Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Excavations

Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road Leiston, Suffolk

Final Archive Report

Site/Parish Code: LCS175
Event No: ESF25304

ASE Project No: 8156
ASE Report No: 2016356

September 2018

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

LAND OPPOSITE 18-30A ALDEBURGH ROAD LEISTON SUFFOLK

FINAL ARCHIVE REPORT

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Planning Reference: C12/2139

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Abstract

This final report presents the analysis of 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 artefacts of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date that were residual in later features and deposits. Two clusters of pits containing worked flint, pottery, animal bone and loom weight fragments 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 Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age monument 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 few scattered contemporary pits encountered, there was negligible evidence for its occupation and it is conjectured to have been wholly agricultural in function.

Demonstrable further land use activity is absent until the post-medieval period when this vicinity of the landscape was again enclosed for agricultural use.

Further analysis and interpretation undertaken following the post-excavation assessment phase has refined the site chronology and considered the significance of the site archive in relation to local and regional research aims. It is judged that the analysis data set, particularly in relation to the recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age land uses, is of local to regional significance and has potential to contribute to research in these periods. A concise account, presenting the results of this investigation, will be prepared for publication in a future volume of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

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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 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 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).

1.2.2 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).

1.2.3 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). A summary is included below (2.2), and additional references to the evaluation results, where pertinent, will be made throughout this report.

1.2.4 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 the excavation are described in this final archive report.

1.3 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.3.1 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 in the field by Martin Cuthbert, Trevor Ennis, and Samara King.

1.4 Archaeological methodology

1.4.1 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.

1.4.2 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.

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

1.4.4 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.

1.4.5 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).

1.4.6 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.

1.4.7 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.

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

1.4.9 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).

1.4.10 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.

1.4.11 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.

1.4.12 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.

1.5 Geology and Topography

1.5.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018), 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.

1.5.2 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.

1.6 Archaeological and Historical background

1.6.1 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.

1.6.2 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.

1.6.3 A ten trench evaluation was conducted 500m to the south of the site by ASE in January 2018 (ARG104; ASE 2018), which revealed the presence of two Early Iron Age ditches and a pit, and a small amount of medieval and post-medieval remains.

1.6.4 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).

1.6.5 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).

1.6.6 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.

1.7 Previous site investigations

Geophysical Survey

1.7.1 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

1.7.2 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 northeast corner of the site that could conceivably be part of a wider distribution of occupation features.

1.8 Adjacent site investigations

1.8.1 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

1.8.2 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

1.8.3 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.

1.8.4 No further work in the form of open area excavation has yet to be conducted on this adjacent site.

1.9 Research Aims

1.9.1 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.

1.9.2 The PXA (ASE 2017) concluded that the recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age land uses were of significance and held the most potential for further analysis and reporting. Following the assessment of the excavation results by stratigraphic, finds, and environmental specialists, a number of Revised Research Aims (RRAs) were proposed to allow a better understanding of the site archive and its contribution to prehistoric and Roman studies in this part of Suffolk.

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)?

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)?

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 (Medlycott 2011, 47)?

1.10 Organisation of the Report

1.10.1 This final archive report 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).

1.10.2 Analysis of key aspects of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives have led to a reappraisal and enhancement of the provisional site sequence initially presented in the PXA report (ASE 2017), particularly in relation to prehistoric activity on site. The results of this analysis, including pertinent results from the evaluation phase (ASE 2014b), are presented as a chronological, period-based discussion in Section 2.

1.10.3 Finds and environmental reports are included in Section 3. Many of the specialist reports are reproduced from the PXA without amendment or with minor editing and adjustment in light of the stratigraphic analysis undertaken since the PXA was issued. Section 3 also contains the results of additional work on the prehistoric pottery and flintwork assemblages, which were highlighted in the PXA report as requiring further analysis (ASE 2017).

1.10.4 Section 4 addresses the significant results of the project and considers the evidence in a broader (local and regional) context. Dissemination of the results of the project is proposed as a concise article in a future volume of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

1.11 Textual Conventions

1.11.1 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.

1.11.2 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: G1. The most significant groups are described in the text and labelled on Figures 3 and 4. A complete list of groups is included as Appendix 2.

1.11.3 Each group has been assigned to a land use entity, which can encompass many separate features. Land use entities are used to characterise broadly the function of areas of the site for a given period. The following land use classifications have been used and have been labelled on Figures 3-6:

- FS = Field System
- OA = Open Area (includes enclosed and unenclosed spaces)
- R = Routeway
- S = Structure

1.11.4 The chronological narrative is divided into *periods* that are unique to the evidence from this site, and have been determined through a combination of artefactual dating, significant changes in land use revealed by the stratigraphic sequence, and spatial relationships.

1.11.5 Significant individual finds have been given Registered Finds numbers and these are referenced in this report as thus: RF <1>.

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

1.12 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

1.12.1 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including publication, the site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive Depository.

1.12.2 The contents of the primary archive are quantified below (Tables 1a and 1b). The research archive, including a copy of this Final Archive Report, will also be form part of the deposited 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 1a: Site archive quantification

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	3 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	2
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	34
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 1b: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

2.0 SITE SEQUENCE

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The results of the fieldwork are presented under site-specific 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 (PCA 2016), where pertinent.

2.1.2 These defined periods are:

- Period 1: Pre-Neolithic
- Period 2: Early Neolithic
- Period 3: Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
- Period 4: Middle to Late Bronze Age
- Period 5: Iron Age
- Period 6: Roman
- Period 7: Post-medieval

2.1.3 The archaeological remains comprised multi-phase ditches, a ring-ditch and associated pit, other pit clusters/scatters, and several groups of postholes. The features were mainly concentrated in the western excavation area and become increasingly scarce towards the eastern excavation area. The remains exhibited a moderately low level of intercut complexity. All recorded features are shown and located on Figures 3 and 4.

2.1.4 The features were found below topsoil and subsoil, and cut into natural deposits making feature legibility generally good. Modern topsoil [100] 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 [101] 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.

2.1.5 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.

2.1.6 The cut features typically contained single fills consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand with few inclusions, although there were instances of slight variations in colour and quantities of silt and sand. Where significant differences in fill composition and/or multiple stratified deposits were noted within specific features, these are given specific mention below. No stratified archaeological layers were identified during the fieldwork.

2.1.7 Several 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. Grouped together as G60, these natural features are listed below and 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.

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

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

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

[467] – shallow, silt-filled 'gully'.

2.1.8 Significant features and deposits are described in the following sections (2.2-2.9) and context, group and land use descriptions are summarised in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

2.2 Period 1: Pre-Neolithic

2.2.1 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 3.2.6), no features were found for which a definite or likely Mesolithic date can be determined.

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

2.3 Period 2: Early Neolithic (Fig. 5)

2.3.1 The earliest activity on this site for which there is definite evidence was in the Early Neolithic, between *c*.3700 BC and 3300 BC. In the absence of any ditches denoting land division during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods (2 and 3), the site is regarded as being located within a single unenclosed land use entity (OA1).

Open Area 1

2.3.2 Four pits [7/003, 163, 174, 180] (G2) were excavated in the northwest part of the site and were very similar in nature with steep, almost vertical sides and fairly flat bases at depths of *c*. 0.60m to 1.0m. The pits were moderately sized, round to slightly oval in plan, and measured between *c*. 0.75m to 1.44m in diameter. They were well-stratified with varying amounts of deposits. All of their primary fills contained a high proportion of burnt material. Pit [7/003] contained five fills, which alternated between loose brownish grey silty sand that was likely the result of natural silting ([7/004, 7/006, 7/007]) and deposits rich in charcoal and finds that appeared to be backfill material ([7/005 and 7/008]). The remaining three pits contained two fills each, with the lower fills comprising a large amount of burnt material and dateable finds, while the upper fills mostly consisted of silty sand that appeared to be due to natural silting. Pit [180] was the exception, with an upper fill

more consistent with intentional backfill [179], containing a higher frequency of charcoal and pottery. 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] (Figure 16, PH3-6) and several fragments of contemporary loomweights (Figure 22, <RF1>, <RF2>) from pit [163]. This pit also contained a small quantity of undiagnostic burnt bone, likely animal (see section 3.8.3). The presence of an intact vessel suggests intentional placement and perhaps constitutes a structured deposit; it was found on its side in the centre of the pit. However, the sampled vessel contents, [244] <14>, were found to contain nothing significant such as cremated bones or other artefacts; instead, it appeared to be filled with the same material as the surrounding pit fill ([179]).

2.3.3 An irregular pit [192] (G47) at the northwest corner of the site was determined to be natural, probably a tree hole; however, it contained 15 sherds of diagnostic pottery and contemporary flintwork that may indicate that it was opportunistically used as a refuse dump or as a working hollow/shelter. Similarly, another irregularly shaped pit [158] (G43) determined to be a tree hole, was located nearby and contained one sherd of possible Early Neolithic pottery and a small assemblage of contemporary flintwork. Both features contained a single fill of loose, brownish grey silty sand with few inclusions, similar to the natural deposit on-site.

2.3.4 Four pits, [113, 165, 358, 400] (G38, G40, G45, G61), located in the western excavation area and one on the east end of the site [19/003] (G9), all shared similar shallow U-shaped profiles and contained small amounts of less secure, but probable Early Neolithic, dating evidence within single, naturally accumulated greyish brown sandy silt with few inclusions. These pits varied in size from 0.50m x 0.38m [358] up to 0.98m x 0.89m [165], with depths between 0.06m and 0.40m. Pits [165] and [358] were bulk sampled, <6> and <32> respectively, but did not yield any significant plant macrofossil or artefactual material. Their function is not clear.

2.3.5 Nine irregularly shaped features, [402, 405, 407/409, 412, 429, 439, 441, 445, 450] (G53), clustered together in the west part of the site, have been interpreted to most likely be natural features created by rooting and/or tree holes. They varied in size and profile quite considerably, from the smallest at 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.15m [405] up to 2.40m x 1.85m x 0.80m [445]. Recorded fills also varied within the pit group, with over half containing one fill, two with two fills, and one pit each with three and four fills. All of these deposits appeared to be variations upon the natural deposits, ranging in colour from mid to dark brownish grey and light orange yellow silty sand with few inclusions. However, half of them contained some evidence of early prehistoric activity in the form of likely Early Neolithic pottery, contemporary flint flakes, fire-cracked flint and fragments of fired clay; therefore, they have been phased to this period and could represent a working area or, more likely, the result of ground surface debris being washed into hollows made by tree clearance.

2.3.6 Pit [160] (G44) was oval in shape, measuring 1.30m by 0.80m and 0.22m deep with a broad bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill [159] comprised mid orange brown silty sand and contained a significant amount of worked flint and contemporary pottery. Bulk sample <7> yielded further pottery fragments, worked and fire-cracked flint, burnt bone, frequent charcoal fragments, and indeterminate charred cereal remains.

2.3.7 Several other discrete pits and possible postholes were located with OA1 that could belong to the Early Neolithic period; however, these features did not contain any dateable material nor were closely related spatially to other features dated to this

period. It seems likely that pits [156], [178] and potentially pit [9/003] (G14) belong to this period or the following, due to their placement in the northwest area of site, which is the area of most Period 1 activity.

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

2.4 Period 3: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Figure 5)

2.4.1 Occupation activity in the western excavation area appears to continue sporadically through this period, between *c*. 2900 BC to 1700 BC, although rather less intensively than is evident in Period 1. The appearance of a monument in the landscape, in the form of the ring-ditch and pit G20 (S1) in the eastern excavation area, represents the reservation of that particular location for a specific function, from which it is inferred that this area may have been reserved for ritual activity (4.3.4). However, no boundaries were observed to separate the western and eastern excavation area and therefore, the site is regarded to have continued as part of an unenclosed wider landscape (OA1 continued).

Open Area 1

2.4.2 A large, but shallow and irregular feature [107] (G6) measuring 3.0m x 3.1m and 0.25m deep, was excavated in the northwest portion of the site. It had a broad, bowl-shaped profile with some rooted areas in the base. Single fill [106] of soft, mid brownish orange silty sand yielded large, abraded sherds of both Grooved Wear/Beaker and Neolithic Plain Bowl. 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. Similarly, feature [229] (G56) also had a bowl-shaped profile and irregular shape that suggests it is a tree hole. Measuring 1.4m in diameter and 0.40m deep, it contained the same type of fill as [107] with three fragmentary sherds of likely Early Neolithic pottery, which were likely washed-in surface debris.

2.4.3 A group of four pits [105, 115, 118, 120] (G28) are also attributed to this period. They were all fairly small, circular in plan and measuring between 0.48m to 0.96m in diameter, 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 bulk soil sampled (<3>). Small amounts of charred plant macrofossils were recovered from this sample and also from the sampled fill of pit [105] (<1>), which informs on the usage of wild plant resources as a potential food source during this period (see section 3.9.3). Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from all pits and 29 pieces of flintwork, including cores, scrapers, and retouched flakes, were found in pit [118].

2.4.4 Two small, sub-circular pits [126, 128] (G39) with moderately steep sides and flattish bases with single, seemingly naturally silted fills uncovered in the southwest area of the site are also ascribed to this period. No clear function could be discerned for these pits; however, a single possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery sherd and possibly contemporary flint flake were recovered.

Structure 1

2.4.5 The external diameter of the roughly circular, and interrupted, ring-ditch G20 (S1) measured approximately 7.5m (Fig. 6). It had opposing entrances on its east and

west sides, both with rounded terminals, measuring 1.33m and 1.40m wide respectively. Where excavated within segments [336 / 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. No remnants of a bank were observed around the ring-ditch and none of the segments displayed tip lines that would suggest slippage of bank material back into the ditch. 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, with ambiguous dating to either the Early Neolithic or the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, and five non-diagnostic flint flakes, dating broadly from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Six environmental samples (<27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35>) were collected from the ditch fill; however, their analysis provides no significant insights into the nature of deposition in the ditch or into contemporary land use and environment (3.9).

2.4.6 Pit [366] was located within the ring-ditch interior, to the north of its centre (Fig. 6). Its oval cut measured 1.5m by 1.1m and 0.5m in depth and had steep, almost vertical, sides and a mostly flat base. 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 [367], which was fairly rare in its general occurrence across the site. An upper fill [365] of mid brownish grey sandy silt likely indicates natural silting. Both the lower and upper fills were bulk sampled (<36> and <34> respectively), which yielded a small amount of pottery and charred weeds in both, charcoal fragments, insect remains and charred wheat in the lower, and fire-cracked flint and animal bone in the upper fill. A small collection of finds were hand recovered; including seven non-diagnostic pottery sherds that could be Early Neolithic or possibly more typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, and ten worked flint flakes dating broadly from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. No burnt bone was recovered from this feature. Similar pits, both in date and profile, have been found within ring-ditches classified as round barrows elsewhere, for example, at New Hall, Harlow (ASE 2015), Stanway (ASE 2017), and Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2015).

2.4.7 The G20 ring-ditch perhaps represents a small round or disc barrow that has been ploughed flat, as no sign of any earthwork inside the ring-ditch interior was in evidence. They are generally considered to be funerary monuments; the pit may have contained an inhumation burial that was removed or had disintegrated due to natural weathering. Pottery dating suggests that it was 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.

2.4.8 Similarly dated barrows have been recorded in Suffolk at Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2015), Boss Hall (Everett 2000), RAF Lakenheath (Caruth forthcoming), Aldham Mill (Everett and Boulter 2010), Tranmar House (Fern 2015) and Valley Farm (Boulter 2000). 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.

However, none of the comparable monuments that have been archaeologically investigated exhibit dual entrances like that found at Aldeburgh Road. A mix of burial types is noted across the region, from urned and un-urned cremations at Aldham Mill and Tranmar House to a inhumations near the centre of the barrows at Boss Hall, RAF Lakenheath, and Valley Farm and a combination found at Flixton Park Quarry, thus not discounting pit [366] as a grave.

2.4.9 Alternative interpretations for the form and function of ring-ditch G20 are 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 G20 is the remains of an alternative form of funerary/mortuary monument, perhaps a simple ditched enclosure with entranceways to facilitate access to and use of its interior – perhaps for veneration of the deceased or other ritual activities, either on a regular or episodic basis, for example. However, given the absence of any human remains and the unconvincing nature of pit [366] as the remains of a grave, a non-funerary function may also be reasonably considered, though the ring-ditch would appear to be too small to denote a house enclosure or the dwelling itself and lacks associated structural or occupation remains.

2.4.10 Another possible interpretation, based on its double entrances and lack of domestic material within the fill, could be that of a Late Neolithic henge-like monument such as those found at Old Hall, Boreham (Germany 2014) and Etton (French and Pryor 2005). Although henges are typically larger in diameter than that found at Aldeburgh Road, they show great variations in size and construction, with those measuring less than 15-20m being designated 'mini-henges' (Historic England 2011). Even within the regional comparisons, size, profile and layout vary significantly. The monument uncovered at Old Hall was *c*.28m in diameter with entrances orientated north-northwest and south-southeast, measuring *c*.2.1m and 1.8m respectively. The ditch itself measured 4m in width and 0.75m deep. It too had straightforward fills of sand, silt and gravel with no evidence of bank material. Conversely, the henge excavated at Etton Landscape Site 7 was sub-circular, measuring 18m by 15m, with very narrow northeast and southwest facing entranceways. Its ditch contained stratified fills, showing bank tip lines and deliberate backfilling, followed by recuts suggesting consecutive remodelling episodes. However, similar to the monument at Aldeburgh Road, the segments from both ring-ditches at Old Hall and Etton yielded only sparse assemblages of artefacts and there were little or no contemporary features associated with them.

2.4.11 Several other discrete pits and postholes (G14, G17) were located within OA1 that could belong to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period; however, these features did not contain any dateable material and/or were not closely related spatially to other features dated to this period. It seems likely that undated pit [9/003] (G14) belongs to this period, due to its proximity to G6.

2.4.12 No features of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date were identified during the evaluation of the adjacent site to the east. If indeed of this date, the G20 monument appears to have been isolated in this landscape.

2.5 Period 4: Middle to Late Bronze Age (Figure 7)

2.5.1 The first period for which there is evidence for concerted settlement and management of the landscape is the Middle to Late Bronze Age, between *c*.1500-800 BC. This is represented by a series of ditches in the western excavation area

that were orientated on northeast/southwest and northwest/southeast alignments to form a field system (FS1) that included a trackway (R1). Defined by the boundaries of FS1 were four large land use entities (OA2, OA3, OA4, OA5), which are presumed to constitute fields associated with agricultural activities, such as crop cultivation and/or livestock management. Contemporary postholes and pits, possibly associated with structural remains, were also located within FS1.

Field System 1 and Routeway 1

2.5.2 Ditches G3, G4, G7, G8, G11, G12 and G26 formed a partial complex of parallel and perpendicular boundaries on either NNE/SSW or WNW/ESE alignments (FS1). 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.

2.5.3 The eastern extents of this ditch system is defined by parallel, interrupted ditches G7 and G8 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 could not be traced further during the evaluation. As exposed, the two ditches each comprised two interrupted lengths; the northern lengths appearing more substantial. G7 and G8 are interpreted to delineate either side of an unsurfaced trackway (R1).

2.5.4 Ditch G7 was investigated within excavation segments [14/003 / 20/003 / 204 / 214 / 250 / 262 / 280 / 300 / 303 / 454] and G8 in segments [176 / 210 / 238 / 252 / 271 / 284 / 294 / 315 / 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 3.3.7). Each ditch exhibited an access point between two termini, that of G7 measuring 6.1m and G8's being significantly narrower at 1.4m. These gaps seemed to create a staggered thoroughfare in R1, potentially to move livestock in and/or out of the routeway from OA3 and OA5. The narrowness of the G8 gap may suggest that only people were moving in and out through that access and the livestock remained to the west of R1.

2.5.5 The access gap in ditch G8 appears to have been partially blocked by the imposition of shorter and less substantial ditch G11 across it, and perhaps also by the digging of pit [313] (G14) that was seemingly deliberately located on the former entrance terminal. G11 (segs. [254 / 269) measured 7m long, running parallel to G8 before extending across the gap. Pit G33 was found to truncate both G8 and G11, completely blocking the former entrance point. It measured 1.48m x 1.15m and 0.63m deep, and contained a single, naturally accumulated fill with no dateable finds. It seems possible that the access point was blocked to restrict access by animals to OA12, wherein was contained the henge-like monument (S1) postulated to have been reserved for ritual ceremonial activities.

2.5.6 To the west, two parallel, interrupted ditch lines (G3 / G12 and G4 / G26) ran perpendicular to the trackway, on a WNW/ESE orientation and spaced *c*.30m apart. The more extensive G4 / G12 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 R1 trackway. Less substantial ditch G3 (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 G26 (segs. [354 / 374]) may have extended this boundary further. It had the same profile and fill as G3. 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 (OA2, OA3 and OA4).

2.5.7 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 timeframe spanning the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

2.5.8 These Period 4 ditch remains presumably constitute part of a coaxial field system (FS1) with a trackway (R1) 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 photographed cropmarks nearby in Shottisham (SHER STT 014, 065, 067-069).

2.5.9 The enclosed landscape west of the trackway contains few demonstrably contemporary discrete features that indicate the nature and intensity of land use activity. However, three extensive land entities, defined by the ditches of FS1 and R1, can be discerned (OA2, OA3, OA4). Two of these contained posthole and pit groups that have been assigned to this period.

Open Area 2 and Structure 5

2.5.10 OA2 extends northwest across the west excavation area, north of ditches G3 and G26 and bounded to the east by R1. The rectangular-shaped field is presumed to extend north and west beyond the excavation area as no further boundaries were uncovered during the evaluation phase. Minimum dimensions of OA2 would have been *c*. 91.4m long and 28m wide. Considering the fragmentary nature of the uncovered boundaries, there appeared to be fairly open access to OA2 on either side of G3; this could also be due to subsequent truncation of additional ditch segments. Its exposed extents contained one group of pits (G25) that is of likely contemporary date. It is possible that some of the other undated pits in OA2 are of this period (G14), but none could be conclusively assigned to it.

2.5.11 Three postholes [150 / 152 / 154] (G25), orientated NNW/SSE in a single line, were uncovered at the northwest extent of OA2. They were mostly circular in shape with steep sides and slightly concave bases, and *c*.0.20m in diameter with depths between 0.09m and 0.17m. They all contained a single, naturally accumulated fill of mid orange brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. Two flint flakes broadly dating

from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age were recovered from posthole [150], which were likely surface debris washed-in/incorporated post-use. These postholes may represent a small structure or fenceline (S5) and have been attributed to this period based on their similar orientation to the other posthole structures found in OA3 (S2 and S3).

Open Area 3 and Structures 2, 3 and 4

2.5.12 OA3 comprises a rectangular–shaped field bounded to the north by ditches G3 and G26 and to the south by ditches G4 and G12. It measured at minimum 97m long and 31m wide; no western boundary was uncovered during either stage of fieldwork. There appeared to be multiple points of access in and out of the field; from the east (R1), from the south through a 1.8m gap in G4 and to the west (16.9m wide) and east (1.5m wide) of G12. Flow was fairly unrestricted between OA2 and OA3 with large spaces on either side of G3/G26. OA3 contains three potential structures S2, S3 and S4 at the eastern extent, near R1. Several other undated pits and postholes (G14) located within this land use entity may also in fact be of contemporary date.

2.5.13 Three groups of postholes (G22, G23 and G46) can be loosely attributed to the occupation activity on the site during this period. G22 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 G7. 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 simple rectangular building *c*.8m by 3m in extent (S3).

2.5.14 G46 was located approximately 5m south of G22, mainly within the trackway, between G7 and G8. Four postholes [216, 226, 231, 233] are discerned to form a square arrangement on a roughly similar orientation as G22, 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. Cut [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 of G22 with the exception of [226], whose two fills suggested the remains of a post-pipe and packing material. G46 is speculated to define a four-post structure (S2) measuring roughly 3.4sq m.

2.5.15 A tiny amount of fragmented pottery was recovered from six of the postholes in these two potential structures, [182, 186, 188] (G22) and [216, 226, 231] (G46), along with four flint flakes [184] (G22) [233] (G46), 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] <12>, charred barley, wheat and wild radish macrofossils and charcoal fragments of burnt oak in posthole [233] <19>, potentially informing on the dietary habits and use of local resources by the site occupants at this time (see 3.9.17-18). 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 G22 and G46 are either earlier or later in the period.

2.5.16 G23 was located *c*.11m west of the above groups, immediately north of segment [266] of ditch G15. It comprised four postholes [194, 196, 198, 264] in a roughly square formation, orientated N/S. The postholes were generally sub-circular in plan, with moderately steep, straight sides and concave bases. They measured between 0.23m and 0.53m in diameter with depths between 0.10m and 0.23m. They were not as well-defined as the G22 and G46 postholes; however, their positioning suggests a possible four-post structure (S4), measuring at maximum 1.7m ENE/WSW and 1.5m NNW/SSE. Posthole [264] appeared to be truncated by ditch G15 and, although no dateable material was recovered from any of these features, it seems likely they could be contemporary with the above structures.

2.5.17 South of the structures, and straddling two land use divisions (OA3 and OA4), three small pits [235, 258, 260] (G48) were clustered along either side of and likely in relation to the G12 boundary ditch. In profile, all three were bowl-shaped 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 fired clay fragments with clear wattle impressions was found in pit [258], potentially indicating the presence of a prehistoric structure or building in the vicinity.

Open Area 4

2.5.18 OA4 is a rectangular-shaped, open tract of land, partially defined to the north by ditches G4 and G12 and is presumed to extend south and west of the excavation area. It measures at minimum 99.8m long and 23.8m wide; no evidence of southern or western boundaries were uncovered during either stage of the fieldwork. Three access points to the field from OA2 were exposed during the excavation, as described above (2.5.12).Other than the three pits G48, clustered around G12, and described above, no other features were located within this land use entity that are attributed to this period.

Open Area 5

2.5.19 The exposed extent of OA5 comprises the entire eastern half of the site, bounded to the west by R1. No other boundaries define the extent of this land use entity and no other discrete features dated to this period were located here. This would seem to indicate that the creation of FS1 respected the placement of the earlier ring-ditch S1, with the boundary of R1 delineating the western space as used for everyday agricultural activities and the eastern area potentially remaining sacred and revered. Many examples examined and outlined by Cooper (2016) overwhelmingly suggest that later Bronze Age communities valued the presence of earlier monuments apparent in the landscape enough to either incorporate (e.g. Pode Hole, Daniel 2009) or respect (e.g. Brigg's Farm, Pickstone and Mortimer 2009) the location of a barrow whenever field systems were constructed within their vicinity.

2.5.20 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.

2.5.21 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.

2.6 Period 5: Iron Age (Figure 7)

2.6.1 The evidence for land use during the Iron Age, between *c*.800 BC to AD 43, is scarce. It is presumed by this time that FS1 and its associated features are infilled and the landscape has reverted back to one broad, unenclosed space with no boundaries to infer land division. The exception may have been S1, which could have still existed as an earthwork, although no evidence for Iron Age interaction with, or reuse of, the monument was encountered. Therefore, one land use entity (OA6) is assigned to the entire site to incorporate three groups of pits that have been attributed to this period.

Open Area 6

2.6.2 The only definitive evidence for land use during the Iron Age comes from pit [296] (G30), which was located on the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 7). This circular pit with steep sides and a flat base had a single dark blackish brown silty sand fill, which was bulk sampled (<23>). A significant amount of oak wood charcoal was recovered, which could potentially inform on the local fuel use and selection (see 3.9.21). 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 3.3.14). Due to the nature of the fill, it is likely that the pit was purposely backfilled with burnt material, potentially cooking fire debris.

2.6.3 Also tentatively included in G30 are three additional, 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.

2.6.4 Pits [457, 459] (G31) were also located in OA6, *c*.17m SSE of G30, which have been attributed to this period. Both pits were sub-circular and had steep, slightly concave sides and concave bases, measuring 0.43m x 0.37m [457] and 0.60m x 0.34m [459], with depths between 0.22m and 0.31m. Although pit [459] had a sterile fill of natural silty sand, pit [457] contained charcoal inclusions and three sherds of undiagnostic pottery that could date to the Early Neolithic, but equally could be from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Four flint flakes broadly dated from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic were also recovered from pit [457], which could suggest either the continuation of flint knapping into the Iron Age period or that the flakes

were residual finds washed in from the ground surface. No function was apparent for either pits.

