

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land East of Moreton Hall Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk

Client:

Barnes Construction

Date:

July 2016

RGH 066

Archaeological Excavation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/078

Author: Laszlo Lichtenstein & J. A. Craven

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: February 2016

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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Site location	1
1.2. Geology and topography	4
1.3. Archaeological and historical background	4
2. The project aims	6
3. Methodology	7
4. The excavation results	9
4.1. Introduction	9
4.2. Area 1	9
4.2.1. Prehistoric	9
4.2.2. Roman	10
4.2.3. Post-medieval/modern	10
4.2.4. Undated	13
4.3. Area 2	22
4.3.1. Prehistoric	22
4.3.2. Post-medieval/modern	23
4.3.3. Undated	23
4.4. Area 3	27
4.4.1. Prehistoric	27
4.4.2. Late Iron Age/Early Roman	39
4.4.3. Post-medieval	40
4.4.4. Undated	40
5. The finds evidence	46

5.1.	Introduction	46
5.2.	Pottery	46
	The prehistoric and Roman pottery	46
5.3.	Ceramic building material	51
5.4.	Fired clay	51
	Introduction	51
	The assemblage	52
5.5.	Struck flint	52
	Introduction and methodology	52
	The assemblage	53
	Conclusion	59
5.6.	Burnt flint	60
	Methodology	60
	Introduction	60
	Discussion	60
	Conclusion	60
5.7.	Post-medieval miscellaneous finds	61
5.8.	The small finds	61
	Introduction and recording method	61
6.	The environmental evidence	62
6.1.	Faunal remains	62
6.2.	Plant macrofossils and other remains	62
	Introduction and methods	62
	Results	63
	Discussion and recommendations for further work	65
7.	Discussion	66
7.1.	Earlier Neolithic (3700-3300 BC) and later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (2900-1700 BC)	66

7.2.	The earlier/middle Iron Age occupation evidence (500-300 BC)	66
7.3.	Later Iron Age to earlier Roman (50 BC-160AD)	67
7.4.	Post-medieval	67
7.5.	Undated features	68
8.	Conclusions	70
9.	Recommendations for further work	72
10.	Archive deposition	73
11.	Acknowledgments	73
12.	Bibliography	74

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Context list
Appendix 2.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 3.	Catalogue of prehistoric and Roman pottery
Appendix 4.	Catalogue of struck flint
Appendix 5.	Catalogue of plant macrofossils and other remains
Appendix 6.	OASIS form
Appendix 7.	WSI

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Location of site showing HER entries	2
Figure 2.	Location of site, evaluation trenches and excavation areas with geophysical anomalies	3
Figure 3.	Area 1, overall plan with phasing	11
Figure 4.	Pit 0215 Plan and section	17
Figure 5.	Pit 0219 Plan and section	18
Figure 6.	Pit 0223 Plan and section	19
Figure 7.	Pits 0234 and 0237 Plan and section	20
Figure 8.	Ditch 0240 Plan and section	21
Figure 9.	Area 2, overall plan with phasing	25
Figure 10.	Area 2, selected plans and sections	26
Figure 11.	Area 3 southern part, overall plan with phasing	29
Figure 12.	Area 3 northern part, overall plan with phasing	30
Figure 13.	Post Structure 1. 0295 Plan and sections	31
Figure 14.	Post Structure 2. 0316 Plan and sections	33
Figure 15.	Post Structure 3. 0380 Plan and sections	35
Figure 16.	Post Structure 4. 0402 Plan and sections	37
Figure 17.	Area 3, selected plans and sections	44
Figure 18.	Area 3, selected plans and sections	45
Figure 19.	RGH 066 excavation areas and boundary ditch in relation to preliminary RGH 086 plan and geophysical survey results	69

List of Tables

Table 1. Quantification of the pottery and worked flint by context, feature, section number, fragment account and weight	39
Table 2. Area 3 unphased features	41
Table 3. Bulk finds quantities	46
Table 4. Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by ceramic period	46
Table 5. Quantification of Early Neolithic pottery fabrics	48
Table 6. Quantification of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery fabrics	49
Table 7. Catalogue of ceramic building material	51
Table 8. Fired clay by context	52
Table 9. Flint summarised by type	53
Table 10. Burnt flint summarised by type	60

List of Plates

Plate 1. Rougham tithe map, 1813, with the site and boundary ditches	14
Plate 2. Section through ditch 0240 looking northwest	14
Plate 3. Section through pit 0223, looking northwest	15
Plate 4. Section through pit 0234 and 0237, looking north	15
Plate 5. Section through pit 0216, looking northwest	16
Plate 6. Section through pit 0217, looking southeast	16
Plate 7. Section through pit 0346, looking west	24
Plate 8. Section through ditch 0349, looking northwest	24
Plate 9. Post Structure 1. 0295 looking north	32
Plate 10. Post Structure 2. 0316 with associated feature (0325), looking north	32
Plate 11. Post Structure 3, 0380 looking north	34
Plate 12. Post Structure 4, 0402 looking southwest	36
Plate 13. Section through ditches 0363 and 0365, looking northwest	42
Plate 14. Section through ditch 0396 and pit 0399 looking northeast	42
Plate 15. Section through pit 0304 and posthole 0306, looking northeast	43
Plate 16. Section through pit 0441, looking north	43


Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a school development on land East of Moreton Hall, Rougham, Suffolk. The excavation revealed mainly Early/Middle Iron Age activity on the site, dating to c.500-300 of the first millennium BC. The character and density of the features indicates probably little more than the outskirts of a small farmstead to the east of the site, supporting one or two families. The domestic nature of the excavated features is demonstrated by the predominance of flint-tempered plain wares in the pottery assemblage, which consisted of vessel forms used typically for food preparation, serving and storage. Domestic activity is represented further by evidence of textile working in the form of loomweight fragments. This part of the settlement/farmstead seems to have been fairly short-lived and there is little evidence to suggest that the site had continued occupation during the late Iron Age/Roman period.



Limited vertical stratigraphic sequences existed on the site, with only a few intercutting relationships observed. The archaeology mainly consisted of discrete features cutting the natural sandy clays and gravels. The settlement is represented by the remains of four smaller square or rectangular four-post structures (possible granaries), some pits, some external firepits (possible temporary hearths) and a substantial boundary which is suspected to extend well beyond the site to north-west and south-east.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- 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

1.1. Site location

A program of archaeological excavation was required to record the archaeological deposits on a proposed new school site at Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk, by a condition placed on planning application DC/15/0617/CR3 in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The condition had been placed as the construction of buildings and associated infrastructure for the school would involve considerable ground disturbance and was highly likely to damage and destroy evidence of Iron Age occupation which had been shown to exist through two phases of trial trench evaluation, a desk-based study and adjacent geophysical survey (see section 3 below).

The proposed development for a new school occupies an area of c.5.7ha to the east of Lady Miriam Way immediately north of the proposed Eastern Relief Road on the eastern outskirts of modern Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1). 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 and additional trial trenching in 2015 (Craven 2015).

The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 20/08/2015, Appendix 7), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The Brief specified the excavation of three areas totalling c.2.37ha, the location and extent of which had been drawn with regard to the results of the evaluations and the design of the proposed school (Fig. 2). In particular the excavation areas avoid the centre of the site which has been affected by a former runway of the WW2 Rougham Airfield.

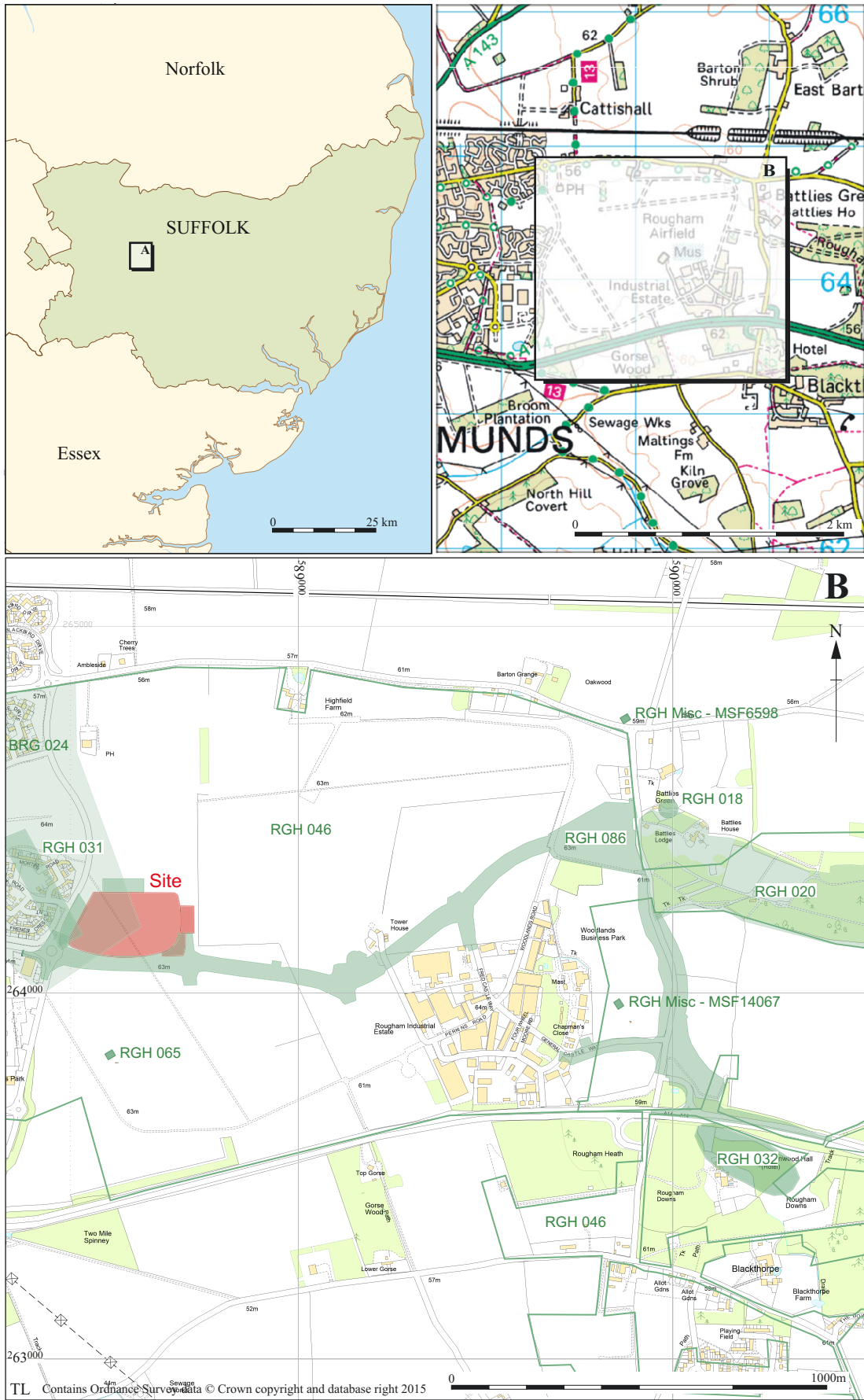


Figure 1. Location of site showing HER entries

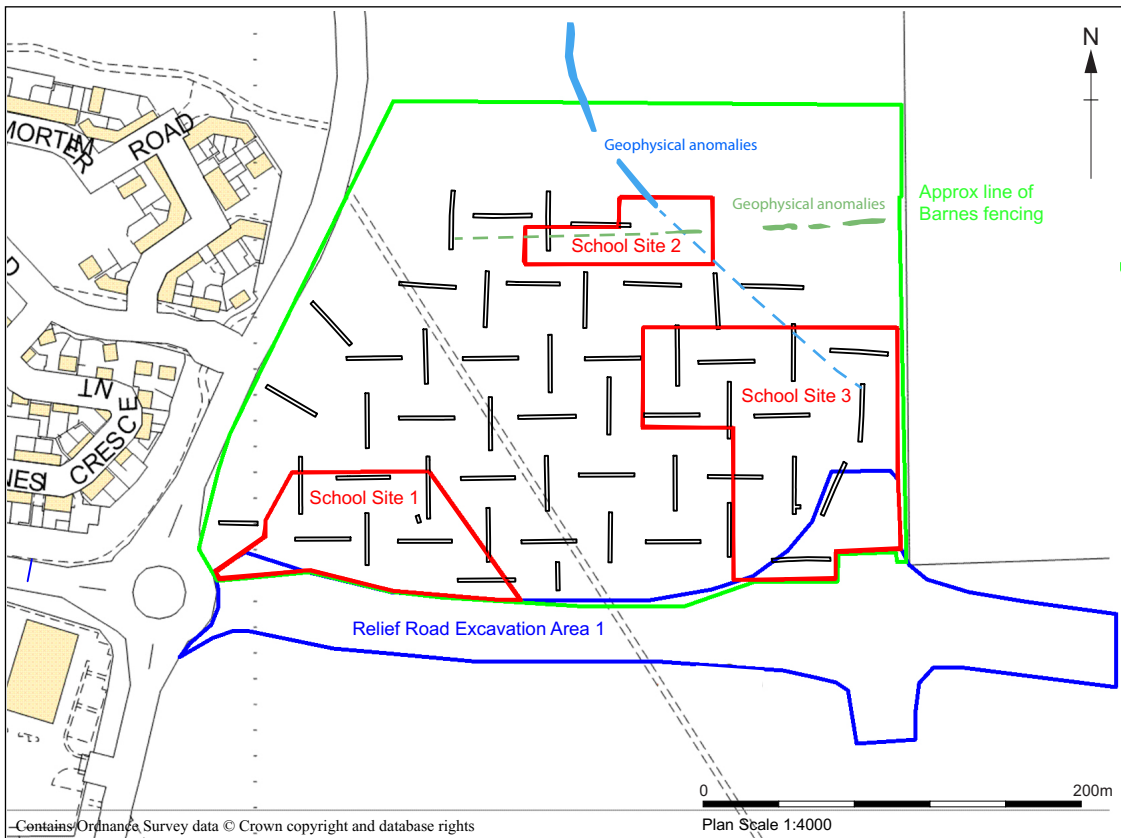
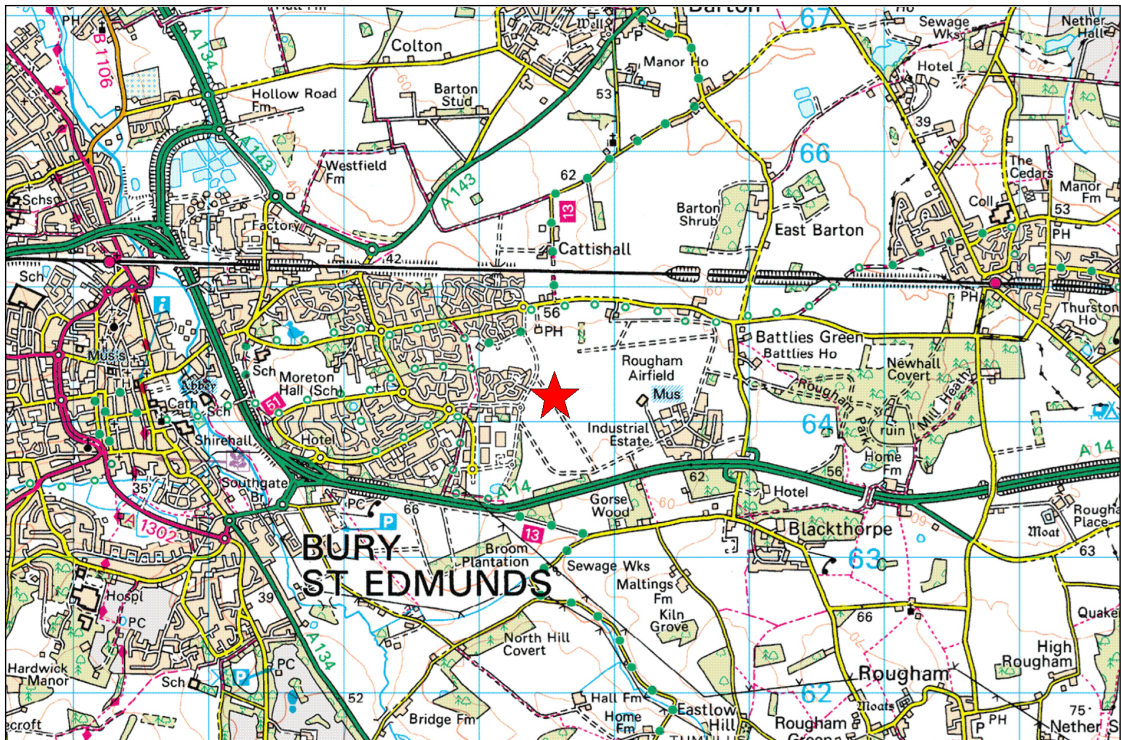


Figure 2. Location of site, evaluation trenches and excavation areas with geophysical anomalies

1.2. Geology and topography

The development area lies within open arable farmland on the eastern outskirts of modern Bury St Edmunds c.2.5km east of the River Lark. The excavation areas were located on a gently south-eastern facing slope ranging from 64.59m AOD at the north-west corner and 63.41m AOD at the south-east corner of the development area. The majority of the excavation area was relatively flat. The south-east part of the site was c. 1.5m lower than the rest of the site.

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). Patches of natural gravels and peri-glacial scars filled with fine sandy-silts observed across the site during the project.

1.3. Archaeological and historical background

The condition had been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, with a series of prior archaeological investigations establishing that the area contained dispersed areas of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity (Fig. 1, Craven 2015).

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 deposits and a succession of large dwellings from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century at BSE 131, c.500m to the west.

