The Great Grid Upgrade

Sea Link

Sea Link

Volume 9: Examination Submissions

Document 9.3.2 Suffolk Section Phase 2B Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020026

Version: A
September 2025

nationalgrid

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Sea Link Scheme

Suffolk Section Phase 2B

Archaeological Evaluation Report

June 2025

Client: National Grid Electricity Transmission plc

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No: 2864
NGR: TM 40600 61980to TM 42310 60080

oxford archaeology

Client Name:	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc
Document Title:	Sea Link Scheme Suffolk Section, Phase 2B
Document Type:	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2864
Grid Reference:	TM 40600 61980 to TM 42310 60080
Planning Reference:	pre-planning
Site Code:	SNF041, KND069, KND070, FRS115, FRS116
Invoice Code:	XSFSLK24
OASIS No.:	oxfordar3-533111
OA Document File Location:	[redacted]
OA Graphics File Location:	
Issue No:	V2
Date:	04 July 2025
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Sea Link Scheme Suffolk Section, Phase 2B

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 3rd March and 4th April 2025, Stantec and Oxford Archaeology (Cambridge) undertook Phase 2B of trial trenching on the Sea Link Scheme Suffolk Section. This entailed the excavation of 107 trial trenches, each typically 30m in length, across six fields in Sternfield (SNF041), Knodishall (KND069, KND070) and Friston (FRS115, FRS116) parishes.

Archaeological remans discovered included Early Neolithic pits, a probable Late Neolithic henge, a potential Middle Bronze Age field system, isolated Roman pits as well as one undated ditch, post-medieval field ditches and probable post-medieval quarrying.

SNF041 – Field 89.5

A late Roman pit containing pottery, charcoal and fired clay lay in the east of this field. Further west, poorly dated possible ditches produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. A single post-medieval ditch was also recorded.

KND069 – Field 3.4

Five small pits were spread across the centre of this field. Their fills varied but typically contained charcoal and flecks of fired clay. One produced pottery of early Roman date.

KND070 – Field 3.3

This field contained one undated ditch not aligned with the known post-medieval field system, as well as undated quarry pits (one producing a sherd of Roman pottery) and a post-medieval/modern ditch.

FRS115 – Field 25.3

Poorly dated ditches within this field appeared to form a rectilinear field system, sharing alignments with undated ditches previously recorded to the north-west (Phase 2A: KND073/Field 20.1 & FRS114/Field 20.1) and south-east (FRS116/Field 25.2, and potentially in FRS094/Field 58.27). Dispersed small pits were presumed to be contemporary with the ditch system but were not directly dated. A large probable post-medieval quarry pit had left a visible depression in the central-southern part of the field.

FRS116 – Field 25.1, 25.2

In the centre of this field five Early Neolithic pits were revealed across two trenches. One of the largest of these features produced a very substantial assemblage of 284 sherds (3.1kg) of pottery, 355 struck flints and 340g of burnt flint from excavation of only half of its fill - more finds than from the other four pits combined.

A very large ditch forming a circular enclosure some 90m in diameter has been interpreted as a probable henge monument of Late Neolithic date, although its primary fills were only augered and no secure dating

evidence was recovered. Two shallow pits lay in the interior of this monument. The rectilinear arrangement of poorly dated ditches revealed in Field 25.3 continued into this field and across the area of the putative henge; it is thought likely that these relate to a prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age) field system). Large probably post-medieval quarry pits truncated part of the southern circuit of the henge ditch.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Stantec and Oxford Archaeology would like to thank National Grid for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Hannah Cutler who monitored the work on behalf of Suffolk County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Daniel Bray (Stantec) and Andrew Greef (Oxford Archaeology). The fieldwork was directed by Stuart Ladd, who was supported by Toby Knight, Ellie Brown, Ed Worsley, Sam Thomas, Lily Tosner, Amber Wernham, Gina Harris, George Nuth, Will Kinchin, Beth Coleman, Lucy Ryan, Dan Firth and James Green. Survey and digitising was carried out by Ellie Brown, Lily Tosner and James Green. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Stantec and Oxford Archaeology (S&OA) were commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Sea Link Suffolk Section, Phase 2B. 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 2B of the works, carried out from March to April 2025, with the results of Phase 1 and Phase 2A of the evaluation having been previously reported (see Fig. 1; Firth 2025, Ladd 2025). The Phase 2B works were carried out across six fields in two contiguous areas. These are summarised in Table 1, listed from the north-west to the south-east of the scheme. Ecological constraints lead to 17 trenches in Field 25.3 (FRS115) being removed from the approved WSI plan.

Parish code	Field	Trench count	First trench	Last trench	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	NGR	Project Area (ha)
SNF041	89.5	21	614	634	18/03/2025	04/04/2025	TM 40600 61980	2.19
KND069	3.4	23	635	657	18/03/2025	04/04/2025	TM 40780 61780	2.11
KND070	3.3	15	658	672	18/03/2025	04/04/2025	TM 40830 61550	1.24
FRS115	25.3	28*	779	823	03/03/2025	17/03/2025	TM 42220 60340	4.72
FRS116	25.1	3	824	826	03/03/2025	17/03/2025	TM 42310 60080	0.31
FRS116	25.2	17	827	843	03/03/2025	17/03/2025	TM 42310 60080	1.23
Total		**107**						**11.8**
* after 17 planned trenches were dropped due to ecological constraints								

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 1-4). 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 (Field 422.1). 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). Along the route 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 2B of the investigations are described in detail alongside the results of the trenching below (Section 3). In Fields 89.5, 3.4 and 3.3 (north of Friston), few features were apparent, with field drain and agricultural linear trends in evidence. In Fields 25.3, 25.1, 25.2 changes in the scope of the project meant that geophysical survey was only available for parts of the fields, with a larger area surveyed immediately to the west, although this indicated a series of parallel ditch lengths as well as enclosures and a segment of a curvilinear ditch around 60m long.

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 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 The assessment 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 subject to trial trenching, 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 and 2A Trenching

1.4.9 In total 569 trenches across thirteen fields were opened in Phase 1 of the evaluation (Firth 2025) and 187 trenches in ten Phase 2A fields (Figs 1 and 2).

Whilst the majority of trenches were devoid of archaeological remains the trenching identified several discrete areas of intense archaeological activity (see Fig. 2).

1.4.10 Fields 89.5, 3.4 and 3.3 were in an area not previously evaluated. Fields 25.3, 25.1, 25.2 were directly between areas already evaluated: Fields 20.1 and 20.2 (KND073 and FRS114) to the north-west had revealed undated parallel linear ditches and undated quarry pits, while to the south-east Field 58.27 (FRS094) an Early Neolithic pit and a medieval enclosure associated with Snape Road and undated features were uncovered (see Fig. 2).

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 107 trenches, typically measuring 30m x 2m, were excavated across the development area. The trench layout was designed to test both features identified by the geophysical survey and aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, and to sample areas where no remains were recorded by these non-intrusive investigations.

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 a maximum safe working depth of 0.9m.

2.2.6 All features 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). Within this phase of work, trench numbers also broadly follow this order.

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 features as well as a full context inventory are provided in Appendix A. Reports on the finds and environmental remains are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C respectively.

3.2 General distribution of archaeological deposits

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

Parish code	Field	Geology	Summary of results
SNF041	89.5	Clay	Late Roman pit, undated ditches
KND069	3.4	Clay	Sporadic undated and early Roman small pits
KND070	3.3	Clay	Undated ditch, undated (?post-medieval) quarry pits
FRS115	25.3	Silty sand	?Middle Bronze Age field system of small ditches, occasional small pits, undated (?post-medieval) quarry pits
FRS116	25.1	Silty sand	Early Neolithic pit group, ?Late Neolithic henge ditch, ?Middle Bronze Age field system, undated small pits and posthole, undated (?post-medieval) quarry pits
FRS116	25.2	Sand and gravel	

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

3.3 Parish Code SNF041 – Field 89.5 (Fig. 5)

Location, topography and geology

3.3.1 Field 89.5 in Sternfield parish rose from a height of 14.5-15m OD in the north-west to 20-21m OD in the east, bordering Field 3.4 and Fristonmoor Lane, which marks the boundary with Knodishall parish. Public rights of way crossed Field 89.5 (to the north of the evaluation trenches).

3.3.2 The trenches exposed a clay geology, with an increasingly sand/silt component on the lower western slopes with varying thicknesses of top and (colluvial) subsoil totalling up to 0.7m thick.

Summary of geophysics

3.3.3 The geophysical survey did not cover this field.

Results

3.3.4 Undated irregular features were present in Trench 617, and an isolated pit rich in charcoal and containing Roman pottery was excavated in Trench 634.

3.3.5 Trenches 614-616, 620-631 and 633 were blank, with Trenches 618 and 619 containing only a modern ditch (**2615**) and Trench 632 containing a modern field drain trench (not excavated).

Trench 617

3.3.6 Two large, broad, features were recorded as ditches in Trench 617. However, both were irregular and did not continue into neighbouring trenches and it is possible they were in fact shallow clay extraction pits. Feature **2605** (Plate 1; Fig. 12a, Section 1203) was 5.4m wide with gently sloping sides and it was hand excavated to a depth on 0.6m with augering establishing a total depth of 0.98m. Its fills were clearly distinct from the underlying natural clay, with a sharply defined cut edge. Its fills (2609-2614 and 2619) were mid brown sandy/silty clays with moderate angular flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. A single (8g) sherd of early Roman pottery came from fill 2609.

3.3.7 To the east, feature **2600**=**2603** was at least 6.7m long and 1.7m wide with a broadly rectangular shape in plan where visible within the trench. Intervention **2600** was dug against its southern side, exposing a moderately steep, straight side which reached a depth of 0.54m without exposing its base. It contained two fills of mid orangey-brown silty clay (2601 and 2602; Fig. 12a, Section 1200). Intervention **2603** was dug at its south-west corner where this feature was only 0.18m deep, with a steep side and flat base.

Trenches 618 and 619

3.3.8 A north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditch (**2615**) crossed these trenches, parallel with the field boundary to the east. It is shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and early 20th century mapping. It was 1.42m wide and 0.85m deep, containing post-medieval brick.

Trench 634

3.3.9 A single pit (**2606**) lay north of the centre of the trench. It was circular in plan, 0.85m in diameter and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 2; Fig. 12a, Section 1202). It contained two distinct fills: a primary fill (2607) of light grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal; and a secondary fill (2608) of dark grey brown silty clay with flecks of burnt clay and charcoal. Both fills produced later Roman pottery totalling 15 sherds (45g) and two pieces (24g) of fired clay were also recovered. A bulk sample (sample 435) of fill 2608 produced frequent charcoal and occasional hazelnut shells with seeds of wild radish and stinking chamomile.

3.4 Parish Code KND069 – Field 3.4 (Fig. 6)

Location, topography and geology

3.4.1 Field 3.4 in Knodishall parish was broadly flat, lying at around 23m OD and carried a wheat crop at the time of evaluation. Overhead electricity cables

aligned east-west across the field necessitated minor changes to the original trench plan.

3.4.2 All the trenches exposed a clay geology sealed by a topsoil between 0.25-0.4m thick with no subsoil.

Summary of geophysics

3.4.3 Linear agricultural trends reflecting field drains traversed this field on two different alignments. Amorphous probable pond/quarry pit features were detected in the south and west of the evaluation area. A probable ditch was also detected (targeted by Trenches 643 and 644).

Results

3.4.4 Five small pits were found across the centre of the field in Trenches 641, 642, 646, 651 and 652. One of these proved to be Roman in date. Post-medieval trackway ditches crossed Trench 656.

3.4.5 Trenches 635-640, 642, 643, 645, 647-650, 653-655 and 657 were devoid of remains. The geophysical anomalies in Trenches 644 and 653 did not correlate with any features/deposits revealed in the trenches.

?Roman pits

Trench 641 (Fig. 6: inset A)

3.4.6 Pit **2700** was sub-circular in plan, 0.46m in diameter and 0.98m deep with slightly irregular sides and concave base. Its fill (2701) was a very dark grey sandy silt, rich in charcoal, containing flecks of burnt clay and burnt flints. A bulk sample produced a single unidentifiable cereal grain and a moderate volume of charcoal.

Trench 644 (Fig. 6: inset B)

3.4.7 Pit **2707** was almost as deep (0.18m) as it was wide (0.2m) with steep sides and concave base and may have been a posthole. However, its fill of dark grey charcoal-rich sandy silt was similar to the other pits in this area. It produced no finds.

Trench 646 (Fig. 6: inset C)

3.4.8 Pit **2713** was almost wholly truncated, surviving only as a shallow deposit of clay containing smears of charcoal and burnt clay (2714). It was 0.8m in diameter and 0.08m deep. It produced no finds.

Trench 651 (Fig. 6: inset D)

3.4.9 Pit **2711** was oval in plan, 0.7m long and 0.64m wide and 0.3m wide with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 3; Fig. 12a, Section 1235). Its upper fill (2712) produced early Roman pottery (nine sherds, 67g) and comprised dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal. A bulk sample (sample 441) taken of this deposit contained a rich assemblage of charred free-threshing wheat grains, rye, barley, oat and flax, as well as weed seeds.

Trench 652 (Fig. 6: inset E)

3.4.10 Pit **2709** was a small sub-oval feature 0.4m long, 0.18m wide and 0.14m deep, containing a dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions (2710). It produced no finds.

Post-medieval trackway: Trench 656

3.4.11 Two parallel ditches, set c.1.5m apart and aligned south-west/north-east crossed the south of the trench. These corresponded with a track marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent early 20th century mapping. The two ditches may have operated at different times, given the narrow space between them. Ditch **2705** terminated within the trench, extending to the north-east. It was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. To the south-east, ditch **2702** was 1m wide and 0.36m deep with an irregular profile. Both their respective fills (2706, 2704) were dark grey brown silty clays, although ditch **2702** also contained a thin primary deposit of mid yellow brown silty clay (2703).

3.5 Parish Code KND070 – Field 3.3 (Fig. 7)

Location, topography and geology

3.5.1 Field 3.3 in Knodishall parish descended gradually from around 23m OD in the north to 20.5m OD to the south. At the time of the works, it contained a rapeseed crop. Public rights of way crossed Field 3.3 (to the north and east of the evaluation trenches).

3.5.2 All the trenches exposed clay geology overlain by topsoil between 0.25-0.4m thick, with no subsoil.

Summary of geophysics

3.5.3 Agricultural linear trends (field drains) and a north/south-aligned linear ditch corresponding with a 20th century field boundary crossed the evaluation area. A larger (c.20m) amorphous probable quarry pit was detected beyond the eastern limits of the evaluation area.

Results

3.5.4 An undated ditch and two quarry pits lay in the southern part of the field (Trenches 668 and 672). Trench 669 contained a modern field boundary ditch (**2806**).

Trench 668 (Fig. 7)

3.5.5 A large amorphous quarry pit (**2808**) was revealed the southern portion of the trench. This feature was at least 9.7m long. Where excavated it was only 0.26m deep, filled with mid orangey brown sandy clay, but contained no finds.

Trench 672 (Fig. 7: inset B)

3.5.6 An undated ditch (**2804**) was aligned south-south-east/north-north-west, probably pre-dating any of the boundary alignments shown on historic mapping of the area. It was 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped

profile (Plate 4; Fig. 12a, Section 1261). Its dark brownish yellow sandy clay fill (2805) produced no finds.

3.5.7 The northern end of the trench contained a quarry pit (**2800**) of uncertain date. Although one sherd (18g) of Roman pottery was recovered from its surface, this may be residual. The pit was at least 6.5m long with moderately steep sides. It was excavated to a depth of 0.53m, although its base was probably slightly deeper, lying beyond the section excavated (Plate 5). A series of three fills was visible, probably representing deliberate backfills of reddish brown (2801) and then bluish grey (2802) clays, followed by a tertiary mid reddish brown silty clay (2803) equivalent to accumulated subsoil.

Trench 669 (Fig. 7: inset A)

3.5.8 Ditch **2806** corresponded with a field boundary shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and subsequent early 20th century mapping. It was 1.8m wide and 0.46m deep, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides.

3.6 Parish Code FRS 115 – Field 25.3 (Fig. 8)

Location, topography and geology

3.6.1 Field 25.3 was broadly flat, lying between 22m and 23m OD, and the wider area remained flat to the north before the land rose towards the clay plateau. A large depression in the southern part of the field derived from quarrying. Trenches exposed silts and sands.

3.6.2 At the time of trenching the field had been managed for game birds leaving thin, low-level scrub.

Summary of geophysics

3.6.3 Only the western quarter of the field was subject to geophysical survey. This revealed linear trends of agricultural nature parallel to the modern field boundaries. However, some similarly subtle linear trends followed a north-west/south-east alignment, oblique to the field boundaries.

Results

3.6.4 Narrow ditches of probable Middle Bronze Age date, aligned either north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east, formed a field system, crossing multiple trenches (Trenches 783-785, 791, 795, 800, 807, 821). This system extended south-east into Field 25.2.

3.6.5 Three small pits were also found in Trenches 808, 817, 823 and were potentially contemporary with the field system. The south-central part of the of the field contained a depression corresponding with a large quarry pit partly revealed in Trenches 802, 803 and 810, whilst a smaller quarry pit was visible in Trench 791.

3.6.6 In general, archaeological features were sparse, with Trenches 786, 792-794, 801, 809, 811, 815, 816, 818-820 and 822 being devoid of remains.

3.6.7 Trenches 779-782, 787-790, 796-798, 804-806, 811 and 814 (not illustrated) were originally planned to be excavated in the northern part of this field but

were removed from the trenching programme prior to the start of fieldwork due to ecological constraints.

Field system ditches – Trenches 783-785, 791, 795 & 800

Trenches 783 and 791

3.6.8 A narrow south-west/north-east aligned linear ditch crossed both trenches (Trench 783, **2306**; Trench 791, **2310**). It was 0.5-0.35m wide and 0.06-0.13m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12a, Sections 1152 & 1153). The fills were similar mid yellow/greyish brown clay/silty sand.

Trenches 784, 785, 795

3.6.9 A possible north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**2327**) terminated in Trench 795 and was cut by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**2312**), the line of which continued to the north in Trenches 784 (**2302**) and 785 (**2323**). The earlier feature (**2327**) was 0.5m wide and 0.22m with a rounded V-shaped profile (Plate 6). Its mid brown sand fill (2328) produced only a single struck flint.

3.6.10 The later linear ditch line aligned crossed these three trenches, with an entrance/gap at Trench 785 (**2323**), where only the northern terminus was present. This corresponded with a linear trend identified by the geophysics and interpreted as agricultural in origin, but lying at an oblique alignment to the modern field boundary. The widths of the excavated sections of the ditches were consistently between 0.66m and 0.76m, with depths increasing from 0.18m in the north (Trench 784: ditch **2302**) to 0.37m in the south (Trench 795: ditch **2312**, Fig. 12a, Section 1155). The fills of slots **2302** and **2323** were mid greyish brown soft silty sand (2303, 2324 respectively) as was the basal fill (2313) of ditch **2312**, although here there was also secondary fill of light reddish brown silty sand (2314). This upper fill produced a single later Roman sherd (18g) on its very surface (assumed to be intrusive - deriving from the overlying subsoil above - as well as two tiny sherds (1g) of undiagnostic prehistoric (possible Neolithic) pottery. Ditch slot **2302** produced two very small sherds (3g) of Roman pottery, which are also suspected to be intrusive.

3.6.11 To the east in Trench 795, a second ditch (**2329**) was on the same alignment of ditch **2312**. Together they may have marked a trackway around 9m in width. Ditch **2329** was 0.57m wide and 0.2m deep with a mid brown sand fill (2313) containing a burnt sandstone cobble fragment and a single struck flint.

Eastern features – Trenches 807, 808, 817, 821 & 823

Trench 799 (Fig. 7: inset A)

3.6.12 A small possible pit (**2333**) lay at the centre of this trench. It was circular in plan, 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep though with diffuse upper edges. Its fill (2334) was mid brown silty sand, containing no finds.

Trenches 800 & 807 (Fig. 8: inset B)

3.6.13 A narrow ditch (**2321**) in Trench 800, 0.26m wide and 0.06m deep, was aligned north-west/south-east. To the west, in Trench 807, this was paralleled by a pair of recut ditch ditches (**2315**, **2317**). Ditch **2315** was 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep, while ditch **2317** was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep, both with shallow U-shaped profiles. The stratigraphic relationship between these features was unclear and they were both filled by mid brown silty sands (2316 and 2318 respectively). Ditch **2315** contained two sherds (1g) of not closely datable prehistoric (possibly Neolithic) pottery and ditch **2321** produced two struck flints.

3.6.14 Immediately east of ditch terminus **2317** was a small pit (**2319**). This lay largely beyond the baulk of the trench but appeared to be at least 0.43m wide and 0.16m deep with a similar fill (2320) to the ditches. It contained no finds.

Trench 808 (Fig. 8: inset C)

3.6.15 An oval pit (**2331**) lay partly under the southern trench baulk. It was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep with a broad U-shaped profile (Plate 7). Its fills had evidently been burrowed and disturbed but included a primary deposit (2332) of dark grey brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions and a secondary/backfill deposit (2335) of mid brown sand. Sample 422 of fill 2332 produced over 98ml of charcoal.