2.6.5 A small, oval pit [423] (G37) is the only feature attributed to this phase that was located in 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 [422] 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 3.8.3). The sample also yielded the only true evidence of metal-working within the vicinity of the site with pieces of slag and hammerscale present in the fill (3.6), which suggests that the feature dates to the Iron Age or later.

2.6.6 As previously mentioned (see section 2.5.21), 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.

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

2.7 Period 6: Roman (Figure 9 and 10)

2.7.1 In contrast to the previous period of low-level activity, land use intensified during the Roman period (AD 43-410) with the imposition of a vaguely rectilinear field system (FS2). Intermittent field boundary ditches, running roughly north/south and east/west, formed a cohesive system extending across both excavation areas and defining seven land use entities – Open Areas 7-13. With the exception of one pit (G34) in OA10, no other discrete features were securely dated to this period; however, it is likely that some of the scattered, undated pits and postholes (G14, G65) in OA8 denote contemporary activity within it. It is likely that all of these open areas represent arable fields for agricultural activities and/or livestock management, potentially for a nearby farmstead.

Field System 2

2.7.2 A series of ditches (G1, 10, 13, 15, 16, 24) formed a partial complex (FS2) 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. 9 and 10). These ditches extended in all directions beyond the boundaries of the excavation areas and potentially beyond the entire site area. 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 U-shaped profiles and most contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt, indicating natural infilling. Three excavated segments of ditch G15 ([132 / 206 / 240]) clearly cut the earlier Mid/Late Bronze Age ditch system. In turn, post-medieval ditch G21 cut G15.

2.7.3 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 G1 (segs. [144 / 146 / 148]) and G15 (segs. [10/003 / 103 / 124 / 132 / 140 / 206 / 240 / 266 / 273 / 321 / 465]) ran east/west across the site, *c*.59m apart. A

length of 39.8m of ditch G1 was exposed in the northwest of the western excavation area, which marked the northern boundary of FS2 on-site. It is possible that G1 terminated to the west within the site as no evidence for it was uncovered within Trench 3. G15 was traced across both excavation areas for a total distance of *c*.210m. At its east end, G15 had a rounded terminal located *c*.8m from north/south ditch G13, this gap between them presumably denoting a point of access. G13 (segs. [323 / 334 / 461 / 469 / 471] was relatively wide and substantial for most of its recorded length of 68.5m in interrupted segments and seems to have been a major boundary within this rectilinear enclosure system. North/south ditch G24 (segs. [275 / 278 / 286]), exposed length – 26.1m, seems to have run up to, or conjoined with, G15. It is notable that the alignment of G15 at this projected junction appears slightly awry, possibly indicating that G24 cornered to join the eastward portion of G15 (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 G24 was recorded during the evaluation as ditch [25/003], some 60m beyond the excavation area (G10). It is likely that parallel G13, *c*.134m to the east, extended a similar distance southwards.

2.7.4 Ditch G16 (segs. [15/009 / 208 / 222 / 307 / 309 / 317 / 319]) 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 G13 was not exposed, its relative relationship to the enclosure system cannot be determined.

2.7.5 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 originally have been placed whole in the ditch) from excavated segment [103] of ditch G15. 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 G15.

2.7.6 No evidence for the continuation of FS2 was located in the field to the east of the site during the PCA evaluation, which could suggest that ditches G13 and G16 represent the furthest extent to the east of the field system. Projected extents within the site boundary can be seen on Figures 2 and 9, which includes the segment uncovered in Trench 25 that is likely the extension of G24.

Open Area 7

2.7.7 OA7 comprises the space to the north of ditch G1 in the west excavation area, measuring at minimum 38.5m in length and 6.3m wide, and presumably forming a rectangular agricultural field. Its extent is uncertain, although it is assumed to extend north, west and east of the western excavation area. No contemporary features were located within it.

Open Area 8

2.7.8 OA8 comprises the large, rectangular-shaped field south of ditch G1, north of ditch G15 and bounded to the east by ditch G13. No western boundary was uncovered during the either stage of fieldwork. Measuring at minimum 202m long and 58.9m wide, OA8 is the largest field defined by FS2. Two termini in G15 ([273 / 465])

suggest access points between OA11 at the west end (width unknown) and the east end (7.9m wide). There are no features located within this land use entity that are securely dated to the Roman period; however, it is possible that some of the undated pits and/or postholes located therein are in fact contemporary with the field system.

2.7.9 Two such possible pits were located in the western area of OA8. Pits [352] and [360] (G65) were both circular in plan, measuring *c*. 0.85m in diameter and between 0.15m and 0.22m deep. Both contained a single fill of greyish brown silty sand with few charcoal and pebble inclusions, likely the result of natural accumulation. Fill [351] of pit [352] yielded three flint flakes, dating broadly from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age, which are likely residual from surface debris or the result of the pit truncating earlier ditch G26. It is due to this stratigraphic relationship that the two pits have been tentatively assigned to this period.

Open Area 9

2.7.10 OA9 is the land entity to the south of boundary ditch G15 and to the west of ditch G24. It comprised a rectangular-shaped field, measuring at minimum 84.3m long and 34.2m wide. No evidence of a western or southern extent was found during the evaluation or excavation. No other discrete features dating to this period were located in OA9.

Open Area 10

2.7.11 OA10 consists of the rectangular-shaped field defined by ditch G24 to the west, ditch G16 to the north, and ditch G13 to the east, spanning both excavation areas. Its partially exposed extents suggest a length of 121.5m and at minimum, a width of 40.7m. The rounded terminus [208] at the west end of ditch G16 seemingly indicates a wide access point between OA 10 and OA11, which would have measured 24.1m. No southern extent was uncovered during the investigations; OA10 is presumed to extend south similarly to OA9, perhaps beyond the site boundaries.

2.7.12 Small pit [325] (G34) was the only demonstrably Roman feature occupying the Period 6 enclosed landscape and was located at the eastern edge of OA10. 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 demonstrably Late Iron Age remains and due to its close proximity of ditch G13, it is considered most likely to be a Roman feature.

Open Area 11

2.7.13 OA11 is located north of OA10 and comprises the area between ditches G15 and G16 and bounded by G24 to the west and G13 to the east. This rectangular land use entity spans both excavation areas, measuring 121.3m in length and 16.8m in width. The east/west running ditches (G15, G16) terminated before the north/south ditches (G24, G13), creating a staggered opening between OA8 and OA10 that could suggest that OA11 functioned as thoroughfare between the two larger fields. No discrete features were located within this area that could be attributed to Period 6.

Open Area 12

2.7.14 OA12 is the field occupying the northeast of the eastern excavation area. It is bounded to the west by ditch G13 and to the south by ditch G16, measuring at minimum 19.2m east/west and 27.5m north/south. The rounded terminus of G16 allows access between OA12 and OA13, measuring at least 5.4m OA12, along with OA13, potentially represents the furthest eastern extent of FS2 as no continuation of G16 or additionally NNW/SSE boundary was uncovered in the field to the east. No features were uncovered within the area that could be dated to Period 6; although, it is possible that the pits in G30 with their scant dateable material could in fact be Roman in origin.

Open Area 13

2.7.15 OA13 comprised the land entity exposed in the southeast portion of the eastern excavation area, bounded by ditch G16 to the north and ditch G13 to the west. The southern extent of the land use entity was not identified during the evaluation or the excavation and is presumed to extend south similarly to OA9 and OA10. At minimum, the field measured 41m north/south and 25.7m east/west. No discrete features were located within OA13 that are demonstrably contemporary with the field system.

2.7.16 No remains of Roman date were found during the adjacent PCA site evaluation. The Roman field system (FS2) recorded across both eastern and western excavation areas does not appear to extend into the adjacent site - perhaps surprisingly so, as east/west ditch G16 ran more or less up to their shared boundary.

2.8 Period 7: Post-medieval (Figure 11)

2.8.1 After the Roman period, there is no further tangible land use evidence on-site until the post-medieval period, between *c*.1550-1900 AD. At that time, a third phase of field system (FS3) is imposed on the landscape within this site, reorganising it into three new land use entities, Open Areas 14-16.

Field System 3

2.8.2 A north/south running ditch G21 was the only linear feature identified to be of post-medieval date. It clearly cut the earlier Roman ditch G15 and ran parallel with a similar field boundary (G5) in the western excavation area that was shown on historic mapping and was still extant at the time of fieldwork (and so not contexted).

2.8.3 Ditch G21 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 G5, an extant field boundary ditch *c*.100m to its west in the western excavation area that is shown on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map. As seen on the historic map evidence, G5 divided the landscape into two fields: a narrow rectangle orientated along Aldeburgh Road to the west, and a

larger, square field to the east. The eastern boundary of the site is also represented on historic mapping. It seems likely that G21 was excavated within the eastern field to define two narrower fields (OA15 and OA16) as it parallels the existing boundaries.

Open Area 14

2.8.4 OA14 is the field to the west of field boundary ditch G5, in the western excavation area. Its exposed area measured at minimum 83.9m north/south by 75.8m east/west. No southern or northern extents of the land use entity was identified during the fieldwork, which suggests that the same long N/S field shown in that part of the site on the OS mapping has remained the same from the post-medieval period up to the modern era. One discrete pit [142], dated to Period 7, was located within OA14.

2.8.5 Relatively large and round pit [142] (G41) was 1.45m in diameter, 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 G1.

Open Area 15

2.8.6 OA15 comprised the field in the centre of the site, located between ditches G5 and G21. Again, no southern or northern boundaries were identified, suggesting it was rectangular in shape and measured at 92m wide. No discrete features dated to this period were located within the land use entity during the archaeological investigations.

Open Area 16

2.8.7 OA16 is the land entity to the east of boundary ditch G21, extending north, south and east beyond the excavation area boundaries. Rectangular in shape, it measured 66.3m wide and at minimum 71.6m long. No other features were located within its interior.

2.8.8 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. Similar to G21, the north/south boundary located to the east had been filled in and was not visible on the landscape at the time of the investigations.

2.9 Unphased and undated features (Figure 3)

2.9.1 A small number of pits, postholes, and small linear features remain unphased either by artefactual evidence, characteristics or stratigraphic proximity to other dateable features. These have been place in two separate 'catch-all' groups, G14 (fourteen features) in the western excavation area and G17 (four features) in the eastern excavation area, and have not been allocated to a specific period. They are, nevertheless, valid archaeological features that may belong to any period, although they are considered pre-modern and likely earlier than Period 7.

Western excavation area: G14

2.9.2 Pit [156] was located *c*.2.5m south of ditch G1 in the northwest area of the site. It was circular in plan with moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base, measuring *c*.0.45m in diameter and a depth of 0.13m. It had a single fill of naturally accumulated brownish grey sandy silt with few inclusions and no finds.

2.9.3 Located 5.4m south of the G2 pits, pit [178] was oval in plan and measured 0.53m x 0.38m and 0.22m deep. It was similar in profile and fill to pit [156],also without any dateable material.

2.9.4 Pit [9/003] was recorded during the evaluation and is situated 2m SW of pit G6. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.90m x 0.82m and 0.13m deep. A single fill of dark brown sandy clay silt was recorded, but did not contain any artefacts.

2.9.5 Three groups of two pits/possible postholes each, [370, 372], [415, 417], [418, 420], were located across the centre of the western excavation area, running north/south. They ranged from circular to oval and measured in diameter between 0.25m to 0.50m with depths between 0.09m to 0.26m. Generally, they all had steep, fairly straight sides and flat to slightly concave bases. Single fills with few inclusions were recorded, perhaps indicating they were likely filled post-use through natural accumulation. No dateable material was recovered from any of the pits, although a few small pieces of fired clay were found in pits [415 / 417].

2.9.6 Three pits [433, 435, 437] were uncovered just west of the upper portion of ditch G7. All were generally oval in plan; however, the former two had steep, straight sides culminating in a concave base, measuring c.0.82m x 0.55m and 0.33-0.38m deep; while the latter was 0.08m deep with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.96m x 0.42m. All three had single, naturally accumulated fills of mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

2.9.7 A small stakehole [425] was located c.2m east of the upper portion of ditch G8. It was circular, measuring c.0.28m in diameter and 0.16m deep with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Single fill [424] of blackish brown silty sand contained a high frequency of charcoal flecks; however, no dateable material was present.

2.9.8 Finally, pit [313] was found in the gap between the two excavated segments of ditch G8, truncating terminus [311]. It was sub-circular in shape with moderately steep, stepped sides and a slightly curved base. It measured 1.48m x 1.15m and 0.63m deep. A single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand was recorded that contained nine pieces of flintwork dating most likely from the Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age; however, it is most certain that the pit post-dates the Middle to Late Bronze Age as it was found to be truncating a ditch from that period. It is likely that the artefacts were derived from either from the surface or from the truncated terminus.

Eastern excavation area: G17

2.9.9 Pit [276] was located on the east side of ditch G21, *c*.2.5m north of the southern limit of the excavation. It was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the lower of which [282] comprised almost exclusively of small to medium stones, forming a compacted pebble lining. However, no burnt material was observed within the pit or its surroundings to

indicate that it may have been used as a hearth. One small piece of prehistoric pottery and one flint flake were recovered from the upper fill, which appeared to have accumulated through natural silting. This likely indicates that they were deposited through residual processes.

2.9.10 A small, circular pit [332] was located in the southeast corner of the excavation area, *c*.0.6m east of ditch G13. It measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.20m deep with steep, uneven sides and a concave base. It was filled with orange brown clay silt with few inclusions and no dateable artefacts.

2.9.11 Posthole [329] was found at the eastern edge of the site boundary, measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.15m deep with steep, concave sides and a rounded base. Single fill [328] consisted of grey brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal, possibly indicating post-use backfill. No artefacts were recovered and no associated postholes were found in the surrounding area to suggest the presence of a structure.

2.9.12 At the northern extent [461] of ditch G13, a short linear feature with a rounded end [463] was recorded extending SSW from that ditch segment, suggestive of a gully terminus. It had gradual sides and a flat base and measured 0.47m wide and 0.09m deep with a single, naturally accumulated fill. Two small body sherds of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the terminus, and along with its orientation, this could potentially indicate that this terminus was the southern extent of another field system similar to FS1. However, with so little evidence, it is difficult to make that assertion.

3.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation at Aldeburgh Road, Leiston. 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).

3.2 **Flintwork** Karine Le Hégarat

3.2.1 The excavations produced 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. The bulk of the material forms a coherent group reflecting activities ranging from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. A small later prehistoric (Middle / Late Bronze Age) component was also present. While a few pieces were residual, a secured contemporary assemblage of flints came from eight pits and a tree throw that also contained Early Neolithic pottery and charred plant remains. A small amount of burnt unworked flint fragments (18 pieces weighing 336g) were also recovered from seven contexts.

Methodology

3.2.2 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. Material from eight contexts (from pits [7/003], [163], [180] and [118]) were examined for refits. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Raw material

3.2.3 The raw material consisted exclusively of flint. With no evidence for the use of flint from primary chalk deposits, the raw material appeared to have mainly been collected from derived sources. It could have been sourced at and around the site where it occurs in the superficial Lowestoft Formation deposits. Most of the pieces were mid to dark grey (to almost black) and mid brown flint. Where present, the cortex was principally stained and weathered. Most pieces displayed a thin (1 to 2mm) outer surface, but a small quantity of pieces (*c.* 8) with a thicker cortex (up to 5mm) were also present. Although thermal fractures and inclusions were occasionally recorded, the flint was overall fine-grained, and it seemed to be of good knapping quality. 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 context [7/005] displayed a thin dark green olive cortex with an orange band; the raw material may have originated from a Bullhead bed deposit.

Condition

3.2.4 The condition of the flints varied. A small proportion of the assemblage displayed moderate edge damage implying some degree of post-depositional movement; but in general, the flintwork exhibited fresh edge condition and displayed 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, 237 pieces were recorded as broken. Sixty-eight pieces were partially recorticated displaying incipient traces of bluish white surface discoloration. Eight pieces of struck flint were slightly burnt.

Category type	**Site period**							**Total**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6 and later**	**Other***	
Flake	6	113	36	50	4	22	24	255
Blade	-	34	2	2	-	3	4	45
Bladelet	1	17	-	2	-	-	1	21
Blade-like flake	1	26	-	2	-	3	2	34
Thinning flake	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irregular waste	1	5	5	6	-	5	1	23
Chip	-	84	3	1	-	-	1	89
Other blade core	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Single platform flake core	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Multiplatform flake core	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	4
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	-	1	2	1	-	2	4	10
End scraper	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
Side scraper	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
End-and-side scraper	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Serrated flake	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Barbed and tanged arrowhead	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other core tool	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Retouched flake	-	1	6	-	-	-	2	9
Retouched blade	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Unclassifiable retouch/misc. Retouch	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Total	***9***	***295***	***59***	***69***	***4***	***40***	***40***	***516***
%	*1.7*	*57.2*	*11.4*	*13.4*	*0.8*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*100*

Table 2: The struck flint assemblage by period (* unphased, unstratified and modern contexts)

Early Neolithic (Period 2)

3.2.5 A large proportion of the assemblage (57.2%, n=295) originated from eight pits and a tree throw that contained Early Neolithic pottery and loom weight fragments (Table 3). Except for an isolated pit (G9, pit [19/003]) in the east of the site, the other eight features were in the northwest of the site. They consisted of a cluster of pits (G2, pits [163], [174], [180] and [7/003]), three isolated pits (G61, pit [400], G44, pit [160] and G45, pit [165]) and a tree throw (G47, [192]). Three features produced between

one and five pieces, three features between 14 and 29 pieces, and three features produced larger concentrations of flints: pit [160] (43 pieces), pit [163] (70 pieces) and pit [7/003] (106 pieces, although this included 61 chips). Overall, the pieces of flint were small and all the features comprised material from different nodules.

3.2.6 Pieces of flint débitage dominate. The assemblage clearly relates to a blade-orientated industry. The tree throw and eight pits produced 34 blades, 17 bladelets and 26 blade-like flakes. This represents 39% of the débitage component (excluding chips), a result that is slightly above the range suggested by Ford (1987, 79, table 2) for Early Neolithic assemblage (between 13% and 36%). Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic assemblages share several technological traits, and both industries rely on the production of blades. Unfortunately, no diagnostic pieces were recovered, but based on technological traits and the presence of Early Neolithic ceramic, the flint is likely to be contemporary with the features.

3.2.7 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. Cores were uncommon. They were limited to a blade core ([7/005]), two single platform flake cores ([163] and [180]), a multiplatform flake core ([163]) and a fragmentary core ([159]). The core recovered from [7/005] provides further evidence for the production of blades/bladelets. The exhausted core (37g) was nicely worked. The refitting exercise identified a blade that could be refitted to this core (Fig. 20.1). No further refits were found from this context, but some related material was noted. No refits were found for the flints from context [163], but a knapping refit between two bladelets from pit [180] was identified (Fig. 20.2). Although cores were uncommon, the presence of refits and the presence of knapping microdébitage from pit [7/005] provide evidence for knapping activity. It is notable that the surviving evidence derives from pit cluster G2; however, only two refits were identified, and it seems that only a small amount of waste debris accumulated in the pits (or was selected and deposited in the pits).

3.2.8 Retouched pieces were also limited. The features produced two end scrapers (ie. Fig. 20.3), three serrated pieces, a retouched flake and three miscellaneous retouched pieces. The serrated pieces (two from context [19/004] (Figs 20.4 and 20.5) and one from context [191] (Fig. 20.6) were all made on blades. One example from context [19/004] (Fig. 20.4) displayed serrations on the left side, the other one on the right side at the distal end (Fig. 20.5). The example from context [191] (Fig. 20.6) was made on a distal trimming blade. It displayed serrations on the right side. The presence of possible gloss was noticed on two pieces. Other signs of use wear were uncommon.

3.2.9 Flints that displayed similar early prehistoric traits were certainly recorded in later features, and it is likely that later activity disturbed an area of early prehistoric presence.

Group no.	**G2**				**G47**	**G61**	**G45**	**G44**	**G9**	**Total**
Feature	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Tree throw*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Pit*	
Cut	*[163]* ^*	*[174]*	*[180]**	*[7/003]*	*[192]**	*[400]**	*[165]**	*[160]**	*[19/003]**	
Fill	*[161], [162]*	*[172], [173]*	*[179], [243]*	*[7/006], [7/005], [7/004]*	*[191]*	*[401]*	*[164]*	*[159]*	*[19/004]*	
Flake	34	3	6	16	13	2	1	30	8	113
Blade	7	-	3	15	3	1	-	3	2	34
Bladelet	4	-	2	2	4	1	-	4	-	17
Blade-like flake	13	1	1	7	1	1	-	1	1	26
Thinning flake	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Irregular waste	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chip	3	-	-	61	-	-	-	4	16	84
Other blade core	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Single platform flake core	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Multiplatform flake core	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fragmentary core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
End scraper	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Serrated piece	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Retouched flake	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unclassifiable retouch/misc. Retouch	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	***70***	***4***	***14***	***106***	***23***	***5***	***1***	***43***	***29***	***295***
Burnt	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Broken	42	3	8	17	11	4	1	20	8	114
Unworked burnt flint (g)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	76

Table 3: The struck flint assemblage from Early Neolithic features by group and feature
Key: * Associated with Early Neolithic pottery, ^ Associated with Early Neolithic loomweight

Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (Period 3)

3.2.10 In total, 59 pieces were recovered from seven features dated to the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age, including a posthole, two tree throws and four pits. These features produced very few pieces each (between one and three pieces). The exception is pit [118] (G28) in OA1, which produced 44 pieces (Table 4). They all came from the basal fill [117] which also produced a small amount of possible Grooved Ware pottery. The flint assemblage from pit [118] comprises 26 flakes, two blade-like flakes, two chips, five pieces of irregular waste, three cores, an 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. Another difference is the drop in the quantity of blades / bladelets / 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. Various types of raw material were represented, and no refit were identified.

Group	**G28**
Feature	*Pit*
Cut	*[118]*
Fill	*[117]*
Flake	26
Blade-like	2
Irregular waste	5
Chip	2
Multiplatform blade core	2
Multiplatform flake core	1
End-and-side scraper	1
Core tool	1
Retouched flake	4
Total	***44***

Table 4: The struck flint assemblage from Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pit [118]

Redeposited Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint

3.2.11 There was evidence of redeposited flints in later contexts. For instance, Roman ditch slot [124] contained a small (<1g) broken barbed and tanged arrowhead (Fig. 20.7). The piece can be assigned an Early Bronze Age date.

Middle / Late Bronze Age (Period 4)

3.2.12 Features dated to the Middle / Late Bronze Age period produced 69 pieces of struck flint. No large concentrations were recorded and most of the contexts produced between one and five pieces. The greatest quantity came

from G12 ditch segment [256] with 10 pieces. The assemblage represents a mixed period. 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.

Discussion

3.2.13 Overall, the flintwork is well preserved, and it demonstrates early 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.

3.2.14 Only the assemblage from the Early Neolithic features is worthy of further note. Early Neolithic pits are well-known in East Anglia, and they have been closely studied (Garrow 2006, 2007, 2010 and 2012; Tabor 2016). Nonetheless, the debate is still ongoing about the degree to which Early Neolithic populations were sedentary or mobile. The flint assemblage from Aldeburgh Road is of interest because of the location of the site and most of all because of the other types of artefacts present in the features. In Garrow's study of Neolithic pit sites (2007), only three early examples are located on the coast; Aldeburgh Road will add to this. The site appears different from other Early Neolithic pit sites in the region in terms of the range of finds and depositional practice.

3.2.15 Assemblages from such sites are almost exclusively represented by pieces of flints and fragmented pottery. In addition to the flint and pottery, the assemblage from Aldeburgh Road produced some loom weight fragments as well as a complete vessel. Usually, given their level of fragmentation, the range of surface and edge condition and the overall low level of refitting, the finds are often interpreted as deriving from surface / midden-type deposits (Garrow *et al.* 2006 and Garrow 2012). On occasion they may have been deliberately selected from these surface / midden deposits to be placed within the pits (Thomas 1999), but in general there is no evidence of structured or selective deposition with the material being just dumped in the features (Tabor 2016). The find assemblage from Aldeburgh Road differs in that it includes a complete vessel. The presence of relatively large loom weight fragments in a single pit and a complete vessel in another pit indicate a different type of depositional practice (in terms of the type of finds selected and their treatment).

3.2.16 It should be noted that comparing the flint assemblage from Aldeburgh Road with other pit assemblages is slightly biaised because of the different excavation methods used. For example, at North Fen, the pits were 100% excavated and their fills sieved (Tabor 2016, 167). It is still worth looking at the results, however. Overall, the flintwork from Aldeburgh Road is comparable to the assemblages from contemporary pits recorded in the region (Table 5). The assemblage is dominated by a large amount of knapping waste, and it contains a few retouched pieces and formal tools (with the serrated pieces being the best represented).

3.2.17 The variation in the flint assemblage from individual pits seems common on such site. At Aldeburgh Road, it ranges from one piece (pit [165]) to 106

pieces (pit [7/003]). Within identified clusters, it seems that an individual pit often produces a richer assemblage (it is the case at Aldeburgh Road with pit [7/003] G2). But overall, the nine pits produced small assemblages of flints (with a total of 295 pieces, seven pits produced between one and 43 pieces).

Sites	Cores	Flakes, Blades, chips…	Hammerstones	Serrated pieces	Scrapers	Arrowheads, laurel leaves	Other tools
From Garrow (2007, 15) *	2.5%, n=426	93.9%, n=16133	0.1%, n=22	2.1%, n=668	1%, n=177	0.1%, n=22	0.3%, n=43
Aldeburgh Road	1.7%, n=5	95.3%, n=281	n/a	1%, n=3	0.7%, n=2	n/a	1.4%, n=4

Table 5: Flint assemblages from Early Neolithic pit sites in East Anglia
* from Garrow (2007, 15), flint assemblage breakdowns for Kilverstone, Spong Hill, Broome Heath, Barleycroft Farm, Eaton Heath, Yarmouth Road and Hall farm Reservoir (flint assemblage breakdowns unavailable for Hurst Fen, Padholme Road and Longham)

3.2.18 The technology is also comparable to the technology observed on similar sites; it consists of a blade or narrow flake-orientated reduction strategy. The assemblage provides evidence for flint knapping, but with the absence of primary flakes and large cores it seems that only the last stages of the reduction process are represented. Two knapping refits were identified in two individual pits from G2 (pit [7/003] and pit [180] that also contains the complete vessel). The flints could derive from larger knapping waste, but the refits, the chips and the overall good condition of the flints suggest that they may come from the immediate surrounding of the pits, and that they were quickly deposited and buried. The assemblage is still far from complete, and instead of being selected, the pieces could have been incorporated as part of the backfill.

3.2.19 The pits provided evidence of selective depositions (for example, the complete vessel in pit [180] and the loom weight fragments in pit [163]), but there was no evidence to suggest with certainty any selection and arrangement of flints in the pits. In fact, refits and groups of refits are uncommon. The exception may be flakes found with pottery and an antler comb in an Early Neolithic pit in Wingham, Kent (Greenfield 1960, 66). The flakes from Wingham (apparently from the same nodule) could be refitted together, but unfortunately their quantity is unclear.

3.2.20 The finds from such sites have been interpreted has representing the remains from successive temporary settlements (Garrow *et al.* 2006), with activity ranging from task-specific visits to longer occupation. The flint assemblage from Aldeburgh Road produced flint working waste and limited evidence of tool use. With the association of pottery and loom weights, it is suggestive of settlement, but the quantity of tools is low. What is also unexpected is the low quantity of burnt worked flint (four pieces) and the

almost absence of unworked burnt flint (Table 3), both of which are normally present on occupation sites.

3.2.21 The assemblage produced seven retouched tools, and the presence of three serrated pieces is interesting. They were all made on blades, and two of them displayed some possible gloss. They could represent short-lived task specific activity, but their number is too limited to be certain. 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 since been proposed (Juel Jensen 1994).

3.2.22 When Garrow proposed a breakdown of the flint assemblages for seven Early Neolithic pit sites from East Anglia (2007, 15), he made a distinction between flint-rich sites with relatively low quantities of retouched pieces and small assemblages that produced greater quantities of tools. The assemblage from Aldeburgh Road differs; despite its small size it produced a low quantity of tools. This was also recently noted for another pit site excavated at North Fen, Sutton Gault in Cambridgeshire (Tabor 2016). For Tabor (2016, 188), it may be that, depending on the landscape, sites could have functioned differently; or it could be that the assemblage from Aldeburgh Road is incomplete.