The site itself has been evaluated by trial trenching in two stages (Beverton 2012 and Craven 2015), at the request of SCCAS, prior to consideration of the planning application. The 2012 RGH 066 evaluation which occupies the centre of the proposed school site identified dispersed Iron Age settlement remains, including pits and ditches. Further dispersed evidence of a similar nature was subsequently seen in additional trenching in 2015 in the north and eastern parts of the site.

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) and recent evaluation trial trenching for the proposed Eastern Relief Road (RGH 086, Lichtenstein 2015) has also identified evidence of Iron Age occupation, with a focus in two trenches 350m to the south-east of the school site where a series of pits and ditches contained sizeable quantities of Iron Age pottery and other material.

Together these investigations indicate the presence of dispersed Iron Age occupation across the site and wider vicinity, with one substantial ditch in particular crossing the site and heading south-east towards the settlement focus identified at RGH 086.

The site also lies within the centre of the former WW2 Rougham airfield (RGH 046 – see Fig. 2, Craven 2015) and a secondary runway crossed the centre of the school site from south-east to north-west.

2. The project aims

The evaluation reports indicated that the project had the potential to address research aims concerning Iron Age occupation as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011, 29-32).

The aim of the project was to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation areas, prior to development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text if appropriate.

In order to address these aims the fieldwork objectives were to:

- To excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
- To examine the Iron Age occupation of the site.
- To produce a post-excavation report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential.
- To produce a final site archive report.

Following completion of fieldwork it was evident that separate assessment and archive reports were unnecessary due to the scale of the results and a full archive report was commenced. The purpose of this report is to bring together the results of detailed analysis of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence for the Iron Age occupation and to consider that evidence in a broader (local and regional) context.

3. Methodology

The project Brief required the excavation of separate three areas (Fig. 2):

Area 01: 7500sqm encompassing evaluation trenches 24-26 and 38-41.

Area 02: 2700sqm encompassing evaluation trenches 48-49.

Area 03: 13500sqm encompassing evaluation trenches 8-10, 16-18, 31-33 and 50-53.

The excavation locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system. Minor modifications to the excavation plan have been made on site to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

The site was excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 2.0m wide), under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. This involved the removal of 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface was reached.

Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) took place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist. Features and spoil heaps were scanned and metal-detected for artefactual material. Environmental bulk samples were taken from features with datable occupation deposits.

Spoil heaps were created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil were kept separate as asked by the client and their contractors. Spoil heaps were examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

The excavation of all archaeological deposits were investigated by hand, including stratified layers, unless it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS that no information would be lost by using a machine. All potential features were excavated by hand. This comprised 50% of the visible extent of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) were sampled by hand excavation. Significant archaeological features such as posthole structures were examined in

section then 100% excavated. To improve the interpretation of their date and function all of the pits and postholes 100% excavated at the end of the fieldwork.

Sampling was carried out of sealed and dated archaeological contexts, including any burnt or charcoal-rich layers, and followed appropriate guidance (Campbell et al 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) 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 2015 RGH 066 evaluation. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database, labelled with the HER site code.

An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels was recorded using an RTK GPS. Individual detailed feature plans were recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings were recorded on A3 *pro-forma* gridded 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 6) has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-242588) 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.

4. The excavation results

4.1. Introduction

The excavation identified a total of ninety-seven features within the three separate areas (Appendix 1). The archaeological evidence consisted of eight prehistoric and modern ditches, one gully, four timber-built structures, fifty-nine pits and twenty-five unrelated postholes. Several of the natural gravel patches and peri-glacial scars observed across the site were investigated. The analysis of the cultural material associated with the features by this study characterise the nature of the site as a whole.

4.2. Area 1

A total of 7500sqm was excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geology which was generally identified at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.5m on the southwestern corner of the site. A uniform layer of dark grey/brown sandy silt topsoil, 0200, overlaid a subsoil, 0201, comprised of light yellow/brown silty sand containing moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

Archaeological features comprised unrelated pits and postholes, largely of a prehistoric date, loosely scattered across the area and a post-medieval boundary ditch. The postholes and pits were located randomly across the area and the ditch towards the southeast end (Fig. 3).

4.2.1. Prehistoric

Pit 0219 was oval and measured 0.9m long x 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and fairly shallow concave uneven base (Fig. 5). Its fill, 0220, was a pale to mid grey/brown soft sandy silt that was particularly rich in finds, producing twenty-five sherds (144g) of Iron Age pottery. It also contained moderate amounts of heat-altered stone (49g) and contained five pieces of Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint (24g) that could be residual pieces in an Iron Age feature.

Pit 0223 was circular and lay towards the western end of Area 1. It had a diameter of 0.92m and a near vertical concave profile that was 0.18m deep (Fig. 6). The pit was

filled with a mid grey/brown silty-sand that is likely to be a windblown deposit (0225). It contained moderate amounts of heat-altered stone (28g) and two pieces of worked flint (15g) of Bronze or Iron Age date. The basal fill (0024) consisted entirely of charcoal and ash, evidence of *in-situ* burning (Pl. 3). This pit was probably a temporary hearth.

4.2.2. Roman

Pit 0215, was sub-oval shaped with moderate sloping sides breaking sharply into a fairly flat base (Fig. 4). It was 1.3m wide and 0.44m deep. Its fill 0218 was a mid grey/brown silty sand with small rounded stone inclusions. It is tentatively dated to the Roman period as a single piece of Roman pottery (6g) was recovered from the fill but this could be residual or intrusive.

4.2.3. Post-medieval/modern

A large ditch, excavated in two sections as 0240/0243, ran in a northwest-southeast direction across the south-western corner of the area (Fig. 8). It had steep sides and a concave base and measured up to 2.76m wide and 1.1m deep. The top fill of the ditch, 0242/0245, was a grey/brown soft sandy occasional clayey silt. It overlaid a paler orange/brown silty clay, 0241/0244, and both are thought to have accumulated through natural silting processes such as windblown deposition. The land divisions that this ditch represents are shown on the 1813 tithe map of Rougham that covers the area. (Pl. 1).

Two large features, 0216 and 0217, which were irregular in plan were recorded at the eastern end of Area 1 near the original WW2 runway (Fig. 2). Both were filled with a mid to dark brown/grey, friable clayey silt and the homogenous nature of these huge pit fills prevented individual identification of each feature in plan. The common fill also appeared to have modern characteristics (uniform matrix, clear edges and very few inclusions) and was partially mechanically excavated with this interpretation. A section across the eastern feature 0216 appeared to contain several individual pits and a northwest-southeast aligned large drainage channel with a concrete pipe, related to the former runway, 0213. These smaller pits (0205, 0207, 0209 and 0211) were filled with

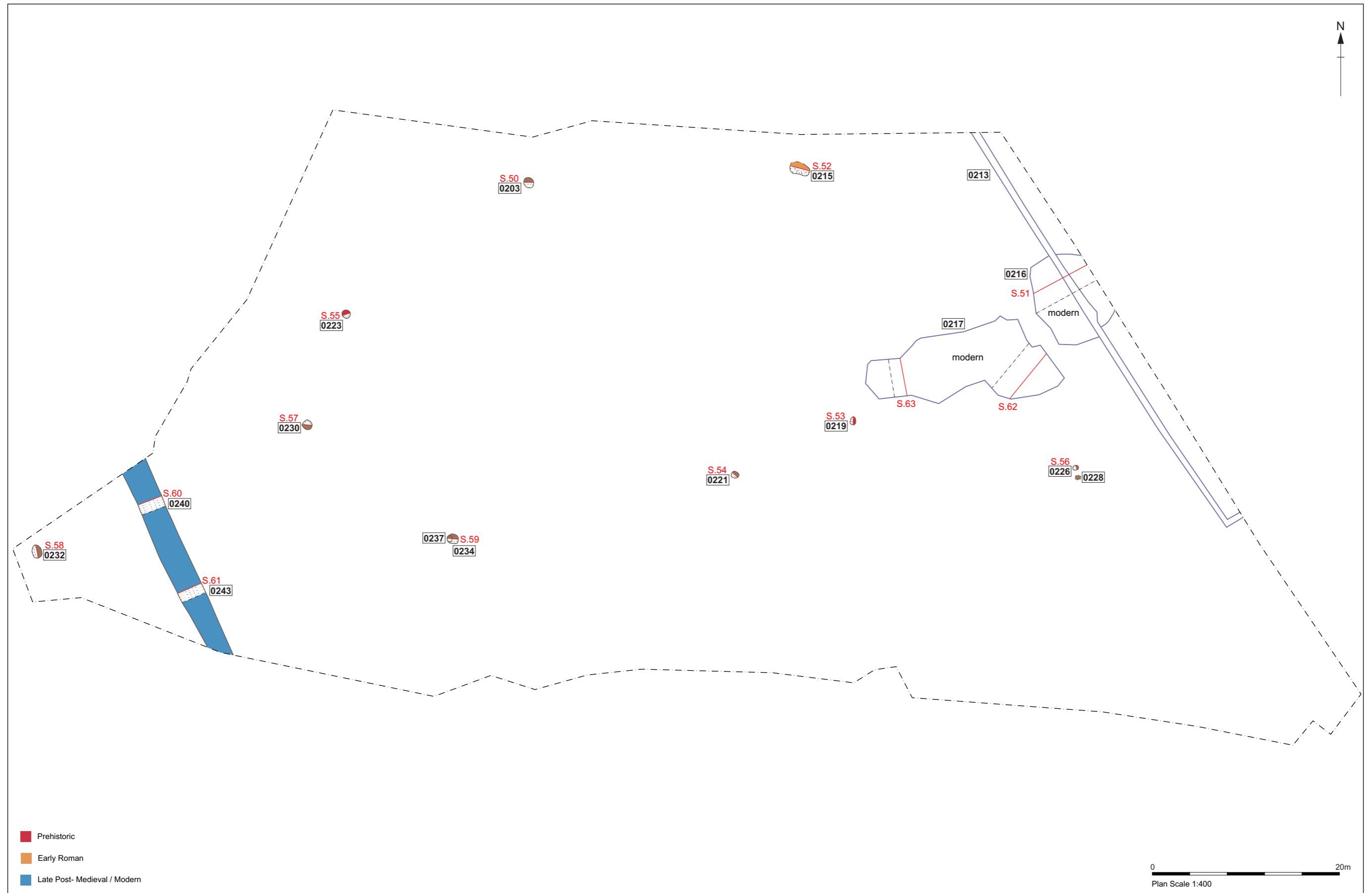


Figure 3. Area 1, overall plan with phasing

similar mid/dark, grey/brown, soft sandy silt and contained fragments of modern mortar. Investigation of the section identified that the drainage trench with the concrete pipe cut through pit fill 0211 (Pl. 5).

The two mechanically excavated sections across the western feature 0217 revealed further pit cuts into the natural sandy clay (0246 and 0248). These features were not distinguishable in plan prior to mechanical excavation as they contained very similar mid/dark grey/brown silty-sand fills (Pl. 6).

These fills were initially interpreted as modern deposits due to its homogenous nature and the modern disturbance that had already been identified in close proximity. Once the sections had been recorded, the mechanically excavated trenches were considered too deep for further excavation by hand.

4.2.4. Undated

Pit 0234 was oval with steep sides and a heavily scorched flat base, measuring 1.2m long x 1.0m wide x 0.2m deep (Fig. 7). Its basal fill, 0235, almost entirely consisted of ash and charcoal with sand inclusions and was sealed by a grey/brown soft sandy silt with charcoal inclusions, 0236. The function of this pit is unknown, but it might have been a small temporary hearth, although no pottery was found in these fills (Pl. 4).

On its western side 0234 was cut by a smaller oval pit, 0237. This pit measured 0.62m long x 0.56m wide x 0.22m deep and had steep convex edges down to a flat base. The edges and base of the pit were scorched. Its basal fill (0238) almost entirely consisted of ash and charcoal with heat altered flint and was sealed by grey/brown soft sandy silt secondary fill (0239).

Although undated these two features are perhaps of a general prehistoric date, being very similar to pit 0223. 0226 and 0028 were the very shallow remnants of other probable truncated hearth pits, with heat scorched bases surviving under thin deposits of dark grey/brown soft clayey silt and charcoal. Other undated pits included 0203, 0221, and 0230 and 0232 and these may also be of prehistoric date.



Plate 1. Rougham tithe map, 1813, with the site and boundary ditches



Plate 2. Section through ditch 0240 looking northwest (1m scale)

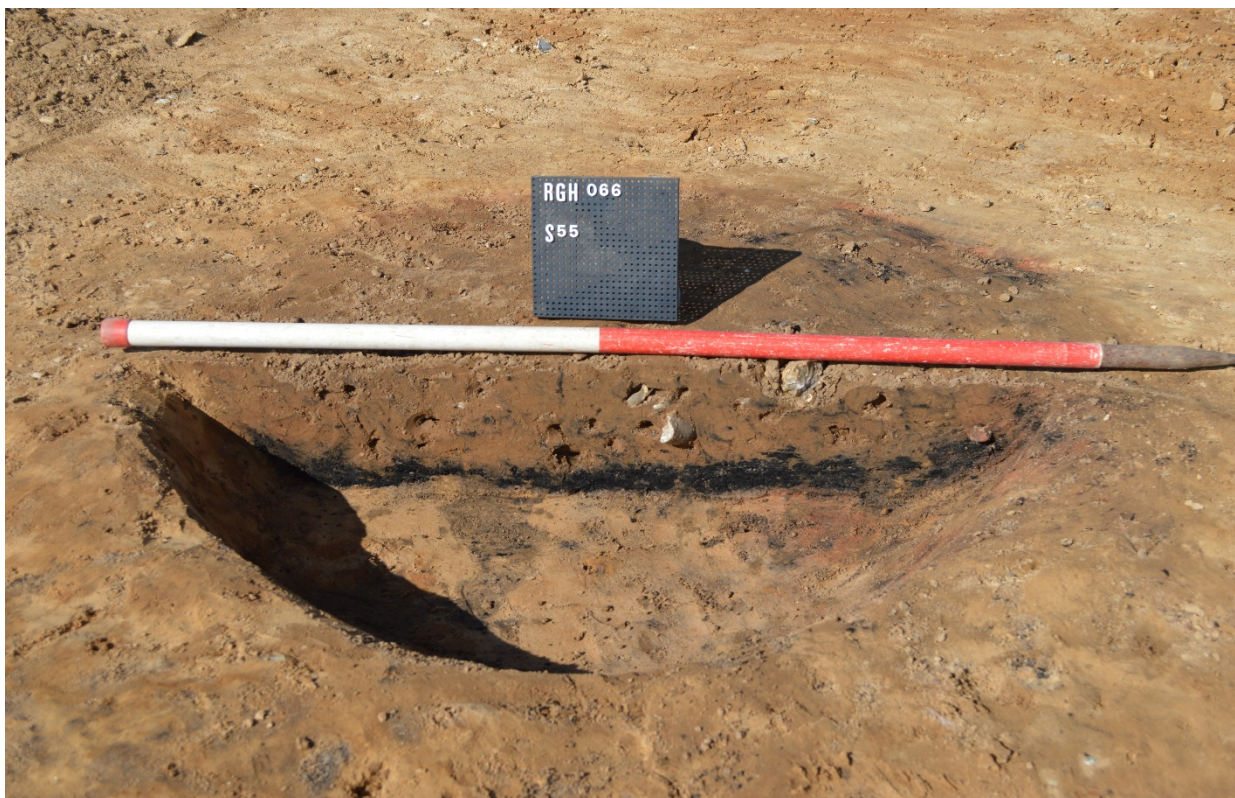


Plate 3. Section through pit 0223, looking northwest
(1m scale)

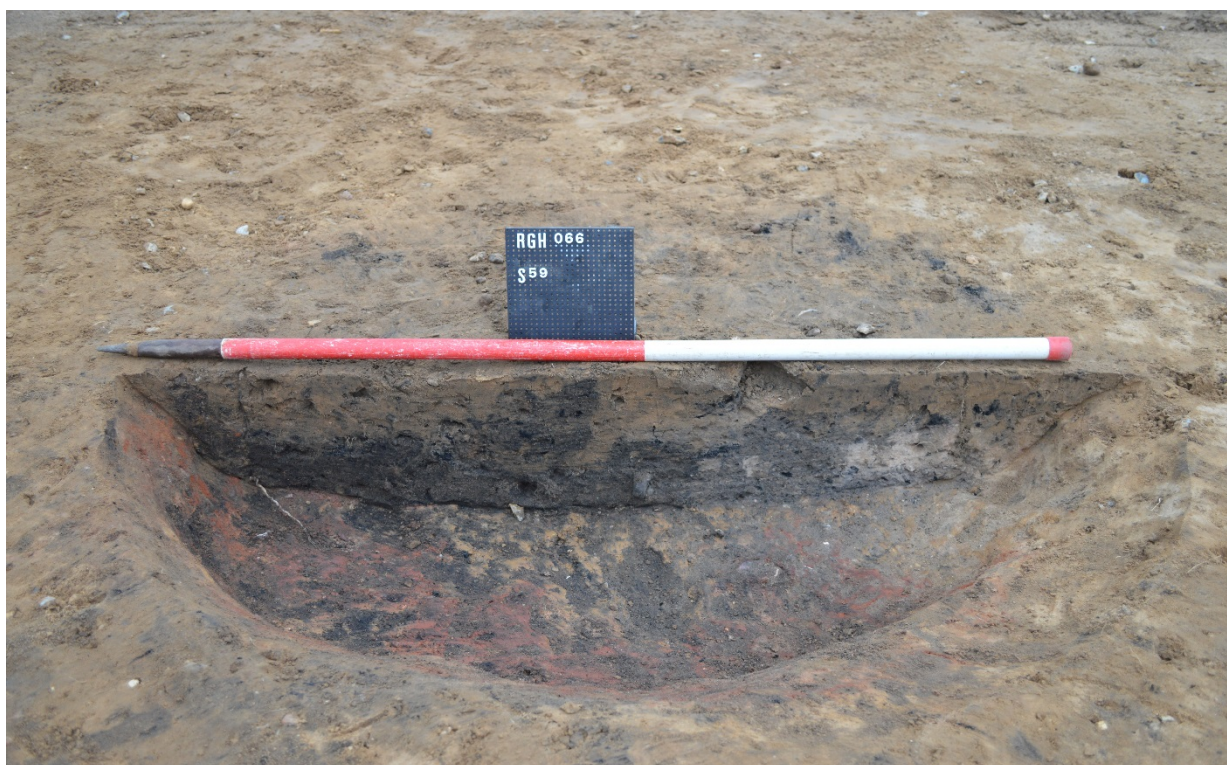


Plate 4. Section through pit 0234 and 0237, looking north
(1m scale)