Trench 817

3.6.16 Circular pit **2308** lay against the eastern baulk of this trench. This was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12a, Section 1154). Its fill (2309) was a uniform mid brown silty sand with no finds.

Trench 821

3.6.17 A small ditch (**2325**) aligned south-west/north-east crossed the trench. Though similar in character to those described to the west, it could not be traced in adjacent trenches. It was 0.43m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile and a yellow brown silty sand fill (2326), containing a single 1g sherd of not closely datable prehistoric (possibly Neolithic) pottery and six struck flints.

Trench 823

3.6.18 In this trench, ditch **2304** was aligned north-south and terminated within the trench, extending to the south. It did not follow the alignment of either the modern field boundaries nor the rectilinear field system recorded in the trenches to the west and north. It terminated from the south, with a width of 0.55m and depth of 0.32m with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12a, Section 1151). Its clayey sand fill (2305) was mottled with darker material at its centre and paler clay at either side, perhaps indicating disturbance by burrowing, or potentially that it had contained a post.

Quarry pit – Trenches 802, 803 & 810

3.6.19 A large quarry pit lay in the southern part of the field. This was visible at the surface as a depression some 40m in diameter, whilst its extents below the ploughsoil were recorded in Trenches 802, 803 and 810. In a machine-excavated sondage in Trench 802 (**2336**), near its western edge it was 0.46m deep, although it is suspected to have been deeper to the east, towards its centre.

3.7 Parish Code FRS116 – Fields 25.1 and 25.2 (Figures 9-11)

Location, topography and geology

3.7.1 Field 25.1 and 25.2 were flat, lying at 22.5m OD, and overlooked gentle dry valleys sloping down to the south-west towards the valley of the River Alde. Depressions resulting from quarrying were evident in both fields. The trenches exposed a surface geology of clayey silts and sands in the north, which became increasingly sandy and gravelly to the south-east. Field 25.1 had a young wheat crop at the time of evaluation, while Field 25.2 contained the stubble of a harvested maize crop.

Summary of geophysics

3.7.2 The geophysical survey only covered Field 25.1. This revealed probable ditches. Several of these were parallel, on a north-east/south-west alignment, with some potentially related features on a perpendicular alignment.

3.7.3 In the east of the field, partly within the evaluation area, a 60m-long arc of probable curvilinear ditch was detected. This was targeted by Trench 826 while Trench 827 was designed to detect it beyond the area of the geophysical survey in Field 25.2. Probable quarry pits can be seen in LIDAR and geophysics across Field 25.1, one probably truncating the curvilinear ditch.

Results

3.7.4 The arcing, curvilinear feature indicated on geophysics and targeted by Trench 826 proved to be a large, probably continuous circular ditch c. 90m in diameter, 4-5m wide and up to c.2.5m deep. Although it remains poorly dated, it has been interpreted as a probable Late Neolithic henge monument.

3.7.5 To the south-east of this monument lay a cluster of five Early Neolithic pits containing struck flint, pottery and charred plant remains, revealed in Trenches 835 and 837.

3.7.6 Ditches belonging to the probable Middle Bronze Age field system recorded in Field 25.3 were also identified in this field (Trenches 829, 832, 835). Possible associated features were also found further to the south-east (Trenches 839 and 843).

3.7.7 The results discussed according to these principal groups of features from north-west to south-east, but with overlap, and in some instances the remains from individual trenches are described in different sections.

3.7.8 Trenches 824 and 825 (Field 25.1) and 834, 836, 838 and 840-842 (Field 25.2) were blank.

Henge ditch (Figs. 9 and 10)

3.7.9 Six trenches intersected the projected circuit of the ditch and of these four revealed a corresponding feature (Trenches 826-828 and 831), whilst one showed no sign of the ditch but may have fallen on an entranceway or ended just west of the ditch (Trench 823) and another exposed quarrying that may have obscured/truncated it (Trench 833). Its north-westerly arc (in Field 25.1) appeared continuous on the geophysical survey, but Field 25.2 was not surveyed.

3.7.10 The western side of the ditch circuit, beyond the area of trenching was probably truncated by a large quarry pit visible on geophysics. Its south-eastern half was not subjected to geophysical survey and is not readily visible on aerial photographs, although much of its eastern arc appears to register as a very slight feature in LIDAR data (see Discussion, below). At Trench 833 it would have been truncated by quarrying, although based on its depth in other trenches its lower part may be preserved here.

3.7.11 Due to the large size of the henge ditch and safety constraints, only the upper fills were excavated by hand up to a depth of 1m from the ground level, with a narrower step allowing excavation to 1.3m. From there it was only possible to use an auger to establish its full profile and depth.

3.7.12 Summary information on the morphology of the ditch and associated finds in each of the excavated slots is presented in in Table 3. Whilst the ditch had a similar profiles and depth in the three excavated slots around its circuit, the profile of Slot **2521** in Trench 831 suggested there may have been an earlier underlying feature to the north (outside) of the ditch. Fills were consistently separated into a thick (c. 0.75m) primary deposit of pale sand, perhaps deriving from the upcast bank, followed by slightly darker fills. A possible pit (**2514**) within the upper fills in Trench 827, may be the equivalent of a darker lens visible in the fills Trench 826 – potentially the remains of a turf layer established prior to tertiary accumulation of subsoil.

3.7.13 Sparse finds were recovered, deriving only from the hand excavated secondary and tertiary fills, and comprised Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and struck flints.

3.7.14 Throughout, the ditch was cut into firm silty sands at the surface, and deposits of clay with chalk flecks from c. 1m below the ploughsoil.

Trench	Slot	Width	Depth	Sides	Pottery	Flint	Burnt Flint	Notes
826	**2500**	4.35	1.86	Steep	4g/7sh ncd/Neolithic/Bronze Age & Beaker	12	7	
827	**2534**	4.6	1.75	(Auger only)	-	-	-	
828	**2511**	4.0	2.44	Gentle	14g/5sh Early Neolithic	11	12	
831	**2521**	4.4	2.06	Steep	49g/5sh Middle/Late Bronze Age	17	-	Possible earlier cut on north (outer) side

Table 3: Summary of interventions in henge ditch, FRS116 - Fields 25.1 & 25.2

*Trench 826 – Slot **2500**, Fig. 12b, Section 1183*

3.7.15 Here the henge ditch was 4.2m wide at the surface and augered to a maximum depth of 1.86m. As far as could be established by augering its sides appeared to be steep (Plate 8, Fig. 12b, Section 1183), but its illustrated base profile is conjectural and it could have been rounded, V-shaped or flat between the points which were augered. Its lower fill (2501) was a mid brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. Overlying this was a darker lens (2502) around 0.2-0.3m thick with diffuse edges of dark grey-brown sandy silt, potentially a buried soil layer/turf line. This was sealed by a tertiary fill (2503) of yellowish brown silty sand, essentially subsoil. Finds were sparse, consisting of two very small sherds (1g) of prehistoric pottery (?Early Bronze Age and ?Neolithic), six struck flints and 7g of burnt flint = all recovered from fill 2501, with a 40L sample of this deposit (sample 431) producing only a small amount of charcoal.

*Trench 827 – Auger hole **2534***

3.7.16 The ditch was 4.6m wide in this trench and augering at the centre of the ditch (as exposed in plan) suggested it was 1.75m deep. This was somewhat shallower than elsewhere, and it is possible the auger was located in the deepest point of the feature. Two fills were recognisable: a lower fill of light brown silty sand c 0.75m thick (2535), overlain by mid brown silty sand c. 1m thick (2536).

*Trench 828 – Slot **2511***

3.7.17 The ditch here was 4.0m wide and was hand excavated and then augered to a depth of 1.75m. The augering suggested it had a narrower or stepped profile than the other investigated sections, but that it was still broadly V/U-shaped with moderately steep sides. Its lower fill (2544) was a light grey silty sand c. 0.8m thick overlain by a secondary fill (2512). This was recorded as being cut by a pit (**2514**) in the western section, which was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with gentle sides and a concave base filled with dark brown sandy silt (2515), although its sample (425) produced only a little charcoal. This produced one struck flint. While this may have related to the thin darker deposit in the upper fills of Slot **2500** (2502, see above), it was notably darker here and better defined, and as such was interpreted as infilling a pit cut into the ditches fill. Overlying this was a tertiary fill (2513) of mid-dark brown sandy silt. Five sherds (14g) of Early Neolithic pottery, a 12g fragments of fired clay and ten struck flints were recovered from this tertiary fill.

*Trench 831 – Slot **2521**, Fig. 12b, Section 1178*

3.7.18 The ditch here was 4.4m wide and 2.06m deep (Plate 9, Section 1178). However, in contrast with other slots, its north/external side was much steeper and augering here indicated this steep side continued to a depth of 1.4m, a depth which was matched 1m to the south. Although the details of the deposits were difficult to record through augering, this may suggest that there was an earlier flat-bottomed feature on this this side of the ditch (see Fig. 12b, Section 1178).

3.7.19 The primary fills were revealed only by augering; a basal fill (2545) c. 0.1m thick of light brown silt was overlain by light yellowish brown sands (2546, 2547 – possibly a distinct fill of the earlier feature) up to c.0.75m thick. Secondary fills of mid brown silty sands (2548 (augered only), 2529, 2530), were overlain by a more clayey lens (2531) with subsequent upper fills being siltier (2532, 2533 –effectively equivalent to the subsoil). Finds were limited to 17 struck flints (from fills 2527-2529, 2532, 2533), a fragment of fired clay (2531) and two sherds (12g) of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery (2533).

?Internal features – Trenches 829-832 (Figs 9 and 10)

3.7.20 Features within the interior of the putative henge ditch potentially associated with its use consisted of a possible posthole (**2524**) in Trench 828, (4.8m from the ditch) a pit or ditch terminus (**2508**) in Trench 831 and two pits (**2542**, **2540**) in Trench 830 south of the centre of the monument.

3.7.21 Pit/posthole **2524** was sub-circular, 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with a V-shaped profile dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (2525). It contained no finds.

3.7.22 The two pits in Trench 830 were both circular in plan and filled with burnt material, potentially representing *in situ* burning. Pit **2540** was 0.54m in diameter c. 0.05m deep with a flat base and contained a dark brown silty sand with frequent burnt flint (Plate 10), possibly the burnt natural gravelly substrate rather than flint from elsewhere. Pit **2542** was 0.5m in diameter 0.16m deep, with a U-shaped profile containing dark greyish brown sand (2543) with burnt gravel, although sampling produced limited charcoal. It contained one (undiagnostic) irregular fragment of worked flint and one mammal vertebra.

3.7.23 Feature **2508** in Trench 831 was a pit or potentially the terminus of a ditch and could have been part of the probable Middle Bronze Age field system (see below), although its alignment and extents were not sufficiently exposed to confirm this (see Fig. 10). It was 0.62m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (2526) was a notably loose brownish grey silty sand but contained no finds.

Field system ditches – Trenches 829, 832, 835 (Fig. 9)

3.7.24 Three ditches sharing the south-west/north-east alignment of the field system identified in Field 25.3 (FRS115) are thought to have been part of that same, probably Middle Bronze Age, system.

3.7.25 In Trench 829, within the interior of the putative henge monument, ditch **2504** was 0.46m wide and only 0.08m deep with a mid reddish brown silty sand fill (Fig. 12b, Section 1170).

3.7.26 Ditch **2553**/**2558** in Trench 832 - also within the projected interior of the henge - was a much more substantial example than others in this alignment/system. Its alignment within the trench necessitated excavation in two slots in order to record a full cross section. It was 3m wide and 0.68m deep with gently sloping sides and a broad concave base (Fig. 12b, Section 1186). It contained a lower fill (2554=2559) was dark reddish brown silty sand

0.28m thick, followed by a secondary fill (2555=2560) of slightly lighter material. It produced no finds.

3.7.27 To the south-east, beyond the henge, in Trench 835, ditch **2509** was 0.74m wide and 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (2510) was a dark brown silty sand containing no finds. Disturbance of the surface of the natural geology along its north-western edge may have been the result of rooting from an associated hedge or perhaps from animal burrowing (Plate 11).

Early Neolithic pit group – Trenches 835 and 837

3.7.28 Early Neolithic pits were found in Trench 835 (pit **2506**) and Trench 837 (pits **2549**, **2561**, **2551** and pit **2537**). They contained pottery, struck and burnt flint and burnt mammal bone, with particularly large quantities of finds coming from pit **2537**. Sampling produced mixed results, with pit **2549** containing a large quantity of charcoal, frequent hazelnut shell and occasional spelt/emmer wheat, and a possible apple/pear seed. Pit **2537** contained similarly large volume of charcoal as well as bramble seeds, whilst pit **2506** produced few remains.

3.7.29 Pottery recovered from the pits was Early Neolithic in date apart from two sherds of Beaker pottery which must be intrusive. The flintwork was also consistent with an Early Neolithic date.

Trench 835 – Pit 2506

3.7.30 Pit **2506** was estimated to be 3m in length – it was 2m wide at the trench baulk, and was augered to 1.05m depth. Only part of its north-east quadrant was excavated due to the depth of overlying soil. It was filled by a fairly uniform dark brownish grey loose silty sand (2507). Finds consisted of 26 sherds (170g) Early Neolithic pottery, 37 struck flints and 18g burnt flint. Its environmental sample produced only 10ml of charcoal.

Trench 837

3.7.31 Pits **2549** and **2561** were intercutting, although their stratigraphic relationship was unclear. A third pit (**2551**) lay just 0.1m to the south-east (Plate 12). Pit **2549** was sub-oval, 1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.33m deep, while pit **2561** was smaller at 0.45m diameter and 0.13m deep. Pit **2551** was sub-circular and 0.9m in diameter and 0.24m deep. All three were sub-circular to oval and had gentle sides and concave bases, filled with dark brown silty sands, though fill 2550 of pit **2549** was notably darker, reflecting its high charcoal content. Pits **2549** and **2551** produced two small sherds (6g and 7g) of (probably intrusive) Beaker pottery. Pit **2549** contained 57 struck flints and 49g burnt flint and 11 struck flints came from pit **2551**. Pit **2561** contained five struck flints.

3.7.32 Pit **2537** was at the eastern end of the trench. Much of it lay beyond the southern baulk, allowing excavation of around 60% of its contents. It was 1.55m wide and appeared to be sub-circular in plan, with a depth of 0.6m (Plate 13; Fig. 12b, Section 1182). Two fills were present: a primary fill (2538) of dark greyish brown silty sand up to 0.4m thick containing the exceptional finds assemblage from this feature; and a secondary/tertiary fill (2539) of mid brown sandy silt may have derived from subsoil or burrowing. The finds

comprised 284 sherds (3.1kg) of Early Neolithic pottery, 355 struck flints and 340g of burnt flint as well as one burnt sandstone and a fragment of burnt animal bone.

Possible outlying features – Trenches 839 and 843

3.7.33 Two features recorded in the eastern part of the filed were distinct from the clearer archaeological features described above. Their sterile fills and diffuse edges mean it is not certain that they were archaeological in nature. Neither produced any finds.

3.7.34 A possible ditch terminus (**2522**; Plate 14) lay in Trench 839. This feature was almost rectangular in plan, although its edges were diffuse. It was 0.73m wide with a V-shaped profile 0.17m deep and was filled with a mid reddish brown silty sand (2523).

3.7.35 In Trench 843, although possible north-west to south-east ditch **2519** was poorly defined, it did align with a ditch identified during the Phase 2a work to the south-east in Field 58.27, and may be part of the possible Middle Bronze Age system in this area. It was 0.5m wide and only 0.07m deep, containing one struck flint.

Quarry pits

3.7.36 Three large, poorly dated but probably post-medieval quarry pits were recorded in Trenches 830 and 833, lying close to a large quarry pit identified by the geophysics to the west in Field 25.1.

3.7.37 The pit in Trench 830 was c. 3m across but was not excavated. Post-medieval brick/tile fragments were evident on its surface.

3.7.38 In Trench 833 (Plate 15), a quarry pit (**2516**) at least 11m across at its southern end was tested by machine excavation and reached a depth of 1.2m from the ground surface. A second – unexcavated - quarry pit (**2518**) across the northern part of the trench was at least 16m across and probably truncated the upper parts of the south-eastern half of the henge ditch.

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 A basic quantification of the finds recovered is provided in Table 4, below (see Appendix A for details). Fourteen bulk environmental samples were also taken across the evaluated fields (Appendix C.).

3.8.2 Metal finds all derived from metal detecting of topsoil and subsoil deposits. These were concentrated in Fields 25.1 and 25.3, areas with marked ferrous noise on geophysics and large quarry pits. All were of post-medieval to modern date. Modern material from the other fields was also recovered by metal detecting but was not retained.

Field	Material	Object name	Count	Weight (kg)
SNF041 Field 89.5	Ceramic	Fired Clay	2	0.024
		Roman Pottery	16	0.053
KND069 Field 3.4	Ceramic	Roman Pottery	9	0.067
KND070	Ceramic	CBM	1	0.024

Field	Material	Object name	Count	Weight (kg)
SNF041 Field 89.5	Ceramic	Fired Clay	2	0.024
		Roman Pottery	16	0.053
KND069 Field 3.4	Ceramic	Roman Pottery	9	0.067
Field 3.3		Roman Pottery	1	0.045
FRS115 Field 25.3	CuA	Artefact	3	
	Fe	Artefact	23	
	Ceramic	Prehistoric pottery	5	0.003
		Roman Pottery	3	0.021
	Flint	Worked Flint	28	
		Burnt Flint	19	0.069
	Stone	Burnt Stone	1	0.071
FRS116 Fields 25.1, 25.2	Fe	Artefact	3	
	Ceramic	Prehistoric Pottery	329	3.377
		Fired Clay	1	0.012
	Flint	Burnt Flint	162	0.434
		Worked Flint	508	
	Stone	Burnt Stone	1	0.165
	Organic	Animal bone	2	0.006

Table 4: Finds summary by field

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

Visibility of features

4.1.1 On the clay plateau within Sternfield and Knodishall parishes (SNF041/Field 89.5; KND069/Field 3.4; KND070/Field 3.3) cut features were usually easy to identify, contrasting clearly with the underlying geology. Features were somewhat less clear at the southern limits of these area (e.g. the quarry pits and ditch in Trenches 668 and 672) where they were cut into siltier clay with less, but were still clearly visible shortly after exposure.

4.1.2 In Fields 25.1-3 (FRS115 & FRS116) the larger features were easily visible. However, many of the smaller features lacking finds and with paler fills were difficult to locate and some only came to light after several days of weathering coupled with extrapolation from neighbouring trenches and the aid of the geophysics survey results.

Ground truthing the geophysical survey

4.1.3 Geophysical survey was limited in this phase of work, with no coverage in SNF040/Field 89.5 or FRS116/Field 25.2 and little coverage in FRS115/Field 25.3.

4.1.4 Some possible features detected by the geophysics in KND069/Field 3.4 were not evident in the excavated trenches and could not obviously be explained as geological features. Other linear trends identified were all field

drains. The archaeological features revealed in this field were exclusively small pits often containing charcoal or limited pottery assemblages, distributed sparsely. Unsurprisingly none were indicated on the geophysical survey interpretation.

4.1.5 Where geophysics covered the west of FRS115/Field 25.3, small ditches revealed by the trenching had been interpreted as agricultural trends, although they were aligned obliquely to the field boundary and other agricultural trends. In FRS116/25.1 the anomalies detected by the geophysics, consisting of the large curvilinear feature ditch, ferrous noise and a large probable quarry pit corresponded well with the archaeological remains revealed by the trenching.

4.2 Parish codes SNF041, KND069, KND070 (Fields 89.5, 3.4 and 3.3)

Discrete Roman pits

4.2.1 The small, discrete pits spread across Field 3.4 were probably of Roman date date, based on the early Roman pottery from one (**2711**). The environmental sample from this small feature was the most productive form this phase of works and contained free threshing wheat, rye and barley grains.

4.2.2 Pit **2606** in Field 89.5 to the west demonstrated that this sparse activity continued into the later Roman period, producing pottery dating from the late 3rd to early 4th century and fragments of fired clay, but with more modest environmental remains.

Undated features

4.2.3 The possible ditch features in Trench 617 (Field 89.5) produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, but the irregular shape of these features and the lack of corresponding remains in adjacent trenches makes them difficult to interpret.

4.2.4 Ditch **2804** in Trench 672 was undated but based on its alignment is suspected to predate the post-medieval to modern field system in this area.

4.3 Parish codes FRS115, FRS116 (Fields 25.3, 25.1 and 25.2)

Early Neolithic pits

4.3.1 Early Neolithic pits represent the earliest features identified by the trenching. These were found in Trenches 835 and 837, which were located around 50m apart in the central part of Field 25.2 (FRS116). As shown in Fig. 13, another Early Neolithic pit (**8**) was found in Trench 221, Field 58.27 (FRS094) during Phase 1, some 280m to the south-east of Trench 837 (Firth 2025, 55). The area between was evaluated and no other Neolithic pits identified. This points to sporadic pit digging across the area, with a particular concentration in the area around Trenches 835 and 837.

