SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

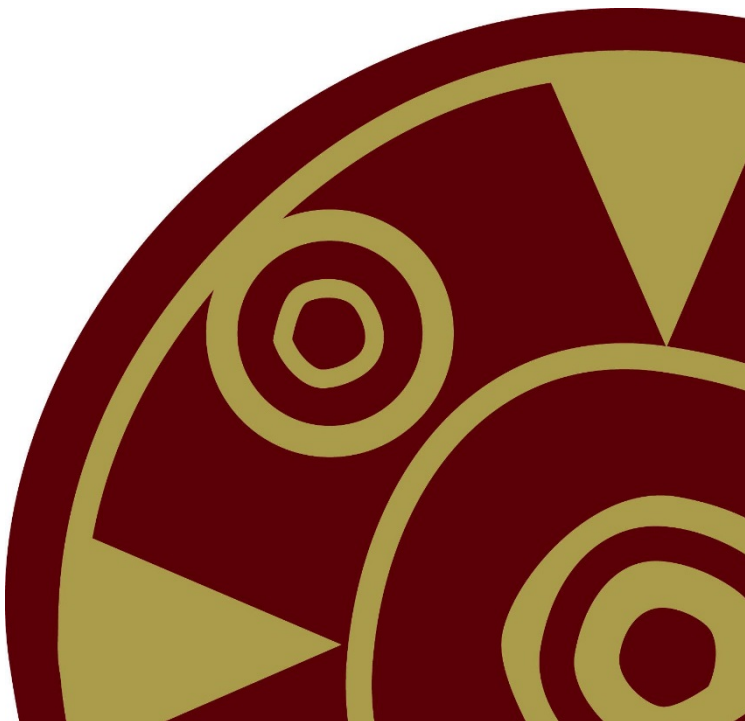
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk

Client:
Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd

Date:
June 2015

RGH 066
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/046
Author: John Craven



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/046

Author: J. A. Craven

Contributions By: Stephen Benfield, Richenda Goffin, Anna West

Illustrator: Simon Cass & Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy

Editor: Richenda Goffin

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HER Information

Site Code:	**RGH 066**
Site Name:	**Land East of Moreton Hall**
Report Number	**2015/046**
Planning Application No:	**Pre-application**
Date of Fieldwork:	**22-24/06/2015**
Grid Reference:	**TL 885 642**
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Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)**
Project Officer:	**John Craven**
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Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
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An archaeological evaluation carried out on *c.* 1.3ha of arable farmland to the east of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk, in advance of a planning application for a new school identified deposits dating to the Iron Age and post-medieval periods. The presence of two ditches containing assemblages of mid Iron Age pottery are further evidence of dispersed settlement activity in the area, adding to that previously identified in an earlier partial evaluation of the site in 2012.

Drawing Conventions

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Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of farmland immediately to the east of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Fig. 1) was carried out in advance of a proposed planning application for a school in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Dr Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), and detailed in a Brief (dated 20/01/2015). The project was commissioned by Concertus Design and Property Consultants on behalf of the developer Suffolk County Council, and was monitored by Rachael Abraham (SCCAS).

The proposed development for a new school occupies an area of *c*.5.7ha to the east of Miriam Way and the modern housing estates of Moreton Hall and an assessment of the site was required to determine whether development would have any detrimental impact upon any existing archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits. The majority of the site was previously evaluated in 2012 (Beverton 2012) when it was intended as the site for a football club but the subsequent change to the development proposals led to changes in the site boundary, meaning that three areas around the site periphery measuring c.1.3ha in total (Fig. 1) still required evaluation.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies within open arable farmland on the eastern outskirts of modern Bury St Edmunds, at 65m above OD on a level plateau c.2.5km east of the River Lark.

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Cover Sand which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

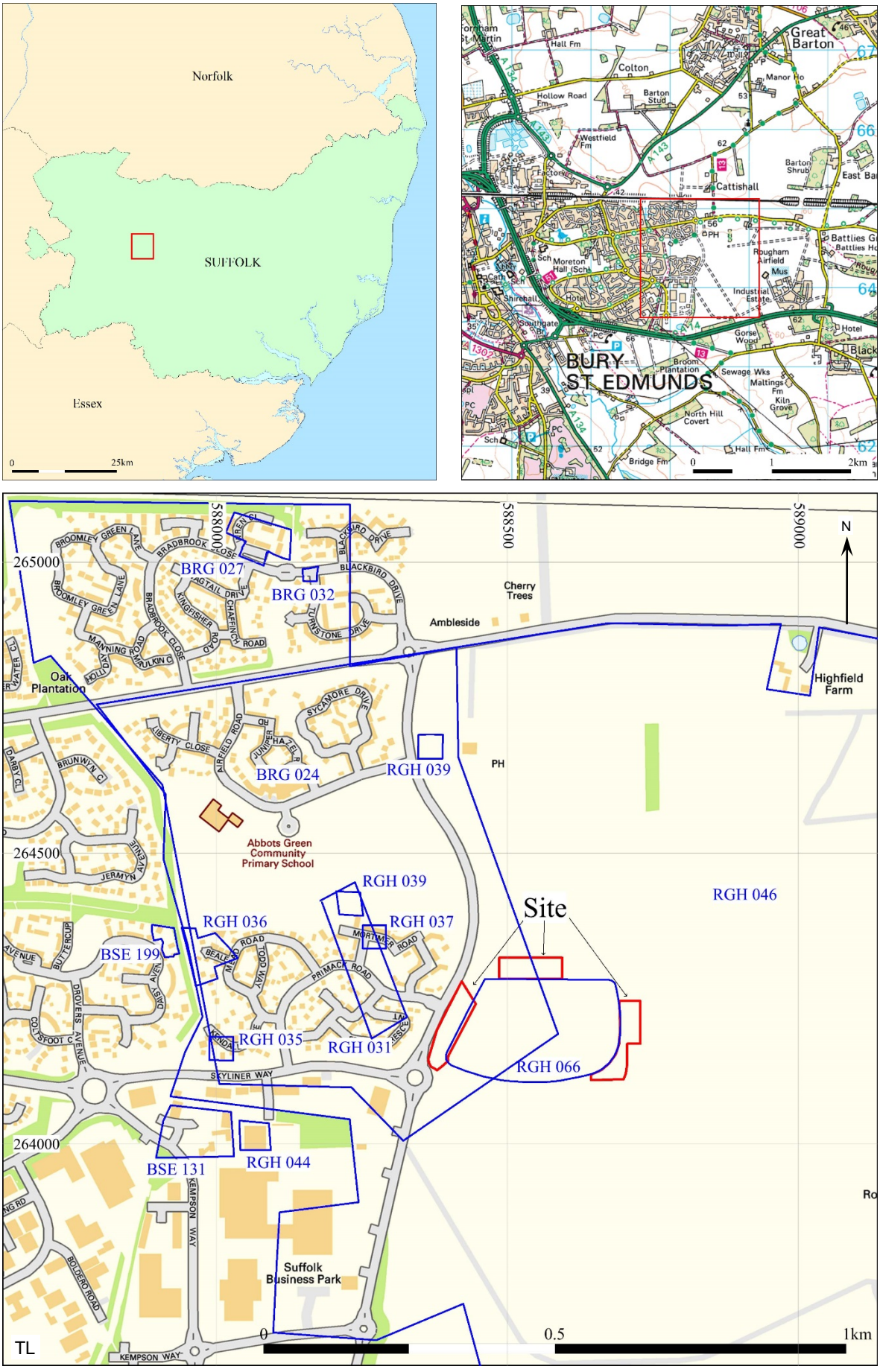

Figure 1. Location map showing site (red) and selected local HER entries (blue)

3. Archaeology and historical background

Moreton Hall has previously been subject to several phases of archaeological investigation and is known to have dispersed areas of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity (Fig. 1).