Flintwork illustration catalogue (Fig. 20)

Period 2:

1. Knapping refit between a blade core and a blade. Pit [7/003], intermediary fill [7/005], G2, OA1

2. Knapping refit between two bladelets. Pit [180], basal fill [243], G2, OA1

3. End scraper. Pit [163], upper fill [161], G2, OA1

4. Serrated piece. Pit [19/004], fill [19/003], G9, OA1

5. Serrated piece - possible gloss. Pit [19/004], fill [19/003], G9, OA1

6. Serrated piece – possible gloss. Tree hole [191], fill [192], G47, OA1

Period 3:

7. Barbed and tanged arrowhead. Roman ditch [124], fill [123], G13, FS2. Residual Early Bronze Age

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

3.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 516 sherds, weighing 3.49 kg, from an estimated 245 vessels. A broad estimate of the quantification of pottery by date is provided in Table 6. 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 5, the average sherd weight is unusually low (just 5g) and it is clear that a great deal of the assemblage is residual.

Period	Sherds	Weight	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 6: Estimated quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by period (regardless of stratigraphic phase)

3.3.2 The pottery is predominantly of earlier prehistoric date with a component of Early Neolithic 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 to the Beaker tradition. 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 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.

3.3.3 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)

Overview

3.3.4 The stratified Early Neolithic assemblage was largely recovered from four closely spaced pits (G2), including an exceptional find of an intact Plain Bowl from pit [180] and a substantial group of pottery, comprising 94 sherds, weighing 664g, from pit [163]. This latter material is fairly fragmentary with most vessels only represented by one or two sherds. No cross-fits were identified across separate features. Several other dispersed pits (G9, G40, G44, G45, G17 and G61) also contained very small groups of Early Neolithic pottery and around fifty bodysherds in similar flint-tempered wares were encountered in deposits of later stratigraphic periods, although some of these were difficult to distinguish definitively from later prehistoric fabrics.

3.3.5 The Early Neolithic fabrics are almost entirely flint-tempered, including examples with both sandy (FLQU) and fairly quartz-free matrices (FLIN) (Table 7). The assemblage is chiefly composed of moderately coarse fabrics (e.g. FLIN1, FLIN3, FLIN5, FLIN6, FLQU4, FLQU5, FLQU7) and coarse fabric types (e.g. FLIN2, FLIN4, FLIN7, FLQU1, FLQU3). Even amongst the coarser fabric groupings, the larger flint inclusions of up to 6mm are often rare in frequency and surfaces can nevertheless be well-finished (as with vessel 21.1 for example). Several of the fabrics contain more frequent and better-sorted flint inclusions than is typical in Early Neolithic fabrics, the complete vessel 21.4, in fabric FLIN3, being a good example of this (Figure 16, PH4). The assemblage clearly seems to lack the very coarse flint-tempered wares typically associated with thick-walled, heavy duty vessels. Just a single bodysherd in a sandy fabric (QUAR1) was noted in the Early Neolithic assemblage. Eight very small sherds, from three estimated vessels, in grog-tempered fabrics (GROG1, QUGR1) are probably intrusive to this period.

3.3.6 The single substantial diagnostic pottery group from pit [163] was associated with bone and hazelnut shell, sample radiocarbon dated to 3766-3647 cal BC and 3763-3642 cal BC respectively (Beta-487916; Beta-48917. Appendix 6). These dates fall fairly early within the Plain Bowl tradition and it is worth noting that one vessel in this group (21.1) has some similarities to the earlier Carinated Bowl style, being thin-walled and well-finished with a rounded shoulder carination and concave neck. The remainder of the assemblage is, however, very typical of the Plain Bowl tradition including rims with strongly outturning rims (21.2) and beaded rim profiles (21.3). The intact vessel from pit [181] comprises a small Plain Bowl vessel with a neutral body profile and plain squared rim (21.4). As is typically the case in assemblages from pit groups, as opposed to causewayed enclosures or other monuments, no examples of decoration were recorded.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	18	94	11
FLIN2	4	52	2
FLIN3	1	646	1
FLIN4	26	210	16
FLIN5	2	22	2
FLIN6	28	208	18
FLIN7	12	128	8
FLQU1	35	155	20
FLQU2	1	15	1
FLQU3	30	164	5
FLQU4	23	158	9
FLQU5	21	108	9
FLQU7	2	9	2
GROG1	1	2	1
QUAR1	1	6	1
QUGR1	7	14	2

Total	***212***	***1991***	***108***

Table 7: Quantification of the Period 2 pottery assemblage by fabric

Discussion

3.3.7 The fairly fragmented pottery, found in feature [163] (G2), is typical of pit groups from the Early Neolithic period. Assemblages of this type have often been interpreted as a form of structured deposit, where the pit seems to have been dug especially for the deposition of cultural material rather than having refuse deposited as part of a secondary phase of use (e.g. Thomas 1999, 64-74). It is, however, hard to overstate the rarity of finding complete intact vessels of the type represented in pit [180]. Where whole vessels are recovered in this period, it tends to be from contexts with specific ritual or funerary associations, in rivers and bogs, for example (Thomas 1999, 85) or, as at Flixton, in association with long barrows. There, a semi-complete Mildenhall Decorated Bowl was found within the long barrow ditch itself and another complete vessel of similar type was recovered nearby from a pit within the wider enclosure associated with the funerary monument (Percival in prep). At the Etton Causewayed Enclosure, three complete Mildenhall/Plain Bowl vessels were found in two separate termini of the main enclosure ditch, one carefully placed on a mat of birch bark and two found together, in direct association with other placed objects, including a complete fox skull and a decorated antler comb (Pryor 1998, 21, 33). By contrast, a review of evidence from 40 contemporary pit groups, from non-monumental sites in East Anglia failed to identify any vessels that were more than a quarter complete (Garrow 2007, 12). A wider literature search did not uncover any other directly contemporary examples from pits; however, a slightly earlier Carinated Bowl was reportedly found in a shallow pit during very small scale archaeological monitoring at Layer de la Haye, Essex (Priddy 1982 114) and a similar near complete vessel, found inverted in a tree throw at Didcot, Oxfordshire, was perhaps placed directly after the removal a tree stump during wider site clearance activities (RPS/OA 2013).

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Period 3)

3.3.8 A scatter of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pits groups G6 and G28 in Open Area OA1. Pottery was also recovered from Period 3 features G38, G53, G56 and G20 although this material mostly comprises extremely fragmentary bodysherds in probable residual Early Neolithic or intrusive later prehistoric flint-tempered fabrics. Overall, the well-stratified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery amounts to just 47 sherds, weighing 294g. A similar quantity of sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was found as residual or intrusive material in other phases being particularly concentrated in the Period 4 linear features G4, G7 and G8. This may suggest that these features truncated pre-existing stratified features or deposits or imply that there was similar a fairly large quantity of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material on ground surfaces when this landscape was put in place.

3.3.9 The suite of fabrics associated with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 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) (Table 8). 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 that are atypical of the Early Neolithic period.

Fabric	Sherds	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 8: Quantification of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age assemblage (regardless of phase) by broad fabric type

3.3.10 Almost all of the diagnostic sherds from Period 3 come from pit group G28. This material is generally made up by fairly small bodysherds, meaning that some pieces are of uncertain Grooved Ware/Beaker designation. Decoration is mostly confined to incised lines (e.g. Figs 21.5, 21.6) and fingernail/finger-tip decoration over a wide body area (e.g. Figs 21.7, 21.8) – styles which could belong to either tradition. On the other hand most of the sherds are moderately thick-walled, a trait more typical of Grooved Ware and some elements – like applied cordons, recorded on three estimated vessels (including Fig. 21.8) are almost certainly of this tradition.

3.3.11 Despite the lack of large body profiles, it is possible to suggest that the assemblage may contain elements of both Clacton and Durrington Walls style Grooved Ware. For example, the incised diagonal and horizontal incised lines and short impression on a vessel with a probable open profile (Fig. 21.5) has a good parallel at the Clacton type-site (Wilson *et al.* 1971, P80). By contrast, the cordoned vessels (e.g. Fig. 21.8) are more similar to examples from Durrington Walls style assemblages, such as that from Flixton (Percival 2012, Fig 3.9, e.g. no 4). The only diagnostic Grooved ware rimsherd (Fig. 21.9) also appears to be of a more typical Durrington Walls form, with a tub-shaped profile and a plain, slightly recurving rim.

3.3.12 A minority of sherds found within all of the pits making up G28 are. however, much thinner walled (e.g. Fig. 21.7) and typically associated with moderately fine grog-tempered wares. As such, they may well belong to the Beaker tradition. One very small bodysherd from this assemblage (not illustrated) features comb stabbing; the only decorative style more closely associated with Beaker than with Grooved Ware. Assuming that this pit group represents a broadly contemporary assemblage, this would suggest a later

3rd millennium BC date of deposition. Recent radiocarbon evidence now places the first appearance of Beaker no earlier than 2475 cal BC (Parker Pearson *et al.* 2016) whilst Grooved Ware is generally understood to have gone out of use by *c*. 2100/2000 BC (Garwood 1999).

Middle/Late Bronze Age (Period 4)

3.3.13 A small and extremely fragmented assemblage – with an average sherd weight of less than 3 grams – was recovered from linear features forming trackway R1 and field-system FS1 and light post-built structures S2 and S3, which have all been assigned to stratigraphic Period 4. None of these sherds was considered diagnostic enough to date with any confidence and all were spot-dated as *either* Early Neolithic or Middle/Late Bronze Age on the basis that they were characterised by fairly coarse flint-tempered fabrics (quantified in Table 9). Given the types of features represented, these were thought more likely to belong to the later prehistoric period, though it is certainly possible that the pottery quantified in Table 9 includes some residual Early Neolithic material. As noted above, several of these features included some diagnostic Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age fabrics, forms and decorative styles (excluded from Table 9).

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	3	4	3
FLIN4	1	7	1
FLQU1	1	2	1
FLQU2	13	13	11
FLQU4	4	7	4
FLQU6	1	33	1
Total	***23***	***66***	***21***

Table 9: Quantification of fabrics assigned to stratigraphic Period 4 (excluding certainly residual material)

Iron Age pottery (Period 5)

3.3.14 A small quantity of earlier Iron Age pottery was found in isolated pits (G30) in OA6. As shown in Table 10, the fabrics are predominantly made up by relatively well-sorted sandy flint tempered wares (FLQU2, FLQU7) with one sherd in less sandy fabric FLIN1. Taken together with a single diagnostic rim sherd, a necked jar with fingernail slashes across the rim top, this material can be broadly assigned to the earlier Iron Age.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN6	1	4	1
FLQU2	2	9	2
FLQU7	44	91	15
Total	***47***	***104***	***18***

Table 10: Quantification of fabrics assigned to stratigraphic Period 5

Roman (Period 6)

3.3.15 The base and lower wall of an unsourced grey ware jar was noted in ditch [103] (G15). It is possible that the vessel was placed intact and truncated. A study of vessels used in possible structured deposits at Elms Farm, Heybridge, noted that such deposits, typically made in pits and ditches, were likely to reflect the general make-up of domestic assemblages, unlike for example funerary vessels, for which fine ware forms were much more likely to be selected. This suggested that pottery vessels may have been used in everyday domestic votive practice rather than in more formal religious settings (Biddulph 2015).

3.3.16 Very little other Roman pottery was recorded. Small conjoining hand-made sandy oxidised sherds from isolated posthole [325] (OA3) are of uncertain Iron Age to early Roman date and were assigned to Period 6. Just two other Roman sherds were noted, both also unsourced grey wares and both found as residual material in later deposits.

Pottery illustration catalogue (Fig. 21)

Period 2:

1. Plain Bowl with pronounced shoulder, concave neck and long gently out-turning rim. Fabric FLIN4, upper fill [161], pit [163], G2, OA1

2. Plain Bowl with strongly out-turning rolled rim. Fabric FLIN5, upper fill [161], pit [163], G2, OA1

3. Plain Bowl with neutral profile and beaded rim. Fabric FLIN5, upper fill [161], pit [163], G2, OA1

4. Complete Plain Bowl with neutral profile and simple squared rim. Fabric FLIN3, upper fill [179], pit [180], G2, OA1

Period 3:

5. Probable Grooved Ware bodysherd with incised horizontal and diagonal lines and short horizontal impressed dashes. Fabric QUGR2, fill [106], tree throw [107], G6, OA1

6. Probable Grooved Ware bodysherd with incised horizontal and vertical lines, the latter infilled with short horizontal lines. Fabric QUGR1, basal fill [117], pit [118], G28, OA1

7. Shoulder of probable Beaker with fingernail impressed decoration. Fabric QUGR1, basal fill [117], pit [118], G28, OA1

8. Probable Grooved Ware bodysherd with extensive fingertip impression and two horizontal cordons. Fabric FLQU1, fill [119], pit [120], G28, OA1

9. Grooved Ware rim sherd with parallel horizontal incised lines below rim. Fabric QUGR4, residual in period 4 fill [137], ditch [138], G4, FS1

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

3.4.1 An assemblage of 203 pieces of fired clay weighing 3197g was collected from eighteen excavation and two evaluation contexts, including material extracted from environmental samples. Much of the material was too fragmentary to provide any basis for interpretation, the level of preservation being in a large part due to the low fired, friable nature of the clay. However, present within this fairly small and poorly preserved fired clay assemblage were three fragments of what appear to be Early Neolithic loom weights, of a type that have only been identified at two other sites in the UK (Hart *et al.* 2014; Mackey 2001).

3.4.2 Other fragments had shaped looking surfaces and mat represent further fragments of the same objects, but did not survive well enough for this to be asserted with any certainly. Fragments of daub were also present, but the bulk of the material was too fragmented for original function to even be speculated upon. The comparative quantities and weights of fired clay fragments according to their interpreted function are shown below in Table 11.

Form	**Frag count**	**% of total**	**Wt (g)**	**% of total**
Daub	19	9.4	316	9.9
?Daub	28	13.8	404	12.6
Loomweight	6	3.0	707	22.1
?Loomweight	32	15.8	178	5.6
Undiagnostic	118	58.1	1592	49.8
Total:	***203***	***100%***	***3197***	***100%***

Table 11: Quantities and weight of fired clay according to proposed function

Methodology

3.4.3 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 and fabric description 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 table and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure.

Overview of fired clay

3.4.4 All the fired clay collected was in the same fabric, which varied in colour from red-orange to beige depending on the level of oxidisation. It contained common-abundant quantities of unsorted coarse-to-very coarse quartz and also present were occasional large flint pieces, 10-25mm in size. These inclusions in the clay made it particularly susceptible to abrasion and breakage.

3.4.5 Despite this, a number of fragments with characteristics commonly associated with structural fired clay or daub were identified. These pieces of clay had either a clearly flattened surface or preserved wattle impressions, ranging in diameter from 11-15mm. Daub fragments were recovered from the basal fill of Early Neolithic pit [180], and the fills of Middle to Late Bronze Age pit [258] and posthole [264].

3.4.6 Several fragments of two distinct two loom weights (RF <1> and <2>; Figs 22.1 and 22.2) were found dispersed across the upper [161] and basal [162] fills of G2 pit [163] respectively, in what appears to be a structured deposit. The identification of some fired clay objects from this site as loom weights derives mostly from the presence of perforations through the objects, which have been interpreted as suspension holes (Wood 2014, 22). Partial suspension holes are apparent on both diagnostic fragments, although more so on the 'doughnut' shaped RF <2>. The perforation through RF <1> is a little more subtle, but the overall shape of this fragment is more illustrative of the bulky, more irregular-than-round shape that the Neolithic weights are likely to have taken based on the comparative examples from Devon.

3.4.7 Better surviving examples of these objects were found during the excavation of Hayes Farm Quarry in Devon (Hart *et al.* 2012). Only one other site, at Easington in County Durham, is known to have produced a similar object of Early Neolithic date, described as potentially being the 'earliest loom weight found in Britain to date' (Mackey 2001). Charcoal from associated pits at Easington provided radiocarbon dates suggesting a Neolithic occupation period of a thousand years, from the 4th millennium BC to the mid or late 3rd millennium BC.

3.4.8 The loom weights found at Hayes Farm represent a more significant find, in that multiple examples were found in a structured deposit within a pit (Wood 2014, 21; Cotswold Archaeology, Highlight 4). The radiocarbon dates for the Hayes Farm deposit also indicate activity dating to the early 4th millennium BC, which is supported by the Early Neolithic pottery recovered from the same pit, and that are also approximately coeval to the radiocarbon dates for the Aldeburgh Road samples. The identification of these objects as loom weights is somewhat tenuous. The objects collected from Hayes Farm appeared completely unused and the nature of their sometimes multiple perforations, whilst not entirely inconsistent with weaving, could have another purpose, potentially one that was purely ritualistic.

3.4.9 The examples from Aldeburgh Road were formed from a hard but brittle fabric with large flint inclusions that are more likely to be natural in the clay than intentional additions. Although they were clearly burnt, it was not possible to ascertain whether they had ever been used, and the interpretation of their intended function is largely based on their similarity to the examples from Hayes Farm.

3.4.10 Neolithic structured deposits are not uncommon across Britain (e.g. Thomas 1999, 62-88) but, apart from the aforementioned examples, none are known to have contained loom weights. This is at odds with structured deposits of the Bronze and Iron Age, in which the presence of loom weights is not uncommon (e.g. Brudenell and Cooper 2008; ASE 2016). Other artefacts

included in structured deposits become fairly consistent in during these later periods (e.g. Hill 1995; Thomas 1999, Chapman 2000; Brudenell and Cooper 2008), and likewise the interpretations of what they signified are also relatively consistent. Most agree they were intended to commemorate a particular event or place (Thomas 1999, 72; Brudenell and Cooper 2008, 30-31; Chapman 2000, 64), with a potential shift in emphasis over time from the act of commemoration to the act of deposition (Thomas 1999, 73).

3.4.11 During the Bronze and Iron Ages, and even into the Roman period, artefacts identified as loom weights become a more common feature within structured deposits (although it should be noted that the classification of this artefact type remains contentious to some specialists, e.g. Poole 1995). It is possible that this later trend has influenced the identification of the Neolithic clay objects as loom weights. Whatever their original intended function, what cannot be disputed is that the discovery of these objects at Aldeburgh Road is of clear national significance as they provide a third example to the very small corpus of sites where these particular Early Neolithic objects have been found.

Fired clay illustration catalogue (Fig. 22*)*

1. Loom weight fragment, RF<1>, 283g. Fragment split laterally so no surviving dimensions, but perforation visible in broken surface; one intact rounded edge surface but otherwise irregular form. Pit [163], upper fill [161], G2, OA1. Period 2

2. Loom weight fragment, RF<2>, 251g. Partial irregular annular form with width of 100mm and thickness of 60mm. Intact central perforation with diameter 22mm. Pit [163], basal fill [162], G2, OA1. Period 2

3.5 **Glass** by Luke Barber

3.5.1 The only glass recovered from the site 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 derive from either 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.

3.6 **Slag** by Luke Barber

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 Virtually the entire assemblage is composed of magnetic fines. At the current site, these consist primarily 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 be either naturally occurring or created by any heat source including domestic hearths and bonfires. They are not an indication of metalworking.

3.6.3 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], phased to Period 5. 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

3.7 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

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

Methods

3.7.2 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

3.7.3 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 12) 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 12: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) count

3.7.4 Of the 222 fragments retrieved, 218 were identifiable to taxa (Table 13). 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 13: Total number of fragments and NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts by period

Early Neolithic (Period 2)

3.7.5 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)

3.7.6 The majority of this assemblage has been identified as horse, originating from a single context; fill [287] of G21 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.

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

3.8 Burnt Bone by Paola Ponce

3.8.1 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].

3.8.2 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 14: Summary of the burnt bone assemblage

3.8.3 The total amount of bone recovered from all deposits was 48.8g (Table 14). 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.

3.9 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

3.9.1 Thirty-seven bulk soil samples were collected during excavations at Aldeburgh Road 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 large ring-ditch enclosure. The samples date from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age, with later Iron Age and Romano-British activity. This section discusses charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their contribution to understanding the nature of the site as well as to inform on the arable economy, fuel selection and use and the local environment.

Methodology

3.9.2 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 4). 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 5). 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.

3.9.3 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. Initial assessment of ten fragments from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the residues was carried out and results listed in Appendix 4. Four samples (<1>, <18>, <19> and <23>) were selected for analysis as they had potential to inform on the local environment and fuel selection and use at Leiston. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of the analysed charcoal is recorded in Table 15 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

3.9.4 The recovery of charred plant macrofossils was low at Aldeburgh Road and fewer than half the sampled features containing charred remains. Those features that did tended to contain <10 individuals. Early Neolithic pit [163], Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pit [118] and Middle/ Late Bronze age posthole [233] each contained between 11 and 50 individuals with no feature containing >50.

3.9.5 The majority of the charcoal was well-preserved with only seven indeterminate fragments in the assemblage. Preservation of the charcoal from pit [105] was moderate with a number of the fragments affected by general distortion, likely caused by thermal degradation during the charring process. Fragments within the assemblage were also affected by radial cracks, vitrification and post-depositional sediment. Post-depositional sediment was infrequent suggesting little fluctuation in the water table at Aldeburgh Road.

Period 2: Early Neolithic
Samples <5> (161) [163], <6> (164) [165], <7> (159) [160], <13> (179) [180], <14> (244) [180], <15> (243) [180] and <20> (162) [163].

3.9.6 The heavy residue from the pot fill (244) from pit [180] contained no archaeological material. Magnetic material and flint was recovered from the remaining Early Neolithic features and pottery fragments were present in the basal (162) and upper (161) fills of pit [163] and pit [160]. Fire-cracked flint was recovered from the latter feature as well as the basal fill (162) of pit [163]. The basal fill (162) of pit [163] also contained fired clay.

3.9.7 Charcoal was present in small quantities in all deposits, excluding the pot fill (244) in pit [180]. Charred botanicals were recorded in the basal fill (162) of

pit [163] along with fragments of burnt bone. Burnt bone was also recovered from the basal fill (243) of pit [180] and pit [160]. Small quantities of animal bone were present in the basal fill (243) of pit [180], the basal fill (162) of pit [163] and pit [165].

3.9.8 The flots contained between 5 and 90% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of goosefoots, common fumitory, elder and seeds of the nightshade family (Solanaceae). Land snail shells were present in the basal fill (162) of pit [163] and pits [160] and [165] and included burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*). Charcoal fragments were present in all flots, excluding the pot fill (243) in pit [180], and were particularly frequent in pits [160] and [165].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.9 A single hulled wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis was recorded from the basal fill (162) of Early Neolithic pit [163] and was accompanied by several indeterminate cereal caryopses and a bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) seed. Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were occasional within the pit. Indeterminate cereal caryposes were also present in the upper fill (179) of pit [180] and pit [160].

Period 3: Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
Samples <1> (104) [105], <3> (117) [118], <27> (335) [336], <28> (339) [340], <29> (337) [338], <30> (341) [342], <33> (361) [362], <34> (365) [366], <35> (363) [364] and <36> (368) [366].

3.9.10 The heavy residues from the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age features each contained small quantities of magnetic material and flint, with the exception of ditch segments [342] and [364]. Pottery fragments were recovered from pits [105] and [118], and the upper (365) and basal (368) fills of pit [366]. Fire-cracked flint was recovered from basal fill [365] of pit [366] and pits [105], [118], the latter containing charred botanicals. Fired clay was recovered from ditch [340], as well as animal bone that was also recovered from upper fill [365] of pit [366]. Charcoal fragments were frequent in pits [105] and [118], with the charcoal from the former being selected for analysis. Small amounts of charcoal was present in all other samples.

3.9.11 The flots contained between 20 and 40% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of goosefoots, elder, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and seeds of the nightshade family. Charcoal fragments were present in all flots and modern insect remains were present in pit [105] and [118]. Pit [105], ditch [340] and the upper fill (368) of pit [366] contained several land snail shells. Modern insect remains were identified in ditch [338] and the upper fill (368) of pit [366]

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.12 Hazelnut shell fragments were frequent in pit [118] and indeterminate cereal caryopses were identified in pit [105] along with goosefoot seeds. Charred cereal caryopses were also present in the upper fill (368) of pit [366], which was identified as wheat. Charred weed seeds were recorded from ditch [338] and the basal (368) and upper (365) fills of pit [366]. The weeds were

identified as bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) docks, sedges, pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and goosefoots. Elder and seeds of the mint family (Lamiaceae) were present in the upper fill (365) of pit [366].

Charcoal

3.9.13 The moderately well-preserved charcoal in pit [105] was predominantly of the apple sub-family (Maloideae), a category including apple, pear, hawthorn and whitebeam. Over half of the Maloideae fragments were of round wood indicating they derive from small branches or twigs. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was frequent within the pit and was accompanied by several fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and elder. Oak, field maple (*Acer campestre*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and Maloideae were identified during the assessment of the charcoal from pit [118].

Period 4: Middle/ Late Bronze Age
Samples <2> (121) [122], <8> (181) [182], <9> (183) [184], <10> (185) [186], <11> (187) [188], <12> (189) [190], <16> (215) [216], <17> (225/227) [226], <18> (230) [231], <19> (232) [223], and <41> (458) [457].

3.9.14 The heavy residues from the Middle/ Late Bronze Age phased samples each contained magnetic material. Pot fragments were identified in ditch [122], pit [457] and postholes [186] and [188]. Flint was recovered from all features excluding postholes [182], [186] and [231], and was fire-cracked in posthole [184]. Fired clay was recorded in pit [457] and posthole [233].

3.9.15 Charcoal fragments were present in all features and were only frequent enough to warrant analysis in postholes [231] and [233]. Charred botanicals were recorded from posthole [190].

3.9.16 The flots contained between 5 and 80% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of goosefoots, common fumitory, elder, docks (*Rumex* sp.), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), black bindweed, sedges (*Carex* sp.) and seeds of the nightshade family. Charcoal fragments were present in all flots and modern insect remains were identified in postholes [216] and [233]. Land snail shells and burrowing molluscs were present in posthole [233].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.17 Posthole [233] contained a small assemblage (<50 individuals) of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat caryopses, the latter of which displayed the lateral striations of the hulls indicating it was of the hulled variety. The grain was accompanied by charred seed capsules of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Charred cereal caryopses were also present in posthole [231] and pit [457]. Hazelnut shell fragments were recorded in posthole [190].

Charcoal

3.9.18 The charcoal in posthole [233] was dominated by oak. The ring curvature of the fragments was low indicating it derived from large branch or stem wood. Viitrification affected almost a quarter of the oak assemblage. Vitrification is

a process that distorts the anatomical features of the wood giving it glassy appearance. The cause of vitrification has often been attributed to high burning temperatures and prolonged exposure to heat (Gale and Cutler 2000; Prior and Alvin 1983), although recent experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al.* 2010). The oak was accompanied by a single round wood fragment of field maple. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and oak were equally dominant in posthole [231] with several of the fragments deriving from roundwood. No other taxon were present within the feature.

Period 5: Iron Age
Sample <23> (295) [296] and <40> (422) [423].

3.9.19 The heavy residue from pit [296] contained pot, flint, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material, while pit [423] only contained flint and magnetic material.The flots contained 5% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of goosefoots, sedges and elder. Modern insect remains were present in pit [196] and charcoal fragments were frequent, being selected for analysis from pit [296]. Burnt bone and marine mollusc shell were present in pit [423].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.20 Several barley and hulled wheat grains were recorded from fill [295] of pit [296] along with wild grass caryopses.

Charcoal

3.9.21 Oak dominated the charcoal assemblage in pit [296] and largely derived from large branch or stem wood, excluding the presence of a single round wood fragment. Radial cracks were a prominent feature of the oak fragments, appearing as blown up ray cells causing cracks of missing or exploded tissue. The cracks are associated with moisture in the wood suggesting that it was burnt while damp (Fiorentino and D'Oronzo 2010; Keepax 1988). The oak assemblage was accompanied by a single fragment of Maloideae round wood.

Period 6: Roman
Samples <4> (102) [103] and <32> (357) [358].

