The Great Grid Upgrade

Sea Link

Sea Link

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Sea Link Scheme

Suffolk Section Phase 2A

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Sea Link Scheme Suffolk Section, Phase 2A

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Between 28th October 2024 and 23rd January 2025, Oxford Archaeology (Cambridge) and Stantec undertook Phase 2A of the Sea Link Scheme Suffolk Section evaluation. This entailed the excavation of 187 trial trenches, each typically 30m in length, across ten fields in Saxmundham (SXM087), Sternfield (SNF040), Knodishall (KND046; KND071-3) and Friston parishes (FRS 114; FRS095-096)

SXM087 – Field 468.5: Works here revealed an undated cremation burial and, possibly, a second comparable burial lacking any surviving skeletal remains. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was also recovered, alongside undated enclosure ditches and pits; possible (undated) charcoal production pit and probable medieval ditches. The remains of an early post-medieval brick-built brick wall structure potentially related to Hurtshall Park was also investigated.

SNF040 – Field 468.1: An undated cremation burial was revealed alongside a possible prehistoric pit and a gully with later remains including a post-medieval ditch associated with the landscaping of Hurtshall Park. Undated and modern quarry pits/ponds were also revealed.

KND046 – Field 28.12: The trenching here revealed a possible prehistoric pit and an area of medieval settlement in the form of an enclosure and associated features. A modern quarry pit/pond was also revealed.

KND072 – Field 28.5: Residual finds form this field included Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint finds and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. A possible medieval gully and cobble floor surface with an associated demolition layer was revealed alongside including undated pits; undated enclosure and trackway ditches, some potentially of post-medieval date. A large post-medieval/modern quarry pit was also investigated.

KND071 – Fields 28.14 & 28.16: Trenching here revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit; undated ditches belonging to two distinct enclosures (one with associated postholes) alongside undated pits and possible trackway ditches, and medieval or post-medieval quarry pits.

KND073 – Field 20.1: An undated ditch system was revealed, which shared its alignment with the parish boundary. Undated pits were also revealed, some associated with ditches.

FRS114 – Field 20.2: A series of Undated ditches were revealed in this field alongside undated (but probably medieval or post-medieval) quarry pits.

FRS095 – Field 58.26: Two undated cremation burials were revealed in this field; alongside undated pits and possible trackway and enclosure ditches. A Roman enclosure ditch was associated with a possible buried soil and with postholes and pits including a cow burial. These features

produced Roman pottery and two coins of middle Roman date. Probable post-medieval ditches and a quarry pit were also revealed.

FRS096 – Fields 58.28 & 58.29: The trenching here revealed Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits associated with pottery and fired clay and potentially prehistoric trackway ditches. Other features were poorly dated but included pits, possible trackway ditches and quarry pits.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Stantec and Oxford Archaeology (S&OA) was commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Sea Link Suffolk Section, Phase 2A. A brief/specification was set by Hannah Cuttler of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) and a written scheme of investigation was produced by S&OA (Webb 2024) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work This document outlines how S&OA implemented the specified requirements for the trial trench evaluation detailed in the WSI and sets out the results of the evaluation.

1.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023) and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).

1.1.3 This report covers the Phase 2A of the works, carried out from October 2024 to January 2025, with the results of Phase 1 of the evaluation detailed in a previous report (Firth 2025; see Fig. 1). The Phase 2A works were carried out across ten fields, which are summarised in Table 1, listed from the north-west to the south-east of the scheme.

Parish code	Field	Trench count	First trench	Last trench	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	NGR	Project Area (ha)
SXM 087	468.5	24	570	593	12/11/2024	29/11/2024	TM 38653 62146	2.18
SNF 040	468.1	20	594	613	22/11/2024	04/12/2024	TM 30924 62277	1.73
KND 046	28.12	27	673	699	07/01/2025	23/01/2025	TM 42001 61478	3.67
KND 072	28.5	26	700	725	10/12/2024	19/12/2024	TM 42440 61161	2.31
KND 071	28.14	12	726	737	09/12/2024	19/12/2024	TM 42225 60898	1.54
KND 071	28.16	6	738	743	09/12/2024	19/12/2024	TM 42106 60708	0.67
KND 073	20.1	16	744	759	29/11/2024	17/12/2024	TM 41980 60480	1.83
FRS 114	20.2	19	760	778	29/11/2024	17/12/2024	TM 42030 60300	1.85
FRS 095	58.26	19	864	882	28/10/2024	11/11/2024	TM 43651 59212	1.89
FRS 096	58.29	18	846	863	07/11/2024	11/11/2024	TM 44195 58945	1.64
		187						**19.30ha**

Table 1: Field/trench summary

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Suffolk section of the Sea Link Scheme extends inland from a point north of Aldeburgh and follows a low ridge that runs between the Hundred River and River Alde to Saxmundham where it branches to the north and south of the town (Figs 1-5). It lies within the parishes of Aldeburgh with Hazelwood, Friston, Sternfield, Knodishall with Buxlow and Saxmundham, in the county of Suffolk.

1.2.2 The development area covers a linear distance of approximately 10km, passing through areas of coastal marsh, recreational land and agricultural land. The western end of the route, adjacent to the B1121 south of Saxmundham (Field 468.5), lies at around 12m OD and rises to the north, reaching a high point of 31m OD adjacent to the B1119 to the east of

Saxmundham. Across most of its route to the east, the topography is relatively flat, lying at around 20m OD, except for an area of lower ground lying at 12m OD adjacent to Friston Reservoir (Field 58.6). At its very eastern and (Field 193), the ground falls from 19m OD to 2m OD as the route passes onto the low-lying coastal marshes north of Aldeburgh.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as a bedrock of sedimentary sandstone of the Crag Group, overlain by various superficial deposits consisting of sand and gravel marine beach deposits and clay and silt tidal flat deposits on the coast and glacial tills and outwash sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation inland, with till lying on higher ground and sands and gravels on the upper valley sides (https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/, accessed 8 November 2024).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site provided here has been taken from the WSI (Webb 2024) and is adapted from the EIA Scoping Report (National Grid 2022), which summarised the historical and archaeological background of the area surrounding the route (within the 'Suffolk Scoping Boundary', which took in a corridor up to 2.5km wide along the proposed route of the scheme; ibid., fig. 1.1.2). Where relevant references to monuments and findspots recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) are included in the text.

Prehistoric and Romano-British

1.3.2 Although evidence for early prehistoric settlement is limited within the Suffolk Scoping Boundary, some of the earliest material identified includes microliths dating to the Mesolithic period recorded near the former Post Office in Aldringham (SHER ARG061) around 1.5km north of Field 58.29, with lithic scatters also recorded in a number of other areas of the Suffolk Scoping Boundary.

1.3.3 Neolithic pits containing substantial finds assemblages have been recorded to the north of Field 58.27.

1.3.4 Bronze Age activity recorded in this area includes round barrows recorded in the valley of the Hundred River, between 1.5 and 2.5km to the north of the Development area, at Aldringham (ARG001, ARG002, ARG012, ARG013 and ARG014) and Leiston Abbey (LCS001). It is also possible that some of the undated cropmarks of enclosures and field systems in the area have earlier origins and date to the Bronze Age.

1.3.5 Evidence for Iron Age activity includes a number of cropmarks recorded through aerial photography that suggest extensive land use and settlement activity during this period. Recent excavations undertaken as part of other infrastructure projects in the area also demonstrate extensive human activity throughout the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. An extensive area of settlement remains, consisting of a series of enclosures, discrete pit-like anomalies and a trackway was also identified to the east of Saxmundham, between Saxmundham Road and Redbarn Lane, with features subsequently

dated to the Neolithic, prehistoric and medieval periods (Scottish Power Renewables 2023).

Medieval and post-medieval

1.3.6 Although the majority of the evidence for the medieval period relates to find spots or scatters of pottery representative of waste material being spread across agricultural fields surrounding settlements, some of the more focused scatters may represent settlement activity associated with abandoned or shrunken settlements. Recent East Anglian infrastructure projects (Scottish Power Renewables, 2022 and 2023) have also begun to identify sites potentially dating to the early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) period. In addition, it is possible that many of the settlements that survive in the wider area have their origins in this period, with remains dating to this period lying buried beneath the more developed areas.

1.3.7 Most activity dating to the post-medieval period identified outside of current settlements is associated with agricultural land use, although other non-designated assets include banks/flood defences, rabbit warrens, and features linked to industries including brick making.

Modern

1.3.8 The modern period is very well-represented in the Suffolk Scoping Boundary, with a large number of remains constructed during the Second World War recorded near the coast as well as inland. These remains include pill boxes, anti-glider trenches, and other defensive structures and features.

1.4 Previous archaeological work

Geophysical Survey

1.4.1 A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken by Headland Archaeology between September and November 2023 (Berry 2024), with parts of the route previously surveyed in 2020 (Webb 2020). Across the route as a whole, these surveys recorded a wide range of previously unidentified anomalies interpreted as probable or possible archaeological features (Figs 3-5). Concentrations of these anomalies included ditches, enclosures, localised quarrying and pits at the very eastern extent of the route, east of Leiston Road (Field 193), and within the large parcel of land at the western end to the south-east of Saxmundham, north of Field 422. The eastern concentration of anomalies was in an area of numerous heritage assets ranging from pottery scatters to cropmarks of ditches and enclosures dating from the Roman, medieval and modern periods. Those to the west were previously unknown.

1.4.2 Outside these concentrations, archaeological findings identified in cropmarks include an isolated possible ring ditch close to the southern boundary of the route. Similarly, to the west of Field 422 and south-east of Saxmundham are multiple square and/or rectilinear enclosures joined by curvilinear ditches. Multiple linear features which cross the Development area at oblique angles to the present field boundaries have been interpreted as belonging to possible field systems or trackways. In the central section of

the corridor are multiple amorphous spreads of magnetic enhancement interpreted as deriving from localised quarrying.

1.4.3 Ponds and former buildings seen on historic mapping, four service pipes, patterns of field drains, and modern agricultural trends constitute the remainder of the findings of the geophysical survey, some of which could relate to surviving archaeological remains.

1.4.4 Geophysical anomalies within the specific fields targeted by Phase 2A of the investigations are described in detail alongside the results of the trenching below (Section 3). As elsewhere along the route, they were dominated by linear anomalies relating to field boundaries and enclosures. In the western part of the route, at Saxmundham these were essentially limited to a number of linear anomalies including possible enclosure ditches in Field 468.6 Further enclosure and boundary ditches were recorded along the central and eastern parts of the route investigated during Phase 2A, in Field 28.12, 28.14, 28.16, 58.26, 58.28 and 58.29.

Aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment

1.4.5 An aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment of the Development area was undertaken during 2023 (Deegan 2023). This added to the mapping and interpretation of archaeological features as identified by previous Historic England National Mapping Programme surveys for the Suffolk Coast and Inter-tidal Zone (Hegarty and Newsome 2005) and Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB (Horlock *et al* 2016) which covered parts of the eastern area of the Development area.

1.4.6 These identified ephemeral undated enclosures in the east of the site around Field 193 that may be of Iron Age or Roman date. Remains of features of medieval and possible medieval date included a moated site south of Field 422, as well as banks that may be part of a medieval or early post-medieval field system that cross the Development area to the north and south of Saxmundham, north-west and south-west of Field 422. Post-medieval and modern evidence identified through the aerial assessment includes field systems, sea defences, extractive pits and ponds, while the coast and its hinterland were the site of the World War One Hazelwood Aerodrome and a focus for World War Two defences.

1.4.7 Within the fields containing trenches, this assessment identified low banks associated with the former field systems and hollows associated with ponds in Field 1; traces of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow in Field 58.27; and remains of Hazelwood Aerodrome in Field 86.3.

Archaeological monitoring

1.4.8 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during geotechnical site investigations (Kaiser and Bain 2023). Of thirty-six trial pits spread along the Development area, three trial pits contained archaeological features. These included a group of small pits containing worked flint and Early Bronze Age pottery in Field 193 (TP222), and undated linear features within Field 58.8 (TP204) and Field 422 (TP316).

Sea Link Suffolk Phase 1 Trenching

1.4.9 In total 569 trenches across thirteen fields were opened in Phase 1 of the evaluation (Firth 2025) which are interspersed among the Phase 2A fields (Figs 1 and 2). Whilst the majority of trenches were devoid of archaeological remain the trenching identified several discrete areas of intense archaeological activity.

1.4.10 In Field 468.5 (SXM087) and Field 468.1 (SNF040), to the west of Field 422, an undated cremation burial, an Iron Age ring ditch and extensive medieval settlement remains were revealed.

1.4.11 Fields 28.12 (KND046), 28.5 (KND072), 28.14 and 28.16 (KND071) in Knodishall parish were near areas previously evaluated by MoLA/Wessex Archaeology.

1.4.12 In Fields 20.1 (KND073), 58.26 (FRS095) and 58.29 (FRS096), in the parish of Friston, isolated Early Neolithic pits, a cluster of Early Bronze Age (Beaker-associated) pits and an urned cremation burial were found during the Phase 1 trenching. Structural footings of a First World War aerodrome (located directly between Fields 58.26 and 58.29) were also revealed.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.

ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.

iii. To establish the extent to which previous development and/or processes have affected any archaeological deposits.

iv. To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey and aerial photograph assessment.

v. To determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

vi. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

vii. To establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 279 trenches each measuring 30m x 2m were excavated across the development area. The trench layout was designed to test both features identified in the geophysical survey and aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, and to cover areas of negative evidence from the non-intrusive assessments.

2.2.2 All trenches were excavated by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket between 1.8 and 2m in width. All mechanical excavation was carried out under direct archaeological supervision.

2.2.3 Overburden deposits of topsoil and subsoil were stripped in 100mm spits and stored alongside the trench edges.

2.2.4 Spoil heaps were monitored, and metal detected to assist in the recovery of artefacts and assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

2.2.5 Trenches were excavated to the level of the archaeological horizon or to the natural geology (whichever was encountered first) to maximum safe working depth of 0.9m.

2.2.6 All trenches were excavated by hand (exceptions were made in agreement with SCCAS) and no trenches were backfilled without prior approval of SCCAS.

2.2.7 Archaeological features were recorded in line with requirements set out by SCCAS and detailed in the WSI (Webb 2024).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and are organised by field, presented from north-west to south-east along the route of the scheme (see above, Table 1 and Fig. 1). Note that parish codes FRS095 and FRS096 also applied to adjacent fields 58.6 and 86.3 respectively, both investigated during the Phase 1 trial trenching (Firth 2025).

3.1.2 All trenches with associated archaeological remans are described in this section, whilst full details of all excavated trenches with summaries of associated and features as well as a full context inventory are provided in Appendix A. Reports on the finds and environmental remains are provided in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.3 The fields evaluated are given below,

3.2 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.2.1 An outline of site geology and archaeological results in each field is provided in Table 2, below.

Parish code	Field	Geology	Summary of results
SXM087	468.5	Sand	One unurned cremation, and a possible second. Multiple undated enclosure ditches. Undated pit with burnt flint and charcoal. Post-medieval brick walls and floor and associated demolition deposits. Post-medieval ditch. Alluvial and colluvial soils and shallow undated natural palaeochannels associated with floodplain.
SNF040	468.1	Sand, clay to east	One unurned cremation, gully, post-medieval ditch, undated quarry pit and modern quarry/pond.
KND046	28.12	Clay	Undated pit with burnt flint. Medieval enclosure ditches and pit, modern quarry/pond.
KND072	28.5	Sand	Undated ditches and pits throughout. Undated post-medieval/modern quarrying.
KND071	28.14	Clay and sand	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit. Undated enclosure ditch and associated pits and postholes. Undated quarrying. Possible post-medieval or earlier trackway ditches.

Parish code	Field	Geology	Summary of results
KND071	28.16	Sand	Undated enclosure ditch, undated pit. Possible modern linear feature.
KND073	20.1	Sand	Undated ditch system, possibly associated with the parish boundary, and other alignments. Undated pits.
FRS114	20.2	Sand, clay to south	Undated enclosure ditches and pits. Frequent undated quarry pits.
FRS095	58.26	Sand	Two unurned (truncated) cremations. Roman enclosure ditch corner with associated buried soil, cow burial and possible gravel surface. Frequent undated and probably post-medieval ditches on different alignments. Undated quarry pit.
FRS096	58.29	Sand	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits. Undated trackway ditches (some sharing post-medieval alignments) and quarry pits. One small medieval pit. Undated enclosure ditch with deliberate backfill sequence.

Table 2: General distribution of archaeological results by parish code/field

3.3 Parish Code SXM087 - Field 468.5 (Fig. 6)

3.3.1 A total of 24 trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 570-593).

Location, topography and geology

3.3.2 Field 468.5 lay on the western slope of the valley side above the floodplain of the River Fromus, around 1km south of Saxmundham in Saxmundham civil parish. Trenches were focused in the southern part of the field, with surface levels ranging from 15m OD in the west adjacent to the B1121 to 9m OD in the east, close to the river's floodplain. The floodplain was wooded, but the field itself contained a winter wheat crop.

3.3.3 Sand geology was prevalent, with gravel. Notably, veins of grey sands cut through the northern, eastern and southern trenches, probably the result of old stream beds.

Summary of geophysics

3.3.4 The geophysical survey only extended across the central parts of the evaluation area (Trenches 570-573, 580-583, 589, 590). This detected a north-south ditch, targeted by Trench 583, and two parallel discontinuous ditch lines aligned east to west, the northern example culminating in a rectilinear arrangement of features in the eastern part of the field (targeted by Trench 589). North-south to south aligned plough trends were also detected.

Results - north: Trenches 582-589

3.3.5 The densest area of archaeological remains was found in the north of the field and corresponded at least in part with the results of the geophysics. At least one unurned cremation burial (**1678**) was present in Trench 582. A north to south aligned ditch in Trenches 583 (**1614**) and 584 (**1691** & **1689**) corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and continued into Trench 585 (**1711** & **1709**) with parallel features revealed in Trenches 587 and 588. Trench 586 contained no archaeological remains, but did reveal a thicker colluvial subsoil layer. Post-medieval building remains were present in Trench 588, with demolition material in Trench 589.

Trench 582

3.3.6 Trench 582 contained one cremation burial held in a small pit (**1678**), 0.4-0.46m in diameter, and 0.11m deep (Plate 1, Fig. 22a, Section 932). It contained 32g of burnt bone (from an adult/older sub-adult individual) in a charcoal-rich fill (1679). Nearby, pit **1676** (Fig. 22a, Section 931) was smaller but also contained a charcoal-rich fill (1677) and so was treated as a potential cremation and fully sampled, but it contained no bone. There was no evidence for an urn in either feature. To the south-west of these features was a north to south aligned linear gully (**1648**) 0.33m wide and 0.06m deep. This could have been the base of a furrow, matching plough trends identified by the geophysics.

3.3.7 A sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (28g) was found in the subsoil after machining the trench.

Trenches 583-585

3.3.8 A field boundary ditch aligned north-south was exposed in Trench 583 (**1614**), corresponding closely with a geophysical anomaly. It was 1.54m wide and 0.68m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile (Fig. 22a, Section 906). Its sole fill (1615) was mid brownish grey silty sand. A near-parallel but much shallower ditch line (**1620**) lay in the west of the trench. This was 1m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a similar fill (1621) to ditch **1614**.

3.3.9 The line of ditch **1614** continued northwards, beyond the limits of the geophysical survey, along the length of Trench 584 where the boundary was initially represented by two parallel narrow ditches which converged in the centre of the trench (**1689**, **1691**). Although it was clear that the two ditches converged in the centre of the trench, excavation did not reveal any distinction between the two cuts or their stratigraphic relationship, and they had a total width of 0.72m and depth of 0.16m, with mid brown silt fills (1690 & 1692).

3.3.10 This boundary probably continued northwards through the north-western end of Trench 585. Here two intercutting linear features (**1709**, **1711**) were clearly visible, with **1709** (at least 1.2m wide), cut by ditch **1711** (0.7m wide; both 0.24m deep). They were filled with light grey-brown sandy silts (1710 & 1712 respectively). Ditches **1701** (1.26m wide, 0.44m deep) and **1703** (0.7m wide, 0.18m deep) lay on the same alignment 3m to the east and had similar fills (1702 & 1704 respectively). To the south-east, three east-west aligned ditches were probably part of the same system of boundaries (from north to south: **1699**, **1697** and **1695**). They were 0.9-1.1m wide and 0.16-0.26m deep, filled with similar mid brown/grey silty sands.

Trench 586

3.3.11 A colluvial deposit (1723) in the centre of this trench 18m across was augered to assess its thickness and proved to be a maximum 0.15m thick. Natural sands and gravels were visible at the same level below the subsoil either side of this deposit.

Trench 587

3.3.12 A pit (**1685**) just north of the centre of this trench contained a charcoal rich fill (1686) which contained some 9kg of burnt flint, probably burnt natural gravel. It was sub-circular in plan, 1.14m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a broad concave base. Environmental sampling (Sample 304) recovered a large volume of charcoal and further burnt flints.

3.3.13 This was cut by an irregular linear feature (**1683**=**1687**) aligned north/south along most of the trench that could have related to the ditch systems to the east. This was 0.3m wide, although it extended west of the trench baulk. It was not detected extending south into Trench 587. This was in turn cut by a modern feature (**1680**) c. 1m across extending beyond the western baulk.

Trench 588

3.3.14 Two north to south aligned linear ditches **1713** and **1721** in the western part of this trench may have related to the rectilinear system of ditches to the west and north in Trenches 583-588. Ditch **1713** (1.4m wide, 0.55m deep) was almost V-shaped in profile and contained a series of backfilling tiplines (1714-1718) alternating between dark grey (charcoal rich) and light grey sands (Plate 2; Fig. 22a, Section 943). Ditch **1721** was much shallower (1.35m wide, 0.17m deep) with a flat base. Neither contained finds.

3.3.15 To the east, a north-south aligned linear ditch (**1719**, 2.15m wide, 0.31m deep) was clearly post-medieval in date, with its fill (1720) deriving from adjacent demolition layers (see below). One sherd (3g) of 16th-18th century pottery was recovered alongside large fragments of a possible post-medieval shovel.

3.3.16 The eastern end of the trench was extended southwards to establish the extents of a brick structure encountered there. Only the north-western and north-eastern walls or wall foundations (1707) of the structure were revealed, set in construction cut **1724**, and consisting of a single course or bricks laid on their side (Plate 3; Fig. 22a, Section 943). A distinct passageway floor of bricks (1708) 0.8m wide followed the north-east wall, laid flat, one course thick, marked on its south side by a single line of raised bricks. The area to the south of this had the remains of a possible foundation sand layer (1725) with the entire structure overlain by coarse (1705 0.2m thick) and finer (1726, 0.1m thick) demolition material comprising broken brick, tile and crushed mortar. Brick from deposit 1705 was retained, being representative of the dimensions of intact bricks of 1707 and 1708, with dimensions of 9.5” x 4-4.5” x 2”-2.5”, consistent with a late 15th- late 16th-century date. Finds from these layers included clay tobacco pipe and 16th-17th century pot sherds (23g and 27g) and an oyster shell. Initial machine excavation had clipped the northern corner of wall 1707. Hand excavation of the extended trench focused on the overlying rubble deposits and established that there was no internal brick floor surviving to the south of floor 1708.

Trench 589

3.3.17 Trench 589 was targeted on an east to west alignment linear geophysical anomaly which bisected an area flanked by two north to south aligned linear geophysical anomalies. A pair of intercutting linear ditches (**1631** & **1635**) were

found, corresponding with this anomaly, although one of features may also correspond with a field boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (and visible in recent aerial photographs) which should have intersected the trench here, on a different - north-east- to south-west - alignment to the geophysical anomaly (see Fig. 6). It is possible that both these potential features intersected here, as represented by the two cuts. In any case, both features contained post-medieval rubble.

3.3.18 Ditch **1631** (1.5m wide and 0.72m deep; Plate 4; Fig. 22a, Section 926) was the earliest of the two cuts, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. Its primary fill (1632) appeared to be the result of natural erosion, reflecting the underlying grey sand, with an overlying dark grey silty sand secondary fill (1633) containing two sherds (23g) of 16th-18th century pottery. Overlying this was backfill of light greyish yellow sandy clay (1634). These upper two fills were cut by ditch **1635** (0.9m wide and 0.48m deep; Fig. 22a, Section 926), which also appeared to cut through the subsoil. Following a primary fill of orange-brown sand silt (1636) this contained a darker brown sandy silt fill with a deposit of bricks almost laid flat on the horizon between the two. These probably derive from the demolition of the structure in Trench 588. These fills were in turn cut by a pit (**1638**) which was 1.4m wide and 0.34m deep from the base of the trench but was clearly up to 5m wide in the baulk section where it cut through the subsoil (see Plate 4; Fig. 22a, Section 926). Its fills (1639 & 1640) also included crushed mortar and fragmentary ceramic building material.

3.3.19 To the, north two subcircular, irregular pits (**1656** & **1664**) contained mid brown sandy silt fills (1657 & 1665 respectively), producing one sherd (45g) of medieval pottery. Adjacent to pit **1664** in the baulk section of the trench was a deposit (1667) of abundant lime mortar fragments and occasional brick and tile fragments (1667) in a shallow cut (**1666**) into the subsoil. The cut was 2.7m wide and 0.26m deep with an irregular flattish base and steep sides. Its extents were lost during machining of the subsoil, but it did not extend into the opposite trench baulk. The fragmentary mortar did not appear to represent a mixing pit, and the paucity of ceramic building material contrasted with the demolition deposits in Trench 588, 30m to the north-east.

3.3.20 The subsoil of this trench (1729) produced a medieval copper alloy strip (SF202), and a 17th century lead musket shot (SF203).

Results - west: Trenches 570-572

3.3.21 The trenches excavated in the western part of the field exposed discrete features in Trench 570 (pit **1628** and possible modern posthole **1643**) and the west of Trench 572 (pit/posthole **1626**). Suspected modern ditches were found perpendicular to the adjacent field boundary and road (**1617** in Trench 571 and **1641** in Trench 570, set 30m apart, aligned east-west). None of these features were represented on the geophysics.

3.3.22 Pit **1628** may have been prehistoric in origin. It was an amorphous feature 1.5m across and at least 0.75m wide, extending under the western baulk of Trench 570. It was 0.27m deep with an irregular flattish base and the bulk of its fill (1630) being a mid orangey brown silty sand. An upper fill (1629) was

present on the eastern side, comprising dark greyish brown silty sand with concentrations of charcoal. Environmental sampling (Sample 301) produced 330ml of charcoal.

3.3.23 Posthole **1626** was 0.46m in diameter, 0.18m deep and filled with mid grey-brown silty sand (1627).

3.3.24 Posthole **1643**, located 1m south of ditch **1641**, was probably modern and was sub-square in plan and up to 0.6m wide. Its very steep sides tapered slightly to a flat base 0.36m deep. Its fill comprised a dark brown post-pipe (1728) surrounded by light grey clay packing (1727).

3.3.25 Ditch **1617** could be seen cutting the subsoil in section (which was 0.46m thick) and was up to 1.6m wide with a V-shaped profile, cutting only 0.1m deep into the underlying natural geology. Ditch **1641** was 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep below the machine level, with a broad U-shaped profile although in this case it was not recorded cutting the subsoil in the trench section. Both were filled with mid brown silty sand/sandy silt (1619 and 1642 respectively), with an upper deliberate backfill (1618) of more orangey brown silty sand in ditch **1617**.

Results - centre/east: Trenches 573-575, 579-581 and 590-591

3.3.26 The central part of the field sloped gradually to the south and east. In this area, Trenches 573, 581 and 590 were devoid of archaeological remains, but occasional undated linear and discrete features were present in Trenches 574, 575, 577, 579 and 580 with a particular concentration of linear features found aligned with the slope down to the east in Trench 591.

Trench 574

3.3.27 Trench 574 contained a small gully (**1610**; 0.4m wide, 0.13m deep) which widened south-eastwards into a possible pit (**1612**) 0.6m in diameter and 0.27m deep (Fig. 22a, Section 904). Both parts were filled with mid brown sand (1611, 1613 respectively).

3.3.28 To the south of this were a sub-circular pit (**1603**, 0.78m in diameter, 0.17m deep) and a posthole (**1606**). The dark brown sand basal fill of **1603** (1604) contained several large lightly burnt flint nodules (1605). Environmental sampling of this deposit (Sample 300) produced abundant charcoal and burnt flint. Adjacent to this posthole **1606** measured 0.27m in diameter and 0.09m deep.

3.3.29 At the southern end of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch (**1600**). This had a rounded V-shaped profile and was 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep and a mid brown sand fill (1601).

Trench 575

3.3.30 Two possible ditches were revealed in this trench; both were irregular and shallow, with poorly defined cuts and it is possible they were natural features. Feature **1646** resembled a ditch terminus and measured 0.86m wide and 0.24m deep. Linear feature **1644** was aligned north-west/south-east and was 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep. Both were filled with mid greyish brown silty sands (1647, 1645 respectively).

Trench 579

3.3.31 Ditch **1622** terminated within this trench, extending to the north-east and potentially representing the continuation of ditch **1674** in Trench 580 (see below). It was 0.54m wide and 0.19m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile, filled with mid brown sand (1623).

3.3.32 To its east, a small circular pit or posthole (**1624**) was 0.5m in diameter and just 0.07m deep, although in the soft sand substrate the trench here was slightly over-machined.

Trench 580

3.3.33 Ditch **1674** extended across this trench from north-east to south-west, potentially continuing as ditch **1622** in Trench 579. It was 1.12m wide, 0.12m deep and filled with mid greyish brown sand (1675).

Trench 591

3.3.34 This trench lay on the edge of the floodplain of the River Fromus - as such it had notably more colluvial/alluvial soil buildup than adjacent trenches. Subsoil was notably darker here, reflecting the wet environment but it lacked distinction from the topsoil. Their combined depth reached 0.9-0.95m from the surface.

3.3.35 Five linear features crossed the trench on varying alignments. At the north end of the trench, ditches **1658** and **1660** were parallel, aligned east to west and set 1.95m apart. Both were little more than 0.1m deep and c. 0.7m wide with shallow U-shaped profiles. To the south, ditch **1662** was aligned east to west and was 0.93m wide and 0.18m deep. At the southern end of the trench, ditches **1654** and **1668** were aligned south-west to north-east and spaced 2.5m apart. Ditch **1654** was 0.7m wide and 0.34m deep with a distinct V-shaped profile, while ditch **1668** was much shallower with 0.37m width visible and depth of 0.06m. All were filled with very dark grey/brown sand indistinguishable from the subsoil but only fill 1655 (ditch **1654**) produced finds in the form of nine sherds (67g) of medieval pottery.

3.3.36 The subsoil in this trench produced a copper alloy folded sheet from repairing a metal vessel (SF200).

Results - south/south-east: Trenches 576-578, 592, 593

3.3.37 Trench 576 revealed no archaeological remains but featured thick colluvial subsoil at its southern end - up to 0.7m thick compared to c. 0.25m at its north end).

3.3.38 Undated natural features, probably shallow palaeochannels, were present in Trenches 577 (**1652**), 592 (**1670**/**1672**) and 593 (**1608**). Channel **1652** was 3.4m wide and 0.4m deep. Channel **1670**/**1672** and **1608** may have been the same feature, following the north-south contour. In Trench 592 this was 7m wide and 0.3m deep while in Trench 593, only its eastern edge could be seen. Flooding of the trench prevented excavation beyond a narrow slot to a depth of 0.28m against the baulk. All were filled with greyish brown loose clayey/sandy silts (1653, 1671, 1673 and 1609 respectively, though the latter was almost entirely sand). Nine sherds (133g) of medieval pottery from **1670**/**1672**

may indicate that these channels were relatively recent. Subsoil in Trench 577 also produced a post-medieval copper alloy object (SF205).

3.3.39 Trench 578 exposed a broad, shallow (0.27m deep) modern feature (**1693**) covering the southern half of the trench, filled with mixed redeposited topsoil (1694). The subsoil in Trench 578 produced a medieval copper alloy colander piece (SF204).

3.4 Parish Code SNF040 - Field 468.1 (Fig. 7)

3.4.1 At total of 20 trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 594-613).

Location, topography and geology

3.4.2 Field 468.1 lay to the east of the River Fromus, south of Hurts Hall, c. 1km south of Saxmundham primarily within Sternfield civil parish but with Trenches 613-615 lying in Saxmundham civil parish. Topographically, it sloped up from the Fromus valley in the west, although the evaluation area sat slightly above the floodplain at 9.6m OD, rising rapidly at first then steadily eastwards to 25m OD in the east. The western, lower lying trenches exposed sand geology, while the easterly plateau lay on firm clay. The field contained a winter wheat crop.

Summary of previous results

3.4.3 Evaluation of Field 422.1 to the east during the Phase 1 works revealed a possible Bronze Age ring ditch and unurned cremation burials c.500m to the south-east and medieval settlement and an unurned cremation burial c. 500m to the north-east (Firth 2025).

Summary of geophysics

3.4.4 Occasional plough or field drain trends were noted in the east of the evaluation area, one aligned north-east/south-west corresponding with a field boundary on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Two larger areas of magnetic disturbance corresponded with a pond and possible quarry also appearing on the historic mapping.

Results

3.4.5 An unurned cremation burial was found in the west of the field (Trench 598) with a small (possible ring) gully (Trench 604). A single possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit was present in Trench 601. A post-medieval ditch (Trenches 594 & 597) probably related to the landscaping of Hurtshall Park. Undated and modern quarry pits were found in Trenches 605 and 608.

3.4.6 Most trenches across this field were blank (Trenches 595, 596, 599, 600, 602, 603, 606, 607, 609-612).

Trenches 594 and 597

3.4.7 A curvilinear ditch was recorded along the length of Trench 597, continuing north into Trench 594 (**1733**). Although it was not detected by the geophysics and it contained no finds, it was parallel to the coach road to Hurts Hall shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Subsoil here was substantial at 0.5-0.6m, and the ditch fill (1734) was indistinguishable from it

(mid brown silty sand). This feature may thus have been cut from higher up, but below the subsoil it was only visible as a shallow flat-bottomed ditch 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep. Five metres to the west an irregular pit (**1731**, 0.67m diameter, 0.22m deep) with a dark grey silty sand fill (1732) was revealed but contained no finds.

Trench 598

3.4.8 A cremation burial interred in a pit (**1730**; Plate 5) was encountered at the northern end of the trench. The pit was sub-circular, c. 0.6m in diameter and 0.42m deep (Fig. 22a, Section 952) with a single fill (1735) and produced a total of 74g of cremated bone belonging to an adult/older sub-adult individual.

3.4.9 In addition to the cremated bone, occasional carbonised weed seeds were recovered from flotation of its fill as well as moderate charcoal (Sample 350).

Trench 601

3.4.10 A single pit (**1740**) of probable prehistoric date lay in the eastern half of Trench 601. The pit was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.96m in diameter and 0.44m deep. It contained a dark grey silty sand fill with occasional medium (c. 0.1m) angular flints and produced a single small (3g) sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 604

3.4.11 A small gully (**1736**) terminated in Trench 604, extending beyond the trench to the north-west. It was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a V-shaped profile, though its fill (1737) was hard to distinguish, being only slightly darker than the underlying sandy silt.

Trenches 605 and 608

3.4.12 Large quarry pits/ponds were found in Trenches 605 and 608. Pit **1744** in Trench 605 was undated, with a sterile mid grey silt fill (1745), cut into silty clay geology. It was 9m across and c. 1.05m deep, excavated by machine. A large pit (**1738**) containing modern backfill (scrap metal, wood, barbed wire) was observed in Trench 608, corresponding to a strong geophysical signal and correlating with a pond shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

Trench 613

3.4.13 A small pit (**1742**) cut into the clay here was undated. It was 0.57m wide and 0.1m deep, filled with dark bluish grey sandy clay.

3.5 Parish Code KND046 - Field 28.12 (Figs. 8-9)

3.5.1 A total of 27 trenches were excavated in this trench (Trenches 673-699).

Location, topography and geology

3.5.2 Field 28.12 was almost flat, lying at 22-23m OD on the edge of a clay plateau overlooking gentle slopes down to the east. Most trenches exposed clay geology, with an increasing sandy component in the easternmost trenches. Topsoil was 0.25-0.4m thick with true subsoil entirely absent. Some trenches

exhibited signs of deep ploughing. It had been managed for game birds, with a collard green crop c 1.0m high and a grassed surface.

3.5.3 Constraints on the site included the 6m wide easements for two 400kv overhead power lines and an 11kv overhead power line, 30m easements around four pylons, the segregation of a public right of way, and a ditched watercourse in the east of the field. Following extensive redesigns, minor changes were required to trenches while on site (typically moving them by up to 5m). Trench 678 was extended south-west to target features recorded by the geophysics.

Geophysical summary

3.5.4 The geophysics recorded a rectilinear enclosure complex in the west of the field and a large area of magnetic disturbance in the south-east of the field, corresponding with a pond shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The 400kv overhead power lines obscured the results in the northern part of the field.

Results

3.5.5 Trench 679 revealed a single prehistoric pit rich in burnt flint. Trenches 677, 678, 680, 683, 684, 685 uncovered medieval features corresponding with the enclosure ditches and pits recorded by the geophysics. Trenches 674, 678, 680, 684 and 691 exposed a post-medieval ditch filled in during the 20th century but which was only detected on the geophysics where it cut across the medieval enclosure. Trench 693 exposed a pond that was backfilled in the 20th century.

3.5.6 Trenches 673, 675, 676, 681, 682, 686, 687-690, 692, and 694-699 were devoid of archaeological remains. Metal detecting produced three iron objects (SF206, 207 and 208) from the topsoil in Trench 695, with a copper alloy object (SF209) and three iron objects (SF210-212) coming from topsoil in Trench 698. The topsoil in Trench 675 produced an oblique flint arrowhead of Late Neolithic date.

Trench 679

3.5.7 A pit (**2100**; Plate 6) was found adjacent to the southern trench baulk. This feature (0.78m wide, 0.23m deep) was probably prehistoric in date, containing 9.3kg of burnt flint in a dark grey clay fill (2101). Environmental sampling recovered a small amount of charcoal.

Trenches 674 and 678

3.5.8 A modern infilled field boundary ditch crossed Trench 674 and cut obliquely across Trench 678 (**2129**). This feature corresponds with a boundary shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. In Trench 678 this ditch truncated an earlier ditch (**2127**). This latter feature corresponded with a north to south aligned geophysical anomaly and was 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep, but only part of its profile could be excavated due to severe truncation by the modern boundary.

3.5.9 A linear anomaly marking the western edge of the enclosure complex was not revealed in this trench, despite its extension to the south-west.

Trenches 677 and 683

3.5.10 Both Trenches 677 and 683 were originally planned to be positioned further north but were moved around 5m to the south-west to avoid overhead cable constraints. Two small north-south aligned ditches (**2107**, Trench 677 and **2122**, Trench 683) appeared to be the earliest features in these trenches, with a third wider ditch (**2114**, Trench 683) on a parallel alignment to the east. A narrow east/west aligned gully revealed along the length of Trench 677 (**2102**) and into Trench 683 (**2104**=**2125**), cut both ditches **2107** and **2125**.

3.5.11 Ditch **2107** was 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep, while ditch **2122** was 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep, both had a U-shaped profile. Only the latter, ditch **2122**, corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. It had been infilled with a primary fill of dark grey clay (2123) sealed by bluish grey clay (2124) prior to truncation by ditch **2125**.

3.5.12 Later ditch **2102**=**2125**=**2104** was up to 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fills (2103, 2126, 2105) were consistently grey clays containing medieval pottery (14 sherds/84g; three sherds/14g and four sherds/24g respectively) and oyster shell (eleven fragments in total).

3.5.13 Ditch **2114** in the east of Trench 683 corresponded well with a geophysical anomaly marking the eastern boundary of the enclosure complex. It was 2.2m wide but apparently only 0.14m deep. The underlying clay (2116) was investigated to a further 0.3m and appeared to be natural and this was discussed in monitoring prior to backfilling the trench. However, in light of the later excavation of the continuation of this feature in Trench 685 (**2137**, see below), where it was more substantial, it is possible that this feature was deeper than recorded here. Its fill (2215) - a mid brown silty clay - produced five sherds (57g) of medieval pottery.

Trench 685

3.5.14 Ditch **2137** was probably the continuation of ditch **2114** south from Trench 683, shown on geophysics. It lacked the dark brown silty clay fill observed in Trench 677, instead it was filled uniformly with pale brown firm clay (2138) that was initially difficult to distinguish from the surrounding geology. The ditch was 2.64m wide and 0.61m deep (Plate 7; Fig. 22a, Section 1114). Its irregular base suggest it may have been recut but there was no evidence for this in the fill(s). Finds were rare, including small quantities of oyster shell, ceramic building material and animal bone.

Trenches 680 and 684

3.5.15 These trenches were targeted on the central part of the enclosure detected by the geophysics. Trench 680 exposed two pits (**2120** and **2111**). Pit **2120** was shallow and irregular, 0.5m in diameter and at most 0.2m deep, with a mixed mid grey and brown clay fill (2121) which contained one sherd (24g) medieval pottery. Immediately south of it, pit **2111** was circular in plan, 1.3m in diameter, and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 8; Fig. 22a, Section 1102). A thin layer of redeposited grey/yellow natural clay (2113) in the base may have been the result of erosion, sealed by a mid-dark grey sandy clay backfill deposit (2112). This backfill contained fired clay fragments (eight

fragments, 14g) as well as six (residual) struck flints, 175g of burnt flint gravel and a piece of oyster shell. An environmental sample (401) produced barley, free-threshing wheat and indeterminate grains, as well as weeds, radish and grass seeds.

3.5.16 Trench 684 uncovered two ditches (**2133**, **2135**) which probably represented two sides of a small 'sub-enclosure' detected by the geophysics in the south-eastern part of the main enclosure. They were spaced 7m apart and aligned east/west. They were 1.1-1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with similar U-shaped profiles (see Plate 9 and Fig. 22a, Sections 1112 and 1113) and fills of dark bluish grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and charcoal (2134, 2136). These fills produced medieval pottery (two sherds/12g, two sherds/10g respectively), fired clay (20 fragments/194g, 25 fragments/288g respectively), burnt flint (79g) and six struck flints. An environmental sample (402) from ditch **2133** contained frequent grains of free-threshing wheat, oat, rye and barley with occasional legumes and weed seeds.

3.5.17 Both of these trenches also exposed the eastward continuation of modern ditch **2129** from Trench 678.

Trench 691

3.5.18 Trench 691 exposed only the continuation of the modern ditch recorded to the west (**2129**, Trench 678).

Trench 693

3.5.19 The north-western end of this trench revealed the edge of a modern pond (**2118**). This was determined to be 1m deep close to its south-east edge. Ground water prevented further investigation, but the feature is shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as a pond.

3.6 Parish Code KND072 - Field 28.5 (Figs. 10-12)

3.6.1 A total of 26 trenches were excavated in this field.

Location, topography and geology

3.6.2 The evaluation in Field 28.5 followed a route that lay at 15m OD at its northern end before falling to 13m OD within a shallow dry valley to the south (in the area of Trench 711) and then rising again – to up to 22m OD - to the south-west (towards Fields 28.14 and 28.16). Most of the trenches exposed sand geology, although with a variety of colours, mineralisation and leaching (see Plate 10), particularly around the northern shallow valley at the very south-western end of the field (Trenches 723-725) the sand turned increasingly silty.

3.6.3 In the absence of any geophysical survey in this area, trenches were set out in an array across the area. Trench 700 was significantly shortened due to on-site constraints (overhead cables, access track and manure heaps). Trench 711 lay in a low-lying, very wet, area and was also shortened, with only its eastern end excavated. Trench 709 was moved slightly to the north and Trench 712 moved slightly to the south to avoid other localised wet areas.