Previous evaluation to the west of the site, prior to recent housing and industrial development (BRG 024, Finch 1999) on former arable land, highlighted several areas of archaeological potential. This evaluation, a low 1% sample, included the western part of the current site. An area of Roman occupation (RGH 031) 150m to the north-west was subsequently targeted by two excavation areas, RGH 037 and RGH 038.

Neolithic occupation deposits have been identified c.300m to the south-west at RGH 044 and Early-Mid Iron Age deposits at BSE 199 and RGH 036 to the west. Other low density prehistoric evidence has been excavated at BRG 027, BRG 032, RGH 035 and RGH 039. Medieval occupation, including ovens has been excavated at BRG 027 c.1km to the north, and a succession of large dwellings from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century at BSE 131, c.500m to the west.

The 2012 RGH 066 evaluation which occupies the centre of the proposed school site identified dispersed Iron Age settlement remains, including pits and ditches (Beverton 2012) while a recent geophysical survey on land immediately to the north of, and slightly overlapping with, the proposed school site identified further anomalies of potential archaeological interest (Schofield 2014).

Recent evaluation trial trenching for the proposed eastern Relief Road (Lichenstein in prep) has also identified evidence of Iron Age occupation, with a focus in two trenches 350m to the south-east of the site where a series of pits and ditches contained sizeable quantities of Iron Age pottery and other material.

The site also lies within the centre of the former WW2 Rougham airfield (RGH 046) and an annotated map of the airfield (Fig. 2) available on the Rougham Tower Association website (http://www.rougham.org) shows the bulk of airfield infrastructure as lying to the east. A secondary runway crossed the centre of the school site from south-east to north-west, between the western and northern proposed evaluation areas.

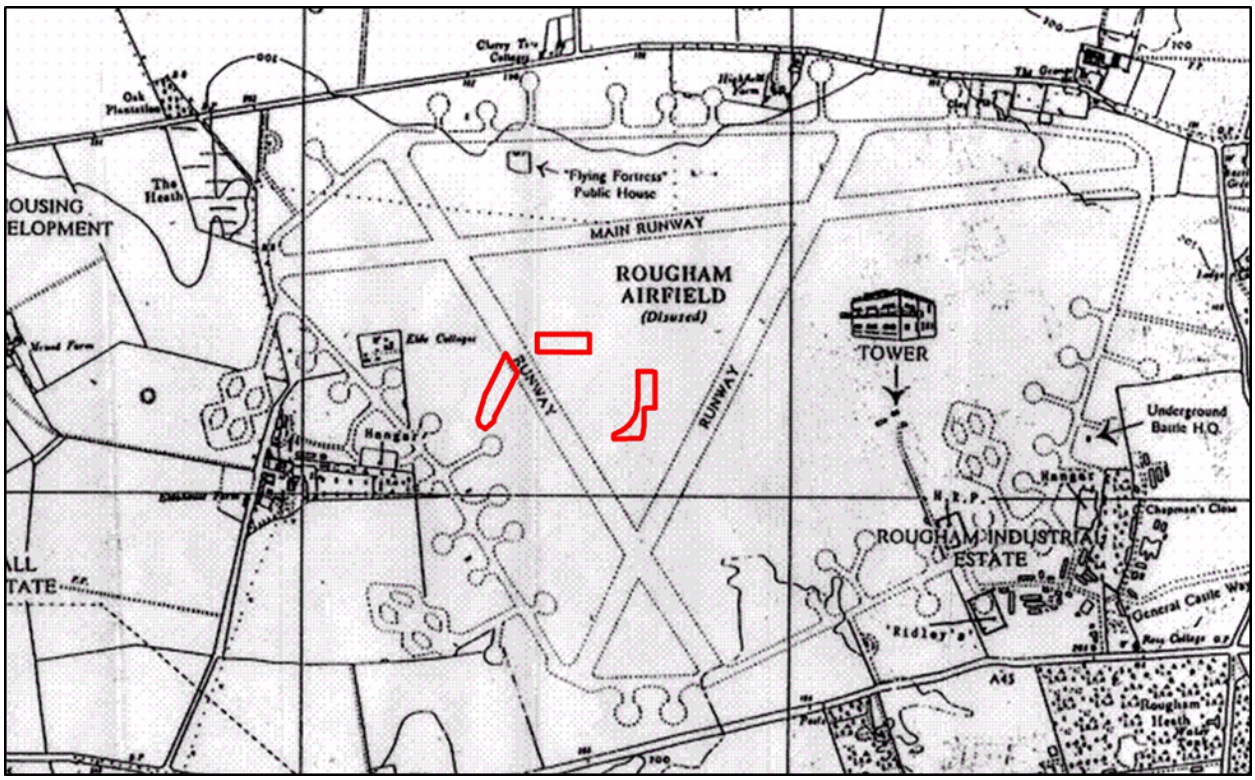

Figure 2. Site in relation to Rougham airfield
(http://www.rougham.org)

4. Methodology

A total of eleven trenches, measuring 320m in total length and 1.8m wide, were excavated across the proposed development site by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist (Fig. 3). The trenches were placed to provide uniform coverage across the whole site, respecting both the 2012 evaluation layout (now referred to as Area 01) and, in Area 02, the trenches of the BRG 024 evaluation.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels. This involved the removal of a modern ploughsoil and an underlying subsoil deposit. Where required the trenches were cleaned, and potential features investigated, by hand. This comprised of 50% of the visible extent of pits and postholes and 1m ditch sections. Trench and spoilheaps were scanned and metal-detected for artefactual material. Environmental bulk samples were taken from features with datable occupation deposits.

A single continuous numbering system was used to record all layers, features and other deposits on SACIC *pro forma* sheets. Trench data was entered onto separate SACIC *pro-forma* sheets and photographic, drawing and soil sample registers were maintained. All numbering continues on from that used in the 2012 RGH 066 evaluation. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database, labelled with the HER site code.

Trench positions, excavated sections and all levels were recorded by RTK GPS. Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, and feature or trench sections at 1:20, were recorded on A3 *pro-forma* pregridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive. All site drawings have been scanned and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form (Appendix 4) has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-212465) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Suffolk HER No. RGH 066.