3.9.22 The heavy residue from ditch [103] contained magnetic material and several fragments of charcoal. The flot contained 40% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of common fumitory, elder and goosefoots.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.23 A small number (<10) of poorly preserved wheat caryopses were identified in the fill of ditch [103]. The grains were rounded in nature suggesting they may be of free-threshing wheat.

Period 0: Unphased
Samples <21> (281) [276] and <22> (282) [276]

3.9.24 The heavy residue from the unphased pit [276] contained magnetic material. Basal fill (282) of pit [276] contained a small fragment (2g) of metal, likely inferring that the feature is of Iron Age or later date.

3.9.25 The flots contained between 10 and 85% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae). Charcoal fragments were rare within the flots. Land snail shells were identified in fill (282) and lithics were present in fill (281).

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.26 A single indeterminate cereal grain was identified in fill (282). A moderately well-preserved barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) seed was recovered from fill (281).

Discussion

Charcoal Assemblage Formation and Fuel Use

3.9.27 Inferences regarding change of wood exploitation over time are difficult to make at Aldeburgh Road due to the limited size of the charcoal assemblage. The charcoal from the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pit [105] likely derives from a deposition of wasted fuel with the mixed taxa of the apple sub-family, oak, hazel and elder being burnt. Round wood of Maloideae may have been harvested for fuel as it burns well and gives off a pleasant fragrance when burnt (Taylor 1981, 45). The almost exclusive oak assemblage from the Middle/ Late Bronze Age likely derives from burnt structural timber and may represent the *in situ* burning of the post. The lack of ring curvature in the fragments also attests to this. Oak is a robust hardwood and makes excellent timber and would have been valued and exploited for these attributes. The ash and oak deposit from posthole [231] does not appear to have been structural in nature due to the mixed taxa and presence of round wood. Both ash and oak are excellent fuel woods providing high temperatures and prolonged burning time (Austin 2003: 99) and ash is particularly valuable as it can be burnt when green and does not need to be dried out. Ash was also found locally at the Late Bronze Age site of Mildenhall Fen (Godwin *et al.* 1936) and is a taxon that dominated the Beaker landscape of southern England (Smith 2002, 18). The oak assemblage from Iron Age pit [496] may derive from structural timber as it derives from large branch or stem wood. The frequency of radial cracks, however, suggests that the wood was moist and possibly fresh when burnt and not dried out as structural timber would tend to be.

Local Environment

3.9.28 The charcoal assemblage at Aldeburgh Road suggests the locality of a mixed oak and ash woodland. Hazel and elder are scrubby taxa that thrive around settlements and were likely readily available to be exploited. Elder, in particular, is a ruderal species associated with land clearance and waste ground (Pelling 2007, 193; Carruthers 1990, 40) indicating possible

clearance for construction or agriculture in the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age.

	Phase	3	4		5
	Group	28	46		64
	Sample Number	1	18	19	23
	Context	104	230	232	295
	Parent Context	105	231	233	296
	Context/ Deposit Type	Pit	Posthole	Posthole	Pit
	Preservation	++	+++	+++	+++
Taxonomic Identifications					
Quercus L. sp.	Oak	27 rw:1	22 rw:1	99	47 rw:1
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	16			
cf. *Corylus avellana* L.	cf. Hazel	1			
Maloideae	Apple sub-family	48 rw:25			1 rw:1
cf. Maloideae	cf. Apple sub-family	1 rw:1			
Acer campestre L.	Field maple			1 rw:1	
Fraxinus excelsior L.	Ash		28 rw:4		
Sambucus L. sp.	Elder	2			
Indet.	Indeterminate	5			2
	Vitrified	2	1	23	10
	Radial Cracks	3		2	13
	Post-depositional sediment	1	2	5	2
	Distorted	5		3	
	Knotwood	2			1
	Indeterminate twig wood	2			1

Table 15: Charcoal identifications from selected samples at Aldeburgh Road, Suffolk. Key: rw = roundwood

Charred Plant Macrofossils

3.9.29 Consideration of the extensive and inclusive sampling strategy carried out at Aldeburgh Road, combined with the paucity of charred plant macrofossils, suggests that crop processing was not an important economic activity at the site. The cereal remains may be the product of small-scale cereal processing or unintentionally brought to site along with other material. The hulled wheat caryopsis from the Early Neolithic is indicative of early cereal cultivation in Suffolk and continues to be cultivated in the Middle/ Late Bronze Age. The grain has the distinctive pointed apex of einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), suggesting that it may belong to this early wheat variety. The agrarian economy possibly switches to free-threshing wheat in the Roman period, although it should be noted that this is extremely tentative and based on a small grain assemblage with no diagnostic cereal chaff. It is believed that wild radish was not imported to Britain until the Iron Age (Monckton 1994: 58) and its presence in a Middle/ Late Bronze Age posthole at Aldeburgh Road may represent an earlier introduction of the plant. Alternatively, it may

be intrusive from later activity. The hazelnut shell fragments from the Early Neolithic pit and Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pits likely represent a food source and indicate the exploitation of wild food resources indicating that subsistence did not lie entirely within the domestic sphere. The structured nature of the deposit in pit [163] and the presence of rare Neolithic loom weights may indicate the hazelnut shell fragments were an intentional and significant deposition. The charred barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) seed recorded from pit [281] may be intrusive as it is yet unknown when the plant was introduced to Britain (Stace 1997).

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Understanding the Site Sequence

4.1.1 The PXA report (ASE 2017a) presented a site sequence based on a preliminary assessment of the stratigraphic evidence and associated artefact dating. Following this post-excavation assessment, it was judged that the results of the fieldwork were of sufficient local and regional significance to warrant further analytical study, research and dissemination, particularly targeting the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods of land use.

4.1.2 Subsequent radiocarbon analysis from the Early Neolithic pit [163] has refined the dating of pit cluster G2, revealing that burnt bone and hazelnut shells associated with diagnostic Plain Bowl ware date to 3766-3647 cal BC and 3763-3642 cal BC, respectively. Whilst this did not affect the overall sequence of the stratigraphic evidence, it did refine the dating of Period 2 to the earliest part of the Early Neolithic.

4.1.3 Additionally, further analysis and consideration of the fired clay loom weight fragments previously thought to be intrusive Saxon material in pit cluster G2 are, in fact, almost certainly of Early Neolithic date. This is particularly significant, as it appears to be only the third such example of Early Neolithic loom weights to be found in Britain (3.4.1).

4.1.4 Following additional research on comparable features locally and regionally, the ring-ditch and pit complex G20, originally phased to the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Period 2) in the PXA, has been re-assigned to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Period 3). While the dating provided by recovered materials is very tentative, it seems more likely that such a feature dates earlier than the Middle to Late Bronze Age field system.

4.1.5 Further analysis of other site features and finds/environmental assemblages, where undertaken as per the PXA/UPD, has not had significant impact upon other aspects of dating/phasing and interpretation. However, some reordering and rationalisation of the feature grouping and land use schemes have been carried out. As such this Final Archive Report supersedes the Post-excavation Assessment Report as the definitive account of the site sequence and its artefact and environmental assemblages.

4.2 Summary of the Site Sequence

4.2.1 The excavations at Aldeburgh Road, Leiston have yielded varying amounts of evidence from seven periods of land use. The segmented nature of the excavation areas and other on-site constraints, such as the presence of overhead cables and extant ditches, imposed limitations on the fieldwork. Not all relationships could be investigated; in particular, the layout of the Roman field system is largely speculative. While a fairly substantial amount of dateable material was recovered from the Early Neolithic pits, the remaining periods were represented by quite small assemblages. Therefore, phasing of the site was initially completed through the dating of the recovered material, but further refinement depended more on stratigraphic

relationships where they existed, spatial patterning and similarities in feature profiles, and regional comparisons.

4.2.2 Earlier prehistoric material (Period 1) consists entirely of residual flintwork found in later dated features. These have been assigned a broad date range of Mesolithic to Bronze Age, which suggests a limited and probable transitory presence on the site at this time.

4.2.2 The earliest demonstrable evidence for land use activity on site comprises the digging of loose clusters of pits during the Early Neolithic (Period 2). Primarily concentrated in the west part of the site, several groups of pits and reused tree hollows were found to contain Early Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery and contemporary flintwork. In particular, three pits at Aldeburgh Road (G2 [163], [174] and [180]) were well stratified and contained a significant amount of dateable material, along with charcoal-rich deposits, charred plant remains and some fire-cracked flint, suggesting low-level settlement activity at this location within the landscape. Domestic activity is further supported by the recovered artefacts, including Early Neolithic flintwork and loom weight fragments. Also of particular significance, an intact Plain Bowl vessel was uncovered within pit [180], suggesting deliberate placement outside of a ritualistic context.

4.2.3 Only a small number of features could be securely dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Period 3), although a moderate amount of residual/intrusive artefactual material was recovered from later contexts and natural features. Two loose clusters of pits (G28 and G39) may indicate a temporary settlement, such as a hunting camp, which is supported by the recovery of a small, broken barbed-and-tanged arrowhead dating to the Early Bronze Age.

4.2.4 More significantly, a small ring-ditch with opposing entrances and an associated pit (S1) were uncovered in the eastern excavation area, isolated from other features belonging to this and the later Bronze Age periods. It is indicative of either a round barrow or henge-like monument, both of which would suggest that this area of the site was being used for funerary and/or other ritual activity.

4.2.5 Land use at Aldeburgh Road became more complex during the Middle to Late Bronze (Period 4) with the creation of a coaxial field system (FS1), which was evidenced on site by a main northeast/southwest trackway (R1) and several smaller northwest/southeast ditches, forming field boundaries. This activity is typical countrywide (Field 2008, 207) and the establishment of an ordered, enclosed landscape is recognised as the beginning of permanent agricultural settlements. FS1 appears to respect the location of the earlier monument (S1), with the marking of a clear boundary (R1) between the sacred and profane use of the land.

4.2.6 Evidence for somewhat concurrent post-built structures was uncovered in the western excavation area (S2, S3, S4, S5), which could suggest the use of holding pens and/or herding fences to corral the animals into and out of the fields defined by FS1.

4.2.7 Iron Age (Period 5) remains were scarce and the period is represented by one pit (G37) in the western excavation area and a cluster of pits on the eastern edge of the site (G30), in which only one was securely dated with pottery remains, and a few scattered residual sherds. This lack of settlement activity is corroborated by the absence of Iron Age remains in the field to the east.

4.2.8 During the Roman period (Period 6), the site was once again enclosed, with the establishment of a new field system, likely for the purpose of farming. Field boundaries were generally orientated north/south for the primary ditches with east/west field delineations (FS2). Although the field system is fairly extensive, it is poorly dated and other than a few scattered pits, no other features were uncovered from which the nature of the land use could be discerned. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, an entirely agricultural function is assumed.

4.2.9 No evidence of land use was located within the site after the Roman period until the post-medieval period (Period 7), in which the landscape was once again reorganised into larger arable field units (FS3). Two north/south field boundaries (G5 and G21) were identified, which conform to the alignments of the extant landscape, including the ditches found during the PCA evaluation to the east. These boundaries correspond to 19th- and 20th-century boundaries known from historic mapping and similar ditches found in the field to the east.

4.3 Realisation of the Revised Research Aims

4.3.1 The results of the evaluation and excavation largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological investigations by establishing the extent, character and quality of the surviving archaeological remains present on site. Given the results of the excavation, a number of more specific research objectives, in the form of questions, was devised for the PXA report and to facilitate further analysis (ASE 2017a).

4.3.2 For this final report, the realisation of these objectives has been reviewed and is discussed in further detail, taking into consideration the local and regional significance of the site.

4.3.3 *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)?*

The Early Neolithic pit clusters excavated at Aldeburgh Road certainly help to add to the knowledge regarding land use and deposition during this period, both locally and regionally. The occurrence of multiple Early Neolithic features and stratified finds assemblages is relatively rare in this part of Suffolk and, until fairly recently, pits from this period were generally disregarded during analysis in favour of more grand monument sites

(Garrow 2006, 4). Thus, the characteristics of Early Neolithic settlement and deposition were poorly understood. However, pits such as these are now consistently being thought of as representing settlement during this period in the East of England, as at Gallows Hill, Barking (Medlycott 2011, 9), Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2015) and Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson *et al.* 2004, 8-10) in Suffolk, and at Kilverstone in Norfolk (Garrow *et al.* 2006).

The pits at Aldeburgh Road are comparable to those excavated at similar sites in Suffolk and the broader East of England region. They are located in the most common geological material, gravelly sand, and in the most common geographic locations, lowland areas close to a river or the sea. They are round to oval in plan shape but do show variances in profiles, diameters and depths between the clusters. Of particular interest is pit cluster G2, which comprised the largest, deepest pits on site and contained the most dateable material within stratified deposits.

Settlement in the Early Neolithic is generally considered to be impermanent, as it is unusual to find convincing structural remains associated with contemporary pits. However, the stratified deposits of varied artefactual material found within the pits at Aldeburgh Road, and at other sites such as Spong Hill (Healy 1988) and Hurst Fen (Clark *et al.* 1960), likely suggest dumping of domestic waste on site. Pits [163 / 174 / 180] (G2) were found to almost entirely contain rubbish, suggesting that the pits had been purposefully dug to be backfilled almost immediately, possibly from a primary deposit, such as a midden or 'pre-pit context', as suggested by Garrow (2006, 36, 38). Garrow (2006, 36, 38) argues that such deposits may be considered to contain a representative portion of the domestic material generated from on-site occupation and so this may be the case for the material deposited in several of the G2 pits excavated at Aldeburgh Road . Conversely, the rare presence of Early Neolithic loom weight fragments and a complete Plain Bowl vessel in two separate pits, in conjunction with the lack of ceramic refits within or across pits, could demonstrate more intentional deposition and/or from multiple primary deposits.

The artefactual material recovered from the pits supports the suggestion of domestic activities on site. Flint knapping was actively occurring on site, with a few cores and the presence of refits and microdébitage identified (3.2.7). This is consistent with the findings of Garrow (2006, 37), which identify a 'typical' Early Neolithic pit flint assemblage as being dominated by working waste and few retouched pieces and/or formal tools. Additionally, the presence of fire-cracked flint, charcoal rich deposits and charred hazelnut shells suggest that cooking activities were occurring directly on site and the remnants were being deposited in the pits. Little in the way of faunal remains was recovered, which is unsurprising given the silty sand and gravel geology of the site. The fairly large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery recovered largely from pit cluster G2 comprised mostly fragmented sherds with no refits identified, which supports the idea that the pits were backfilled from a primary deposit. However, the discovery of the intact Plain Bowl vessel from pit [180] is unusual and significant. No other contemporary examples of intact pots placed in contexts outside of ritualistic areas/sites could be found (3.3.7). As the pot was found near the top of the pit, it may have been used in a somewhat ceremonial fashion to 'seal' the last backfilled pit and could

demonstrate the only occurrence of structured deposition within the Early Neolithic pits at Aldeburgh Road.

Also suggestive of domestic activity was the fired clay recovered from pit [163], which appears to include daub and three burnt fragments of Neolithic loom weights. These are an unusual find for the Early Neolithic and would be only one of three examples found in stratified deposits of this period in the UK, thus making the pits at Aldeburgh Road fairly unique. The burnt nature of the pieces made it difficult to determine if they had actually been used for weaving; however, unlike at Hayes Farm Quarry, Devon, they did not appear to be ritualistic in nature (3.4.8).

It certainly seems possible that a semi-permanent Early Neolithic settlement was present at Aldeburgh Road, based on the material recovered. Although no structural remains indicative of more robust and long-lasting structures could be attributed to this period, this does not preclude the possibility of other types of more lightweight housing that leave a less permanent mark on the landscape being utilised or the truncation of such features from long-term ploughing and/or weathering. The amount of domestic waste recovered from pit cluster G2 and the intentional deposition of the Plain Bowl vessel seem to suggest some sort of time investment, meaning and longevity to the site.

Also worth consideration are the clusters of tree holes in the western area of the site, which yielded a moderate assemblage of Grooved Ware pottery and contemporary flintwork with inclusions of charcoal fragments. More recently, the clearance of woodland for pastoral purposes during the Early Neolithic has been suggested as more of an opportunistic practice rather than mass deforestation (Brown 1997; Robinson 2014). The felling of trees from natural causes such as wind storms or lightning strikes would have created small clearances within a heavily wooded area, which could be expanded by humans by cutting down smaller, secondary trees and bushes, burning felled trees and grazing from large herbivores. This would have happened more frequently on sandier sites with shallow rooting, such as Aldeburgh Road, creating large, irregular pits in a concentrated area. The presence of these features further suggest the concerted exploitation and management of the landscape, corroborating with the artefactual evidence to infer longevity and investment in the settlement at Aldeburgh Road.

4.3.4 *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)?*

Upon further review, the apparent funerary monument (S1) previously thought to belong to the Middle/Late Bronze Age has been re-assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The dating recovered from the ring-ditch and its internal pit was broad and, thus, makes it difficult to assess

accurately where it belongs in the sequence of land use at Aldeburgh Road. The two most likely interpretations of the small ring-ditch at Aldeburgh Road remain as either a funerary monument, such as a round barrow from the Early Bronze Age, or a ritualistic henge-like monument from the Late Neolithic. Both types of monuments have been found within the region, most notably the round barrows at Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2015), RAF Lakenheath (Caruth forthcoming), Aldham Mill (Everett and Boulter 2010), Tranmer House (Fern 2015) and Valley Farm (Boulter 2000), and henge monuments at Arminghall, Norfolk (Clark 1936), Ashwell (Greef 2015) and Etton, Cambridgeshire (French and Pryor 2005), and Old Hall, Boreham in Essex (Germany 2014). The morphology of the associated pit is fairly consistent with a burial; however, no human remains were recovered and it was located markedly off-centre within the ring-ditch.

Conversely, the structure had two very distinct, east/west facing entrances, which is characteristic of one class of henge (Harding and Lee 1987, 34). The size of the monument at Aldeburgh Road, measuring in diameter 7.5m externally and 5.5m internally, is at the lower end of the scale for henges, which most frequently have internal diameters from 40m up to 110m (Harding and Lee 1987, 39); however, their size, characteristics and morphology are known to vary across Britain. The construction of the ring-ditch monument at Aldeburgh Road, away from the domestic, everyday use areas in the northwest of the site, suggests the creation of a sacred space in the eastern area, potentially for the veneration of an important individual or a communal centre for ritualistic meetings or ceremonies. Similar to the henges recorded at Etton and Old Hall, very few artefacts were recovered from the ring-ditch and associated pit, making it unlikely that purposeful deposition was occurring at these monuments as part of their use. The dual entrances may imply a thoroughfare for the procession of people through the monument during these events. Alternatively, the east and west locations of the entrances could suggest purposeful positioning of the openings towards the sunrise and sunset, further suggesting some sort of ritualistic function. Off-centred pits, suggestive of burials or cremations, have been identified in association with similar ring-ditches (see Brown *et al* 2002, 14), which could explain the placement of pit [366] so as not to block the flow between the two entrances. Parker Pearson and Ramilisonina (1998) have noted that the more common occurrence of burials within Neolithic monuments appeared in conjunction with stone monuments, such as Stonehenge, while being more rarely associated with wooden circles or henges. They suggest that henges were designed to be used by the living, rather than focusing on the dead (Cummings 2008, 141). Thus, as pit [366] did not contain any evidence of cremated or inhumation remains, it seems more likely that it was used for ritual deposition of another type.

Following the creation of this monument, it appears that, later, the Middle to Late Bronze Age population recognised and respected its location during the construction of the adjacent agricultural field system (FS1), and presumably thereafter. Coaxial field systems dating to this period are relatively widespread in Essex and along the Thames Valley (Yates 2007); however, they become more scarce heading north. This may simply be indicative of the frequency of archaeological investigations in the south, compared to further afield in East Anglia, rather than the actual scarcity of Middle Bronze

Age field systems. More recently, excavations in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk have revealed the presence of remains indicative of similar land use within landscapes that were previously considered 'blank' in the absence of indicative cropmarks (Medlycott 2011, 16). The partial system at Leiston is quite simple and, while it clearly falls within the coaxial category, its fields appear unsystematic and the component ditches are often broken or missing sections. It is likely that modern ploughing truncation has also affected the preservation of the field system. A similarly aligned and fragmented, albeit larger, field system was recorded at Tower's Fen, Peterborough (Mudd and Pears 2008), dated to the same period by small amounts of recovered artefacts. The trackway (R1) on the eastern edge of the field system seems particularly typical of fields used for the management of livestock, with the gaps between the opposite boundary ditches perhaps indicating entrances and exits between the fields, such as those excavated at Fengate (Martin and Satchell 2008, 7).

4.3.5 *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)?*

Although extensive, the Roman field system at Aldeburgh Road is poorly dated and, apart from a few probable pits (G34, G65), lacks associated features and artefact assemblages from which the nature of the land use can be discerned. Additionally, the segmented nature of the excavation areas meant that relationships between ditches within the system could not be investigated and access points may have been obscured. Similarly formed, but more extensive, rectilinear field systems are recorded throughout East Anglia, such as at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016) and Mildenhalll (Bales 2004) in Suffolk, Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow *et al.* 2006), Eye Quarry, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (Patten 2004), and Strood Hall, Essex (Timby *et al.* 2007), and were typically associated with farmsteads or villas. No evidence of Roman settlement was uncovered at Aldeburgh Road; however, it seems likely that a farmstead was located within the vicinity.

The paucity of artefacts and paleoenvironmental remains recovered from the Roman field system at Aldeburgh Road makes it difficult to infer much about the nature of the agricultural economy or regimes practised within the landscape. Only a single, undetermined cereal caryopse was found during sampling and no evidence of processing was located on site, which may suggest that the fields were used for livestock grazing rather than crop production.

No evidence of Roman ritual or structured deposits was uncovered at Aldeburgh Road. It is possible that the earlier henge-like monument had a continued presence within the landscape during this period, in the form of a small mound and hollow where the ditch was located, since no intrusive Roman finds were found in the feature or features within its vicinity.

5.0 Publication

5.1 All further analysis and research tasks identified by the post-excavation assessment process (ASE 2017a, section 7.3), and any changes to site dating/phasing/grouping/landuse and interpretation necessitated as a consequence, have been undertaken and the revised/additional information incorporated into this Final Archive Report.