Plate 5. Section through pit 0216, looking northwest
(1m scale)



Plate 6. Section through pit 0217, looking southeast
(1m scale)

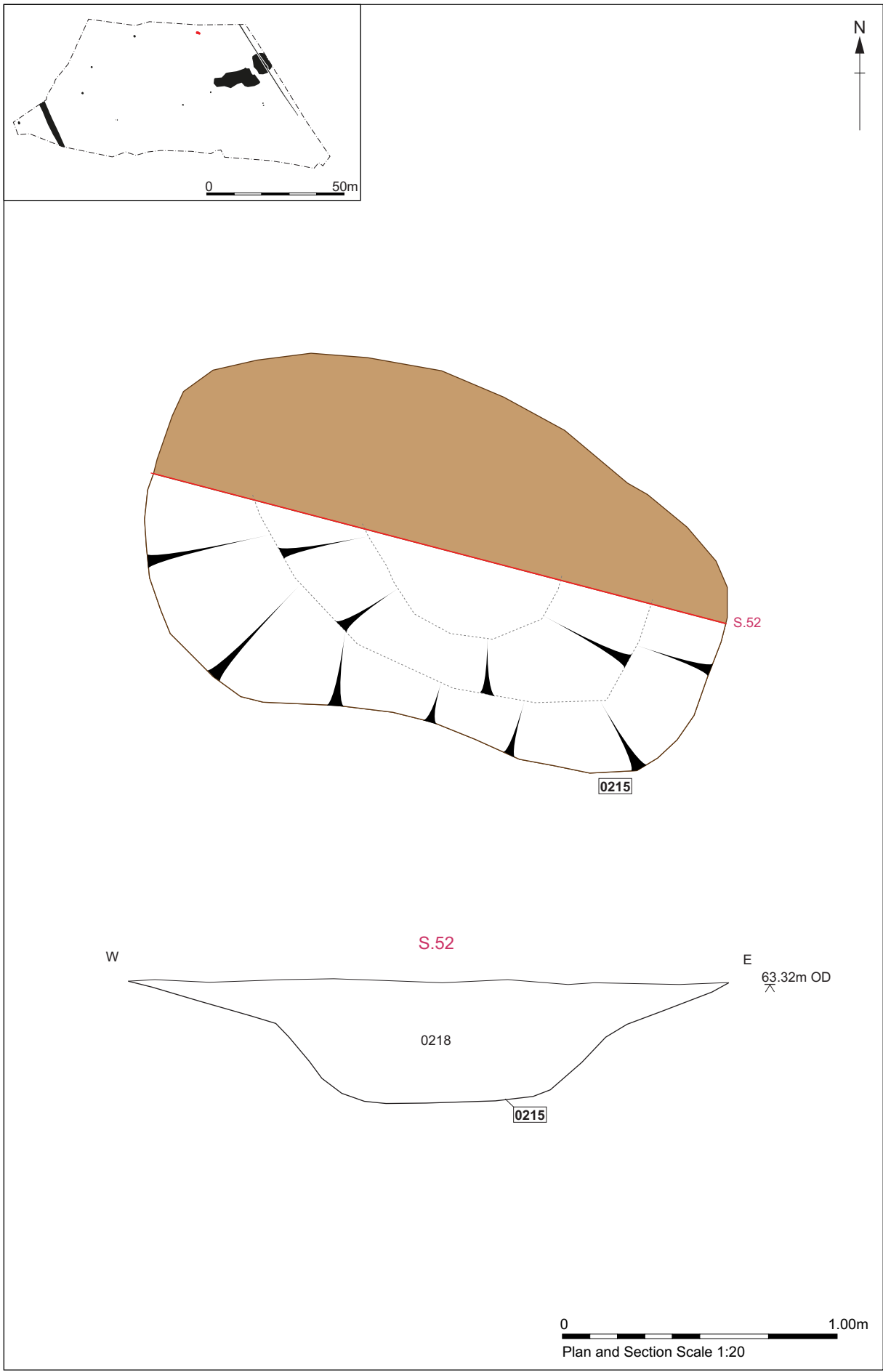


Figure 4. Pit 0215 Plan and section

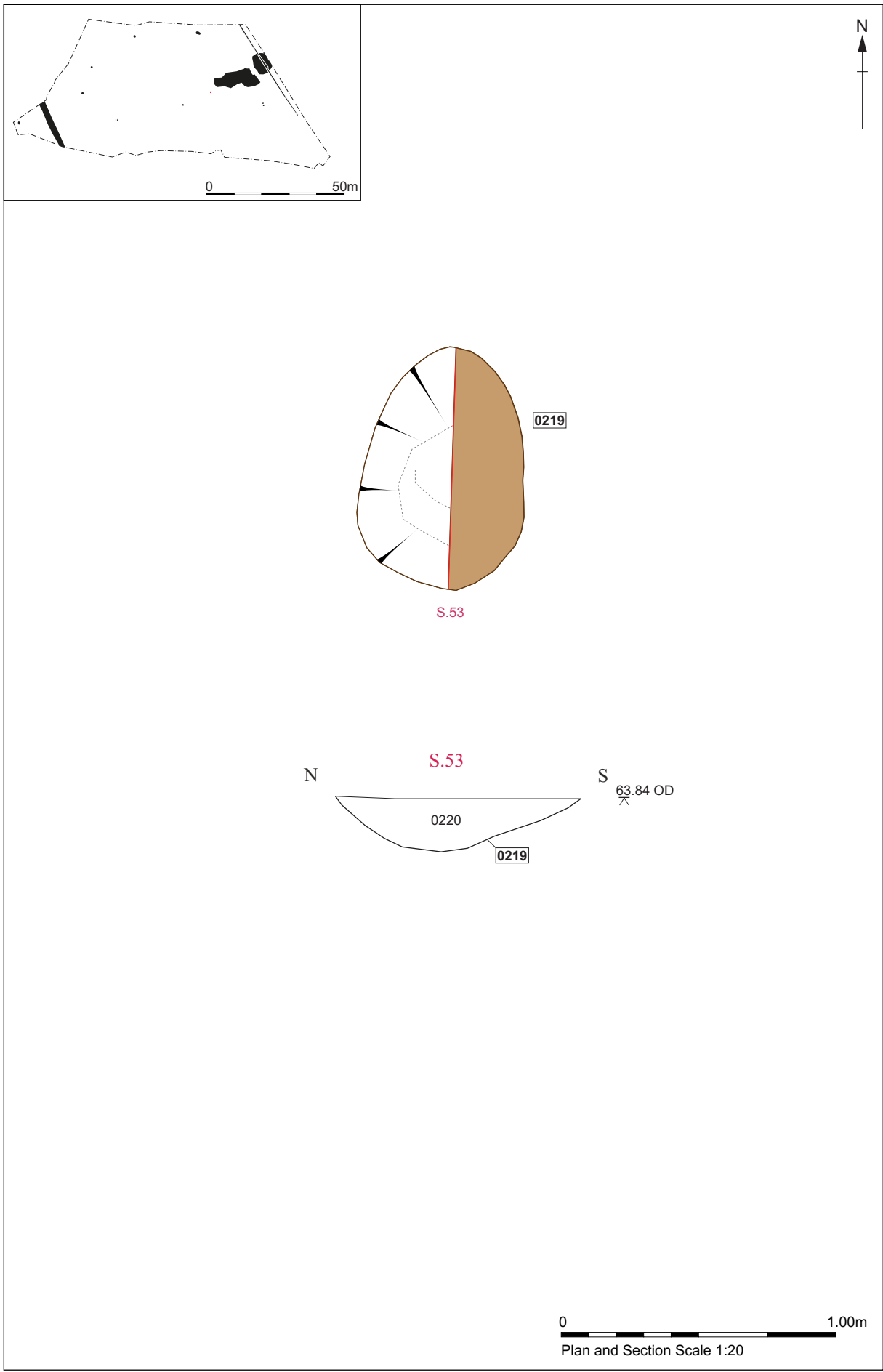


Figure 5. Pit 0219 Plan and section

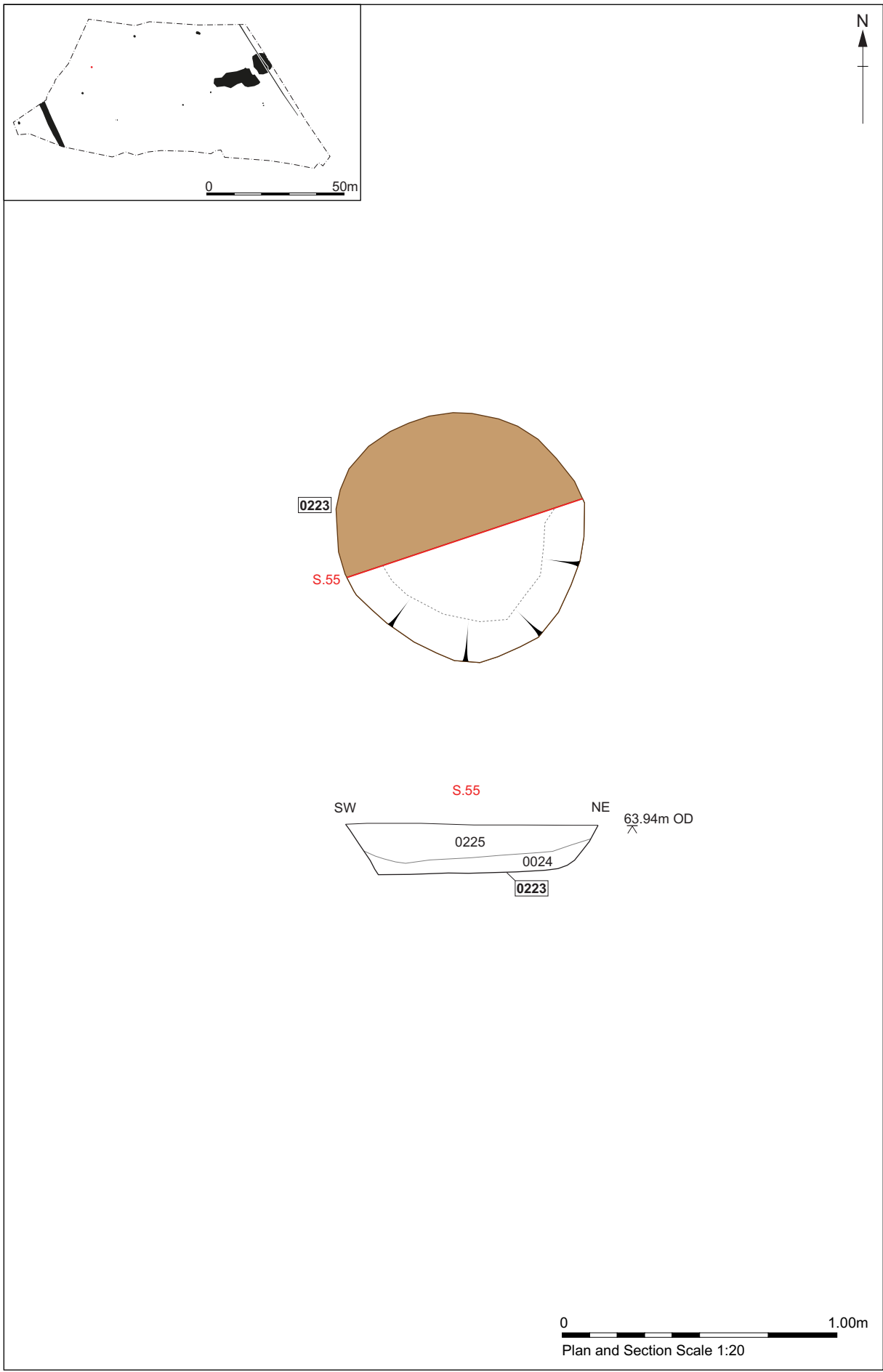


Figure 6. Pit 0223 Plan and section

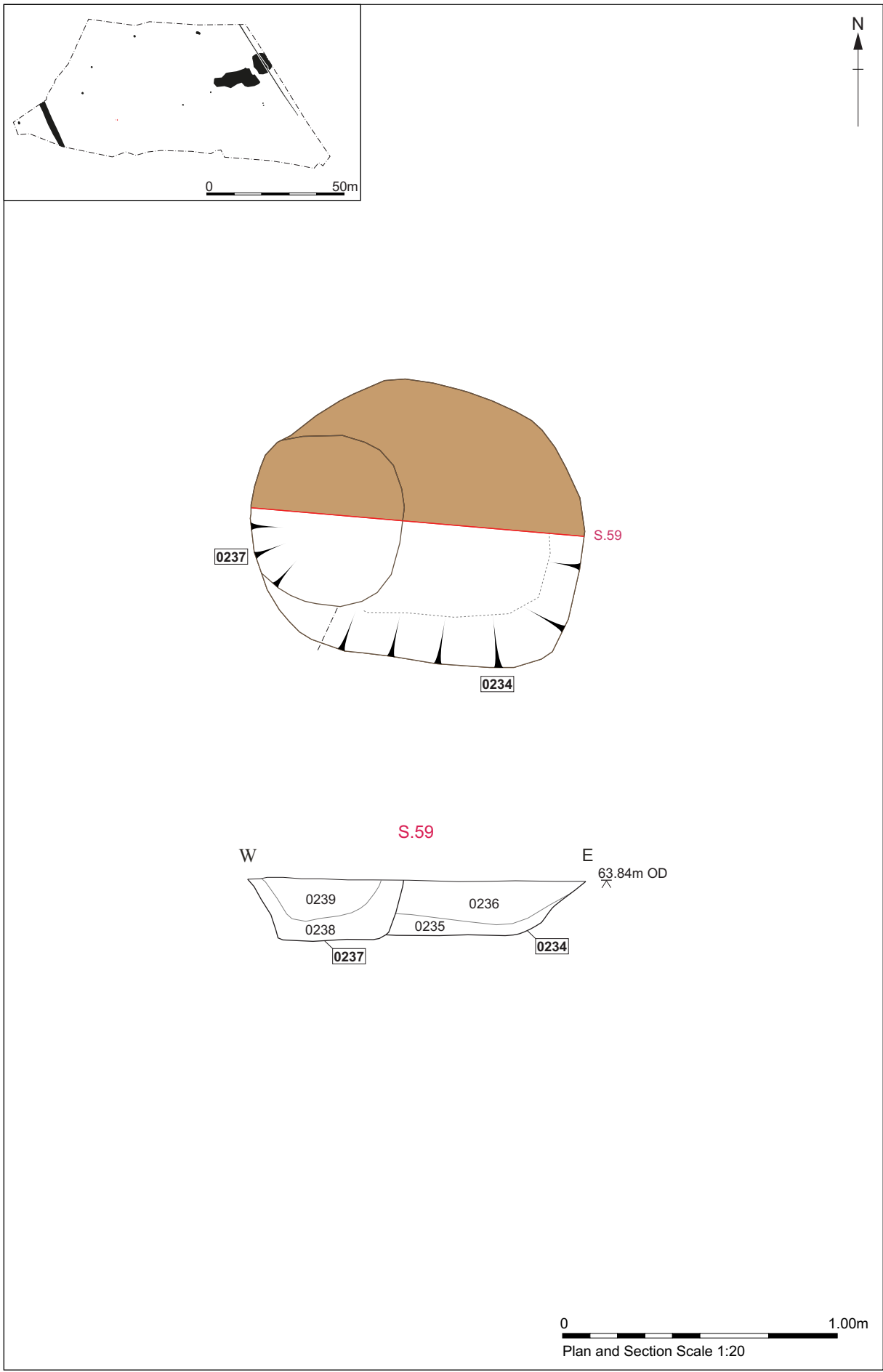


Figure 7. Pits 0234 and 0237 Plan and section

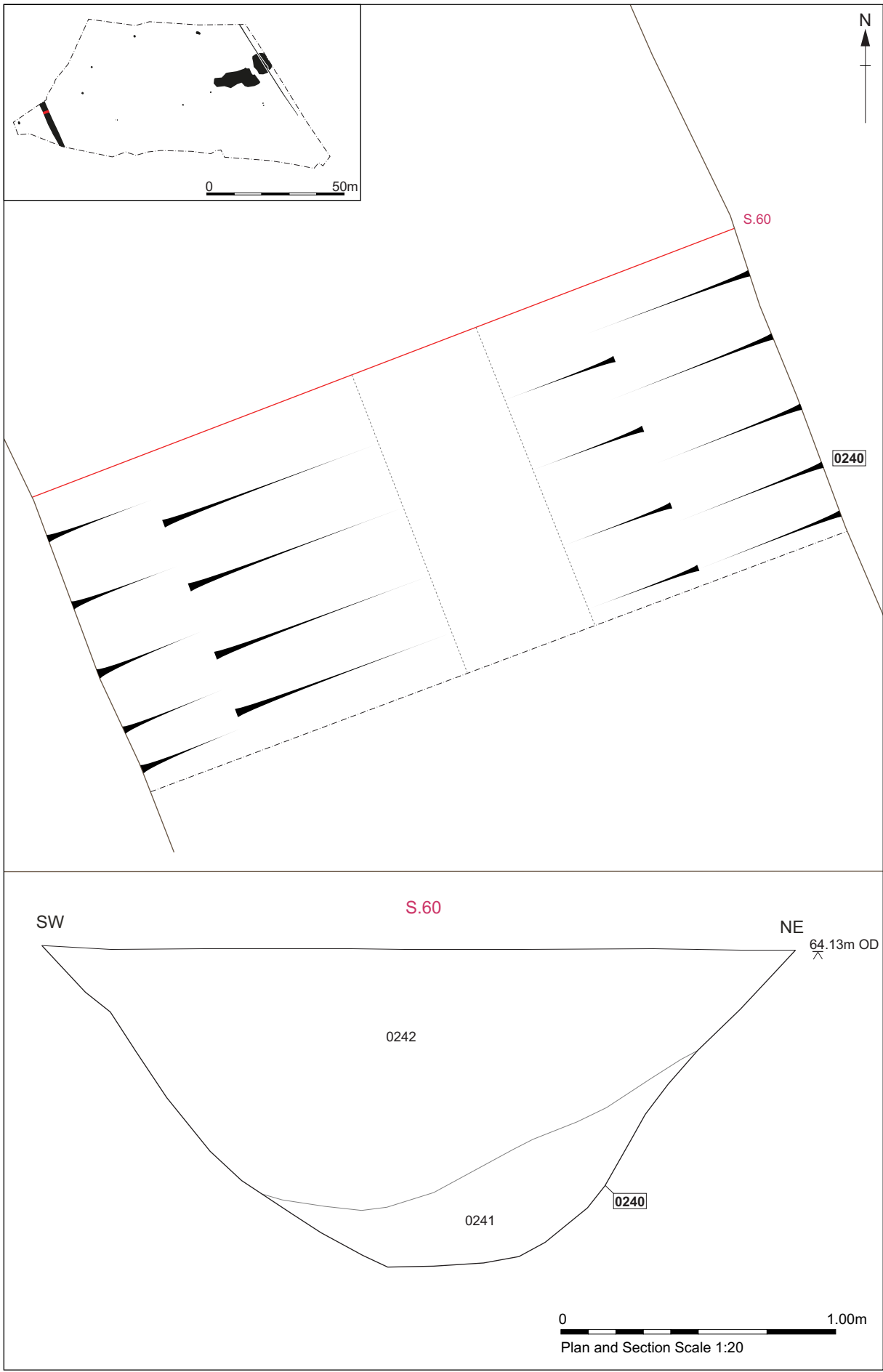


Figure 8. Ditch 0240 Plan and section

4.3. Area 2

A total of 2700sqm was excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geology which was generally identified at a depth of between 0.38m and 0.59m. A uniform layer of dark yellow/brown sandy silt topsoil appeared to have been subject to deep cultivation. The subsoil comprised light yellow/brown silty sand with occasional sandy clay patches and contained moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Archaeological features comprised of pits and a ditch of prehistoric date, a post-medieval boundary and other undated pits, scattered across the area (Fig. 9)

4.3.1. Prehistoric

Early Neolithic

Feature 0328 (Fig. 10) was an oval, steep-sided pit with concave base. Its fill 0329 was a charcoal-rich orange brown silty sand containing one core, seven flint blades and four flakes of Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery, and forty-one sherds (573g) of Early Neolithic pottery. The pit measured 1.65m x 1.02m and had a maximum depth of only 0.41m. The function of the pit is unknown; there was no evidence for burning *in situ*.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

0346 (Fig. 10, Pl. 7) was a large oval pit with a concave base that is dated to this period by its sizeable assemblage of pottery, although this was mixed with Iron Age flint. The pit measured 2.0m x 1.5m x 0.56m and it was steep-sided at its northern end, becoming less steep to the south. A primary fill 0348 was dark grey brown to black charcoal-rich silty sand, up to 0.4m thick, and was confined mainly to the northern part of the pit. It contained occasional heat-fractured flint (517g) and fired clay (29g), fifteen fragments of Iron Age worked flint (954g) and eighty-four sherds (717g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. This was sealed by a grey/brown silty sand fill 0347, containing twenty-four small to medium-sized sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery (54g, mainly food preparation /cooking jars), some heat-fractured flint (75g), occasional small fragments of fired clay (6g) and eleven Iron Age worked flints (182g). The function of the pit is unknown; despite the high proportion of heat-fractured flint and frequent charcoal inclusions, there was no evidence for burning *in situ*.

Early/Middle Iron Age

Pit 0342 (Fig. 10) was circular, measuring 0.4m x 0.05m deep with a very shallow concave base. It was filled with grey/brown silty sand, 0343, containing sixteen sherds (77g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

A broad ditch, recorded in three places as 0349, 0351 and 0359 was identified crossing the eastern part of Area 2 (Fig. 9, Pl. 8). Aligned northwest-southeast it was least 40m long and continued beyond the site edge to north and south. Its size varied between 1.92m and 2.10m wide and 0.48m and 0.71m deep. It had a broad, U-shaped profile with one fill, comprising of mid to dark orange/brown silty clayey sand (0350, 0352 and 0360). One fragment of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from each fill (weighing 13g, 2g and 13g respectively), 0350 contained one worked flint (5g) and 0360 contained three (25g) worked flints, all of uncertain date.

4.3.2. Post-medieval/modern

Ditch 0334 and 0353 was distinct in plan, oriented east–west and running the length of the Area 2. It corresponded to an anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey (Schofield 2014) and was considered to be post-medieval or modern in date (Fig. 9). Fill 0335 contained a china fragment; fill 0354 contained an iron nail. A shallow ditch 0338, in the eastern part of Area 2 was undated but was almost parallel with ditch 0334 and 0353, and was also assumed to be post-medieval. These features corresponded approximately with redundant boundary ditches as shown on the 1813 tithe map separating two fields (Beverton 2012).