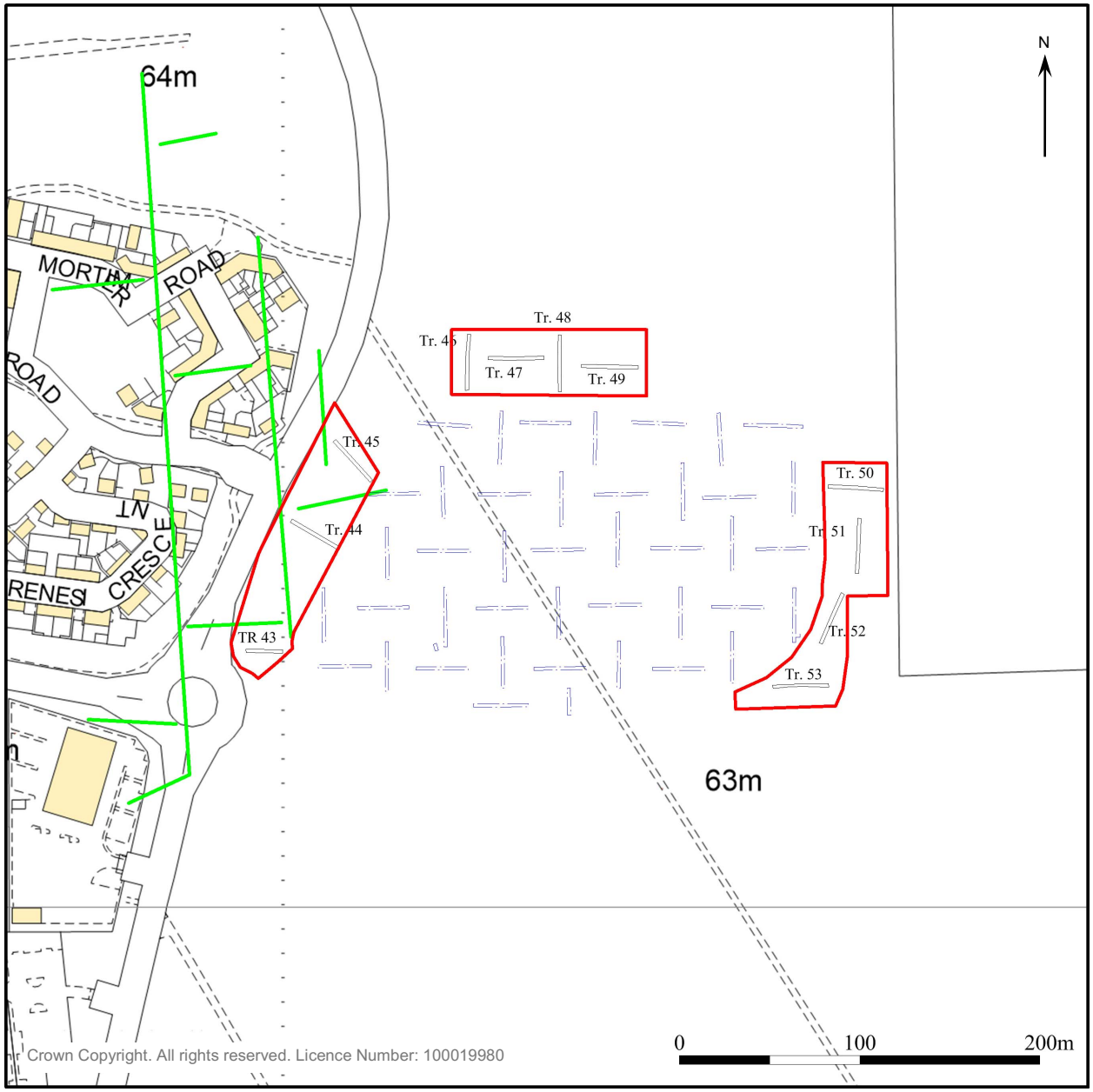

Figure 3. Trench plan showing previous trenching in 1999 (green) and 2012 (blue) in relation to new phase of trenching (black/red)

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

The eleven trenches showed a consistent soil profile throughout the site, with c.0.25m of topsoil overlying a subsoil layer of mid brown silt/sand that averaged between 0.1 and 0.25m thick. The subsoil sealed the natural geology, a mix of yellow/brown sands and occasional gravel with outcrops of mid orange/brown clay/silt. The geological surface was broadly flat but undulated gently and occasional pockets of subsoil infilled slight hollows. There was no indication of any modern disturbance or truncation below the level of the topsoil throughout the trenches. Trench descriptions are provided in Appendix 1.

A total of ten features were identified (Figs. 4-7), scattered throughout the three areas, and are presented by period below and in Appendix 2.

5.2. Iron Age

0130 was a well-defined ditch, aligned east to west, in Trench 48. Measuring 1.1m wide and 0.46m deep it had a 'V' shaped profile with a narrow flat base and contained a fill, 0131, of mid/dark grey friable silty sand with occasional flints from which forty-nine sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

0134 was a probable large ditch aligned south-east to north-west in Trench 51. Clearly defined on its north-east side to the south-west it was very indistinct but appeared to measure 2.25m wide and0.32m deep with moderate/steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0135, was a light/mid grey/brown soft silty sand with charcoal flecks and frequent flints from which twenty-eight sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

5.3. Late medieval/Post-medieval

0124 was an oval pit, aligned north to south, partially under the baulk edge of Trench 46. Measuring 1.75m wide and 0.54m deep it had a steep 'U' shaped profile with an undulating base, possibly affected by animal disturbance. Its fill, 0125, was a dark

grey/brown soft silty sand with occasional flints from which three sherds of late medieval/post-medieval roofing tile and two iron nails were recovered.

0126 was a possible disturbed pit or spread adjacent to pit 0124 and possibly contemporary as it contained a further piece of roofing tile. Measuring 3.5m long, 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep it was generally aligned north to south and had a shallow bowl shaped profile and concave base. Its fill, 0127, was a mix of natural and mid grey/brown soft silty sand and occasional flints.

5.4. Unphased

0120 and 0122 were a pair of intercutting features, possibly a ditch and pit, in Trench 45. No relationship between the two features could be seen as their fills, 0121 and 0123 respectively, were a uniform mid brown silty sand with frequent flints and charcoal flecks. It is possible that the group may contain other unidentified cuts.

0128 was a second ditch in Trench 48, 2.5m to the south of and parallel with 0130. Of similar size and profile to 0130 it also had a fill, 0129, of mid grey friable silty sand with occasional flints. Although undated this similarity indicates it may be contemporary with 0130.

0132 was a small undated pit or posthole that appeared to be heavily affected by animal disturbance in Trench 50. Measuring c.0.3m wide and 0.14m deep its shape and profile were irregular and its fill, 0133, of charcoal rich grey sand was heavily mixed with natural deposits and contained iron nails.

0136 was a large undated ditch in Trench 53, measuring 2.5m wide and 0.9m deep. Aligned north to south it had a 'V' shaped profile with a flat base. Its fill, 0137, was a mid grey/orange/brown firm silty sand with frequent flints.

0138 was an undated oval pit in Trench 53. Aligned north to south.it measured 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep and had steep/moderate curving sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0139, was a mid/dark grey dense silt/sand with frequent charcoal and occasional flints.