5.2 As also proposed and outlined in the post-excavation assessment (ASE 2017a, section 7.4), the analysis and research results collated in this Final Archive Report will be used to as the basis for the dissemination of the project results in an academic article to be prepared and submitted for publication in a future volume of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Hist*ory.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Note: Topsoil/subsoil contexts from the evaluation and those voided from the excavation are not included in the register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
100	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	1380	58	-	9
101	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	reddish brown sandy clay	1381	59	-	0
102	Fill	Fill, single	103	1.10	0.74	0.21	mid brown red silty sand	1366	15	FS2	6
103	Cut	Ditch	103	1.10	1.74	0.21	Same as 10/003, 124, 132, 140	1367	15	FS2	6
104	Fill	Fill, single	105	0.96	0.84	0.28	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones and charcoal	1368	28	OA1	3
105	Cut	Pit	105	0.96	0.84	0.28	-	1369	28	OA1	3
106	Fill	Fill, single	107	3.00	3.10	0.25	mid brown red silty sand	1370	6	OA1	3
107	Cut	Tree throw	107	3.00	3.10	0.25	-	1000	6	OA1	3
108	Fill	Fill, single	109	1.00	0.75	0.31	darkish brown sand, occ. stones and charcoal	1001	4	FS1	4
109	Cut	Ditch terminus	109	1.00	0.75	0.31	Same as 8/003, 122	1002	4	FS1	4
110	Fill	Fill, single	111	1.00	0.64	0.30	darkish brown sand	1003	4	FS1	4
111	Cut	Ditch terminus	111	1.00	0.64	0.30	Same as 130, 134, 138	1004	4	FS1	4
112	Fill	Fill, single	113	0.52	0.44	0.06	mid brown red silty sand	1005	40	OA1	2
113	Cut	Pit	113	0.52	0.44	0.06	-	1006	40	OA1	2
114	Fill	Fill, single	115	0.47	0.48	0.15	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1007	28	OA1	3
115	Cut	Pit	115	0.47	0.48	0.15	-	1008	28	OA1	3
116	Fill	Fill, upper	118	0.79	0.56	-	mid yellowish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1009	28	OA1	3
117	Fill	Fill, basal	118	0.68	0.52	-	dark greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones and freq. charcoal	1010	28	OA1	3
118	Cut	Pit	118	0.79	1.04	0.29	-	1011	28	OA1	3
119	Fill	Fill, single	120	0.61	0.58	0.13	mid yellowish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1012	28	OA1	3
120	Cut	Pit	120	0.61	0.58	0.13	-	1013	28	OA1	3
121	Fill	Fill, single	122	1.00	0.66	0.39	darkish brown sand	1014	4	FS1	4
122	Cut	Ditch	122	1.00	0.66	0.39	Same as 8/003, 109	1015	4	FS1	4
123	Fill	Fill, single	124	1.00	0.70	0.13	mid brown red silty sand	1016	15	FS2	6
124	Cut	Ditch	124	1.00	0.70	0.13	Same as 10/003, 103, 132, 140	1017	15	FS2	6
125	Fill	Fill, single	126	0.80	0.60	0.16	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1018	39	OA1	3
126	Cut	Pit	126	0.80	0.60	0.16	-	1019	39	OA1	3
127	Fill	Fill, single	128	0.46	0.42	0.13	mid orange brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1020	39	OA1	3
128	Cut	Pit	128	0.46	0.42	0.13	-	1021	39	OA1	3
129	Fill	Fill, single	130	1.00	0.87	0.26	mid darkish brown sand, occ. stones	1022	4	FS1	4
130	Cut	Ditch	130	1.00	0.87	0.26	Same as 111, 134, 138	1023	4	FS1	4
131	Fill	Fill, single	132	0.70	0.65	0.17	mid brown red silty sand	1024	15	FS2	6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
132	Cut	Ditch	132	0.70	0.65	0.17	Same as 10/003, 103, 124, 140	1025	15	FS2	6
133	Fill	Fill, single	134	1.00	0.44	0.10	light brown red silty sand	1026	4	FS1	4
134	Cut	Ditch	134	1.00	0.44	0.10	Same as 111, 130, 138	1027	4	FS1	4
135	Fill	Fill, single	136	1.50	1.12	0.16	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1028	60	-	0
136	Cut	Tree throw	136	1.50	1.12	0.16	-	1029	60	-	0
137	Fill	Fill, single	138	1.40	0.84	0.12	mid darkish brown sandy	1030	4	FS1	4
138	Cut	Ditch terminus	138	1.40	0.84	0.12	Same as 111, 130, 134	1031	4	FS1	4
139	Fill	Fill, single	140	1.00	0.84	0.17	mid brown red silty clay, occ. flint	1032	15	FS2	6
140	Cut	Ditch	140	1.00	0.84	0.17	Same as 10/003, 103, 123, 132	1033	15	FS2	6
141	Fill	Fill, single	142	1.41	1.45	0.15	mid brownish grey sandy silt, occ. stones	1034	41	OA13	7
142	Cut	Pit	142	1.41	1.45	0.15	-	1035	41	OA13	7
143	Fill	Fill, single	144	1.00	0.89	0.17	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1036	1	FS2	6
144	Cut	Ditch	144	1.00	0.89	0.17	Same as 146, 148	1037	1	FS2	6
145	Fill	Fill, single	146	1.00	0.77	0.17	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1038	1	FS2	6
146	Cut	Ditch	146	1.00	0.77	0.17	Same as 144, 148	1039	1	FS2	6
147	Fill	Fill, single	148	1.00	0.60	0.21	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1040	1	FS2	6
148	Cut	Ditch	148	1.00	0.60	0.21	Same as 144, 146	1041	1	FS2	6
149	Fill	Fill, single	150	0.24	0.19	0.17	mid brown red silty sand	1042	25	S5	4
150	Cut	Posthole	150	0.24	0.19	0.17	-	1043	25	S5	4
151	Fill	Fill, single	152	0.20	0.18	0.09	mid brown orange silty sand	1044	25	S5	4
152	Cut	Posthole	152	0.20	0.18	0.09	-	1045	25	S5	4
153	Fill	Fill, single	154	0.18	0.20	0.14	mid brown orange silty sand, rare charcoal	1046	25	S5	4
154	Cut	Posthole	154	0.18	0.20	0.14	-	1047	25	S5	4
155	Fill	Fill, single	156	0.47	0.42	0.13	mid brownish grey sandy silt, occ. stones	1048	14	-	-
156	Cut	Pit	156	0.47	0.41	0.13	-	1049	14	-	-
157	Fill	Fill, single	158	1.50	1.00	0.32	mid brown orange silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1050	43	OA1	2
158	Cut	Tree throw	158	1.50	1.00	0.32	-	1051	43	OA1	2
159	Fill	Fill, single	160	1.30	0.80	0.03	mid brown orange silty sand, occ. stones	1052	44	OA1	2
160	Cut	Pit	160	1.30	0.80	0.03	-	1053	44	OA1	2
161	Fill	Fill, upper	163	1.44	1.44	-	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones, charcoal	1054	2	OA1	2
162	Fill	Fill, basal	163	1.44	1.24	-	dark brownish grey sandy silt	1055	2	OA1	2
163	Cut	Pit	163	1.44	1.44	0.99	-	1056	2	OA1	2
164	Fill	Fill, single	165	0.89	0.98	0.25	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1057	45	OA1	2
165	Cut	Pit	165	0.89	0.98	0.25	-	1058	45	OA1	2
166	Fill	Fill, single	167	1.00	0.45	0.12	mid greysih brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1059	3	FS1	4
167	Cut	Ditch	167	1.00	0.45	0.12	Same as 169, 171, 356	1060	3	FS1	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
168	Fill	Fill, single	169	1.00	0.44	0.14	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1061	3	FS1	4
169	Cut	Ditch	169	1.00	0.44	0.14	Same as 167, 171, 356	1062	3	FS1	4
170	Fill	Fill, single	171	1.00	0.74	0.23	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1063	3	FS1	4
171	Cut	Ditch terminus	171	1.00	0.74	0.23	Same as 167, 169, 356	1064	3	FS1	4
172	Fill	Fill, upper	174	0.94	1.03	0.52	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1374	2	OA1	2
173	Fill	Fill, basal	174	-	0.60	0.32	dark greyish orange/brown silty sand, occ. burnt flint, freq. charcoal	1065	2	OA1	2
174	Cut	Pit	174	0.94	1.03	0.70	-	1066	2	OA1	2
175	Fill	Fill, single	176	1.15	1.03	0.30	mid brown beige silty sand, occ. pebbles	1067	8	R1	4
176	Cut	Ditch	176	1.15	1.03	0.30	-	1068	8	R1	4
177	Fill	Fill, single	178	0.53	0.38	0.22	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones	1069	14	-	-
178	Cut	Pit	178	0.53	0.38	0.22	-	1070	14	-	-
179	Fill	Fill, upper	180	0.93	0.96	0.50	mid greyish orange/brown clayey sand, occ. flint, freq. charcoal	1071	2	OA1	2
180	Cut	Pit	180	0.93	0.96	0.78	-	1072	2	OA1	2
181	Fill	Fill, single	182	0.52	0.47	0.18	mid brownish grey sandy silt, rare stones, freq. charcoal	1073	22	S3	4
182	Cut	Posthole	182	0.52	0.47	0.18	-	1074	22	S3	4
183	Fill	Fill, single	184	0.50	0.44	0.15	mid brownish grey sandy silt, rare stones, freq. charcoal	1075	22	S3	4
184	Cut	Posthole	184	0.50	0.44	0.15	-	1076	22	S3	4
185	Fill	Fill, single	186	0.49	0.45	0.30	mid brownish grey sandy silt, occ. stones and charcoal	1077	22	S3	4
186	Cut	Posthole	186	0.49	0.45	0.30	-	1078	22	S3	4
187	Fill	Fill, single	188	0.47	0.60	0.15	mid brownish grey sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1079	22	S3	4
188	Cut	Posthole	188	0.47	0.60	0.15	-	1080	22	S3	4
189	Fill	Fill, single	190	0.38	0.40	0.09	mid brownish grey sandy silt, rare stones, occ. flint	1081	22	S3	4
190	Cut	Posthole	190	0.38	0.40	0.09	-	1082	22	S3	4
191	Fill	Fill, single	192	3.19	1.36	-	brown yellow silty sand, occ. pebbles	1083	47	OA1	2
192	Cut	Tree throw	192	3.19	1.36	-	-	1084	47	OA1	2
193	Fill	Fill, single	194	0.33	0.53	0.23	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1085	23	S4	4
194	Cut	Posthole	194	0.33	0.53	0.23	-	1086	23	S4	4
195	Fill	Fill, single	196	0.27	0.35	0.16	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1087	23	S4	4
196	Cut	Posthole	196	0.27	0.35	0.16	-	1088	23	S4	4
197	Fill	Fill, single	198	0.23	0.24	0.10	mid brownish grey silty sand, rare stones and charcoal	1089	23	S4	4
198	Cut	Posthole	198	0.23	0.24	0.10	-	1090	23	S4	4
203	Fill	Fill, single	204	0.73	1.06	0.36	mid orange brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1095	7	R1	4
204	Cut	Ditch	204	0.73	1.06	0.36	Same as 20/003, 214, 250, 262, 280	1096	7	R1	4
205	Fill	Fill, single	206	0.86	0.46	0.08	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones	1097	15	FS2	6
206	Cut	Ditch	206	0.86	0.46	0.08	Same as 240, 266, 273	1098	15	FS2	6
207	Fill	Fill, upper	208	-	0.50	0.10	mid reddish brown silty sand, rare pebbles	1099	16	FS2	6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
208	Cut	Ditch terminus	208	1.15	0.72	0.30	Same as 222	1100	16	FS2	6
209	Fill	Fill, single	210	2.00	1.90	0.36	mid darkish brown sand, occ. stones	1101	8	R1	4
210	Cut	Ditch	210	2.00	1.90	0.36	Same as 238, 252, 271	1102	8	R1	4
213	Fill	Fill, single	214	1.00	1.17	0.27	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones	1105	7	R1	4
214	Cut	Ditch	214	1.00	1.17	0.27	Same as 20/003, 204, 250, 262, 280	1106	7	R1	4
215	Fill	Fill, single	216	0.38	0.60	0.19	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones and charcoal	1107	46	S2	4
216	Cut	Posthole	216	0.38	0.60	0.19	-	1108	46	S2	4
217	Fill	Fill, intermediate	208	-	0.52	0.16	orange brown silty sand	1109	16	FS2	6
218	Fill	Fill, basal	208	-	0.50	0.15	mid-dark grey brown silty sand, rare pebbles	1110	16	FS2	6
219	Fill	Fill, upper	222	-	0.50	0.10	mid reddish brown silty sand, occ. stones	1111	16	FS2	6
220	Fill	Fill, intermediate	222	-	0.52	0.16	orange brown silty sand	1112	16	FS2	6
221	Fill	Fill, basal	222	-	0.50	0.15	mid-dark	1113	16	FS2	6
222	Cut	Ditch	222	1.00	0.72	0.30	Same as 208	1114	16	FS2	6
223	Fill	Fill, single	224	1.00	0.91	0.32	mid orangey grey/brown silty sand, freq. charcoal	1115	12	FS1	4
224	Cut	Ditch terminus	224	1.00	0.91	0.32	Same as 246, 256	1116	12	FS1	4
225	Fill	Packing	226	0.20	0.57	0.22	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1117	46	S2	4
226	Cut	Posthole	226	0.48	0.57	0.22	-	1118	46	S2	4
227	Fill	Post-pipe	226	0.28	0.57	0.22	mid greyish brown silty sand, rare stones, occ. charcoal	1119	46	S2	4
228	Fill	Fill, single	229	1.60	1.40	0.40	reddish brown silty sand, occ. pebbles	1376	56	OA1	3
229	Cut	Tree throw	229	1.60	1.40	0.40	-	1120	56	OA1	3
230	Fill	Fill, single	231	0.50	0.51	0.20	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones and charcoal	1121	46	S2	4
231	Cut	Posthole	231	0.50	0.50	0.20	-	1122	46	S2	4
232	Fill	Fill, single	233	0.52	0.47	0.23	mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. stones, freq. charcoal	1123	46	S2	4
233	Cut	Posthole	233	0.52	0.47	0.23	-	1124	46	S2	4
234	Fill	Fill, single	235	0.38	0.50	0.08	mid brown red sandy silt, occ. charcoal	1125	48	OA3/OA4	4
235	Cut	Posthole	235	0.38	0.50	0.08	-	1126	48	OA3/OA4	4
236	Fill	Fill, basal	238	2.00	1.05	0.52	mid greyish brown sand, occ. stones	1127	8	R1	4
237	Fill	Fill, upper	238	2.00	1.02	0.33	mid darkish brown sand, occ. stones	1128	8	R1	4
238	Cut	Ditch	238	2.00	1.75	0.57	Same as 210, 252, 271	1129	8	R1	4
239	Fill	Fill, single	240	2.00	0.48	0.10	brown sand, occ. stones	1130	15	FS2	6
240	Cut	Gully	240	2.00	0.45	0.10	Same as 206, 266, 273	1131	15	FS2	6
241	Fill	Fill, single	242	0.22	0.27	0.17	mid brownish grey silty sand, rare stones, occ. charcoal	1132	46	S2	4
242	Cut	Posthole	242	0.22	0.27	0.17	-	1133	46	S2	4
243	Fill	Fill, basal	180	0.80	0.81	0.30	mid-dark greyish brown silty sand, freq. charcoal	1134	2	OA1	2
244	Fill	Fill	180	-	-	-	Fill of SF 2 - pot - mid greyish red/brown sandy silt, rare charcoal	1135	2	OA1	2
245	Fill	Fill, single	246	1.00	0.81	0.25	mid greyish orange/brown silty sand, occ. flint and charcoal	1136	12	FS1	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
246	Cut	Ditch terminus	246	1.00	0.81	0.25	Same as 224, 256	1137	12	FS1	4
247	Fill	Fill, single	248	0.47	0.38	0.24	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1138	22	S3	4
248	Cut	Posthole	248	0.47	0.38	0.24	-	1139	22	S3	4
249	Fill	Fill, single	250	0.49	0.83	0.15	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1140	7	R1	4
250	Cut	Ditch terminus	250	0.49	0.83	0.15	Same as 20/003, 204, 214, 262, 280	1141	7	R1	4
251	Fill	Fill, single	252	1.50	0.89	0.38	darkish brown sand, occ. stones	1142	8	R1	4
252	Cut	Ditch terminus	252	1.50	0.89	0.38	Same as 210, 238, 271	1143	8	R1	4
253	Fill	Fill, single	254	2.00	0.56	0.19	mid darkish brown sand, occ. stones	1144	11	R1	4
254	Cut	Ditch	254	2.00	0.56	0.19	Same as 269	1145	11	R1	4
255	Fill	Fill, single	256	1.00	0.91	0.40	mid greyish red/brown silty sand, freq. charcoal	1146	12	FS1	4
256	Cut	Ditch	256	1.00	0.91	0.40	Same as 224, 246	1147	12	FS1	4
257	Fill	Fill, single	258	0.71	0.45	0.50	greyish red/brown silty sand	1148	48	OA3/OA4	4
258	Cut	Pit	258	0.71	0.45	0.50	-	1149	48	OA3/OA4	4
259	Fill	Fill, single	260	0.78	0.35	0.32	mid greyish red/brown silty sand, occ. pebbles, freq. charcoal	1150	48	OA3/OA4	4
260	Cut	Pit	260	0.78	0.35	0.32	-	1151	48	OA3/OA4	4
261	Fill	Fill, single	262	1.00	1.22	0.20	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1152	7	R1	4
262	Cut	Ditch	262	1.00	1.22	0.20	Same as 20/003, 204, 214, 250, 280	1153	7	R1	4
263	Fill	Fill, single	264	0.19	0.35	0.22	dark brown orange silty sand, rare charcoal	1154	23	S4	4
264	Cut	Posthole	264	0.19	0.35	0.22	-	1155	23	S4	4
265	Fill	Fill, single	266	1.00	0.50	0.14	mid-dark yellowish brown silty sand, occ. pebbles	1156	15	FS2	6
266	Cut	Gully	266	1.00	0.50	0.14	Same as 206, 240, 273	1157	15	FS2	6
267	Fill	Fill, upper	269	2.00	0.58	0.38	mid darkish brown sand, rare stones	1158	11	R1	4
268	Fill	Fill, basal	269	0.50	0.20	0.18	yellowish brown silty clay	1159	11	R1	4
269	Cut	Ditch terminus	269	2.00	0.58	0.38	Same as 254	1160	11	R1	4
270	Fill	Fill, single	271	2.00	1.14	0.42	mid darkish brown sand, rare stones	1161	8	R1	4
271	Cut	Ditch	271	2.00	1.14	0.42	Same as 210, 238, 252	1162	8	R1	4
272	Fill	Fill, single	273	1.00	0.24	0.04	mid brown orange silty sand, occ. pebbles	1163	15	FS2	6
273	Cut	Gully	273	1.00	0.24	0.04	Same as 206, 240, 266	1164	15	FS2	6
274	Fill	Fill, single	275	1.00	0.52	0.12	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. charcoal	1165	24	FS2	6
275	Cut	Gully	275	1.00	0.52	0.12	Same as 278, 286	1166	24	FS2	6
276	Cut	Pit	276	0.73	0.73	0.24	-	1167	17	-	0
277	Fill	Fill, single	278	1.00	0.40	0.15	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. pebbles and charcoal	1168	24	FS2	6
278	Cut	Gully	278	1.00	0.40	0.15	Same as 275, 286	1169	24	FS2	6
279	Fill	Fill, single	280	1.00	0.96	0.20	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1170	7	R1	4
280	Cut	Ditch	280	1.00	0.96	0.20	Same as 20/003, 204, 214, 250, 262	1171	7	R1	4
281	Fill	Fill, upper	276	-	0.60	0.16	mid reddish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal	1172	17	-	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
282	Fill	Fill, basal	276	-	0.80	0.08	mid-light brown grey silty sand, v. freq. pebbles	1173	17	-	0
283	Fill	Fill, single	284	2.00	0.62	0.34	mid darkish brown sand, rare stones	1174	8	R1	4
284	Cut	Ditch	284	2.00	0.62	0.34	Same as 294, 315	1175	8	R1	4
285	Fill	Fill, single	286	1.00	0.42	0.15	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. charcoal	1176	24	FS2	6
286	Cut	Gully	286	1.00	0.42	0.15	Same as 275, 278	1177	24	FS2	6
287	Fill	Fill, single	288	1.90	1.20	0.35	mid brown orange sandy silt	1178	21	FS3	7
288	Cut	Ditch	288	1.90	1.20	0.35	Same as 305, 327?	1179	21	FS3	7
289	Fill	Fill, single	290	1.70	0.46	0.34	mid-light orange/grey brown sandy silt	1180	60	-	0
290	Cut	Tree throw	290	1.70	0.46	0.34	-	1181	60	-	0
291	Fill	Fill, single	292	2.90	0.60	0.14	mid darkish brown sand, rare stones	1377	60	-	0
292	Cut	Gully	292	2.90	0.60	0.14	-	1182	60	-	0
293	Fill	Fill, single	294	2.00	0.90	0.46	darkish brown sand, rare stones	1378	8	R1	4
294	Cut	Ditch	294	2.00	0.90	0.46	Same as 284, 315	1183	8	R1	4
295	Fill	Fill, single	296	0.62	0.66	0.17	dark blackish brown silty sand, freq. charcoal	1184	64	OA6	5
296	Cut	Pit	296	0.62	0.66	0.17	-	1185	64	OA6	5
297	Fill	Fill, single	298	0.24	0.19	0.14	mid-dark orange/grey brown sandy silt	1186	60	-	0
298	Cut	Root disturbance	298	0.24	0.19	0.14	-	1187	60	-	0
299	Fill	Fill, upper	300	1.25	1.20	0.28	mid greyish brown sandy silt	1188	7	R1	4
300	Cut	Ditch	300	1.25	1.20	0.42	Same as 303, 454	1189	7	R1	4
301	Fill	Fill, basal	300	1.25	-	0.14	mid grey/orange brown sandy silt	1190	7	R1	4
302	Fill	Fill, single	303	1.20	1.10	0.31	mid greyish brown sandy silt	1191	7	R1	4
303	Cut	Ditch terminus	303	1.20	1.10	0.31	Same as 300, 454	1192	7	R1	4
304	Fill	Fill, single	305	1.20	0.95	0.30	mid orange brown, rare stones	1193	21	FS3	7
305	Cut	Ditch	305	1.20	0.95	0.30	Same as 288, 327?	1194	21	FS3	7
306	Fill	Fill, single	307	1.00	0.27	0.16	light-mid grey brown sandy silt, rare stones	1195	16	FS2	6
307	Cut	Gully	307	1.00	0.27	0.16	Same as 309	1196	16	FS2	6
308	Fill	Fill, single	309	0.80	0.34	0.17	light-mid grey brown sandy silt, rare stones	1197	16	FS2	6
309	Cut	Gully	309	0.80	0.34	0.17	Same as 307	1198	16	FS2	6
310	Fill	Fill, single	311	0.46	0.71	0.14	mid greyish brown sand, rare stones	1199	11	R1	4
311	Cut	Ditch terminus	311	0.46	0.71	0.14	Same as 254	1200	11	R1	4
312	Fill	Fill, single	313	1.48	1.15	0.63	mid brown sand, occ. stones	1201	14	-	-
313	Cut	Pit	313	1.48	1.15	0.63	-	1202	14	-	-
314	Fill	Fill, single	315	2.00	0.63	0.33	mid brown sand, occ. stones	1203	8	R1	4
315	Cut	Ditch terminus	315	2.00	0.63	0.33	Same as 284, 294	1204	8	R1	4
316	Fill	Fill, single	317	1.00	0.45	0.11	light greyish brown silty sand, occ. pebbles	1205	16	FS2	6
317	Cut	Gully	317	1.00	0.45	0.11	Same as 319	1206	16	FS2	6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
318	Fill	Fill, single	319	0.75	0.55	0.13	light greyish brown silty sand, occ. pebbles	1207	16	FS2	6
319	Cut	Gully terminus	319	0.75	0.55	0.13	Same as 317	1208	16	FS2	6
320	Fill	Fill, single	321	1.00	0.26	0.05	mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt	1209	15	FS2	6
321	Cut	Gully	321	1.00	0.26	0.05	Same as 465	1210	15	FS2	6
322	Fill	Fill, single	323	2.00	1.22	0.26	light-mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare pebbles	1211	13	FS2	6
323	Cut	Ditch	323	2.00	1.22	0.26	Same as 334	1212	13	FS2	6
324	Fill	Fill, single	325	0.30	0.33	0.12	mid-dark orange/grey brown, sandy silt, occ. stones	1213	34	OA10	6
325	Cut	Posthole	325	0.30	0.33	0.12	-	1214	34	OA10	6
326	Fill	Fill, single	327	1.00	1.10	0.35	mid orange brown sandy silt	1215	21	FS3	7
327	Cut	Ditch	327	1.00	1.10	0.35	-	1216	21	FS3	7
328	Fill	Fill, single	329	0.34	0.27	0.15	mid greyish brown sandy silt, freq. charcoal	1217	17	-	0
329	Cut	Posthole	329	0.34	0.27	0.15	-	1218	17	-	0
330	Cut	Ditch, ring	-	-	-	-	Group number given on site to ring ditch and associated features	-	-	-	-
331	Fill	Fill, single	332	0.36	0.38	0.20	mid orangey brown clayey silt, occ. stones	1219	17	-	0
332	Cut	Posthole	332	0.36	0.38	0.20	-	1220	17	-	0
333	Fill	Fill, single	334	0.80	1.15	0.34	mid reddish brown silty sand, occ. pebbles	1221	13	FS2	6
334	Cut	Ditch	334	0.80	1.15	0.34	Same as 323	1222	13	FS2	6
335	Fill	Fill, single	336	1.00	1.00	0.15	mid brown grey sandy silt, mod. stones	1223	20	S1	3
336	Cut	Ditch, ring	336	1.00	1.00	0.15	-	1224	20	S1	3
337	Fill	Fill, single	338	0.98	1.00	0.21	mid orange brown clayey silt, occ. stones	1225	20	S1	3
338	Cut	Ditch, ring	338	0.98	1.00	0.21	-	1226	20	S1	3
339	Fill	Fill, single	340	1.02	1.25	0.16	mid brown orange silty sand, occ. stones and charcoal	1227	20	S1	3
340	Cut	Ditch, ring	340	1.02	1.25	0.16	-	1228	20	S1	3
341	Fill	Fill, single	342	0.90	1.00	0.19	mid greyish orange/brown clayey silt, occ. pebbles, freq. charcoal	1229	20	S1	3
342	Cut	Ditch, ring	342	0.90	1.00	0.19	-	1230	20	S1	3
343	Fill	Fill, single	344	1.00	0.95	0.15	mid brown grey sandy silt, mod. stones	1231	20	S1	3
344	Cut	Ditch, ring	344	1.00	0.95	0.15	-	1232	20	S1	3
345	Fill	Fill, single	346	1.00	0.82	0.15	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. pebbles and charcoal	1233	20	S1	3
346	Cut	Ditch, ring	346	1.00	0.82	0.15	-	1234	20	S1	3
347	Fill	Fill, single	348	1.00	1.27	0.25	mid-dark orange brown clayey silt, occ. stones	1235	20	S1	3
348	Cut	Ditch, ring	348	1.00	1.27	0.25	-	1236	20	S1	3
349	Fill	Fill, single	350	1.00	1.10	0.25	mid brown grey sandy silt, mod. stones	1237	20	S1	3
350	Cut	Ditch, ring	350	1.00	1.10	0.25	-	1238	20	S1	3
351	Fill	Fill, single	352	0.85	0.91	0.22	mid greyish orange/brown silty sand, occ. pebbles and charcoal	1239	65	OA8	6
352	Cut	Pit	352	0.85	0.91	0.22	-	1240	65	OA8	6
353	Fill	Fill, single	354	1.05	0.53	0.11	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. pebbles and charcoal	1241	26	FS1	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
354	Cut	Ditch	354	1.05	0.53	0.11	-	1242	26	FS1	4
355	Fill	Fill, single	356	0.92	0.25	0.06	light brown orange silty sand	1243	3	FS1	4
356	Cut	Gully terminus	356	0.92	0.25	0.06	Same as 167, 169, 171	1244	3	FS1	4
357	Fill	Fill, single	358	0.50	0.38	0.34	mid brown orange silty sand, occ. pebbles	1245	38	OA1	3
358	Cut	Posthole	358	0.50	0.38	0.34	-	1246	38	OA1	3
359	Fill	Fill, single	360	0.85	0.80	0.15	mid brown orange silty sand	1247	65	OA8	6
360	Cut	Pit	360	0.85	0.80	0.15	-	1248	65	OA8	6
361	Fill	Fill, single	362	1.00	1.00	0.35	mid brown grey sandy silt, mod. stones	1249	20	S1	3
362	Cut	Ditch, ring	362	1.00	1.00	0.35	-	1250	20	S1	3
363	Fill	Fill, single	364	0.94	0.87	0.19	mid-dark orange/grey brown clayey silt, rare stones	1251	20	S1	3
364	Cut	Ditch, ring	364	0.94	0.87	0.19	-	1252	20	S1	3
365	Fill	Fill, upper	366	1.40	1.50	0.25	mid brown grey sandy silt, mod. stones	1253	20	S1	3
366	Cut	Pit	366	1.40	1.50	0.50	-	1254	20	S1	3
367	Fill	Fill, intermediate	366	1.20	1.50	0.15	mid yellow brown sandy clay, freq. pebbles, occ. charcoal	1255	20	S1	3
368	Fill	Fill, basal	366	1.00	1.50	0.10	mid brown orange silty sand, freq. charcoal	1256	20	S1	3
369	Fill	Fill, single	370	0.30	0.25	0.15	mid brown orange silty sand, rare charcoal	1257	14	-	-
370	Cut	Posthole	370	0.30	0.25	0.15	-	1258	14	-	-
371	Fill	Fill, single	372	0.29	0.25	0.17	mid brown orange silty sand, occ. pebbles, rare charcoal	1259	14	-	-
372	Cut	Posthole	372	0.29	0.25	0.17	-	1260	14	-	-
373	Fill	Fill, single	374	0.80	0.32	0.08	mid brown orange silty sand, rare pebbles	1261	26	FS1	4
374	Cut	Gully terminus	374	0.80	0.32	0.08	-	1262	26	FS1	4
400	Cut	Pit	400	0.90	0.80	0.40	-	1263	61	OA1	2
401	Fill	Fill, single	400	0.90	0.80	0.40	mid greyish brown silty clay. occ. stones, rare charcoal	1264	61	OA1	2
402	Cut	Pit	402	2.35	1.30	0.64	-	1265	53	OA1	2
403	Fill	Fill, basal	402	2.35	-	0.35	mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stones	1266	53	OA1	2
404	Fill	Fill, upper	402	2.35	1.30	0.29	mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stones	1267	53	OA1	2
405	Cut	Posthole	405	0.20	0.30	0.15	-	1268	53	OA1	2
406	Fill	Fill, single	405	0.20	0.30	0.15	mid brownish grey silty clay, occ. stones	1269	53	OA1	2
407	Cut	Gully	407	1.40	0.57	0.20	Same as 409?	1270	53	OA1	2
408	Fill	Fill, single	407	1.40	0.57	0.20	light-mid greyish brown sandy clay, rare stones	1271	53	OA1	2
409	Cut	Gully	409	1.70	0.86	0.50	Same as 407?	1272	53	OA1	2
410	Fill	Fill, basal	409	-	-	0.23	mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, rare stones	1273	53	OA1	2
411	Fill	Fill, upper	409	-	-	0.20	mid orangey brownish grey, silty clay, rare stones	1274	53	OA1	2
412	Cut	Pit	412	0.46	0.60	0.24	-	1275	53	OA1	2
413	Fill	Fill, single	412	0.46	0.60	0.24	mottled dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. stones	1276	53	OA1	2
414	Fill	Fill, single	415	0.49	0.46	0.16	dark grey brown silty sand, occ. stones and charcoal	1277	14	-	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
415	Cut	Pit	415	0.49	0.46	0.16	-	1278	14	-	-
416	Fill	Fill, single	417	0.44	0.45	0.26	mottled dark grey brown silty sand, rare pebbles and charcoal	1279	14	-	-
417	Cut	Pit	417	0.44	0.45	0.26	-	1280	14	-	-
418	Cut	Posthole	418	0.50	0.46	0.09	-	1281	14	-	-
419	Fill	Fill, single	418	0.50	0.46	0.09	light greyish brown sandy silt, rare stones and charcoal	1282	14	-	-
420	Cut	Posthole	420	0.43	0.32	0.20	-	1283	14	-	-
421	Fill	Fill, single	420	0.43	0.32	0.20	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal, rare stones	1284	14	-	-
422	Fill	Cremation	423	0.46	0.58	0.10	mottled mid yellow brown silty sand	1285	37	OA6	5
423	Cut	Pit, cremation	423	0.46	0.58	0.10	-	1286	37	OA6	5
424	Fill	Fill, single	425	0.30	0.27	0.16	mid blackish brown silty sand, freq. charcoal	1287	14	-	-
425	Cut	Stakehole	425	0.30	0.27	0.16	-	1288	14	-	-
426	Fill	Fill, upper	429	3.00	1.55	0.50	light-mid greyish brown silty clay, rare stones	1289	53	OA1	2
427	Fill	Fill, intermediate	429	-	-	0.43	dark brownish grey silty clay, rare stones	1290	53	OA1	2
428	Fill	Fill, basal	429	-	-	0.22	mid yellowish brownish grey silty clay, occ. stones	1291	53	OA1	2
429	Cut	Pit	429	3.00	1.55	0.77	-	1292	53	OA1	2
430	Cut	Ditch	430	1.00	1.60	0.45	Same as 176, 210, 238, 252, 271	1293	8	R1	4
431	Fill	Fill, single	430	1.00	1.60	0.45	yellowish brown sand	1294	8	R1	4
432	Fill	Fill, single	433	0.51	0.82	0.38	mottled mid grey brown silty sand, occ. stones	1295	14	-	-
433	Cut	Pit	433	0.51	0.82	0.38	-	1296	14	-	-
434	Fill	Fill, single	435	0.62	0.82	0.33	mid greyish brown silty sand, occ. stones	1297	14	-	-
435	Cut	Pit	435	0.62	0.82	0.33	-	1298	14	-	-
436	Fill	Fill, single	437	0.96	0.42	0.09	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1299	14	-	0
437	Cut	Pit	437	0.96	0.42	0.08	-	1300	14	-	0
438	Fill	Fill, single	439	0.58	0.38	0.15	mid grey brown clayey sand, occ. flint	1301	53	OA1	2
439	Cut	Pit	439	0.58	0.38	0.15	-	1302	53	OA1	2
440	Fill	Fill, single	441	0.86	0.54	0.34	mid grey brown clayey sand, gravel patch, rare stones	1303	53	OA1	2
441	Cut	Pit	441	0.86	0.54	0.34	-	1304	53	OA1	2
442	Cut	Tree throw	442	2.80	2.80	0.38	-	1305	60	-	0
443	Fill	Fill, upper	442	-	-	0.22	light greyish brown silty clay, rare stones	1306	60	-	0
444	Fill	Fill, basal	442	-	-	0.18	light greyish orange silty sand, occ. stones	1307	60	-	0
445	Cut	Pit	445	2.40	1.85	0.80	-	1308	53	OA1	2
446	Fill	Fill, basal	445	-	-	0.30	mid orangey brown silty clay, occ. stones	1371	53	OA1	2
447	Fill	Fill, intermediate	445	-	-	0.30	mid-dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. stones	1309	53	OA1	2
448	Fill	Fill, intermediate	445	-	-	0.25	mid-dark brownish grey silty clay, rare stones	1310	53	OA1	2
449	Fill	Fill, upper	445	2.40	1.85	0.37	light brownish grey silty clay, occ. stones	1311	53	OA1	2
450	Cut	Posthole	450	0.55	0.36	0.64	-	1312	53	OA1	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
451	Fill	Fill, single	450	0.55	0.36	0.64	dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. stones	1313	53	OA1	2
452	Fill	Fill, upper	454	-	-	0.46	mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare pebbles	1314	7	R1	4
453	Fill	Fill, intermediate	454	-	-	0.20	mid greyish brown silty sand, rare pebbles	1315	7	R1	4
454	Cut	Ditch	454	1.00	2.10	0.90	Same as 14/003, 300, 303	1316	7	R1	4
455	Fill	Fill, basal	454	-	-	0.33	mid greyish brown, occ. pebbles	1317	7	R1	4
456	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unstrat finds	1318	-	-	-
457	Cut	Posthole	457	0.43	0.37	0.31	-	1319	31	OA5	4
458	Fill	Fill, single	457	0.43	0.37	0.31	mid orangey brown sand, occ. flint and charcoal	1320	31	OA5	4
459	Cut	Pit	459	0.60	0.34	0.22	-	1321	31	OA5	4
460	Fill	Fill, single	459	0.60	0.34	0.22	mottled orange/brown grey silty sand, occ. flint	1322	31	OA5	4
461	Cut	Gully	461	0.86	0.45	0.19-0.23	Same as 323, 334, 469, 471	1323	13	FS2	6
462	Fill	Fill, single	461	0.86	0.45	0.19-0.23	mid brown silty sand, mod. stones, occ. charcoal	1324	13	FS2	6
463	Cut	Gully	463	0.95	0.57	0.09	-	1325	17	-	0
464	Fill	Fill, single	463	0.95	0.57	0.09	mid greyish brown silty sand	1326	17	-	0
465	Cut	Gully	465	0.61	0.34	0.09	Same as 321	1372	15	FS2	6
466	Fill	Fill, single	465	0.61	0.34	0.09	mid brownish yellow sandy clay, occ. flint	1327	15	FS2	6
467	Cut	Gully	467	0.46	0.38	0.41	-	1328	60	-	0
468	Fill	Fill, single	467	0.46	0.38	0.41	mid brownish yellow silty clay, occ. flint and charcoal flecks	1329	60	-	0
469	Cut	Gully	469	1.00	0.57	0.18	Same as 323, 334, 461, 471	1330	13	FS2	6
470	Fill	Fill, single	469	1.00	0.57	0.18	mid orangey brown silty sand, occ. flint and charcoal	1331	13	FS2	6
471	Cut	Gully	471	1.00	1.18	0.65	Same as 323, 334, 461, 469	1332	13	FS2	6
472	Fill	Fill, single	471	1.00	1.18	0.65	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1333	13	FS2	6
7/003	Cut	Pit	7/003	0.76	0.73	0.62	-	1334	2	OA1	2
7/004	Fill	Fill, upper	7/003	0.76	0.73	0.15	mid greyish brown silt clay, rare stones and charcoal	1335	2	OA1	2
7/005	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7/003	-	-	0.23	dark brownish grey silt clay, rare stones, occ. charcoal	1336	2	OA1	2
7/006	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7/003	-	-	0.21	mid brownish grey silt clay, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1337	2	OA1	2
7/007	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7/003	-	-	0.05	dark brownish grey, rare stones	1338	2	OA1	2
7/008	Fill	Fill, basal	7/003	-	-	0.13	mid brownish orange silt sand, rare stones	1339	2	OA1	2
8/003	Cut	Gully	8/003	1.40	0.42	0.26	Same as 109, 122	1340	4	FS1	4
8/004	Fill	Fill, single	8/003	1.40	0.42	0.26	mid greyish brown silt clay, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1341	4	FS1	4
9/003	Cut	Pit	9/003	0.90	0.82	0.13	-	1342	14	-	-
9/004	Fill	Fill, single	9/003	0.90	0.82	0.13	dark brown clay silt, occ. flint, rare charcoal	1343	14	-	0
10/003	Cut	Gully	10/003	1.00	0.60	0.20	Same as 103, 123, 132, 140	1344	15	FS2	6
10/004	Fill	Fill, single	10/003	1.00	0.60	0.20	mid brown sandy silt	1345	15	FS2	6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length	Width	Depth	Description	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
14/003	Cut	Ditch	14/003	1.00	2.22	0.98	Same as 454, 300, 303	1346	7	R1	4
14/004	Fill	Fill, single	14/003	1.00	2.22	0.98	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1347	7	R1	4
15/003	Cut	Pit	15/003	0.60	0.53	0.24	-	1348	30	OA6	5
15/004	Fill	Fill, single	15/003	0.60	0.53	0.24	mid reddish brown sandy silt, occ. stones and charcoal	1349	30	OA6	5
15/005	Cut	Pit	15/005	0.84	0.57	0.15	-	1350	30	OA6	5
15/006	Fill	Fill, single	15/005	0.84	0.57	0.15	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1351	30	OA6	5
15/007	Cut	Pit	15/007	0.72	0.54	0.33	-	1352	30	OA6	5
15/008	Fill	Fill, single	15/007	0.72	0.54	0.33	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1353	30	OA6	5
15/009	Cut	Gully	15/009	1.00	0.64	0.17	Same as 317, 319	1354	16	FS2	6
15/010	Fill	Fill, single	15/009	1.00	0.64	0.17	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1355	16	FS2	6
16/003	Cut	Ditch	16/003	1.80	1.60	0.18	-	1356	-	-	1
16/004	Fill	Fill, single	16/003	1.80	1.60	0.18	mid brown clay silt	1357	-	-	1
19/003	Cut	Pit	19/003	0.75	0.60	0.16	-	1358	9	OA1	2
19/004	Fill	Fill, single	19/003	0.75	0.60	0.16	mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1359	9	OA1	2
20/003	Cut	Ditch	20/003	1.00	1.46	0.42	Same as 204, 214, 250, 262, 280	1360	7	R1	4
20/004	Fill	Fill, single	20/003	1.00	1.46	0.42	mid brown clay silt, occ. flint	1361	7	R1	4
25/003	Cut	Gully	25/003	1.00	0.58	0.24	-	1362	10	FS2	6
25/004	Fill	Fill, single	25/003	1.00	0.58	0.24	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ. stones, rare charcoal	1363	10	FS2	6
27/003	Cut	Ditch	27/003	1.00	1.43	0.16	-	1364	21	FS3	7
27/004	Fill	Fill, single	27/003	1.00	1.43	0.16	mid reddish brown sandy silt, occ. stones	1365	21	FS3	7

