in this area during the Neolithic period.

6.1.2 *OR1.2: To determine the nature of the Bronze Age activity, with particular attention to the location of any settlement focus and how this relates to the seemingly contemporary field system.*

A small number of Late Bronze Age pits and part of a suspected contemporary field system were located during the evaluation. The concentration of pits at the northeast corner of the site was thought to potentially be part of a more extensive complex of features – perhaps even the remains of unenclosed settlement activity.

During the excavation, more of these ditches were revealed, outlining a partial field system within the western excavation area that is typical of this period. Additionally, a ring ditch monument was located in the eastern excavation area that is likely from this period. Together, these features have the potential to inform on the type of activity taking place and the division of landscape in this area during the mid to late Bronze Age.

6.1.3 *OR1.3: To attempt to address the transition between a shifting semi-permanent population to a more settled group.*

The excavation revealed a moderate amount of evidence for Neolithic use of the area in the form of pits with evidence for pottery and lithic manufacturing and use. However, it is difficult to use this information to accurately inform us on the transition from hunting and gathering to farming. Several tree holes were recorded across the site that contained pottery and flint knapping material from Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, which may date from a phase of Neolithic (or later) woodland clearance. Additionally, the arrowhead from GP15 indicates Early Bronze Age hunting on site, but there was no concrete evidence for Neolithic farms or fields.

Conversely, the archaeology work did reveal more of the suspected Middle to Late Bronze Age rectilinear field system in the western excavation area and related features first located in the evaluation. This has the potential to inform on farming and the development of more structured landscapes in the Middle to Late Bronze Age, which "…was a period of transition from the simple agricultural regimes of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, to the settled and intensive exploitation which typified the Iron Age and Roman period" (Cunliffe 2005; 69). This is explored in further detail in Section 6.2.1.

6.1.4 *OR2: To attempt to model the landscape and its transformation as brought about by natural events and human action using paleoenvironmental techniques.*

Despite cross-site sampling of various features, the excavation produced little evidence for past environmental conditions and change. Poor conditions for preservation (mainly as a result of free-draining sandy soil) meant that few plant macrofossils were recovered. A high percentage of uncharred plant remains in the majority of samples also suggests a high level of contamination of ancient deposits by modern material, through bioturbation.

Sampling of prehistoric features (Periods 1-5) produced poorly preserved cereal grains, although one Early Neolithic pit [162] did produce a possible early wheat variety grain (*Tiriticum monococcum*). Weed seeds typical of sandy soil cultivation were also recovered, including bedstraw that is characteristic of the Bronze Age in Britain. The most important material recovered from this period was hazelnut shell fragments, which may provide information on woodland exploitation for fuel and/or dietary needs.

Sampling of the Roman (Period 6) ditch (GP15) produced no information. Rounded wheat grains were recovered, but determined to likely be intrusive from later periods.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

6.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric (Period 1)

No features could be securely dated prior to the Early Neolithic and all recovered material (exclusively flintwork) that might be placed in this period was given a broad date range of Mesolithic to Bronze Age due to the lack of more diagnostic indicators. It is likely that these artefacts are residual in the contexts from which they were recovered and, therefore, have little significance and low potential for further research and understanding of this period.

6.2.1.2 *Early Neolithic (Period 2)*

The first demonstrable evidence for land use activity within the site commenced in the Early Neolithic with the digging of several loose clusters of pits in the north portion of the western excavation area. Earlier Neolithic settlement in the East of England is often represented by such pit clusters, as at Gallows Hill, Barking (Medlycott 2011, 9) and Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson *et al* 2004, 8-10) in Suffolk, and at Kilverstone in Norfolk (Garrow *et al* 2006). Three of the pits at Leiston ([163], [174], [180]) were well-stratified and contained charcoal and fire-cracked flint dumps at their base and perhaps indicate a low-level of settlement at this location within the landscape. Similar features were excavated at Flixton Quarry in association with funerary monuments (Boulter 2015). Domestic use is supported by the recovered artefacts, of which the Early Neolithic flintwork component comprised nearly half of the collected assemblage. Contemporary pottery was recovered from most of these features as well. This occurrence of multiple Early Neolithic features and stratified finds assemblages is relatively rare in this part of Suffolk and therefore their presence on this site is of local and regional significance.

As evidenced by the finds, flint knapping was actively occurring on site with fresh flintwork and potential tool manufacture and use. Additionally, the recovery of an intact Plain Bowl vessel in pit [180] suggests that it was deliberately placed there. Deposition of intact vessels of this period occurs rarely in contexts that are not associated with rituals and/or ceremonies. Therefore, this period on site holds some potential for increased knowledge on the nature of the Early Neolithic occupation, especially within this regional context. However, it is noted that on the basis of the PCA evaluation results, the adjacent site does not have similar potential, perhaps indicating this was a relatively localised land use.

6.2.1.3 *Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Period 3)*

There was little Period 3 activity evidenced by features, despite a moderate amount of residual/intrusive artefactual material being recovered from later contexts and natural features. A group of pits (GP28), one with a charcoal dump, may indicate a temporary camp settlement. The recovery of a small, broken barbed-and-tanged arrowhead dating to the Early Bronze Age also supports the likelihood of the use of the area for hunting. However, due to

the low density of remains, this site has little potential for further study of land use in this period. This would seem to be corroborated by the results of the adjacent PCA evaluation.

6.2.1.4 *Middle to Late Bronze Age (Period 4)*

The level of activity intensified during the Middle to Late Bronze Age with the construction of a coaxial field system, within the site denoted by a main northeast/southwest axis and several smaller northwest/southeast ditches creating field boundaries. It is possible that further remnants of similarly-dated field system is present within the evaluated site to the east. Traces of these systems can be found countrywide (Field 2008, 207) and demonstrates the imposition of an ordered, enclosed landscape, the purpose of which was for farming and livestock management. Other lowland sites in the south and east of England, such as Trumpington near Cambridge (Phillips and Mortimer 2012) and Fengate in Peterborough (Pryor 1996) suggest that the segmented ditches likely formed arable fields for livestock with the postholes potentially forming herding fences to corral the animals into and out of the fields or holding pens.

These complexes comprised straight and parallel-sided land units, subdivided by cross-boundaries into square or rectangular fields. It was a cumulative process with the longitudinal boundaries created first and the linear units subdivided by perpendicular boundaries only later (Field 2008, 207). They became widespread by the middle of the second millennium BC (Yates 2007; English Heritage 2011), which was a period of transition with the intensification of agriculture and the emergence of powerful elites who had contacts with mainland Europe. The rectilinear field systems laid out in England in this period are a decisive demarcation, probably used to feed an ever-expanding population and possibly associated with surplus goods production for trade (Field 2008, 219). Thus, the presence of a Bronze Age coaxial field system within the area is of some regional importance and demonstrates the intensification of land use and settlement permanence at this location in the Leiston landscape. Indeed, the possible enclosed settlement just to the northeast of the eastern excavation area, as found in the PCA evaluation, may represent the farmstead associated with the field system. However, its apparent absence within the eastern excavation area is problematic.

The barrow/other monument and associated pit (GP20) placed within this period may represent another facet of Middle to Late Bronze Age land use. Although no human remains were located within the pit, this type of feature may be considered to be a funerary monument and serves to signal the demarcation of the landscape by separating the activities of everyday life from those of ritualistic nature. This type of monument is a permanent mark on the landscape and could indicate the presence of a more structured and permanent settlement in the vicinity (Field 2008, 212). Locally, there appears to be three similar barrows present just south of the site in Aldringham and, therefore, GP20 could represent just one component of a larger monumental landscape.

However, as previously conceded in 4.6.12, alternative interpretations of both form and function are possible for the ring-ditch. Although still

functioning as a funerary monument, it may not have had a barrow-like form, lacking an internal mound and instead having a bank around the exterior. In this scenario, the opposing entranceways would suggest access to and active use of the ring-ditch interior, perhaps for purposes of repeated veneration/curation and/or other rituals. A non-funerary function may also be further considered. Parallels and comparanda need to be sought. It remains possible that the dating evidence retrieved from the ring-ditch dates only its later use/disuse; the pottery is particularly fragmented and abraded. Indeed, close parallels are more readily found in the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (e.g. the henge at Etton Landscape Site 7; French and Prior 2005, 34-8).

The field system appears to respect the location of this monument and so it may be slightly earlier in date as it would have been visible on the landscape at the time. The link between field systems and funerary monuments has been made before (Field 2008, 212) and demonstrates continual use, referencing and modification within a dynamic landscape.

The evidence for this intensification of landscape use is relatively lacking in Suffolk in comparison to the information available for areas south of the River Stour, although results could be compared with those from Kesgrave and Shottisham and a possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age droveway at Wherstead (Yates 2007, 80). Barrow comparisons could be made to those excavated at Flixton Quarry (Boulter 2015), Boss Hall, RAF Lakenheath, Aldham Mill, Tranmar House, and Valley Farm (Medlycott 2011; 16). However, the majority of Suffolk historical records on coaxial field systems are derived from aerial photographs and, thus, actual field results and mapping offer some potential for increased knowledge on increasing land use intensification in the Middle to Late Bronze age within the local to regional context.

6.2.1.5 *Iron Age (Period 5)*

Representation of this period on site is confined to one small pit [296] at the eastern extent of the excavation area and a few scattered residual pottery sherds. Therefore, there is little significance to this assemblage and it holds no potential for further research. This is corroborated by the absence of Iron Age remains in the PCA evaluation site.

6.2.1.6 *Roman (Period 6)*

The Roman rectilinear field system (GP1, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 24), though fairly extensive, is poorly dated and apart from a single probable pit (GP34) lacks associated features and artefact assemblages from which the nature of land use can be discerned. While it provides a further example of a Roman field system in Suffolk that accords with those of the wider east of England region, it has only a low potential to inform further on the local land use at this time. Its apparent discontinuance into the PCA evaluation site to the east, and the absence of other Roman period remains there, would seem to confirm this restricted potential.

6.2.1.7 *Post-medieval (Period 7)*

Post-Roman land use is represented only by two post-medieval ditches and pit, though is supplemented by further such ditches within the adjacent PCA evaluation. The ditches adhere to the alignments of the extant landscape, the 19th and 20th century development of which is well understood from historic mapping. As such, these few remains of post-medieval date have a low significance and negligible potential for further study.

6.2.2 Worked Flint

6.2.2.1 Significance

The evaluation and excavation recovered a moderate assemblage of pieces of struck flint from a variety of contexts. The struck flint assemblage is of local significance, providing evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. Overall, the flintwork is well preserved. The assemblage contains only one diagnostic piece (a barbed and tanged arrowhead). Based on the presence of this point and on the morphological and technological appearance of the assemblage as a whole, it demonstrates use of the site from the Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Earlier, Late Mesolithic, pieces and a small later prehistoric component may also be represented. The assemblage provides evidence for flint knapping as well as tool using activities.

The main significance of the assemblage is that almost half the assemblage (48.84%, n=252) was recovered from eight Early Neolithic features. Four of these features contained Early Neolithic ceramics and four contained ceramics of probable Early Neolithic date. The flints from these features are fresh. The assemblage is characterised by a blade-orientated industry, and it is likely to be contemporary with the features. Overall, the flakes and cores are very small. This may simply be related to the size of the raw material, or it could suggest that the assemblages represent mostly unusable knapping waste; however, several fresh narrow blades could still have been further worked. The presence of small pieces, including chips, indicates that flint working was carried out within or in the close proximity of the tree hole and pits. The presence of a refit in pit [7/003] confirms this. Slight technological differences were noticed between the assemblages. For instance some contains more true blades than others.

Very few retouched tools were recovered from these features, but the presence of three serrated pieces is interesting. They are all made on blades, and one of them displays some possible gloss. Early experimental work by Curwen (1930) concluded that artefacts displaying areas with gloss could have been used to cut wood or corn. Other substances including silica-rich plants such as nettles have seen been proposed (Juel Jensen 1994).

More Early Neolithic pieces are likely present within later features, mixed with later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material. Strangely very few pieces were found unstratified, from the top soil or subsoil, but this may be due to

the collection strategy. Later features also produced flintwork evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. The range of tools was however limited, with only a few scrapers and minimally retouched pieces recorded.