4.3.2 Pit **8** produced 14 sherds (88g) of Early Neolithic pottery and four struck flints, a modest assemblage compared to pit **2537**, but comparable to pit **2506** in Trench 835. A broad summary of these pits and their finds are given in Table 5, demonstrating the variance in finds within them, although typically the larger pits were more productive. As noted by Britton (Appendix

B.1) pit **2537** was exceptionally productive in terms of its associated pottery assemblage, whilst the flint form this feature provides evidence for on-site flintworking and tool use/manufacture (see Booth, Appendix B.6).

Trench	Pit	Dimensions (l x w x d(m))	% exc	Pottery	Flint	Burnt flint	Environmental sample
835	**2506**	?3 x 2.1 x 1.05	~25	170g/26sh Early Neolithic	37	19g	426 (17L): 10ml charcoal
837	**2537**	1.55 x ?1.5 x 0.6	~60	3127g/284sh Early Neolithic	355	340g	428 (47L): 17ml charcoal; bramble seeds
	2549	1 x 0.8 x 0.33	100	-	57	49	429 (34L): 124ml charcoal; freq hazelnut shell; occ. spelt/emmer wheat
	2551	0.9 x 0.9 x 0.24	100	6g/1sh Beaker	11	-	-
	2561	0.45 x 0.45 x 0.13	100	7g/1sh Beaker	5	-	-
221 (Phase 1, Field 58.27)	**8**	1.68 x 1.2 x 0.45	100	14sh/88g Early Neolithic	4	-	-

Table 5: Summary of Early Neolithic pits, Field 25.2 – FRS116

Henge monument

4.3.3 The large circular ditched enclosure in Fields 25.1 and 25.2 (FRS116; Fig. 13) has been tentatively interpreted as a Late Neolithic henge monument – an interpretation based on its association with small quantities of prehistoric finds, its overall circular morphology and the very large size of its ditch. The monument's size, estimated to measure c. 90m in diameter, places it in the range of larger henge monuments, and as such it may be an earlier example (Historic England 2019, 9). However, excavation of its secondary and tertiary fills only produced sparse Beaker, Early Bronze Age and later pottery; no Grooved Ware or Late Neolithic pottery was found, although five sherds (14g) of probably residual Early Neolithic pottery came from slot **2511** in Trench 828. Secure dating of this monument can only be achieved through fuller excavation of its primary fills.

4.3.4 On the basis of available evidence, the ditch appears to have been continuous/unbroken with its western portion appearing continuous on the geophysics. The aerial photography and LIDAR survey (Deegan 2003, Parcel 33=Field 25.3, Fig. 6) recorded a broad curvilinear feature approximately coincident with the south-eastern arc of the henge ditch, but this could result from the much later quarrying (see Trench 833, above). Additionally, as shown in Fig. 13 (inset), close analysis of LIDAR data does suggest the presence of slight but distinct curvilinear depression coinciding with the projected course of the ditch either side of Trench 831 Trench 831.

4.3.5 The sections excavated through the ditch were not deep enough to establish if there was a significant internal or external bank, although the (augered) primary fills were particularly light and sterile sands compared with the siltier upper fills, suggesting in-filling by redeposited natural sand, potentially from

a bank. The henge sits within a distinctive landscape on a low plateau, overlooking a shallow valley leading through low rolling hills south-east to the River Alde, which can be seen from the site. To the north and east the land rises slightly to the clay ridge running north-west between the Alde and Hundred river valleys.

4.3.6 The section though the ditch in Trench 831 (**2521**; Fig 12b, Section 1178) had a less regular profile than the other recorded sections, with a steeper outer/northern side suggestive of an earlier pit or ditch at this point of its circuit. Internal features that could relate to the henge were limited to two shallow pits containing charcoal and burnt flint (potentially burnt natural gravel from direct heat) in Trench 830 slightly to the south-east of the centre. Ditches **2504** (Trench 829) and **2558** (Trench 832) are thought to be later, and quarrying activity though poorly dated is certainly later. Unfortunately, the geophysical survey did not cover the very centre of the henge.

4.3.7 The study of henges has focused on the more visible earthwork monuments of western and northern Britain, especially those associated with internal stone/timber settings (Bradley 2019; Historic England 2018 fig. 3). Although less common, large circular enclosure monuments suspected to be henges have been identified from crop marks in East Anglia, although those listed in the Suffolk and Norfolk historic environment records tend to be smaller, whilst other large circular ditched enclosures/monuments in the region are known to represent Late Bronze Age ringworks. The only intensively investigated and well-dated large henge monument in Norfolk and Suffolk remains that at Arminghall, near Norwich (Norfolk HER 6100), first excavated in the 1930s (Clark 1936) and very recently subject to further investigations under the auspices of the Later Prehistoric Norfolk Project (https://www.sainsbury-institute.org/project/later-prehistoric-norfolk-project/). The circular outer ditch of the Arminghall henge enclosed an area approximately 80m in diameter and where excavated was up to around 4m wide and 1.5m deep – broadly comparable with the dimensions of the Friston ditch. At Arminghall, however, this outer ditch enclosed a second substantial inner ditch and the postholes of a large timber circle, and no sign of internal features on a comparable scale were recorded by the geophysical survey or trenching of the interior of the Friston ditch.

4.3.8 Among possible henge monuments known as cropmarks/earthworks the closest comparator geographically is a possible henge comprising three concentric ring ditches up to 40m across, visible on aerial photographs taken at Shottisham on the Deben peninsula, only 18km to the south-west (Scheduled Monument 1017632; visible in CUCAP Aerial photos BLN98-BLN100; https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/location/bnl98/ [accessed 21/05/2025]). This remains unexcavated and undated and is associated with crop marks of other, generally smaller, ring ditches probably representing Bronze Age barrows, although one is up to 48m in diameter. These were also associated with a prehistoric rectilinear field system of suspected Bronze Age date. Elsewhere, the proportions of the Friston ditch are better matched by upstanding but damaged earthworks of a circular monument at Fakenham Magna c.53km to the north-west (Suffolk HER FKM005) with an inner bank and ditch surrounded by an outer bank c. 110m in diameter.

4.3.9 An 80m-diameter ring ditch, previously thought to be an extremely large barrow at Hopton on Sea, Norfolk (Norfolk HER 43526) has since been dated to the Late Bronze Age see https://www.pre-construct.com/news/ceremony-and-settlement-in-rural-norfolk/ [accessed 23/5/2025]). This could provide an alternative interpretation/comparison for the Friston monument, although it had much less substantial ditch.

4.3.10 Whilst at this stage the Friston monument can only be tentatively interpreted as a Late Neolithic henge it clearly represents an extremely significant discovery for the region.

Middle Bronze Age field system

4.3.11 Ditches exposed across large areas of FRS115 and FRS116 appeared to be part of a coherent rectilinear field system, with its longer/dominant axis aligned north-east/south-west (Fig. 13). This is suspected to be Middle Bronze Age in date, being comparable in scale and morphology to other rectilinear/coaxial field systems of this date in eastern Suffolk (Woolhouse 2024), including a possible field system identified during the Phase 2A trenching at Aldeburgh (Field 152.3; Firth 2025). Secure dating evidence was, however, absent - with dateable finds restricted to small sherds of possible Neolithic and Roman pottery. The Roman pottery is probably intrusive, totalling only three sherds, one possibly deriving from the subsoil overlying the ditch and the two other sherds being extremely small - weighing only 3g in total.

4.3.12 The system probably extended north-west into areas evaluated in Phase 2A where similar small ditches on the same alignment crossed KN073 and FRS114 (Fields 20.1 and 20.2; see Figure 13). Geophysics detected ditches on this alignment to the west of the evaluation area in Field 25.1 and a crop mark visible on Google Earth (1/1/2007) shows ditch **2553**=**2558** continuing north-east to the edge of Field 25.1. In sum the system divides an area c. 1km long and over 400m wide parallel with the clay ridge to the north-east. Undated ditches and enclosures aligned with the ridge, but with greater density continued a further 900m south-east on geophysics and in trenches through FRS094 (Phase 1 Fields 58.27, 58.8 and 58.15; Firth 2025, 112) and could potentially be part of the same system.

4.3.13 It is very difficult to estimate the size of individual fields on the basis of the trenching, especially given the potential for missed or missing features truncated by ploughing. However, the approximate intervals between field divisions can be suggested in some areas (see Fig. 13). Ditches aligned north-west/south-east, in Fields 20.2 and 25.3, occurred on intervals of between c. 75m and c. 90m. Ditches perpendicular to this (north-east to south-west) were more frequently detected, and were spaced at intervals of between 40m and 80m. Parallel ditches **2312** and **2329** in Trench 795, Field 25.3, may have formed a trackway c.10m wide.

4.3.14 The largest ditch in the system, **2553**/**2558** was remarkably similar to a ditch in the north end of KND073 recorded during the Phase 2A trenching (Phase Field 20.1). Both were broad (1.5-3m wide) and deep (more than 0.5m) compared to the others in the system, and perhaps forming major divisions within the system. The latter ditch was closely followed by a modern track on the Friston/Knodishall parish boundary.

4.3.15 It appears that this field system disregarded the pre-existing henge ditch, with two of their number crossing its interior, although the presence of the larger ditch **2553**/**2558** here could indicate a reference to some surviving earthwork/trace of this monument.

4.3.16 There was little evidence for any later - Late Bronze Age to Iron Age – prehistoric activity in the evaluated areas. It was noted following the Phase 2A evaluation that Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery finds were restricted to areas investigated during Phase 2A and were absent from the fields trenched during Phase 1 (Ladd 2025, 55). The Phase 2A works were largely confined to the clay ridge and it thus seems that activity during this period was concentrated in this topographic/geological zone. The absence of material of this date from the current stage of works, concentrated on the lower lying ground south of the clay ridge, is consistent with this pattern.

4.4 Quarry pits

4.4.1 As with previous parts of the scheme, large quarry pits were present throughout the fields trenched during this phase of works. The concentration of quarry pits around the angle in the boundary between Fields 25.1 and 25.2, adjacent to a former subdivision of Field 25.2, suggests a post-medieval date for these features. They appeared to target a band of clay below the surface sands and gravel and numerous old clay pits are mapped on the first edition OS map in the area. The pits in Field 3.3 lack this kind of specific context, although large, post-medieval quarry pits across the area are shown as ponds on first edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

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
89.5	614	E-W	30	0.26	0.24	Sand & clay		
89.5	615	E-W	30	0.29	0.42	Clay		
89.5	616	N-S	30	0.33	0.24	Clay & sand		
89.5	617	E-W	30	0.27	0.30	Silty clay	**2600** Ditch **2603** Ditch **2605** Ditch	**2606** (2607) 4x (11g) AD C1-C3 4x (11g) AD C1-C3 3x (3g) AD C4+ 2x (24g) **2606** (2608) 4x (10g) AD C1-C3 2x (7g) AD C4+ 1x (1g) AD MC1-C3 1x (13g) AD MC2-C3
89.5	618	N-S	30	0.30	0.20	Sandy clay	**2615** Ditch	
89.5	619	E-W	30	0.25	0.44	Sand & clay		
89.5	620	N-S	30	0.25	0.17	Clay & sand		
89.5	621	E-W	30	0.32	0.07	Clay & sand		
89.5	622	E-W	30	0.37	-	Clay		
89.5	623	N-S	30	0.27	0.06	Clay		
89.5	624	E-W	30	0.27	0.17	Clay		
89.5	625	N-S	30	0.28	0.13	Clay & sand		
89.5	626	E-W	30	0.28	0.12	Clay & sand		
89.5	627	E-W	30	0.24	0.11	Clay		
89.5	628	N-S	30	0.32	-	Clay		
89.5	629	E-W	30	0.33	-	Clay		
89.5	630	N-S	30	0.35	-	Clay		
89.5	631	E-W	30	0.17	0.15	Clay		
89.5	632	N-S	30	0.42	-	Clay, chalk, sand		
89.5	633	E-W	30	0.11	0.24	Clay		
89.5	634	N-S	30	0.35	-	Clay	**2606** Pit	
3.4	635	E-W	30	0.32	-	Clay		
3.4	636	N-S	30	0.32	-	Clay		
3.4	637	E-W	30	0.30	-	Clay		
3.4	638	N-S	30	0.26	-	Clay		
3.4	639	E-W	30	0.28	-	Clay		
3.4	640	N-S	30	0.30	-	Clay		
3.4	641	E-W	30	0.32	-	Clay	**2700** Posthole	
3.4	642	N-S	30	0.32	-	Clay & sand		
3.4	643	E-W	30	0.30	-	Clay & sand		

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
3.4	644	NW-SE	30	0.34	-	Clay	**2707** Pit	
3.4	645	E-W	30	0.28	-	Clay & sand		
3.4	646	N-S	30	0.30	-	Clay	**2713** Pit	
3.4	647	N-S	30	0.34	-	Clay		
3.4	648	E-W	30	0.33	-	Clay		
3.4	649	N-S	30	0.36	-	Clay		
3.4	650	E-W	30	0.35	-	Clay		
3.4	651	E-W	30	0.34	-	Clay & sand	**2711** Pit	**2711** (2712) 3x (2g) AD C1-EC2 2x (1g) AD EC1-M/LC2 1x (49g) AD LC1+ 1x (9g) AD LC1-C4 2x (6g) AD M/LC1-LC3/EC4
3.4	652	N-S	30	0.35	-	Clay	**2709** Pit	
3.4	653	NW-SE	30	0.34	-	Clay		
3.4	654	E-W	30	0.35	-	Clay		
3.4	655	E-W	30	0.36	-	Clay		
3.4	656	N-S	30	0.31	-	Clay	**2702** Ditch **2705** Ditch	
3.4	657	E-W	30	0.39	-	Clay		
3.3	658	E-W	30	0.27	-	Clay		
3.3	659	N-S	30	0.31	-	Clay		
3.3	660	N-S	30	0.30	-	Clay		
3.3	661	E-W	30	0.34	-	Clay		
3.3	662	N-S	30	0.34	-	Clay		
3.3	663	E-W	30	0.31	-	Clay		
3.3	664	NW-SE	30	0.30	-	Clay & sand		
3.3	665	E-W	30	0.30	-	Clay & sand		
3.3	666	N-S	30	0.35	-	Clay	**2808** Quarry	
3.3	667	NW-SE	30	0.38	-	Clay & sand		
3.3	668	N-S	30	0.37	-	Clay & sand		
3.3	669	E-W	30	0.35	-	Clay & sand	**2806** Modern ditch	**2806** (2807) 1x (24g) Probable post-med brick
3.3	670	NE-SW	30	0.34	-	Clay & sand		
3.3	671	E-W	18	0.46	-	Clay & sand		
3.3	672	NE-SW	30	0.43	-	Clay, chalk, sand	**2800** Quarry **2804** Ditch	**2800** (2803) 1x (45g) Roman AD MC1-C4
25.3	779	(dropped)						
25.3	780	(dropped)						
25.3	781	(dropped)						
25.3	782	(dropped)						

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
25.3	783	E-W	0.22	0.17	-	Clay & sand	**2306** Ditch	(2301) subsoil 1x CuA buckle PMED
25.3	784	N-S	0.26	0.18	-	Clay & sand	**2302** Ditch	**2302** (2303) 2x (3g) Roman AD C1-C3
25.3	785	E-W	0.35	0.21	-	Sand	**2323** Ditch	
25.3	786	N-S	0.3	0.15	-	Sand		(2301) 1x Pb Weight RM/PMED subsoil
25.3	787	(dropped)						
25.3	788	(dropped)						
25.3	789	(dropped)						
25.3	790	(dropped)						
25.3	791	WSW-ENE	0.36	0.15	-	Clay & sand	**2310** Ditch	
25.3	792	N-S	0.3	0.15	-	Sandy clay		
25.3	793	E-W	0.31	0.20	-	Sandy clay		
25.3	794	N-S	0.3	0.15	-	Sand		
25.3	795	E-W	0.26	0.17	-	Clay & sand	**2312** Ditch **2327** Ditch **2329** Ditch	**2312** (2314) 2x (1g) NCD/NEO 1x (18g) Roman AD MC2-EC5 17x Flint 12x (11g) Burnt Flint **2327** (2328) 1x Flint **2329** (2330) 1x Flint 1x (71g) Burnt sandstone cobble fragment
25.3	796	(dropped)						
25.3	797	(dropped)						
25.3	798	(dropped)						
25.3	799	E-W	0.36	0.18	-	Sand	**2333** Pit	(2301) subsoil 1x Pb Strip PMED
25.3	800	N-S	0.34	0.19	-	Sand	**2321** Ditch	**2321** (2322) 2x Flint 6x (55g) Burnt Flint (2301) subsoil 1x Fe Bolt PMED
25.3	801	E-W	0.3	0.09	-	Clay & sand		(2300) topsoil 1x Fe Tool PMED
25.3	802	N-S	0.27	0.12	-	Sandy silt	**2336** Quarry	

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
25.3	803	E-W	0.35	0.15	-	Sand & clay		(2300) topsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED 1x Fe Unidentified PMED 1x Fe Nail PMED (2301) subsoil 1x CuA Thimble PMED
25.3	804	(dropped)						
25.3	805	(dropped)						
25.3	806	(dropped)						
25.3	807	N-S	0.34	0.18	-	Sand	**2315** Ditch **2317** Ditch **2319** Pit	**2315** (2316) 2x (1g) NCD/NEO (2301) subsoil 1x Fe Horseshoe PMED subsoil
25.3	808	E-W	0.34	0.22	-	Sand	**2331** Pit	(2300) topsoil 2x Fe Nail PMED topsoil 1x Fe Unidentified PMED
25.3	809	N-S	0.35	0.15	-	Clay & sand		(2300) topsoil 2x Fe Nail 1x Fe Horseshoe PMED 1x Fe Tool PMED
25.3	810	E-W	0.35	0.15	-	Clay & sand		(2300) topsoil 1x Fe Tool PMED 1x Fe Bolt PMED (2301) subsoil 1x Fe Tool PMED
25.3	811	N-S	0.3	0.08	-	Clay & sand		(3301) topsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED
25.3	812	(dropped)						
25.3	813	(dropped)						
25.3	814	(dropped)						
25.3	815	N-S	0.3	0.20	-	Clay & sand		
25.3	816	E-W	0.37	0.18	-	Clay & sand		
25.3	817	N-S	0.33	0.18	-	Clay & sand	**2308** Pit	(2301) subsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED
25.3	818	E-W	0.32	0.18	-	Clay & sand		(2300) topsoil 1x CuA Unidentified PMED
25.3	819	N-S	0.28	0.18	-	Clay & sand		
25.3	820	N-S	0.25	0.20	-	Clay & sand		(2300) topsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
25.3	821	E-W	0.36	0.16	-	Sand	**2325** Ditch	**2325** (2326) 1x (1g) NCD/NEO 7x Flint 1x (3g) Burnt Flint (2301) subsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED
25.3	822	N-S	0.3	0.20	-	Clay & sand		(2300) topsoil 1x Fe Tools PMED
25.3	823	E-W	0.32	0.16	-	Clay & sand	**2304** Ditch	
25.1	824	E-W	0.31	0.14	-	Sand		(2556) topsoil 1x Fe Tool PMED (2557) subsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED
25.1	825	NE-SW	0.35	0.12	-	Sandy & silt		
25.1	826	NW-SE	0.32	0.20	-	Sand	**2500** Henge ditch	**2500** (2501) 1x (1g) NCD/EBA 1x (1g) NCD/NEO 12x Flint 3x (7g) Burnt Flint (2503) 3x (1g) Beaker 2x (1g) NCD/EBA
25.2	827	NNW-SSE	0.28	0.17	-	Sand	**2534** Henge ditch	(2556) topsoil 1x Fe Nail PMED
25.2	828	N-S	0.28	0.23	-	Sand & gravel	**2511** Henge ditch **2514** Pit within henge ditch **2524** Posthole	**2511** (2513) 5x (14g) ENEO 1x (12g) Fired Clay 10x Flint **2514** (2515) 1x Flint 2x (12g) Burnt Flint
25.2	829	E-W	0.4	0.17	-	Sand	**2504** Ditch	
25.2	830	N-S	0.3	0.17	-	Sand & gravel	**2540** Pit **2542** Pit	**2542** (2543) 1x Flint 1x Mammal vertebra