Appendix 2: Group and land use entity list

Note: Further analysis post-PXA voided some groups, which have been omitted

Group	Group Description	Contents	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period	Period Description
1	ENE/WSW linear	144, 146, 148	FS2	Coaxial field system	6	Roman
2	Four pits	163, 174, 180, 7/003	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
3	NW/SE linear, same alignment as G4	167, 169, 171, 356	FS1	Coaxial field system	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
4	NW-SE linear, parallel to G3	109, 111, 122, 130, 134, 138, 8/003	FS1	Coaxial field system	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
5	Unexcavated post-med field boundary	No contexts allocated to this extant ditch	FS3	Field system	7	Post-medieval/ Modern
6	Single tree throw	107	OA1	Open area containing early pits	3	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
7	NNE/SSW linear, parallel to G8	204, 214, 250, 262, 280, 300, 303, 454, 14/003, 20/003	R1	Trackway	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
8	NNE/SSW linear, parallel to G7	176, 210, 238, 252, 271, 284, 294, 315, 430, 311	R1	Trackway	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
9	Isolated pit	19/003	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
10	N/S linear, possibly same as G24	25/003	FS2	Coaxial field system	6	Roman
11	NNE/SSW linear, adjacent to G8	254, 269	R1	Trackway	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
12	NW/SE linear, same alignment as G4 and G5	224, 246, 256	FS1	Coaxial field system	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
13	N/S linear	323, 334, 461, 469, 471	FS2	Coaxial field system	6	Roman
14	Unphased features in western excavation area	156, 178, 313, 370, 372, 415, 417, 418, 420, 425, 433, 435, 437, 9/003	-	-	-	-
15	E/W linear, parallel to G16	103, 124, 132, 140, 206, 240, 266, 273, 321, 465, 10/003	FS2	Coaxial field system	6	Roman
16	E/W linear, parallel to G15	208, 222, 307, 309, 317, 319, 15/009	FS2	Coaxial field system	6	Roman

Group	Group Description	Contents	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period	Period Description
17	Unphased features in eastern excavation area	276, 329, 332, 463	-	-	-	-
20	Ring-ditch and associated pit	336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 362, 364, 366	S1	Round barrow with burial pit	3	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
21	N/S linear	288, 305, 327, 27/003	FS3	N/S divided field system	7	Post-medieval
22	Two rows of three postholes each, running NNW/SSE	182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 248	S3	Six-post structure	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
23	Four postholes in a square	194, 196, 198, 264	S4	Four-post structure	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
24	N/S linear	275, 278, 286	FS2	Coaxial field system	6	Roman
25	Isolated group of three postholes, generally NNW/SSE	150, 152, 154	S5	Three-post structure	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
26	WNW/ESE linear	354, 374	FS1		4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
28	Four pits, similar fills	105, 115, 118, 120	OA1	Open area containing early pits	3	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
30	Four isolated pits	296, 15/003, 15/005, 15/007	OA6	Open area at the northeast corner of the site	5	Iron Age
31	Two isolated pits/postholes	457, 459	OA5	Open area containing S1 and several pits	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
34	Single posthole	325	OA10	Open area between G13 and G24, and south of G16	6	Roman
37	Isolated pit	423	OA6	Open area at the northeast corner of the site	5	Iron Age
38	Isolated posthole	358	OA1	Open area containing early pits	3	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
39	Two pits	126, 128	OA1	Open area containing early pits	3	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
40	Single pit	113	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
41	Single pit	142	OA13	Open area west of G5	7	Post-medieval

Group	Group Description	Contents	Land Use	Land Use Description	Period	Period Description
43	Single tree throw	158	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
44	Single pit	160	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
45	Single pit	165	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
46	Two rows of two postholes each, running NNW-SSE. Small fifth posthole within group	216, 226, 231, 233, 242	S2	Four-post structure	4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
47	Single tree throw	192	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
48	Three small pits around G12	235, 258, 260	OA3/OA4		4	Mid – Late Bronze Age
53	Early features between G3 and G4	402, 405, 407, 409, 412, 429, 439, 441, 445, 450	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
56	Single tree throw	229	OA1	Open area containing early pits	3	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
58	Topsoil	100	-	-	9	
59	Subsoil	101	-	-	-	-
60	Natural features	136, 290, 292, 298, 442, 467	-	-	-	-
61	Isolated pit	400	OA1	Open area containing early pits	2	Early Neolithic
64	Single pit	296	OA6	Open area at the northeast corner of the site	5	Iron Age
65	Two similar pits	352, 360	OA8	Open area between ditches G1 and G15	6	Roman

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												

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)
203	1	4	1	2										
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		

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)
426	1	8	7	58										
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

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
0	49	21	281	Upper Fill of Pit [276]	20	*	<2g	**	<2g														Mag.Mat. (**/2g)
0	17	22	282	Basal Fill of Pit [276]	30			*	<2g														Metal (*/2g) Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)
1	31	41	458	Pit [457]	35			**	<1														Pot (*/11g) Coal (*/<1g) Flint (*/3g) FCF (**/53g) Mag.Mat. (***/<1g) F.Clay (*/<1g)
2	2	5	161	Upper Fill of Pit [163]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g														Flint (*/6g) Pot (*/6g) Mag.Mat. (**/4g)

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
2	2	13	179	Upper Fill of Pit [180]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g														Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
2	2	14	244	Pot Fill from Pit [180]	1																		
2	2	15	243	Basal Fill of Pit [180]	40	**	<2g	*	<2g				*	<2g					*	<2g			Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)
2	2	20	162	Basal Fill of Pit [163]	40	**	<2g	**	<2g		**	<2g	*	<2g			**	6g	**	<2g			Pot (**/36g) Flint (**/48g) FCF (*/6g) F.Clay (**/184g) Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)
2	44	7	159	Pit [160]	40			*	<2g										*	<2g			Flint (**/64g) Pot (*/16g) FCF (*/70g) Mag.Mat. (**/4g)

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
2	45	6	164	Pit [165]	40	**	2g	*	<2g				*	<2g									Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
3	28	1	104	Pit [105]	40	**	10g	*	<2g	*Quercus* (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)
3	28	3	117	Pit [118]	40	**	8g	*	<2g	*Acer campestre* (2) [PDS:1] *Quercus* (3) Maloideae (2) *Betula* (1) Indet. (2) [V:2]	**	<2g											Pot (*/22g) Flint (*/44g) FCF (*/2g) Magnetised Material **/<2g
3	38	32	357	Posthole [358]	40	*	<2g	**	<2g														Pot (**/36g) Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	4	2	121	Ditch [122]	40	**	<2g	*	<2g														Pot (*/4g) Flint (*/10g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
4	20	28	339	Ditch [340]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g				*	2g									Flint (*/<2g) F.Clay (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)
4	20	29	337	Ditch [338]	40	*	<2g																Flint (*/16g) Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)
4	20	30	341	Ditch [342]	40	**	2g	**	<2g														Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	20	33	361	Ditch [362]	40	**	<2g	**	<2g														Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (**/2g)
4	20	34	365	Upper Fill of Pit [366]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g				*	<2g									Pot (*/2g) FCF (*/42g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	20	35	363	Ditch [364]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g														Mag.Mat. (**/2g)

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
4	20	36	368	Basal Fill of Pit [366]	40	**	<2g	**	<2g														Pot (*/2g) Flint (*/10g) FCF (*/22g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	22	8	181	Posthole [182]	30	**	<2g	**	<2g														Mag.Mat. (***/4g)
4	22	9	183	Posthole [184]	20	**	<2g	*	<2g														Flint (*/4g) FCF (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	22	10	185	Posthole [186]	30	**	<2g	**	<2g														Pot (*/8g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	22	11	187	Posthole [188]	30	**	<2g	*	<2g														Pot (*/14g) Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	22	12	189	Posthole [190]	10	*	<2g	**	<2g		*	<2g											Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
4	46	16	215	Posthole [216]	30	**	<2g	**	<2g														Flint (*/<2g) Mag.Mat. (***/2g)
4	46	17	225/ 227	Posthole [226]	40	**	<2g	**	<2g														Flint (*/8g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)
4	46	18	230	Posthole [231]	40	**	4g	**	<2g	*Corylus avellana* (1) *Quercus* (2) [PDS:1] *Fraxinus excelsior* (7) [PDS:1]													Mag.Mat. (***/2g)
4	56	19	232	Posthole [233]	40	***	36g	**	2g	*Quercus* (10) [PDS:2]													Flint (*/<2g) F.Clay (*/4g) Mag.Mat. (***/6g)
5	37	40	422	Pit [423]	20	*	<2	*	<2						*	2	**	12	***	14	*	<2	Flint (*/8g) Mag.Mat. (**/2g)

Phase	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications (from assessment)	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)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint, cbm) (presence/ weight)
5	64	23	295	Pit [296]	40	**	4g	**	<2g	*Quercus* (10) [RC:3, V:1]													Pot (**/28g) Flint (*/2g) FCF (*/66g) Mag.Mat. (***/6g)
6	15	4	102	Ditch [103]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g														Mag.Mat. (**/<2g)
8	48	27	234	Ditch [235]	40	*	<2g	*	<2g														Flint (*/6g) Mag.Mat. (***/<2g)

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

Appendix 5: Environmental sample flot quantification

Phase	Group	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	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Land Snail Shells	Lithics	notes
0	49	21	281 [276]	1	<5	85	5	Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	**							*	*Berberis vulgaris*	(++)			*	Blue fleck inclusions
0	49	22	282 [276]	1	<5	10	85	*Fallopia convolvulus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (*)			*	*	Cereal indet.	(+)								*		
2	2	5	161 [163]	1	<5	30	60	Solanaceae (*) Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	**													
2	2	13	179 [180]	5	10	85	10	Chenopodiaceae (**)		*	*	*	Cereal indet.	(+)										
2	2	14	244 [180]	<1	<5	90	9				*													
2	2	15	243 [180]	2	7	50	10	Chenopodiaceae (*)																

Phase	Group	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	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Land Snail Shells	Lithics	notes
2	2	20	162 [163]	3	10	5		Chenopodiaceae (*) *Sambucus* (*)				*	Cereal indet. *Triticum* sp. (hulled)	(+)	*	*Galium/ Cruciata*	(+++)	**	*Corylus avellana* frags (from residue)	(+++)				*Ceciloides*
2	44	7	159 [160]	5	5	30	10	Chenopodiaceae (*) Solanaceae(*)	*	**	***	*	Cereal indet.	(+)								*		
2	45	6	164 [165]	10	22	10	5	*Fallopia convolvulus* (*) Solanaceae (*) Chenopodiaceae (*)	**	***	****											**		Ceciloides
3	28	1	104 [105]	15	25	20	5	*Sambucus* (*)	**	**	****	*	Cereal indet.	(+)	*	Chenopodiaceae	(++)				*	*		
3	28	3	117 [118]	6	20	20	10	Chenopodiaceae (*) *Sambucus* (*) *Fallopia convolvulus* (**) Solanaceae (*)	*	**	****							***	*Corylus avellana* frags (from residue)	(+++)	*			

Phase	Group	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	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Land Snail Shells	Lithics	notes
3	38	32	357 [358]	1	5	40	40	*Sambucus* (*) Solanaceae (*)			**													
4	4	2	121 [122]	5	10	65	10	*Fallopia convolvulus* (*) Solanaceae (*) *Sambucus* (*)	*	**	***													
4	20	28	339 [340]	5	10	40	20	Chenopodiaceae (**) Solanaceae (*)	*	**	***											*		
4	20	29	337 [338]	7	18	60	20	*Sambucus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	***				*	*Galium*	(+++)				*			
4	20	30	341 [342]	10	20	10	5	*Sambucus* (*)	**	***	****													
4	20	33	361 [362]	4	5	40	30	Chenopodiaceae (*)		**	***													
4	20	34	365 [366]	6	8	30	10	Chenopodiaceae (*)	*	**	***				*	*Rumex*	(+++)	*	*Sambucus* Lamiaceae	(+++)				
4	20	35	363 [364]	1.5	<5	45	50	*Sambucus* (*)		*	**													

Phase	Group	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	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Land Snail Shells	Lithics	notes
4	20	36	368 [366]	8	10	20	10	*Sambucus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (**) *Fumaria officinalis* (*)		**	***	*	*Triticum* sp.	(+)	**	*Persicaria lapathifolia* *Carex* sp. Chenopodiaceae	(+++)				*	**		Worm capsules *Ceciloides*
4	22	8	181 [182]	9	18	50	10	*Rumex* (*) *Rubus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (*)	*	**	***													
4	22	9	183 [184]	6	10	10	10		*	**	****													
4	22	10	185 [186]	14	15	10	15	Chenopodiaceae (*) *Fallopia convolvulus* (*)	*	**	***													
4	22	11	187 [188]	1	<5	80	10	*Fallopia convolvulus* (*) *Sambucus* (**) Solanaceae (*)		*	**													
4	22	12	189 [190]	<1	<5	10	5			*	***							*	*Corylus avellana* frags (from residue)	(++)				
4	46	16	215 [216]	2	<5	70	10	Chenopodiaceae (*) *Fallopia convolvulus* (*)		*	***										*			

Phase	Group	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	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Land Snail Shells	Lithics	notes
4	46	17	225/227 [226]	5	15	10	15	*Rubus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (**) *Sambucus* (*) Solanaceae (*)	**	**	***													
4	46	18	230 [231]	5	8	10	10	Chenopodiaceae (*) *Fallopia convolvulus* (*)	*	**	***	*	Cereal indet.	(+)										
4	46	19	232 [233]	30	75	5	5	*Fallopia convolvulus* (**) Chenopodiaceae (*) *Sambucus* (*)	***	***	****	**	Cereal indet. *Hordeum vulgare* *Triticum* sp. (hulled)	(+)	*	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	(++)				*	*		Worm capsules
4	31	41	458 [457]	30	95	1		*Fallopia convolvulus* (**) Sambucus (*)	***	****	****				*	Poaceae	(+)							
5	37	40	422 [423]	2	5	60	10	*Fallopia convolvulus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (*) *Carex* (*)			***													

Phase	Group	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	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Land Snail Shells	Lithics	notes
5	64	23	295 [296]	17	40	5	5	Chenopodiaceae (*) *Sambucus* (*)	**	***	****	*	*Hordeum Triticum* sp. (hulled)	(++)	*	Poaceae	(+)				*			
6	15	4	102 [103]	11	20	40	10	*Fallopia convolvulus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (*) *Sambucus* (*)	*	**	***	*	*Triticum* sp. *Triticum* sp. (rounded)	(+)										
8	48	27	234 [235]	5	7	30	60	*Sambucus* (*) *Fallopia convolvulus* (*)		*	**													

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

Appendix 6: Radiocarbon Dating Certificate

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -26.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-487916**

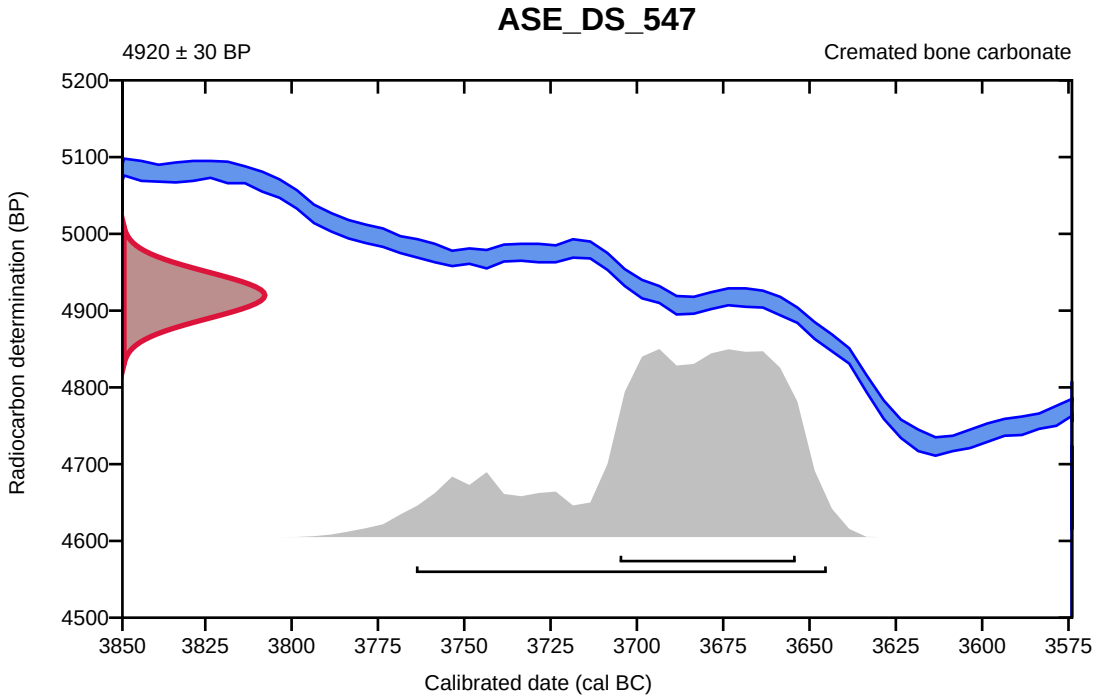
Conventional radiocarbon age **4920 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 3766 - 3647 cal BC (5715 - 5596 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%) 3707 - 3656 cal BC (5656 - 5605 cal BP)



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

BetaCal 3.9

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -25.4 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-487917**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4910 ± 30 BP**

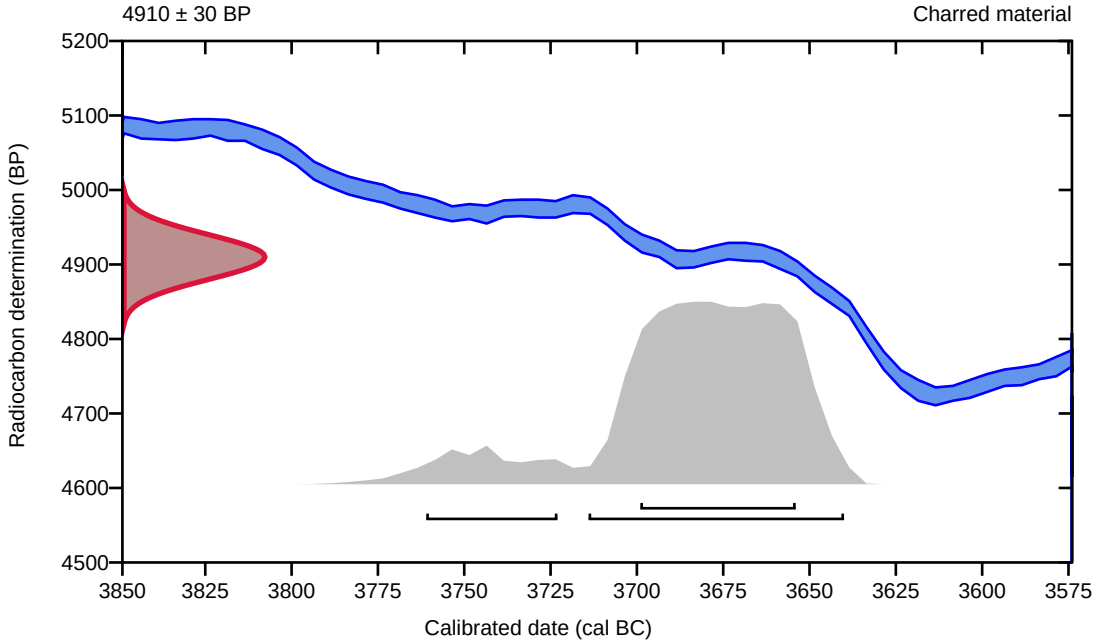
95.4% probability

(86.5%)	3716 - 3642 cal BC	(5665 - 5591 cal BP)
(8.9%)	3763 - 3725 cal BC	(5712 - 5674 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	3701 - 3656 cal BC	(5650 - 5605 cal BP)

ASE_DS_548



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory
4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • Email: beta@radiocarbon.com

Appendix 7: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-419624	
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, animal bone and most notably loomweights. 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. 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 Neolithic
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. Final Archive Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep. 2018192
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham

Appendix 8: 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
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex
CM7 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

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)

