



The Sizewell C Project

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Appendices 7.5.A Terrestrial Historic Environment

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APPENDIX 7.5.A ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

A12/B1122, Yoxford Roundabout Yoxford, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Wood Group

on behalf of:
EDF Energy

CA Project: SU0043
CA Report: SU0043_1
OASIS ID: 377739
HER Ref: YOX 048

April 2020



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout
Location:	Yoxford, Suffolk
NGR:	639998 268726
Type:	Trenched evaluation
Date:	15 October 2019 – 4 November 2019
Planning Reference:	Development Consent Order (DCO) granted in June 2014
OASIS ID	377739
Location of Archive:	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store and Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	YOX 048

Between October and November 2019, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land at Yoxford, Suffolk. Eighteen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed evidence of settlement activity located towards the southern end of the site. Six pits/tree throws dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic that contained assemblage's of worked flint were identified in Trench 13, and six pits dating to the Early Iron Age (EIA) that contained assemblages of pottery were identified in Trench 12. The two ditches identified in Trench 13 that are likely to be Neolithic/Bronze Age or EIA in date along with the features identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that date to the EIA are likely to be located on the periphery of the settlement activity. A large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow and noted in Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 has truncated a large portion of the northern and eastern parts of the site. The post-medieval features identified in Trenches 1 - 3 likely relate to subdivision of the field during this time, whilst the modern features identified in Trench 17 probably relate to buildings located either to the north or east of the development site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between October and November 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Wood Group on behalf of EDF Energy at the proposed A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout site, located at Yoxford, Suffolk. The evaluation was secured as a part of a Development Control Order (DCO) in order to inform proposals for the development of the site. The proposed development consists of the construction of a new roundabout related to the 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 (now Wood Group; AMEC 2015) 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 Kate Batt, Senior Archaeological Officer, SCCAS, and included a single site visit on the 24th October 2019.

The site

- 1.3. The site is located in the Suffolk Coastal district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Yoxford centred at NGR: 639998 268726 (Fig. 1) The proposed development area is approximately 1.9ha comprising one field set to pasture c.0.4km east of the village of Yoxford. The site is bounded by other pasture fields to the north and east; the A12 to the west and the B1122 (Leiston Road) to the south. The site lies at approximately 17m AOD, on land that falls gently to the north towards the River Yox. A large pond is located along the eastern fringe of the development area at the centre of the field.
- 1.4. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group – Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods with overlying superficial deposits of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS 2019). Sand and gravel substrate were revealed in all of the trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Previously recorded evidence for occupation and utilisation of the landscape surrounding Yoxford from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period, derives from sources such as findspots, aerial photography and built heritage assets. The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for Yoxford; a more detailed review of known assets for the complete Yoxford area can be found in the Desk-Based Assessment (Wood 2018).

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2. Prehistoric and Roman activity in the area is limited to single finds, including an Iron Age weaving comb, made probably of deer antler, found during sewerage operations 250m to the north of the site (YOX 002) and a sestertius of Maximus I (AD 235 - 238) found by metal detecting in 1996 (DAR 017), approximately 850m northeast of the proposed site.

Medieval

- 2.3. The present settlement of Yoxford probably originated during the early-medieval period. It was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as Gokesford (Williams 2003) and translated as “ford wide enough for a yoke of oxen” (Mills 2003, 518). It had a recorded population of twenty-nine households in 1086, putting it in the largest 40% of settlements recorded in the Domesday survey, and is listed under two owners in Domesday Book. Little evidence of the village’s early-medieval origin has been identified, and the only find from the vicinity of the site is a Saxon Brooch found during metal detecting 850m NE of the site (DAR 017)
- 2.4. It is likely the early medieval settlement was focused around the church of St. Peter (YOX 007) located 550m west northwest of the site. Twenty-two listed buildings are located close to the church, in the historic core of the village and along the High Street. Located 700m east of the site is the suggested location of the deserted medieval village of Hopton (YOX 026).
- 2.5. Cockfield Manor and Hall (YOX 006), located 150m northwest of the site, takes its name from the ‘Cockfeud’ family who succeeded to the lordship of the manor in 1359, although the manor significantly predates the 14th century, as it is described in the Domesday Survey, and there is potential for there to be an earlier manorial centre at this location (Suffolk CC, 2008). Cockfield manor and Hall includes nine listed structures, of which the manor house is Grade 1 listed.

Post-medieval

- 2.6. A large park and house known as the Rookery (YOX 013) is located just 40m to the south of the site and was probably in existence by the 17th century. The current house, a large 19th century building, is not listed.

Modern

- 2.7. Historic mapping shows the site as one large field, with the 1905 OS map (old-maps) indicating that the large pond located at the centre of the field, seen today, was in existence by this time. Modern aerial photographs show the site is split into multiple paddocks with temporary fencing, as seen in the present day (Google Earth 2019).

Recent archaeological work

- 2.8. A geophysical survey of the site was carried out by Sumo in March 2019. The results of the survey were poor, the only real discovery a magnetically weak and poorly defined anomaly that is likely to be the result of alluvial deposits relating to a pond located at the centre of the field (Sumo 2019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets that survive within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals.

3.2. As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation the aims of the evaluation were to:

- To investigate and record all features of possible archaeological origin uncovered within the trial trenches;
- To determine the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits or features;
- To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present; and
- To inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. Eighteen trenches were excavated across the development area (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: Fieldwork Survey Manual. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Upper deposits were removed, exposing the superficial geological layers. Following excavation, the trenches were cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with the CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual. The ploughsoil within the line of the trenches was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but no pre-modern items were recovered.
- 4.2. 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. Eight environmental samples were taken during the evaluation. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
- 4.3. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code YOX 048. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: cotswold2-377739; Appendix E) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).
- 4.4. The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Needham Market, Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Store.

Constraints

- 4.5. Trench 18 was moved to the west of its original intended location due to logistical constraints.

5. RESULTS

Soil conditions

- 5.1. The natural geological substrate was identified at a depth of between 0.27m and 0.7m below the topsoil and subsoil. It comprised a mix of orange yellow silty sand and gravel. This was overlain by a subsoil of a reddish-brown silty sand measuring between 0m – 0.3m deep and this in turn was sealed by a topsoil of dark grey-brown sandy silt measuring between 0.27m – 0.40m thick. No subsoil was evident in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and the eastern end of Trenches 2 and 6, suggesting truncation of these areas had taken place.

Summary of archaeological features

- 5.2. The evaluation revealed evidence of settlement activity at the southern extent of the site. Six pits/tree throws dating to the Mesolithic – Early Neolithic that contained assemblage's of worked flint were identified in Trench 13, and six pits dating to the Early Iron Age (EIA) that contained assemblages of pottery were identified in Trench 12. The two ditches identified in Trench 13, that are likely to be Neolithic – Bronze Age or EIA in date, along with the features identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that date to the EIA are probably located on the periphery of the settlement activity. A large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow and noted in Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 has truncated a large portion of the northern and eastern parts of the site. The post-medieval features identified in Trenches 1 – 3 probably relate to subdivision of the field during this time, whilst the modern features identified in Trench 17 likely relate to the pig farm located directly north of the development site.

Presentation of results

- 5.3. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix C. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7.

Trench results

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

- 5.4. Trench 1 measured 28.39m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.40m and was orientated NNE-SSW. Two shallow ditches, one of which contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, and five undated shallow pits were identified within the trench.

Ditch 102 and Ditch 110

Shallow ditch 102 was located at the southern end of the trench. Orientated ENE-WSW, the ditch terminated within the trench and extended beyond the western limit of excavation. A single sherd of 19th century pottery was recovered from the ditch's single fill.

Un-dated ditch 110 was located 12m north of ditch 102. Orientated NNW-SSE, the ditch terminated within the trench and extended beyond the western limit of excavation; no finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

Pits 104, 112 and 114

Undated pits 104, 112 and 114 were of a similar size measuring between 0.76m and 1.08m in diameter and 0.12m to 0.16m deep. All contained a single fill similar in colour and composition.

Pits 106 and 108

Pits 106 and 108 were much smaller in diameter than pits 104, 112 and 114, but equally as shallow and may form the remnant of postholes. No finds were recovered from either feature

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4)

- 5.5. Trench 2 measured 27.65m x 1.9m and between 0.30m – 0.50m in depth and was orientated WNW-ESE. Three shallow undated ditches and five shallow pits, one of which contained a single fragment of post-medieval glass, were identified within the trench. A large extant hollow was noted on the site intersecting the eastern end of Trench 2 that corresponds with the weak anomaly identified during the geophysics survey. No subsoil was evident at the eastern end of Trench 2 suggesting truncation of these areas had taken place.

Ditches 209 and 211

Undated ditches 209 and 211 were located 0.8m apart at the centre of the trench. Ditch 209 was orientated NNW-SSE and ditch 211 was orientated NNE-SSW; both terminated within the trench and extended beyond the northern limit of excavation.

Ditch 207

Undated shallow ditch 207 was located just west of ditches 209 and 211. Orientated NE-SW, the ditch terminated within the trench and extended beyond its southern edge.

Postholes 203 and 205

Posthole 203 was located at the western end of the trench and posthole 205 was located at the centre. They were similar in both size and shape and their fills were comparable in colour and composition. No finds were recovered from either feature however they are likely to be broadly contemporary.

Pit 213

Pit 213 was located at the eastern end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. A single sherd of 18th century glass and fragments of post-medieval peg tile were recovered from the single fill.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

- 5.6. Trench 4 measured 17.97m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.40m and was orientated NE-SW. A single undated posthole was identified within the trench.

Posthole 402

Posthole 402 was located at the centre of the trench. The posthole did not contain any finds but was a similar size and shape to those identified within Trench 2.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 5)

- 5.7. Trench 7 measured 27.96m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.50m and was orientated NNE-SSW. A ditch, an undated pit and a natural tree throw were identified within the trench.

Ditch 703

Ditch 703 was identified at the southern end of the trench orientated WNW-ESE. A single sherd of 11th-13th century early medieval ware pottery was recovered from its single fill.

Pit 705

Undated shallow pit 705 was located at the centre of the trench. No finds were recovered from the single fill, however it did contain very small fragments of fired clay and charcoal flecks.

A bulk soil sample (Sample 2) was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor with only wood charcoal, modern intrusive rootlets and coal fragments recovered in small to moderate quantities.

Tree throw 707

An irregular shaped feature with undercutting edges and an irregular shaped base was identified at the northern limit of the trench. The feature was interpreted as the remnant of a tree throw. A single small sherd of EIA pottery, a flint scraper and a flint flake were recovered from the single fill.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 & 6)

- 5.8. Trench 10 measured 28.73m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.50m deep and was orientated NNE-SSW. Two undated ditches and a pit, all assigned an EIA date, were identified within the trench.

Pit 1003

A small shallow pit was identified at the northern end of the trench, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The pit fill contained charcoal flecks and a small assemblage of EIA pottery along with a single sherd of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery and a single flint flake.

A bulk soil sample (Sample 3) was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor with only a single cereal grain recovered along with hazel nutshell and wood charcoal in small to moderate quantities.

Ditches 1005 and 1007

The two ditches were located at the southern end of the trench spaced 1.3m apart. Both features terminated within the trench, with ditch 1005 extending beyond its eastern edge and ditch 1007 extending beyond the western trench limit. No finds were recovered from either of the ditches.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2, 7 & 8)

- 5.9. Trench 12 measured 28.32m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.58m and was orientated WNW-ESE. Five pits assigned an EIA date, along with two other pits, two postholes, two ditches and a gully were identified, all of which remained undated.

Pits 1205, 1217, 1238 and pit group 1240

Four intercutting pits were identified at the western end of Trench 12. They contained a small number of worked flint including a crude flint core and a residual later Neolithic blade. Thirty sherds of EIA pottery were recovered from pit 1217 with eighty-four sherds of EIA pottery and a single sherd of Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery from pit group 1240.

Pit group 1240 (cut numbers 1234 and 1221) contained four distinct fills, one of which (1224/1236) included a large amount of charcoal along with the largest assemblage of pottery. A bulk soil sample (Sample 4) was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts from this fill. Results of the environmental sample were poor with only wood charcoal and modern intrusive rootlets present in small to moderate quantities.

Pits 1203, 1207, 1209 and Posthole 1228

A small undated posthole 1228 was located at the western end of the trench c.0.7m west of the intercutting pits. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

A small pit (1203), and two further intercutting pits (1207 and 1209) were identified immediately east of pits 1205, 1217, 1238 and pit group 1240. No finds were recovered from pit 1203 whilst pits 1207 and 1209 each contained two sherds of EIA pottery.

The single fill of pit 1207 contained charcoal flecks which prompted the taking of a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor with only hazel nutshell fragments, wood charcoal and modern intrusive rootlets recovered in small to moderate quantities.

Ditches 1212 and 1214

Two intercutting shallow ditches were identified at the centre of the trench orientated N-S; the excavated section did not reveal a relationship between the two ditches as their fills were similar in colour and composition. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Gully 1226 and Posthole 1230

A possible posthole (1230) and curvilinear gully (1226) were identified at the eastern end of the trench. The possible posthole was sub circular in plan with an irregular eastern edge and a shallow profile. Gully 1226 was orientated NE-SW terminating within the trench and extending beyond its northern edge. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 13 (Figs. 2, 9 & 11)

- 5.10. Trench 13 measured 27.56m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.60m deep and was orientated WNW-ESE. Six pits/tree throws assigned a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date along with two ditches of possible prehistoric date were identified within the trench. All the features contained assemblages of struck flint that included blades, bladelets, flakes and cores with large assemblages of over fifty fragments recovered from two of the pits/tree throws.

Pits/tree throws 1305, 1307, 1309, 1313, 1315 and 1317

Pits 1305, 1307, 1309, 1313, 1315 and 1317 were identified at the centre of the trench close to the southern limit of excavation. The pits were generally oval in shape with stepped sides and flat bases and single fills of soft reddish-brown sand similar to the subsoil that they were sealed by.

Small assemblages of struck flint were recovered from pits 1305 and 1315, including a broken obliquely blunted point microlith from pit 1315, whilst twenty-three and eighteen fragments were recovered from pits 1309 and 1317 respectively, including a burin from pit 1309. Pit 1313 contained the second largest assemblage on the site with forty-six fragments of stuck flint recovered from the single fill. These included seven fine blades, other bladelets, core pieces, twenty-one flakes and a broken obliquely blunted point microlith. The largest assemblage was recovered from pit 1307 with seventy-three fragments recovered from the single fill, including a core, numerous flakes, blades and bladelets.

Although ephemeral in nature, bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of pit 1307 and pit 1314 (Samples 7 and 8 respectively) to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sampling were poor with no material recovered from either context.

Ditches 1311 and 1303

Ditches 1303 and 1311 were located at the eastern end of the trench. Ditch 1303 was orientated NNE-SSW whilst ditch 1311 terminated within the trench and extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. The single fills were similar in colour and composition to the pits encountered within the trench and comprised a soft reddish-brown sand similar to the subsoil that they were sealed by.

Single small sherds of pottery, that could only be dated as broadly prehistoric, were recovered from each ditch. Seven fragments of stuck flint, including four blades, two flakes and a core were recovered from ditch 1303, whilst eight fragments of stuck flint were recovered from ditch 1311.

Bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of ditch 1303 and ditch 1311 (Samples 5 and 6 respectively) to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor with only hazel nutshell fragments, wood charcoal and modern intrusive rootlets recovered in small to moderate quantities.

Trenches 3, 8 and 9 (Fig. 2)

- 5.11. Trenches 3, 8 and 9 measured between 27.85m and 28.16m long, 1.9m wide and between 0.50m and 0.70m deep with both topsoil and underlying subsoil deposits present. No archaeological features were identified and no finds were recovered.

Trenches 5, 6, 11, 14 - 16 and 18 (Figs. 2 & 12)

- 5.12. Trenches 5, 6, 11, 14 - 16 and 18 measured between 18.38m and 29.29m long by 1.9m wide.
- 5.13. A large extant hollow was noted on the site intersecting Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 and corresponds with the weak anomaly identified during the geophysics survey. No subsoil was evident in Trenches 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 and the eastern end of Trenches 2 and 6, suggesting truncation of these areas had taken place. A dark brown silty clay deposit, that contained small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and glass (not retained), was identified at the lowest point within Trenches 6,

14, 15, 16 and 18. Machine excavated sondages to a depth of 1.2m were placed through the deposits within Trenches 6 and 14 but the natural strata was not reached. The hollow is likely to represent the remnant of a large extraction pit. No further archaeological features were noted in any of the trenches.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 & 12)

- 5.14. Trench 17 measured 22.10m x 1.9m with a uniform depth of 0.42m and was orientated WNW-ESE. No subsoil was evident within the trench with topsoil directly overlying the naturally derived drift geology. Two modern pits were identified at the western end of the trench, one of which contained a small rectangular un-bonded brick structure, interpreted as a manhole.

6. THE FINDS

Introduction

- 6.1. The bulk finds assemblage comprises almost entirely of prehistoric pottery and struck flints. These divide into two important different chronological groups of material. The struck flint consists of an assemblage typical of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic period and some of the pieces suggest that a significant proportion is likely to be Mesolithic (6.10). Almost all of these flints come from contexts in Trench 13. The pottery, while including a few sherds that might possibly be Neolithic, is almost entirely made up of types that can be dated to the Early Iron Age (6.3). This contains diagnostic pieces that would appear to associate it with the Darmsden-Linton pottery style, dated to the period c.600-350 BC. The pottery is almost exclusively associated with contexts in Trench 12.

Other bulk finds were relatively sparse. There is a small quantity of heat-altered stones, all flints, which are mostly associated with contexts in Trench 13 and, by their nature are likely to be prehistoric in date. A few pieces of fired clay associated with Trench 12 are also likely to be prehistoric. Otherwise, the few remaining finds are, or are probably of medieval, post-medieval or modern date. These include single sherds of medieval and modern pottery, a single piece of post-medieval bottle glass and a few pieces from peg tiles.

It should be noted that in addition to the finds recovered on the site, a number of finds were identified later during processing bulk soil samples. These finds have been scanned and are incorporated into the report or are noted in the bulk finds table (Table 1) in Appendix C. In the main these form additional small groups of material, mostly composed of small sized pieces, that mirror the finds collected from the contexts on site and do not provide any additional dating or interpretation of the catalogued finds. However, where significant in themselves, or they represent datable finds from contexts that otherwise have no dating evidence, they have been incorporated into the relevant finds category in the text.

Pottery

- 6.2. A small but significant assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered, primarily dating to the Early Iron Age, along with single sherds of medieval and modern date. All of the pottery is listed and described by context in Table 3 (Appendix C). The pottery fabrics are listed and described by period in Table 2 (Appendix C) along with

the quantity for each fabric type. The medieval and modern pottery fabrics refer to the Suffolk post-Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished).

Prehistoric pottery

Introduction

- 6.3. In total there are 135 sherds (1,579g) of prehistoric pottery. The great majority of this can be dated to the Early Iron Age (c.800/700 - 350 BC). Almost all was recovered from pits located in Trench 12. Small quantities of pottery were also recovered during processing some of the bulk soil samples but, apart from one instance, these only add a few sherds to more extensive groups of pottery of the same date and are simply noted in Table 1 (Appendix C).

Fabrics

- 6.4. The pottery could be divided between five fabrics, based on the nature of the inclusions. Almost all contain various quantities of crushed heat-altered flint. Most of this flint-temper is relatively small and embedded into the fabric so that surfaces are generally relatively smooth. The prehistoric pottery fabrics are listed and described below and the quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table 2 (Appendix C).

FQ1 Coarse flint and sand.

FQ2 Sand with well embedded moderate-common small-medium flint - sometimes including rare large sand grains/small stones and occasional/rare larger flint pieces.

FQ3 Medium-coarse sand with well embedded sparse-moderate small-medium flint.

FQ4 Fine-medium sand with well embedded sparse-moderate small-medium flint – often with smoothed surfaces.

Q1 Medium sand, may also contain some sparse small flint.

In terms of the fabrics, most of the pottery was of a broadly similar appearance, although some sherds were, in whole or part, oxidised (orange/buff), while others were reduced (dark brown/dark grey). Most of the sherds (just over 90% both by count and weight) are accommodated within one Fabric FQ2. This fabric includes sherds from pots with moderate to common small-medium sized crushed heat-altered flint-temper and occasional larger flint pieces in a moderately sandy fabric base. During sorting there was the impression that this fabric could possibly be further divided between sherds representing pots with only moderate flint inclusions that had more prominent large flint and sherds with more common small-medium sized flint.

However, in practice this proved to be too subtle a division given the slightly uneven distribution and variation of inclusions in sherds, including some that were possibly from the same pots.

A few other sherds represented pots with only sparse-moderate flint of small-medium size, Fabric FQ3 and FQ4. A number of these have smoothed or burnished surfaces, representing one or more relative fine pots; although smoothing or burnishing was also applied to post in fabric FQ2. Sherds from one other pot appeared to be essentially sand-tempered, Fabric Q1, although some rare, small pieces of flint (possibly natural to the sand) were also present. There were also a few sherds with distinctly coarse flint-temper, Fabric FQ1.

The assemblage

- 6.5. A few sherds of black, coarse flint-tempered pottery (Fabric FQ1) are possibly of early prehistoric date, either Neolithic or Bronze Age. It may be possible that these sherds come from the same pot. The sherds come from pits 1003 (1004) and 1221 (1225) and from ditch 1303 (1304). The single rim in this fabric (1004) is of simple form representing a jar or bowl with a flaring mouth and is not particularly datable. However, their being part of the Early Iron Age assemblage, which dominates the pottery recovered, cannot entirely be ruled out. In addition, a single small sherd of prehistoric coarse flint-tempered pottery was present in a bulk soil sample taken from ditch context (1312) which otherwise did not produce any finds.

Dating and stylistic affinities of the main assemblage

- 6.6. Almost all of the pottery recovered belongs to the Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age; first defined by Barratt (1980) with the Early Iron Age pottery chronologically arranged in regional style groups by Cunliffe (1991). Vessel forms recorded and listed in the catalogue, Table 3 (Appendix C), refer to Brudenell (2012, fig 4.1).

The majority of the pottery comes from pits located in Trench 12, pits 1205 (1206), 1207 (1208), 1209 (1210), 1217 (1218 and 1219), 1221 (1224 and 1225) and 1234 (1235 and 1236). Other similar pottery which is possibly also of this period was recovered from pit 1003 (1004) in Trench 10.

Decoration, which is more typical of the Early Iron Age than the Late Bronze Age, is almost absent. However, angular shoulders on a jar (1235) of Form I (Brudenell 2012, 121) and on sherds from what appear to be two bowls (1004) probably of Form N

(*ibid.*, 122) can be dated to the Early Iron Age. Equally, sherds from a bowl with a smoothed surface and grooves around the shoulder, contexts (1208) and (1219), are most easily paralleled among Early Iron Age pottery. Although there are no footring bases among the pottery, the nature of these pots would indicate a date in the later part of the Early Iron Age consistent with Brudenell's 'Late decorated group' (2011, 19 - 22 and fig. 6; 2012 fig 5.21) dated c.600/500 - 350 BC. The overall assemblage can also be broadly paralleled by Cunliffe's Darmsden-Linton pottery group (1991, 76 and fig. A:12). Elements of this style are typical of many assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery in East Anglia and Essex from the 6th to the 4th century BC. However, Brudenell has questioned the blanket use of the Darmsden-Linton style in relation to Early Iron Age assemblages in Suffolk and Essex (2016, 234) and especially its relevance to assemblages in Norfolk, given its emphasis on tripartite bowls which appear to be absent in that county (Brudenell 2011, 21).

Discussion

- 6.7. The pottery reflects activity or occupation here in the Early Iron Age during the period c.600-350 BC which is almost entirely concentrated in the area of Trench 12. It can be characterised as a Late decorated style assemblage with elements that suggest it can be seen as part of the Darmsden-Linton tradition. The assemblage includes sherds from both jars and bowls, including one small bowl (1224) that may be a cup. The sherd size and lack of significant abrasion indicates that the pottery is broadly contemporary with the pits, and some may represent broken part pots. However, they appear to have entered the pits as sherds and fragments of at least one pot, identified by distinctive shoulder grooves, come from two features, pits 1207 and 1219. Several sherds with dark, smoothed or burnished surfaces, one a bowl decorated with grooves above the shoulder, indicate a fine element to the broken pots deposited here and a few sherds with internal burnt residue, from contexts (1219) and (1224), indicate the remains of cooking or meals.

Medieval and later pottery

- 6.8. Two sherds (8g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered. From ditch 703 (704), located in Trench 7, there was a heavily abraded ?base (or rim) sherd of early medieval ware. This is in a coarse sandy fabric (EMWG) and can be dated to the period of the 11th – 13th century. From ditch 102 (103) in Trench 1, there was a base fragment of a pearlware industrial slipware bowl decorated with brown slip horizontal lines and rouletted beading. This is probably of 19th century date.

Struck flint

Introduction

- 6.9. A significant assemblage of struck flint primarily dating to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic was recovered. Almost all of this is associated with features in Trench 13. The assemblage consists of 365 worked items (1,337g). Of these 190 worked flints were recovered by hand during the site evaluation and a further 175 came from the processing of bulk soil samples from five deposits. All of the struck flint is catalogued by context in Table 4 (Appendix C).

The assemblage

- 6.10. Core rejuvenation and crestring, both of which feature in Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flintworking technology, are demonstrated by the presence of core rejuvenation flakes residual in ditch terminus 1311, pit 1205 and pit/tree throw 1309, and a crested blade residual in pit/tree throw 1307. The high proportion of blades recovered from features in Trench 13 is suggestive of similar dating; the debitage from this trench made up of forty-seven blades (14%), forty bladelets (11.9%), 226 flakes (67.5%), twenty-one chips (debitage <10mm in maximum dimension, 6.3%) and one piece of shatter (0.3%). As bladelets are typically a feature of Mesolithic debitage (Butler 2005, 35), the relatively large number of these present suggests that a Mesolithic dating is more likely than Early Neolithic for some of these features. Of the four cores recovered, two (from ditch 1303 and pit/tree throw 1309) were used for the manufacture of flakes and blades, the remaining two just for flakes.

Pits/tree throws 1313, 1315 and ditch terminal 1311 each produced a broken obliquely blunted point microlith, a type which was in use throughout the Mesolithic period (Jacobi 1978, 20). The example from pit/tree throw 1315 is a neatly made Clark Type A1c (Clark 1933, 56) and that from pit/tree throw 1313 is a Type A1a, which features less regular retouch. The microlith from ditch terminal 1311 is also a Clark Type A1a, which is broken at both ends but is still rather long at 42mm.

Two burins were recorded. A broken example, made on a blade blank, was recorded from pit/tree throw 1309. The burin spall has been removed from the break surface on the left dorsal edge. The burin from ditch 1303 was made using a bladelike flake blank and the burin spall was removed from the right distal edge. Burins typically date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period (Butler 2005, 108, 131–2).

The only other formal tool from the site is an end scraper, which came from tree throw 707. It was made using a flake blank and features fine, regular, steep retouch along the distal dorsal edge. It is not a chronologically diagnostic type. Two retouched flakes, also not closely dateable, were retrieved from ditch terminal 1311.

Heat-altered stone

- 6.11. A small quantity of heat-altered (burnt) stone, all flint, was recovered by hand, although most of the heat-altered flint was recovered as fragments during processing bulk soil samples.

The hand recovered material came from pits and a ditch terminal located in Trench 13. In total there are fourteen pieces (119g). This is listed and described by context in Table 5 (Appendix C). Both calcified, heat cracked pieces, exposed to significant heat, as well as partly crazed, discoloured pieces that have been less directly exposed to heat are represented.

Most of the hand collected material was recovered as only single pieces from any one context or feature. Almost all of this comes from Trench 13 with one or two of calcified pieces from pits/tree throws 1313 (1314) and 1317 (1318) as well as from ditch 1311 (1312). A small group of heat-discoloured flint came from the fill (1308) of pit/tree throw 1307. There is just one piece of heat-altered flint from Trench 10. This is a white, calcified and crazed flint which came from the fill (1004) of pit 1003.

The material recovered during processing bulk soil samples consists of small to moderate quantities of material almost entirely made up of fragments and small pieces. These came from samples taken from pits 705 (706) (22g), 1003 (1004) (62g), 1221 (1224) (10g), 1307 (1308) (30g) as well as ditch contexts (1304) (40g) and (1312) (82g). The heat-altered flint recovered from the samples is slightly more widespread than the hand recovered finds, with material from pits in Trenches 7, 10 and 12 as well as Trench 13. However, while some of the flint from pit 705 (Trench 7) appears clearly heat-affected, having a dark stained surface this is minimal and it is not clear to what extent all of the collection of small stone fragments in this sample have actually been affected by heating.

The deliberate heating of stones as part of a thermo-lithic technology is commonly associated with prehistoric activity where their primary use is the indirect heating of water. However, even including the material retrieved from samples, overall the quantity of heat-altered flint recovered is small and much is associated with just one

of the evaluation trenches, Trench 13. The presence of a few larger pieces and the more widespread occurrence of small pieces and fragments is difficult to interpret. However, it does not suggest that it represents part of any intensive use of such material on the site for activities such as cooking when a large number of stone would be in use. That from Trench 13 possibly relates to a specific activity in that area, or stones that have become incidentally heated in proximity with an installation such as a hearth. In terms of dating much might relate to activity in the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic – Neolithic) as a group of struck flints dated as Mesolithic – Neolithic were also recovered from pit/tree throw 1313 (1314) and another, smaller group, dated as Mesolithic or Neolithic came from pit/tree throw 1317 (1318).

Other bulk finds

- 6.12. In addition to the bulk finds detailed above there are a number of materials that are represented by one or a few pieces and which are mostly of limited archaeological significance in relation to the site other than contributing to the dating framework. These are listed and described below

Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.13. A small group of flat tile pieces, almost certainly peg tile, was recovered from the fill (214) of pit 213 in Trench 2. In total there are four pieces (71g). They are between 10mm – 12mm thick. One piece (32g) has an orange coloured, relatively dense sand fabric with abundant medium size sand and is slightly harsh to the feel: Suffolk Fabric 'cs' (coarse sand). Two others join and are part of one tile (34g) that is in an orange sandy fabric, with moderate medium size sand and occasional small pieces of dark coloured ?ironstone: Suffolk Fabric 'msfe' (medium sand with ferrous inclusions). The remaining piece is small and again in an orange coloured, medium sand fabric: Suffolk Fabric 'ms' (medium sand).

The tile can only be broadly dated to the medieval-post-medieval period. Peg tiles first appear in the late 12th century, but are probably not in common use prior to the 14th century (Ryan and Andrews 1992, 97). The tiles here are associated with a piece of bottle glass dated as c.18th century.

Glass

- 6.14. A small glass sherd (10g), from the neck of a bottle, was recovered from the fill (214) of pit 213 in Trench 2. The glass appears originally to have been a pale green but is obscured by heavy oxidisation of the surfaces which are flaking. The sherd indicates

the bottle had a slightly narrowing upper neck and retains part of a distinct flange or string rim. It probably dates to the 18th or early 19th century.

Fired clay

- 6.15.** Small, rounded pieces of abraded fired clay were recovered from four contexts all located in Trench 12. In total there are five pieces (54g). All come from pit fills: pit 1205 (1206) (4g), pit 1217 (1219) (18g), pit 1221 (1224) (7g) and pit 1234 (1236) (25g). The pieces from contexts (1206) and (1224) together with a small piece (4g) from (1219) are orange and orange-brown in colour with sandy fabrics. Slightly larger and more rounded pieces from (1219) and (1236) are buff or orange-buff in colour with rather more silty fabrics that contain some fine-medium sand. Additional small pieces of abraded fired clay were recovered during processing bulk soil samples taken from contexts (706) and (1004).

There is no clear indication from the pieces as to whether the fired clay was originally part of objects or structures, although it appears most likely to have been structural and associated with hearths or ovens.

Of itself, the fired clay is not closely datable, but three contexts (1206), (1224) and (1236) are all associated with pottery dated as Early Iron Age.

Coal and coke/coal slag

- 6.16.** Two small pieces of black coal (2g) and a small piece of hard, vesicular black material, probably coke or coal slag (3g) were recovered from fill (103) of ditch (102) in Trench 1. These are not closely dated but are likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

Charcoal

- 6.17.** In addition to the material identified in the bulk soil samples, a single piece of wood charcoal (1g) was recovered by hand from context (1239) in pit 1238, located in Trench 12.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. The biological evidence from the site consists of a single small piece of animal bone from context (1208), together with a few burnt bone fragments from a bulk soil sample, and plant macrofossils recovered during processing eight bulk soil samples. None of the bone could be closely identified other than as mammal. The plant macrofossil material associated with the features containing prehistoric finds is poor; although a few pieces of nutshell are present, probably indicating the harvesting of wild plant foods, as well as cultivated plants represented by a single cereal grain.

Animal Bone

- 7.2. Only a very few pieces of animal bone are present among the finds assemblage and primarily consist of a small group of burnt bone fragments recovered during processing a bulk soil sample (Sample 3) together with one other small piece of bone. This would appear to indicate that bone preservation on the site is very poor. The bone was too heavily fragmented for species identification and could only be broadly identified as mammal. All of the bone recorded is listed by context in Table 6 (Appendix D).

Plant Macrofossils

Introduction and methods

- 7.3. Eight bulk samples were taken and processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data that could help inform the need for further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

- 7.4. For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot

be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

Results

- 7.5. The majority of the flots were extremely small being less than 5ml; although Sample 4 from pit fill (1221) produced 100ml. Four samples, Sample 3 (pit fill 1004), Sample 5 (ditch fill 1304), Sample 7 (pit/tree throw fill 1308) and Sample 8 (pit/tree throw fill (1314), failed to produce any flot material of significance relevant to this report. However, plant macrofossil remains were recovered solely from the non-floating residue from Sample 5, ditch fill (1304) and Sample 3, pit fill (1004) and these are included in Table 7 (Appendix D).

Fibrous rootlets were common within all the flots produced and made up the majority of the volume recovered; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The preserved plant macrofossil material recovered was sparse. The preservation of this material is through charring and is generally poor. Wood charcoal was present in all the flots produced, often being the only plant material recovered. Sample 4 (pit fill 1224) produced 100ml of charcoal, mainly large fragments greater than 5mm. Ring porous species could be observed amongst these fragments. No identification of the wood charcoal recovered has been undertaken, beyond this point, for the purposes of this report.

A single cereal grain was recovered from the non-floating residue of Sample 3 (pit fill (1004). This grain was very puffed and abraded but was likely to be barley (*Hordeum* sp.).

Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) nutshell fragments were recovered in low numbers from four samples, being most numerous within the no-floating residue from pit fill 1004. These fragments may indicate a gathered food resources or material incorporated within wood used as fuel.

Conclusions

- 7.6. In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Charred plant remains were rare within the flots recovered. The sparse nature of the material may represent domestic detritus that has been subject to movement across the site through the action of wind, water or trample, before inadvertently becoming

incorporated within the contexts sampled. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities may have been taking place in the vicinity of the site.

8. DISCUSSION

Deposit model

- 8.1. The natural geological surface and pre- modern archaeological horizon is generally present at a depth ranging from 0.27m and 0.7m, being deepest in Trenches 2, 3, 6, 7 – 10, 12 and 13 where a thicker build-up of subsoil was present. No subsoil was evident in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and the eastern end of Trenches 2 and 6, suggesting truncation of these areas had taken place.

Phase 1: Mesolithic-Early Neolithic

- 8.2. Six pits/tree throws were identified close to the southern boundary of the site within Trench 13. All the features contained assemblages of struck flint including blades, bladelets, flakes and cores with large assemblages of over fifty fragments recovered from two pits.

The six pits/tree throws assigned to the Mesolithic - Early Neolithic period contained quantities of finds that suggest activity is taking place in the vicinity of the trench with a potential focus likely to be located along the south-east periphery of the development site close to the B1122. The apparent truncation caused by the large extant post-medieval extraction pit located directly to the north of Trench 13 and the lack of subsoil within Trench 17 to the east, suggests further archaeological features of this period are more likely to survive to the west and south of Trench 13.

The environmental samples taken from the two pits produced poor results. No charcoal was recovered from either feature, therefore radiocarbon dating of these features to ascertain whether they are Mesolithic or Late Neolithic is not a viable proposition.

The Mesolithic – Early Neolithic pits/tree throws are heritage assets generally deemed to be of either regional or local significance and have moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period (Medlycott 2011, 20-21). However, *in situ* Mesolithic features are rare and if more extensive deposits are present on the site, their significance could be elevated to national.

Phase 2 Neolithic-Bronze Age

- 8.3. Evidence from this period is confined to single sherds of coarse flint tempered wares found residually within pit group 1240 and pit 1003, whilst the single sherds found

within two ditches located at the eastern end of Trench 13 may date these features to this period.

The ditches within Trench 13 contained flint assemblages typical of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date however the small sherds of later prehistoric pottery suggest the flints assemblages are more likely to be residual within ditches of later prehistoric date, potentially Neolithic -Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

The Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches within Trench 13 are likely to be located on the periphery of the settlement activity and are heritage assets of local significance and are thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

Phase 3: Early Iron Age

- 8.4. Five pits were identified within Trench 12, all of which contained small assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery (up to ten sherds) with one pit containing twenty-two sherds and another containing eighty-five sherds. Four of the pits contained single fragments of flint including a crude flint core and a residual Neolithic blade.

Other features of this period are located to the northwest of Trench 12 and include a tree throw identified at the northern end of Trench 7, that contained a flint flake and scraper and a single small sherd of EIA pottery and a small pit at the northern end of Trench 10, that contained a small assemblage of EIA pottery (eleven sherds) and a single flint flake.

The features identified in Trenches 7 and 10 dating to the Early Iron Age are likely to be located on the periphery of the settlement activity. The five pits dating to the Early Iron Age identified in Trench 12 contained a quantity of finds and environmental evidence that suggest settlement activity is taking place in the immediate vicinity of the trench with a potential settlement focus likely to be located along the southern periphery of the development site close to the B1122. The presence of the subsoil deposit, that seals archaeological deposits within the trenches in this area, suggests that if further Early Iron Age features are present beyond the area truncated the post-medieval extraction pit located to the north of Trench 12, they are likely to survive intact.

The Early Iron Age pits are heritage assets of local significance and are thought to have moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period, including Bronze Age/Iron Age transition (Medlycott 2011, 29-30).

Phase 4: Medieval

- 8.5. A single sherd of medieval coarse ware pottery was recovered from a ditch located at the southern end of Trench 7. No other medieval finds were recovered from any of the other features on the site. The ditch most likely represents a late medieval or post-medieval field boundary ditch.

The single sherd of medieval pottery indicates a background level of medieval activity within the vicinity of the trench, possibly manuring. However, the paucity of material suggests that the site was located on the periphery of settlement or beyond and as such the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

Phases 5 and 6: Post-medieval and Modern

- 8.6. The large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow and noted in Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 has truncated a large portion of the northern and eastern parts of the site. The pit may relate to the construction of the Ipswich-Lowestoft railway line present to the east of the site, or to the construction or modernisation of the A12 road located just to the west of the site.

The post-medieval features identified in Trenches 1 - 3 likely relate to subdivision of the field during this time, whilst the modern pits within Trench 17 likely relate to the pig farm located to the north of the site constructed in the early 1970's.

The archaeological deposits of the later historic periods are of local significance and there is a medium-high potential for the presence of similar features across the development site. The site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

Undated features

- 8.7. Seven small pits or postholes and four ditches were identified in Trenches 1 and 2, close to features dated as post-medieval or modern and are likely to be of this date. A single undated posthole was also noted in Trench 4 that was similar in size and shape to those identified within Trenches 1 - 3 and is likely to be either post medieval or modern in date.

The two undated ditches noted in Trench 10 are located within the vicinity of features dated to the EIA and medieval periods. The two ditches may form part of a late medieval or post-medieval field system. The undated pit noted in Trench 7 is located within the vicinity of features dated to the EIA and medieval periods and may be of either date.

Two undated pits, two undated postholes and two undated ditches identified in Trench 12 are located in close proximity to pits identified as EIA and are likely to be contemporary.

A large, undated, shallow pit recorded in Trench 14 was in the locality of an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The feature was situated close to the large post-medieval extraction pit and is likely to be associated with this feature.

Confidence rating

- 8.8. The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1. The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site
- 9.2. The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of six phases of past activity in the Mesolithic - Early Neolithic, the Neolithic/Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age, the medieval period, post medieval period and modern period.
- 9.3. The Mesolithic - Early Neolithic pits/tree throws are heritage assets of either local or regional significance, dependent on their date, and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features at the southeast periphery of the development site is moderate.
- 9.4. The potential Neolithic/Bronze Age ditches are heritage assets of local significance, and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features at the southeast periphery of the development site is moderate.
- 9.5. The Early Iron Age pits are heritage assets of local significance, and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features along the southern periphery of the development site is moderate to high.
- 9.6. The medieval ditch within Trench 10 is a heritage asset of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features is low.
- 9.7. The post medieval and modern features are a heritage asset of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of these periods are low.
- 9.8. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rebecca Smart BSc PCIfA, Antzela Efthymiadou MSc, Alice Crush BA, Georgie Palmer, Heloise Meziani MA, Richard Spencer, Tara Schug BA (Hons) PCIfA, and Nathan Griggs PCIfA and directed by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PgDip MCIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was prepared by Stephen Benfield, with contributions from Sue Anderson: *Medieval and later pottery*; Jacky Sommerville: *Struck flint*; Julie Curl: *Animal bone* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils*.

The report was written by Martin Cuthbert, the illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCIfA. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge MA. The project was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardener PhD MCIfA.

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APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
1	28.39	NNE-SSW	Mid yellow orange sandy gravel	0.40	topsoil over natural	two ditches, five pits/postholes
2	27.65	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange sandy gravel	0.50	Topsoil over Subsoil and Natural	3 ditches, 2 postholes and 1 pit
3	28.14	NNE-SSW	Mid yellow orange sandy gravel	0.50	Topsoil over Subsoil and Natural	None
4	17.97	NE-SW	Mid yellow orange silty clay and gravel	0.30	Topsoil over natural	Posthole
5	29.29	NNW-SSE	Mid yellow orange silty clay and gravel	0.36	Topsoil over natural- Area of modern disturbance	None
6	29.1	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange clayey sandy silt	0.50	Topsoil over Subsoil and natural	Post-med quarry pit
7	27.96	NNE-SSW	Mid yellow orange clayey sandy silt	0.10	Topsoil over Subsoil and natural	one ditch, one pit, one tree throw
8	28.16	NE-SW	Mid yellow orange clayey sandy silt	0.60	Topsoil over Subsoil and natural	None
9	27.85	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange clayey sandy silt	0.30	Topsoil over Subsoil and natural	None
10	28.73	NNE-SSW	Mid yellow orange clayey sandy silt	0.50	Topsoil over Subsoil and natural	Pit, Ditch, Gully
11	28.65	NW-SE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.40	Topsoil over natural	None
12	28.32	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.58	Topsoil over subsoil and natural	7 pits, 1 posthole, 2 gullies
13	27.56	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.57	Topsoil over subsoil and natural	2 ditches, 6 pits
14	28.11	NNW-SSE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.32-1.14	Topsoil over subsoil and natural	Post-med quarry pit
15	28.96	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.40	Topsoil over natural	Post-med quarry pit
16	29.25	NNW-SSE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.35	Topsoil over natural	Post-med quarry pit
17	22.1	WNW-ESE	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.27	Topsoil over natural	modern pits
18	18.38	NNE-SSW	Mid yellow orange sandy silt and gravel	0.10	Topsoil over natural	Post-med quarry pit

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark brown grey silty sand with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones, occasional rooting			0.4
1	101	Natural		Natural	Mid yellow orange sandy gravel, frequent sub-rounded/ sub-angular stones/flints			
1	102	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated ENE-WSW, shallow in depth, steep sided along the SSE edge coming down gradually to a concave base before rising up more gradually along the NNW edge.	1.4+	0.56	0.13
1	103	Fill	102	Ditch	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common mid-small sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	1.4+	0.56	0.13
1	104	Cut		Pit	Circular shaped pit, shallow in depth, with steep slopes to a concave base	1.08+	1.07	0.16
1	105	Fill	104	Pit	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	1.08+	1.07	0.16
1	106	Cut		Pit/ Posthole	Circular pit/posthole, steep sharp sides down to a mostly flat base.	0.55	0.5	0.17
1	107	Fill	106	Pit/ Posthole	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	0.55	0.5	0.17
1	108	Cut		Pit/ Posthole	Circular pit/posthole, shallow in depth, with short steep slopes coming down to a concave base.	0.45	0.41	0.09
1	109	Fill	108	Pit/ Posthole	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	0.45	0.41	0.09

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	110	Cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus orientated NNW-SSE, shallow in depth, steep sides along WSW edge coming down onto a mostly flat base before rising up more gradually along the ENE edge.	3.5+	0.95	0.12
1	111	Fill	110	Ditch	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	3.5+	0.95	0.12
1	112	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, shallow in depth with steep sides coming down to a concave base.	0.95	0.8	0.12
1	113	Fill	112	Pit	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	0.95	0.8	0.12
1	114	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, shallow in depth with steep sides coming down to a concave base.	0.8	0.76	0.14
1	115	Fill	114	Pit	Medium brown-grey silty sand with common small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	0.8	0.76	0.14
2	200	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stones			0.4
2	201	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid orange brown gravelly silt			0.1
2	202	Natural		Natural	Mix of gravel and orangey yellow slightly sandy silt.			
2	203	Cut		Posthole	Small circular posthole with sharp slopes coming down to a flat base.	0.5	0.4	0.34
2	204	Fill	203	Posthole	Dark grey-brown loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones, firm compaction clear horizon/.	0.5	0.4	0.34
2	205	Cut		Posthole	Small circular posthole with sharp slopes coming down to a flat base.	0.45	0.4	0.34
2	206	Fill	205	Posthole	Dark grey-brown loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones, firm compaction clear horizon/.	0.45	0.4	0.34
2	207	Cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus NE-SW shallow in depth, short slopes coming down to a concave base.	0.7+	0.4	0.09

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
2	208	Fill	207	Ditch	Mid grey-brown loose silty sand with rare small sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	0.7+	0.4	0.09
2	209	Cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus orientated NNW-SSE, shallow in depth, steep sides coming down to a concave base.	1.5+	0.54	0.15
2	210	Fill	209	Ditch	Mid grey-brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	1.5+	0.54	0.15
2	211	Cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus aligned NNE-SSW steep slopes coming down to a concave base.	1+	0.7	0.24
2	212	Fill	211	Ditch	Dark grey-brown loose silty sand with common sub-angular stones, firm compaction, clear horizon.	1+	0.7	0.24
2	213	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped pit running beyond LOE, aligned ESE-WNW, steep slopes coming down to a concave base.	1.54	0.7+	0.54
2	214	Fill	213	Pit	Dark brown grey silty sand with common mid-small sub-rounded stones with a firm compaction and a clear horizon.	1.54	0.7+	0.54
3	300	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey silty sand with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones with occasional rooting			0.32
3	301	Subsoil		Subsoil	Medium grey-brown silty-sand occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones			0.18
3	302	Natural		Natural	Pale yellow-orange sand with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones with pale yellow-grey clay intermixed.			
4	400	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stones			0.3
4	401	Natural		Natural	Mix of orange silty clay with orange yellow silty sand and orange gravel.			

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
4	402	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole with near vertical edges to a flat base	0.4	0.4	0.3
4	403	Fill	402	Posthole	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stones, occasional charcoal and clinker flecks.	0.4	0.4	0.3
5	500	Topsoil		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown moderately friable silty sand			0.36
5	501	Natural		Natural	Light orangey yellow friable sand with frequent small stones			
5	502	Deposit		Deposit	Disturbed deposit, Light orangey yellow friable silty sand, contains concrete blocks, likely associated with large extraction pit			0.2+
5	503	Deposit		Deposit	Disturbed deposit, mid greyish brown moderately compacted friable silty sand contains concrete blocks, likely associated with large extraction pit			0.2+
6	600	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small stone			0.3
6	601	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid orange brown loose slightly clayey silty sand - No subsoil seen at ESE end, most likely due to truncation from modern extraction.			0.2
6	602	Natural		Natural	Mid orange yellow slightly clayey silty sand			
6	603	Cut		Extraction Pit	Large modern extraction pit which can be seen in the landscape. Sondage at the ESE end to find depth, base not found.			1.1+
6	604	Fill	603	Extraction pit	Dark grey brown loose silty sand, containing modern finds			1.1+
7	700	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small stone			0.3
7	701	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid orange brown loose slightly clayey silty sand			0.1

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
7	702	Natural		Natural	Mid orange yellow slightly clayey silty sand			
7	703	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated NW-SE with moderately steep slightly concave sides to a flat base. Appears to be narrowing slightly on the NW side, perhaps terminating?	1.8+	1.28	0.3
7	704	Fill	703	Ditch	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones and a clear horizon.	1.8+	1.28	0.3
7	705	Cut		Pit	Circular pit with shallow concave sides to a concave base, poorly defined.	0.66	0.6	0.15
7	706	Fill	705	Pit	Mid orange brown friable silty clayey sand with occasional lumps of fired clay, common charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon	0.66	0.6	0.15
7	707	Cut		Natural	Irregular shaped tree hollow, with moderately irregular sides to an irregular base.	1.4+	1.4+	0.24
7	708	Fill	707	Natural	Pale yellow greyish brown loose silty sand with common manganese flecks and iron panning, diffuse horizon.	1.4+	1.4+	0.24
8	800	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small stone			0.4
8	801	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid orange brown loose slightly clayey silty sand			0.16
8	802	Natural		Natural	Mid orange yellow slightly clayey silty sand			
9	900	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty and with mid-small sub-rounded stones and occasional rooting			0.4
9	901	Subsoil		Subsoil	Medium brown grey loose silty sand with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones			0.3

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
9	902	Natural		Natural	Pale yellow orange sand intermixed with pale yellow grey clay and occasional mid-small sub rounded stones.			
10	1000	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones.			0.4
10	1001	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid orange brown loose silty sand with common small - mid sub-rounded stones			0.1
10	1002	Natural		Natural	Mid orange yellow silty sad with patches of orange gravel and orange silty clay			
10	1003	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, NNE edge is gradual and slightly convex whilst SSW is steep and slightly concave, down to a concave base.	0.7	0.66	0.22
10	1004	Fill	1003	Pit	Dark grey brown almost black, loose silty sand with common sub-rounded stones and common charcoal flecks, very disturbed and so has a slightly diffuse horizon.	0.7	0.66	0.22
10	1005	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Ditch terminus orientated NW-SE with moderately sloping sides to a concave base.	0.82+	0.5	0.16
10	1006	Fill	1005	Ditch Terminus	Mid orangey brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones. Clear horizon.	0.82+	0.5	0.16
10	1007	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Ditch terminus orientated NW-SE with moderately sloping sides to a concave base.	0.82+	0.28	0.13
10	1008	Fill	1007	Ditch Terminus	Mid orangey brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon.	0.82+	0.28	0.13
11	1100	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.3
11	1101	Natural		Natural	Mix of orange yellow silty sand with orange gravel.			

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
12	1200	Topsoil		Topsoil	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone/ flint inclusions			0.38
12	1201	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid orange grey loose silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
12	1202	Natural		Natural	Mid yellow compacted silty clay with occasional large flint inclusions			
12	1203	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate slightly concave sloping sides to a flattish base.	0.63	0.46	0.16
12	1204	Fill	1203	Pit	Mid grey brown loose sandy silt occasional charcoal flecks	0.63	0.46	0.16
12	1205	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate slightly concave sloping sides to a flattish base. Unknown relationship with 1217 and 1221	1.13	0.92	0.28
12	1206	Fill	1205	Pit	Mid brown yellow loose silty sand with occasional stone and clay inclusions, basal fill	1.13	0.92	0.28
12	1207	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped pit, orientated ESE-WNW with steep sides down to a mostly flat base. Truncates pit 1209	1.45	0.95	0.24
12	1208	Fill	1207	Pit	Dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and a clear horizon.	1.45	0.95	0.24
12	1209	Cut		Pit	Elongated pit orientated ESE-WNW, full extent unknown as it runs under the LOE, profile has sharp sides to a flattish base. Truncated by pit 1207	1.6	0.52+	0.2
12	1210	Fill	1209	Pit	Mid brownish grey sandy silt intermixed with pale yellow-grey clayey-silt occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and a firm compaction/.	1.6	0.52+	0.2
12	1211	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
12	1212	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated ESE-WNW, shallow with gradual sides to a flat base. Unknown relationship with Ditch 1214	4.3+	0.83	0.11
12	1213	Fill	1212	Ditch	Medium brown-grey silty sand with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones, firm compaction	4.3+	0.83	0.11
12	1214	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated N-S, shallow in depth with gradual sides to a flat base	2+	0.9	0.12
12	1215	Fill	1214	Ditch	Mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small-mid sub-rounded stones, firm compaction	2+	0.9	0.12
12	1216	Fill	1205	Pit	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones. Top fill	1.13	0.92	1.19
12	1217	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit sharp, steep slightly concave sides to a concave base, truncated by pit 1221, relationship with pit 1205 unknown.	1	0.98	0.43
12	1218	Fill	1217	Pit	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional stone/flint, basal fill	1	0.98	0.43
12	1219	Fill	1217	Pit	Dark blackish grey friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, middle fill	0.78	0.98	0.08
12	1220	Fill	1217	Pit	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone and flint inclusions, top fill	0.53	0.98	0.05
12	1221	Cut		Pit	Oval pit with moderate slightly concave sides to a convex base. Truncates 1217, unknown relationship with 1205. Part of pit group 1240	1.58+	1.48	0.38
12	1222	Fill	1221	Pit	Mid yellow brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular flints Basal fill	0.5	0.37	0.16
12	1223	Fill	1221	Pit	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, middle fill	0.46		0.15
12	1224	Fill	1221	Pit	Dark grey black loose silty sand with large charcoal flecks, middle fill	1.58	0.5+	0.16

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
12	1225	Fill	1221	Pit	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone and flint, top fill	1.31	0.56	0.22
12	1226	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Shallow curvilinear ditch terminus orientated ENE-WNW turning NW-SE, with steep sides down to a concave base	1.3+	0.4	0.08
12	1227	Fill	1226	Ditch Terminus	Medium brown grey silty sand with occasional mid-small sub-rounded stones	1.3+	0.4	0.08
12	1228	Cut		Pit/ Posthole	Sub-circular pit/posthole with steep sides to a concave base.	0.37	0.46	0.26
12	1229	Fill	1228	Pit/ Posthole	Mid orangey brown friable silty sand with a clear horizon	0.37	0.46	0.26
12	1230	Cut		Pit/ Posthole	Sub-circular pit/posthole with moderate sides to a flat base.	0.57	0.4	0.1
12	1231	Fill	1230	Pit/ Posthole	Mid orangey brown friable silty sand with a clear horizon	0.57	0.4	0.1
12	1232	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
12	1233	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
12	1234	Cut		Pit	Oval pit with moderate concave sides to a concave base. Truncates pit 1236, SAME AS 1221 Part of pit group 1240	0.5	0.56	0.28
12	1235	Fill	1234	Pit	Mid yellow brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular flints Basal fill	0.5	0.56	0.15
12	1236	Fill	1234	Pit	Dark grey black loose silty sand with large charcoal flecks, middle fill	0.5	0.15	0.07
12	1237	Fill	1234	Pit	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone and flint, top fill	0.5	0.5	0.1
12	1238	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Truncated by 1221/1234		0.54	0.14
12	1239	Fill	1238	Pit	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with no significant inclusions,		0.54	0.14

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
12	1240	Pit	-	Pit	Group number for Pits 1221 and 1234	-	-	-
13	1300	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark brown soft silty sand			0.32
13	1301	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown soft silty sand			0.25
13	1302	Natural		Natural	Pale yellow soft sand with occasional gravel			
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated NE-SW with gradual sides to a concave base.	1.8+	1.4	0.34
13	1304	Fill	1303	Ditch	Mid reddish brown soft sand with occasional small sub-angular flint and gravel	1.8+	1.4	0.34
13	1305	Cut		Pit/tree throw	Pit or possibly a ditch terminus, sub-oval extending beyond S LOE, gradual North edge and steeper west edge, to a concave base.	0.7+	0.55	0.28
13	1306	Fill	1305	Pit/tree throw	Dark reddish brown soft sand with rare small gravel inclusions.	0.7+	0.55	0.28
13	1307	Cut		Pit/tree throw	Circular pit extending beyond S LOE, with gradual east side steeper west, down to a concave base, relationship with pit 1309 unknown.	0.9+	1.1	0.28
13	1308	Fill	1307	Pit/tree throw	Soft mid reddish brown sand with occasional gravel and flint inclusions. Disturbed.	0.9+	1.1	0.28
13	1309	Cut		Pit/tree throw	Circular pit with sharp sides, (60 degrees) leading to a sharp concave base, relationship with 1307 unknown.	0.7	0.8	0.45
13	1310	Fill	1309	Pit/tree throw	Mid reddish brown soft sand with occasional small gravel inclusions	0.7	0.8	0.45
13	1311	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Ditch terminus orientated E-W with gently sloping concave sides to a concave base.	1.1+	0.69	0.25
13	1312	Fill	1311	Ditch Terminus	Mid orangey brown with darker patches, loose silty sand with small round stones , frequent flints	1.1+	0.69	0.25

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
13	1313	Cut		Pit/tree throw	Sub-oval pit with gradual (45 degrees) sloping sides with a sharp BOS (70 degrees) to a concave base.	0.8+	1.5	0.6
13	1314	Fill	1313	Pit/tree throw	Mid reddish brown soft sand with rare flint and gravel.	0.8+	1.5	0.6
13	1315	Cut		Pit/tree throw	sub-circular pit extending beyond S LOE, gradual sloping sides (45 degrees) to a concave base.	0..7	0.6	0.32
13	1316	Fill	1315	Pit/tree throw	Pale yellow soft sand with occasional gravel	0..7	0.6	0.32
13	1317	Cut		Pit/tree throw	Irregular oval pit with gently sloping concave sides to a concave base.	0.59+	1.25	0.29
13	1318	Fill	1317	Pit/tree throw	Mid orangey brown with darker patches, loose silty sand with small round stones , frequent flints	0.59+	1.25	0.29
14	1400	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones			0.32
14	1401	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
14	1402	Natural		Natural	Mid orangey yellow sandy gravel			
14	1403	Cut		Pit	Unknown shape, only seen at the SSE end of the trench, with concave moderately sloping sides to a concave base.	2.8+	1.8+	0.26
14	1404	Fill	1403	Pit	Light brownish grey friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones	2.8+	1.8+	0.26
14	1405	Cut		Extraction Pit	Large modern extraction pit seen in the landscape, machine excavated sondage in NNW end of trench excavated to a depth of 1.4m	15+	1.8+	1.4+
14	1406	Fill	1405	Extraction Pit	Mid greyish brown silty sand friable with occasional brick, tile and Coal inclusions;	15+	1.8+	1.4+
15	1500	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown moderately friable silty sand			0.4

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
15	1501	Natural		Natural	Light orange yellow gravelly sand, friable with occasional clay patches.			
16	1600	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones			0.35
16	1601	Natural		Natural	Mid orangey yellow sandy gravel			
16	1602	Fill	1603	Extraction Pit	Large modern extraction pit seen in the landscape			0.33+
16	1603	Cut		Extraction Pit	Mid greyish brown silty sand friable with occasional brick, tile and Coal inclusions;			0.33+
17	1700	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown moderately friable silty sand with occasional small stones			0.27
17	1701	Natural		Natural	Light orangey yellow loose sand			
18	1800	Topsoil		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown moderately friable silty sand with occasional small stones			0.29
18	1801	Natural		Natural	Light orangey yellow loose sand			

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Table 1 Finds types by context (initial recording during processing)

Context	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt (g)	CBM No.	CBM Wt (g)	Fired Clay No.	Fired Clay Wt (g)	P-Med Glass no.	P-Med Glass Wt (g)	W Flint No.	W Flint Wt (g)	B Flint No.	B Flint Wt (g)	Coal and coke/coal slag No.	Coal and coke/coal slag Wt (g)	Charcoal No.	Charcoal Wt (g)	ABone No.	A Bone Wt (g)	Finds from bulk samples	Finds: Initial processing spot Date
103	1	4											3	5						P-MED
214			4	71			1	10												P-MED?
704	1	4																		PRE
706																			Heat-altered flint (22g) (frags – small quantity); Fired clay abraded piece (12g) and frags (<1g)	PRE?
708	1	3							2	10										PRE
1004	11	160							1	7	1	34							Preh Pot (frags) (LBA/EIA); Heat-altered flint (62g) (frags – small quantity); Fired clay frags(3g); Animal bone, burnt frags (11g)	PRE
1206	8	77			1	4			2	19										PRE

Context	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt (g)	CBM No.	CBM Wt (g)	Fired Clay No.	Fired Clay Wt (g)	P-Med Glass no.	P-Med Glass Wt (g)	W Flint No.	W Flint Wt (g)	B Flint No.	B Flint Wt (g)	Coal and coke/coal slag No.	Coal and coke/coal slag Wt (g)	Charcoal No.	Charcoal Wt (g)	ABone No.	A Bone Wt (g)	Finds from bulk samples	Finds: Initial processing spot Date
1208	1	46															1	4	Preh Pot (LBA/EIA) Struck flint (2) (small primary flake (?natural) and hinge fracture piece)	PRE
1210	2	13																		PRE
1218	8	137							1	6										PRE
1219	22	268			2	18														PRE
1220									2	20										PRE
1224	63	681			1	7			1	7									Preh Pot (small quantity) (LBA/EIA); Heat-altered flint (10g) (frags – small quantity)	PRE
1225	13	65																		PRE
1235	1	66																		PRE
1236	8	55			1	25			3	68										PRE
1239									2	3					1	1				
1300									5	35									(note: small animal bone piece 1g initially recorded but miss-identified or now missing)	

Context	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt (g)	CBM No.	CBM Wt (g)	Fired Clay No.	Fired Clay Wt (g)	P-Med Glass no.	P-Med Glass Wt (g)	W Flint No.	W Flint Wt (g)	B Flint No.	B Flint Wt (g)	Coal and coke/coal slag No.	Coal and coke/coal slag Wt (g)	Charcoal No.	Charcoal Wt (g)	ABone No.	A Bone Wt (g)	Finds from bulk samples	Finds: Initial processing spot Date
1304	1	15							7	94									Heat-altered flint (40g) (frags – small quantity)	PRE
1306									3	3										
1308									67	420	7	20							Struck flint (c.70 small pieces and spalls); Heat-altered flint (30g)(frags – small quantity); Fired clay frags (<1g)	
1310									22	164										
1312									10	23	1	35							Preh pot (1) (Neo-BA/EIA); Struck flint (1 flake, 11 small pieces and spalls) Heat-altered flint (82g) (frags – small quantity)	
1314									48	236	1	20							Struck flint (c.40 small pieces and spalls)	
1316									6	15										
1318											1	3								

Table 2 Prehistoric pottery fabrics and quantity of pottery by fabric type

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Wt/g	EVE
FQ1	Coarse flint and sand	3	27	0.05
FQ2	Sand with well embedded moderate-common small-medium flint - sometimes including rare large sand grains/small stones and occasional/rare larger flint pieces	124	1434	0.52
FQ3	Medium-coarse sand with well embedded sparse-moderate small-medium flint	2	12	0.06
FQ4	Fine-medium sand with well embedded sparse-moderate small-medium flint – often with smoothed surfaces	4	65	0.10
Q1	Medium sand, may also contain some sparse small flint	2	41	0.06

Table 3 Pottery catalogue by context

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/ g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Draw?
103	1	102	ditch	pot	mod	REFW			1	3					Cup or bowl base	L18-E20C	
704	7	703	ditch	pot	med	MCW		B	1	4			A		Very abraded sherd, probably from the edge of a cooking pot base	L12-14C	
708	7	707	Natural – tree hollow	pot	preh	FQ2			1	2			A		Small sherd	PDR?	
1004	10	1003	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			7	108				2		PDR EIA?	
1004	10	1003	pit	pot	preh	FQ1		R	1	6	c.190	0.05		1	Small sherd, simple, flaring rim	Preh Neo-BA/EIA	

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/ g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Draw?
1004	10	1003	pit	pot	preh	FQ4	Bowl	E	2	47	240	0.08			Sherds (not joining) from a bowl with rounded shoulder Brudenell Form N (2012)		
1206	12	1205	pit	pot	preh	Q1	bowl	R	1	21	230	0.06		1	Flat-top rim, similar/same as pot rim in (1218). Brudenell Form J (2012)	IA – EIA?	*Pot 7
1206	12	1205	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			6	45					Misc sherds	PDR EIA?	
1206	12	1205	pit	pot	preh	FQ4			1	10				1		PDR EIA?	
1208	12	1207	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	Bowl?	Sh	1	44				1	Shoulder sherd, rounded, shoulder, with two grooves above, smoothed exterior Brudenell Form O? (2012) – same as (1219) – not joining	EIA	(*Pot 6)
1208	12	1207	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			1	1				1	Small sherd	PDR EIA?	
1210	12	1209	pit	pot	preh	FQ2		B	1	11				1	Base edge sherd, protruding flint	PDR	

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/ g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Draw?
1210	12	1209	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			1	2						PDR EIA?	
1218	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			6	114				1	Sherds from one pot?	PDR EIA?	
1218	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			1	1			(A)		Small sherd, common fine-medium flint	PDR EIA?	
1218	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	Q1			1	20				1	Similar/same as pot rim in (1206)	IA – EIA?	
1219	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			2	29				(2)	Sherds with internal burnt residue (C14?) – both have smoothed interior – open form?	PDR EIA?	
1219	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	Bowl?	Sh	1	76				1	Shoulder sherd, rounded, shoulder, with two grooves above, smoothed exterior Brudenell Form O? (2012) – same as (1208)	EIA	*Pot 6
1219	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	FQ4	bowl	R	1	8	-	0.02		1	Small sherd from flaring rim - bowl	PDR EIA?	
1219	12	1217	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			17	154					Misc sherds, more than one pot	PDR EIA?	

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/ g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Draw?
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	jar	R	3	104	150	0.19		1	Shouldered jar Brudenell Form H (2012)	EIA	*Pot 1
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	bowl	R	1	7	100	0.03		1	Small bowl or cup? Smoothed surface. Brudenell Form J (2012)	EIA	*Pot 2
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	bowl	Sh	2	16				2	Shoulder sherds from 2 bowls with angular shoulders, Brudenell Form N? (2012)	EIA	
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			1	23					Sherd with internal burnt residue (C14?)	PDR EIA?	
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2		R	1	10	-	0.05		1	Weak shouldered bowl, smoothed surface. Brudenell Form G (2012) – form more typically LBA	LBA/EIA	*Pot 3
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	Jar?	R	1	6	150	0.05		1		PDR EIA?	
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	Jar?		1	55				1	Decorated with rusticated pinching or	EIA	*Pot 4

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/ g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Draw?
															finger stab rows Brudenell (2012) fig 5.21 no. 39; Cunliffe 1991 fig A:12 no. 12		
1224	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			51	459					Misc sherds, more than one pot. Fabric QF1/QF2	PDR EIA?	
1225	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ1			1	7			(A)	1	Dark fabric and surfaces	Preh Neo- BA?	
1225	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			7	41			(A)		Misc sherds more than one pot	PDR EIA?	
1225	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ3	Jar/bowl	R	2	12	c.230	0.06		1	Joining sherds, slightly flaring rim	PDR EIA?	
1225	12	1221	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			1	6					Smoothed surface	PDR EIA?	
1235	12	1234	pit	pot	preh	FQ2	jar	R	1	65	170	0.12		1	Jar rim and shoulder. Brudenell Form I (2012)	EIA	*Pot 5
1236	12	1234	pit	pot	preh	FQ2			7	44					Misc sherds	PDR EIA?	
1236	12	1234	pit	pot	preh	FQ2		R	2	11	-	0.08		1	Two rim sherds from same pot – externally lipped rim - not joining (rim similar	PDR EIA?	

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/ g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating	Draw?
															to pot 1 (1224))		
1304	13	1303	ditch	pot	preh	FQ1			1	14			A			Preh Neo- BA/EIA	

Table 4 Struck flint

Context	Sample No.	Feature	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
708		Tree throw 707	Flake	1	6	
			Scraper (end)	1	3	
1004		Pit 1003	Flake	1	7	
1206		Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pit 1205	Flake	1	0.8	
			Core rejuvenation flake	1	18	Broken
1208	<1>	Early Iron Age pit 1207	Flake	2	2	1 broken
1218		Pit 1217	Flake	1	6	
1220		Pit 1217	Blade	1	19	
			Flake	1	0.9	Broken
1224		Early Iron Age pit 1221	Flake	1	7	
1236		Early Iron Age pit 1234	Flakes	2	10	1 broken
			Core (dual-platform)	1	58	
1239		Pit 1238	Flake	2	3	
1300		Topsoil	Bladelet	2	1	Broken
			Flake	3	34	
1304	<5>	Ditch 1303	Blade	2	4	Broken
	<5>		Blade	5	6	5 broken, 1 burnt
	<5>		Bladelet	3	0.7	Broken
			Chip	8	0.4	
			Flake	4	9	
	<5>		Flake	32	78	23 broken, 2 burnt
			Core (multi-platform)	1	82	
	<5>		Burin	1	6	
	<5>		Burnt flint	6	2	
1306		Pit /tree throw1305	Bladelet	1	0.6	Broken
			Blade	1	2	
			Flake	1	0.3	Broken

Context	Sample No.	Feature	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
1308	<7>	Pit /tree throw1307	Blade	12	123	7 broken
			Blade	2	1	Broken
			Crested blade	2	6	Broken
			Bladelet	8	4	6 broken
			Bladelet	8	2	7 broken
			Chip	4	0.2	
			Flake	37	238	19 broken, 3 burnt
			Flake	57	50	44 broken, 10 burnt
			Shatter	1	3	
			Burnt flint	2	0.8	
			Burnt flint	8	2	
1310		Pit/tree throw 1309	Blade	2	3	Broken
			Bladelet	2	2	1 broken
			Flake	14	66	13 broken, 3 burnt
			Core rejuvenation flake	1	22	
			Core (multi-platform)	1	22	
			Burin	1	2	Broken
1312	<6>	Ditch terminus 1311	Blade	2	3	Broken
			Bladelet	3	2	Broken
			Bladelet	2	0.3	Broken
			Chip	1	<0.1	
			Flake	6	19	3 broken, 2 burnt
			Flake	3	1	2
			Core rejuvenation flake	1	3	
			Retouched flake	2	32	
			Microlith	1	0.9	Broken
1314	<8>	Pit/tree throw 1313	Blade	9	28	7 broken, 1 burnt
			Blade	6	2	Broken
			Bladelet	7	4	6 broken
			Bladelet	3	0.4	Broken
			Chip	8	0.5	
			Flake	27	161	14 broken, 10 burnt
			Flake	24	8	13 broken, 3 burnt
			Core (multi-platform)	1	21	
			Microlith	1	1	Broken
			Burnt flint	1	6	
			Burnt flint	4	0.4	
1316		Pit /tree throw1315	Blade	1	4	

Context	Sample No.	Feature	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
			Bladelet	1	1	Broken
			Flake	3	9	1 broken
			Microlith	1	0.3	Broken
1318		Pit/ tree throw 1317	Blade	5	16	2 broken
			Flake	15	67	7 broken, 2 burnt

Table 5 Heat-altered flint (HAF)

Ctxt	Trench	Part of Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	No	Wt/g	Description/ comments
1004	10	1003	pit	HAF	1	34	Irregular piece/small lump, whitened, crazed
1308	13	1307	Pit/tree throw	HAF	9	21	One larger piece with one side cortex and a number of irregular shatter flakes also with some cortex; mostly discoloured rather than heavily calcified
1312	13	1311	ditch	HAF	1	35	Irregular piece/small lump, whitened, crazed
1314	13	1313	Pit/tree throw	HAF	2	26	Discoloured rather than heavily calcified, flint fabric crazed/flaking; from a small stone, cortex around most of edge
1318	13	1317	Pit/tree throw	HAF	1	3	Small piece/natural flake with surface cortex on one side, whitened, crazed interior

APPENDIX D: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Table 6 Animal bone by context

Context	Sample	No.	Wt(g)	Species
1208		1	4	Mammal
1004	3	11	3g	Mammal (burnt)

Table 7 Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

SS No	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx. date of associated finds	Plant macro remains
1	1208	1207	pit	EIA	nutshell frag # charcoal + rootlets +
2	706	705	ph	Unknown	charcoal ++ rootlets ++ coal #
3	1004	1003	pit	LBA-EIA	cereal grain # nutshell frags ## charcoal ++
4	1224	1221	pit	EIA	charcoal ++ rootlets +
5	1304	1303	ditch	Prehistoric	nutshell frag # charcoal + rootlets +
6	1312	1311	ditch	Unknown	nutshell frag # charcoal ++ rootlets ++

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OASIS ID: cotswold2-377739

Project details

Project name	Sizewell C Enablement Works - Yoxford Roundabout
Short description of the project	Between October and November 2019, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land at Yoxford, Suffolk. Eighteen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed evidence of settlement activity at the southern extent of the site. Six pits/tree throws dating to the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic that contained assemblage's of worked flint were identified in Trench 13, and six pits dating to the Early Iron Age (EIA) that contained assemblages of pottery were identified in Trench 12. The two ditches identified in Trench 13 that are likely to be Neolithic-Bronze Age or EIA in date along with the features identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that date to the EIA are likely to be located on the periphery of the settlement activity. A large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow and noted in Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 has truncated a large portion of the northern and eastern parts of the site. The post-medieval features identified in Trenches 1-3 likely relate to subdivision of the field during this time, whilst the modern features identified in Trench 17 likely relate to buildings located either to the north or east of the development site.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2019 End: 04-11-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	YOX 048 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SU0043_1 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	PITS Late Mesolithic
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Early Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval

Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HEAT-AFFECTED STONE Early Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Prompt	Development Consent Order
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL YOXFORD Sizewell C Enablement Works - Yoxford Roundabout
Postcode	IP17 3LF
Study area	1.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 39998 68726 52.263652075711 1.517544058859 52 15 49 N 001 31 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15m Max: 17m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Amec Foster Wheeler
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
	EDF Energy

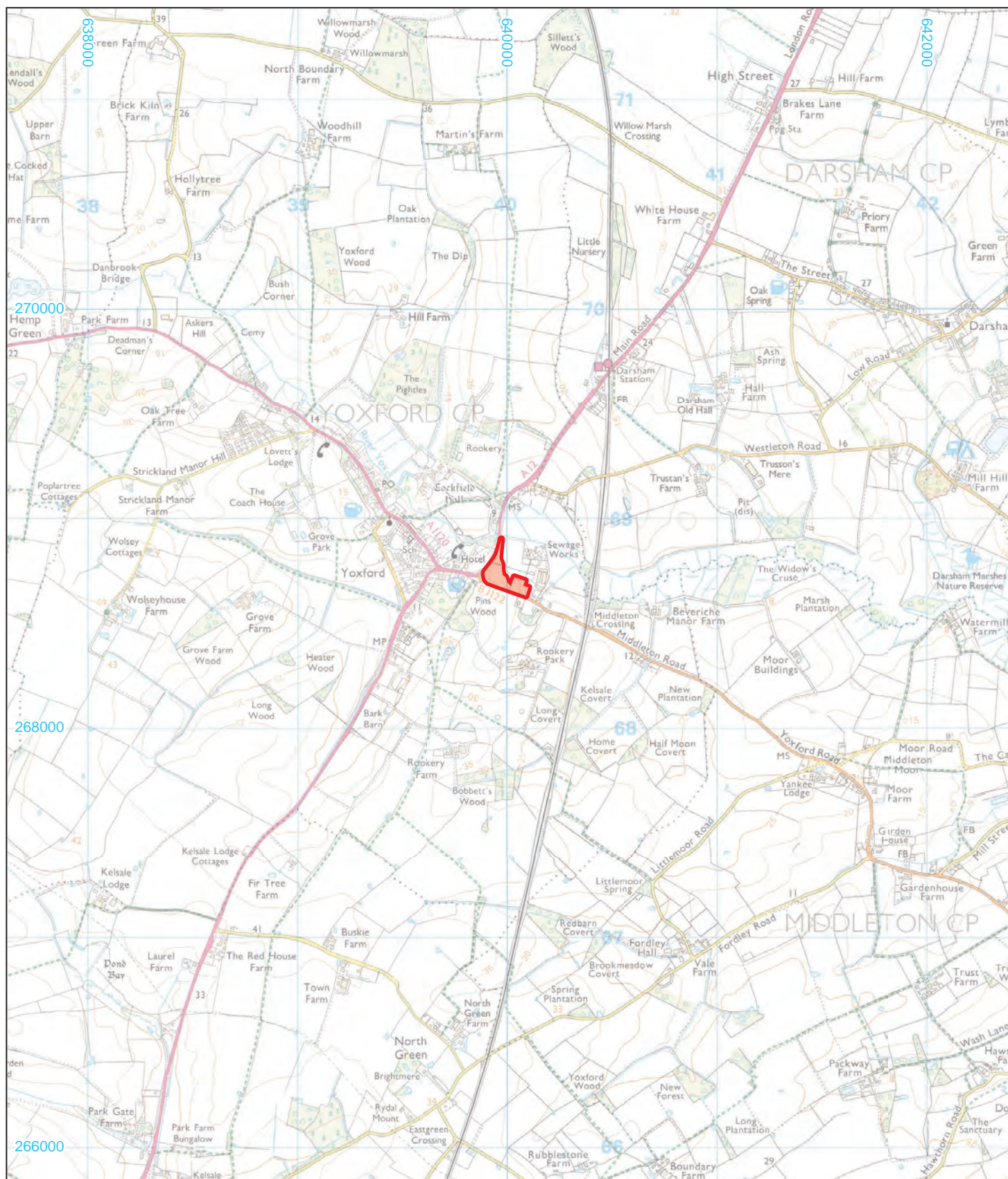
Name of
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk Museums
Physical Archive ID	YOX 048
Physical Contents	"Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museum Services
Digital Archive ID	YOX 048
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museum Services
Paper Archive ID	YOX 048
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout,Yoxford, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	SU0043_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound report with colour figures and photographs
Entered by	martin cuthbert (martin.cuthbert@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	18 April 2020



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PROJECT TITLE
 A12/B1122, Yoxford Roundabout, Yoxford,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

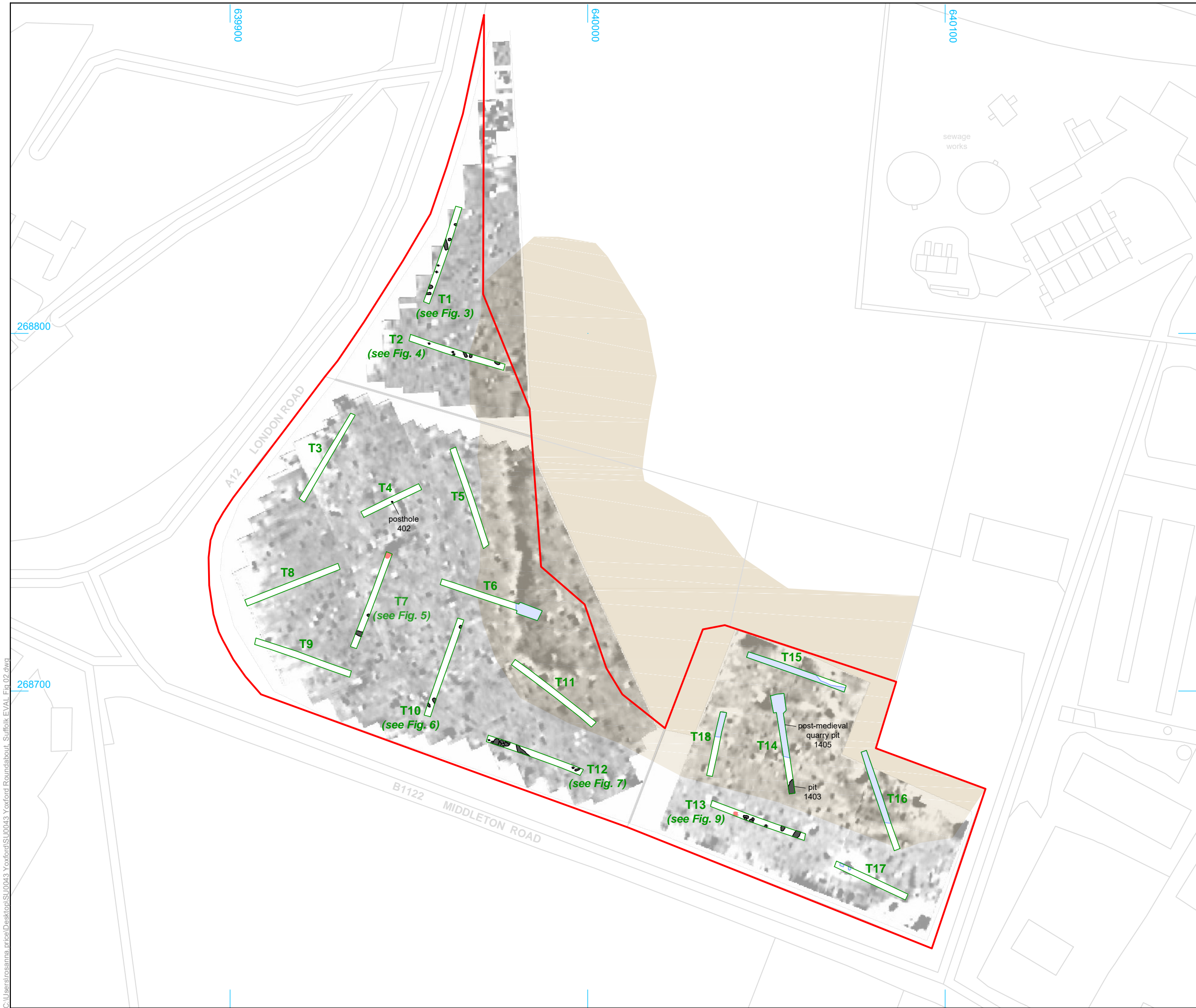
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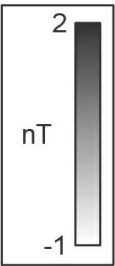
FIGURE NO.