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
25.2	831	N-S	0.31	0.16	-	Clay & sand	**2508** Ditch	**2521** (2527) 4x Flint (2528) 1x Flint (2529) 1x Flint (2531) 3x (37g) MBA (2532) 5x Flint (2533) 2x (12g) M/LBA 6x Flint **2557** (2557) 1x Flint
25.2	832	E-W	0.38	0.09	-	Sand	**2553** Ditch **2556** Topsoil **2557** Subsoil **2558** Ditch	
25.2	833	N-S	0.3	0.14	-	Clay & silt	**2516** Quarry **2518** Quarry	
25.2	834	N-S	0.33	0.12	-	Silty sand	**2521** Ditch	
25.2	835	E-W	0.37	0.20	-	Sand	**2506** Early Neolithic pit **2509** Ditch	**2506** (2507) 26x (170g) ENEO 37x Flint 8x (19g) Burnt Flint
25.2	836	N-S	0.34	0.17	-	Sand		
25.2	837	E-W	0.37	0.12	-	Sand	**2537** Early Neolithic pit **2549** Early Neolithic pit **2551** Early Neolithic pit **2561** Early Neolithic pit	**2537** (2538) 284x (3127g) ENEO 355x Flint 139x (340g) Burnt Flint 1x (165g) Burnt Sandstone cobble fragment 1x (6g) Burnt fragments animal bone **2549** (2550) 57x Flint 7x (49g) Burnt Flint **2551** (2552) 1x (6g) Beaker 11x Flint **2561** (2562) 1x (7g) Beaker 5x Flint
25.2	838	N-S	0.35	0.10	-	Sand & gravel		

Field	Trench	Orientation	Length	Av topsoil depth (m)	Av subsoil depth (m)	Geology	Trench summary	Finds summary
25.2	839	E-W	0.32	0.31	-	Sand	**2522** Ditch	
25.2	840	N-S	0.34	0.11	-	Sand		
25.2	841	E-W	0.37	0.03	-	Sand		
25.2	842	N-S	0.38	0.06	-	Sand		
25.2	843	E-W	0.38	0.10	-	Sand	**2519** Ditch	**2519** (2520) 1x Flint

A.2 Context descriptions

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2300	FRS115		layer	Topsoil	**2300**												
2301	FRS115		layer	Subsoil	**2301**												
2302	FRS115	784	cut	Ditch	**2302**		0.66	0.18	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE				
2303	FRS115	784	fill	Secondary Fill	**2302**			0.18						light greyish brown	silty sand	occ sml stones	friable; soft
2304	FRS115	823	cut	Ditch	**2304**		0.55	0.32	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S				
2305	FRS115	823	fill	Secondary Fill	**2304**			0.32						dark greyish brown	clayey sand	sml-lrg stones	soft
2306	FRS115	783	cut	Ditch	**2306**		0.35	0.06	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW				
2307	FRS115	783	fill	Secondary Fill	**2306**			0.06						mid yellowish brown	silty sand	.	soft
2308	FRS115	817	cut	Pit	**2308**		0.6	0.3	circular	steep	sharp	concave	.				
2309	FRS115	817	fill	Secondary Fill	**2308**			0.3						mid greyish brown	silty sand	mod ang flint	sot
2310	FRS115	791	cut	Ditch	**2310**		0.5	0.13	linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW				
2311	FRS115	791	fill	Secondary Fill	**2310**			0.13						mid greyiosh brown	clayey sand	lrg stones	soft
2312	FRS115	795	cut	Ditch	**2312**		0.72	0.37	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE				
2313	FRS115	795	fill	Primary Fill	**2312**			0.19						light greyish brown	silty sand	occ sml pebbles; flint	friable
2314	FRS115	795	fill	Secondary Fill	**2312**			0.18						light greyish brown	silty sand	occ pebbles; sml ang flint	friable
2315	FRS115	807	cut	Ditch	**2315**		0.5	0.09	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2316	FRS115	807	fill	Secondary Fill	**2315**			0.09						mid brown	silty clay	.	soft
2317	FRS115	807	cut	Ditch	**2317**		0.5	0.13	curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW				
2318	FRS115	807	fill	Secondary Fill	**2317**			0.13						mid yellowish brown	silty sand	.	soft
2319	FRS115	807	cut	Pit	**2319**		0.43	0.16	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2320	FRS115	807	fill	Secondary Fill	**2319**			0.16						dark brown	silty sand	.	soft
2321	FRS115	800	cut	Ditch	**2321**		0.26	0.06	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NNW-SSE				
2322	FRS115	800	fill	Secondary Fill	**2321**			0.06						mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare flint; occ charcoal	soft
2323	FRS115	785	cut	Ditch	**2323**		0.76	0.28	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S				
2324	FRS115	785	fill	Secondary Fill	**2323**			0.28						mid greyish brown	silty sand	.	soft
2325	FRS115	821	cut	Ditch	**2325**		0.43	0.2	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW				
2326	FRS115	821	fill	Secondary Fill	**2325**			0.2						mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ subang stones	soft
2327	FRS115	795	cut	Ditch	**2327**		0.5	0.22	linear	steep	sharp	concave; v shaped	NE-SW				
2328	FRS115	795	fill	Primary Fill	**2327**			0.22						mid brown	sand	rare gravel	.
2329	FRS115	795	cut	Ditch	**2329**		0.57	0.2	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW				
2330	FRS115	795	fill	Primary Fill	**2329**			0.2						mid greyish brown	sand	mod gravel	.

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2331	FRS115	808	cut	Pit	**2331**		0.7	0.28	.	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2332	FRS115	808	fill	Other Fill	**2331**			0.28						dark greyish brown	silty sand	freq charcoal	soft
2333	FRS115	799	cut	Pit	**2333**		0.5	0.4	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2334	FRS115	799	fill	Secondary Fill	**2333**			0.4						mid yellowish brown	silty sand	.	soft
2335	FRS115	802	fill	Secondary Fill	**2331**												
2336	FRS115	802	cut	Quarry	**2336**			1.1	sub-circular	.	.	concave	.				
2337	FRS115	802	fill	Deliberate Backfill	**2336**									mid brown	sandy silt	.	soft
2500	FRS116	826	cut	Ditch	**2500**		4.34	1.86	linear	steep	.	.	E-W				
2501	FRS116	826	fill	Secondary Fill	**2500**			0.48						mid brownish yellow	silty sand	v.occ charcoal	plastic
2502	FRS116	826	fill	Secondary Fill	**2500**			0.24						dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ charcoal	plastic
2503	FRS116	826	fill	Secondary Fill	**2500**			0.36						mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ sml flint	plastic
2504	FRS116	829	cut	Ditch	**2504**		0.46	0.08	linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW				
2505	FRS116	829	fill	Secondary Fill	**2504**			0.08						mid reddish brown	silty sand	occ med stones; flint	soft
2506	FRS116	835	cut	Pit	**2506**			1.05	circular	steep	sharp	concave	.				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2507	FRS116	835	fill	Secondary Fill	**2506**			1.05						dark brownish grey	silty sand	mod ang flint; rare charcoal	loose
2508	FRS116	831	cut	Ditch	**2508**		0.62	0.3	linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW				
2509	FRS116	835	cut	Ditch	**2509**		0.74	0.22	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW				
2510	FRS116	835	fill	Secondary Fill	**2509**			0.22						dark greyish brown	silty sand	rare ang flint	loose
2511	FRS116	828	cut	Ditch	**2511**		4	1.88	linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W				
2512	FRS116	828	fill	Secondary Fill	**2511**			0.7						mid greyish brown	clayey silt	lrg stones	firm
2513	FRS116	828	fill	Secondary Fill	**2514**			0.48						dark greyish brown	clayey silt	lrg stones	firm
2514	FRS116	828	cut	Pit	**2514**		0.78	0.24	circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W				
2515	FRS116	828	fill	Secondary Fill	**2514**			0.24						dark greyish brown	sandy silt	sml stones; charcoal	soft
2516	FRS116	833	cut	Quarry	**2516**				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2517	FRS116	833	fill	Deliberate Backfill	**2516**									mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ chalk	.
2518	FRS116	833	cut	Quarry	**2518**				.	.	.	.	.				
2519	FRS116	843	cut	Ditch	**2519**		0.5	0.07	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE				
2520	FRS116	843	fill	Secondary Fill	**2519**			0.07						mid reddish brown	silty sand	freq med-lrg subang flint	soft
2521	FRS116	834	cut	Ditch	**2521**		4.78	2.18	curvilinear	gentle	gradual	.	W-E; SE				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2522	FRS116	839	cut	Ditch	**2522**		1.28	0.17	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S				
2523	FRS116	839	fill	Secondary Fill	**2522**			0.17						mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ subang stones	soft
2524	FRS116	828	cut	Posthole	**2524**		0.3	0.12	circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S				
2525	FRS116	828	fill	Secondary Fill	**2524**			0.12						dark greyish brown	sandy silt	sml stones	soft
2526	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2508**			0.3						mid brownish grey	silty sand	.	loose
2527	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.36						mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ sml-med subang flint	friable
2528	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.3						mid-dark brownish grey	silty sand	mod charcoal; occ sml flint	soft
2529	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.24						mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ sml-med flint; charcoal	friable
2530	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.12						mid brownish yellow	silty sand	stone	friable
2531	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.3						mid brownish yellow	clayey sand	occ sml flint	plastic
2532	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.52						mid greyish brown	silty sand	mod sml-lrg flint	friable
2533	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.26						light brownish grey	silty sand	occ stone; flint	friable
2534	FRS116	827	cut	Ditch	**2534**		4.6	1.75	curvilinear	.	.	.	.				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2535	FRS116	827	fill	Secondary Fill	**2534**									light brown	silty sand	.	.
2536	FRS116	837	fill	Tertiary Fill	**2534**									mid brown	silty sand	.	.
2537	FRS116	837	cut	Pit	**2537**				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	.				
2538	FRS116	837	fill	Other Fill	**2537**			0.6						dark greyish brown	silty sand	freq flint; sml charcoal	soft
2539	FRS116	830	fill	Secondary Fill	**2537**			0.17						mid yellowish grey	silty sand	occ flint; stones	.
2540	FRS116	830	cut	Pit	**2540**			0.05	circular	.	.	flat	.				
2541	FRS116	830	fill	Secondary Fill	**2540**			0.05						dark grey	sandy clay	.	firm
2542	FRS116	830	cut	Pit	**2542**				.	.	.	.	.				
2543	FRS116	830	fill	Secondary Fill	**2542**									.	.	.	.
2544	FRS116	828	fill	Secondary Fill	**2511**			0.7						light greyish brown	clayey silt	.	plastic
2545	FRS116	831	fill	Primary Fill	**2521**			0.08						light brown	silt	.	loose
2546	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.76						light yellow	sand	.	.
2547	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.56						light yellowish brown	sand	.	.

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2548	FRS116	831	fill	Secondary Fill	**2521**			0.52						mid brown	silty sand	.	friable
2549	FRS116	837	cut	Pit	**2549**		1	0.33	circular	steep	sharp	concave	.				
2550	FRS116	837	fill	Secondary Fill	**2549**			0.33						dark yellowish brown	silty sand	mod flint; sml stones	soft
2551	FRS116	837	cut	Pit	**2551**		0.9	0.24	circular	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2552	FRS116	837	fill	Secondary Fill	**2551**			0.24						dark yellowish brown	silty sand	mod flint; sml stones	soft
2553	FRS116	832	cut	Ditch	**2553**		1.4	0.68	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW				
2554	FRS116	832	fill	Secondary Fill	**2553**			0.28						dark reddish brown	silty clay	freq sml flint; occ sml subang stones	firm
2555	FRS116	832	fill	Secondary Fill	**2553**			0.4						mid reddish brown	silty sand	freq med subang stones	firm
2556	FRS116	832	layer	Topsoil	**2556**												
2557	FRS116	832	layer	Subsoil	**2557**												
2558	FRS116	832	cut	Ditch	**2558**		1.4	0.48	linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW				
2559	FRS116	832	fill	Secondary Fill	**2558**			0.1						mid greyish brown	clayey silt	lrg stones	plastic
2560	FRS116	832	fill	Secondary Fill	**2558**			0.38						light greyish brown	sandy silt	lrg stones	firm
2561	FRS116	837	cut	Pit	**2561**		0.45	0.13	circular	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2562	FRS116	837	fill	Secondary Fill	**2561**			0.13						.	.	.	.
2600	SNF041	617	cut	Ditch	**2600**		1.28	0.54	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2601	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2600**			0.22						mid orangey brown	silty clay	freq flint; occ charcoal	firm
2602	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2600**			0.34						light orangey brown	sandy clay	v.occ charcoal; occ sml stones; flint	firm
2603	SNF041	617	cut	ditch	**2603**		1.16	0.18	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W				
2604	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2603**			0.18						mid orangey brown	silty clay	.	firm
2605	SNF041	617	cut	Ditch	**2605**		5.34	0.98	linear	gentle	.	.	N-S				
2606	SNF041	634	cut	Pit	**2606**		0.85	0.45	circular	vertical	sharp	concave	E-W				
2607	SNF041	634	fill	Other Fill	**2606**			0.2						light greyish brown	silty clay	lrg stones; chalk	plastic
2608	SNF041	634	fill	Other Fill	**2606**			0.25						dark greyish brown	silty clay	chalk; charcoal; lrg stones	plastic
2609	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**									mid blueish grey	clayey sand	occ charcoal; mod sml-lrg flint	firm
2610	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**									mid greyish yellow	sandy clay	mod sml-med ang flint	firm
2611	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**									dark yellowish grey	sandy clay	occ charcoal; sml flint	firm
2612	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**									mid orangey yellow	silty clay	occ med stones; flint	firm
2613	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**									mid greyish brown	silty clay	freq sml ang stones	firm
2614	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**									mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occ sml ang stones; rare charcoal	firm

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2615	SNF041	618	cut	Ditch	**2615**		1.42	0.85	linear	steep	.	.	NE-SW				
2616	SNF041	618	fill	Secondary Fill	**2615**			0.6						mid greyish brown	silty clay	freq sml stones; occ chalk; charcoal; CBM	firm
2617	SNF041	618	fill	Secondary Fill	**2615**			0.2						light reddish brown	sandy clay	occ sml stones; chalk	soft
2618	SNF041	618	fill	Secondary Fill	**2615**			0.18						light reddish brown	sandy clay	.	soft
2619	SNF041	617	fill	Secondary Fill	**2605**			0.18						mid orangey brown	sandy clay	.	firm
2620	SNF041	618	fill	Secondary Fill	**2615**			0.1						light reddish brown	sandy clay	.	soft
2700	KND069	641	cut	Posthole	**2700**		0.98	0.46	irregular	irregular	gradual	irregular	.				
2701	KND069	641	fill	Secondary Fill	**2700**			0.46						dark grey	sandy silt	freq charcoal; burnt clay; burnt flint	soft
2702	KND069	656	cut	Ditch	**2702**			0.36	linear	moderate	gentle	concave	NE-SW				
2703	KND069	656	fill	Primary Fill	**2702**			0.08						mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare sml sub-ang stones	friable
2704	KND069	656	fill	Secondary Fill	**2702**			0.31						dark brownish grey	silty clay	.	friable
2705	KND069	656	cut	Ditch	**2705**		0.5	0.12	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW				
2706	KND069	644	fill	Secondary Fill	**2705**			0.12						dark brownish grey	silty clay	.	friable
2707	KND069	644	cut	Pit	**2707**		0.2	0.18	irregular	irregular	imperceptible	irregular	.				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2708	KND069	652	fill	Secondary Fill	**2707**			0.18						dark greyish brown	sandy silt	freq charcoal	soft
2709	KND069	652	cut	Pit	**2709**		0.18	0.14	irregular	irregular	imperceptible	irregular	.				
2710	KND069	651	fill	Secondary Fill	**2709**			0.14						dark grey	sandy silt	freq charcoal	soft
2711	KND069	651	cut	Pit	**2711**		0.64	0.3	irregular	irregular	imperceptible	irregular	.				
2712	KND069	651	fill	Secondary Fill	**2711**			0.2						dark grey	silty clay	freq charcoal; occ sml-med flint	soft
2713	KND069	646	cut	Pit	**2713**		0.85	0.08	sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	.				
2714	KND069	646	fill	Secondary Fill	**2713**			0.08						mid brownish grey	silty clay	.	firm
2715	KND069	651	fill	Secondary Fill	**2711**			0.1						light orangey grey	sandy clay	occ sml subang flint	plastic
2800	KND070	672	cut	Quarry	**2800**		1.96	0.53	irregular	stepped	sharp	flat	.				
2801	KND070	672	fill	Primary Fill	**2800**			0.12						light reddish brown	sandy clay	occ sml-med stone; chalk	.
2802	KND070	672	fill	Secondary Fill	**2800**			0.19						light greyish blue	sandy clay	occ flint; sml-med charcoal	plastic
2803	KND070	672	fill	Secondary Fill	**2800**			0.21						mid brownish yellow	sandy clay	occ stone; sml-med charcoal	soft
2804	KND070	672	cut	Ditch	**2804**		0.55	0.16	linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NNW-SSE				

Context	Site Code	Trench	Category	Interpretive category	Cut	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction
2805	KND070	672	fill	Secondary Fill	**2804**									dark brownish yellow	sandy ?	occ stone; sml chalk	soft
2806	KND070	669	cut	Ditch	**2806**		1.8	0.46	linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S				
2807	KND070	669	fill	Secondary Fill	**2806**			0.46						dark greyish brown	sandy silt	lrg stones	soft
2808	KND070	666	cut	Quarry	**2808**		1.82	0.26	sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	.				
2809	KND070	666	fill	Secondary Fill	**2808**			0.26						mid orangey brown	sandy clay	freq med-lrg subang stones; flint	firm

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Metal detecting undertaken during the excavation of the trial trenching yielded 29 artefacts, consisting of items made of copper alloy (CuA), iron (Fe), and lead (Pb). All artefacts were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in Fields 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3 (FRS115 and FRS116). The finds are poorly preserved due to adverse soil conditions, with many objects affected by oxidation, rust, and encrustation.

B.1.2 The assemblage dates from the post-medieval to modern periods. Modern finds from other fields were not retained.

Material	No. Artefact
CuA	3
Fe	24
Pb	2
Total	29

Table 6: Quantification of metalwork by material

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology (OA) metalwork finds standard, incorporating guidance from 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.1.4 Where possible the material was classified following Crummy's functional categories (1983). Artefact details and measurements were recorded using a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which was subsequently used for statistical analysis. All metal finds were counted, weighed (where applicable), and classified by context.

Character, Chronology and Distribution

B.1.5 The copper-alloy artefacts consist of an incomplete, unidentified item (SF 214), a small rectangular buckle frame with a central bar (SF 237), and a machine-made thimble (SF 240).

B.1.6 The majority of the assemblage consists of incomplete iron fittings, probably hand-forged nails or bolts. The remaining ironwork includes undiagnostic fragments, probably from modern agricultural machinery and horseshoes.

B.1.7 Only two lead artefacts were recovered: a metal strip (SF 232) and a possible circular weight.

B.1.8 Finds were evenly distributed across the investigated site, with slight concentrations in Trenches 803 and 808–810 (Table 7).

Code	Field	Trench	No. of artefact
FRS115	25.3	783	1
FRS115	25.3	786	1
FRS115	25.3	799	1
FRS115	25.3	800	1
FRS115	25.3	801	1
FRS115	25.3	803	4
FRS115	25.3	807	1
FRS115	25.3	808	3
FRS115	25.3	809	4
FRS115	25.3	810	3
FRS115	25.3	811	1
FRS115	25.3	817	1
FRS115	25.3	818	1
FRS115	25.3	820	1
FRS115	25.3	821	1
FRS115	25.3	822	1
FRS116	25.1	824	1
FRS116	25.2	824	1
FRS116	25.2	827	1
Total			29

Table 7: Distribution of artefacts by trench

B.1.9 The finds are post-medieval to modern in date and are indicative of agricultural activity in the area.

Catalogue

Code	Field	Trench	Context	Feature	SF	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date
FRS115	25.3	783	2301	Subsoil	237	CuA	buckle	A small rectangular buckle frame	PMED
FRS115	25.3	786	2301	Subsoil	241	Pb	Weight	A circular possible weight	RM/PMED
FRS115	25.3	799	2301	Subsoil	232	Pb	Strip	A small strip of metal	PMED
FRS115	25.3	800	2301	Subsoil	238	Fe	Bolt	Moder bolt	PMED
FRS115	25.3	801	2300	Topsoil	239	Fe	Tool	Fragment of modern agricultural machine	PMED
FRS115	25.3	803	2300	Topsoil	234	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	803	2300	Topsoil	235	Fe	Unid.	Unidentified lump	PMED

Code	Field	Trench	Context	Feature	SF	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date
FRS115	25.3	803	2300	Topsoil	236	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	803	2301	Subsoil	240	CuA	Thimble	A late postmed = to modern thimble that looks industrially made	PMED
FRS115	25.3	807	2301	Subsoil	228	Fe	Horseshoe	Fragment of a horseshoe	PMED
FRS115	25.3	808	2300	Topsoil	229	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	808	2300	Topsoil	230	Fe	Unid.	Unidentified lump	PMED
FRS115	25.3	808	2300	Topsoil	231	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	809	2300	Topsoil	223	Fe	Nail	A stem from a nail	PMED
FRS115	25.3	809	2300	Topsoil	224	Fe	Tool	Fragment of modern agricultural machine	PMED
FRS115	25.3	809	2300	Topsoil	225	Fe	Horseshoe	Fragment of a horseshoe	PMED
FRS115	25.3	809	2300	Topsoil	226	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	810	2300	Topsoil	217	Fe	Bolt	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	810	2300	Topsoil	222	Fe	Tool	Fragment of modern agricultural machine	PMED
FRS115	25.3	810	2301	Subsoil	220	Fe	Tool	Fragment of modern agricultural machine	PMED
FRS115	25.3	811	2301	Subsoil	219	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	817	2301	Subsoil	216	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	818	2300	Topsoil	214	CuA	Unid.	Unidentified cast elongated loop	PMED
FRS115	25.3	820	2300	Topsoil	217	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	821	2301	Subsoil	218	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED
FRS115	25.3	822	2300	Topsoil	215	Fe	Tools	Fragment of modern agricultural machine	PMED
FRS116	25.1	824	2556	Topsoil	242	Fe	Tool	Unidentified artefact	PMED
FRS116	25.2	824	2557	Subsoil	244	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED

Code	Field	Trench	Context	Feature	SF	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date
FRS116	25.2	827	2556	Topsoil	243	Fe	Nail	Incomplete hand forged fitting	PMED

Table 8: Summary catalogue of metal artefacts

B.2 Prehistoric Pottery

by Rose Britton

Introduction

B.2.1 The evaluation produced a total of 334 sherds (3380g) of prehistoric (Neolithic-Bronze Age) pottery, recovered from Fields 25.3, 25.1 & 25.2. Much of the assemblage came from a single pit **2537** in Trench 837. The remaining sherds were recovered from pits and ditches, including the ditch of the possible henge monument.

B.2.2 The assemblage consists of 315 sherds (3311g) of Early Neolithic material (c.4000-3500 BC), accompanied by five sherds (14g) of Early Bronze Age pottery (c.2500-1600 BC) and five sherds (49g) of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery (c. 1600-800 BC). There are also nine very small sherds (6g) which are not closely datable.

B.2.3 The pottery is in moderately good condition but highly fragmented, with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 10g, and small (<4cm) sherds being dominant. Sherds which are not closely datable are too small to give accurate dates. Where decoration and rims are not present, spot dates are based on fabric types.

B.2.4 The assessment provides a general characterisation of the prehistoric pottery assemblage, including quantification and spot dates.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature Type	Spot date	Wt(g)	Count
FRS115 – 25.3	795	2312	2314	Ditch	NCD/NEO	1	2
	807	2315	2316	Ditch	NCD/NEO	1	2
	821	2325	2326	Ditch	NCD/NEO	1	1
FRS116 – 25.1	826	2500	2501	Henge ditch	NCD/EBA	1	1
					NCD/NEO	1	1
			2503		Beaker	1	3
					NCD/EBA	1	2
FRS116 – 25.2	828	2511	2513	Henge ditch	ENEO	14	5
	831	2521	2531	Henge ditch	MBA	37	3
	831		2533	Henge ditch	M/LBA	12	2
	835	2506	2507	Pit	ENEO	170	26
	837	2537	2538	Pit	ENEO	3127	284
	837	2551	2552	Pit	Beaker	6	1
	837	2561	2562	Pit	Beaker	7	1
Total						**3380**	**334**

Table 9: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by trench

Methodology

B.2.5 This ceramic assemblage has been recorded following recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Research Group (2011). Fabric groups are based on dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Further recording of surface treatments, decoration, residues and where rims are present, these are described using a codified system (Brudenell 2012; Law 2008) and are assigned vessel numbers.

B.2.6 The assemblage was subjected to sherd size analysis. Sherds <4cm are classified as small sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as medium, and sherds >8cm are classified as large. The quantified data is stored on an Excel spreadsheet within the site archive.

The Assemblage

B.2.7 A total of seven fabrics were identified as follows:

Group	Fabric	Description
Flint	F1	Frequent poorly sorted fine to medium flint
Flint	F2	Frequent poorly sorted fine flint
Flint	F3	Sparse poorly sorted large flint
Flint	F4	Frequent poorly sorted medium to large flint
Flint	F5	Sparse poorly sorted fine flint
Grog	G1	Sparse poorly sorted fine to medium grog
Grog	G2	Sparse poorly sorted fine grog

Table 10: Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

B.2.8 The fabrics correspond with the spot dates: the Early Neolithic sherds are predominantly in flint fabrics and the Early Bronze age are commonly grog tempered fabrics.

Field 25.3 – FRS115

B.2.9 Area FRS115 produced five sherds (3g) of pottery which was not closely dateable (possibly Neolithic) - recovered from ditches in Trenches 795, 807, 821. Three sherds were retrieved from samples. All the sherds were in flint fabrics.

Fields 25.1 & 25.2 – FRS115

B.2.10 Area FRS116 produced 327 sherds (3364g), from ditches and pits in trenches 826, 828, 831, 835 and 837.

Early Neolithic (c.4000-3500 BC)

B.2.11 A total of 315 sherds (3311g) of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered, all in flint fabrics. The majority are in flint fabric 4: frequent poorly sorted medium to large flint in a sandy clay matrix.

B.2.12 Most of the pottery (282 sherds, 3023g) was recovered from a single pit **2537** in Trench 837.

B.2.13 A total of 16 rims were identified, most of which were either rounded, externally expanded, everted with rounded lips or upright rounded. A single small perforation was present on one rim sherd below the rim, which can be paralleled by perforations on vessels from the large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery from Hurst, Fen, Mildenhall (Clark *et al* 1960). No other decorations were present.

Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (Beaker - c.2500-1600 BC)

B.2.14 Three very small refitting sherds (1g) decorated with fingernail impressions were recovered from a fill (2503) of henge ditch 2500. The type of decoration and the grog fabric suggests that these sherds belong to the Beaker ceramic tradition.

B.2.15 In Trench 837 a further two sherds (13g) of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from two pits (**2551** and **2561**). Both sherds have characteristic Beaker decorations of fingernail impressions and tool impressions.

B.2.16 A further 3 sherds are too small and uncharacteristic to closely date.

B.2.17 Given these sherds are so small, it is unlikely they date the features in which they were found; it is probable (based on the other pottery recovered from adjacent features) that they were intrusive.

Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600-1150 BC) and Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800 BC)

B.2.18 A total of three sherds (37g) of Middle Bronze Age ceramic were recovered from henge ditch **831**, identified by form and fabric. The sherds are in frequent poorly sorted fine to medium flint fabrics.

B.2.19 A further two sherds (12g) were recovered from the same ditch (**831**) but are not closely dateable (possibly Middle or Late Bronze Age).

Discussion

B.2.20 Although the assemblage is small, it aids in the dating and phasing of some features recorded during the trenching.

B.2.21 Most significant is the large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery from pit **2537**. When compared with the extensive excavations of Neolithic pit clusters at Kilverstone, Norfolk, this pit produced has a far greater amount of pottery recovered from any one pit, which had an average of 10 sherds per pit and excavations at Broome Heath had an average 149 sherds per pit (Garrow 2006) which could mean pit **2537** is quite significant.

B.2.22 Further excavations of the area may reveal similar pits as part of a cluster, and the full extent of the pit is unknown as it was at the L.O.E of the trench.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.2.23 All sherds should be fully analysed and recorded on form, fabric, surface treatment, vessel use and fragmentation, and deposition.

B.2.24 This material should be included in any future excavation reports, which should include illustrations of the rims.

Retention and Discard

B.2.25 None of the material is suitable for discard and should be retained in the archives.

B.3 Romano-British pottery

By Séverine Bézie

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 29 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 186g (0.095 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) was recovered during the trial trenching, deriving from four fields: Fields 89.5, 3.4, 3.3, and 25.3 (Table 11).

B.3.2 The pottery was generally in poor state, with 40% of sherds being moderately to heavily abraded, and a low average sherd weight (ASW) of 6.41g. The general condition of the pottery indicates that it has been disturbed and may be residual in many contexts.

Parish code	Field	Trench	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)	MNV	Sum of EVE	Pottery date
SNF041	89.5	617	2609	**2605**	Ditch	1	8	4.30	0	0	AD LC1-C4
		634	2607	**2606**	Pit	7	14	7.53 24.19	0	0	AD LC3-EC4
			2608			8	31	16.67	1	0.095	AD LC3-EC4
	Subtotal Field 89.5					*16*	*53*	*28.49*	*1*	*0.095*	
KND069	3.4	651	2712	**2711**	Pit	9	67	36.02	0	0	AD LC1-EC2
	Subtotal Field 3.4					*9*	*67*	*36.02*	*0*	*0*	
KND070	3.3	672	2803	**2800**	Quarry pit	1	45	24.19	0	0	AD MC1-C4
	Subtotal Field 3.3					*1*	*45*	*24.19*	*0*	*0*	
FRS115	25.3	784	2303	**2302**	Ditch	2	3	1.61	0	0	AD C1-C3
		795	2314	**2312**	Ditch	1	18	9.68	0	0	AD MC2-EC5
	Subtotal Field 25.3					*3*	*21*	*11.29*	*0*	*0*	
Total						**29**	**186**	**100**	**1**	**0.095**	

Table 11: Summary catalogue of Roman pottery

Methodology

B.3.3 The pottery was examined in accordance with the CIfA '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.3.4 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. 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.3.5 National publications (Andrews 1985; Arthur 2004; Going 1987; Gurney 1995a; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Lyons and Tester 2014; Seeley 2004; Tomber and Dore 1998) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms.

Assemblage chronology

B.3.6 The pottery assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period, from the 1st century AD to the late 4th century AD. The bulk of the assemblage is post-conquest, focused on the late 1st century to the 3rd century AD. Thus, 72.4% (by sherd count) of the assemblage is mid-Roman, with rare early Roman occurrences (10.3%), and only 17.2% of the pottery is late Roman. A floruit is observed from the late 1st century to the late 2nd century AD, which continues less intensively during the 3rd and the 4th century and beyond. It is clearly a mid-Roman assemblage, with a vestigial early Roman anchoring, and showing a limited continuity during the late Roman period (Tables 11 and 12).

The pottery from features

Field 89.5

B.3.7 The Field 89.5 assemblage is small (28.5% by weight of the total from all fields), with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 3.31g. The pottery was recovered from three contexts, relating to two features: ditch **2605** (Trench 617), and pit **2606** (Trench 634).

Field 3.4

B.3.8 The Field 3.4 assemblage is small (36% by weight of the total from all fields), with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 7.44g. The pottery was recovered from a single pit (**2711**) in Trench 651.

Field 3.3

B.3.9 The Field 3.3 assemblage consists of a single sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered from pit **2800** in Trench 672.

Field 25.3

B.3.10 The Field 25.3 assemblage is also very small, with only three sherds of Roman pottery recovered from two ditches: **2302** and **2312**, respectively in Trench 784 and 795. The ASW is only 7g.

Assemblage character

Fabric groups

B.3.11 Nine broad fabric groups were identified during analysis (Table 12; NB: the production period for each fabric is noted in the table in italic type).

Unsourced wares

B.3.12 Unsourced wares represent 34.95% (by weight) of the assemblage. They are locally produced, probably coming from kilns such as those at Hacheston (Swan 1984, https://romankilns.net/) and/or Blaxhall (*ibid.*)– both in Suffolk.

B.3.13 The earlier assemblage consists of Grey wares (GW) and of Oxidised ware (OW), limited here to jar body sherds (all unidentified. types).

B.3.14 The assemblage also incudes locally produced 'Romanising' coarse Sandy grey ware (SGW), with a single jar form (und. type); and of Sandy Oxidised ware (SOW) – which is an oxidised version of the coarse sandy –, also presents with a single jar body sherd (unidentified type). The production of Sandy grey ware is post-conquest, starting in the mid-1st century AD. The SGW jar base is reduced and may have been adapted post-firing with the edges of the wall trimmed (c. 2 cm above the base) and smoothened, perhaps to be used as a dish (exterior. 'rim' diam. 11cm).

B.3.15 Associated with the Sandy grey ware group is the Brown Surfaced Grey ware (BSGW). It is a group of locally made Romano-British pottery. Only a jar form has been identified.

B.3.16 One category of shell-tempered wares is represented in the assemblage: (Late) Romano-British Shelly ware (ROB SH). ROB SH is a later development of the group of shelly fabrics, eventually brown-surfaced. Only jar forms – including jar/bowl category – were recorded. Their production is local (Marney 1989, 174).

Sourced wares

B.3.17 Two Suffolk categories are represented in the assemblage: the Wattisfield Reduced ware group (WAT RE; 35.5% by weight), and the Hacheston Reduced ware group (HAC RE; 19.9% by weight. The first fabric group was manufactured in the Central Suffolk kiln groups such as Wattisfield, and the second one is a product from Hacheston kilns (Suffolk).

B.3.18 WAT RE observed forms are bowl and jar here. A unique bowl was identified from this group, a CAM 229 type (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 262-3) with three corrugated cordons on the shoulder. It could be a later local development of an early 'Belgic' form, usually pre-conquest.

B.3.19 All the HAC RE forms are jars – including one lid-seated jar and jar/bowl. The only rim recovered from the assemblage is from a HAC RE lid-seated jar, Type 25 (Arthur 2004, 167), and more particularly similar to form 25A (op. cit., fig. 110, 166).

B.3.20 One Norfolk category is represented with a single jar base (unidentified type) of Nar Valley Oxidised ware (NAR OX). NAR OX was produced in West Norfolk (Shouldham area, Brancaster, Pentney kilns).

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Sum of EVE	Wt (%)
Unsourced wares (Romano-British origin)						
Sandy Grey ware	SGW	Jar	1	45	0	24.19

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Sum of EVE	Wt (%)
(Going 1987, 9-10) *AD MC1-C4*						
(Late) Romano-British Shelly ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212) *AD C4+*	ROB SH	Jar; Jar/bowl	5	10	0	5.38
Brown Surfaced Grey ware (Gurney 1995a, 101) *AD M/LC1-LC3/EC4*	BSGW	Jar	2	6	0	3.23
Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD C1-EC2*	OW	Jar	3	2	0	1.08
Grey ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD EC1-M/LC2*	GW	Jar	2	1	0	0.54
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD MC1-C3*	SOW	Jar	1	1	0	0.54
Subtotal			**14**	**65**	**0**	**34.95**
Sourced wares (Romano-British origin)						
Wattisfield Reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184) *AD LC1-C4*	WAT RE	Bowl (CAM 229); Jar	3	66	0	35.48
Hacheston Reduced ware (Seeley 2004, 182) *AD C1-C3*	HAC RE	Jar; Jar/bowl; Lid-seated jar (Hac Type 25)	11	37	0.095	19.89
Nar Valley Oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171; OW1 fabric: Andrews 1985, 90) *AD MC2-EC5*	NAR OX	Jar	1	18	0	9.68
Subtotal			**15**	**121**	**0.095**	**65.05**

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Sum of EVE	Wt (%)
Total			**29**	**186**	**0.095**	**100**

Table 12: Roman pottery fabrics by broad category in descending order of weight

Discussion

B.3.21 The assemblage shows a limited but continuous occupation during the whole Roman period, with maybe a slightly more intense domestic activity in Fields 89.5 and 3.4 from the early 2nd century to the late 3rd century AD. Its composition shows a local origin for the pottery, coming from the Wattisfield and Hacheston industries, with a geographical expansion from the mid-2nd century AD and beyond, where pottery from other production areas, as Nar Valley, or shelly wares from unknow source were traded in east Suffolk.

B.3.22 This is a residual assemblage, a vestigial imprint from a rural community leaving and working in rural settlements, active during the pre- and post-conquest. Therefore, we can observe the course of their life through their table habits, illustrated with the presence of cooking-jars, bearing signs of sooting, and how they stored their food in jars for instance. The food processing methods, nevertheless, does not show of here, as no specialised vessels, as mortarium for instance, are present in the assemblage.

B.3.23 Five vessels in total show traces of use (17.2% by sherd count), as traces of sooting on external surface and/or base; traces resulting of their use as cooking pots. A single post-firing alteration has been observed, a trimmed base of a jar, which would have probably used as a dish in its second life. This particularity illustrates an economy of material, a value given to a damaged pottery, which can be adapted and still exercise a function in a modest Roman kitchen.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.3.24 The assemblage should be retained in the project archive.

B.4 Fired Clay by Ted Levermore

B.4.1 A very small assemblage of fired clay was collected during this phase of trial trenching (3 fragments, 36g).

Assemblage

SNF041 – Field 89.5

B.4.2 Two fragments of dense gritty micaceous clay (24g) were recovered from late Roman pit **2606** in Trench 634. They appear to retain a curved/worked face and are fairly hard fired, with red-orange and grey colouration.

FRS116 – Field 25.2

B.4.3 A single severely abraded fragment of soft micaceous ceramic (12g) was recovered from ditch **2511** in Trench 828. The fabric contains few visible coarse inclusions and was fired to a mid-orange. Due to its severe abrasion, it is not possible to tell if it was originally from a ceramic building material or fired clay object.

Statement of Potential

B.4.4 This fired clay assemblage is uninformative due to the abrasion and limited scope of the assemblage. It is nevertheless evidence of occupation and oven-related craft activity.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.4.5 This material has been adequately recorded, and forms and fabrics have been briefly described for this report. This material/data should be included in any subsequent excavation reports for this site.

B.4.6 This amorphous element of assemblage is not recommended for retention.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material by Ted Levermore

B.5.1 A single severely abraded fragment of probable late Medieval to early post-medieval brick (24g) was recovered from ditch 2806 in Trench 669 (Field 3.3, KND070). It was made in a densely micaceous clay with rarer fine reddish flecks and dark grit. Its presence is probably a result of agricultural processes in the soil layers; it therefore has no archaeological significance and should not be retained.

B.6 Worked Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction

B.6.1 This report presents data resulting from the quantification and characterisation of the flint assemblages recovered during Phase 2B of works for Sea Link, Suffolk. A total of 502 struck flints and 159 fragments (427g) of burnt flint were recovered during trial trenching along the route covering the parishes of Sternfield (SNF041), Knodishall (KND049) and Friston (FRS115, FRS116).

B.6.2 The assemblage was recorded on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is retained in the site archive. This includes a breakdown of flint by type from individual contexts and more detailed recording of retouched pieces. The flints were recorded/catalogued according to technological and typological classes based largely on the approach of Inizan and colleagues (1999) and follows standard practice for the analysis and classification of post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005).

B.6.3 The total number of flints recovered from each field by trench and context is detailed in the results section which is ordered by field from north-west to south-east and then in numerical trench order.

SNF041 – Field 89.5

Trench 634

B.6.4 A total of nine fragments (59g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from pit **2606**. The pit contained Roman pottery and the burnt flint in this context is of minimal significance.

KND069 – Field 3.4

Trench 641

B.6.5 A total of 34 fragments (285g) of burnt flint were recovered from posthole **2606**. Four large pieces (199g of the total weight) may be from the same nodule but they were unworked. The burnt flint in this context is also of minimal significance.

Friston Parish

B.6.6 A large assemblage of 534 struck flints and 181 fragments (503g) of burnt flint were recovered from 23 separate contexts over 12 trenches in Fields 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3. The ditch contexts in Field 25.3 are all provisionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age, whist the ditches in both fields 25.1 and 25.2 relate to interventions made into the top 0.6m of the tertiary fills of a possible henge monument. A series of pits, some of which were within or adjacent to the henge monument and some of which are provisionally dated to the Neolithic were all located in Field 25.2.

B.6.7 Tables 13 to 15 provide summary quantifications of the flint assemblage for each field by trench and context.

FRS115 – Field 25.3

B.6.8 A total of 26 struck flints and 19 unworked burnt flints were recovered from five ditches (provisionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age) over three trenches. Twenty-one of these were small chip sized pieces of waste material and the four flakes date from the late Mesolithic to the Neolithic and therefore are residual in these contexts. A further early prehistoric flake was recovered as a surface find.

Trench	Context type	Cut	Context	Waste	Flake	Narrow	Struck flint total	Burnt total	Burnt weight (g)
795	ditch	2312	2314	16			17	12	11
795	ditch	2327	2328		1		1		
795	ditch	2329	2330			1	**1**		
800	ditch	2321	2322		1		**2**	6	55
821	ditch	2325	2326	5	1		**6**	1	3
821	topsoil		2300		1		**1**		
Total				**21**	**4**	**1**	**26**	**19**	**69**

Table 13: Quantification of flint, FRS115 – Field 25.3

FRS116 – Field 25.1

B.6.9 A total of six struck flints and three small fragments (7g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from a single intervention (2501) into the ditch (**2500**) of the henge monument in this field. The struck flint assemblage consists of an edge damaged flake of potential Neolithic date and five chip-sized pieces of debitage.

Trench 826

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Waste	Flake	Struck flint total	Burnt total	Burnt weight (g)
826	2501	2500	henge ditch	5	1	**6**	3	

Table 14: Quantification of flint, FRS116 – Field 25.1

FRS116 – Field 25.2

B.6.10 A total of 502 struck flints and 159 fragments (427g) of burnt flint were recovered from a total of 16 contexts across eight trenches. Just over 70% of the assemblage was recovered from a single pit (2537).

B.6.11 The total assemblage consisted of 274 pieces of irregular waste, eight cores and 12 core fragments, 190 simple flakes and 18 retouched pieces. Although retouched items account for just over 3% of the assemblage, many more pieces exhibit signs of utilisation.