Two pits 0355 and 0357 were dated as being modern as they cut ditch 0334/0353. Pit fill 0356 contained a fragment of modern CBM (623g); pit fill 0358 contained a glass bottle (442g).

4.3.3. Undated

Remaining features were undated. These include pits 0330, 0332, 0336, 0340, 0344 and 0353



Plate 7. Section through pit 0346, looking west
(1m scale)



Plate 8. Section through ditch 0349, looking northwest
(1m scale)

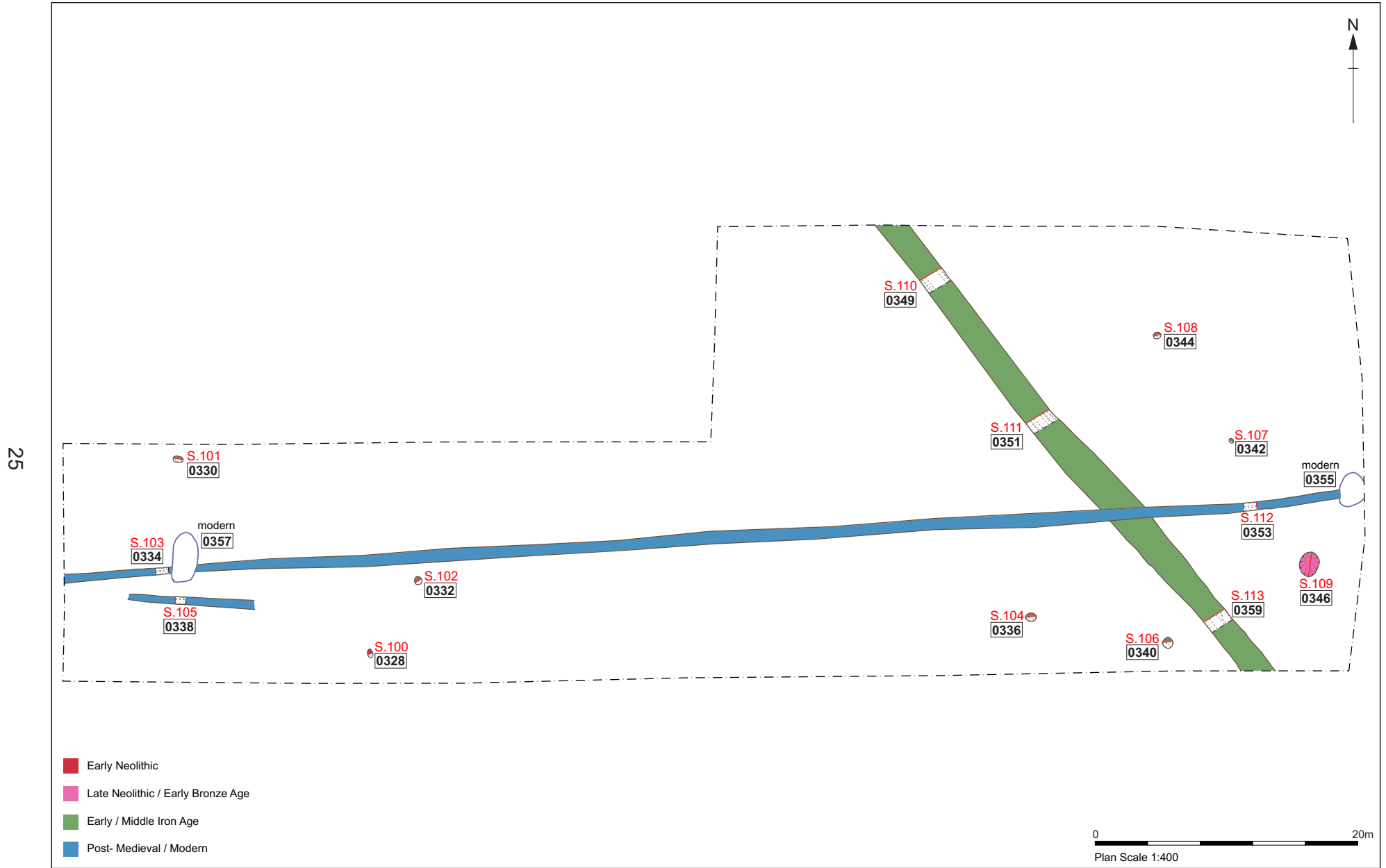


Figure 9. Area 2, overall plan with phasing

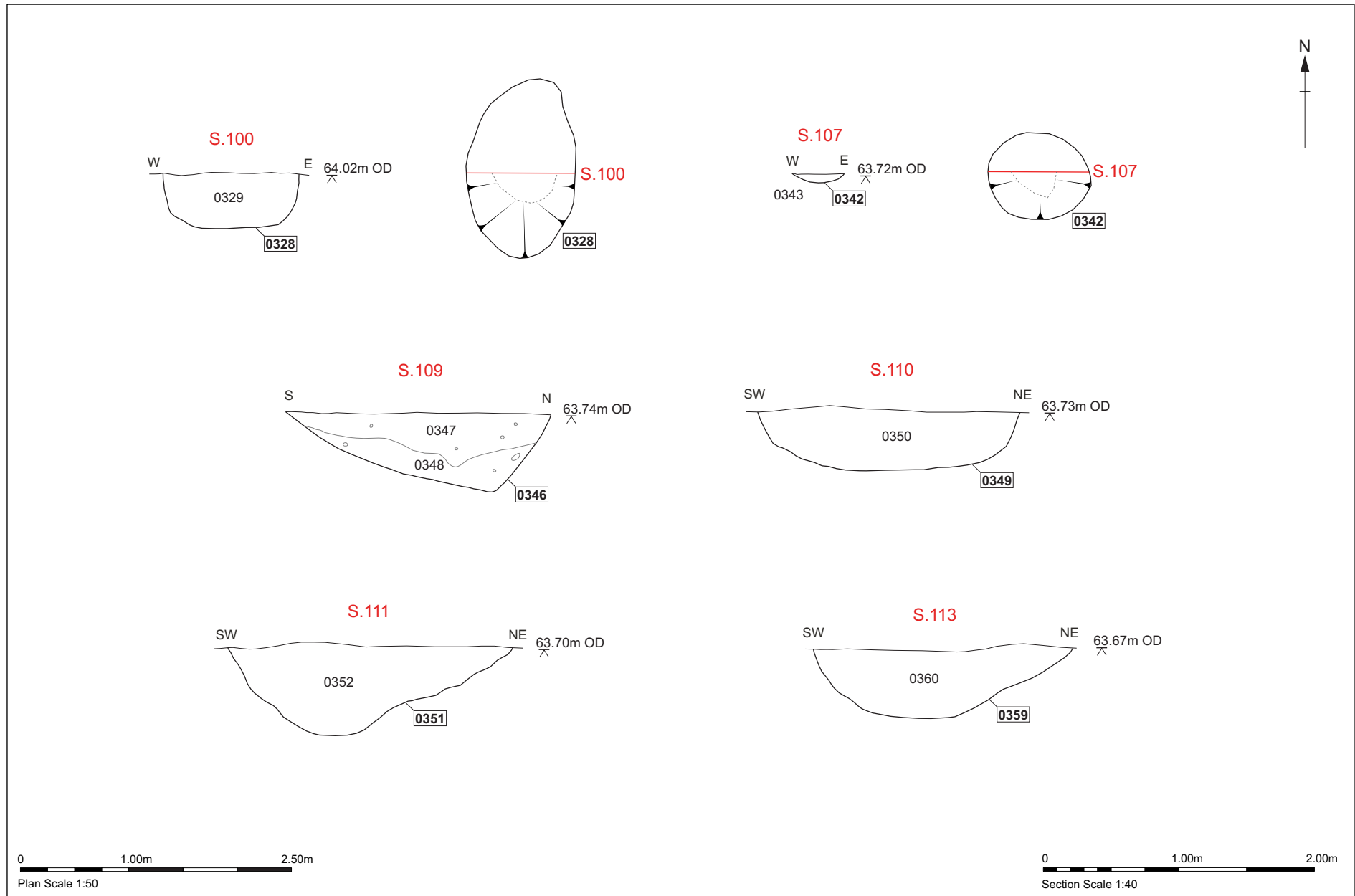


Figure 10. Area 2, selected plans and sections

4.4. Area 3

A total of 13500sqm was excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geology which was generally identified at a depth of between 0.41m and 0.53m on the south-eastern corner of the site. The dark grey/brown sandy silt topsoil appeared not to have been subject to deep cultivation. The subsoil comprised light yellow/brown silty sand and contained moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

Archaeological features consisted of an Early/Middle Iron Age phase of settlement with four timber-built structures and associated pits and ditch, a post-medieval/modern boundary ditch, and a dispersed scatter of other undated pits and postholes (Figs. 11-12).

4.4.1. Prehistoric

Early/Middle Iron Age

A phase of settlement activity, consisting of postholes for four square four-post structures, a ditch and a variety of pits date to this period. Although of the buildings only Structure 2 contained datable Iron Age material the others are thought to be contemporary and are associated with other features of this date.

Post Structure 1 (0295)

This was a square, four-post structure approximately 2.2m wide, located at the southeast corner of Area 3 (Fig. 13; Pl. 9). The postholes were circular or slightly oval with dimensions of 0.24m to 0.36m wide x 0.16m to 0.36m deep and had U-shape profiles with flat bases. They were filled with soft, mid grey/brown silty sand containing occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks; no obvious post pipes were seen. No finds were recovered from the fills.

Post Structure 2 (0316)

This was a sub-square, four-post structure approximately 2.8 wide, close to and on the same orientation as Structure 2 (0316; Fig. 14; Pl. 10). The postholes were sub-circular and exhibited contrasting sizes and profiles; the pair on the east side of the structure

were larger (up to 0.42m wide), approximately 0.3m deep and had U-shaped profiles. The pair on the west side were slightly smaller (up to 0.3m wide) and shallower (0.14m) and had bowl-shaped profiles. They were filled with similar deposits of soft, mid grey/brown, silty sand with charcoal flecks; no obvious post pipe were seen. Three of them (0318, 0320 and 0322) contained small fragments of abraded Iron Age pottery (totalling 6 sherds, 5g). Bulk environmental samples were taken from 0318, 0320 and 0322 and flotation has recovered cereal grains.

A medium size pit, 0325 (Fig. 14, section S.99), lay close to the western side of Post Structure 2 (Pl. 10). The pit contained cultural material and environmental remains presumably deriving from domestic activity, dated to the Iron Age period. This feature was recorded as part of the post structure because it was presumably dug when the structure was standing, or at least was associated with the principal phase of use of the building.

The pit measured 1.15m x 1.0m and survived to a depth of 0.52m, with steep sides breaking sharply into an undulating base. The basal fill, 0327, was a charcoal-rich dark grey/brown compact silty sand and was approximately 0.20m thick. It produced ninety-eight sherds (877g) of Iron Age pottery and three fragments of fired clay (8g) and two animal bones (1g). Following this initial infilling the pit was backfilled with a dark grey/brown silty sand (0326) which contained six fragments of fired clay (39g) and thirty-eight sherds (265g) of Iron Age pottery, mainly flint-tempered wares with sandy matrixes. This fabric-type is very typical in date of the transitional Early/Middle Iron Age period (c.500-300BC) in Eastern England (Brudenell 2012, fig. 5.26). The fill also produced one worked flint, a medium sized heavily patinated single blade (8g). Bulk environmental samples taken from fills 0326 and 0327 contain cereal grains.