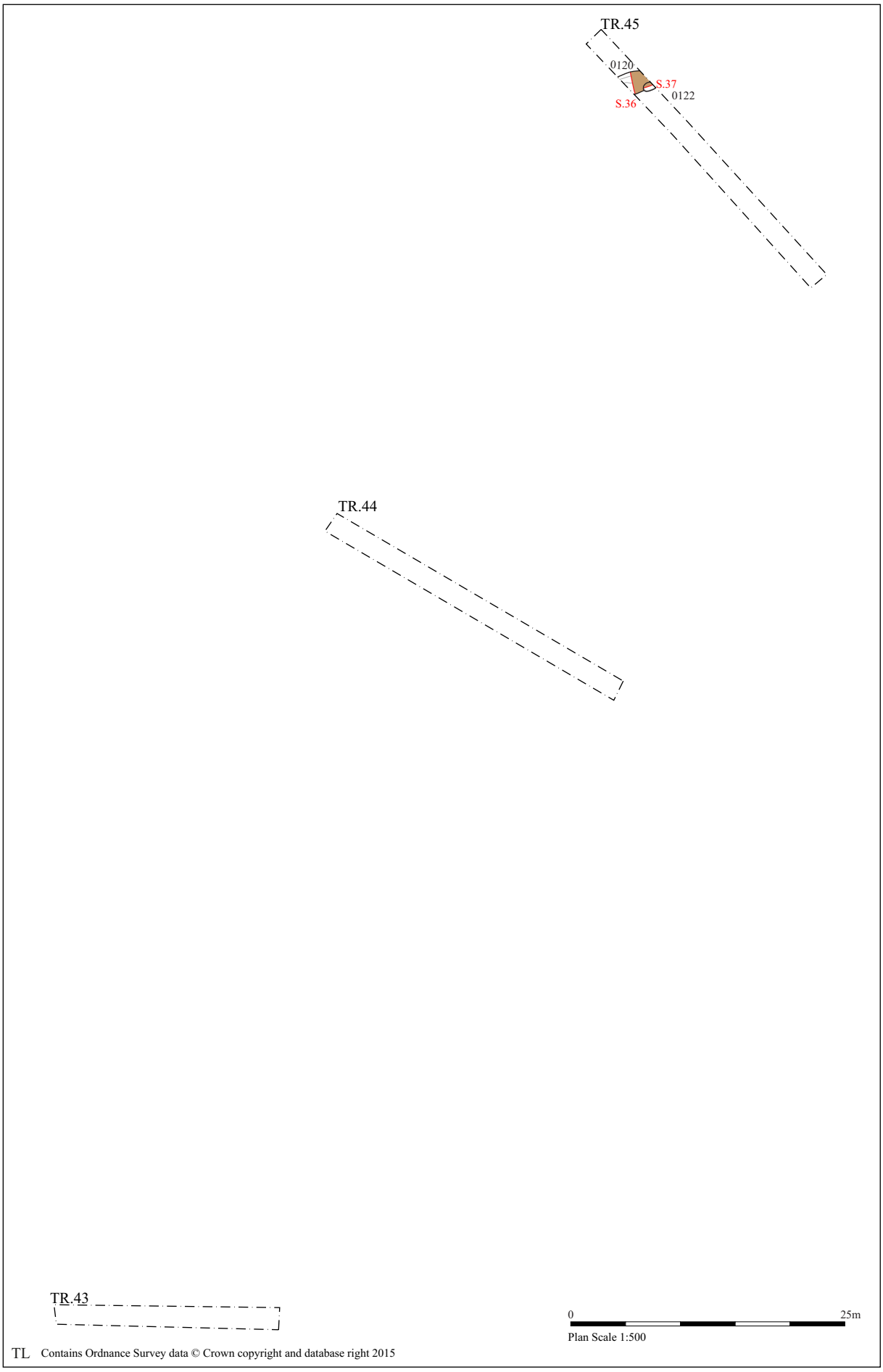

Figure 4. Plan of trenches 43 - 45

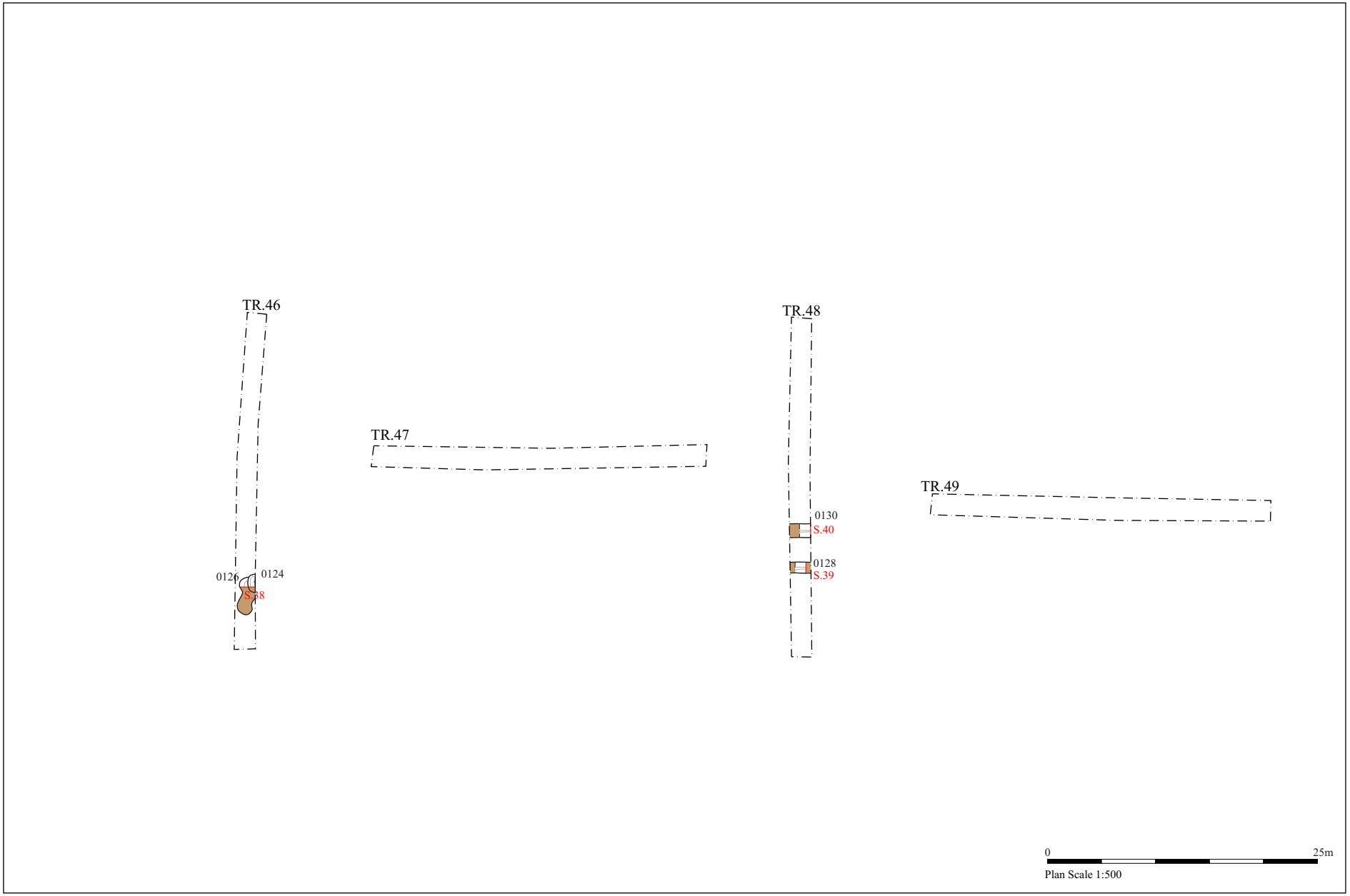

Figure 5. Plan of trenches 46 - 49

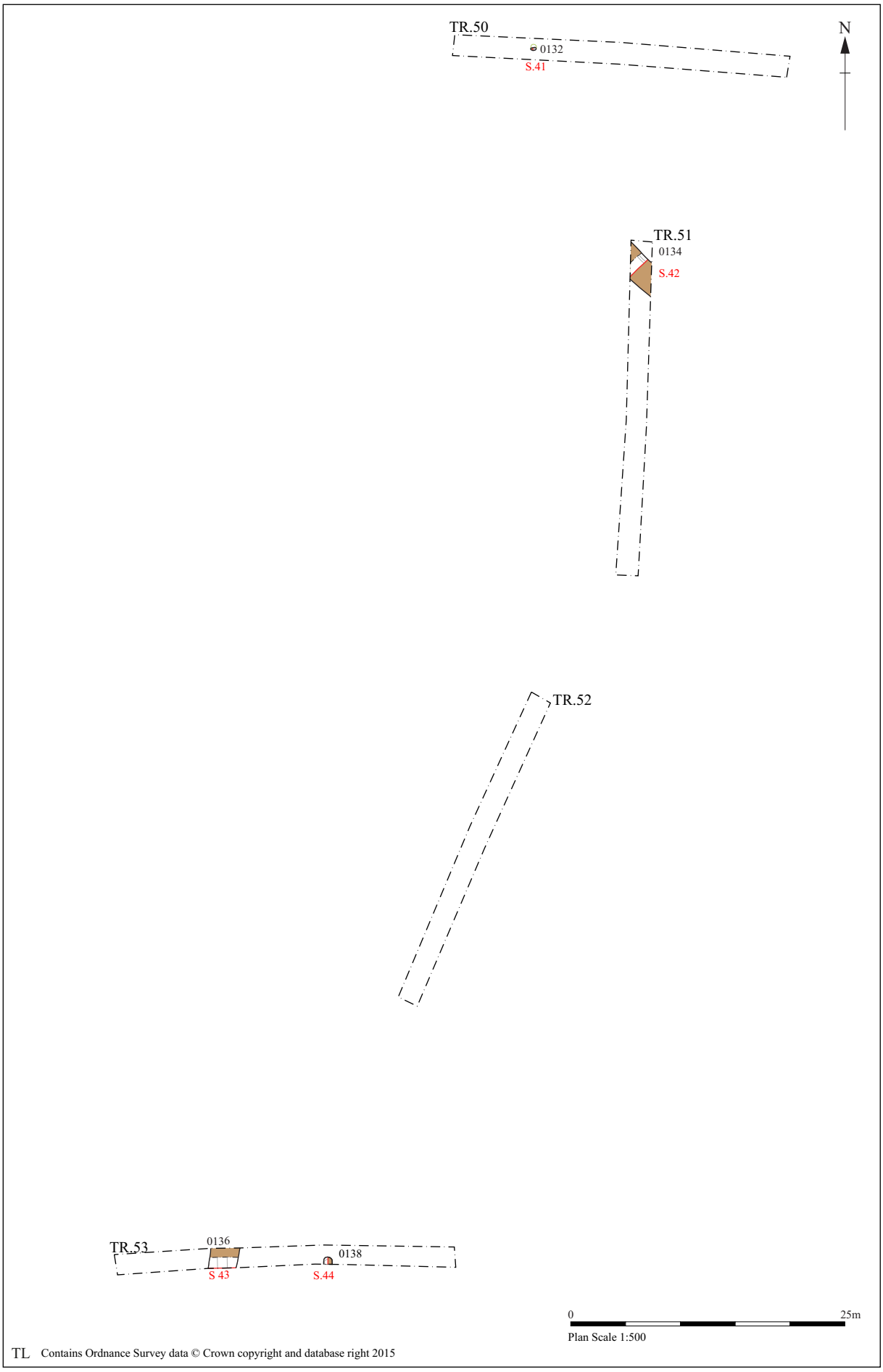

Figure 6. Plan of trenches 50 - 53

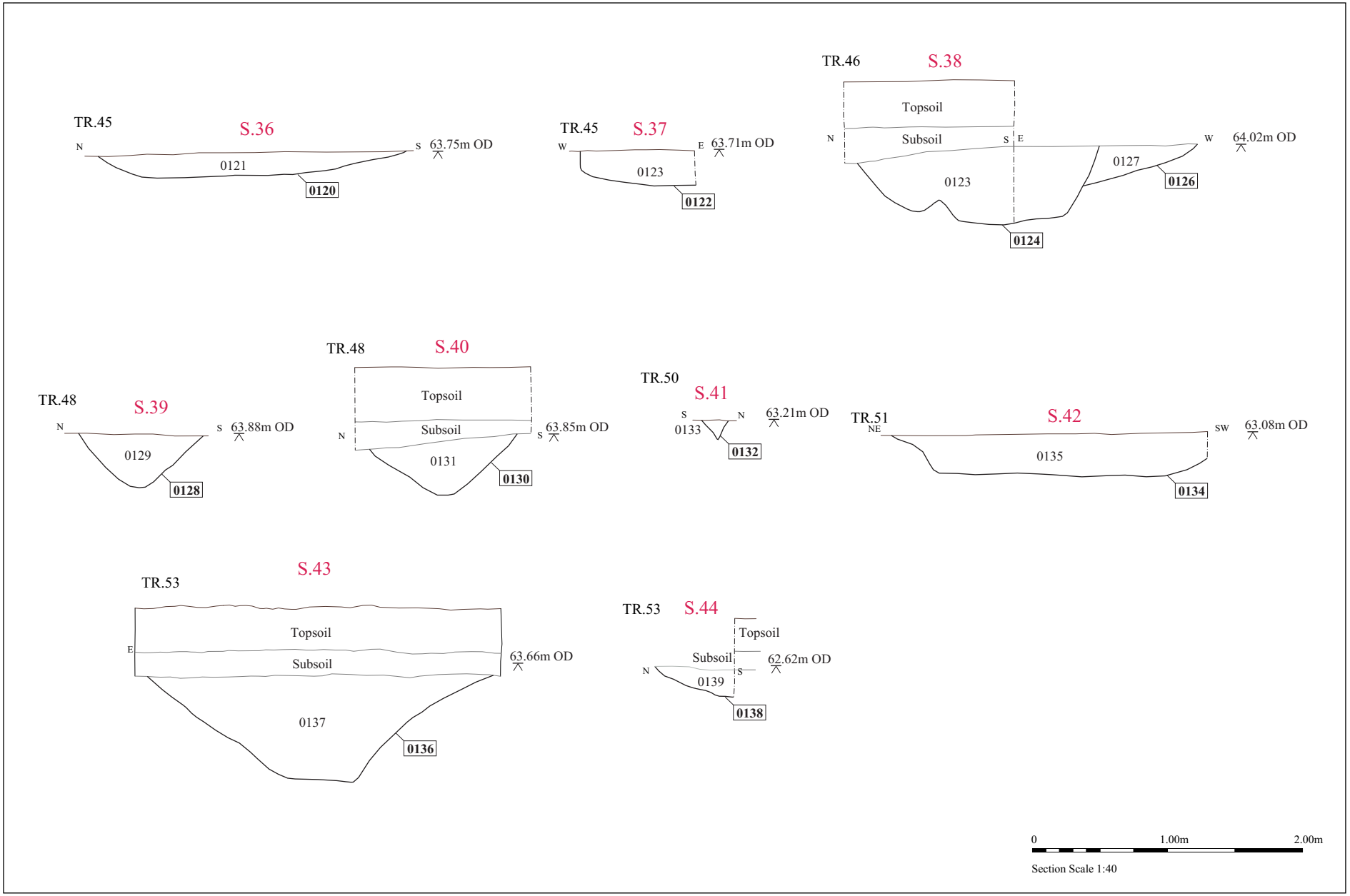

Figure 7. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1. Introduction

Pottery, ceramic building material and iron nails were recovered from two trenches in the evaluation, as shown in the table below.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	77	667
CBM	4	63
Ironwork and iron nails	6	39

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

Stephen Benfield

6.2.1 Introduction and recording method

A total of seventy-seven sherds of prehistoric (pre 'Belgic') pottery with a combined weight of 667g was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery was quantified by count and fabric for which x8 magnification was used to help establish the range of fabric types present, although the majority of the quantification was carried out based on visual appraisal and feel of the sherds. The fabrics are listed and described in Table 2 together with the quantities of pottery by fabric type, and a catalogue is provided in Appendix 3.

Code	Fabric	No	Wt/g
HMCFS	Hand-made, coarse flint & sand-tempered	19	353
HMFS	Hand-made, flint & sand-tempered	54	188
HMS(F) M	Hand-made, sand & quartz sand-tempered with some flint and common fine silver mica	2	122
HMS VT	Hand-made, sand and vegetable/organic-tempered	2	4
	Total	*77*	*667*

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery by fabric

6.2.2 The assemblage

The small assemblage is dominated by flint with sand-tempered fabrics. Most of the sherds are plain (not decorated) body sherds which makes close dating for these difficult, although the mix of sand and flint-temper suggests a later prehistoric, Iron Age

date. All of the sherds were recovered from two ditch contexts (0131 and 0135).