Trench	Cut	Context	Context type	True chip	Bladelet chip	Waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Retouched	Cores	Core fragment	Total	Burnt total	Burnt weight (g)
826	2500	2501	henge ditch			5	1								**6**	3	7
828	2511	2513	henge ditch			1	7					2			**10**		
	2514	2515	pit in henge ditch							1					**1**	2	12
830	2542	2543	pit			1									**1**		
831		2557	subsoil									1			**1**		
	2521	2527	henge ditch											4	**4**		

Trench	Cut	Context	Context type	True chip	Bladelet chip	Waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Retouched	Cores	Core fragment	Total	Burnt total	Burnt weight (g)
		2528					1								**1**		
		2529					1								**1**		
		2532				4				1					**5**		
		2533						1			1	4			**6**		
835	2506	2507	pit	1	1	23	5		1	3		1	2		**37**	8	19
837	2537	2538	pit	4		202	70	29	15	10	6	8	5	6	**355**	139	340
	2549	2550	pit	1		32	19	3				2			**57**	7	49
	2551	2552	pit			4	5						1	1	**11**		
	2561	2562	pit			2	2							1	**5**		
843	2519	2520	ditch						1						**1**		
Total				**6**	**1**	**274**	**111**	**33**	**17**	**15**	**7**	**18**	**8**	**12**	**502**	**159**	**427**

Table 15: Quantification of flint, FRS116 – Field 25.2

Trench 826

B.6.12 This trench produced a small assemblage consisting of five pieces of miscellaneous waste, a single flake and three small fragments of unworked burnt flint (7g) from a single context (2501) within henge ditch **2500**.

Trench 828

B.6.13 Context 2513 (henge ditch **2511**) produced ten struck flints including seven simple flakes, a single piece of waste and two retouched flakes. The latter consisted of two piercers. One is fashioned from a broken hinged flake utilising the proximal end as the piercing point made a small stretch of abrupt retouch. The other is piercer type tool fashioned on a piece of coarse flint. The rest of the material consists of crudely knapped, broken flakes including a squat flake, all of which can be afforded a later prehistoric date.

B.6.14 A broken blade-like flake and two fragments (12g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from context 2515, pit **2514** within the henge ditch.

Trench 830

B.6.15 A single piece of waste material was recovered from pit **2542**.

Trench 831

B.6.16 Henge ditch **2521** produced a small flint assemblage totalling 17 flints from five contexts: 2527, 2528, 2529, 2532 and 2533. It appears to be a chronologically mixed assemblage that includes narrow and blade-like flakes (2532 and 2533 respectively) dating to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic but also some potential, and more typically, later prehistoric elements, for example, context 2529 produced a large, deeply patinated and thick flake with use wear and crude serrations down one lateral edge.

B.6.17 The assemblage contains four retouched items all from context 2533. These were a small flake with minimal fine retouch at the distal end of a slightly

hinged flake, an edge damaged hard hammer flake with minimal retouch near its proximal end and heavily edge damaged striations along one lateral edge and a wide flake with large bulbs and a short stretch of fine retouch toward the distal end. A worn piercer made on a small flake, the point at the proximal end and a cortical opposing edge, was also recovered.

B.6.18 A single retouched item was recovered from the subsoil 2557 in this trench. Dating to the Neolithic, the combination tool exhibits narrow scars. Both laterals are retouched, semi-abrupt inverse retouch becomes more abrupt to form a piercer at its distal end. The opposing lateral has steeper retouch with minimal traces of gloss along parts of the edge.

Trench 835

B.6.19 A total of 37 struck flints and eight fragments (19g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from a single pit **2506**. Although 67 % of the struck flint consists of chip sized waste, all the flakes are comfortably early Neolithic.

B.6.20 The only retouched tool has fine inverse retouch along one lateral extending around the distal end of a narrow flake. The opposing lateral exhibits edge damage and striations from utilisation.

Trench 837

B.6.21 Four pits (**2537**, **2549**, **2551** and **2561**) in this trench contained flint assemblages. Two of these were relatively large (**2537** and **2549**) and worthy of some discussion.

B.6.22 The largest of these assemblages contained a total of 355 struck flints and 139 fragments of burnt flint (340g) retrieved from a single context 2538 in pit **2537**, which was only partially excavated, approximately 50% of its extents lying beyond the trench baulk. Additionally, approximately 100 tiny chips of minute size were also recovered from sampling of the pit fill. These tiny chips were accompanied by many more small chips, both cortical and non-cortical that are produced during the flint knapping process. These are accompanied by larger, angular, cracked (and sometimes nodular) chunks of material, representing the breaking up of larger nodules of the raw material to make serviceable cores or smaller more convenient pieces for knapping. Some of these pieces have surface scars that indicate nodules were perhaps tested before flakes were removed. Five cores and six core fragments were positively identified but many of the burnt chunks would also be candidates for parent pieces. A partially patinated, irregular core exhibited narrow flake scars is suggestive of an Early Neolithic date, whilst a well worked and exhausted flake core could be slightly later but would still fit comfortably into an earlier assemblage. A further exhausted, irregular core has small flake removals in at least three directions and a further core made on a flake and a multiplatform flake core are burnt.

B.6.23 The majority of the remaining assemblage consists of 134 simple, unretouched flakes, most of which are edge damaged and broken, indicating that much of the flint was not immediately incorporated into the pit but probably represents material which spent some time on the surface. This may be because at least some of the resulting flakes were used

expediently before discard. This is validated by the numbers of flakes which showed signs of expedient use in the form of use wear but lacking formal retouch. Some of the breakages also appear deliberate, with some smaller fragments of narrow and blade/let flakes representing proximal and distal ends or medial sections which are potentially the product of tool production. Fifty-four of the flakes are typical of Early Neolithic assemblages and the retouched items are also all comfortably Early Neolithic. The eight retouched items include a 'laurel leaf' flake knife; a worn, denticulated narrow flake; a miscellaneous retouched flake with a small stretch of abrupt retouch applied to one lateral; a serrated and pointed narrow flake with slight serration on one lateral with a cortical opposing lateral and a serrated broken flake. A burnt medial section of a blade has a serrated edge, and two further narrow flakes are also serrated. These are all tools found in Early Neolithic assemblages, providing good diagnostic evidence for dating the pit deposit alongside any ceramic material.

B.6.24 Pit **2549** produced a smaller assemblage of 57 struck flints and seven fragments (49g) of unworked burnt flint. Just over 50% of the assemblage is made up of small chip sized pieces and two retouched tools were recovered. The first is a straight backed microlith of probable Mesolithic date made on opaque grey flint, perhaps residual in this context, the second is a thick flake which exhibits a small stretch of semi-abrupt retouch near its proximal end and is potentially Neolithic in date.

Trench 843

B.6.25 Pit **2519** produced a single tertiary bladelet utilised down one lateral.

Discussion

Raw material

B.6.26 The raw material used is all fine-grained flint and varies in colour, but it is dominated by a semi opaque mottled brown flint. Cortex is frequently present and is mostly thin, smooth and worn as is characteristic of the locally sourced nodules. Some of which were very small, as demonstrated by the size of some of the flakes and by the presence of numerous cortical platforms and corticated distal ends.

B.6.27 Few flints are patinated and there is no obvious temporal aspect to those that are, although some pieces such as the microlith (pit **2549**) and the flake from henge ditch **2521** are obviously different in character and are not made from the mottled brown flint.

B.6.28 The condition of the flint is variable with most pieces exhibiting edge damage and/or breakage, some of which is as a result of utilisation.

Burnt flint

B.6.29 The burnt flint is variable in character with most heavily burnt and crazed. A few pieces are definitively struck and recognisable as flakes and core fragments, but the majority are unworked and consistent with heat affected gravel flint, burnt either purposefully or accidently before deposition. It is

possible that the burnt flint, which is mainly found in the pits was deliberately discarded (especially in the case of pit **2537**) but equally the opposite may be the case.

Characterisation and dating

B.6.30 The assemblage as a whole is dominated by material characteristic of Early Neolithic technologies with a mix of broad and narrow flakes, often with prepared platforms. There are signs of potential Late Mesolithic activity in the form of the (probably residual) microlith from pit **2549** and some small and finely knapped bladelets. A few of the wider broader flakes, with more obtuse flaking angles, could in theory date to the later Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age.

B.6.31 The assemblage from pit **2537** typifies the assemblage as a whole in terms of character. A range of debitage types are represented, and although primary flakes are few, many flints retain cortical surfaces, although often quite minimal. Edge damage is common and knapping 'mistakes' such as hinged removals are rare, despite the difficulty of working small nodules.

B.6.32 It is noticeable that there are few retouched tools in the pit assemblage; only eight representing just 2% of the total assemblage of the pit. There are no scrapers or arrowheads, and serrated flakes are the dominant tool type. Otherwise, many of the flakes are edge damaged and/or show signs of utilisation. This implies that either flint was knapped on site to use expediently and that if other types of tools were produced they were perhaps removed from the vicinity of the pits and/or used elsewhere.

Significance

B.6.33 The assemblage is of local significance as it demonstrates a presence during the Early Neolithic with potential for some earlier and later activity. The Phase 1 works of this project, some of which took place in the parish of Friston, also recovered Neolithic material and alongside those discoveries, the Phase 2b works add to our knowledge of landscape use during this period in this locality.

B.6.34 No further analysis of the flint is required if the site does not go to excavation as this report and the associated catalogues serves as a complete record of the assemblage. If the site is excavated further, then this report and the catalogue should be integrated into the final report.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.6.35 The struck flint should be retained for archiving whilst the unworked burnt flint may be discarded.

B.7 Worked stone

By Anna Lound

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of two burnt/heated stones were recovered (from FRS115 and FRS116). They come from two trenches, from one pit and one ditch. The total weight is 236g.

Methodology

B.7.2 The stones were examined using a x10 magnification hand lens and by eye to examine distinguishing features. The online British Geological Survey Geology viewer was also consulted to examine the nature of locally occurring stones for this site.

The Assemblage

FRS115 – Field 25.3

B.7.3 The primary fill of ditch **2329** in Trench 795 contained a burnt cobble fragment (71g). It is a sandstone that has been burnt to a dark pink in areas.

FRS116 – Field 25.2

B.7.4 The fill of pit **2537** in Trench 837 contained a burnt cobble fragment (165g). It is also a piece of sandstone that has been burnt to a dark reddish pink colour all over.

Discussion

B.7.5 This is a very limited assemblage only showing one variety of worked stone. The stones themselves may have been used as potboilers to heat water or in association with fires. The stone from ditch **2329** is slightly lighter in colour which could indicate it was further away from a heat source than the cobble fragment from the other fill of pit **2537** which is much darker in colour and may have had more direct use.

B.7.6 It is hard to provide a definitive date for burnt stone especially without any other evidence of human alteration. Neolithic pottery has been found alongside the stone from pit **2537**.

B.7.7 The burnt stone has been fully recorded and can be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Fourteen bulk samples were taken from features encountered across areas FRS115, FRS116, SNF041 and KND069 of the 'Sea Link Scheme Suffolk Section: Phase 2B:'. The purpose of this report is to determine whether plant remains are present within the samples, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regards to such topics as domestic and industrial activity, diet, economy and waste disposal. The proposed pipeline stretches over a considerable area, approximately 10km, and as such the results of the samples will be discussed by parish in order from the north-west end of the scheme to that of the south-east. Phasing was not available at the time of writing; however, the majority of pottery from areas SNF040 and KND069 is believed to date to the Roman period, while material from FRS115 and FRS116 is predominantly Early Neolithic in origin.

Methodology

C.1.2 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. Those samples with a heavy clay content were pre-treated using a solution of sodium carbonate, prior to processing. 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. 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.1.3 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.1.4 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 Table 16.

C.1.5 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.1.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories (see Table 16):

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

C.1.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

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

C.1.8 Key to Table 16:

f=fragment, u=untransformed

Results

C.1.9 Preservation of plant remains within the bulk samples is primarily 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).

C.1.10 Untransformed material was also recorded within the assemblage, it should be noted that this material may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled. Untransformed seeds usually have a tough outer coating which is resistant to decay.

C.1.11 The preservation of the archaeobotanical material is variable across the evaluation and ranges from poor to in some cases fairly well preserved.

C.1.12 Snail shells, where present, were noted in small quantities and are in good condition.

SNF041 Field 89.5

Trench 617

C.1.13 Sample 435, fill 2608 of pit **2606** contains frequent charcoal in addition to occasional instances of hazelnut (Corylus avellana) shell with seeds of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*).

KND069 Field 3.4

Trench 641

C.1.14 Sample 440, fill 2701 of posthole **2700**, contains only a single indeterminate grain and moderate charcoal.

Trench 651

C.1.15 The most productive sample from Phase 2B was taken from fill 2712 of pit **2711.** This sample (441) contains abundant grains of free-threshing wheat

(*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), rye (*Secale cereale*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.). Seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), another possible cultivar, were also recorded in significant numbers. Weed taxa identified include stinking chamomile, bromes (*Bromus* sp.), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.).

FRS115 Field 25.3

Trench 795

C.1.16 Small amounts of charcoal were recorded in the sample taken from ditch **2312**.

Trench 808

C.1.17 A large volume of highly fragmented charcoal, over 98 millilitres, was recorded within Sample 422, fill 2332 of pit **2331**.

Trench 821

C.1.18 Small amounts of charcoal and a single fragment of hazelnut shell within Sample 420 taken from ditch **2325** could possibly represent the gathering of wild resources or perhaps the burning of hazel wood.

FRS116 Fields 25.1 and 25.2

C.1.19 Samples were taken from a number of trenches within this field, specifically 826 (Field 25.1) and 828, 830, 835 and 837 (Field 25.2). The majority of the samples from this area were unremarkable containing small to moderate amounts of charcoal only.

Trench 837

C.1.20 A sample (429) taken from pit **2549** was a notable exception containing a large volume of charcoal in addition to frequent hazelnut shell. Other possible foodstuffs in the form of occasional spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) grain, a single possible apple/pear seed (cf. *Malus/Pyrus* sp.) and untransformed bramble (Rubus sp.) seeds were recovered from Sample 428, fill 2538 and pit **2537**.

Sample	Trench	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
420	821	2326	2325	Ditch	29	5	0	0	#f	0	3
421	795	2314	2312	Ditch	33	10	0	0	0	0	6
422	808	2332	2331	Pit	15	70	0	0	0	0	98
425	828	2515	2514	Pit	22	10	0	0	0	+	7
426	835	2507	2506	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	+	10
427	828	2512	2511	Ditch	21	5	0	0	0	+	4
428	837	2538	2537	Pit	47	30	#	#	#f/#	+	17
429	837	2550	2549	Pit	34	110	0	0	###f/#U	+	124

Sample	Trench	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)
430	830	2541	2540	Pit	9	5	0	0	0	0	4
431	826	2501	2500	Ditch	34	<5	0	0	0	+	3
432	830	2543	2542	Pit	8	30	0	0	0	0	30
435	634	2608	2606	Pit	31	30	0	#	#f	+	15
440	641	2701	2700	Posthole	13	45	#f	0	0	0	10
441	641	2712	2711	Pit	14	20	###	###	0	0	8

Table 16: Environmental bulk samples

Discussion

C.1.21 The samples taken from features across the evaluation area have produced a modest assemblage of archaeobotanical material, preserved primarily in a carbonised form. Plant remains other than charcoal are generally scarce, perhaps indicating low levels of domestic activity in the area.

C.1.22 Sample 441, taken from pit **2711**, is perhaps the most productive sample, being particularly rich in plant remains, and likely represents a deliberate deposition of material within the feature. It is unclear why this material became carbonised, but such events could include: accidental carbonisation during meal preparation or perhaps through the drying of material prior to storage. The predominant cereal variety within the sample is that of free-threshing wheat, a cereal most commonly grown from the early medieval period onwards, where it rapidly replaced hulled wheat, although its status as a minor crop with the Roman period is also known (Lodwick and Brindle 2017). Pottery fragments dated to the Roman period have been recovered from pit **2711** and as such radiocarbon dating of selected cereal grains may be advisable to confirm whether the plant remains are contemporary. The presence of flax within the assemblage may demonstrate the cultivation of this crop for linseed oil or perhaps for its fibres. The seeds are also known to have been consumed as a flavouring and as a laxative (Carruthers 2011).

C.1.23 The abundance of hazelnut shell within pit **2549** may indicate the roasting of hazelnuts prior to consumption. Pit **2549** is thought to be Neolithic in date-hazelnuts are a common find in features of this period reflecting the significant role that gathered resources played in these communities. Nuts would have been a valuable source of protein and fats, with the added advantages of being easily transported and stored (Holguin *et al* 2022). The charring of hazelnuts may have been undertaken for several reasons, including enhancing flavour, improving preservation, and easing access to the inner kernel.

C.1.24 The density and diversity of archaeobotanical material within the samples taken during this evaluation has demonstrated that there is potential, although somewhat limited, for the for the recovery of carbonised archaeobotanical material at this site if further work is to be undertaken, particularly in areas KND069 (Trench 651) and FRS116 (Trench 837). Any

additional sampling that is to be carried out should be done so in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.2.1 Trial trenching in FRS116 (Field 25.2) found two features containing 7g of animal bone. Animal bone was found in the samples taken from contexts 2538 and 2543. Bone was analysed with reference to Schmid (1972). Due to the small size and fragmented nature of the assemblage identification of all fragments was not attempted.

Results of the analysis

C.2.2 Sample 428 of context 2538 contained 6g of burnt animal bone fragments measuring between 2mm-5mm. No fragments were large enough or diagnostic enough to identify to taxon.

C.2.3 Sample 432 of context 2543 contained a single small mammal vertebra.

Discussion

C.2.4 The assemblage is far too small and fragmented to provide any useful information as to the previous use or occupation of the land. It is probable that there is a preservation bias with bone simply not surviving in this area due to soil conditions. This is a complete report, and no further work is necessary.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.2.5 The bone should be retained and deposited with the relevant body along with the rest of the material archive.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-533111
Project Name	Sea Link Scheme, Suffolk Section, Phase 2B

Start of Fieldwork	03/03/2025	End of Fieldwork	04/04/2025
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SNF041, KND069, KND070, FRS115, FRS116	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
Pit	Uncertain
Ditch	Uncertain
Quarry	Uncertain
Pit	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Henge ditch	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Ditch	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)

Object	Period
Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Flint	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Burnt flint	Uncertain
Pottery	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Pottery	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)

Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Fe Object	Uncertain
Ceramic building material	Uncertain
Fired clay	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Suffolk Coast
Parish	Sternfield, Knodishall, Friston
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	11.8ha
National Grid Ref	TM 40600 61980 to TM 42310 60080

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	SNF041, KND069, KND070, FRS115, FRS116
Digital Archive	ADS	SNF041, KND069, KND070, FRS115, FRS116
Paper Archive	SCCAS	SNF041, KND069, KND070, FRS115, FRS116

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		**Paper Media**	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