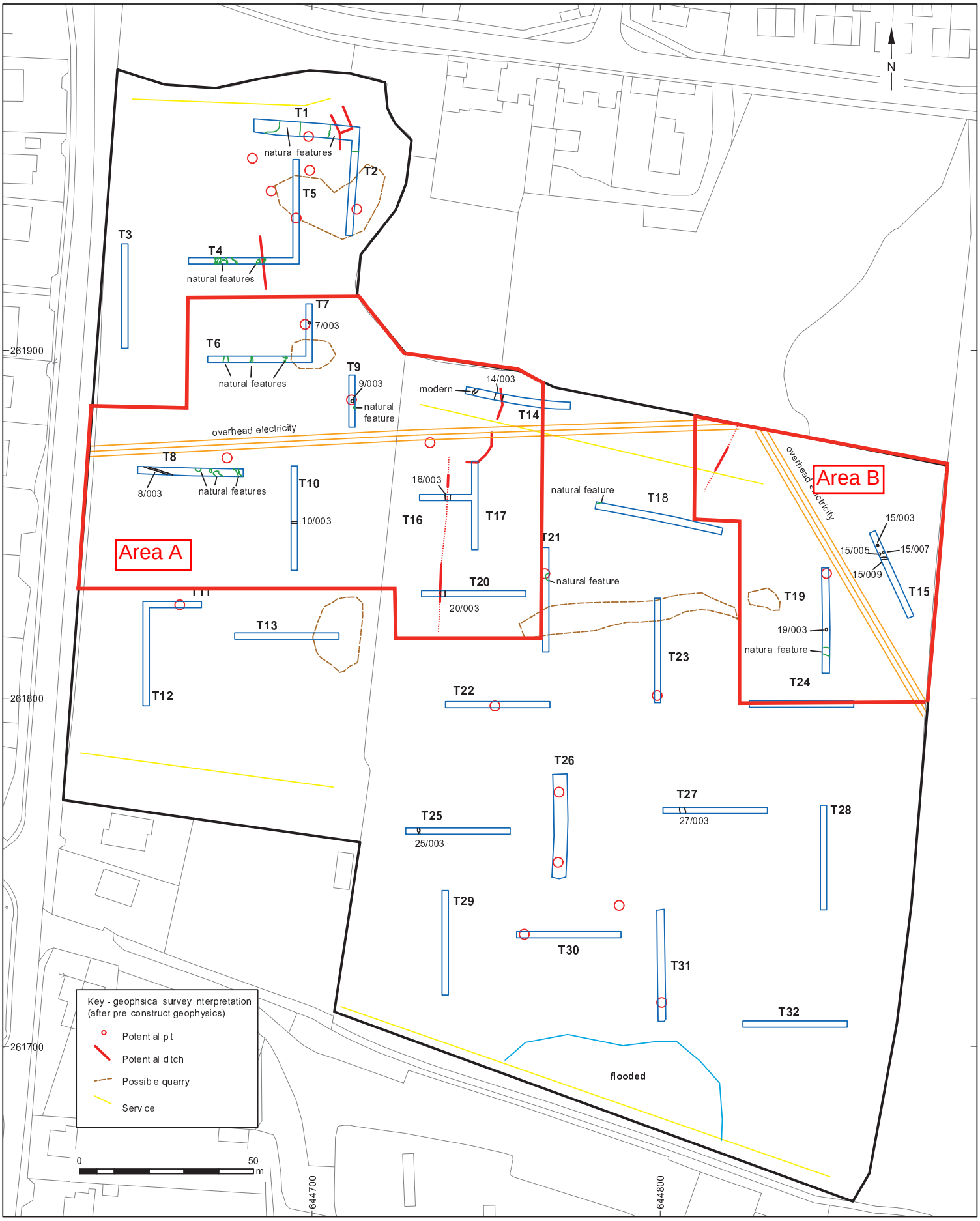


Figure1: Excavation areas A and B

Sussex Office
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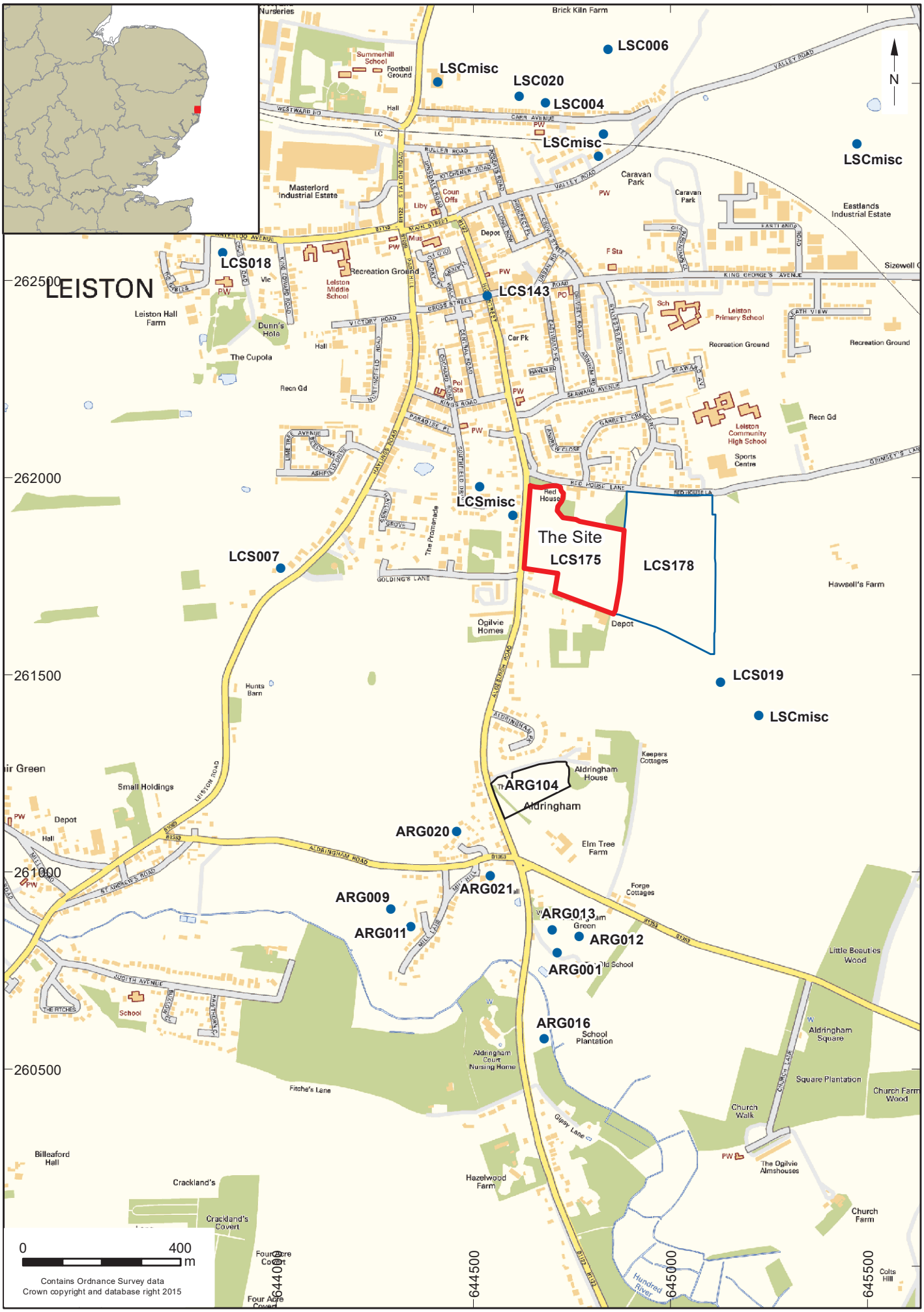
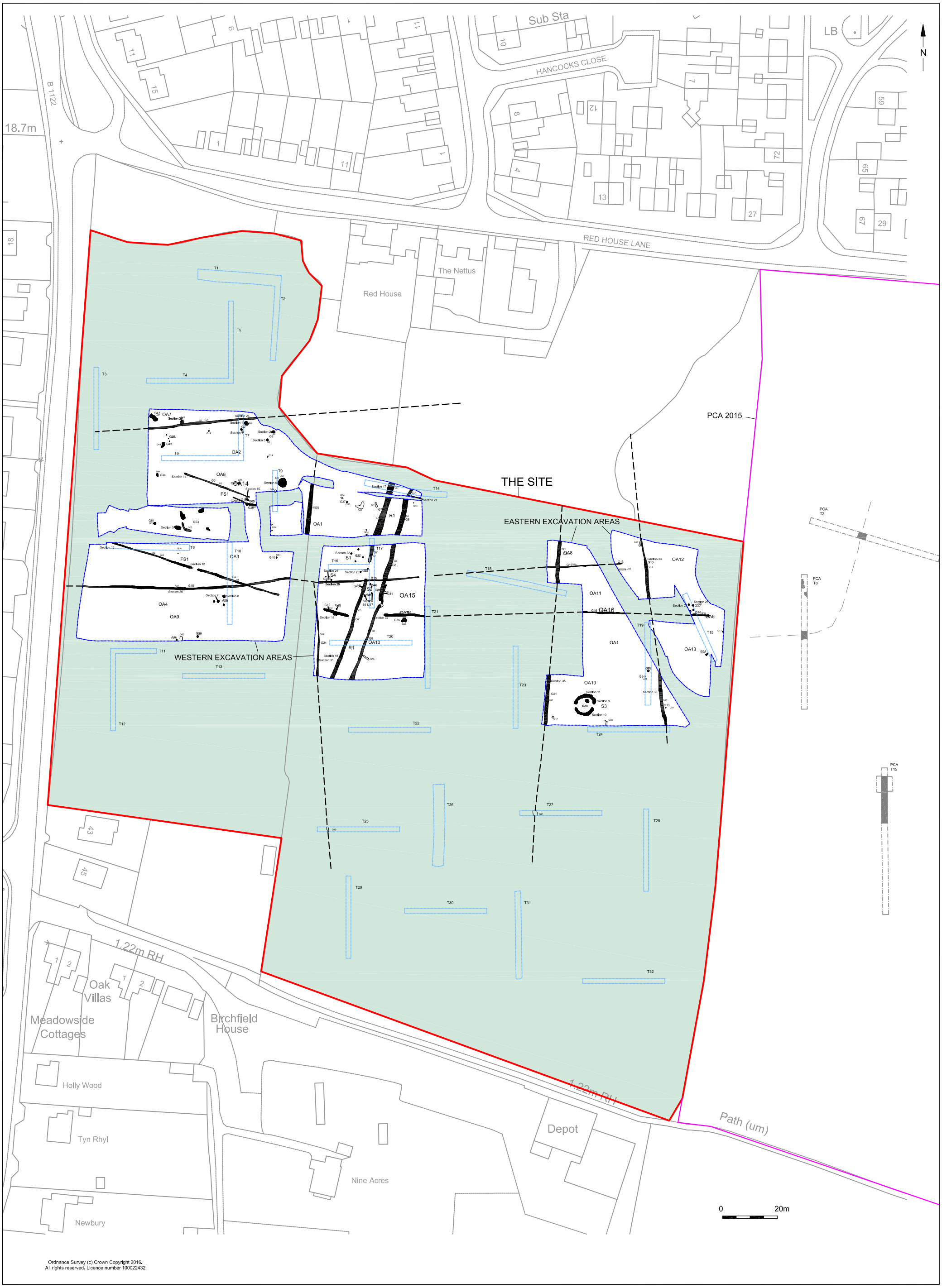
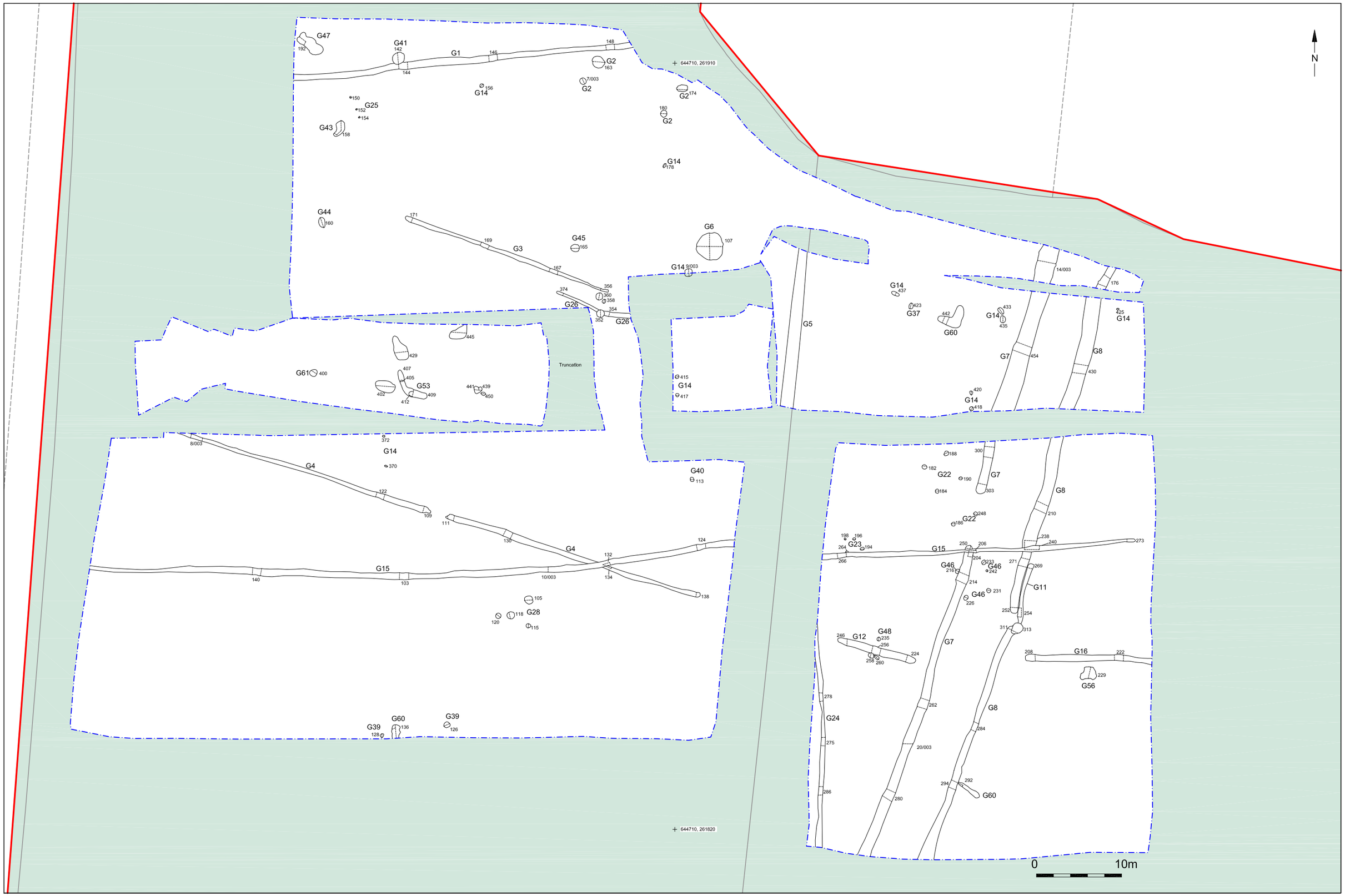
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa



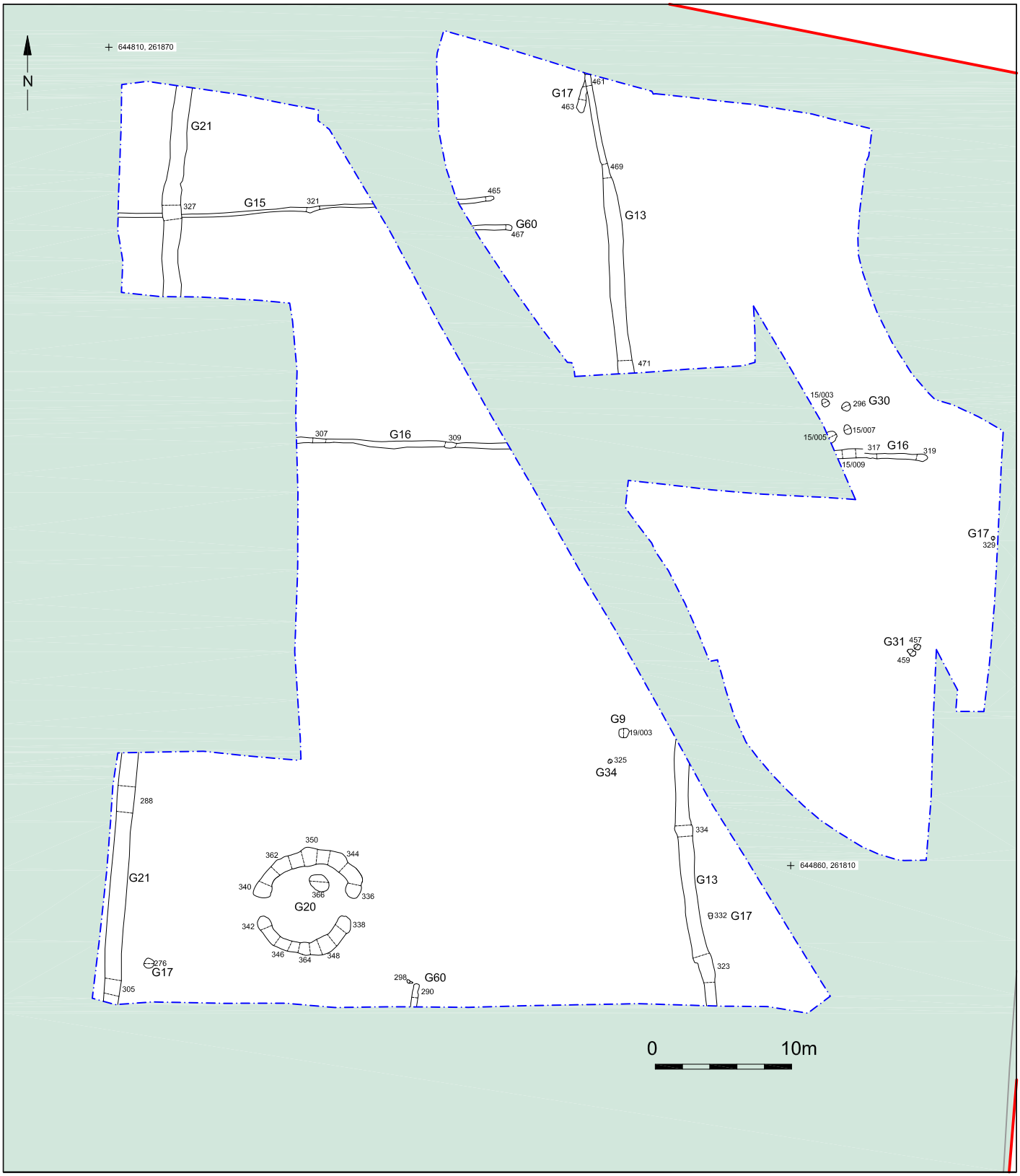
© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Western excavation areas all features	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Eastern excavation areas all features	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

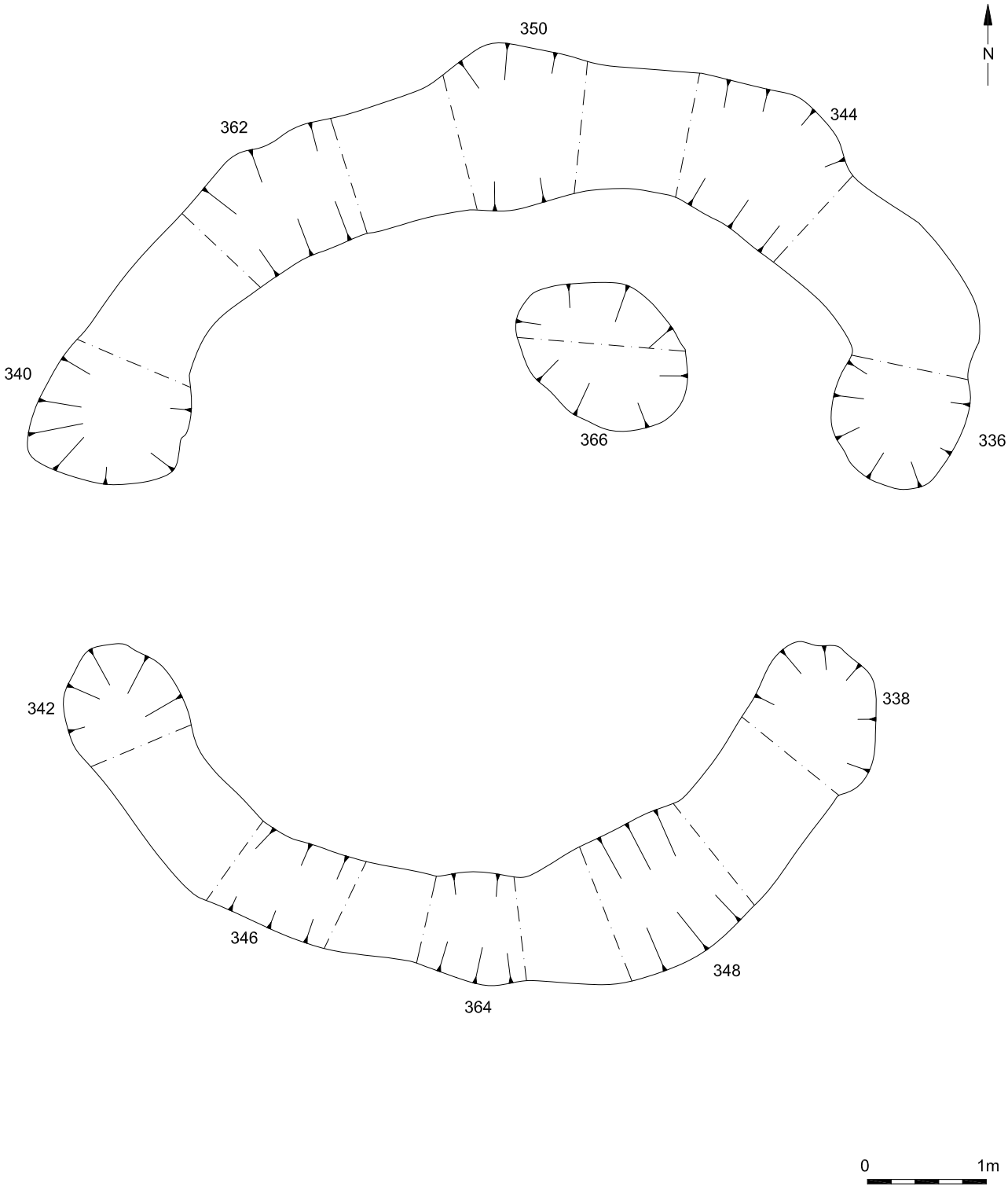
Western Excavation Areas

Eastern Excavation Areas

G47
Section 1
G2
Section 4
Section 2
G2
Section 3
644710, 261910
N
G43
G44
G45
G6
Section 6
G45
G61
G53
Section 5
OA1
G40
G56
Section 7
Section 8
G28
G39
G39
644710, 261820
Period 2 - Early Neolithic
Period 3 - Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age
0
10m

644810, 261870
N
G19
Section 11
Section 9
G20
S1
Section 10
644860, 261
OA1
0
10m

© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Plan of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features in the western and eastern excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Ring ditch plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

N

644710, 261910

S5

G25

OA2

Section 14

G3

Section 15

FS1

G26

G26

Section 17

G7

G8

Section 21

G7

R1

G8

Section 13

G4

FS1

Section 12

OA3

G4

OA4

Section 22

S3

G22

G7

G8

Section 24

S4

Section 23

G22

G23

Section 25

G46

G46

S2

G8

G11

G46

Section 16 & 17

G12

G48

Section 16

OA5

G7

G8

R1

Section 18

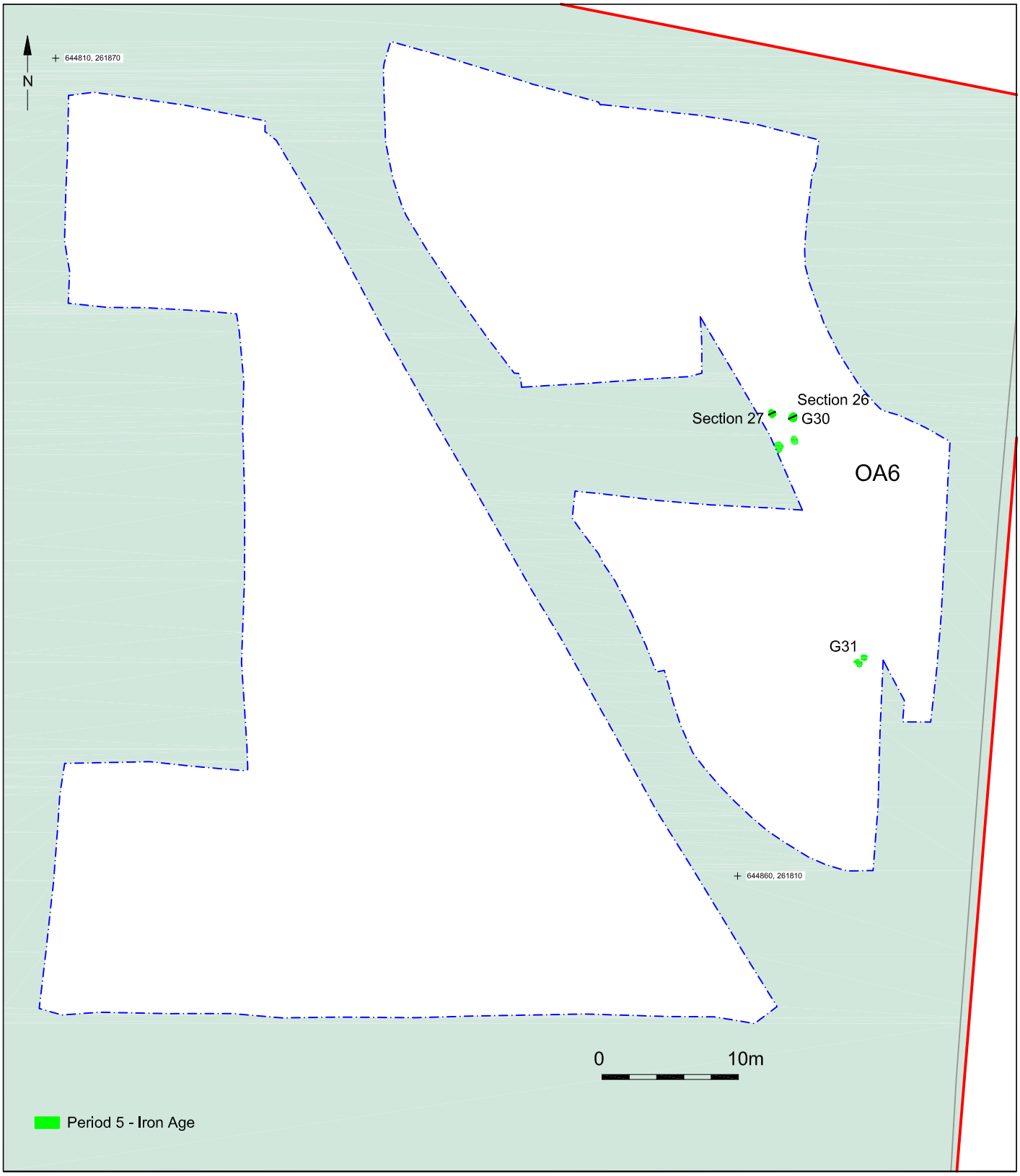
644710, 261820

Period 4 - Mid-Late Bronze Age

0

10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Plan of Mid-Late Bronze Age features in the eastern excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Plan of Iron Age features in the eastern excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

N

OA7

Section 29

G1

Section 28

644710, 261910

OA8

G65

G37

The Roman field system, FS2

OA9

G15

Section 30

G15

Section 25

G16

Section 32

G24

Section 31

OA10

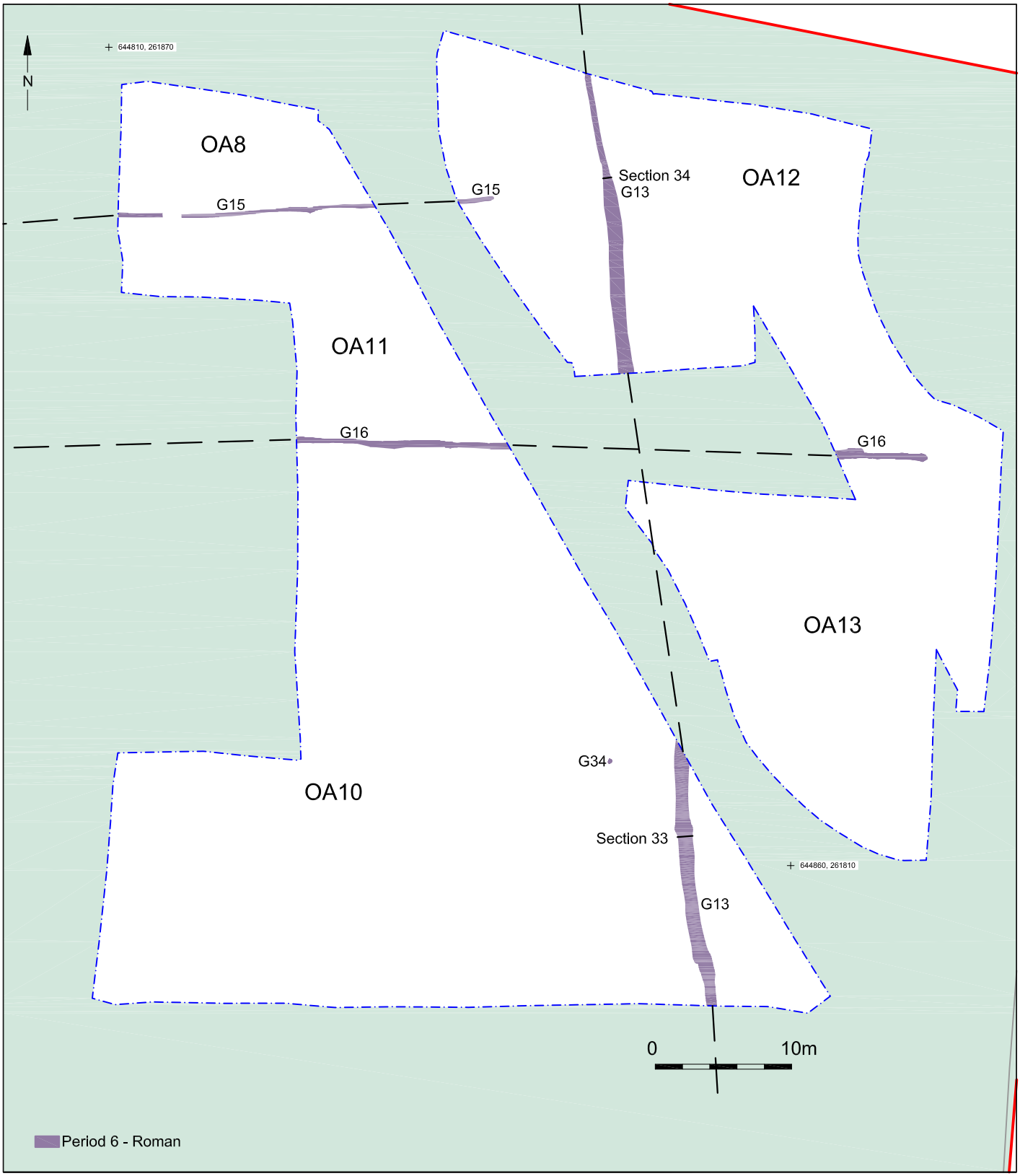
644710, 261820

Period 5 - Iron Age

Period 6 - Roman

0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Plan of Iron Age and Roman features in the western excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Plan of Roman features in the eastern excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

OA14

OA15

OA16

G5

G21

644810, 261870

644710, 261820

Section 35

G21

0 10m

N

Period 7 - Post-medieval

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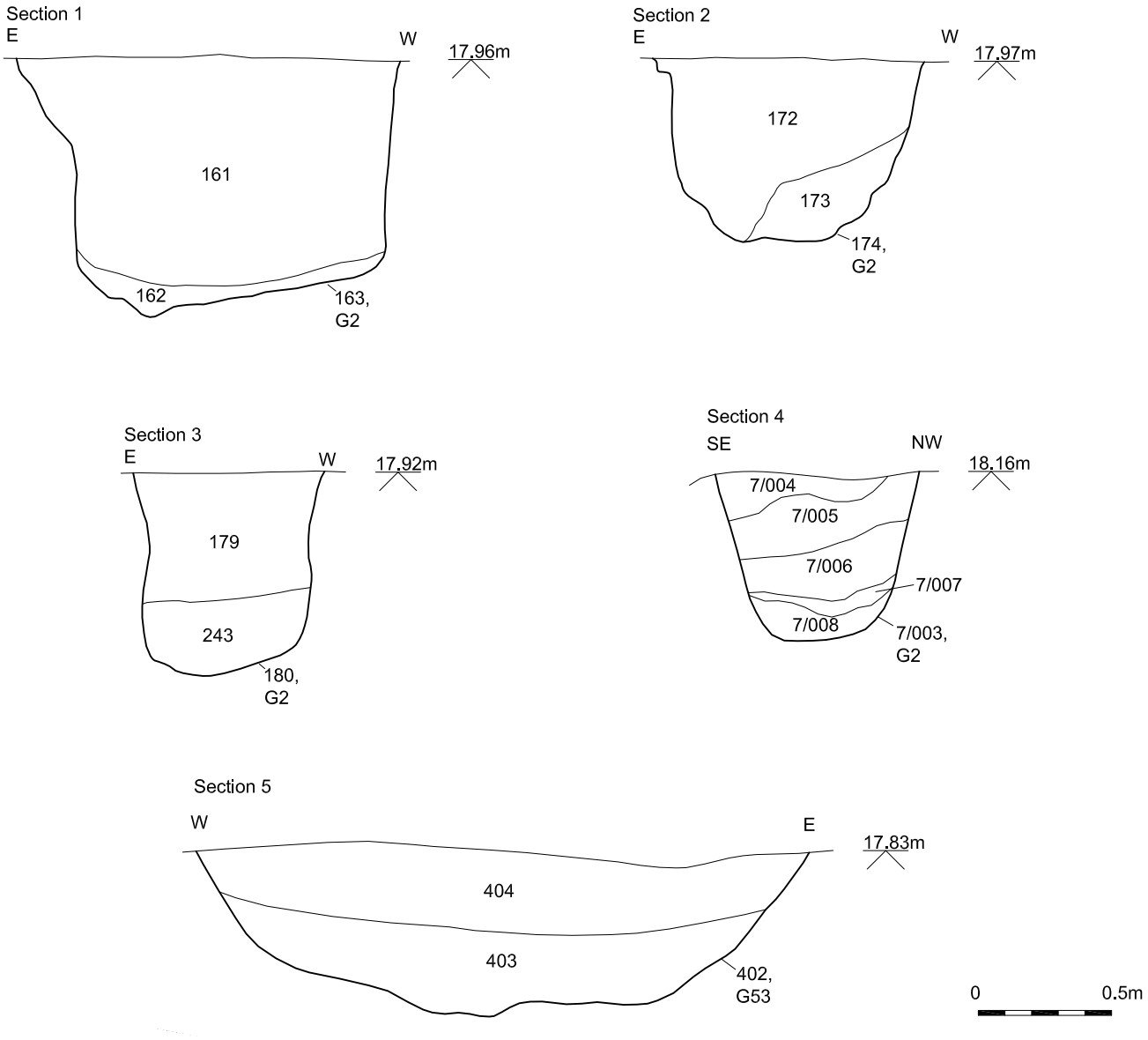
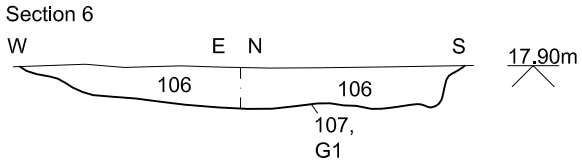
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Plan of post-medieval features, FS3	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

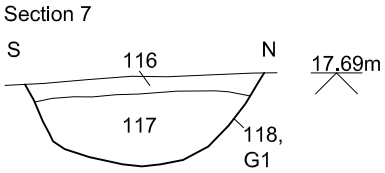
Period 2

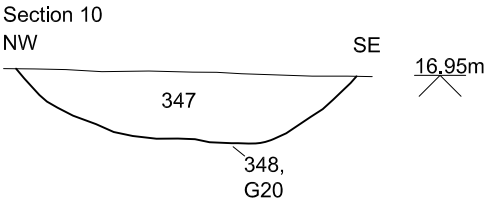


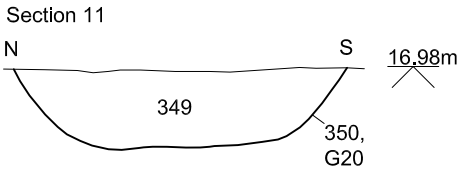
© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Sections 1 - 5	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

Period 3



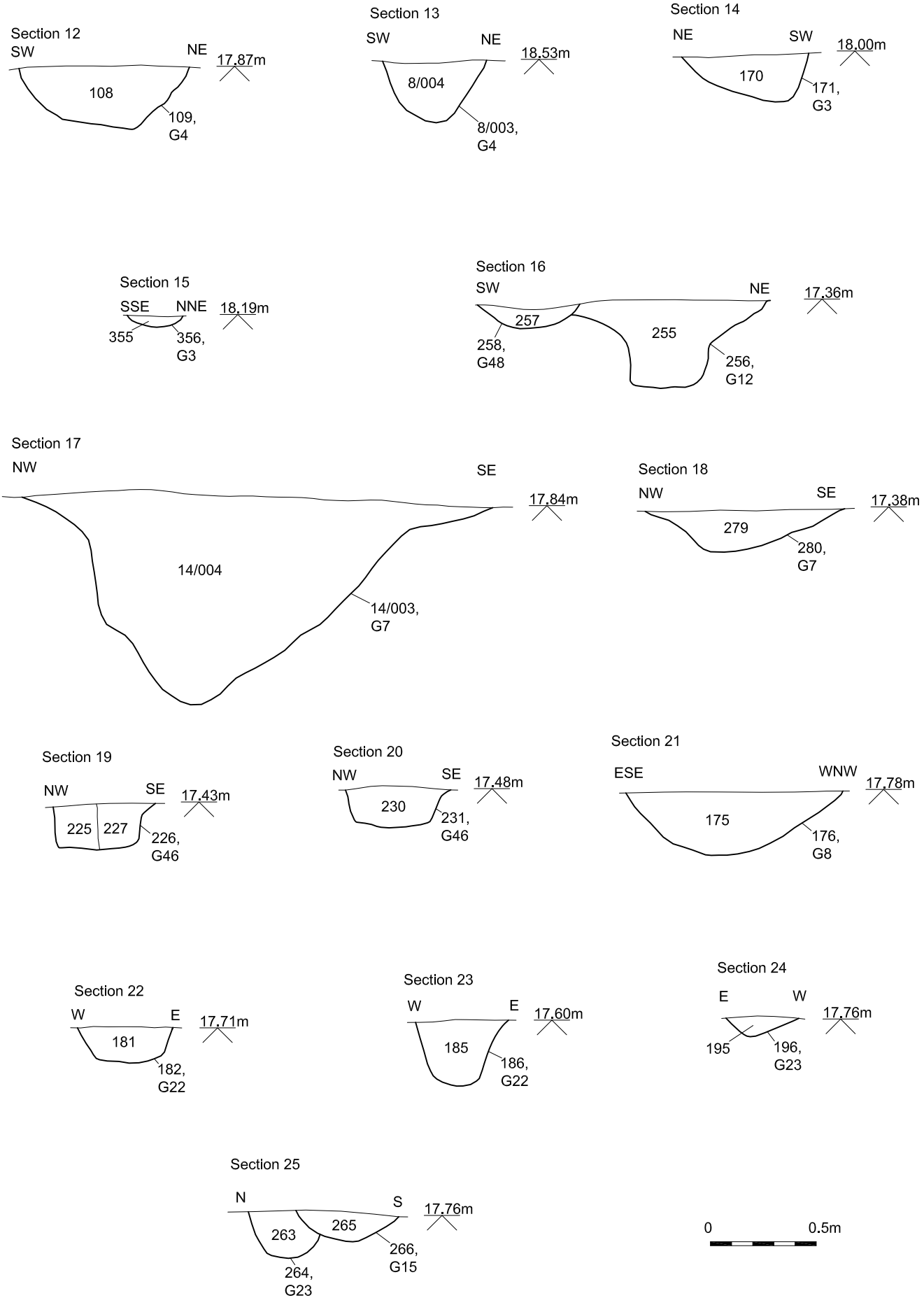






© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Sections 6 - 11	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

Period 4



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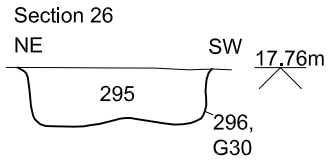
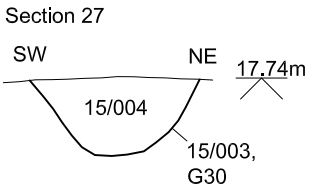
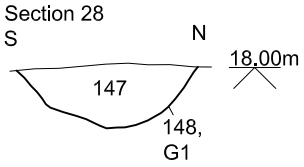
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Sections 12 - 25	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

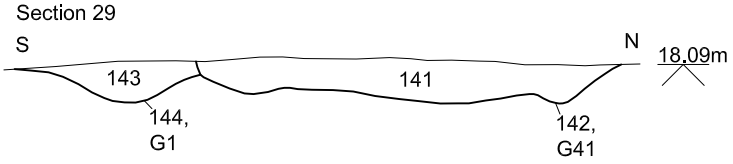
Period 5

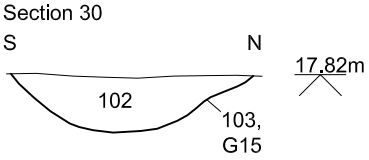


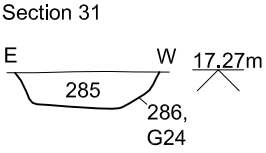


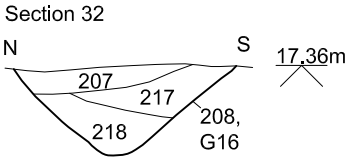
Period 6

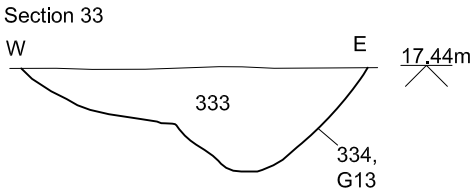


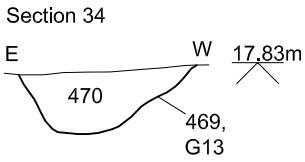




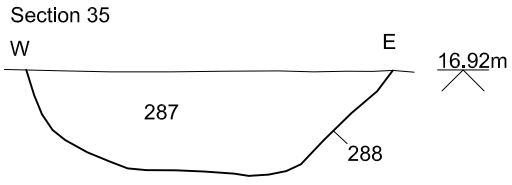








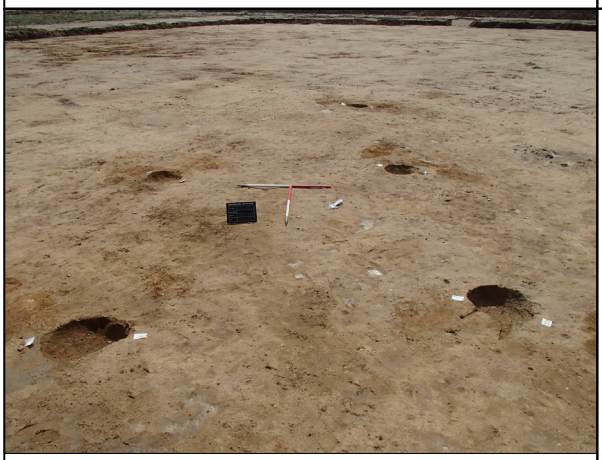
Period 7



© Archaeology South-East		Land opposite Aldeburgh Road, Leiston, Suffolk	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Sections 26 - 35	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

PH1. North-west area of the site, pre-excavation, looking west

PH2. The site during excavations



PH3. Posthole Group 22, looking south-east, 1m scale

PH4. Early Neolithic Plain Bowl vessel from pit 180, 0.5m scale

PH5. Pit 180 during excavation

PH6. Pit 180, 0.4m and 0.5m scales

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Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Photographs - general site views and pit 180	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

PH7. Structure 1, pre-excavation, 1m scales

PH8. Structure 1, post-excavation

PH9. Ditch terminus 336, S1, 1m scale

PH10. Ditch 350, S1, 1m scale

PH11. Pit 366, S1, 1m scale

PH12. S1 during excavation

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Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Photographs - structure 1	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

PH13. Ditch 103, 0.5m scale

PH14. Pit 118, 0.5m scale

PH15. Ditch 130, 1m scale

PH16. Ditch 144 and pit 142, 1m scale

PH17. Ditch 148, 0.5m scale

PH18. Pit 163, 1m scale

PH19. Pit 174, 0.5m scale

PH20. Posthole 182, 0.5m scale

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Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Photographs - excavated features	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		

PH21. Ditch terminus 208, 0.5m scale

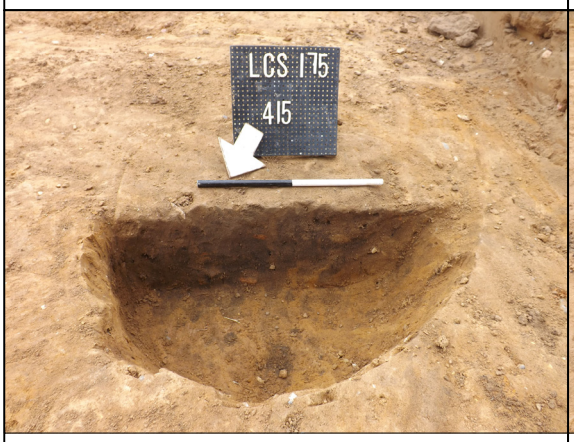
PH22. Posthole 226, 0.5m scale

PH23. Ditch 280, 1m scale

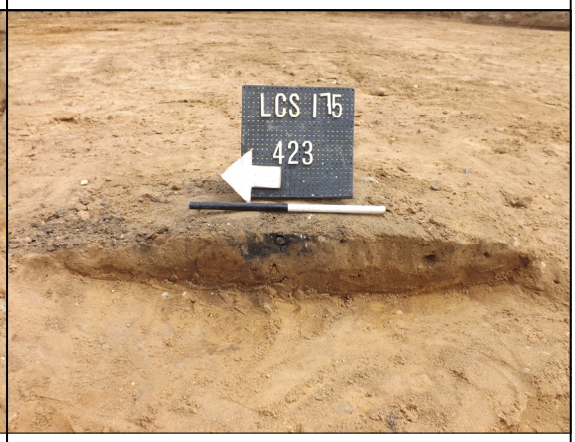
PH24. Pit 296, 0.5m scale

PH25. Horse skull within ditch 288, 0.4m & 0.5m scale

PH26. Pit 402, 1m scale



PH27. Pit 415



PH28. Pit 423

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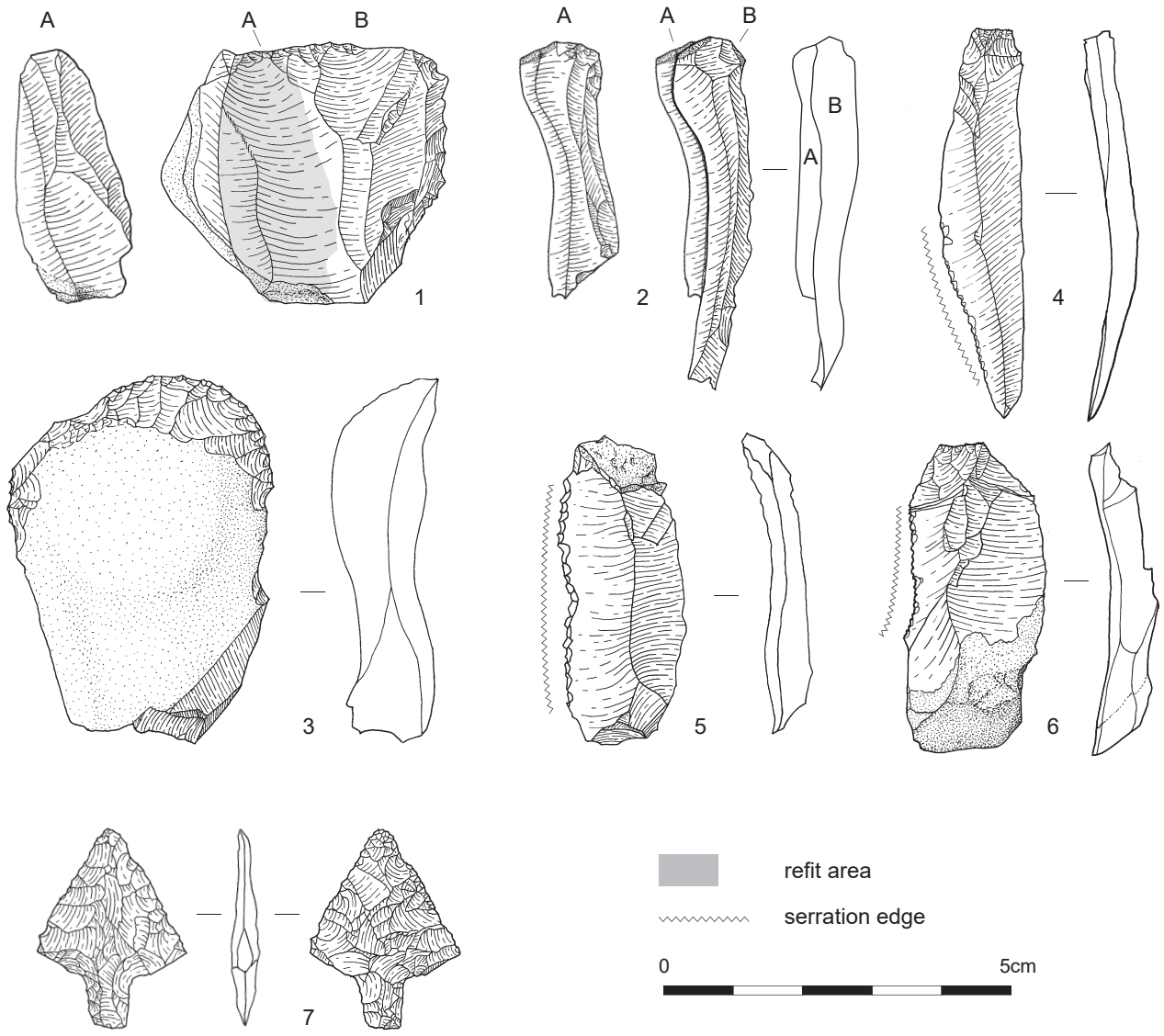
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Photographs - excavated features	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: APL		



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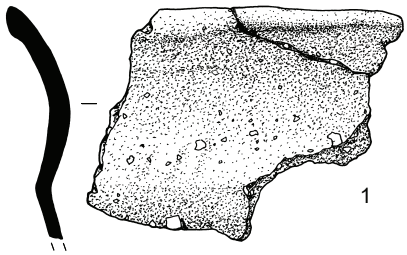
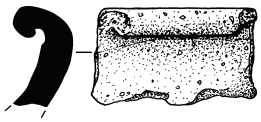
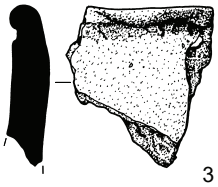
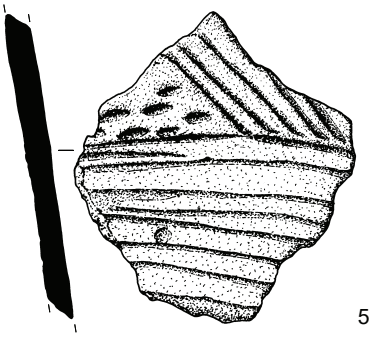
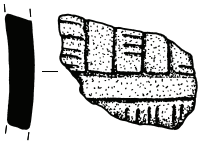
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Selected flint illustrations	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: FG		

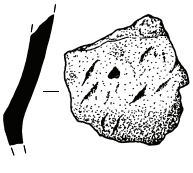


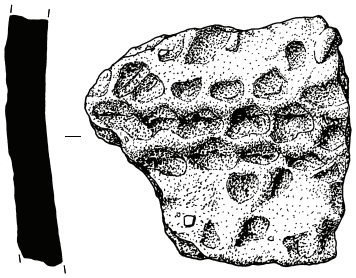


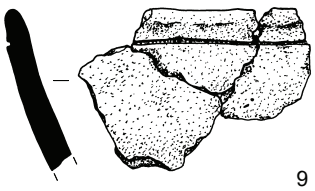












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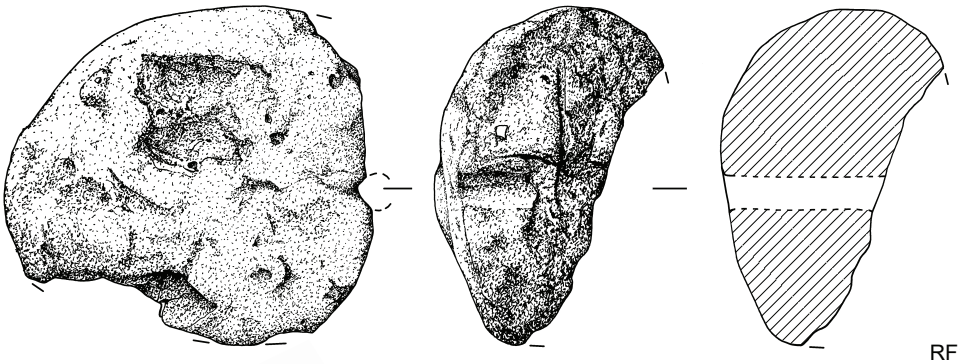
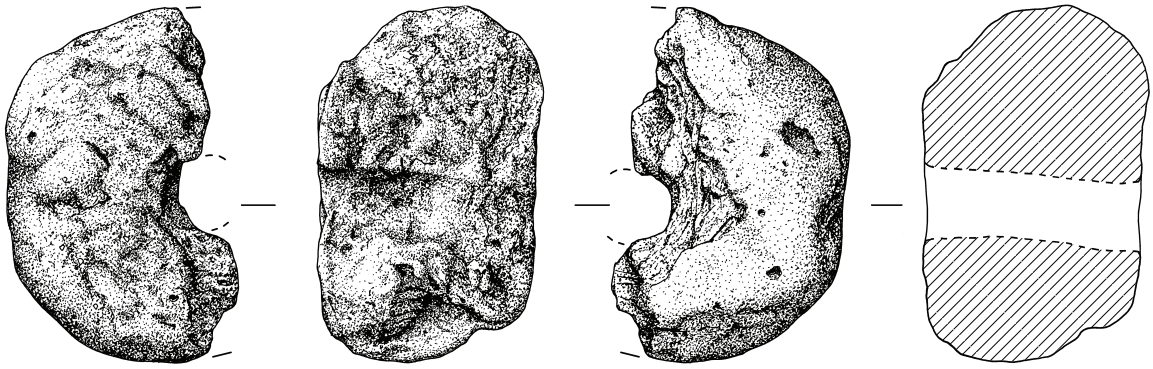
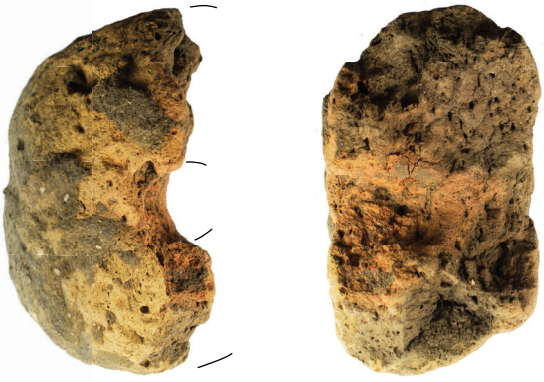
Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Selected pottery illustrations	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: LG		



RF1



RF2



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Project Ref: 8156	Jun 2018	Loomweight illustrations	
Report Ref: 2018192	Drawn by: LG		

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