Among the more diagnostic pieces is the rim from a slack shouldered, large bowl (ditch fill 0135, Trench 51). The rim (two joining sherds) is decorated with angled, close-set finger impressions pressed across it giving a cable or pie crust effect. The fabric is sand-tempered (including quartz sand) with some sparse flint and is unusual in having a distinct silver mica content. This might indicate that the pot is an import into the area, but this is speculative and much Roman and medieval pottery from Suffolk also contains silver mica which may be relatively common in some areas of local clays. This type of large bowl, or similar pots, can be seen among published assemblages of Iron Age date from Trowse, Norfolk (Percival 2000, fig. 141 no. p118) and Framlingham, Suffolk (Martin 1993, fig. 42 no. 2). There the decoration (cable/pie crust effect) is compared to that on pots from West Harling, Norfolk, dated to the Early Iron Age (EIA). Similar large bowls also appear in a published selection of pottery from Suffolk dated to the Early-Middle Iron Age (Martin 1999, fig. 3.17, nos. 24 & 28).

Another vessel from the same context (0135) is represented by a rim and shoulder sherd from a slack shouldered jar with an upright or slightly flaring rim. This is in a flint with sand-tempered fabric. The pot form together with the fabric type suggests an EIA or Middle Iron Age (MIA) date.

As well as a moderately large quantity of body sherds, many with coarse flint-temper and most of these probably from one vessel, there are three rim sherds from fill 0131 of ditch 0130 in Trench 48. One rim, which is rounded and externally thickened is also in a fabric with moderately coarse flint-temper. The rim indicates it is from a bowl. The other two are both small sherds and from the rims of smaller vessels - bowls or jars. The smaller rims both suggest a later prehistoric date, and given the presence of sand with the flint-temper in their fabric are probably Iron Age. Although an earlier prehistoric date might be possible for the coarse-tempered sherds, if mostly from one pot they are likely to be relatively contemporary with the context; therefore (based on the dating suggested for the small rim sherds) they are also probably of later prehistoric, probably Iron Age date.

6.3. CBM

Richenda Goffin

Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the fills of two pits in Trench 46. Three pieces of fully oxidised roofing tile was found in fill 0125 of pit 0124 (40g). One piece shows the remains of a square shaped peg hole for attachment to the roof. The fabric is a medium sandy one with few other inclusions apart from sparse flint, and it is late medieval or post-medieval in date. A single piece of peg tile (22g) from fill 0127 of pit 0126 made in a medium sandy fabric with red clay pellets is also late medieval or post-medieval.

6.4. Iron

The remains of two iron nails were found in fill 0133 of posthole 0132 in Trench 50, together with three fragments of a degraded material which may be burnt clay or fuel ash which has some ferrous material attached to it.

6.5. Plant macrofossils

Anna West

6.5.1 Introduction and Methods

Two samples were taken from dated archaeological features during the evaluation. Both samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles,* (Stace).

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

6.5.2 Results

Both flots were relatively small, between 20 and 50 ml in volume. Fibrous rootlets were common in both samples making up most of the flot material, however this material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive.

Sample 2, fill 0135 from ditch 0134 contained two charred cereal caryopsis, which were puffed and abraded but are probably wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and a single fragment of what appeared to be Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell.

Sample 1, fill 0131 of ditch 0130 contained only a small number of weed seeds, Knotweed family (*Polygonum* sp.) and Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.) were both present but were modern contaminants within the archaeological deposit.

Wood charcoal fragments were present in both samples but were fragmented and abraded making them of little use for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

6.5.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. A small number of the cereal grains present within the samples are identifiable to an archaeobotanist and although no chaff elements were observed the cereal grains had been exposed to heat, so may represent domestic activity or the later stages of cereal processing when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to release them from their spikelet.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples at this stage, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the cereal waste.