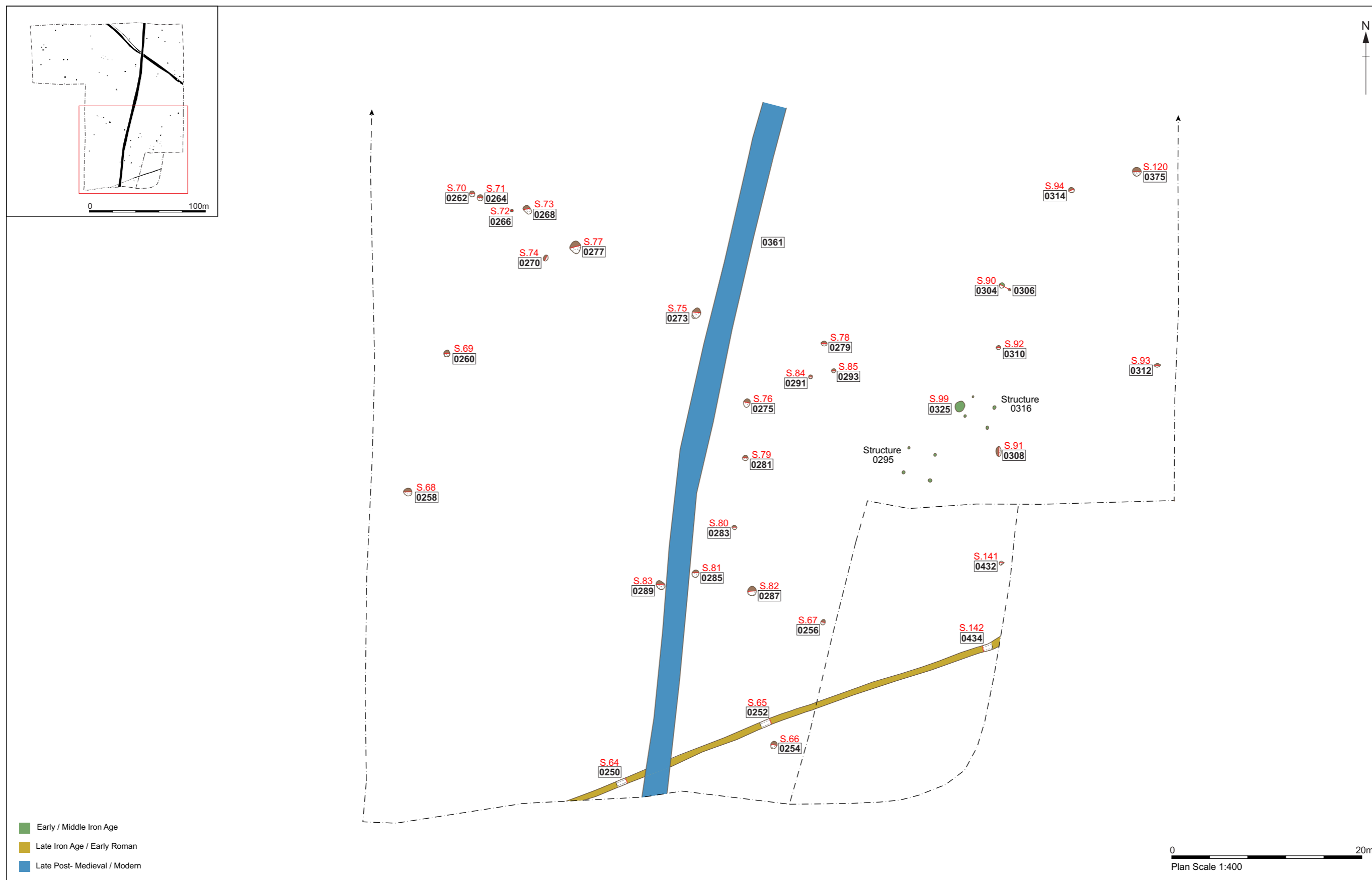


Figure11. Area 3 southern part, overall plan with phasing

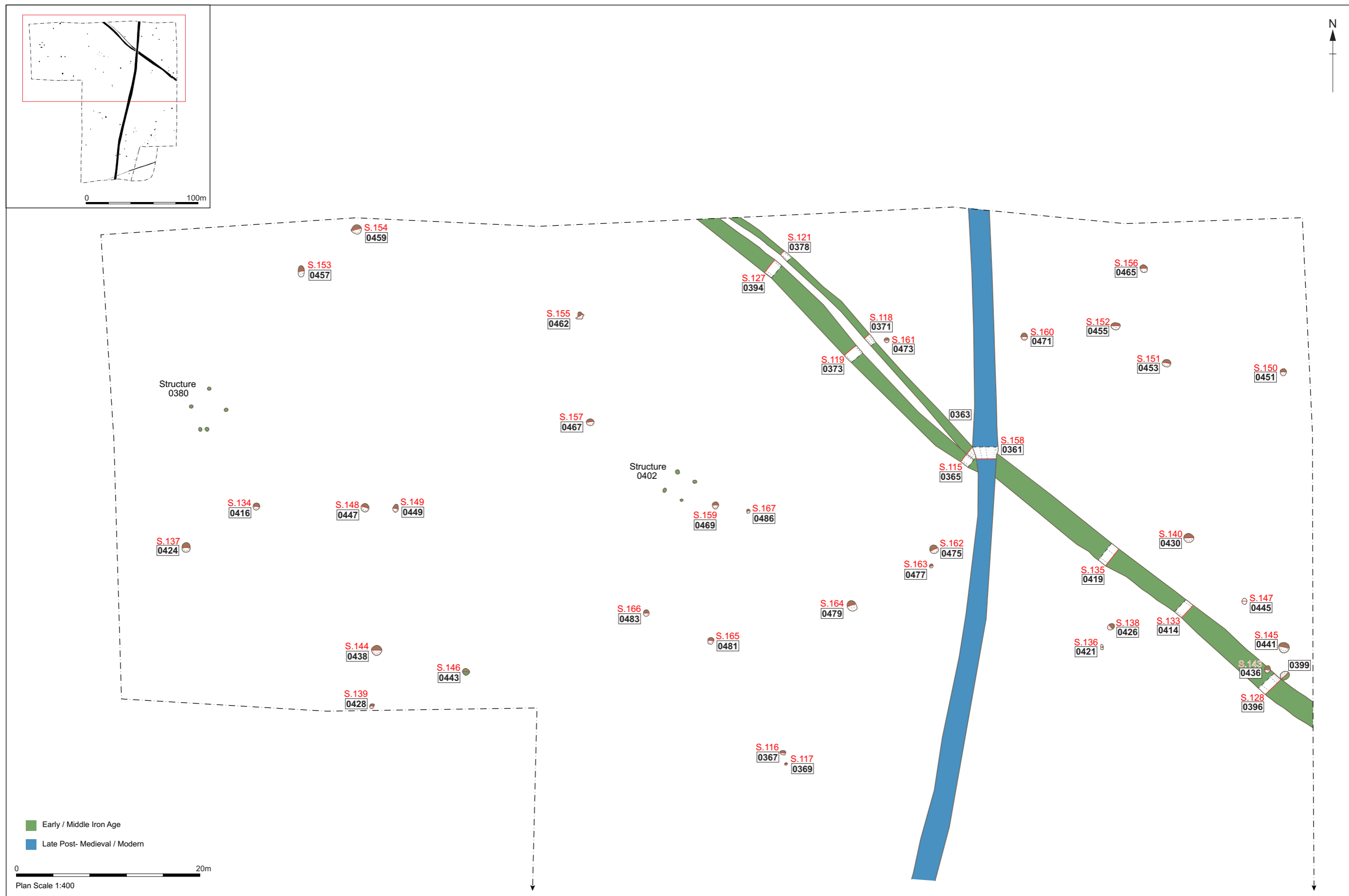


Figure 12. Area 3 northern part, overall part with phasing

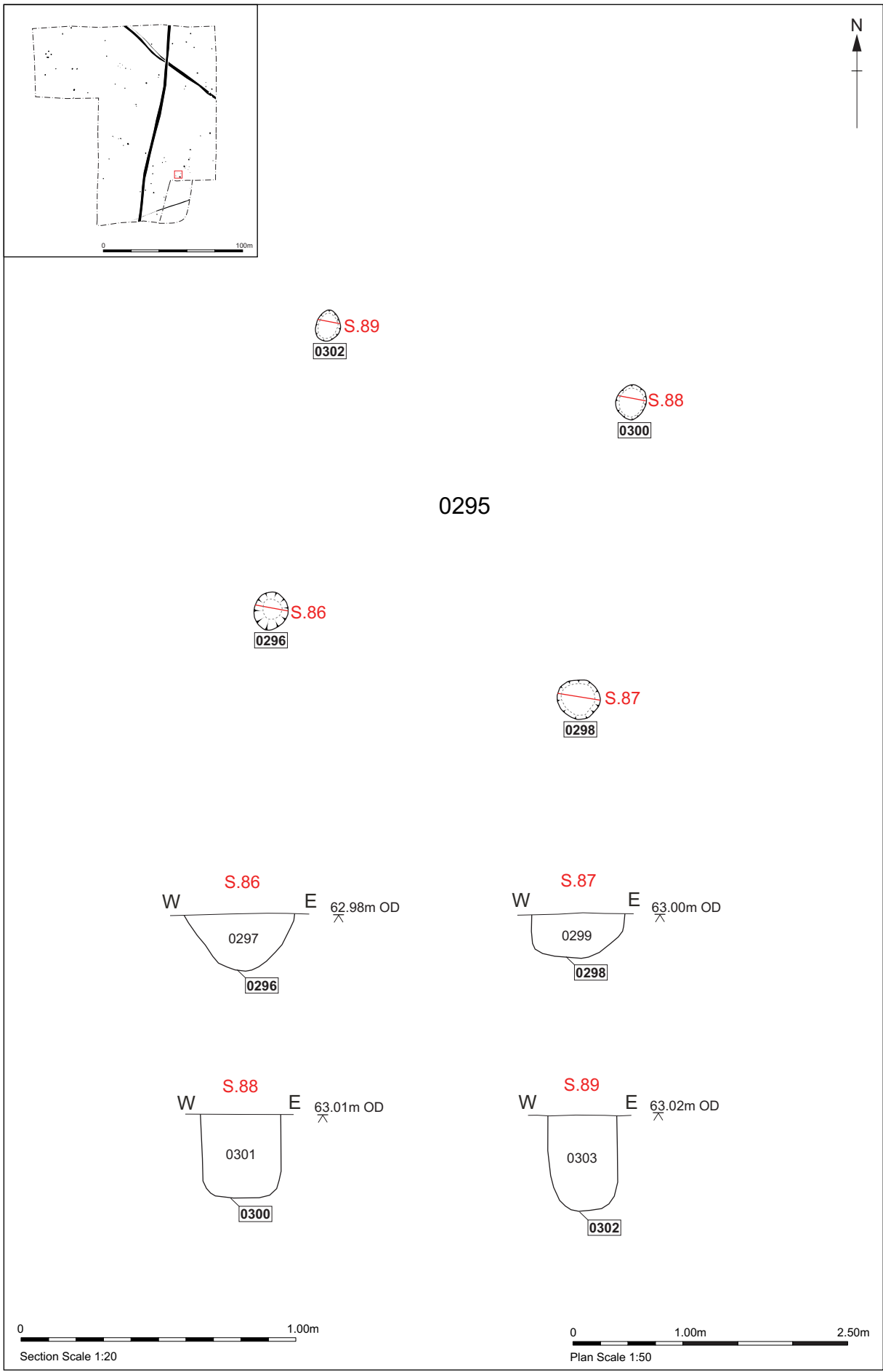


Figure 13. Post Structure 1. 0295 Plan and sections



Plate 9. Post Structure 1. 0295 looking north
(1m scale)

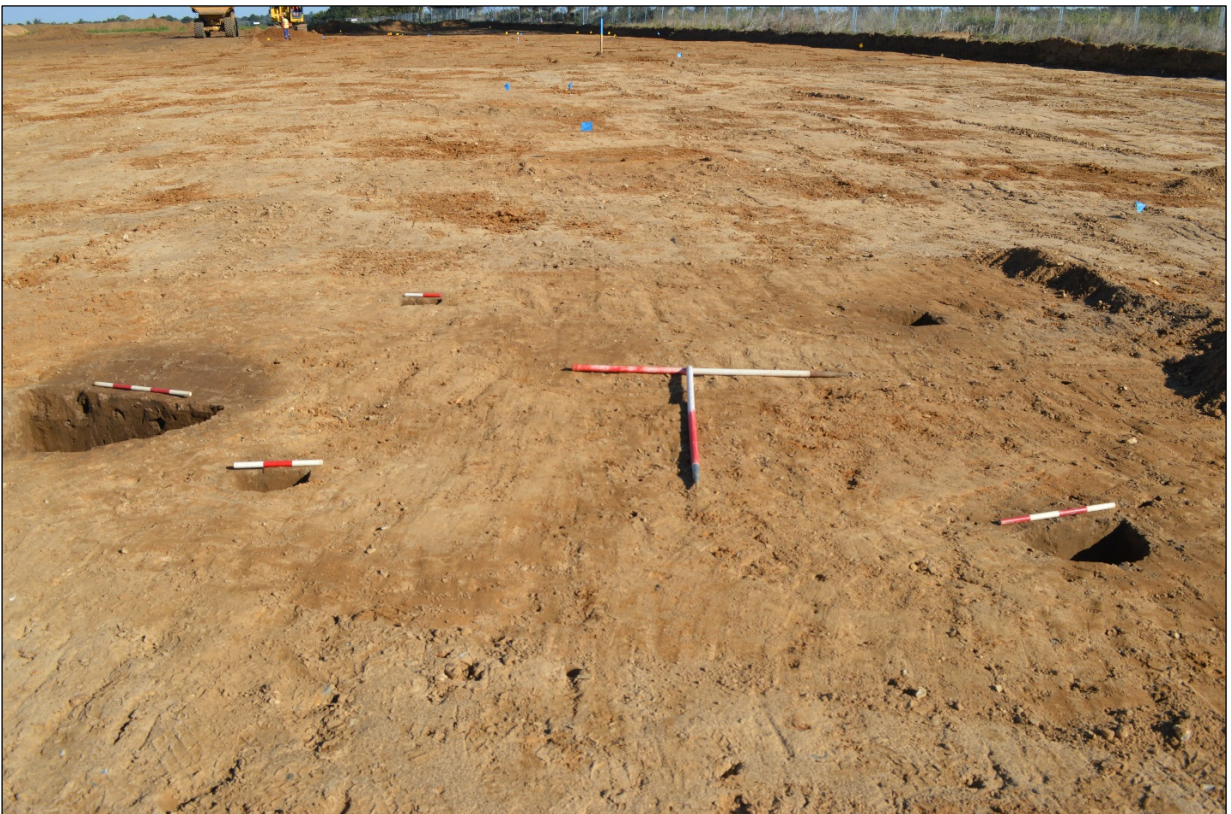


Plate 10. Post Structure 2. 0316 with associated feature (0325), looking north
(1m scales centre)

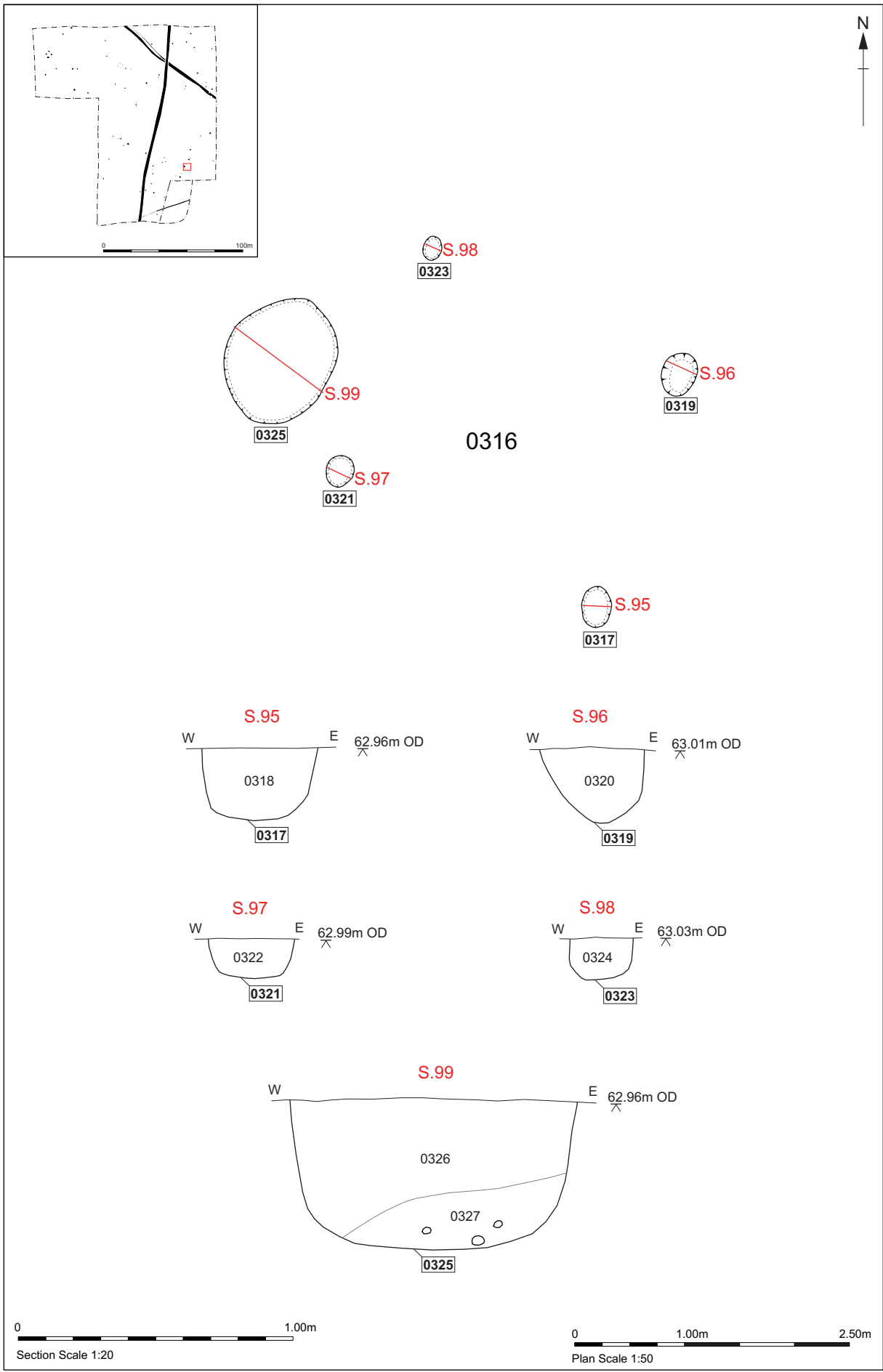


Figure 14. Post Structure 2. 0316 Plan and sections

Post Structure 3 (0380)

This was approximately rectangular, a parallelogram-shaped four-post structure located at the western part of Area 3 (Fig. 12). It measured approximately 3.5m x 3.3m and was represented by four circular postholes, plus a fifth near the southwestern corner, with bowl-shaped profiles, varying from 0.37m–0.47m in diameter and 0.12m–0.28m in depth (Fig. 15; Pl. 11).