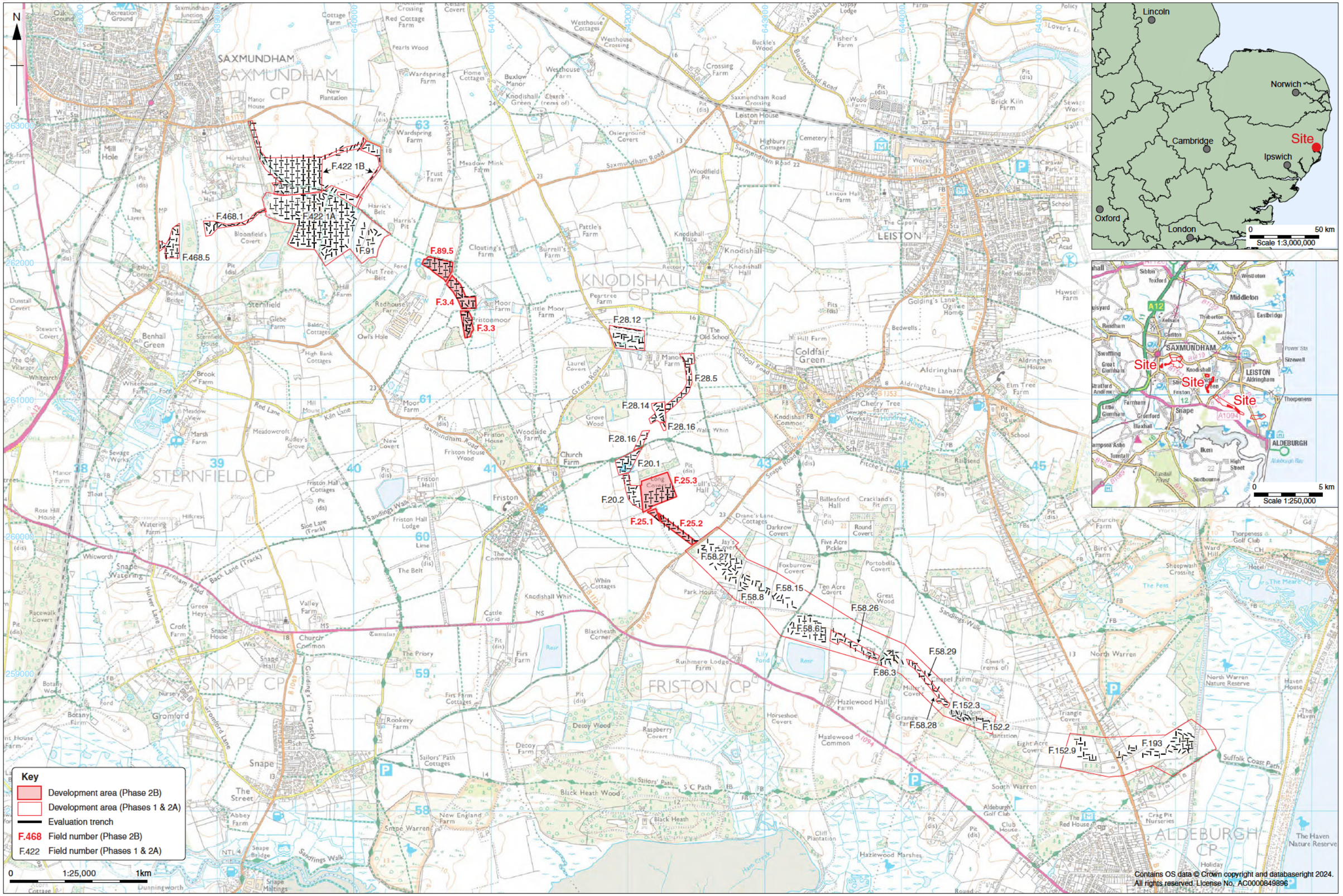


Figure 1: Site location map

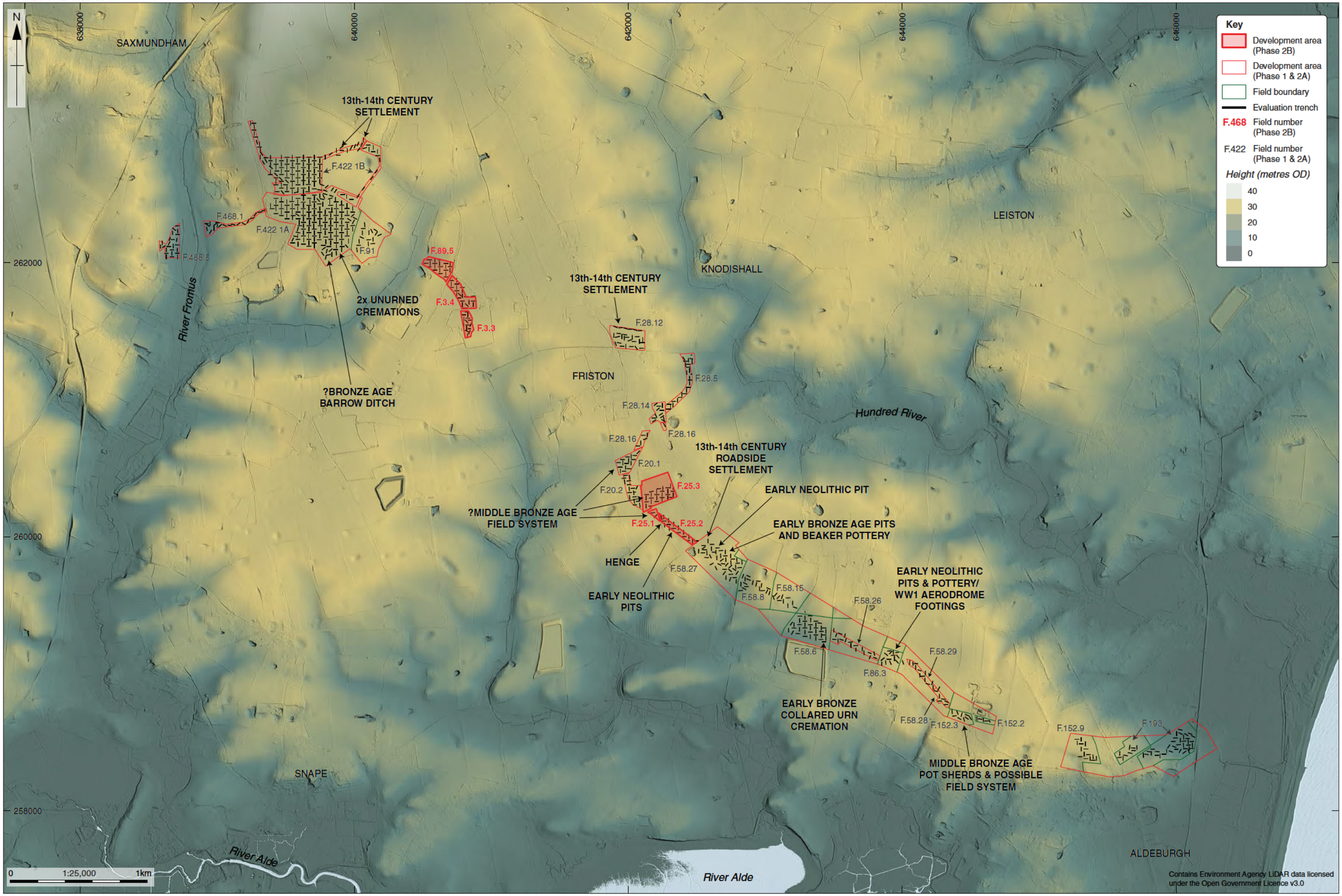


Figure 2: Site overlain on digital terrain model with hillshade, with principal remains recorded during Phases 1 and 2A works indicated

Figure 3: Fields 89.5 (SNF041), 3.4 (KND069) and 3.3 (KND070) overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation

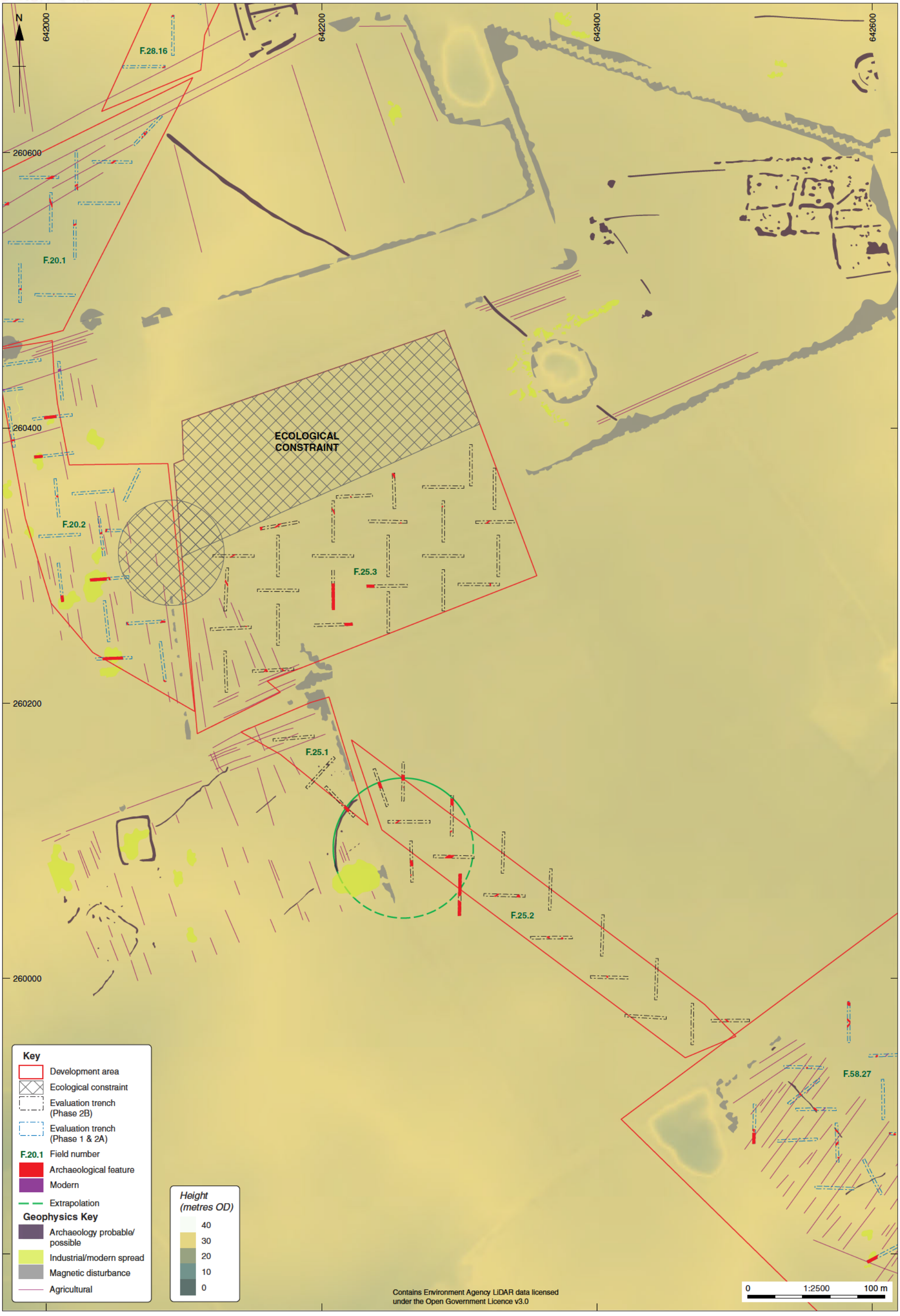


Figure 4: Fields 25.3 (FRS115), 25.1, 25.2 (FRS116) overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation

N

640500

640600

640700

262000

261900

Tr. 615

Tr. 616

Tr. 614

Tr. 617

2605

S.1200

S.1203

2603

2600

(See insert **A**)

2615

Tr. 618

Tr. 619

Tr. 620

Tr. 621

Tr. 622

Tr. 623

F.89.5

Tr. 624

Tr. 625

Tr. 626

Tr. 627

Tr. 628

Tr. 629

Tr. 630

Tr. 631

Tr. 632

Tr. 633

2606

S.1202

(See insert **B**)

Tr. 634

Tr. 635

Tr. 636

F.3.4

Tr. 638

Tr. 639

0 1:1000 50 m

A

Tr. 617

2605

S.1200

S.1203

2603

2600

0 1:250 10 m

B

Tr. 634

2606

S.1202

0 1:100 5 m

Site Overview

F.91

F.89.5

F.3.4

F.3.3

0 1:15,000 500 m

Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2B)
- Break of slope
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Modern

Geophysics Key

- Magnetic disturbance
- Agricultural

Figure 5: Field 89.5 (SNF041)

Tr. 628
Tr. 634
2606
S.1202
Tr. 629
Tr. 630
F.89.5
261900
Tr. 631
640800
Tr. 638
Tr. 635
Tr. 639
Tr. 636
Tr. 640
Tr. 645
Tr. 637
261800
Tr. 641
2700 (See insert A)
(See insert C)
2713
Tr. 646
Tr. 642
Tr. 644
2707
(See insert B)
Tr. 643
Tr. 647
(See insert D)
2711 S.1235
Tr. 651
Tr. 655
F.3.4
Tr. 648
Tr. 652
Tr. 654
2709
(See insert E)
Tr. 649
Tr. 656
2705
2702
Tr. 653
Tr. 650
Tr. 657
Tr. 661
F.3.3
Tr. 658
Tr. 662
Tr. 659
Tr. 663

A
N
Tr. 641
2700
0 1:100 5 m

Site Overview
N
F.91
F.89.5
F.3.4
F.3.3
0 1:15,000 500 m

B
N
2707
Tr. 644
0 1:100 5 m

C
N
Tr. 646
S.1235
2713
0 1:100 5 m

D
N
Tr. 651
2711
S.1235
0 1:100 5 m

E
N
2709
Tr. 652
0 1:100 5 m

Key
- Development area
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2B)
- Break of slope
- S.1 Illustrated section
- F.20.1 Field number
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Modern

Geophysics Key
- Archaeology probable/ possible
- Induustrial/modern spread
- Magnetic disturbance/ ferrous
- Agricultural

0 1:1000 50 m

Figure 6: Field 3.4 (KND069)

N

640800

640900

261700

261600

261500

Tr. 648

Tr. 649

Tr. 650

F.3.4

2709

Tr. 652

Tr. 653

Tr. 654

Tr. 656

2705

2702

Tr. 657

Tr. 661

Tr. 658

Tr. 662

Tr. 663

Tr. 659

Tr. 669

2806

(See insert A)

Tr. 664

F.3.3

Tr. 670

Tr. 665

Tr. 660

Tr. 668

Tr. 671

2808

Tr. 667

(See insert B)

2800

2804

S.1261

Tr. 672

Tr. 668

Site Overview

F.91

F.89.5

F.3.4

F.3.3

0 1:15,000 500 m

A

N

Tr. 669

2806

0 1:250 10 m

B

N

2800

Tr. 672

2804

S.1261

0 1:100 5 m

Key

Development area

Evaluation trench (Phase 2B)

Break of slope

S.1 Illustrated section

F.20.1 Field number

100 Cut number

Archaeological feature

Modern

Geophysics Key

Archaeology probable/ possible

Industrial/modern spread

Magnetic disturbance/ ferrous

Agricultural

0 1:1000 50 m

Figure 7: Field 3.3 (KND070)

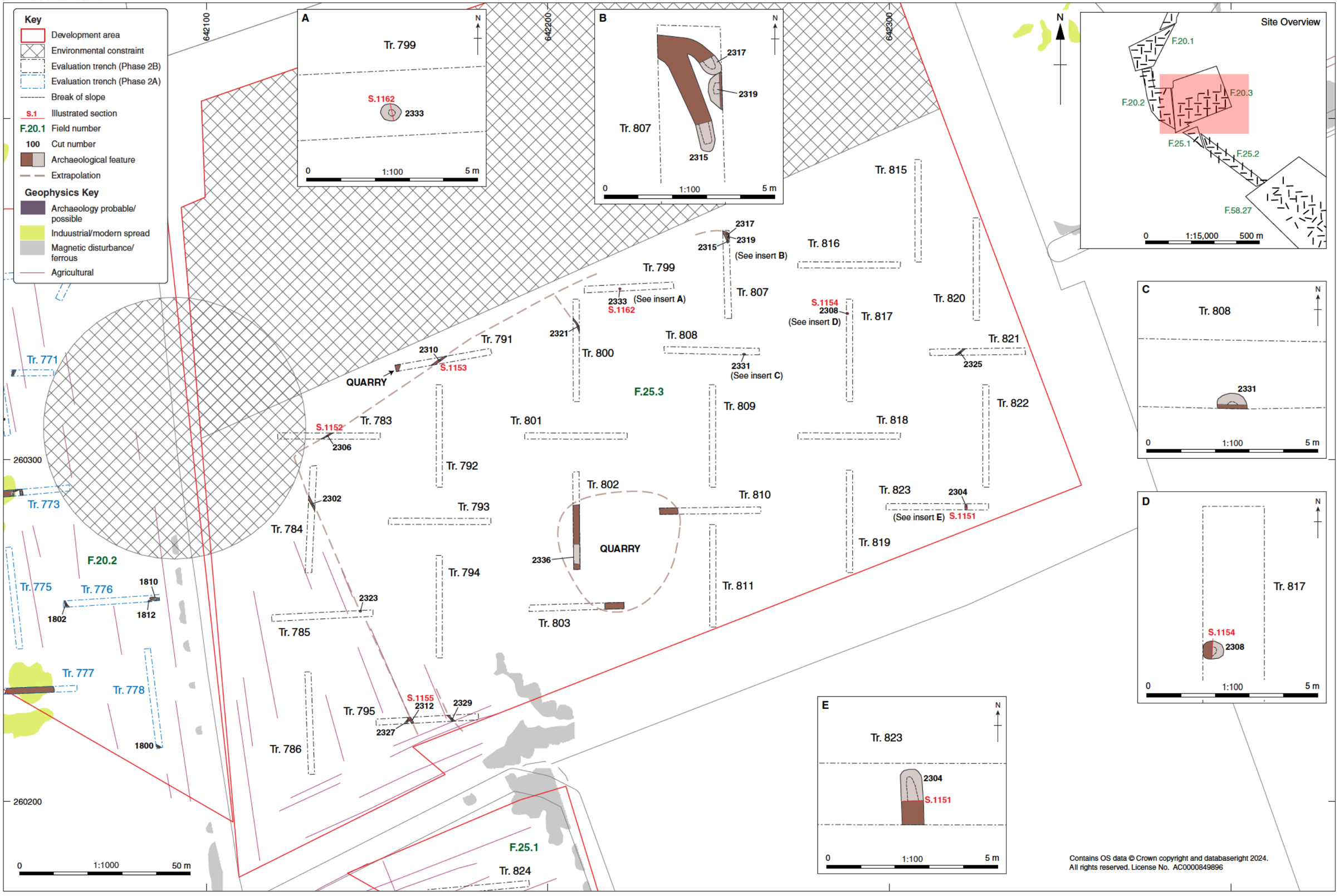


Figure 8: Field 25.3 (FRS115)

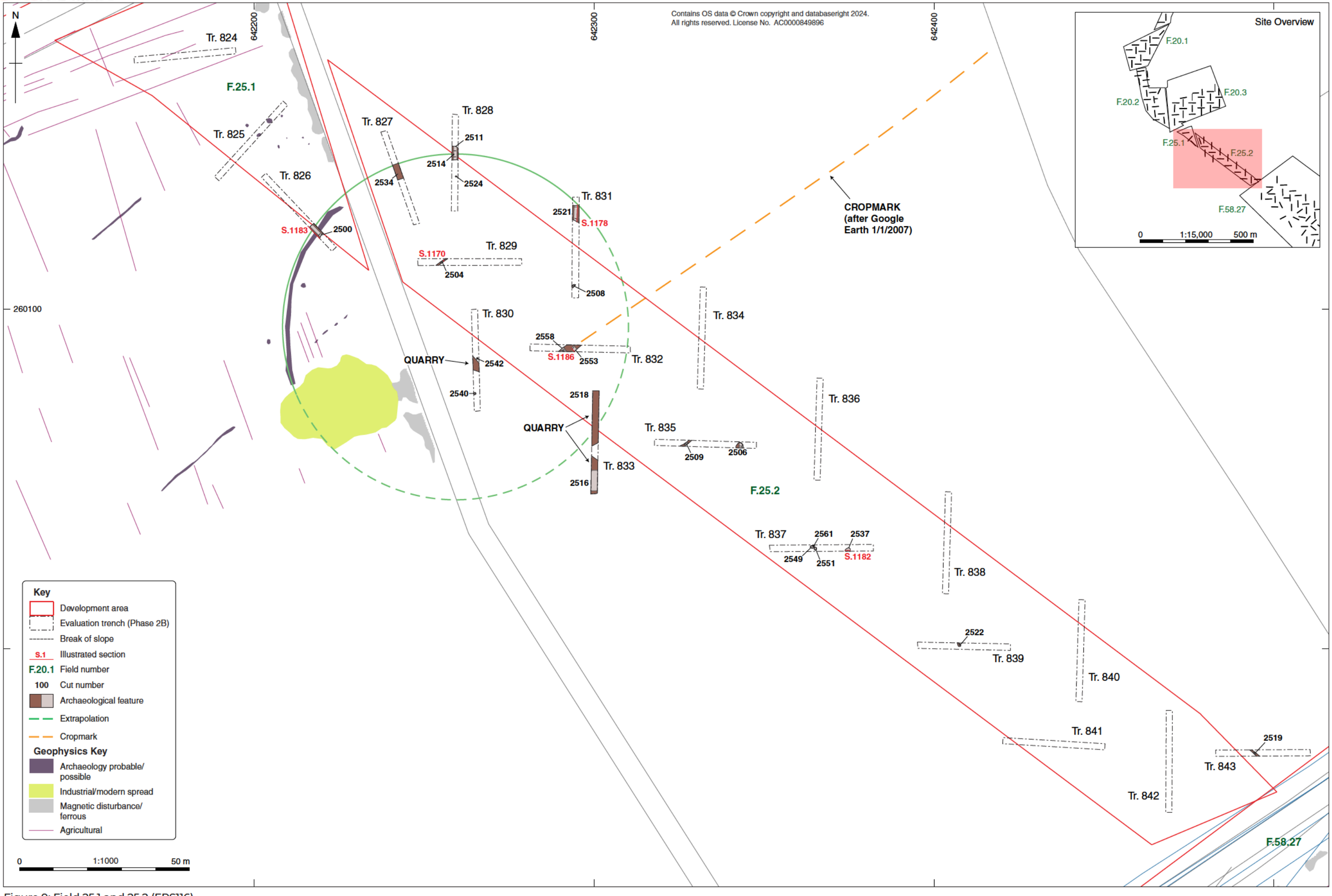


Figure 9: Field 25.1 and 25.2 (FRS116)