6.6. Discussion of material evidence

The prehistoric pottery assemblage is dominated by Early to Middle Iron Age wares, which have been recorded elsewhere in the area. A considerably larger group of similar pottery was recorded from Moreton Hall East (RGH 036). Here predominantly flint-tempered wares including six vessels with impressed cable motif along the rim top were identified mainly from a group of pits (Percival, archive report). Flint-tempered wares of a similar date range were recovered from the fill of a ditch from the RGH 066 Area 1 evaluation in 2012. Both the consistency of pottery types and the relative good condition of much of the pottery from the evaluation, together with the assemblages from other investigations in the area, suggest a considerable Iron Age presence in this area on the eastern side of Bury St Edmunds.

7. Discussion

The three evaluation areas have added to the evidence seen in 2012 in Area 01 where a sparse archaeological horizon was identified across the development area, with concentrations to the eastern side and south-west.

Features in Areas 03 and 04 largely correlate with previously identified deposits from the Iron Age and post-medieval periods, and with anomalies in the adjacent geophysics survey. In Area 02 the miscellaneous undated features in Trench 45 are isolated from any other discoveries in the 2012 or 1999 trenching and so do not suggest the presence of any significant activity on the western side of the site. They are however a further indicator that any potential archaeological horizon does survive intact across the site as a whole.

The preservation of the archaeological horizon appears to be good, with features sealed below an undisturbed subsoil. There was no evidence of disturbance from any activities associated with the airfield.

7.1. Iron Age

Iron Age ditch 0134 appears to be a continuation of the recut boundary represented by ditches 0026 and 0028 which were identified in Area 01, Trench 08, in 2012 (Fig. 8). This in turn may continue further to the north-west as the positive linear anomaly identified in the neighbouring geophysics survey (Schofield 2014). Furthermore if its course is projected to the south-east it appears to be heading directly for the area of Iron Age activity recently identified at RGH 086. The pottery recovered from 0026/0028 and 0134 is of a similar nature, dating to the early/mid Iron Age period.

Ditch 0130 also indicates that Iron Age activity is extending northwards and ditch 0128 may be contemporary although it clearly matches the intermittent linear anomaly in the south part of the geophysics survey that was interpreted as a more recent boundary (Fig. 8).

Other features such as pit 0138 could also be prehistoric in date and further suggest an area of dispersed activity in the eastern part of the site.

7.2. Late medieval/Post-medieval

Ditch 0136 is probably a continuation of the undated boundary ditch 0078 identified in Area 01, Trench 32 (Fig. 8), which was thought to mark a boundary shown on the 1813 tithe map (Beverton 2012). The only other evidence of any late activity consists of the two pits 0124 and 0126 in Trench 46, and pit 0132 in Trench 50 suggesting that the site has long been open farmland. 0124 may be a terminus of a section in the apparent intermittent boundary as seen in ditch 0128 and the geophysics survey (Fig. 8).

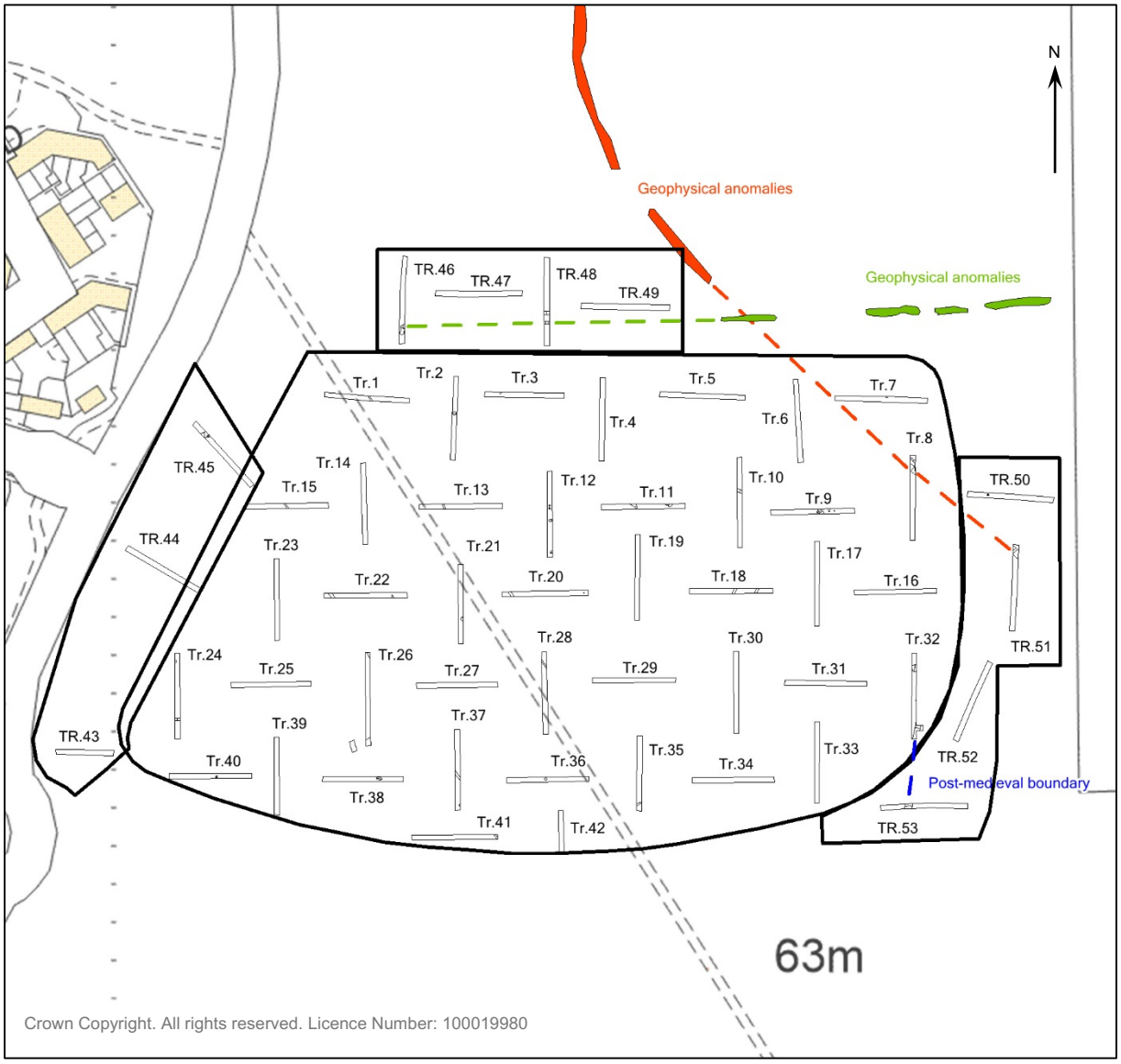

Figure 8. Overall RGH 066 plan and adjacent geophysical anomalies

8. Conclusions

The evaluation has identified further evidence of dispersed Iron Age and post-medieval activity in the area, adding to that already identified in the main 2012 investigation of the site.

The archaeological horizon across the three additional areas is well preserved and relatively shallow at *c.*0.4m to 0.6m deep and is therefore likely to be impacted upon by any groundworks such as building footings, service trenches and landscaping associated with the proposed development.