1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Approximate (surveyable) area of post-medieval quarry pit
- Cut feature
- Tree-throw pit
- Modern

Geophysics Key (SUMO)



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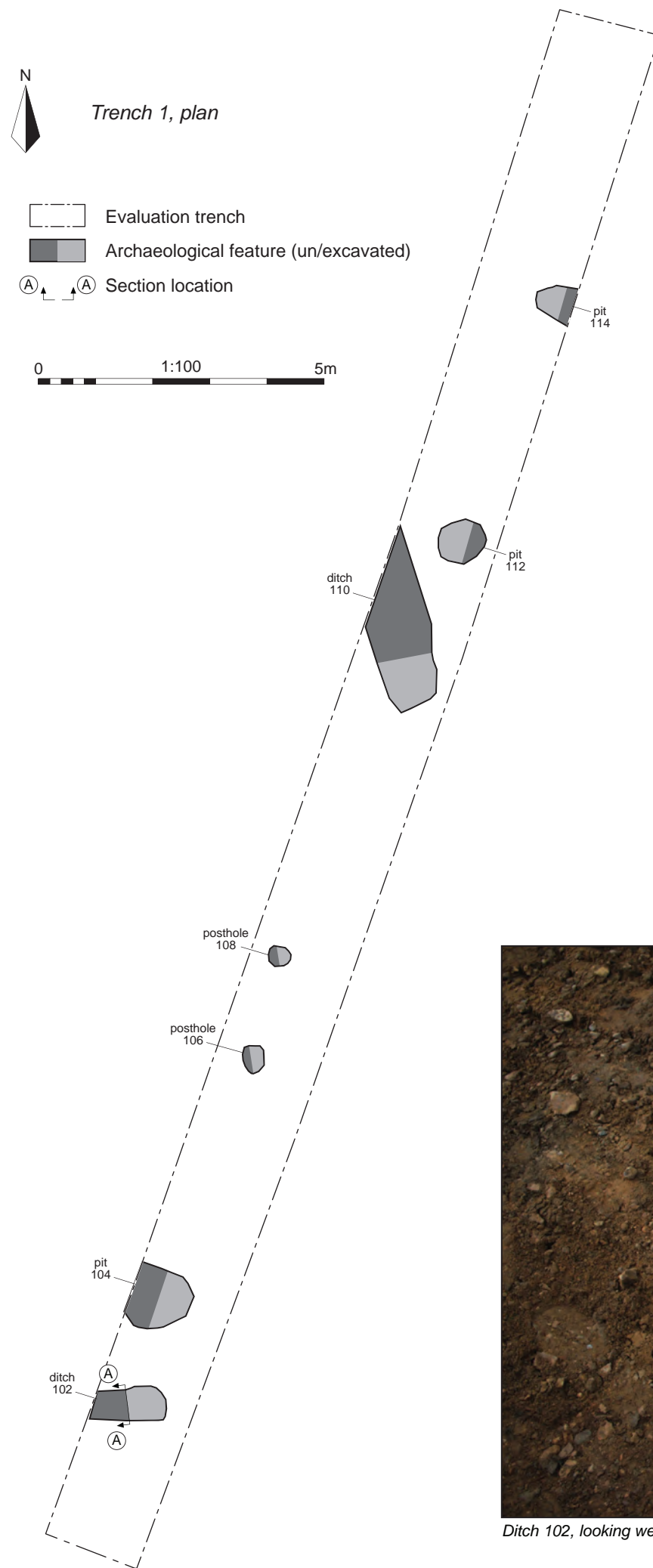


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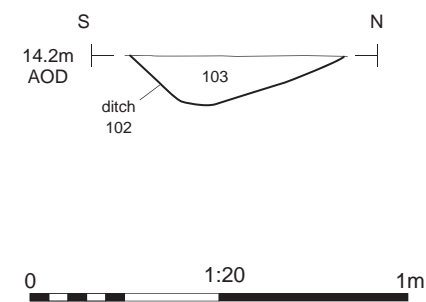
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan with geophysical survey data

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APPROVED BY	RhG	SCALE @A3	1:1000	



Section AA



Trench 1, looking north-east (1m scales)



Ditch 102, looking west (0.5m scale)



Trench 2, plan

Section BB



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (un/excavated)
- Section location

0 1:100 5m



Trench 2, looking south-east (1m scales)



Pit 213, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, section and
photographs

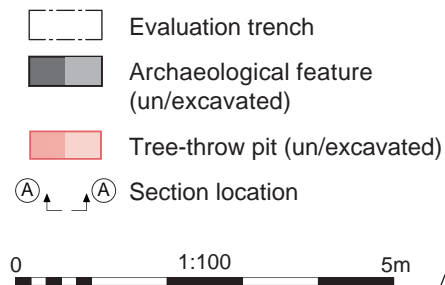
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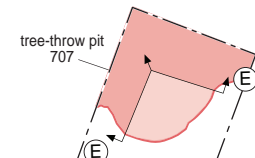
Ditch 703, looking south-east (1m scale)



Trench 7, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 7, plan

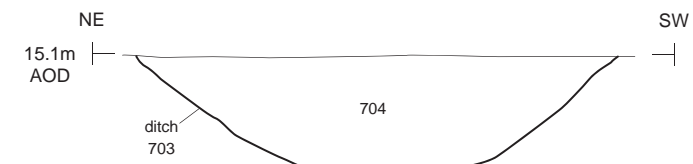


tree-throw pit 707

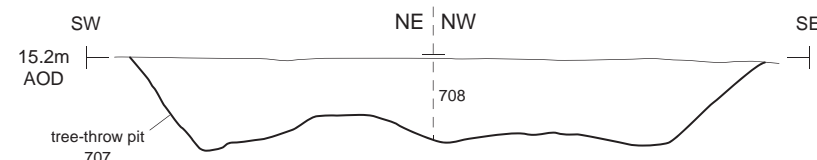


Pit 715, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

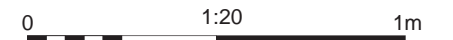
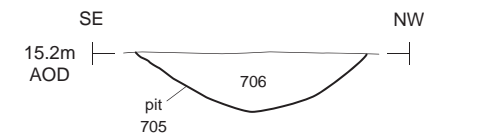
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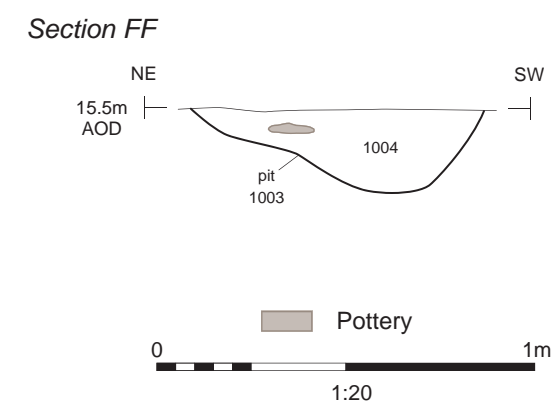
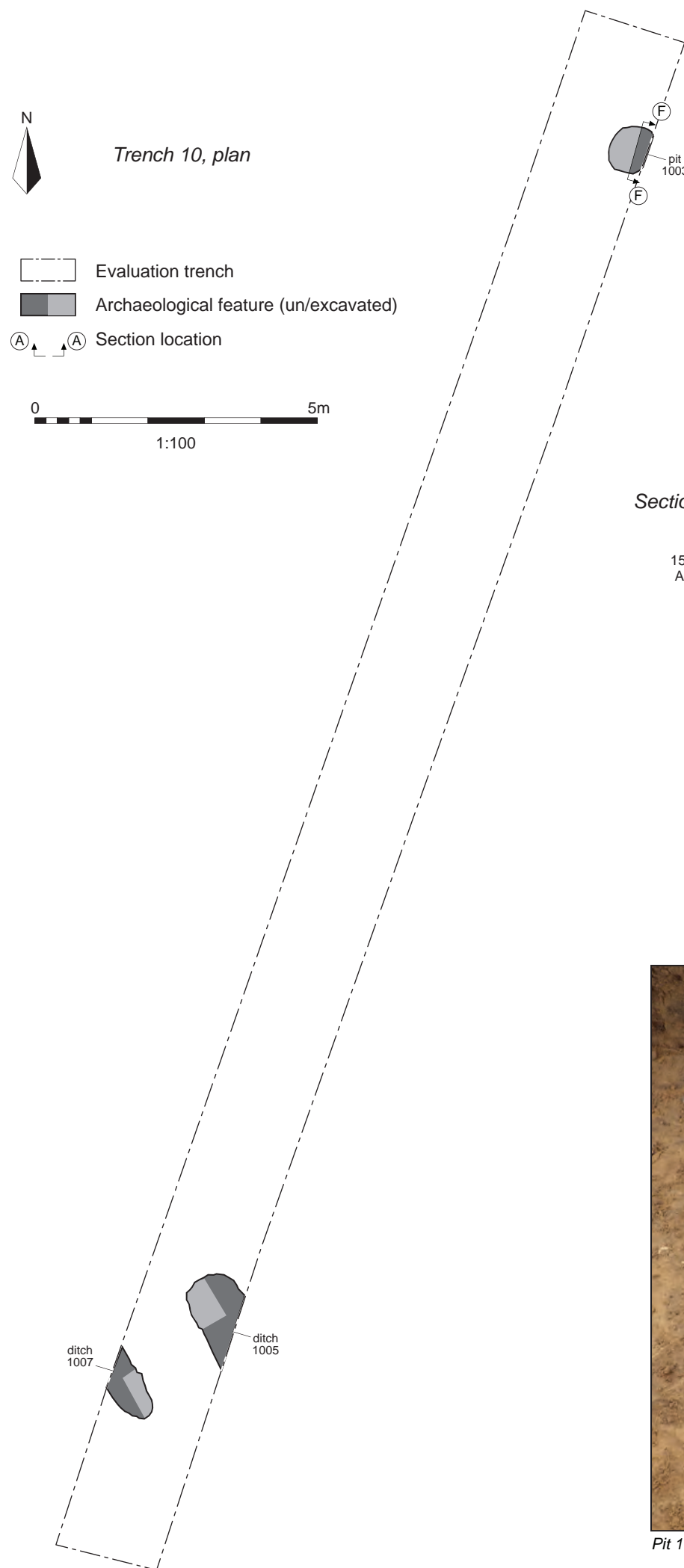
Section EE



Section DD



Tree-throw pit 707, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Trench 10, looking north (1m scales)



Pit 1003, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



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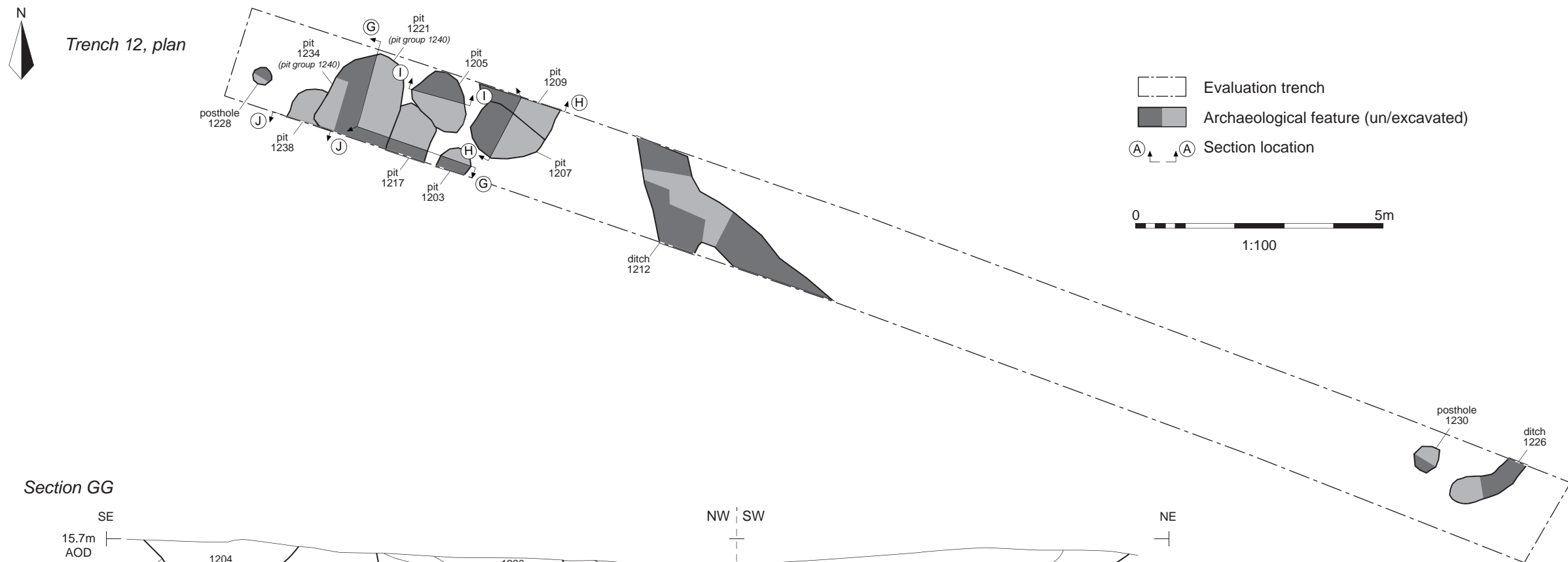
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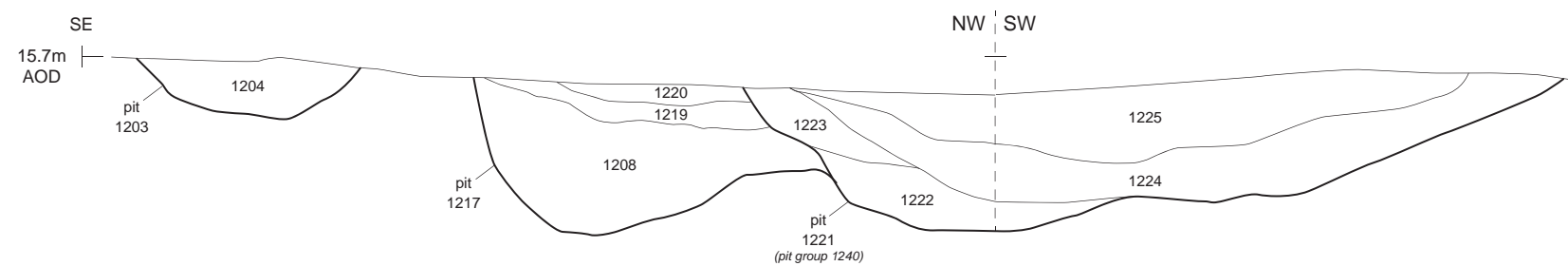
Trench 10: plan, section and photographs