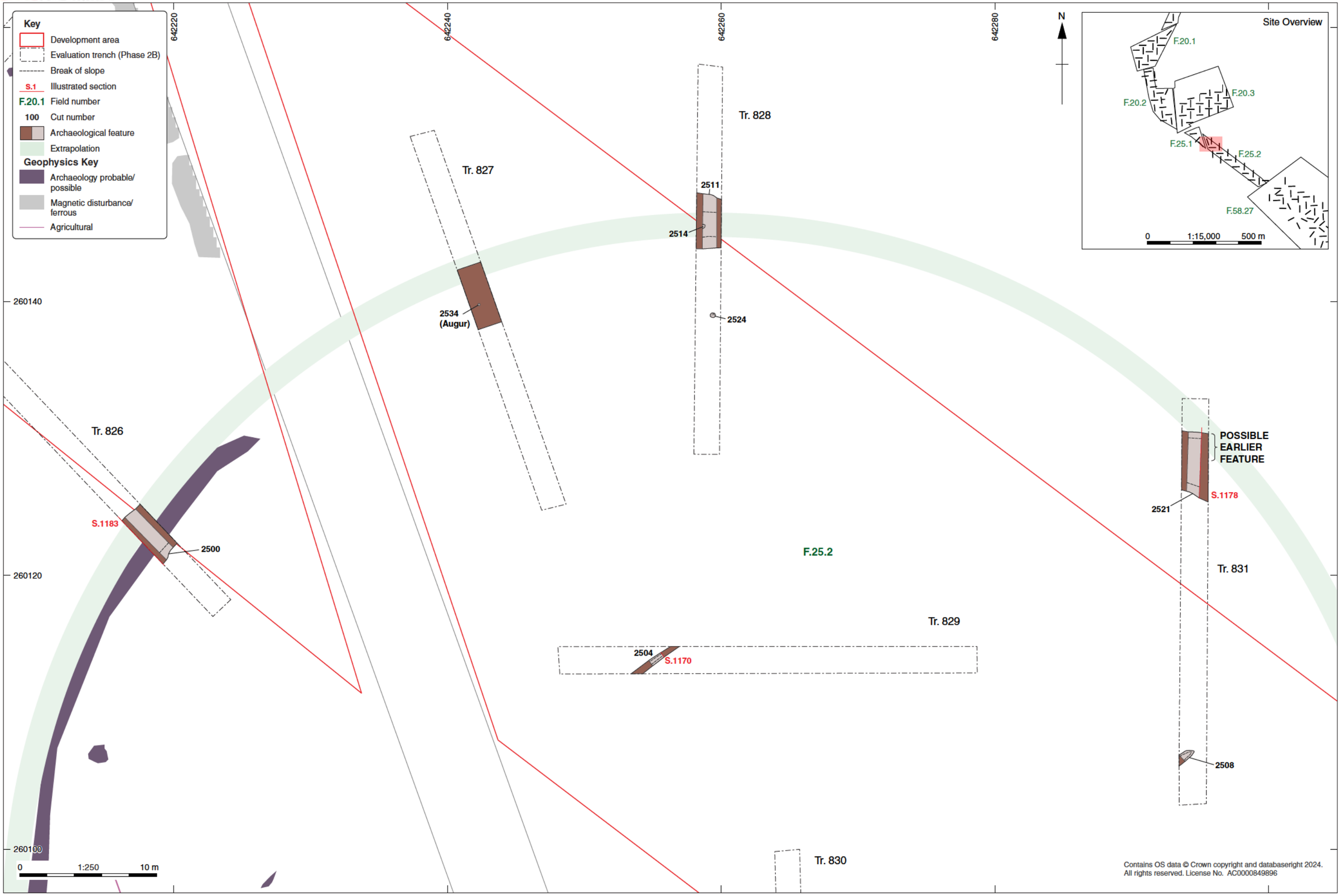


Figure 10: Field 25.1 and 25.2 (FRS116), detailed plan of Trenches 826-829 and 831

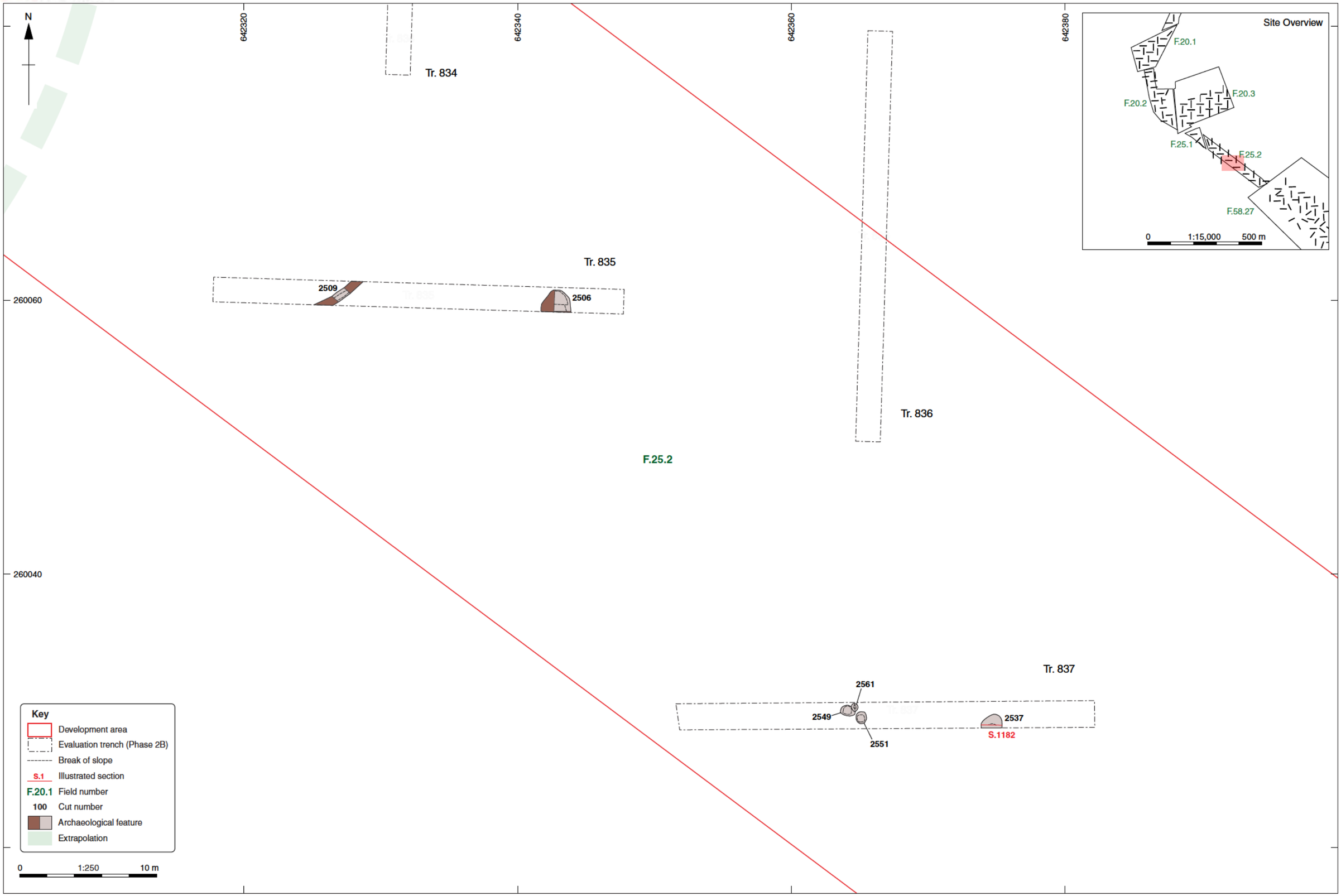
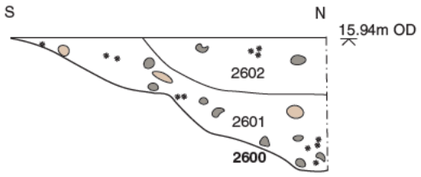


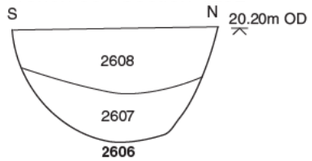
Figure 11: Field 25.2 (FRS116), detailed plan of Trenches 835 and 837

FRS115 - Field 89.5

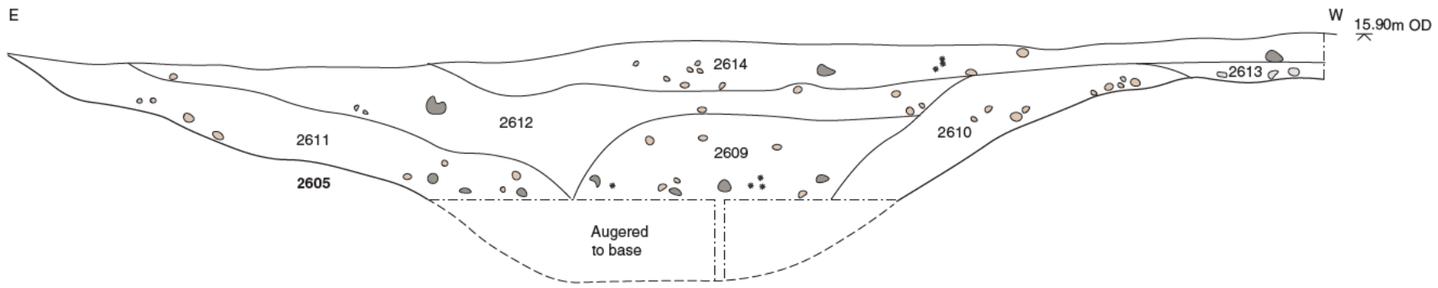
Trench 617 Section 1200



Trench 634 Section 1202

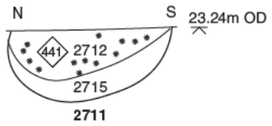


Trench 617 Section 1203



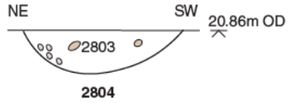
KND069 - Field 3.4

Tr. 646 Section 1235



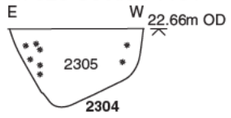
KND070 - Field 3.3

Tr. 672 Section 1261

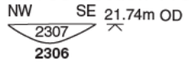


FRS115 - Field 25.3

Tr. 823 Section 1151

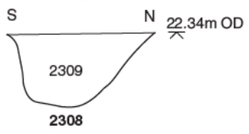


Tr. 783 Section 1152

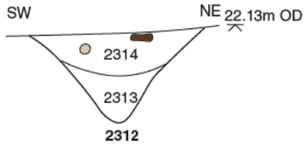


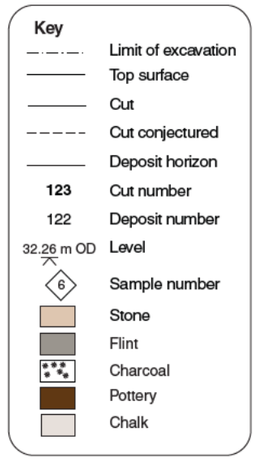
Tr. 791 Section 1153

Tr. 817 Section 1154



Tr. 795 Section 1155

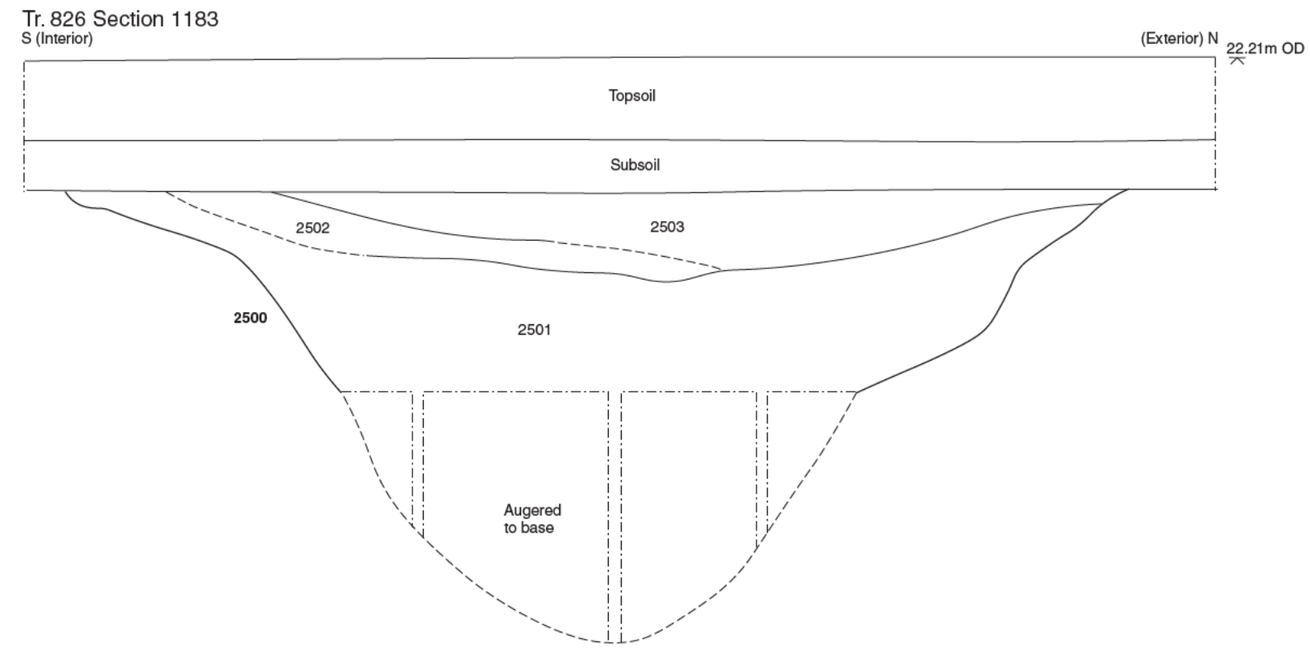


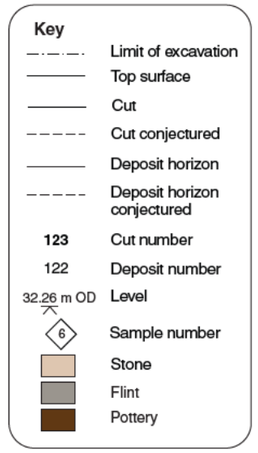


0 1:25 1 m

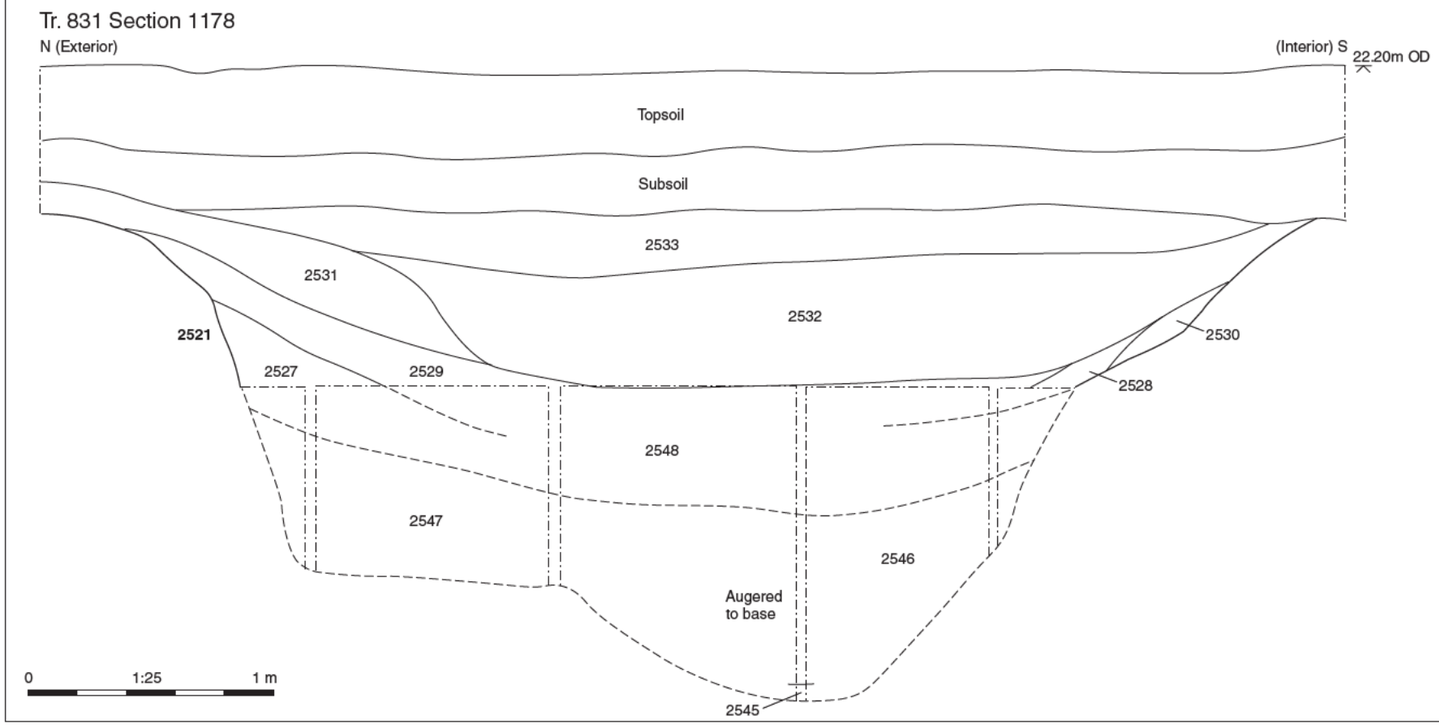
Figure 12a: Selected sections (sheet 1 of 2)

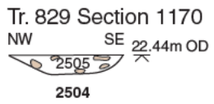
FRS116 - Field 25.1

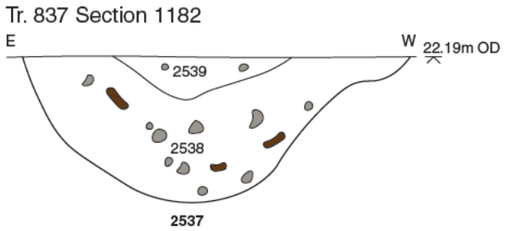




FRS116 - Field 25.2







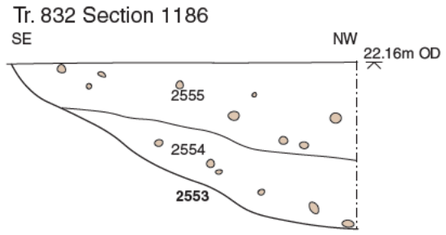


Figure 12b: Selected sections (sheet 2 of 2)

N

642000 642200 642400

260600 260400 260200 260000 259800

KNODISHALL PARISH

FRISTON PARISH

F.28.16 F.20.1 F.20.2 F.25.3 F.25.1 F.25.2 F.58.27

ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINT

HENGE

QUARRY

VALLEY

Key
- Development area
- Ecological constraint
- Evaluation trench (Phase 2B)
- Evaluation trench (Phase 1 & 2A)
- 100 100 Trench number
- F.20.1 Field number
- Early Neolithic pit
- Minor division / Major division — *Suggested Middle Bronze Age*
- Henge ditch

Geophysics Key
- Archaeology probable/ possible
- Industrial/modern spread
- Magnetic disturbance
- Agricultural
- Natural

0 1:3000 100 m

Curvilinear depression possibly corresponding with henge ditch

Height (metres OD): 23, 22.5, 22, 21.5, 21

Key: Possible continuation of henge

0 1:2000 100 m

Height (metres OD): 40, 30, 20, 10, 0

Figure 13: Interpretive plan of Fields 20.1 (KND073), 20.2 (FRS114), 25.3 (FRS115), 25.1 and 25.2 (FRS116 and 58.27 (FRS094) showing Neolithic features and potential Middle Bronze Age field system

Plate 1: SN041, Field 89.5, Trench 617: Undated feature **2605**. Looking south-east.

Plate 2: SN041, Field 89.5, Trench 634: Roman pit **2606**. Looking west.

Plate 3: KND069, Field 3.4, Trench 651: Roman pit **2711**. Looking east.

Plate 4: KND070, Field 3.3, Trench 672: Undated ditch **2804**. Looking north-north-west.

Plate 5: KND070, Field 3.3, Trench 672: ?Roman quarry pit **2800**. Looking east-south-east.

Plate 6: FRS115, Field 25.3, Trench 795: ?Middle Bronze Age ditches **2327** (foreground) and **2312**. (background). Looking north-east.

Plate 7: FRS115, Field 25.3, Trench 817: Undated pit **2331**. Looking south.

Plate 8: FRS116, Field 25.1, Trench 826: Henge ditch **2500**. Looking south-west.

Plate 9: FRS116, Field 25.2, Trench 831: Henge ditch **2521**. Looking north-west.

Plate 10: FRS116, Field 25.2, Trench 830: Pit **2540**). Looking south-west.

Plate 11: FRS116, Field 25.2, Trench 835: ?Middle Bronze Age ditch **2509**. Looking north-east.

Plate 12: FRS116, Field 25.2, Trench 837: Early Neolithic pits **2549** (background), 2551 (foreground) and **2561** (right, unexcavated). Looking north-west.

Plate 13: Field 25.2, Trench 837: Early Neolithic pit **2537**. Looking south.

Plate 14: FRS116, Field 25.2, Trench 839: Undated ?ditch **2522**. Looking north.

Plate 15: FRS116, Field 25.2, Trench 833: Showing truncation by quarrying, with natural sands at centre.

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