6.2.2.2 Potential

The assemblage has the potential to increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site during the prehistoric period. Although a small number of Neolithic axes have been recovered as isolated finds in the surrounding area, no stratified Early Neolithic assemblages have been recovered in this part of Suffolk. Although many Early Neolithic pit sites have been studied in East Anglia (Tabor 2016), flint assemblages associated with complete pots are uncommon. The assemblage has therefore the potential to characterise different depositional practices.

The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and later flintwork has much lower potential for further study because the material is chronologically mixed.

6.2.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.3.1 Significance

In general, the Early Neolithic assemblage is fairly small and reasonably typical for pit groups from East Anglia; however, the intact vessel from pit [180] represents a highly unusual form of deposition on non-monumental sites. Although Neolithic pits have often been interpreted as having been excavated specifically for the deposition of cultural material in highly structured acts (e.g. Pryor 1998, 353-354; Thomas 1999, 62-74), pottery found in such features is almost always fragmented and sometimes quite mixed (as is the case with the assemblage from pit [163]). The only regional parallels found for deposition of complete vessels appear to come from contexts with fairly clear ritual associations, possibly indicating that vessels were deposited as containers for some kind of offering. For example at Flixton Quarry, a complete vessel was in found a pit within the enclosure defining a long-barrow and, at Etton, complete vessels were recorded at the base of one of the ditches of the causewayed enclosure along with other clearly selected objects such as human and animal skulls (Percival in prep; Pryor 1998, 357). The occurrence of a possibly similar style of deposition within pit group G2, therefore gives the assemblage some regional significance.

The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age assemblage is very fragmentary, abraded and mostly poorly-stratified, suggesting that much of it is residual in its contexts. As such, it is of local significance only.

Later prehistoric and Roman pottery was undiagnostic and found in very small quantities; it is therefore generally of very low significance, though the partially-complete base/lower wall of a Roman vessel from ditch [103] might represent a structured deposit of some kind.

6.2.3.2 Potential

There is very limited potential for further analysis on the assemblage but it is recommended that some brief additional research is undertaken on the incidence of complete Early Neolithic vessels from pit groups both regionally and nationally. Parallels for the deposition of partially complete Roman vessels could also be sought in the local area.

6.2.4 Fired Clay

6.2.4.1 The highly fragmentary and largely undiagnostic nature of the fired clay renders it of little significance on a local to regional level. Although the presence of the Saxon loom weight may indicate some presence in the landscape, perhaps domestic in nature, the isolated incidence and seemingly intrusiveness of this artefact diminishes its significance.

6.2.4.2 This assemblage has no potential for future research.

6.2.5 Glass

6.2.5.1 The glass is of negligible significance and does not hold any potential for further analysis.

6.2.6 Slag

6.2.6.1 The slag assemblage from the site is of negligible significance and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

6.2.7 Animal Bone

6.2.7.1 The assemblage is of local significance only. Due to the small size and poor condition of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis. However, the presence of animal remains within some of the Early Neolithic pits on this site is worthy of note.

6.2.8 Burnt Bone

6.2.8.1 The assemblage is of local significance and holds no potential for further analysis. However, like the unburnt animal bone, its presence within some of the Early Neolithic pits on this site is noteworthy.

6.2.9 Environmental Samples

6.2.9.1 Significance

Charred Plant Macrofossils

The crop plant remains from Leiston likely represent ‘background’ noise of cereal processing at the site. The small number of poorly-preserved grains and the absence of diagnostic chaff mean that little can be understood about the agrarian economy of the site. Wild radish does act as an indicator for soil-type, although little more can be learnt about the cultivation conditions from the other associated weed seeds. The hazelnut

shell fragments are significant as they demonstrate the exploitation of wild plant resources as a potential food source and suggest that subsistence did not lie entirely within the domestic sphere. The presence of rounded wheat grains and barberry may indicate intrusive activity from later periods.

Wood Charcoal

The wood charcoal from Leiston likely derives from both fuel wood and structural timber, possibly burnt *in situ*. The variety of taxa present provides evidence for the exploitation of, scrub, woodland and open areas as well as the adoption of possible woodland management strategies. Alder (*Alnus* sp.) wood, absent from Leiston, appears to have been an important resource at the local Bronze Age sites of Mildenhall Fen (Godwin 1936) and West Row (Murphy 1979), suggesting the possibility of differential access to timber resources in the area. Unfortunately very little wood charcoal data is available at present from the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Suffolk to give a more comprehensive picture of wood access and exploitation.

6.2.9.2 Potential

Charred Plant Macrofossils

The poor preservation and paucity of charred plant macrofossils from Leiston make it difficult to understand the nature of the agrarian economy at the site. The hazelnut shell fragments are significant for informing on the exploitation of wild resources, although they would not benefit from further analysis. It is therefore not recommended that further analysis be carried out on the charred plant macrofossils from Leiston. However, the small quantities of ecofacts present in Neolithic features are of some note.

Wood Charcoal

It is recommended that further work be carried out on the wood charcoal from Leiston as the assemblage has the potential to inform on the local environment and fuel use and selection, at least for selected land use periods. There is also the possibility to obtain information regarding the use of wood as structural timber and woodland management strategies. Analysis of the assemblage from Leiston would contribute to the limited available data on wood charcoal from Suffolk and assist in building a picture of wood exploitation within the area.

Radiocarbon dating

The charcoal collected from the prehistoric pits and ring-ditch G20 are not suitable for radiocarbon dating, lacking material of different taxa and comprising mostly oak. Early Neolithic pit [163] has, however, yielded both enough burnt bone and hazel nut shell to provide a dating sample.

7.0 FINAL REPORTING & PUBLICATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The preceding section has discussed the significance and potential of the various stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data sets to further the interpretation and understanding of the site and to contribute to identified areas of local and regional research. In this section, revised research aims and objectives that will inform and shape further analytical work are presented (7.2) and the tasks to be undertaken to produce a final archive report and a publication article are identified and quantified (Section 7.3). An outline publication proposal is presented in Section 7.4.

7.2 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.2.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of further research-led analysis and reporting. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.2.1 RRA1: What can be discerned about the nature of land use and occupation from the Early Neolithic pit clusters present on the site and from the ceramic, worked flint, animal bone and environmental assemblages they contain? How do they compare to pit clusters of this date found elsewhere in Suffolk and across the wider region (e.g. Garrow 2006)? Is there an element of structured deposition present? Do these represent non-permanent settlement (cf. Medlycott 2011, 13)?

7.2.2 RRA2: How characteristic is the Middle/Late Bronze Age landscape, with its field system and apparent funerary monument, of the landscape of this period as discerned elsewhere across the region (e.g. Yates 2007)? Can the dating, form and function of the ring-ditch monument remains be clarified? What is the nature of this agricultural land use? Is there clear separation of functional/profane/ mundane space and sacred/ritualised /curated space? Should the idea of a sparsity of Bronze Age enclosed landscapes north of the Stour / East of the Fens be challenged (cf. Medlycott 2011, 20).

7.2.3 RRA3: How does the Roman enclosed agricultural landscape compare to such examples elsewhere across the east of England? Can anything of the basis of the agricultural economy that functioned within it be discerned? Is there a ritual / structured deposit component in this landscape and what was its function? Does the size and shape of fields relate to the agricultural regimes practised (cf. Medlycott 2011, 47)?

7.3 Further analysis for final archive reporting & publication

7.3.1 The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to bring the project results to publication are identified below, and summarised in Table 23, which includes proposed time allocation.

7.3.2 *Stratigraphic Method Statement*

A final archive report will be prepared. After completion of the further specialist analysis, revue of the site dating/phasing/land use and regional parallel research, a period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to address the revised research aims and be developed and explored in the discussion section of the final report.

Once the final archive report has been completed, the stratigraphic component of the publication article will be drafted using it as a basis. The publication narrative will include relevant period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations, as appropriate.

7.3.3 The stratigraphic tasks to be completed are as follows:

- Review/refinement of dating/grouping/phasing/land-use; particularly for ring-ditch GP20. Consider residuality issues (1 day)
- Research, search for parallels, etc; particularly for ring-ditch GP20 (1 day)
- Production of introductory text to include circumstances of fieldwork, location, topography and geology and archaeological and historical background (0.5 day)
- Creation of a concise integrated site narrative by period, concentrating on prehistoric land use Periods 2-4, that references pertinent specialist information (2 days)
- Integration of finds reports into publication text and liaison with specialists (0.5 day)
- Writing of discussion and concluding text (1.5 days)
- Production of publication article text (2 days)
- Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator (0.5 days)
- Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. and submission of text for review and editing (0.5 day)

Total: 9.5 days

7.3.4 *Worked Flint Method Statement*

No further analysis such as detailed attribute analysis is proposed because of the fragmentary nature of the flintwork, but a small refitting exercise will be carried out. The results of this will be incorporated into the final archive report.

Published stratified Early Neolithic flint assemblages in this part of Suffolk are uncommon, and a short publication report based on the above data will be prepared. It will concentrate on the Early Neolithic material, but will summarise the rest of the assemblage.

- refitting exercise on flints from pit [163] and pit [7/003] (1 day)
- updating the data with new contextual information (0.25 days)
- comparing the Early Neolithic flint assemblage with assemblages recovered from other similar sites in East Anglia and further afield (0.75 days)
- preparing text for the final archive report (0.5 days)
- preparing a publication report (0. 5 days)
- extracting and reintegrating flints for publication illustration (0.25 days)

Total: 3.25 days

7.3.5 *Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Method Statement*

An analysis report will be prepared on the earlier prehistoric element of the assemblage largely based on the above assessment text, with an additional discussion on Early Neolithic structured deposition, for the final archive report. Additionally, a paragraph on structured deposition of pottery vessels in ditches will be prepared for inclusion in the stratigraphic narrative for Period 5.

A report will be prepared for the publication article. It will similarly concentrate on the earlier prehistoric material. The later prehistoric and Roman material can be excluded, but pertinent information should be incorporated into the stratigraphic narrative text for the article.

- Prepare analysis report on the earlier prehistoric pottery (0.5 days)
- Further research and preparation of discussion text on Early Neolithic structured deposition involving complete vessels (0.5 days)
- Further research and preparation of discussion on structured deposition of Roman vessels in ditches - for integration into the stratigraphic narrative? (0.25 days)
- Preparation of publication text (0.5 days)
- Illustration related tasks (up to 10 drawings) (0.25 days)

Total: 2 days

7.3.6 *Other finds*

The following artefact assemblages do not require any further analysis or additional reporting. However, the above assessment texts will be incorporated into the final archive report and summarised and incorporated into the stratigraphic narrative text of the publication article as appropriate.

- Fired clay
- Glass
- Slag
- Animal bone
- Burnt bone

Total: 0.75 days

7.3.7 *Environmental Research Aims*

Further analysis work on wood charcoal will seek to: identify what kind of vegetation grew near the site in the Bronze Age and how was it exploited;

Determine if deposits of fuel waste be distinguished from those of burnt structural timber; identify evidence of woodland management techniques; compare the assemblage with other contemporary assemblages from the area?

- identification and analysis of wood charcoal from pits [104] and [295] and postholes [230] and [232] as they each contain >100 well-preserved fragments (1.25 days)
- Final archive report writing (0.75 days)
- Preparation of text for publication article (0.5 days)

Total: 2.5 days

7.3.8 *Radiocarbon dating*

Only a single deposit, the fill of pit [163], has been identified as containing suitable material (burnt bone and hazel shell) for radiocarbon dating purposes.

- Preparation and dispatch of sample, liaison, etc. (0.5 days)

7.3.8 *Illustration*
Plan and section figures will be produced to accompany the introductory and stratigraphic narrative texts, supplemented by photographic images were appropriate. Selected pottery and worked flint illustrations will be drawn, scanned and paged-up.

- Production of plan figures and selected sections (2 days)
- The following worked flint from Neolithic pits will be illustrated:
  - Serrated piece [19/004]
  - Serrated piece [19/004]
  - Serrated piece [191]
  - End scraper [163]
  - Blade core with blade refitting [7/005]
  - End scraper [326] (1 day)
- Approximately 10 sherds/vessels of prehistoric and Roman pottery will be illustrated (1.5 days)

7.4 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.4.1 It is judged that the results of the excavation are of sufficient local to regional significance to warrant limited further study and dissemination, primarily targeted at the prehistoric periods of land use.

7.4.2 It is proposed that the publication of the results of the current site takes the form of a synthetic and concise article in a future *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Hist*ory. This would present the results of the current fieldwork and discuss them in relation to other excavations in the county and, where pertinent, the surrounding region.

7.4.3 Initial enquiries have been made with the *Proceedings* editor and a proposal will be submitted in due course. If the article is rejected, other options such as digital dissemination will be explored.

7.4.4 It is envisaged that the report would present a concise period-driven chronological narrative of the site sequence with particular emphasis on the Early Neolithic to Bronze Age evidence (Periods 2 to 4). The results would be presented within a chronological framework followed by discussion of the results with reference to comparanda drawn from the wider region. The following basic structure is suggested for the article:

- *Introduction*
  Circumstances of the fieldwork
  Location, topography and geology
  Archaeological and historical background
- *Excavation results*
  Period 1: Earlier prehistoric (residual material)
  Period 2: Early Neolithic pits
  Period 3: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
  Period 4: Middle/Late Bronze Age field system
  Period 5: Roman field system
  Period 6: Post-Roman
- *Specialist artefact/environmental sections*
- *Discussion*
- *Conclusions*

- *Bibliography*

Stratigraphic Tasks	**Time**
Review/refinement of grouping, dating & phasing , residuality	1 day
Documentary research for parallels, etc.	1 day
Production of introductory text, incl circumstances, location, background, etc	0.5 days
Creation of a concise integrated site narrative by period	2 days
Integration of finds analyses into final report and liaison with specialists	0.5 day
Writing of discussion and concluding text	1.5 days
Production of publication article text	2 days
Selection of phase plans/sections, photos, finds illustrations	0.5 day
Write bibliography, acknowledgements etc. Collate & submit for internal edit	0.5 days
Subtotal	**9.5 days**
Specialist Analysis	
Worked flint	3.25 days
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	2 days
Other finds	0.75 days
Environmental Material	2.5 days
Radiocarbon dating selection/admin	0.5 days
Radiocarbon dating analysis (external)	cost
Subtotal	**9 days**
Illustration	
Digital production of plan and section figures, and photo images	2 days
Artefact illustration	2.5 days
Subtotal	**4.5 days**
Editing & production	
Editing of final archive report	1 day
Internal reading/editing of first publication draft by project manager	0.5 day
Internal alterations to text & figure illustrations and dispatch to journal editor	0.5 day
Implementing journal editor's text and figure amendments	0.5 day
Proof reading/correcting printer's proofs and return to journal editor	0.5 day
Subtotal	**3 days**
Project Management	
Co-ordination of work of all contributors	1 day
Liaison with journal editor	0.5 day
Expenses and consumables (postage etc.)	cost
EAH page print cost	cost
Subtotal	**1.5 days**

Table 23: Resource for completion of analysis, final reporting and publication

7.5 Programme

7.5.1 The final archive report and the draft publication article will be completed within 12 months of the SCCAS approval of this post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

7.6 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.6.1 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE (see 4.1.1). Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Store in due course.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
100	Site wide	Layer	Topsoil		58	9	Modern
101		Layer	Subsoil		59	0	Undated
102		Fill	Fill, single	103	15	6	Roman
103		Cut	Ditch	103	15	6	Roman
104		Fill	Fill, single	105	28	0	Undated
105		Cut	Pit	105	28	0	Undated
106		Fill	Fill, single	107	6	3	Late Neo/EBA
107		Cut	Tree throw	107	6	3	Late Neo/EBA
108		Fill	Fill, single	109	4	4	Mid/Late BA
109		Cut	Ditch terminus	109	4	4	Mid/Late BA
110		Fill	Fill, single	111	4	4	Mid/Late BA
111		Cut	Ditch terminus	111	4	4	Mid/Late BA
112		Fill	Fill, single	113	40	2	Early Neolithic
113		Cut	Pit	113	40	2	Early Neolithic
114		Fill	Fill, single	115	28	3	Late Neo/EBA
115		Cut	Pit	115	28	3	Late Neo/EBA
116		Fill	Fill, upper	118	28	3	Late Neo/EBA
117		Fill	Fill, basal	118	28	3	Late Neo/EBA
118		Cut	Pit	118	28	3	Late Neo/EBA
119		Fill	Fill, single	120	28	0	Undated
120		Cut	Pit	120	28	0	Undated
121		Fill	Fill, single	122	4	4	Mid/Late BA
122		Cut	Ditch	122	4	4	Mid/Late BA
123		Fill	Fill, single	124	15	6	Roman
124		Cut	Ditch	124	15	6	Roman
125		Fill	Fill, single	126	39	1-4	Prehistoric
126		Cut	Pit	126	39	1-4	Prehistoric
127		Fill	Fill, single	128	39	1-4	Prehistoric
128		Cut	Pit	128	39	1-4	Prehistoric
129		Fill	Fill, single	130	4	4	Mid/Late BA
130		Cut	Ditch	130	4	4	Mid/Late BA
131		Fill	Fill, single	132	15	6	Roman
132		Cut	Ditch	132	15	6	Roman
133		Fill	Fill, single	134	4	4	Mid/Late BA
134		Cut	Ditch	134	4	4	Mid/Late BA
135		Fill	Fill, single	136	60	0	Undated
136		Cut	Tree throw	136	60	0	Undated
137		Fill	Fill, single	138	4	4	Mid/Late BA
138		Cut	Ditch terminus	138	4	4	Mid/Late BA
139		Fill	Fill, single	140	15	6	Roman
140		Cut	Ditch	140	15	6	Roman
141		Fill	Fill, single	142	41	7	Post-medieval
142		Cut	Pit	142	41	6	Roman
143		Fill	Fill, single	144	1	6	Roman
144		Cut	Ditch	144	1	6	Roman
145		Fill	Fill, single	146	1	6	Roman
146		Cut	Ditch	146	1	6	Roman

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
147		Fill	Fill, single	148	1	6	Roman
148		Cut	Ditch	148	1	6	Roman
149		Fill	Fill, single	150	25	0	Undated
150		Cut	Posthole	150	25	0	Undated
151		Fill	Fill, single	152	25	0	Undated
152		Cut	Posthole	152	25	0	Undated
153		Fill	Fill, single	154	25	0	Undated
154		Cut	Posthole	154	25	0	Undated
155		Fill	Fill, single	156	42	0	Undated
156		Cut	Pit	156	42	0	Undated
157		Fill	Fill, single	158	43	0	Undated
158		Cut	Tree throw	158	43	0	Undated
159		Fill	Fill, single	160	44	2	Early Neolithic
160		Cut	Pit	160	44	2	Early Neolithic
161		Fill	Fill, upper	163	2	2	Early Neolithic
162		Fill	Fill, basal	163	2	2	Early Neolithic
163		Cut	Pit	163	2	2	Early Neolithic
164		Fill	Fill, single	165	45	2	Early Neolithic
165		Cut	Pit	165	45	2	Early Neolithic
166		Fill	Fill, single	167	3	4	Mid/Late BA
167		Cut	Ditch	167	3	4	Mid/Late BA
168		Fill	Fill, single	169	3	4	Mid/Late BA
169		Cut	Ditch	169	3	4	Mid/Late BA
170		Fill	Fill, single	171	3	4	Mid/Late BA
171		Cut	Ditch terminus	171	3	4	Mid/Late BA
172		Fill	Fill, upper	174	2	2	Early Neolithic
173		Fill	Fill, basal	174	2	2	Early Neolithic
174		Cut	Pit	174	2	2	Early Neolithic
175		Fill	Fill, single	176	8	4	Mid/Late BA
176		Cut	Ditch	176	8	4	Mid/Late BA
177		Fill	Fill, single	178	54	0	Undated
178		Cut	Pit	178	54	0	Undated
179		Fill	Fill, upper	180	2	2	Early Neolithic
180		Cut	Pit	180	2	2	Early Neolithic
181		Fill	Fill, single	182	22	4	Mid/Late BA
182		Cut	Posthole	182	22	4	Mid/Late BA
183		Fill	Fill, single	184	22	4	Mid/Late BA
184		Cut	Posthole	184	22	4	Mid/Late BA
185		Fill	Fill, single	186	22	4	Mid/Late BA
186		Cut	Posthole	186	22	4	Mid/Late BA
187		Fill	Fill, single	188	22	4	Mid/Late BA
188		Cut	Posthole	188	22	4	Mid/Late BA
189		Fill	Fill, single	190	22	4	Mid/Late BA
190		Cut	Posthole	190	22	4	Mid/Late BA
191		Fill	Fill, single	192	47	2	Early Neolithic
192		Cut	Tree throw	192	47	2	Early Neolithic
193		Fill	Fill, single	194	23	0	Undated
194		Cut	Posthole	194	23	0	Undated
195		Fill	Fill, single	196	23	0	Undated
196		Cut	Posthole	196	23	0	Undated

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
197		Fill	Fill, single	198	23	0	Undated
198		Cut	Posthole	198	23	0	Undated
199		Void					
200		Void					
201		Void					
202		Void					
203		Fill	Fill, single	204	7	4	Mid/Late BA
204		Cut	Ditch	204	7	4	Mid/Late BA
205		Fill	Fill, single	206	15	6	Roman
206		Cut	Ditch	206	15	6	Roman
207		Fill	Fill, upper	208	16	6	Roman
208		Cut	Ditch terminus	208	16	6	Roman
209		Fill	Fill, single	210	8	4	Mid/Late BA
210		Cut	Ditch	210	8	4	Mid/Late BA
211		Void					
212		Void					
213		Fill	Fill, single	214	7	4	Mid/Late BA
214		Cut	Ditch	214	7	4	Mid/Late BA
215		Fill	Fill, single	216	46	4	Mid/Late BA
216		Cut	Posthole	216	46	4	Mid/Late BA
217		Fill	Fill, intermediate	208	16	6	Roman
218		Fill	Fill, basal	208	16	6	Roman
219		Fill	Fill, upper	222	16	6	Roman
220		Fill	Fill, intermediate	222	16	6	Roman
221		Fill	Fill, basal	222	16	6	Roman
222		Cut	Ditch	222	16	6	Roman
223		Fill	Fill, single	224	12	4	Mid/Late BA
224		Cut	Ditch terminus	224	12	4	Mid/Late BA
225		Fill	Packing	226	46	4	Mid/Late BA
226		Cut	Posthole	226	46	4	Mid/Late BA
227		Fill	Post-pipe	226	46	4	Mid/Late BA
228		Fill	Fill, single	229	56	2	Early Neolithic
229		Cut	Tree throw	229	56	2	Early Neolithic
230		Fill	Fill, single	231	46	4	Mid/Late BA
231		Cut	Posthole	231	46	4	Mid/Late BA
232		Fill	Fill, single	233	46	4	Mid/Late BA
233		Cut	Posthole	233	46	4	Mid/Late BA
234		Fill	Fill, single	235	48	0	Undated
235		Cut	Posthole	235	48	0	Undated
236		Fill	Fill, basal	238	8	4	Mid/Late BA
237		Fill	Fill, upper	238	8	4	Mid/Late BA
238		Cut	Ditch	238	8	4	Mid/Late BA
239		Fill	Fill, single	240	15	6	Roman
240		Cut	Gully	240	15	6	Roman
241		Fill	Fill, single	242	46	4	Mid/Late BA
242		Cut	Posthole	242	46	4	Mid/Late BA
243		Fill	Fill, basal	180	2	2	Early Neolithic
244		Fill	Fill	180	2	2	Early Neolithic

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
245		Fill	Fill, single	246	12	4	Mid/Late BA
246		Cut	Ditch terminus	246	12	4	Mid/Late BA
247		Fill	Fill, single	248	22	4	Mid/Late BA
248		Cut	Posthole	248	22	4	Mid/Late BA
249		Fill	Fill, single	250	7	4	Mid/Late BA
250		Cut	Ditch terminus	250	7	4	Mid/Late BA
251		Fill	Fill, single	252	8	4	Mid/Late BA
252		Cut	Ditch terminus	252	8	4	Mid/Late BA
253		Fill	Fill, single	254	11	4	Mid/Late BA
254		Cut	Ditch	254	11	4	Mid/Late BA
255		Fill	Fill, single	256	12	4	Mid/Late BA
256		Cut	Ditch	256	12	4	Mid/Late BA
257		Fill	Fill, single	258	48	0	Undated
258		Cut	Pit	258	48	0	Undated
259		Fill	Fill, single	260	48	0	Undated
260		Cut	Pit	260	48	0	Undated
261		Fill	Fill, single	262	7	4	Mid/Late BA
262		Cut	Ditch	262	7	4	Mid/Late BA
263		Fill	Fill, single	264	23	0	Undated
264		Cut	Posthole	264	23	0	Undated
265		Fill	Fill, single	266	15	6	Roman
266		Cut	Gully	266	15	6	Roman
267		Fill	Fill, upper	269	11	4	Mid/Late BA
268		Fill	Fill, basal	269	11	4	Mid/Late BA
269		Cut	Ditch terminus	269	11	4	Mid/Late BA
270		Fill	Fill, single	271	8	4	Mid/Late BA
271		Cut	Ditch	271	8	4	Mid/Late BA
272		Fill	Fill, single	273	15	6	Roman
273		Cut	Gully	273	15	6	Roman
274		Fill	Fill, single	275	24	6	Roman
275		Cut	Gully	275	24	6	Roman
276		Cut	Pit	276	49	1-4	Prehistoric
277		Fill	Fill, single	278	24	6	Roman
278		Cut	Gully	278	24	6	Roman
279		Fill	Fill, single	280	7	4	Mid/Late BA
280		Cut	Ditch	280	7	4	Mid/Late BA
281		Fill	Fill, upper	276	49	1-4	Prehistoric
282		Fill	Fill, basal	276	49	1-4	Prehistoric
283		Fill	Fill, single	284	8	4	Mid/Late BA
284		Cut	Ditch	284	8	4	Mid/Late BA
285		Fill	Fill, single	286	24	6	Roman
286		Cut	Gully	286	24	6	Roman
287		Fill	Fill, single	288	21	7	Post-medieval
288		Cut	Ditch	288	21	7	Post-medieval
289		Fill	Fill, single	290	50	0	Natural
290		Cut	Tree throw	290	50	0	Natural
291		Fill	Fill, single	292	55	0	Undated
292		Cut	Gully	292	55	0	Undated
293		Fill	Fill, single	294	8	4	Mid/Late BA
294		Cut	Ditch	294	8	4	Mid/Late BA

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
295		Fill	Fill, single	296	64	5	Iron Age
296		Cut	Pit	296	64	5	Iron Age
297		Fill	Fill, single	298	50	0	Natural
298		Cut	Root disturbance	298	50	0	Natural
299		Fill	Fill, upper	300	7	4	Mid/Late BA
300		Cut	Ditch	300	7	4	Mid/Late BA
301		Fill	Fill, basal	300	7	4	Mid/Late BA
302		Fill	Fill, single	303	7	4	Mid/Late BA
303		Cut	Ditch terminus	303	7	4	Mid/Late BA
304		Fill	Fill, single	305	21	7	Post-medieval
305		Cut	Ditch	305	21	7	Post-medieval
306		Fill	Fill, single	307	16	6	Roman
307		Cut	Gully	307	16	6	Roman
308		Fill	Fill, single	309	16	6	Roman
309		Cut	Gully	309	16	6	Roman
310		Fill	Fill, single	311	11	4	Mid/Late BA
311		Cut	Ditch terminus	311	11	4	Mid/Late BA
312		Fill	Fill, single	313	33	4+	Mid/Late BA +
313		Cut	Pit	313	33	4+	Mid/Late BA +
314		Fill	Fill, single	315	8	4	Mid/Late BA
315		Cut	Ditch terminus	315	8	4	Mid/Late BA
316		Fill	Fill, single	317	16	6	Roman
317		Cut	Gully	317	16	6	Roman
318		Fill	Fill, single	319	16	6	Roman
319		Cut	Gully terminus	319	16	6	Roman
320		Fill	Fill, single	321	15	6	Roman
321		Cut	Gully	321	15	6	Roman
322		Fill	Fill, single	323	13	6	Roman
323		Cut	Ditch	323	13	6	Roman
324		Fill	Fill, single	325	34	6	Roman
325		Cut	Posthole	325	34	6	Roman
326		Fill	Fill, single	327	21	7	Post-medieval
327		Cut	Ditch	327	21	7	Post-medieval
328		Fill	Fill, single	329	51	0	Undated
329		Cut	Posthole	329	51	0	Undated
330		Group	Ditch, ring	-	-	-	-
331		Fill	Fill, single	332	52	0	Undated
332		Cut	Posthole	332	52	0	Undated
333		Fill	Fill, single	334	13	6	Roman
334		Cut	Ditch	334	13	6	Roman
335		Fill	Fill, single	336	20	4	Mid/Late BA
336		Cut	Ditch, ring	336	20	4	Mid/Late BA
337		Fill	Fill, single	338	20	4	Mid/Late BA
338		Cut	Ditch, ring	338	20	4	Mid/Late BA
339		Fill	Fill, single	340	20	4	Mid/Late BA
340		Cut	Ditch, ring	340	20	4	Mid/Late BA
341		Fill	Fill, single	342	20	4	Mid/Late BA
342		Cut	Ditch, ring	342	20	4	Mid/Late BA
343		Fill	Fill, single	344	20	4	Mid/Late BA

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
344		Cut	Ditch, ring	344	20	4	Mid/Late BA
345		Fill	Fill, single	346	20	4	Mid/Late BA
346		Cut	Ditch, ring	346	20	4	Mid/Late BA
347		Fill	Fill, single	348	20	4	Mid/Late BA
348		Cut	Ditch, ring	348	20	4	Mid/Late BA
349		Fill	Fill, single	350	20	4	Mid/Late BA
350		Cut	Ditch, ring	350	20	4	Mid/Late BA
351		Fill	Fill, single	352	38	0	Undated
352		Cut	Pit	352	38	0	Undated
353		Fill	Fill, single	354	26	0	Undated
354		Cut	Gully	354	26	0	Undated
355		Fill	Fill, single	356	3	4	Mid/Late BA
356		Cut	Gully terminus	356	3	4	Mid/Late BA
357		Fill	Fill, single	358	38	2	Early Neolithic
358		Cut	Posthole	358	38	2	Early Neolithic
359		Fill	Fill, single	360	38	0	Undated
360		Cut	Pit	360	38	0	Undated
361		Fill	Fill, single	362	20	4	Mid/Late BA
362		Cut	Ditch, ring	362	20	4	Mid/Late BA
363		Fill	Fill, single	364	20	4	Mid/Late BA
364		Cut	Ditch, ring	364	20	4	Mid/Late BA
365		Fill	Fill, upper	366	20	4	Mid/Late BA
366		Cut	Pit	366	20	4	Mid/Late BA
367		Fill	Fill, intermediate	366	20	4	Mid/Late BA
368		Fill	Fill, basal	366	20	4	Mid/Late BA
369		Fill	Fill, single	370	57	0	Undated
370		Cut	Posthole	370	57	0	Undated
371		Fill	Fill, single	372	57	0	Undated
372		Cut	Posthole	372	57	0	Undated
373		Fill	Fill, single	374	26	4	Mid/Late BA
374		Cut	Gully terminus	374	26	4	Mid/Late BA
400		Cut	Pit	400	61	2	Early Neolithic
401		Fill	Fill, single	400	61	2	Early Neolithic
402		Cut	Pit	402	63	2 - 3	Neolithic/EBA
403		Fill	Fill, basal	402	63	2 - 3	Neolithic/EBA
404		Fill	Fill, upper	402	63	2 - 3	Neolithic/EBA
405		Cut	Posthole	405	53	0	Undated
406		Fill	Fill, single	405	53	0	Undated
407		Cut	Gully	407	53	0	Undated
408		Fill	Fill, single	407	53	0	Undated
409		Cut	Gully	409	53	0	Undated
410		Fill	Fill, basal	409	53	0	Undated
411		Fill	Fill, upper	409	53	0	Undated
412		Cut	Pit	412	53	0	Undated
413		Fill	Fill, single	412	53	0	Undated
414		Fill	Fill, single	415	29	0	Undated
415		Cut	Pit	415	29	0	Undated
416		Fill	Fill, single	417	29	0	Undated
417		Cut	Pit	417	29	0	Undated

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
418		Cut	Posthole	418	35	0	Undated
419		Fill	Fill, single	418	35	0	Undated
420		Cut	Posthole	420	35	0	Undated
421		Fill	Fill, single	420	35	0	Undated
422		Fill	Fill, single	423	37	4	Mid/Late BA
423		Cut	Pit	423	37	4	Mid/Late BA
424		Fill	Fill, single	425	27	0	Undated
425		Cut	Stakehole	425	27	0	Undated
426		Fill	Fill, upper	429	53	2	Early Neolithic
427		Fill	Fill, intermediate	429	53	2	Early Neolithic
428		Fill	Fill, basal	429	53	2	Early Neolithic
429		Cut	Pit	429	53	2	Early Neolithic
430		Cut	Ditch	430	8	4	Mid/Late BA
431		Fill	Fill, single	430	8	4	Mid/Late BA
432		Fill	Fill, single	433	36	0	Undated
433		Cut	Pit	433	36	0	Undated
434		Fill	Fill, single	435	36	0	Undated
435		Cut	Pit	435	36	0	Undated
436		Fill	Fill, single	437	14	0	Undated
437		Cut	Pit	437	14	0	Undated
438		Fill	Fill, single	439	62	0	Undated
439		Cut	Pit	439	62	0	Undated
440		Fill	Fill, single	441	62	80	Undated
441		Cut	Pit	441	62	0	Undated
442		Cut	Tree throw	442	17	0	Natural
443		Fill	Fill, upper	442	17	0	Natural
444		Fill	Fill, basal	442	17	0	Natural
445		Cut	Pit	445	53	0	Undated
446		Fill	Fill, basal	445	53	0	Undated
447		Fill	Fill, intermediate	445	53	0	Undated
448		Fill	Fill, intermediate	445	53	0	Undated
449		Fill	Fill, upper	445	53	0	Undated
450		Cut	Posthole	450	62	0	Undated
451		Fill	Fill, single	450	62	0	Undated
452		Fill	Fill, upper	454	7	4	Mid/Late BA
453		Fill	Fill, intermediate	454	7	4	Mid/Late BA
454		Cut	Ditch	454	7	4	Mid/Late BA
455		Fill	Fill, basal	454	7	4	Mid/Late BA
456			Unstratified finds				Unstrat finds
457		Cut	Posthole	457	31	1-4	Prehistoric
458		Fill	Fill, single	457	31	1-4	Prehistoric
459		Cut	Pit	459	31	1-4	Prehistoric
460		Fill	Fill, single	459	31	1-4	Prehistoric
461		Cut	Gully	461	13	6	Roman
462		Fill	Fill, single	461	13	6	Roman
463		Cut	Gully	463	18	0	Undated

Context	Area	Type	Comments	Parent	Group	Period	Date
464		Fill	Fill, single	463	18	0	Undated
465		Cut	Gully	465	15	6	Roman
466		Fill	Fill, single	465	15	6	Roman
467		Cut	Gully	467	32	0	Natural
468		Fill	Fill, single	467	32	0	Natural
469		Cut	Gully	469	13	6	Roman
470		Fill	Fill, single	469	13	6	Roman
471		Cut	Gully	471	13	6	Roman
472		Fill	Fill, single	471	13	6	Roman
7_003	T7	Cut	Pit	7_003	2	2	Early Neolithic
7_004	T7	Fill	Fill, upper	7_003	2	2	Early Neolithic
7_005	T7	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7_003	2	2	Early Neolithic
7_006	T7	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7_003	2	2	Early Neolithic
7_007	T7	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7_003	2	2	Early Neolithic
7_008	T7	Fill	Fill, basal	7_003	2	2	Early Neolithic
8_003	T8	Cut	Gully	8_003	4	4	Mid/Late BA
8_004	T8	Fill	Fill, single	8_003	4	4	Mid/Late BA
9_003	T9	Cut	Pit	9_003	19	0	Undated
9_004	T9	Fill	Fill, single	9_003	19	0	Undated
10_003	T10	Cut	Gully	10_003	15	6	Roman
10_004	T10	Fill	Fill, single	10_003	15	6	Roman
14_003	T14	Cut	Ditch	14_003	7	4	Mid/Late BA
14_004	T14	Fill	Fill, single	14_003	7	4	Mid/Late BA
15_003	T15	Cut	Pit	15_003	30	0	Undated
15_004	T15	Fill	Fill, single	15_003	30	0	Undated
15_005	T15	Cut	Pit	15_005	30	0	Undated
15_006	T15	Fill	Fill, single	15_005	30	0	Undated
15_007	T15	Cut	Pit	15_007	30	0	Undated
15_008	T15	Fill	Fill, single	15_007	30	0	Undated
15_009	T15	Cut	Gully	15_009	16	6	Roman
15_010	T15	Fill	Fill, single	15_009	16	6	Roman
16_003	T16	Cut	Ditch	16_003		0	Natural
16_004	T16	Fill	Fill, single	16_003		0	Natural
19_003	T19	Cut	Pit	19_003	9	2	Early Neolithic
19_004	T19	Fill	Fill, single	19_003	9	2	Early Neolithic
20_003	T20	Cut	Ditch	20_003	7	4	Mid/Late BA
20_004	T20	Fill	Fill, single	20_003	7	4	Mid/Late BA
25_003	T25	Cut	Gully	25_003	10	6	Roman
25_004	T25	Fill	Fill, single	25_003	10	6	Roman
27_003	T27	Cut	Ditch	27_003	21	7	Post-medieval
27_004	T27	Fill	Fill, single	27_003	21	7	Post-medieval

Appendix 2: Context group list

Group	Description	Contexts	Period/Phase
1	Northern E/W ditch	144, 146, 148	6
2	Pits	7/003, 163, 174, 180	2
3	North ditch perpendicular to trackway	167, 169, 171, 356	4
4	South ditch perpendicular to trackway	8/003, 109, 111, 122, 130, 134, 138	4
5	Extant N/S ditch	Unexcavated & uncontexted	7
6	Tree throw	107	3
7	West ditch of trackway	14/003, 20/003, 204, 214, 250, 262, 280, 300, 303, 454	4
8	East ditch of trackway	176, 210, 238, 252, 271, 284, 294, 315, 430	4
9	Pit	9/003	undated
10	Western N/S ditch (=GP24)	25/003	6
11	Ditch across gap in GP8	254, 269, 311	4
12	South ditch perpendicular to trackway	224, 246, 256	4
13	Eastern N/S ditch	323, 334, 461, 469, 471	6
14	Pit	437	undated
15	Southern E/W ditch	10/003, 103, 124, 132, 140, 206, 240, 266, 273, 465	6
16	Other ditch	15/009, 208, 222, 307, 309, 317, 319, 321	6
17	Tree throw, natural	442	0
18	Gully	463	undated
19	Pit	19/003	2
20	Ring-ditch & internal pit	336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 362, 364, 366	4
21	N/S ditch	27/003, 288, 305, 327	7
22	Posthole structure?	182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 248	4
23	Cluster of 4 postholes	194, 196, 198, 264	undated
24	Western N/S ditch (=GP10)	275, 278, 286	6
25	Line of 3 postholes	150, 152, 154	undated
26	North ditch perpendicular to trackway	354, 374	4
27	Stakehole	425	undated
28	Pits	105, 115, 118, 120	3
29	Pits	415, 417	undated
30	Pits	15/003, 15/005, 15/007, 296	5
31	Paired pits	457, 459	1?
32	Gully, natural	467	0
33	Pit	313	4+
34	Pit	325	6
35	Postholes	418, 420	undated
36	Pits	433, 435	undated
37	Pit inc burnt bone	423	4
38	Pits	352, 360	4+
39	Pit / tree throw?	126, 128, 136	2
40	Pit	113	2
41	Pit	142	7
42	Pit	156	Undated
43	Tree throw	158	undated
44	Pit	160	2
45	Pits	165, 358	2

Group	Description	Contexts	Period/Phase
46	4-post structure?	216, 226, 231, 233, 242	4
47	Tree throw	192	2
48	Pits alongside GP12	235, 258, 260	4
49	Pit	276	1-4
50	Tree throw / root disturb	290, 298	0
51	Posthole	329	undated
52	Posthole	332	undated
53	Pit, ph, gully	402, 405, 407, 409, 412, 429, 445	3?
54	Pit	178	undated
55	Gully, natural?	292	0
56	Tree throw	229	2
57	Tree throw, ph	370, 372	1-4
58	Topsoil	-	-
59	Subsoil	-	-
60	Ditch	16/003	?
61	Pit	400	2
62	Pits & posthole	439, 441, 450	undated

Appendix 3: Quantification of finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
U/S	5	88	1	12										
101	5	42												
102			8	272										
104	3	66	6	36										
106			16	182					1	<2				
108			3	48										
112			3	34							5	10		
114	1	40	1	12										
117	29	326	4	18							4	24		
119			8	114										
123	2	4												
125			1	6										
127	1	4												
129	4	10	4	12										
133	2	8												
135	1	8												
137	1	24	8	66										
139	1	38												
141	1	2					1	<2					2	<2
143	4	20												
145	1	12	1	<2										
147			2	4										
149	2	10												
157	8	104	1	2										
159	5	4	19	94										
161	51	484	64	506							4	304		
162	3	86	16	118							33	1562		
164			14	136										
168	1	2												
172	2	2	2	6										
173	2	4												
179	9	74	4	658										
181	1	2	1	1							69	227		
185	1	8	2	<2										
187			2	46							2	8		
191	23	56	15	92										
200	13	10	4	16										
201	1	<2	10	32										
202	5	28												
203	1	4	1	2										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
213			1	2										
215			2	2										
223	1	2												
227			1	2							5	8		
228	1	4	3	12										
230			1	2							5	6		
232											3	10		
237	3	18	4	6										
239	4	8	1	2										
243	8	26	15	110			20	16			5	192		
255	18	300												
257											20	324		
261	1	6	1	<2										
263					7	92								
265	3	20	2	4							2	2		
267	3	6												
270	5	16	3	12										
274	7	70	2	6										
277	2	32												
279	3	106												
281	1	<2	1	2										
283	3	10												
285	3	4	1	4										
287							100	2160						
295	1	10	28	86										
299	1	2	17	38										
312	9	60												
324	8	110	3	12										
326	1	32												
339	1	2	37	38										
351	5	36												
357	1	4	6	118										
365	7	128	4	10	1	<2			3	8				
367			2	4										
368	1	4	1	6										
401	5	10	5	28										
404	2	4												
411									1	24				
414											3	20		
416											1	4		
426	1	8	7	58										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
431	1	14							1	112				
432	1	8												
440	1	12												
447	1	2									2	4		
455									1	48				
456	2	60												
458	2	29	3	5										
464			2	13					2	12				
470	6	103			1	2			9	132				
472	5	112												
7/004			1	6							5	33		
7/005	16	86	3	18							12	123		
7/006	6	110	6	55										
8/004	2	2	1	7										
15/004	1	6												
15/006			1	2										
16/004	1	6	4	25										
19/004	5	21	23	46										
20/004	1	7												
27/004			3	19										
Total	349	3186	416	3285	9	94	121	2176	18	336	180	2861	2	0

Appendix 4: Environmental sample residue quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
1	104	Pit	40	**	10	*	<2	*Quercus* sp. (3)[RC:2, RW:1] *Acer campestre* (2) Maloideae (3) [RW:2] Indet. (2) [KW:1]											Pot (*/6g) Flint (**/8g) FCF (*/2g) Mag. Mat (***/4g)
2	121	Ditch	40	**	<2	*	<2												Pot (*/4g) Flint (*/10g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
3	117	Pit	40	**	8	*	<2	*Acer campestre* (2) [PDS:1] *Quercus* sp. (3) Maloideae (2) *Betula* sp. (1) Indet. (2) [V:2]	**	<2									Pot (*/22g) Flint (*/44g) FCF (*/2g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
4	102	Ditch	40	*	<2	*	<2												Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
5	161	Pit	40	*	<2	*	<2												Flint (*/6g) Pot (*/6g) Mag.Mat (**/4g)
6	164	Pit	40	**	2	*	<2				*	<2							Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
7	159	Pit	40			*	<2										*	<2	Flint (**/64g) Pot (*/16g) FCF (*/70G) Mag.Mat (**/4g)
8	181	Posthole	30	**	<2	**	<2												Mag.Mat (***/4g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
9	183	Posthole	20	**	<2	*	<2												Flint (*/4g) FCF (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
10	185	Posthole	30	**	<2	**	<2												Pot (*/8g) Mag. Mat (***/<2g)
11	187	Posthole	30	**	<2	*	<2												Pot (*/14g) Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
12	189	Posthole	10	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2									Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
13	179	Pit	40	*	<2	*	<2												Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
14	244	Pot	1																
15	243	Pit	40	**	<2	*	<2				*	<2					*	<2	Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
16	215	Posthole	30	**	<2	**	<2												Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (***/2g)
17	225/ 227	Posthole	40	**	<2	**	<2												Flint (*/8g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
18	230	Posthole	40	**	4	**	<2	*Corylus avellana* (1) *Quercus* sp. (2) [PDS:1] *Fraxinus excelsior* (7) [PDS:1]											Mag.Mat (***/2g)
19	232	Posthole	40	***	36	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (10) [PDS:2]											Flint (*/<2g) Fired Clay (*/4g) Mag.Mat (***/6g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
20	162	Pit	40	**	<2	**	<2		**	<2	*	<2			**	6	**	<2	Pot(**/36g) Flint (**/48g) FCF (*/6g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g) Fired Clay (**/184g)
21	281	Pit	20	*	<2	**	<2												Mag.Mat (**/2g)
22	282	Pit	30			*	<2												Metal (*/2g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
23	295	Pit	40	**	4	**	<2	*Quercus* sp.(10) [RC:3, V:1]											Pot (**/28g) Flint (*/2g) FCF (*/66g) Mag.Mat (***/6g)
27	235	Ditch	40	*	<2	*	<2												Flint (*/6g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
28	339	Ditch	40	*	<2	*	<2				*	2							Flint (*/<2g) Fired Clay (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
29	337	Ditch	40	*	<2														Flint (*/16g) Mag.Mat (**/<2g)
30	341	Ditch	40	**	2	**	<2												Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
32	357	Posthole	40	*	<2	**	<2												Pot (**/36g) Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
33	361	Ditch	40	**	<2	**	<2												Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat (**/2g)
34	365	Ditch	40	*	<2	*	<2				*	<2							Pot (*/2g) FCF (*/42g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
35	363	Ditch	40	*	<2	*	<2												Mag.Mat (**/2g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
36	368	Pit	40	**	<2	**	<2												Flint (*/10g) FCF (*/22g) Pot (*/2g) Mag.Mat (***/<2g)
40	422	Pit	20	*	<2	*	<2						*	2	**	12	***	14	Flint (*/8g) Mag.Mat (**/2g)
41	458	Pit	35			**	<2												Pot (*/11g) Coal (*/<1g) Flint (*/3g) FCF (**/ 53g) Fired Clay (*/<1g) Mag.Mat (***/<1g)

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250) and weights in grams

Appendix 5: Environmental sample flot quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells	Notes
1	104	15	25	20	5	*Sambucus**	**	**	****	*	Cereal indet.	+	*	Chenopodiaceae	++				*	*	
2	121	5	10	65	10	*Fallopia convolvulus** Solanaceae* *Sambucus**	*	**	***												
3	117	6	20	20	10	Chenopodiaceae* *Sambucus** *Fallopia convolvulus*** Solanaceae*	*	**	****							***	*Corylus avellana* frags (from residue)	+++	*		
4	102	11	20	40	10	*Fallopia convolvulus** Chenopodiaceae * *Sambucus *	*	**	***	*	*Triticum* sp. *Triticum* sp. (round)	+									
5	161	1	<5	30	60	Solanaceae * Chenopodiaceae *		*	**												
6	164	10	22	10	5	*Fallopia convolvulus * Solanaceae * Chenopodiaceae *	**	***	****											**	*Ceciloides*
7	159	5	5	30	10	Chenopodiaceae * Solanaceae *	*	**	***	*	Cereal indet.	+								*	

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells	Notes
8	181	9	18	50	10	*Rumex* * *Rubus* * Chenopodiaceae *	*	**	***												
9	183	6	10	10	10		*	**	****												
10	185	14	15	10	15	Chenopodiaceae * *Fallopia convolvulus* *	*	**	***												
11	187	1	<5	80	10	*Fallopia convolvulus* * *Sambucus* ** Solanaceae *		*	**												
12	189	<1	<5	10	5			*	***							*	*Corylus avellana* frags (from residue)	++			
13	179	5	10	85	10	Chenopodiaceae**		*	*	*	Cereal indet.	+									
14	244	<1	<5	90	9				*												
15	243	2	7	50	10	Chenopodiaceae *															

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells	Notes
16	215	2	<5	70	10	Chenopodiaceae * *Fallopia convolvulus* *		*	***										*		
17	225/227	5	15	10	15	*Rubus* * Chenopodiaceae** *Sambucus* * Solaceae *	**	**	***												
18	230	5	8	10	10	Chenopodiaceae * *Fallopia convolvulus* *	*	**	***	*	Cereal indet.	+									
19	232	30	75	5	5	*Fallopia convolvulus* ** Chenopodiaceae * *Sambucus* *	***	***	****	**	Cereal indet. *Hordeum vulgare* *Triticum* sp. (hulled)	+	*	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	++				*	*	Worm capsules
20	162	3	10	5		Chenopodiaceae * *Sambucus* *				*	Cereal indet. *Triticum* sp. (hulled)	+	*	*Galium/ Cruciata*	+++	**	*Corylus avellana* frags (from residue)	+++			*Ceciloides*
21	281	1	<5	85	5	Chenopodiaceae *		*	**							*	*Berberis vulgaris*	++			

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells	Notes
22	282	1	<5	10	85	*Fallopia convolvulus* * Chenopodiaceae *			*	*	Cereal indet.	+								*	
23	295	17	40	5	5	Chenopodiaceae * *Sambucus* *	**	***	****	*	*Hordeum Triticum* sp. (hulled)	++	*	Poaceae	+				*		
27	235	5	7	30	60	*Sambucus* * *Fallopia convolvulus* *		*	**												
28	339	5	10	40	20	Chenopodiaceae** Solanaceae *	*	**	***											*	
29	337	7	18	60	20	*Sambucus* * Chenopodiaceae *		*	***				*	*Galium*	+++				*		
30	341	10	20	10	5	*Sambucus* *	**	***	****												
32	357	1	5	40	40	*Sambucus* * Solanaceae *			**												
33	361	4	5	40	30	Chenopodiaceae *		**	***												
34	365	6	8	30	10	Chenopodiaceae *	*	**	***				*	*Rumex*	+++	*	*Sambucus* Lamiaceae	+++			
35	363	1	<5	45	50	*Sambucus* *		*	**												

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	Land Snail Shells	Notes
36	368	8	10	20	10	*Sambucus* * Chenopodiaceae** *Fumaria officinalis**		**	***	*	*Triticum* sp.	+	**	*Persicaria lapathifolia Carex* sp. Chenopodiaceae	+++				*	**	Worm capsules *Ceciloides*
40	422	2	5	60	10	*Fallopia convolvulus* * Chenopodiaceae * *Carex* sp. *			***												
41	458	30	95	1		*Fallopia convolvulus* ** *Sambucus* *	***	***	****				*	Poaceae	+						

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-271830	
Project details	
Project name	Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road, Leiston
Short description of the project	Excavation of an 1.45ha area was undertaken in advance of residential development. Preceding geophysical survey and trial trenching had demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains. The earliest remains comprised recovered artefacts of Mesolithic date that were residual in later features and deposits. Two clusters of Early Neolithic pits contained worked flint, pottery and animal bone. A trackway, with a coaxial field system to one side and unenclosed land containing the remains of a burial mound to the other, was imposed in the Middle/Late Bronze Age. An extensive rectilinear field system was imposed in the in the Roman period. The only evidence of Saxon period land use was an apparently intrusive loomweight fragment recovered from an Early Neolithic pit. Land use activity appears to have ceased until the post-medieval period when this vicinity of the landscape was again enclosed for agricultural use.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2014 End: 09-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Assoc. project reference codes	8156 - Contracting Unit No. LCS175 - Sitecode ESF25304 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic DITCH Bronze Age RING-DITCH Bronze Age PIT Bronze Age POSTHOLE Bronze Age DITCH Roman PIT Roman DITCH Post Medieval PIT Post Medieval TRACKWAY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Mesolithic FLINTWORK Early Neolithic POTTERY Early Neolithic ANIMAL BONE Early Neolithic POTTERY Bronze Age POTTERY Roman LOOMWEIGHT Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road

Postcode	IP16 4EB
Study area	1.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 44742 61817 52.199548398664 1.581928710786 52 11 58 N 001 34 54 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard, Adrian Scruby, Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert, Trevor Ennis, Samara King
Type of funding body	Developer
Name of funding body	Hopkins Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological excavation. Land opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk. Post-excavation assessment.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep. 2016356
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 January 2017

Appendix 7: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation on Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road Leiston, Suffolk

NGR: TM 44742 61817

Planning Application No.: C12/2139

ASE Project no: 8156

Event Number: LCS 175

April 2014

Archaeology South-East
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology at University College London, have been commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land opposite 18 – 30A Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, in advance of residential development. This document outlines the scope of the excavation work to be undertaken and responds to a Brief for Archaeological Excavation issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS CT 2014).

1.2 The site is located on farmland at the southern edge of Leiston and is situated to the south of Red House Lane and immediately east of the B1122 Aldeburgh Road (NGR: TM 44742 61817). It is bounded to the west by Aldeburgh Road, to the east by agricultural farmland and to the south and north by light industrial and residential development.

1.4 The site consists of two arable fields separated by a partial hedge and tree-lined boundary with an opening to the north. It is crossed by two sets of overhead power cables. The site sits at an altitude of between 18.6m and 15m OD and in general slopes gradually from north to south.

1.5 The superficial geology of the site was formed in the Quaternary Period and consists of clay and silt of the Lowestoft Formation. This overlies bedrock sand of the Crag Group formed in Quaternary and Neogene Periods (British Geological Survey © NERC 2014).

1.6 A planning application (C12/2139) was submitted to Suffolk Coastal District Council in October 2012 for the residential development of the site to provide 119, dwellings with associated car parking, open space, landscaping and new access arrangements. As the site is located in an area of some archaeological potential SCCAS/CT, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, advised that a programme of archaeological investigation was required to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains.

1.7 Accordingly, a trench-based evaluation of the site was undertaken in late January/ early February 2014 (ASE 2014) that demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this initial phase of work have subsequently been used to inform decisions as to the need for and extent of further work required in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the remains that are present. This has resulted in the identification of two areas for archaeological excavation, Area A and Area B, totalling 1.45ha. This process is in accordance with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 No known archaeological remains were recorded within the proposed development area prior to the evaluation undertaken in January/ February 2014 (ASE 2014), although the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure of possible prehistoric or Roman date lies to the east of the site (LCS 019). A Romano/British coin was found in a garden in Southfield Drive to the west of the site (LCS Misc) and 1st-2nd century Roman pottery was found during development at 104 High Street to the north of the site (LCS 149). Red House, to the immediate north of the site, is a Grade II listed building dating from the early 18th century with later additions.

2.2 The trenching identified the presence of a relatively modest level of prehistoric remains across the northern half of the site, some of which coincided with geophysical survey anomalies. In general the remains were not closely dated but appear to be largely of Late Bronze Age origin and consisted of scattered pits and ditches/gullies that might be remnants of a contemporary field system. A small concentration of features was noted in the north-east corner of the site that could conceivably be part of a wider distribution of occupation features.

2.3 The recovery of apparently residual struck flints of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date implies that flint working had taken place in this area in an earlier prehistoric period, the discarded remains from this activity presumably

left lying about on the surface of the ground until subsequently finding their way into the fills of later Bronze Age features.

2.4 Although a few Roman finds have been found in and around Leiston no remains of this date were identified, nor any of medieval or later date other than disturbances of a modern nature.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The general aim of the investigation is to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the two excavation areas in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the development.

3.2 The specific excavation and research aims of the investigation are to:

- To further define the nature and date of the Prehistoric settlement revealed during the evaluation, to confirm that the limited dating evidence recovered during the evaluation is correct and that the flintwork is indeed residual. To determine if there are any in-situ features or deposits of Neolithic date and to determine the nature of the Late Bronze Age activity, the location of any settlement focus and how this relates to the seemingly contemporary field system. With regard to *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), and the later, revised, framework, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), the 'development of a fully agricultural economy during the Neolithic and Bronze Age', and in particular how 'highly mobile communities of the Neolithic transformed themselves into the more sedentary groups of the later Bronze Age' has been highlighted as an avenue for future research (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 44). Given that the evaluation has revealed late Bronze Age features and a strong residual Late Mesolithic/Neolithic element the site has potential to contribute towards an understanding of these issues.

- By using appropriate palaeoenvironmental techniques, attempt to model the landscape and its transformation as brought about by natural events and human action.

3.1 Research Objectives

3.2.1 Following completion of the fieldwork the research objectives for the project identified above will be reviewed/ refined as necessary as part of the post-excavation assessment and publication process against those set out in Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England. (Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Requirements

4.1.1 The archaeological work will comprise the:

- Controlled strip, map and excavation of two areas - Area A (measuring 0.99ha) and Area B (measuring 0.46ha), as shown on Figure 1 and totalling 1.45 ha in extent.

4.1.2 The event number (LCS 175) obtained from the Suffolk HER for the evaluation of the site will be retained for the excavation phase. This event number will be clearly marked on the report, any subsequent project documentation and for the preparation of the project archive. A new OASIS record will be initiated for this phase of work.

4.2 Standards

4.2.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with this document and the IfA Code of Conduct (2013a), the Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (IfA 2013b) and the ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)

4.3 Machining

4.3.1 Machine removal of topsoil/overburden will be carried out using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Machining will take place down to the uppermost archaeological, colluvial or undisturbed natural horizon, and will create a clean and level surface for hand excavation and recording.

4.3.2 Any spoil heaps generated will be visually scanned and checked with a metal detector.

4.4 Excavation and Recording

4.4.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features (e.g. concrete/brick 19th- and 20th-century structures) and disturbances.

4.4.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. Archaeology South-East uses the Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA) context recording system.

4.4.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.

4.4.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

4.4.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

4.4.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS CT monitoring officer in advance.

4.4.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g non-structural pits) will be excavated. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc) will be excavated in full. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may also be requested during the project.

4.4.8 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately - The client and the SCCAS CT monitoring officer will also be informed. The excavation methodology for the excavation of any cremation burials will follow that successfully used during the excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery at Springfield Lyons, Chelmsford, Essex (Plot L and Plot N excavations). Where cremations are urned and a significant part of the vessel and contents survives in-situ the surrounding pit fill will be sufficiently excavated to allow the wrapping of the vessel prior to lifting and returning to the ASE premises in Braintree for micro-excavation and finds recovery. Vessels will be suitably wrapped and supported prior to and during lifting, and during transportation and storage prior to micro-excavation. Once lifted the remaining fill/ fills of the cremation pit will be excavated using standard ASE excavation techniques, with fills retained in their entirety as bulk samples for environmental assessment and finds recovery. Following completion of micro-excavation and finds recovery the contents of the vessel will also be subject to environmental assessment. Where only the basal remains are present or the cremation is badly disturbed standard excavation techniques will be used to recover vessel fragments and any other finds. Surviving pit and/ or vessel fills will be collected in their entirety as bulk environmental samples for environmental assessment and finds recovery. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun

– ASE – Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where inhumation burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).

4.4.9 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.

4.4.10 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

4.5 Finds/Environmental Remains

4.5.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds will normally collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

4.5.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

4.5.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work*. All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

4.5.4 Palaeoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Bulk samples (40L or 100% of context) will target recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Specialist samples may also be taken from dry or waterlogged contexts. Such samples will target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects. Larger samples (80-100 litres) will be extracted wholesale from deposits rich in marine molluscs and large mammal bones. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail in their original location. If removed they will be cleaned, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification. Specimens will either be stored in wet cool conditions or dried if considered appropriate for the material. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

4.5.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the client, landowner and the SCCAS CT monitoring officer will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the SCCAS CT monitoring officer of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

4.5.6 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants

5.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

5.1 Report

5.1.1 Within 4 weeks of the completion of the site works a brief summary of the results and a timetable for the production of a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to the SCCAS CT. Within a maximum of 6 months of the completion of fieldwork the full post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the relevant research frameworks and agendas – particularly Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011). The assessment will contain the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Proposals for dissemination/ publication of results.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.

- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20).
- PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

5.1.2 In addition to copies of the report supplied to the client, a digital copy of the report will be supplied to the SCCAS CT monitoring officer for planning purposes and inclusion in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

5.1.3 Copies of the report will also be submitted to SCCAS CT as part of the project archive.

5.1.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

5.2 Publication

5.2.1 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment of all materials, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with SCCAS CT. At this review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for agreement with SCCAS CT. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

5.3 Archive

5.3.1 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment

(MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006), guidelines contained in UKIC Guidelines for the Presentation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

5.3.3 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service..

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Code of Practice and Risk Assessment

6.2.1 A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to. A copy of the Risk Assessment will be kept on site.

6.3 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

6.3.1 An initial appraisal of risk suggests that adherence to standard ASE codes of practice should adequately control the identified risks. However, assessment of risk is an ongoing process and should circumstances demand additional risk assessments will be carried out both prior to and during the fieldwork.

6.3.2 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Staffing and Equipment

7.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists.

7.1.2 The team undertaking the work will initially comprise an Archaeologist and up to five project assistants, with support from a surveyor as required.

7.1.3 The Archaeologist (Martin Cuthbert) will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists and under the overall direction of the fieldwork project manager (Adrian Scruby) and the post-excavation project manager (Mark Atkinson).

7.1.4 The SCCAS CT monitoring officer will be notified prior to start of works should a change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

7.1.5 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.

7.1.6 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

7.2 Timetable and Programme

7.2.1 It is provisionally planned to begin the archaeological work on site in late April 2014 and the SCCAS CT monitoring officer will be advised in writing of the precise start date at least five days in advance of commencement.

7.2.2 It is envisaged that stripping the two areas will take approximately 15 - 18 days, with staff deployed to begin excavation as soon as stripping has cleared a sufficient working area, followed by a further two weeks of excavation, equating to a five to six week programme in total.

7.2.3 The client is aware of working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake the excavation.

7.2.4 The production of the post-excavation assessment report will take a maximum of 6 months from end of the fieldwork. If required, an interim statement on the results will be produced. Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within the post-excavation assessment and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an additional 6 months.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The SCCAS CT monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will be kept informed of progress.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with SCCAS CT prior to being carried out.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeology South-East	2014	Archaeological Evaluation: Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk. ASE report 201477
Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds)	2000	Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper **8**
DCLG	2012	National Planning Policy Framework
English Heritage	2004	Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment reports and analytical documents. HMSO
English Heritage	2013	Science and the Dead: a guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis. HMSO
Gurney D.	2003	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper **14**
IfA	2013a	Code of Conduct
IfA	2013b	Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (revised). Institute for Archaeologists
Medlycott, M. (ed)	2011	Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper **24**
McKinley, J. and Roberts, C.	1993	Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains. IfA Technical Paper No. **13**
SCCAS CT	2012	Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012
SCCAS CT	2013	Brief for Archaeological Excavation at land opposite 18 – 30a Aldeburgh Road, Leiston

APPENDIX 1

Specialists to be used as necessary:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony (ASE)

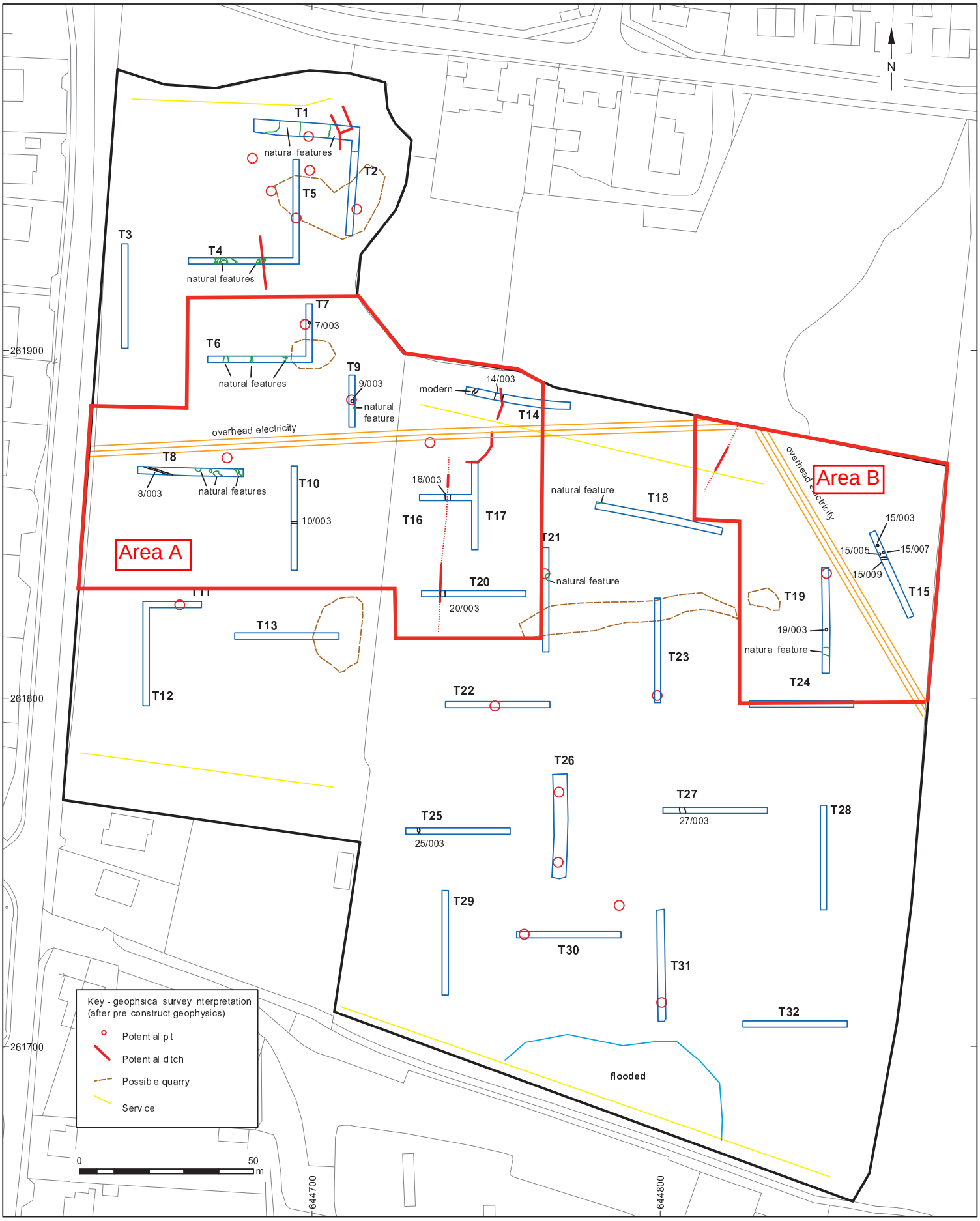

Figure1: Excavation areas A and B

Sussex Office
Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
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UCL Institute of Archaeology
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email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		

N

B 1122

18.7m

Sub Sta

HANCOCKS CLOSE

RED HOUSE LANE

LB

Red House

The Nettus

THE SITE

PCA 2015

EASTERN EXCAVATION AREA

WESTERN EXCAVATION AREA

PCA T3

PCA T8

PCA T15

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32

1.22m RH

Oak Villas

Meadowside Cottages

Birchfield House

Holly Wood

Tyn Rhyl

Nine Acres

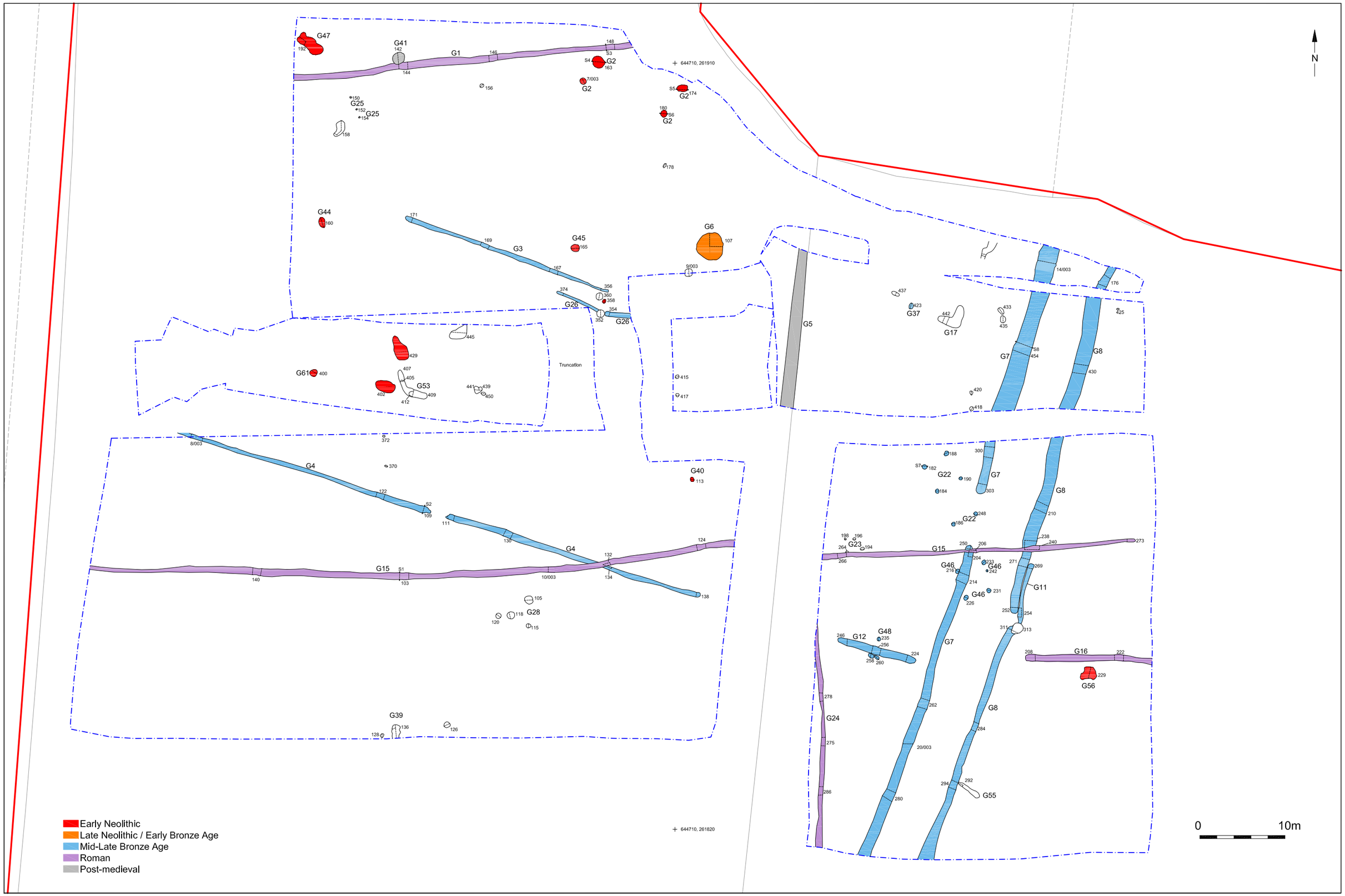
Depot

Newbury

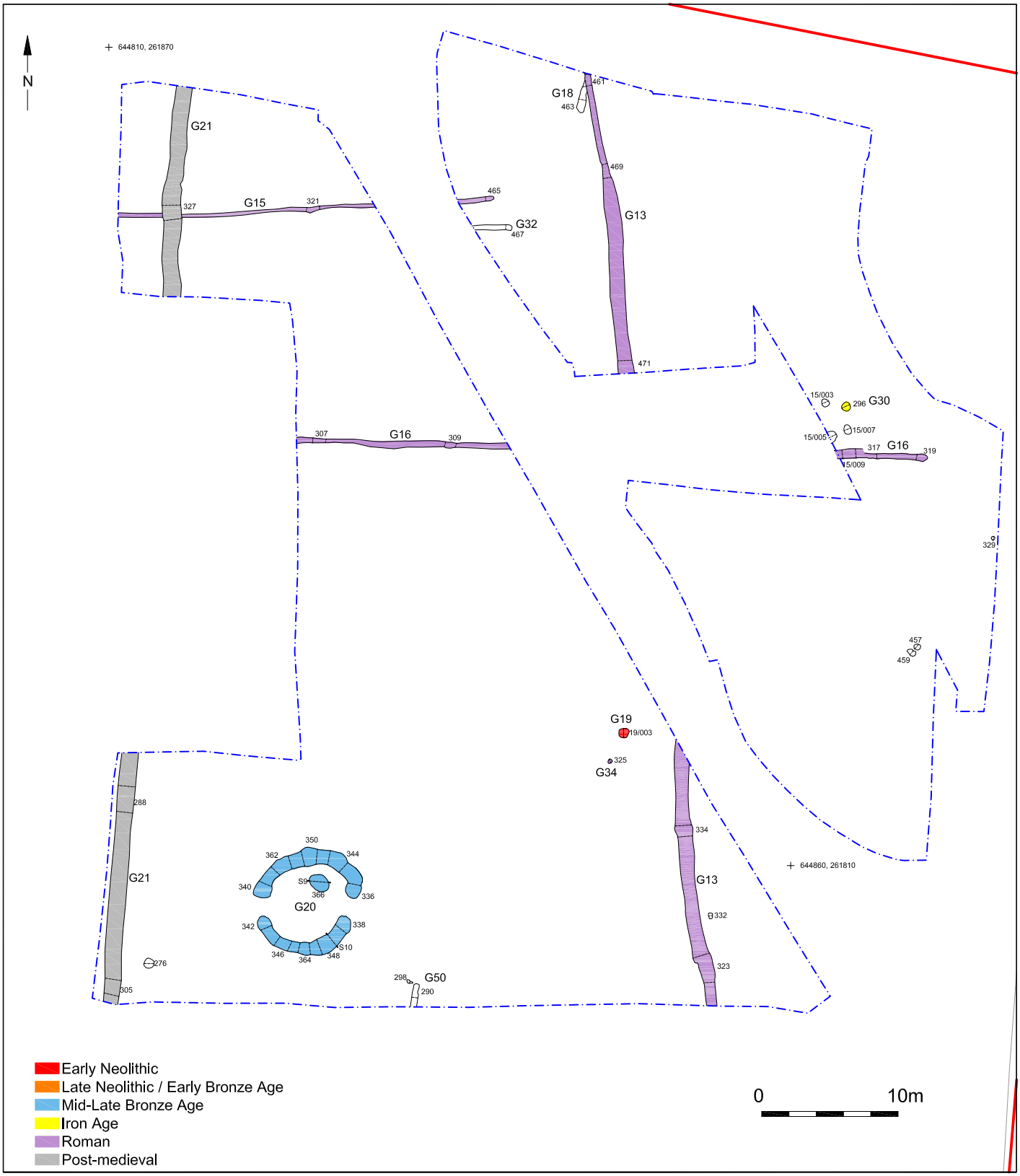
Path (um)

0 20m

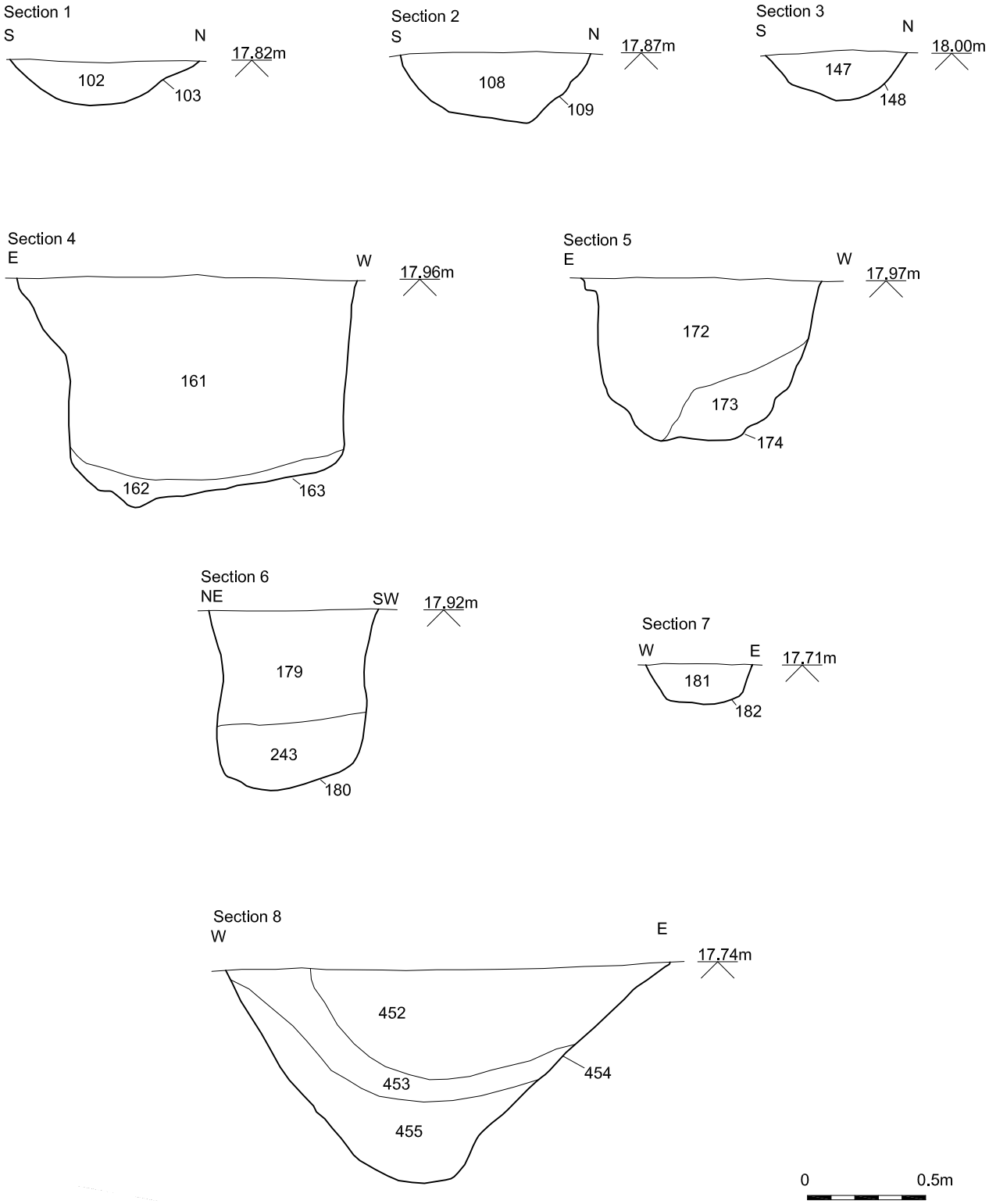
© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		



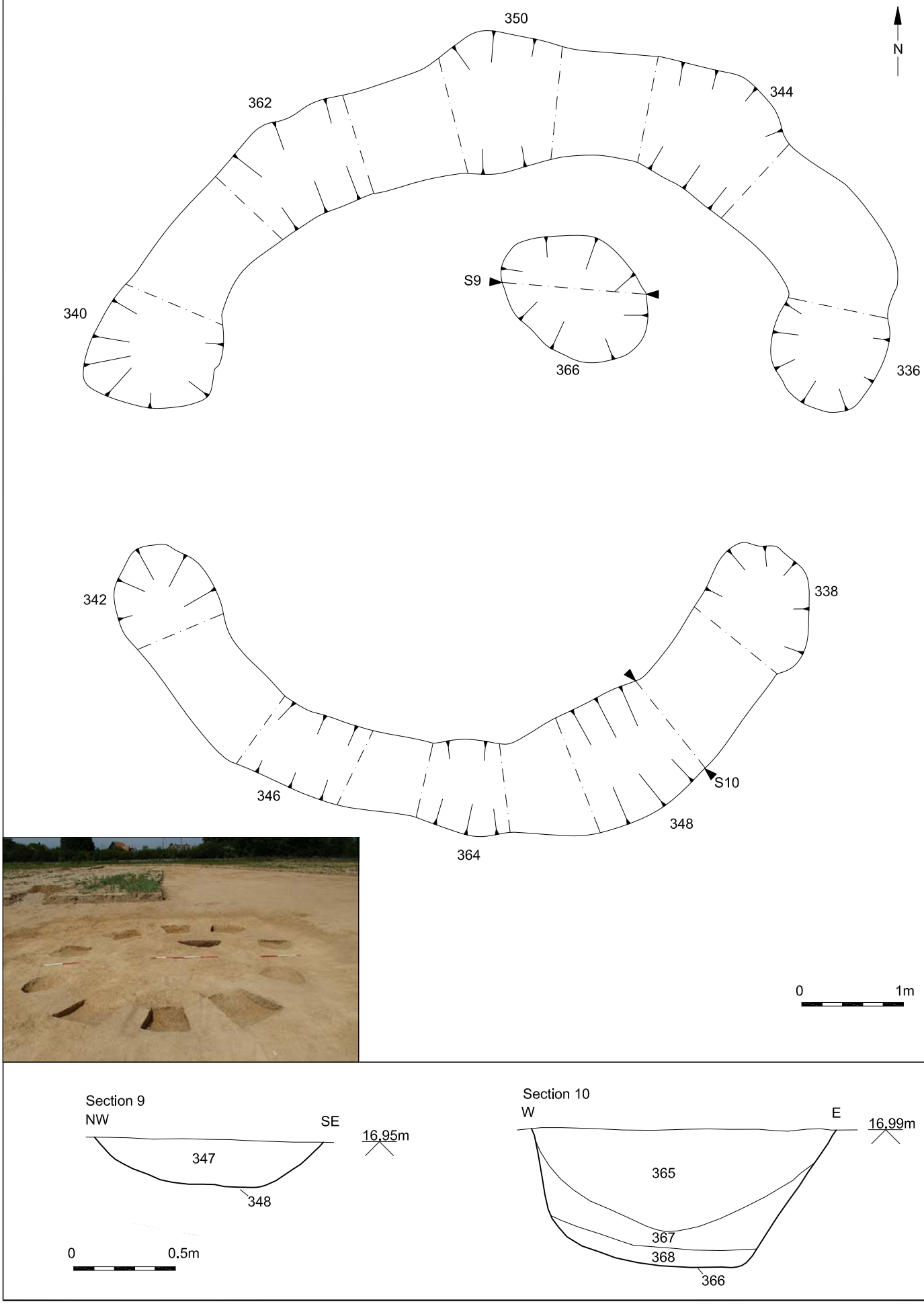
© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Western excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Eastern excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Sections 1 - 8	
Report Ref: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Ring ditch plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch 103, 0.5m scale

Pit 163, 1m scale

Pit 174, 0.5m scale

Posthole Group 22, looking south-east, 1m scale

Pit 180, 0.4m and 0.5m scales

Early Neolithic Plain Bowl vessel from pit 180, 0.5m scale

Ditch 262, 1m scale

Pit 366, 1m scale

Pit 423, 0.4m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8156	Dec 2016	Selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2016356	Drawn by: APL		

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