Results

3.6.4 Trench 713 contained a partially preserved cobbled surface, potentially of medieval date. A gully in Trench 706 also produced medieval pottery and lava quern. Otherwise, most trenches contained sparse, undated or poorly dated features, primarily ditches, with few clear continuations or shared alignments of individual features. Results proceed in order of trench number, i.e. broadly north to south/south-west.

3.6.5 Very few trenches were devoid of remains: Trenches 709, 702, 709, 715, 723-725.

Trench 700

3.6.6 This trench was reduced to 4.8m in length due to surrounding constraints and revealed the modern sandy silt fill (1917) of a large quarry pit (**1916**), the full extents of which are not known. Hand augering established a total depth for the pit of c. 0.7m below the ploughsoil.

Trench 701

3.6.7 A possible pit (**1934**) lay near the northern end of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan, 2.19m long, with shallow sides and a concave base (0.24m deep). It produced no finds from its mid grey silty sand fill (1935).

Trench 703

3.6.8 Two ditches (**1920**=**1924** and **1922**) intercut in the southern half of this trench. Their relationship was clear in plan. The earlier feature was ditch **1920**(=**1924**) was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. It was 0.58m wide and 0.29m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile, filled with a mid grey sand (1921=1925; Fig. 22b, Section 1006). It was clearly cut by ditch **1922**, which was on an east/west alignment. This feature was 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep with a wide U-shaped profile, filled with light greyish/yellowish brown silty sand. Neither ditch produced finds.

Trench 704

3.6.9 Four possible ditches (**1908**, **1910**, **1912** & **1914**) on a broadly north to south alignment crossed the eastern end of this trench. They could have been associated with an extant field boundary, which lay on the same alignment c.15m to the east, or one or more of them could relate to the features in Trench 705 to the south (see below).

3.6.10 Ditches **1908**, **1910** and **1912** were all intercutting and there was no clear distinction between their greyish brown silty sand fills (1909, 1911, 1913). They were at most 0.36m deep (cut **1908** on the west side) and had a combined width of 1.93m. Fill 1909 produced a single struck flint.

3.6.11 Feature **1914** was less clearly of archaeological origin. Its edges were poorly defined, but it was recorded as 0.95m wide and just 0.08m deep.

Trench 705

3.6.12 Ditch **1936** crossed the south of the trench from the south-east. To the north, feature **1949** against the western trench baulk could have been its terminus,

or another, separate, feature. Either or both features could have related to the shallow ditches in Trench 704 to the north.

3.6.13 Ditch **1936** was 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep with a broad U-shaped profile and wide, irregular/flat base (Plate 10; Fig. 22b, Section 1013). Though only partially excavated, ditch/pit **1949** had a similar profile. Their fills were both silty sand, although fill 1939 (ditch **1936**) was grey whilst fill 1950 (**1949**) was more yellow/brown, reflecting the underlying sands in this part of the trench.

Trench 706

3.6.14 A small section of gully (**1926**), was revealed at the centre of the trench, terminating here and extending to the east beyond the trench. It was 0.35m wide and 0.05m deep and filled with grey sand (1927). It contained 31 pieces (193g) of lava quern and a single sherd of medieval pottery (17g).

3.6.15 At the southern end of the trench, the probable continuation of ditch **1906** (Trench 708, below) was recorded.

Trench 707

3.6.16 A sub-oval pit (**1938**), 1.12m wide and 0.35m deep lay in the western part of the trench. It was filled with mid grey sand. A second possible pit (**1951**) was visible against the southern baulk in the centre of the trench.

Trench 708

3.6.17 A single east to west aligned linear ditch (**1906**) was revealed in this trench. It was also recorded at the southern end of Trench 706. The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile and a fill (1907) of greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 710

3.6.18 Two parallel, east-southeast to west-northwest aligned ditches (**1900** and **1904**) spaced 6.8m apart were revealed in this trench and may have bounded a trackway. Ditch **1900** was 0.37m wide, U-shaped and 0.13m deep, whilst ditch **1904** was much wider (0.76m) but of similar depth. Both were filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (1901, 1905) with the former containing a single small sherd of medieval pottery (5g).

3.6.19 To the south, ditch **1902** was aligned perpendicular to these features. It had a steep sided V-shaped profile and was 0.62m wide and 0.34m deep (Plate 11). Its mid grey-brown silty sand fill (1905) contained a concentration of angular natural flint gravel.

Trench 711 & 712

3.6.20 These trenches were moved and reduced in length to avoid a particularly boggy, waterlogged patch of ground (Trench 711: 9.5m long; Trench 712: 24.7m long). This proved to be a large infilled modern feature, most likely a sand quarry (another is recorded in the field to the east on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping). The southern extent of this feature also corresponds with a field boundary and trackway shown on the same historic mapping. Hand augering in Trench 711 showed that the base of the feature

lay at 0.62m below 0.48m topsoil, whilst modern brick and metalwork was observed in the pit in Trench 712.

Trench 713

3.6.21 A cobbled surface/floor was found at the western end of the trench (Plate 12). These were only hand cleaned and recorded *in situ* and were not subject to further excavation. Cobbled surface 1930 lay against the northern baulk of the trench, covering an area 1.2m from east to west and 0.5m south-north, continuing into the baulk. It consisted of a single course of irregular flint and rounded sandstone cobbles up to 0.2m in size (but generally smaller) some of which appeared burnt. Yellow and reddened chalky clay patches among/above the stones may represent bonding, or could be part of deposit 1931, which extended southwards to the opposite trench baulk. This comprised a mid brown sandy silt with patches of yellow and red chalky clay and may represent some kind of demolition deposit. Two sherds (12g) of medieval pottery from deposit 1931 suggest a medieval date for this feature.

3.6.22 At the eastern end of the trench, a small ditch (**1932**) was aligned north to south. This was 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep, filled with dark grey silty sand (1933) producing only a single piece of animal bone.

Trench 714

3.6.23 A possible tree throw (**1940**) was excavated in the southern part of the trench. It appeared sterile and could have been the result of other natural processes in the soft sand. It was excavated because thirteen struck flint flakes were collected from its surface. These were only found in the very top 10mm of its fill and so were probably intrusive but do indicate Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity in the vicinity (App. B.8). The pit was sub-circular in plan, 1.9m wide and up to 0.34m deep with an irregular base.

3.6.24 To the north a pair of parallel ditches (**1942**, **1944**) were aligned north-west to south-east and were spaced 2.7m apart. Both had asymmetric V-shaped profiles, were 1m wide and 0.33-0.34m deep (Fig. 22b, Section 1017). Both had primary fills of mid brown silty sand (1943, 1945 respectively) and had concentrations of charcoal in the top of their fills, most notably in ditch **1944**, where this was assigned context number 1946 and sampled (Sample 370), producing a large volume of charcoal and cereal grains.

Trench 716

3.6.25 A single ditch (**1947**), aligned north-east/south-west, was revealed in this trench. It may correspond with ditch terminus **1963** in Trench 717 and the line of this ditch was continued to the south by a ditch revealed in Trenches 718 and 719 (see below). It was 0.62m wide and only 0.12m deep with a mid-brown sand fill (1948). It produced four sherds (13g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 717

3.6.26 Both features in this trench had reddish fills the same as some natural variations in the sand. Though identified as having more distinct edges than obviously natural features, the sterility of their fills means they could have

been natural. Possible ditch **1953**, aligned south-east/north-west at the east end of the trench was 1.13m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with light reddish brown sand (1954), producing a single sherd (5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.6.27 Further west, a possible ditch terminus (**1963**) was exposed on the northern edge of the trench. It had a wide rounded V-shaped profile 1.01m wide and 0.36m deep.

Trench 718

3.6.28 Ditch **1955**, at the northern end of the trench, was aligned east to west with a broad U-shaped profile, 1.18m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (1956).

3.6.29 Pit **1957**, at the centre of the trench, was very shallow (0.8m diameter, 0.1m deep) containing a charcoal-rich fill (1958) but had evidently been disturbed by burrowing in the soft sand. The fill was 100% sampled (Sample 371), producing 95ml of charcoal, wheat grain and two struck flints.

3.6.30 Ditch **1959** at the southern end of the trench was aligned south-west/north-east and continued south-west in Trench 719 (ditch **1961**, below). It was 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (1960).

Trench 719

3.6.31 Ditch **1961** was the continuation of ditch **1959** in Trench 718. Here, it was 1.18m wide and only 0.1m deep with a similar fill mid greyish brown silty sand fill (1962).

Trench 720

3.6.32 In this trench, pit **1965** may have been a natural feature. It was indistinct in plan, sub-circular in shape and measuring 1m in diameter, with a reddish brown sand fill (1967). In section its edge was more distinct, with a depth of 0.3m and a wide U-shaped profile. An environmental sample (372) produced a large volume of charcoal and burnt flint (571g).

Trench 721

3.6.33 Dithc **1971** in the western part of the trench was aligned north-south so may perhaps relate to a nearby field boundary plotted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping (see Fig. 12). It sat within a broader deposit of disturbed silty sand (1973) perhaps the result of hedge rooting. It had a U-shaped profile, 1m wide and 0.32m deep and produced a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (12g), with the broader area of disturbed natural around it producing another sherd of the same date (7g) and one struck flint.

Trench 722

3.6.34 Ditch terminus **1969** was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (1970) was a greyish brown silty sand, indistinct from the surrounding geology.

3.7 Parish Code KND071 - Fields 28.14 and 28.16 (Figs 13-15)

3.7.1 A total of 18 trenches were excavated in these two fields (Trenches 726-743)

Location, topography and geology

3.7.2 Both fields lie within Knodishall parish. Field 28.14 was on a plateau at 22m OD, with soils much more clayey and siltier than in adjacent areas (e.g. KND072 to the north-west), with surface water necessitating adjustments to the location and length of Trench 733. Field 28.16 (Trenches 738-743) lay to the south, although there was no physical boundary between the fields, on sand geology sloping southwards down to 16m OD to the south. A public right of way immediately south of Field 28.16 runs along the boundary with Friston parish to the south.

Summary of geophysics

3.7.3 Ditches associated with the north-west and north-east sides of a probable square/L-shaped enclosure ditch were revealed by the geophysics in Field 28.14, as well as an area of probable quarrying. The survey in Field 28.16 revealed anomalies relating to a sub-rectangular enclosure, with at least three internal subdividing ditches, although only the north-western parts of its outer ditch fell within the evaluation area (Trenches 739 and 741). Occasional plough or field drain trends were present across both fields.

Results: Field 28.14 (Trenches 726-737)

3.7.4 Trench 736 revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit, and several contemporary sherds of pottery were also recovered from other contexts in this field. The main enclosure ditch recorded by geophysics was encountered in Trenches 729 and 731, with outlying ditches found in Trenches 727 and 728. Trench 735 revealed postholes suggestive of associated structures as well as additional ditches, with further ditches and a pit in Trenches 736 and 737. These were not directly dated.

3.7.5 Trenches 726, 730 and 734 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 727

3.7.6 A single ditch (**2031**), aligned north to south, lay in the west of the trench. It was 0.86m wide, 0.22m deep with a broad V-shaped profile, and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (2032), which produced a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (4g).

Trench 728

3.7.7 An east to west aligned ditch (**2033**) crossed the centre of this trench. It was slightly irregular in plan, possibly terminating, narrowing or turning to the east. It was 1.24m wide with a wide flat bottomed U-shaped profile 0.39m deep (Fig. 22b, Section 1065). Its fill (2034) was light brown sandy silt with no finds.

3.7.8 A sub-oval pit (**2039**) aligned north-west/south-east was uncovered in the north-east of the trench. It was at least 0.9m long (extending under the southern baulk), 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep with shallow sides and a flat

base. Its fill (2040) was a mid brown sandy silt, with concentrations of charcoal towards its centre.

3.7.9 The subsoil produced a single flint flake.

Trenches 729 and 731

3.7.10 Trench 729 targeted the outer (easternmost) of a pair of parallel enclosure/trackway ditches identified by the geophysics. Although a broad spread of darker silt (2046) was present 8m wide at the south-west of the trench, hand excavation on its north-east side reached natural sand geology at a depth of just 0.2m. Given that the ditch shown on geophysics was present to the south-east in Trench 731, but only 0.38m deep (see **2014** below) it most probably was present here but lay to the south-west of the hand excavated slot.

3.7.11 In Trench 731, ditch **2014** corresponded well with the geophysical signal of the outer/trackway ditch. It was 2.1m wide and 0.38m deep with shallow sides and a broad, flat base (Plate 13; Fig. 22b, Section 1062). Its fill of mid brown sand (2015) produced a single small sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (4g).

3.7.12 Two irregular features **2025** and **2027** were revealed in the south-western part of the trench, 9.7m from ditch **2014**. Together these could have represented the heavily truncated remains of a ditch corresponding with the enclosure ditch recorded as a geophysical signal to the north-west. These features were 0.3m-0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with mid brown sand fills (2026 and 2028).

Trenches 732 and 733

3.7.13 These trenches targeted an area of probable quarrying and revealed large amorphous pits. Trench 733 had to be moved to avoid surface water. Three distinct pits at least 3.4m across lay in Trench 732. The pit in the south-west was partially hand-excavated (**2045**/**2058**; Plate 14). This was 0.5m deep 1.5m from its edge, though based on the geophysics the majority of the pit extended beyond the trench. Its light greyish brown clayey silt fills (2056-2059) produced a single sherd of medieval pot (fill 2059: 47g), a piece of fired clay (13g), a single worked flint and a piece of burnt sandstone (52g).

3.7.14 Another quarry pit (**2060**) in the northern half of Trench 733 was excavated by machine. This was 1m deep below the plough soil, with a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown clayey silt (2061).

3.7.15 These pits were undated, although an 'old clay pit' is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping in the corner of the field immediately to the east and remains a wooded area. If the ditches in Trench 735 (see below) were part of the post-medieval field system and extended eastwards, the quarries here would also lie in the corner of one of these fields.

Trenches 735-737

3.7.16 Trench 735 contained three probable postholes: **2035** and **2037** in the north and **2041** in the south. Posthole **2035** was 0.4m wide but only 0.05m deep, pit/posthole **2037** had an irregular profile and may have been burrow (0.6m

wide, 0.26m deep). Posthole **2041** was 0.3m in diameter and 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile, filled with mid brown sand (2042).

3.7.17 A small north-west to south-east aligned gully (**2048**) was recorded in the centre of the trench, though it was largely truncated by later ditches (**2050**, **2052**). It was 0.24m wide and 0.08m deep width a mid greyish brown silty sand fill (2049).

3.7.18 A curvilinear ditch (**2054**) was revealed at the southern end of the trench, 0.5m south of posthole **2041**. It had a V-shaped profile 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 22b, Section 1074). Its mid-dark brown sand fill (2055) produced no finds.

3.7.19 Two ditch lines crossed the trench (**2043** and **2050**/**2052**), aligned east to west and spaced approximately 5m apart. They did not align with the enclosure identified on geophysics to the north and could be post-medieval, paralleling the lines of field boundaries to the west and east, although they are not shown on historic maps. Ditch **2043** was 1.1m wide and 0.52m deep, whilst ditch **2052** and its recut **2054** were 0.82m wide and 0.14m deep and 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep respectively. All were filled with mid-dark brown sand (fills 2044, 2051, 2053 respectively).

3.7.20 Trench 736 contained a single sub-oval pit (**2022**) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. It was 1.7m long, 0.62m wide and 0.48m deep (Plate 15; Fig. 22b, Section 1060). It contained two distinct fills: a basal fill of very dark grey silty sand rich in charcoal (2023); and a secondary fill of mid/dark brownish grey sandy silt (2024) 0.3m thick. Fill 2023 produced seven sherds (115g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.7.21 Trench 737 contained two ditches, one aligned north to south and one east to west (**2016** and **2018**), and a posthole (**2020**). The ditches had similar profiles and may have formed the corner of an enclosure. They were both 0.88-1.02m wide and 0.12 to 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides, filled with mid brownish grey silty sand (2017 and 2019 respectively). Posthole **2020** was circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.32m deep with steep sides (Fig. 22b, Section 1059). Its fill (2021) was a dark grey silty sand with charcoal flecks.

Results: Field 28.16 (Trenches 738-743)

3.7.22 The outer ditch of the rectilinear enclosure recorded by the geophysics was found in Trenches 739 and 741. Trenches 740 and 742 each revealed a small pit. Trench 743 contained a small, probably modern, ditch.

Trench 738

3.7.23 A single linear ditch (**2029**) crossed Trench 738, aligned south-west/north-east. It was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep with a V-shaped profile and a light greyish brown sandy clay fill (2030).

Trenches 739 and 741

3.7.24 These trenches targeted the north and west sides of the corner of a sub-rectangular enclosure. In both cases, the upper interface of the natural sand with the subsoil was diffuse, making it difficult to identify these features, whose fills were similar to the subsoil. Ditch (**2002**) was just visible in Trench

739 without re-machining. It was 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep. Its return in Trench 741 (**2010**) was not identified at first, until re-machining of the trench through the natural sand/subsoil interface (an extra 0.2m). It was 1.14m wide and 0.6m deep (Plate 16), and filled by a single mid greyish brown silty sand (2011).

3.7.25 A shallow linear feature (**2004**) cut north-south across ditch **2002**. This was probably post-medieval, relating to a trackway shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping (see Fig. 15).

Trench 740

3.7.26 Trench 740 contained a single shallow pit (**2000**). This was sub-circular in plan, 0.7m-0.6m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Its base was irregular, and its mid brown sand fill (2001) was mottled with charcoal, potentially having been disturbed by burrowing.

Trench 742

3.7.27 Pit **2008** lay at the very northern end of Trench 742. It was 1.55m long and 0.85m wide and was sub-oval in plan with a bowl-shaped profile 0.35m deep (Plate 17). Its fill (2009) was dark greyish brown sand but contained no finds.

Trench 743

3.7.28 A narrow ditch (**2006**) at the eastern end of the trench was parallel to the field boundary c.12m to the south. It was probably related to that or could have been a plough scar and may correspond with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a plough trend. It was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep with a V-shaped profile and a mid greyish-brown sandy silt (2007).

3.8 Parish Code KND073 – Field 20.1 (Fig. 16)

3.8.1 A total of 16 trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 744-759).

Location, topography and geology

3.8.2 Field 20.1 lay c. 650m east of the village of Friston in Friston parish. It was flat, lying at around 16m OD and had been grass/scrub prior to mowing before the evaluation.

Summary of geophysics

3.8.3 Linear geophysical trends interpreted as ploughing or field drains were present in the evaluation area. Linear ditches of old field boundaries were recorded to the west and east of the evaluation area, but not within it.

Results

3.8.4 Only two features produced finds (two potentially residual small sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery), and the features present were sparse. Ditches in the north-east of the field (Trench 744-749) were aligned parallel with or perpendicular to the parish boundary/public right of way to the north. Occasional pits were also present (Trenches 744, 746, 756, 757).

3.8.5 Trenches 748, 750, 752, 753, 755 and 758 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 744

3.8.6 A linear ditch (**1831**) crossed the trench, aligned north-west/south-east (perpendicular to the parish boundary/trackway to the north). Adjacent to its north-east side was a sub-oval area of reddened material that proved to be the fill (1830) of a pit (**1828**). Two further pits were located to either side of the ditch: **1845** (to the north-east) and **1842** (to the south-west).

3.8.7 The pits were all sub-oval ranging in length from 0.8-1.14m in length and 0.65-0.73m in width and 0.25-0.29m in depth. Pits **1828** and **1845** had reddish brown secondary fills (1830, 1847 respectively) while both pits 1828 and 1842 had charcoal rich dark brown primary fills (1829, 1843 respectively). Although pit **1828** was recorded as potentially cutting ditch **1831**, their relationship was not clear. None of these features produced any finds, but sampling produced moderate amounts of charcoal, some of which was vitrified.

Trenches 745 and 746

3.8.8 A narrow ditch (**1856**=**1854**) was revealed across these two trenches. Although it was not recorded by the geophysics, it was on the same alignment as the general plough trends and the field/parish boundary to the north-west. In Trench 745 ditch **1854** had a V-shaped profile and was 0.73m wide and 0.23m deep. In Trench 746 ditch **1856** was slightly shallower with a rounder profile and was 0.58m wide and 0.15m deep. Both contained mid greyish brown silty sand fills (1855 and 1857 respectively).

3.8.9 A pit or ditch terminus (**1858**) was located 0.9m south of the ditch in Trench 746. This was at least 1m in length, 0.58m wide and 0.15m deep (Plate 18; Fig. 22b, Section 984). Its sole fill (1857) was mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trenches 747, 748 and 751

3.8.10 A linear ditch (**1839**=**1852**), corresponding with a plough trend on geophysics crossed these trenches. Its alignment followed that of the field/parish boundary to the north-west. Both excavated sections (in Trenches 747 and 751) had steep sides and rounded bases. Ditch **1852** (Trench 747) was 1.14m wide and 0.54m deep, filled with mid-brown sandy silt (1853; Fig. 22b, Section 982). Ditch **1839** (Trench 751) was broader at 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep (Plate 19). The fill (1840) here was slightly reddish brown and notably featured a concentration of gravel along its north-west side suggestive of a bank on that side of the ditch.

3.8.11 Although Trench 748, lying between Trenches 747 and 751, was initially signed off as devoid of features, review of the site photography suggests what was thought to be a change in natural geology from silty sand and gravel to a deposit with less gravel might have been this ditch. This is indicated on the site plan.

3.8.12 A sherd of Roman pottery (14g) came from the subsoil (1860) of Trench 747.

Trenches 749 and 754

3.8.13 Trench 749 contained a linear ditch (**1848**) which was aligned north-west/south-east, perpendicular to the field/parish boundary to the north. It may have continued as ditch **1850** in Trench 754, which was parallel to the

field boundary. Both were 0.8m wide, with shallow U-shaped profiles. Ditch **1848** was 0.17m deep while ditch **1850** was 0.26m deep. Both were filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (1849, 1851 respectively). Ditch **1848** produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (6g).

Trench 756

3.8.14 Pit **1833** (1.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.42m deep) was the one of few features in the field to produce finds; a sherd (7g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery came from its mid brownish grey sandy silt (1834).

Trench 757

3.8.15 A small pit (**1822**) with a charcoal-rich sandy silt fill (1823) was revealed in the centre of Trench 757. It appeared to have been disturbed by burrowing and was only 0.27-0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep.

Trench 759

3.8.16 A narrow ditch (**1824**) in this trench paralleled the field/parish boundary to the north – oblique to the closer field boundary to the south. It was 0.45m wide and 0.05m deep with a light greyish brown silty sand fill (1825).

3.9 Parish Code FRS114 – Field 20.2 (Fig. 17)

3.9.1 A total of 19 trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 760-778).

Location, topography and geology

3.9.2 Field 20.2, immediately south of Field 20.1, lay c. 650m east of the village of Friston, on ground rising up gradually to the south, lying between 16m an 24m OD with sand geology becoming increasingly clayey with increasing elevation. The evaluation area had been harvested for sugar beet.

3.9.3 Adjustments were made to the trench plan to accommodate constraints on site. Trench 768 was rotated, Trench 771 significantly shortened and moved westwards, and Trench 774 was not excavated in order to avoid disturbing a badger sett.

Summary of geophysics

3.9.4 Several large discrete anomalies relating to probable quarry pits were recorded across the field. Linear plough trends aligned with the length of the field (north-north-west/south-south-east) and across the width of the north of the field were recorded - the southern-most of which corresponds with a field boundary shown on historic mapping.

Results

3.9.5 A possibly continuous curvilinear ditch lay in the south of the field (Trenches 773, 776, 778) whilst discrete features were present in the centre/eastern part of the field (Trenches 766, 770, 771, 773, 776). Undated quarry pits were identified in the north and south of the field, one was subject to hand excavation and one to machine excavation (Trenches 764, 764, 770, 772, 773, 777). A modern field ditch was found in Trenches 761 and 762 to the north.

3.9.6 Trenches 767-769 and 775 were devoid of remains.

Trenches 761 and 762

3.9.7 A modern ditch crossed both of these trenches. It was excavated in Trench 762 (**1816**) where it was 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep. In Trench 761 it was c. 2.5m wide, though unexcavated. Historic mapping indicates that it was backfilled in in the 20th century.

Trench 763

3.9.8 Ditch **1814** was roughly parallel with the modern ditch to the north (**1816**). Whilst it corresponded with a geophysical anomaly, it was not represented on historic mapping, probably representing a modern minor field subdivision. It was 0.8m, wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (1815) was light greyish brown silty sand.

Trenches 764, 765

3.9.9 Quarry pits were mapped in these trenches, corresponding well with the geophysical survey. The pit in the centre of Trench 764 was 8.8m wide. The pit in Trench 765 was at least 5.8m across.

Trench 766

3.9.10 An isolated pit (**1826**) lay against the eastern baulk of the trench at the centre of this trench. It was at least 1.45m long, 0.82m wide and 0.39m deep with a mid greyish brown silty sand fill (1827).

Trenches 770, 771

3.9.11 Trench 771 was shortened and relocated to avoid a buffer area set out around a badger sett. Ditches **1806** (Trench 770) and **1818** (Trench 771) may have been the same feature, forming a curvilinear ditch arcing from the north to south-west. Their dimensions and forms were similar: 0.78-0.8m wide and 0.23-0.27m deep with fills of mid brown sands (1807 and 1819 respectively).

3.9.12 In the south of Trench 771 was a small pit (**1804**). It was sub-oval in plan, 0.59m long, 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep with a mid brown sand fill (1805).

Trench 772

3.9.13 A 4.3m long segment of a quarry pit (**1835**) was exposed in Trench 772. This was investigated by machine excavation, reaching a depth of 2m at which point, a ridge of natural clay was visible, although the pit continued deeper on either side of this. Its fill (1836) was light yellowish brown sandy silt.

Trench 773, 776, 778

3.9.14 Three ditches with consistent profiles may have been part of a single curvilinear ditch extending from Trench 773 (**1808**) southwards through Trench 776 (**1802**) and south-east through Trench 778 (**1800**). The ditches were 0.65-0.8m wide and 0.14-0.19m deep (Plate 20; Fig. 22b, Sections 960 & 961). Their fills were mid brownish grey silty sands (1809, 1803, 1801 respectively) reflecting the underlying geology, though this was darker in **1802** (1803). Fill 1809 of ditch **1808** produced a small sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (2g).

3.9.15 In Trench 773, ditch **1808** was cut by an east-west aligned feature (**1837**). This may have been a part of quarry pit **1820** which was hand excavated immediately to the west. Both **1837** and **1820** were hand excavated, and quarry **1820** reached a depth of 0.8m (Plate 21), while the base of feature **1837** lay beyond the northern edge of the trench. Their fills (1821 and 1838/1841 respectively) were light greyish brown sandy silts. Fill 1821 contained a small (5g) sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.9.16 At the eastern end of Trench 776, a shallow, irregular possible ditch terminus (**1810**) terminated adjacent to a possible pit (**1812**). The ditch was 0.82m wide and 0.29m deep. The pit extended under the southern baulk but was at least 0.35m long and 0.7m wide. Both features had irregular bases and profiles, and diffuse outlines filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (1811, 1813 respectively). They may merely have been pockets of subsoil. Fill 1811 of possible ditch 1812 produced a small sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (2g).

Trench 777

3.9.17 A quarry pit 13.5m wide covered the centre of the trench, corresponding with a geophysical anomaly.

3.10 Parish Code FRS095 - Field 58.26 (Figs. 18-19)

3.10.1 A total of 19 trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 864-882).

Location, topography and geology

3.10.2 The field lay in the east of Friston parish on sand geology. It rose gently from 13.3m OD in the west to 18m OD in the east. The fields to the west (Field 58.6, also FRS095) and east (Field 86.3, FRS096) were evaluated during Phase 1 (Firth 2025). A collard green crop was on the field at the time of evaluation.

Summary of geophysics

3.10.3 Anomalies relating to linear ditches were represented across the field. These included rectilinear arrangements of ditches in the north-western and south-eastern parts of the field which were aligned with the modern field boundaries. An east-west-aligned arrangement of at least five linear ditches were recorded across the central-eastern part of the field, potentially aligned with a gap in the woodland on the south-east field boundary. None of these ditch lines corresponded with features shown on historic mapping.

Summary of previous work

3.10.4 During the Phase 1 works, an urned Bronze Age cremation burial was found in Field 58.6 to the west, whilst a concentration of Early Neolithic remains, including a complete flint axehead and several pits, and First World War Aerodrome footings were found in Field 86.3 to the east (Firth 2025).

Results

3.10.5 Evaluation results largely corresponded with the geophysics, with enclosure and trackway ditches found in the north-west (Trenches 847, 849, 851-853) and south-east (Trenches 857, 858, 860-863; although most remained

undated and the latter did not correspond as well to the geophysics). Two unurned cremation burials were found in Trench 851. Trench 849 uncovered a Roman enclosure ditch, with a near-complete cow skeleton deposited in a pit in its corner, and several postholes or pits to the east. Additional pits and a ditch were found in the south-western part of the field (Trench 848).

3.10.6 Trenches 846, 850, 854, 855, 859 and 862 were devoid of remains.

Trench 847

3.10.7 Due to the depth of colluvial subsoil, the single ditch (**1489**) revealed in this trench (corresponding very well with a geophysical anomaly) could not be hand excavated. It was 1.4m wide and augered to a depth of 0.47m. Its fill was light greyish yellow silty sand.

Trench 848

3.10.8 A north to south aligned ditch (**1460**) crossed the western end of the trench. It appeared to be cut by a small pit (**1462**), containing a much darker fill (1463) of sandy silt, contrasting with the mid brown fill of the ditch (1461). The ditch was 0.64m wide and 0.27m deep with a U-shaped profile, and the pit cut through most of the section excavated, with a width of 0.58m and depth of 0.32m. A sample from pit **1462** (Sample 204) produced 320ml of charcoal, a struck flint chip and occasional burnt flint.

3.10.9 A second pit (**1458**) lay to the east. This was sub-circular in plan, 0.64m wide and 0.27m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. Its fill (1459) was a mid brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions, producing five struck flints.

3.10.10 A single posthole (**1456**) 0.3m in diameter and 0.34m deep was revealed in the eastern half of the trench. Its fill was a dark brownish grey silty sand, containing no finds.

Trench 849

3.10.11 Trench 849 was extended into an 'L'- shape with a 2x2m extension southwards from its western end, to uncover more of the complex archaeological remains in this area there including a cow skeleton that originally lay partially under the baulk (Plate 22). This trench was the most productive of all those excavated during this phase of works, producing the majority of its finds (see Table 3 below).

3.10.12 At the western end of the trench, a stony layer overlying the natural geology visible in the trench baulk (1463) may have been a preserved surface lying below the subsoil or could have been the upper interface of the natural geology. In either case, its survival demonstrates the preservation of deposits protected from ploughing in this area. This was only identified intermittently in the baulk, due to its extensive truncation by features in the trench, extending up to c. 2m from the western end of the trench. It consisted of mid orangey-brown silty sand with frequent small flints.

3.10.13 This deposit was clearly truncated by ditch **1465**, which formed a right-angled corner within the trench extension. It had a U-shaped profile and was 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. Its fills (1466=1468; 1470) were dark brownish grey sandy silts containing five struck flints as well as 50g of burnt flint.

3.10.14 When it had partially infilled, this ditch was cut by a shallow pit (**1467**; Fig. 22c, Section 836), used to deposit a cow skeleton (1469), sealed by backfills 1471 and 1472 (yellowish brown silty sand, and overlying brown sandy silt respectively), which produced 30 sherds of Roman pottery. The bone was in poor condition with mainly limb bones indicating its orientation, laid on its right side with hind legs to the west and forelegs (and presumably originally its head) to the north-east. It must have been covered over as the bones had not been displaced following deposition.

3.10.15 Finally, a layer of possible buried soil (1472) covered the area of these features, although given the homogenous dark brown/grey sandy silt fills of the features and this layer, these relationships are unclear. This deposit was broadly confined to the western 3m of the trench around the corner of ditch **1465** and up to 0.28m thick. It could just represent subsoil enhanced with finds and charcoal giving it a darker hue. A sample of buried soil 1472 (Sample 205) produced one wheat grain and seed of ribwort plantain.

3.10.16 The eastern half of the trench exposed five small sub-circular pits and postholes (Plate 23), which produced many of the finds from this field, including two copper alloy coins.

3.10.17 Pits **1481**, **1491** and **1493** were all similar in form, ranging from 0.5-0.57m in diameter and 0.2-0.28m in depth with sub-circular plans, steep sides and flat bases. Pits **1491** and **1493** were filled with mid brown silty sand (1492 and 1493 respectively), but pit **1481** had a basal fill of light silty sand (1482) and a gradual transition (1483) to dark mid brownish grey sandy silt (1484), which containing thirteen sherds (65g) of Roman pottery. This final fill also produced a CuA coin, possibly a radiate of Antoninianus (AD 250-300; SF213), as well as moderate amounts of charcoal from sampling.

3.10.18 Adjacent to pit **1481** were postholes **1485** and **1487**, the latter partly exposed against the northern baulk of the trench. Posthole **1485** was 0.35m in diameter and 0.22m deep with a steep sided, U-shaped profile (Fig. 22c, Section 831). Its light brownish grey silty sand fill (1486) contained a copper alloy coin of Lucius Verus (AD161-169; SF100) as well as five sherds (8g) of Roman pottery. Posthole **1487** and its fill 1488 were similar, though it measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.52m deep (Fig. 22c, Section 832), producing one small sherd of Roman pot.

Cut	Fill	Roman pottery count	Roman pottery weight (kg)	CuA	Flint count	Bone count	Bone weight (kg)
Ditch 1465	1466				8		
Pit 1467	1469					226	1.91
	1471	1	0.01				
(Layer) 1472		32	0.21				
Pit 1483	1484	17	0.06	SF213			
Posthole 1485	1486	5	0.00	SF100			
Posthole 1487	1488	1	0.00				
	Total	**56**	**0.29**	**2**	**8**	**226**	**1.91**

Table 3: Trench 849 finds summary

Trench 851

3.10.19 This trench targeted the geophysical signal of a pair of potential trackway ditches aligned south-south-west/north-north-east. Both were revealed in the trench, set 2.8m apart, the eastern ditch cutting two unurned cremation burials (Plate 24).

3.10.20 The two truncated pits holding cremated human remains were situated 1m apart: cremation **1441** to the north and **1442** to the south. Cremation cut **1441** was somewhat in plan, 0.47m across and 0.15m deep (Fig. 22c, Section 821), filled by cremation deposit 1452, a dark bluish grey sandy ash. Cremation **1442** was smaller at 0.28m across and 0.09m deep (Fig. 22c, Section 822), and also irregular in plan due its heavy truncation. Its fill (1453) was similar to 1452. Cremation burial **1441** produced 29g of burnt human bone, cremation **1442** 12g (both belonging to adult/older sub-adult individuals). In addition to the cremated bone, they contained small amounts of charcoal.

3.10.21 The easternmost of the two ditches (**1440**) cut both cremation cuts **1441** and **1442**. It was 1.44m wide and 0.36m deep. The western ditch (**1454**) was 1.52m wide and 0.34m deep. Both had a broad U-shaped profiles and light reddish brown silty sand fills (1441, 1455 respectively). They produced no finds

Trench 852

3.10.22 This trench targeted a linear ditch detected by the geophysics. This was revealed in the trench as ditch **1403** which was 1.22m wide and 0.54m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile. Its fill (1404) was a mid orangey brown sand.

Trench 853

3.10.23 This trench targeted a double ditched linear trackway/boundary shown on the geophysics. Two corresponding ditches were uncovered at the northern end of the trench (**1407**, **1410**). Ditch **1407**, to the north, was the larger of the two, 0.8m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a basal fill (1408) of yellowish brown sand overlain by a secondary fill (1409) of mid brownish orange sand. Ditch **1410**, 2.3m to the south, was 0.43m wide and only 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill was mid orangey brown sand (1411).

Trench 856

3.10.24 A single small ditch (**1405**) was present though it was not detected by the geophysics. It was 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep, with a broad V-shaped profile. Its fill was a mid brown silty sand (1406).

Trenches 857 and 858

3.10.25 These trenches targeted multiple east to west aligned ditches representing a trackway pre-dating historic maps of the area but aligned obliquely to the other ditches and enclosures within this field.

3.10.26 Several discrete pits within these trenches appeared, where they intercut, to be earlier than the ditches, although as fills were so similar and finds entirely absent, this is not certain. Postholes in Trench 858 had charcoal-rich fills and one was associated with the possible outline of a charred wood plank.

3.10.27 In Trench 857, pit **1428** was truncated by a ditch (**1430**, see below), but was at least 0.43m in diameter and 0.26m deep. Further south, pit **1436** was broader at 1.98m wide and 0.28m deep. It was adjacent to a second larger pit (**1434**) 1.9m wide and 0.28m deep, which was truncated by ditch **1438** (see below).

3.10.28 In Trench 858, two postholes lay to the south of the ditches revealed in this trench. Posthole **1445** was sub-circular in plan, 0.3-0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 22c, Section 816). It had a primary fill of mid brown sand (1446) and a secondary fill of mid grey sand with occasional charcoal (1447). To its south, a possible posthole (**1448**) was associated with a stain of a charred, decomposed wood extending east from it (Plate 25). The possible posthole was amorphous in plan 0.37m wide and 0.06m deep, but a narrow (0.1m wide) linear patch of darker sand and charcoal extending east under the baulk marked possible timber remains (1449). Sampling of fill 1450 of posthole **1448** produced abundant charcoal, occasional burnt flint and hammerscale (but not sufficient to suggest metalworking in the vicinity).

3.10.29 Correspondence of the individual ditches between trenches was variable, as it appeared from the geophysics that some ditches crossed over each other in the space between the trenches. All these ditches had similar fills of mid brown/grey silty sand.

3.10.30 On the northern side of this zone, ditch **1426** (Trench 857) probably equated to ditch **1415** (Trench 858), though the two slots highlight the variability along these boundaries. Ditch **1426** was 0.79m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 22c, Fig. 22c, Section 805) whereas ditch **1415** was 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep, both with U-shaped profiles.

3.10.31 Set 2.8m to the south, ditch **1430** (Trench 857, truncating pit **1428**) may have continued east as ditch **1417** (Trench 858), although it could also have dog legged to the south, on a line where no ditch was detected in Trench 858. Ditch **1430** was 1.1m wide and 0.38m deep, very similar to ditch **1417** at 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep.

3.10.32 Five to six metres to the south, ditch **1432** (Trench 857) probably equated to ditch **1473** (Trench 858) based on the geophysics. Ditch **1432** was 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile. Ditch **1473** was similar, with an asymmetric V-shaped profile, 1.45m wide and 0.31m deep.

3.10.33 Ditch **1438** at the southern end of Trench 857 did not have an equivalent in Trench 858, corresponding with the geophysics, which indicated the ditch did not extend that far east. It was 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep, truncating pit **1438**.

Trenches 860 and 861

3.10.34 Ditches indicated here on geophysics and targeted by the two trenches appeared to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. Trench 860 uncovered ditch **1477**, aligned south-south-west/north-north-east. It was 1.64m wide and 0.26m deep wide with a broad flat base and shallow sides, filled with a light brown silty sand fill (1478). In contrast, ditch **1412** in Trench 861 was 1m wide, 0.34m deep with a V-shaped profile and a mid grey sand fill (1413). Half a metre to the east of ditch **1477**, was a small possible posthole (**1479**),

circular in plan, 0.25m wide and 0.07m deep, its fill (1480) comprising little more than a patch of gravel and greyish brown silty sand.

3.10.35 A large discrete geophysical anomaly was also targeted by Trench 860. This was confirmed to be an undated quarry pit (**1475**) extending 4.5m from east to west, corresponding exactly with the geophysics. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.4m in a slot 2m long and 0.5m wide, with a gently sloping eastern edge (Plate 26). It was then augered a further 1.2m to a total depth of 1.6m, although this did not reach the base. Its fill (1476) was a reddish brown silty sand, rarely including flints, with laminated washed-in natural sand at its edge. This suggests the natural sand was removed and edges allowed to erode prior to the accumulation or backfilling of the silty sand fill.

Trench 863

3.10.36 This trench targeted a linear geophysical feature, which did not appear within the trench. A ditch (**1443**) and pit (**1424**) at the south-east end of the trench corresponded with linear trends on the geophysics, paralleling the edge of the field. Ditch **1443** was at least 1.3m wide, lying partly under the eastern baulk, and 0.32m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile. Its fill (1444) was a mid yellowish brown silty sand. Though undated it probably relates to the parallel modern field edge to the east, contrasting with the alignments of features seen across the rest of the field. Adjacent to it, pit **1424** (or possibly a ditch terminus parallel with ditch **1443**) was at least 1.56m long, extending under the northern baulk of the trench, 1.3m wide and 0.28m deep. Its mid brown silty sand fill contained a moderate frequency of natural flints (1425).

3.10.37 In the western part of the trench ditch **1422** also paralleled the eastern field boundary, terminating in the trench, but was not represented on geophysics. It was 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill (1423) was mid yellowish brown silty sand. To the west was a small sub-circular pit (**1420**: 0.38m wide, 0.2m deep) with a single mid brown silty sand fill.

3.11 Parish Code FRS096 - Field 58.29 & 58.28 (Figs 20-21)

3.11.1 A total of 18 trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 846-863).

Location, topography and geology

3.11.2 The was at the eastern edge of Friston parish on sand geology, with an area of clay on the lower lying ground around Trench 879. The field was almost flat ranging from 20.1m OD in the west and south-east to 21m OD in the centre. A wheat crop was on the field at the time of evaluation.

Summary of geophysics

3.11.3 Three possible ditched trackways were seen recorded across the field, laid out on various alignments both parallel to the field/parish boundary to the east, and oblique to it. Several single ditches also paralleled the alignments of modern boundaries, alongside several discrete curvilinear ditch segments. Quarry pits were indicated in the south-east. Plough trends were also

recorded, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. Field boundaries shown on the OS 1st edition were faint but could be traced on the geophysics.

Summary of previous work

3.11.4 The fields to the west (Field 86.3, FRS096) and east (Fields 152.3 and 152.2, ADB355) were evaluated during the Phase 1 works. A concentration of Early Neolithic material (including a complete flint axehead) and several pits, alongside First World War Aerodrome footings were found in Field 86.3 to the west. To the south-east, across the parish boundary in Fields 152.2 and 152.3, trenches revealed undated ditches on a variety of alignments, some suspected to be Middle Bronze Age in date (Firth 2025).

Results

3.11.5 A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit (**1500**) was found in Trench 864 and a small Iron Age/Roman pit (**1527**) was found in Trench 871. The trackway and single ditches on the geophysics were typically present as expected but remained undated. Similarly, quarry pits corresponded with the geophysics but were not dated. Additional linear features were also present (Trenches 869, 870, 873 and 879) which were not detected by the geophysics. Modern ditches, present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping were revealed in Trenches 864 and 865, and 872.

3.11.6 Trenches 866, 867, 875, 877 were devoid of remains.

Trenches 864 and 865

3.11.7 A sub-oval pit (**1505**) was revealed in the southern part of Trench 864 (Plate 27). Its base was irregular, although this may have been the result of animal burrowing. It was 1.25m wide, lying partially under the trench baulk, and was 0.34m deep. Its lower fills were mid greyish brown sands mixed with natural yellow sand (1506, 1507), with its main upper fill (1508) comprising dark grey sand. It produced 22 sherds (249g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, fourteen struck flints and 257g of burnt flint. It also contained a fired clay assemblage, comprising 16 pieces (236g), including a possible clay weight. Sample 250 of fill 1508 contained a small amount of charred barley and wheat, with moderate charcoal and burnt mammal bone.