9. Archive deposition

The project archives, consisting of paper and digital records, and the finds and environmental archive, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

10. Acknowledgements

The project and was directed and managed by John Craven.

The fieldwork was carried out by John Craven and Rebecca Smart.

Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds analysis and report was produced by Richenda Goffin, with contributions from Stephen Benfield. Environmental processing and reporting was carried out by Anna West.

Processing of digital survey data was carried out by John Craven and the digitisation of site drawings and production of report illustrations by Simon Cass and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy.

The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Trench list

Trench Number	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Area	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
43	1.8	20	W-E	Mid orange clay and patches of mid yellow/brown sand/silt	02	0.25	0.3-0.4	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.05m-0.15m thick. Occasional deeper patches of silt	None
44	1.8	30	NW-SE	Mid orange clay and patches of mid yellow/brown sand/silt	02	0.25	0.3-0.5	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.05m-0.25m thick.	None
45	1.8	30	NW-SE	Mid orange clay and patches of mid yellow/brown sand/silt	02	0.25	0.25-0.5	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.05m-0.25m thick.	2 or possibly 3 intercutting features with universal fill. 0120 and 0122. Undated. Clearly visible from surface as distinct features rather than natural variation.
46	1.8	30	N-S	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	03	0.25	0.35-0.6	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.1m-0.35m thick.	One post-medieval pit 0124 and spread? 0126
47	1.8	30	W-E	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	03	0.25	0.5-0.6	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.15m-0.35m thick.	None.
48	1.8	30	N-S	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	03	0.25	0.4-0.5	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.15m-0.25m thick.	Two parallel ditches 0128 and 0130
49	1.8	30	W-E	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	03	0.25	0.4-0.6	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.15m-0.25m thick.	None. Modern pit at E end unexcavated
50	1.8	30	W-E	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt, some gravel at E end	04	0.25	0.35-0.45	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.1m-0.2m thick.	Small disturbed pit or posthole 0132
51	1.8	30	N-S	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	04	0.25	0.35-0.45	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.1m-0.2m thick.	Ditch 0134
52	1.8	30	NE-SW	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	04	0.25	0.4-0.5	Topsoil overlying mid brown silt/sand subsoil which varies from 0.15m-0.25m thick.	None
53	1.8	30	W-E	Mid yellow/brown sand/silt and outcrops of mid orange clay/silt	04	0.25	0.3-0.5		Ditch 0136 Pit 0138

Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0120	0120	45	02	Ditch	Cut	Probable ditch aligned E-W or possibly an elongated pit. Merges on surface with pit 0122. Relationship between the features is unclear and possible there are more than two cuts. Shallow bowl shaped profile with a flat base.		2.3	0.16
0121	0120	45	02	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent flints and charcoal flecks. Friable.		2.3	0.16
0122	0122	45	02	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, aligned E-W. Steep sides and flat base. Merges with possible ditch 0120 and perhaps other features but fills/relationships indistinguishable.	0.85+	0.7	0.26
0123	0122	45	02	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent flints and charcoal flecks. Friable.	0.85+	0.7	0.26
0124	0124	46	03	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, aligned N-S, partially under trench baulk. Steep 'u' shaped profile with an undulating base, possibly affected by animal disturbance.	1.75	0.7+	0.54
0125	0124	46	03	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown soft silty sand with occasional flints			
0126	0126	46	03	Pit	Cut	Possible pit or amorphous spread adjacent to pit 0124. Generally aligned N-S with shallow bowl shaped profile and concave base.	3.5	0.9	0.24
0127	0126	46	03	Pit	Fill	Mix of natural and mid grey/brown soft silty sand and occasional flints.	3.5	0.9	0.24
0128	0128	48	03	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, aligned E-W. 'V' shaped profile with narrow flat base.		1	0.4
0129	0128	48	03	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey friable silty sand with occasional flints.		1	0.4
0130	0130	48	03	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, aligned E-W. 'V' shaped profile with narrow flat base.		1.1	0.46
0131	0130	48	03	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dark grey friable silty sand with occasional flints.		1.1	0.46
0132	0132	50	04	Posthole	Cut	Small oval posthole or pit, heavily disturbed/truncated leaving an irregular profile.	0.5	0.3	0.14
0133	0132	50	04	Posthole	Fill	Charcoal rich grey sand heavily mixed with natural.	0.5	0.3	2
0134	0134	51	04	Ditch	Cut	Probable large ditch aligned SE-NW. SW edge of cut very indistinct. Moderate/steep sides and a concave base.		2.26	0.32
0135	0134	51	04	Ditch	Fill	Light/mid grey/brown soft silty sand with charcoal flecks and frequent flints		2.26	0.32
0136	0136	53	04	Ditch	Cut	Large ditch, aligned N-S. 'V' shaped profile with a flat base.		2.5	0.9
0137	0136	53	04	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/orange/brown firm silty sand with frequent flints		2.5	0.9
0138	0138	53	04	Pit	Cut	Oval? Pit, partially under trench baulk. Aligned N-S. Steep/moderate curving sides and a concave base.	0.6m+	0.75	0.2
0139	0138	53	04	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey dense silt/sand with frequent charcoal and occasional flints	0.6m+	0.75	0.2

Appendix 3. Catalogue of prehistoric pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Form	Decoration	Abrasion	Draw?	Notes	Spot date
0135	HMS(F)M	RIM	2	122	BOWL	*		*	Decorated finer impressed rim (illustrate)	E-MIA
0135	HMFS	RIM	1	13	JAR			*	Slack shoulder, flattened rim	E-MIA
0135	HMFS	RIM	1	6	JAR				Flattened rim	E-MIA
0135	HMFS		7	17					Small sherds	E-MIA
0135	HMFS		15	40			(*)		Misc small-medium sherds	
0135	HMS VT		2	4			8			MIA
0131	HMCFS		18	341					Thick sherds, coarse flint, most prob from one pot	preh E-MIA(?)
0131	HMFS		28	107			(*)		Misc sherds, small-medium size flint	E-MIA
0131	HMCFS	RIM	1	12	BOWL?		(*)		Rounded, externall thickened	E-MIA?
0131	HMFS	RIM	1	3	JAR?				Small rim, lipped	E-MIA
0131	HMFS	RIM	1	2	JAR?		(*)		Small, everted/lipped	E-MIA

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-212465

Project details	
Project name	RGH 066, Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation carried out on c. 1.3ha of arable farmland to the east of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk, in advance of a planning application for a new school identified deposits dating to the Iron Age and post-medieval periods. The presence of two ditches containing assemblages of mid Iron Age pottery are further evidence of dispersed settlement activity in the area, adding to that previously identified in an earlier partial evaluation of the site in 2012.
Project dates	Start: 22-06-2015 End: 24-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RGH 066 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY RUSHBROOKE WITH ROUGHAM Land East of Moreton Hall, Rougham Airfield, Rushbrooke with Rougham
Study area	1.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 885 642 52.2431856597 0.761313539129 52 14 35 N 000 45 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.00m Max: 64.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	John Craven
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Craven, J.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2015/046
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Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ
Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

01449 900120
www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk