

The Sizewell C Project

6.3 Volume 2 Main Development Site Chapter 16 Terrestrial Historic Environment Appendices 16A - 16H - Part 2 of 3

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Volume 2 Appendix 16D Evaluation Trenching Reports



Cotswold Archaeology

Main Development Site Sizewell C Suffolk Interim Fieldwork Summary



for

EDF Energy

CA Project: 660538 Site Code: LCS 224 SCCAS Event Number: ESF 25018

March 2020



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Main Development Site Sizewell C Suffolk

Interim fieldwork Summary

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Site Name:	Main Development Site				
Location:	Sizewell C, Suffolk				
NGR:	645705 264562				
Туре:	Evaluation				
Date:	14 November 2016–24 February 2017, 23 January –14 June 2019				
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Two phases of archaeological evaluation of land at Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk was undertaken jointly by Cotswold Archaeology's Kemble and Suffolk (formerly Suffolk Archaeology) offices. A total of 497 trenches were excavated. Trenches 1–239 were excavated between November 2016 and February 2017 and Trenches 240–307 and 414–531 were excavated between January and June 2019.

The evaluation revealed features dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Prehistoric ditches and pits represented a low-density spread of enclosures and settlement across the landscape, particularly focused on a ridge of high ground at the west of the site. An unurned cremation deposit was recorded in Front Meadow.

Roman settlement activity was present in East Lawn and ditches corresponding to geophysical anomalies depicting rectilinear enclosures were recorded in Barn Piece and Captain Rye.

Medieval activity was confined to discrete areas in Badgers Burrows, Broom Walk, Long Walk and Stone Walk North, where sub-rectangular enclosures were identified, often with a buried soil layer preserved within them. In close proximity to enclosures in Broom Walk and Stone Walk North, large pits encompassing possible clay-built ovens or kilns were recorded. Ditches forming a rectilinear field system in Red Rails may also have been medieval in date.

A concrete post-pad in Barn Piece and the recovery of a World War I uniform button from the topsoil in 12 Acres probably related to the use of the site by the military in the 20th century.

INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological evaluation at Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 645705 264562).

The site

The area of the Main Development Site totals in excess of 100 Ha and comprises a broad strip of land between the town of Leiston and the east coast. A substantial portion of this area encompasses existing managed coniferous woodland and arable farmland. The topography of the site typically ranges from 2m–18m AOD, falling to the south towards the lower lying marshland and towards the coast, east of Goose Hill.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods with overlying superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton in the west of the site and Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel in the east of the site (BGS 2020). Sand and gravel deposits were identified as the natural geological substrate in all trenches.

Archaeological background

A full description of the known archaeological information for the site is contained within the *Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (AMEC 2015) and reference should be made to that document. The following is a summary of the principal findings of the DBA as they relate to the evaluated fields.

Prehistoric

Cropmarks interpreted as pertaining to prehistoric activity have been observed within the site. A circular cropmark in 10 Acres has been interpreted as a Bronze Age ring ditch; however the ring ditch was not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area. The cropmarks probably equate to those interpreted as the remains of a possible 'red hill', recorded at the same location. Further cropmarks presumed to date to the prehistoric period have been identified in 20 Acres and Badgers Burrows.

Findspots within the area of the Main Development Site attest to activity during the prehistoric period. Polished flint axeheads have been found in White Gate and at Upper Abbey Farm. Potboilers and struck flint have been recorded in 10 Acres, Badgers Burrows,

Barn Piece, Broom Walk, Captain Rye, Old Covey and Stone Walk. A further findspot of 90 pieces of worked flint was found *c*.600m east of the site.

In the wider landscape, two Bronze Age cinerary urns have been recovered in Leiston. An earthwork in the parkland surrounding Theberton House has been interpreted as a possible Bronze Age round barrow, although it may have been 19th century landscaping.

The area surrounding the site has been intensively studied as part of the National Mapping Project (NMP) and several intensive areas of cropmarks thought to date to the prehistoric period have been identified, especially to the south of the site. However, in cases where geophysical survey or archaeological excavation has been undertaken on areas corresponding to the cropmarks, they tend not to support the interpretations of the aerial photographs.

Roman

The only findspot of Roman date within the site was a single sherd of pottery, found in Barn Piece. A small collection of six sherds of Roman pottery was also found *c*. 600m east of the site. Generally there is little firm evidence for Roman settlement in the area; however a pottery kiln and possible associated structures have been identified in excavations within Leiston, a possible salt production site has been identified from surface scatters of briquetage 650m east of the site and Roman pottery was found residually within later features in the evaluation at land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate.

Anglo-Saxon

No evidence of activity dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been recorded within the site. A number of sunken-featured buildings and post-built structures on either side of a dried up river channel were identified during the evaluation at land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, 1.25km south of the site, as part of the Sizewell C project.

Medieval

Sherds of medieval pottery, characteristically coarsewares of the 13th to 14th centuries, have been found in Badgers Burrows, Barn Piece, Broom Walk, Old Covey and Stone Walk. Over 500 sherds of medieval coarseware were found *c*.600m east of the site.

The site is located directly between the first and second sites of Leiston Abbey and must have formed an integral part of the monastic landscape throughout the medieval period. Leiston Abbey was originally founded in 1182 on a marshland island near the coast, 1.4km

north-east of the site. The abbey was inhabited by Augustinian canons, following the Premonstratensian rule and had four local churches (Leiston, Aldringham, Middleton and Culpho) confirmed to it. In 1363 the abbey was relocated to a healthier, inland location 0.5km west of the site, on the orders of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. The new abbey was almost completely destroyed by fire not long after its completion; however it was rebuilt on the same site, where it was occupied until the dissolution. The former abbey buildings were largely demolished to provide material for the construction of the new abbey, although one building remained as a cell of the new abbey.

The site lies approximately equidistant from the medieval settlements at Leiston, 1.3km to the south-west; Sizewell, 1km to the south-east, and Theberton, 1.5km to the north-west. Leiston, is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Leistuna*, and was a sizeable medieval settlement, being granted a market charter in 1242 and a fair in 1312. A hoard of eight silver pennies of Henry II (all dated to 1163–1167) was found in a field just to the north of Leiston. Sizewell also had a burgeoning 13th-century settlement and was granted a market in 1237. Sizewell appears to have been of a relatively similar size to Leiston throughout the medieval period, before declining in the post-medieval, possibly due to coastal erosion. Theberton was likely to have been a smaller settlement, focussed around the church, which dates from at least the 12th century.

The site was located outside the perimeters of these settlements, but there is a high possibility that activity associated with these settlements was carried out within the site. There is documentary evidence for industrial processes including flax and hemp processing and peat cutting within the site boundary. It is likely that the site was mainly used for agriculture throughout the medieval period, either attached to the Abbey, or to the surrounding secular settlements.

Post-medieval

The farmstead of Upper Abbey Farm lies within the site. The farmhouse is Grade II listed and parts of the structure date to the 17th century. One of the current farmyard barns is also Grade II listed and is of 18th century date. Upper Abbey Farm is one of three farmhouses of this period (along with Old Abbey Farm and the Roundhouse) occupying the eastern edge of a north-east/south-west aligned ridge of high ground that overlooked lower-lying land to the east. The substantial grounds of Theberton House were located immediately to the west of the site. The extant house was constructed in the 18th century and was significantly renovated in the 19th century.

Modern

The coastline around Sizewell was an integral part of the coastal defences during World War 2 and evidence of coastal defensive installations are common in the area. An extensive World War II site comprising of 2 anti-aircraft batteries, associated buildings and numerous practice trenches was known to have been located on Goose Hill and in Dunwich Forest, to the east of the site. A further known heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery was located east of Ash Wood.

Undated cropmarks

Two sets of undated cropmarks have been recorded within Barn Piece. At the west of the field was a substantial square structure, while at the east was a less coherent group of linear and curvilinear features.

Geophysical survey

Geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Stratascan (2015) and SUMO (2019), both of which identified a low number of potential archaeological features, but could not identify most of the putative cropmarks recorded by the NMP, including the potential ringditch in 10 Acres.

The surveys generally identified a scatter of features of potential archaeological origin across the site. Linear anomalies with similar alignments to the extant field system probably represented former field boundaries in 10 Acres, Badgers Burrows, Stone Walk North and Stone Walk South. Further linear anomalies on different alignments were identified in Back Meadow, Badgers Burrows, Long Walk, Red Rails and White Gate. Discrete areas of high density anomalies, potentially corresponding to rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures were located at the southern ends of Badgers Burrows and Broom Walk, the eastern end of Stone Walk North and the north-western corner of Long Walk.

RESULTS

The following section constitutes a brief summary of the results of the evaluation as defined at excavation. Sample processing, finds identification and dating are still ongoing. The site was divided into individual fields during the evaluation, and for ease of reference this interim report will detail the results by field initially before discussing the site overall.

The results of the evaluation generally correlate well to those of the greyscale output of the preceding geophysical survey, with many of the anomalies identified as archaeological features in the evaluation. The exception to this was in East Lawn, where the geophysical survey failed to identify substantial Roman activity and a post-medieval wall, possibly due to the depth of aeolian sand deposits covering the natural substrate in this field. A number of ditches were present elsewhere in the evaluation that were not anticipated from the geophysics, mostly pertaining to Prehistoric features in the areas where the natural substrate was more sandy, or where they were masked by a high density of archaeological features with strong responses.

Stone Walk South (Trenches 1–23; Fig. 2)

Two north/south aligned ditches were excavated in this Field. The ditches ran parallel to the extant eastern and western boundaries of the field and divided the field into three roughly equally sized land parcels, approximately 150m wide. It therefore seems probable that the ditches are related to the current field layout. The ditches do not appear on any historic mapping from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 onwards, although it is uncertain whether this is because they pre-date the late 19th century, or because they were internal drainage features rather than field boundaries. A single, abraded medieval pot sherd recovered from the fill of one of the ditches may have been residual, or may indicate that the ditches, and by implication the current field system, are of a greater age.

An undated ditch on a north-east/south-west alignment was identified at the south end of Trench 7, but did not appear in any other trenches.

Trench 4 was not excavated due to adverse ground conditions.

Badgers Burrows (Trenches 24-69; Fig. 3)

A small pit containing prehistoric pottery was identified in Trench 24 at the north-west of the field. A curvilinear ditch in the same trench was undated, but may have been related.

Ditches in Trenches 58, 59 and 61 constituted a rectilinear enclosure in the south of the field, defining an area approximately 80m square. Within the enclosure was a layer containing cultural waste material, including pottery sherds and oyster shell, which could have been a buried ground surface, or midden deposit.

A north/south aligned ditch ran along the centre of the field. It aligned with the westernmost of the post-medieval ditches in Stone Walk South and a further extension of the boundary in Stone Walk North. The ditch is depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. A parallel ditch was excavated 80m to the west, but was undated.

Several further undated ditches were identified, mostly on broadly north-west/south-east or east/west alignments.

An area of extensive post-medieval or modern sand extraction was revealed in Trenches 43, 44, 46 and 47 in the west of the field, corresponding to areas of high disturbance on the geophysical survey.

Stack (Trenches 70–90; Fig. 4)

A ditch on a north-east/south-west alignment in Trench 72 contained prehistoric pottery. A second ditch on the same alignment in Trench 72 and a further north-east/south-west aligned ditch in Trench 82 were undated, but may be of a similar date.

A north-west/south-east aligned ditch was recorded in Trench 78 and dated to the medieval period from a sherd of pottery recovered from its fill. The ditch did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies and was not visible in any other trenches. A sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered from the subsoil in Trench 76, although there were no archaeological features within the trench.

Ditches in Trenches 86, 88 and 90 correspond with faint geophysical anomalies depicting a rectilinear enclosure or field system. The ditches produced no dating evidence.

Large sub-circular geological features were identified in many of the trenches at the southeast of the field, corresponding with areas of increased disturbance detected by the geophysical survey. Excavation of a sample of these features revealed them to have sterile silty fills. It is likely that these features were formed by weathering of the natural substrate.

12 Acres (Trenches 91–118; Fig. 5)

A small pit containing Bronze Age pottery was identified partially within Trench 107. Undated ditches were recorded in Trenches 91, 92 and 106, but did not appear in any other trenches and did not clearly relate to each other or to any anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Two ditches on an east/west alignment were excavated in Trenches 111 and 114 at

the south of the field and appeared to continue into Stone Walk North, to the east, but were undated.

Much of the field has been subjected to post-medieval and modern sand extraction activity, which may have truncated or removed any archaeological features within the central and northern parts of the field, and which corresponds with many of the areas of disturbance identified in the geophysical survey.

A World War I general service army uniform button, made from a copper alloy, was recovered from the topsoil in the area of Trench 105 during pre-excavation scanning for buried ordnance. This probably dates to the use of the site as a training ground during the war.

Old Covey (Trenches 119–140; Fig. 6)

Pits containing struck flint and prehistoric pottery, possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age were excavated in Trenches 121, 123, 128, 138 and 139. Burnt flint and possible sandstone potboilers were recovered from a pit in Trench 132 in the south of the field. The pit's lower fill was charcoal-rich; however there were no signs of scorching to the base or sides of the pit, suggesting that this was a dump of heated material rather than a site of *in situ* burning. This pit and a further undated pit in Trench 134 were probably associated with the prehistoric pits.

Ditches containing prehistoric pottery were identified in Trenches 123, 129, 137, 138 and 139, possibly constituting three separate enclosures or boundaries. The features do not clearly correlate with geophysical anomalies and as such the precise trajectory of the features is unclear.

Further evidence of prehistoric activity was provided by the recovery of a struck flint flake from the topsoil in Trench 128 and struck flint and prehistoric pottery from the topsoil in Trench 131.

A pit containing medieval pottery and an iron object was excavated in Trench 138; however no other features of this date were identified.

Several undated ditches on north/south and east/west alignments were excavated in the central area of the field and possibly formed part of a field system, although they did not correlate to any clear geophysical anomalies.

Post-medieval and modern sand extraction pits were identified in the northern part of the field.

Broom Walk (Trenches 141–168; Fig. 7)

Parallel ditches, 1.7m apart, on an east/west alignment in Trench 163 may have been trackway flanking ditches. Pottery recovered from both ditches dated to the prehistoric period. At the west end of the trench a curvilinear feature, also containing prehistoric pottery, may have formed part of an enclosure. The intersection between the trackway and the enclosure was obscured by a tree-throw pit, so the relationship between them could not be ascertained. To the east of the trackway a north/south aligned ditch also dated to the prehistoric period, with pottery, struck flint and burnt flint recovered from its fill. None of the prehistoric features were visible on the geophysics survey.



Trackway ditches in Trench 163 (1 x 0.2m and 1 x 0.4m scales)

Ditches in Trenches 146, 153 and 154 defined part of a rectangular medieval enclosure, encircling an area approximately 60m long and 30m wide, and corresponding with a large anomaly on the geophysical survey. Within the northern part of the enclosure was a large pit containing several dark fills, possibly suggestive of an industrial origin. Also within the enclosure was a layer of possible buried soil or midden deposit, containing pottery and oyster shell. A similar geophysics anomaly in the area of Trenches 166 and 167

corresponded to a comparable layer, although no enclosing ditches were identified. In Trench 165, to the east of the second area of disturbance, a large pit was identified surrounding an area of burnt clay, partially visible within the trench. The exact shape and function of this feature was not clear from the extent of the trench and it was preserved *in situ* to be investigated at another time.



Northern rectilinear enclosure ditch in Trench 146 (1 x 1m scale)

Two large sand extraction pits were identified in the western area of the field, correlating with large, amorphous geophysical anomalies.

Stone Walk North (Trenches 169–202; Fig. 8)

Prehistoric activity was evidenced by enclosure ditches near the northern boundary of the field. The ditches appeared from the geophysical survey to be the southern extents of curvilinear enclosures that were only partially present within Stone Walk North and would have been centred in the area now covered by Ash Wood. A pit, or ditch terminus, containing prehistoric pottery and worked flint was also recorded in Trench 196, in the north-eastern corner of the field.

Medieval activity was largely concentrated in the eastern half of the field and comprised at least one large sub-rectangular enclosure similar in shape to those at the southern ends of Badgers Burrows and Broom Walk. To the south of the enclosure, a large pit surrounding a burnt clay structure, possibly a kiln or oven, was recorded, but not excavated as the full extent of the feature was not present within the trench. The feature was superficially similar to that found in Broom Walk, however as neither feature was excavated during the evaluation, the link is tentative at this stage. A small number of further medieval ditches were excavated in the western part of the field, presumably dividing agricultural land related to the enclosures, although no pattern of field systems was immediately apparent from either the evaluation or the geophysical survey.



Pit surrounding a burnt clay structure in Trench 171 (2 x 1m scales)

The two post-medieval field boundary ditches identified in Stone Walk South were also present in Stone Walk North. Although the ditches were likely to have divided the entire field, they were only noted in the southern trenches, perhaps reflecting greater depth of modern truncation at the northern end of the field.

It is interesting to note that in the western part of the field some of the more distinct geophysical anomalies were not visible in any of the trenches. This may indicate that there are a large number of modern subsoil features in this area.

10 Acres (Trenches 203-214; Fig. 9)

Parallel ditches on north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignments near the northern, southern and eastern edges of the field represent the successive re-establishment of an enclosure approximately the size of the extant field. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the ditches during the evaluation.

Near the centre of the field in Trench 208, a rectangular pit contained the remains of a complete cow burial. The bone was very well preserved, possibly indicating that the burial was relatively recent given the generally poor preservation of bone in features across the site; however no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of the pit.



Cow burial in Trench 208 (1 x 1m scale)

Barn Piece (Trenches 215–229; Fig. 10)

A ditch terminus in Trench 228 at the south-west of the field contained worked flint within its fill. The feature was not identified in the geophysical survey and did not align with any other features revealed in the evaluation.

A ditch containing Late Iron Age or Roman pottery was identified in Trench 219 and corresponded to geophysical anomalies defining a small rectangular enclosure.

Two parallel ditches on an east/west alignment in Trench 215 corresponded to the south side of a further rectilinear enclosure identified on the geophysical survey, although this one dated to the medieval period.

A large north-east/south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly at the western end of the field, possibly a segmented ditch, was excavated in two trenches (Trenches 217 and 229) and was dated to the medieval period.

Several further ditches on varying alignments were revealed in the northern half of the field, but all were undated and were not clearly visible on the geophysics.

A modern postpad, consisting of a single course of brickwork on top of a concrete base, was recorded in Trench 223 and probably related to the use of the field for military installations during World War II.

Section 53 Land (Trenches 230–239; Fig.11)

Several undated ditches on north/south and east/west alignments were excavated within the field, corresponding to linear geophysical anomalies, possibly forming part of a field system although no pattern could be discerned in the layout of the ditches from either the evaluation or the geophysical survey.

One large sub-circular geological feature was identified within Trench 236, corresponding with an area of increased disturbance detected by the geophysical survey. Excavation revealed it to have a sterile silty fill suggesting that the feature was formed by weathering of the natural substrate.

20 Acres (Trenches 240-283; Fig.12)

A pit in Trench 266 at the northern edge of the field contained worked flint and a sherd of prehistoric pottery within. The feature was not identified in the geophysical survey and no other pits were found within this trench.

A ditch on a north-east/south-west alignment in Trench 281 located at the eastern edge of the field was dated to the medieval period. The feature was not identified in the geophysical survey and did not align with any other features revealed in the evaluation.

Several undated ditches on north-east/south-west and east/west alignments were excavated within the field and possibly formed part of a field system, although they did not correlate to

any clear geophysical anomalies. However, no pattern of field systems was immediately apparent from either the evaluation or the geophysical survey.

Trench 251 in the south-western corner of the field contained two possible postholes. A number of other potential features that had a similar appearance in plan were also excavated; however these had irregular and thus unconvincing profiles for postholes, and were probably small solution hollows. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the possible postholes.

Much of the field has been subjected to post-medieval and modern sand extraction activity, which may have truncated or removed any archaeological features within the field, and which corresponds with many of the areas of disturbance identified in the geophysical survey.

Captain Rye (Trenches 284–307; Fig. 13)

A ditch running north/south identified within Trench 290 on the western edge of the field contained a single sherd of pottery dated to the Roman period. The feature was identified in the geophysical survey as potentially forming part of a rectilinear enclosure and did not align with any other features revealed in the evaluation.

Several undated ditches on north/south and east/west alignments were excavated within the field, corresponding to linear geophysical anomalies. These possibly formed part of a field system although no pattern of field systems was immediately apparent from either the evaluation or the geophysical survey.

No trench was assigned to trench number 293 and as a consequence this number was not used in the sequence.

Back Meadow (Trenches 308–316 and 525–526; Fig. 14)

A thin, curvilinear ditch was partially revealed within Trench 314 and contained large sherds of prehistoric pottery. The shape of the ditch was difficult to ascertain within the confines of the trench, however it is possible that it formed part of a domestic structure. A small number of small pits and postholes were identified across the field, one of which contained prehistoric pottery. If all of these features are of the same phase, then they would represent a small, dispersed scatter of prehistoric features.

A large rectilinear enclosure ditch, two sides of which were identified on the geophysical survey, was excavated in Trench 526. Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. A further

ditch and a cluster of up to three intercutting pits in the same trench were probably internal features within the enclosure.

Red Rails (Trenches 317–343 and 504–524; Fig. 15)

Prehistoric activity was present across the whole of the field, largely comprising a scatter of small pits and ditches. The majority of the ditches of this period were not identified in the geophysical survey and it was therefore not possible to determine any kind of spatial pattern.

A number of small pits in the northern part of the field had elongated shapes in plan and were only partially revealed within the trench, and it may be that some or all of these features were ditch terminals rather than pits. Prehistoric pottery and daub were recovered from the pits. Two postholes in Trench 334 were undated, but may also belong to this period.

A thin layer of buried soil containing prehistoric pottery was preserved beneath the subsoil at the eastern end of Trench 516. This was likely preserved within a slight hollow in the natural that was below the depth of later agricultural activity, which removed the deposit elsewhere.

A number of dark, amorphous geophysical anomalies were excavated in the southern part of the field. The majority were large, steep sided pits, containing occasional sherds of prehistoric pottery. Due to the size of the pits, they were only partially exposed and the function of the pits remains unclear.

At the northern end of the field a series of ditches on north-east/south-west and northwest/south-east alignments probably formed part of a rectilinear field system, although the majority of the ditches were not identified in the geophysical survey and no clear pattern to the field system could be identified. Finds from the fills of the ditches were very sparse, although a small amount of medieval pottery was recovered. The regular layout and orientation of the ditches supports a medieval or later date for the features.

Several large quarry pits, corresponding to large, diffuse geophysical anomalies, were identified in the central part of the field. These were probably part of post-medieval or modern mineral extraction.

A ditch in Trenches 331 and 336 is depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping and related to a previous sub-division of the northern part of the field.

East Lawn (Trenches 344-363 and 527-531; Fig. 16)

A buried soil containing prehistoric pottery and struck flint was preserved beneath aeolian sand deposits in the southern and western parts of the field. These trenches coincide with the south-east facing downslope of a ridge of higher ground whose summit lies within the fields to the north.

A north-west/south-east aligned ditch depicted on the geophysical survey was identified in Trenches 355 and 363 and was also prehistoric in date. A large oval-shaped pit containing frequent burnt flint and struck flint inclusions within a charcoal-rich fill was recorded in Trench 357. This was probably the remnants of a prehistoric camp fire.

The buried soil deposit was also identified below aeolian sands in the eastern trenches, although in these trenches the deposit was darker in colour and contained large amounts of Roman pottery, including almost complete vessels. CBM, wall plaster, fragments of *opus signinum*, iron nails, lead fragments, animal bone and marine shell were also found. Coins dating to the reigns of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) and Carausius (AD 286–293) were recovered from the buried soil in Trenches 529 and 353 respectively. Roman pits and ditches were recorded cutting through the buried soil.



Roman pit in Trench 353 (1x1m scale)

The amount of pottery recovered in the eastern part of the field, along with CBM and wall plaster are highly suggestive of proximity to a building, although no indication of any structures were identified either in the geophysical survey or the evaluation. Five extra trenches (527–531) were excavated at the request of SCCAS to attempt to locate the putative structure, however no remains of stone-built walls were identified. This suggests that any building was located between the trenches in the eastern part of the field, or has been entirely truncated either by robbing of the walls in antiquity or by more modern mineral extraction.

The south-western end of north-east/south-west aligned wall footings were identified in Trench 354. There was no sign of a return wall, suggesting that the building was open on at least one side. The footings were constructed of brick and mortar rubble, probably reused from a previous structure. The presence of roof slates among the rubble indicates a later post-medieval or early modern date for the structure, which was probably a barn or similar agricultural building.



Post-medieval wall in Trench 354 (1x0.5m and 1x1m scales)

Large areas of post-medieval or modern mineral extraction were identified in the northern part of the field.

Front Meadow (Trenches 364-379; Fig. 17)

A single, unurned cremation was excavated in Trench 374, in the south-eastern corner of the field. A pit and a ditch, both containing Iron Age pottery, were recorded in this part of the field and it is probable that the cremation dates to the same period.



Cremation burial in Trench 374 (1x0.15m scale)

The majority of the central and southern parts of the field were subject to large areas of mineral extraction (a continuation of the activity in the northern part of East Lawn), which probably truncated and removed any archaeological features present in this area.

White Gate (Trenches 380-413; Fig. 18)

The archaeological features in this field, comprising a small number of pits and ditches, were largely confined to the southern part of the field.

A continuation of the large prehistoric pits recorded in Red Rails was recorded in Trenches 391, 394 and 413. The remainder of the archaeology was largely undated, although one ditch did contain small sherds of prehistoric pottery.

There were several large post-medieval or modern quarry pits across the central and eastern areas of the field.

Long Walk (Trenches 414–475; Fig.19)

Three large sub-rectangular enclosures similar in shape to those at the southern and eastern ends of Stone Walk North, Badgers Burrows and Broom Walk were found within the northern part of the field. Within each enclosure was a layer containing cultural waste material, including pottery sherds and CBM, which could have been a buried ground surface, or midden deposit. A number of medieval ditches were excavated in the northern part of the field, presumably dividing agricultural land related to the enclosures, although no pattern of field systems was immediately apparent from either the evaluation or the geophysical survey.

Several undated ditches on east/west and north-west/south-east alignments were excavated within the field, corresponding to linear geophysical anomalies, possibly forming part of a field system although no coherent pattern was immediately apparent from either the evaluation or the geophysical survey.

An area of extensive post-medieval or modern sand extraction was revealed in Trenches 418, 419 and 449 in the centre and south of the field, corresponding to areas of high disturbance on the geophysical survey.

SUMMARY

Prehistoric

Features dating to the Prehistoric period were identified across the site, representing a lowdensity spread of enclosures and settlement across the landscape; however the main focus of the activity of this date was centred on a north-east/south-western aligned ridge of higher ground along the western site boundary and its south-eastern facing downslope. No features correlating with cropmarks depicting possible ring ditches within 12 Acres, Badgers Burrows, Broom Walk and Stone Walk North were identified during the evaluation. A single unurned cremation burial was identified in Front Meadow, on the south-facing crest of the ridge and was presumed to date to the Iron Age, although its proximity to the area of Roman activity in East Lawn may indicate an early Roman date.

The Prehistoric activity appears to have been characterised by continual low-density use of the landscape from the Late Neolithic through to the late Iron Age and is typically comprised of small discrete pits containing a small amount of pottery or waste flint. Occasional ditches and possible structural gullies may indicate that activity at the site became more settled towards the end of the Prehistoric period.

Roman

A thick deposit of aeolian sand was identified in East Lawn. This deposit appeared to have accumulated against the south-eastern facing slope of the ridge of higher ground. The field appears not to have been deep ploughed, and the sand deposit has preserved a buried soil layer containing prehistoric and Roman artefacts. Coins dating to the mid 2nd century and late 3rd century were recovered from the buried soil, into which the identified Roman features were cut and which was probably the ground surface during that period.

An area of Roman settlement activity was identified in East Lawn. The recovery of pieces of CBM and wall plaster in this area suggests proximity to a well-built domestic structure, although no *in situ* structural remains were identified either in the geophysical survey or in the evaluation. A large amount of domestic greyware was also recovered from this area, along with some finer tablewares and imported wares, such as Samian.

Two Roman ditches, corresponding to geophysical anomalies depicting rectilinear enclosures were recorded in Barn Piece and Captain Rye.

The site was not intensively occupied during the Roman period, although the presence of a well-built domestic structure in East Lawn suggests that there may be further, as yet unknown, Roman activity in the wider landscape. The rectilinear enclosures in Barn Piece and Captain Rye may have been associated with the East Lawn building, although they are located some distance away from it.

Medieval

Discrete areas of medieval activity were identified in Badgers Burrows, Broom Walk, Long Walk and Stone Walk North, where sub-rectangular enclosures were identified, often with a buried soil layer preserved within them. The enclosures were all located on downslopes or at lower levels in the landscape, with none present on the ridge of higher ground. A large pit

containing possible industrial material was excavated inside one of the enclosures, but the function of the feature could not be determined from the evaluation.

The medieval enclosures appeared to be linked by long linear ditches, possibly marking routeways between them. The enclosures may have formed satellite farmsteads or seasonal habitations surrounding a larger settlement, either located on the ridge to the west, or near the marshes to the east. Pottery recovered from these features has been dated to the 12th to 14th century indicating that they were located within the hinterland of Leiston Abbey and were probably inhabited during its relocation inland in the 13th century.

Large pits containing possible clay-built ovens or kilns were recorded in close proximity to the enclosures in Broom Walk and Stone Walk North, but were not identified elsewhere. Ditches apparently defining a rectilinear field system were also identified on the ridge of high ground in Red Rails and are tentatively dated to the medieval period.

Post-medieval and Modern

Rubble footings for a post-medieval building were identified in East Lawn. The building does not appear on historic mapping of the site, and was probably an agricultural building.

Areas of post-medieval and modern mineral extraction were particularly prevalent in the western part of the site, but were present in most fields and have likely removed any archaeology in these areas.

A concrete post-pad in Barn Piece and the recovery of a World War I uniform button from the topsoil in 12 Acres probably related to the use of the site by the military in the 20th century.

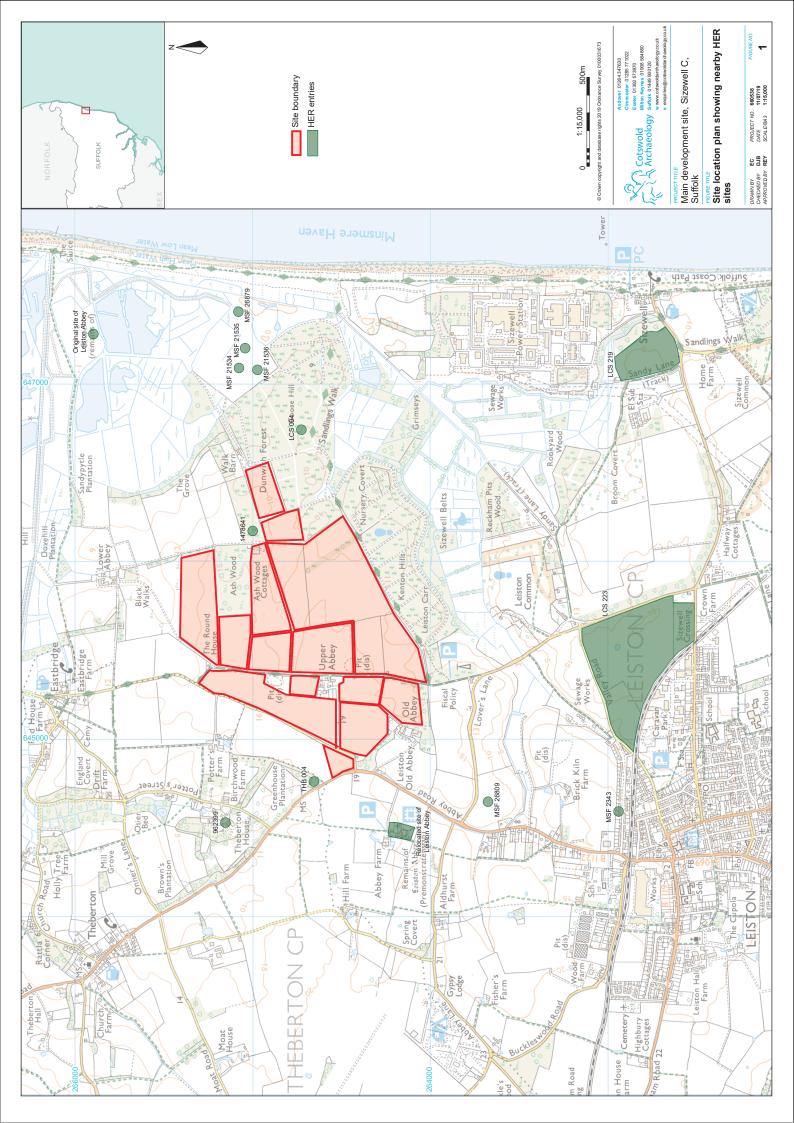
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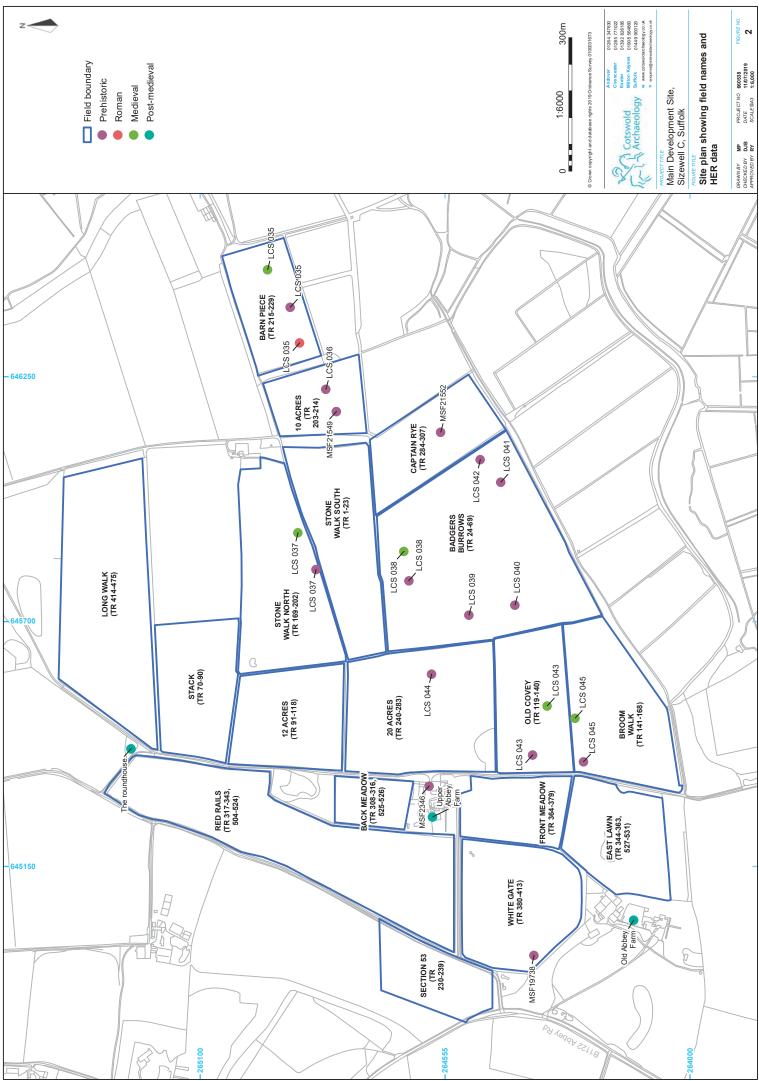
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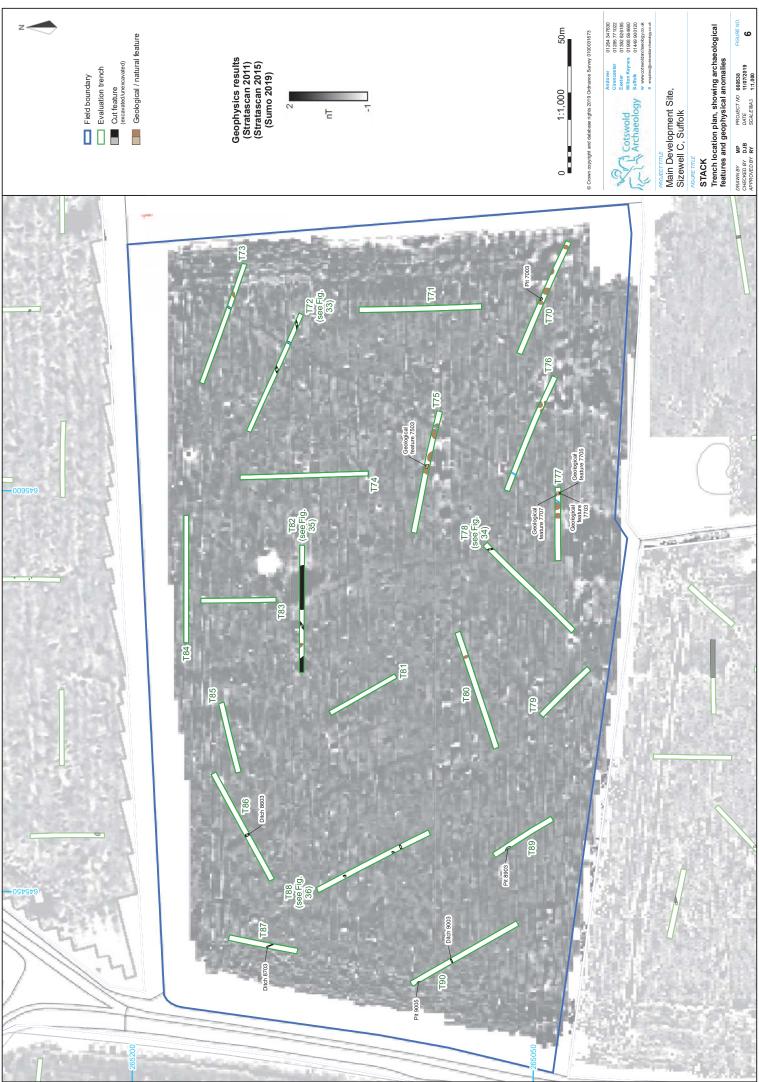






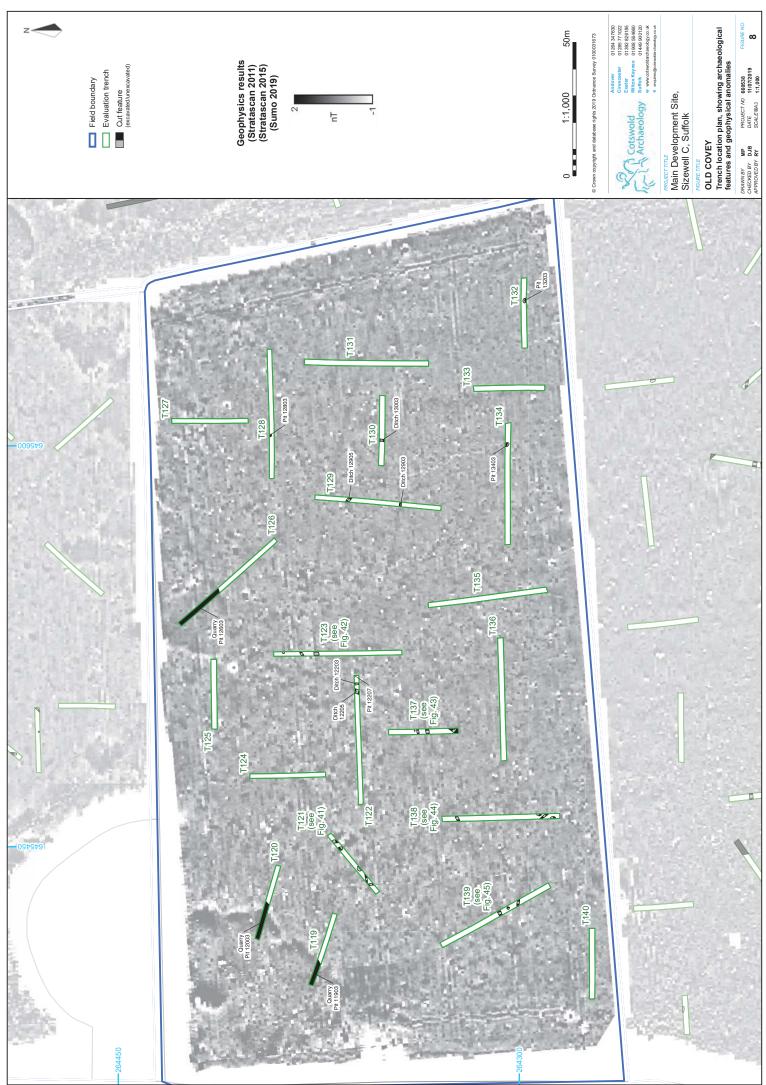
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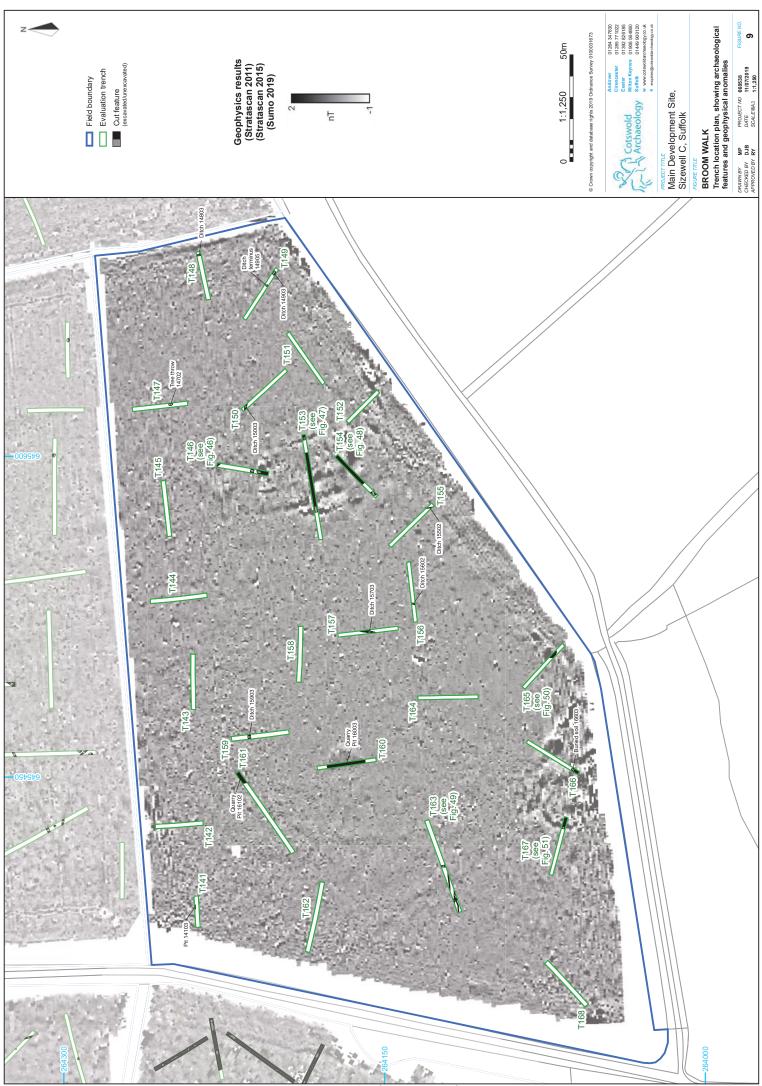


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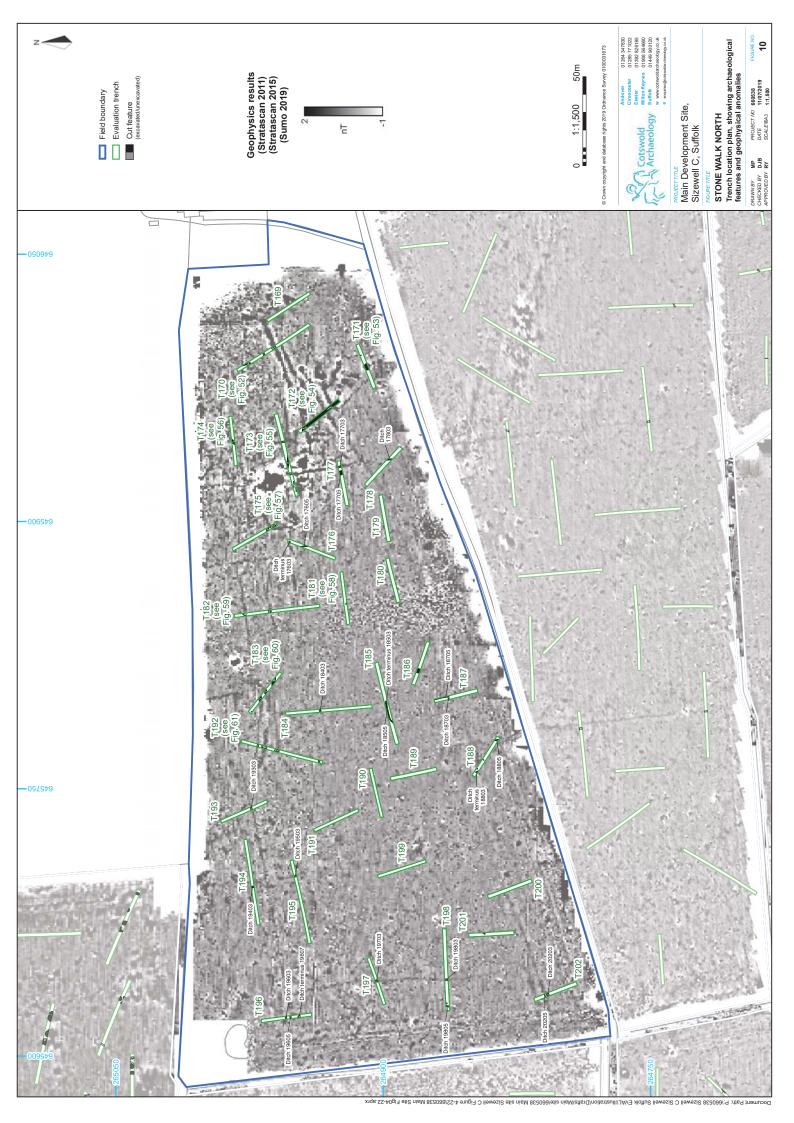




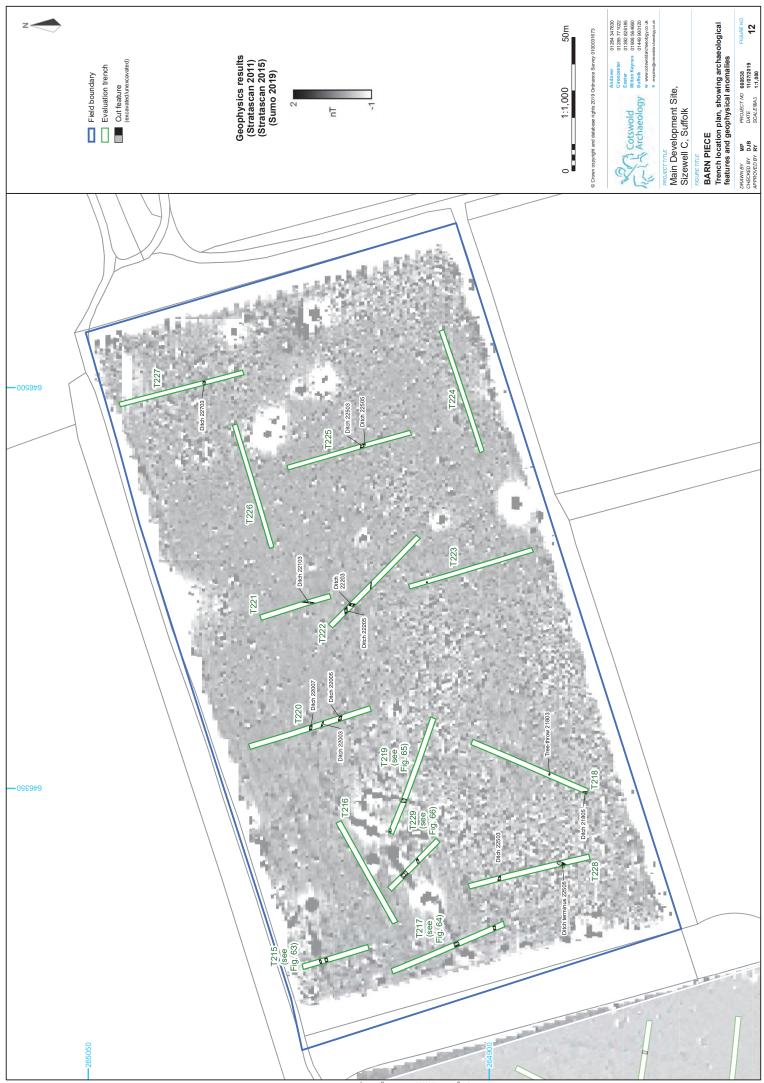
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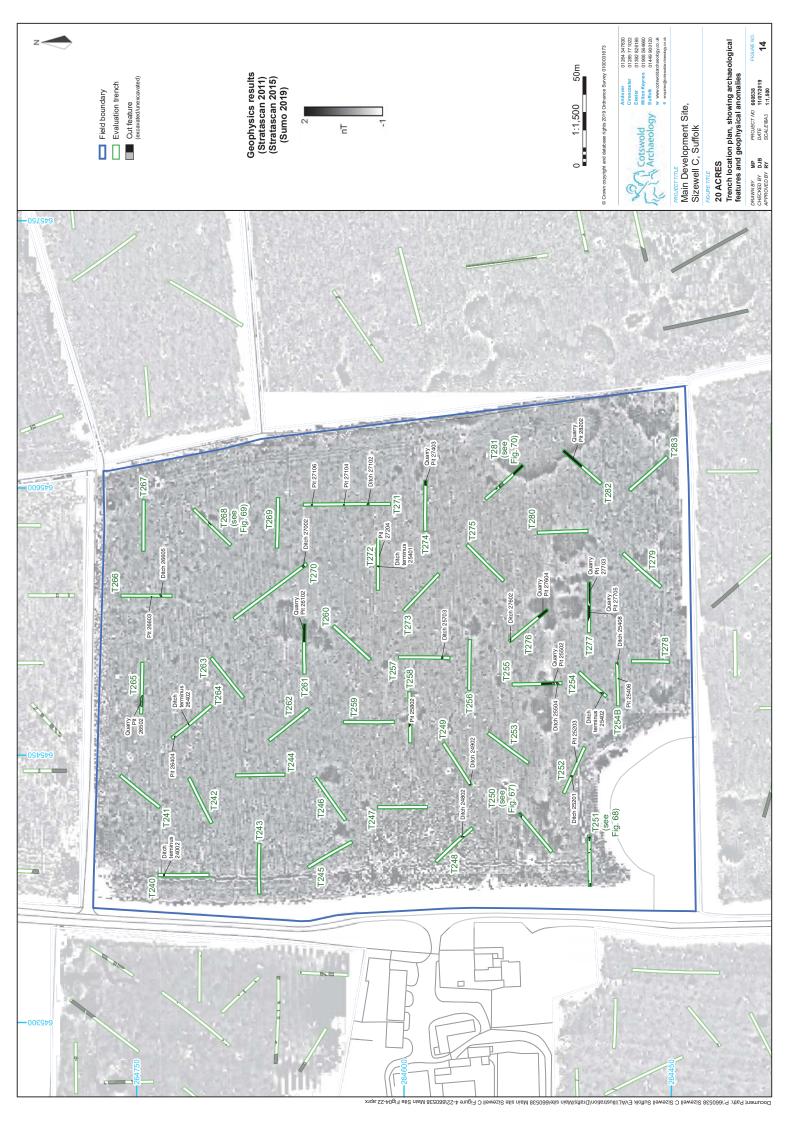




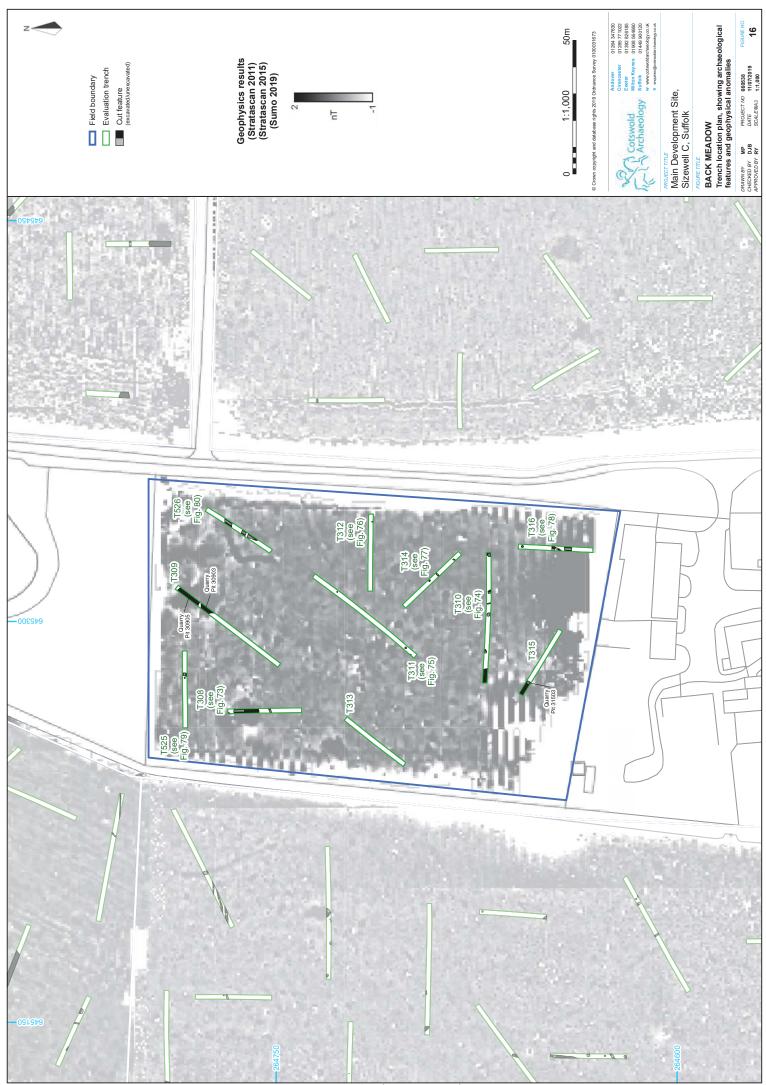


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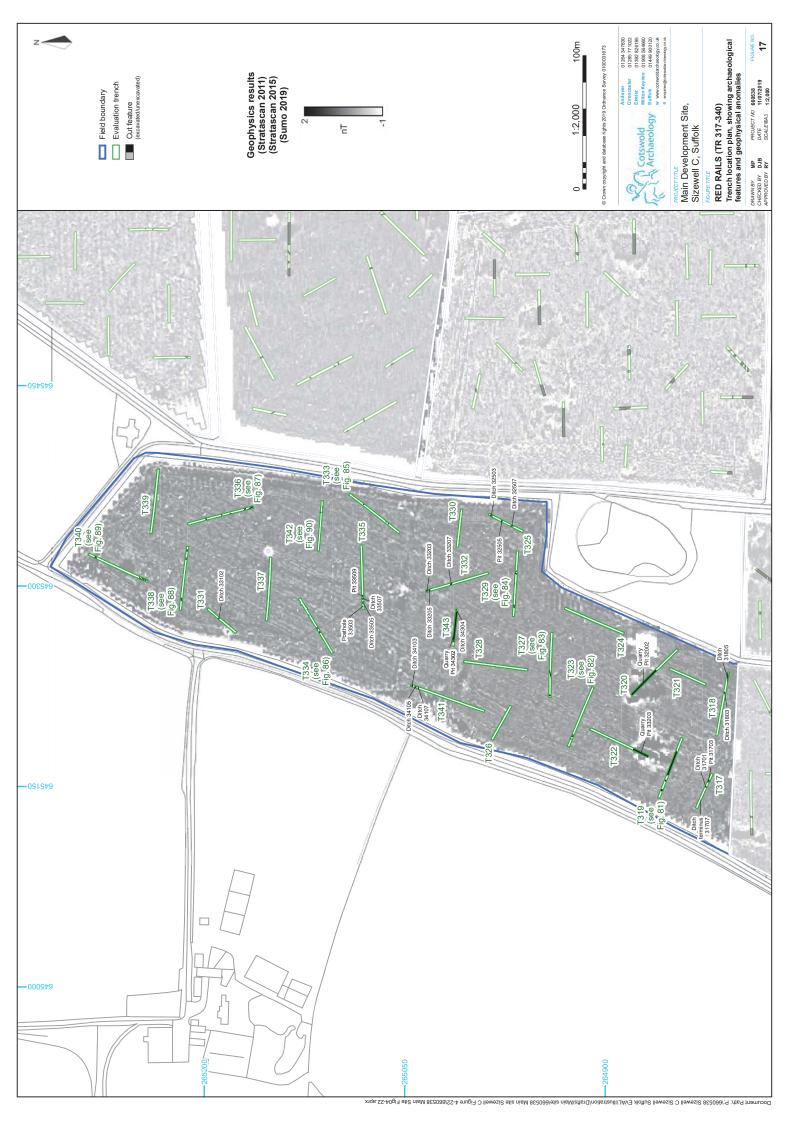


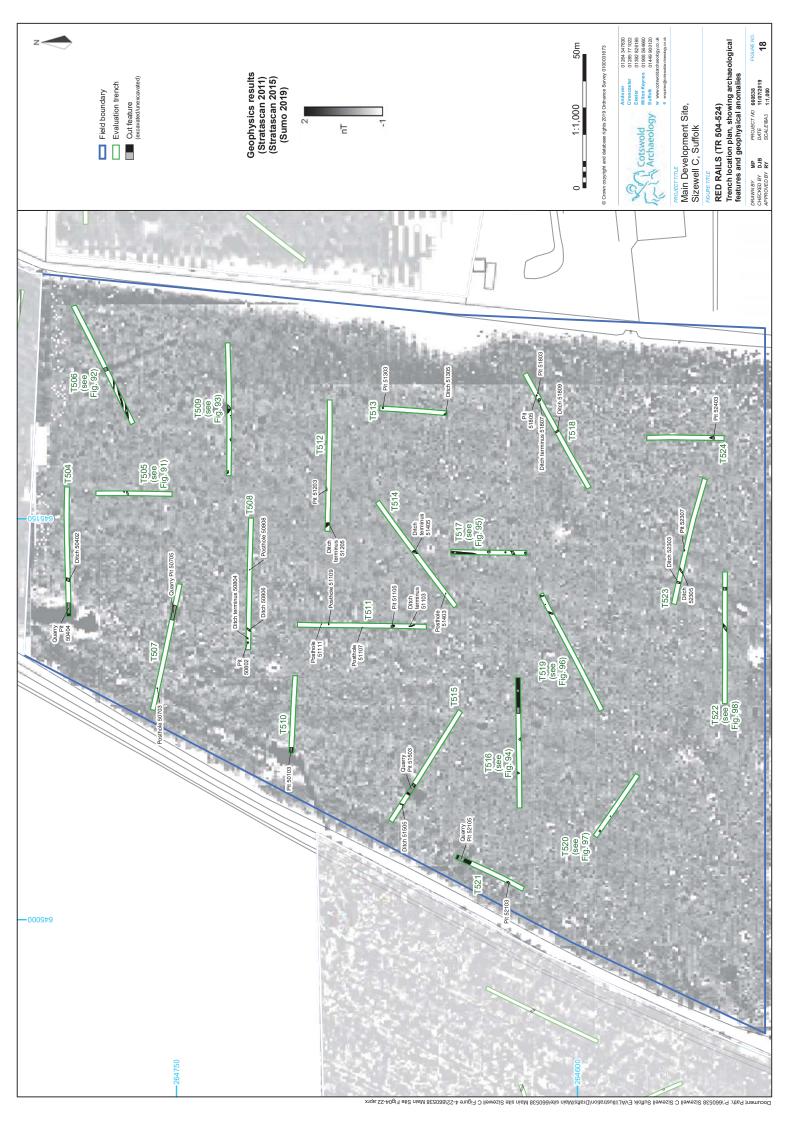






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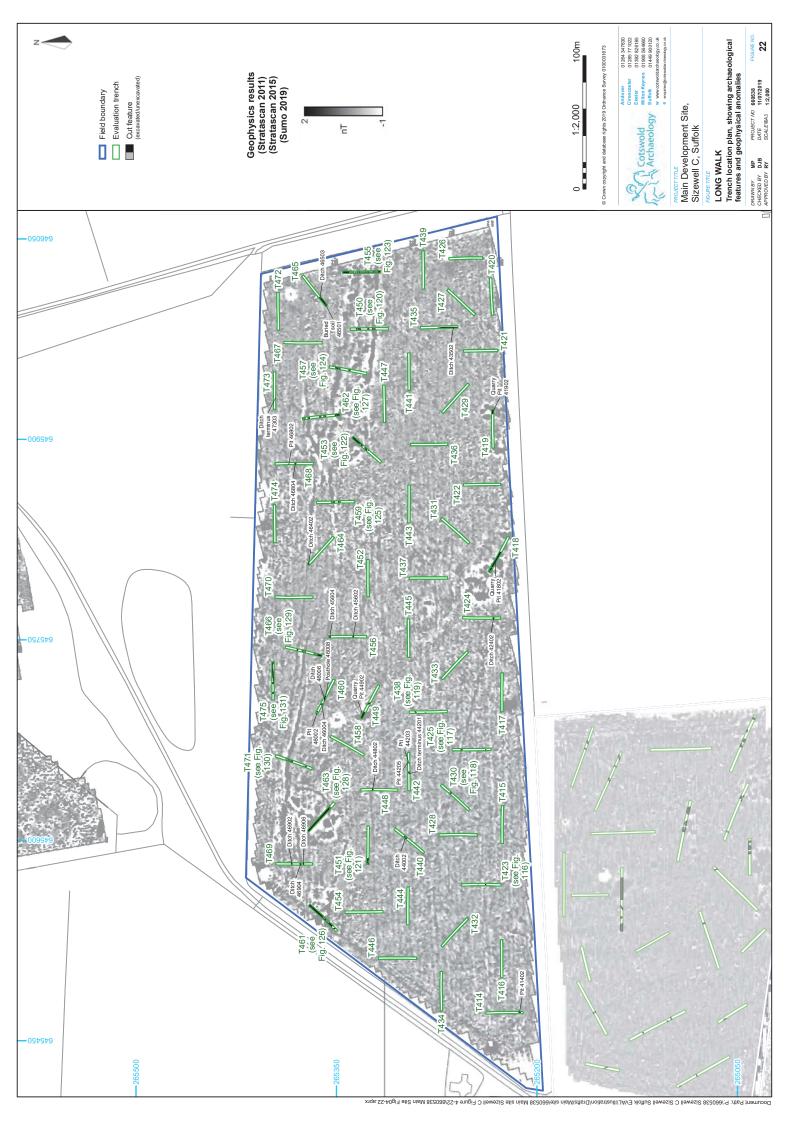
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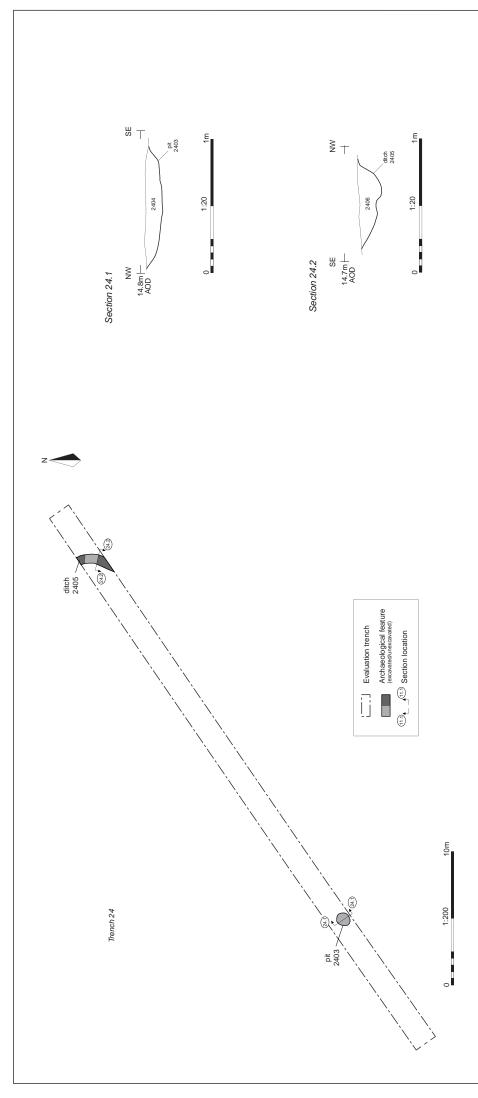


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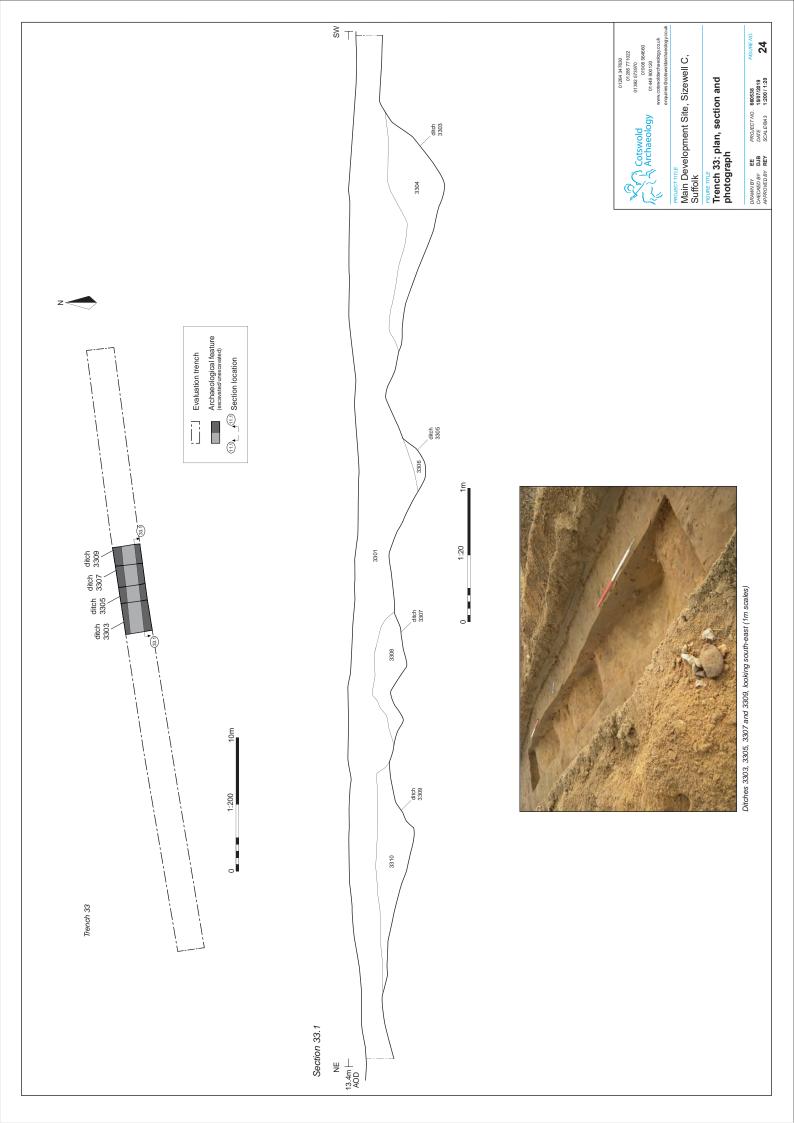


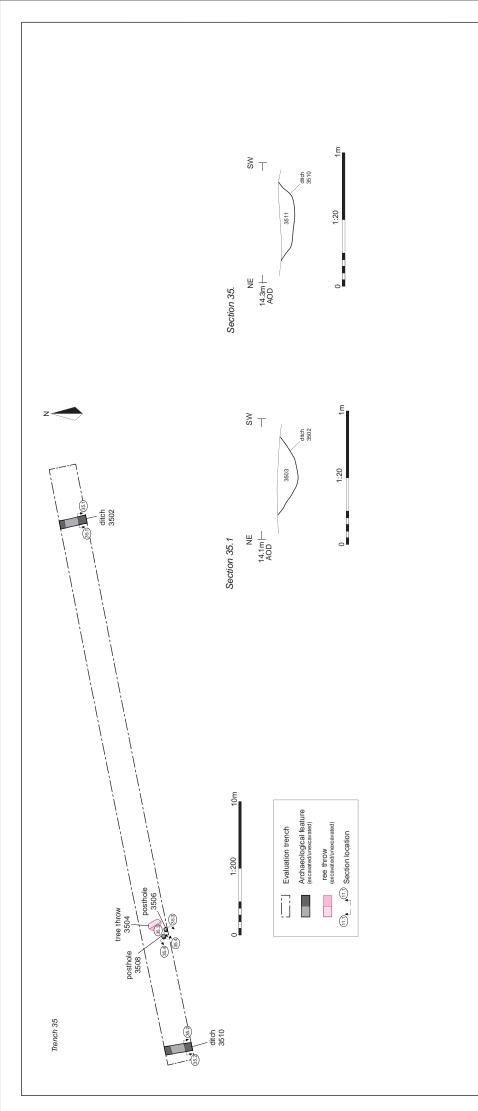


Ditch 2405, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

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Pit 2403, looking north-east (0.5m scale)







Ditch 350 , looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Cotswold

Ditch 3510, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

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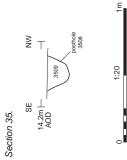
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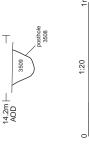
osthole 350, looking south- est (0. m scale)





osthole 350, looking south-est (0. m scale)





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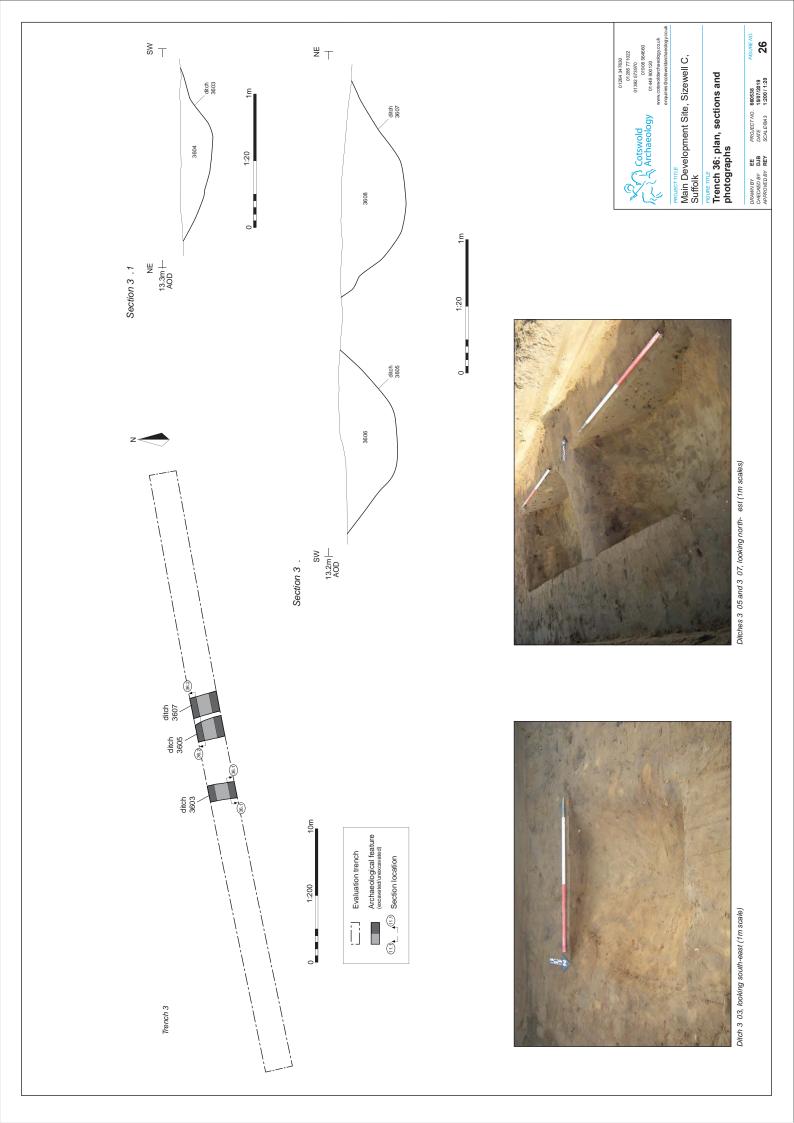
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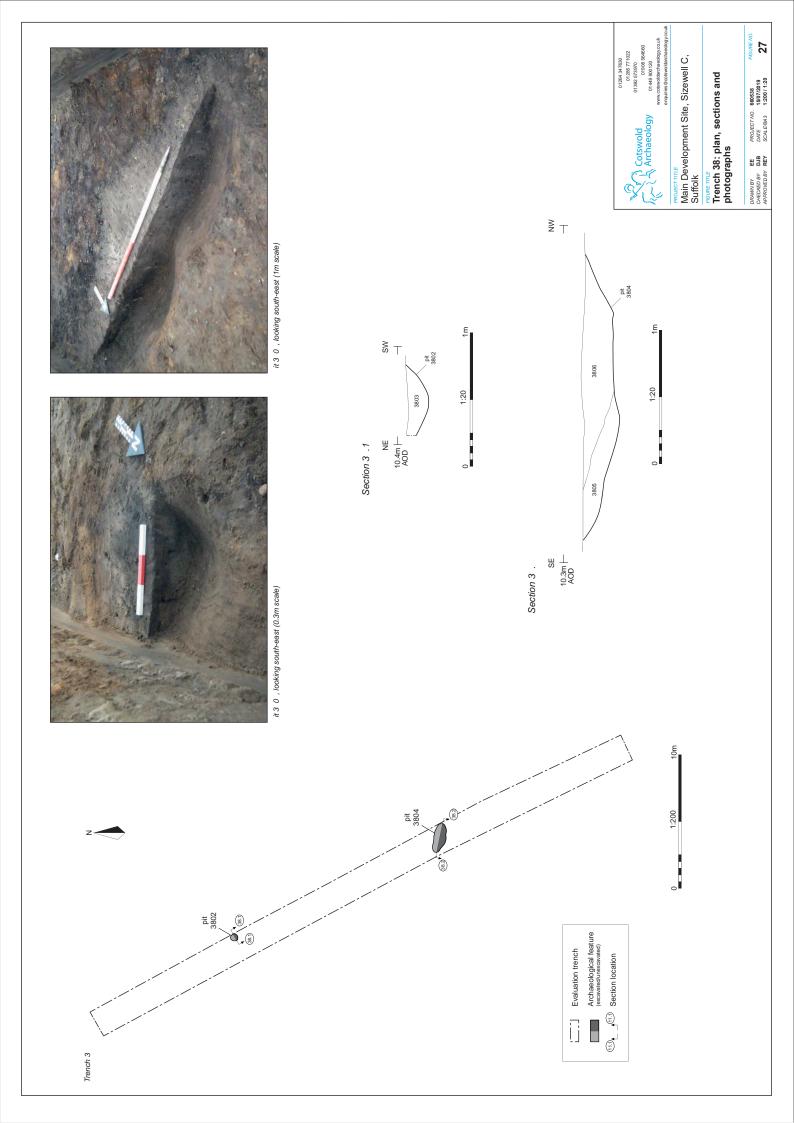
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posthole 3506

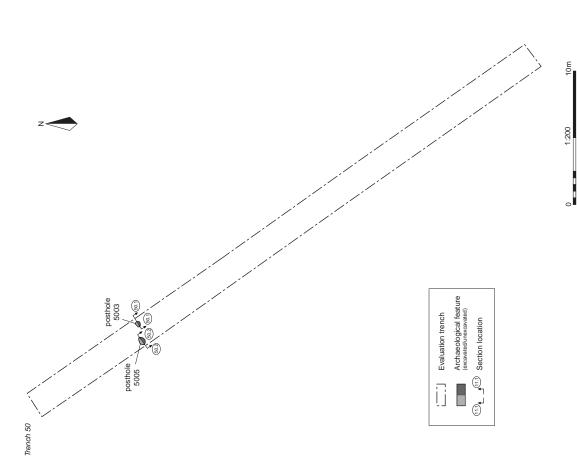


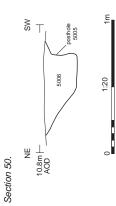




osthole 5003 and it 5005, looking south-east (0.3m and 0.5m scales)







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NE 10.8m — AOD —

Section 50.1

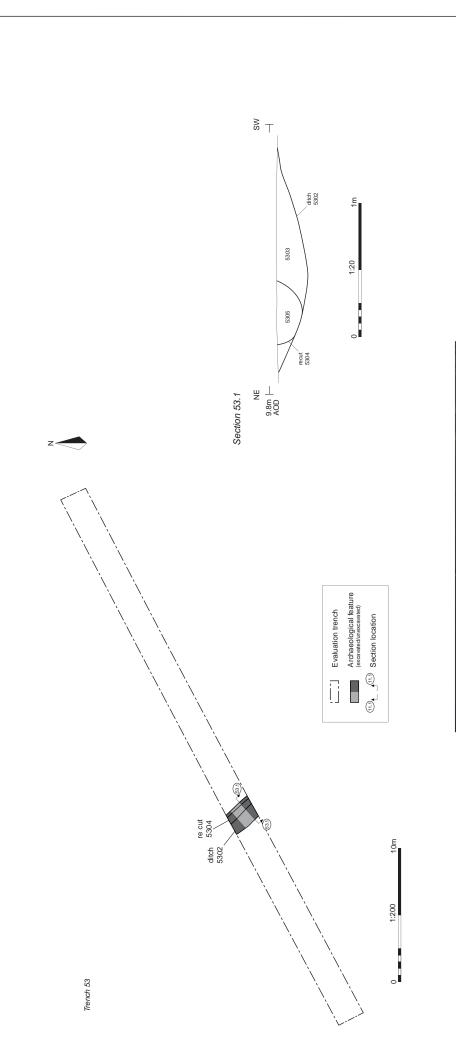
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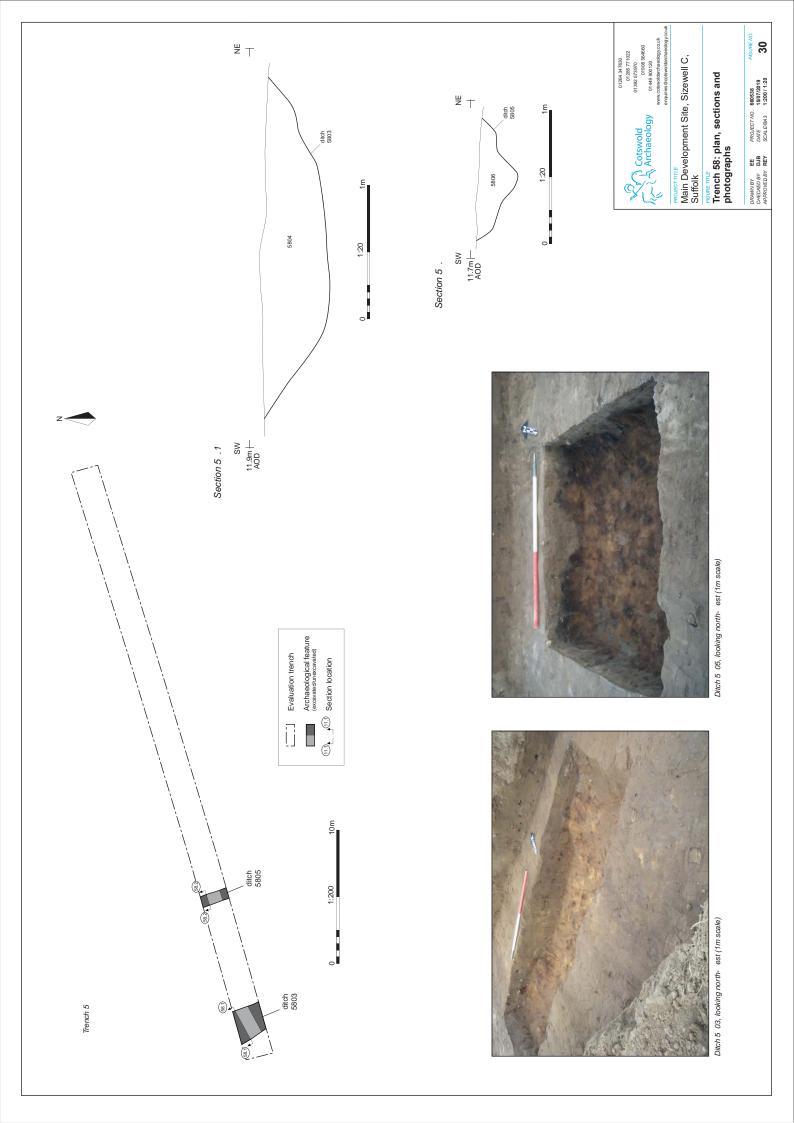
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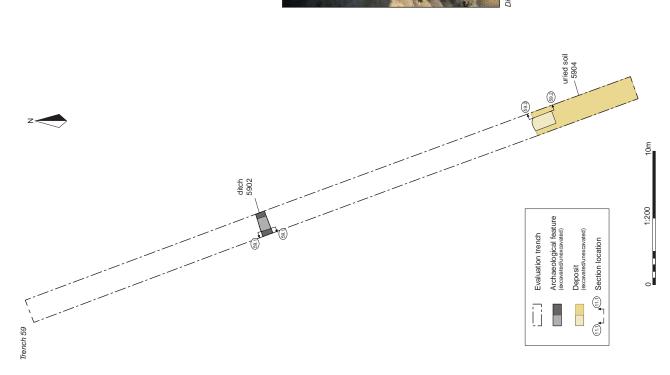


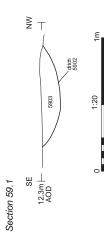


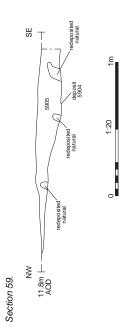
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Ditch 530 and re-cut 530, looking south-east (1m scale)











Ditch 590 , looking south- est (0.5m scale)



uried soil 590 , looking north-east (1m scale)

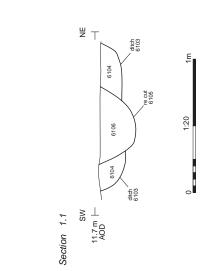
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Ditch 103 and recut 105, looking north- est (1m scale)



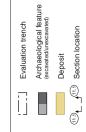


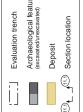
uried soil 6107

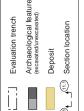
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recut 6105

ditch 6103





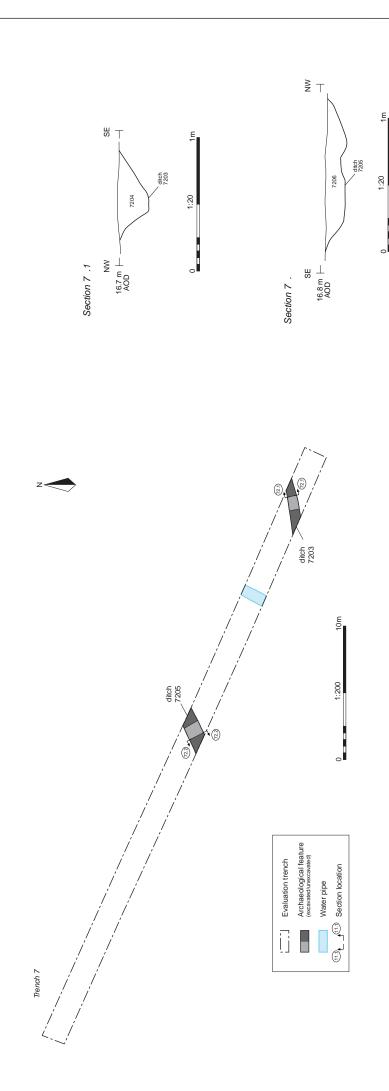






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Ditch 7 05, looking south- est (0.5m scale)



Cotswold Archaeology

Ditch 7 03, looking north- est (0. m scale)

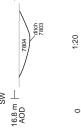




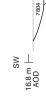


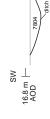
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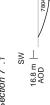




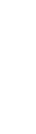












ditch 7803





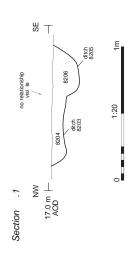
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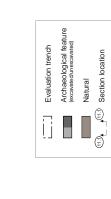
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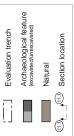
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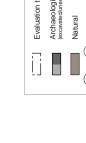
Ditches 03 and 05, looking north-east (1m scale)







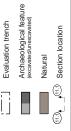




10m

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Trench

quarry pit 8207

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quarry pit _/ 8209

ditch 8205

ditch 8203



Ditch 03, looking south- est (0.5m scale)



Ditch terminus 05, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



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07, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

litch terminus 8805

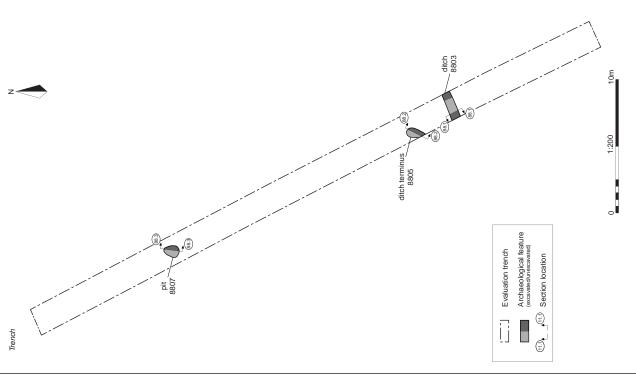
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NE 17.2 m — AOD

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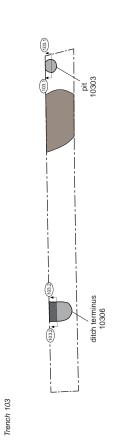
ditch 8803

8804

SE 17.3m — _ AOD

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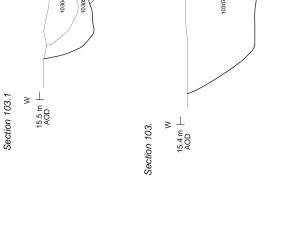
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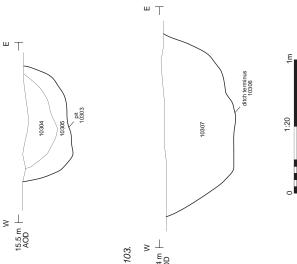




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it 10303, looking north (0.5m scale)







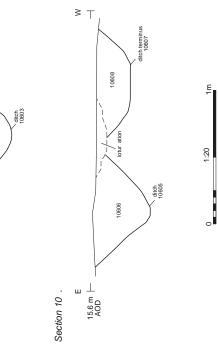


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NW 15.4 m ⊢ AOD

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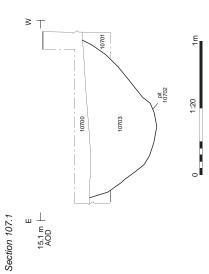
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it 1070 , looking south-east (1m scale)







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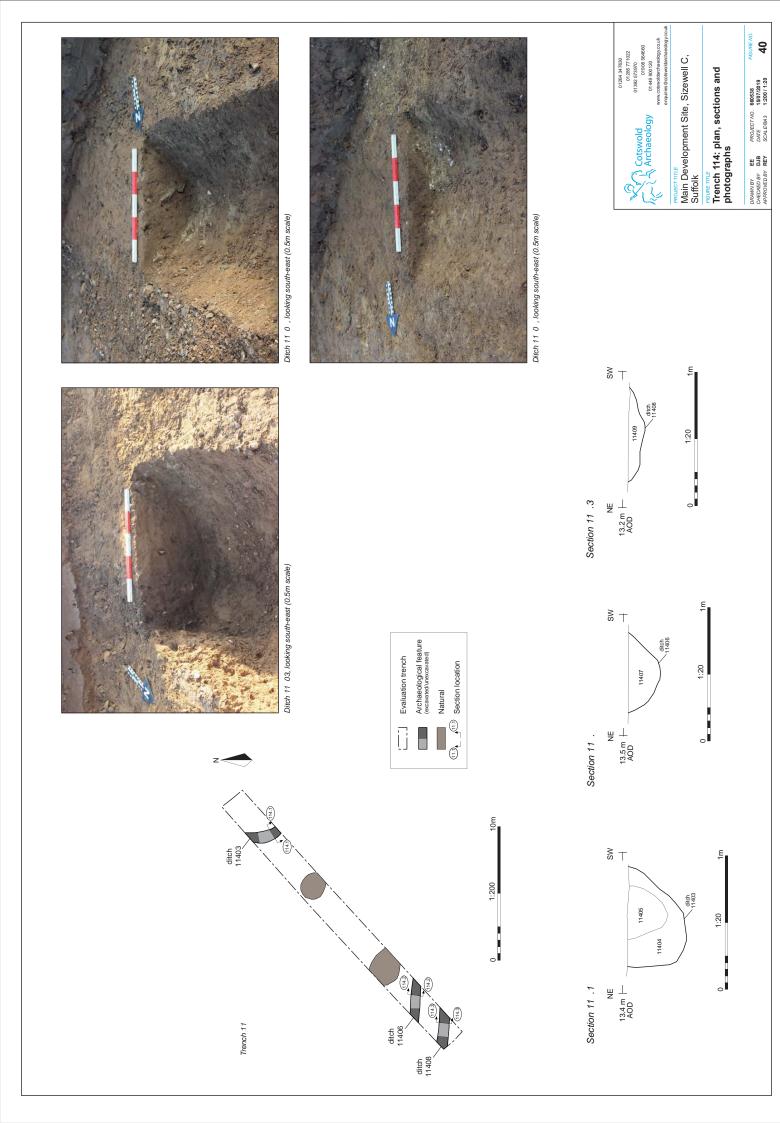
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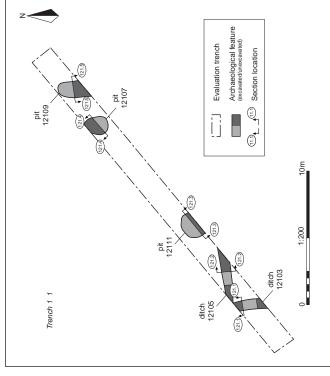
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pit 10702

Trench 107









it 1 107, looking north- est (1m scale)



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ditch 2105

12106

N 14.3m ⊣ AOD

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ditch 12103

12104

Section 1 1.

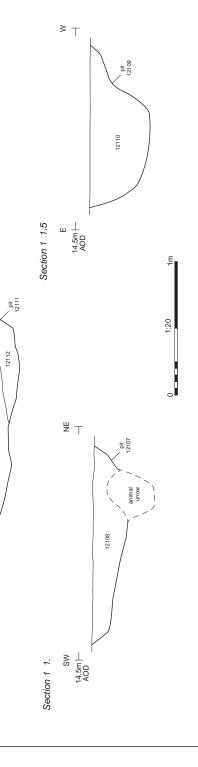
it 1 111, looking south-east (1m scale)

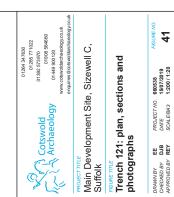
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NE 14.5m — AOD

Section 1 1.3





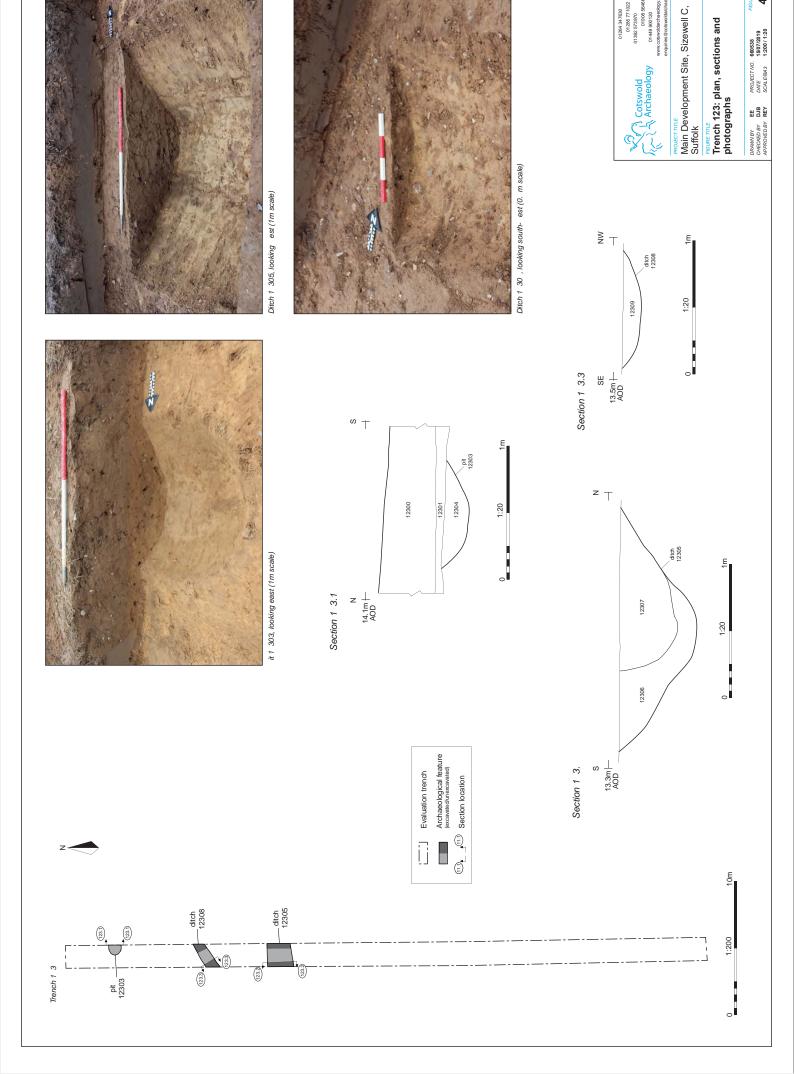
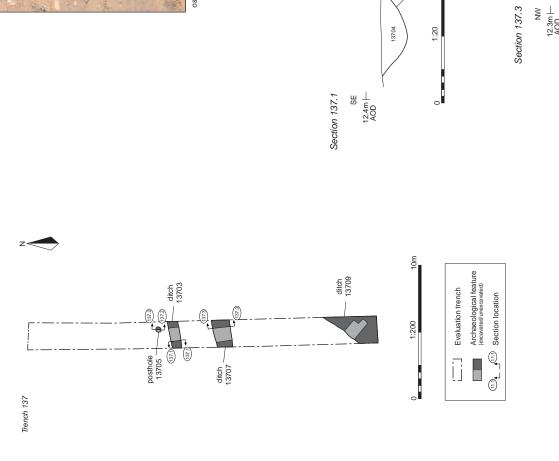


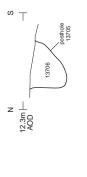
FIGURE NO. 4







Ditch 13703, looking est (0. m scale)



Section 137.

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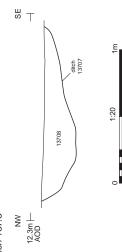


ditch 13703

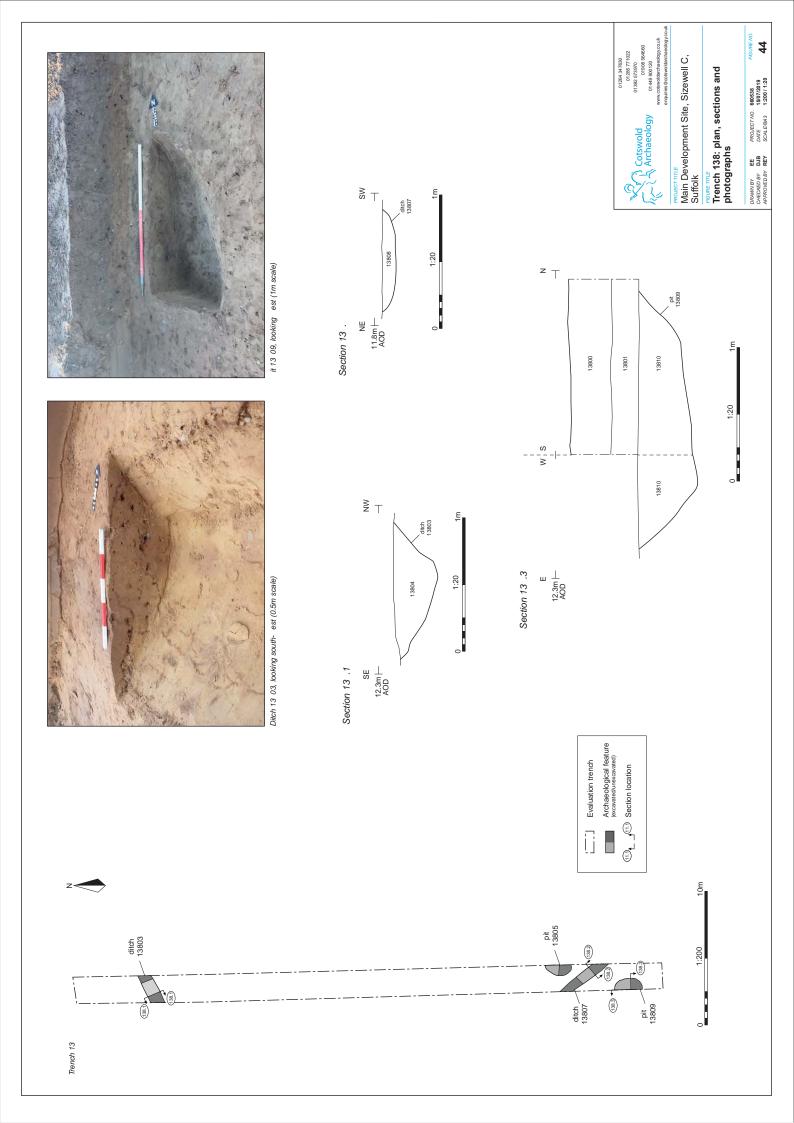


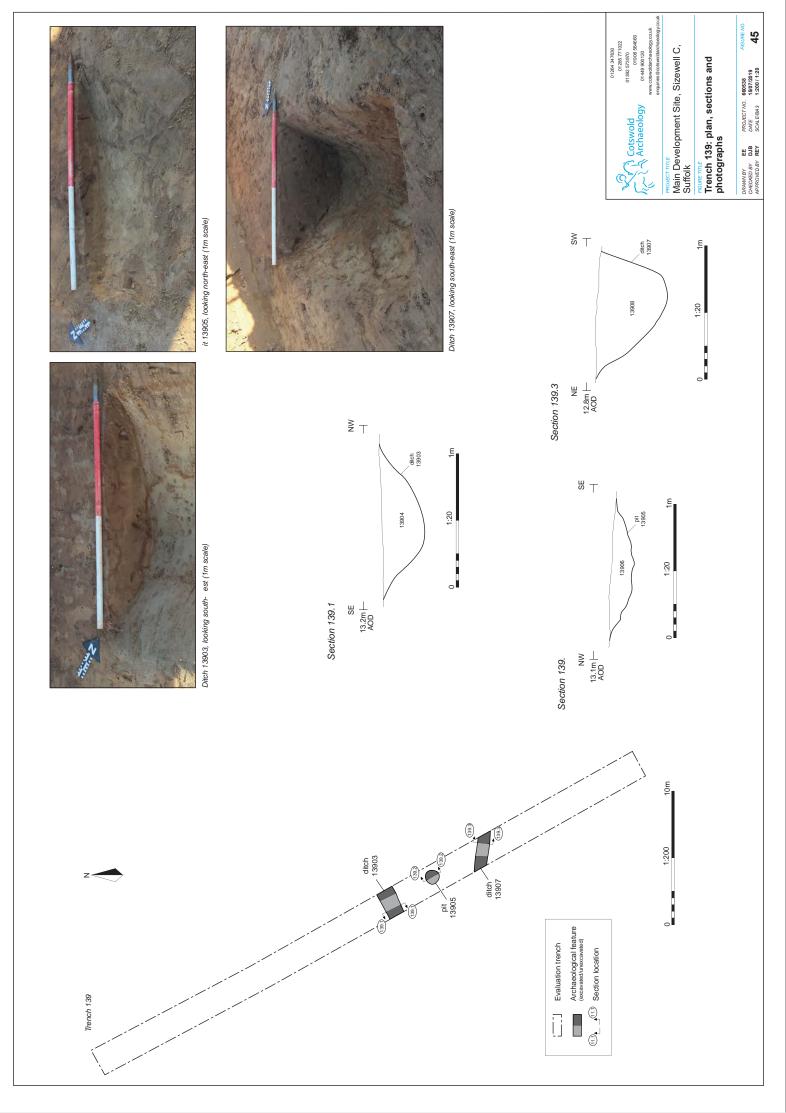
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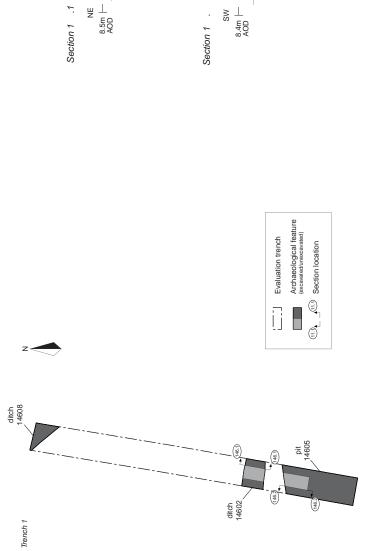
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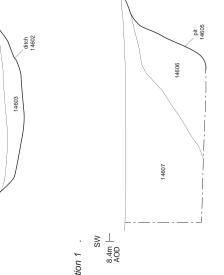


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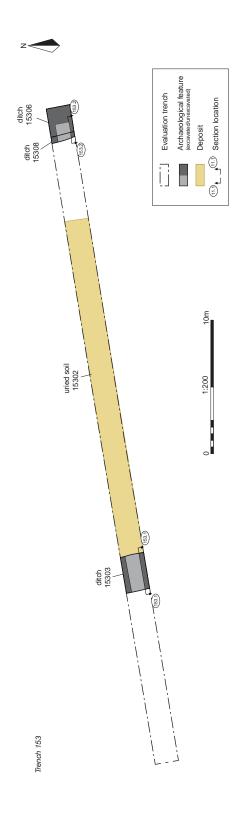
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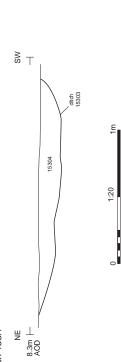
it 1 05, looking south-east (1m scale)





Section 153.1

Section 153.





ditch 15308

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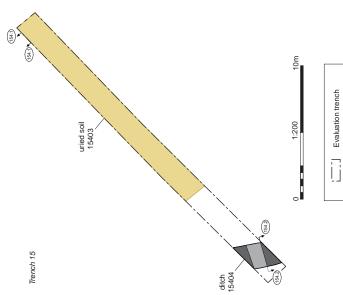


Ditch 15303, looking north- est (1m scale)

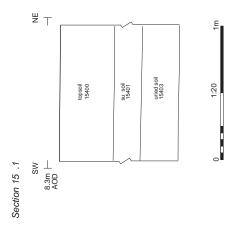
Ditches 1530 and 1530 , looking north-east (1m scale)

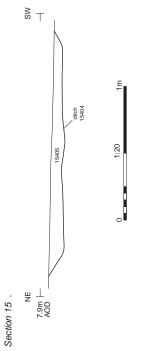
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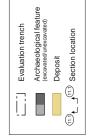
> Cotswold Archaeology



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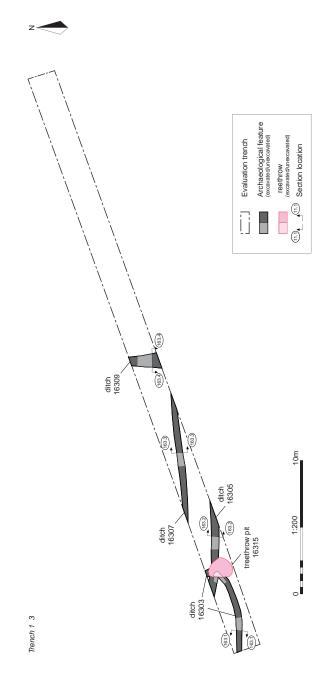






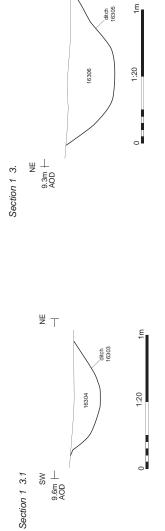
Ditch 15 0 , looking south-east (1m scale)







Ditch 1 303, looking east (0. m scale)



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FROME TITLE Trench 163: sections and photographs

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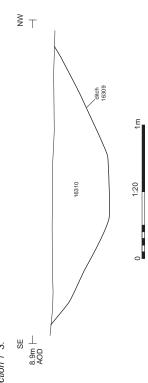
Ditch 1 309, looking south-east (0. m scale)

Ditches 1 305 and 1 307, looking east (0. m and 0. m scales)

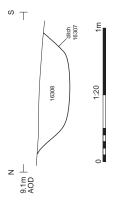


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Section 1 3.3

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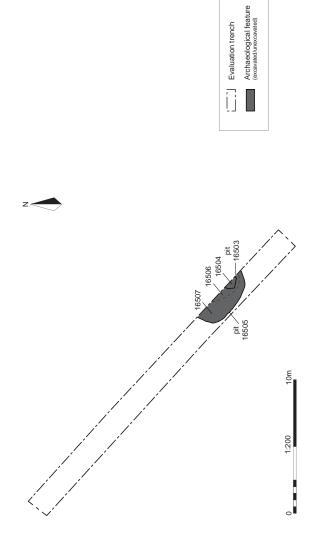
ERGURE TITLE Trench 165: plan and photograph

PROJECT TITLE Main Davialonment Site Sizewall C
Suffolk

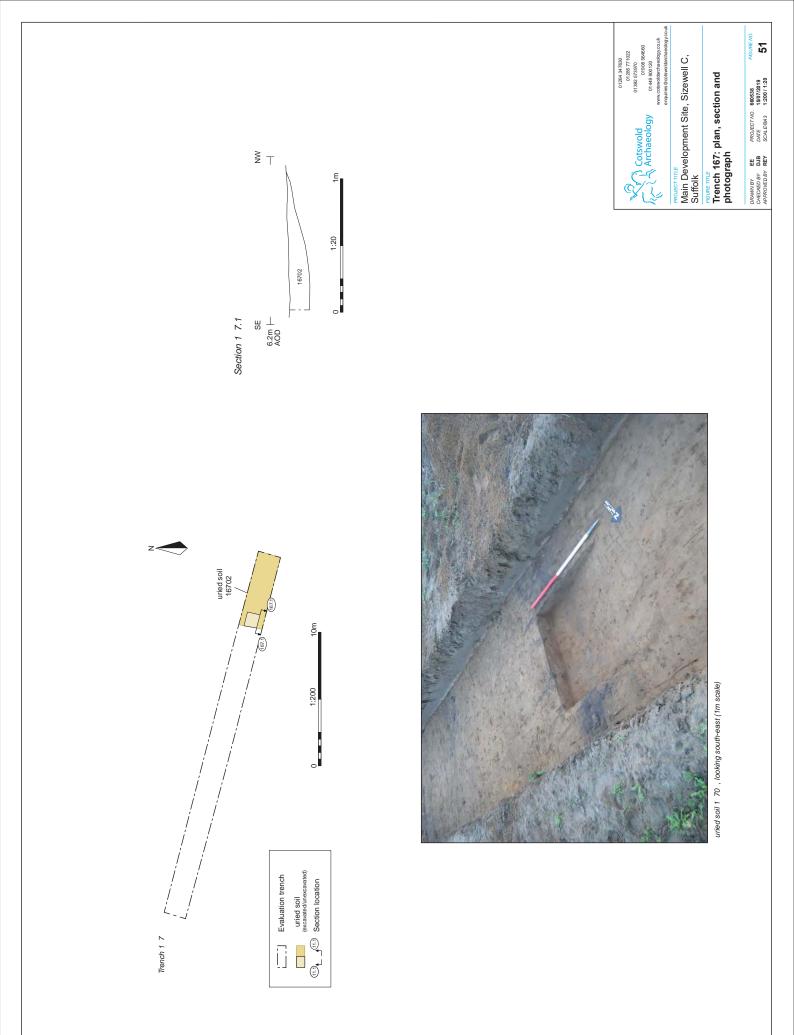
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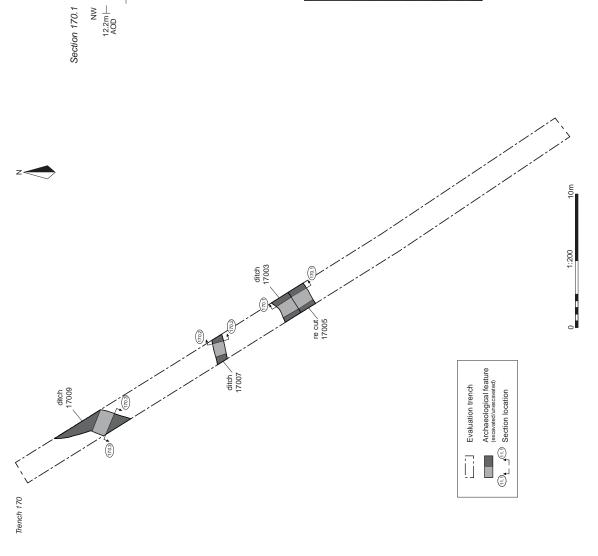
its 1 503 and 1 505, looking north (1m scale)

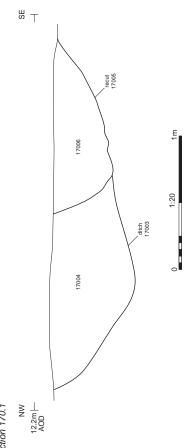




Trench 1 5









Ditch 17003 and recut 17005, looking north-east (1m scale)

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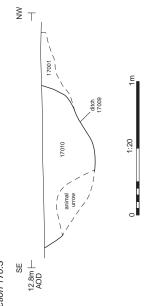
FROME TILE Trench 170: sections and photographs

enter mile Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk

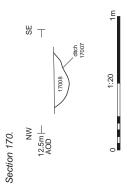
Ditch 17007, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



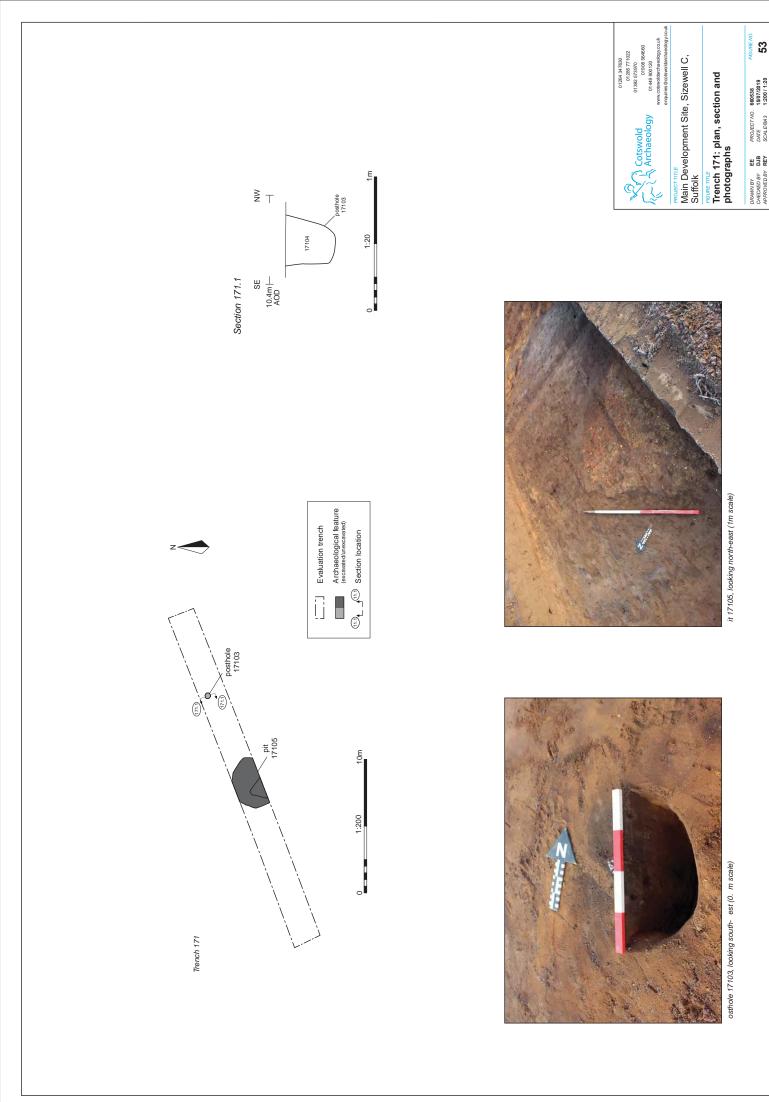
Ditch 17009, looking south- est (1m scale)

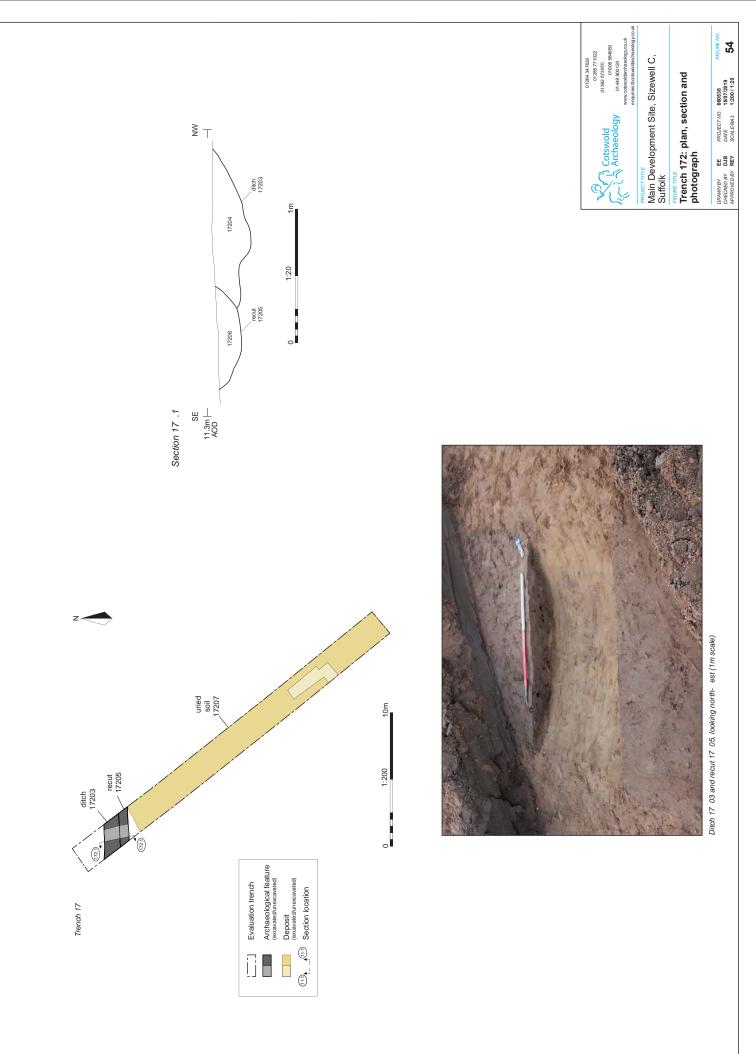


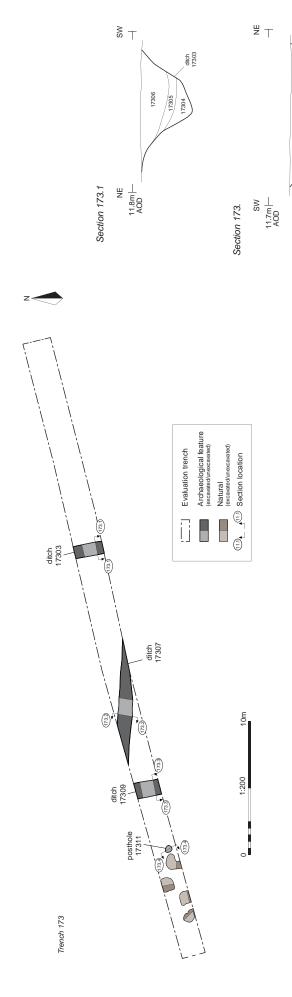




Section 170.3











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ditch 17307

17308

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Ditch 17307, looking north- est (1m scale)

Ditch 17303, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

FIGURE NO. 55.2
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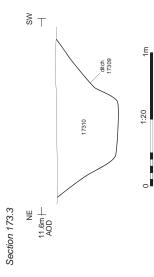
Revert TITE Trench 173: sections and photographs

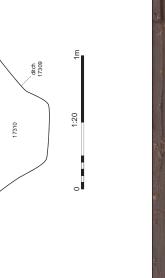
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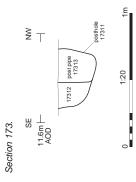
osthole 17311, looking south- est (0.3m scale)

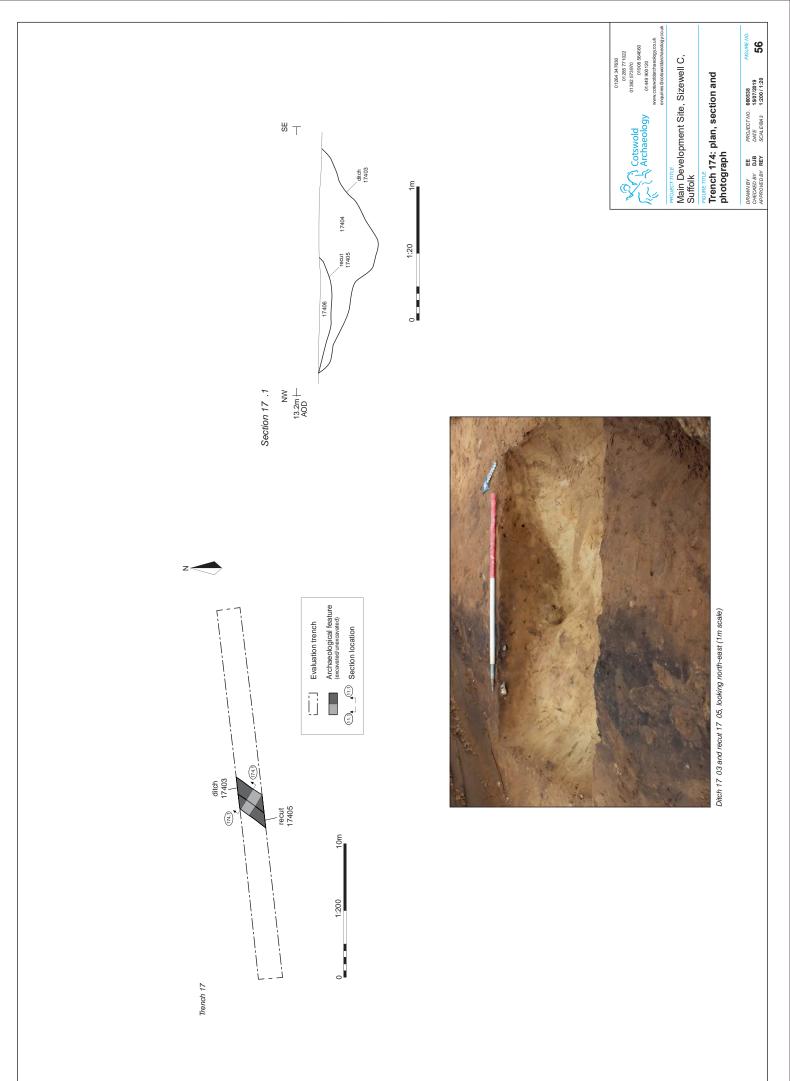


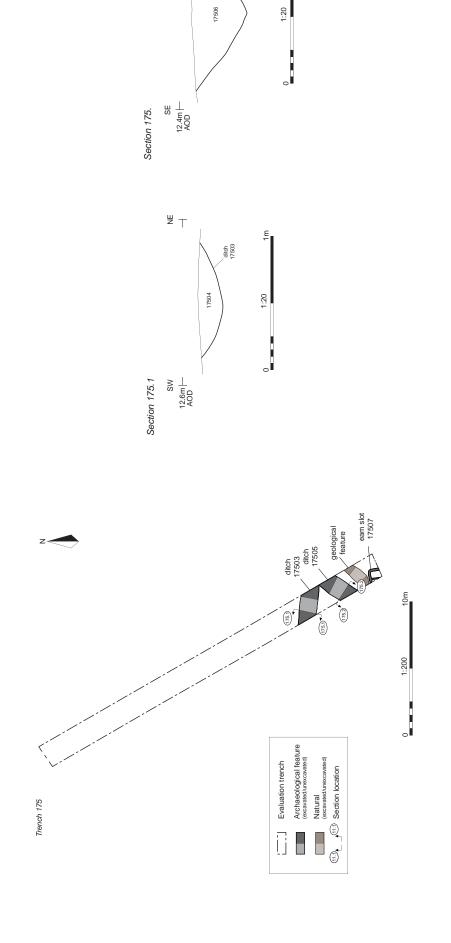
Ditch 17309, looking south-east (1m scale)











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ditch 17505





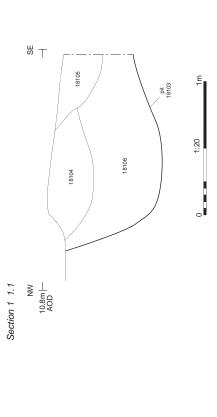
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Ditch 17505, looking south- est (0.5m scale)

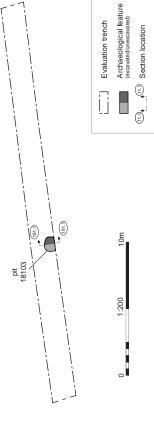


it 1 103, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

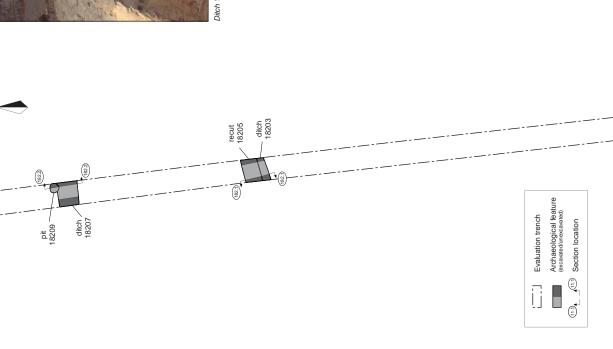








Trench 1 1



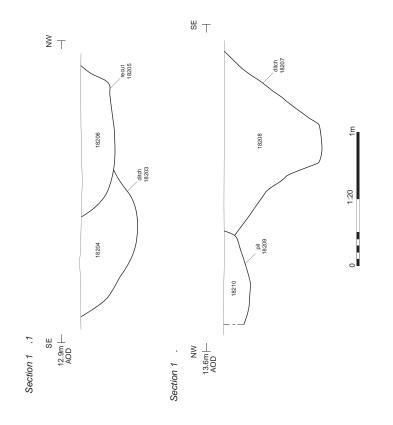


Trench 1





it 1 09 and ditch 1 07, looking east (1m scale)

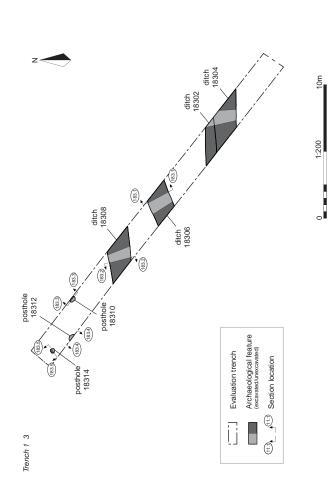


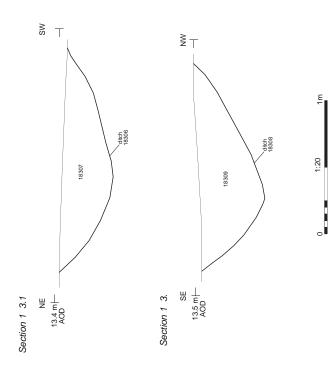


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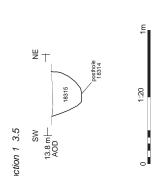


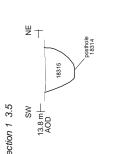


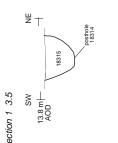
Ditches 1 30 and 1 30 , looking north-east (1m scale)

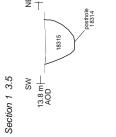


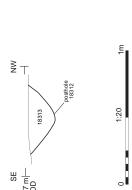
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PROJECT TITLE	
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Trench 183: sections and photographs	and photographs

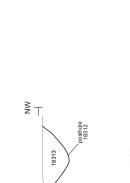




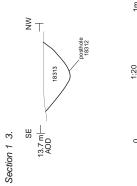


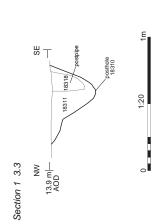










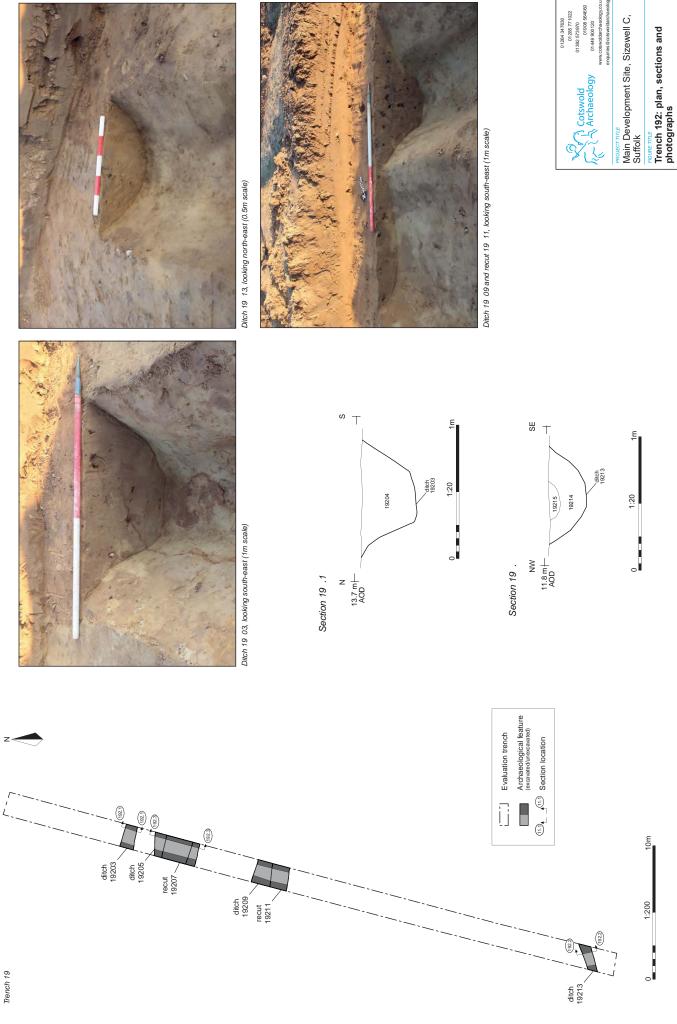




osthole 1 310, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



osthole 1 31 , looking south- est (0.3m scale)



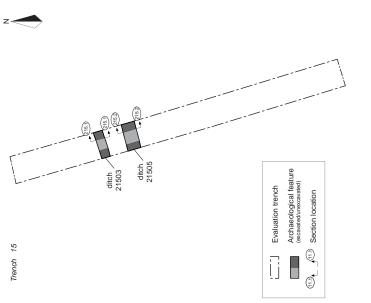
61.1 FIGURE NO.

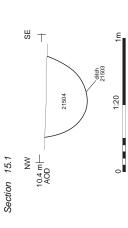
PROJECT NO. 660538 DATE 15/07/2019 SCALE@43 1:200/1:20

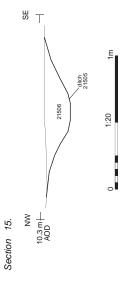
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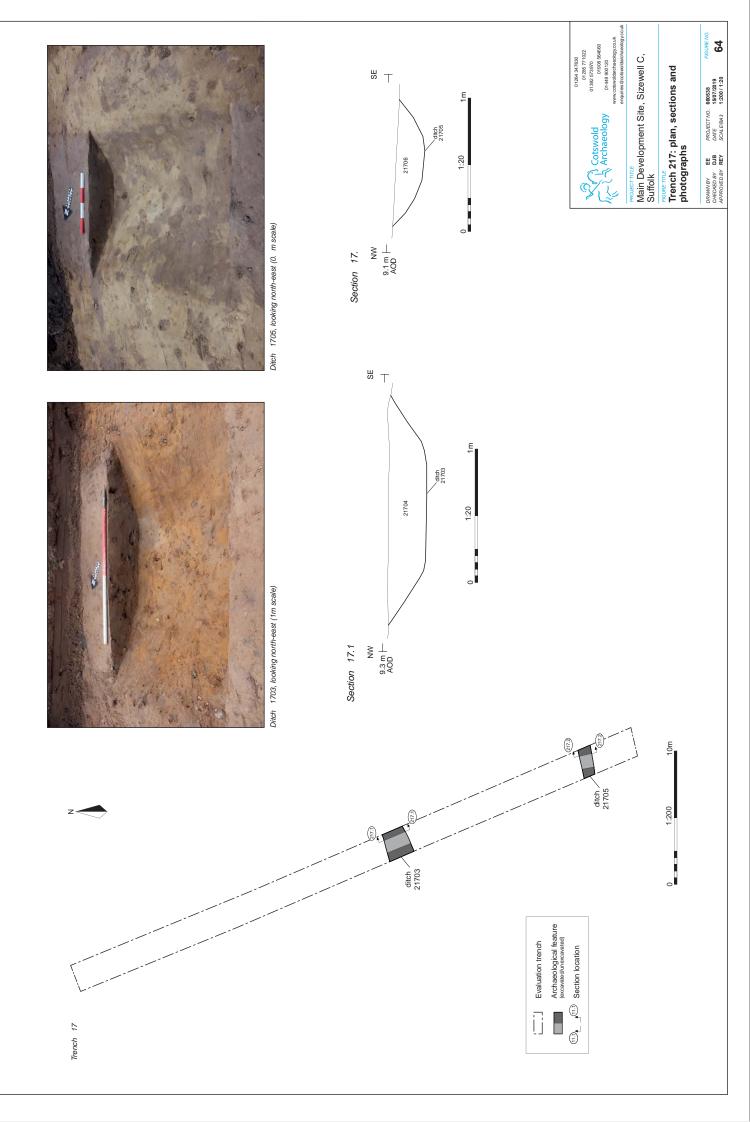


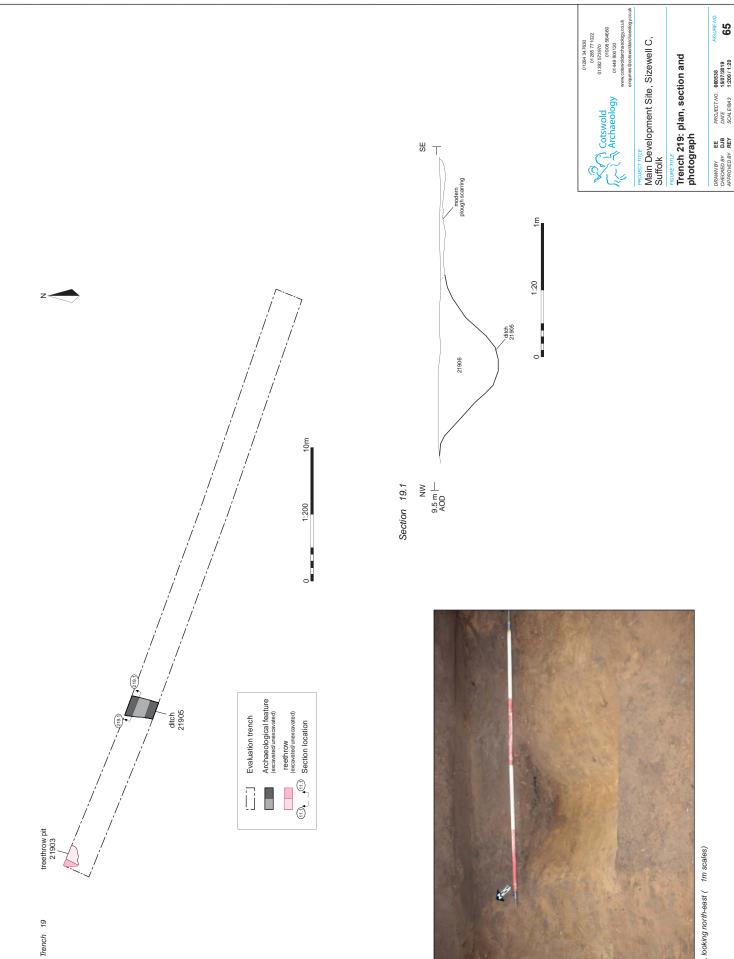


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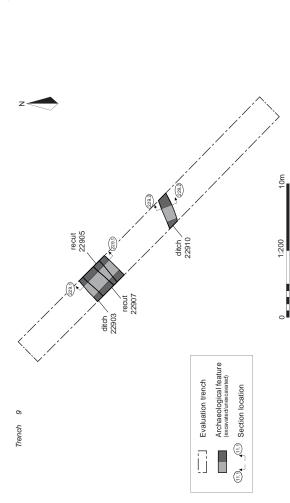
Ditch 1503, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

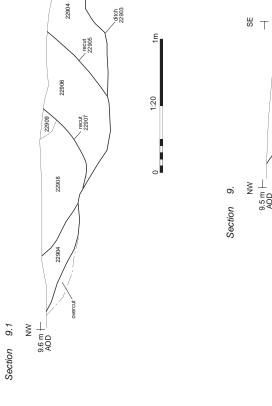




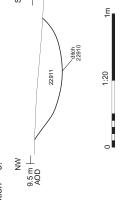
Ditch 1905, looking north-east (1m scales)

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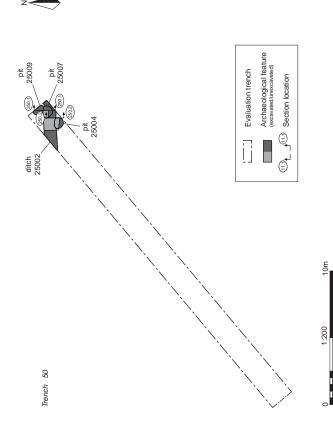


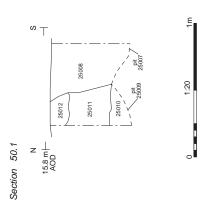


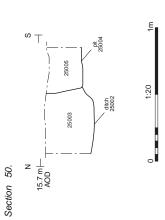


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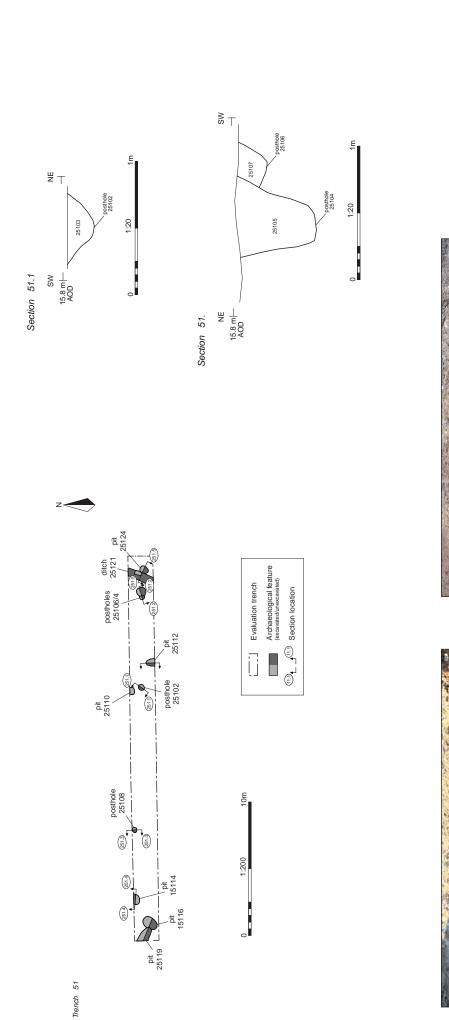








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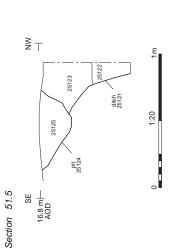
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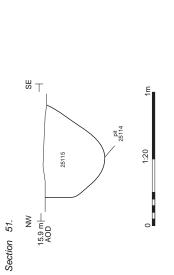
ostholes 510 ans 510 , looking south-east (1m scale)

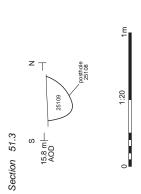
osthole 510 , looking north- est (0.3m scale)

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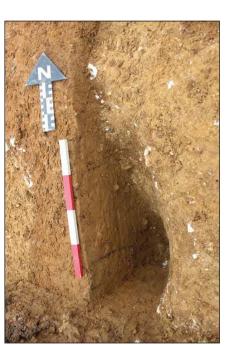




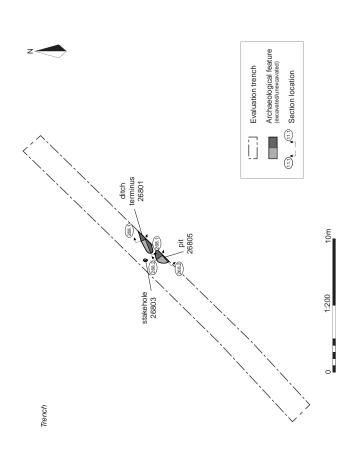


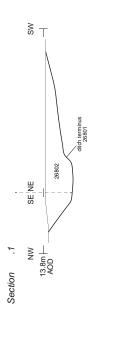


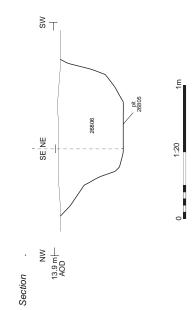




osthole 510 , looking est (0. m scale)



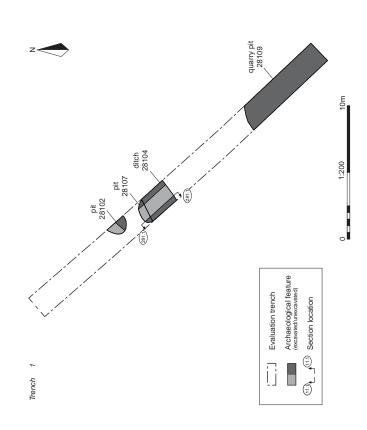


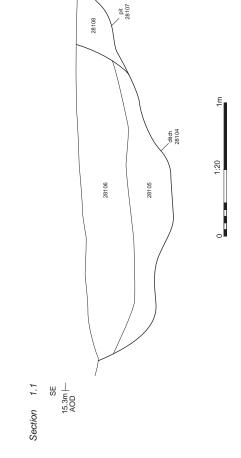






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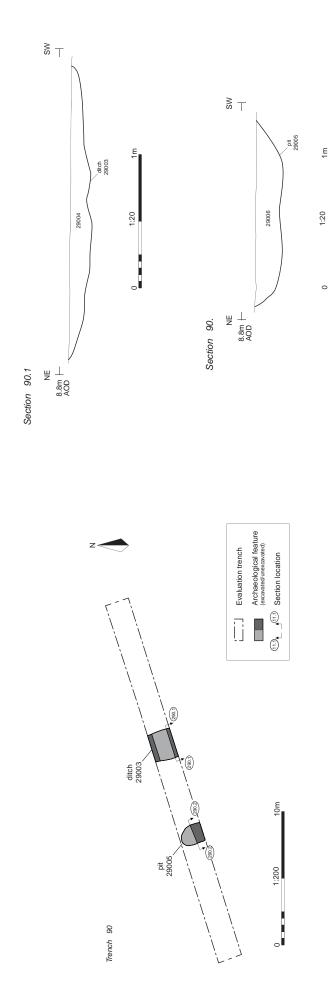
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Ditch

it 10, looking south-east (0. m scale)



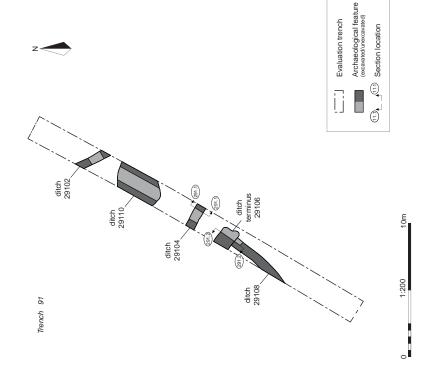




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it 9005, looking south-east (1m scale)

Ditch 9003, looking south-east (1m scale)

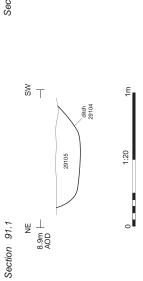


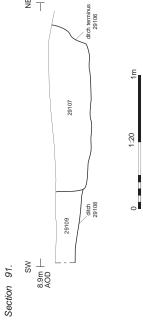


Ditch 910 , looking south-east (0.3m scale)



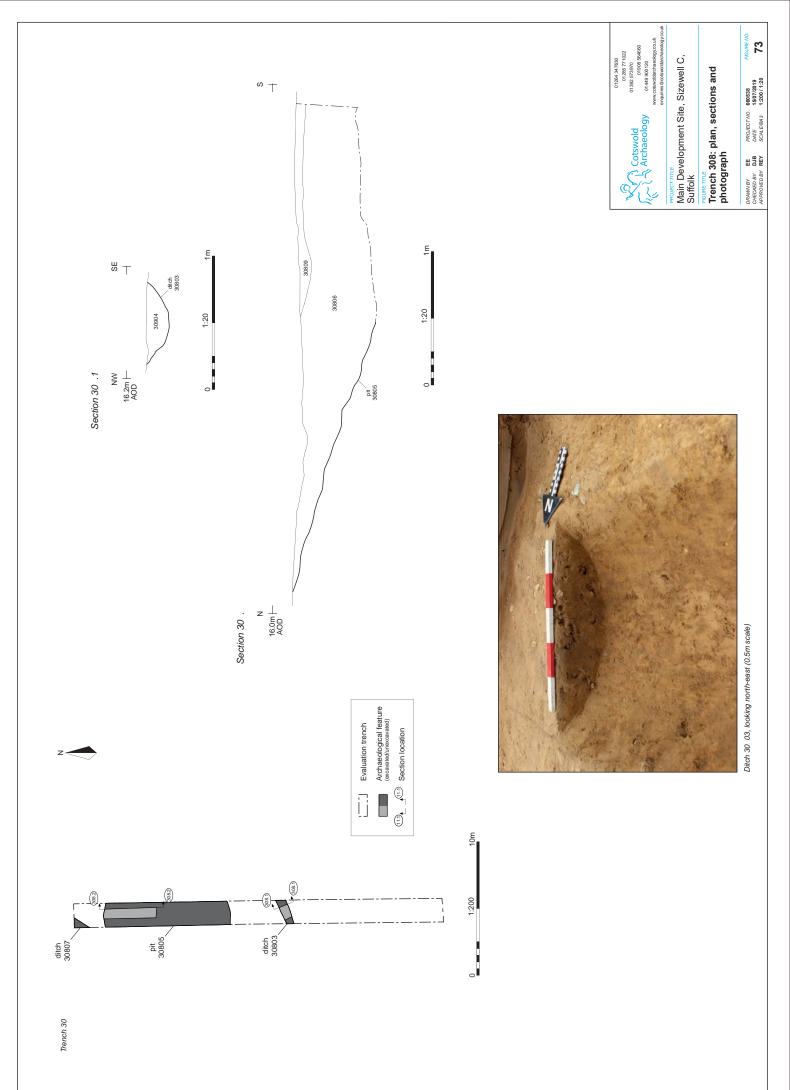
Ditch 910 , looking south-east (0.3m scale)

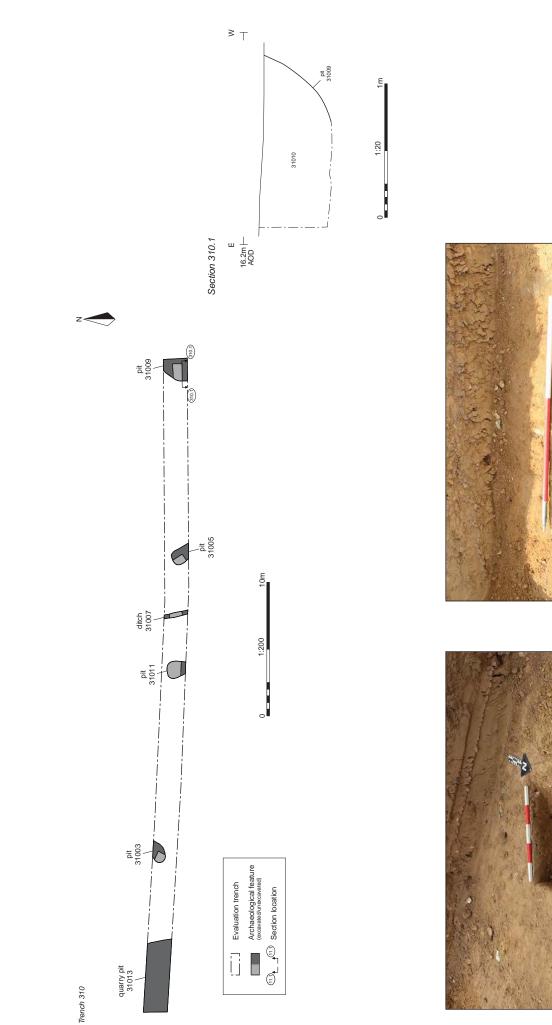




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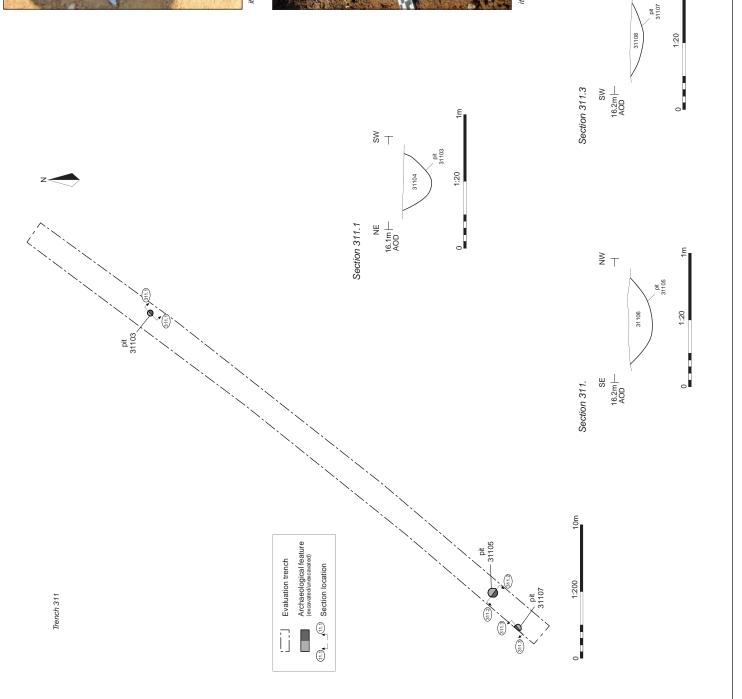




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it 31009, looking south (1m scale)

Ditch terminus 31005, looking south-east (0.5m scale)





it 31103, looking south-east (0. m scale)



it 31107, looking north- est (0.5m scale)

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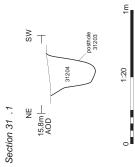
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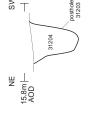
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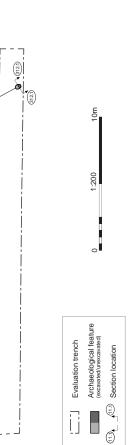
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osthole 31 0, looking south-east (0.3m scale)





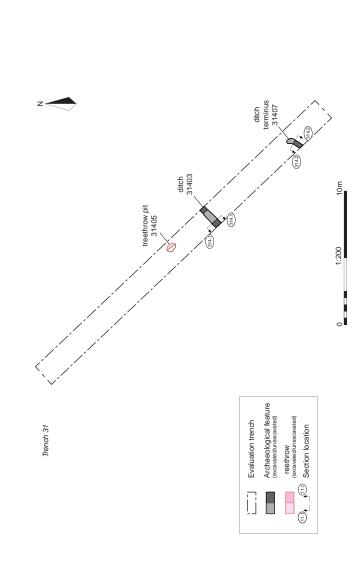


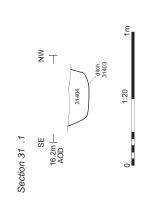


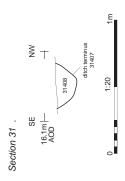
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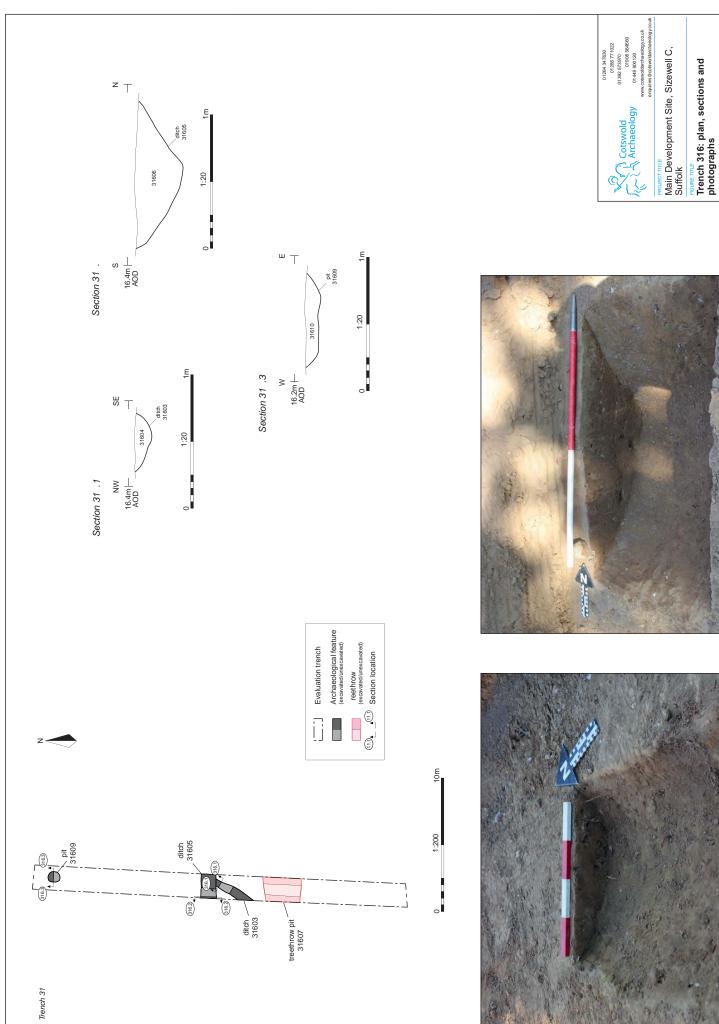


Ditch terminus 31 07, looking south- est (0. m scale)

Ditch 31 03, looking south- est (0.5m scale)

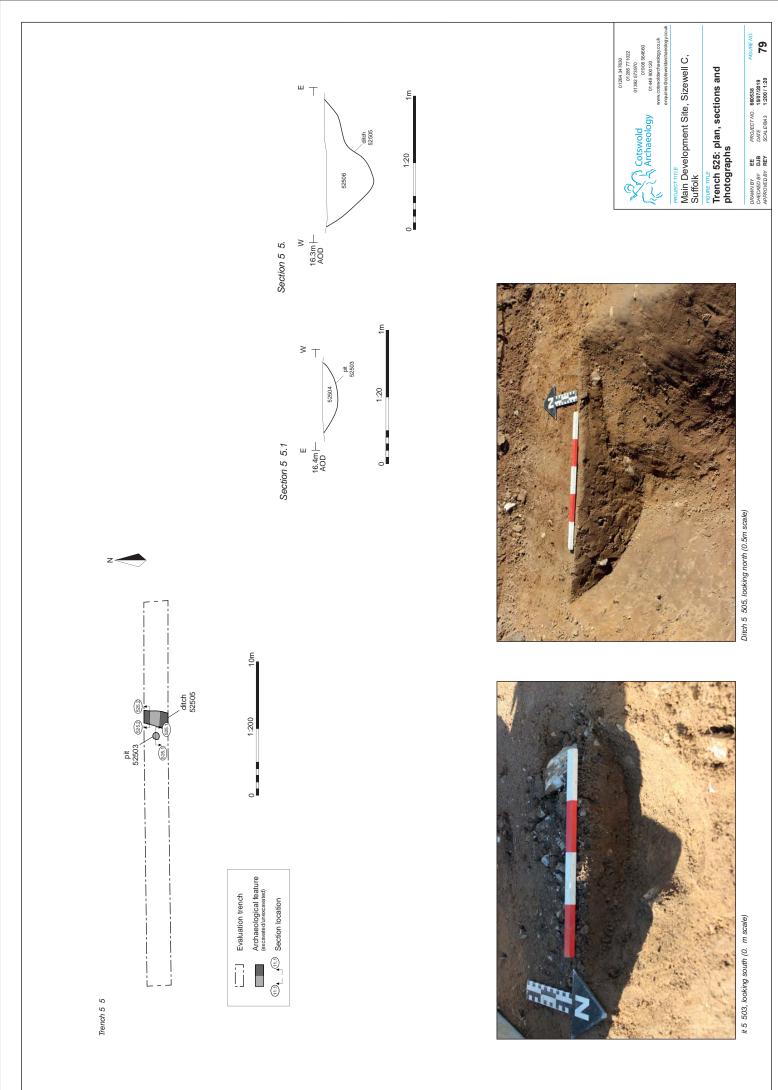
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Cotswold Archaeology



Ditch 31 03, looking north-east (0. m scale)

Ditch 31 05, looking est (1m scale)



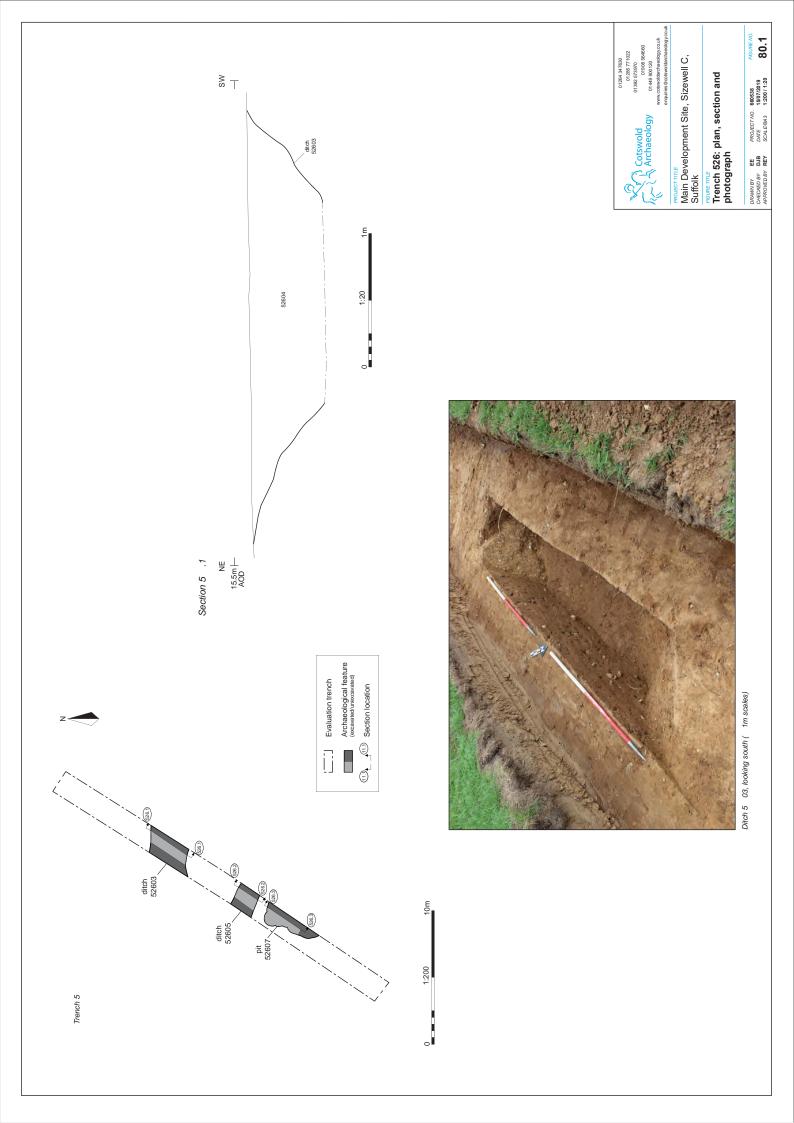


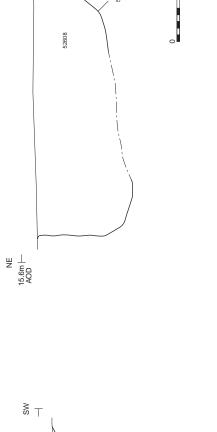
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Reconstruct Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk Reconstruct Trench 526: sections and photographs

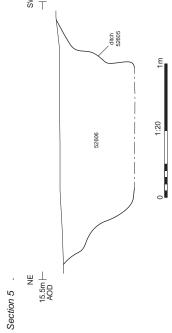
it 5 07, looking south (1m scale)



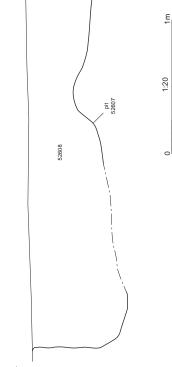




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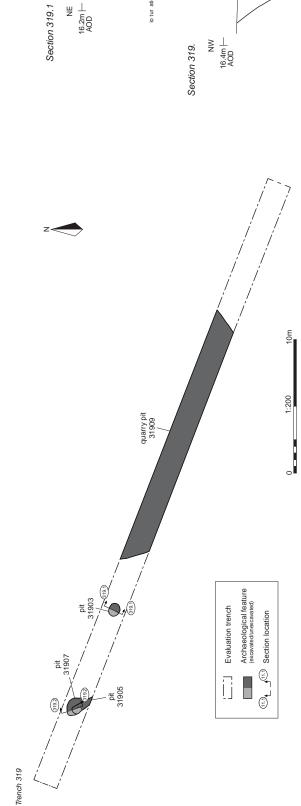


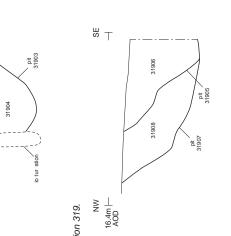




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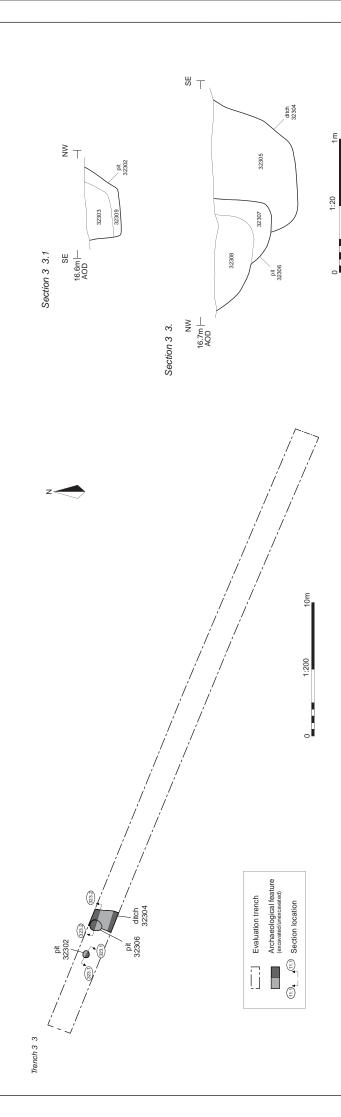




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its 31905 and 31907, looking north-east (0. m scale)

it 31903, looking south-east (0. m scale)







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Ditch 3 30 and it 3 30, looking north-east (1m scale)

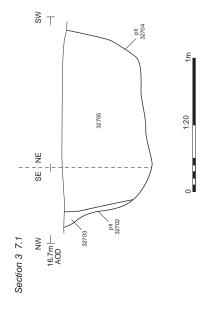
it 3 30, looking south- est (0.3m scale)

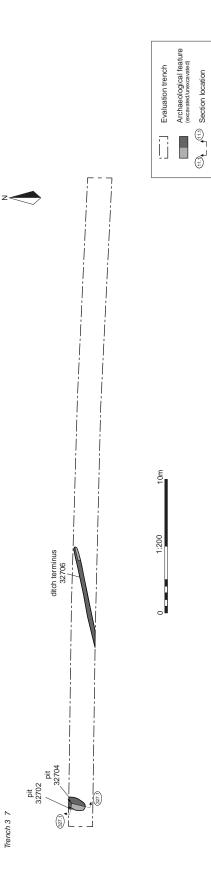


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its 3 70 and 3 70 , looking north-east (0. m and 1m scales)









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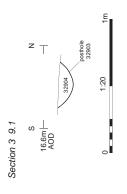
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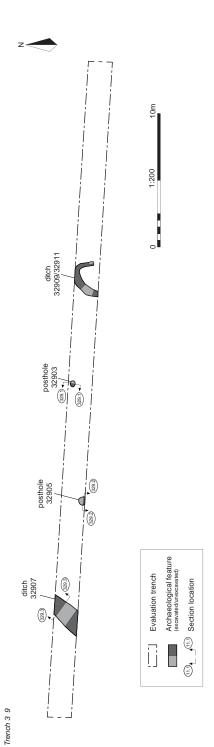
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osthole 3 903, looking est (0.3m scale)







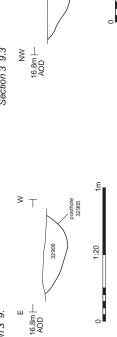


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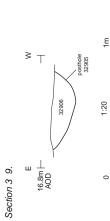
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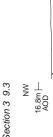
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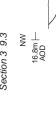
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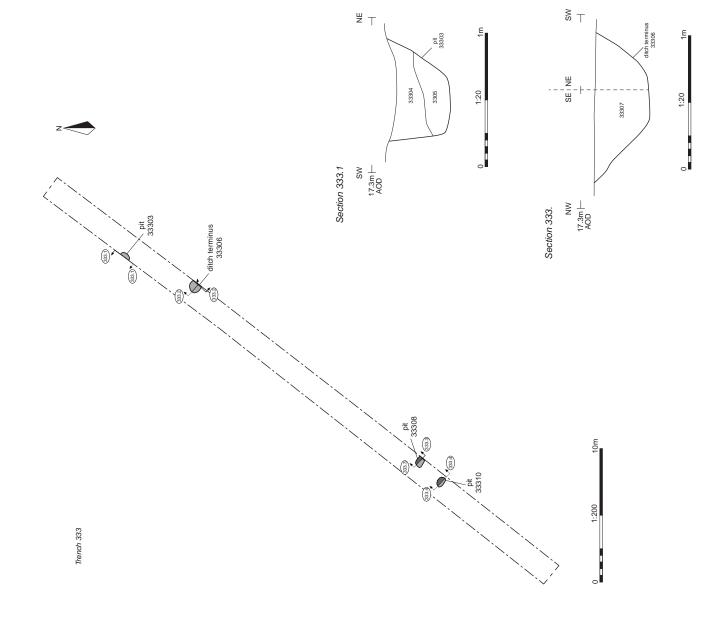
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Ditch 3 909 3 911, looking north-east (0. m scale)

Ditch 3 907, looking north-east (1m scale)

osthole 3 905, looking south (0. m scale)





it 33303, looking north- est (1m scale)



Ditch terminus 3330 , looking north-east (0. m and 0. m scales)

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FROME TITLE Trench 333: sections and photographs

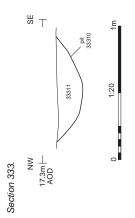
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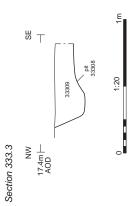
it 3330 , looking north-east (0. m scale)

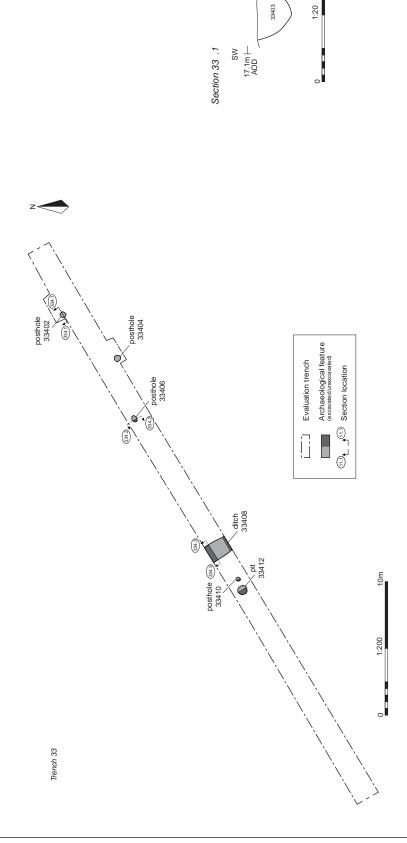


it 33310, looking north-east (0. m scale)









posthole 33402

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osthole 33 0, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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osthole 33 0, looking north- est (0.3m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE Trench 334: sections and photographs

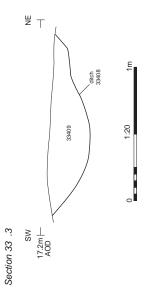
Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk

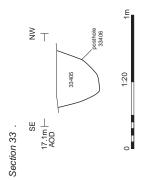
Ditch 33 0 , looking north- est (1m scale)

osthole 33 0 , looking south- est (0.3m scale)









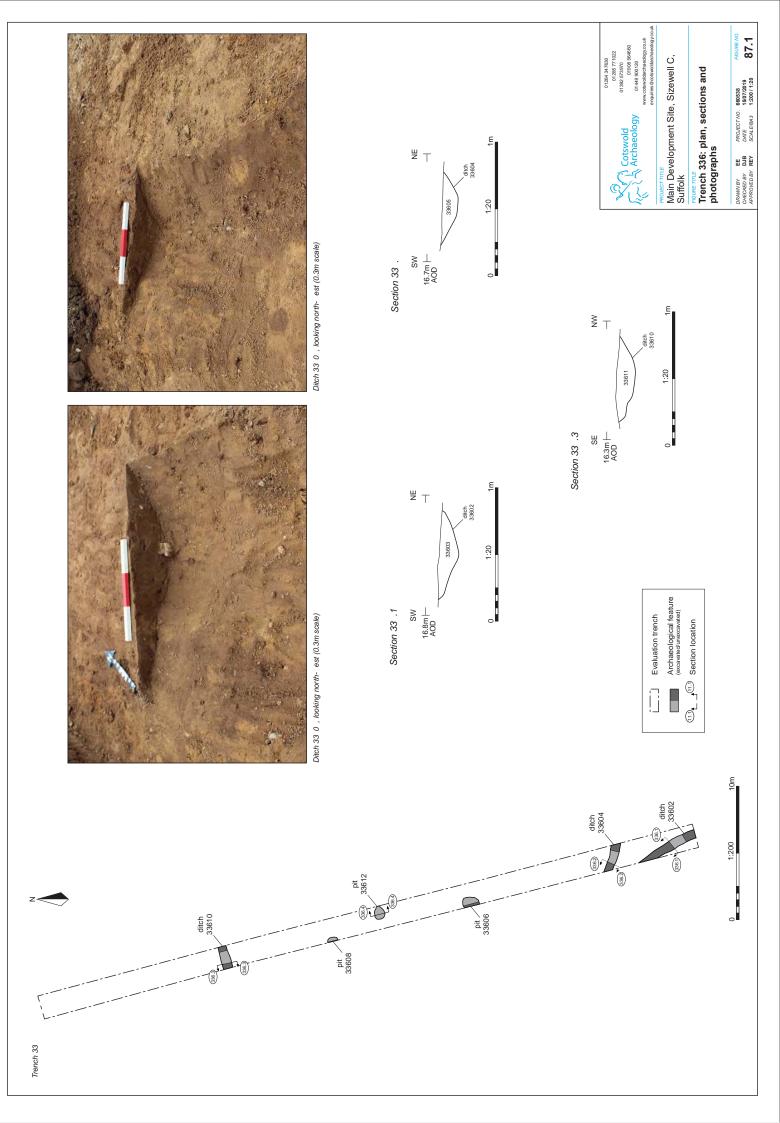


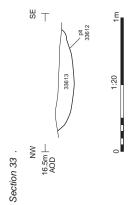
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Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Revenue Trench 336: section and photographs

it 33 1 , looking north-east (0. m scale)

it 33 0 , looking south- est (1m scale)





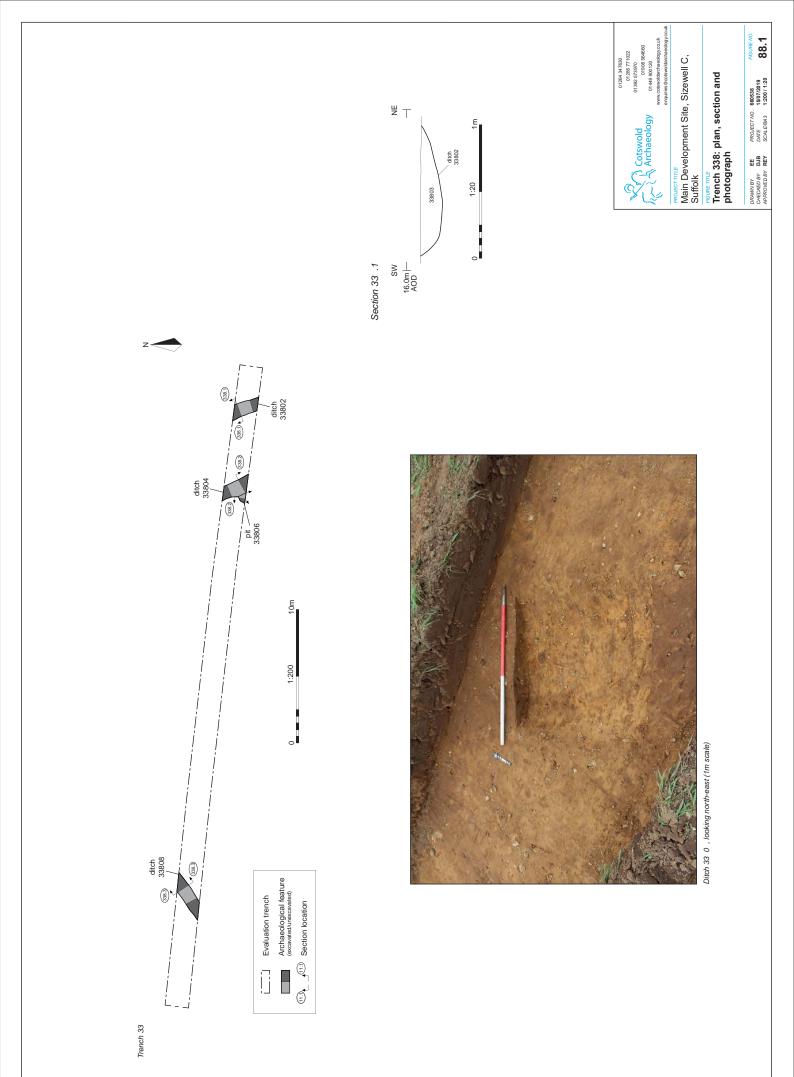


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FROME TITLE Trench 338: sections and photographs

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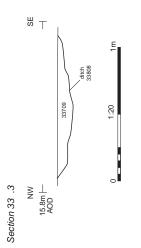
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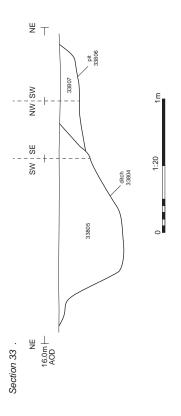
Ditch 33 0 , looking north-east (1m scale)

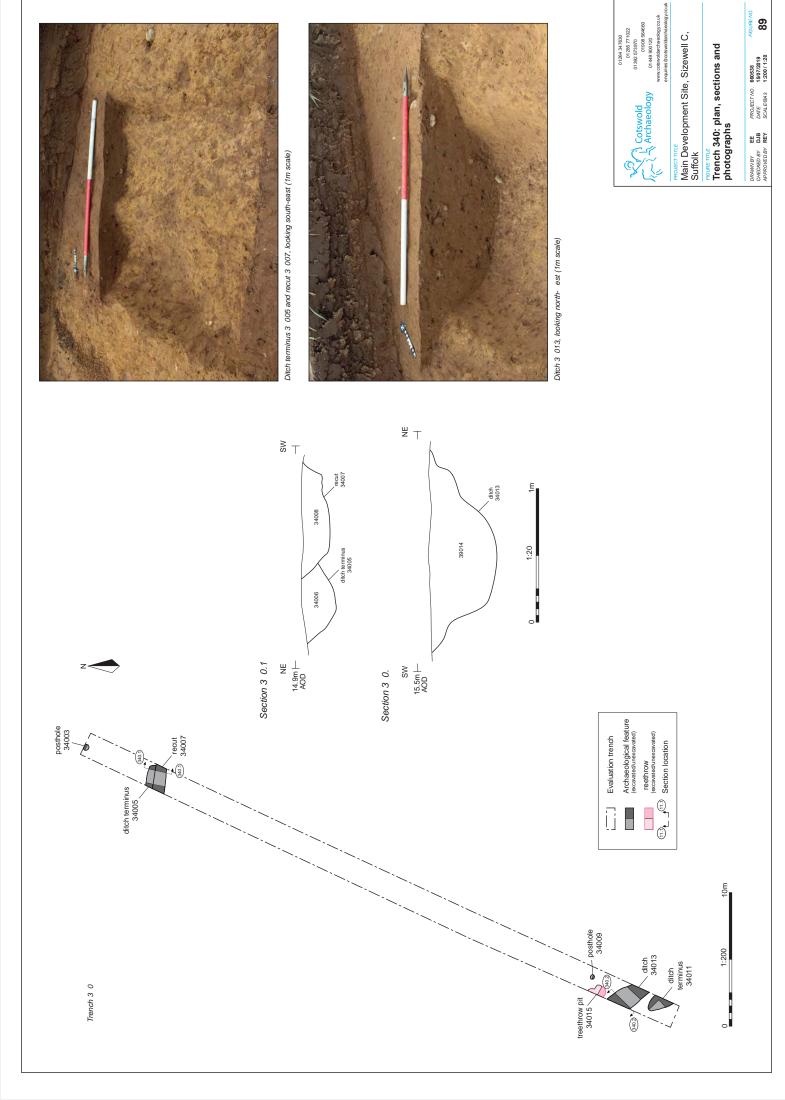
Ditch 33 0 and it 33 0, looking south-east (1m scale)





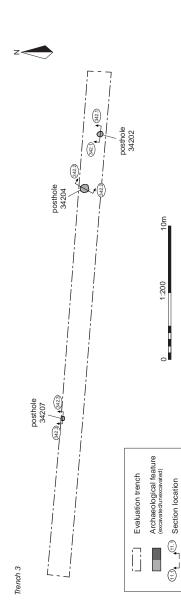










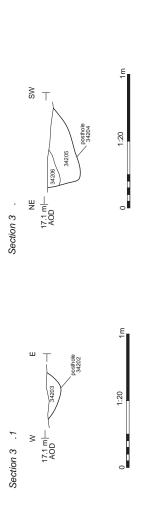


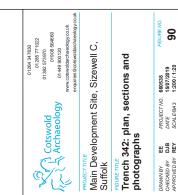


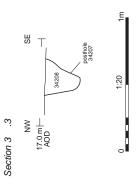
osthole 3 0, looking south-east (0. m scale)

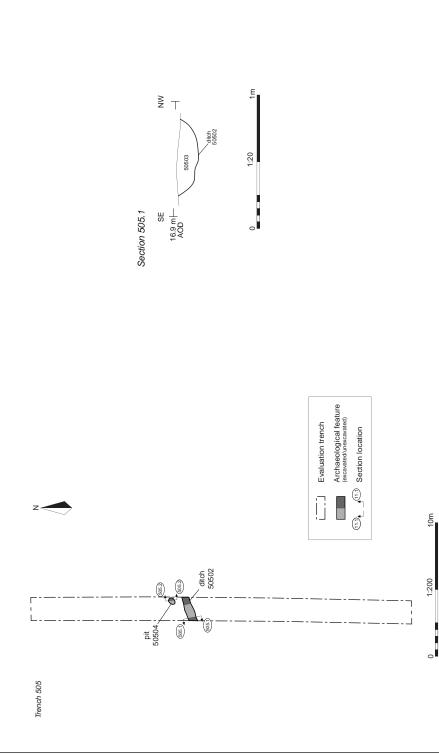


osthole 3 07, looking north-east (0. m scale)









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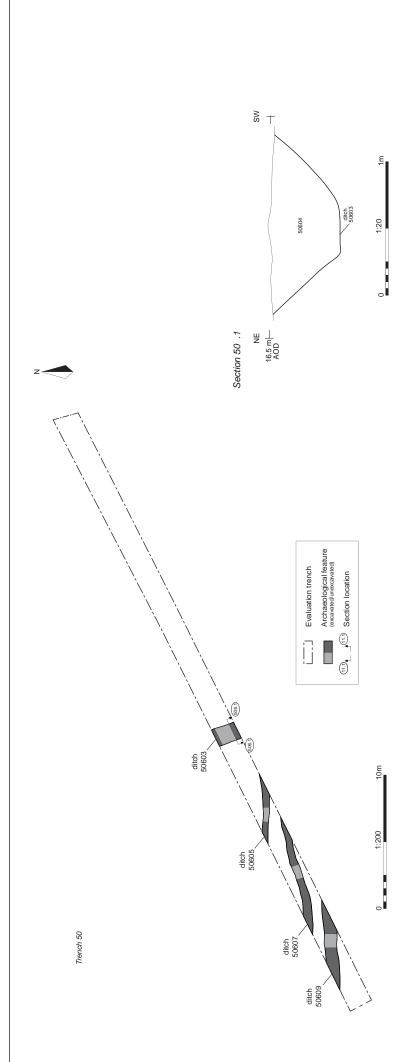
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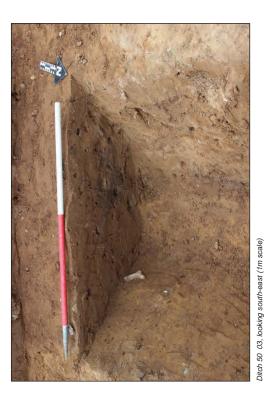
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Ditch 50 05, looking est (0. m scale)

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Ditch 50 07, looking east (0. m scale)



Ditch 50 09, looking est (0. m scale)

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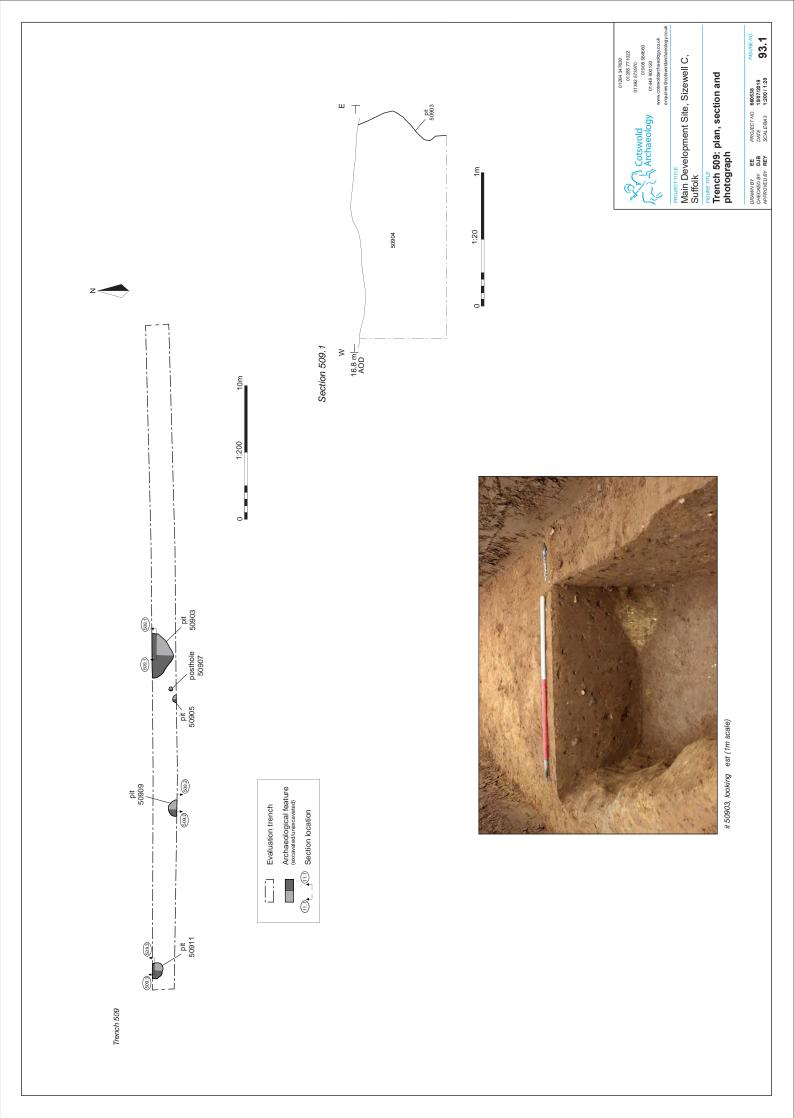




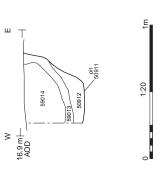
FIGURE TITLE Trench 509: sections and photographs

	01449 900120
	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
	e nquiries @ cots woldarcha eology.co.uk
PROJECT TITLE	
Main Development Site, Sizewell C,	, Sizewell C,
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it 50911, looking est (0. m scale)

it 50909, looking south (0. m scale)





Section 509.3



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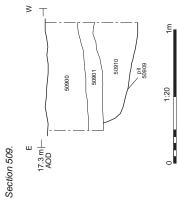


	FIGURE NO. 94
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FIGURE TITLE Trench 516: plan, section and

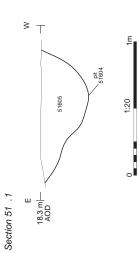
Receiver mile Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk

it 51 0 , looking south (0. m scale)

uried soil 51 03, looking north (1m scale)









Trench 51

uried soil 51603

pit 51604

ditch 51606

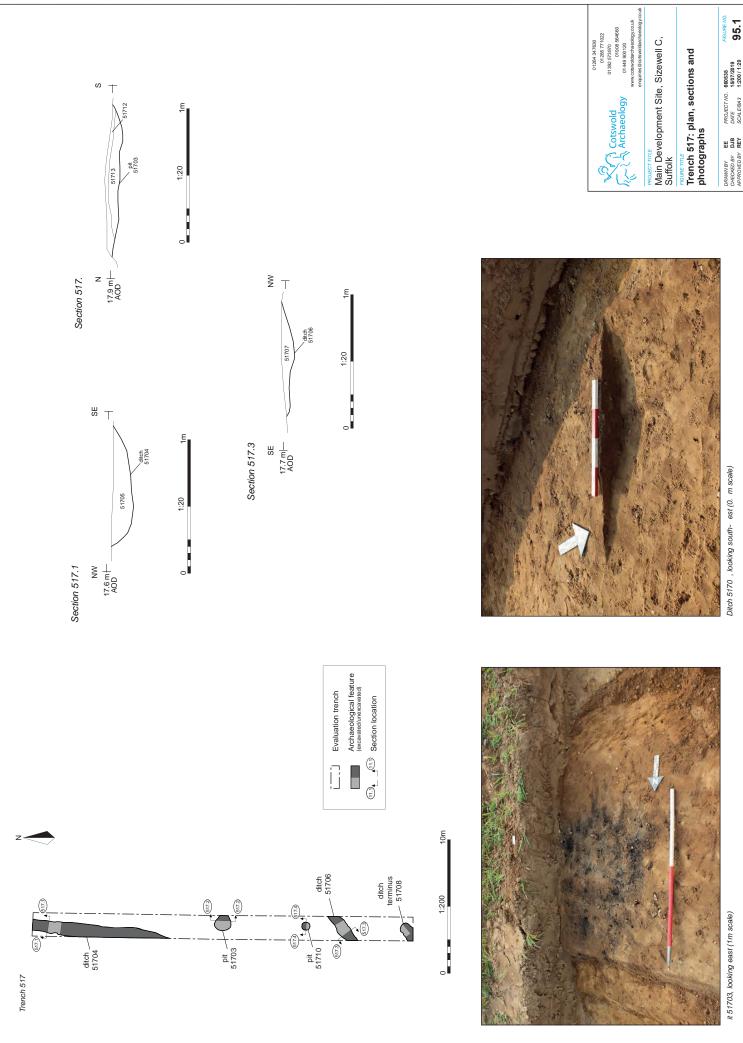
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Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated) Deposit (excavated/unexcavated) Section location

Evaluation trench



Ditch 5170 , looking south- est (0. m scale)

95.1

it 51703, looking east (1m scale)

<i>FIGURE NO.</i> 95.2
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Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Revenue Trench 517: section and photographs



it 51710, looking north (0. m scale)



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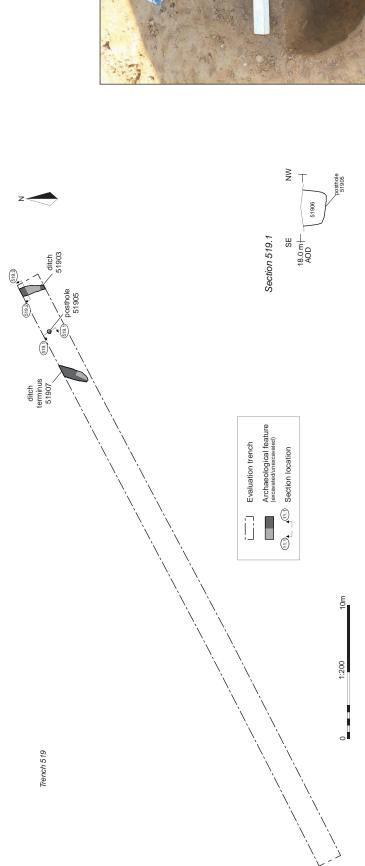
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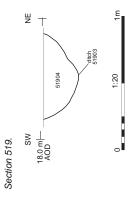
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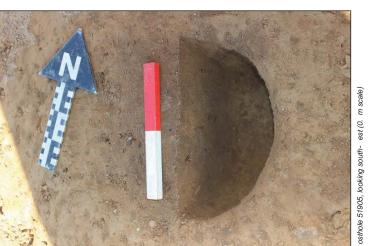
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Section 517.





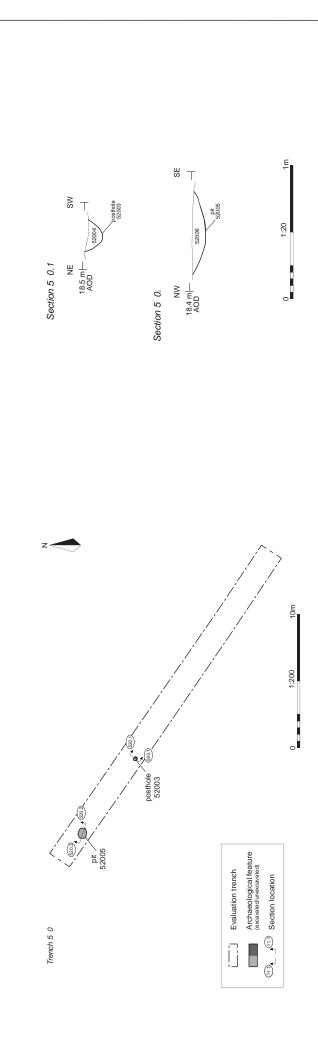




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it 5 005, looking north- est (arro scale 0.15m)

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osthole 5 003, looking south-east (0. m scale)

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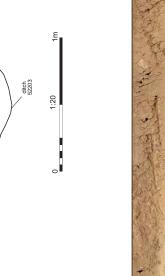
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Archaeology	01449 900120
	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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Suffolk	
FIGURE TITLE Trench 522: plan, section and photographs	tion and

Ditch 5 05, looking north (1m scale)

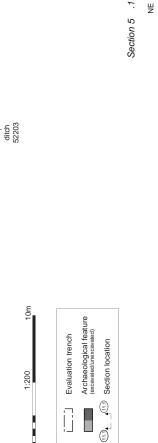




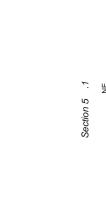






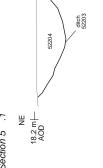


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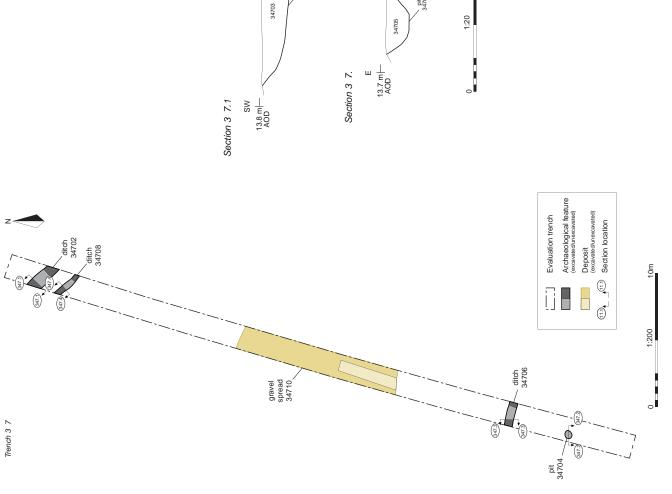


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Ditch 3 70 , looking north- est (0.5m scale)

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ditch 34702



≥ Т it 3 70 , looking south (0. m scale)

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pit 34704

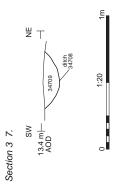
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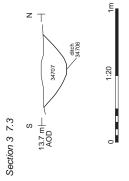
Reconstruct Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk Reconstruct Trench 347: sections and photographs

Ditch 3 70 , looking north- est (0. m scale)





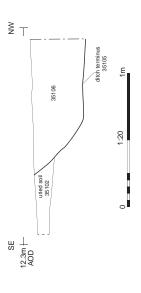


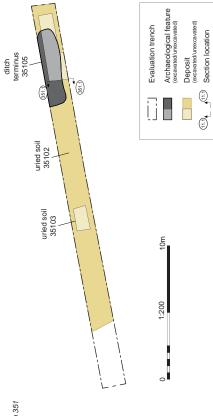




Ditch terminus 35105, looking south- est (1m scale)

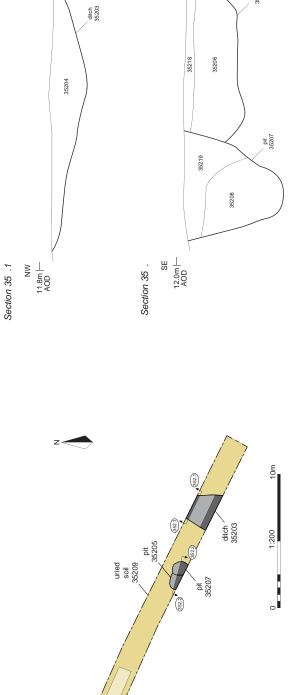






Section 351.1

Trench 351



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pit 35212

ditch 35216

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Trench 35

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pit 35205

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	Suffolk	photographs	APPROVED BY REY

its 35 05 and 35 07, looking south- est (1m scale)

Ditch 35 03, looking north-east (1m scale)



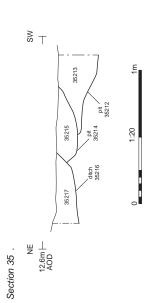
FROME TITLE Trench 352: sections and photograph

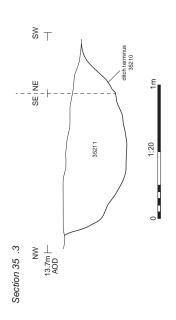
Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Buffolk

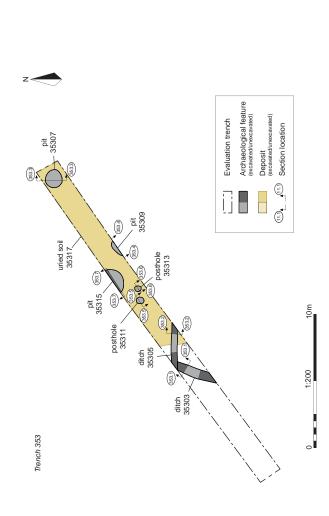
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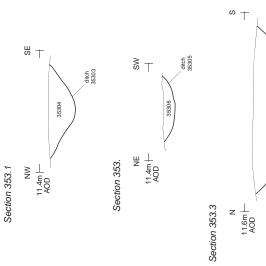
Ditch 35 1 and its 35 1 and 35 1 , looking south-east (1m scale)

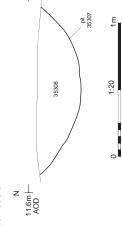
















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it 35307, looking east (1m scale)

Ditches 35303 and 35305, looking north-east (0,15m scale)



FRUME TILE Trench 353: sections and photographs

Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk





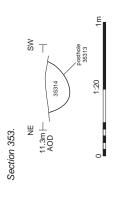




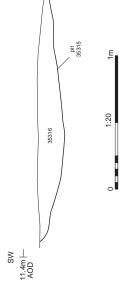
it 35315, looking north- est (1m scale)



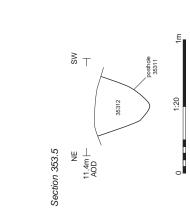
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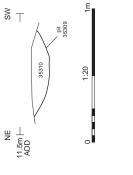






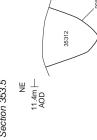
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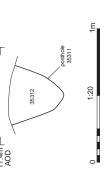


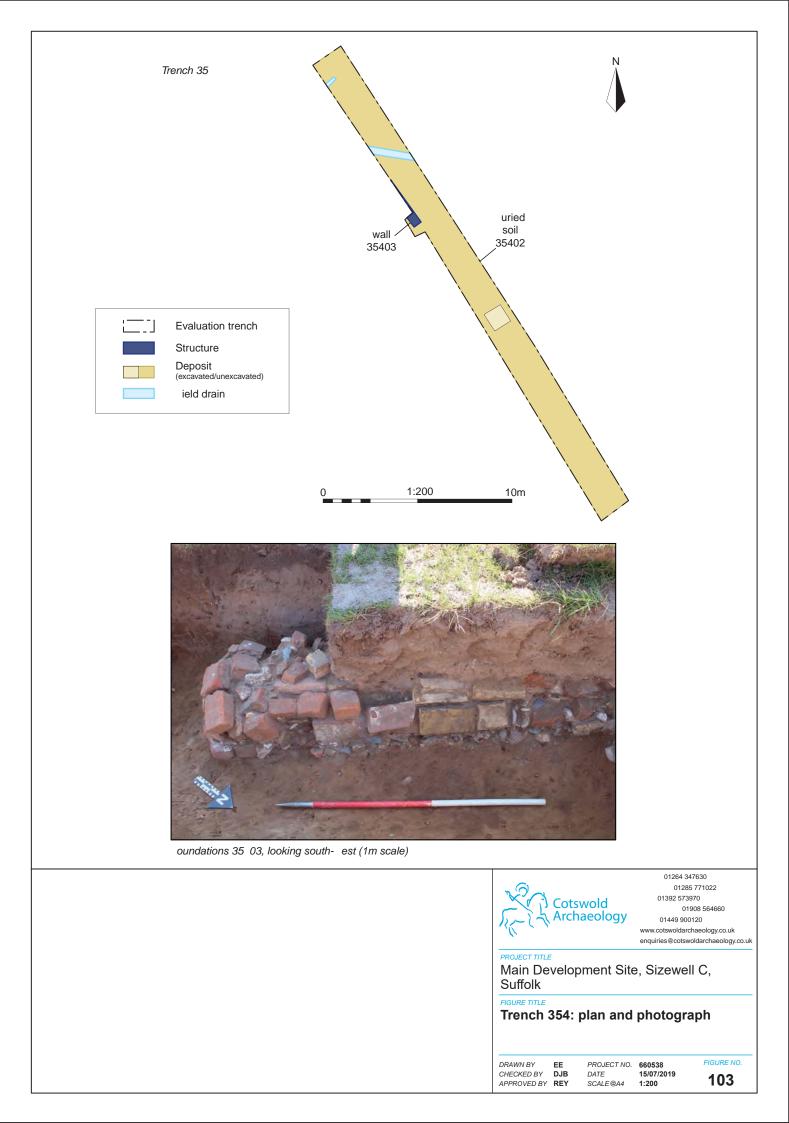


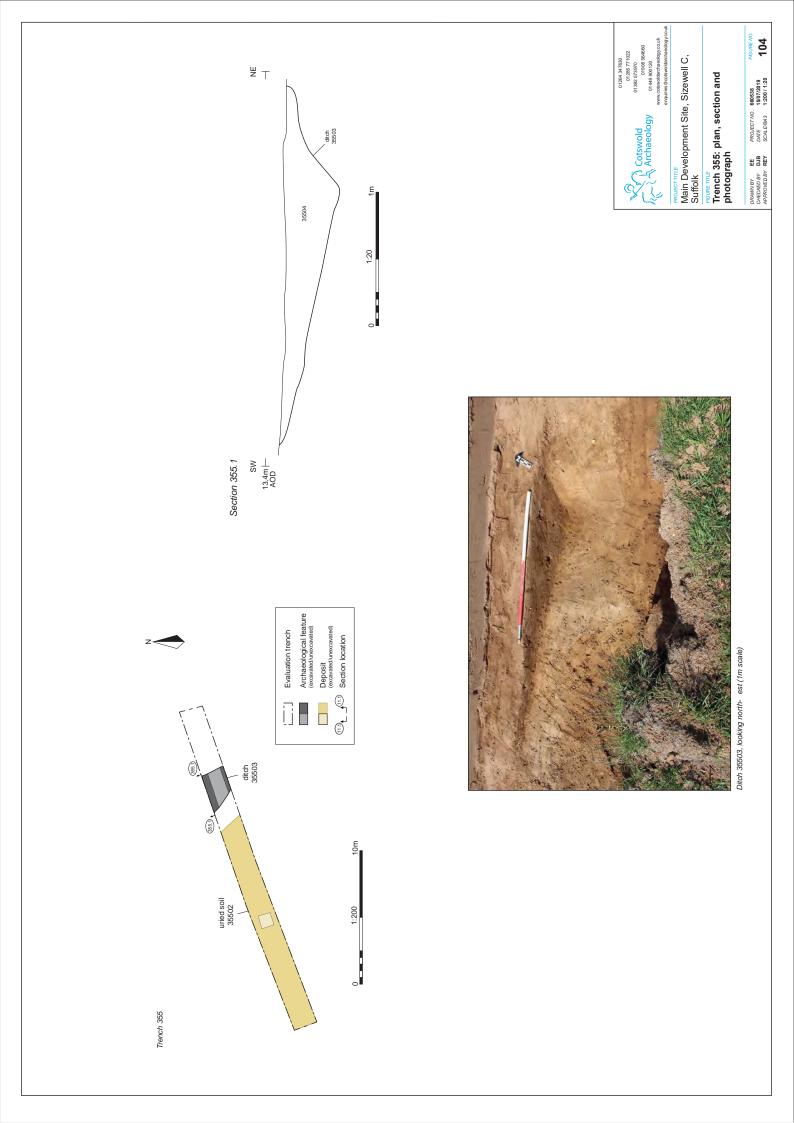
Section 353.

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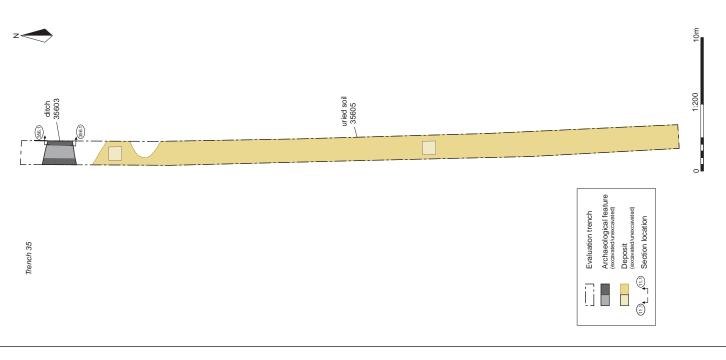










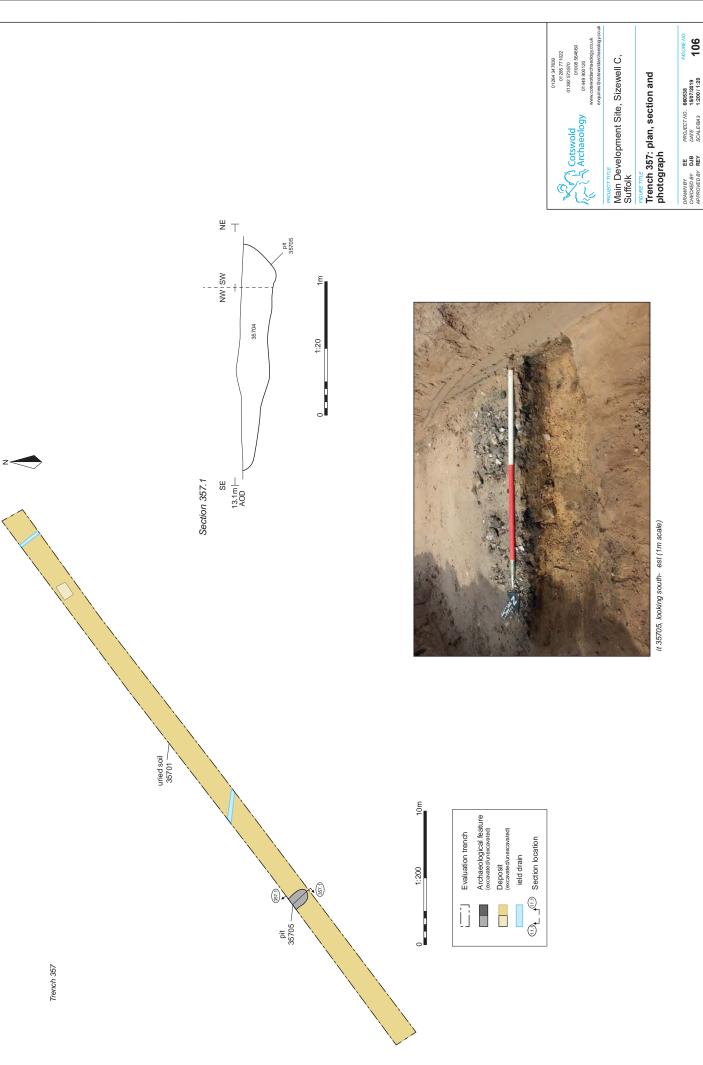


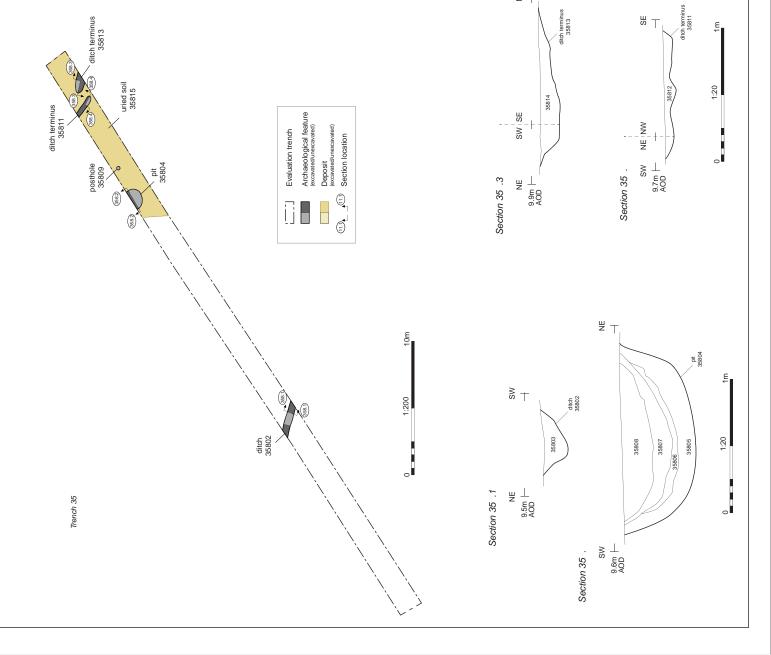
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ditch 35603

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Section 35.1







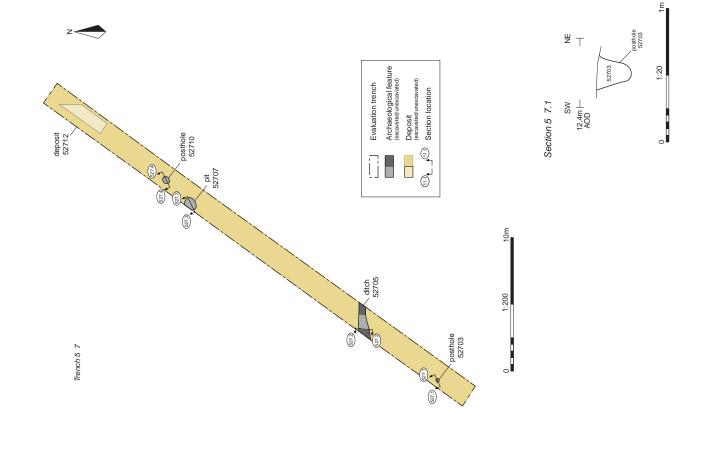
Ditch 35 0 , looking south-east (0. m scale)

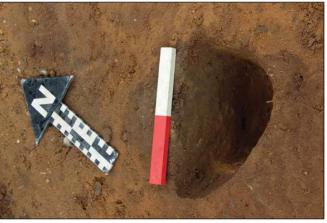


it 35 0 , looking north- est (1m scale)

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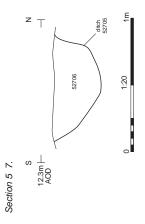




osthole 5 703, looking north- est (0. m scale)



Ditch 5 705, looking est (0.5m scale)



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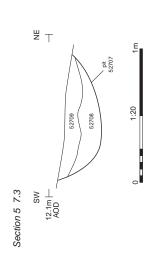
FROME TITLE Trench 527: sections and photographs

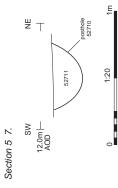
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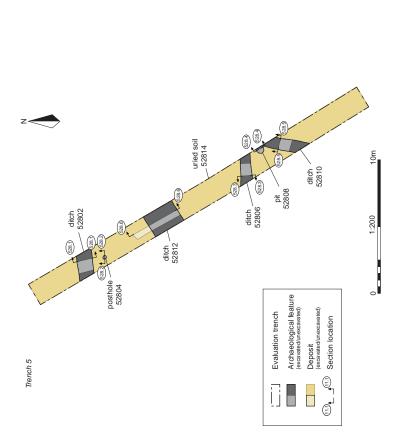
osthole 5 710, looking north- est (0.3m scale)

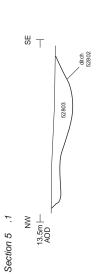






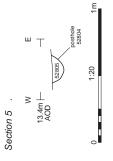




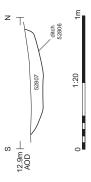


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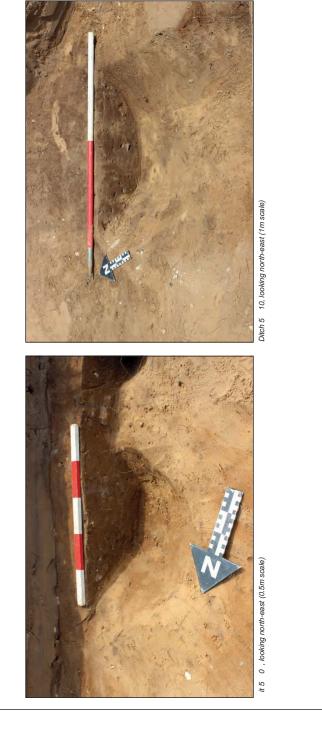




osthole 5 0 , looking north (0. m scale)

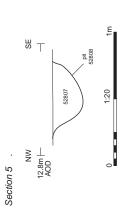
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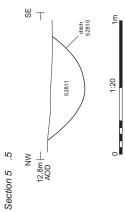
Ditch 5 0, looking north-east (1m scale)

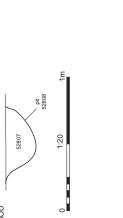


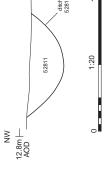


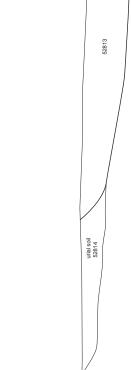
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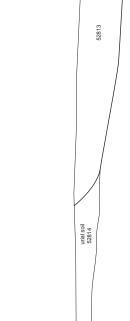












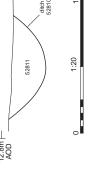




NW 13.2m — AOD

Section 5 .









ditch 35212

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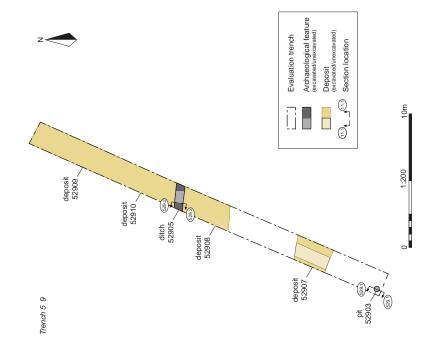
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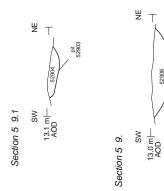
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FIGURE NO. 109.2

PROJECT NO. 660538 DATE 15/07/2019 SCALE@43 1:20

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ditch 52905

52906



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Archaeology Cotswold

PROJECT TILE Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FROME TILLE Trench 529: plan, sections and photographs

110 FIGURE NO.

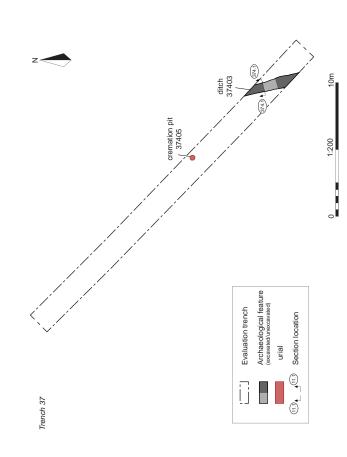
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it 5 903, looking north- est (0.3m scale)





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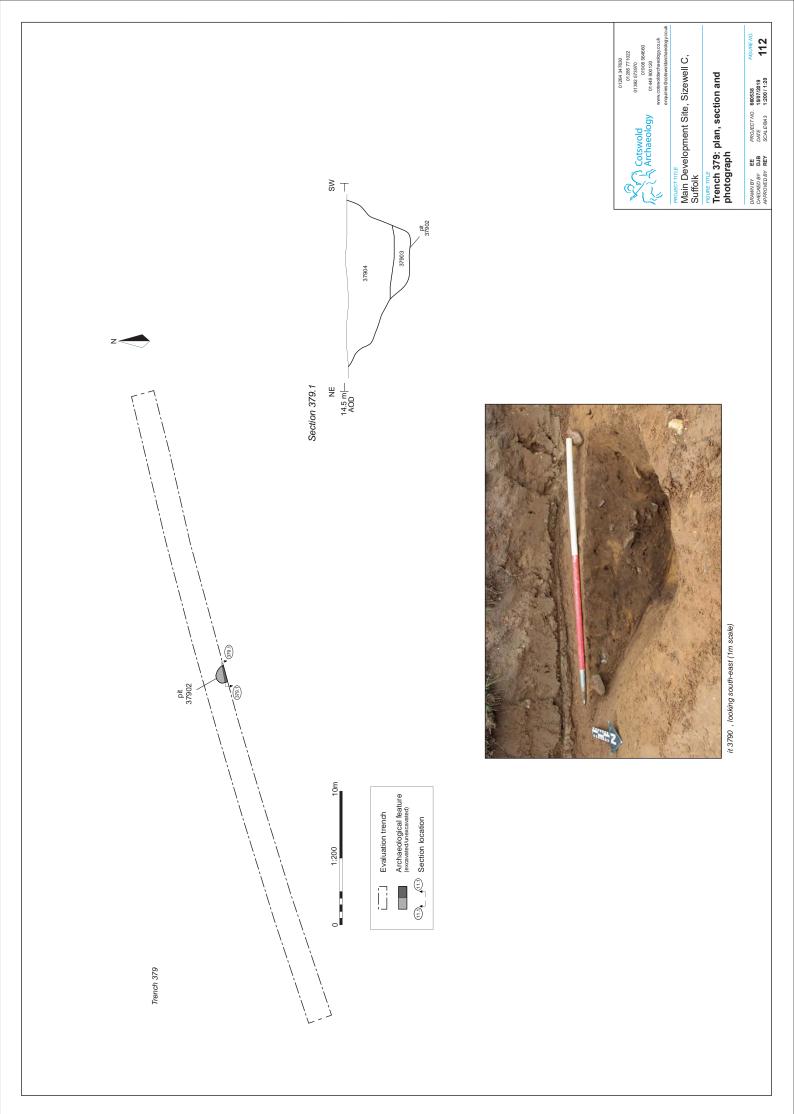


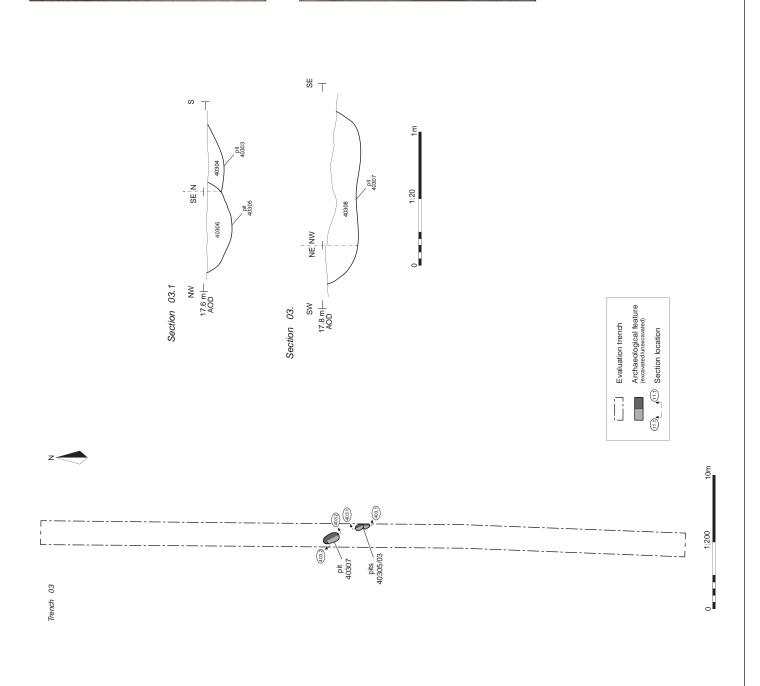
ditch 37403



Ditch 37 03, looking north- est (0.5m scale)







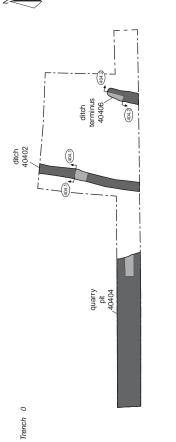


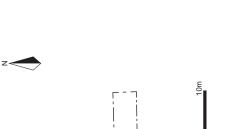
its 0305 and 0303, looking east (1m scale)



it 0307, looking north-east (1m scale)

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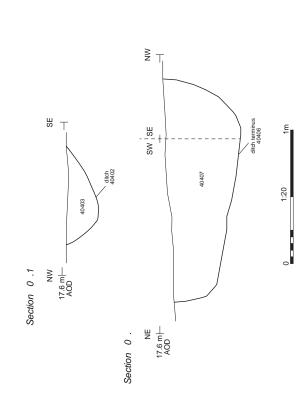
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0

Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)

(1) Section location

Evaluation trench





Ditch 0 0 , looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch terminus 0 0 , looking south- est (1m and 0.3m scales)



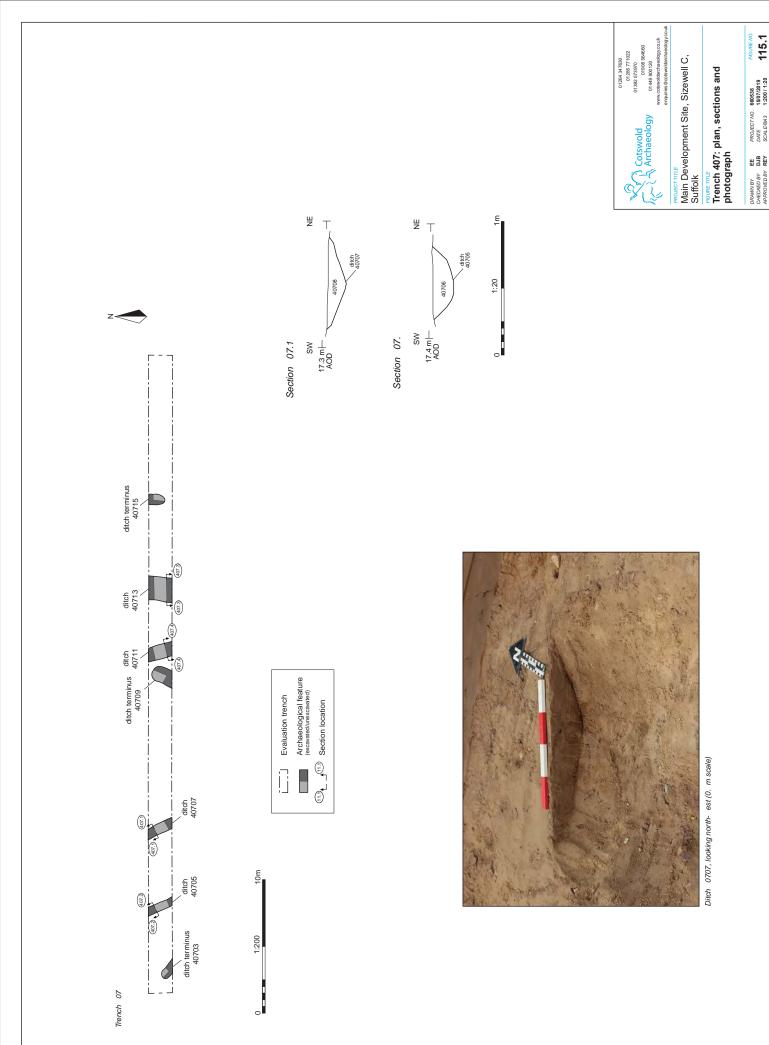


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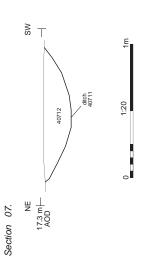
Reconstruct Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk Reconstruct Trench 407: sections and photographs

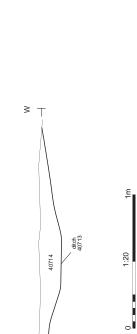
Cotswol

Ditch 0711, looking south-east (0. m scale)

Ditch 0713, looking south (1m scale)

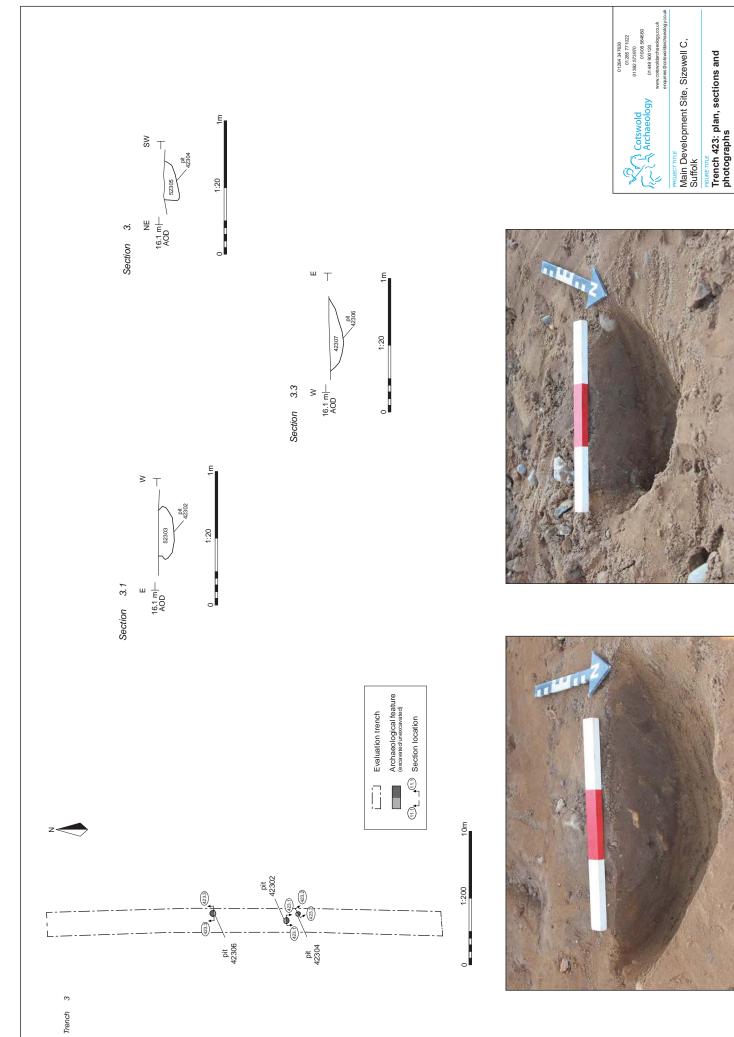






Section 07.3

E 17.1 m ⊢ AOD



it 30 , looking south (0.3m scale)

it 30 , looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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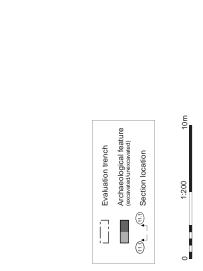
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Ditch terminus 50 , looking south- est (0. m scale)



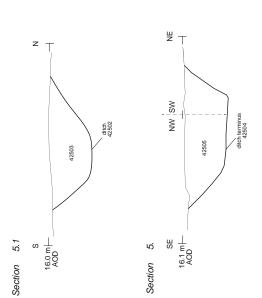




125

ditch terminus 42504

425.



Ę 1:20 0

50 , looking north- est (1m scale)

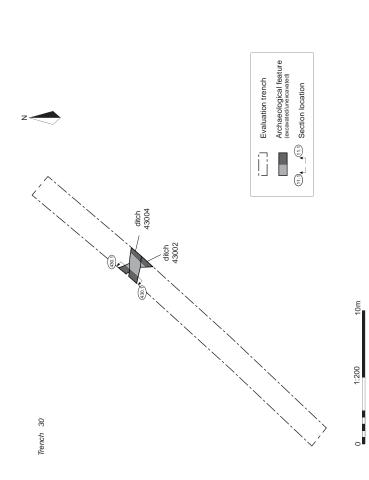
Ditch

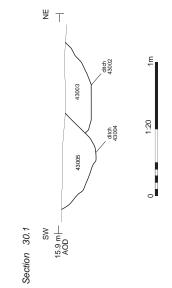
Trench 5

ditch 42502

(426)

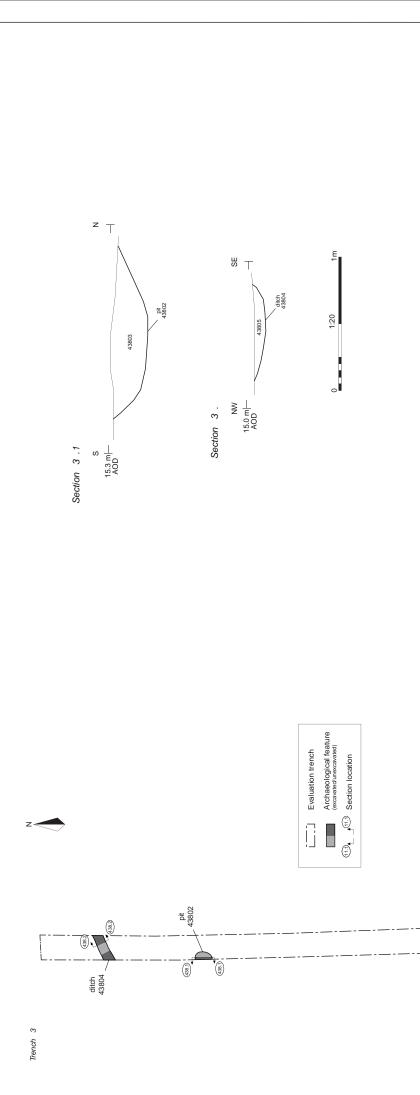
425.1







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it 3 0 , looking est (1m scale)

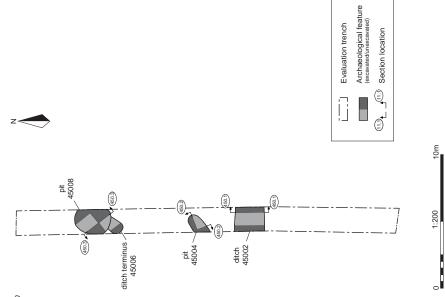
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Ditch 500 , looking east (1m scale)







Trench 50

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N 12.8m ⊣ AOD

Section 50.1

ditch 45002

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1:20

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FIGURE TITLE Trench 450: sections and photographs

Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk

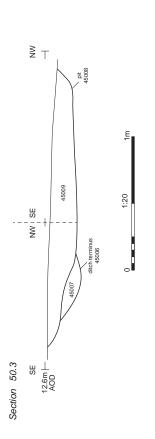
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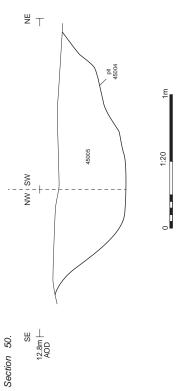
Ditch terminus 500 and it 500, looking north-east (1m scale)

it 500 , looking north- est (1m scale)





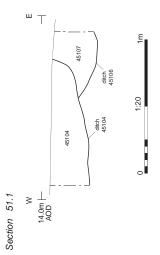


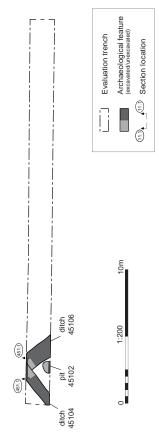


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			enquiries @ cots woldarcha eology.co.uk	tarcha eology.co.uk
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Ditches 510 and 510 , looking north (1m scale)

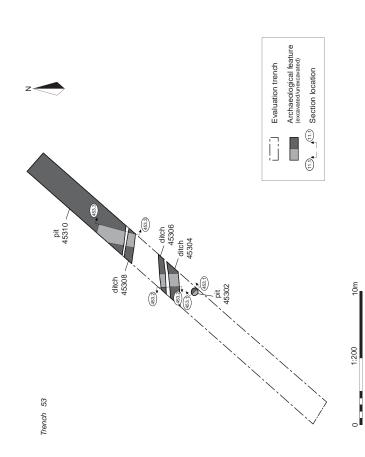


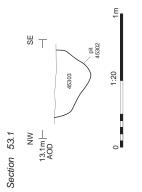




Trench 51

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it 530 , looking north-east (0.3m scale)

FIGURE NO. 122.2
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FROME TILE Trench 453: sections and photographs

Main Development Site, Sizewell C, Suffolk

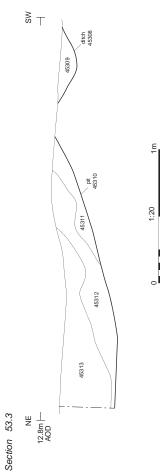
it 5310 and ditch 530, looking south-east (1m and 0. m scale)

Ditches 530 and 530 , looking est (1m scale)



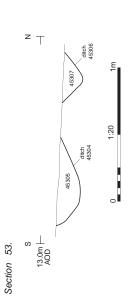






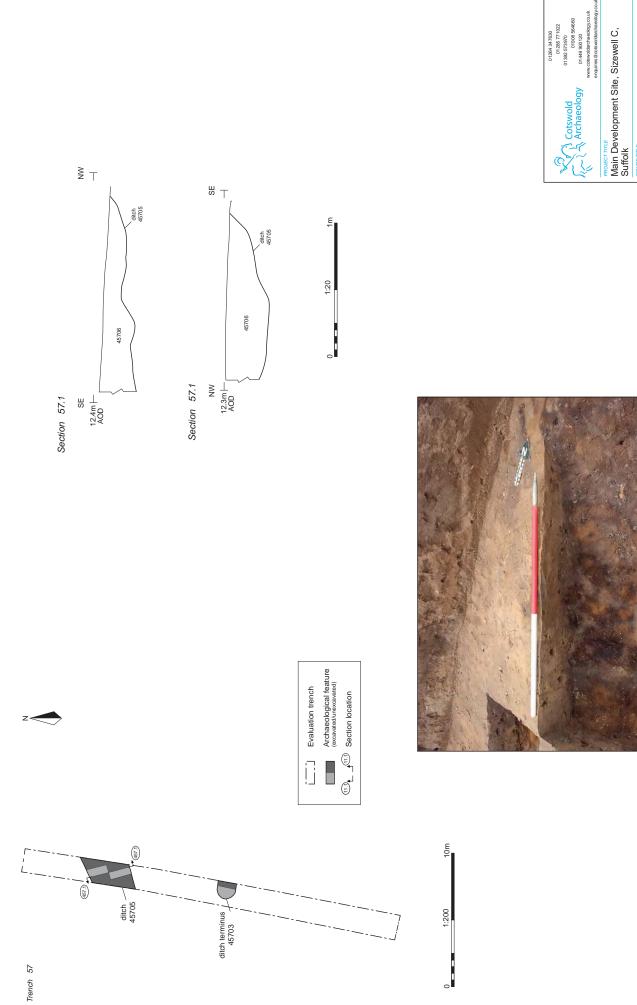
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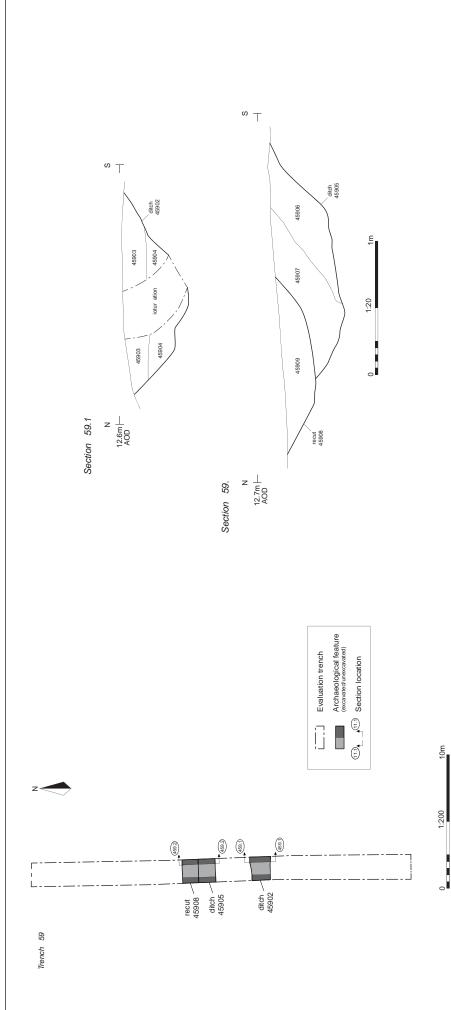


NE 12.8m — AOD





Ditch 5705, looking south-est (1m scale)

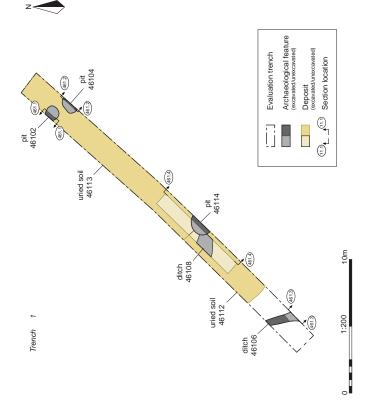


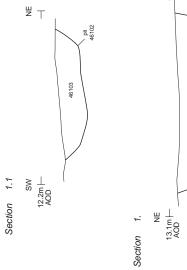


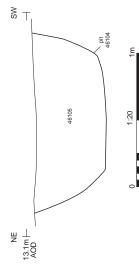


Ditch 5905 and recut 590, looking east (1m scale)

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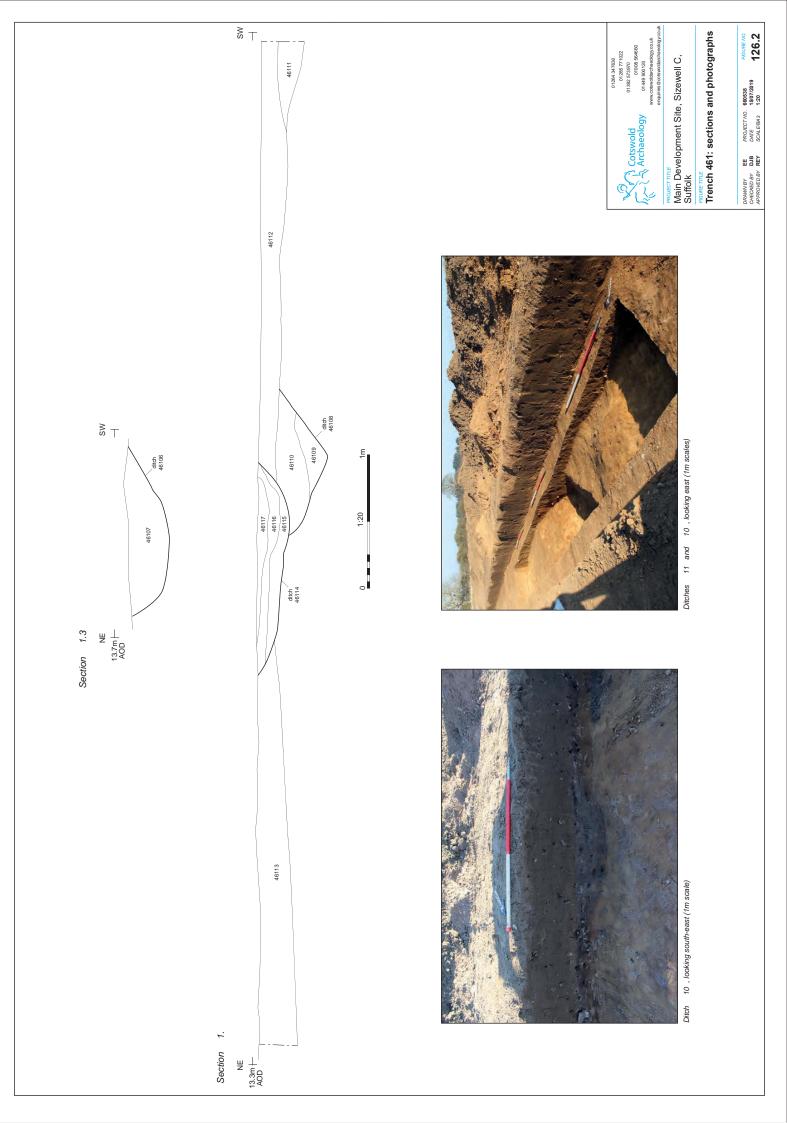






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it 10, looking north- est (1m scale)



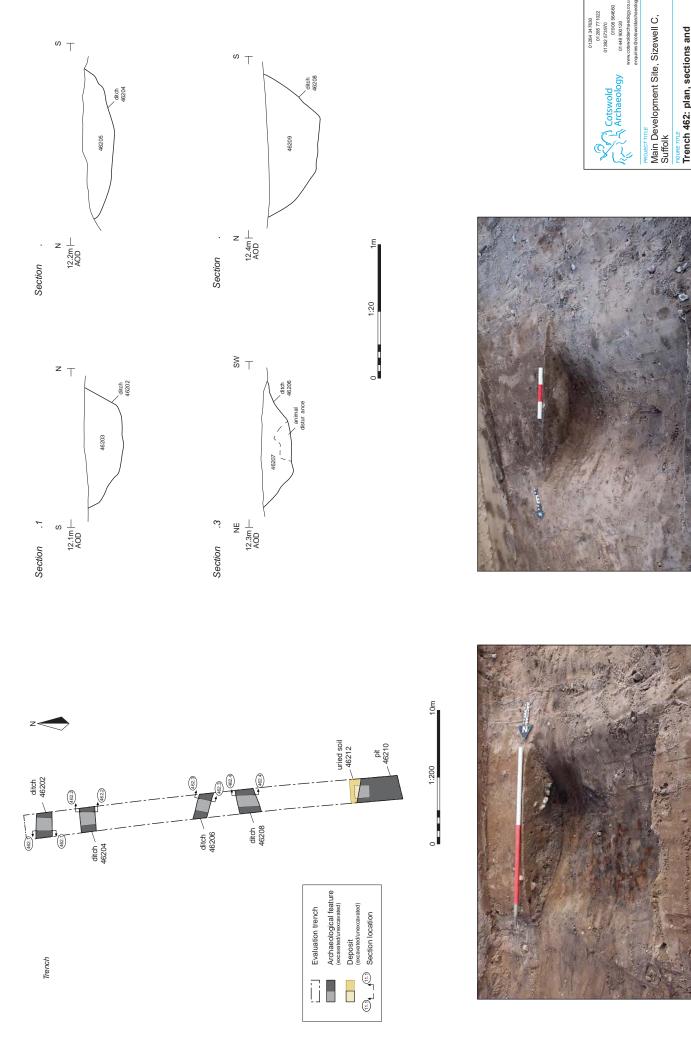
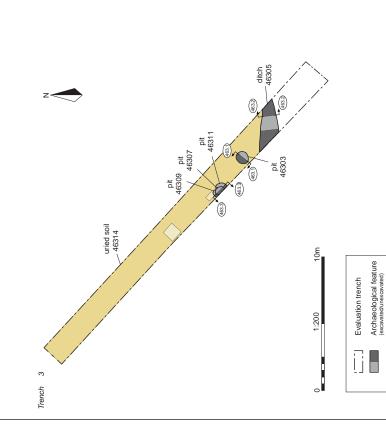


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> 0 , looking south-east (0.3m scale) Ditch

Ditch 0 , looking east (1m scale)





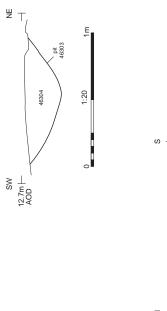
303, looking north- est (0.3m scale)



305, looking east (1m scale) Ditch



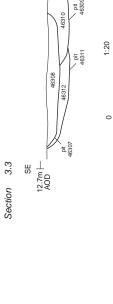
its 307, 311 and 309, looking south- est (1m scale)

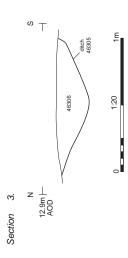


Section 3.1

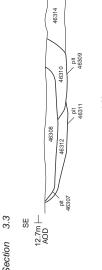
Deposit (excavated/unexcavated)

(1) ↓ J(1) Section location

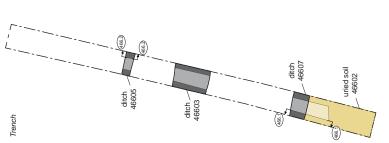




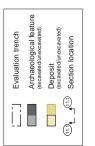
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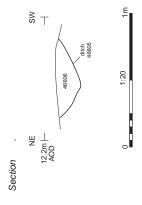
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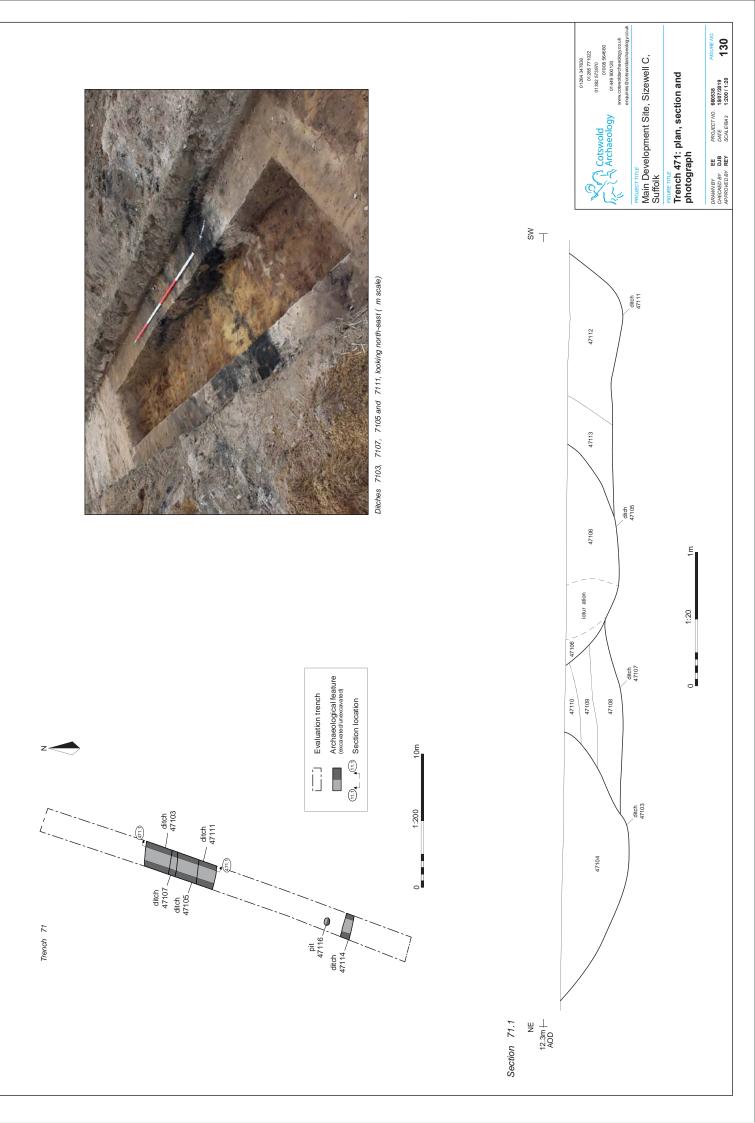


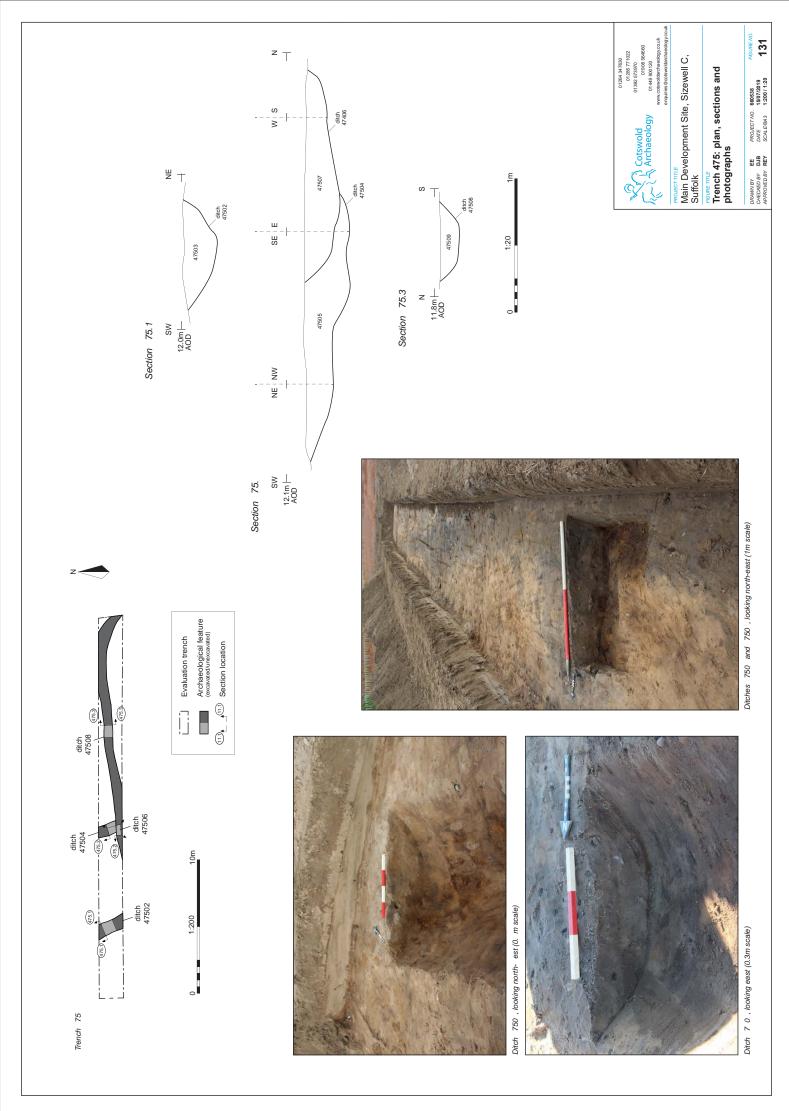
Ditch 07, looking north- est (1m scale)



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Ditch 05, looking south-east (0.3m scale)







Andover Office

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e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk





Land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate Leiston Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for EDF Energy

CA Project: 660538 CA Report: 16726 SCCAS Event Number: ESF 24865

April 2018



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate Leiston Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660538 CA Report: 16726 SCCAS Event Number: ESF 24865



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	20 April 2018	CHRISTOPHER LEONARD AND ALISON ROBERTS	Christopher Leonard	Draft		Richard Young
В	19 April 2019	CHRISTOPHER LEONARD AND ALISON ROBERTS	Christopher Leonard	Final	Client comment	Richard Young

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- Fig. 31 Trench 82: plan (1:150), sections (1:20) and photographs

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate				
Location:	Sizewell C, Suffolk				
NGR:	645500 262868				
Туре:	Evaluation				
Date:	19 October - 9 December 2016				
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological				
	Service (SCCAS)				
Site Code:	LCS 223				
SCCAS Event Number: ESF 24865					

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology between October and December 2016 at Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, Leiston, Suffolk. Eighty two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation revealed activity on site dating to the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

Prehistoric activity comprised a trackway defined by parallel flanking ditches and a series of further ditches defining parcels of land to the east of the trackway. Small pits containing pottery and worked flint suggested the presence of settlement activity nearby.

Three sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) were identified, along with a large number of postholes that may have been the remains of post-built structures. The Anglo-Saxon activity appeared to be focussed in the north-western corner of the site on either side of a palaeochannel, still visible as a depression in the landscape.

A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period on the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have been domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Lane respectively, although no structural remains were identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between October and December 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation for EDF Energy at Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate (centred on NGR: TM 45500 62868; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken on land which has been identified to support the construction of the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear power station.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Amec Foster Wheeler (AMEC 2015a) and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham and Kate Batt, Senior Archaeological Officers, SCCAS, including weekly site monitoring visits.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 28ha, and comprises undeveloped farmland directly north-west of the town Leiston. The site is bounded by Valley Road to the north, Lovers Lane to the east, King George's Avenue to the south and is separated from Eastlands Industrial Estate by the railway line which curves gently to the south-east between Valley Road and Sizewell Crossing. The site lies at approximately 15m AOD and is generally level.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, with overlaying superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel of the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for the land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate; a more detailed review of known assets for the complete Sizewell C main development site may be found in the WSI (AMEC 2015a) and a *Desk-Based Assessment* (AMEC 2015b).

- 2.2 Two Mesolithic maceheads (LCS 005; MSF806) recorded within a clay pit less than 0.5km from the northern site boundary and the recorded presence of two Early Bronze Age cinerary urns (LCS 004; MSF2343), less than 0.5km to the west of the site, are indicative of prehistoric activity within the vicinity (AMEC 2015a). A dense scatter of burnt flints (LCS 167; MSF26807) have been recorded 0.5km to the north of the site boundary and have been interpreted as the possible remains of a Bronze Age burnt mound no longer *in situ* (SCCAS 2014). A ditch on a sinuous east/west alignment was excavated as part of an evaluation at the Heathland Creation Trials Site, approximately 150m east of the site (LCS 152; SCCAS 2009). The ditch contained sherds of pottery and struck flints, but could only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period.
- 2.3 Two Roman coins (LCS 013; MSF11527), located 1km north-west of site, and pottery sherds (LCS 010; MSF11524 MSF12096), located 0.6km north of the site, found in association with medieval pottery indicate a small Roman presence in the vicinity (SCCAS 2014).
- 2.4 The settlement at Leiston, directly south-west of the site, is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Leistuna*. Leiston Abbey was constructed on the coast to the north-east of the site in the late 12th century, before moving to its present site approximately 1.6km north-west of the site in the 14th century, where it continued to be occupied until the Dissolution. Sizewell, 1.9km to the east of the site also had a burgeoning 13th-century settlement and was granted a market in 1237. Sizewell appears to have been of a relatively similar size to Leiston throughout the medieval period, before declining in the post-medieval, possibly due to coastal erosion. It is therefore likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland surrounding Leiston throughout the medieval period, possibly forming part of lands owned by the Abbey.
- 2.5 Historic mapping shows little change, other than the loss of two north-south aligned historic field boundaries and one roughly east-west aligned boundary, since the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (AMEC 2015a). Earlier mapping does not identify any specific features of archaeological interest. The site appears to have been enclosed by the late-18th century, although some of these earlier enclosure boundaries were removed in the late 20th century as part of agricultural intensification (*ibid*.).

- 2.6 An archaeological evaluation of land immediately to the north of the site identified several ditches, the majority of which were dated to the post-medieval period and corresponded to field boundaries depicted on historic mapping (LCS 180; SCCAS 2014). Several sherds of medieval pottery were found residually in the subsoil during the evaluation.
- 2.7 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Stratascan (2015). The survey identified possible linear features of archaeological origin, along the northern and eastern edges of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014). This information will enable the particular significance of any heritage asset, and the impact of the proposed development to be considered, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Statement.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork initially comprised the excavation of 80 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 81 and 82 were added at the request of SCCAS. Trench 2 was shortened due to ecological constraints, with the approval of AMEC Foster Wheeler and SCCAS. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; which states that in evaluations, bulk environmental samples are only to be taken where the presence/absence, quality and significance of suspected artefacts or ecofacts will have a direct impact on the assessment of significance of the entire site. Twenty environmental samples were taken during the evaluation. The potential hearths were not excavated in the evaluation and therefore were not available for sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA and SACIC at their respective offices. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with SCCAS, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix H, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-29)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; tables of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–I.
- 5.2 The trench layout was informed by the results of the prior geophysical survey, with a portion of the trenches targeted on specific anomalies and a grid array covering potentially 'blank' areas. Eighty two trenches were opened across the site, with thirteen proving to be empty of archaeologically relevant features or deposits. Brief summaries of the encountered stratigraphy and features in all trenches are included below. Figures 2-5 show the encountered archaeological features overlaid on the interpreted plot from the geophysical survey.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.3 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

- 5.4 This trench was 35m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.05m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. Nineteen postholes were identified within the trench.
- 5.5 Five postholes (215, 207, 219, 239 and 229) formed a north-south alignment at the southern end of the trench. The posts were fairly evenly spaced, between 1.1m and 1.3m apart. The postholes were typically 0.35m in diameter and 0.2m–0.3m deep with steep sides and flattish bases. The two postholes at the northern end of the line, 239 and 229 (Fig. 6, section BB) were cut by later posts 237 and 227 (Fig. 6, section BB) respectively, both on their northern sides. No finds were recovered from the fills of any of the postholes. Three postholes (231, 233 and 235), on an east/west alignment, extended to the east from the northern end of the north/south alignment. These postholes were spaced approximately 0.2m apart and were typically 0.25m in diameter and 0.22m–0.34m deep. A sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from fill 230 of posthole 231 and a fragment of undated Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was found within fill 232 of posthole 233. It is likely that these two posthole alignments formed part of the northern and western walls of a rectangular building of probable Anglo-Saxon date.
- 5.6 A further five postholes (204, 213 (Fig. 6, section AA), 217, 221 and 225) formed a parallel north/south alignment 0.77m to the east. The distance between posts in the alignment ranged between 0.35m and 0.5m. The postholes were typically 0.3m in diameter and were generally 0.06m–0.16m deep, although posthole 204 was 0.28m deep. They all had steep sides and flattish bases. The northernmost posthole, 225, was cut on its south side by later posthole 223, which was 0.2m in diameter and 0.25m deep. A fragment of Roman Brick or Tile (RBT) was recovered from fill 212 of posthole 213, although it was probably residual. These shallower postholes were probably an internal partition within the Anglo-Saxon building.
- 5.7 Three postholes (209, 211 and 241 (Fig. 6, section CC)) were located in a group4.5m north of the putative building. These postholes were of similar dimensions and

shape to the others in the trench and were probably contemporary, although no dating evidence was recovered from the features.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

- 5.8 This trench was 45m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil directly overlaying yellow natural sands and gravel. Near the centre of the trench a rectangular feature measuring 2.4m long and 1.5m wide was identified. Given the amount of Anglo-Saxon archaeology in this area of the site, the feature was interpreted as a possible SFB and was preserved *in situ*, to be investigated under more appropriate conditions.
- 5.9 Ditch 305 (Fig. 7, section DD) was located at the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 1.05m wide and 0.08m deep with shallow sides and flat base. Three sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the single fill 306.
- 5.10 Two postholes were identified at the south-western end of the trench. Posthole 309 (Fig. 7, section EE) was 0.59m long, 0.46m wide and 0.27m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Posthole 303 was located 2.55m to the north-east and was 0.34m long, 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep with steep sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from either posthole.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.11 This trench was 45m long, 2m wide and 0.52m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.12m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.4m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. Pit 4009 was partially exposed against the north-western baulk of the trench at the north-eastern end. The exposed portion of the pit was 2.1m long and 0.7m wide. The uncovered fill, 4010, contained visible charcoal and fired clay inclusions and was superficially similar to the fills of the SFBs in Trenches 3 and 5. The feature was preserved *in situ*.
- 5.12 Ditch 407 was located near the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. The ditch was 0.92m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and rounded base. A fragment of RBT was recovered from its fill 408. Charred grains of barley and free-threshing wheat were also recovered.

Trench 5 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

- 5.13 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The trench width was extended by 5m near the south-western end to fully expose SFB 503. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.14 The pit for SFB 503 (Fig. 8, sections FF and GG) was identified near the southwestern end of the trench. It was aligned with its narrow ends on a north-west/southeast axis, and was very irregular in plan, being notably distended in its south-eastern corner, probably due to the extremely friable nature of the sand natural. The pit measured 1.92m long, 1.48m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately steep sides and flat base. The building had two main structural postholes, 505 (Fig. 8, section GG) at the north-western end and 522 (Fig. 8, section HH) at the south-eastern end. Posthole 505 was 0.24m in diameter and 0.17m deep with steep sides and tapered base. Posthole 522 was 0.39m long, 0.32m wide and 0.92m deep with a similarly tapered profile. Charred grains of free-threshing wheat, barley and rye were recovered from its fill 523.
- 5.15 Three further postholes were associated with the SFB and may have formed part of internal and external features. Posthole 509 was located cut into the side wall of the pit in the north-eastern corner. The posthole was 0.26m long, 0.18m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and flat base. Posthole 520 was cut into the base of the pit near the south-eastern corner and was 0.26m long, 0.18m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Posthole 511 was located immediately outside the north-eastern corner of the pit and was 0.26m long, 0.22m wide and 0.05m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Charred free-threshing wheat and wild pea seeds were present in environmental samples taken from fills 510, 512 and 521.
- 5.16 The only fill identified within the pit of the SFB was disuse backfill deposit 504/508/516/518, with no use fills apparent. All of the associated postholes, including external posthole 511, were backfilled with similar material, probably deriving from the same disuse event. Pottery recovered from the pit fill dates to the Early Anglo-Saxon period, with some pieces more closely datable to the 5th–7th centuries, and includes a variety of forms, such as bowls, jars and possibly a dish. It should be noted that as the pottery derived from backfilling of the pit, it provides a

terminus ante quem for the pit, rather than dating its use. Residual pottery, including a Middle Iron Age sherd and a piece of Central Gaulish samian ware bearing a maker's mark (RA 1003), were also found. Other finds from the pit included two iron nails (RAs 1001 and 1002), a struck flint flake showing retouch, a flint core, 30 fragments of Roman CBM, including a piece of *imbrex* and box tile, fired clay, heat affected stone and animal bone, including fragments of cattle tooth. A glass bead (RA 1009) was recovered from fill 523 of structural posthole 522. Charred grains of free-threshing wheat, barley and rye were also recovered.

- 5.17 Ditch 524 (Fig. 8, section II) was located 4.9m south-west of the SFB on a northwest/south-east alignment. The ditch was 1.04m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The ditch contained two fills, basal fill 532 and upper fill 525, five sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the latter.
- 5.18 The eastern terminus of curvilinear ditch 513 was located 0.27m south-west of the SFB. The ditch was 0.44m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill 514.
- 5.19 A group of four postholes (526 (Fig. 8, section JJ), 528, 530 and 533) and pit 535 were located near the centre of the trench. The postholes varied from 0.25m–0.35m in diameter and were a maximum of 0.11m deep. All had steep sides and flat bases. Pit 535 was 0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep and had irregular sides and base. A further posthole, 537, was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.09m deep. None of these features were dated and there was no clear pattern to their spatial distribution.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.20 This trench was 40m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

5.21 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.42m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.

- 5.22 Ditch 703/709/715 ran for 27m along the length of the trench on a north-west/southeast alignment, terminating 1.5m from the north-western end of the trench. The ditch was 0.83m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from its fill 704/706/710. Posthole 705 was located adjacent to the ditch terminus. It was 0.42m long, 0.34m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Two further postholes (711 and 713) were located along the south-western side of the ditch, 4.5m from the north-western terminus. Posthole 711 was 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep with steep sides and flat base. Posthole 713 was 0.34m long, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep with a similar profile. All three postholes were undated. Further postholes may have been present along the edge of the ditch, however there was a high degree of bioturbation of the upper surface of the natural sand and the features were difficult to identify with certainty.
- 5.23 Posthole 721 was located near the centre of the trench, 0.3m from the southwestern edge of the ditch, and may have been a continuation of the line of postholes 711 and 713. The posthole was 0.39m in diameter and 0.42m deep with vertical sides and flat base. The upper part of the posthole was truncated away by pit 707, which completely obscured the posthole in plan. The pit was only partially exposed within the trench; the visible portion being 0.93m wide and 0.18m deep. A small fragment of undiagnostic fired clay was recovered from its single fill 708.
- 5.24 The north-western terminus of ditch 717 (Fig. 9, section KK) was located near the south-eastern end of the trench, with the ditch extending outside the trench to the south-east. The ditch was 1.99m wide and 0.65m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The ditch contained 3 fills, comprising basal fill 718, charcoal-rich fill 719 and upper fill 720, from which a fragment of undated CBM was recovered.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.25 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. A north-east/south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly near the centre of the trench was not identified and was probably caused by a variation in the geology.
- 5.26 Three ditches on north-east/south-west alignments were identified in the trench. Ditch 803 was located near the north-western end of the trench and was 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep with a V-shaped profile. Ditch 806 was located 1.8m south-east of ditch 803. It was 0.83m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and flat base. Ditch 808 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench and was 1.01m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base. All of the ditches were undated.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.27 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.28 Ditch 913 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a broadly east/west alignment. It was 0.42m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Ditch 906 was located 3m north-west of ditch 913 on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 0.29m wide and 0.07m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Pit 903 was located 0.1m from the south-eastern edge of the ditch and was 0.84m long, 0.68m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Its lower fill, 904, was a charcoal-rich deposit, covered with redeposited natural sand 905. Pit 908 was located 0.68m from the north-western edge of ditch 906 and was 0.91m long, 0.87m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and flattish base. Posthole 910 was located near the north-western end of the trench and was 0.5m in diameter and 0.28m deep with steep sides and rounded base. None of the features in the trench were dated.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 3 & 10)

- 5.29 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow and orange natural sands and gravel.
- 5.30 Pit 1003 (Fig. 10, section LL) was partially revealed against the north-eastern trench edge near the north-western end. It was 1.24m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and flat base. Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone and charred grains of free-threshing wheat were recovered from fill 1004. The profile of the pit is suggestive of a storage function.
- 5.31 Ditch 1005 was located 5.7m south-east of pit 1003 on an east/west alignment and may have been a continuation of ditch 913. The ditch was not dated in this trench. Two undated postholes, 1007 and 1015, were located near the southern edge of the ditch. A piece of fired clay and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from fill 1008 of posthole 1007.
- 5.32 A group of five postholes (1009, 1011, 1013 (Fig. 10, section MM), 1017 and 1019 (Fig. 10, section NN)) were identified near the south-eastern end of the trench. The postholes ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m in diameter and 0.19m to 0.45m in depth. All had steep sides and rounded bases. No finds were recovered from the fills of any of the postholes and there was no clear pattern to their spatial distribution.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.33 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 3 & 11)

5.34 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. 5.35 Pit 1206 was partially exposed at the north-eastern end of the trench. The visible part of the pit was 3.2m long, 2.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Pottery dating to the 12th– 14th-century was recovered from its single fill 1207, along with fired clay and a fragment of lava stone. The pit was in the interior space of an enclosure defined partially by ditch 1205, which corresponded to ditches 1403 and 1603 and was not excavated in this trench. Undated posthole 1203 (Fig. 11, section OO) was located near the south-western end of the trench and was 0.82m long, 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and flat base.

Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.36 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.
- 5.37 Ditch terminus 1303 was located near the south-western end of the trench on an east/west alignment. It was 0.82m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and flat base. A sherd of an 11th to 12th-century jar was recovered from its fill 1304, along with a struck flint flake. The ditch fill was cut at the terminus by posthole 1305, which was 0.8m in diameter and 0.36m deep with steep sides and flat base. The posthole contained no finds from its fill 1306.
- 5.38 Pit 1307 was located 0.38m north-east of the ditch terminus and was 0.7m long,
 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and uneven base. The pit was cut on its south-eastern side by posthole 1309, which was 0.36m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Both features were undated.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 3 & 12)

- 5.39 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.40 Ditch 1403 (Fig. 12, section PP) was located at the north-west end of the trench, corresponding to a rectilinear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 3m wide and 0.95m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Medieval pottery was recovered

from its fill, 1404, including fabrics dated to the 11th to 12th and 12th to 14th centuries. Fired clay, struck flint, animal bone, shell and a fragment of lava stone were also recovered.

5.41 Ditch 1405 (Fig. 12, section QQ) crossed the trench on a sinuous, broadly northwest/south-east alignment. It was 0.56m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill 1406.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.42 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.54m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed. The north-western 29m of the trench was truncated by post-medieval or modern quarrying, corresponding to a large area of amorphous disturbance on the geophysics.

Trench 16 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.43 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.63m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.26m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. Ditch 1603 was located at the southwestern end of the trench, corresponding to a geophysical anomaly defining the medieval rectilinear enclosure identified in Trenches 12 and 14. The ditch was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 17 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.44 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.45m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 18 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.45 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. A sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil during machining.

5.46 Ditch 1805 entered through the south-western end of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment and terminated 17.5m along the trench. It was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. It contained a basal fill, 1806, which was covered by an upper fill, 1808, which contained two discrete dumps of charcoal and fired clay (1807 and 1809). Deposit 1807 also contained a sherd of pottery dated to the 11th to 12th centuries and charred grains of freethreshing wheat, barley and rye. Small pit 1803 was located 0.6m from the southeastern edge of the ditch at the south-western end of the trench. It was 0.75m long, 0.42m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and flattish base. No finds were recovered from its fill 1804.

Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.47 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. At the south-eastern 26m of the trench the natural sands were covered by a dark grey brown silty sand deposit that was interpreted during machining as a possible occupation layer. Due to the ingress of ground water and frozen conditions, this deposit could not be safely investigated during the evaluation.

Trench 20 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.48 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.47m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.11m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed orange natural sands and gravel.
- 5.49 Pit 2003 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench. It was 1.42m long, 0.89m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and flattish base. A denticulated blade was recovered from its fill, 2004, suggesting a prehistoric date for the feature.
- 5.50 Ditch terminus 2007 was located 1.7m north-west of the pit on a north/south alignment. It was 0.63m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and

rounded base. Ditch 2005 was located near the centre of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment. It was 0.7m wide and 0.21m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Pit 2009 was partially exposed near the north-western end of the trench. The visible portion of the feature was 1.05m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. All of these features were undated.

Trench 21 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.51 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 22 (Figs 2, 4 & 13)

- 5.52 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.62m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. Large amounts of 13th to 14th-century pottery were recovered from both the topsoil and subsoil in this trench, along with CBM, mortar, fired clay, and struck flint (including an end scraper).
- 5.53 Pit 2207 (Fig. 13, section SS) was 0.7m long, 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Two sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from its fill, 2208.
- 5.54 Pit 2205 (Fig. 13, section RR) was located 2.15m south-west of pit 2207 and was 1.42m long, 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Four sherds of pottery dated to the 12th to 14th centuries were recovered from its fill, 2206, along with an oyster shell and charred grains of free-threshing wheat, barley and rye.
- 5.55 Four north-west/south-east aligned ditches were identified within the trench. Ditch 2203 corresponded with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as the western ditch of a series of medieval enclosures along the eastern edge of the site. The ditch was unexcavated in this trench. Ditches 2209 (Fig. 13, section TT) and 2211 were located 1.17m apart near the north-eastern end of the trench. Ditch 2209 corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly and was 0.68m wide and 0.22m

deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The ditch fill, 2210, contained two sherds of medieval pottery. Ditch 2211 was 0.27m wide and 0.11m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 2212. Ditch 2213 was located 6.6m south-west of ditch 2203. It was 0.96m wide and 0.22m deep and undated.

Trench 23 (Figs 2, 4 & 14)

- 5.56 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 1m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.42m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.58m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.57 Ditch 2310/2314/2316 (Fig. 14, section UU) was located near the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 0.96m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 2311/2315/2317. The ditch was cut by enclosure ditch 2312 (Fig. 14, section UU), which was a continuation of ditch 2203. The ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.49m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 2313, contained six sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery, along with a residual flint flake showing retouch.
- 5.58 Ditch 2305 was located 8m south-west of ditch 2312, on the same alignment. The ditch was 0.56m wide and 0.24m deep and undated. It is possible that the ditch is a continuation of ditch 2213. The ditch was recut on its north-eastern side by ditch 2307. This ditch contained a struck flint flake in its upper fill, 2309, however this was noted as having a high chance of being residual. Pit 2303 was located at the south-western end of the trench and was also undated. The pit had a shallow, irregular profile and was probably a tree-throw pit.

Trench 24 (Figs 2, 4 & 15)

5.59 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.53m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.23m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. One sherd of early prehistoric pottery and six sherds of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery were recovered from the subsoil during machining.

- 5.60 Pit 2410 (Fig. 15, section VV) was partially exposed against the north-eastern trench edge. The visible part of the pit was 1.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and flat base. A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill, 2411.
- 5.61 At the south-eastern end of the trench were three intercutting features (2412, 2414 and 2416), which may have been ditch terminals, or oval shaped pits. The stratigraphically earliest feature, 2414 (Fig. 15, section WW), was undated. It was cut on its northern side by 2412, which was also undated and was in turn cut by 2416 (Fig. 15, section WW), which contained a sherd of early prehistoric Impressed or Deverel-Rimbury ware, a sherd of Late Iron Age or Roman pot and three sherds of pottery dated to the 12th–14th centuries AD. Given the high degree of intercutting features the pottery cannot be used to ascribe a date to the feature at this stage.
- 5.62 Three undated north-east/south-west aligned ditches were identified within the trench. Ditch 2403 was 1.86m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained two fills, basal fill 2404 and upper fill 2409. Ditch 2418 (Fig. 15, section XX) was located 2.25m north-west of ditch 2403 and was 1.32m wide and 0.37m deep. It was cut on its north-west side by ditch 2420 (Fig. 15, section XX), which was probably a recut along the same alignment. It is probable that one of these ditches is a continuation of ditch 2310, although it is unclear which one. Two undated intercutting postholes, 2405 and 2407, were located 0.86m north-west of ditch 2420.

Trench 25 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.63 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.58m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.64 Ditch 2503 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a broadly east/west alignment. It was 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch had an uneven base, which suggested a possible recut, however there was no discernible change in the fill to discern this. Pit 2505 was located near the north-western end of the trench and was 0.96m long and 0.84m wide with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Neither feature contained any finds and both remain undated.

Trench 26 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.65 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.66 Posthole 2603 was located near the north-eastern end of the trench and was 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Ditch terminus 2605 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep. Neither feature contained any finds and both remain undated.

Trench 27 (Figs 2, 4 & 16)

- 5.67 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.54m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. A large piece of heat altered flint was recovered from the topsoil during machining.
- 5.68 Parallel ditches 2710 and 2711 (Fig. 16, section ZZ) were located near the northeastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditches appeared to have filled at the same time, with a single deposit, 2712, filling both cuts and are therefore assumed to be contemporary with each other. Fill 2712 contained two pieces of struck flint, a flake showing retouch and a thumbnail scraper, which suggests a prehistoric date, although neither piece is diagnostic of a particular period.
- 5.69 Ditch 2706 was located 5m north-east of ditches 2710 and 2711 on the same alignment and corresponded to a rectilinear enclosure that was faintly visible on the geophysics and included ditch 3103. In this trench the ditch was 1.17m wide and 0.58m deep. The ditch contained three fills: basal fill 2707, 2708 and 2709. Eleven fragments of undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from upper fill 2709, but the feature remained undated.
- 5.70 A group of three pits (2713 (Fig. 16, section aa), 2715 (Fig. 16, section aa) and 2717 (Fig. 16, section bb)) were located near the south-western end of the trench. The fills

of all three pits contained pieces of struck flint within their fills: fill 2714 of pit 2713 contained a single squat flake; fill 2716 of pit 2715 contained an end-and-side scraper and three flakes; and fill 2718 of pit 2717 contained a side scraper and a thumbnail scraper. None of the pieces were diagnostic to a period and the features can only be broadly dated as prehistoric. Ditch terminus 2703 was located 1.5m north-east of the pits on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 0.55m wide and 0.29m deep. It contained two fills, basal fill 2704 and upper fill 2705, from which two flint bladelets were recovered.

Trench 28 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.71 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.38m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.04m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow and orange natural sands and gravel.
- 5.72 Two postholes, 2803 and 2805, were located 1m apart near the south-western end of the trench. Posthole 2803 was 0.47m long and 0.4m wide with steep sides and rounded base. Posthole 2805 was 0.15m in diameter and 0.07m deep with a similar profile. Neither feature contained any finds. Pit 2807 was partially exposed against the south-eastern side of the trench. The visible portion of the feature was 0.85m long, 0.52m wide and 0.37m deep. No finds were recovered from the fill, 2808. Ditch terminus 2809 was located 1m north of pit 2807 on a north/south alignment, and was also undated.
- 5.73 At the north-eastern end of the trench, undated ditch 2811 was identified on a north-west/south-east alignment, corresponding to the course of a modern field boundary ditch visible both on 19th-century cartographic sources and on the geophysics. Immediately north-east of the ditch was the cut for a modern extraction pit, which matches the location of a large, diffuse area of disturbance on the geophysics. A sondage through the extraction pit was stopped at the safe working depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate without encountering the base of the feature. Modern pottery and metal objects were noted, but not retained.

Trench 29 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.74 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.48m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.75 Pit 2903 was located near the centre of the trench and was 0.96m long, 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep. A thumbnail scraper was recovered from its fill, 2904, indicating a prehistoric date. Pit 2905 was located 9.1m north-east of pit 2903 and was 0.95m long, 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. The pit was undated, but given its similarity and proximity to pit 2903, it is possible that they were contemporary.
- 5.76 Ditch 2907 was aligned north-west/south-east and corresponded to a rectilinear enclosure that was identified on the geophysics. It was also present in Trench 82 and was excavated as feature 8205/8217. In this trench the ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from its fill 2908.
- 5.77 Ditch terminus 2909 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and flat base. It contained a single fill, 2910, with no finds.

Trench 30 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.78 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.79 Three postholes (3003, 3005 and 3007), ascribing a slight arc, were identified near the north-west end of the trench. The postholes were between 0.23m and 0.35m in diameter and 0.06m–0.12m deep. All had steep sides and rounded or tapered bases. The postholes were all undated. A further undated posthole, 3009, was located 5.7m south-east of the posthole group and was 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep. A post-pipe void, 3010, was visible in section.
- 5.80 Pit 3011 was located 2.37m south-east of posthole 3009 and was partially exposed against the north-eastern edge of the trench. The visible portion of the pit was 0.9m

long, 0.7m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 3012 contained no finds. Pit 3019 was also partially exposed against the trench edge near the south-eastern end of the trench. The pit had irregular sides and base that had been affected by rooting and the feature was probably a tree-throw pit.

- 5.81 Ditch 3016 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment. The ditch is a continuation of undated ditch 8109.
- 5.82 Ditch 3014 was located near the centre of the trench on a sinuous, broadly north/south alignment. The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep with a steep V-shaped profile. Its fill, 3015, contained no finds and was possibly geological in origin.

Trench 31 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.83 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.48m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.13m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.84 Ditch 3103 was located at the north-west end of the trench on a north-east/southwest alignment. The ditch corresponded to a rectilinear enclosure identified on the geophysics and was a continuation of ditch 2706. Two flint flakes and two pieces of fired clay were recovered from fill 3104. A possible return of the enclosure at the south-eastern end of the trench, faintly visible on the geophysics, could not be identified during the evaluation.

Trench 32 (Figs 2, 4 & 17)

- 5.85 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sandy clay.
- 5.86 Ditch 3207 (Fig. 17, section cc) was located near the centre of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment. The ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and was present in other trenches as 3309 and 3505. In this trench a sherd of early prehistoric pot was recovered from the ditch fill, 3208.

- 5.87 Ditch 3203 was located near the north-western end of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment. It was 0.61m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Posthole 3205 was located 5m south-east of the ditch and was 0.62m long, 0.41m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and an uneven, stepped base suggestive of the presence of two posts. A single small flint flake was recovered from each feature and, given the amount of residual flint flakes found in later features across the site, they can only be tentatively assigned a broad prehistoric date.
- 5.88 Ditch 3209 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench, 9.5m south-east of, and parallel to, ditch 3207. No finds were recovered from the ditch. It was cut on its south-eastern side by modern extraction pit 3211, which extended beyond the south-eastern limit of the trench and corresponded to a large, amorphous response on the geophysics. A sherd of early prehistoric pottery was recovered from a sondage through the pit, however this was from close where the pit cut ditch 3209 and was most likely residual.

Trench 33 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.89 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural clay.
- 5.90 Pit 3307 was partially exposed against the south-eastern edge of the trench near the north-eastern end. It was cut on its north-western side by ditch 3309, which was a continuation of early prehistoric ditch 3207, although no finds were recovered from its fill, 3310. Pit 3305 was partially exposed against the north-western trench edge. The visible portion of the pit was 2.25m long, 1.15m wide and 0.38m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. The pit fill, 3306, contained a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and a flint flake.
- 5.91 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch 3303 corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and 19th century cartographic sources showing a modern field boundary.

Trench 34 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.92 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.42m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.13m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed. A north-east/south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly near the centre of the trench was not identified and was probably caused by a variation in the geology.

Trench 35 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.93 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.94 Ditch 3505 was a continuation of early prehistoric ditch 3207/3309. In this trench it was recut on its north-western side by ditch 3507. No finds were recovered from either ditch.
- 5.95 Ditch terminus 3509 was located 1.6m north-west of ditch 3507. The ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Curvilinear ditch 3511 was 0.95m wide and 0.72 deep with steep sides and rounded base. Posthole 3503 was 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep with steep sides and flat base. All of these features were undated.

Trench 36 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.96 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.07m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural clay.
- 5.97 Ditch 3603 was located at the north-western end of the trench on a north-east/southwest alignment. The ditch was 1.21m wide and 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch fill, 3604.

Trench 37 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.98 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. 5.99 Ditch 3703 was located at the north-western end of the trench on a north-east/southwest alignment. The ditch correlated to a faint linear geophysical anomaly, although this was difficult to follow far beyond the confines of the trench. The ditch was 0.72m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 3704, contained no finds. The ditch was truncated on the north-western side by animal activity and rooting.

Trench 38 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.100 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.39m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.07m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural clay. A large modern extraction pit was identified in the centre of the trench, which the geophysics indicates was a continuation of that recorded in Trench 32. Residual finds of a sherd of Late Iron Age pot and a flint flake were recovered from a sondage through the feature.

Trench 39 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.101 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.18m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.102 Parallel ditches 3903 and 3905 were identified 5m apart in the centre of the trench. The ditches corresponded to geophysical anomalies interpreted as flanking ditches for a trackway and also investigated in Trenches 41, 48, 75 and 77. The southeastern flanking ditch, 3903, contained a piece of struck flint within its fill 3904.
- 5.103 Pit 3907 was located against the north-western trench edge. The exposed portion of the feature was 0.84m long, 0.46m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 3908.

Trench 40 (Figs 2, 3 & 18)

5.104 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. Early Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil during machining.

- 5.105 Posthole 4003 (Fig. 18, section dd) was located near the south-western end of the trench and was 0.63m in diameter and 0.38m deep with steep sides and concave base. A total of 18 sherds of earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill, 4004, the majority of which date from the Middle–Late Bronze Age to the Early–Middle Iron Age. No other postholes were visible within the trench.
- 5.106 At the north-eastern end of the trench a large modern extraction pit was identified. The geophysics indicates that this is a continuation of the extraction activity recorded in Trench 15.

Trench 41 (Figs 2, 3 & 19)

- 5.107 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. A thumbnail scraper was recovered from the topsoil during machining.
- 5.108 Parallel ditches 4103 and 4105 (Fig. 19, section ee and ff), 6.2m apart on a northeast/south-west alignment, were continuations of the prehistoric trackway ditches 3905 and 3903 respectively. A flint side scraper was recovered from fill 4104 of ditch 4103.
- 5.109 Pit 4107 was located 4.5m north-east of the trackway, against the south-eastern trench edge. The exposed portion of the pit was 1.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.63m deep with steep sides and flat base. The pit contained two fills: basal fill 4108 and upper fill 4109, neither of which contained any finds.
- 5.110 Ditch 4111 corresponded to a north-east/south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly, which extended for approximately 30m south-west of the trench, but was not visible beyond the north-eastern trench limit. The ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.07m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill, 4112. Pit 4113 was located at the south-western end of the trench. It had an irregular shape and profile and was a tree-throw pit.

Trench 42 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.111 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.42m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.23m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.19m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.112 Parallel ditches 4203 and 4205 were located 2.2m apart on a north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 4203 was 0.62m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Ditch 4205 was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. It is possible that the ditches formed the heavily truncated remains of trackway ditches, possibly linking to the nearby prehistoric trackway, however they were not visible on the geophysics and so this cannot be determined.

Trench 43 (Figs 2, 5 & 20)

- 5.113 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.114 Pit 4303 (Fig. 20, section gg) was located at the south-western end of the trench. It was 0.7m, long, 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. A sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery and nine sherds of Late Bronze Age–Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill, 4304, along with a piece of heat affected stone and charred hazelnut shells.
- 5.115 Ditch 4305 (Fig. 20, section hh) was a continuation of modern field boundary ditch 3303. In this trench the ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and flat base.
- 5.116 Ditch terminus 4307 was located at the north-western end of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep with a steep vshaped profile. No finds were recovered from its fill, 4308.

Trench 44 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.117 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.7m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.34m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.

5.118 Pit 4403 was 0.6m in diameter with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 4404, was charcoal-rich and contained frequent ashy lenses. There was no indication of discoloration of the natural substrate on the sides or base of the feature to suggest *in situ* burning. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 45 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.119 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 46 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.120 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.56m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.24m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.121 Ditch 4603 was located in the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. The ditch was not identifiable on the geophysics, but it may have been the same as ditch 4703. No finds were recovered from its fill 4604. Two further undated features, ditch terminus 4705 and posthole 4707, were recorded near the south-eastern end of the trench.

Trench 47 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.122 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.123 Ditch 4703 was a continuation of undated ditch 4603. In this trench the ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base. It was

cut on its north-western side by ditch 4705, which was 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The ditch was possibly a recut for ditch 4703, however it appeared to turn slightly to the north at the north-eastern trench edge, and so may have been unrelated and from a later phase of activity.

Trench 48 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.124 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.23m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.125 Pit 4803 was partially exposed at the south-eastern end of the trench. The visible portion of the pit was 12.6m long. A sondage through the pit revealed steep sides that were undercutting in places. The base of the feature was not reached at a safe working depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate. A single fill, 4804, was identified in the sondage, from which finds of three sherds of later Middle Iron Age pottery, two struck flint flakes and burnt stone were recovered. The pit corresponded to a large, diffuse geophysical anomaly, approximately 21m in diameter, and was initially assumed to be a continuation of the post-medieval and modern quarry pitting. However, the absence of any finds post-dating the prehistoric period may indicate that it was in fact much earlier in date.
- 5.126 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 4807 was a continuation of the north-eastern flanking ditch, 3905, of the prehistoric trackway. In this trench the ditch was 1.39m wide and 0.32m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. No finds were recovered from fill 4808.
- 5.127 Two undated ditch terminals, 4805 and 4809, were identified 7.3m apart near the centre of the trench. Terminus 4805 was the north-western end of a north-west/south-east aligned ditch. It was 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Terminus 4809 was the south-eastern end of a north-west/south-east aligned ditch. It was 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. The ditches were aligned parallel to, and either side of, modern field boundary 4812 and were probably related to this boundary, either as earlier iterations or as extra drainage.

Trench 49 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.128 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.52m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.129 Two undated postholes, 4903 and 4906, were identified near the south-western end of the trench. Two further features, 4909 and 4911, which were originally thought to be postholes, were determined to be small areas of bioturbation after excavation.

Trench 50 (Figs 2, 5 & 21)

- 5.130 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.41m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.19m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.131 Posthole 5006 (Fig. 21, section ii) was 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep with a vertical southern side and moderately steep northern and western sides. In section, a visible post-pipe void, 5007, was recorded against the southern side of the posthole, with a packing fill, 5008, on the northern side. Eleven sherds from at least two later Middle Iron Age jars and nine sherds of earlier prehistoric pottery were recovered from the post-pipe void, indicating that this was probably a dump of material used to backfill the posthole after removal of the post.
- 5.132 Ditch 5004 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 1.05m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. The ditch corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and 19th century cartographic sources showing a modern field boundary.

Trench 51 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.133 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.

- 5.134 Ditch 5105 corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and 19th century cartographic sources showing a modern field boundary. Sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery were recovered from its fill, 5106, although these were likely to be residual and derived from the dense medieval activity in this area of the site.
- 5.135 Ditch 5103 was aligned north-east/south-west and corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly that appears to extend south-west for 90m before joining the undated north-east/south-west boundary 2907. A flint flake was recovered from fill 5104, however was probably residual and cannot be used to date the feature with any certainty.

Trench 52 (Figs 2, 4 & 22)

- 5.136 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.23m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.137 Posthole 5203 (Fig. 22, section jj) was 0.49m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steep sides and flat base. Three sherds of pottery dated to the 13th–14th centuries were recovered from the fill, 5204. Ditch 5207 (Fig. 22, section mm) was located near the southern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.38m wide and 0.07m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. A sherd of 12th to 14th-century pottery was recovered from its fill, 5208.
- 5.138 Ditch 5205 (Fig. 22, section kk) was identified on a north-west/south-east alignment and was 1.34m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. A single flint flake was recovered from the fill, 5206, but was considered to be likely to be residual.

Trench 53 (Figs 2, 4 & 23)

- 5.139 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.140 Large oval-shaped pits 5303 and 5311 (Fig. 23, sections nn and qq) were located at the north-western end of the trench. Pit 5303 extended beyond the south-western

trench edge; the visible portion of the pit was 1.03m long and 1m wide. Excavation was stopped at the maximum safe working depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate without reaching the base of the feature, although depth-testing with an auger suggested that the base of the feature was at an approximate depth of 0.73m. Pit 5311 was 2m long, 1m wide and 0.68m deep. Both pits had steep, almost vertical sides and pit 5311 had a flat base.

- 5.141 Each pit contained two fills, a main backfill containing large lumps of clay and burnt, ashy material and an upper fill comprising dark silty sand, similar to the overlying occupation deposit 5302. The pit fills all contained a large assemblage of pottery broadly dated to the 12th–14th centuries, with two pieces of residual struck flint also present in the fills of pit 5303. It seems likely from the profiles of the pits, with vertical sides and flat bases, that their original function was for storage, however the backfills are suggestive of a secondary use as refuse pits. The large clay lumps present in both pits appear to be part of oven or kiln-type structures, with some showing signs of heat-discolouration, and this accords well with the high levels of ash and charcoals noted in the lower fills. There were no indications of scorching of the natural substrate surrounding the pits, therefore it seems that dismantled oven structures from elsewhere were deposited in the pits as part of the backfilling.
- 5.142 Ditch 5309 (Fig. 23, section pp) was 1.35m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and flat base. Its fill, 5310, contained 47 sherds of medieval pottery. The assemblage covered a wide date range, including 11th to 12th-century vessels, as well as late 13th to 14th-century sherds, which may indicate that the material was imported from elsewhere on site to backfill the ditch. The upper part of the fill also contained large lumps of clay, similar to those recorded in the backfills of pits 5303 and 5311.
- 5.143 The remnants of a sub-circular clay structure, 5314 (Fig. 23, section rr), measuring 1.5m long and 1.3m wide were identified between the two pits. Discolouration of the clay on the interior of the structure suggested *in situ* heating. The structure was truncated by east/west aligned ditch 5315 (Fig. 23, section rr), which cut through the central part of the structure. The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Its fill, 5316, contained 18 sherds of 12th–14th-century pottery and a residual flint flake.

- 5.144 All of the features at the north-western end of the trench were sealed by dark silty sand layer 5302. No finds were recovered from this deposit and it may have been a soil layer that formed over the top of the backfilled features after the medieval activity in this part of the trench had declined.
- 5.145 Pit 5317 (Fig. 23, section ss) was located against the north-eastern trench edge. The visible portion of the pit was 1.55m long, 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep. Four sherds of 13th–14th-century pottery were recovered from its fill, 5318. Pit 5319 was 1m in diameter and 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The pit was undated, however it was partially covered by clayey deposit 5321, which appeared to be an occupation deposit covering part of the south-eastern area of the trench and which contained nine sherds of 12th–14th-century pottery.
- 5.146 Ditch 5307 was 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep and was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. No finds were recovered from the fill, 5308.

Trench 54 (Figs 2, 4 & 24)

- 5.147 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.44m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.16m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.148 Parallel ditches 5421, 5423 and 5425 corresponded to geophysical anomalies located within the eastern part of the trench on a north/south alignment. Ditch 5421 (Fig. 24, section uu) was 1.6m wide and 0.39m deep with fairly steep sides and concave base. Six sherds of pottery dating to the 10th–11th-century were recovered from its fill, 5422. Ditch 5423 (Fig. 24, section uu) was 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Ditch 5425 (Fig. 24, section vv) was 1.36m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m with fairly steep sides. The ditch contained two fills, 5426 and 5427, from which sixteen sherds of 11th-14th-century pottery were recovered. These ditches could be reinstatements of a rear boundary ditch for properties fronting onto Lovers Lane. Immediately to the east of ditch 5425 was clayey deposit 5428, which appeared to be an occupation deposit covering part of the eastern area of the trench and which contained eleven sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery.

- 5.149 Ditch 5407/5411/5413 (Fig. 24, section tt) was 0.88m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 5408/5412/5414, contained two sherds of 11th–14th-century pottery, a residual flint flake and animal bone.
- 5.150 Two undated postholes, 5417 and 5419, were identified 5.2m apart near the centre of the trench. Posthole 5417 was 1.3m long, 1.24m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Posthole 5419 was 0.88m long, 0.63 wide and 0.1m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base.

Trench 55 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.151 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. A north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly at the eastern end of the trench was not identified and was probably caused by a variation in the geology.
- 5.152 Two undated ditches, 5503 and 5505, were identified 20m apart within the centre of the trench. Ditch 5503 was identified on a north/south alignment and was 1.17m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Ditch 5505 was identified on a slight north-west/south-east orientation and measured 0.78m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It is possible that this ditch is a continuation of ditches 2213 and 2312.

Trench 56 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.153 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.63m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.12m of mid brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay. Eighty-three sherds of pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age were found within the subsoil during machining.
- 5.154 Posthole 5603 was 0.6m long, 0.28m wide and 0.13m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained one silting fill, 5604, and remains undated.
- 5.155 Ditch 5605 was located in the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. The ditch was 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch fill, 5606.

Trench 57 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.156 This trench was 40m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.27m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.17m of mid yellow brown sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 58 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.157 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.25m of mid red brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.158 Within the centre of the trench were three intercutting ditches (5803/5811, 5805/5807/5813 and 5809/5815). Parallel ditches, 5803/5811 and 5809/5815, lie on a north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 5803/5811 was 0.78m wide and 0.21m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 5804/5812. Ditch 5809/5815 was 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base and remains undated. Both ditches were cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 5805/5807/5813. The ditch was 0.94m wide and 0.37m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 5806/5808/5814.

Trench 59 (Figs 2, 4 & 25)

- 5.159 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.64m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.24m of mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.4m of mid grey brown sandy silt subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.160 Six north-east/south-west aligned ditches were identified within the trench. Ditches 5905 and 5915 corresponded with geophysical anomalies interpreted as part of a series of medieval enclosures along the eastern edge of site. Ditch 5905 (Fig. 25, section yy) was 1.14m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Within its fill, 5906, one sherd of 12th to 14th-century pottery was recovered. This ditch is a continuation of 8203. Ditch 5915 was 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was undated in this trench, but was a continuation of medieval ditch 8207. The remainder of the ditches were

undated, but were likely part of the medieval activity within this area. Ditches 5903 (Fig. 25, section ww) and 5911 were located 1.27m apart near the north-western end of the trench. Ditch 5903 was 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Ditch 5911 (Fig. 25, section xx) was 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base. The ditch was recut on its south-eastern side by ditch 5913 (Fig. 25, section xx). Ditch 5907 was located 4.8m south-east of ditch 5905. It was 0.64m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base.

- 5.161 Ditch 5909 (Fig. 25, section zz) located in the south-eastern end of the trench on a broadly east/west alignment. The ditch was 0.76m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. From its fill, 5910, one sherd of post-medieval window glass and a residual flint flake were recovered.
- 5.162 Two undated postholes, 5917 and 5919, were located 0.25m apart in the north-western end of the trench. Posthole 5917 went beyond the limits of excavation but measured 0.6m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.48m in depth within the trench limits. The posthole had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Posthole 5919 was 0.22m long, 0.25m wide and 0.17m in depth with steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 60 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.163 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.22m of mid yellow brown sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay.
- 5.164 Ditch 6003 was located in the south-western end of the trench on a broadly east/west alignment. The ditch was 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 6004. This ditch was a continuation of ditch 6103.
- 5.165 Posthole 6005 was identified in the north-eastern end of the trench and was 0.52m long, 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained one silting fill, 6006, and remains undated.

Trench 61 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.166 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.4m of mid orange brown sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay.
- 5.167 Ditch 6103 was located within the north-western end of the trench on a northwest/south-east alignment. The ditch is a continuation of undated ditch 6003 and was 1.13m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. This ditch contained a struck flint flake in its basal fill, 6004; however this was noted as having a high chance of being residual.
- 5.168 Deposit 6006 was identified 1.32m to the north of ditch 6103 and extended beyond the limits of excavation. It was 4.6m wide and contained modern brick and slate.

Trench 62 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.169 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.170 Modern pit 6203 extended beyond the western limit of the trench and corresponded to a large, amorphous response on the geophysics.
- 5.171 Undated pit 6205 was identified within the centre of the trench and was 1.44m long,
 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Posthole
 6207 was located 8.5m to the east of pit 6203 and was 0.4m long, 0.4m wide and
 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill, 6008.

Trench 63 (Figs 2, 5 & 26)

5.172 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange grey silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay.

- 5.173 Parallel ditches 6305 and 6307 (Fig. 26, sections B1B1 and C1C1) were located 9.1m apart on a north-west/south-east alignment. Ditch 6305 was 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Sixteen sherds of pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age and a struck flint flake were recovered from its fill, 6306. Ditch 6307 was 1.8m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. Four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill 6308.
- 5.174 Pit 6303 (Fig. 26, section A1A1) was located 16m to the north-east of ditch 6305 and was 0.72m long, 0.76m wide and 0.17m deep. The pit had moderately steep sides with a concave base. Its fill, 6304, contained one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery within.

Trench 64 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.175 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark grey brown clayey sand topsoil over 0.22m of mid grey brown sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay.
- 5.176 Ditch 6403 was located in the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded with a geophysical linear anomaly. The ditch was 1.12m wide and 0.31m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. The ditch is a continuation of Late Iron Age ditch 6503 and 6903 and had three struck flint flakes within its fill, 6404.

Trench 65 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.177 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.54m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.24m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay.
- 5.178 Ditch 6503 was located in the north-western end of the trench on a north-east/southwest alignment and corresponded with a geophysical linear anomaly. The ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained two fills, basal fill 6504 and upper fill 6505, from which eight sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and struck flint shatter were recovered. This ditch is a continuation of ditches 6403 and 6903.

Trench 66 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.179 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid brown silty sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.180 Ditch 6603 was located at the southern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sides and a concave base. Two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and a struck flint flake were recovered from its fill, 6604.

Trench 67 (Figs 2, 5 & 27)

- 5.181 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid red brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of mid red brown sandy silt subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands.
- 5.182 Pit 6707 (Fig. 27, section D1D1) extended beyond the limits of the trench; the visible portion of the pit was 6m long, 2m wide and 0.7m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The pit corresponds to a large geophysical anomaly located in the centre of the trench. The ditch contained two fills, basal fill 6709 and upper fill 6708. Within the basal fill, 6709, an assemblage of sixteen struck flints including a broken leaf shaped arrow head dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and thirteen sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.
- 5.183 Ditch 6705 was located 9.75m to the south-west of pit 6707 and was orientated on a north/south alignment. The ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 6706. The ditch was cut on its north-western side by modern ditch terminus 6703.

Trench 68 (Figs 2, 5 & 28)

5.184 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.1m of mid yellow brown sandy silt subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and clay.

- 5.185 Pit 6805 (Fig. 28, section E1E1) was located at the northern limit of the trench and was 1.41m long, 0.69m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Within its fill, 6806, six sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, five struck flint flakes and struck flint core were recovered.
- 5.186 Posthole 6803 was located 4m to the south of pit 6805 and was 0.27m long, 0.2m wide and 0.21m deep with vertical sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 6804.

Trench 69 (Figs 2, 5 & 29)

- 5.187 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid brown silty sand topsoil over 0.3m of mid brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands.
- 5.188 Ditch 6903 (Fig. 29, section F1F1) was located in the centre of the trench on a northeast/south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.08m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The alignment suggests that the ditch could be a continuation of ditches 6403 and 6503 as well as the presence of two struck flint flakes found within its fill, 6904. Two sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were also recovered from its fill, 6504, and may represent intrusive finds.

Trench 70 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.189 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of mid brown silty sand topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 71 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.190 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.41m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.41m of mid brown silty sand topsoil sealing yellow natural sands and clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 72 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.191 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of mid brown silty sand topsoil over 0.12m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 73 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.192 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.1m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 74 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.193 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m mid brown silty sand topsoil over 0.25m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands.
- 5.194 Two modern features, pit 7405 and concrete pad 7507, were identified at the southwestern end of the trench.
- 5.195 Pit 7403 extended beyond the limits of the south-eastern trench edge; the visible portion of the pit was 1.02m long, 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 7404.

Trench 75 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.196 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-east/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m dark brown grey silty sand topsoil over 0.24m of mid grey brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.197 Parallel ditches 7512 and 7514 were identified 5m apart in the centre of the trench. The ditches corresponded to geophysical anomalies interpreted as flanking ditches for a trackway and also investigated in Trenches 39, 41, 48, and 77. The southwestern flanking ditch, 7514, contained a sherd from a Middle Bronze Age decorated beaker pot and two heat altered flint flakes in its fill 7515. The northeastern flanking ditch, 7512, contained a struck flint flake in its fill 7513.

- 5.198 Two modern features, concrete pad 7510 and deposit 7511, were identified within the north-eastern end of the trench.
- 5.199 Posthole 7503 was located within the north-eastern end of the trench and was 0.28m long, 0.26m wide and 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 7504.
- 5.200 Pit 7505 was located 2.7m south-west of flanking trackway ditch 7414 towards the centre of the trench. The pit extended beyond the limits of the north-western trench edge; the visible portion of the pit was 0.6m long, 0.64m wide and 0.45m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Primary fill, 7506, showed signs of discoloration suggesting *in situ* burning and middle fill, 7507 was charcoal-rich and contained frequent ashy lenses. No finds were recovered from the fills.

Trench 76 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.201 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m mid grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.25m of mid brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.202 Pit 7605 located within the centre of the trench extended beyond the south-western limits of the trench. The visible portion of the pit was 0.8m long, 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 7506. Undated ditch 7607 was located by the south-eastern edge of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a tapered v-shaped base.

Trench 77 (Figs 2, 5 & 28)

- 5.203 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.12m of mid grey brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.204 Parallel ditches 7705 and 7707 (Fig. 28, sections E1 and F1), 5.5m apart on a northwest/south-east alignment, were continuations of the prehistoric trackway ditches 7514 and 7512 respectively. Five sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 7706 of ditch 7705.

5.205 Pit 7703 (Fig. 28, section G1) extended beyond the north-western limits of the trench but was 0.5m long, 1.11m wide and 0.58m deep within the trench limits. Fills 7704, 7710 and 7711 were charcoal rich with frequent ashy lenses. There was no indication of discoloration of the natural substrate on the sides or base of the feature to suggest *in situ* burning. No finds were recovered from the fills.

Trench 78 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.206 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.52m deep and orientated northeast/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.39m dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.13m of mid yellow brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.207 Two undated postholes, 7803 and 7805, were located within the centre and northern ends of the trench respectively. Posthole 7803 was 0.3m in diameter and 0.22m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Posthole 7805 was 0.64m long, 0.58m wide and 0.37m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 79 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.208 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.44m dark brown silty sand topsoil over 0.08m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 80 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.209 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep and orientated north-west/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m mid orange brown silty sand topsoil over 0.08m of mid brown orange silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel. One flint core and a flint scrapper were recovered from the topsoil.
- 5.210 Ditch 8003 was located within the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment and was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. One flint blade was found within its fill 8004.

Trench 81 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.211 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.56m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.24m of mid grey brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands and gravel.
- 5.212 Ditch 8103 corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and 19th century cartographic sources showing a modern field boundary. The ditch was 1.35m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill 8104.
- 5.213 Ditch 8105/8120 was located in the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 1.08m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill 8106/8121. The ditch was cut on the north-eastern side by undated ditch terminus 8111. The ditch terminus was on an east/west alignment and was 0.54m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base.
- 5.214 Ditch terminus 8107 was located 5m to the north-west of ditch 8105/8120. The terminus was orientated north-west/south-east and was 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill 8108. Undated ditch 8109 was located 4m to the north-west of ditch terminus 8107 and was on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. This ditch is a continuation of undated ditch 3016.
- 5.215 Undated ditch terminus 8113 located within the north-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The terminus was 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch terminus was cut on its northern side by pit 8115 which measured 0.8m long, 0.54m wide and 0.08m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill 8116. Ditch terminus 8117 was identified 5m to the north-west of pit 8115. The terminus was 1.07m wide and 0.36m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fills, 8118 and 8119.

Trench 82 (Figs 2, 4 & 29)

5.216 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.65m deep and orientated northwest/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m dark grey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.31m of mid brown yellow silty sand subsoil. This sealed yellow natural sands.

- 5.217 Parallel ditches 8203 and 8207 (Fig. 29, sections H1 and J1) corresponded with geophysical anomalies interpreted as part of a series of medieval enclosures along the eastern edge of site. Both ditches were on a north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 8203 was1.85m wide and 0.47m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Within its fill, 8204, two sherds of 12th–14th-century pottery were recovered. This ditch is a continuation of medieval ditch 5905. Ditch 8207 is a continuation of medieval ditch 5915 and was located 1.14m to the north-west of ditch 8203. The ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Three sherds of 12th–14th-century pottery and animal bone were recovered from its fill 8208.
- 5.218 Ditch 8211 (Fig. 29, section K1) was located 1.22m to the north-west of ditch 8207 on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.43m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. One sherd of 13th–14th-century pot and a residual flint scraper were found within its fill 8212. Ditch 8213 (Fig. 29, section L1), located immediately west of ditch 8211, was on a north/south alignment and was 2.5m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Eleven sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery were recovered from its fill 8214.
- 5.219 At the north-western end of the trench were four undated intercutting features (8219, 8221, 8223 and 8225); three ditches on a north-east/south-west alignment and a pit (Fig. 29, section M1). These ditches corresponded well to a geophysical anomaly. The stratigraphically earliest features were ditches 8219 and 8223. Ditch 8219 was the most north-western feature within this series and was 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch 8223 was 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Both ditches, 8219 and 8223, were cut on the east and west sides, respectively, by pit 8221. Ditch 8223 was also cut by ditch 8225 on its eastern side.
- 5.220 Curvilinear ditch 8205/8217 (Fig. 29, section 11) corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and was 1.16m wide and 0.33m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill 8206/8218.

5.221 Two undated pits, 8209 and 8215, and undated ditch 8227 were located within the centre of the trench. Pits 8209 and 8215 were 0.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch 8227 was 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 This section presents the results of the finds evidence by major material type and chronology. Accompanying tables can be viewed in appendices B–F.
- 6.2 Small assemblages of bulk finds were recovered from the evaluation from forty of the eighty-two trenches (Appendix B, Table 1). The earliest datable finds are the struck flints from fill 6709 of pit 6707, which show evidence of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint-knapping. The majority of the prehistoric pottery from the site dates to the Iron Age, but there are also some sherds which span the transition between the Late Iron Age and the Roman period. Roman finds are limited to a small amount of pottery and CBM, much of which was associated with the SFB, and three small finds. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (predominantly dating to the late 5th–6th century) was present in the fills of SFB 503 and was also found in other features. There is some evidence from the ceramics for activity during the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon period, but there is a much greater quantity of early medieval and medieval wares from the site. No medieval CBM was identified, although some of the fired clay may be of this date. None of the pottery from the evaluation was dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval period, suggesting that the site could have been abandoned by this time.

Pottery

Prehistoric and Roman

- 6.3 Prehistoric and Roman pottery, including fabrics of the Late Iron Age–Roman transition, consisted of 211 sherds, weighing 893 grams. The prehistoric material is highly fragmentary and in poor condition, in most cases represented by tiny fragments. Table 2 in Appendix C shows the total material summarised by context and a catalogue of fabrics identified is in Table 3 in Appendix C.
- 6.4 In terms of dating, forty-nine sherds weighing 221 grams date to the early prehistoric period, and are most likely to be Bronze Age. In the assemblage there are no

diagnostic sherds from that period and in many cases the external decoration is not helpful in dating the pottery. Bronze Age dates have been based solely on fabrics and some bias is likely. Bronze Age fabrics are likely to belong to the early and middle phases, if not earlier towards the end of the Neolithic. The majority of pottery, 159 sherds weighing 640 grams, dates to the Iron Age. Finally, two sherds weighing 7 grams come from the Late Iron Age–Roman transition and one sherd weighing 25 grams comes from a Central Gaulish samian fineware. The assemblage contains a minimum of nine vessels (Minimum Number of Vessels (MNVs)), even though these represent 0.19 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) due to the absence of rim sherds.

6.5 Registered Artefact 1003 is a sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware and is most likely to have been made in Lezoux. Such imports were common in Britain during the Hadrianic-Antonine period. The sherd carries the impression of a worn radiant star on the internal base of what used to be an open-form vessel, probably a bowl. It was found in fill 516 of SFB 503 in Trench 5 and is probably a piece that was selected and curated in later years.

Post-Roman

6.6 Post-Roman pottery consists of 426 sherds weighing 5126g and was collected from forty-three contexts during the evaluation. The post-Roman assemblage includes a high proportion of Early Anglo-Saxon material, but is dominated by early and high medieval wares. The pottery is generally in good condition with little abrasion. The full catalogue of pottery by context is shown in Appendix C, Table 4.

Early Anglo-Saxon wares

6.7 All Early Anglo-Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels. Sixteen generic handmade fabric groups were distinguished.

Vessel form, surface treatment and decoration

6.8 Rim and base types were classified following Hamerow (1993, Fig. 26). This produced a total of five vessels with flaring rims, fourteen vessels with vertical ('upright') rims, one with an everted rim, three with inturned rims and one beaded rim. Two vessels had flat-rounded bases, two had rounded or saggy bases, three were flat-angled, and one could only be classified as 'flat' as the angle was lost.

- 6.9 No vessels were complete, but some full profiles were present, and it was sometimes possible to suggest the vessel type on the basis of rim or base form, where enough of the body was present. Fourteen vessels were identified as bowls, one as a dish, and nine as jars.
- 6.10 Based on MNVs, thirteen vessels had rough surfaces which did not appear to have been smoothed or burnished, although in some cases this may have been due to use-wear or post-depositional abrasion. All others showed signs of burnishing, or smoothing whilst wet. There were no examples of grass-wiping or coarse slip. Many pots showed signs of wear internally, and had sooting and/or burnt food residues. Only two, or possibly three, vessels had decoration.

Provenance

- 6.11 The majority of the Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (116 sherds) was recovered from four contexts (representing the excavated quadrants) of SFB 503. The four contexts within the SFB represent a single backfill, and sherd links were noted between all four. A further five sherds were recovered from fill 525 of ditch 524 in the same trench, but there were no sherd links with the SFB.
- 6.12 The remaining eleven sherds were recovered from five features and topsoil in six trenches: a post-hole (231, 1 ESSS), two ditches (305, 3 ESFS; 6903, 1 ESGO, 1 ESO2), two pits (1003, 1 ESGC; 2207, 2 ESGS, 1 ESMS) and topsoil (4000, 1 ESSC).

Date range

6.13 The single example of a stamped and potentially biconical vessel may suggest a later 5th-century element, but the predominance of globular and baggy forms and the high proportion of shell-tempered wares is more in keeping with a 6th-century date. The small quantity of organic-tempered wares suggests that activity did not extend far into the 7th century. The single sherd of Ipswich ware was found in fill 1004 of pit 1003, and is not associated with the Early Anglo-Saxon features.

Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon

6.14 A body sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich ware (or possibly a handmade 'copy') was recovered from fill 1004 of pit 1003, in association with a sherd of grog/chalk-tempered Early Anglo-Saxon pottery.

6.15 Body sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford-type ware were recovered from layer 5321 and fill 5422 of ditch 5421.

Medieval

- 6.16 Forty sherds of handmade early medieval wares were found. Most were in fine to medium sandy fabrics typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk, but there were also a few shell-tempered wares which are more commonly found around Ipswich and to the south-east of the county.
- 6.17 Medieval coarsewares in this assemblage were generally in fine to medium sandy fabrics, occasionally micaceous, but generally with sparse locally-occurring inclusions such as chalk, ferrous particles and flint/rounded quartz. A few sherds were identifiable, including one of Norwich-type LMU and several Hollesley-type coarsewares. Identifiable forms in this group comprised six bowls, fifteen jars, one jar/bowl and three jugs. Apart from the LMU jar rim, which was a simple everted type of 11th–13th-century date, all rims in this group were developed forms, generally squared beads, of 13th/14th and 14th-century date. Glazed wares were not common, forming 7% of the high medieval group by both sherd count and MNVs.

Modern

6.18 One globular body sherd of a white stoneware vessel with pale creamy glaze externally is likely to be an English stoneware mug of later 17th or 18th-century date. A small rim fragment of a refined white earthenware bowl/dish was probably of 19th-century date. Both were recovered from topsoil 4000.

Discussion

6.19 Although the pottery was recovered from a single structure, it is unlikely to represent material in use during the life of the building. Whilst it could have been discarded in a midden adjacent to the structure and later used to backfill the SFB pit, it is probably more likely that the open pit served as a rubbish dump following demolition of the superstructure. This prolonged use would explain the broad variety of pottery found in the fill. Although the same might be true of a midden, such stockpiled material might be more likely to find its way onto the surrounding fields during manuring and thus be moved away from the settlement on a regular basis. Material infilling an inconvenient hole, on the other hand, is less likely to have been removed.

- 6.20 The assemblage thus represents the waste from households living near the SFB, but probably reflects activity which took place after its demolition. Assemblages from other structures on the site would be needed to place this group in a broader context, but in general the range of fabrics and forms is typical of settlement groups of the period in the eastern-central part of Suffolk.
- 6.21 A small quantity of possible Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered and may indicate activity of these periods on the site. Early and high medieval wares predominated in the later assemblage, however. The range of fabrics is similar to that seen elsewhere in the Sizewell area, being largely of local but unprovenanced origin, with some sherds from south of the site (Hollesley) and probably some from the Waveney Valley and Norfolk. Glazed wares were also largely local, although one east coast 'import' from Yorkshire was present. Early wares are relatively few in comparison with the high medieval fabrics, and the forms represented by rim sherds were generally of the later type. However no late medieval and transitional wares were recovered, suggesting that the site had probably been abandoned by the mid to late 14th century.

Lithics

6.22 Lithic artefacts comprised mostly struck flint, with a small number of lava stone, burnt flint and other heat-affected stone also recovered.

Struck Flint

- 6.23 A total of sixty-seven struck flints were recovered during the evaluation from features and layers. Table 5 in Appendix D summarises by type followed by a description of the flint by feature.
- 6.24 The flint was struck from three main material types: a dark blue black glassy flint, a light grey brown glassy flint and a light blue grey chert. The site assemblage showed little signs of edge damage, rolling or patination.
- 6.25 Two main groups of struck flint were present from the site. The first group is mostly from pits and dates from the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. This flint is most likely to be *in situ* and to date to the features' creation. The second group is mostly later prehistoric in date and residual in nature, mostly found within later ditches and gullies which contain medieval finds. The one exception is ditch 3207 which contained prehistoric pottery and struck flint and may date to the Bronze Age.

6.26 The majority of the assemblage was found within pits; the small amounts of struck flint found within these features point to a low level of activity within the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. The one feature of note is pit 6707, fill 6709. This feature produced the largest assemblage from a single feature and suggests that flint knapping debris was deliberately disposed of into this pit. The struck flint is likely to date to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and shows some flint-knapping was occurring in this area.

Burnt flint and heat-altered stone

6.27 Small amounts of burnt flint and heat-affected stone were recovered from the evaluation. Some of this material was associated with features of prehistoric date and is likely to reflect general heating activities relating to food preparation. The largest amounts were found in fills 508, 516 and 518 of the SFB 503. A small amount of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from this feature in addition to the quantities of Anglo-Saxon pottery; it is possible that the stone and flint is residual but it may not necessarily be so.

Lavastone

6.28 Very small quantities of abraded and featureless pieces of vesicular lavastone, probably Rhenish, were recovered from fill 1207 of pit 1206, fill 1404 of ditch 1403, and fill 5310 of ditch 5309. All of these features contained medieval pottery.

Ceramic Building Material

6.29 Thirty-nine fragments of CBM weighing 2597g were collected from ten contexts. Table 6 in Appendix E provides a summary of the quantities by form and a catalogue.

The assemblage

- 6.30 The majority of fragments recovered from the site were pieces of Roman tiles, including a tegula, an imbrex, a box flue tile and sixteen flat tiles of uncertain form (RBT). Fragments of box flue tile were identified from their combed surfaces. Most of the Roman tile was recovered from fills of SFB 503. Three pieces of RBT came from fill 212 of post-hole 213, fill 720 of ditch 717 and fill 408 of ditch 407.
- 6.31 Three small, heavily abraded fragments from upper fill 6505 of ditch 6503 have been tentatively identified as post-medieval brick based on their fabrics, but none had any

original surfaces surviving. Three other small and abraded fragments from fill 232 of post-hole 233 and topsoil 2200 were unidentified.

Discussion

6.32 Roman tile is frequently recovered from the fills of SFBs and, as here, pieces often show signs of burning (reduction, vitrification). Whilst it is possible that this occurred during the original firing, it is more likely that this reflects re-use of the material by the Early Anglo-Saxons. Typically the fragments would have been used to line the bases of hearths and other fire-related features. The presence of a range of Roman types, including one which represents a hypocaust system, suggests the presence of a relatively high status Roman structure in the vicinity.

Fired clay

- 6.33 A total of 239 fragments of fired clay, weighing 2838g, were recovered from twentyseven contexts in twenty trenches. The fired clay was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a summary catalogue by context is shown in Table 7 in Appendix E.
- 6.34 Most of the assemblage (97% by count) was abraded, the softer fabrics being the most affected as would be expected. Twenty-three contexts contained fired clay with an average fragment weight of 10g or less.
- 6.35 None of the assemblage could be assigned to a functional category. Several fragments of underfired clay were recovered from the fills of SFB 503, and these could be unfired loomweight pieces; similar finds have been recovered from other SFBs in the county. Further fragments of this material were collected from topsoil 2200.
- 6.36 Fragments were recovered in small quantities from pits, linear features, topsoil, subsoil and natural. Only two relatively large concentrations of finds were noted. There were 68 pieces from Trench 22, mostly in the topsoil, and mostly unburnt. Seventy fragments were recovered from the fills of SFB 503, most of which were amorphous or rounded fragments with chalk (voids) or coarse quartz inclusions. One other fragment, from fill 306 of ditch 305, was found in association with Early Anglo-Saxon pottery. Eleven contexts with fired clay finds also contained medieval pottery.

The fragments may be pieces of oven dome or hearth lining of this period, or they could be earlier and redeposited.

Registered Artefacts

- 6.37 Nine objects were recorded as Registered Artefacts and are listed by major period and material in Appendix F, Table 8. Three of these were assigned to the Roman period, whilst a further three are Early Anglo-Saxon. The remaining three cannot be closely dated, although one may be medieval.
- 6.38 Of the nine objects, four were found within Trench 5 associated with SFB 503. Three were found within ditch fills and two from topsoil or colluvial layers.
- 6.39 The four objects associated with the SFB 503 include the Early Anglo-Saxon traffic light bead, a type most common in East Anglia (Brugmann, 2004, 34), two iron nails and a piece of stamped samian ware. Whilst the nails are not datable in themselves, it is possible that they were associated with the demolished superstructure of the SFB. The samian ware may be an object that was curated during the Saxon phase of occupation on the site and subsequently lost during the demolition of the SFB.
- 6.40 Of the remaining finds, the *dupondius* (RA 1004) and the possible latch lifter (RA 1007) reflect Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. The coin was recovered from the topsoil and is likely to be a casual loss. RA 1007 was retrieved from fill 1404 of ditch 1403. The pottery from this context dates to the early medieval and medieval periods indicating that RA 1007 is residual.
- 6.41 There is little evidence amongst the small finds for medieval or later activity on the site. RA 1006 is potentially a piece of structural ironwork and was found within the same ditch fill as RA 1007. Registered Artefacts 1005 and 1008 could be iron fittings of medieval date, however without associated dating material it is difficult to be certain.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The animal bone largely comprised food waste and was recovered from a variety of pits, a layer, postholes, ditches and SFB fills. It was found with ceramics of a Late Saxon to medieval date range and some features which had no associated datable

finds. Palaeoenvironmental remains show indication of domestic settlement activities ranging from the Middle Bronze Age to the medieval period.

Animal bone

7.2 A total of 873g of bone, consisting of 593 elements, was recovered from this evaluation. The assemblage is listed by context in Appendix G, Table 9.

General butchering

7.3 One knife cut was seen on an equid calcaneus from fill 518 of Early Anglo-Saxon SFB 503 with such a cut usually suggesting the animal was skinned. Due to the erosion of many bone surfaces, very little butchering was seen. More butchering evidence would normally be expected given the range of species and elements, so clearly soil erosion had destroyed some evidence.

Species range and modifications and other observations

- 7.4 A total of seven species were recorded in the bone assemblage.
- 7.5 Cattle were the most frequently recorded in terms of Number of Individual Specimens (NISP), mostly from the Early Saxon SFB fills. Most of the cattle bone represents primary waste and poorer cuts of meat, with small amounts of main meat bearing bones in fill 1004 of Saxon pit 1003 and fill 5310 of medieval ditch 5309.
- 7.6 Equid bones were seen in eight fills, but in small numbers, with all bones identified as adult and with a mixture of primary and secondary waste. Equid bones, consisting of a talus, calcaneus and teeth, were seen in fill 517 of Early Saxon SFB 503; this animal was probably quite a robust pony. A small equid radius was recovered from fill 5426 of ditch 5425; the size of the bone suggests this was from a small mule or donkey.
- 7.7 Sheep/goat were only represented with one lower molar in fill 516 of SFB 503.
- 7.8 Five bones of pig/boar were found in fill 7511 of pit 7703. Five of the porcine bones were vertebrae from a juvenile of a few months old and there was one neonatal pig/boar femur in the same fill. These bones may represent an unsuccessful early pregnancy of a young pig or meat waste from different sources.

- 7.9 A brown hare tibia was recovered from fill 2208 of pit 2207. There was no clear butchering on the hare tibia and the bone was broken, but it is quite likely this animal represents meat or skin waste.
- 7.10 The sample material produced two species of fish. Fish remains were seen in fill 2206 of medieval pit 2205, with single bones of cod and herring. Both are marine fish and would have been readily available at markets in the medieval period.

Conclusions

- 7.11 The assemblage from this site has produced a mixture of food waste and possible disturbed equid burials or remains of skinned equids, as is suggested by one cut ankle bone. While previous excavations in the area (Curl, 2009) showed a dominance of cattle and scarcity of sheep/goat, this excavation produced a greater number of equid remains, which may suggest this was an area for disposal of these larger animals.
- 7.12 The assemblage contains some fish waste, which was also recorded at previous excavations at Leiston (Curl, 2009). Similar too is the small amount of wild mammal present with the hare at this site, while at nearby excavations (Curl, 2009) there was rabbit and deer to supplement the diet.

Shell

7.13 Small quantities of oyster shell and terrestrial shell were present in fill 1404 of ditch 1403, with oyster shell recovered from fill 2206 of pit 2205. Both of these features contained medieval pottery.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Plant Macrofossils

- 7.14 A series of 20 environmental samples (446 litres of soil) were taken from a range of features within 12 trenches to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.15 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix I Table 1; following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has

also been recorded. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.16 The flots varied in size with low to moderate quantities of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

Middle Bronze Age – Early Iron Age

Trench 43

7.17 The moderately large charred assemblage recovered from fill 4304 (sample 3) of pit 4303 contained high numbers of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and a moderate amount of charcoal pieces greater than 2mm. This assemblage may be representative of domestic waste and indicative of the exploitation of the local wild food resource.

Romano-British

Trench 4

7.18 Fill 408 (sample 6) of ditch 407 produced a moderately small number of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), hazelnut shell fragments and charcoal fragments. This assemblage may be representative of dispersed domestic hearth waste. Free-threshing wheat is the predominant wheat in the Saxon and medieval periods in this area (Greig 1991) and may be intrusive material within this assemblage.

Early Anglo-Saxon

Trench 5

- 7.19 Small charred assemblages were recovered from fills 506 (sample 10), 510 (sample 8), 512 (sample 9) and 521 (sample 17) of postholes 505, 509, 511 and 520 respectively. These were associated with SFB 503. The remains included free-threshing wheat grain fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea, stem fragments and charcoal. These assemblages may be reflective of dispersed settlement waste.
- 7.20 A moderate charred assemblage was recorded from fill 523 (sample 16) of posthole 522, associated with SFB 503, and an assemblage with a moderate number of charred plant remains and a large quantity of charcoal from fill 504 (sample 7) of SFB 503. The cereal remains included free-threshing wheat grain and rachis fragments, barley grain fragments and rye (*Secale cereale*) grain fragments. The

other remains included seeds of oat (*Avena* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), vetch/wild pea and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), hazelnut shell frags, sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit fragments and mature wood charcoal pieces. These assemblages may be representative of dumped domestic waste.

Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon Trench 10

7.21 A few free-threshing wheat grain fragments, a seed of branched bur-reed (Sparganium erectum) and stem fragments, together with a large amount of charcoal fragments, were recovered from fill 1004 of pit 1003. The charcoal included round wood fragments.

Early medieval

Trench 18

7.22 Fill 1807 (sample 20) of ditch 1805 contained a high number of charred plant remains and charcoal fragments. The charcoal included round and twig wood fragments. The cereal remains included free-threshing grain and rachis fragments, rye grain and rachis fragments, barley grain fragments and culm nodes. The weed seeds include those of oat, knotgrass, docks (*Rumex* sp.), goosefoot, rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and vetch/wild pea. The weed seeds are those of species generally typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. The assemblage may be reflective of crop-processing and domestic waste material.

Medieval

Trench 14

7.23 A few stem/root fragments and charcoal pieces were noted from fill 1404 (sample 15) of ditch 1403. The moderate mollusc assemblage included shells of the open country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Helicella itala* and Introduced Helicellids, the intermediate species *Cornu aspersum*, *Cepaea* sp. and *Cochlicopa* sp., and shade-loving species *Vitrea* sp., *Aegopinella pura*, *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Merdigera obscura*.

Trench 22

7.24 Fill 2206 (sample 19) of pit 2205 produced a high number of charred plant remains and a moderate quantity of charcoal. The cereal remains included free-threshing wheat, barley and rye grain fragments. The other remains included seeds of vetch/wild pea, garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) and oats, and runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsule fragments. The sample contained a large quantity of baked soil and it is possible that this material was burnt *in situ*. There was a single shell of the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

Undated

Trench 2

7.25 A few charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains were recorded from fill 218 (sample 13) of posthole 219. This assemblage may be representative of dispersed material but provides no indication of the likely date of this feature.

Trench 5

7.26 Posthole fill 538 (sample 18) contained a large amount of charcoal pieces, including mature wood fragments. No charred plant remains were observed. There is no indication of the likely date of this feature provided by this assemblage.

Trench 7

- 7.27 A high number of charcoal fragments, including mature wood pieces, was retrieved from fill 719 (sample 11) of ditch 717. No charred plant remains were noted. This assemblage may be reflective of dumped material possibly associated with metal working.
- 7.28 Fill 708 (sample 12) of pit 707 contained a small quantity of charcoal but no charred plant remains. The assemblage may be representative of dispersed material.
- 7.29 The assemblages provide no indication of the likely date of these features.

Trench 24

7.30 Moderate assemblages of hazelnut shell fragments and charcoal were recorded from fills 2406 (sample 5) of pit 2405 and 2406 (sample 4) of posthole 2407. A few shells of *Helicella itala* were noted. There is no clear indication of the likely date of these features from these assemblages.

Trench 44

7.31 Fill 4404 (sample 2) of pit 4403 produced a large quantity of charcoal, including mature wood fragments. An acorn cup and stem fragments were also noted. There is no indication of the likely date of this feature.

Trench 75

7.32 Charcoal fragments, including mature and round wood pieces, were retrieved in high numbers from fill 7507 (sample 1) of fire pit 7505. No charred plant remains were observed. The assemblage provides no indication of the likely date of this feature.

Summary

7.33 The palaeoenvironmental remains provide some indication of domestic settlement activities taking place in the area throughout the history of the site.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed activity on site dating to the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, as well as a kiln of possible Roman date.
- 8.2 Archaeological features were present across the evaluated area. The results of the evaluation correlated well with the greyscale output derived from the geophysical survey. However, a small number of additional ditches were identified, as well as a large number of pits and postholes that were too small to be identified during the survey. A number of features including SFBs, pits and ditches were present in the north-west field that were not anticipated by the geophysics. It appears as though a high amount of interference, possibly from material within the topsoil, was masking the archaeological features in this field and it is probable that further features were undetected.

Prehistoric

- 8.3 A trackway defined by parallel flanking ditches, approximately 4.5m–5.5m apart, was identified crossing the site on a north-west/south-east alignment, before appearing on the geophysics to turn to the south at the southern end of the site (south-east of Trench 77).
- 8.4 To the east of the trackway, a series of long linear ditches on north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignments appear to have defined large land parcels. The ditches contained similar light coloured, sandy fills and contained small amounts of prehistoric pottery and struck flints. It is likely that several other undated ditches on similar alignments in the central part of the site also dated to this period. A single

ditch on broadly the same axis was excavated at the Heathland Creation Trials Site, approximately 150m east of the site (SCCAS 2009). It is likely that this was a continuation of the field system.

- 8.5 Several small pits containing prehistoric pottery and struck flint were identified across the evaluation area. Pits in Trenches 27, 43, 68 and 75 were noted as being relatively finds or charcoal-rich and may be an indicator of nearby settlement activity. None of the postholes excavated in the evaluation were firmly dated to the prehistoric period; however this is probably due to the understandably limited scope of an evaluation, and it is likely that at least some date to this period.
- 8.6 All of the Bronze Age pottery recovered from the site dates to the Early and Middle Bronze Age with many of the sherds recovered from later features. It seems likely that the Bronze Age activity identified during the evaluation represents agricultural features within the hinterland of the main settlement. The East of England Regional Framework (Medlycott 2011, 29) identifies the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition in Suffolk as being of particular importance, following a hypothesis by Yates (2007, 82) that settlement shift is frequent at this time with little continuity. Although there are no features dating to the Late Bronze Age, the site has the potential to offer some insight into this transition period due to the high number of Iron Age assemblages found.
- 8.7 Rectilinear enclosure systems and trackways are a well-attested feature of Iron Age settlements (Medlycott 2011, 25). The Iron Age features identified within the evaluation appear to represent dispersed field systems rather than settlement activity.

Roman

8.8 No features dating to the Roman period were found during the evaluation, although a small amount of Roman pottery was found residually within later features along with a Roman coin and latch lifter. These residual finds highlight the probability of Roman activity within the wider landscape. Excavations within Leiston have uncovered a possible Roman settlement including a pottery kiln and associated finds (Good and Plouviez 2007). This could suggest that kiln 5314, located in Trench 53, may have a Roman date. Although there was no dating evidence recovered from the kiln, it was stratigraphically cut by a medieval ditch and could therefore be associated with the Leiston kiln or a post-Roman continuation of pottery production.

Anglo-Saxon

- 8.9 The Anglo-Saxon features comprised as many as 3 SFBs and possibly at least a further two post-built rectangular buildings. Ditches containing Anglo-Saxon pottery may have formed drainage or internal divisions within the settlement. The Anglo-Saxon features were located in the north-western corner of the site, close to the course of a former river channel still visible as a depression in the landscape. None of the evaluation trenches investigated the channel, so its relationship with the Anglo-Saxon features could not be ascertained in the evaluation.
- 8.10 Anglo-Saxon settlements in East Anglia are characterised as being dispersed settlements in areas with light soils and access to water (Good and Plouviez 2007, 12). The focus of the Anglo-Saxon settlement on either bank of a palaeochannel fits this model. The pottery associated with SFB 503 dates to the earlier Anglo-Saxon period, which concords with archaeological evidence for a dispersed, unbounded settlement with small dwellings. This type of settlement is typical for the Early Anglo-Saxon period, as seen at sites of this date such as West Stow, Mucking and Lakenheath (Hamerow 2010)
- 8.11 The settlement features a combination of SFBs and post-built structures, which appears to be a standard settlement pattern in East Anglia during this period. Similar classes of building are also found at West Stow (West 1985) and Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter 2003).
- 8.12 The SFB excavated in Trench 5 was of the two-post type (further postholes in the north-east corner and within the south-east quadrant were probably added for extra support or to form internal divisions), which was the most common type of SFB excavated at West Stow (West 1985, 113). Structures of a similar size were excavated at Flixton Park Quarry, and were interpreted as low-status accommodation, or structures for domestic activities (Boulter 2003, 284).
- 8.13 A roughly L-shaped alignment of postholes in Trench 2 may have formed part of a large rectangular post-built structure. Several such structures, typically measuring around 7m long by 4m wide, but up to 13m long and 5m wide are known from West Stow and Flixton Park Quarry (West 1985; Boulter 2003). These features are typically interpreted as halls and, although far smaller and simpler in construction

than their counterparts in Northern Europe, probably provided communal space for the inhabitants of the settlement (West 1985, 112).

- 8.14 Smaller rectangular post-built structures are a common feature of Anglo-Saxon settlements and are thought to have functioned as ancillary structures and locations for domestic activity, following on from their interpretation as 'sheds' on sites in Northern Europe (West 1985, 14). Usually these occur as clusters of postholes with no readily apparent shape in plan and it is plausible that the posthole groups in Trenches 5, 10 and the central part of Trench 2 were representative of this structure type.
- 8.15 The evidence from the evaluation suggests that the site has potential to contribute to research objectives outlined in the East of England Research Framework (Medlycott 2011). The site may contribute to further refining the settlement patterns within the North Sea economic group, to the east of Cambridge. It also has the potential to provide further information on the layout and function of buildings in rural settlements.

Medieval

- 8.16 The medieval period in Suffolk is characterised by small dispersed settlements, with an ever growing number of hamlets being uncovered (Medlycott 2011, 70). The medieval activity on the site appears to relate to a small number of rectilinear property boundaries with associated domestic activity, located at the junction of Valley Road and Lovers Lane, suggesting a medieval origin for these routeways.
- 8.17 Fragments of Rhenish lava stone found in medieval ditches in Trenches 12, 14 and 53 are likely to have been derived from quernstones. Lava stone was exported around Northern Europe from the Rhineland from the late prehistoric period for use as quernstones, and in the medieval period as building material. The use of lava stone for construction is, however, rare in East Anglia, probably owing to the amount of readily available local stone (Pohl 2010). While the presence of quern fragments increases the evidence for medieval domestic activity, it is also possible that the small fragments are residual in later features and are of Anglo-Saxon date. Ipswich was known to be a major emporium for Rhenish lava stone during the Anglo-Saxon period, importing large blank pieces, which were shaped into quernstones and distributed to the local markets (Parkhouse 1997).

- 8.18 Medieval activity is well attested around the site with the settlement at Leiston, directly south-west of the site, recorded in the Domesday Book as *Leistuna*. During the late 12th-century Leiston Abbey was constructed to the north-east of site. The nearby town of Sizewell also had a burgeoning 13th-century settlement with a market granted in 1237. The majority of the medieval pottery dates from the 12th century to the 14th century and appears to have almost entirely comprised locally made coarsewares. The absence of pottery from the 15th century onwards coincides with the abandonment of Leiston Abbey during the 14th century.
- 8.19 The evaluation identified several alignments of features, particularly along Lovers Lane. However, all of the features contained 12th to 14th-century pottery so further phasing cannot currently be determined.

Undated

8.20 Several large amorphous features were excavated in Trenches 32, 38, 48 and 67, corresponding to diffuse anomalies in the geophysical survey. These features were originally interpreted on site as related to modern sand extraction, due to the extent of the features. However it is notable that none of the pottery and struck flint recovered from these features post-dates the Iron Age, with some containing exclusively Bronze Age artefacts. It is therefore at least conceivable that these features are of much greater antiquity than first assumed. Given the boggy nature of the site, and the presence of two extant ponds within the development area, it is possible that the features represent seasonally forming pools or waterholes that occurred during the prehistoric period and that the artefacts recovered are the remnants of opportunistic or transitory usage of the features.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, Martin Cuthbert and Alison Roberts, assisted by Sam Bithel, Simon Cass, Mark Davies, Sam Dixon, Robert Falvey, Mathieu Ferron, John Hardisty, Alice Krausova, Rui Oliveria, Simon Picard, Callum Ruse, Rebecca Smart, Susanna Tarvainen and Anne Templeton. The report was written by Christopher Leonard and Alison Roberts. The finds reports were written by Ioannis Smyrnaios with contributions by Sue Anderson (post-Roman pottery, CBM and fired clay), Ruth Beveridge (registered artefacts) and Mike Green (lithics). The biological evidence reports were written by Julie Curl (animal bone) and

Sarah F. Wyles (palaeoenvironmental evidence). The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young and for SACIC by Rhodri Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Grey sandy silt.	30	2	0.3
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt.	30	2	0.25
1	102	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown loose sand.	30	2	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	35	2	0.35
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	35	2	0.05
2	202	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow-grey sand	35	2	
2	203	Fill	204	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with sub-	0.3	0.32	0.28
-	200		201		angular pebble inclusions. Circular shape in plan with very	0.0	0.02	0.20
2	204	Cut		Posthole	steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.32	0.28
2	205	Fill	207	Posthole fill	Dark brown-grey silty sand with flecks of charcoal.	0.35	0.35	0.2
2	206	Fill	207	Posthole fill	Pale-mid grey silty sand with frequent sub-rounded pebbles.	0.35	0.35	0.2
2	207	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with a steep sides and a concave base.	0.35	0.35	0.2
2	208	Fill	209	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey sandy silt with sub- angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.25	0.3	0.24
2	209	Cut	1	Posthole	Circular shape in plan with vertical	0.25	0.3	0.24
2	210	Fill	211	Posthole fill	sides and a concave base. Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare flecks of charcoal and sub-	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	211	Cut		Posthole	angular pebble inclusions. Circular shape in plan with vertical	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	211	Cui		Fostilole	sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.5	0.5
2	212	Fill	213	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with flecks of charcoal and small sub- angular pebble inclusions.	0.35	0.3	0.1
2	213	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with regular, moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.35	0.3	0.1
2	214	Fill	215	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with flecks of charcoal and large sub- angular pebbles.	0.3	0.36	0.35
2	215	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with vertical sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.36	0.35
2	216	Fill	217	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.28	0.3	0.06
2	217	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.28	0.3	0.06
2	218	Fill	219	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare flecks of charcoal.	0.22	0.22	0.17
2	219	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with very steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.22	0.22	0.17
2	220	Fill	221	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.3	0.3	0.1
2	221	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.3	0.1
2	222	Fill	223	Posthole fill	Mid/dark brown-grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.2	0.21	0.25
2	223	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.2	0.21	0.25
2	224	Fill	225	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand.	0.3	0.32	0.16
2	225	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with relatively steep sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.32	0.16
2	226	Fill	227	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.3	0.36	0.2
2	227	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.36	0.2

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
2	228	Fill	229	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.32	0.38	0.36
2	229	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.32	0.38	0.36
2	230	Fill	231	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.33	0.26	0.34
2	231	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.33	0.26	0.34
2	232	Fill	233	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and occasional sub-angular pebbles at the base.	0.26	0.22	0.31
2	233	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with vertical sides and a concave base.	0.26	0.22	0.31
2	234	Fill	235	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.25	0.22	0.22
2	235	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base.	0.25	0.22	0.22
2	236	Fill	237	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.2	0.21	0.15
2	237	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.2	0.21	0.15
2	238	Fill	239	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with charcoal flecks and occasional large sub-angular pebbles at the base.	0.32	0.34	0.22
2	239	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.32	0.34	0.22
2	240	Fill	241	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	0.26	0.34	0.35
2	241	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.26	0.34	0.35
3	300				VOID context			
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	45	2	0.4
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	45	2	
3	303	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.34	0.25	0.05
3	304	Fill	303	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular pebbles.	0.34	0.25	0.05
3	305	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	1.05	0.08
3	306	Fill	305	Ditch fill	Mid/dark greyish-brown coarse sand with occasional small sub-angular flints and rare charcoal flecks.	>2	1.02	0.08
3	307	Cut		SFB	Sub-rectangular shape in plan. Unexcavated.	2	1.5	
3	308	Fill	307	SFB	Mid greyish-brown slightly silty sand with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	2	1.5	
3	309	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.59	0.46	0.27
3	310	Fill	310	Posthole fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	0.5	0.26	0.22
3	311	Fill	310	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown fine silty sand.	0.51	0.26	0.09
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	45	2	0.12
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt	45	2	0.4
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow sand and gravels	45	2	
4	403	Cut		Colluvial				
4	404	Fill		Colluvial				
4	405	Cut		Geology				
4	406	Fill		Geology				
4	407	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.92	0.4
4	408	Fill	407	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	>2	0.92	0.4
4	409	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated sub-circular pit.	2	0.7	
4	410	Fill	409	Pit fill	Dark blackish-grey sandy silt with	2	0.7	

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					charcoal and heat affected clay within.			
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.35
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey silty sand	50	2	0.15
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	50	2	
5	503	Cut		SFB	Sub-rectangular shape in plan with asymmetrical sides with a moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	1.92	1.48	0.39
5	504	Fill	503	SFB fill	Dark black-grey silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular stones, some of which have been burnt.	1.92	1.48	0.3
5	505	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.24	0.22	0.17
5	506	Fill	505	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown sand with frequent flecks and chunks of charcoal.	0.24	0.22	0.17
5	507	Cut		SFB	Same as 503 Quad #3 of SFB 503	1.92	1.48	0.34
5	508	Fill	507	SFB fill	Same as 504 Fill of Quad #3 of SFB 503	1.92	1.48	0.34
5	509	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.26	0.18	0.16
5	510	Fill	509	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown sand with frequent flecks and chunks of charcoal within.	0.26	0.18	0.16
5	511	Cut		Posthole	Sub-rectangular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.26	0.22	0.05
5	512	Fill	511	Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.26	0.22	0.05
5	513	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.78	0.44	0.16
5	514	Fill	513	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	0.78	0.44	0.16
5	515	Cut		SFB	Same as 503 Quad #4 of SFB.	1.92	1.48	0.34
5	516	Fill	516	SFB fill	Same as 504 Fill of Quad #4 of SFB	1.92	1.48	0.34
5	517	Cut		SFB	Same as 503 Quad #2 of SFB	1.92	1.48	0.34
5	518	Fill	517	SFB fill	Same as 504 Fill of Quad #2 of SFB.	1.92	1.48	0.34
5	519	Fill	517	SFB fill	Dark black-brown sand with frequent pieces and flecks of charcoal. Fill of Quad #2+#3 of 503	0.57	0.5	0.14
5	520	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.26	0.23	0.18
5	521	Fill	520	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown sand with occasional pieces of charcoal.	0.26	0.23	0.18
5	522	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.39	0.32	0.92
5	523	Fill	522	Posthole fill	Dark brown-grey sand with frequent charcoal pieces and flecks.	0.39	0.32	0.92
5	524	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.04	0.3
5	525	Fill	524	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.	>2	1.04	0.24
5	526	Cut		Posthole	Oval/sub-circular shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.32	0.21	0.12
5	527	Fill	526	Posthole fill	Greyish-brown sand.	0.32	0.21	0.12
5	528	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.29	0.18	0.06
5	529	Fill	528	Posthole fill	Dark grey-black silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal.	0.29	0.18	0.06
5	530	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.26	0.22	0.08

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
5	531	Fill	530	Posthole fill	Dark grey-black silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal.	0.26	0.22	0.08
5	532	Fill	524	Ditch fill	Light grey silty sand.	>2	0.2	0.12
5	533	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base.	0.34	0.25	0.11
5	534	Fill	533	Posthole fill	Dark grey-black silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal.	0.34	0.35	0.11
5	535	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1.2	0.5	0.21
5	536	Fill	535	Posthole fill	Grey-brown silty sand.	1.2	0.5	0.21
5	537	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.55	0.55	0.09
5	538	Fill	537	Posthole fill	Black, charcoal rich silty sand.	0.55	0.55	0.09
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	40	2	0.2
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy-silt	40	2	0.2
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange sand	40	2	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.22
7	702	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow-grey sand	50	2	
7	703	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Linear shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	>25.5	0.72	0.32
7	704	Fill	703	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	>25.5	0.72	0.32
7	705	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	0.34	0.42	0.19
7	706	Fill	705	Posthole fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks within.	0.34	0.42	0.19
7	707	Cut		Ditch terminus	Semi-circular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>0.9	0.93	0.18
7	708	Fill	707	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty sand with occasional lumps of fired clay.	>0.9	0.93	0.18
7	709	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.	>25.5	0.27	0.31
7	710	Fill	709	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>25.5	0.27	0.31
7	711	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with relatively steep sides and a concave base.	0.26	0.24	0.15
7	712	Fill	711	Posthole fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	0.26	0.24	0.15
7	713	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.3	0.34	0.25
7	714	Fill	713	Posthole fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	0.3	0.37	0.25
7	715	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides and ac concave base.	>25.5	0.83	0.46
7	716	Fill	715	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>25.5	0.83	0.46
7	717	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>5	1.99	0.65
7	718	Fill	717	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	>5	0.7	0.19
7	719	Fill	717	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown/black silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	>5	1.7	0.2
7	720	Fill	717	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	>5	1.84	0.27
7	721	Cut		Posthole	Semi-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base.	>0.28	0.39	0.42
7	722	Fill	721	Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>0.28	0.39	0.42
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
8	802	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow-grey sand	50	2	
8	803	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.85	0.38

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
8	804	Fill	803	Ditch fill	Light pink-brown silty sand.	>2	0.45	0.35
8	805	Fill	803	Ditch fill	Light brown-yellow silty sand.	>2	0.85	0.24
8	806	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.83	0.12
8	807	Fill	806	Ditch fill	Pinkish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.83	0.12
8	808	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	101	0.17
8	809	Fill	808	Ditch fill	Pinkish brown silty sand.	>2	1.01	0.17
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	30	2	0.3
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	30	2	0.25
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	30	2	
9	903	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a largely concave base.	0.84	0.47	0.22
9	904	Fill	903	Pit fill	Dark black-brown silty sand with frequent flecks and pieces of charcoal.	0.79	0.23	0.13
9	905	Fill	903	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	0.84	0.47	0.16
9	906	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2.5	0.29	0.07
9	907	Fill	906	Ditch fill	Light brown-grey sand.	>2.5	0.24	0.07
9	908	Cut		Bioturbation	Sub-circular shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.91	0.87	0.16
9	909	Fill	908	Bioturbation fill	Light brown-grey sand.	0.91	0.87	0.16
9	910	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular cut of pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.53	0.51	0.28
9	911	Fill	910	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	0.52	0.49	0.16
9	912	Fill	910	Pit fill	Light brown-grey sand.	0.57	0.57	0.07
9	913	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.42	0.05
9	914	Fill	913	Ditch fill	Light grey-brown sand.	>2	0.42	0.08
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	30	2	0.38
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	30	2	0.22
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	30	2	
10	1003	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1.12	1.24	0.6
10	1004	Fill	1003	Pit fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	1.12	1.24	0.6
10	1005	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.6	0.35
10	1006	Fill	1005	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal.	>2	1.6	0.35
10	1007	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave, tapered base.	0.4	0.42	0.25
10	1008	Fill	1007	Posthole fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.4	0.42	0.25
10	1009	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.3	0.53	0.19
10	1010	Fill	1009	Posthole fill	Dark brown silty sand with unfired clay and some burnt bone within.	0.3	0.53	0.19
10	1011	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep, undulating sides and a concave base.	0.49	0.47	0.22
10	1012	Fill	1011	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.	0.49	0.47	0.22
10	1013	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.44	0.39	0.45
10	1014	Fill	1013	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	0.44	0.39	0.45
10	1015	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with very	0.28	0.33	0.26

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					steep sides and a concave base.			
10	1016	Fill	1015	Posthole fill	Brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.28	0.33	0.26
10	1017	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.29	0.27	0.24
10	1018	Fill	1017	Posthole fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.29	0.27	0.24
10	1019	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with vertical sides and a flat base.	0.3	0.23	0.27
10	1020	Fill	1019	Posthole fill	Dark brown silty sand.	0.3	0.23	0.27
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	30	2	0.2
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	30	2	0.15
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow-grey sand	30	2	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	30	2	0.3
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	30	2	0.2
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow-grey sand	30	2	
12	1203	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.82	0.47	0.35
12	1204	Fill	1203	Posthole fill	Dark brownish-red silty sand.	0.82	0.47	0.35
12	1205	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch. Same as 1403	>2	1.1	
12	1206	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>3.2	>2	0.3
12	1207	Fill	1206	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent flints.	>3.2	>2	0.3
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	30	2	0.2
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	30	2	0.2
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow-grey sand	30	2	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch terminus	Curvilinear ditch with near vertical sides and a concave base.	>1.5	0.82	0.46
13	1304	Fill	1303	Ditch fill	Mid pinkish-brown silty sand.	>1.5	0.36	0.35
13	1305	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides to a near vertical drop and a flat base.	0.8	0.82	0.36
13	1306	Fill	1305	Posthole fill	Mid pinkish-brown silty sand.	0.8	0.82	0.36
13	1307	Cut		Pit	Oval pit with steep sloping sides.	0.7	0.54	0.2
13	1308	Fill	1307	Pit fill	Mid pinkish-brown silty sand.	0.4	0.36	0.21
13	1309	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base.	0.17	0.17	0.3
13	1310	Fill	1309	Posthole fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	0.17	0.17	0.3
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid orange sand with patches of clay and gravels	50	2	
14	1403	Cut		Ditch	Linear enclosure ditch with steeply sloping sides.	>2	3	0.67
14	1404	Fill	1403	Ditch	Mid/dark greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	3	0.67
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>16.8	0.56	0.12
14	1406	Fill	1405	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>16.8	0.56	0.12
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.29
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.25
15	1502	Cut		Pit	Cut of quarry pit.	>15.4	>2	
15	1503	Fill		Pit	Fill of quarry pit.	>15.4	>2	
15	1504	Layer		Natural	Mid orange sand with patches of clay and gravels	50	2	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.37
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.26

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-yellow sand with patches of grey-yellow clay and gravels	50	2	
16	1603	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch. Same as 1403	>2	7	
16	1604	Fill	1603	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch. Unexcavated.	>2	7	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Orange clay and sand with patches of gravel	50	2	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.45
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.15
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	50	2	
18	1803	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with gently sloping sides and an uneven base.	0.75	0.42	0.17
18	1804	Fill	1803	Pit fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand.	0.75	0.42	0.17
18	1805	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>17	0.9	0.3
18	1806	Fill	1805	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>17	0.4	0.2
18	1807	Fill	1805	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown, charcoal rich silty sand with fired clay and occasional flints.	>17	0.9	0.2
18	1808	Fill	1805	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>17	0.9	0.1
18	1809	Fill	1805	Ditch	Same as 1807	>17	0.9	0.1
18	1810	Fill	1805	Ditch	Same as 1808	>17	0.9	0.18
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Orange sand with yellow chalk clay	50	2	
19	1903	Layer		Deposit	Medieval layer of dark grey-brown silty sand. Unexcavated.	>26	>2	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	50	2	0.36
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.11
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Orange sand with yellow chalk clay	50	2	
20	2003	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.	1.42	0.89	0.27
20	2004	Fill	2003	Pit fill	Reddish-brown silty sand.	1.42	0.89	0.27
20	2005	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.7	0.21
20	2006	Fill	2005	Ditch fill	Reddish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.7	0.21
20	2007	Cut		Ditch	Linear with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.4	0.63	0.25
20	2008	Fill	2007	Ditch fill	Reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.4	0.63	0.25
20	2009	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with gently sloping sides.	0.28	0.28	0.15
20	2010	Fill	2009	Pit fill	Reddish-brown silty sand.	0.28	0.28	0.15
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow sand with orange clay	50	2	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.4
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.22
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange sand	50	2	
22	2203	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated rectilinear enclosure ditch. Same as 2312	>2	2.3	
22	2204	Fill	2203	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	>2	2.3	
22	2205	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1.3	1.42	0.36
22	2206	Fill	2205	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	1.3	1.42	0.36

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
22	2207	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.7	0.58	0.12
22	2208	Fill	2207	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	0.7	0.58	0.12
22	2209	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.68	0.22
22	2210	Fill	2209	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.68	0.22
22	2211	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.27	0.11
22	2212	Fill	2211	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.27	0.11
22	2213	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.96	0.22
22	2214	Fill	2213	Ditch fill	Light greyish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	>2	0.96	0.22
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.42
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.58
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	50	2	
23	2303	Cut		Bioturbation	Sub-oval shape in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.	0.9	0.58	0.12
23	2304	Fill	2203	Bioturbation fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	0.9	0.58	0.12
23	2305	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.56	0.24
23	2306	Fill	2305	Ditch fill	Light brown-grey sand.	>2	0.56	0.24
23	2307	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	0.73	0.29
23	2308	Fill	2307	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown sand with frequent charcoal pieces and flecks.	>2	0.62	0.17
23	2309	Fill	2307	Ditch fill	Light grey-brown sand.	>2	0.73	0.19
23	2310	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>17.5	0.96	0.35
23	2311	Fill	2310	Ditch fill	Light grey-brown sand.	>17.5	0.96	0.35
23	2312	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1.2	0.49
23	2313	Fill	2313	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	>2	1.2	0.49
23	2314	Cut		Ditch	Same as 2310	>17.5	0.3	0.33
23	2315	Fill	2314	Ditch fill	Same as 2311	>17.5	0.3	0.33
23	2316	Cut		Ditch	Same as 2310	>17.5	0.3	0.27
23	2317	Fill	2316	Ditch fill	Same as 2311	>17.5	0.3	0.27
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.28
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	50	2	
24	2403	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.86	0.36
24	2404	Fill	2403	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.85	0.07
24	2405	Cut		Pit	Circular pit with near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.7	0.63	0.23
24	2406	Fill	2405	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	0.7	0.63	0.23
24	2407	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	0.45	0.39	0.3
24	2408	Fill	2407	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	0.45	0.39	0.3
24	2409	Fill	2403	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand with a friable texture and occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.	>2	1.86	0.28
24	2410	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	1.7	0.78	0.3
24	2411	Fill	2410	Pit fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand.	1.7	0.78	0.3

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
24	2412	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.5	0.59	0.22
24	2413	Fill	2412	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand.	>1.5	0.59	0.22
24	2414	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.8	0.57	0.22
24	2415	Fill	2414	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.8	0.57	0.22
24	2416	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>1	0.92	0.5
24	2417	Fill	2416	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1	0.92	0.35
24	2418	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1.32	0.37
24	2419	Fill	2418	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>2	1.32	0.37
24	2420	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderately steep sides and a flat base.	>2	0.95	0.19
24	2421	Fill	2420	Ditch fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.95	0.19
24	2422	Fill	2416	Ditch fill	Mid orangey-brown silty sand.	>1	0.52	0.16
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.38
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	50	2	
25	2503	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.06	0.3
25	2504	Fill	2503	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.	>2	1.06	0.3
25	2505	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base.	0.84	0.96	0.19
25	2506	Fill	2505	Pit fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.54	0.96	0.19
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow sand and orange clay	50	2	
26	2603	Cut		Posthole	Almost square shape in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base.	0.2	0.2	0.2
26	2604	Fill	2603	Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	0.2	0.2	0.2
26	2605	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with very gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.2	0.7	0.15
26	2606	Fill	2605	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>1.2	0.7	0.15
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.29
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.25
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	50	2	
27	2703	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.55	0.29
27	2704	Fill	2703	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>2	0.33	0.12
27	2705	Fill	2703	Ditch	Dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal.	>2	0.55	0.22
27	2706	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.17	0.58
27	2707	Fill	2706	Ditch	Light brown-grey sand.	>2	0.38	0.1
27	2708	Fill	2706	Ditch	Dark brown-grey sandy with frequent charcoal flecks.	>2	0.51	0.1
27	2709	Fill	2706	Ditch	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>2	1.17	0.46
27	2710	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear feature with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.49	0.16
27	2711	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.52	0.17
27	2712	Fill	2710 and 2711	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	>2	1.01	0.17
27	2713	Cut		Pit	Circular pit with shallow sides and a flat base.	0.35	0.3	0.07
27	2714	Fill	2713	Pit fill	Mid brown-grey sandy silt.	0.35	0.3	0.07

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
27	2715	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with irregularly sloping sides and a flat base.	1.1	0.98	0.3
27	2716	Fill	2715	Pit fill	Dark black-brown sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	1.1	0.98	0.3
27	2717	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base.	0.8	0.79	0.17
27	2718	Fill	2717	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.8	0.79	0.17
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.34
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.04
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow sand and orange clay	50	2	
28	2803	Cut		Pit	Roughly circular shaped pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.47	0.4	0.18
28	2804	Fill	2803	Pit fill	Brown sandy silt.	0.47	0.4	0.18
28	2805	Cut		Pit	Roughly circular pit with a vertical edge on the SE and a gentle slope to the NW. The base is concave.	0.15	0.15	0.07
28	2806	Fill	2805	Pit fill	Brown sandy silt.	0.15	0.15	0.07
28	2807	Cut		Pit	Circular extraction pit steep sides and a concave base.	0.86	>0.65	0.37
28	2808	Fill	2807	Pit fill	Brown silty sand.	0.86	>0.65	0.37
28	2809	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.6	0.38	0.12
28	2810	Fill	2809	Ditch	Brown silty sand.	>1.6	0.38	0.12
28	2811	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.98	0.24
28	2812	Fill	2811	Ditch fill	Dark greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.98	0.24
28	2813	Cut		Pit	Undeterminable shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	>4.2	>2	0.48
28	2814	Fill	2813	Pit fill	Brown silty sand.	>4.2	>2	0.34
28	2815	Fill	2813	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	>4.2	>2	0.48
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	50	2	0.36
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.12
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand with patches of orange clay and gravels	50	2	
29	2903	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.74	0.96	0.26
29	2904	Fill	2903	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.74	0.96	0.26
29	2905	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with irregular and steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.95	0.6	0.24
29	2906	Fill	2905	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.95	0.6	0.24
29	2907	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.2	0.14
29	2908	Fill	2907	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	1.2	0.14
29	2909	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with vertical sides and a concave base.	>1.7	0.5	0.2
29	2910	Fill	2909	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>1.7	0.5	0.2
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.35
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.15
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown clay and sand	50	2	
30	3003	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderately sloping sides and a tapered, concave base.	0.23	0.23	0.12
30	3004	Fill	3003	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.23	0.23	0.12
30	3005	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.25	0.25	0.06
30	3006	Fill	3005	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with	0.25	0.25	0.06

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					occasional charcoal flecks.			
30	3007	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.32	0.32	0.11
30	3008	Fill	3007	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.32	0.32	0.11
30	3009	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.	0.87	0.6	0.38
30	3010	Fill	3009	Posthole fill	Dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.34	0.32	0.38
30	3011	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan with steep sides and a tapered, concave base.	0.7	0.9	0.54
30	3012	Fill	3011	Pit fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.7	0.9	0.54
30	3013	Fill	3009	Posthole fill	Post pipe' fill mid brown-grey silty sand.	0.87	0.6	0.38
30	3014	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with V-shape, steep sides and a concave base.	>6.2	0.9	0.55
30	3015	Fill	3014	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	>6.2	0.9	0.55
30	3016	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.92	0.24
30	3017	Fill	3016	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand.	>2	0.92	0.24
30	3018	Fill	3016	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty sand.	>2	0.7	0.1
30	3019	Cut		Bioturbation	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.6	0.7	0.2
30	3020	Fill	3019	Bioturbation fill	Brown sandy silt.	0.6	0.7	0.2
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.35
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.13
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown clay and sand	50	2	
31	3103	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.82	0.3
31	3104	Fill	3103	Ditch fill	Brown silt.	>2	0.82	0.3
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.35
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.25
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Light brown yellow-sand and clay	50	2	
32	3203	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	0.61	0.3
32	3204	Fill	3203	Ditch fill	Dark brown-grey silty sand with occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions.	>2	0.61	0.3
32	3205	Cut		Posthole	Sub-rounded shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.41	0.62	0.17
32	3206	Fill	3205	Posthole fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional sub-angular flints.	0.41	0.62	0.17
32	3207	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.32	0.17
32	3208	Fill	3207	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand.	>2	1.32	0.17
32	3209	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1	0.41
32	3210	Fill	3209	Ditch fill	Dark brownish-grey silty sand.	>2	1	0.41
32	3211	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>20	>2	0.29
32	3212	Fill	3211	Pit fill	Dark brown-grey silty sand.	>20	>2	0.29
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.15
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	50	2	
33	3303	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.88	0.13
33	3304	Fill	3303	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.88	0.13

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
33	3305	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	1.15	2.25	0.38
33	3306	Fill	3305	Pit fill	Light/mid brown fine silty sand.	1.15	2.25	0.38
33	3307	Cut		Pit	Ovoid shaped pit with a flat base	>0.5	0.2	0.2
33	3308	Fill	3307	Pit fill	Mid brown sandy silt.	>0.5	0.2	0.2
33	3309	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>4.1	1	0.23
33	3310	Fill	3309	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt.	>4.1	1	0.23
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.29
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.13
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand	50	2	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand and clay	50	2	
35	3503	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base.	0.23	0.17	0.1
35	3504	Fill	3503	Posthole fill	Greyish-brown sandy silt.	0.23	0.17	0.1
35	3505	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with steep sides and a tapered, concave base.	>2	0.58	0.24
35	3506	Fill	3505	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt.	>2	0.58	0.24
35	3507	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	1	0.23
35	3508	Fill	3507	Ditch	Mid brown silty sand.	>2	1	0.23
35	3509	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear with a gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.2	1	0.1
35	3510	Fill	3509	Ditch	Mid brown silty sand.	>1.2	0.4	0.1
35	3511	Cut		Ditch	Linear/curvilinear ditch with steep sides and a concave base.	>2	0.95	0.72
35	3512	Fill	3511	Ditch	Mid brown silty sand.	>2	0.95	0.72
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.37
36	3601	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand and clay	50	2	
36	3602	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear feature with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.21	0.34
36	3603	Fill	3602	Ditch	Brown silty sand.	>2	1.21	0.34
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand and clay	50	2	
37	3703	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.72	0.2
37	3704	Fill	3703	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand.	>2	0.72	0.2
37	3705	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular shape in plan with steep, irregular sides and a concave base.	>2	1.51	0.38
37	3706	Fill	3705	Bioturbation fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>2	1.51	0.38
37	3707	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.63	0.11
37	3708	Fill	3707	Ditch fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.63	0.11
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.32
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.07
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand and clay	50	2	
38	3803	Cut		Pit	Irregular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>16	>2	>0.24
38	3804	Fill	3803	Pit fill	Brown silty sand.	>16	>2	>0.24
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.32
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sand	50	2	0.18
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown sand and clay	50	2	
39	3903	Cut		Ditch	Linear with gently sloping sides and	>2	1.02	0.2

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					a concave base.			
39	3904	Fill	3903	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	>2	1.02	0.2
39	3905	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.94	0.16
39	3906	Fill	3906	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	>2	0.94	0.16
39	3907	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.46	0.84	0.29
39	3908	Fill	3907	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	0.46	0.84	0.29
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Bands of orange clay and pale yellow sand and gravels	50	2	
40	4003	Cut		Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.67	0.63	0.38
40	4004	Fill	4003	Posthole fill	Mid yellow-brown fine silty sand.	0.67	0.63	0.38
40	4005	Cut		Pit	Modern extraction pit	>6.9	>2	
40	4006	Fill		Pit fill	Modern extraction pit fill	>6.9	>2	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	50	2	
41	4103	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1.6	0.38
41	4104	Fill	4103	Ditch fill	Light pinkish-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	0.2	1.6	0.38
41	4105	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a flat base.	>2	1.46	0.45
41	4106	Fill	4105	Ditch fill	Light pink-brown silty sand.	>2	1.46	0.45
41	4107	Cut		Pit	Pit-shaped feature with steep, uneven sides.	1.5	>1.2	0.63
41	4108	Fill	4107	Pit fill	Mid grey silty sand.	1.5	>1.2	0.23
41	4109	Fill	4107	Pit	Light red-brown silty sand.	1.5	>1.2	0.47
41	4110	Layer		Geology				
41	4111	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>4	0.8	0.07
41	4112	Fill	4111	Ditch fill	Reddish-brown silty sand.	>4	0.8	0.07
41	4113	Cut		Bioturbation	Circular shape in plan with irregular sides and a concave base.	1.86	1.45	0.27
41	4114	Fill		Bioturbation	Red-brown silty sand.	1.86	1.45	0.27
41	4115	Layer		Geology				
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.23
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty sand	50	2	0.19
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand with orange clay	50	2	
42	4203	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.62	0.09
42	4204	Fill	4203	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	>2	0.62	0.09
42	4205	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sides and a rounded base.	>2	0.52	0.16
42	4206	Fill	4205	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	>2	0.52	0.16
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.36
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.14
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow sand with patches of orange clay	50	2	
43	4303	Cut		Pit	Rounded shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	0.66	0.7	0.18
43	4304	Fill	4303	Pit fill	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and fire- cracked flints within.	0.66	0.7	0.18

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
43	4305	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	1.3	0.24
43	4306	Fill	4305	Ditch	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>2	1.3	0.24
43	4307	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with very steep sides and a flat base.	>1.33	0.6	0.29
43	4308	Fill	4307	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>1.33	0.6	0.29
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	30	2	0.36
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange silty sand	30	2	0.34
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-orange sand	30	2	
44	4403	Cut		Pit	Rounded shape in plan with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base.	0.62	0.6	0.11
44	4404	Fill	4403	Pit fill	Very dark grey-brown, charcoal rich, silty sand.	0.62	0.6	0.11
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	30	2	0.3
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	30	2	0.2
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with patches of orange clay and gravels	30	2	
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.32
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.24
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with patches of orange clay and gravels	50	2	
46	4603	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape with moderately steep sides and a rounded base.	>2	0.74	0.18
46	4604	Fill	4603	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.	>2	0.74	0.18
46	4605	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear with steep sides and a rounded base.	>1.2	0.5	0.3
46	4606	Fill	4605	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	>1.2	0.5	0.3
46	4607	Cut		Posthole	Oval shape in plan with near vertical sides and an irregular base.	0.6	0.17	0.24
46	4608	Fill	4607	Posthole fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.6	0.17	0.24
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with patches of orange clay and gravels	50	2	
47	4703	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.6	0.23
47	4704	Fill	4703	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt.	>2	0.6	0.23
47	4705	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep, V shaped sides and a tapered base.	>2	0.48	0.19
47	4706	Fill	4705	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand.	>2	0.48	0.19
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.37
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.23
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-yellow sand and patches of orange clay	50	2	
48	4803	Cut		Pit	Circular pit with a moderate slope that drops steeply and undercuts itself.	>12.7	>2	0.6
48	4804	Fill	4803	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand.	>12.7	>2	0.6
48	4805	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	>1	0.78	0.18
48	4806	Fill	4805	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	>1	0.78	0.18
48	4807	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep, irregular sides and an uneven, largely convex base.	>4	1.39	0.32
48	4808	Fill	4807	Ditch	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>4	1.39	0.32
48	4809	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with moderately	>1	0.76	0.28

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					steep sides and a largely flat base.			
48	4810	Fill	4809	Ditch fill	Dark brown-grey sand.	>1	0.15	0.08
48	4811	Fill	4809	Ditch	Mid grey-brown sand.	>1	0.76	0.18
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.3
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sand	50	2	0.22
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Light grey-brown sand	50	2	
49	4903	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.46	0.44	0.19
49	4904	Fill	4903	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.25	0.24	0.08
49	4905	Fill	4903	Posthole	Mid grey-brown sand.	0.46	0.44	0.13
49	4906	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	0.7	0.82	0.26
49	4907	Fill	4906	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey sand.	0.2	0.46	0.12
49	4908	Fill	4906	Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown sand.	0.7	0.82	0.15
49	4909	Cut		Bioturbation	Sub-circular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.61	0.59	0.14
49	4910	Fill	4909	Bioturbation fill	Mid yellow-brown sand.	0.61	0.59	0.14
49	4911	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular/sub-oval shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	0.85	0.62	0.1
49	4912	Fill	4911	Bioturbation	Mid yellow-brown sand.	0.85	0.62	0.1
50	5001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.41
50	5002	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.19
50	5003	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand	50	2	
50	5004	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.05	0.24
50	5005	Fill	5004	Ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt.	>2	1.05	0.24
50	5006	Cut		Posthole	Square shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	0.4	0.6	0.25
50	5007	Fill	5006	Posthole fill	Post pipe' fill. Mid brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.4	0.35	0.25
50	5008	Fill	5006	Posthole fill	Mixed deposit. Mid-brown grey mixed with light yellow-brown sandy silt.	0.3	0.25	0.21
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.4
51	5101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.17
51	5102	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand	50	2	
51	5103	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.93	0.34
51	5104	Fill	5103	Ditch fill	Brown silty sand.	>2	0.93	0.34
51	5105	Cut		Ditch	Roughly linear feature with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	1.58	0.26
51	5106	Fill	5105	Ditch fill	Greyish-brown silty sand.	>2	1.58	0.26
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.37
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sand	50	2	0.23
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	50	2	
52	5203	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.49	0.47	0.2
52	5204	Fill	5203	Posthole fill	Dark brown-grey sandy silt.	0.49	0.47	0.2
52	5205	Cut		Ditch	Linear with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>4.5	1.34	0.25
52	5206	Fill	5205	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey sand with flint inclusions.	>4.5	1.34	0.25
52	5207	Cut		Bioturbation	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>4.5	0.38	0.07

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
52	5208	Fill	5207	Bioturbation	Mid grey-brown sand.	>4.5	0.38	0.07
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	
53	5301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	
53	5302	Layer		Buried soil	Mid yellow brown silty sand overlying archaeological features within the north of the trench.			
53	5303	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1	1.03	0.6
53	5304	Fill	5303	Pit fill	Mid brown-yellow silty sand with lenses of ash and charcoal.	1	1.03	0.46
53	5305	Fill	5303	Pit fill	Dark yellow-brown silty sand.	1	1.03	0.14
53	5306	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with gravel patches	50	2	
53	5307	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sloping sides and an irregular base.	>2	0.98	0.32
53	5308	Fill	5307	Ditch fill	Mid/dark brown sand.	>2	0.98	0.32
53	5309	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with very steep sides and a flat base.	>2	1.35	0.44
53	5310	Fill	5309	Ditch fill	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand with common flint and pebble inclusions.	0.2	1.35	0.44
53	5311	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with steep, convex sides and a flat base.	1.7	1	0.68
53	5312	Fill	5311	Pit fill	Mid orange-grey silty sand with occasional lumps of clay, charcoal flecks and small flints and pebbles.	1.7	1	0.42
53	5313	Fill	5311	Pit fill	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent clay lumps, charcoal flecks.	1.7	1	0.28
53	5314	Other		Structure	Appears to be a circular structure formed of both fired and unfired clay.	1.5	1.2	0.08
53	5315	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep, concave sides and a largely flat base.	>2	0.9	0.33
53	5316	Fill	5315	Ditch fill	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand.	>2	0.9	0.33
53	5317	Cut		Pit	Semi-circular shape in plan with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base.	1.55	0.9	0.24
53	5318	Fill	5317	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal.	1.55	0.9	0.24
53	5319	Cut		Pit	Rounded shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.98		0.34
53	5320	Fill	5319	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with a friable texture and common flint inclusions.	0.98		0.34
53	5321	Layer		Layer	Medieval layer. Mid yellowish-grey chalky clay with frequent chalk pebble inclusions.	3.5	2.1	0.22
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.44
54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.16
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with gravel patches	50	2	
54	5403	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular shaped tree throw.	0.8	0.57	0.22
54	5404	Fill	5403	Bioturbation	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	0.8	0.57	0.22
54	5405	Cut		Geology	Geological feature. Unexcavated.	2.3	1.3	
54	5406	Fill	5405	Geology	Mid orange-brown silt.	2.3	1.3	
54	5407	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	>5	0.88	0.16
54	5408	Fill	5407	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty sand.	>5	0.88	0.16
54	5409	Cut		Geology	Geological feature. Unexcavated.	>0.93	0.55	0.23
54	5410	Fill	5409	Geology	Mid orange-brown silt.	>0.93	0.55	0.23
54	5411	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base.	>5	0.51	0.2
54	5412	Fill	5411	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>5	0.51	0.2
54	5413	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderately sloping sides and a rounded,	>5	0.89	0.26

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					concave base.			
54	5414	Fill	5413	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>5	0.89	0.26
54	5415	Cut		Geology	Geological feature. Unexcavated.	0.42	0.26	0.24
54	5416	Fill	5415	Geology	Mid orange-brown silt.	0.42	0.26	0.24
54	5417	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with fairly steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1.3	1.24	0.3
54	5418	Fill	5417	Posthole fill	Mid pink-brown silty sand.	1.3	1.24	0.32
54	5419	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with concave sides and a flat base.	0.88	0.63	0.15
54	5420	Fill	5419	Posthole fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand.	0.88	0.63	0.15
54	5421	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with fairly steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.6	0.39
54	5422	Fill	5421	Ditch	Mid pinkish-brown silty sand.	>2	1.6	0.39
54	5423	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with fairly steep sides and a tapered, concave base.	0.2	0.95	0.3
54	5424	Fill	5423	Ditch	Mid pinkish-brown silty sand.	>2	0.95	0.3
54	5425	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan .with steep, undulating sides.	>2	2.75	0.6
54	5426	Fill	5425	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand.	>2	2.75	0.6
54	5427	Fill	5425	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand.	>2	2.75	0.57
54	5428	Layer		Layer	Medieval layer. Patches of yellow clay, green clay and soft reddish clay with chalky inclusions.	3.3	2	0.16
54	5429				VOID			
54	5430				VOID			
54	5431	Cut		Ditch	Same as 5425	>2	2.75	0.16
54	5432	Fill	5431	Ditch fill	Same as 5427	>2	2.75	0.16
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.37
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.22
55	5502	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with gravel patches	50	2	
55	5503	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with a moderately steep sides and a flat base.	>2.6	1.17	0.35
55	5504	Fill	5503	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown fine silty sand with some charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions.	>2.6	1.17	0.35
55	5505	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	0.78	0.1
55	5506	Fill	5505	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown fine silty clay	>2	0.78	0.1
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	50	2	0.37
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with orange clay patches Sub-oval shape in plan with steep	50	2	12
56	5603	Cut		Posthole	sloping sides leading to concave base.	0.6	0.28	0.13
56	5604	Fill	5603	Posthole fill	Brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.36	0.28	0.13
56	5605	Cut		Ditch	Slightly curvilinear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.94	0.26
56	5606	Fill	5605	Ditch fill	Brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	>2	0.94	0.26
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.27
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sand	50	2	0.17
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand with gravel patches	50	2	
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.35
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty sand	50	2	0.25

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
58	5802	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand with gravel patches	50	2	
58	5803	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderately sloping, irregular sides and a concave base.	>2	0.78	0.21
58	5804	Fill	5803	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand	>2	0.78	0.21
58	5805	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.25	0.21
58	5806	Fill	5805	Ditch fill	Mid/light brown silty sand with some charcoal inclusions.	>2	0.25	0.21
58	5807	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with relatively steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.94	0.37
58	5808	Fill	5807	Ditch fill	Mid/light brown silty sand with some charcoal inclusions	>2	0.94	0.37
58	5809	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides leading to a largely flat, but irregular base.	>2	0.7	0.14
58	5810	Fill	5809	Ditch fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand	>2	0.7	0.14
58	5811	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides. Base not excavated.	>2	0.37	0.18
58	5812	Fill	5811	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand	>2	0.37	0.18
58	5813	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.5	0.31
58	5814	Fill	5813	Ditch fill	Mid/light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	>2	0.5	0.31
58	5815	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping, irregular sides and a concave base.	>2	0.58	0.2
58	5816	Fill	5815	Ditch fill	Dark reddish-brown silty sand	>2	0.58	0.2
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.24
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	50	2	0.4
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand	50	2	
59	5903	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.5	0.19
59	5904	Fill	5903	Ditch fill	Light greyish-brown sandy silt	>2	0.5	0.19
59	5905	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with relatively steep sloping sides and an irregularly concave base.	>2	1.14	0.4
59	5906	Fill	5905	Ditch fill	Brown sand.	>2	1.14	0.4
59	5907	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with a gradual slope to its West side and a very sharp, steep slope to the East and a concave base	>3	0.64	0.16
59	5908	Fill	5907	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand	>3	0.64	0.16
59	5909	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with relatively steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>3	0.76	0.36
59	5910	Fill	5909	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt	>3	0.76	0.36
59	5911	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	>2	0.7	0.27
59	5912	Fill	5911	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	>2	0.7	0.27
59	5913	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with shallow, symmetrical sides and a concave base.	>2	0.45	0.11
59	5914	Fill	5913	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>2	0.45	0.11
59	5915	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with steep sloping sides leading to a very tapered, concave base.	>2	1.3	0.42
59	5916	Fill	5915	Ditch fill	Brown sandy silt with	>2	1.3	0.42
59	5917	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with very steep, near vertical sloping sides leading to a flattish base.	0.6	0.45	0.48
59	5918	Fill	5917	Posthole fill	Dark blackish-brown sandy silt	0.6	0.45	0.48

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
59	5919	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with very steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.22	0.25	0.17
59	5920	Fill	5919	Posthole fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	0.22	0.25	0.17
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.33
60	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.22
60	6002	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with patches of orange clay	50	2	
60	6003	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular sloping sides and a rounded, uneven base.	>2	0.75	0.14
60	6004	Fill	6003	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	>2	0.75	0.14
60	6005	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with symmetrical sides and a concave base.	0.52	0.46	0.16
60	6006	Fill	6005	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey sand	0.52	0.46	0.16
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Topsoil.	50	2	0.2
61	6101	Layer		Subsoil	Subsoil	50	2	0.4
61	6102	Layer	1	Natural	Natural.	50	2	
61	6103	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flattish base. Feature runs on a NW-SE alignment.	>3	1.13	0.19
61	6104	Fill	6103	Ditch fill	Light yellowish-brown silty sand with a fairly firm compaction and occasional pebble inclusions with some small clumps of clay.	>3	0.62	0.19
61	6105	Fill	6103	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt with a loose compaction and occasional small pebble inclusions.	>3	0.86	0.16
61	6106	Layer		Deposit	Modern layer containing brick and slate.	4.6	>2	
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
62	6201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
62	6202	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with patches of orange clay and gravels	50	2	
62	6203	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular large modern pit. Unexcavated	>14.6	>2	
62	6204	Fill	6203	Pit fill	Mid grey-black sandy silt containing modern bricks, concrete and metal.	>14.6	>2	
62	6205	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with gently sloping, uneven sides leading to a rounded, concave base.	1.44	0.7	0.3
62	6206	Fill	6205	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	1.44	0.7	0.3
62	6207	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.4	0.4	0.2
62	6208	Fill	6207	Posthole fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional burnt stone inclusions.	0.4	0.4	0.2
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
63	6301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-grey silty sand	50	2	0.2
63	6302	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow and with patches of orange clay	50	2	
63	6303	Cut		Pit	Rounded shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a concave base.	0.72	0.76	0.17
63	6304	Fill	6303	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions.	0.72	0.76	0.17
63	6305	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.76	0.24
63	6306	Fill	6305	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub- rounded pebbles.	>2	0.76	0.24
63	6307	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.8	0.24

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
63	6308	Fill	6307	Ditch fill	Mottled grey-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions.	>2	1.8	0.24
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey sand	50	2	0.38
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sand	50	2	0.22
64	6402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow sand	50	2	
64	6403	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.12	0.31
64	6404	Fill	6403	Ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>2	1.12	0.31
64	6405	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular, sub-oval shape in plan with shallow, irregular sides and a flat base.	1.99	0.75	0.24
64	6406	Fill	6405	Bioturbation fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub- rounded stones.	1.99	0.75	0.24
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
65	6501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.24
65	6502	Layer		Natural	Pale yellow sand with patches of orange clay	50	2	
65	6503	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with relatively steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	1.3	0.4
65	6504	Fill	6503	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand with a charcoal dump at the base.	>2	0.58	0.15
65	6505	Fill	6503	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions.	>2	1.3	0.25
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.35
66	6601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
66	6602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange sand	50	2	
66	6603	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with near vertical slope on the Eastern slope with a more gradual Western slope leading to a concave base.	>3.6	0.3	0.17
66	6604	Fill	6603	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown fine silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and some flint inclusions.	>3.6	0.3	0.17
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.25
67	6701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.2
67	6702	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand	50	2	
67	6703	Cut		Ditch terminus	Modern linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>1.5	0.55	0.08
67	6704	Fill	6703	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	>1.5	0.55	0.08
67	6705	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with relatively shallow, symmetrically sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	1.8	0.27
67	6706	Fill	6705	Ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with small rounded pebble inclusions.	>2	1.8	0.27
67	6707	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a flat base.	6	>2	0.7
67	6708	Fill	6707	Pit fill	Light yellow-grey silty clay with small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	3.4	>2	0.3
67	6709	Fill	6707	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt with small rounded pebble inclusions.	6	>2	0.7
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	30	2	0.4
68	6801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty sand	30	2	0.1
68	6802	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand with patches of orange clay	30	2	
68	6803	Cut		Posthole	Circular shape in plan with a vertical side to the South and a slightly more gradual slope to the North leading to	0.27	0.2	0.21

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
					a rounded, concave base.			
68	6804	Fill	6803	Posthole fill	Light yellow-grey silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	0.27	0.2	0.21
68	6805	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan with shallow, gradually sloping sides and an uneven, largely flat base.	0.69	1.41	0.15
68	6806	Fill	6805	Pit fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional medium sized pebble inclusions and flecks of charcoal.	0.69	1.41	0.15
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.2
69	6901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid/dark brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
69	6902	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sand	50	2	
69	6903	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, curving sides leading to a concave base.	>2	1.08	0.19
69	6904	Fill	6903	Ditch fill	Light brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	>2	1.08	0.19
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.38
70	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand	50	2	0.12
70	7002	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	50	2	
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	30	2	0.41
71	7101	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand and orange clay	30	2	
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.38
72	7201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand	50	2	0.12
72	7202	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand and gravels	50	2	
73	7300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.4
73	7301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand	50	2	0.1
73	7302	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand and gravels	50	2	
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.3
74	7401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
74	7402	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	50	2	
74	7403	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular shape in plan with relatively steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>0.45	1.02	0.24
74	7404	Fill	7403	Pit fill	Reddish-brown sandy silt with clumps of cemented sand with some burnt stone inclusions.	>0.45	1.02	0.24
74	7405	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular modern pit.	>1.2	1.5	
74	7406	Fill	7405	Pit fill	Mid grey-black silty sand with concrete and modern bricks within	>1.2	1.5	
74	7407	Other		Structure	Square concrete pad.	1	0.8	
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey sand	50	2	0.26
75	7501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sand	50	2	0.24
75	7502	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	50	2	
75	7503	Cut		Posthole	Sub-rectangular shape in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base.	0.28	0.26	0.3
75	7504	Fill	7503	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub- angular stones.	0.28	0.26	0.3
75	7505	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular shape in plan with asymmetric sides and a concave base.	0.6	0.69	0.45
75	7506	Fill	7505	Pit fill	Mid reddish-brown sand	0.6	0.44	0.22
75	7507	Fill	7505	Pit fill	Dark grey-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal within	0.4	0.22	0.13
75	7508	Fill	7505	Pit fill	Mid reddish-brown sand	0.6	0.64	0.31
75	7509	Fill	7505	Pit fill	Dark grey-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal within	0.22	0.33	0.03
75	7510	Other		Structure	Square concrete pad.	0.85	0.75	

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
75	7511	Deposit		Deposit	Dark brown-grey sand with frequent sub-angular stones. Modern farming waste with Fe objects within.			
75	7512	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	2	0.45
75	7513	Fill	75132	Ditch	Pale yellow-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	>2	2	0.45
75	7514	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with steep, slightly concave sides leading to a concave base.	>2	1.8	0.5
75	7515	Fill	7514	Ditch fill	Pale yellow-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	>2	1.8	0.5
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	50	2	0.3
76	7601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand	50	2	0.25
76	7602	Layer		Natural	Orange sand	50	2	
76	7603	Cut		Bioturbation	Sub-oval shape in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base.	0.78	0.5	0.08
76	7604	Fill	7603	Bioturbation fill	Mid brown silty sand	0.78	0.5	0.08
76	7605	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base.	0.8	0.75	0.15
76	7606	Fill	7605	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded pebbles.	0.8	0.75	0.15
76	7607	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping sides and a tapered, concave base.	>2	1.2	0.26
76	7608	Fill	7607	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	>2	1.2	0.26
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.32
77	7701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.12
77	7702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange sand with gravel patches	50	2	
77	7703	Cut		Pit	Sub circular/oval shape in plan with gradual sloping sides and a rounded, concave base.	0.5	1.11	0.58
77	7704	Fill	7703	Pit fill	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.5	0.32	0.12
77	7705	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep and a concave base.	0.2	1.92	0.47
77	7706	Fill	7705	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand with small flint inclusions.	>2	1.92	0.47
77	7707	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	2	0.55
77	7708	Fill	7707	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	>2	2	0.55
77	7709	Fill	7703	Pit fill	Light reddish brown sand	0.5	0.18	0.15
77	7710	Fill	7703	Pit fill	Mid greyish-brown sand with small sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional charcoal.	0.47	1.04	0.37
77	7711	Fill	7703	Pit	Dark black-brown sand with some burnt wood within.	0.5	0.75	0.25
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand	30	2	0.39
78	7801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sand	30	2	0.13
78	7802	Layer		Natural	Light brown-yellow sand	30	2	
78	7803	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan near vertical sides and a flat base.	0.3	0.28	0.22
78	7804	Fill	7803	Posthole fill	Mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and pieces.	0.3	0.28	0.22
78	7805	Cut		Posthole	Irregular/sub-circular shape in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a concave base.	0.64	0.58	0.37
78	7806	Fill	7805	Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.15	0.14	0.16
78	7807	Fill	7805	Posthole fill	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.64	0.58	0.22

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	30	2	0.44
79	7901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	30	2	0.08
79	7902	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand with patches of gravel	30	2	
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sand	30	2	0.4
80	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-orange silty sand	30	2	0.1
80	8002	Layer		Natural	Pale orange sand	30	2	
80	8003	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped shaped linear with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.5	0.15
80	8004	Fill	8003	Ditch fill	Pale orang-brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of variously sized flints and pebbles.	>2	0.5	0.15
80	8005	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular shaped shallow U-shaped pit.	0.5	0.5	0.05
80	8006	Fill	8005	Bioturbation fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand.	0.5	0.5	0.05
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.32
81	8101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.24
81	8102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange sand with gravel patches	50	2	
81	8103	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	1.35	0.22
81	8104	Fill	8103	Ditch fill	Mid brownish-grey silty clay with small sub-rounded flint inclusions.	>2	1.35	0.22
81	8105	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with parallel sloping sides reaching an irregular base.	>2	1.08	0.36
81	8106	Fill	8106	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with small sub-rounded flint inclusions.	>2	1.08	0.36
81	8107	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	>3.2	0.8	0.34
81	8108	Fill	8107	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown sand with occasional inclusions of small sub- rounded stones.	>3.2	0.8	0.34
81	8109	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular, asymmetric sloping sides lead to a largely concave, irregular base.	>2	1.05	0.2
81	8110	Fill	8109	Ditch fill	Light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub- rounded stones.	>2	1.05	0.2
81	8111	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear ditch with very steep sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>1	0.54	0.27
81	8112	Fill	8111	Ditch fill	Dark brown-grey silty sand with flint inclusions.	>1	0.54	0.27
81	8113	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with symmetrical sloping sides and a concave base.	>0.55	0.35	0.2
81	8114	Fill	8113	Ditch fill	Light brown-grey sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	>0.55	0.35	0.7
81	8115	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval shape in plan with very shallow sloping sides and a broad, concave base.	0.54	0.3	0.08
81	8116	Fill	8115	Pit fill	Light brown-grey sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.54	0.3	0.08
81	8117	Cut		Pit	Moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1.05	1.07	0.36
81	8118	Fill	8117	Pit fill	Light brown-grey sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.5	0.56	0.34
81	8119	Fill	8117	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	1.05	0.96	0.31
81	8120	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides lead to a rounded, concave base.	>2	1.08	0.08
81	8121	Fill	8120	Ditch fill	Mid brown-grey silty sand with small flint inclusions.	>2	1.08	0.08
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/dark grey-brown silty sand	50	2	0.34

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
82	8201	Layer		Subsoil	Pale/mid brown-yellow silty sand	50	2	0.31
82	8202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-orange sand	50	2	
82	8203	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	1.85	0.47
82	8204	Fill	8203	Ditch fill	Mid greyish-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	>2	1.05	0.47
82	8205	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides leading to an uneven base.	>9	1.16	0.38
82	8206	Fill	8205	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	>9	1.16	0.38
82	8207	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	1.2	0.44
82	8208	Fill	8207	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of small stones.	>2	1.2	0.44
82	8209	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with steeply sloping, uneven sides and a concave base.	0.8	0.83	0.3
82	8210	Fill	8209	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.8	0.83	0.3
82	8211	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with very steep sloping sides and a tapered, concave base.	>2	1.15	0.43
82	8212	Fill	8211	Ditch fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of sub-angular pebbles	>2	1.15	0.43
82	8213	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with gradual sloping sides and a flat base.	>2	2.5	0.19
82	8214	Fill	8213	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of small pebbles.	>2	2.5	0.19
82	8215	Cut		Pit	Rounded shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.9	0.8	0.21
82	8216	Fill	8215	Pit	Mid grey-brown silty sand with rare angular flint inclusions.	0.9	0.8	0.21
82	8217	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear shape in plan with gently sloping sides lead to a concave base.	>9	0.97	0.3
82	8218	Fill	8217	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded pebbles.	>9	0.97	0.3
82	8219	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.8	0.19
82	8220	Fill	8219	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	>2	0.8	0.19
82	8221	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with steeply sloping sides lead to a concave base.	0.92	0.25	0.14
82	8222	Fill	8221	Pit fill	Mid grey, charcoal rich, silty sand	0.92	0.25	0.14
82	8223	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	>2	0.45	1.6
82	8224	Fill	8223	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>2	0.45	1.6
82	8225	Cut		Ditch	Linear with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.46	0.11
82	8226	Fill	8225	Ditch fill	Light brown silty sand with occasional pebble inclusions.	>2	0.46	0.14
82	8227	Cut		Ditch	Linear with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base.	>2	0.67	0.17
82	8228	Fill	8227	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.	>2	0.67	0.17

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Bulk finds

No. We No.	Context	Pot	tery	CE	BM	Fired	clay		uck nt	alte	at red nt	He alte sto	red	Ani bo	mal ne	Other finds	Spot date
212 <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Wt</th> <th></th> <th>Wt</th> <th>No.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>		No.		No.		No.		No.			Wt		Wt	No.			
S22 I <thi< th=""> I <thi< th=""> <thi< th=""></thi<></thi<></thi<>	212		(9)	1			(9)		(9)		(9)		(9)		(9)		Roman
306 3 4 1		1	1														
Addi Addi <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>																	
408 1 80 1 80 121 Roman Roman 504 14 164 7 973 8 64 - - 80 107 Stone: 1-21g Early Angle- Saxon 508 400 403 10 328 41 358 1 39 2 51 35 1751 300 314 Early Angle- Saxon Early Angle- Saxon 516 11 215 5 504 3 7 167 67 2139 150 305 Early Angle- Saxon 523 5 12 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 2 2 1 32 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 36 Early Angle- Saxon Saxon Sa	306	3	4			1	11										
- -	408			1	80									8	21		
Sine 1 215 594 3 7 3 181 5 327 120 100 160 Stone: 3-21g Staven Raven 518 49 531 192 357 1 7 167 67 2139 150 305 Early Anglo- bead (RA 1009) 523 5 12 1 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>973</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>107</td><td></td><td>Saxon</td></t<>					973										107		Saxon
516 11 215 5 594 3 7 3 181 5 327 120 160 Stone: 3-21g Broman and Brown and Saxon 518 49 531 192 357 7 167 67 2139 150 305 Early Anglo- Saxon 523 5 12 1	508	40	403	10	328	41	358	1	39	2	51	35	1751	300	314		
518 49 531 192 357 7 167 67 2139 150 305 Early Angle-Saxon 523 5 12 1 </td <td>516</td> <td>11</td> <td>215</td> <td>5</td> <td>594</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>181</td> <td>5</td> <td>327</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>120</td> <td>160</td> <td></td> <td>Roman and Early Anglo-</td>	516	11	215	5	594	3	7	3	181	5	327			120	160		Roman and Early Anglo-
523 .	518	49	531			192	357			7	167	67	2139	150	305		Early Anglo-
538 I I I I I I I I I Saxon 708 I 1 5 I																bead	Early Anglo- Saxon
538 Image: state of the	525	5	12														
719 1 32 1 32 1 2 1 32 1 1 1 Roman? 1003 2 54 1 32 1 1 2 36 Early Anglo-Saxon, Middle Saxon, Middle Middle Middle Middle Middl	538															Flint	
720 1 1 32 1 1 32 1 1 1 32 1 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td></td>				1	5												
720 1 32 1 32 1 <td>719</td> <td></td>	719																
1004 Saxon, Middle Saxon 1004	720			1	32											oumpio	Roman?
Image: stand	1003	2	54											2	36		Saxon, Middle
1008 I <td>1004</td> <td></td>	1004																
Image: constraint of the sector of the se	1008					1	5							1	1		
1304 1 15 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 14 15 5 5 6 1 12 14 14 15 15 Shell: $\frac{4}{4} \cdot 18g$, Lava: 7 - 25g Med 1801 3 7 0 <td>1207</td> <td>9</td> <td>71</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Med</td>	1207	9	71			2	5										Med
Image: Sector of the sector																	
1801 3 7 <t< td=""><td>1404</td><td>20</td><td>150</td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>11</td><td>2</td><td>14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>7</td><td>157</td><td>4 - 18g, Lava: 7 -</td><td>Med</td></t<>	1404	20	150			2	11	2	14					7	157	4 - 18g, Lava: 7 -	Med
1809 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 54 18 18 54 18 18 54 18 18 54 18 18 54 18 18 54 18 18 54 18 18 12 18 16 18 2 18 2 18 2 18 2 18 2 18 2 18 18 2 18 2 18 18 2		3															
2004 46 780 2 8 2 1491 87 87 148 1491		1	9														Early med
2200 46 780 2 8 2 66 1491 87 87 87 87 87 87 1447g 1417g 1447g 1417g 1417g 1417g 1417g 1417g 1417g 1417g 111g 111g </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>18</td> <td>54</td> <td></td>						18	54										
2201 24 333 Image: constraint of the symbol state		46	780	2	8	2	66									-1447g Stone: 1	Med
2206 4 68 1 6 Shell Med 2208 3 24 1 2 Early Anglo-Saxon 2210 2 12 1 6 Med 2308 8 24 Med 2309 1 6 Med 2313 6 36 1 34 Med 2401 7 57	2201	24	333													-12g	Med
2208 3 24 1 2 Early Anglo-Saxon 2210 2 12 1 6 Med 2308 8 24 Med 2309 1 6 2313 6 36 1 34 Med 2401 7 57						1	6									Shell	
2210 2 12 1 6 Image: Second s						-								1	2		Early Anglo-
2309 Image: Constraint of the state of the		2	12														
2313 6 36 1 34 Med 2401 7 57 Med						8	24										
2401 7 57 Pre/Roman																	
							_	1	34	_							
		7	57														Pre/Roman

Context	Pot	tery	CE	ЗМ	Fired	l clay		uck nt	alte fli	eat ered nt	alte	eat ered one	Ani bo	ne	Other finds	Spot date
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)		
															sample	
2408															Finds in sample	
2411	1	4														LIA
2417	5	25					2	41								Prehistoric /Roman
2700									1	269						-
2705							2	1								
2709					11	15										
2712							2	17								
2714							1	4								
2716							4									
2718							2									
2904							1									
3104					2	1	2									1
3204							1	3								1
3206							1	1		-						+
3208	1	5					1								ļ	Prehistoric
3212	1	1					-									Prehistoric
3804	1	1					1	28								LIA
3904							1	6								2.0 (
4000	3	30														Early Anglo- Saxon plus Pmed
4004	18	44					2	4								BA?
4100							2									
4104							1									
4304	9	33					-		1	4						MBA-EIA
4404	-														Finds in sample	
4804	3	5					2	7			1	55			Sample	MIA
5007	20	138						-								BA/MIA
5104							1	1								
5106	3	9			1	8										Med
5204	3	44			-											Med
5206							1	1								
5208	1	5														Med
5304	1	4					1	5								Med
5305	16	218			1	1	. 1									Med
5310	47	1081			2	145							1	21	Lava: 3 28g	Med
5312	5	87														Med
5313	4	57														Med
5316	18	136					1	9								Med
5318	4	43														Med
5321	9	75											2	5		Med
5400							1	1								
5408							1	2								
5412				-		-							24	66		
5414	2	14		-		-										Med
5422	6	45														Late Saxon
5426	5	77											2	45		Med
5427	11	121												-		Med
5428	11	76			23	184										Med
5601	83	419	16	34											ļ	M/LIA
5906	1	1			7	40										Med?

Context	Pott	ery	CE	BM	Fired	clay	Stru fli	nt	He alte fli	red	He alte sto		Aniı bo	ne	Other finds	Spot date
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)		
5910	1	1		(3/		(3/	1	5	1	63		(0/		(3/	Glass	PMED
6104							1	3								
6304	1	2			1	1										LIA
6306	16	52			1	2	1	5	1	69						BA/MIA
6308	4	19			1	3										LIA?
6404							3	5								
6504	1	2														LIA?
6505	7	13	3	68			2	7	2	49						LIA? (Poss PM CBM)
6604	2	6					1	1								MIA
6709	13	40			2	7	16	122			1	185				LN/EBA flint, LIA? pottery
6806	6	30					6	26								BA?
6904	2	18					2	3								Early Anglo- Saxon
7507													14	7		
7511													5	7		
7513							1	4								
7515	1	4					2	4								MBA
7706	4	4														LIA
8000							2	37					1	13		
8004							1	12								
8100															Coin (RA 1004)	Roman
8204	2	4														Med
8208	3	24											7	28		Med
8212	1	22			3	3			1	7						Med
8214	11	87														Med

APPENDIX C: POTTERY

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt (g)	ENV	EVE	Comments	Fabric date
508	QV(F)			р	1	1				Later MIA
516	SACG	Open form	? producer's stamp impression with radiant star	b	1	25	1		SF 1003. Most likely from Lezoux	Rom
1801	QV(F)			р	3	6				Later MIA
2401	F1		ext. smoothed	р	5	50	1			E.Preh
2401	GX			р	1	4				LIA- Rom
2401	Q(BF)			р	1	3				E.Preh
2411	QV(FG)		Grooves/combing	р	1	3	1			LIA
2417	GX			р	1	3				LIA- Rom
2417	Q(BF)		ext nailmarks, int smoothed	р	1	3	1		Impressed Ware or Deverel-Rimbury	E.Preh
3208	QSBF			р	1	4				E.Preh
3212	Q(BF)			р	1	2				E.Preh
3804	QV(FG)			р	1	1				LIA
4004	Q(BF)			р	4	10				E.Preh
4004	QSBF			р	16	34				E.Preh
4004	QV(F)			р	1	1				Later MIA
4304	FQS(G)			р	9	32				LBA- EIA
4304	Q(BFG)			р	1	1				MBA
4804	QV(F)			р	3	4				Later MIA
5007	QV(F)	Jar Form A	4 sherds smoothed	1r+p	11	77	2	0.09		Later MIA
5007	QSBF			р	9	62				E.Preh
5601	F2		2 sherds with deep diagonal incisions or nailmarks	р	75	357				MIA
5601	F2	Bucket shape jar	deep diagonal incisions or nailmarks along external rim	Зr	3	52	1	0.1		MIA
5601	QV(F)			р	7	10	1			Later
6304	QV			n	1	2				MIA LIA
6306	QSBF			р р	1	9				E.Preh
6306	F2			p	6	24				MIA
6306	QV(F)			p	8	10				Later
6308	QV(FG)			р	1	9				MIA LIA
6308	F1			р	1	5				E.Preh
6308	QV(FG)			p	1	1				LIA
6504	QV(F)			p	1	1				Later MIA
6505	Q(BF)			р	2	3				E.Preh
6505	QV(F)			p	2	2				Later MIA
6505	F2			р	3	7				MIA
6604	F2			p	2	5				MIA
6709	QSBF			p	4	25				E.Preh
6709	QV(F)			p	6	7				Later
										MIA

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt (g)	ENV	EVE	Comments	Fabric date
6709	QV(F)			р	1	1				Later MIA
6806	QSBF			р	1	7				E.Preh
6806	F2			р	5	22				MIA
7515	Q(BFG)	Beaker	double stabbing and parallel cord impressions	p	1	3	1			MBA
7706	QV			р	7	5				LIA

Table 3: Prehistoric fabric types

Fabric	Brief description of fabric	Fabric Date	No
BFC	Combination of common plain and heavily heat-altered thrashed flint of small to medium sizes in a fine sandy matrix with chalk impurities	LNE-EBA?	3
Q(GF)	Fine sandy clay with a mixture of rare fine to medium grog and rare fine thrashed flint	LNE-EBA or BA	2
FQ	Common to moderate thrashed flint, fine to medium, mixed in a fine and dense quartz/silt matrix	BA	2
BFSG	Combination of plain fine and coarse thrashed heavily heat-altered flint of medium sizes, and grog, in a mixed fine and coarse sandy matrix	ВА	1
S(F)M	Coarse fabric with common large sand grains, rare medium to coarse flint, and mica	BA?	5
SFM	Coarse fabric with common large sand grains, moderate medium to coarse flint, and mica	BA?	14
SBFCM	Coarse sandy fabric with a combination of common plain and heavily heat- altered thrashed flint of various sizes, with rare chalk impurities and mica	BA?	1
F1	Common coarse flint in a sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	9
F2	Common coarse to medium flint and moderate fine quartz, occasionally micaceous	EIA-MIA	22
F3	Common to moderate thrashed flint of two types, fine small and large coarse grains, in a fine sandy matrix	MIA	12
QV(F)	Fine sandy fabric with moderate organic temper and sparse medium/fine flint	Later MIA or LIA	29
F4	Common to moderate fine silt sized flint in a fine sandy matrix, occasionally containing larger flint particles	LIA?	11
QV	Fine sandy fabric with moderate organic temper or organic impurities	LIA	6
QS	Fine sandy fabric with rare coarser sand grains	LIA	3
	TOTALS		120

Table 4: Post-Roman pottery by context

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Fabric range	Spot date
8200	HOLL	1	10	1				C13–14?	
230	ESSS	1	1	1				E Saxon	
306	ESFS	3	4	1			occ cq	E Saxon	
504	ESCF	1	44	1				E Saxon	
504	ESCQ	1	4	1				E Saxon	
504	ESFS	1	5	1			dec poss impr. of grass. Occ flint	E Saxon	
504	ESFS	2	8	1			thin-walled, sparse mica	E Saxon	
504	ESGO	1	14	1			fs, moderate red grog	E Saxon	
504	ESGS	1	4	1			ms, sparse red grog	E Saxon	
504	ESGS	1	10	1			ms, sparse red grog, f.small?	E Saxon	
504	ESGS	3	36	1	BL	FLAR	occ red grog	E Saxon	
504	ESSS	1	14	1			voids with sparkly ms	E Saxon	
504	ESSS	1	10	1	BL	INT		E Saxon	
504	ESSS	1	15	1	BL	VERT	voids with sparkly ms	E Saxon	
508	ESCF	1	16	1				E Saxon	
508	ESCF	1	47	1	JR	FLAR	poss some calc	E Saxon	
508	ESCM	1	3	1			ext surface lost	E Saxon	
508	ESCQ	1	12	1	BL	VERT		E Saxon	
508	ESFS	3	10	2				E Saxon	
508	ESFS	1	7	1			abundant fs	E Saxon	

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Fabric range	Spot date
508	ESFS	1	6	1			occ cq/flint, brown ext	E Saxon	
508	ESFS	1	6	1			oxid ext	E Saxon	
508	ESFS	1	12	1	BL	VERT		E Saxon	
508	ESFS	1	16	1	BL	VERT	occ cq/flint, 2 large voids	E Saxon	
508	ESFS	1	16	1	JR	VERT	oxid ext	E Saxon	
508	ESGC	2	15	1			ESSS with sparse red grog	C5–7	
508	ESGC	3	11	1			oxid ext	C5–7	
508	ESGO	1	9	1			moderate red & grey grog	E Saxon	
508	ESGS	1	8	1			common coarse red grog	E Saxon	
508	ESGS	1	2	1			int surface lost, sparse red grog	E Saxon	
508	ESGS	2	7				oxid red int & ext	E Saxon	
508	ESGS	2	19				sparse red grog	E Saxon	
508	ESGS	1	3	1	BL	VERT	common red & grey grog	E Saxon	
508	ESMS	1	18	1	BL	VERT	roughly made thumb-pot	E Saxon	
508	ESQC	1	16	1			sparse org?	E Saxon	
508	ESSC	3	32	1			thick	E Saxon	
508	ESSG	1	6	1			abundant shell (leached), moderate rounded cs	C5–7	
508	ESSG	1	5	1	-		ext surface damaged	C5–7	
508	ESSM	1	8	1			brown ext	E Saxon	
508	ESSS	1	9	1				E Saxon	
508	ESSS	1	28	1			hard grey with oxid ext	E Saxon	
508	ESSS	1	5	1			some shell surviving on surface	E Saxon	
508	ESSS	2	49	1	JR	FLAR		E Saxon	
516	ESFS	2	16	1	511			E Saxon	
516	ESGS	1	31	1	BL		occ red grog	E Saxon	
516	ESGS	1	5	1	BL	VERT	oxid red int & ext, tapered rim	E Saxon	
	ESGS			-					
516	-	1	8 5	1	BL	VERT	sparse red grog	E Saxon	
516	ESO2	1		1			fsm	E Saxon	
516	ESSS	1	6	1				E Saxon	
516	ESSS	1	45				hard grey with oxid ext	E Saxon	
516	ESSS	2	89	1			thick, oxid ext	E Saxon	
516	ESSS	1		1	JR	VERT	oxid ext	E Saxon	
518	ESCF	1	8	1			abundant granitic	E Saxon	
518	ESCF	1	32	1	JR	VERT		E Saxon	
518	ESCQ	1	7	1				E Saxon	
518	ESCS	10					abundant leached calc	E Saxon	
518	ESFS	4						E Saxon	
518	ESFS	1		1	BL	INT		E Saxon	
518	ESGC	11	154					C5–7	
518	ESGS	1	4				common coarse red & grey grog	E Saxon	
518	ESGS	1					moderate fine red grog	E Saxon	
518	ESGS	1	2				oxid ext	E Saxon	
518	ESGS	1	36		BL	FLAR	occ red grog	E Saxon	
518	ESGS	1	5	1	JR	VERT	long rim	E Saxon	
518	ESMS	1	2	1	1	1		E Saxon	
518	ESMS	1					oxid ext	E Saxon	
518	ESMS	1	27	1	BL	BD		E Saxon	
518	ESO2	5	39	2				E Saxon	
518	ESO2	1	17	1			poss same as body sherds	E Saxon	
518	ESSG	1	26	1				C5–7	
518	ESSS	4						E Saxon	
518	ESSS	1			DS?	FLAR	slightly flat-topped rim with small hook, fsm		
		'	10	'	20.		matrix		
518	ESSS	1	8	1	JR	FLAR		E Saxon	
518	ESSS	1	8	1	JR	VERT	short rim	E Saxon	
518	ESSS	1	2	1	JR?	EV		E Saxon	

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Fabric range	Spot date
525	ESFS	1	1	1				E Saxon	
525	ESGS	1	2	1				E Saxon	
525	ESMS	1	3	1	BL?	VERT	squared-off rim	E Saxon	
525	ESO1	1	2	1				E Saxon	
525	ESO2	1	3	1				E Saxon	
1003	ESGC	1	9	1				C5–7	
1003	GIPS	1	47	1			fabric ok, but looks HM, poss copy?	650-850	
1207	HOLL	1	8	1				C13–14	
1207	HOLL	1	27	1	BL	FTBD		C13–14?	
1207	HOLL	1	8	1			oxid ext	C13–14?	
1207	MCW	1	4	1			abundant ms	C12–14	
1207	MCW	5	23	5			fs	C12–14	
1304	EMWG	1	15		JR	SEV	rounded ms & sparse grog/Fe, oxid, reduced		
					••••		core	····	
1404	EMW	2	6	2				C11–12	
1404	EMW	3	37	1			fs	C11–12	
1404	EMW	3	7	1			ms	C11–12	
1404	EMWSS	1	2	1				C11–13	Ī
1404	HOLG	2	44	1	JG?		oxid ext, no trace of glaze	LC13–EC14	
1404	HOLL	3	20	1				C13–14?	
1404	HOLL	1	5	1			oxid ext	C13–14?	
1404	MCW	4	18	2				C12–14	
1404	MCW	1	8	1			fs, sparse ms, sparse mica, brown	C12–14	
1807	EMWSS	1	9	1			black	C11–13	
2200	EMW	4	65	4				C11–12	
2200	HOLG	1	34		?	BD?	poss v wide strap handle?	LC13-EC14	
2200	HOLL	5	60	4	•	55.		C13–14?	
2200	MCW	11	54	11			fs	C12–14	
2200	MCW	4	29	4			fs, oxid ext	C12–14 C12–14	
2200	MCW	2	23	4			fs, sparse cq	C12–14 C12–14	
2200	MCW	8	152	5			fs, sparse mica	C12–14 C12–14	
2200	MCW	1	37	1			fs, sparse filica fs, sp. mica, sp. lge voids (calc)	C12-14 C12-14	
2200	MCW	1	37 9	1			fs/ms, buff, sparse white incl, sparse burnt-out		
2200	IVICVV	1	9	1			org	012-14	
2200	MCW	4	209	1			fs/ms, sparse white incl, sparse burnt-out org	C12–14	
2200	MCW	2	32	2	BL	EVSQ		C12–14	C13-14
	MCW	1			JG		buff ext, fs, sparse mica, rounded clay lenses/pellets, occ Fe	C12–14	C14
2200	MCW	1	41	1	JR	EVSQ	buff ext, fs, sparse mica, rounded clay lenses/pellets vis. in section, occ Fe	C12–14	C13-14
2200	MCW	1	20	1	JR/BL	UPEV	fs	C12–14	C13-14
2200	MCWM	1	6	1				C12–14	
2201	HOLG	1	16	1			oxid ext	LC13–EC14	
2201	HOLL	5	92	1			poss same as base	C13–14?	
2201	HOLL	2	21	1			poss same as body sherds	C13–14?	Ī
2201	HOLL	2	29	2	JR	EVSQ		C13–14?	C13-14
2201	MCW	1	18	1			abundant fs, sparse flint	C12–14	
2201	MCW	1	15	1			buff, fs, sparse mica, rounded clay lenses/pellets, occ Fe	C12–14	
2201	MCW	5	28	5			fs	C12–14	
2201	MCW	7	112	1			fs, sparse mica, rounded clay lenses/pellets, occ Fe	C12–14	
2206	MCW	3	48	1			lenses/pellets, occ Fe	C12–14	
2206	MCW	1	20	1			fs, sparse mica, sparse chalk	C12–14	
2208	ESGS	2	15	2				E Saxon	
2208	ESMS	1	9	1			sparse mica	E Saxon	
2210	EMW	1	4	1				C11–12	
2210	MCW	1	8	1	JR	EVSQ	fs, sparse mica	C12–14	C13-14

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Fabric range	Spot date
2313	EMWSG	6	36	4				C11–13	
2417	MCW	2	8	2			abundant fs	C12–14	
2417	MCW	1	10	1			fs, sparse red grog, oxid ext, reduced int, poss UPG	C12–14	
4000	ESSC	1	5	1	BL?	INT?		E Saxon	
4000	ESW	1	22	1			cream fabric, globular ?mug, poss Cologne or Siegburg	C17–19	
1000	REFW	1	2	1	BL/DS	FLAR		LC18–C20	
5106	EMWM	1	3					C11–12	
5106	MCW	1	2				fs, sparse Fe, poss earlier	C12–14	
5106	MCW	1	3	1			vfs, moderate mica, pale buff	C12–14	
5204	HOLL	1	24	1			buff	C13–14?	
5204	HOLL	1	10	1			buff, red margins	C13–14?	
5204	HOLL	1	10	1	JR	SQBD		C13–14?	
5208	MCW	1	5	1	?	?	fs	C12–14	
5304	HOLG	1	4	1			glaze decayed/unfused	LC13-EC14	
5305	EMW	6	29	3				C11–12	
5305	HOLG	1	9	1	JG		glaze decayed/unfused	LC13–EC14	
5305	HOLL	1	46	1				C13–14?	
5305	HOLL	1	28	1			oxid ext	C13–14?	
5305	MCW	4	52	4			fs	C12–14	
5305	MCW	1	15	1			lenses/pellets, occ Fe	C12–14	
5305	MCW	1	33	1	JR	EVSQ	fs, mod. mica, sparse voids (calc)	C12–14	
5305	UPG	1	4	1			glaze decayed/unfused, grey w. pale grey ext, fs, occ mica, occ voids (calc)	LC12–14	
5310	EMW	6	54	5				C11–12	
5310	EMWM	1	9	1				C11–12	
5310	HOLG	3	18	3				LC13-EC14	
5310	HOLG	2	109	1	JG	FTEV	spout, cracked, poss second	LC13-EC14	
5310	HOLL	4	57	4				C13–14?	
5310	HOLL	1	8	1	BL	EVSQ		C13–14?	C13-14
5310	HOLL	1	38	1	JG			C13–14?	
5310	HOLL	1	11	1	JR	EVSQ		C13–14?	C13-14
5310	HOLL	1	13	1	JR	EVSQ	fs	C13–14?	C13-14
5310	MCW	1	41	1			fs, sparse mica, rounded clay lenses/pellets, occ Fe	C12–14	
	MCW	5					f/ms, moderate mica, sparse white ?quartz, sparse burnt-out org		
5310	MCW	1	15				f/ms, occ flint	C12–14	
5310	MCW	11	90	11			fs	C12–14	
5310	MCW	2	21	1			fs, buff int	C12–14	
5310	MCW	8	107	2			fs, sparse mica	C12–14	
5310	MCW	12	202			COLL		C12–14	C14
5310	MCW	1	185			EVBD		C12–14	C13
5312	HOLL	2	28	1			partly oxid ext	C13–14?	
5312	HOLL	1	27	1	JR	EVSQ		C13–14?	
5312	MCW	1	5				f/ms, sparse flint	C12–14	
5312	MCW	1	27	1			fs, oxid ext	C12–14	
5313	HOLL	1	3					C13–14?	
5313	MCW	1	26	1			fs, sparse cq	C12–14	
5313	MCW	2	8				fs, sparse cq, oxid, poss EMW	C12–14	
5316	EMW	2	9	2				C11–12	
5316	HOLL	4	39	4				C13–14?	1
5316	MCW	1	5	1			fs	C12–14	
5316	MCW	5	58	5			fs, sparse mica	C12–14	
5316	MCW	2	8	1			HOLL type with clay lenses	C12–14	
5316	MCW	2	6				vfs, moderate mica, buff surfaces/margins, dk		
							grey core		

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Fabric range	Spot date
5316	MCWM	2	12	1				C12–14	
5318	HOLL	4	43	3				C13–14?	
5321	MCW	2	21	2			fs	C12–14	
5321	MCW	1	8	1			fs, sparse mica	C12–14	
5321	MCWM	4	32	1			vfs micaceous, pale buff	C12–14	
5321	THET	2	14	2			occ chalk	C10–11	
5414	HOLL	1	10	1				C13–14?	
5414	LMU	1	3	1	JR	SEV		C11–14	
5422	THET	6	44	1			fsm	C10–11	
5426	HOLG	1	24	1			thick	LC13–EC14	
5426	HOLL	1	15	1			buff ext with red margin	C13–14?	
5426	HOLL	1	14	1			v pale grey int	C13–14?	
5426	MCWM	1	11	1			BFR int	C12–14	
5426	UPG	1	14	1			sim to GRIM, abun sparkly sand & occ coarse ch. & bnt out org	LC12–14	
5427	EMW	1	2	1				C11–12	
5427	HOLG	1	37				thick	LC13–EC14	
5427	HOLL	1	6	1			almost white	C13–14?	
5427	MCW	1	5	1			abundant ms	C12–14	
5427	MCW	2	15	1			fs	C12–14	
5427	MCW	1	7	1			fs, occ calc & Fe	C12–14	
5427	MCW	1	2	1			fs, occ Fe	C12–14	
5427	MCW	1	1	1			fs, sparse cq	C12–14	
5427	MCW	2	45	2			fs, sparse mica	C12–14	
5428	EMW	1	2	1				C11–12	
5428	HOLL	1	3	1				C13–14?	
5428	MCW	1	19	1			f/ms, occ cq	C12–14	
5428	MCW	1	9	1	BL?	т	f/ms, sparse cq & burnt-out org	C12–14	
5428	MCWM	2	26	2			vfs, micaceous, occ calc	C12–14	
5906	MCW	1	1	1			small, poss RBGW, fs, sparse grog/ Fe	C12–14	
6904	ESGO	1	13	1			common coarse red grog, oxid ext	E Saxon	
6904	ESO2	1	5	1			oxid ext	E Saxon	
8204	MCW	2	4	2			fs, sparse mica	C12–14	
8208	HOLL	2	13	2				C13–14?	
8208	MCW	1	11	1			vfs, sparse mica	C12–14	
8212	HOLL	1	22	1	BL	SQBD		C13–14?	
8214	HOLL	1	7	1	JR	SQBD		C13–14?	
8214	MCW	1	24	1			abundant ms	C12–14	
8214	MCW	5	22	5			fs	C12–14	
8214	MCW	1	6	1	JR	EVSQ	fs buff	C12–14	
8214	SCAR	3	27	1				MC12–14	

Key: Forms: BL – bowl; BL/DS – bowl/dish; DS – dish; JG – jug; JR – jar; JR/BL – jar/bowl.

Rims: BD – bead; COLL – collared; EV – everted; EVBD – everted bead; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; SEV – simple everted; SQBD – square beaded; T – everted T-shaped; UPEV – upright everted; VERT – vertical (upright).

Notes: fs/ms – fine sandy/medium sandy; cq – coarse quartz; oxid – oxidised; ext/int – external/internal; Fe – iron; calc – calcareous; BFR – burnt food residue; org – organics.

APPENDIX D: LITHIC FINDS

 Table 5: Struck flint by context

Context	Туре	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
508	Natural	Moderate	90	1	39
516	Natural	Moderate	50	1	14
516	Squat flake (retouch)	None	2	1	37
516	Crude core	None	20	1	130
1004	Thick blade	Light	0	1	39
1004	Flake	None-Light	0-2	3	3
1304	Flake	Light	0	1	2
1404 1404	Blade	Moderate None	0	1	5
2004	Squat flake (heat-alt) Blade (denticulated)	None	0	1	9 18
22004	Flake (thick)	Heavy	2	1	50
2200	Scraper (end)	Heavy	0	1	37
2309	Flake	Light	10	1	6
2313	Squat flake (retouch)	Light	10	1	34
2417	Flake (re-touch)	Light	0	1	6
2417	Core fragment	Light	15	1	35
2705	Bladelet	None	0	2	1
2712	Scraper (thumbnail)	Light	0	1	9
2712	Flake (re-touch)	Light	10	1	8
2714	Squat flake	None	0	1	4
2716	Flake	None	1-15	3	. 12
2716	Scraper (end and side)	None	15	1	23
2718	Scraper (thumbnail)	Light	0	1	7
2718	Scraper (crude side)	Light	0	1	18
2904	Scraper (thumbnail)	None	20	1	4
3104	Squat flake	None	2	1	3
3104	Flake (rejuvenation)	None	0	1	15
3204	Flake	None	5	1	3
3206	Flake (small)	None	0	1	1
3208	Scraper (end and side)	Light	20	1	15
3804	Flake (thick)	None	5	1	28
3904	Flake (thick)	Light	5	1	6
4004	Flake	Light	5-10	2	4
4100	Scraper (thumbnail)	None	0	2	11
4104	Scraper (side)	None	15	1	10
4804	Flake	Light	0	2	7
5104	Flake (thin)	None	0	1	1
5206	Flake	None	0	1	1
5304	Flake	Light	0	1	5
5305	Flake	None	0	1	3
5316	Flake (thick)	None	5	1	9
5400	Flake	None	0	1	1
5400	Flake	None	0	1	2
5408	Flake	None	0	1	2
5910	Flake (edge use)	Light	2	1	5
6104	Flake	None	5	1	3
6306 6404	Flake (thick) Flake (small)	Light	5 0-30	1	5
	· · · · ·	None		2	2
6404 6505	Flake (edge use) Shatter	None	0	1	3
6505 6604	Flake (small, thin)	Light None	0	2	1
6709	Leaf shape arrow head (broken)	Light	0	1	2
6709	Core (crude)	Light	40	1	34
6709	Core fragment	Light	0-10	4	50
6709	Flake	Light	0-10	10	56
6806	Flake	None	0-30	5	9
6806	Core (cylindrical, fine)	None	0-25	1	17
6904	Flake	None	0	2	3
7513	Flake	Light	0	1	4
7515	Flake (heat altered)	Light	0-10	2	4
8000	Core fragment	None	0-10	1	21
8000	Scraper (crude side)	Light	20	1	16
8004	Blade	Light	0	1	10
000-	Scraper (side)	Light	0	1	12

APPENDIX E: OTHER FINDS

Table 6: CBM by context

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	T (mm)	Also in	Comments	Date
212	fs	RBT	1	4	+				Rom
232	fs	UN	1	5	++				?
408	fsf	RBT	1	81	++	23			Rom
504	fsc	IMB	4	458		20		joining, part of one end, buff-red	Rom
504	fs	RBT	1	84	+	20			Rom
504	fscp	RBT	1	9	+				Rom
504	fs	RBT	1	422		46		reduced	Rom
508	fs	BOX	4	136		25	0516	joining, curvilinear combing, reduced	Rom
508	fscp	RBT	1	22	+				Rom
508	fs	RBT	2	94	+	29		joining, buff-red	Rom
508	fs	RBT	2	11	+			vit surfaces	Rom
508	fs	RBT	1	65		21		cfm signature, prob FLT	Rom
516	fs	BOX	1	93		26	0508	combing, reduced surface	Rom
516	fscp	RBT	1	52	+	22			Rom
516	fs	RBT	1	295		36			Rom
516	fs	RBT	2	154		41		joining, reduced/burnt, sooted	Rom
518	fsv	FLT?	2	74	+			poss rounded flange (or FC object)	Rom
518	fs	RBT	3	319		47		joining, reduced, dog pawprints	Rom
518	fs	RBT	2	111	+	36		reduced	Rom
518	fs	RBT	1	2	++				Rom
720	fs	RBT?	1	31	++	18+			Rom
2200	fs	UN	2	8	++				?
6505	fsg	LB?	1	31	++				pmed
6505	ms	LB?	1	14	++				pmed
6505	msf	LB?	1	22	+				pmec

Key:

Fabrics: fs – fine sandy; fscp – fs with clay pellets; fsg – fs with grog; fsv – fs with voids; ms – medium sandy; fsf/msf – fs/ms with flint

Table 7: Fired clay by context

Context	Fabric	No	Wt	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
			(g)					
306	fsv	1		buff-grey	flat		+	rounded voids - chalk
504	fsv	6		buff-red	flattish areas		+	
504	msfe	1		buff/red	convex		++	30mm wide, 18+mm thick, 45+mm long
508	fsv	2	18	buff	flattish, vit		+	
508	fsv	1	46	buff	convex area			part sim to convex frag in 0504
					on flat surface			
508	fsv	8		buff-red	some flattish		+	amorphous lumps
508	fsv	2	29	buff-red	flattish		+	joining
508	fscq	22	221	yellow	convex		+	rounded and amorphous lumps, underfired,
								unwashed
508	fs	6	4	dk red	flattish?		+	friable, poss burnt sand?
516	fsv	3	7	buff/red			+	amorphous
518	fscq	8	281	yellow			+	frags of underfired clay covered in mud
518	fsv	11	76	buff-red	some convex		+	mostly amorphous
708	fs	1	5	buff-red	flat		+	
1008	fsc	1	-		smoothed		++	v sparse calc
1207	fsxc	1	2	pink			+	amorphous
1207	fs	1	3	orange			++	rounded, tiny calc flecks
1404	fsxc	2		pink			+	amorphous
1809	fsxv	18	54	pink		1 poss wattles?	+	
2200	fsc	4	330	red				covered in mud
2200	fsc	60	912	greenish	some convex,		+	frags of underfired clay covered in mud
				-	some flattish			
2200	fsc	2	249	greenish	flattish		+	joining, 40mm thick
2206	fsc	1	6	buff-red	flattish			surface flake
2210	fsv	1	6	buff/red			+	amorphous
2308	fsv	8	24	orange			+	amorphous
2709	fsv	11	15	orange			+	amorphous
3104	fs	2	1	red			+	tiny
5106	msfe	1	8	buff/red			++	rounded
5305	fsv	1	1	buff/red			+	tiny

Context	Fabric	No	Wt	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
			(g)					
5310	Mudstone	2	144	cream-			+	burnt? 40mm thick, plano-convex, seam of
				red-cream				shelly material at core
5428	fsc	23	184	orange	2 flattish		+	mostly amorphous
5601	fs	13	34	red			++	friable rounded lumps
5906	fsv	7	40	orange			+	rounded
6304	fsv	1	1	orange			++	rounded
6306	fs	1	2	orange-			+	rounded
				red				
6308	fs	1	3	grey			++	rounded
6709	fsv	1	6	buff/grey	flattish?		+	rounded
6709	fs	1	1	grey			++	rounded
8212	fsc	3	3	orange			+	amorphous

Key: Fabrics: fs – fine sandy; fsc – fs with chalk; fscq – fs with coarse quartz; fsv – fine sandy with voids; fsxc – fsc poorly mixed; msfe – medium sandy with ferrous particles.

APPENDIX F: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

RA	Context	Object	Material	•	Wt	Description	Period
				No	(g)		
1001	518	Nail	Iron	3	12	Elongated object with flat, circular head and shank that tapers and is square in section. Wrought.	Sax?
1002	518	Nail	Iron	1	7	Elongated object with flat, ovoid head and tapering shank, square in section. Tip missing.	Sax?
1003	516	Vessel stamp	Ceramic	1	26	Sherd of samian ware with a maker's mark on the underside of the base. The mark is in the form of a stamped radiating sun within a circle.	
1004	8100	Coin	Copper alloy	1		Complete <i>dupondius</i> of Vespasian (AD69 -79). Obv: bust (worn) facing right. Legend: [IMP] CAESAR VESPASIAN []. Rev: standing figure of Pax - worn. Letter S to the left of the figure; letter C missing due to wear. Legend: PAX [AVG]. Reece period 4, AD71 - 72.	
1005	5316	?Fitting	Iron	1	9	Elongated piece of iron, in plan and section rectangular. In profile, lengthways, the object tapers to 2.5 mm in depth so is wedge shaped. At one end is the remains of a rivet hole.	
1006	1404	?Tool	Iron	1	20	Curved shank of iron, square in section. The object is wider in the centre of the curve and tapers to either end. Possibly part of a tool such as tongs.	
1007	1404	Latch lifter	Iron	1	8	Incomplete elongate object that is L-shaped in plan. The shaft is square in section and expands into a discoidal shaped bow that is perforated. The bit is slightly curved; teeth are missing.	
1008	7511	Sheet	Iron	13	0	Fragmentary sheet iron object, one piece is roughly triangular with three arms, all damaged. There are also two pin sections, circular in section. Poss a decorative fitting. Other assoc. non-metallic frags retained. Poss organics.	
1009	523	Bead	Glass	1	0.6	Complete opaque yellow and red bead. Cylindrical round bead, yellow base with red trail wound through it twice.	Sax

Table 8: Registered Artefacts by context

APPENDIX G: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Context	Sample	No	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Comments	Period
504	7	12	2	Cattle	2		Tooth frags		Early Saxon
504	7			Mammal	10				Early Saxon
518	10	7	1	Mammal	7				Early Saxon
523	16	3	2	Mammal	3				
1004	14	5	1	Mammal	5				
1404	15	1	8	Cattle	1	а		upper molar 2	Med
2206	19	16	1	Fish- Herring	1	а	vertebrae		Med
2206	19			Fish- Cod	1	j	vertebrae		Med
2206	19			Mammal	14				Med
4404	2	1	1	Mammal	1				
7507	1	10	3	Mammal	10			warped, cracked	

Table 9: Animal bone by context

APPENDIX H: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Flot Charred Charcoal Vol size Roots Notes for Chaff Cereal Notes Grain Other Table > 4/2mm Other Feature Context Sample (L) (ml) % Middle Bronze Age - Early Iron Age Trench 43 - Pit Corvlus shell avellana ***** **/** 4303 4304 3 30 200 2 frags **Romano-British** Trench 4 - Ditch Vicia/Lathyrus, Corylus + F-t Barlev avellana shell small wheat grain frags, amber 407 408 40 75 15 ** **/*** 6 frags parenchyma frag **Early Saxon** Trench 5 - Postholes part of SFB wheat Stem frags, F-t * Vicia/Lathyrus ** **/** 505 506 10 20 15 5 grain frags Indet. grain * */** 5 509 510 8 10 10 frag 5 -/* 512 9 40 511 2 -_ -F-t wheat * */** 520 521 17 10 15 5 grain F-t wheat, rye Avena, + barley grain, Polygonum, F-t Prunus spinosa wheat ** ** ***/*** 523 16 50 150 2 522 rachis frag fruit frag Trench 5 - SFB Avena, Chenopodium, Vicia/Lathyrus, Barley, f-t Corylus wheat + rye avellana shell 503 504 7 40 300 grain frags ** ****/***** 1 frags Early-Middle Saxon Trench 10 - pit Sparganium, F-t wheat amber stem frags, ****/***** 1003 1004 40 150 2 14 grain frags parenchyma frag Early Medieval Trench 18 - Ditch terminus Avena. Polygonum, Rumex, Chenopodium, F-t wheat, rye Lolium/Festuca, + barley grain, Persicaria, f-t wheat + rye Anthemis. rachis frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, ***** **** ***** ***/**** 1805 225 1807 20 40 1 culm node stem/root frags Medieval Trench 14 - Ditch Moll-t (****), 1403 1404 15 40 60 10 stem/root frags */** Sab (** Trench 22 - Pit Vicia/Lathyrus, Vicia faba, Pisum sativum, Sab (*), F-t wheat, barley + rye Moll-t Avena. **** 2205 2206 19 40 3600 ***** */*** 1 grain frags Raphanus (*)

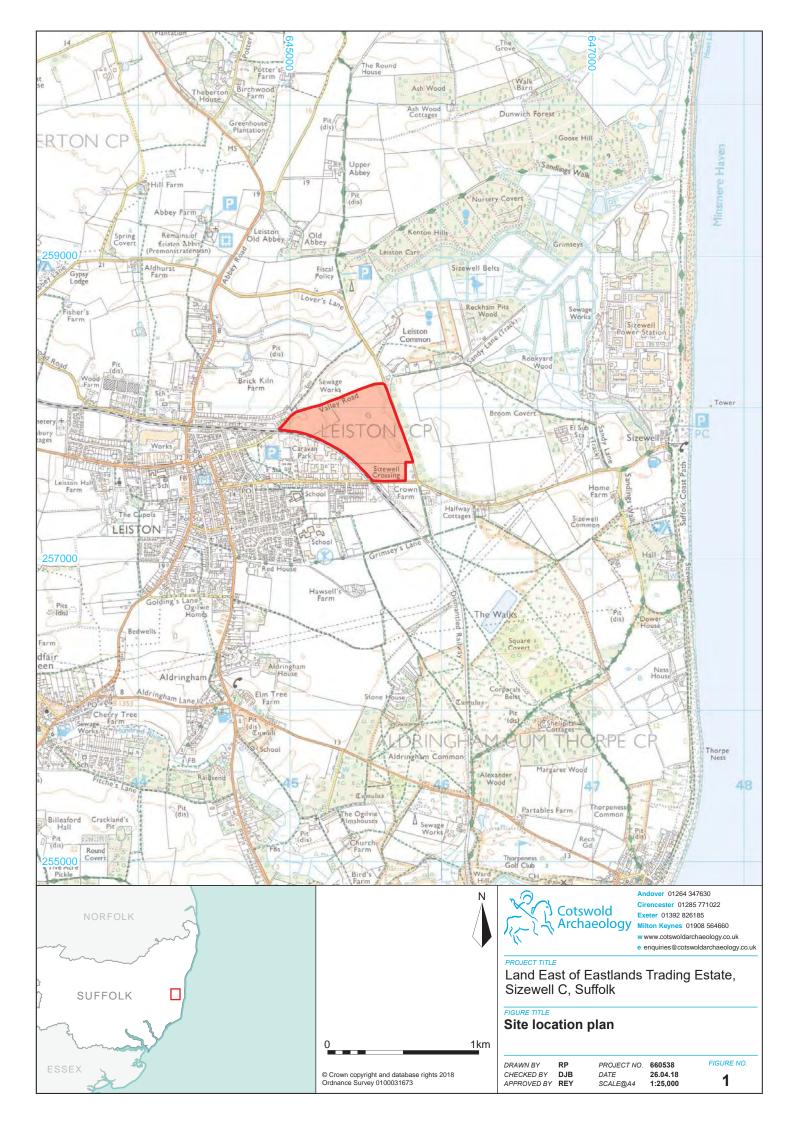
Table 10: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

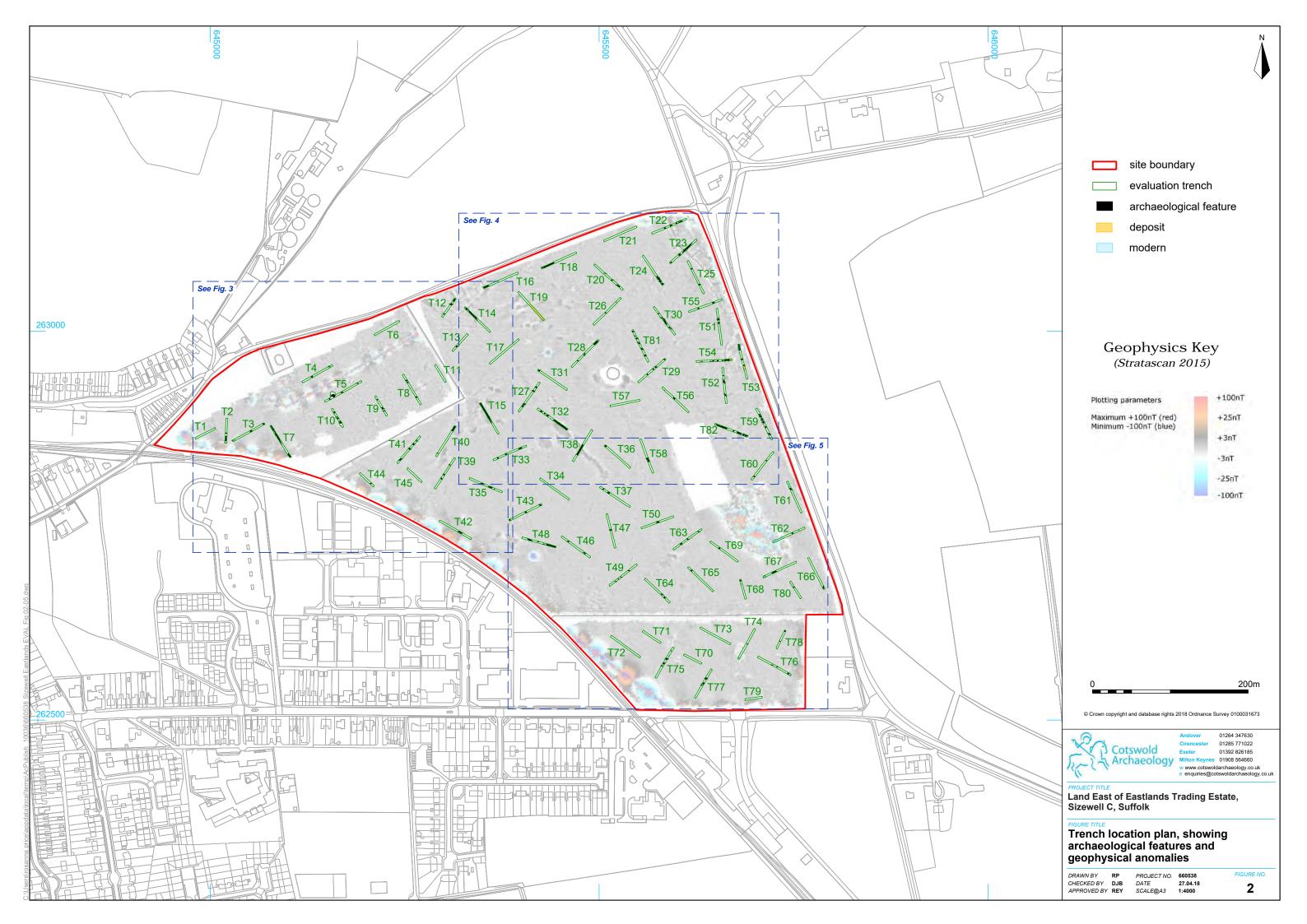
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
				()			Undate					
Trench 2 -	Posthole											
219	218	13	10	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 5 -	Posthole											
	538	18	5	950	1	-	-	-	-	-	****/****	-
Trench 7 -	Ditch		-	-								
717	719	11	10	300	1	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	slag/ ind. waste
Trench 7 -	Pit/Ditch											
707	708	12	20	10	10	-	-	_	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 24	- Pit								1			
2405	2406	5	10	20	30	_	-	-	***	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	Moll-t (*)
Trench 24	- Posthole		-	-								
2407	2408	4	10	25	10	-	-	-	*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> shell frag	**/***	-
Trench 44	- Pit											
4403	4404	2	20	500	1	-	-	-	*	Acorn cup, stem frags	****/****	-
Trench 75	- Fire pit		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	r	I.
7505	7507	1	1	350	1	-	-	 ems; ***** = >10	-	-	****/*****	-

animal bones

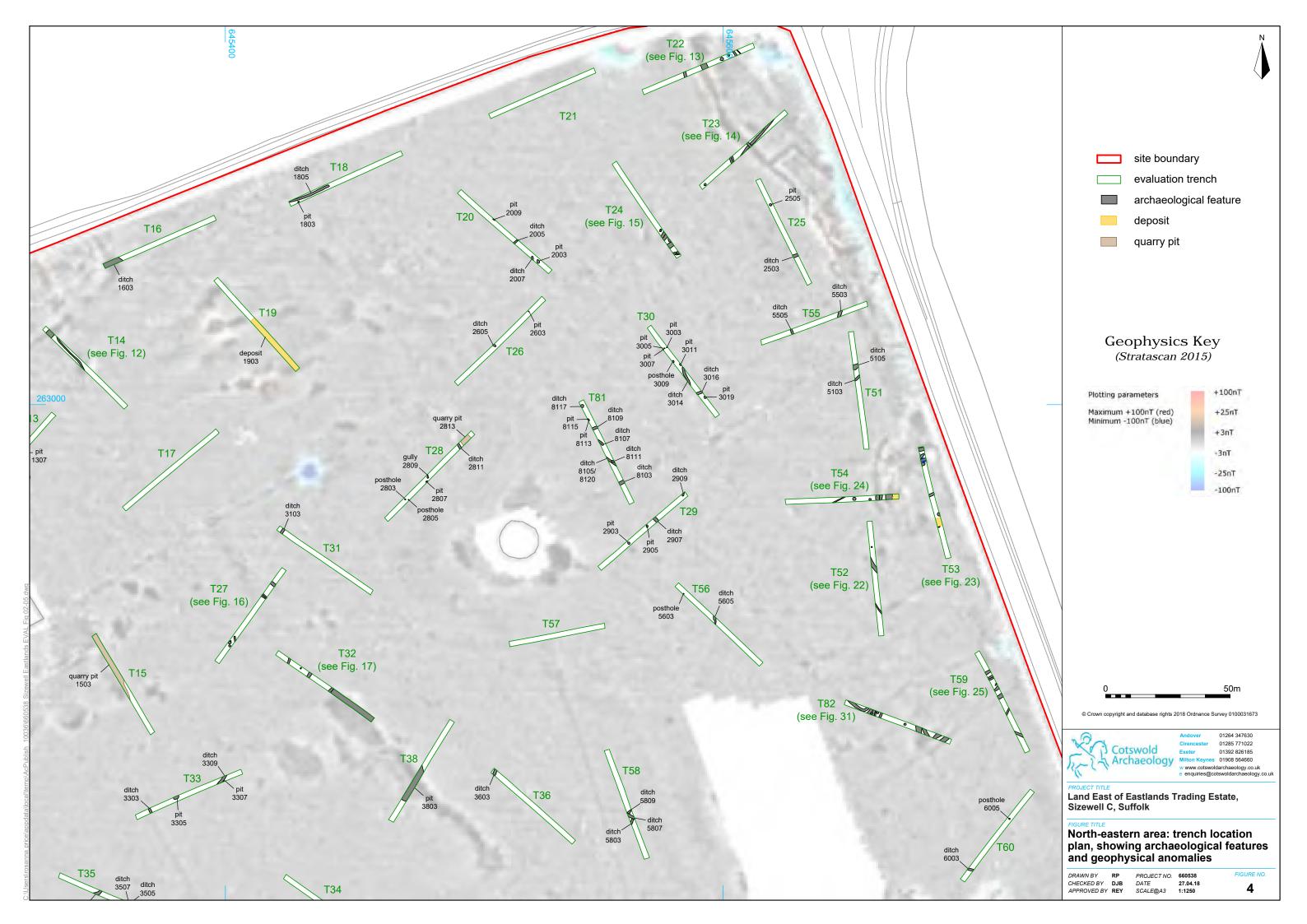
APPENDIX I: OASIS REPORT FORM

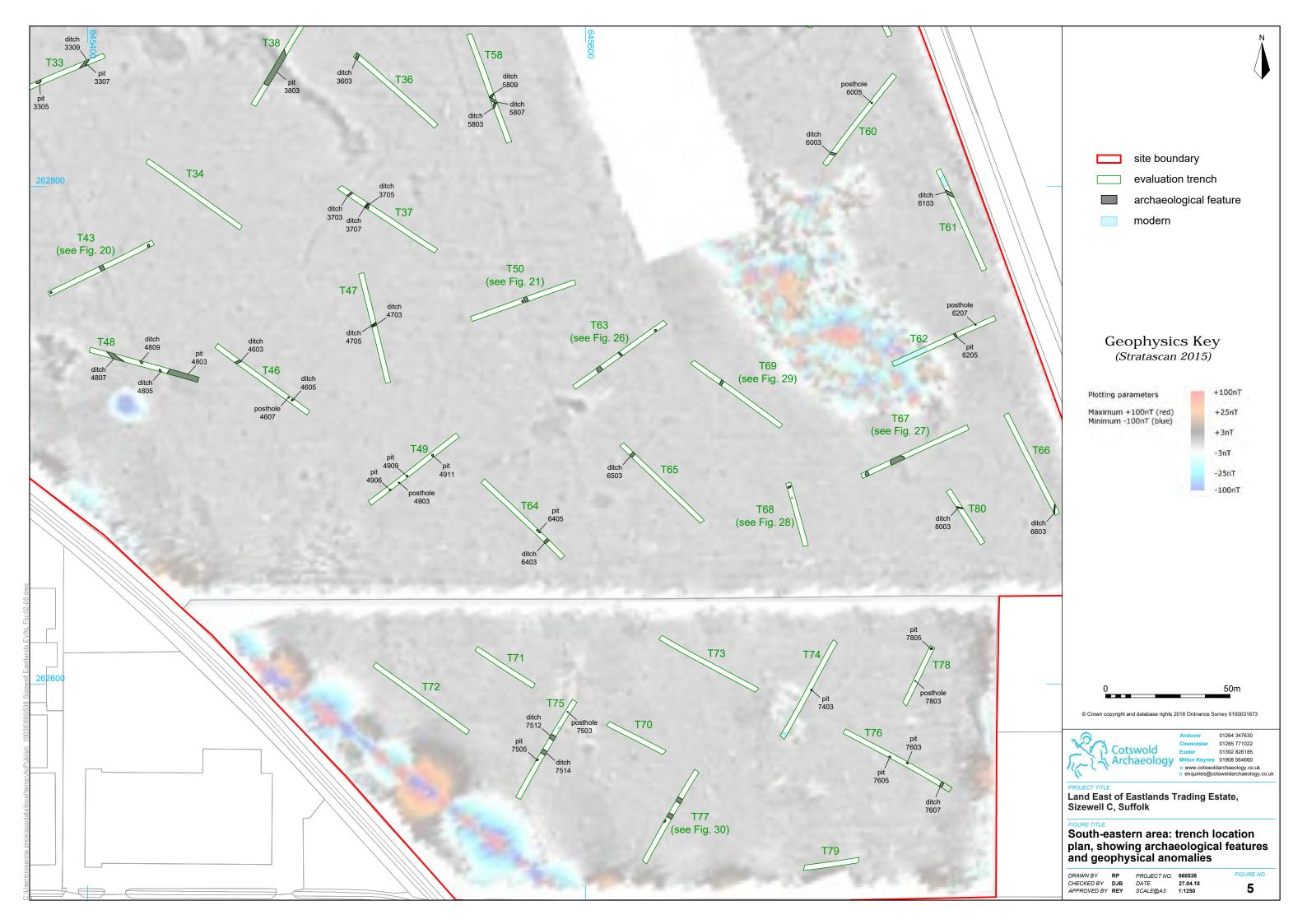
the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have beer domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Land respectively, although no structural remains were identified.Project dates19 October - 9 December 2016Project typeField evaluationPrevious workGeophysical survey (Stratascan 2015)Future workUnknownPROJECT LOCATIONSite LocationSite LocationLeiston, SuffolkStudy area (M²/ha)28haSite co-ordinates645500 262868PROJECT CREATORSName of organisationProject Brief originatorSuffolk County Council Archaeological ServiceProject ManagerRichard YoungProject SupervisorChris LeonardMONUMENT TYPENoneSIGNIFICANT FINDSVespasian dupondius and a Roman latch-lifterPROJECT ARCHIVESIntended final location of archivePhysicalSuffolk County Council Archaeological ServicePaperSuffolk County Council Archaeological ServicePaperSuffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Project Name	Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate,	Sizewell C, Suffolk					
early medieval and medieval periods. Prehistoric activity comprised a trackway defined by paralle flanking ditches and a series of further ditches defining parcels o land to the east of the trackway. Small pits containing pottery and worked flint suggested the presence of settlement activity nearby. Three sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) were identified in the north of the site, along with a large number of post-holes that may have been the remains of further post-built structures. The early medieval activity appeared to be focussed on either side of a palaeochannel, still visible as a depression in the landscape. A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period or the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have beer domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Lane respectively, although no structural remains were identified. Project dates 19 October - 9 December 2016 Project type Field evaluation Project LOCATION Estien Suffolk Site Location Leiston, Suffolk Site co-ordinates 645500 262868 PROJECT CREATORS Amec Foster Wheeler Name of organisation Cotswold Archaeology Project Manager Richard Young Project Manager Richard Young Project ARCHIVES Intended final location of archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Project Creatores Project Resign (WSI) originator <td< td=""><td>Short description</td><td>Archaeology in October – December Eastlands Industrial Estate, Sizewell</td><td>2016 at Land East of</td></td<>	Short description	Archaeology in October – December Eastlands Industrial Estate, Sizewell	2016 at Land East of					
flanking ditches and a series of further ditches defining parcels o land to the east of the trackway. Small pits containing pottery and worked flint suggested the presence of settlement activity nearby. Three sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) were identified in the north of the site, along with a large number of post-holes that may have been the remains of further post-built structures. The early medieval activity appeared to be focussed on either site of a palaeochannel, still visible as a depression in the landscape. A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period or the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have been domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Lane respectively, although no structural remains were identified. Project dates 19 October - 9 December 2016 Project userk Unknown Project LOCATION Site Location Site coordinates 645500 262868 PROJECT CREATORS Name of organisation Name of organisation Cotswoid Archaeology Project Design (WSI) originator Amec Foster Wheeler Project Design (WSI) originator Amec Foster Wheeler Project Manager Richard Young Project TRIED Vespasian dupondius and a Roman latch-lifter PROJECT CREATORS Intended final location of archive Content Suffolk County Council Archaeological SigniFiCANT FINDS <td></td> <td></td> <td>e dating to the prehistoric,</td>			e dating to the prehistoric,					
of the site, along with a large "number of post-holes that may have been the remains of further post-built structures. The early medieval activity appeared to be focussed on either side of a palaeochannel, still visible as a depression in the landscape. A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period or the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have beer domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Lane respectively, although no structural remains were identified. Project dates 19 October - 9 December 2016 Project type Field evaluation Previous work Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) Future work Unknown PROJECT LOCATION		flanking ditches and a series of further land to the east of the trackway. Small	ditches defining parcels of pits containing pottery and					
the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have beer domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Lane respectively, although no structural remains were identified. Project dates 19 October - 9 December 2016 Project type Field evaluation Previous work Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) Future work Unknown PROJECT LOCATION		of the site, along with a large number of been the remains of further post-bu medieval activity appeared to be focu	f post-holes that may have illt structures. The early ssed on either side of a					
Project type Field evaluation Previous work Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) Future work Unknown PROJECT LOCATION Eiston, Suffolk Site Location Leiston, Suffolk Site co-ordinates 645500 262868 PROJECT CREATORS Image: Constraint of the stress of t		the northern and eastern boundaries of domestic plots fronting onto Valley respectively, although no structural rema	A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period on the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have been domestic plots fronting onto Valley Road and Lovers Lane respectively although no structural remains were identified					
Previous work Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) Future work Unknown PROJECT LOCATION								
Future work Unknown PROJECT LOCATION	Project type	Field evaluation						
PROJECT LOCATION Leiston, Suffolk Site Location Leiston, Suffolk Site co-ordinates 645500 262868 PROJECT CREATORS Image: Constraints of the second secon	Previous work	Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015)						
Site Location Leiston, Suffolk Study area (M²/ha) 28ha Site co-ordinates 645500 262868 PROJECT CREATORS Cotswold Archaeology Name of organisation Cotswold Archaeology Project Brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Project Design (WSI) originator Amec Foster Wheeler Project Supervisor Chris Leonard MONUMENT TYPE None SIGNIFICANT FINDS Vespasian dupondius and a Roman latch-lifter PROJECT ARCHIVES Intended final location of archive Content Physical Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Trench recording forms Context sheets, registers etc Digital Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Database, digital photos etc	Future work	Unknown	Unknown					
Site Location Leiston, Suffolk Study area (M²/ha) 28ha Site co-ordinates 645500 262868 PROJECT CREATORS Cotswold Archaeology Name of organisation Cotswold Archaeology Project Brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Project Design (WSI) originator Amec Foster Wheeler Project Supervisor Chris Leonard MONUMENT TYPE None SIGNIFICANT FINDS Vespasian dupondius and a Roman latch-lifter PROJECT ARCHIVES Intended final location of archive Content Physical Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Trench recording forms Context sheets, registers etc Digital Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Database, digital photos etc	PROJECT LOCATION							
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Project Supervisor Chris Leonard MONUMENT TYPE None SIGNIFICANT FINDS Vespasian dupondius and a Roman latch-lifter PROJECT ARCHIVES Intended final location of archive Content Physical Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service ceramics, CBM, flint metal and bone Paper Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Trench recording forms Context sheets, registers etc Digital Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Database, digital photos etc								
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Service metal and bone Paper Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Trench recording forms Context sheets, registers etc Digital Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Database, digital photos etc	PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content					
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Digital Suffolk County Council Archaeological Database, digital photos etc	Paper		Trench recording forms Context sheets, registers etc					
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Digital	, , ,	Database, digital photos					
	BIBLIOGRAPHY							

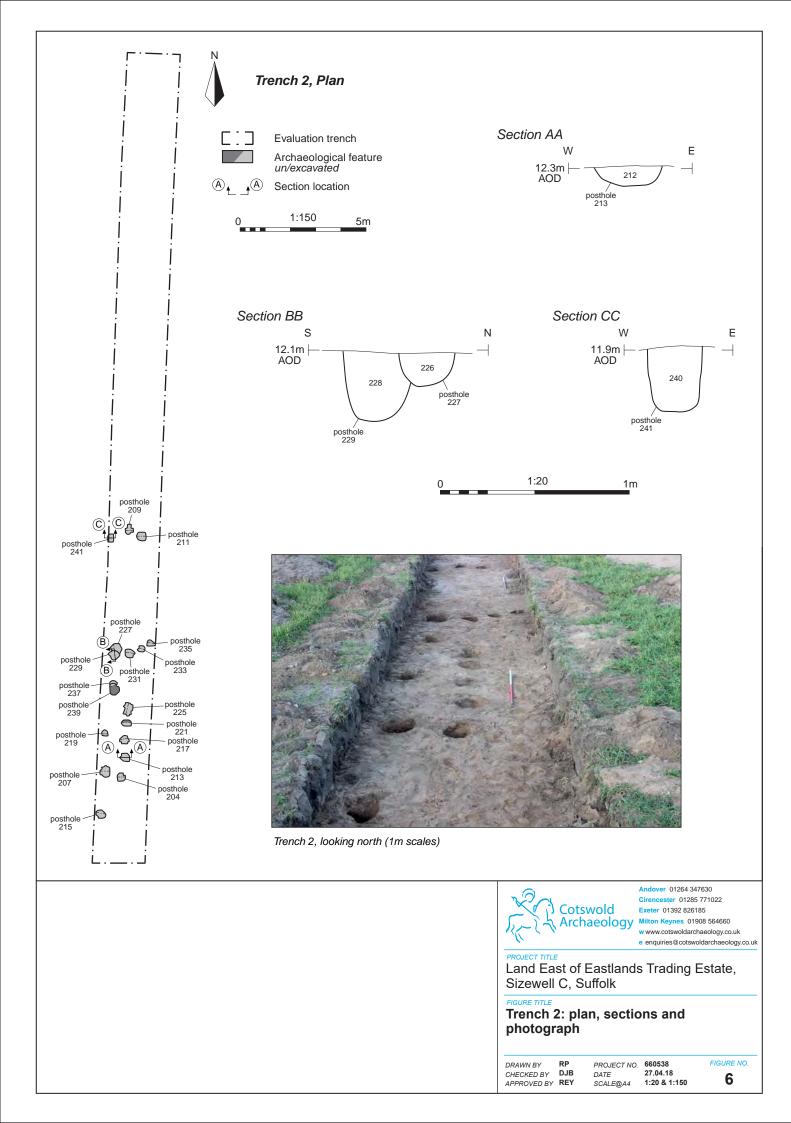


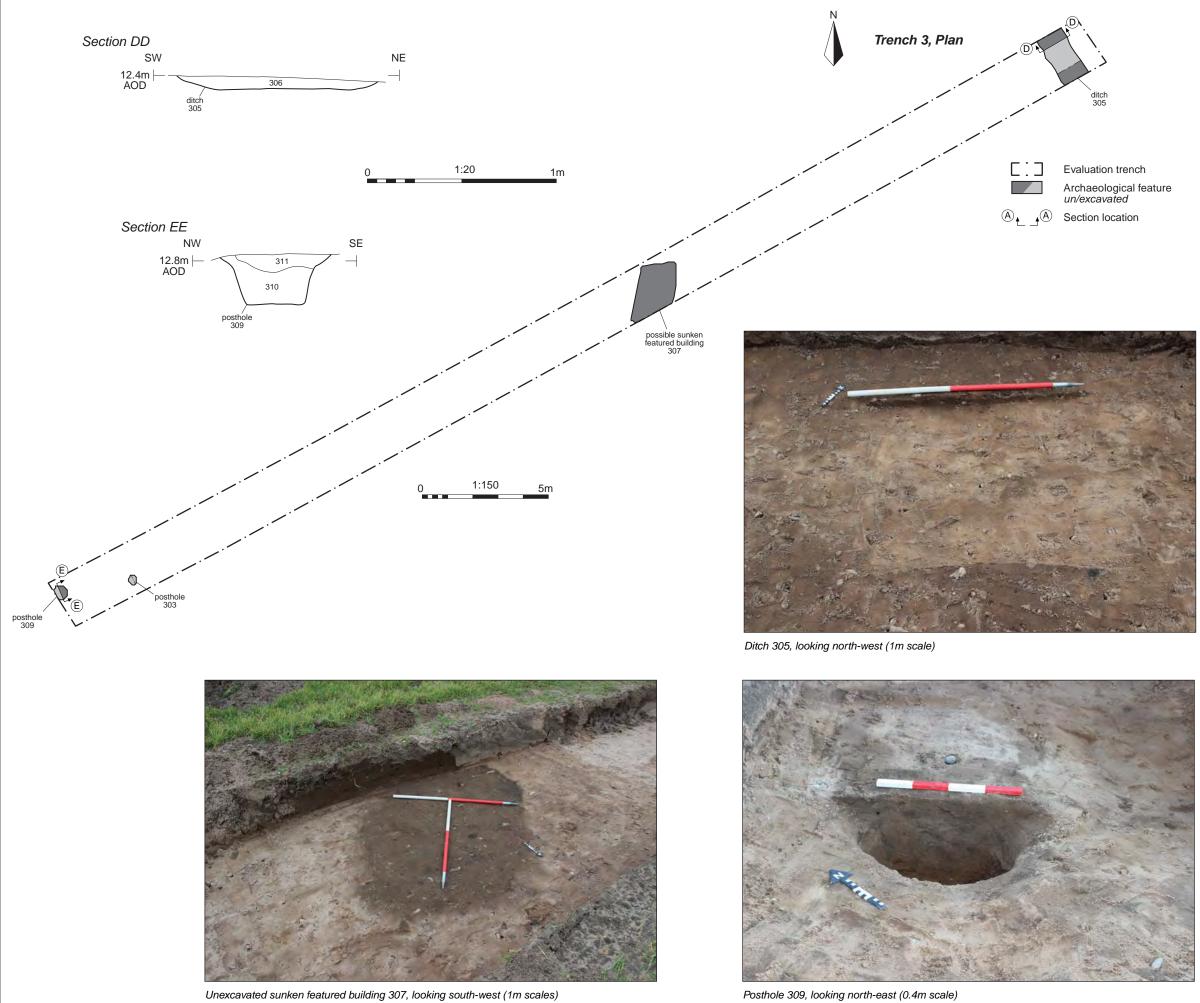














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PROJECT TITLE Land East of Eastlands Trading Estate, Sizewell C, Suffolk

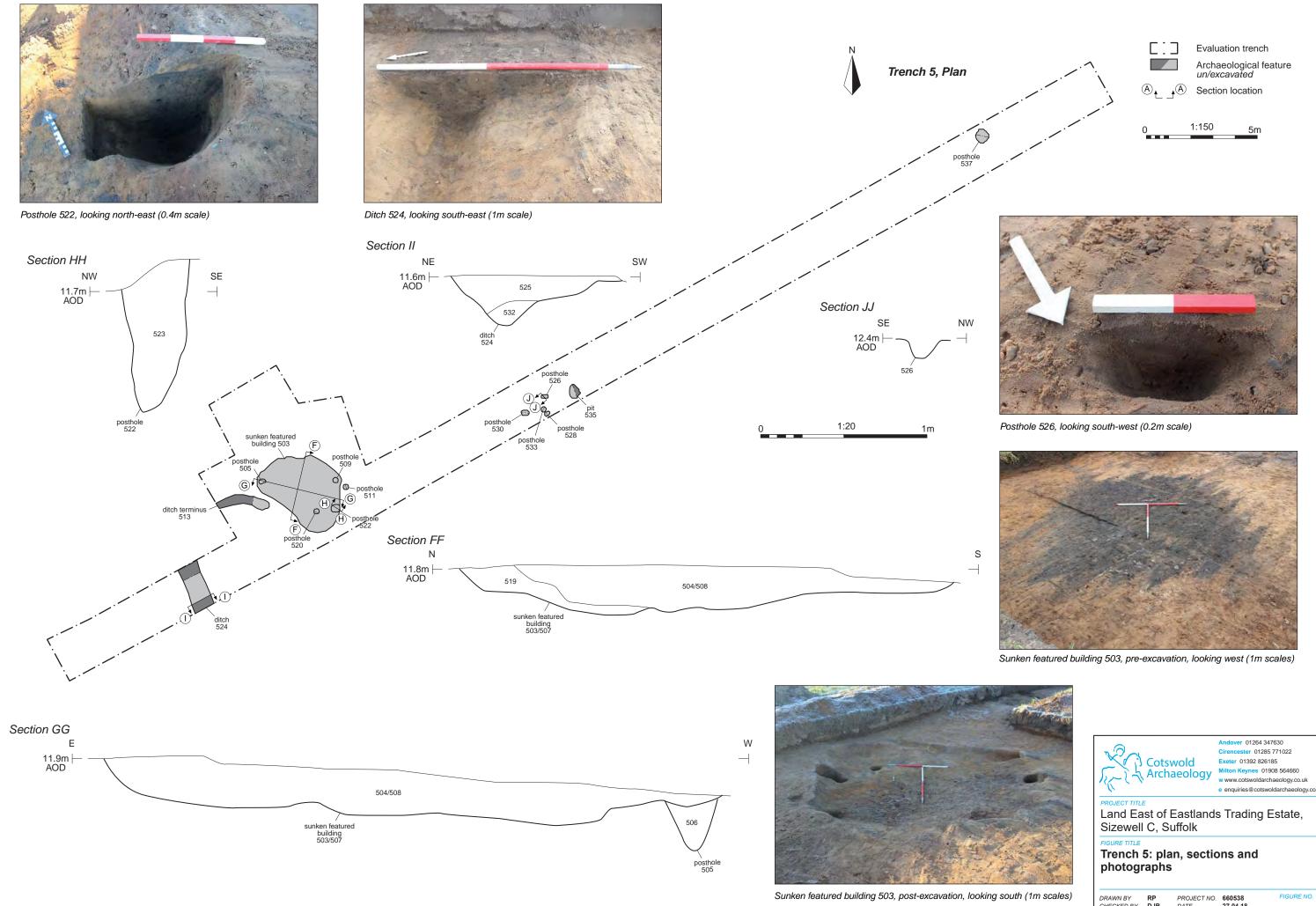
FIGURE TITLE Trench 3: plan, sections and photographs

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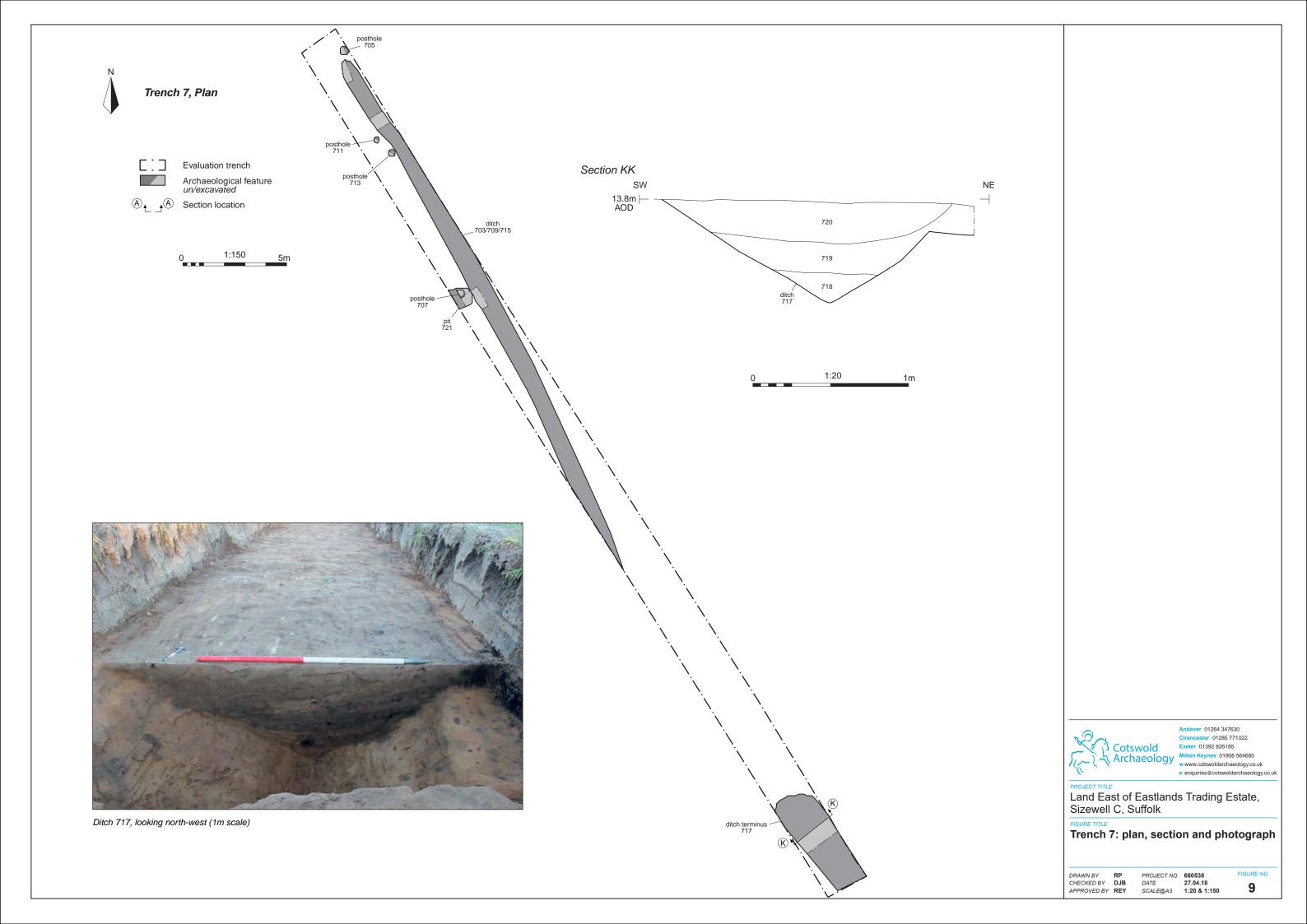
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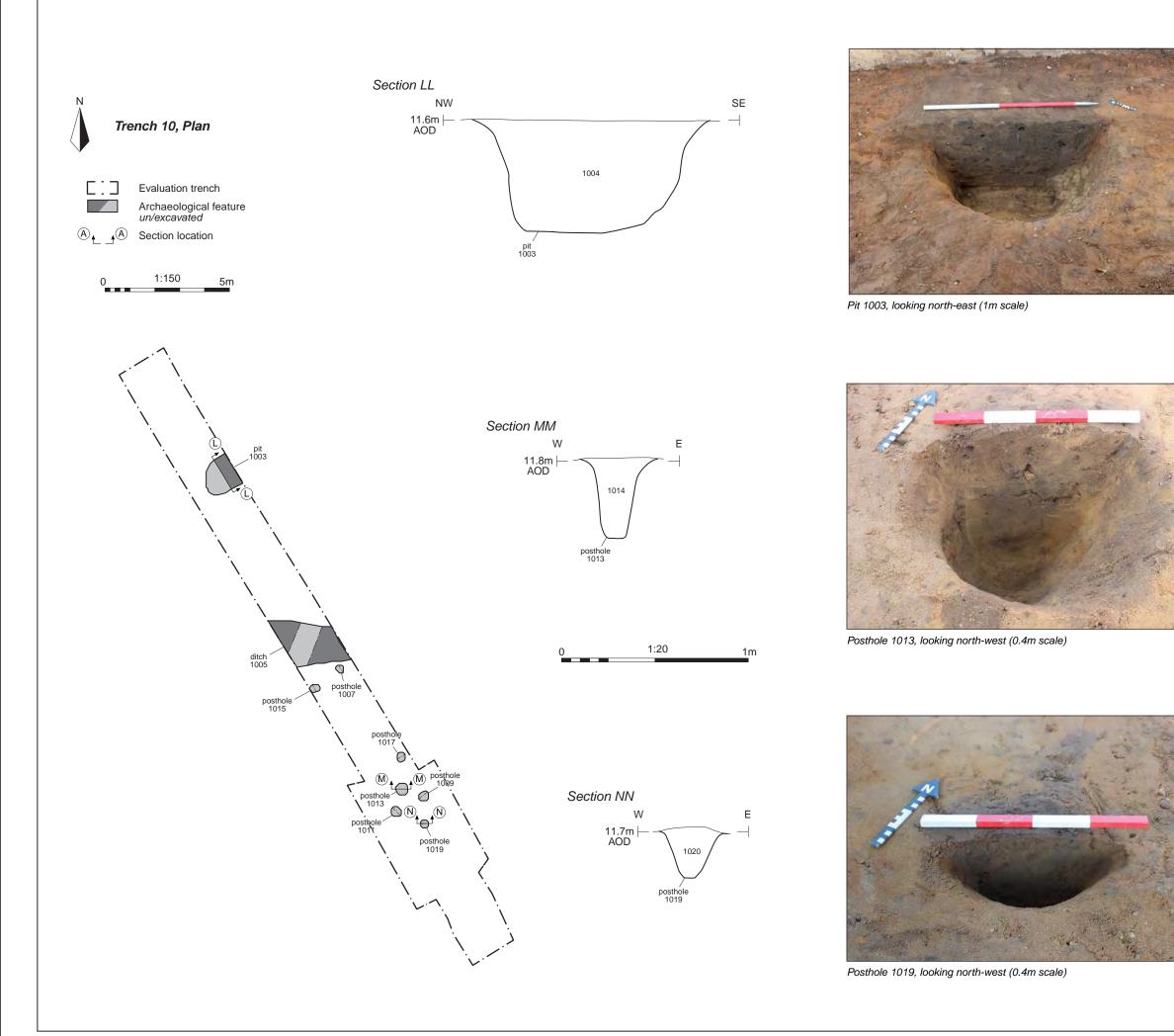
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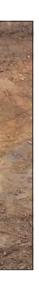
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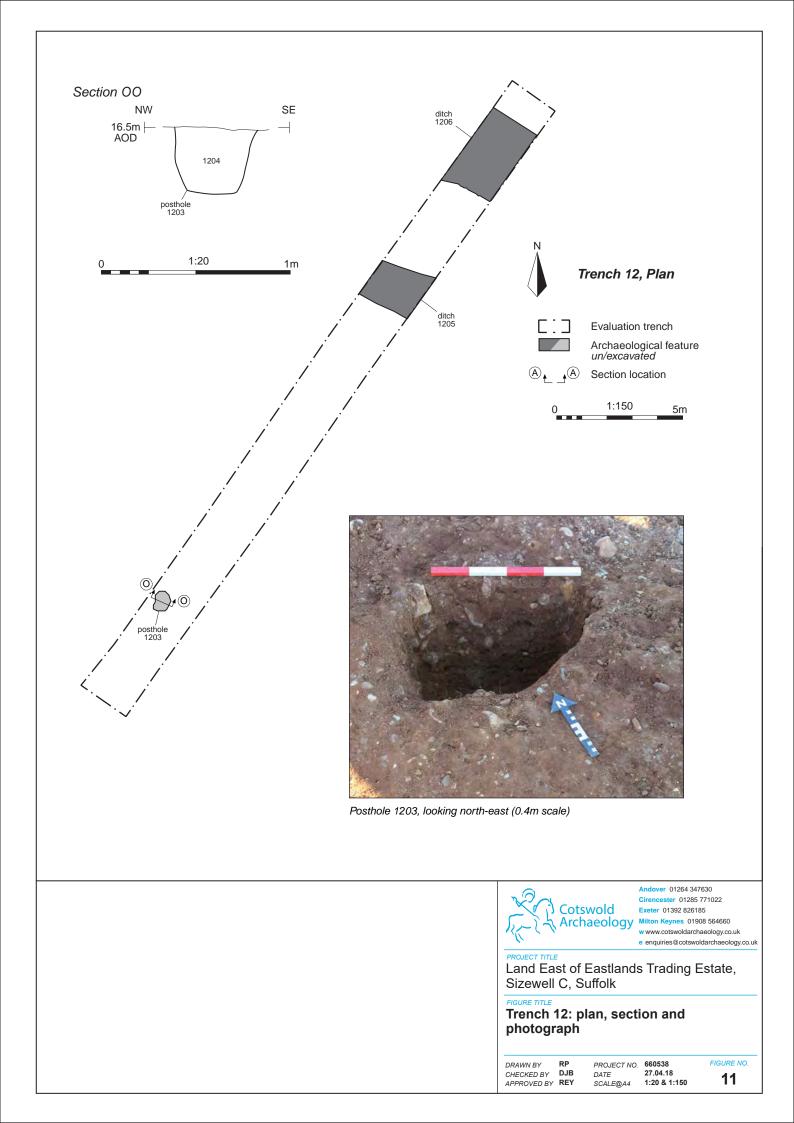
FIGURE TITLE Trench 10: plan, sections and photographs

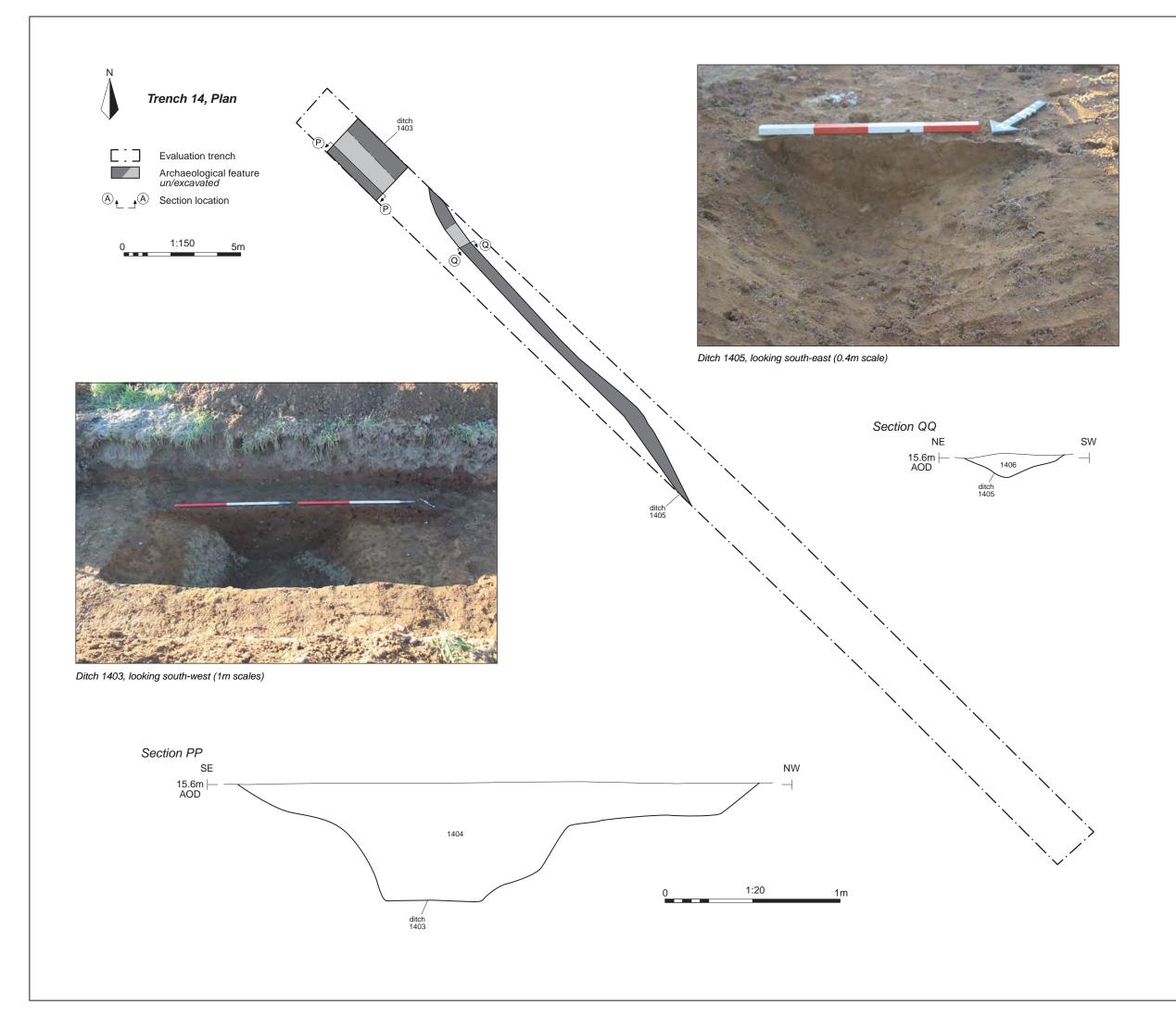
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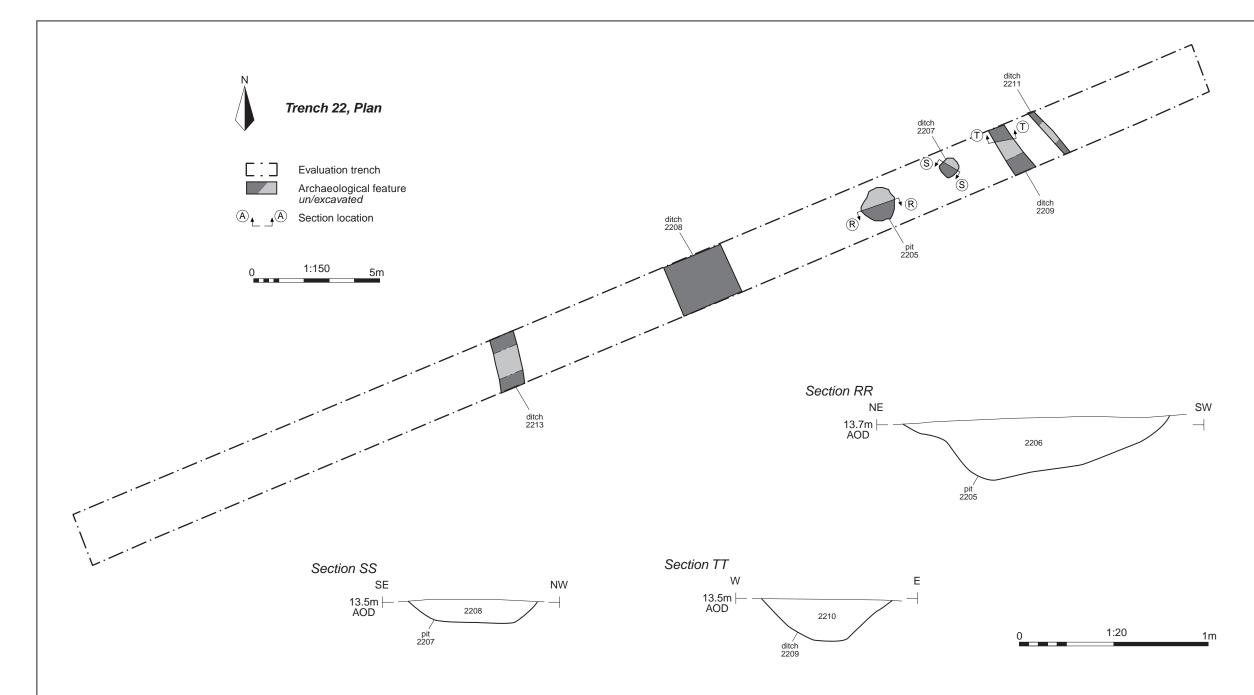
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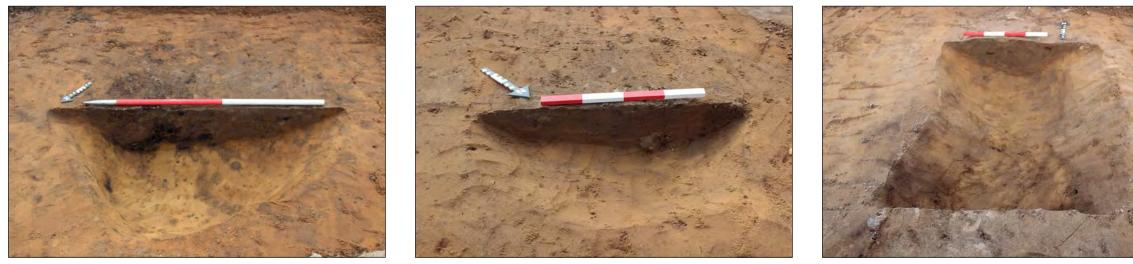
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Pit 2205, looking south-east (1m scale)

Pit 2207, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

Ditch 2209, looking north (0.4m scale)





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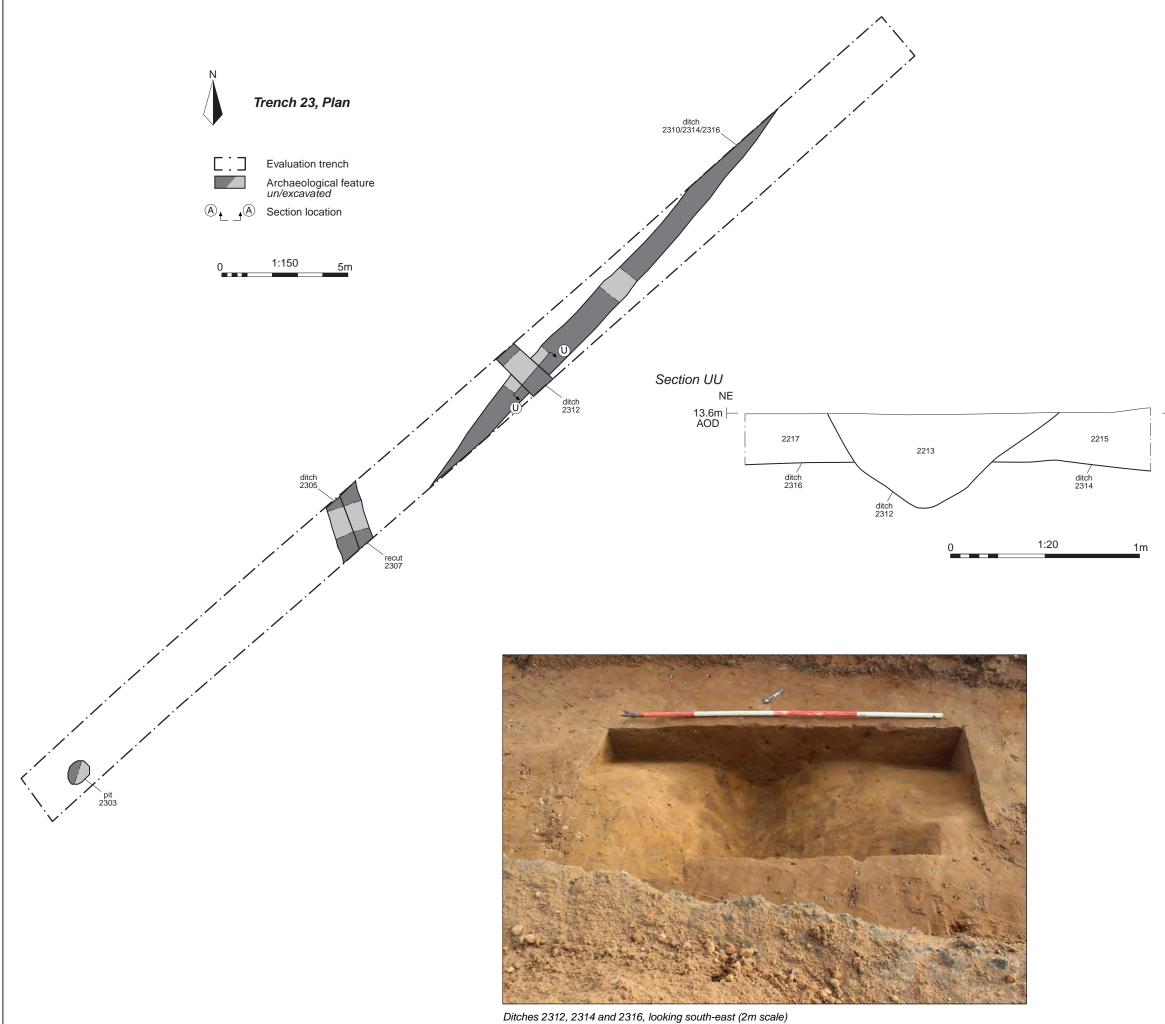
FIGURE TITLE Trench 22: plan, sections and photographs

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PROJECT TITLE Land East of Eastlands Trading Estate, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE Trench 23: plan, section and photograph

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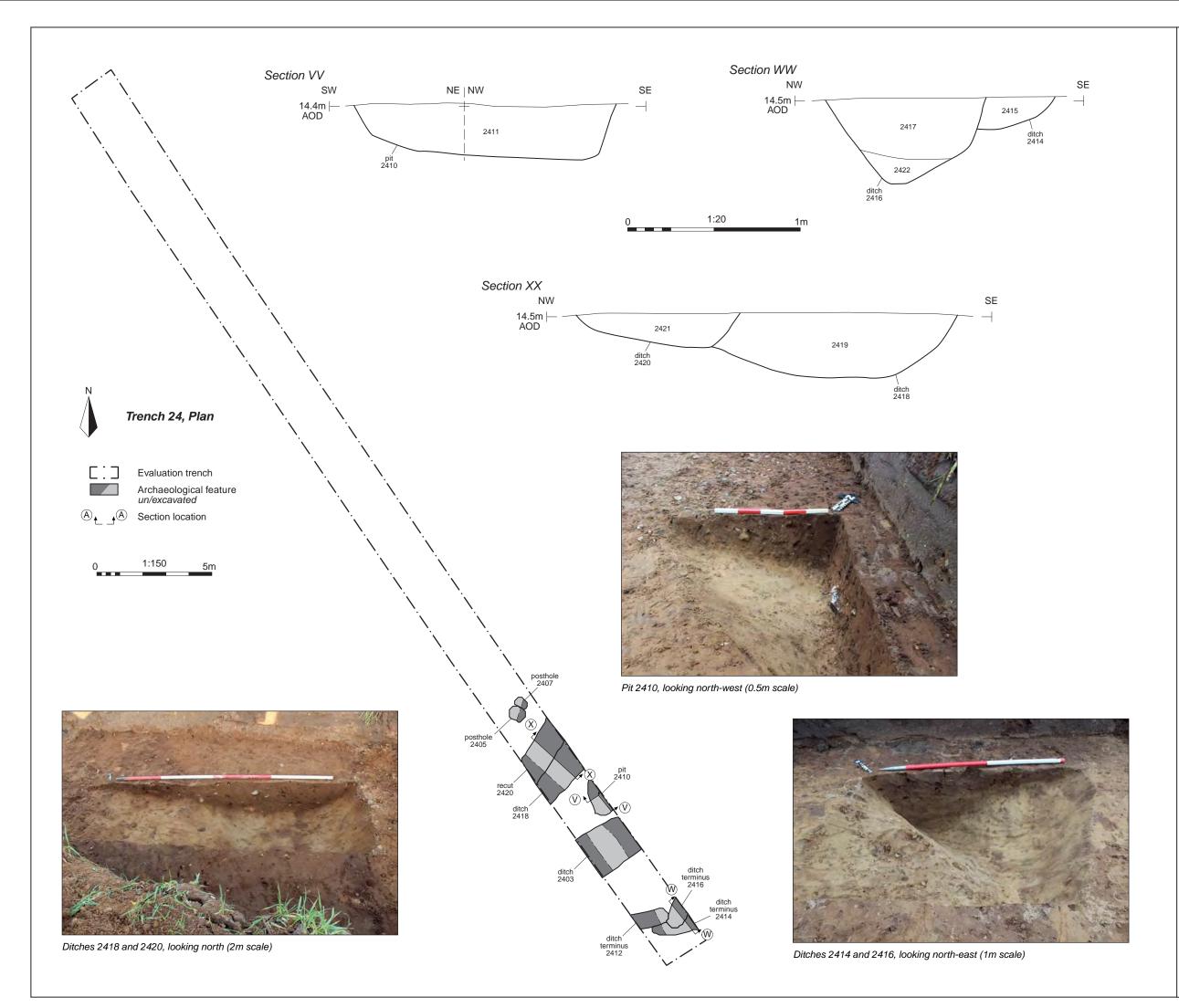
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 660538

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FIGURE NO.

14





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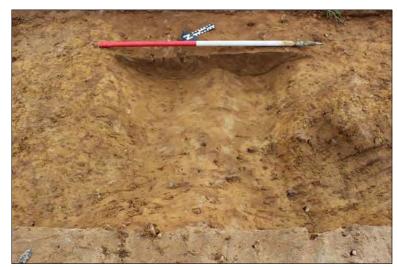
FIGURE TITLE Trench 24: plan, sections and photographs

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 660538

 DATE
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Ditches 2710 and 2711, looking south-east (1m scale)



2716

2714

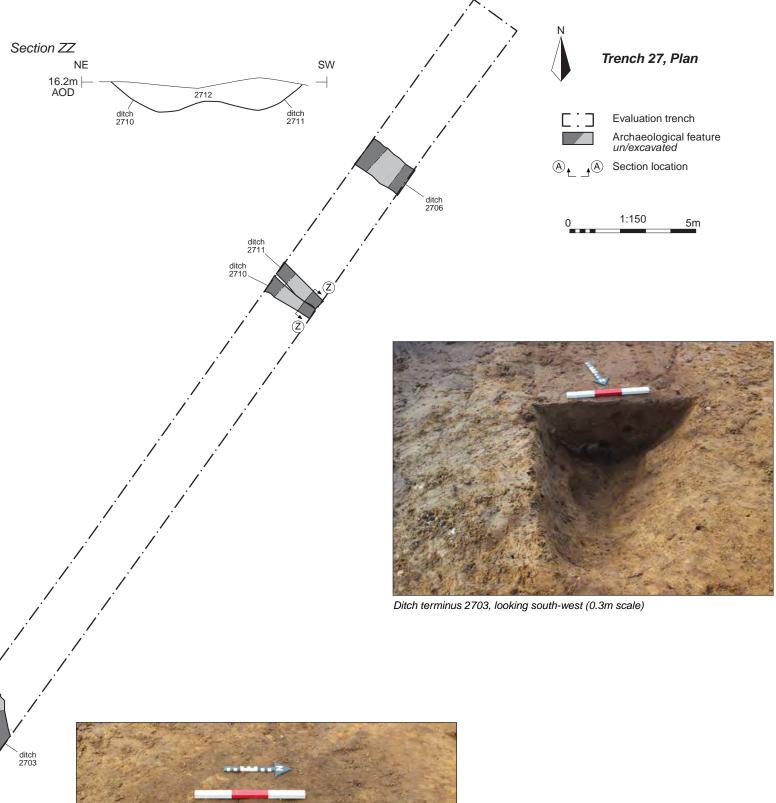
pit 2713

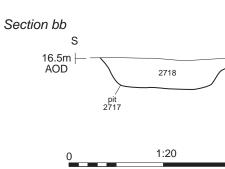
Pits 2713 and 2715, looking west (1m scale)

Section aa

S

16.5m AOD





Pit 2717, looking west (0.3m scale)

Ν

1m



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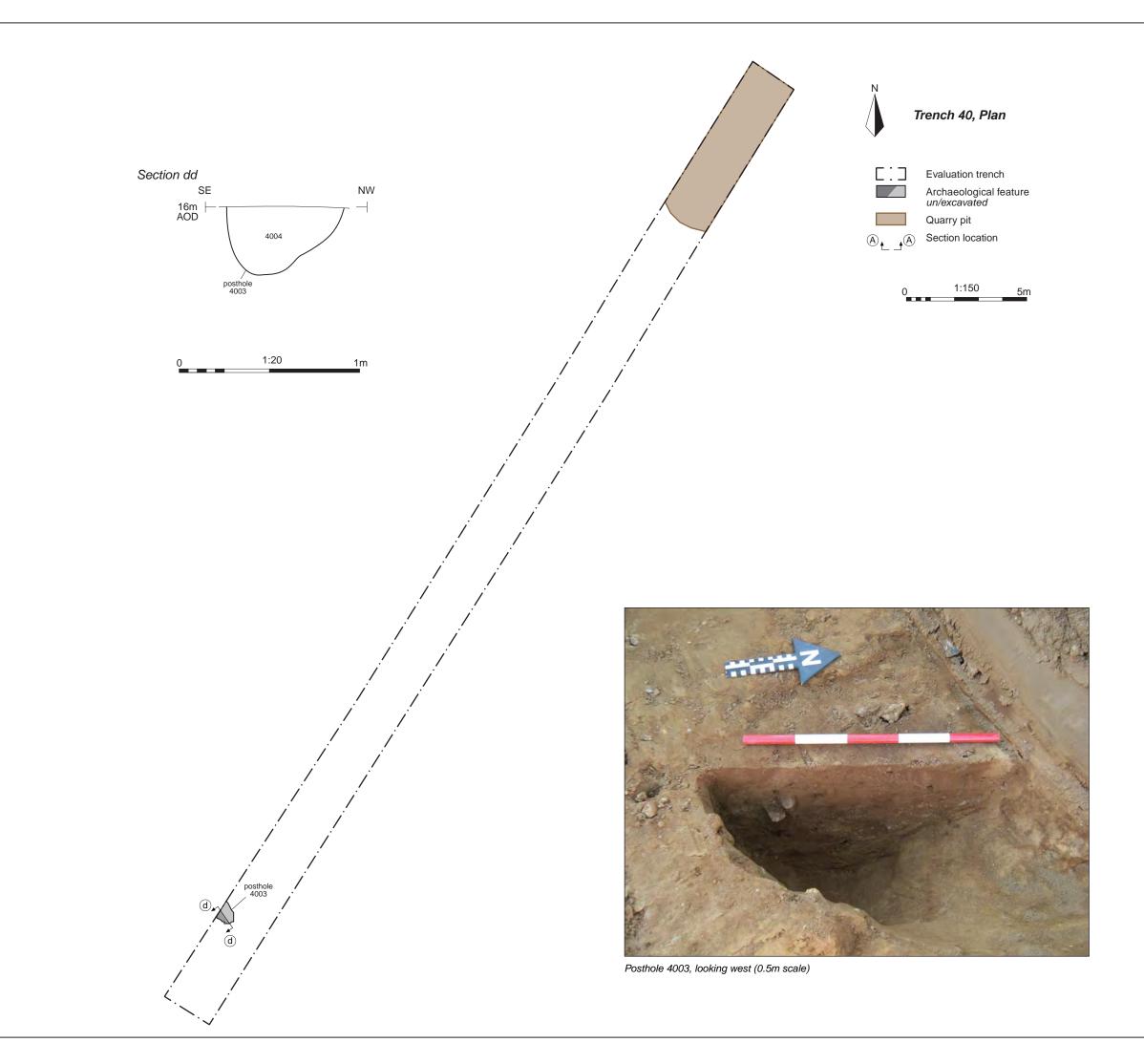
FIGURE TITLE Trench 27: plan, sections and photographs

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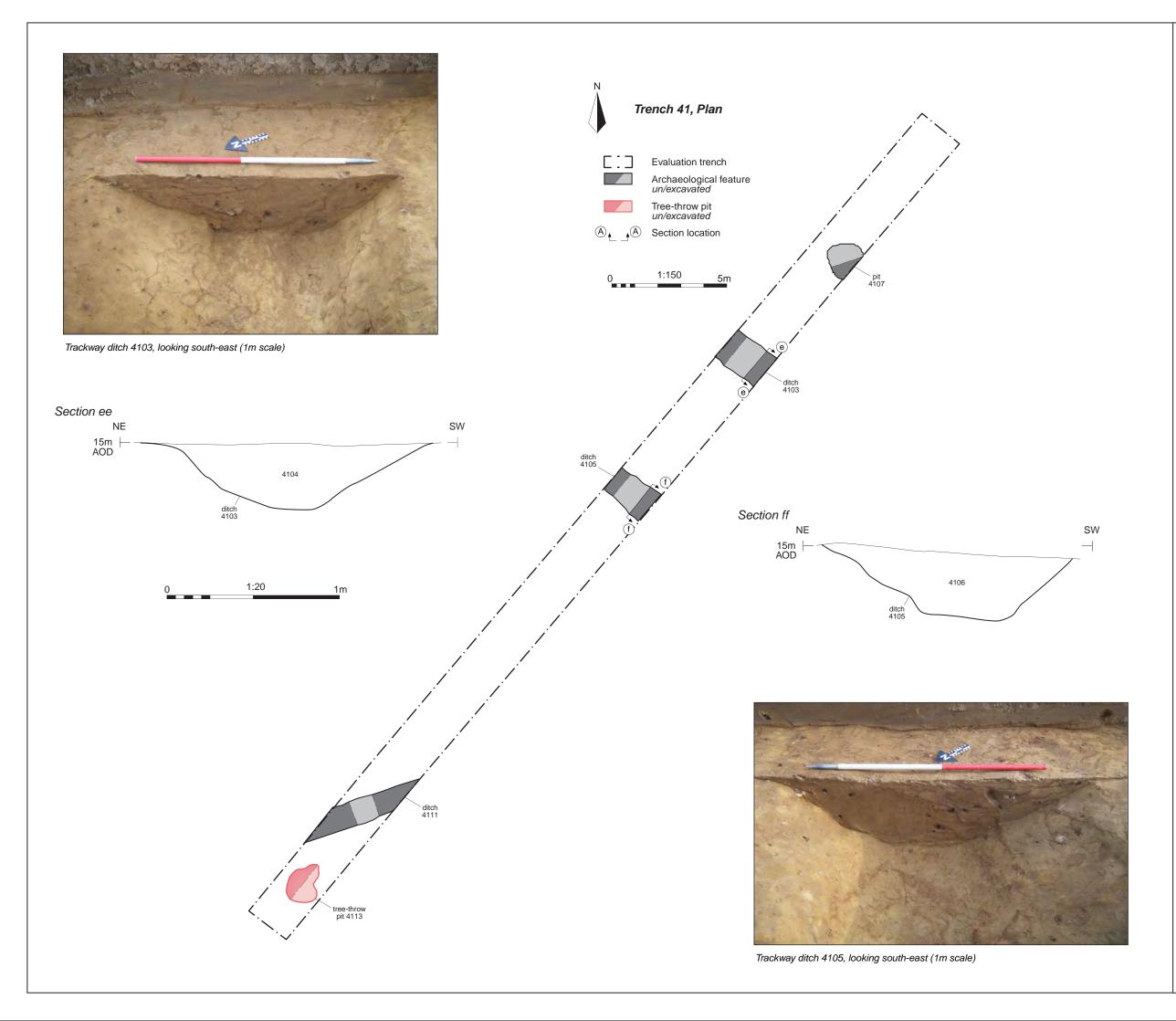
FIGURE TITLE Trench 40: plan, section and photograph

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FIGURE TITLE Trench 41: plan, sections and photographs

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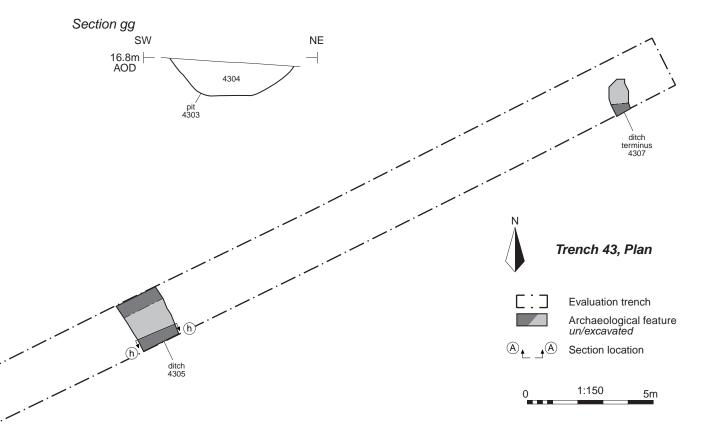
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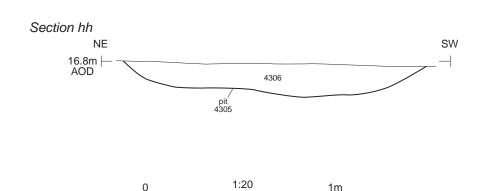
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Pit 4303, looking north-west (0.5m scale)







Ditch 4305, looking south-east (1m scale)





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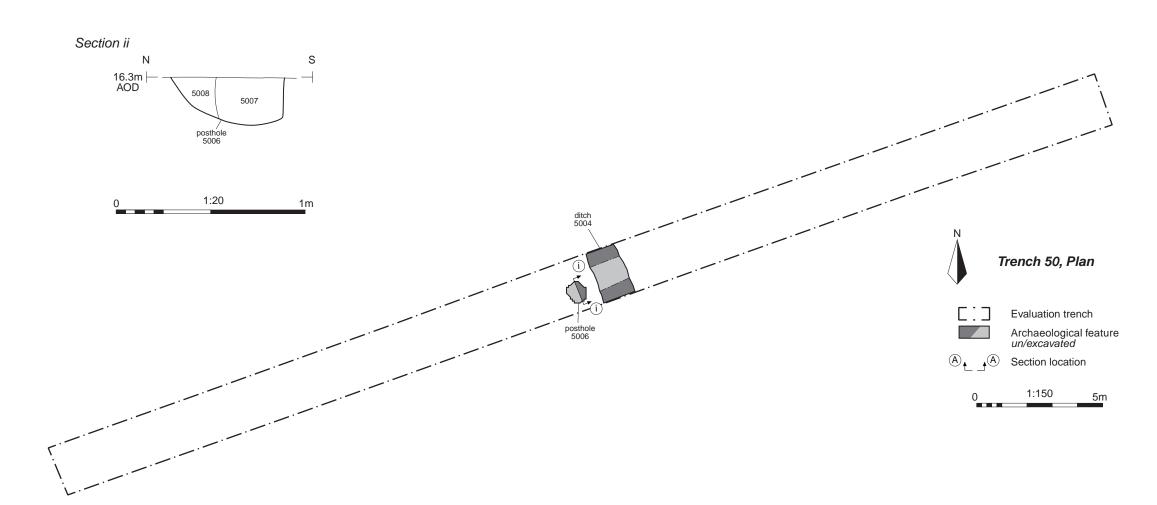
FIGURE TITLE Trench 43: plan, sections and photographs

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Posthole 1203, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE Land East of Eastlands Trading Estate, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE Trench 50: plan, section and photograph

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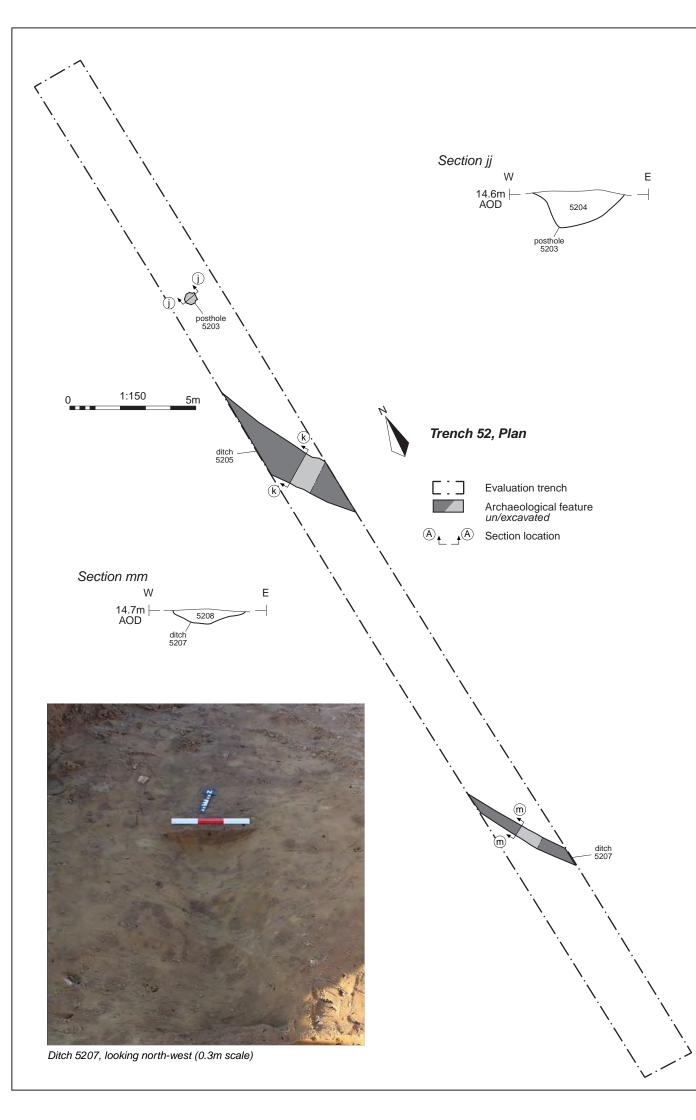
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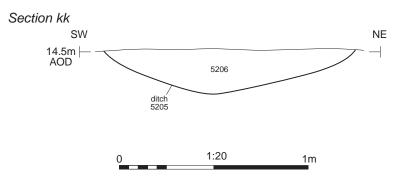
FIGURE NO.

21





Posthole 5203, looking north (0.3m scale)





Ditch 5205, looking north (1m scale)



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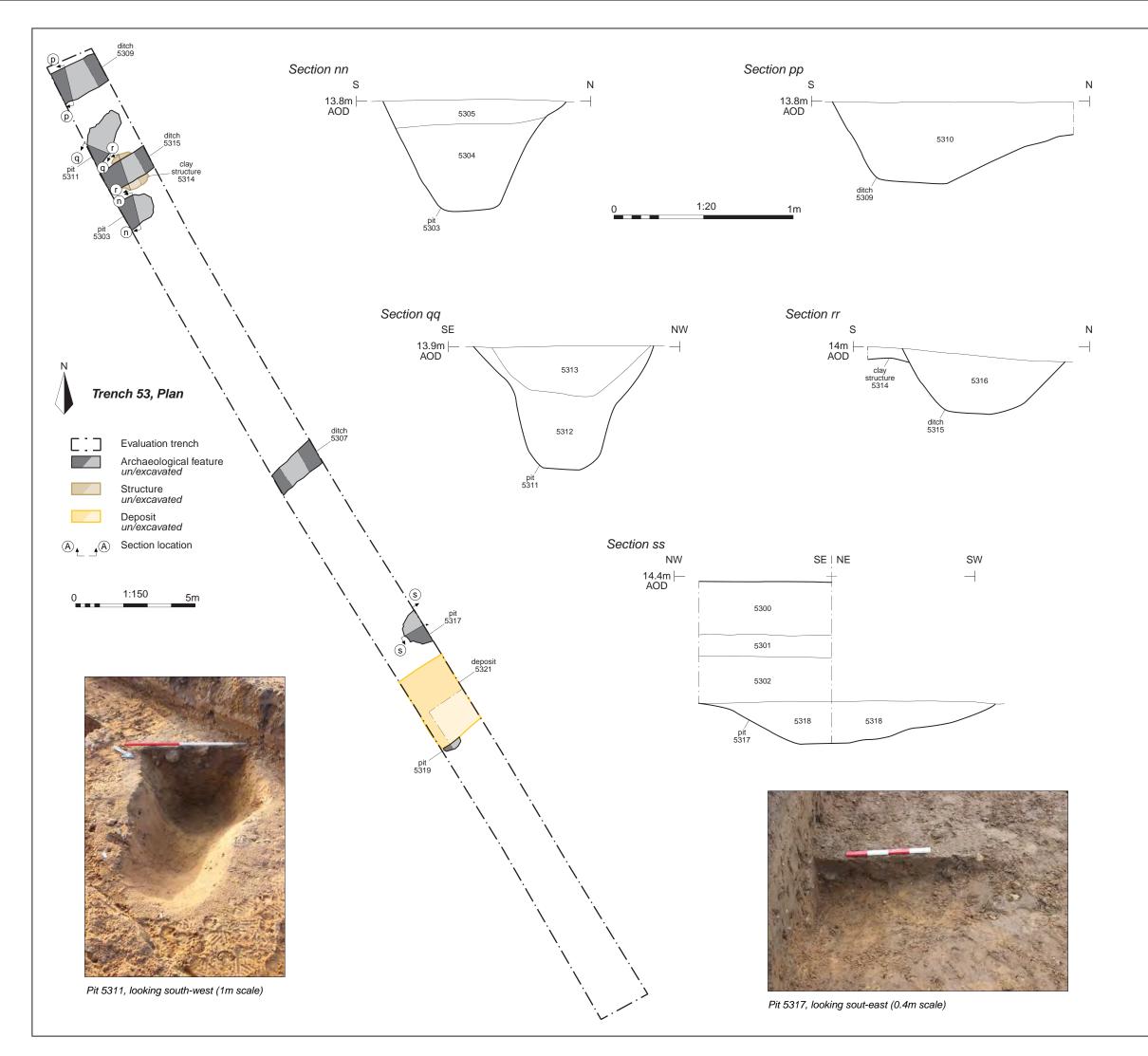
FIGURE TITLE Trench 52: plan, sections and photographs

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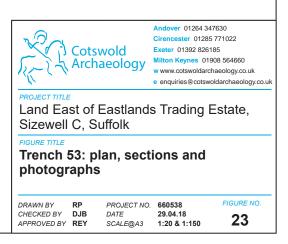
Pit 5303, looking west (1m scale)

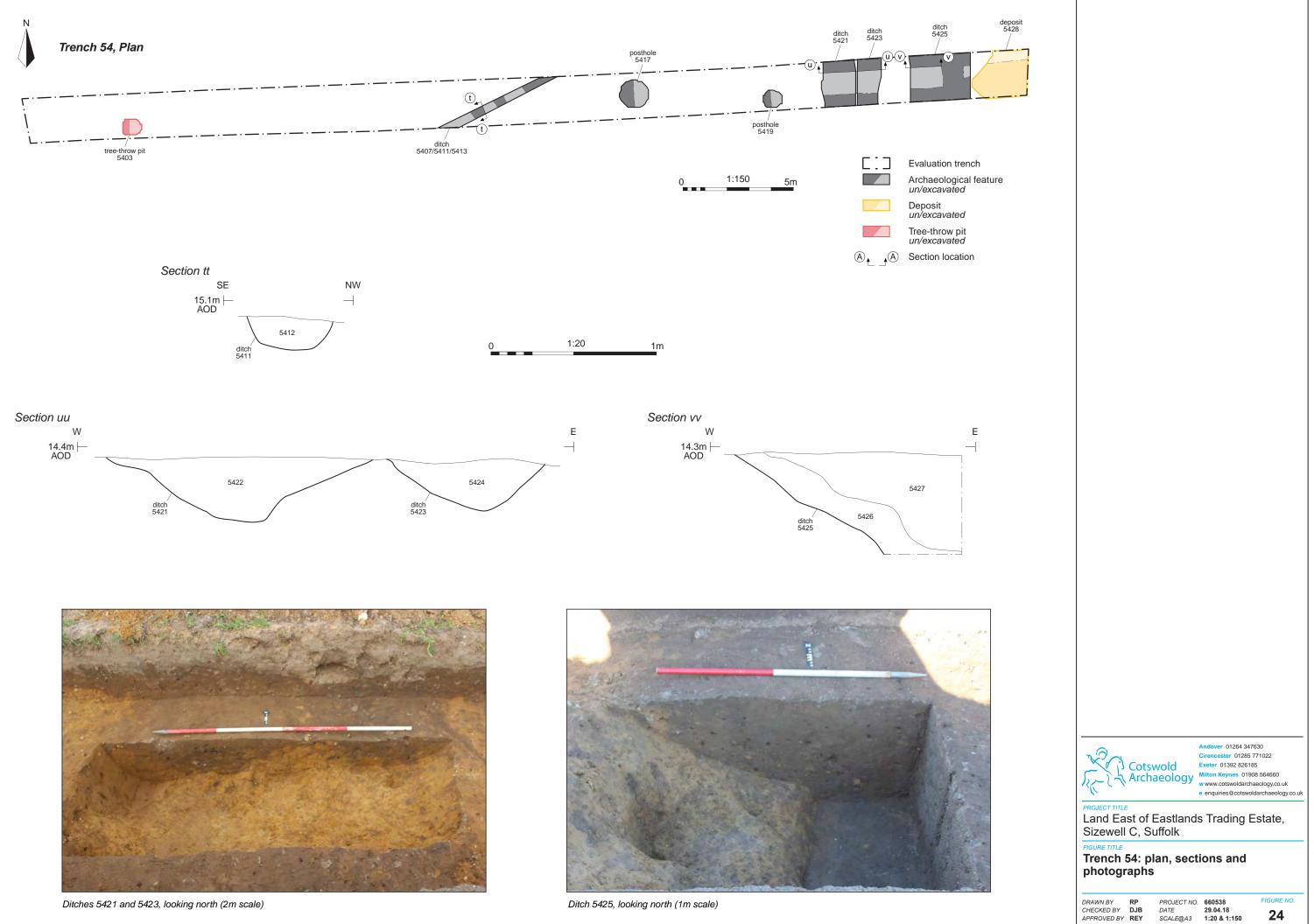


Ditch 5309, looking west (1m scale)



Ditch 5315, looking west (1m scale)

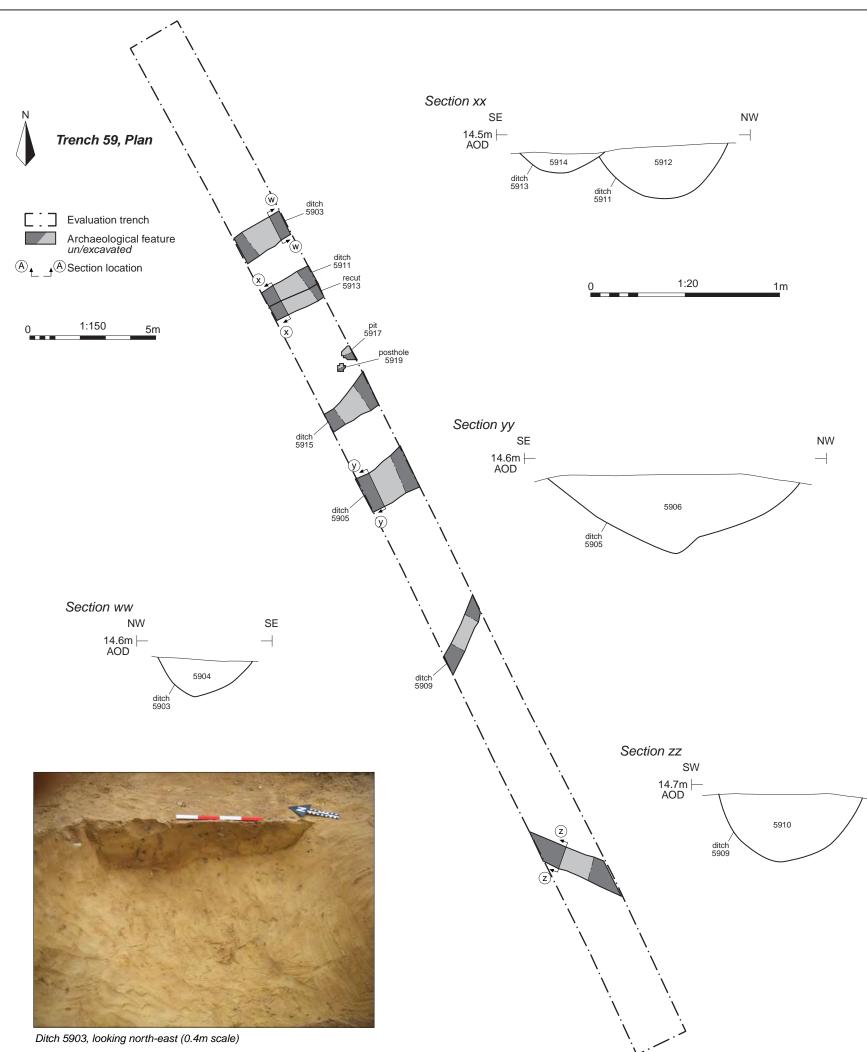




Ditches 5421 and 5423, looking north (2m scale)

Ditch 5425, looking north (1m scale)

24





Ditch 5911 and recut 5913, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch 5905, looking west (1m scale)

NE



Ditch 5909, looking north-west (1m scale)



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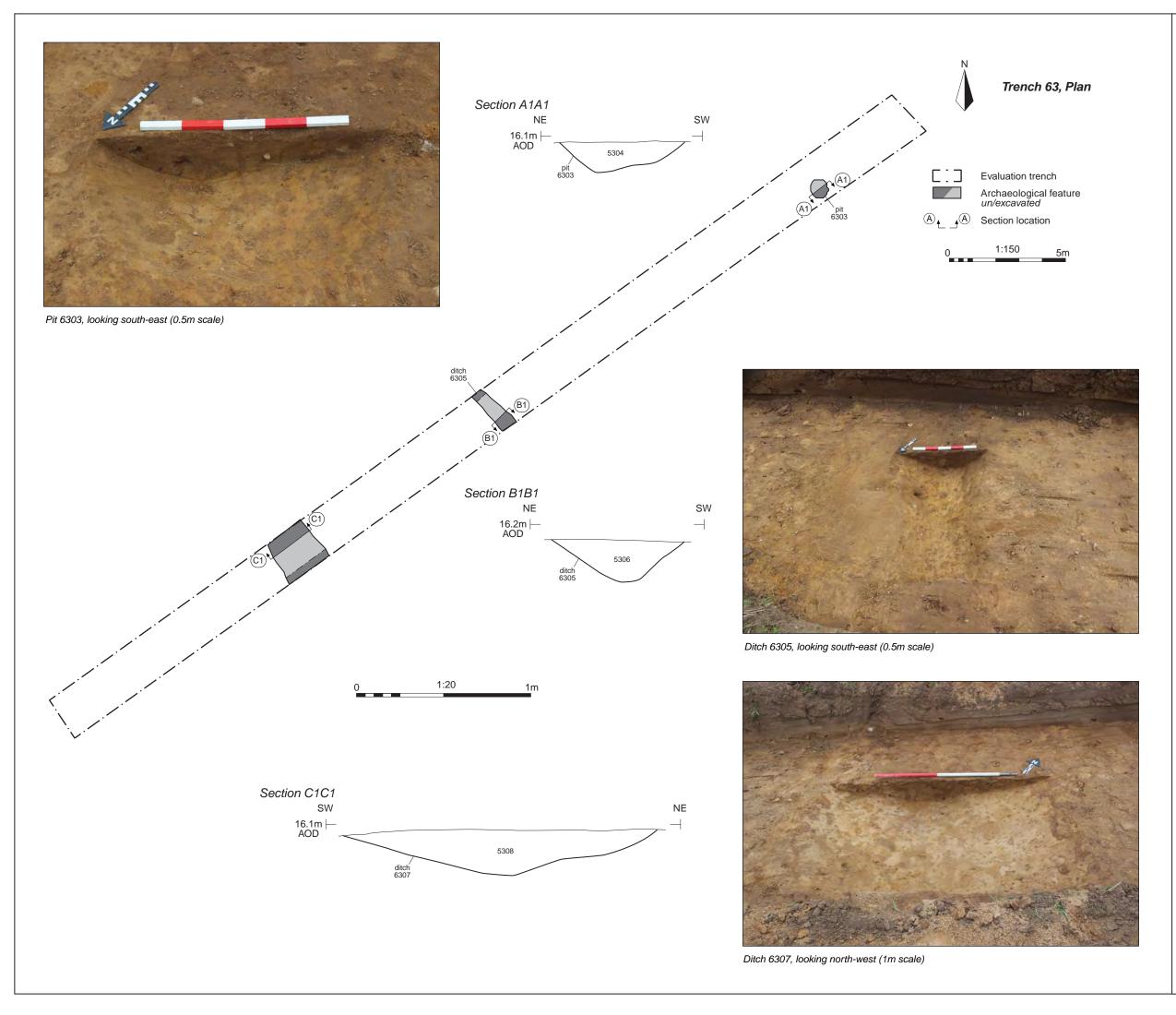
FIGURE TITLE Trench 59: plan, sections and photographs

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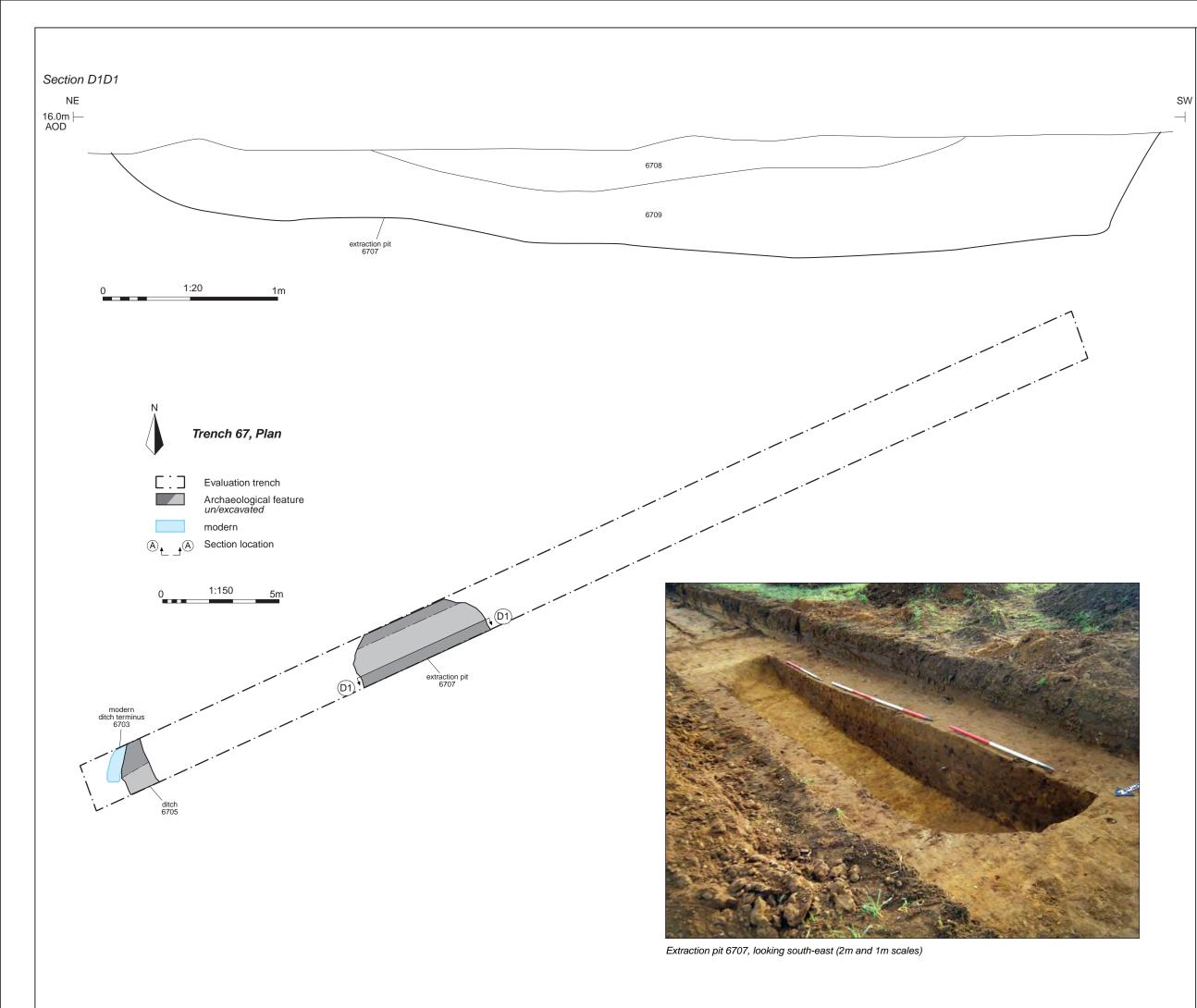
FIGURE TITLE Trench 63: plan, sections and photographs

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PROJECT TITLE Land East of Eastlands Trading Estate, Sizewell C, Suffolk

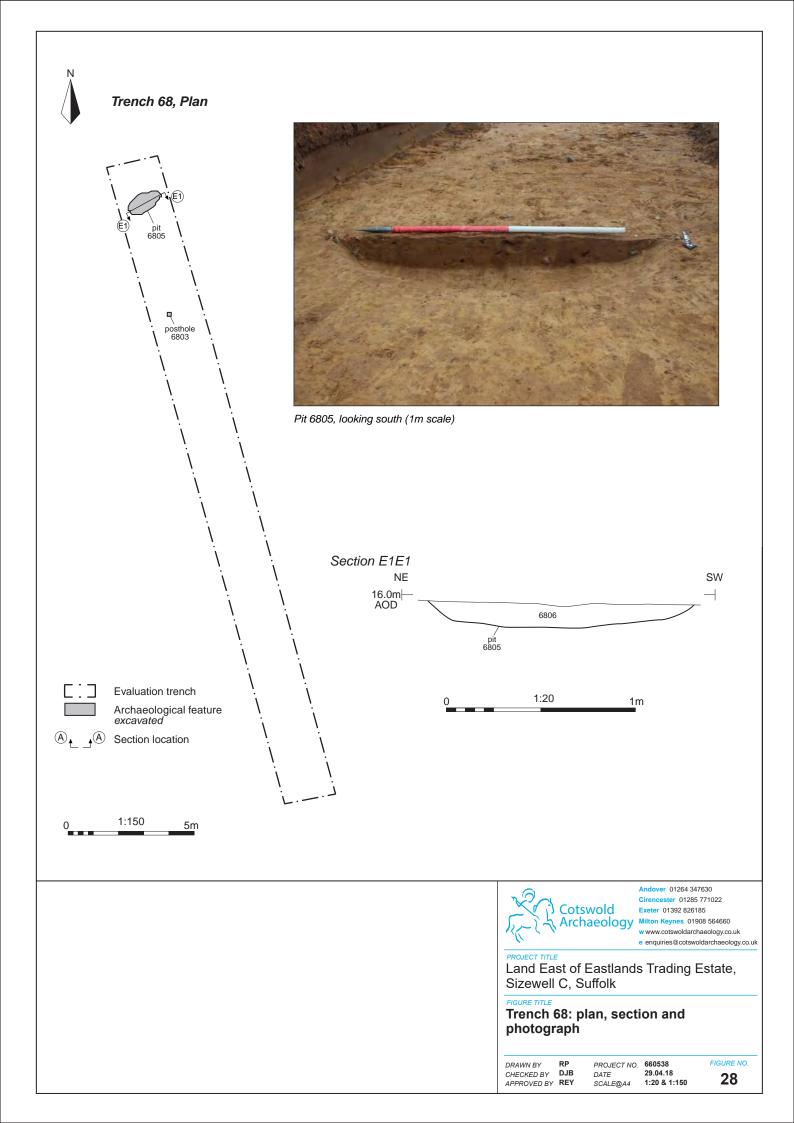
FIGURE TITLE Trench 67: plan, section and photograph

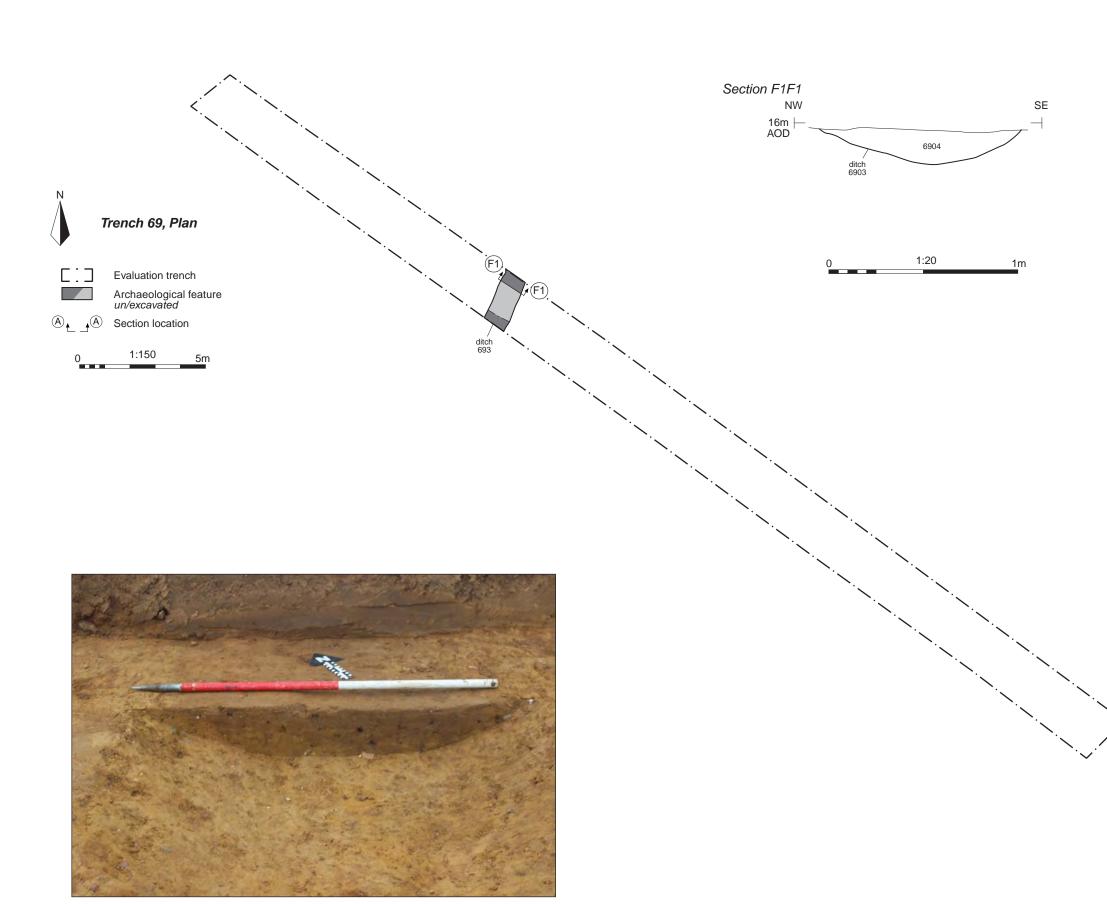
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Ditch 6903, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE Land East of Eastlands Trading Estate, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE Trench 69: plan, section and photograph

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 660538

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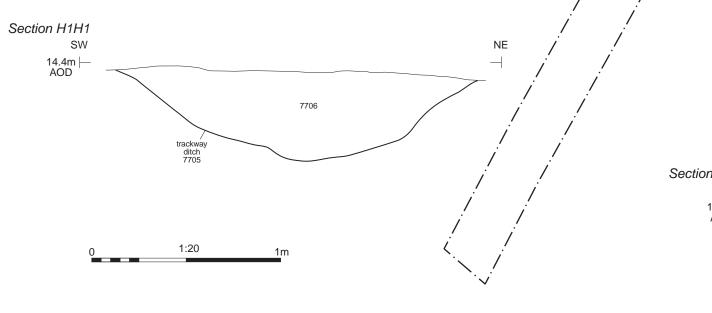
SW

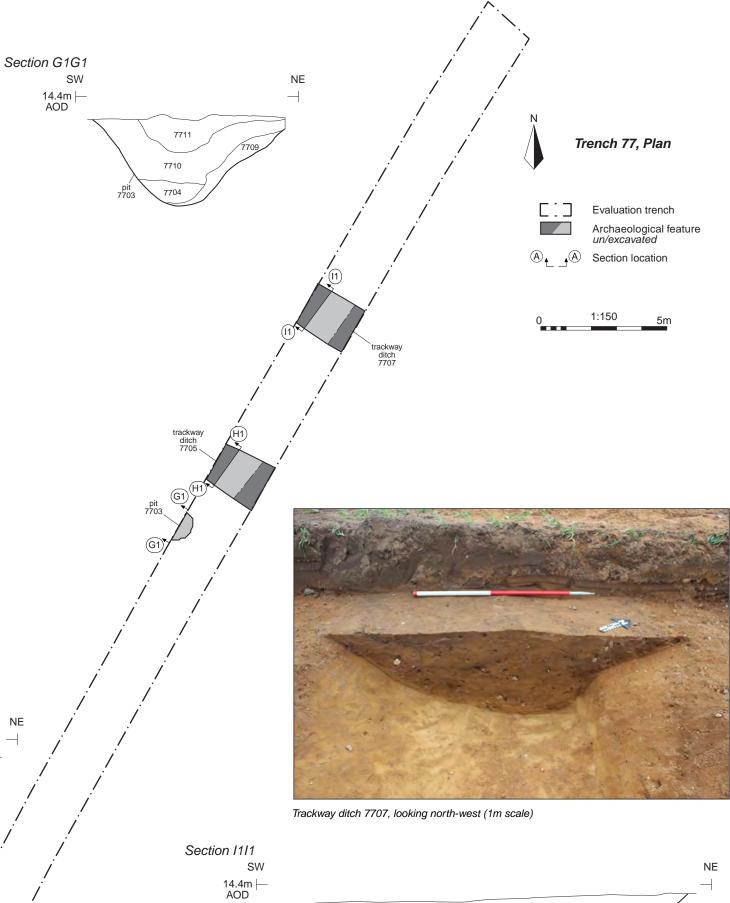
14.4m ⊣ AOD

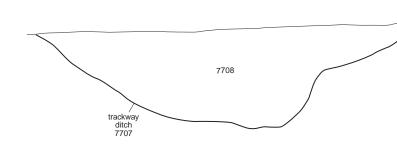
Pit 7703, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trackway ditch 7705, looking north-west (1m scale)







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PROJECT TITLE Land East of Eastlands Trading Estate, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE Trench 77: plan, sections and photographs

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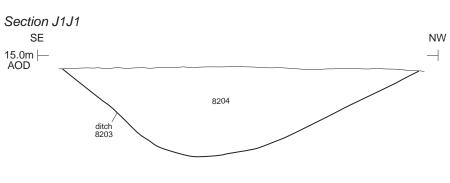
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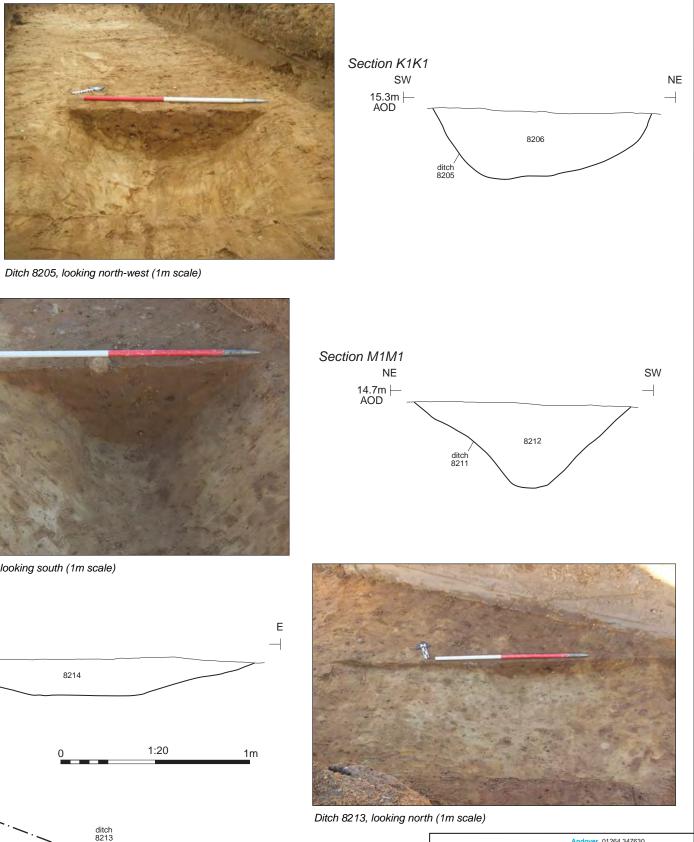
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FIGURE NO. 30



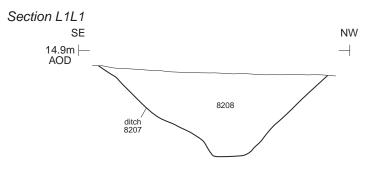




ditch 8203

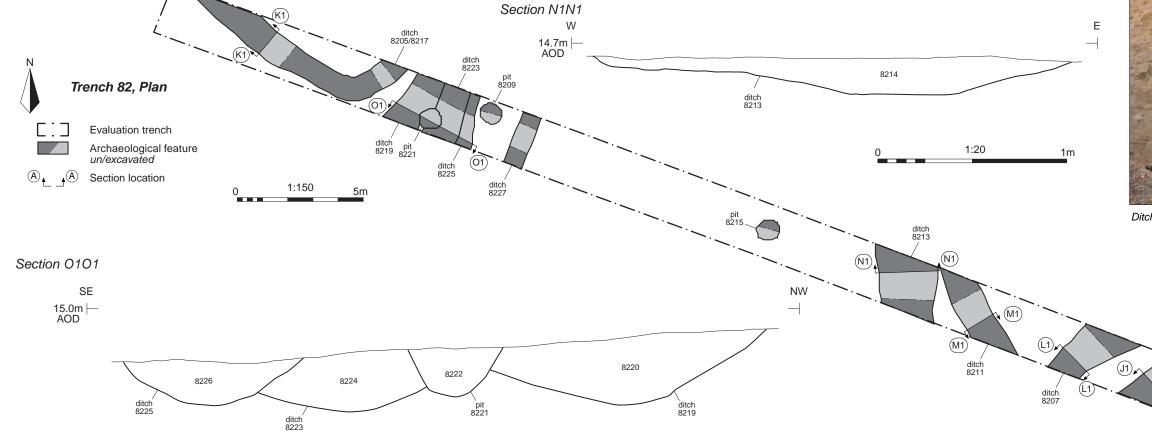


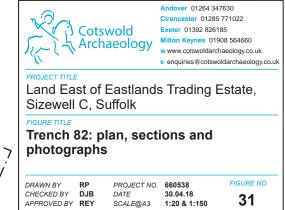
Ditch 8207, looking south-west (1m scale)





Ditch 8211, looking south (1m scale)







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Cotswold Archaeology

Pillbox Field Sizewell C Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for EDF Energy

CA Project: 660538 CA Report: 16224 SCCAS Event Number: ESF 23293

May 2016



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Pillbox Field Sizewell C Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660538 CA Report: 16224 SCCAS Event Number: ESF 23293



Document Control Grid											
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by					
A	11 May 2016	Christopher Leonard/Simon Cass	Tim Havard/Rhodri Gardner	Internal review		Richard Young					
В	5 June 2016	Christopher Leonard/Simon Cass	Tim Havard/Rhodri Gardner	Final	Client comment	Richard Young					

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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Fig. 4 Trench 17: sections and photographs (1:20)

- Fig. 5 Sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 7 Sections and photographs (1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Pillbox Field
Location:	Sizewell C, Suffolk
NGR:	TM 47142 62807
Туре:	Evaluation
Date:	12 November – 18 December 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological
	Service (SCCAS)
Site Code:	LCS 219
SCCAS Event Number	: ESF 23293

An archaeological evaluation was jointly undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology in November and December 2015 at Pillbox Field, Sizewell C, Suffolk. Thirty three trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified features of medieval and modern date. Two possible hearths and a number of postholes in Trench 17 suggest a domestic or industrial area. The hearths were undated, but were covered by a buried soil deposit, from which 11th to 13th-century pottery was recovered.

A pair of north-west/south-east aligned parallel ditches identified in the geophysical survey, possibly flanking a trackway, were dated to the 12th to 14th centuries by pottery recovered during the evaluation. A possible further pair of parallel ditches aligned north/south, possibly forming a second trackway, contained pottery of a similar date.

Large areas of disturbance identified by the geophysics in the north of the site were investigated and determined to be sand extraction pits, one of which contained a sherd of 12th to 14th-century pottery. A further sand extraction pit was identified in the south-west of the site.

A number of ditches on broadly north/south and east/west alignments were recorded, possibly forming part of a field system, although no dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. A north/south ditch, in the south-west of the site and heading toward the extant pillbox, was interpreted as a World War II command trench.

While the results of the evaluation generally corresponded well with the preceding geophysical survey, the agricultural features suggested by the geophysical survey were not identified in any of the trenches and must be assumed to be confined to the subsoil.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November and December 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and Suffolk Archaeology (SA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for EDF Energy at Pillbox Field, Sizewell C, Suffolk (centred on NGR: TM 47142 62807; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken on a portion of a wider development site, comprising land which has been identified for use for a construction area, access and haul roads, car parking and other construction related activities as part of the proposed development of the Sizewell C site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by Amec Foster Wheeler (AMEC 2015a) and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, SCCAS, including site visits on 4 and 10 December 2016.

The site

- 1.3 Pillbox Field is approximately 5.43ha in extent, and comprises a broadly rectangular parcel of land south of Sizewell A. The site is currently undeveloped farmland, with a cottage and associated outbuildings in the north-western corner. It is bounded to the west by farmland, to the east by woodland and the existing power station and to the south by Sizewell Gap Road. The site lies at approximately 5m AOD, on land that falls gently to the north-east and south-east from a high point in the centre of the site.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Evidence for occupation and utilisation of the landscape surrounding Sizewell from the Prehistoric through to World War 2, derives from sources such as findspots, aerial photography and built heritage assets. The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for the Pillbox Field; a more detailed review of known assets for the complete Sizewell C development area can be found in the *WSI* (AMEC 2015a) and a *Desk-Based Assessment* (AMEC 2015b).

- 2.2 The settlement at Leiston, 2.5km to the west of the site, is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Leistuna*. Leiston Abbey was constructed on the coast to the north of the site in the late 12th century, before moving to its present site approximately 3km north-west of the site in the 14th century, where it continued to be occupied until the Dissolution. Sizewell, 350m to the east of the site also had a burgeoning 13th-century settlement and was granted a market in 1237. Sizewell appears to have been of a relatively similar size to Leiston throughout the medieval period, before declining in the post-medieval, possibly due to coastal erosion. It is therefore likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland between these settlements throughout the medieval period, possibly forming part of lands owned by Leiston Abbey.
- 2.3 Pillbox field and its immediate environs have previously been the focus of a walkover and fieldwalking survey (Richmond 1994). Recorded finds from the field include Prehistoric struck flint and pottery, Roman and medieval pottery and an undated jet bead. Aerial photography has revealed part of a ring ditch and a possible pathway along the eastern edge of the field. A World War II pillbox is extant in the southern part of the field.
- 2.4 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Stratascan (2011). The survey identified a pair of ditches on a north-west/south-east alignment, as well as a number of other linear and discrete features of possible archaeological origin across the site. Large anomalies at the north of the site were interpreted to be former ponds or sand extraction pits. Post-medieval ridge and furrow-like agricultural features were present across the south of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment.
- 2.5 An archaeological evaluation and two phases of excavation were undertaken on a small area in the south of the site and in the adjoining field to the west as part of the installation of a cable to the Greater Gabbard Windfarm (Atfield 2008, Breen et al. 2014). These works identified a number of features of 12th to 14th century date, believed to be an agricultural complex associated with Leiston Abbey, and the remains of a medieval boat, probably of the same date (Gill 2013).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable Suffolk County Council (SCC) to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 33 trenches, nominally 30m long and 2.5m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; one environmental sample was taken from the fill of a posthole in Trench 17. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA and SA at their respective offices. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within

Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The site was investigated with a series of targeted trenches rather than a typical grid array as prior geophysical survey had indicated a number of specific anomalies that would need to be examined. Thirty-three trenches were opened across the site, with sixteen proving to be empty of archaeologically relevant features or deposits. These trenches were: 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27 and 31. Brief summaries of the encountered stratigraphy (and any features) in all trenches are included below. Figure 2 shows the encountered archaeological features overlaid on the interpreted plot from the geophysical survey.

Trench 1

5.3 This trench was 29.3m long, 2.4m wide and approximately 0.5m deep, excavated on fairly flat ground in the north-eastern corner of the site and orientated northeast/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brownish grey sandy silt topsoil over 0.1m of light brownish grey sandy silt subsoil. This sealed mid yellow/orange natural sands. The geophysical anomalies that this trench was intended to investigate were found to be natural/geological variations rather than archaeologically relevant features.

Trench 2

5.4 This trench was 28.95m long, 2.4m wide and approximately 0.5m deep, excavated on fairly flat ground in the north-eastern corner of the site and orientated approximately east-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brownish grey sandy silt topsoil over 0.1m of light brownish grey sandy silt subsoil. This sealed mid yellow/orange natural sands. The geophysical anomalies that this trench was intended to investigate were found to be natural/geological variations rather than archaeologically relevant features.

Trench 3

5.5 This trench was 28.5m long, generally 5.1m wide and up to 0.9m deep, excavated following the slope of the hill generally descending from west to east and orientated north-northeast/south-southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brownish grey sandy silt over mid yellow/orange natural sands. A large quarry pit was found immediately below the topsoil, extending for at least 20m along the trench and over 4m wide, which was excavated for an additional 0.6m below the topsoil deposit. This feature relates to a large geophysical anomaly also seen within Trench 4 immediately to the east.

Trench 4

5.6 This trench was 28.5m long, generally 2.4m wide (with a portion excavated to 4.4m wide to allow for a deeper excavation) and up to 0.8m deep, excavated perpendicular to the slope of the hill descending from west to east and orientated northwest/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid brownish grey sandy silt over mid yellow/orange natural sands. Two large intercutting quarry pits were found immediately below the topsoil, extending for at least 22.25m along the trench and over 4.4m wide, which was excavated for an additional 0.45m below the topsoil deposit. These features relate to a large geophysical anomaly also seen within Trench 4 immediately to the east and are likely to be of similar (though unknown) date despite being two distinct events.

Trench 5 (Fig 5)

- 5.7.1 This trench was 31.2m long, generally 2.4m wide (with a portion excavated to 4.5m wide to allow for a deeper excavation) and up to 1.2m deep, situated on flat ground at the base of the hillside slope and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m-0.45m of mid brownish grey sandy silt over mid yellow/orange natural sands. A large quarry pit was found immediately below the topsoil, extending for at least 17m along the trench from the southern end, which was excavated for to a total depth of 1.2m (with appropriate side stepping) and relates to a large geophysical anomaly similar to those seen within Trenches 3, 4 and 6 and is likely to be of similar origin and date.
- 5.7.2 A single ditch (context 507) was also identified within this trench, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep. It was orientated approximately east-west and is believed to

be the same feature as that seen in Trench 6 to the east and matches a feature identified by geophysical survey crossing from the quarry pit in Trench 4 out through the eastern edge of the site. No finds or dateable evidence was recovered from this feature.

Trench 6 (Fig 5)

- 5.8.1 This trench was 28.7m long, generally 2.4m wide (with a portion excavated to 4.4m wide to allow for a deeper excavation) and up to 1.2m deep, situated on flat ground at the base of the hillside slope and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid brownish grey sandy silt over mid/pale cream/yellow soft natural sands. A large quarry pit was found immediately below the topsoil, extending for at least 11.2m along the trench near the southern end, which was excavated to a total depth of 1.2m and relates to a large geophysical anomaly similar to those seen within Trenches 3, 4 and 5 and is likely to be of similar origin and date. Within the machine-dug sondage into this quarry pit, natural sands are believed to have been reached at 1.2m, though this could have been a shelf near the edge of the feature or a redeposited natural layer rather than a true base feature depth and excavation methodologies precluded further investigation.
- 5.8.2 A single ditch (context 605) was also identified within this trench, measuring 1.35m wide and 0.4m deep. It was orientated approximately east-west and is believed to be the same feature as that seen in Trench 5 to the west and matches a feature identified by geophysical survey crossing from the quarry pit in Trench 4 out through the eastern edge of the site. No finds or dateable evidence was recovered from this feature.

Trench 7 (Fig 5)

- 5.9.1 This trench was 27.4m long, generally 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, excavated following the slope of the hill generally descending from west to east and orientated northeast/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.17m of mid greyish brown sand over 0.2m of mid brown sand subsoil. This overlay light greyish brown natural sands.
- 5.9.2 A recut ditch (context nos 703/705) was found, orientated north-south, near the western end of the trench and a single east-west orientated ditch was identified a

short distance to the east of that. The ditches did not bisect within this trench, though are likely to cross within 2m of their observed locations. Both ditches are believed to be part of a field system, rather than related to the suspected medieval road route crossing the site.

Trench 8

5.10 This trench was 29.1m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.45m deep, situated at the base of the hillside slope and orientated northwest/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of light greyish brown sand over 0.14m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed mid reddish brown natural sands. Two geophysical anomalies which this trench had been intended to investigate were not identified.

Trench 9

5.11 This trench was 26.1m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.58m deep, situated on top of the hill along the western side of the site and orientated approximately west-northwest/east-southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown sand over 0.3m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed light orangey yellow natural sands. Two linear geophysical anomalies which this trench had been intended to investigate were not identified.

Trench 10 (Fig 5)

- 5.12.1 This trench was 29.8m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.55m deep, situated on the shoulder of the hillside slope and orientated northwest/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid greyish brown sand over 0.15m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed light yellowish grey natural sands.
- 5.12.2 A single ditch (1003) was identified crossing the centre of this trench, orientated northeast/southwest, and corresponding to a short linear geophysical anomaly identified earlier. It was 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were identified within the feature although it is not believed to be very old.

Trench 11

5.13 This trench was 30.7m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.47m deep, situated on top of the hill along the western side of the site and orientated approximately west-northwest/east-southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown sand over 0.3m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed light yellowish grey natural sands with areas of gravel/small pebbles. No features or finds were identified within this trench.

Trench 12 (Figs 5 & 6)

- 5.14.1 This trench was 29.6m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.6m deep, situated on top of the hill along the western side of the site and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown sandy subsoil that sealed light orangey yellow natural sands. This trench contained three linear ditches and a possible hearth/debris pit. The features identified all appear to correspond to geophysical anomalies, although only one anomaly was interpreted as a ditch.
- 5.14.2 A single ditch (1207) was identified towards the northern end of the trench, orientated northwest/southeast, and not corresponding to any apparent geophysical anomalies. It was up to approximately 0.76m wide and 0.34m deep. No finds were identified within the feature and it does not appear to share any alignments with any similar features nearby. It is believed to be either part of a field system or related to WWII activity on the ridgeline.
- 5.14.3 Two ditches (1210 and 1214) were identified towards the centre of the trench, orientated east-northeast/west-southwest and parallel to each other, between 1.6m and 2.0m wide and up to 0.9m deep. Neither ditch alignment was identified as such on the geophysical survey of the site. Although some amorphous disturbances are present which may relate to them, it is also possible that they may have been masked by ploughlines on a similar alignment. They may form part of a track or droveway, but do not appear in any other trenches and no dateable evidence was recovered from either feature.
- 5.14.4 A small hearth/hearth debris pit (1203) was identified between ditches 1210 and 1214, measuring approximately 0.4m in diameter and 0.16m deep. Heat-altered stone and charcoal flecking was noted within one of the fills, although no pottery or

other dateable finds were recovered. A single struck flint, likely to be of later prehistoric (either Bronze Age or Iron Age) date was identified, although it could be more recent. The lack of any observable scorching of the natural geology at the base of the pit suggests that this was a debris pit rather than a hearth site.

Trench 13

5.15 This trench was 30.6m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.56m deep, situated on top of the hill, 40m to the north of the WWII pillbox and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of light greyish brown sand over 0.24m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed light orangey yellow natural sand. No features or finds were identified within this trench.

Trench 14 (Fig 6)

- 5.16.1 This trench was 28.4m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, situated on the shoulder of the hillside slope and orientated northwest/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown sand over 0.1m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed light yellowish grey natural sands.
- 5.16.2 Two ditches were recorded in this trench, a small, slightly irregular north-south orientated ditch towards the northern end of the trench and a large east-west orientated ditch towards the southern end (believed to carry on into Trench 15 and be related to the possible medieval road to Sizewell Gap and to correspond to an intermittent geophysical anomaly identified as one of two parallel ditches). A small amount of animal bone was recovered from the east-west orientated ditch, but no further dateable artefacts were recovered.

Trench 15 (Fig 5)

- 5.17.1 This trench was 28.5m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, situated on the hillside slope and orientated northeast/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid greyish brown sandy topsoil over 0.1m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed light yellowish grey natural sands.
- 5.17.2 A single broad and very shallow ditch (1503) was identified near the eastern end of the trench, orientated approximately east-west, and likely to be a continuation of the ditch seen in Trench 14 although with a significantly different profile. It is believed to

be related to the pair of ditches identified by geophysical survey as part of the suspected medieval road to Sizewell Gap.

Trench 16

5.18.1 This trench was 30.6m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, situated on the eastern side of the site at the foot of the slope and on the floodplain edge, orientated northeast/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown sandy topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown sand subsoil that sealed mid reddish brown natural sands with small stone/gravel inclusions.

Trench 17 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 5.19.1 This trench was 30.2m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.6m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The general stratigraphy consisted of *c*.0.35m of light greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown sand subsoil and the natural geology was generally a light pinkish grey crag sand with small/medium gravel/subrounded stone inclusions. A number of archaeological features were recorded in detail, consisting of two ditches (1703 and 1714), four pits/postholes (1707, 1709, 1711, 1718) and two possible hearths/hearth debris pits, although other features were recorded in plan but not excavated at this time.
- 5.19.2 All of the excavated features apart from ditch 1703 were sealed by a buried soil layer (1706) that was found to contain medieval pottery (11th to 13th century). As such, although no dateable finds were recovered from any other feature they are loosely interpreted as probable medieval features, potentially from a single structure/activity.
- 5.19.3 Postholes 1707, 1709 and 1711 were all visible cut into the natural at the base of the trench while pit 1718 was seen after excavation of a sondage into ditch 1714, which was found to cut the pit. A probable post-pipe was observed in posthole 1711 and ten additional potential pits/postholes were recorded in plan only. No distinct alignments are visible/apparent although there appears to be a greater concentration of postholes to the south of ditch 1714.
- 5.19.4 Possible hearths 1722 and 1725 were physically close to each other, separated by an extant section of buried soil 1706 and it is possible that they are part of the same feature, continuing and joining underneath the buried soil. They contained a

significant amount of heat-altered clay and there was also evidence suggesting that the natural sands below these features had been scorched either by direct heat (if they are indeed hearth sites) or by the deposition of hot hearth debris if they are debris/refuse pits. The amount of scorching leans more towards them being hearths than debris pits however.

- 5.19.5 Ditch 1714 was orientated east-west, up to 0.5m deep and 0.35m wide with nearvertical sides and a shallow concave base, and as previously noted was excavated through the top of pit 1718. It appears to have a common alignment with several postholes and is therefore suggested as a redefinition of the posthole line after the posts had been removed. A potential trample deposit (1717 – not visible in plan), containing significant amounts of charcoal and heat-altered clay, was observed on the southern side of this ditch, suggesting that the ditch was part of a boundary at the same time as that activity was occurring. A parallel unexcavated ditch was also observed north of this feature, possibly suggesting a narrow droveway/land subdivision.
- 5.19.6 Ditch 1703 was recorded in the eastern end of the trench, orientated approximately north-south and apparently heading towards the WWII pillbox to the south. It appears to be the same feature seen in Trench 24 to the south and is believed to be most probably a related feature to the pillbox possibly a communications trench or an access/egress crawl trench.
- 5.19.7 Other unexcavated features include a previously mentioned east-west ditch feature seen towards the eastern half of the trench, possibly forming a droveway with ditch 1714, as well as several possible linear features which may be real, but may also be natural/geological formations. These are all included in the trench plan but are not discussed further here.

Trench 18

5.20 This trench was 27.5m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.6m deep, situated on the western side of the site off the crest of the hill and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of dark greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.38m of dark reddish brown sandy subsoil that sealed mid reddish brown natural sands.

5.20.1 A possible remnant of buried subsoil or colluvial deposit (1803) was noted towards the southern end of the trench, with visible dimensions of approximately 3.4m north/south and 0.46m east-west from the eastern side of the trench and up to 0.18m deep where it exited the trench side. No finds or dateable artefacts were located within this deposit.

Trench 19

5.21 This trench was 30.3m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.55m deep, situated on the western side of the site off the crest of the hill and to the north of the pillbox, orientated approximately east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of light greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown sandy subsoil that sealed light orangey yellow natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 20

5.22 This trench was 26.2m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, situated on the western side of the site off the crest of the hill, northeast of the pillbox and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.18m of mid greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.28m of mid brown sandy subsoil that sealed light orangey yellow natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 21

5.23 This trench was 29m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.55m deep, situated on the eastern slope of the hill near the centre of the site and orientated approximately northwest/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of mid greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown sandy subsoil that sealed mid reddish brown natural sands with gravelly pockets. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 22 (Fig 6)

5.24.1 This trench was 29.6m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, situated at the base of the hillside near the centre of the site and orientated approximately east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown sand

topsoil over 0.15m of light greyish brown sandy subsoil that sealed mid brownish orange natural sands.

5.24.2 A single north-south orientated ditch (2203) was observed in the centre of this trench, 1.2m wide and up to 0.3m deep and corresponding with a suspected feature identified by geophysical survey. No finds or dateable evidence was recovered from this feature, and it is interpreted as a probable field system ditch.

Trench 23

5.25 This trench was 29.3m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.62m deep, situated on the eastern side of the site in the floodplain area and orientated approximately northeast/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of mid greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown sandy subsoil that sealed mid reddish brown natural sand with occasional gravelly areas. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 24 (Fig 6)

- 5.26.1 This trench was 29.3m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.6m deep, situated on the western side of the site off the crest of the hill, immediately west of the pillbox, and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.1m of dark reddish brown sandy subsoil that sealed mid reddish brown natural sands.
- 5.26.2 A single ditch (2404) was found near the northern end of the trench, orientated north-south and believed to be the same feature seen in Trench 17 to the north (1703), interpreted as WWII activity related to the adjacent pillbox. Several lumps of fired clay were recovered from this feature, though they have not provided any dating evidence.

Trench 25

5.27 This trench was 22.1m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.55m deep, situated on the western side of the site towards the south-western corner of the site, and orientated approximately northwest/southeast. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of dark greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.2m of dark greyish brown sandy

subsoil that sealed mid orange natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 26

5.28 This trench was 30.5m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.45m deep, situated on the western side of the site just south of the pillbox, and orientated approximately east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.15m of mid-dark greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.25m of dark greyish brown sandy subsoil that sealed mid orange natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 27

5.29 This trench was 28.0m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.45m deep, situated just east of the pillbox, and orientated approximately east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.17m of mid greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.23m of mid brown sandy subsoil that sealed light orangey yellow natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 28

- 5.30.1 This trench was 26.9m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.55m deep, situated on the eastern side of the site, and orientated approximately east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.45m-0.5m of light/mid grey brown sandy topsoil over light grey/yellow natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.
- 5.30.2 An amorphous irregular pit feature was noted towards the centre of the trench, approximately corresponding to a geophysical anomaly and similar in character to the sand extraction pits in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the north. This pit was observed to be approximately 8m long within the trench but was not excavated further.

Trench 29 (Fig 7)

5.31.1 This trench was 30.5m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.46m deep, situated on the eastern side of the site in the floodplain area and orientated approximately northeast/southwest. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of

mid greyish brown sand topsoil over dark reddish brown sand with mid reddish brown patches, interpreted as natural alluvial sands with occasional gravelly areas.

- 5.31.2 Two parallel ditches (2905 and 2908) were noted towards the northern end of the trench, approximately 5m apart and orientated north/south. They were both approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, and are likely to be related possibly forming part of a field boundary or droveway. Both features contained medieval pottery, which might suggest a relationship with the road thought to cross the site (although these ditches are perpendicular to the suspected route of that road).
- 5.31.3 A single east-west orientated ditch (2902) was noted immediately south of the two parallel north-south ditches. It is possibly part of one of the pair of ditches thought to indicate the route of the medieval road across the site. Medieval pottery recovered from it would support this theory.

Trench 30

5.32 This trench was 28.9m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.93m deep, situated on the southern edge of the site, and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.12m-0.33m of mid/dark greyish brown sandy topsoil over 0.28m-0.5m of dark greyish brown sandy subsoil. This sealed mid yellowish orange natural sands in the northern half of the trench while at the southern end, floodplain alluvial silts were identified at the edge of the current slope. Excavation into this deposit was halted due to earlier excavations having reached maximum safe depths without adding further information or recovering any artefacts.

Trench 31

5.33 This trench was 29.2m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.44m deep, situated southeast of the pillbox, and orientated approximately east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.12m of mid-dark greyish brown sand topsoil over 0.29m of dark greyish brown sandy subsoil that sealed pale/mid orange natural sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 32

5.34 This trench was 28.7m long, 2.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep, situated on the southern edge of the site, and orientated approximately northwest/southeast. The

general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid/dark greyish brown sandy topsoil over 0.2m of pale greyish brown sandy subsoil (only evident at the southern end of the trench sealing the alluvial deposits). This sealed mid yellowish orange natural sands in the northern half of the trench while at the southern end floodplain alluvial silts were identified at the edge of the current slope.

Trench 33

5.35 This trench was 30m long, 2.4m wide (with a short section widened to 4.5m) and up to 0.7m deep, situated on the southern edge of the site, and orientated approximately north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of mid greyish brown sandy topsoil over 0.16m of mid brown sandy subsoil. This sealed mid greyish yellow natural sands in the northern half of the trench while at the southern end floodplain alluvial silts were identified for approximately 7m from the end of the trench.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Small assemblages of pottery, ceramic building material (cbm), fired clay were recovered from the evaluation from seven of the thirty-three trenches (Appendix B, Table 1). The earliest finds are the flints and heat-affected stones found in the secondary fill 1205 of pit 1203 in Trench 12 which cannot be closely dated beyond the later prehistoric period. A small quantity of medieval coarseware was present in the fill 0406 of a quarry pit 0406 in Trench 4. Pottery of 11th-13th century date was identified in layer 1706 in Trench 17 consisting of jars and a possible bowl made in local coarseware fabrics. Other finds from the postholes in Trench 17 are not closely datable. Further medieval pottery was recovered from three ditches (2902, 2905 and 2908) in Trench 29 which have a slightly later date range, from the 12th-14th century. The only datable post-medieval finds are three fragments of brick found in the fill 2907 of ditch 2905 in Trench 29.

Pottery

6.2 Thirty-nine sherds of medieval pottery weighing 311g were collected from six contexts. Table 2 in Appendix B shows a summary catalogue by context and the full catalogue is available in archive in MS Access database format. The pottery was

generally in good condition, with an average sherd weight of 8g. Several sherds were abraded and these are noted in the catalogue.

- 6.3 All pottery was of medieval date, the majority belonging to the later 11th to 13th centuries. This includes both the handmade wares (some of which had wheel-finished rims) classified as 'early medieval' and the wheel-made greywares classified as 'medieval'. In this part of Suffolk, as elsewhere in rural East Anglia, the two methods of manufacture appear to have overlapped during the 12th-13th centuries. No glazed wares were present.
- 6.4 Of the early medieval assemblage, only four sherds were in sandy fabrics (EMW, EMW2), the remainder containing sparse to moderate sand and shell inclusions (EMWSS). There was one thin-walled body sherd of typical Norfolk EMW type, but the rest of the group were in coarser sandy fabrics, generally with thicker walls and oxidised surfaces. The shelly ware group included one wheel-finished jar rim of upright beaded type, and a large body sherd was also from a jar. A thick-walled fragment was similar to Grimston and Ely coarseware dishes and was probably from the same type of vessel. All early medieval wares were recovered from Trench 17, topsoil 1700 and layer 1706.
- 6.5 The wheelmade wares were all in sandy fabrics, although occasional shell inclusions were present in a few MCW sherds. Six coarsewares were identified as follows:
- LMU: Norfolk-type fine sandy thin-walled vessels, hard, smooth feel. Typical of Norwich but also found elsewhere in Norfolk and north Suffolk, probably made in Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick.
- MCW1: Abundant medium sand with no other inclusions, generally reduced to grey or black but some sherds have oxidised surfaces, hard, harsh feel.
- MCW2: Moderate medium sand and sparse coarse rounded sand, hard, reduced.
- MCW3: Abundant fine sand, similar to LMU. Hard greyware.
- MCWM: Leiston type, fine sandy with abundant mica and sparse ferrous inclusions.
- HOLL: Hollesley-type ware. Hard, pale grey to buff, abundant fine to medium sand.
- 6.6 Three rims were present, a flaring jar rim and an everted beaded ?bowl rim in MCW1, and an upright everted jar rim in Hollesley-type ware. One base sherd in MCW3 was thumbed.

- 6.7 Sherds were recovered from three features, a layer, and topsoil in two trenches. The sherds appear to indicate medieval dates for the features, but were also redeposited in the topsoil.
- 6.8 Recent work in Leiston has produced similar ranges of pottery in much larger assemblages (e.g. Anderson 2009a & b), but in those groups the sandy early medieval wares dominated and shelly wares were less frequent. This may indicate a slightly later start date for this site, with most sherds dating to the 12th–13th centuries. The lack of glazed ware may indicate that the group did not extend far into the 13th century, although glazed wares are often rare on rural sites in Suffolk and their lack here may simply be related to the small sample size.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.9 Three fragments of brick (29g) were recovered from upper fill 2907 of ditch 2905 (Appendix B Table 3). Two joining fragments were in an orange fine sandy fabric with sparse ferrous inclusions, and one was in a dark red fine sandy fabric. Both were abraded. The fragments are of post-medieval date.

Fired clay

6.10 Twenty-seven fragments (265g) of fired clay were recovered from two contexts. Five medium sandy fragments from fill 1712 of post-hole 1711 were small, abraded rounded lumps with buff surfaces and dark grey-black cores; their function is unknown. Twenty-two fragments from fill 2406 of ditch 2404, in a hard medium sand and coarse quartz fabric, were mostly angular fragments with flattish surfaces and rounded edges; these may be pieces of hearth lining. A catalogue of the fired clay is present in Appendix B (Table 4).

Iron nails

6.11 A single iron nail was collected from topsoil deposit 1800 in Trench 18 (Wt: 21g). It measures 55m in length and has an irregular square section and is probably post-medieval.

Slag

6.12 A fragment of metal-working debris weighing 2g was recovered from the processing of the environmental sample of the contents 1708 of the posthole 1707. It is slightly vesicular but it is very small and is non-diagnostic in terms of its origin.

Lithics

- 6.13 Two fragments of struck flint weighing 40g were collected from two contexts, with a small quantity of heat-affected flint and stone. A catalogue of this material is shown in Appendix B (Table 5).
- 6.14 A single dark blue grey glassy flake from topsoil layer 2900 in Trench 29 has a pronounced bulb, bulb splintering and moderate edge damage. This flake is tertiary in nature and is not closely datable although it is probably later prehistoric. A single struck flint from fill 1205 of pit 1203 in Trench 12 is a light grey chert. It is angular and shows signs of shatter with two small flakes removed with frost fracturing on one side.
- 6.15 Two pieces of burnt flint and six fragments of heat-affected stone were collected from topsoil layer 2900 in Trench 29. The flint and stone is generally in good condition, with little to moderate edge damage present. The burnt flint is a discoloured white grey whilst the burnt stone consists of quartzite and sandstone cobbles.
- 6.16 The two pieces of burnt flint are partially fragmented and discoloured white with a red hue. The fragmentation on these burnt flints along with the six cobbles found suggests contact with a relatively low temperature fire, as either an open hearth or surface fire could produce this material. The assemblage from this feature is not closely datable but it is likely that it belongs to the later prehistoric period, being either Bronze Age or Iron Age, although it could be later still. The low temperature burning seen on the flint and stone found within pit 1203 may suggest that this material was deposited from a fire clearance or may be part of a small *in-situ* fire.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 A small assemblage of animal bone consisting mainly of cattle remains was recovered from the evaluation, which came from two features, the fill of a ditch in Trench 14 and a topsoil deposit in Trench 29. The bone is poorly dated but it may be medieval. A single environmental sample was taken from the fill of a posthole in Trench 17, which contained some pieces of charcoal which are from a ring-porous species, as well as a small amount of plant macrofossils which are likely to be intrusive.

Animal Bone

- 7.2 A total of 48 bones were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 177g. The faunal assemblage was recovered from two contexts. The largest amount was collected from the fill 1406 of ditch 1405 in Trench 14, which may be medieval, but the bone from Trench 29 is from a topsoil deposit and not well stratified. The assemblage comprises only hand-collected animal bones. The state of preservation of the bone from the site is generally good; but the fragmentation is very high. Employing standard zoo-archaeological procedures, 100% specimens were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy. A catalogue of the recorded bone is shown in Appendix C (Table 6).
- 7.3 The assemblage includes cattle teeth, jaw, vertebrae and rib fragments. No evidence of pathological signs, bone working or other bone modifications was noted. Although the size of this assemblage is not enough for conclusive analysis, the bones appear to represent domestic waste disposal on the site.
- 7.4 The level of preservation and identifiability suggests that the animal bone could provide information on animal husbandry and the economy of the site. If well-stratified animal remains are collected during the course of any subsequent excavation, the animal husbandry of the site could be characterised and compared with this previous work, both on a regional and national level.

Plant Macrofossils

- 7.5 A single 20 litre bulk sample was taken from fill 1708 of posthole 1707. The volume of flot recovered from this sample was very small, being approximately 5ml. Very fine fibrous rootlet fragments were common within this material which are considered to be modern and intrusive.
- 7.6 The only charred plant remains present were small quantities of wood charcoal which were highly commuted, making them unsuitable for species identification or radio-carbon dating; however a small number of the larger fragments could be identified as being from a ring porous species. No other plant macrofossils were identified within the flot material except two Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) fruit and a single Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) endocarp. All of these were uncharred and relatively unabraded; they are therefore likely to be modern contaminants which are intrusive within the sampled deposit.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation generally correlated well with those of the preceding geophysical survey. Five ditches (in Trenches 7, 12, 14 and 24) were identified in the evaluation that were not located by the geophysics, but the majority of ditches, as well as the sand extraction pits and the alluvial silting at the south of the site, corresponded to geophysics anomalies. None of the anomalies ascribed to agricultural features were identified cutting the natural substrate in the evaluation and it is therefore probable that such features were shallow across the site and were confined to the topsoil and subsoil layers.
- 8.2 Archaeological features dating to the medieval and modern periods were identified during the evaluation; however the majority of features were undated and it is possible that activity pre-dating the medieval is present on the site.

Prehistoric

8.3 Despite the potential for prehistoric activity on site, as detailed in the Archaeological Background above, the only evidence of this date comes from two pieces of struck flint recovered from the topsoil in Trench 29 and from pit 1203, where it was possibly residual. Neither piece was closely datable and can only be used to suggest potential occupation in the wider landscape.

Medieval

- 8.4 Two possible hearths and a series of postholes were identified in Trench 17, sealed beneath a buried soil deposit containing 11th to 13th-century pottery. A small piece of slag recovered from the fill of posthole 1708 may indicate that the hearths were used for metalworking, although it should be noted that the postholes are not definitively associated with the hearths. Excavations in the adjoining field to the west identified a complex of crop processing ovens dating to the 11th to 14th centuries (Gill 2013), and it is possible that these hearths are a continuation of the same activity.
- 8.5 Two parallel medieval ditches were identified in the geophysical survey crossing the site on a north-west/south-east alignment, heading toward Sizewell Gap Road to the south-east, which is thought to have medieval origins. The gap between the ditches varies in width between 5 and 8 metres, suggesting that this was an informal trackway with flanking ditches rather than a deliberately laid out road.

- 8.6 The line of the trackway appears to extend beyond the western boundary of the site, where it is preserved as an extant footpath, which itself continues to the north-west for almost 1km before meeting Sandy Lane, another road thought to have medieval origins, and which links via Lover's Lane to the ruins of Leiston Abbey. It is therefore possible that the trackway was part of a route linking medieval Sizewell with the second Leiston Abbey site.
- 8.7 A further pair of parallel ditches containing medieval pottery, this time on a north/south alignment, were recorded in Trench 29. These ditches may form a further trackway leading up the coast, interestingly, toward the site of the original Leiston Abbey.
- 8.8 Large sand extraction pits were recorded in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 28, corresponding to amorphous anomalies identified during the geophysics. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from quarry pit 405, and although this could be residual it raises the possibility that sand extraction was being carried out on site during the medieval period.
- 8.9 The medieval features recorded in the evaluation appear to confirm the interpretation of those from previous investigations to the immediate south and west of the site (Gill 2013, Breen et al. 2014). These identified small-scale agricultural activity on the western fringes of Sizewell through the 11th to 14th centuries, with an absence of evidence for features or finds for the 15th century onwards, suggesting that the settlement was starting to decline around this time.

Modern

8.10 A north/south aligned trench excavated in Trenches 17 and 24 appeared to be orientated toward the extant pillbox in the south west of the site. The ditch was observed to be cutting the subsoil in Trench 17 and has therefore been ascribed a modern date in the absence of any dating evidence to the contrary. If modern, the ditch may have been a communication trench or an access/egress crawl trench serving the pillbox. The ditch appears to correspond to a geophysical anomaly north of Trench 17, heading toward Trench 12. If this is the case, then ditch 1207 may also be part of the same feature.

8.11 It should be noted that no other trace of WWII trenching has been identified on the top of this hill, a site believed to have been occupied by a command trench on a strategically important highpoint covering the inland side of Sizewell Gap.

Undated

8.12 The majority of features excavated in the evaluation were undated; however there were a number of ditches aligned either north/south (703, 705, 1403 and 2203) or east/west (507, 605, 707 and 1210), corresponding with broad linear trends in the geophysics. It is possible that, if contemporary, these ditches may have formed a system of field boundaries. Such a system would not have respected the alignment of the north-west/south-east trackway and therefore appears unlikely to have been part of the medieval agricultural activity on the site and may represent a separate phase of activity.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Havard and Simon Cass, assisted by Mathieu Ferron, Simon Picard, Ann Templeton and Stephanie Usai. The report was written by Simon Cass and Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Sue Anderson (ceramic finds/post-roman pot), Michael Green (flints/burnt stone), Laszlo Lichtenstein (animal bone) and Anna West (environmental remains). The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young and for SA by Rhodri Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Context Interp.	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.3	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown-grey sandy silt			0.1	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-orange sand				
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.3	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.1	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.25	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
3	303	Cut		Pit	Quarry pit. Profile not seen in trench	>20	>4	>0.6	
3	304	Fill	303	Pit fill	Light grey-brown silty sand	>20	>4	>0.6	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.35	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
4	403	Cut		Pit	Quarry pit. Profile not seen in trench	>22.5	>4.4	>0.8	
4	404	Fill	403	Pit fill	Light grey-brown silty sand	>22.5	>4.4	>0.8	
4	405	Cut		Pit	Quarry pit. Unexcavated	>22.5	>4.4		
4	406	Fill	405	Pit fill	Light grey-brown silty sand	>22.5	>4.4		C12-14
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.45	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Same as 102, with frequent				
-					bioturbation				
5	503	Layer	1	Natural	Same as 102				
5	504	Fill	505	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand	>17	>2.4	>1.2	
5	505	Cut		Pit	Quarry pit. Profile not seen in trench	>17	>2.4	>1.2	
5	506	Fill	507	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay-sand	>2.4	1.2	0.28	
5 5	506	Cut	507	Ditch	E/W aligned. Concave sides and flat	>2.4	1.2	0.28	
э	507	Cui		Ditch		>2.4	1.2	0.20	
6	600	Laver		Topsoil	base. Same as 605 Same as 100			0.35	
6		Layer						0.35	
6	601	Layer	000	Natural	Same as 102	. 11.0	. 0.4	1.0	
6	602	Fill	603	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand. Occasional small stones	>11.2	>2.4	1.2	
6	603	Cut		Pit	Quarry pit. Profile not seen in trench	>11.2	>2.4	1.2	
6	604	Fill	605	Ditch Fill	Light brown sand	>2.4	1.35	0.4	
6	605	Cut		Ditch	Same as 507	>2.4	1.35	0.4	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.17	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
7	703	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides and flat base	>2.4			
7	704	Fill	703	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones	>2.4			
7	705	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Shallow sides and concave base	>2.4			
7	706	Fill	705	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones	>2.4			
7	707	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Vertical north side, stepped south side and concave base	>2.4			
7	708	Fill	707	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand	>2.4			
7	709	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Moderately steep sides and concave base				
7	710	Fill	709	Posthole fill	Mid red-brown sandy silt				
8	800	Layer	1	Topsoil	Same as 100			0.2	1
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.14	1
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown sand			0.17	
9	900	Layer	1	Topsoil	Same as 100			0.2	
9	901	Layer	1	Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Same as 102			0.5	
9 10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 102			0.15	
					Same as 100			0.15	
10 10	1002 1003	Layer Cut		Natural Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides	>2.4	0.95	0.2	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Ditch fill	and concave base Mid red-brown sand. Occasional	>2.4	0.95	0.2	
11	1100	Lavor		Topsoil	small stones Same as 100			0.2	
	1100	Layer			Same as 100 Same as 101			0.2	
11 11	1101	Layer Layer		Subsoil Natural	Light yellow grey sand with gravel			0.3	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	pockets Same as 100			0.35	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	

Tr	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Context Interp.	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	(,	(,	(,	Duio
12	1202	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and	0.4	0.4	0.16	
12	1203	Cui		Pit	flat base	0.4	0.4	0.16	
12	1204	Fill	1203	Pit fill	Lower fill: mid brown sand	0.4	0.4	0.06	
		Fill							
12	1205	FIII	1203	Pit fill	2nd fill: Dark grey sand. Frequent	0.4	0.4	0.05	
	1000		1000	Dir Cil	burnt stones and charcoal flecks				
12	1206	Fill	1203	Pit fill	Upper fill: Mid brown sand	0.4	0.4	0.05	
12	1207	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep	>2.4	0.76	0.34	
					sides and concave base				
12	1208	Fill	1207	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid grey brown silty sand.	>2.4	0.76	0.15	
					Occasional small stones				
12	1209	Fill	1207	Ditch fill	Upper fill: Mid grey brown silty sand.	>2.4	0.76	0.19	
					Moderate small stones and charcoal				
					flecks				
12	1210	Cut	1	Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides	>2.4			
12	1210	Out		Diton	and concave base	- 2.4			
10	1011	F :0	1010	Ditab fill		10.4			
12	1211	Fill	1210	Ditch fill	Lower fill: light grey sand	>2.4			
12	1212				Context void				
12	1213	Fill	1210	Ditch fill	Upper fill: Mid brown-grey sand.	>2.4			
					Occasional charcoal flecks				
12	1214	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides	>2.4			
					and concave base				
12	1215	Fill	1214	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid brown-red sand.	>2.4			
		1			Occasional small stones				
12	1216	Fill	1214	Ditch fill	2nd fill: red-brown sand. Occasional	>2.4			
14	1210		1214	DIGHTIII		-2.4			
40	1017	F .0	4011	Dia L Cii	small stones				
12	1217	Fill	1214	Ditch fill	Upper fill	>2.4			
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.25	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.24	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.25	
14	1401	Layer	1	Subsoil	Same as 101			0.1	
14	1402			Natural	Same as 1102			0.1	
		Layer	-						
14	1403	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides				
					and concave base				
14	1404	Fill	1403	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sand. Occasional				
					small stones				
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides	>2.4	1.2	0.7	
14	1406	Fill	1405	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown sandy silt. Occasional	>2.4	1.2	0.7	
					small stones			-	
15	1501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.4	
15	1502	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.4	
15	1502	Cut	-	Ditch	E/W aligned. Gently sloping sides			0.1	
15	1503	Cut		Ditch					
	1.00		1-00	D 1 C 1	and concave base				
15	1504	Fill	1503	Ditch fill	Light brown sand				
15	1505	Layer		Natural	Same as 1102				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.2	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
16	1602	Layer	1	Natural	Mid red-brown sand with occasional		1		1
					small stones				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.35	
	1700				Same as 101			0.35	
17		Layer		Subsoil				0.2	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Light pink-grey sand with gravel				
			ļ		patches				
17	1703	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides				
					and concave base. Same as 2404				
17	1704	Fill	1703	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid grey-yellow sand.				
					Occasional stones				
17	1705	Fill	1703	Ditch fill	Upper fill: Dark red-brown silty sand.				
••		1			Occasional small stones and				
					charcoal flecks				
17	1706	Lover		Duried					C11 10
17	1706	Layer		Buried	Mid grey-brown silty sand.				C11-13
				soil	Occasional small stones and				
				_	charcoal flecks				
17	1707	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and				
					concave base				
	1708	Fill	1707	Posthole	Mid brown silty sand				
17				fill	-,				
17			1		Qual in also Otaca sides and				
17	1700	Cut		Postbolo	UVal in high Steen eldee and				
17 17	1709	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan. Steep sides and				
	1709 1710	Cut Fill	1709	Posthole Posthole	Concave base Light grey-brown silty sand.				

Tr	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Context Interp.	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
17	1711	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and concave base				
17	1712	Fill	1711	Postpipe	Dark brown-grey. Occasional charcoal flecks				
17	1713	Fill	1711	Posthole fill	Mid grey silty sand. Occasional small stones				
17	1714	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Steep sides and concave base				
17	1715	Fill	1714	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid grey-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones				
17	1716	Fill	1714	Ditch fill	Upper fill: light brown sand. Occasional small stones				
17	1717	Layer		Surface	Dark brown-grey silty sand. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks				
17	1718	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Vertical sides				
17	1719	Fill	1718	Pit fill	Light grey-brown silty sand. Frequent gravel				
17	1720	Fill	1718	Pit fill	Mid orange sand. Frequent gravel				
17	1721	Fill	1718	Pit fill	Mid grey silty sand				
17	1722	Cut	1-00	Hearth	Oval in plan. Unexcavated				ļ
17	1723	Fill	1722	Hearth fill	Mid grey clay with scorched surface				
17	1724	Fill	1722	Hearth fill	Dark brown-grey silty sand				
17	1725	Cut	4705	Hearth	Unexcavated				
17	1726	Fill	1725	Hearth fill	Pinkish red sand				
17	1727	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1728 1729	Cut	ł	Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17 17	1729	Cut Cut		Posthole Posthole	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1730	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1732	Cut	1	Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1733	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned. Unexcavated				
17	1734	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned. Unexcavated				
17	1735	Cut		Posthole	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1736	Cut	<u> </u>	Pit	Amorphous in plan. Unexcavated				
17 17	1737 1738	Cut Cut		Posthole Ditch	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated N/S aligned. Unexcavated				
17	1739	Cut	+	Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1740	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Unexcavated			-	
17	1741	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated				
17	1742	Cut							
17	1743	Cut			Out circularia de data				
17	1744 1800	Cut	l	Posthole Topsoil	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated			0.00	
18 18	1800	Layer Layer	+	Subsoil	Same as 100 Same as 101			0.28	-
18	1802	Layer	1	Natural	Same as 1602			0.00	
18	1803	Layer		Colluviu m	Dark grey-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	3.4	0.46	0.18	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.3	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
19 20	1902 2000	Layer Layer		Natural Topsoil	Same as 102 Same as 100			0.18	
20	2000	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 100			0.18	
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Same as 102			0.20	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.26	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Same as 1602 with gravel patches			0.0-	
22	2200 2201	Layer	}	Topsoil	Same as 100			0.25	
22 22	2201	Layer Layer	+	Subsoil Natural	Same as 101 Same as 102			0.15	-
22	2202	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Gently sloping sides and concave base	>2.4	1.2	0.3	
22	2204	Fill	2203	Ditch fill	Upper fill: light red-brown sand	>2.4	1.2	0.2	
22	2204	Fill	2203	Ditch fill	Lower fill: light brown sand	>2.4	1.2	0.2	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	·		0.26	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Same as 1602				
24	2401	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.3	

Tr	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Context Interp.	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
24	2402	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.1	
24	2403	Layer		Natural	Same as 1602				
24	2404	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base				
24	2405	Fill	2404	Ditch fill	Lower fill: light grey sand. Occasional small stones				
24	2406	Fill	2404	Ditch fill	Upper fill: Dark grey sand. Occasional small stones				
25	2501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.28	
25	2502	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
25	2503	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
26	2601	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.15	
26	2602	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.25	
26	2603	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.17	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.23	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
28	2801	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.5	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Same as 1102			0.0	
28	2803	Cut		Pit	Quarry pit. Irregular in plan. Unexcavated	>8	>2.4		
28	2804	Fill	2803	Pit fill	Light brown silty sand	>8	>2.4		
29	2900	Layer	2000	Topsoil	Same as 100			0.36	
29	2901	Layo		Natural	Same as 1602			0.00	
29	2902	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides	>2.4			
	2002	F :0	2002	Ditch fill	and concave base				
29	2903	Fill	2902	Ditch fill	Lower fill: dark red-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones				
29	2904	Fill	2902	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mid red-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks				C12-14
29	2905	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides and concave base	>3	1.5	0.5	
29	2906	Fill	2905	Ditch fill	Lower fill: dark red-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones	>3	1.5	0.1	
29	2907	Fill	2905	Ditch fill	Upper fill: Mid yellow brown silty sand. Occasional small stones	>3	1.5	0.4	post- med
29	2908	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides and concave base	>3	1.5	0.5	
29	2909	Fill	2908	Ditch fill	Lower fill: dark red-brown silty sand. Occasional small stones	>3	1.5	0.25	
29	2910	Fill	2908	Ditch fill	Upper fill: Mid yellow brown silty sand. Occasional small stones	>3	1.5	0.25	C12-14
30	3001	Layer	1	Topsoil	Same as 100	1	1	0.33	
30	3002	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.5	
30	3003	Layer		Alluvium	Mid grey silty sand. Unexcavated			5.0	
30	3004	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
31	3101	Layer	1	Topsoil	Same as 100			0.12	
31	3102	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.29	
31	3103	Layer		Natural	Same as 102			. = -	
32	3201	Layer	1	Topsoil	Same as 100	1	1	0.3	
32	3202	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
32	3203	Layer		Natural	Same as 102			<u>, </u>	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.36	
33									
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.16	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1. Bulk finds

Context No.	Potter	ſy	CE	BM	Fire clay		lro Na	on IIIS	Stı flir	ruck nt	He alte flir	ered		at ered one	Ani bon		SI	ag	Overall date
	No	Wt/g	No Wi		No	Wt/g	No Wi		No Wt		No Wt		No Wt		No Wt/	g	No Wi) t/g	
0406	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med
1205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	25	6	528	0	0	0	0	
1406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	85	0	0	
1700	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med
1706	13	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med
1708 <1>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
1712	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2406	0	0	0	0	22	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed
2900	4	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	18	92	0	0	Med
2904	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med
2907	1	2	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed
2910	10	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med
Total	35	315	3	28	25	265	1	21	2	40	2	25	6	528	48	177	1	2	

Table 2. Pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spotdate	Fabric date range
0406	MCW1	jar	flaring	1	13	1	abundant ms, black		12th-14th c.
0406	MCWM			1	3	1			12th-14th c.
1700	EMWSS			1	45	1			11th-13th c.
1706	EMW			1	6	1	fs black, thin-walled		11th-12th c.
1706	EMW2			1	11	1	oxid ms	12-13	11th-13th c.
1706	EMW2			1	7	1	oxid ms, grey core, occ shell	12-13	11th-13th c.
1706	EMW2	dish?		1	19	1	thick-walled, sim to Grimston/Ely shallow dishes	12-13	11th-13th c.
1706	EMWSS			3	14	3			11th-13th c.
1706	EMWSS	jar		1	20	1			11th-13th c.
1706	EMWSS	jar	upright beaded	6	26	1	wheel-finished	12-13	11th-13th c.
1706	LMU			1	4	1	thin-walled	11-13	11th-14th c.
1706	MCW2			2	14	1	poss handmade & wheel finished	12-13	12th-14th c.
2900	HOLL			1	2	1			L.13th-14th c.
2900	LMU			1	1	1			11th-14th c.
2900	MCW1	bowl?	everted beaded	1	11	1	oxid surfaces	12-13	12th-14th c.
2900	MCW3			1	46	1	abundant fs, sim to LMU		12th-14th c.
2904	MCW1			1	2	1			12th-14th c.
2904	MCW2			1	2	1			12th-14th c.
2904	MCW3			3	14	3			12th-14th c.
2910	HOLL			2	2	1			L.13th-14th c.
2910	HOLL	jar	Upright everted	1	10	1		13	L.13th-14th c.
2910	MCW1			1	12	1			12th-14th c.
2910	MCW3			6	27	6			12th-14th c.

Table 3. Ceramic building material by context

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
2907	fsfe	brick	2	22	+							orange	pmed
2907	fs	brick	1	7	+							dark red	pmed

Table 4. Fired clay by context

Context	Fabric	Туре	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
1712	msv		5	14	buff-black			++	rounded lumps
2406	mscq		22	251		flattish with rounded edges?			hard, coarse, poss hearth lining?

Table 5. Struck flint, burnt flint and burnt stone by context

Context	Туре	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
1205	Struck flint (shatter)	Light	0	1	33
1205	Burnt flint	N/A	10-20	2	25
1205	Burnt stone	N/A	N/A	6	528
2900 (topsoil)	Struck flint (flake)	None	2	1	7
Total				10	593

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

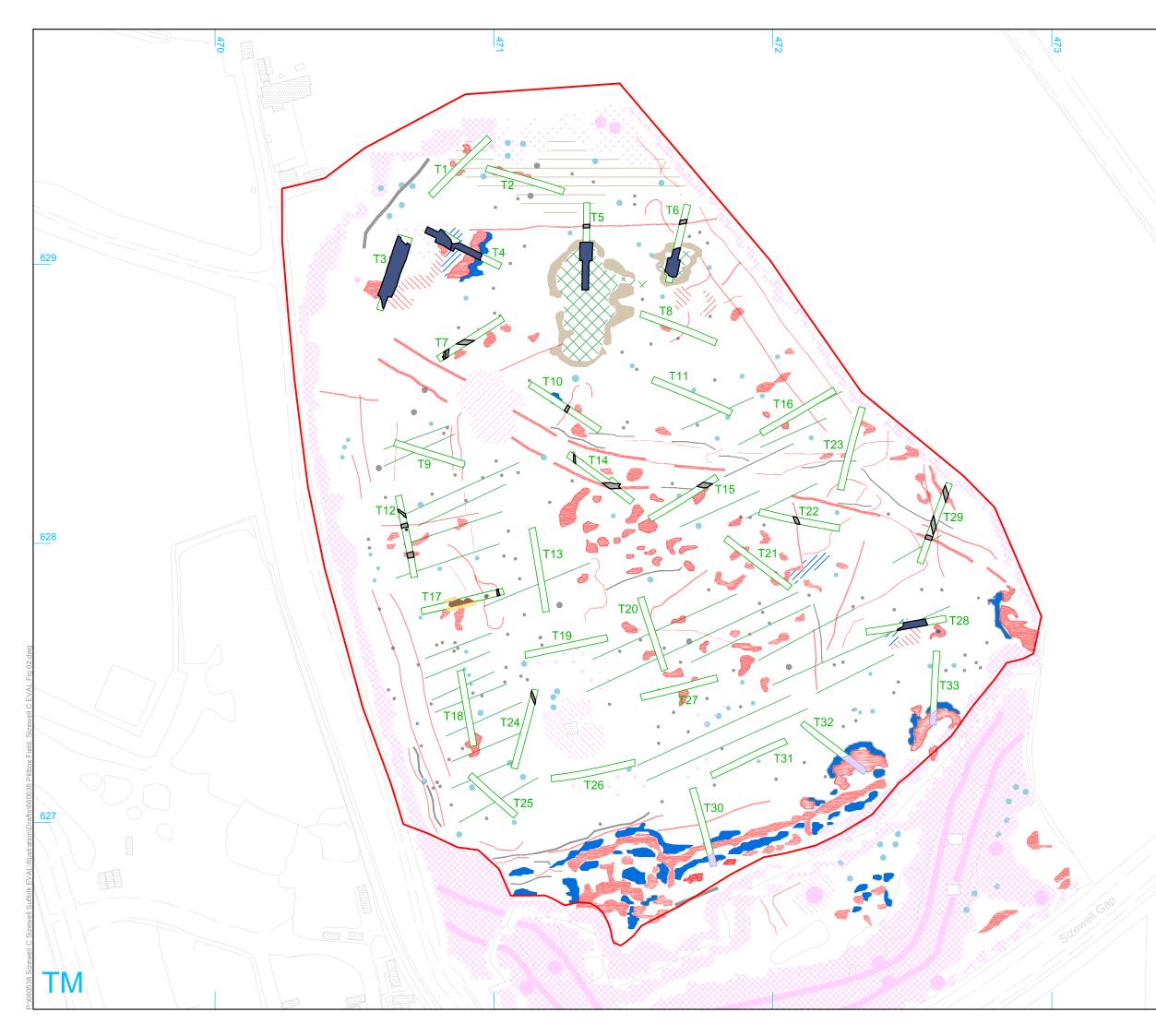
Table 6. Animal bone by context

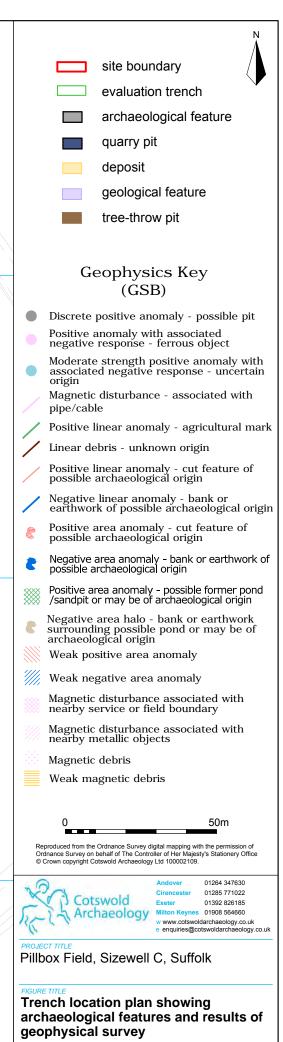
							Cattle			Element	Comments
Context	Feature	Spot Date	Weight/g	Taphonomy	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas		Butch Path Gnaw Sex etc.
1406	Ditch 1405	Medieval?	85	g		30				ver, rib	
2900	Layer	Medieval?	92	р	8	10				teeth, man	

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	1	
Project Name	Pillbox Field, Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was jointly	
	Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology in	
	2015 at Pillbox Field, Sizewell C, Suff	olk. Thirty three trenches
	were excavated.	
	The evaluation identified features of m	
	Two possible hearths and a number of	
	suggest a domestic or industrial area. T	
	but were covered by a buried soil deposit	it, from which 11th to 13th-
	century pottery was recovered.	
	A pair of north-west/south-east aligned p	
	the geophysical survey, possibly flanking	
	the 12th to 14th centuries by potte	
	evaluation. A possible further pair of	
	north/south, possibly forming a second to	rackway, contained pottery
	of a similar date.	the reachuring in the north
	Large areas of disturbance identified by t	
	of the site were investigated and determ	
	pits, one of which contained a sherd of 12 A further sand extraction pit was identified	
		ed in the south-west of the
	site. A number of ditches on broadly no	orth/south and cost/west
	alignments were recorded, possibly form	
	although no dating evidence was reco	
	features. A north/south ditch, in the se	
	heading toward the extant pillbox, was in	
	Il command trench.	
	While the results of the evaluation genera	ally corresponded well with
	the preceding geophysical survey,	
	suggested by the geophysical survey w	
	the trenches and must be assumed to be	
Project dates	12 November– 18 December 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Walkover and fieldwalking survey (Richm	1994)
	Field evaluation (SCC 2008)	
	Geophysical survey (GSB 2011)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Study area	5.43ha	
Site co-ordinates PROJECT CREATORS	TM 47142 62807	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Se	ervice
Project Design (WSI) originator	Amec Foster Wheeler	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Tim Havard and Simon Cass	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Dhysiaal	Suffally County Council Archarate	
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological	For example ceramics,
Deper	Service	CBM, flint and bone
Paper	Suffolk County Council Archaeological	Trench recording forms,
	Service	Context sheets, registers
Disital		etc
Digital	Suffolk County Council Archaeological	Database, digital photos
	Service	etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Pillbox	Field, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological	Evaluation. CA typescript
report 16224	-	







DRAWN BY RP CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY REY

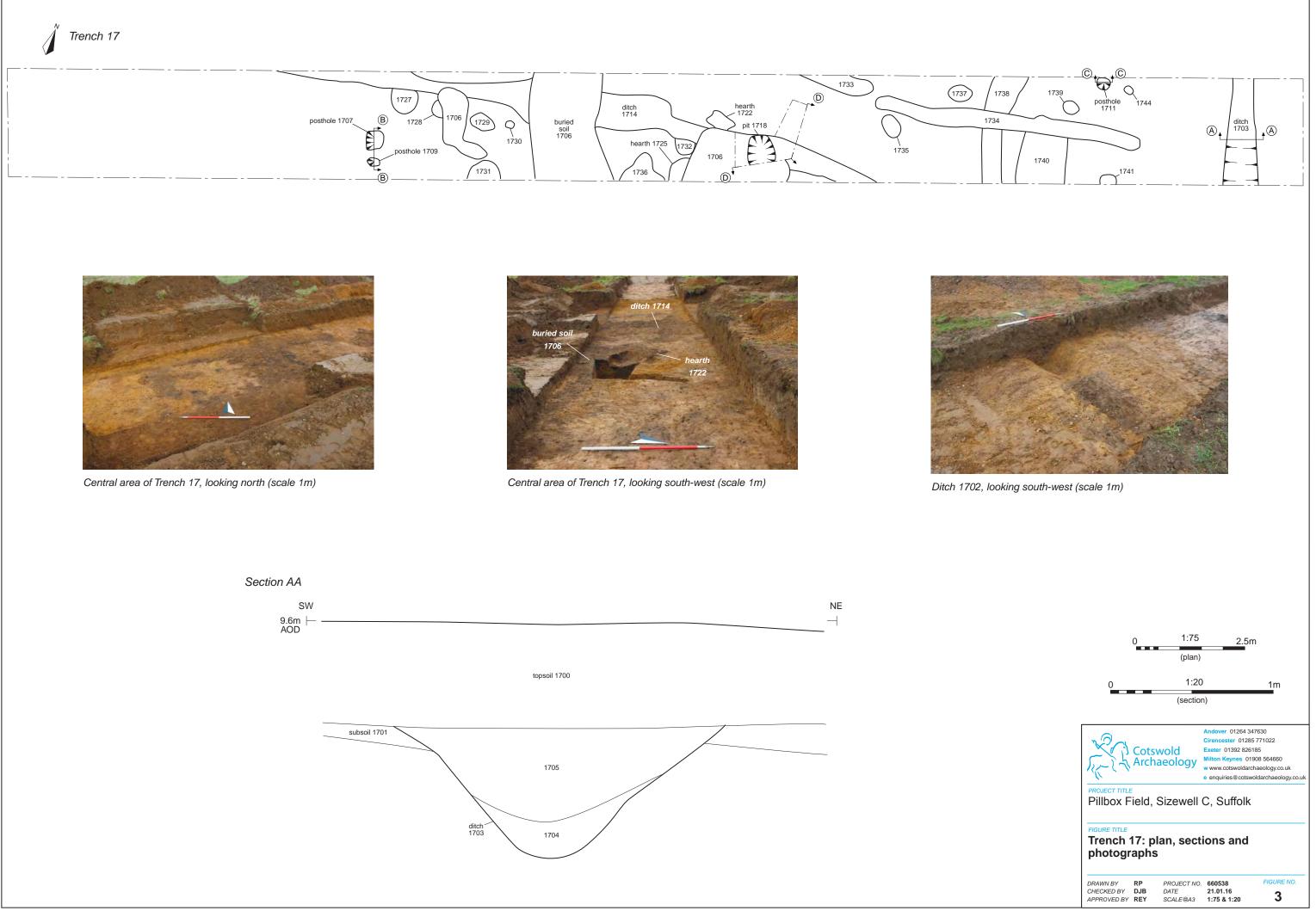
 PROJECT NO.
 660538

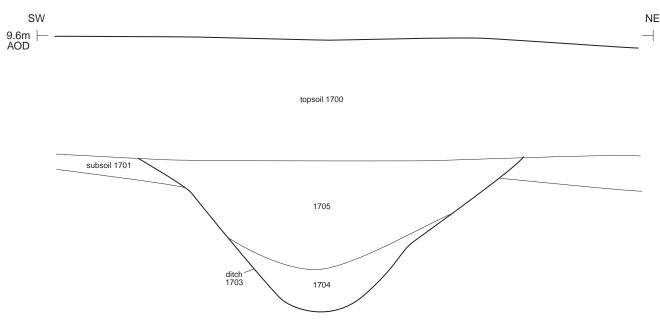
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 SCALE@A3
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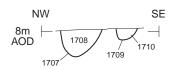
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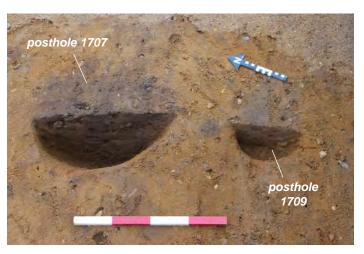
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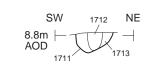


Section BB



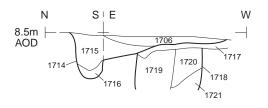


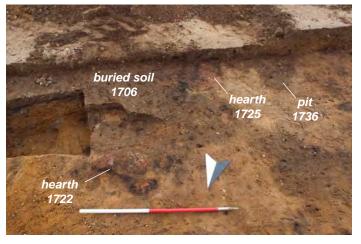
Postholes 1707 and 1709, looking north-east (scale 0.4m)



Section CC

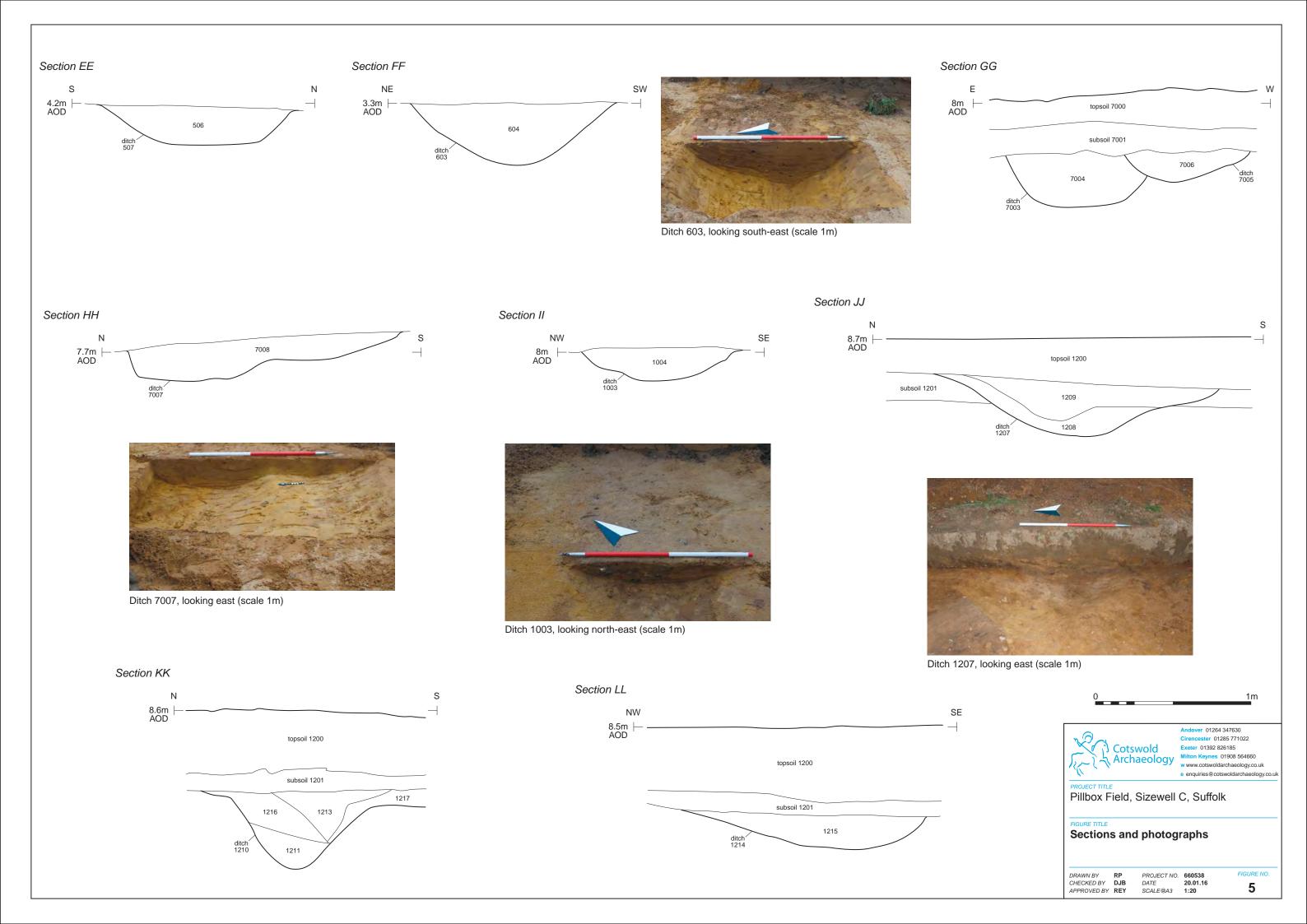
Section DD



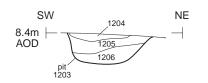


Hearths 1722 and 1725, looking south-east (scale 1m)

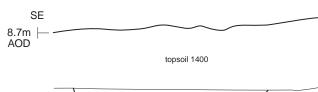
well C, Suffolk
ECT NO. 660538 FIGURE NO.







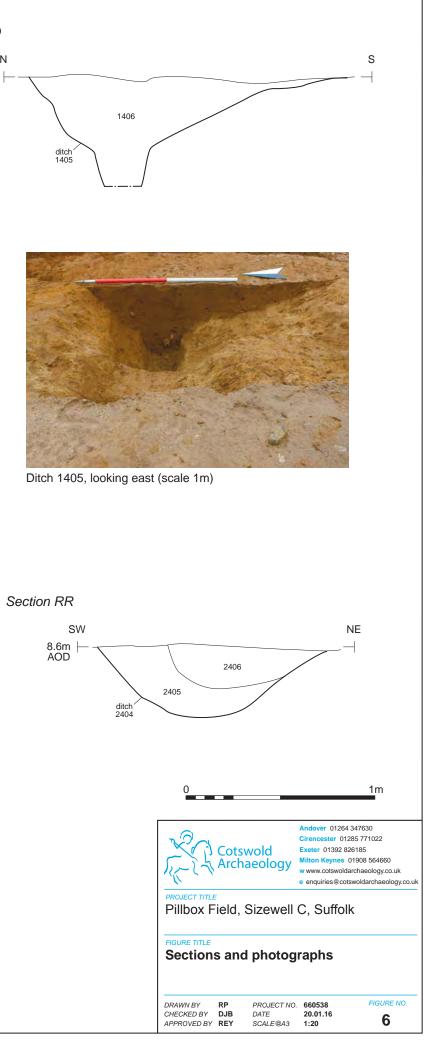






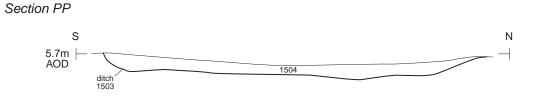


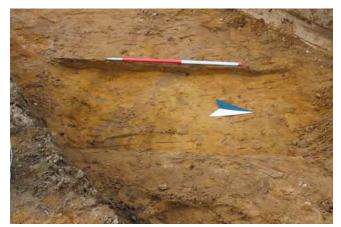
Ditch 1403, looking south-west (scale 1m)



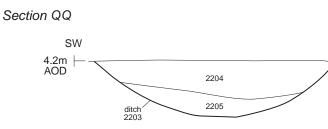


Pit 1203, looking north-west (scale 0.4m)

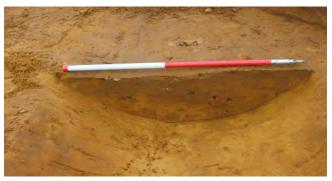




Ditch 1503, looking west (scale 1m)



NE



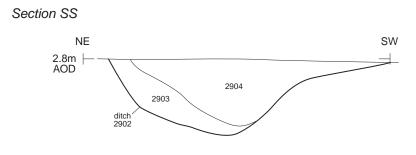
NW

Ditch 2203, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Ν

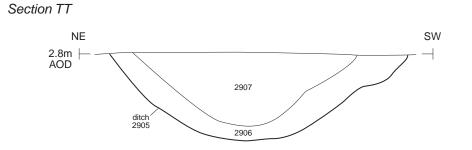
7.3m AOD

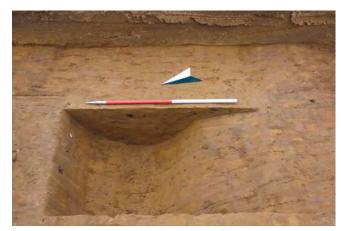
Section 00



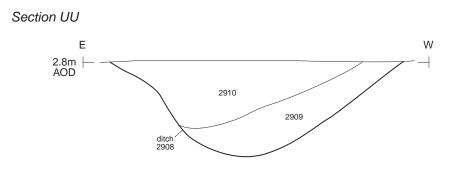


Ditch 2902, looking north-west (scale 1m)



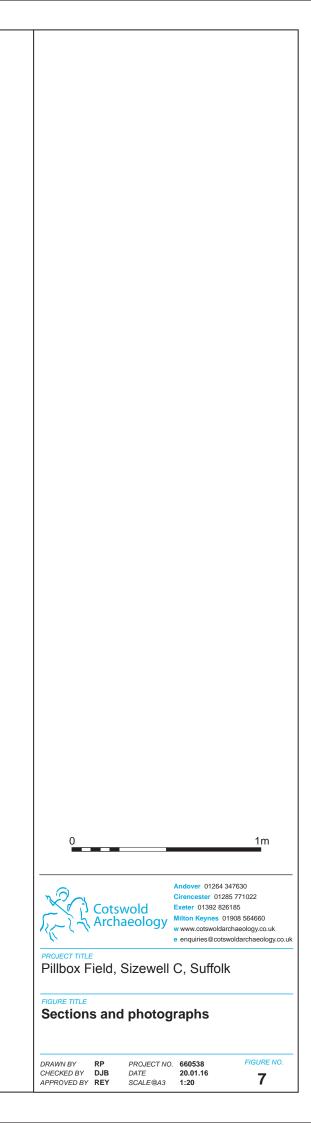


Ditch 2905, looking south-east (scale 1m)





Ditch 2908, looking south (scale 1m)





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