3.11.8 To the north, a modern ditch (**1500**) was aligned east/west. This was 2m wide and 0.42m deep with a V-shaped profile. It was filled by mid brown sand (1501), with a concentration of charcoal-rich material near the top (1502). It produced a small amount of modern ceramic building material (not retained). It continued into Trench 865 (ditch **1509**), where it was 1.14m wide and 0.3m deep with a similar fill (1510).

Trench 868

3.11.9 Two linear trackway ditches visible on the geophysics were targeted here. They were set 10.3m apart. Both were revealed, sharing similar profiles (flattened U-shape) and depths (0.16-0.2m), with the western ditch (**1495**) being slightly wider (0.63m) than the eastern ditch (**1503**: 0.5m; Fig. 22c, Section 852). Both were filled with mid brown silty sand (1496 & 1504). Although undated, they paralleled the mapped modern ditch to the south-

east (Trench 872) and the field/parish boundary beyond and may thus be of relatively recent date.

Trench 869

3.11.10 Two linear ditches crossed this trench that were not detected by the geophysics. The earlier ditch (**1520**) may have been aligned parallel with the trackway in Trench 868, although its edges were diffuse and hard to define. It was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was excavated in a relationship slot with ditch **1522** which appeared to cut it at a perpendicular angle. This was 0.9m wide and 0.46m deep with a more V-shaped profile. Both fills were mid greyish brown sand (1521 and 1523 respectively) with the later fill being very slightly darker.

Trench 870

3.11.11 Two linear features here were also not recorded by the geophysics. Ditch **1545** was on a south-west/north-east alignment, although slightly oblique to the modern ditch to the east (Trench 872). It was 0.88m wide and 0.28m deep with a light brown silty sand fill (1546). To its east, a ditch terminus (**1543**) was recorded, with a similar pale fill (1544). This was 0.64m wide and 0.3m deep with an asymmetric U-shaped profile. Its western edge was slightly under-cut, and it may have been a natural feature.

Trench 871

3.11.12 A small pit (**1527**; Plate 28) at the northern end of this trench contained one sherd of pottery. It was sub-circular in plan, 0.6-0.64m in diameter and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides. Its fill (1528) was mid bluish brown sandy, ashy silt, containing two sherds (17g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a struck flint core. Its entire fill was sampled (Sample 251), producing occasional burnt flint and charcoal.

Trenches 872 and 874

3.11.13 These trenches targeted a pair of parallel ditches 10-11m apart that funnelled outwards to the east on the geophysics plot (c.20m apart). The southern ditch was revealed in both trenches, as ditch **1513** (Trench 872) and ditch **1541** (Trench 874). Ditch **1513** was 1.2m wide and 0.33m deep, consistent with ditch **1541**, which was 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep. The northern ditch was only detected in the very end of Trench 874, largely under the baulk so it could only be partially excavated, but it was at east 0.26m deep. All the ditch fills were mid brown sand (1514, 1540, 1542 respectively), with only fill 1514 (ditch **1513**) producing two small sherds (6g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.11.14 Trench 872 also uncovered a modern field boundary (**1516**) shown on historic maps. This was 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep. A field drain also passed through the northern part of this trench (**1524**).

Trench 873

3.11.15 This trench targeted a quarry pit and linear ditch paralleling modern ditches on the geophysics. Both features appeared in the trench with quarry pit **1547** at the western end and ditch **1555** 1.2m to the east. Quarry pit **1547** was at

least 2.2m wide and reached a depth of 0.7m with a moderately steep side and flat base. It was unusual among the quarry pits excavated in this evaluation in having a sequence of distinctive backfills of differently coloured clayey silts from dark grey to light yellowish brown (from the base: 1548 to 1554) clearly representing tip lines. Only one fill (1552) produced a single, probably residual, sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch **1555** was 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile and a light yellowish brown sandy silt fill (1556; Fig. 22c, Section 869).

3.11.16 A second ditch (**1518**), not represented on the geophysics, paralleled ditch **1555** 12.5m to the south-east. It had a similar profile to ditch **1555**, measuring 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 22c, Section 857), with a light grey sandy silt fill (1556).

3.11.17 A sub-circular pit (**1529**) lay partially under the southern baulk. It was 1m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile (Fig. 22c, Section 860).

Trench 876

3.11.18 This trench targeted a linear geophysical feature, revealing a corresponding ditch (**1557**) sharing the alignment of post-medieval features and boundaries within the field and the parish boundary to the east (north-east to south-west). It was 0.94m wide with an irregular profile and 0.25m deep. Its lower fill (1558) was a slightly darker brown silty sand than its upper fill (1559), which produced a small sherd of Roman pottery (5g).

3.11.19 A sub-circular pit (**1560**) lay in the eastern half of the trench. This was sub-circular in plan, 0.56m across and 0.17m deep. Two fills were recorded: a light brown sand (1561) overlain by darker greyish brown sand (1562).

Trenches 878 and 879

3.11.20 Both of these trenches targeted large quarry pits detected by the geophysics. Quarry pit **1565** in Trench 878 was 9.3m across the trench. Its upper fill was machined to a depth of 0.5m, with hand excavation of a test pit at its centre to a further 0.25m, followed by augering to its base, which lay 1.51m below the plough soil. Its fill (1566) was a mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and produced a sherd of medieval pottery (3g) as well as a flint flake. To the south, in Trench 878, quarry pit **1563** was hand excavated, reaching the base at a depth of 0.5m on clay.

3.11.21 To the west of pit **1563** a linear ditch (**1526**) was uncovered, aligned south-west to north-east. It was cut into clay with a flat-bottomed V-shaped profile, 1.64m wide and 0.77m deep (Plate 29; Fig. 22c, Section 862). It appeared to have been filled from the eastern side, with a sequence of tips or midden fills, with lenses of charcoal rich material (1532, 1537) and reddened clay (1535), with clean brown clay also accumulating from its western side (1533 & 1534), suggesting bank material eroding from that side. Sample 252 of fill 1537 produced a large amount of charcoal, some of it vitrified as well as small quantities of burnt flint and hammerscale.

Trench 880

3.11.22 This trench targeted a pair of north to south aligned trackway ditches spaced c. 8-9m apart. The western ditch (**1573**) was 1.4m wide and 0.33m deep with a mid brown silty sand fill (1574). To the east, ditch **1570** was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with a similar secondary fill (1572) overlying its primary fill (1571) of yellowish brown sand.

Trench 881

3.11.23 Trench 881 targeted two trackway ditches aligned south-west/north-east shown on geophysics broadly parallel to the field/parish boundary to the south-east, but less regular than that in Trench 880. They were set 13-14m apart. However, only the eastern ditch (**1568**) was visible in the trench, largely in the baulk section where machining of the trench had gone through a sandy interface deposit between the subsoil and underlying soft sand. The ditch was 1.07m at the point where it appeared to truncate this interface and 0.34m deep (Fig. 22c, Section 875). Its mid orangey brown silty sand fill (1569) was similar to the subsoil but slightly darker/redder.

3.11.24 Despite cleaning of the baulk section, it was not possible to locate the western ditch marking this trackway evident on the geophysics.

Trench 882

3.11.25 This trench lay beyond the extents of the geophysical survey, at the extrapolated southerly intersection of the trackways that passed through Trenches 880 and 881 to the north.

3.11.26 A north/south-aligned ditch (**1575**) was potentially a continuation of trackway ditch **1570** from Trench 880. It was 2.2m in diameter and 0.56m deep, with a rounded V-shaped profile, although about 0.25m had been over-machined through the soft sand substrate. Its mid brown silty sand fill (1576) had no clear contrast with the overlying subsoil.

3.11.27 Immediately to the east, an amorphous pit was recorded, measuring 3m long and 0.95m wide. Excavation demonstrated either that it had an irregular profile or was formed of two cuts (**1577** & **1580**) reaching a maximum depth of 0.5m. Lacking finds or a distinct morphology and containing sterile reddish brown silty sand fills (1578, 1581) it is unclear whether this was just a natural variation in the underlying sands.

3.11.28 The other trackway ditches did not extend into this trench.

3.12 Finds and environmental summary

3.12.1 A quantification of the finds recovered is given in Table 4, below (and see App. A for summaries by trench). Twenty-six bulk environmental samples were also taken across the evaluated fields (see App. C. for details).

Field	Material	Object Name	Count	Weight (kg)
SXM087 Field 468.5	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	3	0.00
		Ring	1	0.00
	Pb (lead)	Musket ball	1	0.00
	Fe (iron)	Artefact	2	0.00
	Ceramic	Vessel	29	0.36

Field	Material	Object Name	Count	Weight (kg)
		Ceramic Building Material	20	7.59
		Fired clay	3	0.02
		Tobacco pipe	27	0.09
	Flint	Flint	21	0.39
	Glass	Glass	1	0.01
		Vessel	4	0.03
	Organic	Human Skeletal Remains		0.03
		Bone	19	0.17
		Shell	1	0.01
SNF040 Field 468.1	Ceramic	Vessel	3	0.00
	Organic	Human Skeletal Remains		0.07
		Bone	3	0.00
KND046 Field 28.12	Cua (copper alloy)	Ring	1	0.00
	Fe (iron)	Artefact	6	0.00
	Ceramic	Vessel	34	0.22
		Ceramic Building Material	1	0.00
		Fired clay	52	0.50
	Flint	Flint	10	0.26
	Organic	Bone	10	0.04
		Shell	15	0.10
KND072 Field 28.5	Ceramic	Vessel	16	0.08
	Flint	Flint	11	0.02
	Stone	Quern	31	0.19
	Organic	Bone	10	0.11
KND071 Fields 28.14, 28.16	Ceramic	Vessel	12	0.17
	Fired clay	Fired clay	1	0.01
	Flint	Flint	1	0.16
	Stone	Stone	1	0.05
KND073 Field 20.1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.01
FRS114 Field 20.2	Ceramic	Vessel	8	0.01
FRS095 Field 58.26	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	2	0.00
	Ceramic	Vessel	56	0.29
	Flint	Flint	13	0.06
	Organic	Human Skeletal Remains		0.04
		Bone	226	1.91
FRS096 Field 58.29	Ceramic	Fired clay	12	0.24
		Vessel	37	0.28
	Flint	Flint	44	0.32
	Organic	Bone	10	0.00

Table 4: Finds summary by field

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

Visibility of features

4.1.1 Most features were clearly visible at the level of initial machine stripping. The only real exceptions to this were in two trenches in the southern part of Field 28.16, where further stripping was required to locate a ditch detected by geophysics. However, this was in late December during a dry, cloudy period, and better light and weathering may have help to locate the ditches. Following further machining, examination of the baulk sections suggested the initial strip was at the correct level to detect the top of the ditch cutting through the geology/subsoil interface.

4.1.2 In two cases it seems that evaluation failed to fully excavate ditches recorded by the geophysics in two locations (KND046 / Field 28.12, Trench 683 and KND071 / Field 28.14 Trench 729). However, in both cases the relevant ditches were characterised in adjacent trenches (as traced on geophysics) enabling their characterisation. Again, light levels in December/January may have contributed to this.

Ground truthing the geophysical survey

4.1.3 For linear and larger features (ditches and quarry pits or modern pits/ponds), and areas of post-medieval demolition, the geophysics, where available (no survey was undertaken in Field 28.12 and much of Field 468.5), proved to provide a reliable indicator of the archaeological remains uncovered. Occasionally, features suggested by the geophysics could not be found despite extra machining and checking of sections (e.g. some outlying linear features in Field 28.12 and some shorter curvilinear anomalies in Field 58.26).

4.1.4 It was rare that linear features were found that had not been detected by geophysics (e.g. the possible continuous curvilinear ditch in the south of Field 20.2, although this was a small feature with a sterile fill). A large ditch in Trenches 747, 748, 751 (Field 20.1) was not detected on the geophysics, but may have been obscured by parallel ploughing trends.

4.1.5 As is typical, smaller discrete features were not detected on the geophysics. Whilst the occurrence of discrete pits and postholes in association with enclosure complexes is to be expected, they also occurred in isolation where geophysics provide no prior indication of their presence. Most notably this was the case for the cremation burials in Fields 468.5, 468.1, and 58.26, and the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit in Trench 864 and medieval pit in Trench 871 in Field 58.29, as well as undated possible/probable pits and postholes throughout the Phase 2A area.

4.1.6 Similar levels of correspondence between the geophysical survey and trenching were found during Phase 1 of the evaluation on adjacent fields in Saxmundham and Friston parishes on the same geologies (see Firth 2025, 107-8).

4.2 Field-by-field discussion

Parish code SXM087 - Field 468.5 (Fig. 6)

4.2.1 A single Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd from the subsoil (Trench 582) suggests at least some of the features here may have been of that date. One unurned cremation burial and a possible second example lacking any remaining bone (both also Trench 582) were probably of prehistoric date.

4.2.2 Ditches were present across this field, and most of these were undated. The ditches across the north appeared to be part of a coherent system with north to south aligned ditch lines across Trenches 583, 585, and 587 as well as 588, with ditches on a perpendicular (east to west) alignment in Trench 585. However, the topography played a part in the alignment of boundaries here, with a fairly uniform slope from west to the River Fromus flood plain in the east. For example, post-medieval ditch **1719** paralleled the undated ditches to the north and west so it is possible the topography influenced the layout here across multiple periods creating a false sense of coherence.

4.2.3 Pit **1685** contained a significant amount of charcoal and burnt natural gravel and could represent a charcoal production pit.

4.2.4 Undated ditches and pits elsewhere, in the west and south-west of the field, were less coherent, but may have followed a principally south-east/north-west axis.

4.2.5 The location of this field within the area of Hurtshall Park is discussed in more detail below. It is possible that medieval and later features in the field relate to the manorial establishment here. A series of parallel ditches in Trench 591 and the palaeochannel feature in Trench 592 produced a small concentration of medieval pottery. A possible charcoal production pit (**1685**) in Trench 587 in the north-east would also be consistent with a medieval date. The 17th century building remains in Trenches 588 and 589 probably relate to activity within the park (see below).

Parish code SNF040 – Field 468.1 (Fig. 7)

4.2.6 Features in Field 468.1 were much sparser than to the west, perhaps reflecting the longer slope with clay geology on the higher ground to the east. An unurned cremation burial (**1730**) in Trench 598 was probably prehistoric, and pit **1740** in Trench 601 contained a small sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Gully **1736** in Trench 604 appeared to have a slight curve, potentially resembling a roundhouse ring gully, but that would appear to be out of character for the location with scant prehistoric remains apart from funerary remains (including those in Field 422.1 to the east, investigated during Phase 1, Firth 2025).

4.2.7 A post-medieval ditch in Trenches 594 and 596 almost certainly related to the trackway approaching Hurts Hall shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

Parish code KND046 – Field 28.12 (Fig. 8)

4.2.8 Pit **2100** (Trench 679) may have been prehistoric in date, containing only burnt flint in contrast to the relatively productive features associated with medieval settlement in the northern part of the field.

4.2.9 The evaluation proved the geophysics were a good indication of the extents of a medieval settlement-associated enclosure here, in so far as the site constraints allowed for a representative trench plan. It also suggested that the settlement was confined to the area indicated by the geophysical survey. Although only two pits (Trench 680) and no structural remains were found, the geophysics suggest more intense activity in the northern half of the enclosure. Anomalously, a clear geophysical signal that appeared to mark a ditch on the western side of the enclosure could not be seen in the ground (Trench 678).

Parish code KND072 – Field 28.5 (Figs 10-12)

4.2.10 Despite the proliferation of features in this field indicating a moderate level of activity, dating remained poor and datable finds were potentially residual. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and medieval pottery were found throughout the field suggesting these periods were represented in at least some of the features revealed. Similarly, a small assemblage of flint from this field represents residual material, but was particularly concentrated in Trench 714

4.2.11 Ditches on a range of alignments were represented. Many ditches across the northern part of the field conformed to a west-north-west/east-south-east principal axis (e.g. ditch **1906** in Trench 708; potentially medieval ditch **1926** in Trench 706, ditch **1906** in Trenches 706 and 708; ditches **1900** and **1904** in Trench 710; and ditches **1942** and **1944** in Trench 714) or perpendicular to it (ditches **1908** and **1912** in Trench 704; ditch **1924** in Trench 703; ditch **1902** in Trench 710). These features aligned with a historic field boundary that crossed the southern end of Trench 712 and together suggest a medieval to post-medieval date for these features. However, ditch **1914** in Trench 704, ditch **1922** in Trench 703), features in Trench 705 did not appear to conform to this system.

4.2.12 A large quarry pit in Trenches 711 and 712 was post-medieval in date, lying within the area of a historic field, but evidently pre-dated or was not recorded on available historic mapping. In the absence of geophysics its extents were unclear, but wet ground conditions suggested it extended eastwards to the modern field boundary. A sand pit was recorded in the field to the east on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

4.2.13 Features across the southern part of the field were slightly sparser, but most trenches contained at least one feature (Trenches 716-722). Ditch alignments were varied, and finds were rare and probably residual. Pit **1965** (Trench 720) produced over 500g of burnt flint, this appears to be burnt natural gravel found within the heat-reddened sand fill of the feature. The only potentially dated feature was ditch **1971**/**1973**, which may have been a post-medieval boundary.

Parish code KND071 – Fields 28.14 (Fig. 13)

4.2.14 Only pit **2022** (Trench 736) was firmly dated, containing seven sherds (115g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, while two further contemporary small sherds were found residually in other features here.

4.2.15 Trenches targeted a rectilinear enclosure ditch on a south-west/north-east and north-west/south-east alignment. While the features were located in the ground, the only finds were probably residual (4g of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery). Structural postholes and a curvilinear/corner gully in Trench 735 appeared to lie within the enclosure but also were undated.

4.2.16 A large medieval pot sherd from quarry pit **2045**/**2058** (Trench 732) provides a medieval or post-medieval date for that complex, identified on geophysics. An unfilled pit lies across the field boundary to the south-east. East to west aligned ditches in Trench 725 could be loosely extrapolated from historic boundaries to the east and west (and bound the quarry pitting), but they were not shown on maps and contained no dated material.

Parish code KND071 – Field 28.16 (Fig. 15)

4.2.17 The very edge of a rectilinear enclosure lay within the development area, with the bulk of the enclosure to the east. The outer ditch was excavated in Trenches 739 and 741, but no finds were recovered. Similarly, no finds were recovered from the two small pits and a small ditch in adjacent trenches.

Parish code KND073 – Field 20.1 (Fig. 16)

4.2.18 Two sherds (totalling 13g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery represent the only finds from Field 20.1. All the ditches in the field paralleled or abutted the principal alignment of ditch **1839**/**1852** (Trenches 747, 748, 751). This line is parallel to the public right of way and parish boundary which lies c.20m to the north-west. This suggests some may have been medieval or post-medieval in origin, but it is also possible that one or more of these ditch lines pre-dated or inform the parish boundary.

4.2.19 Pits in the north of the field Trench 744 (**1842**, **1828**, **1845**) and 756 (**1858**) appeared to be associated with ditches. Pits **1833** (Trench 756) and **1822** (Trench 757) appeared to be isolated.

Parish code FRS114 – Field 20.2 (Fig. 17)

4.2.20 Finds from Field 20.2 were all residual (three Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot sherds totalling 7g and one medieval sherd of 3g). Ditch **1800**=**1802**=**1808** (if indeed this was a single feature in Trenches 778, 776 and 773) would appear to be uncharacteristically curvilinear compared to the typically rectilinear Roman, medieval and post-medieval ditches identified in other fields, and it is possible that this reflects an earlier, prehistoric date. It was not substantial enough to be visible on the geophysics. Other undated linear features occurred in Trenches 770, 771 and 776) with an undated pit in Trench 766.

4.2.21 The location of quarry pits corresponded well with the geophysical survey. A single medieval sherd recovered from one of the features may suggest a medieval to post-medieval date.

Parish code FRS095 – Field 58.26 (Fig. 18)

4.2.22 Two unurned cremation burials suggest prehistoric activity in the field (an Early Bronze Age cremation was found to the west during the Phase 1 works, Firth 2025). However, aside from two struck flints, no prehistoric material was found in the field.

4.2.23 Remains relating to Roman activity were well-dated and well-defined, concentrated on Trench 849 with an enclosure ditch, cow burial and pits and postholes. These produced a total 302g of mainly middle Roman pottery and two coins (see below for further discussion).

4.2.24 The remainder of the features across the field were undated. Some, such as the trackway ditches in Trenches 851 and 853 and single ditches in Trenches 848 and 852, could have represented outlying elements of the Roman settlement, but equally their alignment was close to that of the current field boundary to the west.

4.2.25 A zone of parallel east to west aligned ditches in Trenches 857 and 858 was up to 20m wide, with up to five ditches present based on the geophysics. Two pits (Trench 857) and two postholes (Trench 858) were associated with the ditches. The alignment could pre-date the Roman and post-medieval alignments of the field, however they lead towards with the modern gap in 'The Belt', the strip woodland on the eastern field boundary. A footpath on a different alignment leads to this point on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. They could derive from activity during the First World War activity when Hazelwood Aerodrome (SHER FRS017) south-east was constructed (with associated buildings footings having been identified in Field 86.3 during the Phase 1 works, Firth 2025). However, aerial photos and documentary evidence for the aerodrome suggest access and construction was primarily via Grange Farm from the south (Dewing 1998, 12, 27). The number of ditches and their apparently interwoven lines would also suggest a longer-lived feature than associated with the aerodrome.

4.2.26 Ditches in the south-east in Trenches 860, 861 and 863 were either parallel with the line of The Belt, or perpendicular to it. This argues for a later date for their origin, although their association with the Roman activity to the north-west cannot be ruled out.

Parish code FRS096 – Field 58.29 (Fig. 20)

4.2.27 Pit **1505** (Trench 864) was securely dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age by 22 sherds (249g) of pottery and was also associated with struck flints (14) and burnt flint (258g) as well as sixteen pieces (236g) of fired clay, including a possible cylindrical weight. Pit **1527** (Trench 871) was almost completely truncated but contained two sherds (17g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. These point to later prehistoric activity in the north-west part of the field.

4.2.28 Ditch **1513**=**1541** (Trenches 872 and 874) produced much more abraded sherds of pottery of this date (6g and 2g respectively). While these are likely to be residual, the form of this ditch, paired with curvilinear ditch **1539** to the north funnelling to the west, is unusual and on a different alignment to probable later boundaries in this field.

4.2.29 Linear ditch **1557** (Trench 876) also did not appear to correspond to other alignments in the field. Similarly, trackway ditches **1573** and **1570** (Trench 880), aligned north/south contradicted other alignments. Ditch **1575** (Trench 882) may have been a continuation of ditch **1570**, but the geophysics did not extend to cover the area of this trench.

4.2.30 Two pairs of trackway ditches, **1495** and **1503** (Trench 868), and 1568 (Trench 881) and ditch **1555** and its possible parallel **1518** (Trench 873) appeared to be parts of a post-medieval field system as they paralleled the extant south-east field boundary (also the parish boundary) and a filled in boundary shown on historic mapping (ditch **1516**, Trench 872). Furthermore, ditches **1495** and **1503** appeared to abut ditch **1500**=**1509** (Trenches 864 and 865) based on the geophysics, another ditch filled in since the time of 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. However, the trackways themselves pre-date historic maps.

4.2.31 Ditch **1526** (Trench 879) was anomalous among those in this field. While its alignment may have matched the post-medieval system, this was not confirmed by geophysics. It was also substantially larger than other ditches and with deliberate backfills incorporating charcoal and limited hammerscale. This would suggest more intensive settlement activity nearby, but no evidence for this fell within the evaluated area.

4.2.32 The remaining occasional small pits and three larger quarry pits in the field remained undated. The latter conformed well to the geophysical survey results.

4.3 Distribution of archaeological remains by period

Earlier prehistory (Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age)

4.3.1 No Middle Bronze Age or earlier features were found in Phase 2A. Concentrations and isolated finds of struck flint suggest areas of activity, but these finds appeared only residually in later contexts. They included a later Neolithic arrowhead from Trench 675 in Field 28.12 and a blade from Trench 721 Field 28.5, with a concentration of thirteen struck flints and a core from Trench 714 in the same field – most likely of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date – all located to the east and north-east of Friston.

4.3.2 Fields 58.26 and 58.29 lay either side of Field 86.3 and to the east of Field 58.8 and 58.15 (Phase 1) between Friston and Aldeburgh, and all produced Early Neolithic pottery or contained Early Neolithic pits (Firth 2025, 110). The Phase 2A evaluation of Fields 58.26. and 58.29 helps to define the focus of those areas of Early Neolithic activity as it was generally absent here, with the exception of two flint flakes of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date found in Trenches 848 and 849 (Field 58.26).

4.3.3 No confirmed Early Bronze Age activity was detected (despite work in Field 58.26 c. 50m from the Collared Urn associated cremation burial in Trench 321, Field 58.6 excavated in Phase 1).

4.3.4 For the Middle Bronze Age, the results concur with Phase 1 of the evaluation where pottery of this date was absent on the ridge between Saxmundham and Aldeburgh, concentrated instead at the eastern end of the scheme around Aldeburgh, an area not revisited in Phase 2A.

4.3.5 Notwithstanding the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age remains revealed during Phase 1 of the investigations, the generally very sparse record of earlier prehistoric remains in the evaluated parts of the route is in keeping with the wider regional record, with settlement-type activity of this date invariably being concentrated in river valley environments (see Garrow 2007). Much of the route of the scheme passes across interfluvial areas between the Hundred River to the north and tributaries of the River Alde to the south and east, and prehistoric activity could be expected to be more abundant closer to these waterways, as suggested by the record of Mesolithic lithic scatters and Bronze Age barrows in the valley of the Hundred River to the north of Fields 152.9, at the eastern end of the route (see Section 1.3, above).

Cremation burials

4.3.6 Four or five unurned cremation burials were found, in two foci; these were most likely prehistoric in origin, although they remain undated. One (**1678**) and a possible second (**1676**, no surviving bone) were found in Trench 582 (Field 468.5), one (**1730**) in Trench 598 (Field 468.1), in the Saxmundham area, and two (**1441**, **1441**) in Trench 851, Field 48.26 between Friston and Aldeburgh. These add to the six undated cremations from the Phase 1 works (two in Trench 112, two in Trench 184 and one in Trench 194, all in Field 421.3 near Saxmundham, and one in Trench 368, Field 193.2 near Aldeburgh).

4.3.7 These burials are undated and there is a possibility that could relate to Romano-British or Early Anglo-Saxon funerary practices – historic periods when cremation burial was in use. However, many such isolated cremation burials reported in the region are of prehistoric date. Cremation burials such as these are especially well-documented in the Early and Middle Bronze Age (Caswell and Roberts 2018), whilst there are growing number of cremation burials from the region which have been radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age (e.g. Muldowney 2010; Headifen and Clarke 2023).

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

4.3.8 Pottery dating from this period was prevalent in the finds assemblage from this evaluation, albeit only totalling 50 sherds (485g; see Table 5). Most of these sherds were small, occurring individually and probably residually, indicating only a background presence from nearby contemporary activity. A small number of larger sherds may directly date their features or indicate more significant local activity. Most notably the 89g (6 sherds) assemblage from pit **1505** (Trench 864, Field 58.28) certainly dates the feature as does a similarly sized assemblage (6 sherds, 88g) from pit **2022** (Trench 736, Field 28.14). Most of the larger (greater than 10g) assemblages came from pits in Fields 28.5, 28.14 and 58.29, between Friston and Aldeburgh. The fired clay assemblage from pit **1505** of specific but unidentifiable forms suggests craft/industrial activities nearby.

Field	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Context count
SXM087 468.5	1	28	1
SNF040 468.1	1	3	1
KND072 28.5	7	37	4
KND071 28.14 & 28.16	9	123	3
KND073 20.1	2	13	2
FRS114 20.2	3	7	3
FRS096 58.29	27	274	4
Total	**50**	**485**	**18**

Table 5: Summary of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery by field

4.3.9 Despite evaluation between Phase 1 and Phase 2A covering contiguous fields between Friston and Aldeburgh (Fields 58.27, 58.9, 58.15, 58.6, *58.26*, 86.3, *58.29*, *58.28*, 152.3, 152.2; *italics* = Phase 2A), Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery only occurred in the Phase 2A fields, suggesting this activity was only very localised and intensive here. Pottery from this period occurred in a more dispersed but less intensive distribution across the higher contours to the east and north-east of Friston (Fields 28.5, 28.14, 28.16, 20.1, 20.2; all Phase 2A) and south of Saxmundham (Fields 468.5 and 468.1).

4.3.10 Although Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement in this part of Suffolk (as elsewhere in the region,) is best known from areas within the

major river valleys (see Brudenell 2012, 220-227, fig. 6.1-6.4), the relatively widespread occurrence of Late Bronze Age remains uncovered during the Phases 1 and 2A works suggests that activity was more widespread across the landscape than during earlier periods of prehistory (see above). This is consistent with the results of other works undertaken in advance of major infrastructure projects in eastern Suffolk, with extensive investigations carried out along the onshore route of the East Angia One scheme (from Bawdsey to Bramford) revealing widespread evidence for Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity in a variety of topographic and geological settings (Newman 2019).

Roman

4.3.11 With the exception of two sherds of pottery, the entire Roman assemblage from Phase 2A came from Trench 849 in Field 58.26, at Hazelwood Farm, east of Friston (49 sherds, 302g). One abraded sherd (5g) came from subsoil in Trench 747 (Field 20.1) and another from ditch **1557** in Trench 876 (Field 58.29). Two copper alloy coins, one of Lucius Verus (later 2nd century AD) also came from Trench 849.

4.3.12 Trench 849 targeted the outer (south-east) corner of an enclosure ditch, with associated pits or postholes to its east and a cow skeleton buried in its upper fill. This may have represented a ritual deposit of a mature animal (see App. C.3).

4.3.13 The interior of the enclosure must lie to the north-west, with no dated contemporary activity in the trenches to the south and east. This concurs with the results of Phase 1 where Romano-British activity nearby was restricted to Trench 297 (Field 58.14), which lay c. 140m to the north-west of Trench 849 (Firth 2025, 110). The only other Roman features from Phase 1 were near Aldeburgh.

4.3.14 The pottery and coins associated with the enclosure in Field 58.26 suggests that activity here probably dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, and the enclosure is likely to represent a small ('low-status') enclosed farmstead - a common element of Roman rural settlement in Eastern England (Smith 2016, 183-192). This area of the Sealink scheme lies away from any of the known routes of the Roman road network in the county, although it has been suggested that some roads known from further east may have converged at a major Roman settlement or small town at Knodishall, around 3km north-west of Field 58.6 (see Fig. 1; Steerwood 2003).

Medieval

4.3.15 The Phase 1 trenching identified several distinct areas of medieval settlement remains corresponding with sites identified on the geophysical survey. The Phase 2A works adds several further concentrations of medieval remains, although not all were necessarily settlement sites.

4.3.16 South of Saxmundham, Field 468.5 produced 19 sherds (245g) of medieval (mainly 13th-14th century with one sherd of 11th-12th century material) coming from a pit (**1656**, Trench 589) and ditches and possible palaeochannel features concentrated in Trenches 591 and 592 in the south-

east of the field, on or adjacent to the floodplain. The geophysics did not extend to cover this area and contextualise these features.

4.3.17 Field 28.12 north-east of Friston contained a well-defined enclosed medieval settlement. Although no building remains were found, multiple phases of enclosure ditch were present, as well as one pit, together producing pottery of 11th-12th and 13th-14th century date (31 sherds/225g). The fired clay assemblage is suggestive of domestic activity.

4.3.18 Field 28.5 produced smaller quantities of medieval material, but the presence of pieces of lava quern in context with a 13th-14th century sherd (17g) in a gully (**1926**, Trench 706) suggest settlement nearby. Cobbled floor remains and possible structural demolition material in Trench 713 were associated with a single sherd of 11th-12th century pottery. The lack of geophysical survey in this field hinders interpretation but some of the undated ditches within this field may well be medieval in origin.

4.3.19 The single medieval sherd from Field 28.14, east of Friston, from a quarry pit (**2058**=**2045**) was large at 47g, and suggests these pits were medieval or later. However, it does not help to date the other features in this field. In particular, the rectilinear ditched enclosures in Fields 28.14 and 28.16 remain undated given their lack of direct dating and the presence of prehistoric features here. The same can be said for the single small sherds from quarry pits **1820** and **1565** in Fields 20.2 and 58.29 respectively.

4.3.20 The area of potential medieval settlement in Field 28.12, and similar remains revealed during the Phase 2 evaluation around 2km to the south in Field 58.27, provide evidence for widely distributed small-scale medieval settlement across this part of the scheme's route, relating to activity between the 11th and 14th centuries AD. Dispersed medieval settlement remains of this kind are common across much of Suffolk (e.g. Woolhouse 2016), and can be related to changing settlement/land use patterns and demographic expansion taking place over this period (Martin 2012). The abandonment/contraction of medieval settlement from the 14th century is equally well-attested (ibid.) and accords with the lack of later settlement evidence associated with these medieval remains, - a pattern which also applies to the extensive trackside/roadside medieval settlements investigated further east at Saxmundham during the Phase 1 works.

Post-medieval

4.3.21 The structural remains in Trench 588, Field 468.5, south of Saxmundham appeared to date from the early post-medieval period, with 16th-18th century pottery sherds and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the demolition layers, an adjacent ditch (**1719**) and from neighbouring Trench 589 (ditch **1631**). The geophysics suggest these are part of a much broader complex of material extending parallel with and either side of Trench 588 covering an area 35m long and 20m wide, with the extant walls (1707) and floor (1708) lying a further 20m to the north-east.

4.3.22 The building stood within the grounds of Hurtshall Park as shown on the OS 1st edition. Hurts Hall itself replaces a manor house of c.1650 (Centre for the Study of Legacies of British Slavery: Hurts Hall,

https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/physical/view/1995968227 [accessed 19/02/2025]), part of the manorial holding listed in Domesday (Coppinger 1909, 161). The low-lying floodplain location suggest this would not be a practical domestic structure and it may have related to industrial use, water meadow management or landscaping of the park. A sluice and footbridge are indicated on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping to the east of this point, crossing the river Fromus. It is not clear how the potentially medieval features to the south-east and undated ditches across the field might relate to it.

Undated quarry pits

4.3.23 As a general category, though mostly undated, the near-ubiquitous quarry pits can be discussed as a group.

4.3.24 Quarry pits could sometimes be associated with historic or modern boundaries (e.g. Trenches 700, 711 and 712, Field 28.5 and perhaps 2045=2058, Trench 732, Field 28.14 east of Friston) or identified from historic maps (**1738**, Trench 608, Field 468.5, south-east of Saxmundham; **2118**, Trench 693, Field 28.12, north-east of Friston). This gives a later 19th or 20th century date for their infilling. However, the majority were undated and could potentially derive from the Roman or medieval period. They occurred on both sand and clay geologies, taking different forms and sizes.

Appendix A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

A.1 Trench descriptions

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
468.5	570	N-S	30	0.32	0.22	Silty sand	**1641** Ditch **1643** Modern **1628** Pit	
468.5	571	N-S	30	0.30	0.35	Silty sand	**1617** Ditch	
468.5	572	NE-SW	30	0.32	0.39	Sand	**1626** Pit	
468.5	573	E-W	30	0.30	0.12	Sand & gravel		
468.5	574	N-S	30	0.35	0.20	Sand	**1600** Ditch **1610** Gully **1612** Gully **1603** Pit **1606** Posthole	
468.5	575	E-W	30	0.36	0.26	Sand	**1644** Ditch **1646** Ditch	
468.5	576	N-S	30	0.37	0.45	Sand		
468.5	577	E-W	30	0.33	0.32	Sand	**1652** Palaeochannel **1650** Pit	Subsoil 1x CuA Unidentified SF205 PMED
468.5	578	N-S	30	0.30	0.30	Sand & gravel	**1693** Modern	Subsoil 1x CuA Colander SF204 MED/PMED;
468.5	579	E-W	30	0.32	0.25	Sand	**1622** Ditch **1624** Pit	
468.5	580	N-S	30	0.39	0.16	Sand	**1674** Ditch	
468.5	581	NE-SW	30	0.30	0.17	Sand		
468.5	582	NE-SW	30	0.53	0.20	Sand & gravel	**1676** Cremation Cut **1678** Cremation Cut **1648** Ditch	Subsoil 1x (28g) LBA/EIA pot; **1678** (1679) 32g Cremated bone: Adult/older sub-adult
468.5	583	E-W	30	0.29	0.51	Sand	**1614** Ditch **1620** Ditch **1616** Subsoil	
468.5	584	N-S	30	0.42	0.39	Sand	**1689** Ditch **1691** Ditch	
468.5	585	NW-SE	30	0.41	0.20	Sand	**1695** Ditch **1697** Ditch **1699** Ditch **1701** Ditch **1703** Ditch **1709** Ditch **1711** Ditch	**1701** (1702) 1x (2g) FC **1703** (1704) 2x (16g) FC

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
468.5	586	E-W	30	0.64	0.08	Sand & gravel	1723 Colluvial Layer	
468.5	587	N-S	30	0.37	0.22	Sand	**1683** Ditch **1680** Modern **1687** Other Cut **1685** Pit	**1685** (1686) Flint 9021g Burnt flint Subsoil 1x CuA Unidentified SF202 SAX/MED
468.5	588	E-W	30	0.34	0.07	Sand	**1713** Ditch **1719** Ditch **1721** Ditch **1724** Construction Cut 1707 Wall 1708 Floor Surface 1705 Demolition Layer 1726 Demolition Layer	**1705** (1705) 1x (23g) 16th-17th c. FREC pot **1705** (1705) 1x (27g) 16th-18th c. PMRW pot 4x (830g) CBM Red Brick 1x (0.009g) Glass 26x (0.085g) Tobacco pipe 1x (13g) Oyster shell **1708** (1708) 1x (2554g) CBM Stock Brick **1719** (1720) 3x Fe Shovel PMED/MOD 1x (3g) 16th-18th c. PMRW pot 3x (1656g) CBM Place/Stock Brick 1x (1g) Cattle bone 1x (1g) Large mammal bone 2x (2g) Ovicaprid bone

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
468.5	589	N-S	30	0.45	0.22	Sand & gravel	**1631** Ditch **1635** Ditch **1666** Other Cut **1638** Pit **1656** Pit **1664** Posthole	**1631** (1633) 2x (23g) 16th-18th c. PMRW pot 1x (544g) CBM Peg Tile 2x (136g) CBM Undiag Brick 1x (0.003g) Tobacco pipe 12x (1g) Cattle bone 1x (1g) Large mammal bone **1635** (1637) 2x (356g) CBM Flat Tile 1x (100g) CBM Pan Tile 1x (496g) CBM Stock/Red Brick 2x (1g) Ovicaprid bone **1638** (1640) 1x (268g) CBM ?Stock Brick **1656** (1657) 1x (45g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot **1666** (1667) 1x (178g) CBM Flat Tile 1666 (1667) 1x (104g) CBM Undiag Brick Subsoil 1x Pb Shot SF203 PMED
468.5	590	E-W	30	0.57	0.07	Sand		
468.5	591	N-S	30	0.46	0.47	Sand	**1654** Ditch **1658** Ditch **1660** Ditch **1662** Ditch **1668** Ditch	**1654** (1655) 1x (23g) 11th-12th c. EMSC pot 8x (44g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot Subsoil 1x CuA Sheet repair SF200 MED

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
468.5	592	E-w	30	0.30	0.30	Sand & gravel	**1670** Palaeochannel **1672** Palaeochannel	**1670** (1671) 2x (34g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot **1672** (1673) 7x (99g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot (55g) Burnt flint
468.5	593	N-S	30	0.35	0.18	Sand	**1608** Palaeochannel	
468.1	594	E-W	30	0.33	0.39	Sand	**1733** Ditch **1731** Pit	
468.1	595	N-S	30	0.30	0.40	Sand		
468.1	596	NW-SE	30	0.23	0.57	Sand		
468.1	597	N-S	30	0.33	0.38	Sand		
468.1	598	SW-NE	30	0.31	0.50	Sand	**1730** Cremation Cut	**1730** (1735) (74g) Cremated bone: Adult/older sub-adult
468.1	599	N-S	30	0.30	0.47	Sand		
468.1	600	SW-NE	30	0.35	0.38	Sand		
468.1	601	WNW-ESE	30	0.40	0.30	Sand	**1740** Pit	**1740** (1741) 1x (3g) LBA/EIA pot 3x (3g) Cattle bone
468.1	602	N-S	30	0.30	0.35	Sand		
468.1	603	SW-NE	30	0.35	0.20	Sand		
468.1	604	NW-SE	30	0.35	0.30	Sand	**1736** Gully	
468.1	605	W-E	30	0.20	0.20	Sand	**1744** Quarry	
468.1	606	WNW-ESE	30	0.30	0.10	Clay		
468.1	607	WSW-ENE	30	0.30	0.10	Clay		
468.1	608	NW-SE	30	0.27	0.23	Sandy clay	**1738** Modern	
468.1	609	SW-NE	30	0.23	0.05	Clay		
468.1	610	WSW-ENE	30	0.25	0.05	Clay		
468.1	611	SW-NE	30	0.25	0.05	Clay		
468.1	612	EWSW-ENE	30	0.25	0.05	Clay		
468.1	613	EWSW-ENE	30	0.26	0.18	Clay	**1742** Pit	
28.12	673	NW-SE	30	0.31	0.00	Clay		
28.12	674	N-S	30	0.30	0.00	Clay		
28.12	675	SE-NW	30	0.39	0.00	Clay		**2139** (2139) 1x Flint
28.12	676	W-E	30	0.30	0.00	Clay		

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
28.12	677	E-W	30	0.33	0.00	Clay	**2102** Ditch **2107** Ditch **2109** Ditch	**2102** (2103) 14x (84g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot 7x (36g) Oyster shell
28.12	678	SW-NE	30	0.30	0.00	Clay	**2127** Ditch **2129** Ditch	
28.12	679	SE-NW	30	0.29	0.07	Clay	**2100** Pit	**2100** (2101) (9290g) Burnt flint
28.12	680	E-W	30	0.37	0.00	Clay	**2111** Pit **2120** Pit	**2111** (2112) 7x (10g) FC 6x Flint (18.7g) Burnt flint 1x (10g) Oyster shell **2120** (2121) 1x (24g) 11th-12th c. EMWSF pot 1x (4g) FC
28.12	681	E-W	30	0.26	0.06	Clay		
28.12	682	NW-SE	30	0.32	0.00	Clay		
28.12	683	E-W	30	0.32	0.00	Clay	**2104** Ditch **2114** Ditch **2122** Ditch **2125** Ditch	**2104** (2105) 2x (9g) 11th-12th c. EMWS pot 1x (5g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot **2104** (2106) 2x (1g) Large mammal bone 2x (3g) Oyster shell **2114** (2115) 3x (35g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot **2122** (2123) 3x (1g) Large mammal bone **2122** (2124) 2x (48g) Oyster shell **2125** (2126) 6x (46g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot 2x (2g) Medium mammal bone 1x (1g) Ovicaprid bone

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
28.12	684	N-S	30	0.30	0.00	Clay	**2133** Ditch **2135** Ditch	**2133** (2134) 2x (12g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot 20x (194g) FC 6x Flint (175.5g) Burnt flint **2135** (2136) 1x (7g) 11th-12th c. EMWS pot 1x (3g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot 25x (288g) FC (79.1g) Burnt flint
28.12	685	E-W	30	0.31	0.00	Clay	**2137** Ditch	**2137** (2138) 1x (1g) Large mammal bone 1x (1g) Medium mammal bone
28.12	686	N-S	30	0.22	0.08	Clay		
28.12	687	W-E	30	0.33	0.00	Clay		
28.12	688	NE-SW	30	0.25	0.00	Clay		
28.12	689	E-W	30	0.24	0.00	Clay		
28.12	690	NW-SE	30	0.33	0.00	Clay		
28.12	691	N-S	30	0.25	0.00	Clay		
28.12	692	E-W	30	0.30	0.00	Clay		
28.12	693	SE-NW	30	0.30	0.00	Clay	**2118** Modern	
28.12	694	E-W	30	0.30	0.00	Clay		
28.12	695	N-S	30	0.25	0.05	Clay		Topsoil 1x Fe Nail SF206 RM/MOD 1x Fe Unidentified SF207 RM/MOD 1x Fe Unidentified SF208 RM/MOD
28.12	696	W-E	30	0.34	0.00	Clay		
28.12	697	N-S	30	0.28	0.05	Clay		
28.12	698	E-W	30	0.25	0.05	Clay		Topsoil 1x CuA Loop SF209 RM/MOD 1x Fe Nail SF211 RM/MOD 1x Fe Nail SF212 RM/MOD 1x Fe Unidentified SF210 RM/MOD
28.12	699	E-W	30	0.15	0.11	Clay		
28.5	700	E-W	4.8	0.41	0.34	Sand	**1916** Quarry	
28.5	701	NW-SE	30	0.32	0.21	Sand	**1934** Pit	
28.5	702	E-W	22	0.28	0.23	Sand		

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
28.5	703	N-S	30	0.30	0.16	Sand	**1920** Ditch **1922** Ditch **1924** Ditch	
28.5	704	WNW-ESE	30	0.29	0.19	Sand	**1908** Ditch **1910** Ditch **1912** Gully **1914** Gully	**1908** (1909) 1x Flint
28.5	705	N-S	30	0.30	0.08	Sand	**1936** Ditch **1949** Pit	
28.5	706	N-S	30	0.25	0.20	Sand	**1926** Gully	**1926** (1927) 31x (193g) lava quern 1x (17g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot
28.5	707	E-W	30	0.20	0.10	Sand	**1938** Pit **1951** Pit	
28.5	708	E-W	30	0.36	0.18	Sand	**1906** Ditch	
28.5	709	N-S	30	0.25	0.21	Sand		
28.5	710	N-S	30	0.31	0.35	Sand	**1902** Ditch **1904** Ditch **1900** Gully	**1900** (1901) 1x (5g) 11th-12th c. WVEMW pot **1904** (1905) 1x (1g) Cattle bone 3x (3g) Large mammal bone
28.5	711	E-W	9.5	0.48	0.18	Sand	**1928** (Post-med quarry)	
28.5	712	N-S	24.7	0.34	0.19	Sand	**1928** (Post-med quarry)	
28.5	713	E-W	30	0.30	0.15	Sand	**1932** Ditch **1930** Floor Surface **1931** Other Layer	Layer (1931) 2x (12g) 11th-12th c. WVEMW pot **1932** (1933) 6x (1g) Cattle bone
28.5	714	N-S	30	0.28	0.20	Sand	**1942** Ditch **1944** Ditch **1940** Tree Throw	**1940** (1941) 13x Flint **1944** (1946) 2x (1g) Ovicaprid bone
28.5	715	E-W	30	0.29	0.12	Sand	**1947** Ditch	
28.5	716	N-S	30	0.27	0.15	Sand		**1947** (1948) 4x (13g) LBA/EIA pot
28.5	717	E-W	30	0.31	0.16	Sand	**1953** Ditch **1963** Ditch	**1953** (1954) 1x (5g) LBA/EIA pot
28.5	718	N-S	30	0.31	0.19	Sand	**1955** Ditch **1959** Ditch **1957** Pit	**1957** (1958) 2x Flint
28.5	719	E-W	30	0.30	0.22	Sand	**1961** Ditch	
28.5	720	N-S	30	0.30	0.17	Sand	**1965** Pit	**1965** (1967) (571.8g) Burnt flint

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
28.5	721	E-W	30	0.30	0.18	Sand	**1971** Ditch **1974** Pit 1973 Colluvial Layer	**1971** (1972) 1x (12g) LBA/EIA pot **1974** (1975) 1x (7g) LBA/EIA pot 1x Flint
28.5	722	N-S	30	0.30	0.25	Sand	**1969** Ditch	
28.5	723	E-W	30	0.31	0.17	Silty sand		
28.5	724	N-S	30	0.25	0.18	Silty sand		
28.5	725	E-W	30	0.30	0.15	Silty sand		
28.14	726	N-S	30	0.31	0.17	Clayey sand		
28.14	727	E-W	30	0.33	0.17	Clayey sand	**2031** Ditch	**2031** (2032) 1x (4g) LBA/EIA pot
28.14	728	SW-NE	30	0.29	0.25	Sandy silt	**2033** Ditch **2039** Pit	Subsoil 1x Flint
28.14	729	SW-NE	30	0.40	0.23	Sand & clay	**2046** Ditch	
28.14	730	E-W	30	0.33	0.16	Sandy clay		
28.14	731	SW-NE	30	0.32	0.13	Sand & clay	**2014** Ditch **2025** Gully **2027** Pit	**2014** (2015) 1x (4g) LBA/EIA pot
28.14	732	SW-NE	30	0.38	0.17	Sandy silt	**2045** Quarry **2058** Quarry	**2058** (2059) 1x (47g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot 2x (12g) FC 1x Flint 1x (1g) burnt sandstone
28.14	733	N-S	24.3	0.28	0.10	Clay	**2060** Quarry	
28.14	734	NW-SE	30	0.28	0.13	Clay		
28.14	735	NW-SE	30	0.27	0.17	Sand	**2043** Ditch **2048** Ditch **2050** Ditch **2052** Ditch **2054** Ditch **2037** Pit **2035** Posthole **2041** Posthole	
28.14	736	E-W	30	0.32	0.20	Sand	**2022** Pit	**2022** (2023) 7x (115g) LBA/EIA pot
28.14	737	SW-NE	30	0.34	0.20	Sand	**2016** Ditch **2018** Ditch **2020** Posthole	
28.16	738	NW-SE	30	0.30	0.10	Sandy clay	**2029** Ditch	
28.16	739	N-S	30	0.30	0.27	Sand	**2002** Ditch **2004** Ditch	
28.16	740	E-W	30	0.29	0.12	Sand w gravels	**2000** Pit	
28.16	741	E-W	30	0.23	0.22	Sand	**2010** Ditch	
28.16	742	N-S	30	0.28	0.15	Sand	**2008** Pit	

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
28.16	743	E-W	30	0.27	0.32	Sand w gravels	**2006** Ditch	
20.1	744	SW-NE	30	0.33	0.25	Sand & silt	**1831** Ditch **1828** Pit **1842** Pit **1845** Pit	
20.1	745	E-W	30	0.35	0.25	Sand & clay	**1854** Ditch	
20.1	746	N-S	30	0.36	0.18	Sand	**1856** Ditch **1858** Pit	
20.1	747	E-W	30	0.26	0.34	Silty sand	**1852** Ditch	Subsoil 1x (14g) Roman AD MC1-C4 pot
20.1	748	E-W	30	0.31	0.21	Silty sand		
20.1	749	N-S	30	0.32	0.18	Sand	**1848** Ditch	**1848** (1849) 1x (6g) LBA/EIA pot
20.1	750	E-W	30	0.30	0.15	Sand & gravel		
20.1	751	E-W	30	0.41	0.21	Sand & gravel	**1839** Ditch	
20.1	752	N-S	30	0.32	0.19	Sand & gravel		
20.1	753	E-W	30	0.32	0.22	Sand & gravel		
20.1	754	N-S	30	0.32	0.16	Sandy	**1850** Gully	
20.1	755	E-W	30	0.30	0.17	Sand & gravel		
20.1	756	N-S	30	0.30	0.27	Sand & gravel	**1833** Ditch	**1833** (1834) 1x (7g) LBA/EIA pot
20.1	757	E-W	30	0.30	0.20	Sand & gravel	**1822** Posthole	
20.1	758	N-S	30	0.30	0.23	Sand & gravel		
20.1	759	E-W	30	0.35	0.16	Gravel & sand	**1824** Ditch	
20.2	760	WSW-ENE	30	0.23	0.16	Sand & gravel		
20.2	761	WSW-ENE	30	0.31	0.21	Sand & gravel		
20.2	762	NNW-SSE	30	0.34	0.05	Sand	**1816** Modern	
20.2	763	NNW-SSE	30	0.32	0.22	Sand		
20.2	764	WSW-ENE	30	0.35	0.16	Sand		
20.2	765	WSW-ENE	30	0.34	0.21	Sand		
20.2	766	NNW-SSE	30	0.34	0.19	Silty sand	**1826** Pit	
20.2	767	WSW-ENE	30	0.33	0.21	Silty sand		
20.2	768	SW-NE	30	0.32	0.17	Clay & sand		
20.2	769	E-W	30	0.32	0.20	Clay & sand		
20.2	770	NNW-SSE	30	0.34	0.12	Sand & clay	**1806** Ditch **1804** Pit	
20.2	771	E-W	30	0.35	0.16	Sand & clay	**1818** Ditch	

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
20.2	772	NNW-SSE	30	0.28	0.16	Sandy silt	**1814** Ditch **1835** Quarry	
20.2	773	WSW-ENE	30	0.29	0.17	Sand	**1808** Ditch **1837** Ditch **1820** Quarry	**1808** (1809) 1x (2g) LBA/EIA pot **1820** (1821) 1x (3g) LBA/EIA pot 1x (3g) 12th-14th c. Unidentified pot
20.2	774	(unexc.)	-	-	-			
20.2	775	NNW-SSE	30	0.33	0.10	Clay & gravel		
20.2	776	WSW-ENE	30	0.31	0.17	Sand	**1802** Ditch **1810** Ditch **1812** Pit	**1810** (1811) 1x (2g) LBA/EIA pot
20.2	777	WSW-ENE	30	0.32	0.13	Clay		
20.2	778	NNW-SSE	30	0.28	0.24	Sand	**1800** Ditch	
58.26	846	N-S	30	0.37	0.50	Sand		
58.26	847	N-S	30	0.30	0.49	Sand	**1489** Ditch	
58.26	848	E-W	30	0.30	0.40	Sand	**1460** Ditch **1458** Pit **1462** Pit **1456** Posthole	**1458** (1459) 1x Flint **1462** (1463) 1x Flint (1g) Burnt flint

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
58.26	849	ESE-WNW	30	0.38	0.27	Sand	**1465** Ditch **1467** Pit **1481** Pit **1491** Pit **1493** Pit **1485** Posthole **1487** Posthole 1472 Buried soil 1468 Other Layer	**1465** (1466) 5x Flint (50.3g) Burnt flint **1467** (1469) 228x (1g) Cattle bone 1x (1g) Pig bone **1467** (1471) 1x (9g) Roman AD C1-EC2 pot 1x (17g) Roman AD LC3-C4 pot 1x (2g) Roman AD MC1-C2 pot 2x (14g) Roman AD MC1-C3 pot 25x (186g) Roman AD MC1-C4 pot **1481** (1484) 1x CuA Coin SF213 1x (11g) Roman AD C1-EC2 pot 1x (14g) Roman AD EC1-M/LC2 pot 1x (2g) Roman AD MC1-C3 pot 10x (38g) Roman AD MC1-C4 pot **1485** (1486) 1x CuA Coin SF100 RM 1x (1g) Roman AD MC1-C3 pot 4x (7g) Roman AD MC1-C4 pot **1487** (1488) 1x (1g) Roman AD MC1-C4 pot
58.26	850	N-S	30	0.29	0.35	Sand		
58.26	851	ESE-WNW	30	0.38	0.20	Sand	**1441** Cremation Cut **1442** Cremation Cut **1440** Ditch **1454** Ditch	**1440** (1451) Cremated bone: Adult/older sub-adult RM/MOD **1441** (1452) Cremated bone: Adult/older sub-adult

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
58.26	852	NNE-SSW	30	0.40	0.15	Sand	**1403** Ditch	
58.26	853	NNE-SSW	30	0.49	0.32	Sand	**1407** Ditch **1410** Ditch	
58.26	854	E-W	30	0.33	0.10	Sand		
58.26	855	N-S	30	0.34	0.23	Sand		
58.26	856	E-W	30	0.43	0.30	Sand	**1405** Ditch	
58.26	857	N-S	30	0.39	0.47	Sand	**1426** Ditch **1430** Ditch **1432** Ditch **1438** Ditch **1428** Pit **1434** Pit **1436** Pit	
58.26	858	N-S	30	0.48	0.17	Sand	**1415** Ditch **1417** Ditch **1473** Ditch **1445** Pit **1448** Posthole	
58.26	859	N-S	30	0.32	0.18	Sand		
58.26	860	NW-SE	30	0.36	0.22	Sand	**1477** Ditch **1479** Posthole **1475** Quarry	
58.26	861	NE-SW	30	0.32	0.21	Sand	**1412** Ditch	
58.26	862	NNW-SSE	30	0.32	0.14	Sand		
58.26	863	NW-SE	30	0.33	0.00	Silty sand	**1422** Ditch **1420** Pit **1424** Pit **1443** Quarry	
58.29	864	N-S	30	0.41	0.10	Sand	**1500** Modern **1505** Pit	**1505** (1508) 22x (249g) LBA/EIA pot 1x (16g) FC 9x (98g) FC ?Daub 4x (98g) FC ?Weight 2x (24g) FC ?object 14x Flint (257.6g) Burnt flint
58.29	865	N-S	30	0.35	0.26	Sand	**1509** Ditch **1511** Subsoil **1512** Topsoil	
58.29	866	E-W	30	0.31	0.27	Sand		
58.29	867	N-S	30	0.34	0.28	Silty/clayey sand		
58.29	868	Nw/se	30	0.33	0.19	Sand	**1495** Gully **1503** Gully	
58.29	869	N/S	30	0.32	0.20	Sand	**1520** Ditch **1522** Ditch	

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
58.29	870	E/W	30	0.29	0.12	Sand	**1543** Ditch **1545** Ditch	
58.29	871	N/S	30	0.27	0.31	Sand	**1527** Pit	**1527** (1528) 2x (17g) LBA/EIA pot 1x Flint
58.29	872	N/S	30	0.41	0.26	Sand	**1513** Ditch **1518** Ditch **1516** Modern	**1513** (1514) 2x (6g) LBA/EIA pot
58.29	873	E/W	30	0.29	0.23	Silty sand	**1555** Ditch **1529** Pit **1547** Quarry	**1547** (1552) 1x (2g) LBA/EIA pot
58.29	874		30	0.38	0.25	Sand	**1539** Ditch **1541** Ditch	
58.29	875	N-S	30	0.39	0.27	Sand & silt		
58.29	876		30	0.30	0.17	Sand & silt	**1557** Ditch **1560** Pit	**1557** (1559) 1x (5g) Roman AD EC1-M/LC2 pot
58.29	877	SW-NE	30	0.33	0.25	Sand		
58.29	878	N-S	30	0.36	0.21	Silty clay	1565 Quarry 1567 Other Layer	**1565** (1566) 1x (10g) 13th-14th c. MCWSC pot 1x Flint
58.29	879	E-W	30	0.37	0.18	Sandy clay	1526 Ditch 1563 Quarry	**1526** (1537) (7.1g) Burnt flint
58.29	880	E-W	30	0.32	0.22	Sand & clay	1570 Ditch 1573 Ditch	
58.29	881	NE-SW	30	0.32	0.11	Sand	1568 Ditch	
58.29	882	E/W	30	0.37	0.16	Sand	1575 Ditch 1577 Ditch 1580 Pit	

A.2 Context descriptions

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1403	FRS 095	852	cut	Ditch			0.75	0.54	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	v shaped				
1404	FRS 095	852	fill	Secondary Fill	1403			0.54							mid orangey brown	sand	rare sml flints	loose
1405	FRS 095	856	cut	Ditch			0.87	0.2	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	v shaped				
1406	FRS 095	856	fill	Secondary Fill	1405			0.2									freq stones	
1407	FRS 095	853	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.23	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW	u shaped				
1408	FRS 095	853	fill	Primary Fill	1407			0.23							mid yellowish brown	sand	rare sml stones	loose
1409	FRS 095	853	fill	Secondary Fill	1407			0.23							mid brownish orange	clay	rare sml stones	loose
1410	FRS 095	853	cut	Ditch			0.43	0.11	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW	irregular				
1411	FRS 095	853	fill	Secondary Fill	1410			0.11							mid orangey brown	sand		loose
1412	FRS 095	861	cut	Ditch			1	0.34	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	v shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1413	FRS 095	861	fill	Secondary Fill	1412			0.16							mid blueish grey	sand	occ sml subang flint	soft
1414	FRS 095	861	fill	Secondary Fill	1412			0.28							mid brownish grey	sand	occ sml subang flints	soft
1415	FRS 095	858	cut	Ditch			1.2	0.32	linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	v shaped				
1416	FRS 095	858	fill	Secondary Fill	1415			0.32							mid orangey brown	sand	freq flint	loose
1417	FRS 095	858	cut	Ditch			1.1	0.34	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1418	FRS 095	858	fill	Primary Fill	1417			0.34							mid brown	sand	freq stones	loose
1419	FRS 095	858	fill	Secondary Fill	1417			0.34							brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1420	FRS 095	863	cut	Pit		0.9	0.96	0.19	sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave						
1421	FRS 095	863	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1420			0.19							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare sml stones	loose
1422	FRS 095	863	cut	Ditch			0.66	0.3	linear	steep	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1423	FRS 095	863	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1422			0.3							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ sml flints	loose

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1424	FRS 095	863	cut	Pit			1.3	0.28		gentle	gradual	irregular	N-S					
1425	FRS 095	863	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1424			0.28							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	freq sml stones; flint	loose
1426	FRS 095	857	cut	Ditch			0.74	0.16	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1427	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1426			0.16							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1428	FRS 095	857	cut	Pit			0.43	0.26	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1429	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1428			0.26							mid brownish grey	silty sand		soft
1430	FRS 095	857	cut	Ditch			1.1	0.38	linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1431	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1430			0.38							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1432	FRS 095	857	cut	Ditch			1.2	0.46	linear	steep	sharp	v shaped						
1433	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1432			0.46							mid brownish grey	silty clay		soft
1434	FRS 095	857	cut	Pit			1.46	0.58	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1435	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1434			0.58							mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ sml stones	soft
1436	FRS 095	857	cut	Pit			1.9	0.29	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1437	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1436			0.29							mid brownish grey	silty sand		soft
1438	FRS 095	857	cut	Ditch			1.1	0.24	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1439	FRS 095	857	fill	Primary Fill	1438			0.24							mid brownish grey	silty sand		soft
1440	FRS 095	851	cut	Ditch			0.88	0.36	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1441	FRS 095	851	cut	Cremation Cut		0.47	0.2	0.15	irregular	gentle	gradual	irregular		u shaped				
1442	FRS 095	851	cut	Cremation Cut		0.28	0.1	0.09	irregular	gentle	gradual	irregular						
1443	FRS 095	863	cut	Quarry					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1444	FRS 095	863	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1443										mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare gravel	loose
1445	FRS 095	858	cut	Pit		0.3	0.4	0.12	circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1446	FRS 095	858	fill	Primary Fill	1445			0.12							mid greyish brown	sand	rare flint	loose
1447	FRS 095	858	fill	Secondary Fill	1445			0.12							mid grey	sand	rare charcoal	loose
1448	FRS 095	858	cut	Posthole		0.29	0.37	0.06	irregular									
1449	FRS 095	858	fill	Primary Fill	1448			0.06							mid reddish orange	clay		loose
1450	FRS 095	858	fill	Wooden Object	1448			0.06							dark black	sand	charcoal	friable
1451	FRS 095	851	fill	Secondary Fill	1440			0.36							mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare stones	soft
1452	FRS 095	851	fill	Cremation Deposit	1441			0.15							dark blueish grey	sandy ash	mod bone	loose
1453	FRS 095	851	fill	Cremation Deposit	1442			0.09							dark blueish grey	sandy ash		loose
1454	FRS 095	851	cut	Ditch			1.52	0.34	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1455	FRS 095	851	fill	Secondary Fill	1454			0.34										
1456	FRS 095	848	cut	Posthole			0.34	0.3		steep	sharp	concave						

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1457	FRS 095	848	fill	Primary Fill	1456			0.3							dark brownish grey	silty sand		
1458	FRS 095	848	cut	Pit			0.64	0.27	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
1459	FRS 095	848	fill	Primary Fill	1458			0.27							mid brown	silty sand	occ gravel	
1460	FRS 095	848	cut	Ditch					linear									
1461	FRS 095	848	fill	Primary Fill	1460										mid brown	silty sand		soft
1462	FRS 095	848	cut	Pit			0.58	0.32	sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave						
1463	FRS 095	848	fill	Primary Fill	1462			0.32							dark grey	sandy silt		soft
1464			void															
1465	FRS 095	849	cut	Ditch			1.2	0.4	linear	steep	impercepitble	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1466	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1465			0.4							light blueish grey	sandy silt	few sml stones	soft
1467	FRS 095	849	cut	Pit		2.1	1.4	0.24	irregular	steep	imperceptible	irregular		wide u				
1468	FRS 095	849	layer	Other Layer	1468			0.18							mid orangey brown	silty sand	compact sml stones	firm

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1469	FRS 095	849	fill	Animal Bone Group	1467			0.2										
1470	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1467			0.2							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare sml stones	plastic
1471	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1467			0.24							light brownish grey	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1472	FRS 095	849	layer	Buried soil	1472			0.28							mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1473	FRS 095	858	cut	Ditch			2.1	0.31	linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	stretched u				
1474	FRS 095	858	fill	Secondary Fill	1473			0.31							mid brown	sand	freq stones	loose
1475	FRS 095	860	cut	Quarry					irregular	steep								
1476	FRS 095	860	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1475										mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ sml stones; flint	soft
1477	FRS 095	860	cut	Ditch			1.64	0.26	linear	gentle	sharp	irregular	N-S	irregular				
1478	FRS 095	860	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1477			0.26							light yellowish brown	silty sand	occ sml stones; flint	soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1479	FRS 095	860	cut	Posthole		0.25	0.26	0.07	circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u shaped				
1480	FRS 095	860	fill	Primary Fill	1479			0.07							dark greyish brown	silty sand	freq gravel	soft
1481	FRS 095	849	cut	Pit		0.57	0.66	0.28	circular	steep	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1482	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1481			0.16							light brownish orange	silty sand	fine sand	soft
1483	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1481			0.09							light greyish yellow	sandy silt	sand	soft
1484	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1481			0.11							mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1485	FRS 095	849	cut	Posthole		0.32	0.35	0.22	circular	steep	imperceptible	v shaped		u shaped				
1486	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1485			0.22							light brownish grey	silty clay	rare sml stones	plastic
1487	FRS 095	849	cut	Posthole			0.33	0.52	circular	steep	imperceptible	concave		u shaped				
1488	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1487			0.52							light brownish grey	silty sand	rare sml stones	plastic

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1489	FRS 095	847	cut	Ditch			1.4	0.47										
1490	FRS 095	847	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1489			0.47							light greyish yellow	silty sand		soft
1491	FRS 095	849	cut	Pit		0.5	0.59	0.2	sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat		squared u				
1492	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1491			0.2							light yellowish brown	silty sand	freq sml stones	plastic
1493	FRS 095	849	cut	Pit		0.52	0.56	0.2	sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1494	FRS 095	849	fill	Secondary Fill	1493			0.2							light yellowish brown	silty sand	freq sml stones	plastic
1495	FRS 096	868	cut	Gully			0.63	0.16	linear	steep	sharp	flat						
1496	FRS 096	868	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1495			0.16							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare gravel	soft
1500	FRS 096	880	cut	Modern			1.75	0.42	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1501	FRS 096	880	fill	Secondary Fill	1500			0.42							mid brown	sand	freq stones	loose
1502	FRS 096	864	fill	Secondary Fill	1500			0.42							dark black		charcoal	

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1503	FRS 096	868	cut	Gully			0.5	0.2	linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1504	FRS 096	868	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1503			0.2							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare stones	soft
1505	FRS 096	864	cut	Pit			1.25	0.34										
1506	FRS 096	864	fill	Primary Fill	1505			0.34							mid greyish brown	sand	rare charcoal	loose
1507	FRS 096	864	fill	Primary Fill	1505			0.34							mid greyish brown	sand	rare charcoal	loose
1508	FRS 096	864	fill	Secondary Fill	1505			0.34							dark grey	sand	freq charcoal	loose
1509	FRS 096	865	cut	Ditch			1.14	0.3	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1510	FRS 096	865	fill	Secondary Fill	1509			0.3							mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare stones	soft
1511	FRS 096		layer	Subsoil	1511			0.28							mid greyish brown	sand		soft
1512	FRS 096		layer	Topsoil	1512			0.38							dark brownish grey	sandy loam		soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1513	FRS 096	872	cut	Ditch			1.2	0.33	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
1514	FRS 096	872	fill	Secondary Fill	1513			0.33							mid brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1516	FRS 096	872	cut	Modern			0.84	0.2	linear	gentle	gradual	concave						
1517	FRS 096	872	fill	Secondary Fill	1516			0.2							mid brown	silty sand	rare stones	friable
1518	FRS 096	872	cut	Ditch			0.72	0.18	linear	steep	imperceptible	concave	NNE-SSW	wide u				
1519	FRS 096	872	fill	Secondary Fill	1518			0.18							light greyish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1520	FRS 096	869					0.7	0.25	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1521	FRS 096	869						0.25							light brown	sand	occ gravel	
1522	FRS 096	869					0.9	0.46	linear	steep	sharp	v shaped	NW-SE	v shaped				
1523	FRS 096	869						0.46							mid brown	sand	occ gravel	
1524			void															
1525			void															
1526	FRS 096	879	cut	Ditch			1.64	0.77	linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u shaped				
1527	FRS 096	871	cut	Pit		0.64	0.6	0.14	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1528	FRS 096	871	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1527			0.14							mid blueish brown	sandy silt		loose
1529	FRS 096	873	cut	Pit			0.8	0.2	sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		flat u				
1530	FRS 096	873	fill	Secondary Fill	1529			0.2							light yellowish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1531	FRS 096	879	fill	Primary Fill	1526			0.16							light yellowish brown	silty clay	rare sml stones; gravel	firm
1532	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.1							dark greyish brown	silty clay	freq charcoal	soft
1533	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.25							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	freq sml ang flints	soft
1534	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.35							light yellowish brown	clay	sml ang flint	firm
1535	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.18							mid orangey brown	silty sand	occ charcoal	soft
1536	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.22							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ charcoal	soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1537	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.1							dark greyish brown	silty clay	freq charcoal; rare sml flints	soft
1538	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1526			0.17							mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare charcoal; rare gravel	firm
1539	FRS 096	874	cut	Ditch				0.26	curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1540	FRS 096	874	fill	Secondary Fill	1539			0.26							mid brown	sand		loose
1541	FRS 096	874	cut	Ditch			1.1	0.26	linear			concave	NW-SE	flat u				
1542	FRS 096	874	fill	Secondary Fill	1541			0.26									rare stones	
1543	FRS 096	870	cut	Ditch			0.64	0.33	linear	irregular	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1544	FRS 096	870	fill	Secondary Fill	1543			0.33							mid brown	silty sand	occ sml subround stones	loose
1545	FRS 096	870	cut	Ditch			0.88	0.28	linear	gentle	imperceptible	v shaped	NE-SW	v shaped				
1546	FRS 096	870	fill	Secondary Fill	1545			0.28										
1547	FRS 096	873	cut	Quarry				0.74	irregular	steep	sharp	flat						
1548	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.1							dark yellowish brown	clayey silt	rare sml stones	plastic

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1549	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.19							light greyish yellow	clayey silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1550	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.19							dark yellowish brown	clayey silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1551	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.28							light yellowish grey	silty clay	rare sml stones; freq chalk	firm
1552	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.28							mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1553	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.26							light brownish yellow	clayey silt	freq sml stones	plastic
1554	FRS 096	873	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1547			0.36							light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare chalk; rare sml stone	plastic
1555	FRS 096	873	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.29	linear	steep	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1556	FRS 096	873	fill	Secondary Fill	1555			0.29							light yellowish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1557	FRS 096	876	cut	Ditch			0.94	0.25	linear	stepped	gradual	concave	NE-SW	stepped u				
1558	FRS 096	876	fill	Primary Fill	1557			0.25							dark brown	silty sand		friable

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1559	FRS 096	876	fill	Secondary Fill	1557			0.25							mid greyish brown	sand	rare flint	loose
1560	FRS 096	876	cut	Pit		0.56	0.5	0.17	circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1561	FRS 096	876	fill	Secondary Fill	1560			0.17							mid greyish brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1562	FRS 096	876	fill	Secondary Fill	1560			0.17							dark greyish brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1563	FRS 096	879	cut	Quarry			10.9	0.88		stepped	gradual							
1564	FRS 096	879	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1563			0.88							mid orangey brown	silty clay	rare sml stones; flint	firm
1565	FRS 096	878	cut	Quarry			9.3	1.51	irregular	irregular								
1566	FRS 096	878	fill	Secondary Fill	1565			1.51							mid brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	friable
1567	FRS 096	878	layer	Other Layer	1567			0.24							mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ sml stones	friable
1568	FRS 096	881	cut	Ditch			1.07	0.34	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1569	FRS 096	881	fill	Secondary Fill	1568			0.34							mid brownish orange	silty sand	occ sml stones; flint	soft
1570	FRS 096	880	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.3	curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1571	FRS 096	880	fill	Secondary Fill	1570			0.3							mid yellowish brown	sand	freq stones	loose
1572	FRS 096	880	fill	Secondary Fill				0.3							mid brown	silty sand	freq stones	loose
1573	FRS 096	880	cut	Ditch			1.4	0.33	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1574	FRS 096	880	fill	Secondary Fill	1573			0.33							mid brown	silty sand	stones	soft
1575	FRS 096	882	cut	Ditch			2.2	0.56	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	rounded v-shape				
1576	FRS 096	882	fill	Secondary Fill	1575										mid brown	silty sand	occ sml stones	plastic
1577	FRS 096	882	cut	Ditch		3	0.76	0.62	irregular	steep	gradual	concave	E-W					
1578	FRS 096	882	fill	Secondary Fill	1577										mid brown	silty sand		
1579			void															
1580	FRS 096	882	cut	Pit				0.2	truncated	truncated	truncated	truncated	truncated		mid brown	silty sand		
1581	FRS 096	882	fill	Secondary Fill	1580													

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1600	SXM 087	574	cut	Ditch			1.2	0.35	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1601	SXM 087	574	fill	Secondary Fill	1600			0.35							mid brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1602	SXM 087		layer	Subsoil	1602													
1603	SXM 087	574	cut	Pit		0.78	0.78	0.17	circular	concave	gentle	gradual		u shaped				
1604	SXM 087	574	fill	Primary Fill	1603			0.17							dark brown	sand	freq stones; charcoal	loose
1605	SXM 087	574	fill	Secondary Fill	1603			0.17							mid brown	sand		loose
1606	SXM 087	574	cut	Posthole		0.19	0.27	0.09	circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1607	SXM 087	574	fill	Secondary Fill	1606			0.09							mid brown	sand	flint	loose
1608	SXM 087	593	cut	Palaeochannel					linear	steep								
1609	SXM 087	593	fill	Secondary Fill	1608										mid blueish greyish brown	sand	occ gravel	
1610	SXM 087	574	cut	Gully			0.4	0.13	linear	gentle	gradual	concave						
1611	SXM 087	574	fill	Secondary Fill	1610			0.13							mid brown	sand	freq stones	loose

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1612	SXM 087	574	cut	Gully			0.6	0.27	linear	gentle	gradual	concave						
1613	SXM 087	574	fill	Secondary Fill	1612			0.27							mid brown	sand	freq stones	loose
1614	SXM 087	583	cut	Ditch			1.54	0.68	linear	steep	sharp	concave						
1615	SXM 087	583	fill	Secondary Fill	1614			0.68							mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare stones	soft
1616	SXM 087		layer	Subsoil	1616			0.1							mid greyish brown	sand		soft
1617	SXM 087	571	cut	Ditch			1.6	0.66	linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave						
1618	SXM 087	571	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1617			0.46							mid orangey brown	silty sand		firm
1619	SXM 087	571	fill	Primary Fill	1617			0.11							light yellowish brown	silty sand		firm
1620	SXM 087	583	cut	Ditch			1	0.28	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1621	SXM 087	583	fill	Secondary Fill	1620			0.28							mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare stones	soft
1622	SXM 087	579	cut	Ditch			0.54	0.19	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1623	SXM 087	579	fill	Secondary Fill	1622			0.19							mid brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1624	SXM 087	579	cut	Pit		0.45	0.5	0.07	circular	gentle	gradual	concave		flat u				
1625	SXM 087	579	fill	Secondary Fill	1624			0.07							mid brown	sand	v.rare sml stones	loose
1626	SXM 087	572	cut	Pit			0.46	0.18	circular	steep	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1627	SXM 087	572	fill	Secondary Fill	1626			0.18							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1628	SXM 087	570	cut	Pit			1.5	0.27	unknown	irregular	sharp	irregular						
1629	SXM 087	570	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1628			0.14							dark greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1630	SXM 087	570	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1628			0.27							mid orangey brown	silty sand	rare sml stones	soft
1631	SXM 087	589	cut	Ditch			1.5	0.72	linear	steep	gradual	flat	E-W	u shaped				
1632	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1631			0.22							light greyish blue	silty sand	rare sml stones	plastic
1633	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1631			0.32							mid blueish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones; rare CBM	firm

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1634	SXM 087	589	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1631			0.34							lght greyish yellow	sandy clay	rare sml stones	firm
1635	SXM 087	589	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.48	linear	steep	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u				
1636	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill				0.21							light orangey brown	sandy clay	rare sml stones	firm
1637	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1635			0.33							light yellowis h brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones; rare lrg flints; rare bricks	plastic
1638	SXM 087	589	cut	Pit			1.2	0.34	sub-circular	steep	impercept ible	concave		wide v				
1639	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1638			0.26							light orangey brown	silty sand	rare sml stones	plastic
1640	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1638			0.19							light brownis h grey	sandy silt	freq cbm frags; sml stones	plastic
1641	SXM 087	570	cut	Ditch			1.3	0.24	linear				E-W	u shaped				
1642	SXM 087	570	fill	Secondary Fill	1641			0.24							mid brownis h grey	sandy silt		soft
1643	SXM 087	570	cut	Modern		0.6	0.64	0.36	square	vertical	sharp	flat						

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1644	SXM 087	575	cut	Ditch			0.76	0.24	linear				NW-SE	u shaped				
1645	SXM 087	575	fill	Secondary Fill	1644			0.24										
1646	SXM 087	575	cut	Ditch			0.86	0.24	linear				N-S	u shaped				
1647	SXM 087	575	fill	Secondary Fill	1646			0.24							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1648	SXM 087	582	cut	Ditch			0.33	0.06	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1649	SXM 087	582	fill	Secondary Fill	1648			0.06							mid greyish brown	sand	gravel	soft
1650	SXM 087	577	cut	Pit		0.56	0.48	0.17	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped				
1651	SXM 087	577	fill	Secondary Fill	1650			0.17							dark brown grey	silty sand		loose
1652	SXM 087	577	cut	Palaeochannel			3.54	0.42	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped				
1653	SXM 087	577	fill	Secondary Fill	1652			0.42							mid grey brown	clay silt		friable
1654	SXM 087	591	cut	Ditch			0.82	0.34	linear	gentle	gradual	concave						
1655	SXM 087	591	fill	Secondary Fill	1654			0.34							mid brown	sand		soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1656	SXM087	589	cut	Pit		1.25	1	0.19	irregular	steep	imperceptible	concave		wide u				
1657	SXM087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1656			0.19							light yellowish brown	silty sand	freq sml stones	plastic
1658	SXM087	591	cut	Ditch			0.84	0.12					E-W	u shaped				
1659	SXM087	591	fill	Secondary Fill	1658			0.12							dark brownish grey	sandy silt		soft
1660	SXM087	591	cut	Ditch			0.66	0.14										
1661	SXM087	591	fill	Secondary Fill	1660			0.14										
1662	SXM087	591	cut	Ditch			0.93	0.18	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W					
1663	SXM087	591	fill	Secondary Fill	1662			0.18							mid brownish grey	sand		soft
1664	SXM087	589	cut	Posthole		0.82	0.8	0.24	circular	steep	imperceptible	irregular		wide u				
1665	SXM087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1664			0.24							light orangey brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1666	SXM087	589	cut	Other Cut			2.34	0.26		vertical	gradual	irregular		irregular				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1667	SXM 087	589	fill	Secondary Fill	1666			0.26							light brownish grey	silty sand	gravel; brick	firm
1668	SXM 087	591	cut	Ditch			0.84	0.13	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	flat u				
1669	SXM 087	591	fill	Secondary Fill	1668			0.13							mid greyish brown	sand		soft
1670	SXM 087	592	cut	Palaeochannel			7	0.32	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped				
1671	SXM 087	592	fill	Secondary Fill	1670			0.32							dark brown grey	clay silt		friable
1672	SXM 087	592	cut	Palaeochannel			7	0.34	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped				
1673	SXM 087	592	fill	Secondary Fill	1672			0.34							dark brown grey	clay silt		friable
1674	SXM 087	580	cut	Ditch			1.12	0.12	linear	gentle	gradual	concave						
1675	SXM 087	580	fill	Secondary Fill	1674			0.12							mid greyish brown	sand		soft
1676	SXM 087	582	cut	Cremation Cut			0.39	0.06	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
1677	SXM 087	582	fill	Secondary Fill				0.06							dark grey	silt		soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1678	SXM 087	582	cut	Cremation Cut		0.46	0.4	0.11	circular	steep	imperceptible	concave		wide u				
1679	SXM 087	582	fill	Cremation Deposit	1678			0.11							dark brownish grey	silty sand	rare sml stones; freq charcoal	friable
1680	SXM 087	587	cut	Modern			0.94	0.42	square	vertical	sharp	concave		square				
1681	SXM 087	587	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1680			0.42							might brownish grey	silty clay		friable
1682	SXM 087	587	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1680			0.42							light yellowish brown	sandy clay		plastic
1683	SXM 087	587	cut	Ditch			0.84	0.3	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1684	SXM 087	587	fill	Secondary Fill				0.3							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1685	SXM 087	587	cut	Pit			1.14	0.3	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
1686	SXM 087	587	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1685			0.3							dark blueish grey	sandy silt		soft
1687	SXM 087	587	cut	Other Cut			0.7	0.16	linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1688	SXM 087	587	fill	Secondary Fill	1687			0.16							mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare stones	soft
1689	SXM 087	584	cut	Ditch			0.7	0.16	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S					
1690	SXM 087	584	fill	Secondary Fill	1689			0.16							mid brown	silt		
1691	SXM 087	584	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.16	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S					
1692	SXM 087	584	fill	Secondary Fill	1691			0.16							mid brown	silt		soft
1693	SXM 087	578	cut	Modern			15	0.27	amorpho us			flat						
1694	SXM 087	578	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1693			0.27							dark grey	clay silt		firm
1695	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.26	linear	steep	gradual	v shaped	SW-NE	v shaped				
1696	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1695			0.26							light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	soft
1697	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			1.16	0.22	linear	steep	gradual	v shaped	SW-NE	v shaped				
1698	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1697			0.22							light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	soft
1699	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.26	linear	steep	gradual	v shaped	SW-NE	v shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1700	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1699			0.26							light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	soft
1701	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			1.26	0.44	linear	steep	gradual	concave						
1702	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1701			0.44							light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	soft
1703	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			0.7	0.18	linear	steep	gradual	concave						
1704	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1703			0.18							light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	soft
1705	SXM 087	588	layer	Other Layer	1705			0.27							light greyish brown	clayey sand	snad and brick; sml stones	firm
1706	SXM 087		layer	Topsoil	1706			0.31							light yellowish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1707	SXM 087	588	structure	Wall		2.77	0.29											
1708	SXM 087	588	layer	Floor Surface	1708	1	1											
1709	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.26	linear	steep	gradual	v shaped	SW-NE	v shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1710	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1709			0.26							light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	soft
1711	SXM 087	585	cut	Ditch			0.72	0.24	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
1712	SXM 087	585	fill	Secondary Fill	1711			0.24							light greyish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
1713	SXM 087	588	cut	Ditch			1.4	0.55	linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1714	SXM 087	588	fill	Primary Fill	1713										dark grey	sand	freq flint	loose; friable
1715	SXM 087	588	fill	Secondary Fill	1713										mid blueish grey	clayey sand	rare stone	friable
1716	SXM 087	588	fill	Secondary Fill	1713										dark grey		freq stones	loose; friable
1717	SXM 087	588	fill	Secondary Fill	1713										light grey	sand	freq stones	loose
1718	SXM 087	588	fill	Tertiary Fill	1713										mid orangey brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1719	SXM 087	588	cut	Ditch			2.15	0.31	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1720	SXM 087	588	fill	Secondary Fill	1719			0.31										

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1721	SXM 087	588	cut	Ditch			1.35	0.17	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	flat u				
1722	SXM 087	588	fill	Secondary Fill	1721			0.17							mid-dark brown	silty sand	freq stones	
1723	SXM 087	586	layer	Colluvial Layer	1723			0.15							mid grey	sandy silt		firm
1724	SXM 087	588	cut	Construction Cut				0.6	rectangular	steep	imperceptible	flat		flat u				
1725	SXM 087	588	fill	Secondary Fill	1724			0.04							light blueish yellow	silty sand		soft
1726	SXM 087	588	layer	Other Layer	1726			0.2							light yellowish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	plastic
1727	SXM 087	570	fill	Primary Fill	1643										light yellowish grey	silty clay		plastic
1728	SXM 087	570	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1643										mid brownish grey	sandy silt		soft
1730	SNF 040	598	cut	Cremation Cut		1	0.75	0.42	circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1731	SNF 040	594	cut	Pit		0.97	0.64	0.22	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1732	SNF 040	594	fill	Secondary Fill	1731			0.22							light blueish grey	silty sand		soft
1733	SNF 040	594	cut	Ditch			0.72	0.12	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1734	SNF 040	594	fill	Secondary Fill	1733			0.12							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1735	SNF 040	598	fill	Cremation Deposit	1730			0.42							dark black	sand		loose
1736	SNF 040	604	cut	Gully			0.4		curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave						
1737	SNF 040	604	fill	Secondary Fill	1736													
1738	SNF 040	608	cut	Modern					sub-circular									
1739	SNF 040	608	fill	Secondary Fill	1738										light blueish grey	sandy clay		soft
1740	SNF 040	601	cut	Pit			0.96	0.44	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave						
1741	SNF 040	601	fill	Secondary Fill	1740			0.44							dark greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1742	SNF 040	613	cut	Pit		0.57	0.36	0.11	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1743	SNF 040	613	fill	Secondary Fill	1742			0.11							dark blueish grey	sandy clay		plastic
1744	SNF 040	605	cut	Quarry			8.3											
1745	SNF 040	605	fill	Secondary Fill											mid grey	silt		firm
1800	FRS 114	778	cut	Ditch			0.65	0.19	curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
1801	FRS 114	778	fill	Secondary Fill	1800			0.19							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1802	FRS 114	776	cut	Ditch			0.55	0.16	linear	steep	gradual	irregular	NW-SE	u shaped				
1803	FRS 114	776	fill	Secondary Fill	1802			0.16							light brownish grey	silty sand	sml stones	plastic
1804	FRS 114	770	cut	Pit		0.59	0.5	0.11	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	flat u				
1805	FRS 114	770	fill	Secondary Fill	1804			0.11							mid brown	sand	rare sml stones	loose
1806	FRS 114	770	cut	Ditch			0.78	0.23	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1807	FRS 114	770	fill	Secondary Fill	1806			0.23							mid brown	sand	rare sml-med stone	loose
1808	FRS 114	773	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.14	linear	steep	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1809	FRS 114	773	fill	Secondary Fill	1808			0.14							light brownish grey	sandy silt	sml stones	plastic
1810	FRS 114	776	cut	Ditch			0.82	0.29	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1811	FRS 114	776	fill	Secondary Fill	1810			0.29							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1812	FRS 114	776	cut	Pit			1.1	0.18	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
1813	FRS 114	776	fill	Secondary Fill	1812			0.18							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1814	FRS 114	772	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.18	linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1815	FRS 114	772	fill	Secondary Fill	1814			0.18							light greyish brown	silty sand	occ stones	soft
1816	FRS 114	762	cut	Modern			1.2	0.34	linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	irregular				
1817	FRS 114	762	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1816			0.34							mid orangey brown	silty sand	v rare sml stones	soft
1818	FRS 114	771	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.27	curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1819	FRS 114	771	fill	Secondary Fill	1818			0.27							mid brown	sand	rare sml stones	loose

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1820	FRS 114	773	cut	Quarry				0.8	irregular	undercut	gradual	flat						
1821	FRS 114	773	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1820			0.8							light greyish brown	sandy silt		plastic
1822	KN D073	757	cut	Posthole		0.3	0.27	0.12	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave						
1823	KN D073	757	fill	Secondary Fill	1822			0.12							dark blueish brown	sandy silt		loose
1824	KN D073	759	cut	Ditch			0.45	0.09	linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW					
1825	KN D073	759	fill	Secondary Fill	1824			0.09							light greyish brown	silty sand		loose
1826	FRS 114	766	cut	Pit			0.82	0.39	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
1827	FRS 114	766	fill	Secondary Fill	1826			0.39							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1828	KN D073	744	cut	Pit			0.73	0.28	sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1829	KND073	744	fill	Primary Fill	1828			0.28							dark greyish brown	sand	freq stones	loose
1830	KND073	744	fill	Primary Fill	1828			0.13							light reddish yellow	sand	freq stones	loose
1831	KND073	744	cut	Ditch			1.14	0.11	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW	trucated u				
1832	KND073	744	fill	Secondary Fill	1831			0.11							mid brown	sand	rare stones	loose
1833	KND073	756	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.42	linear	steep	sharp	concave						
1834	KND073	756	fill	Secondary Fill	1833			0.42							mid brownish grey	sandy silt		soft
1835	FRS114	772	cut	Quarry					irregular	steep	impercept ible	flat						
1836	FRS114	772	fill	Deliberate Backfill	1835										light yellowish brown	sandy silt	freq sml stones	plastic
1837	FRS114	773	cut	Ditch				0.37	linear	steep	gradual	v shaped	WSW-ENE	wide u				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1838	FRS 114	773	fill	Secondary Fill	1837			0.07							mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	sml stones	plastic
1839	KND073	751	cut	Ditch			1.6	0.5	linear	steep	gradual	concave; flat						
1840	KND073	751	fill	Secondary Fill	1839			0.5							mid brown	silty sand	gravel on NW side	
1841	FRS 114	773	fill	Secondary Fill	1837			0.37							light brownish grey	sandy silt	sml stones	plastic
1842	KND073	744	cut	Pit		0.79	0.76	0.29	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1843	KND073	744	fill	Secondary Fill	1842			0.29							mid brown	sand	stones	loose
1844	KND073	744	fill	Secondary Fill	1842			0.21							dark greyish brown	sand	stones	loose
1845	KND073	744	cut	Pit		1.04	0.65	0.25	sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1846	KND073	744	fill	Secondary Fill	1845			0.25							mid brown	sand	stones	loose

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1847	KND073	744	fill	Secondary Fill	1845			0.25							light reddish brown	sand	stone	loose
1848	KND073	749	cut	Ditch			0.8	0.17	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE					
1849	KND073	749	fill	Secondary Fill	1848			0.17							mid gryeish brown	silty sand		soft
1850	KND073	754	cut	Gully			0.8	0.26	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SW-NE					
1851	KND073	754	fill	Secondary Fill	1850			0.26										
1852	KND073	747	cut	Ditch			1.14	0.54	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1853	KND073	747	fill	Secondary Fill	1852			0.54							light yellowish brown	silty sand	sml stones	plastic
1854	KND073	745	cut	Ditch			0.73	0.23	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1855	KND073	745	fill	Secondary Fill	1854			0.23							mid brown	sand	rare sml stones	loose

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1856	KND073	746	cut	Ditch			0.58	0.15	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW					
1857	KND073	746	fill	Secondary Fill	1856			0.15							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1858	KND073	746	cut	Pit			1.8	0.4	sub-circular	irregular	sharp	concave						
1859	KND073	746	fill	Secondary Fill	1858			0.4							dark greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1900	KND072	710	cut	Gully			0.37	0.13	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1901	KND072	710	fill	Secondary Fill	1900			0.13							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1902	KND072	710	cut	Ditch			0.62	0.34	linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1903	KND072	710	fill	Secondary Fill	1902			0.34							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1904	KND072	710	cut	Ditch			0.76	0.16	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1905	KND072	710	fill	Secondary Fill	1904										mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1906	KND072	708	cut	Ditch			0.9	0.24	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1907	KND072	708	fill	Secondary Fill	1906			0.24							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1908	KND072	704	cut	Ditch			0.68	0.36	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1909	KND072	704	fill	Secondary Fill	1908			0.36							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1910	KND072	704	cut	Ditch			0.6	0.22	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1911	KND072	704	fill	Secondary Fill	1910			0.22							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1912	KND072	704	cut	Gully			0.95	0.1	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1913	KND072	704	fill	Secondary Fill	1912			0.1							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1914	KND072	704	cut	Gully					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1915	KND072	704	fill	Secondary Fill	1914										light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1916	KND072	700	cut	Quarry				0.55										
1917	KND072	700	fill	Secondary Fill	1916			0.55							brown	silt		
1918			void															
1919			void															
1920	KND072	703	cut	Ditch			0.49	0.1	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1921	KND072	703	fill	Secondary Fill	1920			0.1							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1922	KND072	703	cut	Ditch			0.92	0.26	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1923	KND072	703	fill	Secondary Fill	1922			0.26							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1924	KND072	703	cut	Ditch			0.58	0.28	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1925	KND072	703	fill	Secondary Fill	1924			0.28							light greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1926	KND072	706	cut	Gully			0.84	0.15	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W					
1927	KND072	706	fill	Secondary Fill	1926			0.15							brown	silty sand		
1928	KND072	711; 712	cut	Quarry				0.44										
1929	KND072	711; 712	fill	Secondary Fill				0.44							brown	silty sand		
1930	KND072	713	layer	Floor Surface	1930	1.2	0.5	0.1									flint cobbles	
1931	KND072	713	layer	Other Layer	1931										mid brown	silty sand	clay	soft
1932	KND072	713	cut	Ditch			0.54	0.12	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1933	KND072	713	fill	Primary Fill	1932			0.12							dark grey	silty sand		soft
1934	KND072	701	cut	Pit		2.19		0.24	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				
1935	KND072	701	fill	Secondary Fill	1934			0.24							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1936	KND072	705	cut	Ditch			1.04	0.24	linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
1937	KND072	705	fill	Secondary Fill	1936			0.24							light greyish brown	silty sand		
1938	KND072	707	cut	Pit			1.14	0.35	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
1939	KND072	707	fill	Secondary Fill	1938			0.35							light grey	sand		
1940	KND072	714	cut	Tree Throw			1.915		sub-circular	irregular	gradual	irregular						

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1941	KND072	714	fill	Primary Fill	1940										light-mid reddish yellow	sand	occ gravel	
1942	KND072	714	cut	Ditch			0.75	0.36				v shaped		v shaped				
1943	KND072	714	fill	Primary Fill				0.36							light gryeish brown	sand	occ gravel	
1944	KND072	714	cut	Ditch			1	0.33	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE					
1945	KND072	714	fill	Primary Fill	1944										mid brownish grey	silty sand	rare gravel	
1946	KND072	714	fill	Secondary Fill	1944										dark grey	sandy silt	freq charcoal	
1947	KND072	716	cut	Ditch			0.62	0.12	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SW-NE	u shaped				
1948	KND072	716	fill	Secondary Fill	1947			0.12							mid brown	sand	occ gravel	

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1949	KND072	705	cut	Pit				0.28	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
1950	KND072	705	fill	Secondary Fill	1949										mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1951	KND072	707	cut	Pit					sub-circular									
1952	KND072	707	fill	Secondary Fill	1951										dark brownish grey	sand		
1953	KND072	717	cut	Ditch			1.13	0.28	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW	wide u				
1954	KND072	717	fill	Secondary Fill	1953			0.28										
1955	KND072	718	cut	Ditch			1.18	0.3	curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
1956	KND072	718	fill	Secondary Fill	1955			0.3							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1957	KND072	718	cut	Pit			0.88	0.1										

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1958	KND072	718	fill	Secondary Fill	1957			0.1										
1959	KND072	718	cut	Ditch			0.68	0.16	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1960	KND072	718	fill	Secondary Fill	1959			0.16							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1961	KND072	719	cut	Ditch			1.18	0.1	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				
1962	KND072	719	fill	Secondary Fill	1961			0.1							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
1963	KND072	717	cut	Ditch			1.01	0.36	linear	gentle	gradual	v shaped						
1964	KND072	717	fill	Secondary Fill	1963			0.36							greyish brown	sand		
1965	KND072	720	cut	Pit		1.47	1	0.3	sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
1966	KND072	720	fill	Secondary Fill	1965			0.09							mid greyish brown	silty sand	mod stones	soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
1967	KND072	720	fill	Secondary Fill	1965			0.21							mid reddish brown	silty sand	mod stones	soft
1968			void															
1969	KND072	722	cut	Ditch			0.7	0.25	linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
1970	KND072	722	fill	Secondary Fill	1969										mid brownish grey	silty sand		loose
1971	KND072	721	cut	Ditch			1.04	0.32	linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S					
1972	KND072	721	fill	Secondary Fill	1971			0.32							dark greyish brown	silty sand	rare sml stone	soft
1973	KND072	721	layer	Colluvial Layer	1973			0.4							light greyish brown	silty sand	rare sml stones	soft
1974	KND072	721	cut	Pit		1.3	0.8	0.3	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
1975	KND072	721	fill	Secondary Fill	1974			0.3							mid brown	sandy silt		soft

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2000	KND071	740	cut	Pit		0.7	0.6	0.16	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
2001	KND071	740	fill	Secondary Fill	2000			0.16							mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft
2002	KND071	739	cut	Ditch			1.3	0.45	linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W					
2003	KND071	739	fill	Secondary Fill	2002			0.45							mid yellowish brown	silty sand	icc charcoal; stones	soft
2004	KND071	739	cut	Ditch			0.4	0.1										
2005	KND071	739	fill	Secondary Fill	2004			0.1							light yellowish brown	silty sand		soft
2006	KND071	743	cut	Ditch			0.35	0.16	linear	steep	sharp	concave						
2007	KND071	743	fill	Secondary Fill	2006			0.16							mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft
2008	KND071	742	cut	Pit		1.55	0.85	0.55	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2009	KND071	742	fill	Secondary Fill	2008			0.35							dark greyish brown	sand	rare charcoal; stones	loose
2010	KND071	741	cut	Ditch			1.14	0.6	linear	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
2011	KND071	741	fill	Secondary Fill	2010			0.6							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
2012			void															
2013			void															
2014	KND071	731	cut	Ditch			2.1	0.38	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW	u shaped				
2015	KND071	731	fill	Secondary Fill	2014			0.38							mid brown	sand		loose
2016	KND071	737	cut	Ditch			0.88	0.16	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
2017	KND071	737	fill	Secondary Fill	2016			0.16							mid brownish grey	silty sand		loose
2018	KND071	737	cut	Ditch			1.02	0.12	linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW	u shaped				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2019	KND071	737	fill	Secondary Fill	2018			0.12							mid brownish grey	silty sand		loose
2020	KND071	737	cut	Posthole			0.6	0.32	circular	steep	sharp	concave		u shaped				
2021	KND071	737	fill	Secondary Fill	2020			0.32							dark grey	silty sand		loose
2022	KND071	736	cut	Pit		1.7	0.62	0.48	sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	flat based u				
2023	KND071	736	fill	Secondary Fill	2022			0.2							dark grey	silty sand	charcoal	loose
2024	KND071	736	fill	Secondary Fill	2022			0.38							mid greyish brown	silty sand		loose
2025	KND071	731	cut	Gully			0.2		curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
2026	KND071	731	fill	Secondary Fill	2025										mid brown	sand		loose
2027	KND071	731	cut	Pit			0.5		sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave						

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2028	KND071	731	fill	Secondary Fill	2027										mid brown	sand		loose
2029	KND071	738	cut	Ditch			0.7	0.28	linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W					
2030	KND071	738	fill	Secondary Fill	2029			0.28							light greyish brown	sandy silt		
2031	KND071	727	cut	Ditch			0.86	0.22	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S					
2032	KND071	727	fill	Secondary Fill	2031			0.22							mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft
2033	KND071	728	cut	Ditch			1.24	0.39	linear	steep	gradual	flat	WNW-ESE	wide u				
2034	KND071	728	fill	Secondary Fill	2033			0.39							light brownish grey	sandy silt	rare sml stones; rare charcoal	soft
2035	KND071	735	cut	Posthole			0.41	0.05	circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
2036	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2035			0.05							mid greyish brown	sad		loose

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2037	KND071	735	cut	Pit		0.6	0.51	0.26	circular	steep	sharp	v shaped		v shaped				
2038	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2037			0.26							mid greyish brown	sand	one stone	loose
2039	KND071	728	cut	Pit			0.62	0.24	sub-circular	steep	gradual	irregular		wide u				
2040	KND071	728	fill	Secondary Fill	2039			0.24							mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq charcoal	plastic
2041	KND071	735	cut	Posthole		0.3	0.28	0.11	circular	gentle	gradual	concave						
2042	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2041			0.11							mid brown	sand		loose
2043	KND071	735	cut	Ditch			1.1	0.52	linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE					
2044	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill				0.6							light yellowish brown	sandy silt	occ stones; charcoal	soft
2045	KND071	732	cut	Quarry				0.5	irregular	steep	gradual	irregular		irregular				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2046	KND071	729	cut	Ditch				0.2	irreguilar	gentle	imperceptible	flat						
2047	KND071	729	fill	Secondary Fill	2046			0.2							light greyish brown			
2048	KND071	735	cut	Ditch			0.24	0.08	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u shaped				
2049	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2048			0.08							mid greyish brown	silty sand		loose
2050	KND071	735	cut	Ditch			1.38	0.6	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2051	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2050			0.6							mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ sml stones	loose
2052	KND071	735	cut	Ditch			0.82	0.19	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2053	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2052			0.19							mid brownish grey	silty sand		loose
2054	KND071	735	cut	Ditch			0.66	0.3	curvilinear	steep	sharp	v shaped						

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2055	KND071	735	fill	Secondary Fill	2054			0.3							mid-dark brown	sand	rare stones	loose
2056	KND071	732	fill	Secondary Fill	2045			0.18							mid blueish brown	sandy silt	rare sml stones	plastic
2057	KND071	732	fill	Deliberate Backfill	2045			0.28							light brownish yellow	silty clay	rare sml stones; freq sml chalk	indurated
2058	KND071	732	cut	Quarry				0.28	irregular	gentle	imperceptible	flat						
2059	KND071	732	fill	Secondary Fill	2058			0.28							light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare sml stones	firm
2060	KND071	733	cut	Quarry					sub-circular			flat						
2061	KND071	733	fill	Deliberate Backfill	2060										mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	occ sml gravel; rare chalk	v.firm
2100	KND046	679	cut	Pit		0.78		0.23	sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u shaped				
2101	KND046	679	fill	Primary Fill	2100			0.23							dark grey; black	clay	freq burnt flint	plastic

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2102	KND046	677	cut	Ditch				0.21	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2103	KND046	677	fill	Secondary Fill	2102			0.21							mid greyish brown	silty clay		firm
2104	KND046	683	cut	Ditch			0.5	0.27	linear	steep	sharp	v shaped	E-W	v shaped				
2105	KND046	683	fill	Secondary Fill	2104			0.27							blueish grey	clay	charcoal; CBM; chalk	plastic
2106	KND046	683	fill	Secondary Fill	2104			0.27							mid grey	clay	CBM; bone; chalk; charcoal	plastic
2107	KND046	677	cut	Ditch			0.78	0.26	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u shaped				
2108	KND046	677	fill	Secondary Fill	2107			0.26							mid greyish brown	silty clay		firm
2109	KND046	677	cut	Ditch					linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2110	KND046	677	fill	Secondary Fill	2109										mid greyish brown	silty clay		firm

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2111	KND046	680	cut	Pit		1.07	1.02	0.34	circular	vertical	gradual	flat		squared				
2112	KND046	680	fill	Secondary Fill	2111			0.26							mid yellowish grey	sandy clay	rare sml stones; burnt clay; CBM	plastic
2113	KND046	680	fill	Secondary Fill	2111			0.06							mid greyish yellow	silty clay	rare sml stones	firm
2114	KND046	683	cut	Ditch			2.2	0.14	linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u				
2115	KND046	683	fill	Secondary Fill	2114			0.14							mid brownish grey	silty clay		firm
2116	KND046	683	fill	Secondary Fill	2114			0.28							mid brownish orange	sandy clay	rare stones	soft
2117			void															
2118	KND046	693	cut	Modern														
2119	KND046	693	fill	Deliberate Backfill	2118													

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2120	KND046	680	cut	Pit		0.59	0.47	0.2	irregular	steep	impercepitble	concave		wide u				
2121	KND046	680	fill	Secondary Fill	2120			0.2							mid yellowish grey	silty clay	rare sml stones	plastic
2122	KND046	683	cut	Ditch			1	0.38	curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
2123	KND046	683	fill	Primary Fill	2122			0.38							dark grey	clay	freq charcoal; rare CBM	plastic
2124	KND046	683	fill	Secondary Fill	2122			0.15							mid blueish grey	clay	rare charcoal; rare CBM	plastic
2125	KND046	683	cut	Ditch			0.59	0.2	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2126	KND046	683	fill	Primary Fill	2125			0.2							dark grey	clay	mod charcoal; rare CBM	firm
2127	KND046	678	cut	Ditch			1.04	0.24	curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u shaped				
2128	KND046	678	fill	Secondary Fill	2127			0.24							mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare sml-med stones	firm

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2129	KND046	678	cut	Ditch			1.32	0.22	curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2130	KND046	678	fill	Secondary Fill	2129			0.22							dark greyish brown	silty clay	sml-med stones	firm
2131	KND046	678	fill	Deliberate Backfill	2129			0.22							mid yellowish brown	clay		firm
2132	KND046	678	fill	Secondary Fill	2129			0.24							mid greyish brown	silty clay		firm
2133	KND046	684	cut	Ditch			1.07	0.41	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2134	KND046	684	fill	Secondary Fill	2133			0.41							dark blueish grey	silty clay	chalk flecks; charcoal	plastic
2135	KND046	684	cut	Ditch			1.2	0.39	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u shaped				
2136	KND046	684	fill	Secondary Fill	2135			0.39							dark blueish grey	silty clay	sml subang stones	plastic
2137	KND046	685	cut	Ditch			2.64	0.61	linear	steep	sharp	irregular	N-S	irregular				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Cat	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2138	KND046	685	fill	Secondary Fill	2137			0.61							greenish brown	clay	freq chalk; rare charcoal	plastic; indurated

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Excavation and metal-detecting activities yielded a total of 16 metal artefacts, including copper-alloy, iron, and lead items recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits as well as the fills of ditches, pits, and postholes.

B.1.2 The assemblage is poorly preserved due to adverse soil conditions, with finds being incomplete and heavily oxidised.

B.1.3 Two Roman coins (SF 100 and SF 213) suggest some Roman activity in FRS095 (Field 58.26), while a sheet repair (SF 200) from SXM 087 (Field 468.5) indicates medieval or early post-medieval activity.

B.1.4 Most of the assemblage consists of incomplete and undiagnostic artefacts that can only be broadly dated to the period spanning from the Roman to the post-medieval era.

Material	Count
CuA	8
Fe	7
Pb	1
Total	**16**

Table 6: Quantification of artefacts by metal

Methodology

B.1.5 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard, based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society; Dungworth 2012, Davis and Starley 2012), and Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Bayley *et al* 2015), and *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (Rimmer *et al* 2013).

B.1.6 The material was classified according to Crummy's functional categories (Crummy 1983). The items were catalogued, and details are presented in a table at the end of this section.

B.1.7 Finds were quantified using a Microsoft Access database, while a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was used to record details and measurements of each artefact. This database was used to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighed where relevant, and classified on a context-by-context basis, organised by context number.

The Assemblage

B.1.8 The metalwork was evenly distributed between KND046 (Field 28.12) and SXM 087 (Field 468.5), with each yielding seven items, mostly metal-detected from the subsoil or topsoil (Table 2).

Areas	Count
SXM087 Field 468.5	7
KND046 Field 28.12	7
FRS095 Field 58.26	2
Total	**16**

Table 7: Quantification of metalwork by field

Distribution

B.1.9 SXM087 (Field 468.5) produced seven artefacts, all metal-detected from the topsoil and subsoil except for a possible post-medieval to modern shovel. This assemblage is predominantly of medieval to post-medieval date.

Context	Cut	SF	Trench	Feature	Material	Description	Chronology
1720	1719	0	588	Ditch	Fe	Three large fragments from a possible postmedieval to modern shovel consisting of a wide possibly rectangular plate with a vertical edge	PMED/MOD
1602		200	591	Subsoil	CuA	A complete folded sheet repair from a metal vessel. See Egan 1998 (2010), p. 176 no.489	MED
1729		201	578	Topsoil	CuA	A Copper-alloy small loop with circular cross-section	RM/MOD
1729		202	589	Topsoil	CuA	A cast copper-alloy strip of metal splitting into two curved prongs. On one side the artefact is decorated with a flat triangle in relief.	MED
1729		203	589	Topsoil	Pb	A lead shot with remain of the sprue from a 17th century musket	PMED
1602		204	578	Subsoil	CuA	A small colander made from a very thin circular sheet of copper-alloy. A series of little holes are arranged in concentric circles	MED/PMED
1602		205	577	Subsoil	CuA	A copper-alloy knob with a spherical head possibly decorated with a circular flower in relief. The sphere sits on a biconical neck that is truncated at the terminal	PMED

Table 8: Summary catalogue of metalwork from SXM087 (Field 468.5)

B.1.10 KND046 (Field 28.12) yielded seven items, metal-detected from the topsoil. This group of artefacts consists mostly of unidentified lumps and fragments of iron, with an unclear chronology. Loop/ring SF 209 is a multifunctional artefact that could be either Roman or medieval in date.

Context	SF	Trench	Feature	Material	Description	Chronology
2139	206	695	Topsoil	Fe	A tapering stem from a nail	RM/MOD
2139	207	695	Topsoil	Fe	An unidentified lump of iron	RM/MOD
2139	208	695	Topsoil	Fe	An unidentified lump of iron	RM/MOD
2139	209	698	Topsoil	CuA	A Copper-alloy small loop with circular cross-section	RM/MOD
2139	210	698	Topsoil	Fe	An unidentified lump of iron	RM/MOD
2139	211	698	Topsoil	Fe	A tapering stem from a nail	RM/MOD
2139	212	698	Topsoil	Fe	A possible fragment from a nail	RM/MOD

Table 9: Summary catalogue of metalwork from KND046 (Field 28.12)

B.1.11 FRS095 (Field 58.26) produced two Roman coins, one of which dates to the reign of Lucius Verus (AD 161–169) and was found in posthole **1485**, Trench 849.

Context	Cut	SF	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Chronology
1486	1485	100	849	Posthole	CuA	Coin	Sestertius of Lucius Verus, laureate head right, L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, Victory standing right shield inscribed VIC PAR to palm tree, TR POT VI IMP IIII COS S-C. RIC 1456	AD 161-169
1484	1481	213	849	Pit	CuA	Coin	A very poorly preserved and incomplete possible radiate Antoninianus	AD 250-300

Table 10: Summary catalogue of metalwork from FRS085 (58.26)

Discussion

B.1.12 This is a very small assemblage, mostly composed of undiagnostic items recovered from metal-detecting in the topsoil and subsoil. The assemblage has very limited potential for expanding our understanding of the investigated areas. If full excavation is conducted, it is likely that only a limited quantity of metal artefacts will be recovered.

B.2 Later prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.2.1 An assemblage of 50 sherds of later prehistoric pottery (485g) was recovered from the evaluation, with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 9.7g. The pottery was recovered from 18 contexts relating to 17 features and 16 Trenches in seven parishes (Table 1). The pottery is of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and it forms a small group of Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics, dating to c. 1150-350 BC.

B.2.2 The pottery is in a poor condition and most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. This report provides a full quantification of the material by period.

Parish	Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
SXM087	468.5	582	1602		subsoil	1	28	LBA/EIA
SNF040	468.1	601	1741	1740	pit	1	3	LBA/EIA
KND072	28.5	716	1948	1947	ditch	4	13	LBA/EIA
KND072	28.5	717	1954	1953	ditch	1	5	LBA/EIA
KND072	28.5	721	1972	1971	ditch	1	12	LBA/EIA
KND072	28.5	721	1975	1974	pit	1	7	LBA/EIA
KND071	28.14 & 28.16	727	2032	2031	ditch	1	4	LBA/EIA
KND071	28.14 & 28.16	731	2015	2014	ditch	1	4	LBA/EIA
KND071	28.14 & 28.16	736	2023	2022	pit	7	115	LBA/EIA
KND073	20.1 & 20.2	749	1849	1848	ditch	1	6	LBA/EIA
KND073	20.1 & 20.2	756	1834	1833	ditch	1	7	LBA/EIA
FRS114	20.2	773	1809	1808	ditch	1	2	LBA/EIA

Parish	Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
FRS114	20.2	773	1821	1820	pit	1	3	LBA/EIA
FRS114	20.2	776	1811	1810	ditch	1	2	LBA/EIA
FRS096	58.29	864	1508	1505	pit	22	249	LBA/EIA
FRS096	58.29	871	1528	1527	pit	2	17	LBA/EIA
FRS096	58.29	872	1514	1513	ditch	2	6	LBA/EIA
FRS096	58.29	873	1552	1547	pit	1	2	LBA/EIA
Total						**50**	**485**	

Table 11: Quantification of Later Prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.2.3 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for finds: pottery*. After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted.

B.2.4 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (37 sherds, 74%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (13 sherds; 26%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (0 sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Pottery fabrics

Flint fabric

F1: Sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size)

Sandy fabric

Q1: Moderate to common sand. The clay matrix may contain fine quartz or rare coarse flint

Sand and flint fabrics

QF1: Moderate to common sand and sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size)

QF2: Moderate to common sand and moderate very fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size). Sherds may contain rare coarse flint

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	Flint	18	146	30.1	2
Q1	Sand	10	123	25.4	0
QF1	Sand and Flint	9	70	14.4	0
QF2	Sand and Flint	13	146	30.1	0
Total		**50**	**485**	**100**	**2**

Table 12: Quantification of Later Prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases

Parish SXM087 - Field 468.5

B.2.5 Only one sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from the subsoil in Trench 582. The sherd is in sandy fabric with flint inclusions.

Parish SNF040 - Field 468.1

B.2.6 Only one sherd (3g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from pit **1740** in Trench 601. The sherd is in sandy fabric with flint inclusions.

Parish KND072 - Field 28.5

B.2.7 The assemblage comprises seven sherds weighing 37g. The pottery derived from five contexts relating to four ditches and one pit in Trenches 716, 717 and 721. The assemblage is made up of sandy ware and comprises sherds with just sand or sand and flint inclusions.

Trench 716

B.2.8 Four sherds (13g) of pottery derived from ditch **1947** in Trench 716. The sherds are in sand and flint fabrics. They are all body sherds. One sherd displays a grooved decoration on the shoulder. This decoration is usually more typical of pottery dated to the Early Iron Age, but the sherd is too small to be certain.

Trench 717

B.2.9 One sherd (5g) of pottery was recovered from ditch **1953** in Trench 717. The sherd is in sand fabric, possibly more typical of the Early Iron Age.

Trench 721

B.2.10 An assemblage of two sherds (19g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **1971** (one sherd, 12g) and pit **1974** (one sherd, 7g) in Trench 721. The sherds are in sand and flint fabrics and they are all body sherds.

Parish KND071 - Field 28.14 & 28.16

B.2.11 The assemblage comprises nine sherds weighing 123g. The pottery derived from three contexts relating to two ditches and one pit in Trenches 727, 731 and 736. The assemblage is composed by sherds in sandy and flint fabrics.

Trench 727

B.2.12 Only one sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from ditch **2031** in Trench 727. The sherd is in flint fabric.

Trench 731

B.2.13 Only one sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from ditch **2014** in Trench 731. The sherd is in a sandy fabric with flint inclusions.

Trench 736

B.2.14 An assemblage of seven sherds (115g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from pit **2022** in Trench 736. The sherds are in a sandy fabric, that is more typical during the Early Iron Age.

Parish KND073 - Field 20.1 & 20.2

B.2.15 The assemblage comprises two sherds weighing 13g. The pottery derived from two contexts relating to two ditches in Trenches 749 and 756. The assemblage is composed by sherds in flint fabric.

Trench 749

B.2.16 Only one sherd (6g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from ditch **1848** in Trench 749.

Trench 756

B.2.17 Only one sherd (7g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from ditch **1833** in Trench 756.

Parish FRS114 - Field 20.2

B.2.18 The assemblage consists of three sherds weighing 7g. The pottery derived from three contexts relating to two ditches and one pit in Trenches 773 and 776. The assemblage is composed by sandy ware and comprises sherds with just sand or sand and flint inclusions.

Trench 773

B.2.19 Two sherds (5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from ditch **1808** (one sherd, 2g) and pit **1820** (one sherd, 3g) in Trench 773.

Trench 776

B.2.20 One sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery derived from ditch **1810** in Trench 776.

Parish FRS096- Field 58.29

B.2.21 The assemblage comprises 27 sherds weighing 274g with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 10.1g. The pottery derived from four contexts relating to three pits and one ditch in Trenches 864, 871, 872 and 873. The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the LBA/EIA in this part of the region. They include flint tempered and sandy wares with inclusions of flint. In total three basic fabric groups have been distinguished. Sherds with flint inclusions account for 47% of the material. Most of the sandy wares have inclusions of flint (52%) with the remaining 1% containing just sand.

Trench 864

B.2.22 The assemblage comprises 22 sherds (249g) and was recovered from pit **1505** in trench 864. The majority of the sherds are in flint fabric, but sherds with sand and flint inclusions are also present. One sherd displays a pre-firing perforation on the neck and one rim and one base are possibly part of the same vessel. Some sherds have a thick residue on the interior or exterior surface.

Trench 871

B.2.23 An assemblage of two sherds (17g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **1527** in Trench 871. They are all body sherds in sand and flint inclusions fabrics.

Trench 872

B.2.24 An assemblage of two sherds (6g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **1513** in Trench 872. They are all body sherds in sand and flint inclusions fabrics.

Trench 873

B.2.25 Only one sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **1547** in Trench 873. The sherd is in a sand fabric.

Discussion

B.2.26 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period (*c.* 1150-350 BC). The pottery possibly belongs to the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age of the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (*c.* 850-500 BC) and is characterised by fragments of plain and decorated vessels in flint tempered fabrics (Barret 1980; Brudenell 2012).

B.2.27 Typologically, it is challenging to classify the pottery into a specific ceramic class, as the assemblage lacks a variety of vessel forms and diagnostic sherds. The fabrics are representative of both periods in the region, with flint-based fabrics predominating in the earlier phase and sandy fabrics in the later phase. However, there is no clear distinction that can definitively explain the nature or dating of the assemblage.

B.3 Romano-British pottery

By Séverine Bezie

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 51 sherds, representing a minimum of eight individual Roman vessels (MNV), weighing 0.321kg (0.545 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) was recovered during an evaluation of a c. 10km section of the Sea Link Scheme in Suffolk. The Romano-British pottery was recovered from three fields trenched during this phase of works: Fields 20.1 (KND073), 58.26 (FRS095), and 58.29 (FRS096).

B.3.2 The pottery was generally in a reasonably good state, moderately abraded (17.76% by weight) due to soil conditions, with an average sherd weight

(ASW) of 6.29g. The general quality and average size of the pottery indicate that the pottery may have been disturbed, and is occasionally residual, coming from secondary depositions.

B.3.3 Regarding the features, none of the pottery was deliberately placed, instead it is fragmentary and consistent with middened material deposited in ditches or pits as part of a rubbish disposal protocol (Table 13).

Field	Trench	Ctx	Cut	Feature	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)		MNV	Sum of EVE	Pottery date
20.1	747	1860	-	Subsoil layer	1	14	4.36		0	0	AD MC1-C4
58.26	849	1471	1469	Pit	30	228	71.03	94.08	7	0.46	AD MC1-EC2
		1484	1481	Pit	13	65	20.25		1	0.085	AD MC1-EC2
		1486	1485	Posthole	5	8	2.49		0	0	AD MC1-C3
		1488	1487	Posthole	1	1	0.31		0	0	AD MC1-C4
58.29	876	1559	1557	Ditch	1	5	1.56		0	0	AD EC1-M/LC2
Total					**51**	**0.321**	**100**		**8**	**0.545**	

Table 13: Summary catalogue of Roman pottery by context with date

Methodology

B.3.4 The pottery was examined in accordance with the CIfA's *Toolkit for finds: Pottery*, which presents updated guidelines set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA website 2024), based on the Study Group for Roman Pottery manual (Barclay *et al* 2016). The entire assemblage was studied, and a catalogue prepared. The data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which is retained in the project archive.

B.3.5 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (La Graufesenque samian = LGF SA). Vessel form was also noted, also any decoration, residue, and levels of abrasion.

B.3.6 National publications (Going 1987; Lyons and Tester 2014; Thompson 1982) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms.

Assemblage chronology

B.3.7 The pottery assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period, from the 1st century AD to the late 4th century AD and above, with late Iron Age and early Roman occurrences, as 21.05% of the MNV are pre- and post-conquest, focusing on the mid-late 1st century to the mid-2nd century AD, 56.58% of the MNV are mid- Roman, and 22.37% of the MNV are late Roman. A floruit is observed during the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd century AD, which continues less intensively during the 4th century and beyond. It is clearly a mid- Roman assemblage, with a distinct early Roman anchoring, and with residual late Iron Age-early Roman pottery.

The pottery from features

Parish code KND073 - Field 20.1

B.3.8 The Field 20.1 assemblage consists of a single body sherd of coarse Sandy grey ware (SGW), abraded due to the soil conditions. The pottery was recovered from context 1860, a subsoil layer, in Trench 747.

Parish code FRS095 - Field 58.26

B.3.9 The Field 58.26 assemblage is small. However, it does consist of the bulk of the assemblage overall (94.08% by weight). The Romano-British pottery was recovered from two pits (**1469** and **1481**), and from two postholes (**1485** and **1487**) in Trench 849.

Parish code FRS096 - Field 58.29

B.3.10 A single sherd of Grey ware (GW) came from this field. The pottery was recovered from ditch **1557** in Trench 876 and is most certainly residual.

Fabric groups

B.3.11 Four broad fabric groups were identified during analysis (Table 14; NB: the production period for each fabric is mentioned in the same table in italic).

B.3.12 None of the identified group fabrics are sourced. However, they were probably locally produced, coming from the surrounding kilns, as the Hacheston (Swan 1984, [redacted]) and/or those at Blaxhall (ibid.) – both in Suffolk .

B.3.13 The earlier assemblage consists of **Grey wares** (GW; 5.92% by weight), produced locally. GW could be finer, black-burnished, brown or grey-slipped, and with an oxidised surface. The inclusions observed are mica and fired clay pellets. One jar/bowl body sherd (undetermined type) has multiple incised horizontal lines/rilling on the body.

B.3.14 The assemblage is also composed of locally produced 'Romanising' coarse **Sandy grey ware** (SGW; 81.93% by weight). The production of Sandy grey ware is post-Conquest, starting in mid-1st century AD, replacing gradually the grey ware fabric but keeping the tradition of 'Gallo-Belgic' forms with cordoned jars dominating. SGW could be reduced, finer, grey-burnished, black, (pale) brown, grey-slipped, black, buff-surfaced; tempered with flint, mica, quartz, and sandstone. The decorations observed are grooved (false, raised) cordon, bead and flange rim, incised burnished obtuse lattice. The forms observed are mainly jar (88.10% of the vessels) – including the jar/bowl category – , then bowl (9.52%) – including the dish/bowl category – , and a single lid rim, L8 type (Thompson 1982, 552-3) conical and with an out-turned rim, a typical romanised form.

B.3.15 A conspicuous group of the assemblage is the oxidised wares, with the earliest group of **Oxidised ware** (OW; 6.23% by weight), and the **Sandy Oxidised ware** (SOW; 5.92% by weight). The group of OW is associated with the early Roman production while SOW is a later oxidised version of the Sandy grey ware group. OW can be brown or buff-slipped, with grog and

mica inclusions. Both observed forms are jars, from which one is handmade. SOW can be finer, reduced, with mica or quartz inclusions. The surface treatment varies between black, (pale) brown, cream slip, grey burnishing, and the decoration range is limited here to a single jar body sherd with incised acute lattice. The forms observed are mainly jar (60% of the vessels) and in a lesser measure, bowl (40%).

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Sum of EVE	Wt (%)
Unsourced wares (Romano-British origin)						
Sandy Grey ware (Going 1987, 9-10) *AD MC1-C4*	SGW	Bowl; Dish/bowl; Jar; Jar/bowl; Lid (ThompL8)	42	263	0.385	81.93
Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD C1-EC2*	OW	Jar	2	20	0	6.23
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD MC1-C3*	SOW	Bowl; Jar	5	19	0.075	5.92
Grey ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD EC1-M/LC2*	GW	Bowl; Jar/bowl	2	19	0.085	5.92
Total			51	321	0.545	100

Table 14: Roman pottery fabrics (all areas), by broad category, in descending order of weight

Discussion

B.3.16 The assemblage, which is very small, attests to activity across the Roman period, but with limited evidence for domestic activity in the investigated area – restricted to Field 58.26, from the 1st century to the late 3rd century AD or later. As typical for the area, the pottery is of local origin, with a high proportion of reduced and/or local Greyware and oxidised fabrics.

B.3.17 The assemblage is dominated by jars (84.31% by sherd count), then, less conspicuously, bowls (13.73%), and a single lid. The group is very high in jars and in a lesser proportion, in bowls. This reflects the early date of the settlement and is in line with a rural settlement. There is an absence of fine wares.

B.4 Medieval and later pottery

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.4.1 The works yielded a total of 62 sherds (640 g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery, representing a minimum of 29 vessels distributed across six investigated areas (Table 15).

B.4.2 The assemblage primarily dates from the late 11th to the 14th centuries, with a few sherds from the post-medieval period.

B.4.3 The overall condition of the assemblage is poor, with sherds ranging from abraded to moderately abraded.

B.4.4 The average weight per sherd is 10.32g.

Fabric codes	Count	Weight (g)	Chronology
EMSC (Early Medieval Shell and Chalk)	1	23	11th-12th c.
EMWS (Early Medieval ware Shell)	3	16	11th-12th c.
EMWSF (Early Medieval sparse flint)	1	24	11th-12th c.
WVEMW (Early Medieval ware)	3	17	11th-12th c.
FREC (Frechen Stoneware)	1	23	16th-17th c.
MCWSC (Medieval Coarseware Suffolk Coastal)	48	481	13th-14th c.
PMRW (Postmedieval redwares)	4	53	16th-18th c.
Unidentified	1	3	11th-14th
Total	**62**	**640**	

Table 15: Summary quantification of medieval pottery by fabric (Anderson 2020)

Methodology

B.4.5 The sherds were analysed following Oxford Archaeology East standards, which align with the recent pottery toolkit published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*CIfA Toolkit for Finds – Pottery*).

B.4.6 The fabric codes are based on Anderson's (2020) fabric type series for East Anglia.

B.4.7 The assemblage was quantified using a Microsoft Excel database. Sherds were counted, weighed, and summary catalogues, organised by field code, are presented in the following sections.

The Assemblage

Chronology

B.4.8 The majority of the assemblage dates to a period spanning the late 11th to the 14th centuries.

Character and distribution

B.4.9 The assemblage predominantly consists of jars, some fragments of which show sooting, along with a few jugs indicative of food processing and storage. KND046 (Field 28.12) yielded the highest number of sherds, followed

by SXM087 (Field 468.5), while the remaining areas produced fewer than five fragments each.

Field code	Count	Weight (g)
SXM087 (Field 468.5)	24	321
KND046 (Field 28.12)	31	225
KND072 (Field 28.5)	4	34
KND071 (Field 28.14 & 28.16)	1	47
FRS114 (Field 20.2	1	3
FRS096 (Field 58.29)	1	10
Total	**62**	**640**

Table 16: Quantification of medieval pottery by fields

B.4.10 SXM087 (Field 468.5) produced 24 sherds, including a few post-medieval fragments from ditches **1631** and **1719**, as well as layer 1705. The remaining sherds were medieval in date. A single jug made of MCWSC fabric was recovered from palaeochannel **1672**.

Trench no.	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	No	Wt./g.	Chronology
588	1720	1719	Ditch	PMRW	1	3	16th-18th c.
588	1705		Layer	FREC	1	23	16th-17th c.
588	1705		Layer	PMRW	1	27	16th-18th c.
589	1633	1631	Ditch	PMRW	2	23	16th-18th c.
589	1657	1656	Pit	MCWSC	1	45	13th-14th c.
591	1655	1654	Ditch	EMSC	1	23	11th-12th c.
591	1655	1654	Ditch	MCWSC	7	28	13th-14th c.
591	1655	1654	Ditch	MCWSC	1	16	13th-14th c.
592	1673	1672	Paleochannel	MCWSC	7	99	13th-14th c.
592	1671	1670	Paleochannel	MCWSC	2	34	13th-14th c.

Table 17: Summary catalogue of medieval pottery from SXM087 (Field 468.5)

B.4.11 KND046 (Field 28.12) yielded the largest quantity of sherds (31, 22 g). All except one were recovered from ditches. Trenches 683 and 684 produced the highest number of fragments. The only identified vessel from this area was a jar made of Medieval Coarseware Suffolk Coastal fabric (13th–14th century) with a squared rim, recovered from ditch **2114**.

Trench no.	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	No.	Wt./g.	Chronology
677	2103	2102	Ditch	MCWSC	14	84	13th-14th c.
680	2121	2120	Pit	EMWSF	1	24	11th-12th c.
683	2105	2104	Ditch	EMWS	2	9	11th-12th c.
683	2105	2104	ditch	MCWSC	1	5	13th-14th c.
683	2126	2125	Ditch	MCWSC	4	24	13th-14th c.
683	2115	2114	Ditch	MCWSC	3	35	13th-14th c.
683	2125	2114	Ditch	MCWSC	2	22	13th-14th c.
684	2134	2133	Ditch	MCWSC	2	12	13th-14th c.
684	2136	2135	Ditch	EMWS	1	7	11th-12th c.
684	2136	2135	Ditch	MCWSC	1	3	13th-14th c.

Table 18: Summary catalogue of medieval pottery from KND046 (Field 28.12)

B.4.12 KND072 (Field 28.5) produced 4 sherds: 2 from gulleys **1900** and **1926**, and one from layer 1931.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Chronology
706	1927	1926	Gully	MCWSC	1	17	13th-14th c.
710	1901	1900	Gully	WVEMW	1	5	11th-12th c.
713	1931		Layer	WVEMW	2	12	11th-12th c.

Table 19: Summary catalogue of medieval pottery from KND07 (Field 28.5)

B.4.13 KND071 (Fields 28.14 & 28.16), FRS114 (Field 20.2) and FRS096 (Field 58.29) each yielded only one fragment, all recovered from quarry pits (**1566**, **1821**, and **2059**) and dating to the 13th–14th centuries.

Area	Trench no.	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Chronology
KND071 (Field 28.14 & 28.16)	732	2059	2058	Quarry	MCWSC	1	47	13th-14th c.
FRS114 (Field 20.2	773	1821	1820	Quarry	Unidentified	1	3	12th-14th c.
FRS096 (Field 58.29)	878	1566	1565	Quarry	MCWSC	1	10	13th-14th c.

Table 20: Summary catalogue of medieval pottery from areas KND071 (Field 28.14 & 28.16), FRS114 (Field 20.2), FRS096 (Field 58.29)

Discussion

B.4.14 This is a small assemblage that primarily provides a chronological framework for the investigated archaeological remains. No pottery earlier than the late 11th century was identified, and very few sherds date to the post-medieval period, suggesting that activity in the evaluated areas was concentrated between the late 11th and 14th centuries. Post-medieval pottery was recovered exclusively from Trench 588 in area SXM087 (Field 468.5), possibly indicating 16th–17th century activity in the surrounding area.

B.4.15 Given the degree of abrasion and high fragmentation, it is likely that much of this assemblage resulted from manure scattering during the medieval period. Further excavation in this area is likely to yield additional medieval pottery.

B.5 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

B.5.1 A small assemblage of fired clay was collected during this phase of trial trenching (74 fragments, 762g). The material was collected from five trenches across Fields 28.12, 28.14, 58.29 and 468.5. Though worked, curved and flattened faces were evident in many contexts, the material is largely uninformative. A novel hand-squeezed flat-rounded object was recorded but its function is unclear. This material is broadly late prehistoric to medieval in date unless the concurrent pottery dates can be more specific.

Methodology

B.5.2 The fired clay was assessed following the Oxford Archaeology *Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay* (Poole 2006).

B.5.3 As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fragments were identified as 'amorphous' when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, 'structural' when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (e.g., a flattened surface, a rounded corner, an arris, a wattle/rod impression or any other traces of hand-forming) or as an 'object' when the diagnostic features were such that the original form could be identified or implied. Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present.

B.5.4 The full dataset is stored on an Excel spreadsheet submitted with this report to the digital archive. The material is presently curated by Oxford Archaeology (Cambridge). A summary catalogue is provided in Table 23.

Fabrics

B.5.5 A small number of fabric variants were seen in this assemblage. They derive from the local Lowestoft formation, alluvial and estuarine geologies underlying the sites. The common types were fine silty and micaceous pastes with few coarse inclusions, one variant with organic temper, and compact clays with fine to coarse calcareous pellets and flint/stone inclusions. Variation in the abundance and scale of the inclusions was also present.

B.5.6 Paste preparation is likely to have been carried out to produce these pastes, however limited evidence for modification (i.e. tempering) is present. The assemblage is rather narrow in scope, which precludes any functional categories for the pastes or distribution analysis. The calcareous pellety clays predominate in the northwestern areas and the finer and sandier material in the southeastern areas, reflecting the differences in the local geologies across this landscape.

Assemblage

B.5.7 This phase of work produced a small amount of material from four fields (Table 21). These will be briefly described below.

Field	Trench	Count	Weight (g)
SXM087 468.5	585	3	18
KND046 28.12	680	8	14
	684	45	482
KND071 28.14	732	2	12
FRS096 58.29	864	16	236
Total		**74**	**762**

Table 21: Fired clay summary table

Field 468.5

B.5.8 Ditches **1701** and **1703** in Trench 585 produced a small amount of severely abraded fired clay (1 pieces, 2g, and 2 pieces, 16g, respectively. This material was similar in colour and fine sandy fabric. It was otherwise uninformative.

Field 28.12

B.5.9 Trenches 680 and 684 produced a minor structural fired clay assemblage. Pits **2111** and **2120** in Trench 680 produced small face fragments made in a calcareous pellet-rich clay (7 pieces, 10g, and 1 piece, 4g respectively). Ditches **2133** and **2135** produced larger quantities of the same material (20 pieces, 194g, and 25 pieces, 288g, respectively), in both contexts several objects or structural zones were evident. This material was made in the same calcareous-pellet-rich clay. This evidence suggests domestic activity occurred in the vicinity of both trenches**.**

Field 28.14

B.5.10 Pit **2058** in Trench 732 produced two pellets of very abraded fired clay (12g). These appear to be a leeched calc-pellet clay. They are uninformative.

Field 58.29

B.5.11 Pit **1505** in Trench 864 produced a small but diverse assemblage of fired clay. Three identifiable fabrics are present in this assemblage; a compact mica sandy clay used to make probable daub and blocky objects, a calc-pellet clay with coarse flint used to make a possible Bronze Age clay weight and an organic tempered fine micaceous clay used to make specific but unidentifiable forms.

Description	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous fragments retaining buff faces and internal rod/wattle tracks. Possibly a daub. Dark grey body clay with buff-cream margins. Compact fine mica sandy clay.	9	98
Flattened face with body clay. Pale orange face, light grey core. Compact mica sandy clay	1	16
Remnant curved faces and body clays. The largest fragment may be a very abraded arris from a cylindrical weight. Buff surfaces and mid-orange core. Voids and coarse flinty clay; probably leeched calc pellets.	4	98
Two interesting fragments made in a fine organic (burnt out) tempered mica silty clay; fired to pink oranges with white-cream. The smallest (6g) fragment is a remnant concave face, fired white-cream, like the internal of a mould or vessel. The larger piece (18g) is reminiscent of a tongue, thin hand-formed pieces with an oval profile worked to a rounded end, the other end broken to expose the profile. W30-20mm, TH20-10mm, L40mm. Very unclear what the original intention/form was; a bar, prop or spacer?	2	24

*Table 22: Pit **1505** fired clay*

B.5.12 .

Summary fired clay catalogue

Parish Code	Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Form	Date/ Period	Abrasion	Notes	Perforation/ Wattle Diameter (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
FRS 096	58.29	864	1508	1505	pit	F1	MS	s	s/w	?Daub	-	LBA/ EIA	mod	Amorphous fragments retaining buff faces and internal rod/wattle tracks. Possibly a daub. Dark grey body clay with buff-cream margins. Compact fine mica sandy clay.	10, 20	9	98
FRS 096	58.29	864	1508	1505	pit	F2	MS	s	fs			LBA/ EIA	mod	Flattened face with body clay. Pale orange face, light grey core. Compact mica sandy clay		1	16
FRS 096	58.29	864	1508	1505	pit	F3a(I)	CFI(I)	s	cs/w?	?Weight	-	LBA/ EIA	mod	Remnant curved faces and body clays. Largest fragment may be very abraded arris from a cylindrical weight. Buff surfaces and mid orange core. Voidy and coarse flinty clay; probably leeched calc pellets.		4	98
FRS 096	58.29	864	1508	1505	pit	F2	MSO	s	cs/?obj	?object	-	LBA/ EIA	mod	Two interesting fragments made in a fine organic (burnt out) tempered mica silty clay; fired to pink-oranges with white-cream. Smallest (6g) fragment is remnant concave face fired white-cream; like internal of a mould or vessel. Larger piece (18g) is reminiscent of a tongue, thin hand-formed pieces with oval profile worked to a rounded end, other end broken to expose profile. W30-20mm, TH20-10mm, L40mm. Very unclear what the original intention/form was; a bar, prop or spacer?		2	24
SXM 087	468.50	585	1702	1701	ditch	F3	C	a				Post-med	v sev	Mid orange pellet		1	2
SXM 087	468.50	585	1704	1703	ditch	F3	C	a				Post-med	v sev	Mid orange pellets		2	16
KND 071	28.14	732	2059	2058	pit	F3(I)	C(I)	a				?preh	v sev	leeched sandy nuggets, calc voids. Mid orange		2	12

Parish Code	Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Form	Date/ Period	Abrasion	Notes	Perforation/ Wattle Diameter (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
KND 046	28.12	680	2112	2111	pit	F3	C	s	fs			Med	sev	Small face fragments of fine calc pellety clay. Buff faces, orange core. Oadby/Lowestoft.		7	10
KND 046	28.12	680	2121	2120	pit	F3	C	s	fs			Med	sev	Small face fragment of fine calc pellety clay. Buff face, orange core. Oadby/Lowestoft.		1	4
KND 046	28.12	684	2134	2133	ditch	F3	C	s	a/fs			Med	sev	Fragments of worked flattened face, roughly finished faces and body clay. Buff and yellow buff faces and rough faces suggest two or three objects/structure zones. Orange cores. Calc pellets. Oadby/Lowestoft		20	194
KND 046	28.12	684	2136	2135	ditch	F3	C	s	a/fs			Med	sev	Fragments of worked flattened face, wiped/roughly finished faces and body clay. Buffs and greys, dark grey reduction etc. suggest two or three objects/structure zones. Pale buff-orange cores. Calc pellets. Oadby/Lowestoft		25	288

Table 23: Summary fired clay catalogue

B.6 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.6.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during trial trenching (18, 7222g). The material was collected as a sample of material from Trenches 588 and 589. The brick and tile collected are medieval to post-medieval in date, with some indication of a focus on early post-medieval dates.

Methodology

B.6.2 The ceramic building material was assessed following the Oxford Archaeology *Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay* (Poole 2006). As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. Ryan's (1996) *Brick in Essex* was consulted as a useful comparison for late Suffolk CBM.

Fabrics

B.6.3 A full fabric series was not drawn up. Fabric traits are described in each catalogue entry. The fabrics are typical of their respective period, with most fragments presenting in a new variant or type.

Assemblage

Field 468.50

B.6.4 A number of contexts in Trenches **588** and **589** produced this assemblage (eight fragments, 5040g, and ten fragments, 2182g, respectively). All of it appears to be the rubble remains of early post-medieval construction in the trenches and the immediate vicinity.

Trench 588

B.6.5 Bricks were collected from Layer **1705**, Floor **1708** and a context in Ditch **1719**. The most extant brick was a complete example from the floor context, it fits the description and dimensions of a 16th/17th-century form (after Ryan 1996). The other forms in this trench are probably of a similar early post-medieval date.

Trench 589

B.6.6 Brick, tile and undiagnostic fragments of late CBM were collected from Ditches **1631** and **1635**, Pit **1639** and Structure **1666**. Much of this material has a broad Medieval to post-medieval date, however the fabrics and forming style appear to be late in that range. Indeed, where the material could be dated, 17th century and later dates were identified.

Discussion

B.6.7 This is a sample of a rubble assemblage associated with early post-medieval construction; concurrent pottery dates would narrow this range. The original construction was probably of at least a 17th-century date, some of the more abraded material may suggest earlier origins.

Summary ceramic building material catalogue (SXM087 - Field 468.5)

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Desc	Date	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Perforation	Comment
588	1705	1705	layer	Brick	Red	Pmed	4	830		100 (4")	50-55 (2"-2.25")	50-55 (2")		Header end of a mid-red brick; probably Epmed. May be Tudor Red rather than later Soft Red. Roughly formed, wiped upper, rough-formed sanded lowers, poorly formed arrises. Mica sandy with flint grit.
588	1708	1708	floor	Brick	Stock	Epmed (C16-C17)	1	2554	235 (9.5")	115 (4.5")	50-55 (2"-2.25")	50-55 (2")		Complete brick; LC15-LC16 by dimension. Fits Ryan's (Essex) stock type. Fairly neaty formed; flat/wired beds, sanded and creased edges, blue-grey glazed headers. Mica sandy clay with red ?clay flecks and pellets.
588	1720	1719	ditch	Brick	Place/ Stock	Epmed	3	1656			45-50 (2")			Fragments of two or three abraded soft sandy bricks. One thicker than the others. Dull orange-brown sandy clays with flint gravel. Roughly formed and soft fabric suggests Epmed date.
589	1633	1631	ditch	Tile	Peg	Med-Pmed	1	544		175 (6.75")	12-15 (0.5")	12-15 (0.5")	15 to 5; r	Top end of a peg tile; double pegs, round. Sess accretions. Neatly formed, wiped upper, coarse sanded lowers. Probably Pmed. Compact fine sandy with flint grit. Mid-orange.
589	1633	1631	ditch	Brick	Undiag	Med-Pmed	2	136						Chunks of two bricks; orange sandy and brown-grey sandy. Probably Lmed-Epmed.
589	1637	1635	ditch	Tile	Pan	C17-Mod	1	100			15			Outward sanded curver from a pantile. Neat. Compact silty clay with ferrous pellets and flint.
589	1637	1635	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	2	356			12-15 (0.5")	12-15 (0.5")		Corner of a flat tile; basal end. Neatly made, wiped upper, coarse sanded lowers, sunk margin. Probably Pmed. Thick mortar accretions on beds (fine sand and lime pellets).

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Desc	Date	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Perforation	Comment
589	1637	1635	ditch	Brick	Stock/ Red	Med-Pmed	1	496			55-60 (2.25")			Edge and body from dull red brick. Neat squared form, flat faces, fine sanded. Compact sandy with coarse flint chunks. May be a late Red brick rather than softer earlier examples.
589	1640	1639	pit	Brick	?Stock	Pmed	1	268			55 (2.25")			Arris of an orange sandy brick; Pmed, probably C17 stock. Fairly neatly formed, creased sanded faces. Friable orange sandy clay with flint grit.
589	1667	1666	structure	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	1	178			16	12-15 (0.5")		Corner of a fairly thick flat tile with mortar accretions (containing slag/?charred material). Neatly formed, wiped upper, fine sanded lowers, sunk margin. Probably Pmed.
589	1667	1666	structure	Brick	Undiag	Med-Pmed	1	104						Arris from a brown-orange sandy brick; sandy with flint grit. Flat faces. Mortar accretions. Probably Epmed.

Table 24: Summary CBM catalogue (SXM087 - Field 468.5)

B.7 Worked flint

By Will Attard

Introduction

B.7.1 This report documents the quantification and characterisation of flint assemblages recovered during evaluation trenching during the Sea Link National Grid, in Suffolk. A total of 55 pieces of worked flint and 19.53kg of burnt unworked flint were recovered during evaluation trenching covering the parishes of Saxmundham (SXM082, SXM087), Knodishall (KND046, KND072) and Friston (FRS095, FRS096).

B.7.2 A total of 55 pieces of worked flint and 19527g of unworked burnt flint were recovered during evaluation trenching. The worked flint assemblage includes a high proportion (approximately 53%) of conchoidal chips, <10mm in maximum dimension. Although small, the assemblage contains at least two distinct debitage types. Small, well-made blades of likely Mesolithic to early Neolithic date accounted for just over 5.5% of the worked flint, whilst robust, broad flakes dating to the later Neolithic or Bronze Age accounted for 21.4%. Retouched and utilised forms were rare, consisting of two utilised flakes and a later Neolithic oblique arrowhead and making up just 5.4% of the assemblage.

B.7.3 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet. Artefacts were classified according to standard definitions for Holocene lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021) and international standards for lithic classification (e.g. Inizan *et al* 1999). Heat-affected flint recovered as residue during the processing of bulk samples was subject to an initial visual assessment to identify surviving signs of prior working and subsequently weighed but not counted.

B.7.4 A summary quantification of the flint assemblage by area is provided in Table 25, with a full catalogue by context appended to this report as Table 26.

Type	**Count**
Chip	29
Flake	12
Blade	10
Utilised flake	2
Oblique Arrowhead	1
Flake core	1
Total	**55**
Unworked burnt (weight - g)	19527.1

Table 25: Quantification of the flint assemblage

Results

SXM087 – Field 468.5

B.7.5 No worked flint was recovered from Field 468.5. 9076g of burnt flint was recovered from Field 468.5. The assemblage was recovered from two

features – 55g from palaeochannel sediment 1673 and 9021g from pit fill 1686 – from Trenches 592 and 587 respectively. The assemblages from both features were heavily burnt, and although surface features were still discernible there were no signs of working. Cortex and natural surfaces were consistent with the natural gravel from the site.

KND046 – Field 28.12

B.7.6 Medieval enclosure ditch slots **2133** and **2135** (Trench 684) produced a combined total of 255g of burnt flint and six very small chips of struck flint. A later Neolithic oblique arrowhead was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 675. It is lightly abraded and has sustained moderate edge damage. It is made on dark, good quality flint, but as is often the case is somewhat roughly shaped. Pit **2100** (Trench 679) produced just over 9kg of unworked burnt flint. The raw material is consistent with flint gravel underlying and local to the site. Pit **2111** (Trench 680) contained a few chips of struck flint and 19g of unworked burnt flint.

KND072 – Field 28.5

B.7.7 A struck blade was recovered from possible pit **1974** (Trench 721). In comparison to the rest of the assemblage, this blade as relatively long – around 65mm. The dorsal face displayed scars from at least two prior successful elongated removals, and the platform edge has been extensively and finely abraded prior to removal. Although not closely dateable, it is probably of Mesolithic to early Neolithic origin. A further thirteen worked flints were recovered from possible feature/tree throw **1940** (Trench 714) – several chips <10mm, a small flake and 5 broken blades. All edges are in very fresh condition, although one blade shows incipient internal fractures from exposure to fire. Pit **1957** (Trench 718) produced two small chips and pit **1965** (Trench 720) contained 572g of unworked burnt fragments.

KND071 – Fields 28.14 & 28.16

B.7.8 Quarry **2058** (Trench 732) contained a single cortical flake. The edges of the flake display small removals in patches, likely the result of utilisation in a transverse motion. A single squat flake was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 728. It features a broad, robust platform with no preparation and is of broadly later prehistoric date.

FRS095 – Field 58.26

B.7.9 Pits **1458** and **1462** (Trench 848) each produced small quantities of worked and burnt flint. Roman enclosure ditch **1465** (Trench 849) produced two small flakes and three small blades of probable late Mesolithic to early Neolithic date. All pieces are well made and in very fresh condition, despite being residual finds.

FRS096 – Field 58.29

B.7.10 Pit **1505** (Trench 864) produced fourteen pieces of worked flint and 257.6g of burnt flint. Both the worked and burnt flint was unabraded and in very fresh

condition excluding the effects of heat. Microdebitage was present in the form of chips (<10mm) and a small, elongated spall, typologically a bladelet but probably an incidental product of core reduction. Flakes were broad with robust plain platforms and no evidence of abrasion or other preparation. Pit **1527** (Trench 871) produced a single small flake core. The core features a single platform from which two small flakes have been struck. The opposing face of the core retains cortex, and the piece is heavily burnt. Ditch **1526** (Trench 879) and quarry **1535** (Trench 878) each produced small quantities of flint. The former contained 8 fragments of burnt flint weighing 7.1g and the latter produced a single struck flake with a plain platform and minor preparatory abrasion of the platform edge.

B.7.11 All of the worked flint from Field 58.29 is consistent with a later prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) date.

Discussion

B.7.12 Worked flint was scarce and discontinuously spread across the evaluated areas. Burnt flint is much more common, and this is predominantly associated with heat-affected gravel probably local to the eventual area of deposition. The small assemblage of blades from possible pits **1940** and **1974** in Field 28.5 are typical of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic knapping and may represent activity dating to this broad period that has otherwise not left identifiable traces. The blade segments from Roman enclosure ditch **1465** in Field 58.26 are of a similar date, but clearly residual, although the very fresh condition of the blade edges indicates limited transport. The flake component of the assemblage is broad and short, with simple platforms and few examples of abrasion or other preparation prior to removal. This is typical of later prehistoric flint working (middle Neolithic to Bronze Age). Only one period-diagnostic artefact was recovered – the oblique arrowhead from Trench 675, but as an unstratified find it is of limited value in interpreting the site.

Discussion

B.7.13 The assemblage is of minor local significance and makes a modest contribution to wider understanding of prehistoric activity along the route. Mesolithic and early Neolithic sites are often ephemeral, and findspots of lithic artefacts or residual material from this period in later deposits are of use in understanding early prehistoric presence and activity within a landscape.

B.7.14 No further analysis of the flint is required if the site is not subject to further archaeological investigation. This report and associated catalogues serve as a complete record of the assemblage. If the site is excavated further then this report and associated catalogue should be integrated into the final report, with specific reference to retouched tools and period-diagnostic forms.

Field	Parish Code	Trench	Context	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Broken	Utilised	Oblique	Flake core	Total	Unworked burnt wt. (g)
468.5	SXM087	592	1673									**0**	55
468.5	SXM087	587	1686									**0**	9021
28.12	KND046	679	2101									**0**	9290
28.12	KND046	680	2112	5		1						**6**	18.7
28.12	KND046	684	2134	6								**6**	
28.12	KND046	684	2134									**0**	175.5
28.12	KND046	684	2136									**0**	79.1
28.12	KND046	675	2139							1		**1**	
28.5	KND072	704	1909						1			**1**	
28.5	KND072	714	1941	7		1		5				**13**	
28.5	KND072	718	1958	2								**2**	
28.5	KND072	720	1967									**0**	178.7
28.5	KND072	720	1967									**0**	393.1
28.5	KND072	721	1975				1					**1**	
28.14	KND071	728	Subsoil			1						**1**	
28.14	KND071	732	2059						1			**1**	
58.26	FRS095	848	1459			1						**1**	
58.26	FRS095	848	1463	1								**1**	1
58.26	FRS095	849	1466			2	1	2				**5**	50.3
58.29	FRS096	864	1508			3						**3**	195.4
58.29	FRS096	864	1508	8		2	1					**11**	62.2
58.29	FRS096	871	1528								1	**1**	
58.29	FRS096	879	1537									**0**	7.1
58.29	FRS096	878	1566			1						**1**	
Total				**29**	**0**	**12**	**3**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**55**	**19527.1**

Table 26: Catalogue of worked and burnt flint

B.8 Glass

B.8.1 A single fragment of flat (?window) glass was recovered from demolition layer 1705, Trench 588, Field 468.5.

B.9 Clay tobacco pipe

B.9.1 Twenty-seven fragments, weighing 85g, of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the evaluation. Of these, twenty-six came from demolition layer 1705, Trench 588, and one from fill 1633, Trench 589, both in Field 468.5.

B.10 Worked Stone

By Anna Lound

Introduction

B.10.1 A total of 32 fragments of stone (245g) were recovered from across two different parish areas: KND071 and KND072.

Methodology

B.10.2 The stones were examined using a x10 magnification hand lens and by eye to examine distinguishing features. The BGS Geology viewer was also consulted to examine the nature of locally occurring stones for this site.

KND072 - Field 28.5

B.10.3 This field contained the largest number of stone fragments. The secondary fill of gully **1926** in Trench 706 contained 31 pieces of degraded lava quern (193g). There is no surviving worked face, and the pieces may refit although this is not completely clear. They contain both black glassy and green minerals.

KND071 - Fields 28.14 and 28.16

B.10.4 The secondary fill of pit **2058** in Trench 732 contained a single fragment of burnt sandstone (52g). The sandstone has been burnt to a deep red colour with a black core.

Discussion

B.10.5 This is a very limited assemblage with the only item of note being the fragments of lava quern which may originally have made one single artefact. Lava was imported by the Romans for use as querns (Shaffrey, 2021, 8) and then was used into the medieval period.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin MA, MSc and Hannah Pighills

Introduction

C.1.1 Four truncated, unurned, cremation deposits were found during this phase of works. Cremation burials were found in Field 58.26 (FRS095), Field 468.5 (SXM087) and Field 468.1 (SNF040).

C.1.2 In Field 58.26, Trench 851 pits **1441** and **1442** contained unurned deposits of cremated bone. Both pits were near each other, being truncated from machining, and also by ditch **1440**, cutting the eastern side of both features.

C.1.3 In Field 468.5, Trench 582 there was an isolated pit **1678**. This contained an unurned deposit of 32g of cremated bone.

C.1.4 In Field 468.1, Trench 598, isolated pit **1730** contained an unurned deposit of 74g of cremated bone.

C.1.5 There is no dating evidence for any of the cremation deposits however they are most likely to be prehistoric in date.

FRS095 - Field 58.26

C.1.6 Pit **1441** contained 29g of cremated bone; with the identifiable elements consisting of cranial, upper and lower limb shaft and metapodial shaft fragments. The bone is primarily white in colour, indicating a high temperature of the pyre (McKinley 2015). The elements present suggest an MNI of one adult/older sub-adult.

C.1.7 Pit **1442** contained 12g of cremated bone; with the identifiable elements consisting of cranial, upper and lower limb shaft, ulnar styloid process and metapodial shaft fragments. The bone is primarily white in colour, indicating a high temperature of the pyre (McKinley 2015). The elements present suggest an MNI of one adult/older sub-adult.

SXM087 - Field 468.5

C.1.8 Within Trench 582, isolated pit **1678** contained an unurned deposit of 32g of cremated bone. The feature was truncated from machining. The identifiable elements within the deposit consist of cranial and upper and lower limb shaft fragments. The bone is primarily white in colour, indicating a high temperature of the pyre (McKinley 2015). The elements present suggest an MNI of one adult/older sub-adult.

SNF040 - Field 468.1

C.1.9 Within trench 598, isolated pit **1730** contained an unurned deposit of 74g of cremated bone. The feature was truncated from machining, but material was collected from the machine bucket and isolated as a separate 'spit'. The identifiable elements within the deposit consist of cranial, molar root, upper

and lower limb shaft and metapodial fragments. The bone is primarily white in colour, indicating a high temperature of the pyre (McKinley 2015). The elements present suggest an MNI of one adult/older sub-adult.

Area	Trench	Cut	Context	Depth	Feature type	Total sorted weight (g)	Colour	Age/Sex	MNI
FRS095	851	1441	1452	0.15	Unurned cremation burial	29	White	Adult/older sub-adult	1
FRS095	851	1442	1453	0.09	Urned cremation burial	12	White	Adult/older sub-adult	1
SXM 087	582	1678	1679	0.11	Urned cremation burial	32	White	Adult/older sub-adult	1
SNF040	598	1730	1735	0.42	Urned cremation burial	74	White	Adult/older sub-adult	1

Table 27: Cremation summary

Discussion

C.1.10 Due to the levels of truncation and the lack of secure dating, the level of interpretation for these cremation deposits is greatly hindered.

C.1.11 All deposits were small and while the level of truncation is unknown it is still probable that only a token amount of bone was originally placed. The unsorted 2-4mm residues were scanned and contain a high percentage of bone but almost no identifiable elements. Low bone weights can be more typical of prehistoric cremation burials (McKinley 1997).

C.1.12 Bone fragmentation is high with most bone being between 5-10mm. Fragmentation of cremated bone is notoriously difficult to interpret (McKinley 1993), and it is unclear whether this is deliberate or the result of truncation and excavation among other factors.

C.1.13 The proximity of pits **1441** and **1442** in Trench 851 make it probable that these burials are associated. There is no evidence that the cremation burials in trenches 582 and 598 are in anyway associated with pits **1441** and **1442** or with each other. These most likely represent unrelated isolated cremation deposits.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.1.14 The cremated bone should be retained by Oxford Archaeology as per the conditions in the burial licence (ref. 24-0190 and deposited with the relevant body along with the rest of the material archive.

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of twenty-five bulk samples were taken from features encountered during this phase of works. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present within the samples, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to such topics as domestic and industrial activity, diet, economy and waste disposal.

Methodology

C.2.2 Samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual material that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples were collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residues collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh. In the case of samples from contexts primarily composed of sand a 1mm mesh was instead utilised for the collection of residues. The residues were then washed through a 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The flot and residues were subsequently dried prior to examination.

C.2.3 A magnet was dragged through each dried residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic material prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.2.4 The flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in tables 1.

C.2.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and OA's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of any cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.2.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.2.8 Preservation of plant remains within the bulk samples is through carbonisation (charring) which only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. It is important to note that any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt (Boardman and Jones 1990, 10). The preservation of the material is variable across the evaluation but was often found to be poor.

C.2.9 Snail shells were generally absent within sampled deposits but, where present, were found to be preserved in relatively good condition in mostly small quantities.

Parish Code SXM087 - Field 468.5

C.2.10 Bulk samples were taken from features within Trenches 570, 574, 582 and 587.

Trench 570

C.2.11 A significantly large quantity, approximately 330ml, of charcoal was recorded Sample 301, fill 1629 of pit **1628**. No other archaeobotanical remains were recovered.

Trench 574

C.2.12 Sample 300, fill 1604 of pit **1603** produced abundant charcoal in addition to large quantities of burnt flint.

Trench 582

C.2.13 Cremation pits were excavated at the north end of Trench 582 with fairly sizable quantities of calcined bone. Sample 302, fill 1677 of cremation **1676** and Sample 303, fill 1679 of cremation **1678** also both produced moderately large quantities of charcoal.

Trench 587

C.2.14 Sample 304 was taken from fill 1686 of pit **1685** which was noted during excavation as having a dark blueish grey fill with abundant burnt flint. A large volume of charcoal was record within the sample in addition to the recovery of frequent burnt flint fragments.

Parish Code SNF040 - Field 468.1

Trench 598

C.2.15 Sample 350 was taken from fill 1735 of cremation cut **1730** within Trench 598 and was found to contain frequent calcined bone and burnt flint. Occasional carbonised weed seeds were also noted including black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), medium sized legumes (Fabaceae), bromes (*Bromus* sp.) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*). Charcoal was recovered in a moderately large quantity.

Parish Code KND046 - Field 28.12

C.2.16 Samples were taken from features within trenches 679, 680 and 684. Preliminary examinations of the pottery recovered from this area appears to be medieval in date.

Trench 679

C.2.17 Pit **2100** was noted by the excavator as displaying evidence of burning. A sample (400) taken from this feature was found to contain frequent burnt flint fragments in addition to a fairly small amount of charcoal.

Trench 680

C.2.18 A moderate quantity of barley (Hordeum vulgare), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) and indeterminate grains were recorded within Sample 401, fill 2112 taken from pit **2111**. This pit is thought to be contemporary with the rectilinear medieval enclosure system surrounding it (see Sample 402, Trench 684 below). Weed seeds present include those of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), wild raddish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and large grass (Poaceae) seeds. Finds include pottery fragments, burnt and struck flint.

Trench 684

C.2.19 Sample 402, fill 2134 of ditch **2133** contained frequent grains of free-threshing wheat, oat (*Avena* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and barley. Occasional large legumes, possibly peas or beans (*Pisum sativum/Vicia faba*), were also recorded. Weed taxa include stinking chamomile, corn spurrey, corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). A high volume of fragmented fired clay was noted within the residues.

Parish Code KND072 - Field 28.5

C.2.20 Bulk samples were taken from a series of pits and ditches within trenches 714, 718 and 720.

Trench 714

C.2.21 Sample 370, fill 1946 of ditch **1944** contain large volume of charcoal and cereal grains. The cereal grains were found to be in a poor state of preservation, possibly indicative of repetitive burning. A charred amorphous fragment which may possibly be burnt dung, or a food fragment was also identified. Finds from within the residues consist of small amounts of burnt and unburnt animal bone.

Trench 718

C.2.22 Sample 371, fill 1958 of pit **1957**, contains a large volume of charcoal (approximately 95 millilitres) in addition to occasional indeterminate and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain. Burnt flint was also recorded in significant quantities.

Trench 720

C.2.23 A large volume of charcoal and burnt flint was recorded within Sample 372, fill 1967 of pit **1965**.

Parish Code KND073 - Field 20.1

C.2.24 Bulk samples were taken from features within Trench 744 only. Fragments of pottery recovered within trenches in Field 20.1 have been assigned a prehistoric date.

Trench 744

C.2.25 Three samples were taken from pits **1828**, **1842**,**1845**, within Trench 744. These samples contain small to moderately large amounts of charcoal, some of which was vitrified. Artefactual material within the sampled features consists of frequent burnt flint fragments and smaller amounts of struck flint.

Parish Code FRS095 - Field 58.26

C.2.26 Bulk samples were taken from features within Trenches 848, 849 and 858 and two samples were taken from cremations **1441** and **1442** within Trench 851. Archaeological activity encountered in these fields are thought to range in date from prehistoric to possible medieval

Trench 848

C.2.27 Sample 204 was taken from fill 1463 of pit **1462** and was found to contain a large volume of charcoal, approximately 320ml and a moderate quantity of burnt flint.

Trench 849

C.2.28 Buried soil 1472 was considered during excavation to represent a deliberate backfill/possible working surface comprised of a deposit spread over pit **1467** and ditch **1465**. Roman pottery was recovered throughout these features and the sample of deposit 1472 (205) produced a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and a single seed of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).

C.2.29 Samples taken from small pits **1481** and **1493** produced small to moderate amounts of charcoal. A copper alloy coin was retrieved from the residue of Sample 206, fill 1484 of pit **1481**.

Trench 851

C.2.30 Samples taken from cremations **1441** and **1442** produced frequent calcined bone and small amounts of charcoal.

Trench 858

C.2.31 Sample 202 was taken from fill 1450 of pit/possible structure **1448** in which burnt wood was seen in-situ. The sample produced abundant charcoal in addition to occasional burnt flint fragments and hammerscale. The quantity of hammerscale recorded is not sufficient to suggest metalworking taking place in the nearby vicinity.

Parish Code FRS096 - Field 58.29

C.2.32 Bulk samples were taken from features within Trenches 864, 871 and 879. Both neolithic and possible medieval activity have been identified within this area.

Trench 864

C.2.33 Sample 250 was taken from a charcoal rich fill 1508 pf pit **1505** that contained fired clay and pottery. The flot contains a relatively small quantity of charred grains of barley and wheat along with moderate charcoal and a single charred seed of redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifola*).

Trench 871

C.2.34 Sample 251, fill 1528 of pit **1527** produced a small amount of charcoal and occasional burnt flint.

Trench 879

C.2.35 Sample 252, fill 1537 of charcoal-rich ditch **1526** produced a large amount of charcoal, some of which was vitrified. Burnt flint and hammerscale were also recorded within the sample, but not in significant quantities.

Area	Sample	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Volume processed	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Amorphous	Snail Shells	Charcoal
SXM 087 Field 468.5	300	1604	1603	Pit	14	100	0	0	0	0	0	101
	301	1629	1628	Pit	6	300	0	0	0	0	0	330
	302	1677	1676	Cremation Cut	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	26
	303	1679	1678	Cremation Cut	8	30	0	0	0	0	0	21
	304	1686	1685	Pit	27	115	0	0	0	0	++	280
SNF040 Field 468.1	350	1735	1730	Cremation Cut	105	55	0	#	##	0	+	24
KND046 Field 28.12	400	2101	2100	Pit	27	40	0	0	0	0	0	6
	401	2112	2111	Pit	11	15	##	0	##	0	0	4
	402	2134	2133	Ditch	16	30	###	#	##	0	++	10
KND072 Field 28.5	370	1946	1944	Ditch	9	25	####	#	#	+	+	45
	371	1958	1957	Pit	16	75	#	0	0	0	0	95
	372	1967	1965	Pit	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	53
KND073 Field 20.1	360	1830	1828	Pit	15	10	0	0	0	0	+	2
	361	1847	1845	Pit	12	10	0	0	0	0	++	3
	362	1844	1842	Pit	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
FRS095 Field 58.26	200	1452	1441	Cremation Cut	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
	202	1450	1448	Structure	180	180	0	0	0	0	0	180
	203	1453	1442	Cremation Cut	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
	204	1463	1462	Pit	27	400	0	0	0	0	0	320
	205	1472	1472	Buried soil	12	5	#	0	#	0	+++	5
	206	1484	1481	Pit	14	15	0	0	0	0	+	11
	207	1494	1493	Pit	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	4
FRS096 (Field 58.29)	250	1508	1505	Pit	32	20	##	0	#	0	0	30
	251	1528	1527	Pit	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	4
	252	1537	1526	Ditch	5	40	0	0	0	0	+	48

Table 28: Environmental bulk samples

Discussion

C.2.36 The bulk samples taken from the evaluated areas have produced a modest assemblage of archaeobotanical material. This material is comprised of carbonised remains primarily in the form of charcoal fragments and cereal grains.

C.2.37 Six of the sampled deposits from across the evaluated areas contain cereal grains. The majority of these carbonised cereal grains appear to be consistent with a background scatter of domestic material, likely relating to food preparation, which have become unintentionally incorporated into the features. The abundant grains, and charcoal fragments, within ditches **2133** and **1944**, however, suggest deliberate deposition of waste into these ditches. Frequent fired clay was also recorded within deposit 2134 of ditch **2133** perhaps indicating that this material may have originated from an oven.

C.2.38 No chaff was recovered from any of the samples suggesting that if any cereal processing was carried out at the site it was not on any significant scale. Other culinary related remains were recorded in the form of small quantities of possible peas/beans. It is possible that legumes are underrepresented at this site, as legumes are thought to have been less likely to have been exposed to direct heat and subsequently be preserved, in comparison with cereal grains (Treasure and Church 2017). No clear evidence of gathered wild resources or exotic items are apparent.

C.2.39 Weed seeds are generally recorded in low levels within the samples and where present are typically found in conjunction with cereals. The taxa are those that often grow within arable and ruderal environments and may have been accidentally harvested alongside the crops. Lighter, acidic sandy soils are suggested by the presence of corn spurrey and wild raddish within the weed assemblage (Moffett, 1987) whilst stinking chamomile is indicative of the ploughing of heavy clay soils. The combination of wild raddish, corn spurrey and stinking chamomile could suggest the cultivation of local environs as the geology of many of these areas have been noted as a mixture of sand and clay.

C.2.40 The significant quantities of charcoal within a number of the sampled pits, including pit **1462** and possible pit/ structure **1448,** could perhaps be related to the process of charcoal production. Charcoal rich pits that typically do not contain many artefacts are quite a common occurrence in East Anglia. Thirty-seven such charcoal rich pits have been uncovered at an excavation at Felixstowe Road, Foxhall, Suffolk (Glover 2012). Artefacts were largely absent within these features and these pits have been interpreted as possible charcoal clamps.

C.2.41 The density and diversity of archaeobotanical material within the samples taken during this evaluation have demonstrated that there is potential for the for the recovery of carbonised archaeobotanical material at this site if further work is to be undertaken. Any additional sampling that is to be carried out should be done so in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.3 Animal Bone

By Josh White

Introduction

C.3.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the trial trenching (273 fragments, 2,248g). The remains were collected from nine trenches across the scheme (12 separate contexts), with the largest component recovered from FRS095 (229 fragments, 1,916g; consisting almost exclusively of a single cattle burial). Nineteen fragments were recovered from SXM087 (173g), and smaller quantities were retrieved from SNF040 (three fragments, 2g), KND072 (12 fragments, 111g) and KND046 (10 fragments, 46g).

C.3.2 Preservation of the animal bone varies, but the recovered specimens are generally in a poor condition. Based on preliminary dating evidence, the faunal remains derive from prehistoric, Middle Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval phases of activity. The small size of the assemblages precludes detailed interpretations concerning the nature of animal husbandry practices in the past, but it does indicate that domestic ungulates were predominantly utilised, with cattle probably comprising the most economically important animal across all periods.

Methodology

C.3.3 The bones were recorded using a modified version of the guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014), with the remains quantified using the number of identified specimens method (NISP). The refitting of fragments clearly deriving from the same specimen was undertaken, with refitted specimens only counted once. Bones were recorded to groups, such as 'medium mammal' and 'large mammal' where identifications to species or genus could not be made because of a lack of diagnostic features.

C.3.4 Age-at-death was estimated through analysis of epiphyseal fusion using Silver (1969), with teeth assessed using data presented by Payne (1973) and Halstead (1985). Because of the small size of the sample, ovicaprid bones were not distinguished between sheep and goat. Evidence for butchery was recorded, noting the type such as cut, chopped or sawn along with its location on a specimen. A note was also made of animal gnawing, pathologies and burnt specimens. The withers height of the single cattle burial was calculated using Foch (1966).

C.3.5 Data was recorded into a *Microsoft Excel* worksheet, which forms part of the project's digital archive. A summary catalogue of the animal bone is provided in Table 31. The assemblage detailed in this report comprises both hand-collected specimens and bones recovered from the residues of processed environmental samples.

Results of the analysis

C.3.6 A total of 273 fragments of animal bone was recovered from nine trenches across the scheme (Table 29). The faunal remains were collected from 12

separate contexts, which predominantly comprised ditch fills. Preservation of the animal bone varies, but the recovered specimens are generally in a poor condition, having become extensively fractured and with highly eroded surfaces, primarily as a result of the conditions of the burial environment. Following the refitting of fragments and assigning the cattle burial a NISP value of one, the assemblage only has a total NISP value of 25 (Table 30). Excluding the cattle burial, only 14 specimens can be identified to species or genus, with the remainder comprising small, abraded fragments with no diagnostic features that could only be identified as 'large mammal' or 'medium mammal'.

Field	Trench	Count	Weight (g)
SXM087 – 468.5	588	4	114
	589	15	59
SNF040 – 468.1	601	3	2
KND046 – 28.12	683	8	37
	685	2	9
KND072 – 28.5	710	4	49
	713	6	60
	714	2	2
FRS095 – 58.26	849	229	1916
Total		**273**	**2,248**

Table 29: Quantity of animal bone recovered by Field and Trench

Taxa	SXM087 468.5	SNF040 468.1	KND046 28.12	KND072 28.5	FRS095 58.26	Total	NISP %
Cattle	2	3	-	2	1*	*8*	*32*
Ovicaprid	3	-	1	1	-	*5*	*20*
Pig	-	-	-	-	1	*1*	*4*
Large mammal	2	-	3	3	-	*8*	*32*
Medium mammal	-	-	3	-	-	*3*	*12*
Total	**7**	**3**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**25**	**100**

Table 30: Animal bone by Field and NISP

Parish code SXM087 – Field 468.5

C.3.7 The SXM087 animal bone was recovered exclusively from post-medieval ditches recorded in Trenches 588 and 589 (ditches **1631**, **1637** and **1719**). The specimens comprise fragments of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and ovicaprid (*Ovis*) metapodials, and ovicaprid mandibles. One of the ovicaprid metapodials came from an animal aged 20-28 months or under at death, one of the cattle metapodials came from an animal aged under 27-36 months or under at death and the single ageable ovicaprid mandible derives from an animal aged four to six years at death. Both the cattle bones and the ageable ovicaprid mandible exhibit cut marks. A large mammal rib and a distal humerus fragment were also recovered.

Parish code SNF040 – Field 468.1

C.3.8 The three fragments from this part of the scheme came from possible prehistoric pit **1740** in Trench 601. They comprise three cattle molar fragments, which may have derived from the same tooth or multiple teeth.

Parish code KND046 – Field 28.12

C.3.9 The animal bone recovered from this part of the scheme was retrieved exclusively from medieval ditches in Trenches 683 and 685, but only a single ovicaprid molar (from ditch **2125**) is identifiable: the rest of the assemblage can only be said to derive from medium or large mammals.

Parish code KND072 – Field 28.5

C.3.10 The animal bone retrieved from KND072 came from unphased ditches in Trenches 710, 713 and 714. It comprises a cattle radius, a cattle metacarpal, an ovicaprid molar and three fragments of large mammal bone. The cattle metacarpal from ditch **1932** (Trench 713) derives from an animal aged 24-30 months or over at the time of its death and it has been gnawed by a canid.

Parish code FRS095 – Field 58.26

C.3.11 Faunal remains were only retrieved from Middle Romano-British 'pit **1467**' (Trench 849) in this part of the scheme. A total of 228 fragments from a single articulated bovid were recovered, assigned a NISP value of one (see Plate 22). The bone is in a very poor condition with extensive surface erosion present. However, left and right elements from across the entire skeleton of the animal are represented (see Table 31), suggesting it was largely intact and buried whole. The animal was placed on its right side with its head positioned to the north-east. Although assigned to pit **1467**, the burial was clearly contained within the upper part of ditch **1465**. Analysis of the Stage I dentition recovered indicates the animal was of advanced age (senile). No butchery marks or post-cranial pathologies are present, but such feature could have been removed through the post-depositional erosion of the bones. Minor dental calculus is present across the teeth and the right third molars exhibit an uneven wear pattern. Although no complete bones were recovered, refitting of the right metatarsal suggests an approximate withers height of 1.24m.

C.3.12 A single pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) molar was also recovered alongside the aforementioned burial.

Discussion

C.3.13 The animal bone assemblage from this part of the scheme largely suggests that either limited quantities of butchery waste were discarded into features, that the conditions of the burial environment did not afford good bone preservation, or perhaps a mix of both factors was at play. The small size of the assemblage precludes detailed interpretations concerning the nature of animal husbandry practices in the past, but it does indicate that domestic ungulates were predominantly utilised, with cattle probably comprising the most economically important animal across all periods.

C.3.14 The bovid burial of Middle Romano-British date from Trench 849 is of interest. Evidence suggests that a complete animal was interred into a partially infilled ditch and that the carcass was probably covered over with soil (buried) as no evidence for disturbance by scavengers was evident.

Although the poor condition of the remains precludes detailed interpretation, the animal was clearly of advanced age, possibly indicating it was used for an extensive period either in traction work, dairying, or both. Unfortunately, its sex – which would further clarify this – could not be determined from the available evidence. The bovid appears to have been of a pretty typical size for the Romano-British period.

C.3.15 Morris' (2010, 13, 15) analysis of associated bone groups found that they are more frequently encountered at Romano-British sites than those of other periods, and that cattle are the third most common species represented. Such deposits are often assigned either functional or ritual interpretations (Morris 2011, 149, table 11.1); however, as in this instance, contextual details are rarely available to indicate a specific functional interpretation, such as disease, culling or natural mortality, and such examples are also difficult to link to ritual activities. On sites where repeated and consistent placement of animal burials is recorded, and the positioning of such deposits appears both involved and deliberate, interpretations of 'ritual' practices are generally more widely accepted (Hill 1996). Consequently, it is currently unclear why this bovid was interred into the ditch recorded in Trench 849.

C.3.16 In the advent that further archaeological work takes place along this part of the scheme, it is highly probable that only small assemblages of poorly preserved animal bones would be recovered. Such assemblages would probably have limited potential to shed light on the nature of diets, husbandry practices and human-animal interactions in the past.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.3.17 The animal bone should be retained and form part of the project's archive.

Animal bone catalogue

Parish code	Fill	Cut	Trench	Taxa	Specimen frags	NISP	Element (no. fragments)	
SXM087	1633	**1631**	589	Cattle	12	1	Metapodial	
SXM087	1633	**1631**	589	Large mammal	1	1	Humerus	
SXM087	1637	**1635**	589	Ovicaprid	2	1	Metatarsal	
SXM087	1720	**1719**	588	Cattle	1	1	Metatarsal	
SXM087	1720	**1719**	588	Large mammal	1	1	Rib	
SXM087	1720	**1719**	588	Ovicaprid	1	1	Mandible	
SXM087	1720	**1719**	588	Ovicaprid	1	1	Mandible	
SNF040	1741	**1740**	601	Cattle	3	3	Molar	
KND046	2106	**2104**	683	Large mammal	2	1	Unidentifiable	
KND046	2123	**2122**	683	Large mammal	3	1	Unidentifiable	
KND046	2126	**2125**	683	Medium mammal	2	2	Unidentifiable	
KND046	2126	**2125**	683	Ovicaprid	1	1	Molar	
KND046	2138	**2137**	685	Large mammal	1	1	Unidentifiable	
KND046	2138	**2137**	685	Medium mammal	1	1	Unidentifiable	
KND072	1905	**1904**	710	Cattle	1	1	Radius	
KND072	1905	**1904**	710	Large mammal	3	3	Unidentifiable	
KND072	1933	**1932**	713	Cattle	6	1	Metacarpal	
KND072	1946	**1944**	714	Ovicaprid	2	1	Molar	
FRS095	1469	**1467**	849	Cattle	228	1	Unidentifiable fragment	140

							Scapula (left and right)	3
							Skull	1
							Left and right UM1	2
							Left and right UP4	2
							URM3 right	1
							Mandible body fragment	7
							Left teeth lower M3-P3	4
							Right lower M1, P4, P3	4
							Mandibular roots	2
							Left and right calcaneous	2
							Left and right astragalus	2
							Rib fragment	5
							Vertebra	16
							Tarsals and carpals	6
							Left and right humerus	4
							Proximal phalange	3
							Intermediate phalange	1
							Metatarsal left and right	2
							Metacarpal left	1
							Metapodial	2
							Ulna left and right	2
							Femur left and right	4
							Tibia left and right	5
							Radius left and right	4
							Pelvis	3
FRS095	1469	**1467**	849	Pig	1	1	Molar	

Table 31: Animal bone summary catalogue

C.4 Marine mollusca

By Josh White

C.4.1 A small assemblage of 13 shells or shell fragments weighing 110g was recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage exclusively consists of European flat oysters, recovered from across five trenches and from five separate contexts. Most of the shells were retrieved from Field 28.12 (KND046), with only a single shell recovered from Field 468.5 (SXM087). The assemblage points to low level, occasional shellfish consumption during the medieval and post-medieval periods, at Fields 468.5 and 28.12 respectively.

Methodology

C.4.2 Each specimen was scanned to identify species, with the valve side noted along with any butchery marks. The assemblage was recorded using a modified version of the methodology set out by Winder (2011). The mollusca were quantified by context through both the NISP (number of identified specimens present) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) methods. Data was recorded into a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held in the digital archive.

The Assemblage

C.4.3 Table 1 presents a summary catalogue of the assemblage. The shells are either in a poor or moderate state of preservation, with the surfaces of some of the shells quite extensively eroded.

HER	Trench	Deposit	Cut	Desc.	No.	Wt (g)	Taxon	NISP	MNI
SXMO87	588	1705		Layer	1	13	*Ostrea edulis*	1	1
KND046	677	2103	2102	Ditch	7	36	*Ostrea edulis*	4	3
KND046	683	2106	2104	Ditch	2	3	*Ostrea edulis*	2	1
KND046	680	2112	2111	Pit	1	10	*Ostrea edulis*	1	1
KND046	683	2124	2122	Ditch	2	48	*Ostrea edulis*	2	1

Table 32: Marine mollusca summary catalogue

Parish code SXM087 – Field 468.5

C.4.4 A single European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) right valve was recovered from a post-medieval layer in Trench 588. The shell has an internal cut mark from where it was prized open with a sharp knife.

Parish code KND046 – Field 28.12

C.4.5 European flat oyster shells and shell fragments were retrieved from four contexts (mostly the fills of ditches) from four separate trenches. A minimum of six (MNI) individual oysters are represented in the assemblage from Field 28.12. None of the shells exhibit any butchery marks and evidence of parasitic infestation is scarce.

Discussion

C.4.6 The small size of the assemblage limits its archaeological potential and the interpretations that can be afforded. On the whole, the assemblage points towards low level, occasional shellfish consumption during the medieval and post-medieval periods, at Fields 468.5 and 28.12 respectively. Most of the shells were recovered from a single medieval enclosure in the north-west of Field 28.12 and it is probable that oysters were consumed in the vicinity of this enclosure while it was in use. However, the low counts recovered do not indicate that shellfish were consumed in any copious quantities. It is probable that the oysters were collected from coastal estuaries from either the north-east or south-east of the site and were accessed via local markets.

C.4.7 In the advent of further archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this enclosure, an additional small quantity of oyster shells would probably be recovered, but this assemblage would probably be of limited archaeological significance.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.4.8 The shellfish have been fully recorded and the assemblage can be considered for dispersal prior to deposition of the archive.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-531617
Project Name	Sea Link Scheme, Suffolk Section, Phase 2A

Start of Fieldwork	28/10/2024	End of Fieldwork	23/01/2025
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SXM087, SNF040, KND046, KND072, KND071, KND073, FRS114, FRS095, FRS096	Planning App. No.	
HER Number		Related Numbers	XSFSLK24

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Development Type	Pipelines/Cables
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☒	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☒	Augering	☒	Measured Survey	☒	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochronological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☒	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Posthole	Uncertain	Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Pit	Uncertain	Flint	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Ditch	Uncertain	Burnt flint	Uncertain
Quarry	Uncertain	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Cremation deposit	Uncertain	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)	CuA Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	CuA Object	Uncertain
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Fe Object	Uncertain
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Lava quern	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Marine shell	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Quarry pit/pond	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Structure	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
			Human skeletal remains	Uncertain
			Ceramic building material	Uncertain
			Fired clay	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Suffolk Coast
Parish	Saxmundham, Sternfield, Knodishal, Friston
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	
National Grid Ref	TM 38653 62146 to TM 44195 58945

Address (including Postcode)

Hazlewood Hall Farm
Aldeburgh Road,
Friston
Suffolk
IP17 1PB

Project Originators

Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project Brief Originator	Hannah Cuttler (SCCAS)
Project Design Originator	Andrew Greef (Oxford Archaeology)
Project Manager	Andrew Greef (Oxford Archaeology)
Project Supervisor	Stuart Ladd (Oxford Archaeology)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	SXM087, SNF040, KND046, KND072, KND071, KND073, FRS114, FRS095, FRS096
Digital Archive	ADS	SXM087, SNF040, KND046, KND072, KND071, KND073, FRS114, FRS095, FRS096
Paper Archive	SCCAS	SXM087, SNF040, KND046, KND072, KND071, KND073, FRS114, FRS095, FRS096

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	
Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media	
Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☐
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

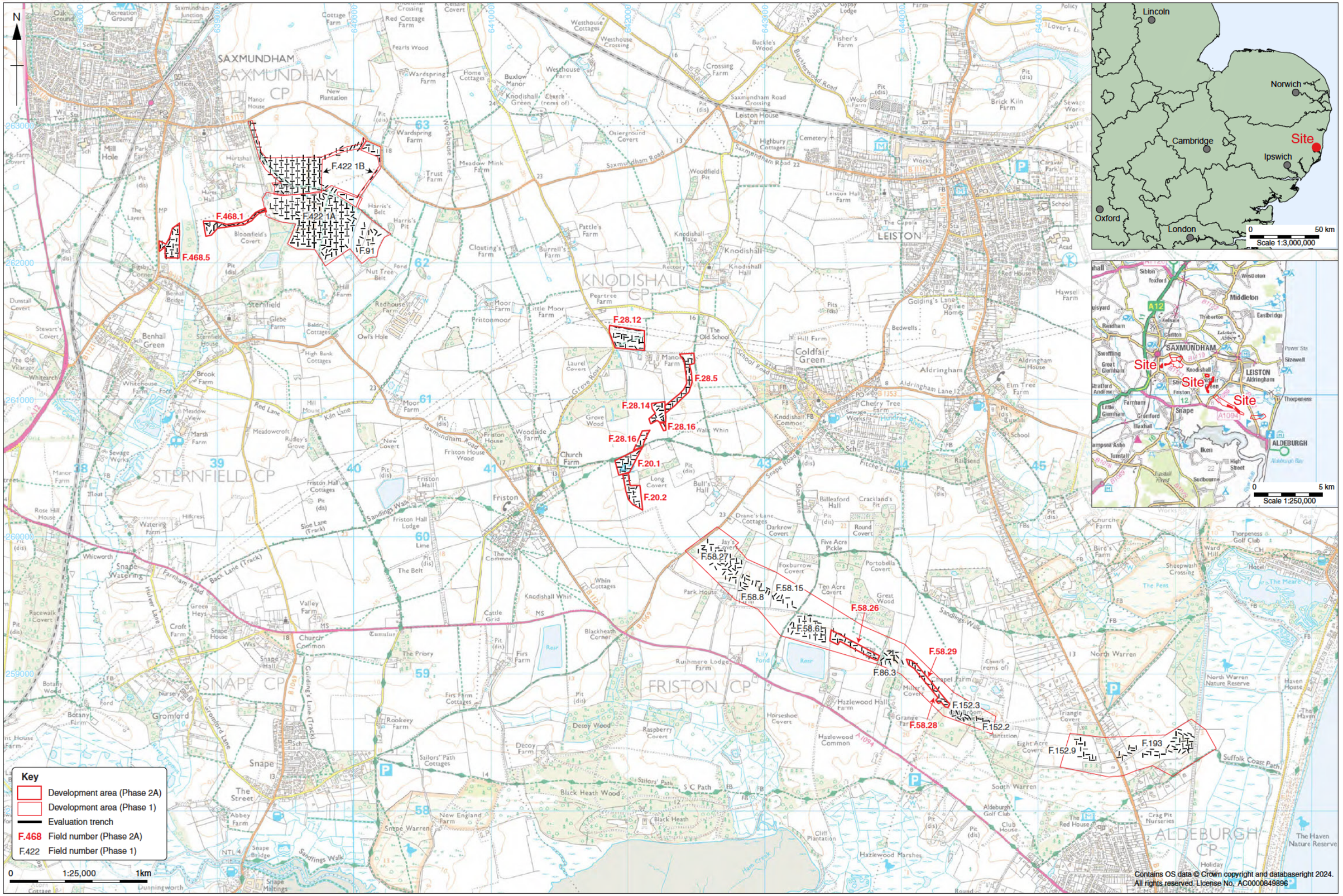


Figure 1: Site location map

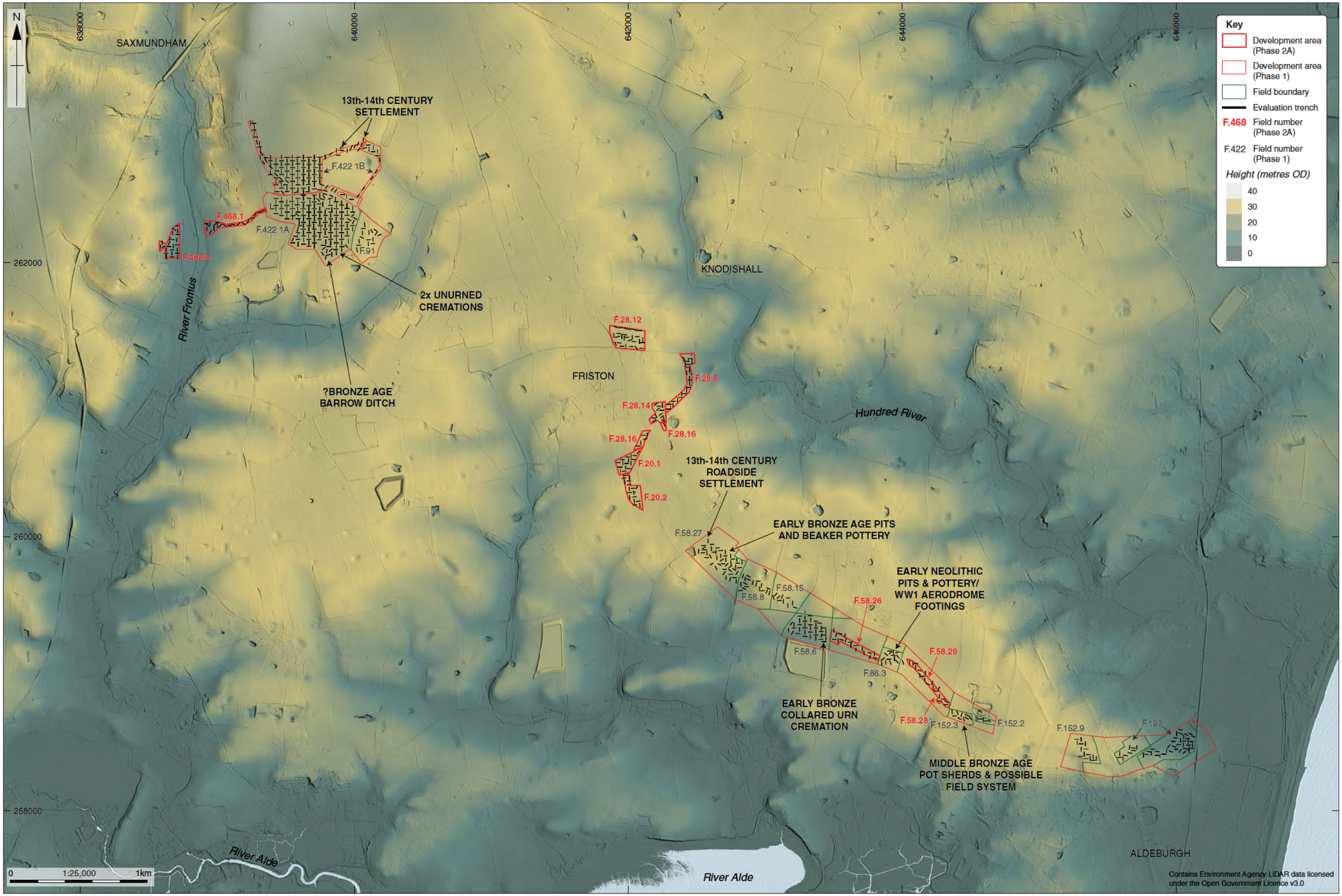


Figure 2: Site location overlain on digital terrain model with hillshade, with principal remains recorded during the Phase 1 works indicated

Figure 3: Fields 468.5 (SXM087) and 468.1 (SNF040) overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation

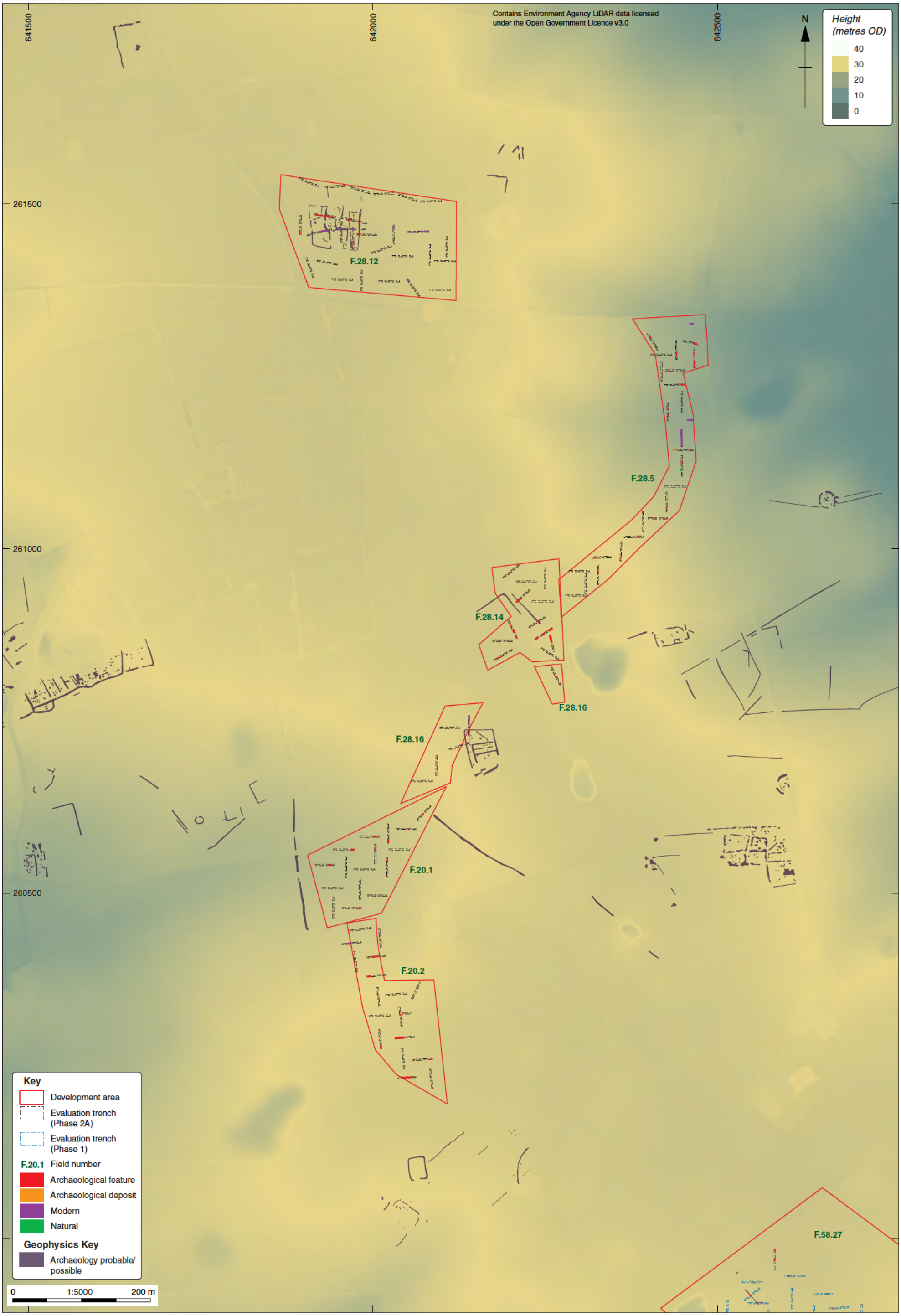


Figure 4: Fields 28.12 (KND046), 28.5 (KND072), 28.14 and 28.16 (KND071), 20.1 (KND073) and 20.2 (FRS114) overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation

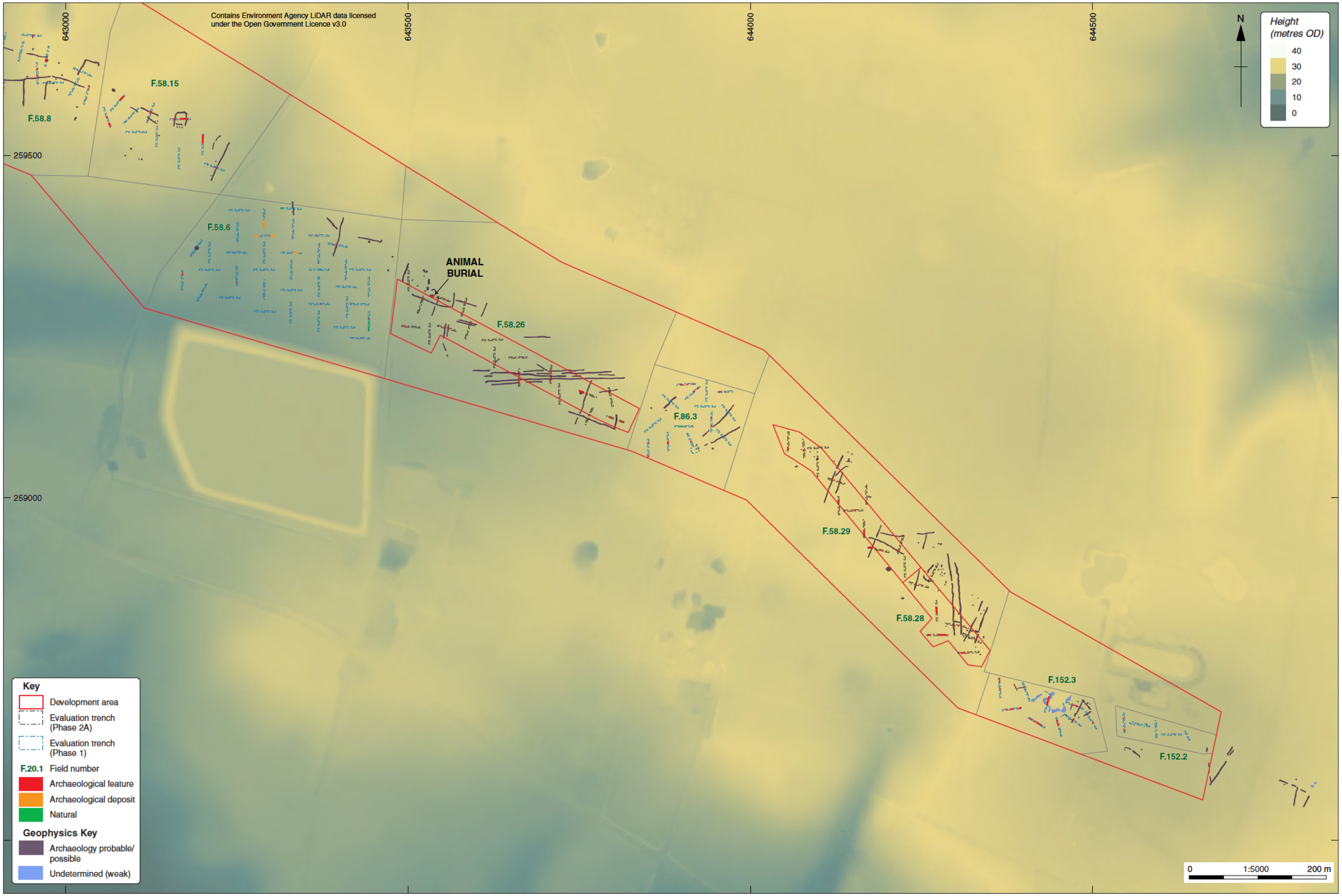


Figure 5: Fields 58.26 (FRS095) and 58.29 (FRS096) overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation

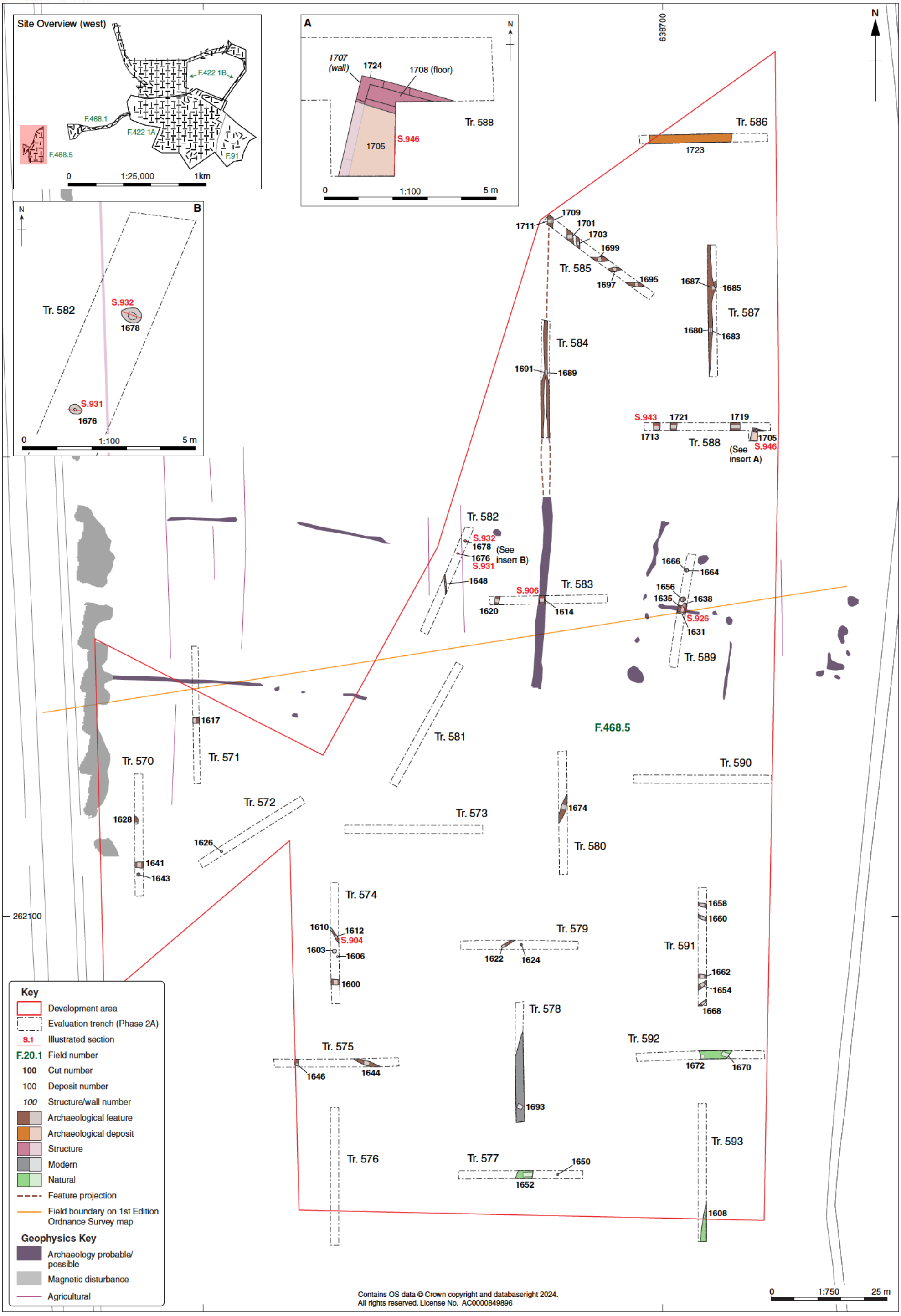


Figure 6: Field 468.5

N

639000

639200

262400

262200

A
Tr. 594
1731
1733
0 1:100 5 m

B
Tr. 598
S.952
1730
0 1:100 5 m

C
Tr. 601
1740
0 1:100 5 m

Site Overview (west)
F.422 1B
F.468.5
F.468.1
F.422 1A
F.91
0 1:25,000 1km

Field 422 1A
Tr. 26
Tr. 37
(See insert E)
1742
Tr. 612
Tr. 613
Tr. 611
Tr. 610
Tr. 609
Tr. 608
Tr. 607
Tr. 606
Tr. 605
Tr. 604
(See insert D)
1744
1736
Tr. 603
Tr. 602
Tr. 601
(See insert C)
1740
Tr. 600
Tr. 599
Tr. 598
S.952 1730
(See insert B)
Tr. 597
Tr. 596
Tr. 595
Tr. 594
(See insert A)
1733
1731
F.468.1
1738
(not excavated)

E
Tr. 613
1742
0 1:100 5 m

D
Tr. 604
1736
0 1:100 5 m

Key
- Development area
- Constraint
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
- Evaluation trench (Phase 1)
- Machine sondage
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Feature projection

Geophysics Key
- Archaeology probable/ possible
- Unidentified
- Magnetic disturbance
- Agricultural

0 1:1500 50 m

Figure 7: Field 468.1

N

641900

642000

642100

261500

261400

Tr. 673
Tr. 676
Tr. 682
Tr. 687
Tr. 690
Tr. 696
Tr. 677
Tr. 674
2107
2102
2125
2122
2104
2114
Tr. 683
Tr. 684
2127
F.28.12
Tr. 694
Tr. 678
2129
S.1114
2137
Tr. 685
Tr. 691
2120
S.1102
2111
Tr. 680
2133
S.1112
2135
S.1113
Tr. 688
Tr. 697
Public Right Of Way
Tr. 695
Tr. 692
Tr. 698
Tr. 679
2100
(See insert A)
Tr. 675
Tr. 686
Tr. 689
Tr. 681
2118
Tr. 693
Tr. 699

A
N
Tr. 679
2100
0
1:100
5 m

0
1:1000
50 m

Site Overview (central north)
F.28.12
F.28.5
F.28.14
F.28.16
F.28.16
F.20.1
F.20.2
0
1:25,000
1km

Key
Development area
Constraint (line)
Constraint
Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
S.1 Illustrated section
F.20.1 Field number
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Modern
Field boundary on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

Geophysics Key
Archaeology probable/ possible
Modern industrial spread
Magnetic disturbance
Agricultural

Figure 8: Field 28.12

641920
641940
641960
641980
261480
261460
261440
Tr. 677
2107
2102
Tr. 678
2127
2129
2125
2122
2104
2122
Tr. 683
2114
Tr. 680
F.28.12
2120
2111
S.1102
Tr. 684
2133
S.1112
2135
S.1113
Tr. 685
S.1114
2137
N
Field 428.12
Overview
F.28.12
0
1:5000
200 m
0
1:250
10 m
Key
Development area
Constraint
Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
S.1 Illustrated section
F.20.1 Field number
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Modern
Geophysics Key
Archaeology probable/ possible

Figure 9: Field 28.12, detailed plan of Trenches 677-678, 680 and 683-685

Site Overview (central north)

F.28.12
F.28.5
F.28.14
F.28.16
F.28.16
F.20.1
F.20.2

0 1:25,000 1km

642400
642500
N
261200
261100

Tr. 700
Tr. 701
1934
Tr. 703
Tr. 704
1908
1912
1914
1910
Tr. 702
1920
1924
S.1006
1922
1949
Tr. 705
Tr. 706
S.1013
1936
Tr. 707
1938
1951
1926
1906
Tr. 708
Tr. 709
Tr. 710
1904
1900
1902
Tr. 711
F.28.5
Tr. 712
1930
1932
1931
Tr. 713
S.1017
1944
1942
Tr. 714
1940
Tr. 715
Tr. 716

Key
Development area
Constraint
Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
Machine sondage
S.1 Illustrated section
F.20.1 Field number
100 Cut number
100 Deposit number
Archaeological feature
Archaeological deposit
Modern
Natural
Feature projection
Geophysics Key
Magnetic disturbance

0 1:750 25 m

Figure 10: Field 28.5 (north)

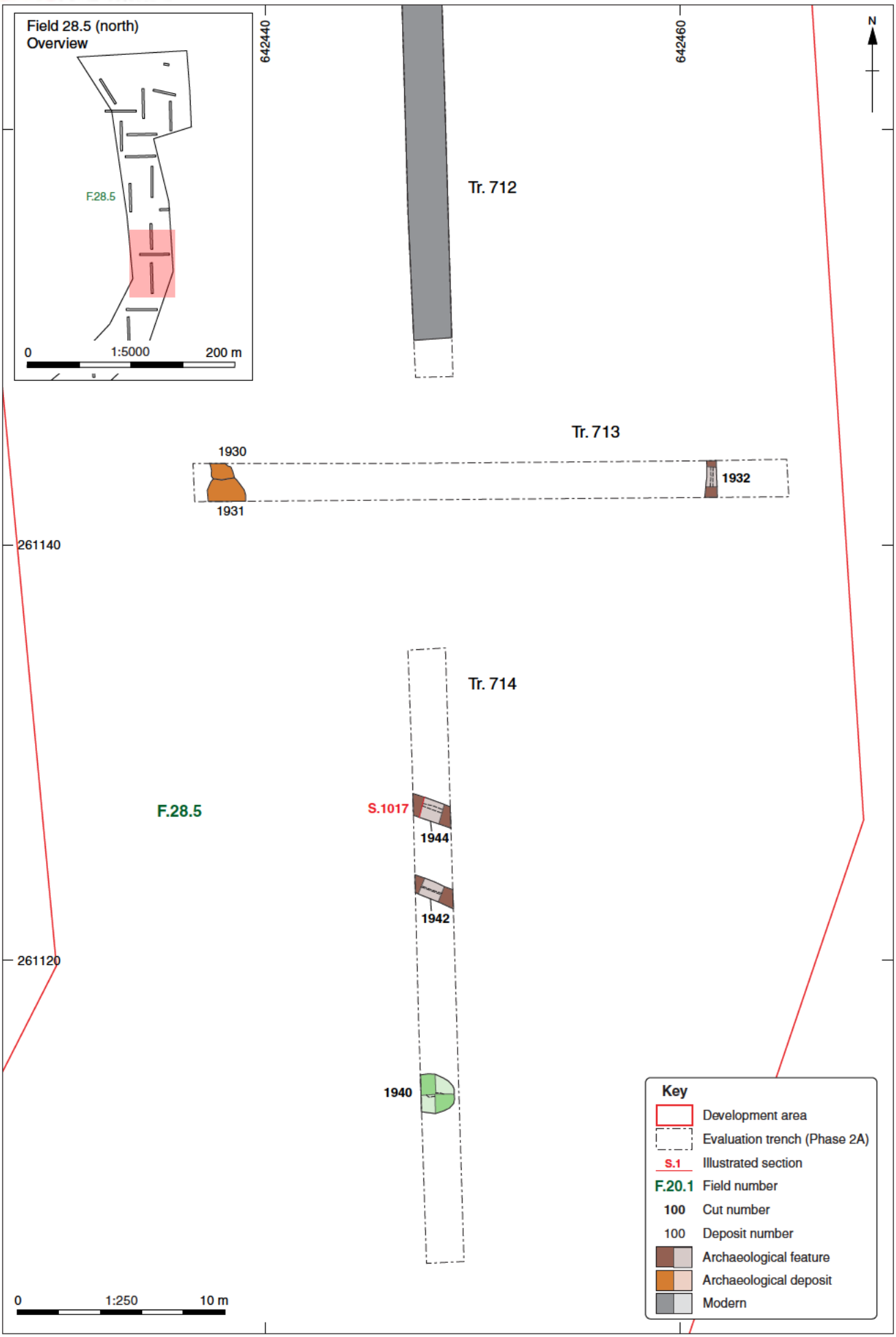


Figure 11: Field 28.5, detailed plan of Trenches 713 and 714

Site Overview (central north)

F.28.12
F.28.5
F.28.14
F.28.16
F.28.16
F.20.1
F.20.2
0 1:25,000 1km

642400

S.1017
1942
1940
Tr. 714
Tr. 715
Tr. 716
1947
1955
(See insert A)
1963
1953
Tr. 718
Tr. 717
1957
(See insert B)
F.28.5
1959
Tr. 719
1961
Tr. 720
(See insert C)
1965
261000
Tr. 721
1973
1971
Tr. 723
1969
Tr. 722
Tr. 724
Tr. 725
260900

C
N
1965
Tr. 730
0 1:100 5 m

A
N
Tr. 717
1963
0 1:100 5 m

B
N
1957
Tr. 718
0 1:100 5 m

Key
- Development area
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Natural
- Field boundary on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

Geophysics Key
- Archaeology probable/ possible
- Modern industrial spread
- Magnetic disturbance

0 1:750 25 m

Figure 12: Field 28.5 (south)

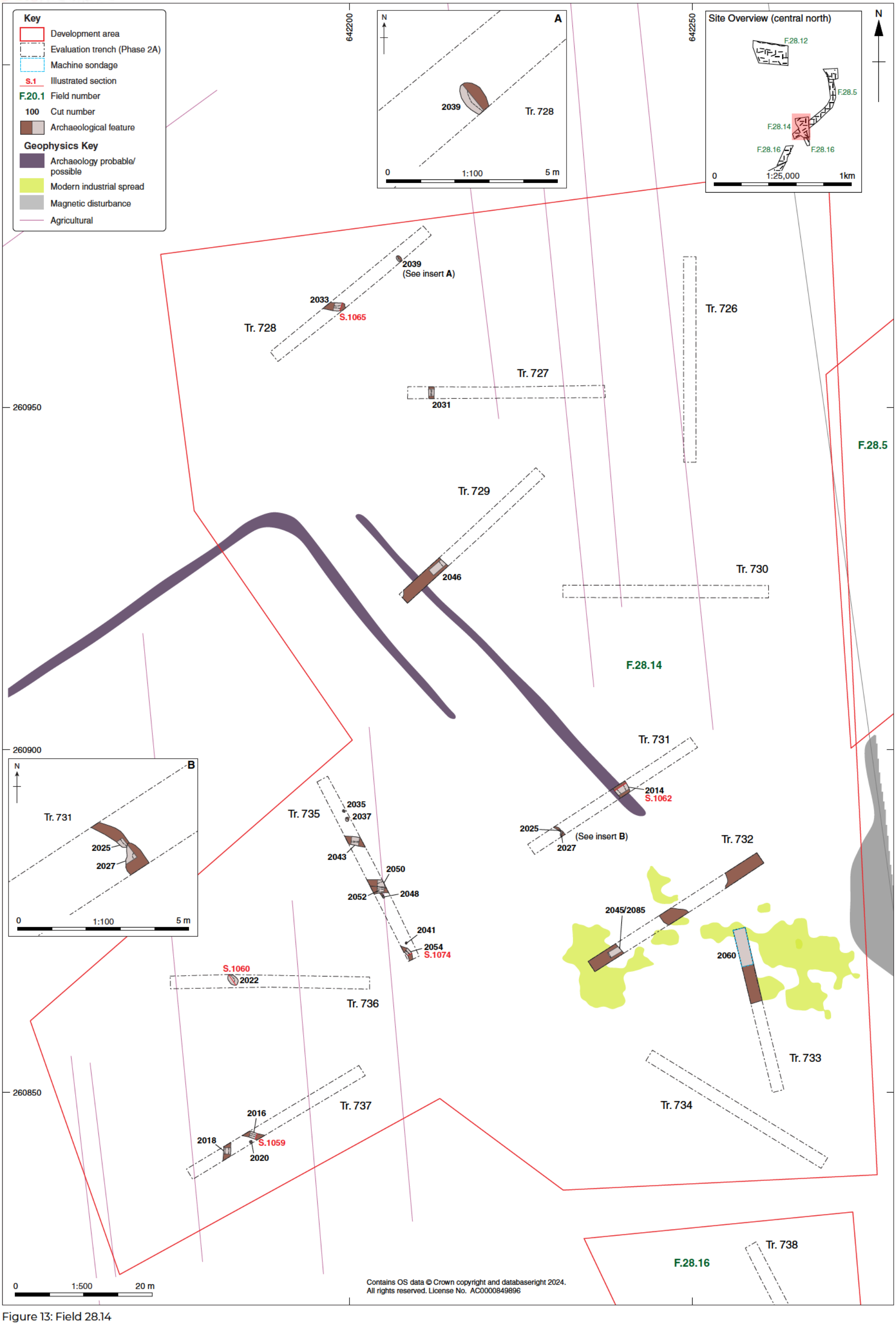


Figure 13: Field 28.14

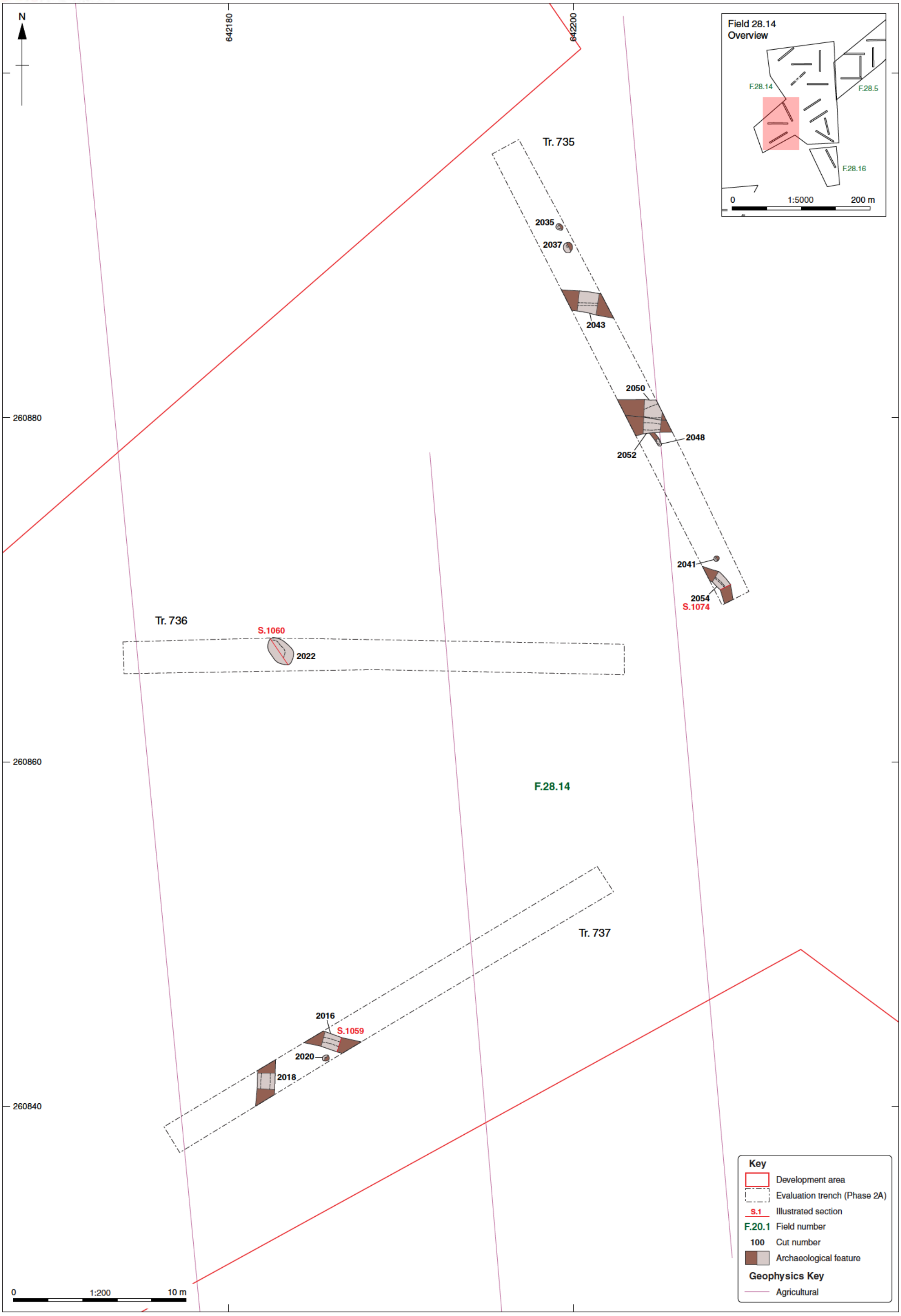


Figure 14: Field 28.14, detailed plan of Trenches 735-737

Site Overview (central north)
F.28.12
F.28.5
F.28.14
F.28.16
F.28.16
F.20.1
F.20.2
0 1:25,000 1km

642100
642200
260700

A
Tr. 740
N
2000
0 1:100 5 m

B
Tr. 742
N
2008
0 1:100 5 m

C
Tr. 743
N
2006
0 1:100 5 m

Field Boundary
Track
Tr. 739
Tr. 740
2000
(See insert A)
2002
2004
F.28.16
Tr. 741
2010
(See insert B)
2008
Tr. 742
Tr. 743
(See insert C)
2006
Tr. 738
2029
F.28.16
N
0 1:750 25 m

Key
Development area
Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
F.20.1 Field number
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Modern
Field boundary and track on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map
Geophysics Key
Archaeology probable/ possible
Modern industrial spread
Magnetic disturbance
Agricultural

Figure 15: Field 28.16

Site Overview (central north)
F.28.12
F.28.5
F.28.14
F.28.16
F.28.16
F.20.1
F.20.2
0 1:25,000 1km

B
N
1856
Tr. 746
1858
S.984
0 1:100 5 m

641900
642000
642100
F.28.16
N
1831
1845
1828
1842
(See insert A)
Tr. 744
Tr. 745
1854
Tr. 746
1852
S.982
Tr. 747
1856
(See insert B)
S.984
1858
Tr. 748
Tr. 750
1848
Tr. 749
Tr. 752
Tr. 751
1839
Tr. 753
1850
Tr. 754
A
N
Tr. 744
1845
1831
1828
1842
0 1:100 5 m
D
N
1833
Tr. 756
0 1:100 5 m
F.20.1
Tr. 755
Tr. 756
(See insert D)
1833
Tr. 757
1822
(See insert C)
Tr. 758
Tr. 759
1824
C
N
Tr. 757
1822
0 1:50 2 m
260500
Key
Development area
Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
S.1 Illustrated section
F.20.1 Field number
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Feature projection
Geophysics Key
Archaeology probable/ possible
Magnetic disturbance
Agricultural
0 1:750 25 m
F.20.2
Tr. 760

Figure 16: Field 20.1

F.20.1
Tr. 758
642000
Tr. 760
1816
Tr. 761
Tr. 763
Tr. 762
Tr. 764
260400
1814
Tr. 765
Tr. 768
Tr. 766
Tr. 767
1826
(See insert A)
F.20.2
Tr. 770
1818
1806
Tr. 771
Tr. 769
1804
(See insert C)
Badger Sett
260300
Tr. 772
Tr. 773
1837
1820
1808 (See insert B)
1835
Tr. 775
Tr. 776
1802
1810
S.961
1812
(See insert D)
Tr. 777
Tr. 778
1800
S.960

0 1:750 25 m

Site Overview (central north)
N
F.28.12
F.28.5
F.28.14
F.28.16
F.28.16
F.20.1
F.20.2
0 1:25,000 1km

A
N
Tr. 766
1826
0 1:100 5 m

B
N
Tr. 773
1837
1808
1820
0 1:100 5 m

C
N
Tr. 770
1804
0 1:100 5 m

D
N
Tr. 776
1810
1812
0 1:100 5 m

Key
- Development area
- Constraint
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
- Machine sondage
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Feature projections

Geophysics Key
- Modern industrial spread
- Magnetic disturbance
- Agricultural
- Natural

Figure 17: Field 20.2

N

643600

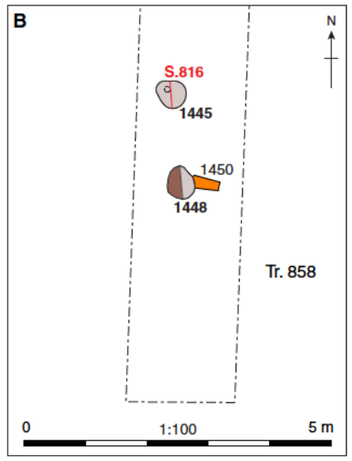
259300

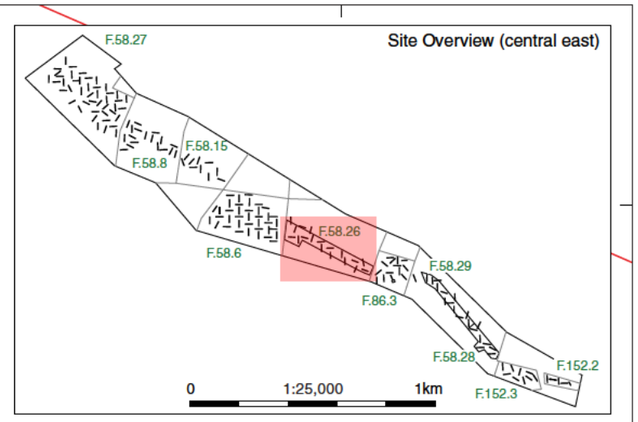
259200

Tr. 846
Tr. 847
Tr. 848
Tr. 849
Tr. 850
Tr. 851
Tr. 852
Tr. 853
Tr. 854
Tr. 855
Tr. 856
Tr. 857
Tr. 858
Tr. 859
Tr. 860
Tr. 861
Tr. 862
Tr. 863
Tr. 334

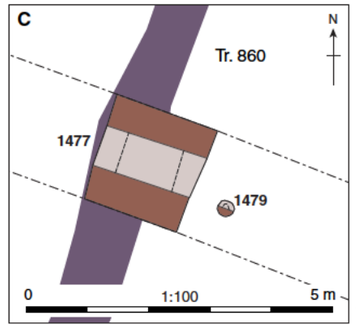
1489 1465 S.836 1467 1493 1491 1487 S.831 1485 1481
1460 1458 1456 1462
S.821 1441 1440 1454 1442 S.822
1403
1407 1410
F.58.26
1405
1426 1428 1430 (See insert A) 1436 1432 1434 1438
S.805 1415 1417 1473 1445 (See insert B) 1448 S.816
1475 (See insert C) 1479 1477
1412
1420 1422 1424 1443
1477 1479

B

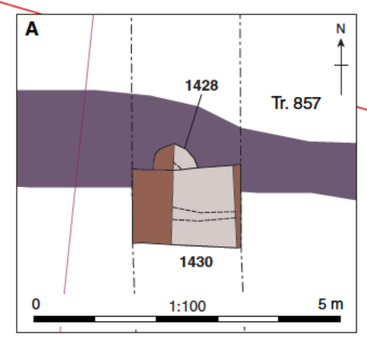




C



A



0 1:1000 50 m

Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
- Evaluation trench (Phase 1)
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- 100 Deposit number
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological deposit

Geophysics Key

- Archaeology probable/ possible
- Modern industrial spread
- Magnetic disturbance
- Agricultural

Figure 18: Field 58.26

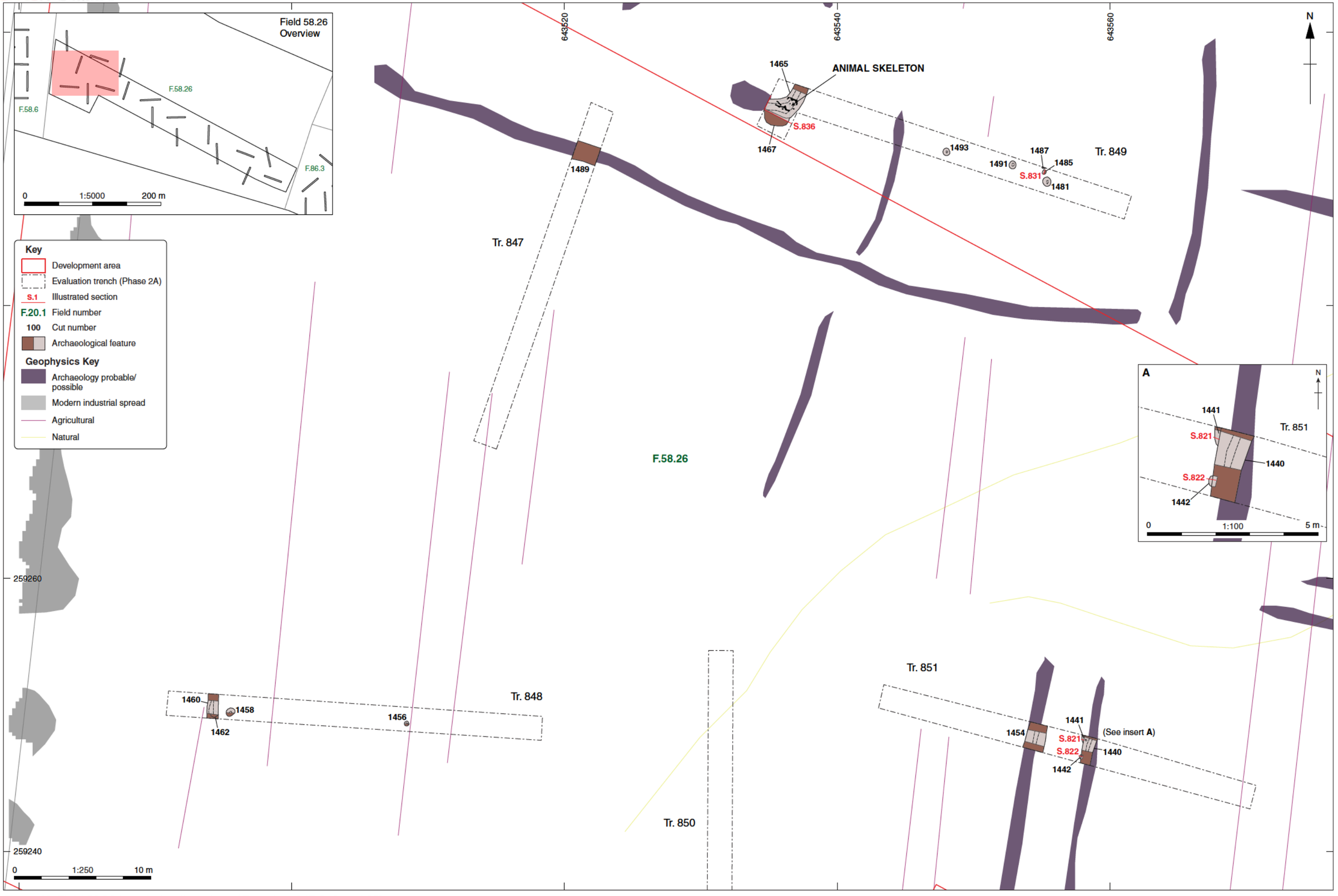


Figure 19: Field 58.26 (west), detailed plan of Trenches 847-849 and 851

259100

644100

644200

259000

Tr. 864

Tr. 865

Tr. 866

Tr. 867

Tr. 868

Tr. 869

Tr. 870

Tr. 871

Tr. 872

Tr. 873

Tr. 874

1500

1505

1509

1495

1503

S.852

1527

(See insert B)

(See insert A)

1522

1520

F.58.29

1543

1545

1524

1516

1513

1539

1547

155

S.869

S.857

1529

1518

S.860

1541

(See insert C)

Track

Field Boundary

N

Site Overview (central east)

F.58.27

F.58.15

F.58.8

F.58.26

F.58.6

F.58.29

F.86.3

F.58.28

F.152.2

F.152.3

0 1:25,000 1km

A

N

Tr. 869

1522

1520

0 1:100 5 m

B

N

Tr. 871

1527

0 1:100 5 m

C

N

Tr. 873

1529

S.860

0 1:100 5 m

Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2A)
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Field boundary and track on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

Geophysics Key

- Archaeology probable/ possible
- Modern industrial spread
- Magnetic disturbance
- Agricultural

0 1:750 25 m

Figure 20: Field 58.29 (west)

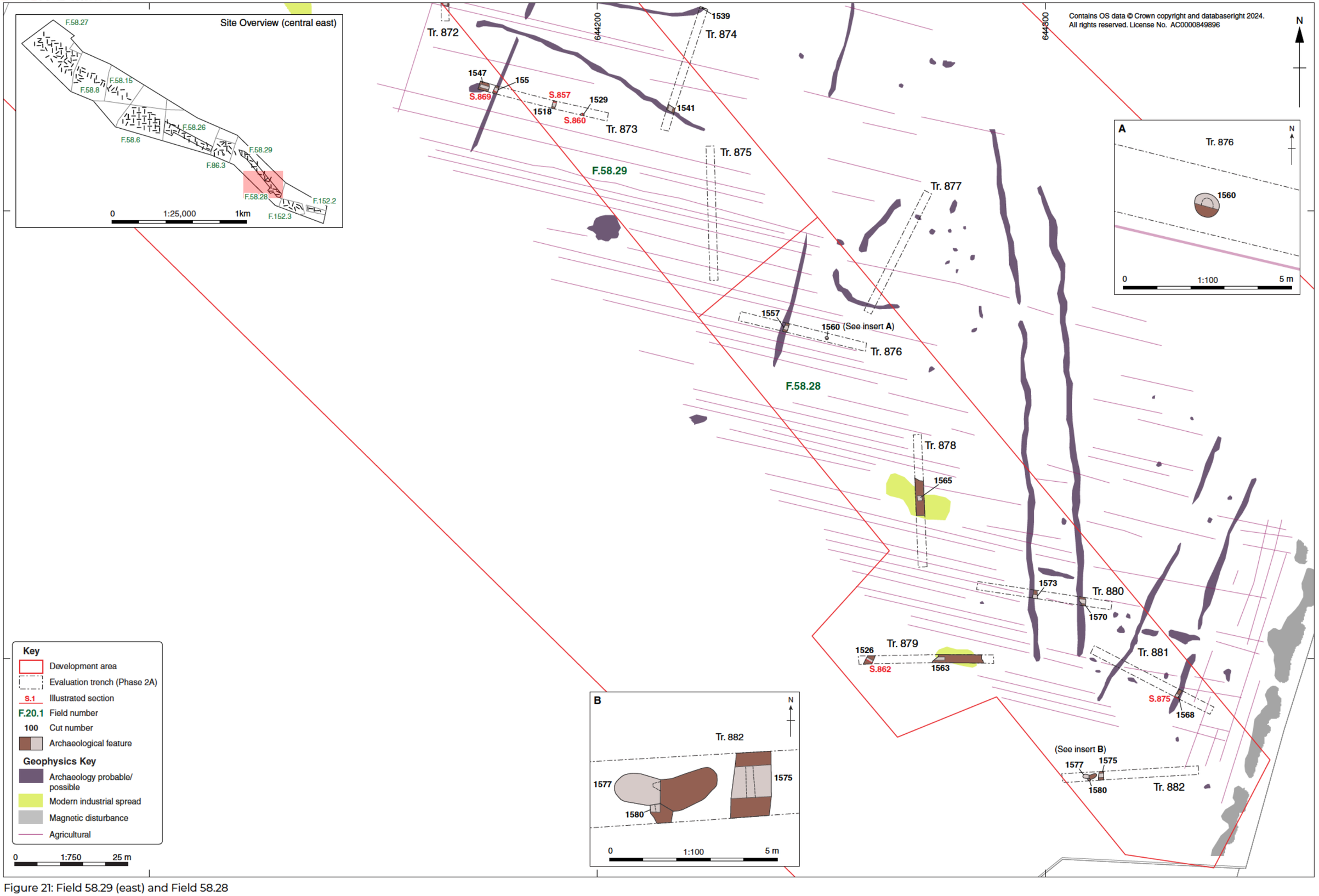
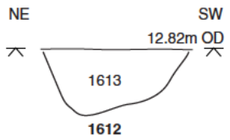


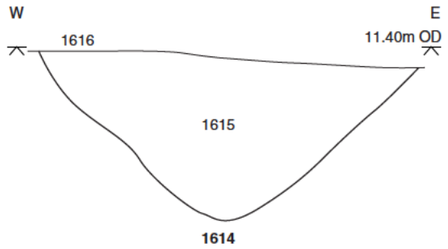
Figure 21: Field 58.29 (east) and Field 58.28

SXM087 - Field 468.5

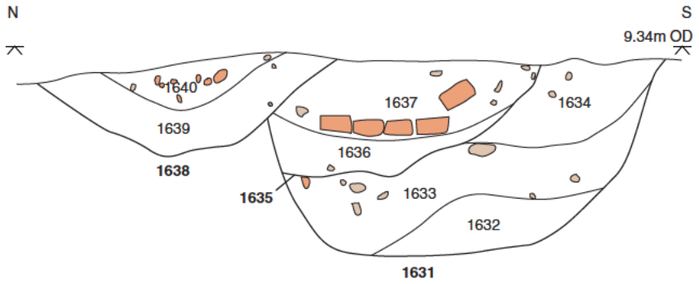
Section 904



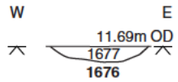
Section 906



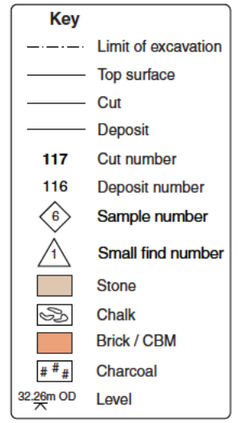
Section 926



Section 931

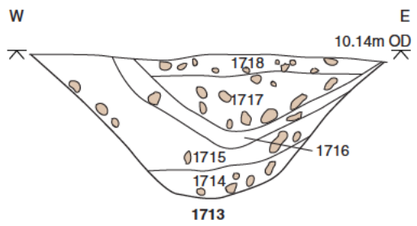


Key

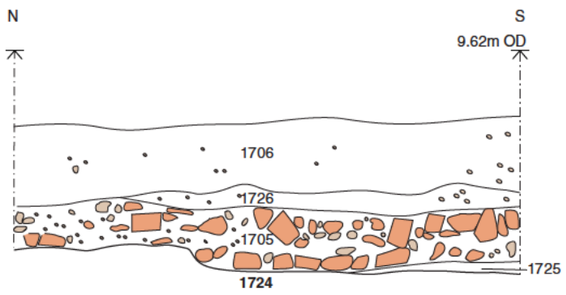


Section 931

Section 943

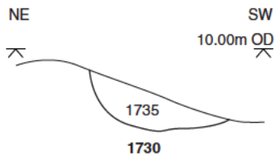


Section 946



SNF040 - Field 468.1

Section 952

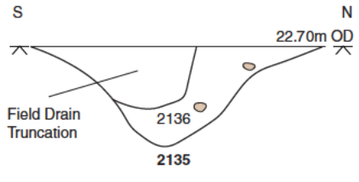


KND046 - Field 28.12

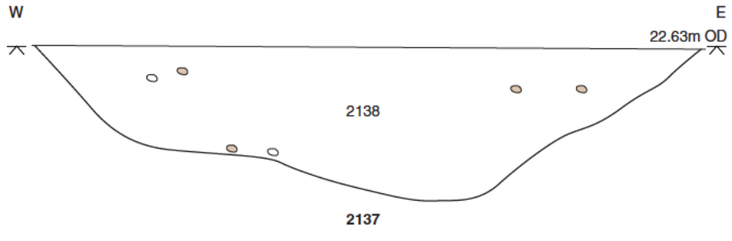
Section 1102

Section 1112

Section 1113



Section 1114

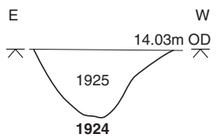


0 1:25 1 m

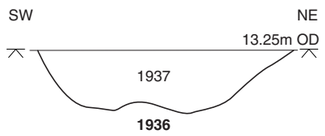
Figure 22a: Selected sections (sheet 1 of 3)

KND072 - Field 28.5

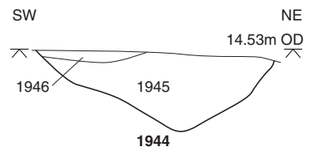
Section 1006



Section 1013

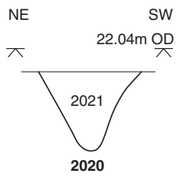


Section 1017

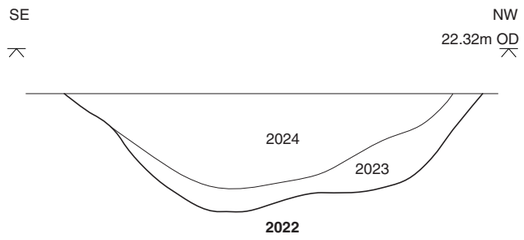


KND071 - Field 28.14 & 28.16

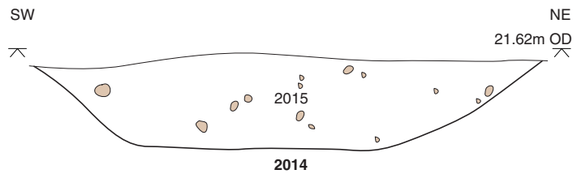
Section 1059



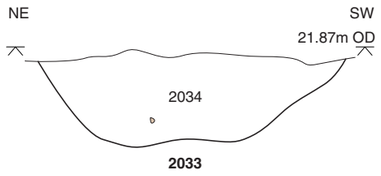
Section 1060



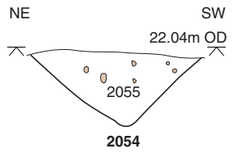
Section 1062



Section 1065

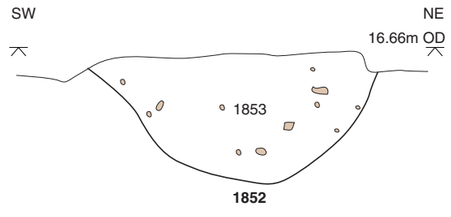


Section 1074

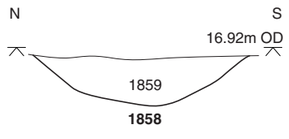


KND073 - Field 20.1

Section 982



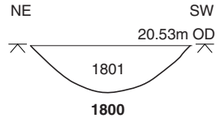
Section 984



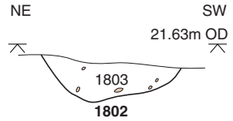
0 1:25 1 m

FRS114 - Field 20.2

Section 960



Section 961



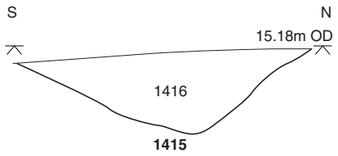
Key

- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit
- **117** Cut number
- 116 Deposit number
- 6 Sample number
- 1 Small find number
- Stone
- Chalk
- Brick / CBM
- Charcoal
- 32.26m OD Level

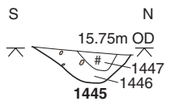
Figure 22b: Selected sections (sheet 2 of 3)

FRS095 - Field 58.26 & 58.29

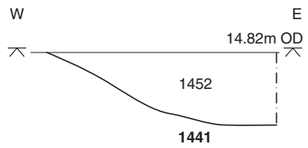
Section 805



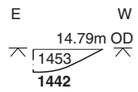
Section 816



Section 821



Section 822



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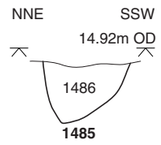
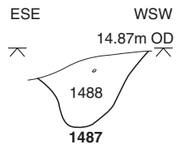
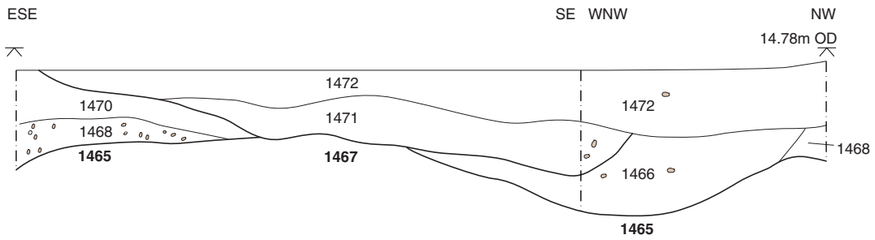


Section 832

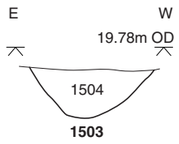


Section 836

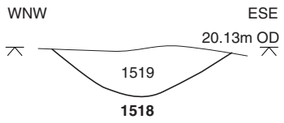


FRS096 - Field 58.28 & 58.29

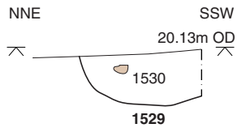
Section 852



Section 857



Section 860



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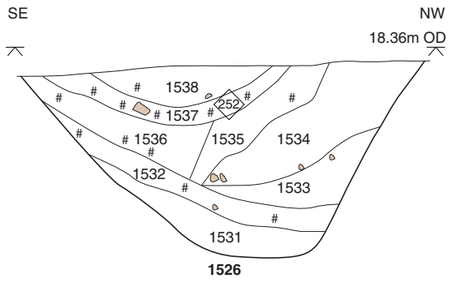

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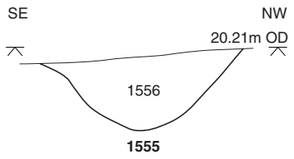
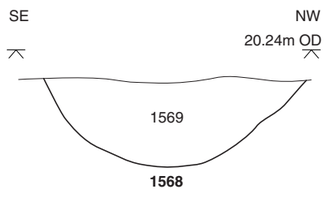


Section 875



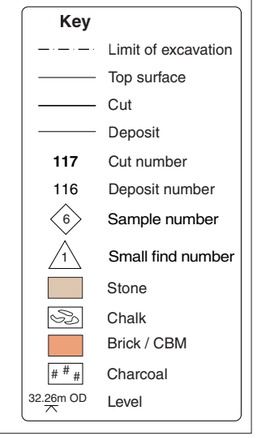


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Figure 22c: Selected sections (sheet 3 of 3)

Plate 1: SXM087, Field 468.5, Trench 582: Unurned cremation **1678**, prior to excavation. Looking north.

Plate 2: SXM087, Field 468.5, Trench 588: Undated ditch **1713**. Looking north.

Plate 3: SXM087, Field 468.5, Trench 588: Wall foundations 1707 and floor 1708, showing demolition layers 1705 and 1726 in section. Looking east.

Plate 4: SXM087, Field 468.5, Trench 589: Post-medieval pit **1631** (left) and ditches **1635** (containing brick rubble backfill 1636) and **1638**. Looking east.

Plate 5: SNF040, Field 468.1, Trench 598: Unurned cremation **1730** prior to excavation. Looking east.

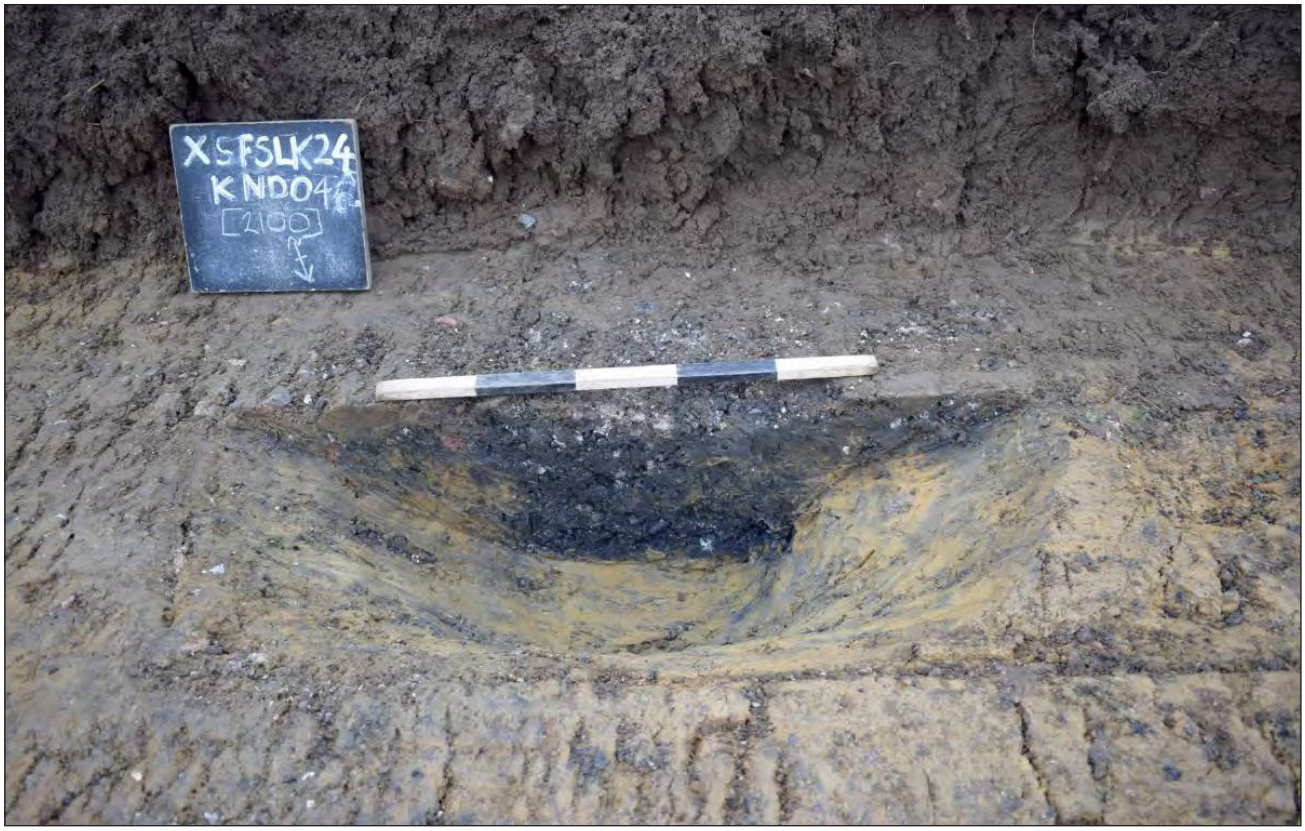

Plate 6: KND046, Field 28.12, Trench 679: Burnt flint pit **2100**. Looking south-west.

Plate 7: KND046, Field 28.12, Trench 685: Medieval enclosure ditch **2137**. Looking north.

Plate 8: KND046, Field 28.12, Trench 680: ?Medieval pit **2111**. Looking east.

Plate 9: KND046, Field 28.12, Trench 684: Medieval sub-enclosure ditch **2133.** Looking west.

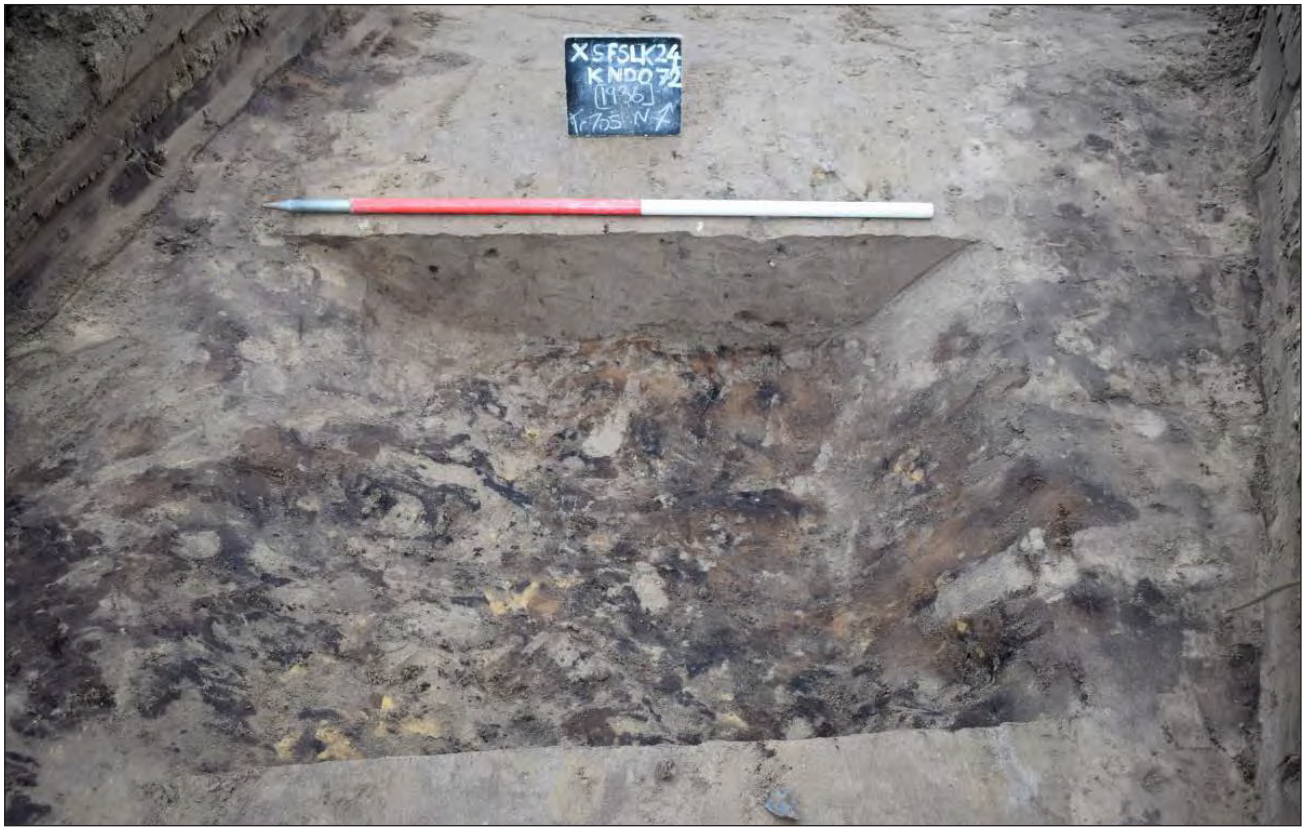

Plate 10: KND072, Field 28.5, Trench 705: Ditch **1936**, showing variegated natural sand. Looking north.

Plate 11: KND072, Field 28.5, Trench 710: Gully **1902**. Looking south-west.

Plate 12: KND072, Field 28.5, Trench 713: Cobble surface 1930 and demolition material 1931. Looking north.

Plate 13: KND071, Fields 28.14 & 28.16, Trench 731: Enclosure ditch **2014**. Looking north-west.

Plate 14: KND071, Fields 28.14 & 28.16, Trench 732: Quarry pit **2045**/**2058**. Looking south-east.

Plate 15: KND071, Fields 28.14 & 28.16, Trench 736: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit **2022**. Looking south-west.

Plate 16: KND071, Fields 28.14 & 28.16, Trench 741: Enclosure ditch **2010**. Looking north.

Plate 17: KND071, Fields 28.14 & 28.16, Trench 742: Pit **2008**. Looking north.

Plate 18: KND073, Field 20.1, Trench 746: Pit **1858**. Looking east.

Plate 19: KND073, Field 20.1, Trench 751: Ditch **1839**. Looking north-east.

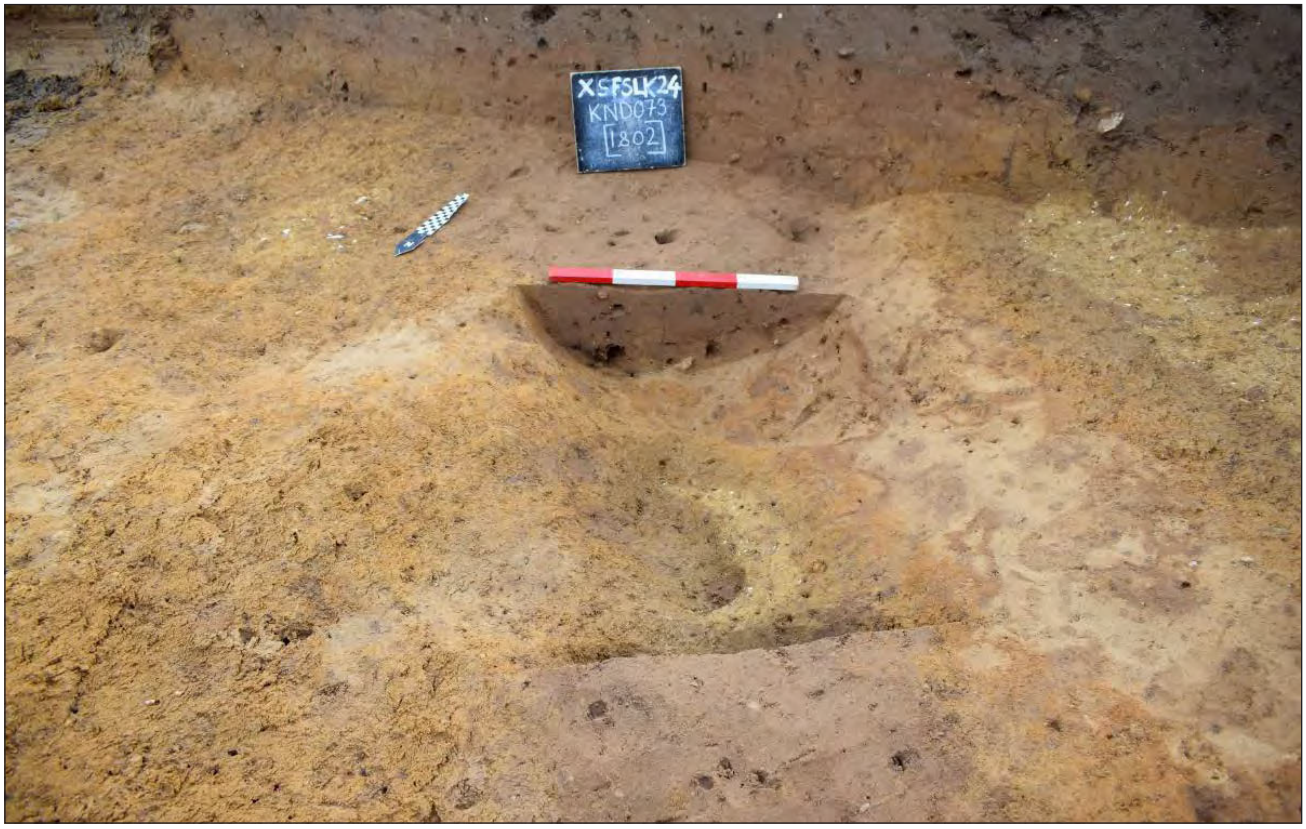

Plate 20: FRS114, Field 20.2, Trench 776: Ditch **1802**. Looking south-east.

Plate 21: FRS114, Field 20.2, Trench 773: Quarry pit **1820**. Looking south.

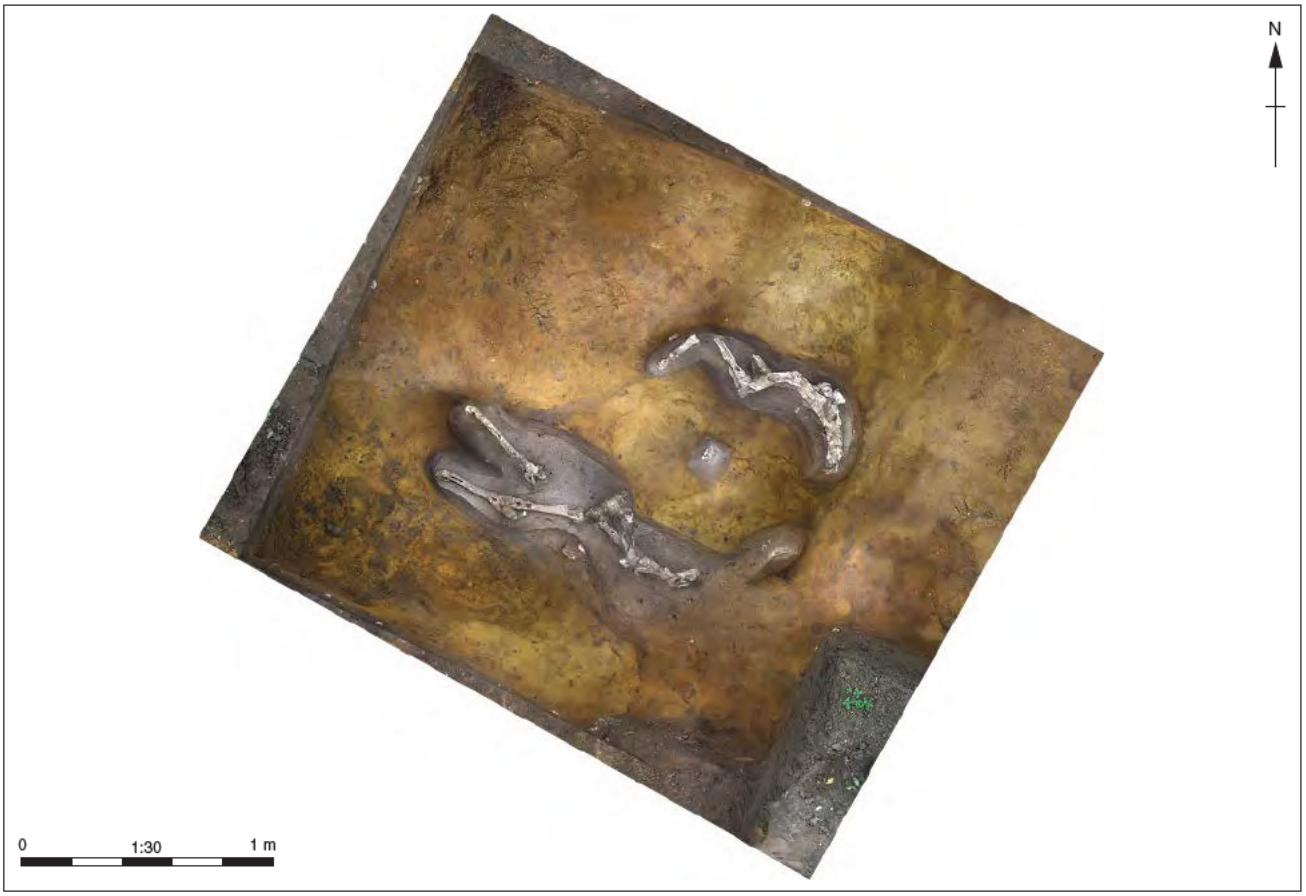

Plate 22: FRS095, Field 58.26, Trench 849: Orthophotograph of Roman cow skeleton in pit **1467**, truncating ditch **1465**.

Plate 23: FRS095, Field 58.26, Trench 849: Roman postholes **1487**, **1485**, pit **1481** (background) and **1491** (foreground). Looking east.

Plate 24: FRS095, Field 58.26, Trench 851: Ditch **1440**, Trench 851, showing truncated cremations **1441** (background) and **1442** (foreground) prior to excavation. Looking north.

Plate 25: FRS095, Field 58.26, Trench 858: Posthole **1448** (left) and possible charred timber 1447. Looking north.

Plate 26: FRS095, Field 58.26, Trench 860: Quarry pit **1475**. Looking south.

Plate 27: FRS096, Fields 58.28 & 58.29, Trench 864: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit **1505**. Looking west.

Plate 28: FRS096, Fields 58.28 & 58.29, Trench 871: Pit **1527**. Looking west.

Plate 29: FRS096, Fields 58.28 & 58.29, Trench 879: Backfilled ditch **1526**. Looking south-west.

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