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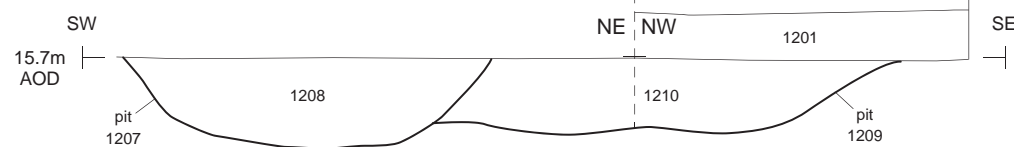
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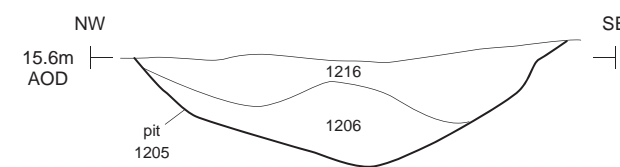
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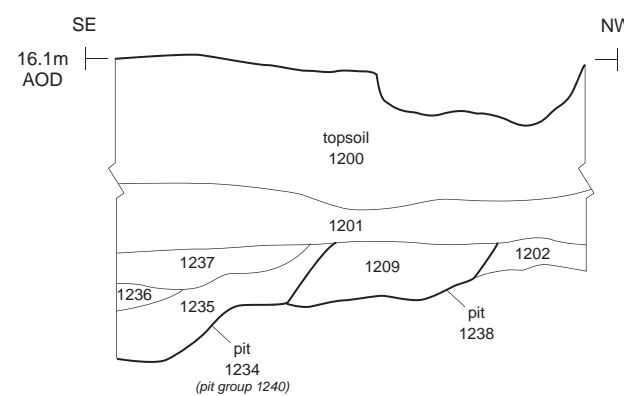
Section HH



Section II



Section JJ





Pits 1203, 1217 and 1221, looking south-west (1m scales)



Pit 1205, looking north (1m scale)



Pits 1207 and 1209, looking north-west (1m scale)



Pits 1234 and 1238, looking south-west (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 A12/B1122, Yoxford Roundabout, Yoxford,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 12: photographs

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	SU0043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08.04.20	8
APPROVED BY	RhG	SCALE	@A3	

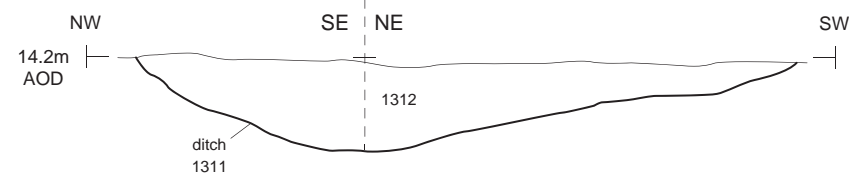


Trench 13, plan

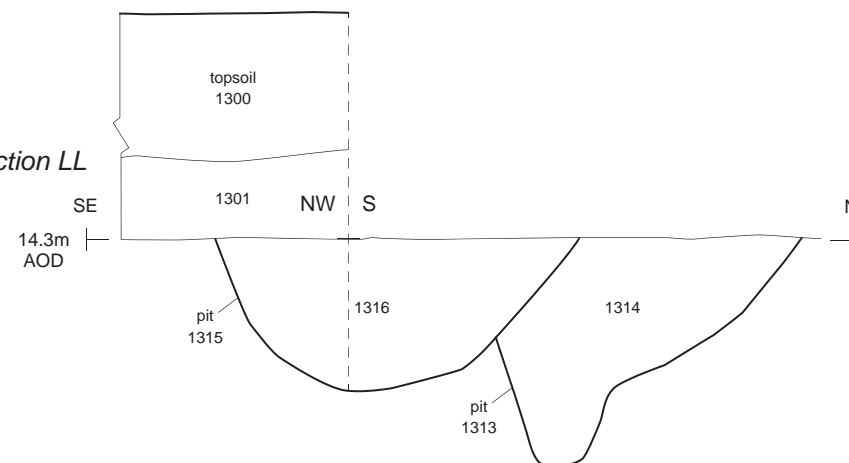
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (un/excavated)
- Tree-throw pit (un/excavated)
- Section location

0 1:100 5m

Section KK



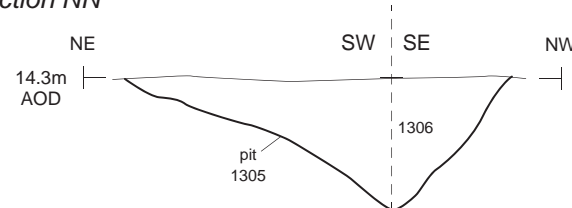
Section LL



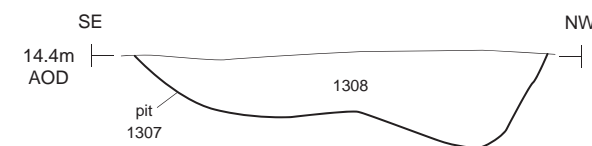
Section MM



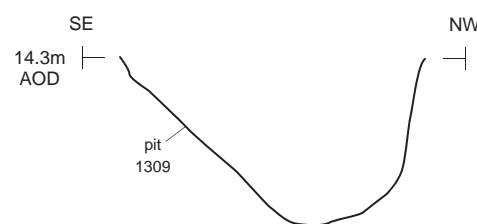
Section NN



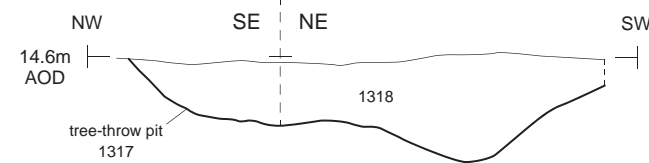
Section OO



Section PP



Section QQ



0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE
A12/B1122, Yoxford Roundabout, Yoxford,
Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 13: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	SU0043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08.04.20	9
APPROVED BY	RhG	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:100	



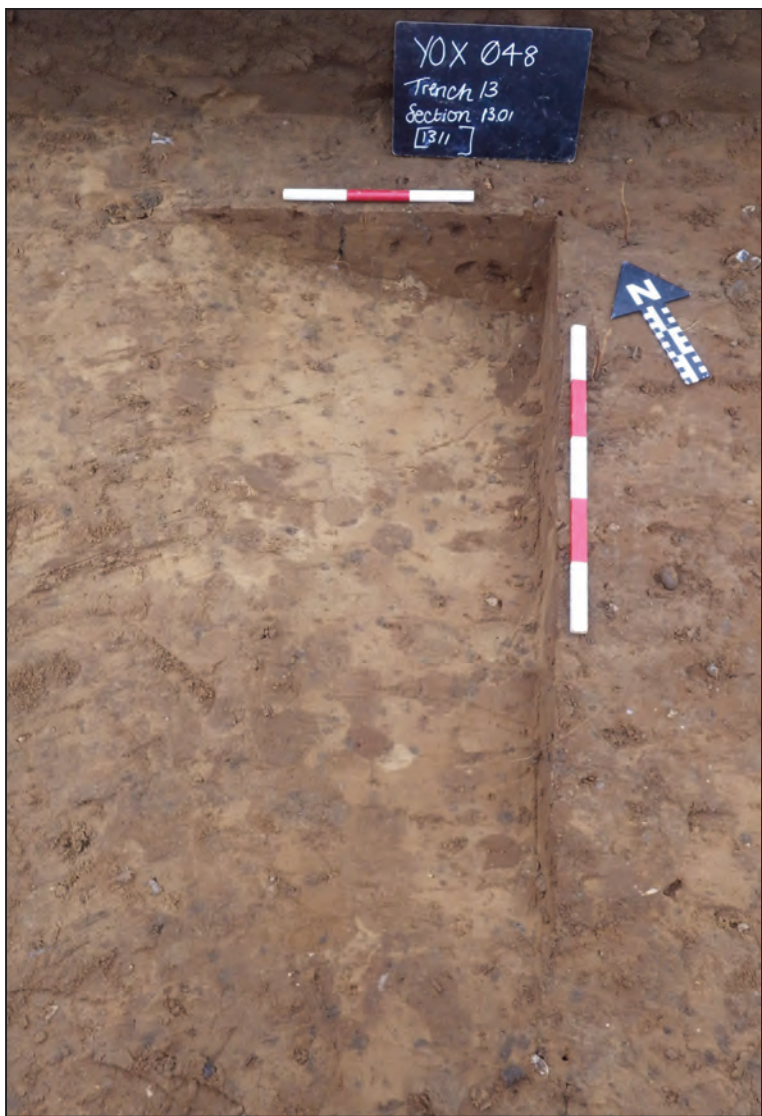
Ditch 1303, looking south-west (1m scale)



Pit 1305, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



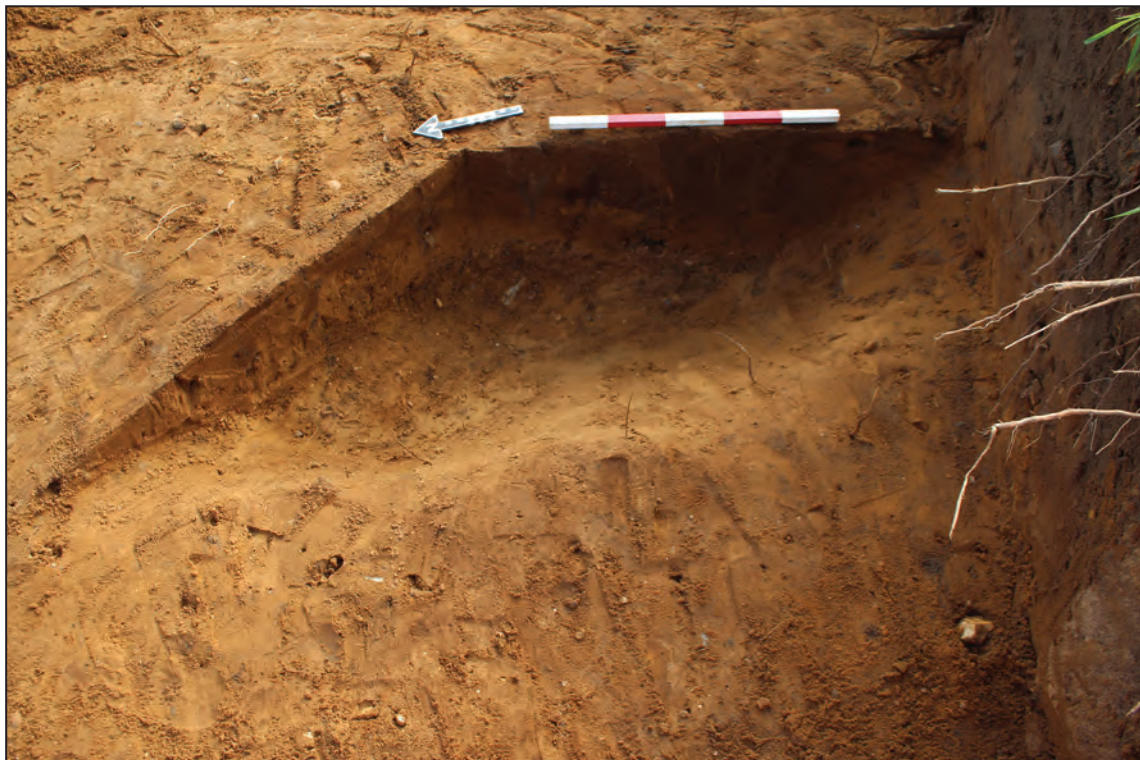
Pits 1307 and 1309, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch 1311, looking north-east (0.3m and 0.5m scale)



Pits 1313 and 1315, looking north-east (1m scale)



Treethrow-pit 1317, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 13: photographs

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	SU0043
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09.04.20
APPROVED BY	RhG	SCALE@A4	N/A

FIGURE NO.

11



Trench 14, post-medieval quarry pit 1405, looking north-west (2m scale)



Trench 15 and post-medieval quarrying, looking north-west (2m scales)



Trench 17 and modern manhole, looking south-west (2m scales)

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