Three of the postholes on the eastern side of the structure (0385, 0388 & 0391) had post pipes, indicating decaying of the post *in situ*. The postholes were filled with mid brown to orange sand with small rounded pebbles which contained the dark grey to black sand post pipe fills with charcoal flecks. The two eastern postholes were very similar measuring up to 0.40m wide x 0.23m deep. Each had a single fill of mid orange/grey sand with rounded pebbles but no cultural material.

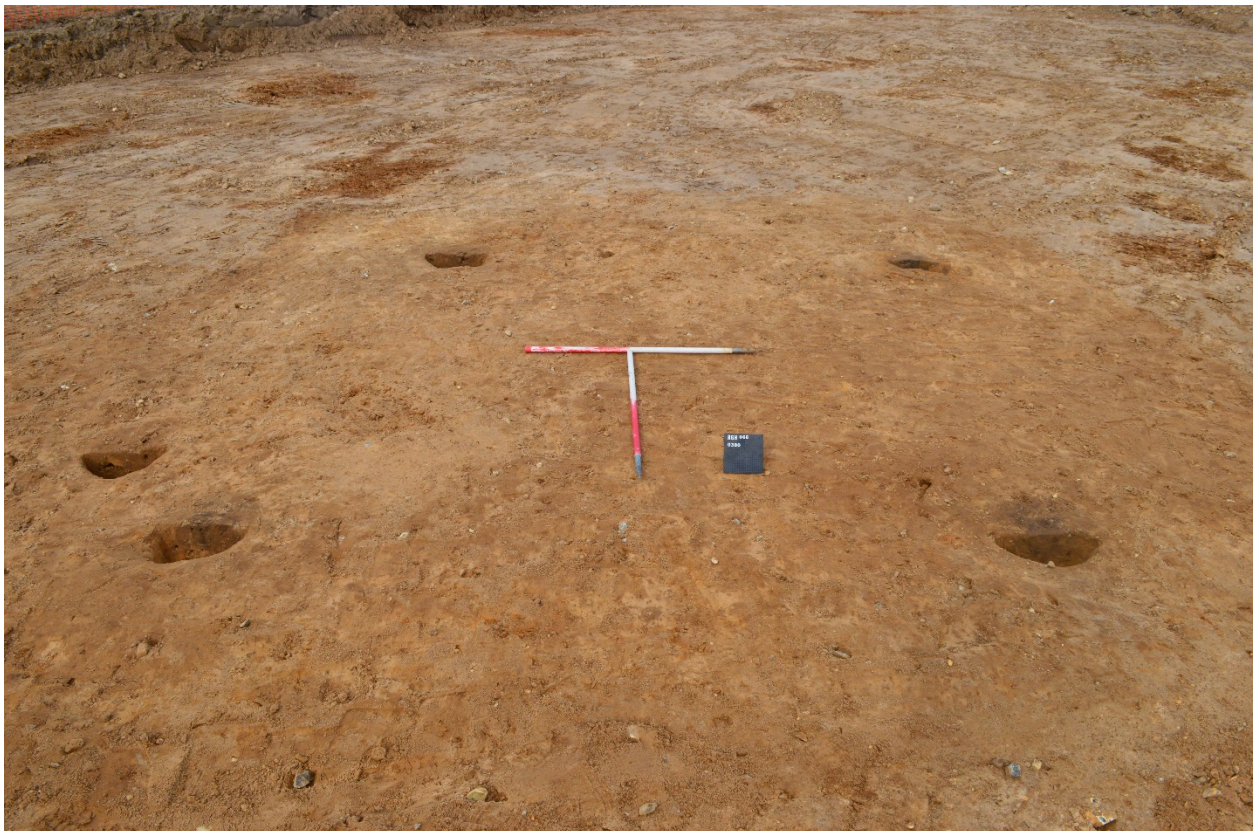


Plate 11. Post Structure 3, 0380 looking north
(1m scales)

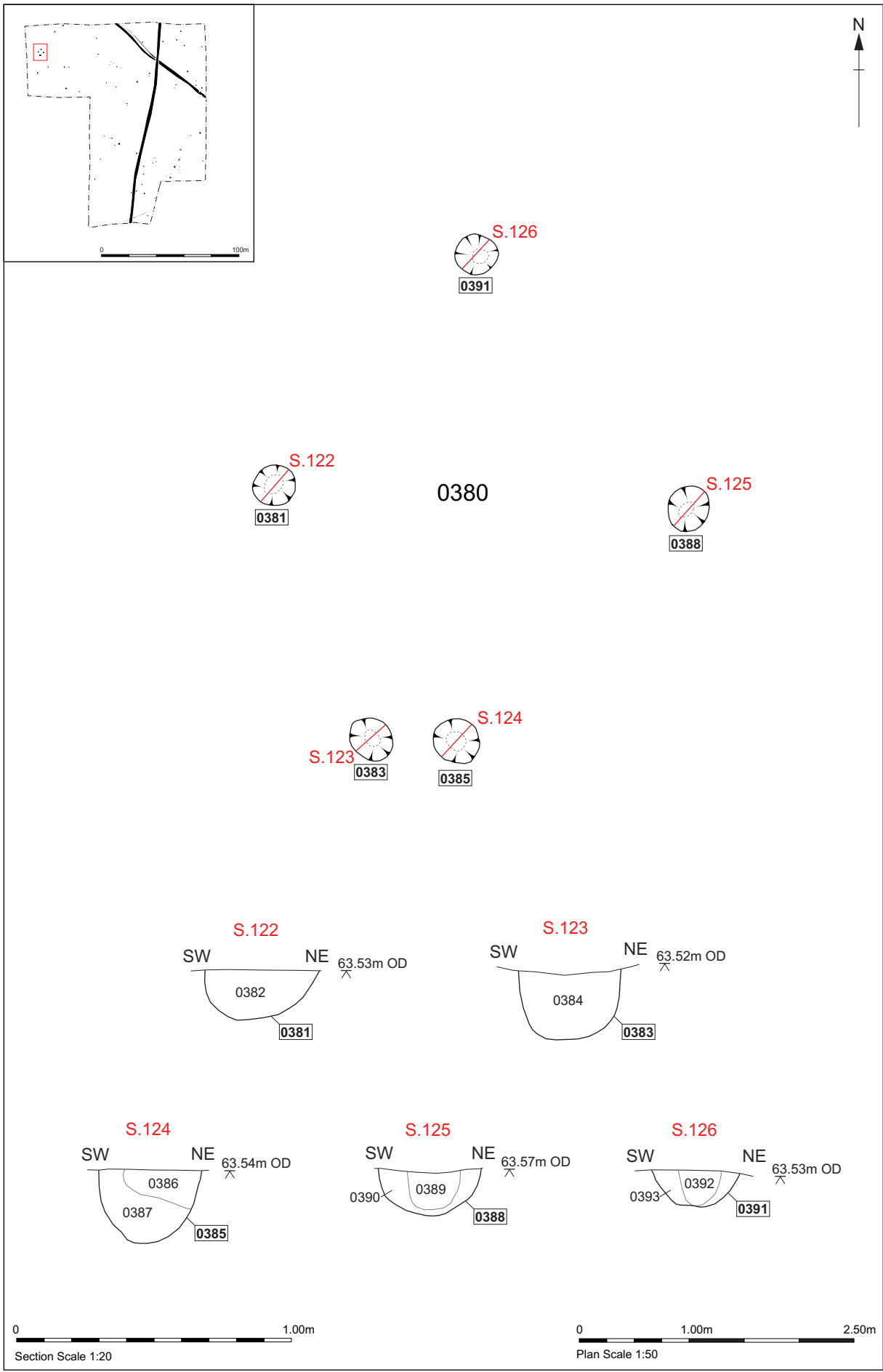


Figure 15. Post Structure 3. Plan and sections

Post Structure 4 (0402)

Structure 4 was a rectangular four-post building located about 25m east of Structure 3 (0380; Fig. 16; Pl. 12) and on the same orientation. It measured approximately 2.90m x 2.70m and was represented by four sub-circular or oval postholes with bowl-shaped profiles, up to 0.46m wide and 0.26m deep. The postholes were generally filled with deposits of light grey sand containing small quantities of rounded pebbles but no cultural material. The three postholes on the north-western side of the structure had upper fills which had dark grey/brown charcoal-rich sand, which was probably the remains of post pipes. Two postholes to the southeast of Post Structure 4 (0469 and 0486, Fig. 16) were undated and devoid of cultural material. They might have been associated with the structures, however the relationship is not clear.

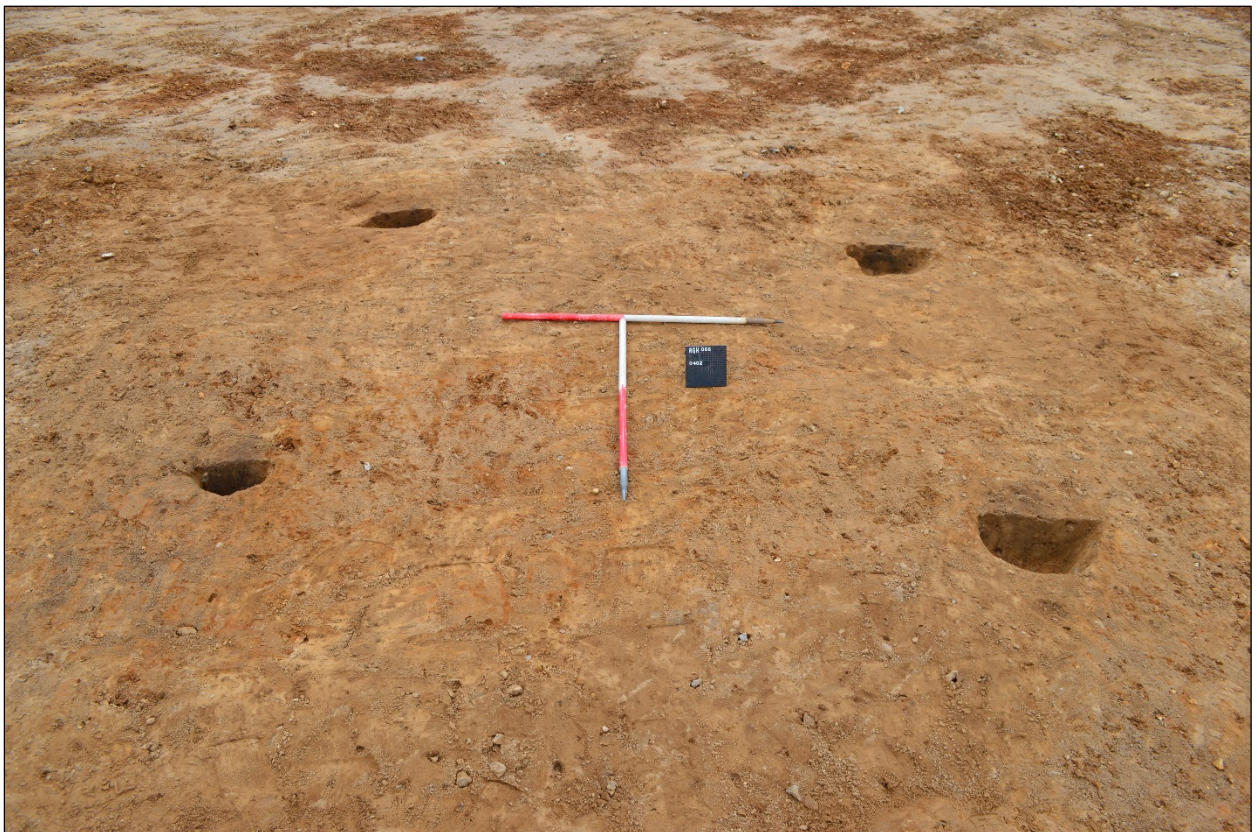


Plate 12. Post Structure 4, 0402 looking southwest
(1m scales)

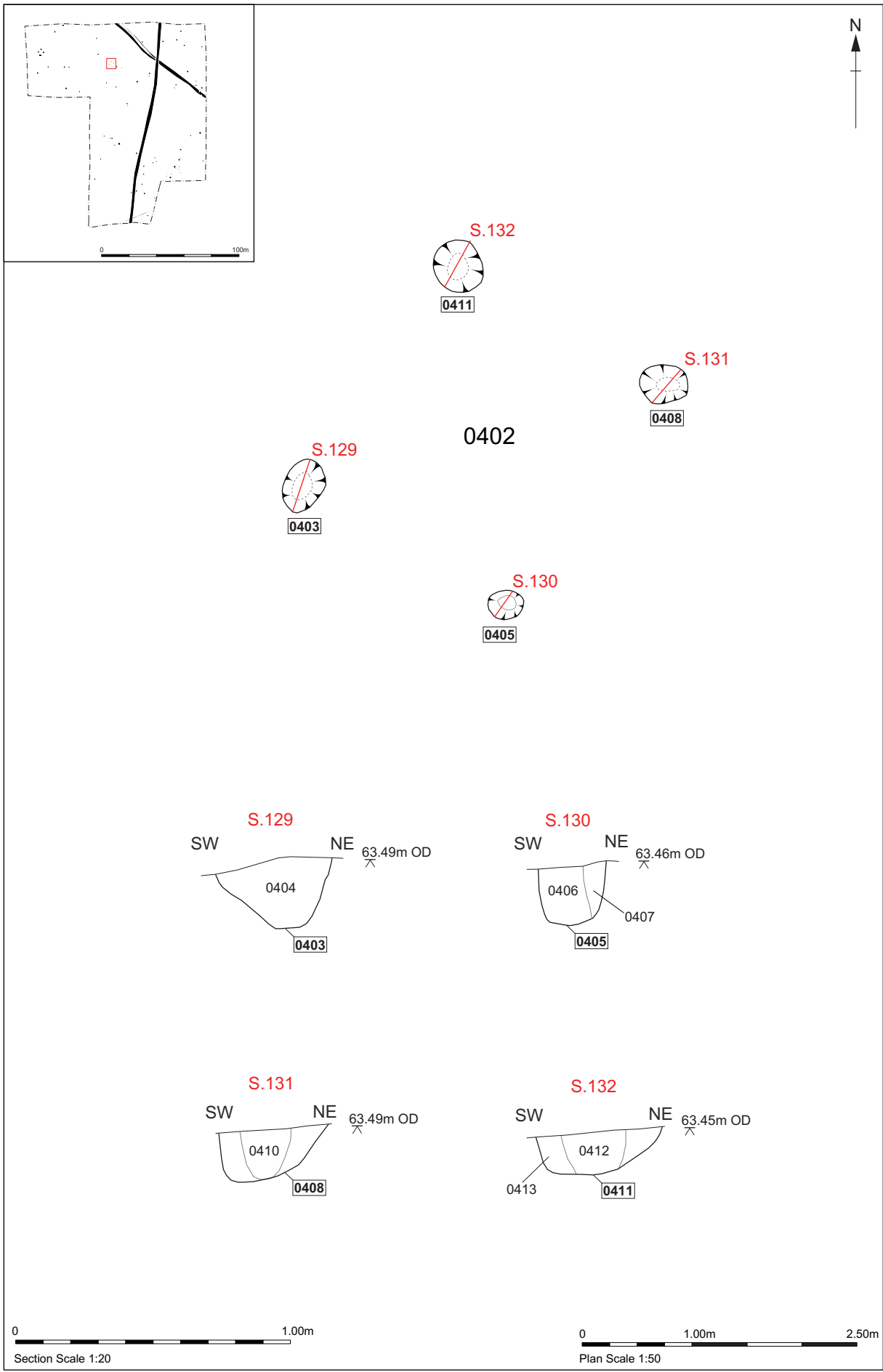


Figure 16. Post Structure 4. Plan and sections

Ditches

Two north-west to south-east aligned ditches were identified in the north-east part of Area 03, forming a single re-cut boundary. The first ditch was seen for a length of c.70m, leaving the site to both northwest and southeast, and measured up to 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep. It was subsequently excavated in six places under the numbers of 0365, 0373, 0394, 0396, 0414 and 0419. It equates to Ditch 0349/0351/0359 in Area 2 (Fig. 9). The second ditch ran parallel to the northern part of this and measured approximately 36m long by up to 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep, with a small gap of about 1m between the two features. It was subsequently excavated in three sections under the numbers of 0363, 0371 and 0378 (Fig. 12).

These ditches joined together approximately at the middle of Area 3 and continued towards the south-eastern corner of the site. Section 115 shown that ditch 0363 was cut by ditch 0365 (Figs. 17-18, Pl. 13). Both ditches largely contained a single fill along their exposed length, comprising mid orange/brown silty clay from which Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. At the south eastern end of Area 3 the ditch (0396) at section 128 shows a slightly different profile with three distinguishable fills and a flat base. A primary fill was a thin layer (0.06m) of mid yellow/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks (0401). This was sealed by mid orange/brown sandy silt fill 0397, containing medium to large-sized fragments of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (sixty-four sherds, 405g, mainly food preparation/cooking jars), nine worked flints (57g) and a moderate amount of heat-altered flint without evidence of *in situ* burning. Above this was a light yellow/orange silt fill 0398, containing fifteen sherds (48g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and two pieces of an incomplete triangular loomweight. This part of the ditch is near the excavation boundary, and contained the largest amount of pottery fragments, probably being partly infilled with domestic debris. Together the various ditch fill contexts yielded the largest pottery assemblage on the site. Table 1 shows the revealed finds from the cross-sections of these ditches.

Context	Feature	Section No	Pottery		Worked flint	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
0395	0394	127	31	722		20
0374	0373	119	12	1122		6
0366	0365	115	-	-		-
0420	0419	135	11	412		9
0415	0414	133	11	684		42
0397	0396	128	64	4059		57
0398			15	48		-
0401			9	76		-
0379	0378	121	-	-1		4
0372	0371	118	-	-		-
0364	0363	115	3	81		4

Table 1. Quantification of the pottery and worked flint by context, feature, section number, fragment account and weight

Pits

Pit 0304 (Fig. 17, Pl. 15) was sub-rounded, measuring 0.4m x 0.05m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with mid to dark grey/brown clayey sand deposit (0305) and contained one sherd (1g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

A shallow, oval pit 0399 (Fig. 18) measuring 0.98m x 0.85m x 0.13m deep with sloping sides and concave base was filled with dark brown sandy silt deposit 0400 and contained one sherd (8g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

Pit 0443 (Fig. 18) was a shallow irregular shape, measuring 0.75m x 0.8m x 0.1m deep with sloping sides and concave base. It was filled with dark brown sand deposit 0444 which contained frequent charcoal flecks and one sherd (4g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.4.2. Late Iron Age/Early Roman

There was slight evidence for activity on the site in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period with a single gully (0250/0252/0434) running southwest–northeast across the southern part of the excavated area (Fig. 11). This feature was at least 50.30m long x up to 0.66m wide x up to 0.24m deep, with a shallow, concave profile (Fig. 17). It was filled with a deposit of pale to mid grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flints which produced six sherds (27g) of grog-tempered

pottery dated to the 1st to mid-2nd century. It also contained two worked flint flakes (5g).

4.4.3. Post-medieval

A substantial boundary ditch 0361, oriented north–south, was identified running the length of the excavated area and corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1813 tithe map (Beverton 2012). It contained a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe stem. Four animal bones were recovered and since bone survival was generally very poor on this site its presence also supports the view that ditch 0361 is of relatively recent date.

4.4.4. Undated

The remaining features, a widespread and dispersed scatter of pits and possible postholes, were undated. These are listed below in Table 2, with full details in Appendix 1.

Undated pits were spread throughout the area, on both sides of the Iron Age boundary ditch. There was little indication of pattern to their distribution although pits 0262, 0264, 0266, 0268, 0270 and 0277 formed a slight cluster on the west side of the area while postholes 02191 and 0293, plus pit 0279, may be the remnants of another incomplete four-poster structure. On balance many of these features are suspected to be of a prehistoric date, probably contemporary with the Early/Middle Iron Age phase of occupation. Several showed signs of being used as hearth pits or for deposition of hot ashes and many contained varying quantities of charcoal.

Feature No	Type	Notes
0254	Pit	Slightly heat scorched cut.
0256	Pit	
0258	Pit	
0260	Pit	
0262	Pit	Heat scorched base
0264	Pit	Heat scorched base
0266	Pit	
0268	Pit	Heat scorched base
0270	Pit	
0273	Pit	
0275	Pit	
0277	Pit	
0279	Pit	Possibly a large posthole and remnant of a former four-post structure? With 0291 and 0293?
0281	Pit	
0283	Pit	
0285	Pit	
0287	Pit	
0289	Pit	
0291	Posthole	Possible remnant of a former four-structure? With 0293 and 0279?
0293	Posthole	Possible remnant of a former four-structure? With 0291 and 0279?
0306	Posthole	
0308	Posthole	
0310	Posthole	
0312	Posthole	
0314	Pit	
0367	Pit	
0369	Posthole	
0375	Pit	
0416	Pit	
0421	Posthole	
0424	Pit	
0426	Pit	
0428	Pit	
0430	Pit	
0432	Posthole	
0436	Pit	
0438	Pit	
0441	Pit	
0445	Posthole	
0447	Pit	
0449	Pit	
0451	Pit	
0453	Pit	
0455	Pit	
0457	Pit	
0459	Pit	
0462	Pit	
0465	Pit	
0467	Pit	
0469	Posthole	
0471	Pit	
0473	Pit	
0475	Pit	
0477	Pit	
0479	Pit	
0481	Pit	
0483	Pit	
0486	Pit	

Table 2. Area 3 unphased features

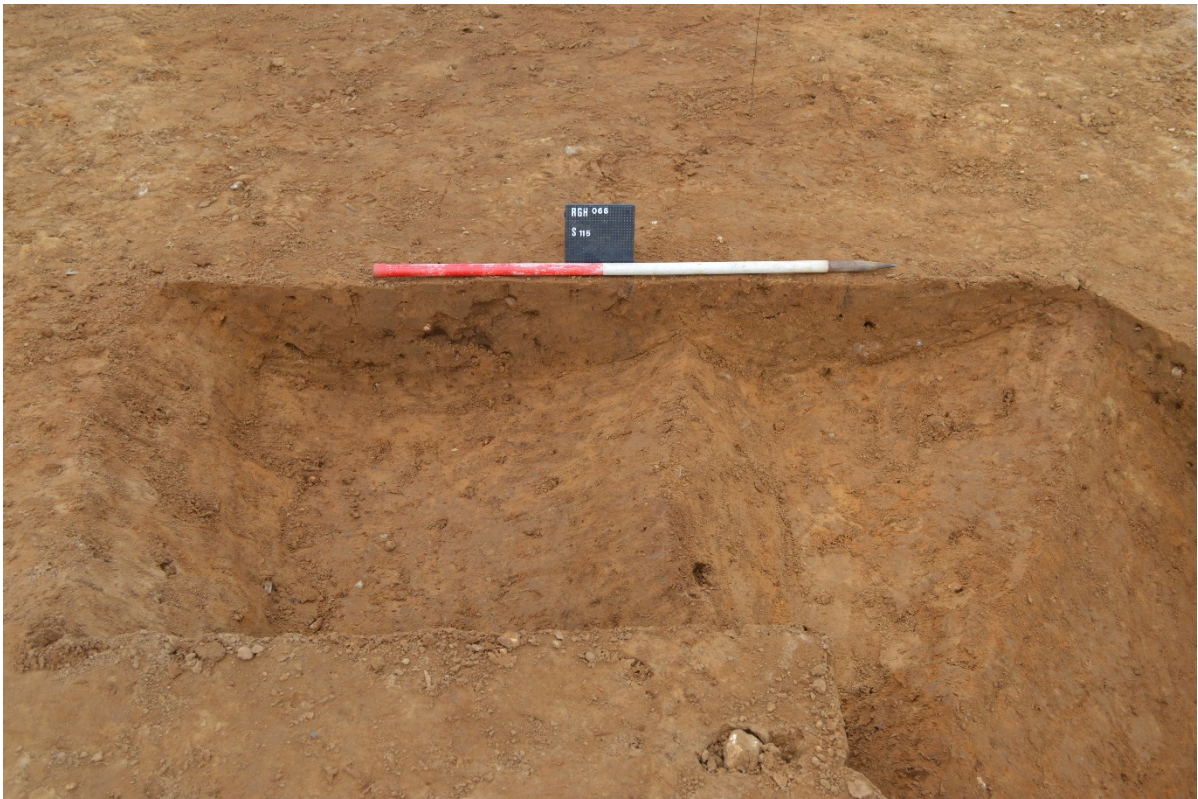


Plate 13. Section through ditches 0363 and 0365, looking northwest
(1m scale)



Plate 14. Section through ditch 0396 and pit 0399 looking northeast
(40cm and 1m scales)



Plate 15. Section through pit 0304 and posthole 0306, looking northeast
(50cm and 20cm scales)



Plate 16. Section through pit 0441, looking north
(50cm scale)

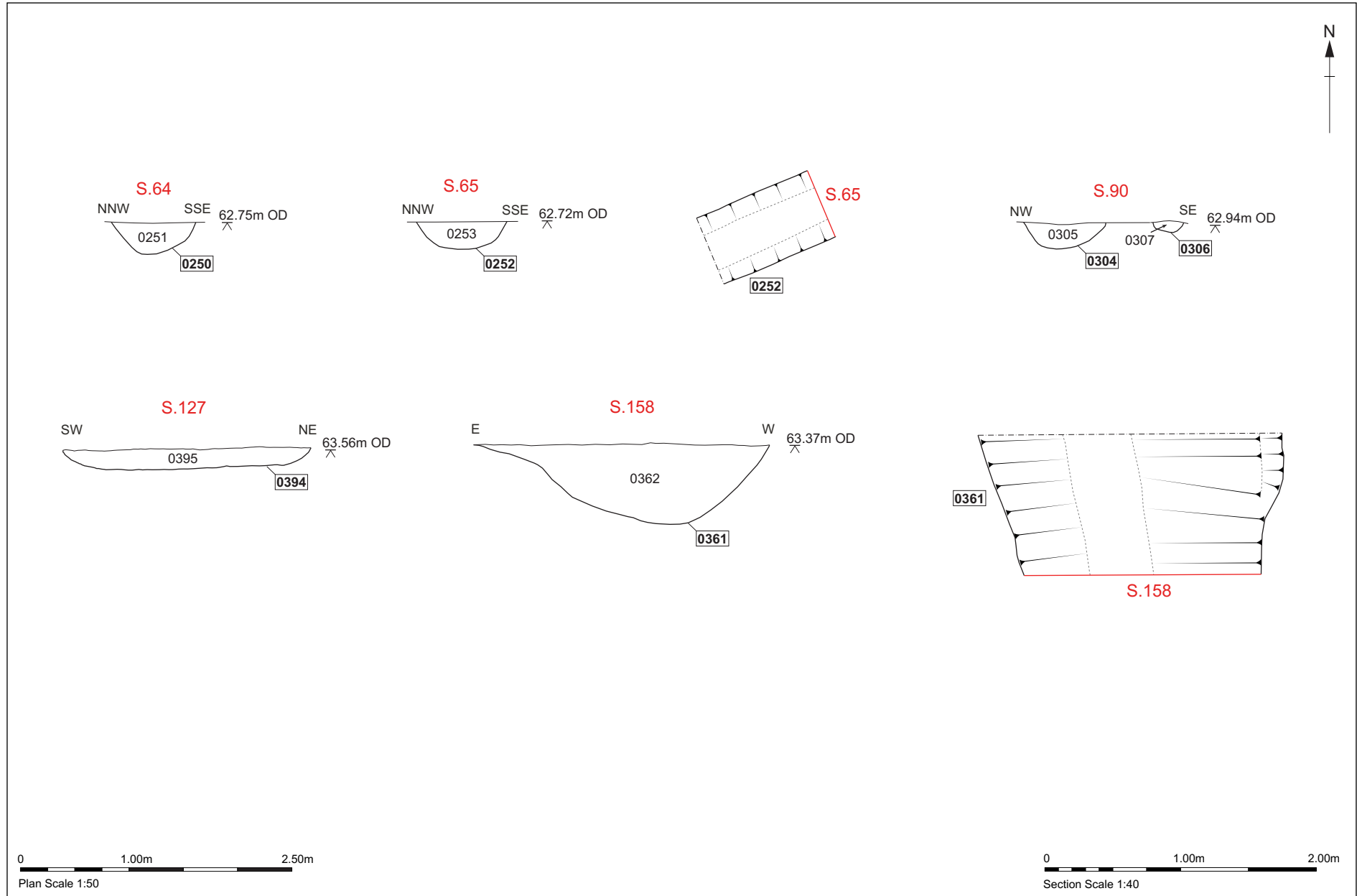


Figure 17. Area 3, selected plans and sections

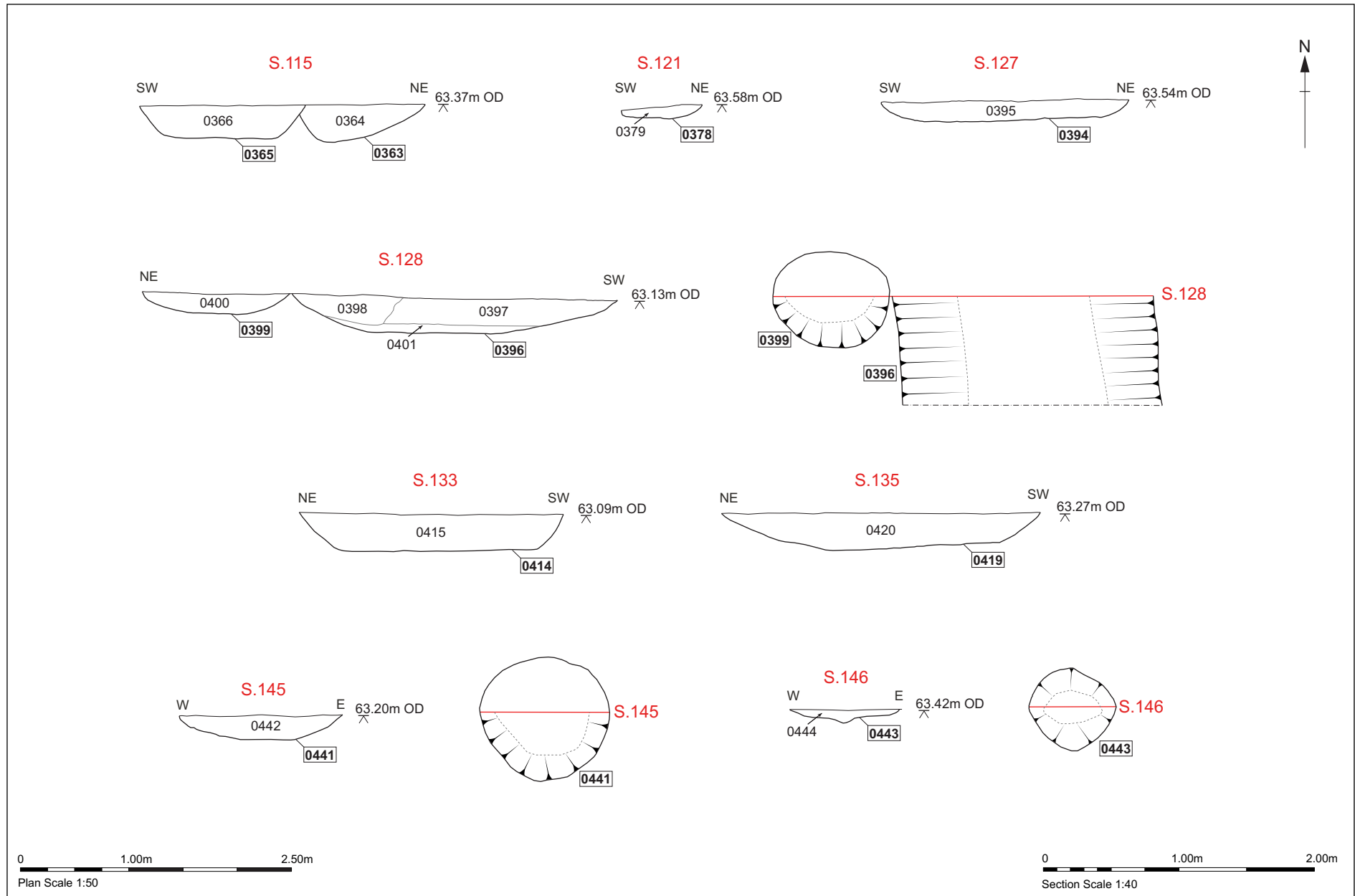


Figure 18. Area 3, selected plans and sections

5. The finds evidence

5.1. Introduction

The table below shows the total quantities of bulk finds types; a full breakdown by context can be seen in Appendix 2. The list below does not include material recovered through the processing of the samples.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	430	3544
CBM	3	651
Clay tobacco pipe	1	14
Post-medieval bottle glass	1	442
Nails	1	8
Fired clay	19	82
Worked flint	73	1454
Heat altered flint	11	761
Animal bone	6	32

Table 3. Bulk finds quantities

5.2. Pottery

The prehistoric and Roman pottery

Anna Doherty

A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during excavation at the site, quantified by broad ceramic period in Table 4. As in previous stages of evaluation (Fawcett 2012; Benfield 2015) the majority of the pottery belongs to the Early/Middle Iron Age. However, small assemblages from the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Roman periods were also recorded.

Period	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Early Neolithic (c.3700-3300)	59	699	19
?Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c.2900-1700BC)	79	755	7
Early/Middle Iron Age (c.500-300BC)	285	2058	118
LIA/Roman (c. 50BC-AD160)	7	32	2
Total	430	3544	146

Table 4. Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by ceramic period

The assemblage was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and recorded on pro-forma paper records; the data was subsequently entered into a Excel spreadsheet

and uploaded into the project Access database (Appendix 3). Fabrics were recorded using a site-specific type-series formulated according to the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV).

Site specific fabric descriptions

FLQO1 Moderate/common very ill-sorted flint ranging from 1-8mm in a sandy matrix with sparse/moderate quartz grains ranging from 0.2-0.8mm, also containing sparse voids of 0.5-2mm probably representing burnt out organic material

FLQU1 Sparse/moderate very ill-sorted flint mostly ranging from 1-5mm (although rare larger examples may occur) in a sandy matrix with sparse/moderate quartz grains ranging from 0.2-0.8mm.

FLQU2 Rare/sparse flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a sandy micaceous matrix with common rounded quartz ranging from 0.2-0.8mm.

FLQU3 Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-2.5mm (with rare examples up to 4mm) in a sandy micaceous matrix with common rounded quartz ranging from 0.2-0.8mm.

FLQU4 Sparse/moderate ill-sorted flint mostly of 1-2.5mm (although rare examples of up to 4mm may occur) in a matrix with common quartz of silt-size with some individually distinguishable grains up to 0.2mm

FLQU5 Sparse/moderate ill-sorted flint mostly of 1-2.5mm (although rare examples of up to 4mm may occur) in a sandy matrix with sparse/moderate quartz grains ranging from 0.2-0.8mm.

GRQO1 Moderate ill-sorted grog ranging from 1-4mm in a matrix with sparse quartz 0.2-0.8mm, also containing sparse voids of 0.5-2mm probably representing burnt out organic material

QUAR1 Common rounded quartz ranging from 0.2-0.8mm (with rare examples up to 2mm) in an often micaceous matrix

QUAR2 Common quartz of silt-size with some individually distinguishable grains up to 0.2mm

Early Neolithic

Small to moderate-sized Early Neolithic Mildenhall Plain Bowl pottery assemblages were recovered from two pits, 0219 and 0328, located in different areas of the site (Areas 1 and 2 respectively). As shown in Table 5, the fabrics are all flint-tempered with relatively sandy background matrices. The majority of the sherds are in a coarse fabric type, (FLQU1) and some examples are associated with an extremely coarse ware with voids representing organic material (FLQO1). A few sherds in slightly finer flint-tempered fabrics were also encountered (FLQU4, FLQU5).

Fabric type	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQO1	13	61	2
FLQU1	40	602	11
FLQU4	5	30	5
FLQU5	1	6	1
Total	59	699	19

Table 5. Quantification of Early Neolithic pottery fabrics

One of the pits, 0219, did not include any diagnostic feature sherds but can be assigned to this phase with reasonable confidence based on the range of fabric types. The other group, from pit 0328, contained a large number of sherds from one diagnostic vessel: a typical Mildenhall style Plain Bowl with a constricted necked profile and flaring rim of c. 220mm in diameter. One non-fitting body sherd apparently from the same vessel, appears to have a slightly carinated shoulder. Another rim sherd in this group appears to be from a similar but slightly smaller Plain Bowl, also with a necked profile and more strongly out-turning/rolled rim.

?Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

A single pit 0346 in Area 2, contained a moderate assemblage of pottery which is somewhat uncertainly dated but likely to belong broadly to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Only one fabric is represented, GRQO1, a grog-tempered ware with a sandy matrix and sparse voids from burnt out organic material. All of the 79 sherds are of very similar surface finish, firing colour and wall-thickness and it is therefore difficult to determine precisely how many vessels are represented but it appears to be fairly few (c.3-7) with elements of the same vessels possibly occurring in both upper fill 0347 and lower fill 0348.

Few diagnostic sherds are present but these include a very thick base of relatively small diameter and a small rim (possibly from the same vessel), which appears to be a tub-like form with a plain to slightly recurving/closed profile and medium thick walls. Based on the combination of fabric and form this is perhaps most likely to represent an undecorated Late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessel (c. 2900-2000BC). Plain profile tub-like vessels are less typical of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker tradition (c.2500-1700BC) but, as only a very small part of the rim survives, it is difficult to rule out the possibility that it is a crudely-made, squat, undecorated Beaker. Grog-tempered

tub-like vessels are also associated with the earlier part of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition (c.1700-1150BC) but this attribution is considered unlikely because DR vessels are usually larger in scale and tend to be associated with less sandy grog-tempered wares. In addition, a single small body sherd from fill 0367 features three parallel tooled lines, a decorative style which would be in keeping with both Grooved Ware and Beaker but very atypical of the DR tradition.

Early/Middle Iron Age

The Early/Middle Iron Age assemblage was mainly found in pits and ditches in Area 3, with one large assemblage of over 100 sherds from pit 0325 and another moderate-sized one (60 sherds) from ditch fill 0397. Most other Early/Middle Iron Age features produced only small groups of pottery.

Fabrics during this period are predominantly flint-tempered wares with sandy matrixes. These are all finer and better-sorted than the fabrics encountered in the Early Neolithic groups although relatively finer (FLQU2) and coarser (FLQU3) fabric variants are represented (Table 6); the finer wares also tend to contain quite low frequencies of flint. Overall, just over a third of the assemblage by estimated vessel number is made up by non-flint tempered sandy wares (QUAR1; QUAR2). This fabric ratio, which appears similar across all of the individual Iron Age pottery-producing contexts, is a very typical feature of assemblages from the transitional Early/Middle Iron Age period (c.500-300BC) in Eastern England (Brudenell 2012, fig. 5.26). By contrast earlier assemblages (from the earliest/Early Iron Age) typically contain few non-flint-tempered sandy wares and, in later ones (from the main part of the Middle Iron Age), flint-tempered wares tend to be outnumbered by sandy fabrics.

Fabric type	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQU2	120	682	43
FLQU3	106	1061	31
QUAR1	53	274	39
QUAR2	6	41	5
Total	285	2058	118

Table 6. Quantification of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery fabrics

Relatively few substantial vessel profiles survive in the assemblage but the range of forms and decorative styles is also suggestive of an Early/Middle Iron Age date range, with strong affinities to other similarly dated assemblages from sites such as West Stow and Mildenhall (Martin 1999, fig. 3.17; Doherty in prep). For example, in one of the larger groups, from ditch fill 0397, a weakly-shouldered jar form with a flat-topped finger-tipped rim was stratified with another jar with a better-defined neck and more rounded rim profile; the former type is quite typically Early Iron Age in character and the latter, more suggestive of a Middle Iron Age date so the co-occurrence of these forms is very much in keeping with a c.500-300BC date range. Other examples of Early Iron Age-style weakly shouldered jars with flaring flat-topped rim profiles were noted, including plain and fingernail decorated variants from ditches 0359 and 0419 respectively. Similar forms were also recorded from ditch fills 0025 and 0135 during evaluation work at the site (Fawcett 2012; Benfield 2015). Elsewhere in the excavation, finger-tipping was noted on several shoulder sherds: a decorative style which is unlikely to post-date c. 300 BC. More typically Middle Iron Age forms include a plain profile neutral jar from pit 0399 and a well-defined S-profile jar from 0325. Again, a similar jar to the latter was found in direct association with a more characteristically Early Iron Age form in evaluation context 0022 (Fawcett 2012).

Late Iron Age/Roman

Only a very small quantity of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from the site (Table 4). Included are a small group of Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered body sherds all from the same vessel, found in ditch 0252 and a partial rim from a fine necked jar or beaker in a local Roman micaceous grey ware. The latter cannot be closely dated but the combination of fabric and form seems likely to be of broadly earlier Roman date (probably from the 1st to mid 2nd century).

5.3. Ceramic building material

Richenda Goffin

Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the excavation, with a total weight of 651g. The group was fully recorded by fabric type, form and date (Table 7).

Context	Fabric type	Form	No of frags	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
0354	msfe	RT	1	23	Mortar on one flat side	Post-med
0354	msf	RT?	1	6	Small maroon frag	Post-med
0356	msf	LB	1	622	Width 107mm, narrow central indent on surface, some mortar	Late post-med, probably 19th C
Total			3	651		

Table 7. Catalogue of ceramic building material

This small assemblage was recovered from two features. Two fragments of post-medieval fully oxidised roofing tile were collected from fill 0354 of ditch 0353. The upper part of a red-fired post-medieval brick of probable nineteenth century date was present in fill 0356 of pit 0355.

5.4. Fired clay

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Nineteen small and worn fragments of fired clay weighing 82g were recovered from four contexts. The material was quantified by fabric by count and weight, and any diagnostic characteristics such as impressions were noted (Table 8).

Context	Fabric type	No of frags	Weight (g)	Comments
0326	fsf	6	39	Larger fragment has circular voids and is red/orange on one side and buff the other.
0327	fsf	3	8	Partially reduced
0347	fs	1	2	
0347	mscp	2	4	
0348	fs	6	278	Poorly mixed clays
0348	ms	1	2	
Total		19	82	

Table 8. Fired clay by context

The assemblage

Very small and abraded fragments of fired clay were present in fills 0347 and 0348, both fills of pit 0346. The fired clay was mainly fabricated in a fine sandy fabric, but on some of the pieces the clay was poorly mixed. Associated pottery from this feature dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Nine further fragments were recovered from fills 0326 and 0327, which were fills of pit 0325. The fabrics are still fine but contain more flint inclusions. The largest fragment is soft and characterised by occasional circular or sub-circular voids, probably created from organic or calcareous inclusions. This piece is orange-red on one half and buff on the other, indicating that it may have come from direct association with heat, from an oven or furnace. Pottery recovered from both the fills dates to the Early to Middle Iron Age.

5.5. Struck flint

Michael Green

Introduction and methodology

A total of seventy-three struck flints was recovered during the excavation. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated/patinated pieces recorded as well as the condition of the flint. Individual flints were fully catalogued by context as shown in Appendix 4. A summary is presented in Table 9 below.

The raw material was a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light brown grey glassy flint and a pale grey chert. Hard hammer and soft hammer techniques were seen along with retouch and use ware on blades, flakes and tools, numerous percussion impacts on shatter pieces and core and platform preparation for striking of blades.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0220	Flake	Light	2-50%	3	9
0220	Blade (with retouch)	Light	0-10%	2	15
0225	Flake	None	0-2%	2	14
0251	Flake	Light	3%	1	4
0253	Flake	None	0	1	1
0326	Blade	Medium	0	1	6
0329	Flake (some with use-ware)	Light to medium	0-2%	4	13
0329	Blade (with use-ware/ re-touch)	Light to medium	0-5%	7	14
0329	Core	Light	0	1	65
0347	Flake	None	0-50	10	155
0347	Shatter	None	0	1	27
0348	Core	2	30-40%	2	208
0348	Shatter	4	5-20%	4	276
0348	Flake	8	0-15%	8	230
0348	Hammer stone (secondary use as flake core)	1	20%	1	240
0350	Flake	Medium	0	1	5
0360	Core fragment	Light	0	1	20
0360	flake	Light	0-2%	2	5
0364	Flake	Light	2%	1	4
0374	Flake	None	10-15%	2	6
0379	Flake (primary)	None	50%	1	4
0395	Scraper	None	1%	1	17
0395	Blade (broken)	Light	0	1	3
0397	Arrowhead (Transverse)	Light	0	1	3
0397	Arrowhead (Chisel end)	Heavy	0	1	5
0397	Arrowhead (not finished)	Light	0	1	3
0397	Blade (small)	Heavy	0	1	1
0397	Scraper (thumb nail)	Heavy	10%	1	6
0397	Flake	None	5-50%	4	39
0415	Flake	None	0-10%	4	42
0420	Flake	None	1-5%	2	9
0442	Blade (broken)	Light	0	1	4
	Total			73	1454

Table 9. Flint summarised by type

The assemblage

Overall the flint is in good condition, with the occasional piece showing heavy edge damage or rolling. Two distinct flint knapping techniques were seen; hard hammer techniques producing crude irregular flakes from unprepared cores with multiple hinge and step fractures and soft hammer techniques producing fine thin blades and flakes

from prepared cores and shaved platforms. Although retouch could be seen on some pieces there was no clear evidence for indirect percussion or pressure flaking and most of the retouched edges were likely created by careful soft hammer percussion. Only diagnostic or retouched pieces were measured but all pieces were examined using an eyeglass where needed.

The flint is discussed below by broad period and feature.

Neolithic

Pit 0219

Two blades and three flakes were found within fill 0220 of pit 0219. The two blades, one slightly corticated on the dorsal surface (measuring 52mm in length, 23mm in width and 4mm thick) and one slightly corticated on the distal end (measuring 50mm long, 15mm wide and 6mm in width) both showed signs of retouching on the long edges. Both blades were struck from a light grey-blue glassy flint from trimmed platforms most likely from a prepared blade core. The three flakes were thin and struck from the same material as the blades and measured up to 20mm in length. All but one blade show that hard hammer knapping techniques were used producing pronounced bulbs and line of percussion with the single blade being struck using a soft hammer. The techniques used suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age date for this flint.

Pit 0325

Fill 0326 of this pit contained a single blade. It measured 55mm in length, 21mm in width and 4mm in thickness and was struck from a light brown grey glassy flint. Two ridges were present on the dorsal surface and both long edges showed signs of edge damage. It was also heavily patinated and is most likely residual in this feature. It is not closely datable but most likely to be Neolithic due to its form and soft hammer striking platform.

Pit 0328

The fill 0329 of this pit contained twelve struck flints. One core, seven blades and four flakes were present struck from a light grey or dark blue black glassy flint. Most of the

flakes and blades showed signs of use ware and were struck using soft hammer techniques from prepared platforms. The flints produced were all fine and thin with the largest blade measuring 57mm in length, 19mm in width and having a maximum thickness of 2mm. Small blades or bladelets were also present also showing use ware or possible retouch. The core found in this pit had multiple flake scars on at least four different platform that latter seems to have been shattered. Due to the techniques seen and the fine blades and flakes produced it is likely that this assemblage and more than likely the feature dates to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age period.

Ditch 0394

A single broken blade and a large scraper was found in fill 0395 of this ditch. The broken blade was struck from a pale grey chert and had light patination, it measured 40mm in length and 13mm in width. The large scraper measured 45mm in length and 50mm in width and was made from a tertiary flake. Minimal retouch was seen on the distal end and a light patination was seen. Both flints showed light patination and could be residual and although the scraper is crude in form, both flints may date to the Neolithic period.

Pit 0441

A single broken blade was found within one fill 0442 of this pit. It measured 39mm in length, 19mm in width and had a thickness of 8mm. It was lightly patinated showing light levels of edge damage and is most likely residual within this feature. It is most likely to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.

Neolithic and Bronze Age/Iron Age

Ditch 0396

The fill 0397 of this ditch contained nine pieces of struck flint and represents the most interesting mixed assemblage from the site. The group contained a mixture of patinated and unpatinated flint and included three arrowheads (one roughout), one scraper, one bladelet, two primary flakes and two flakes.

The arrowheads are of different forms with one transverse, one chisel end and one

transverse roughout, all dated to the Neolithic period.

The chisel-ended arrowhead weighing 5g was struck from a dark grey glassy flint, measuring 28mm in length, 24mm in width with a thickness of 6mm. It has medium patination with obtuse retouch on the distal end.

The transverse arrowhead weighed 3g and was struck from a light grey chert, measuring 38mm in length, 22mm in width with a thickness of 3mm. It has bifacial retouch and a spur on one side. These arrowheads are thought to have been used to hunt birds and are typical of the Neolithic period (Green, 1980).

The roughout arrowhead was abandoned with only a small amount of retouch and was partially transverse in form. It measured 29mm in length, 22mm in width with a thickness of 7mm. It was struck from a light grey chert and weighed 3g.

A single heavily patinated bladelet was also present measuring 34mm in length, 11mm in width with a thickness of 2mm along with a small thumbnail scraper, both struck from a pale blue glassy flint. The scraper measured 25mm in length, 26mm in width and had a thickness of 9mm. It displayed medium patination with retouch along one edge and most likely to date to the Bronze Age period.

The four other flints from this context include two primary flakes with 50% cortex present and two other larger squat type flakes. All of these flakes were struck from a blue-black glassy flint with little to no patination and they are most likely date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Bronze Age/Iron Age

Pit 0223

The fill 0225 of this pit contained two flakes. They were both struck from blue black glassy flint and measured a maximum of 40mm in length and 22mm in width. A hinge fracture was present at the distal end of one flake and the dorsal surface of one flake contained some cortex. Both flints were crudely struck using hard hammer techniques. The crud form of flake removal suggests a Bronze Age or Iron Age date for this flint.

Ditch 0250

Fill 0251 of this feature contained a single squat flake. It measured 20mm in length and 39mm in width and was struck from a blue-grey glassy flint. It is not closely datable but is more likely to date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Ditch 0414

Four flakes were present in fill 0415; they were struck from blue-black glassy flint or a light grey chert. All four flakes were thick and measured from 25mm to 50mm in length, 17mm to 30mm in width and they were all struck using hard hammer techniques. Due to the irregular size and shape of these flakes they are most likely to date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Iron Age

Pit 0346

A total of twenty-five struck flints were found in fills 0347 and 0348 in pit 0346. The flint from these fills consisted of eighteen large and small flakes (most of which were squat in nature), five shatter pieces and two cores (one of which was used as a hammerstone). The raw material was mostly a black-blue glassy flint with grey chert patches with most pieces containing some cortex. Hinge fractures were present on some of the larger flakes with pronounced bulbs seen on all of the assemblage. Edge damage was light and no patination was seen. All flints were struck using hard hammer techniques and this assemblage is typical of Iron Age flint knapping. Due to the patination and lack of edge damage it is likely that this feature dates to the Iron Age with this flint being deliberately deposited within the fills most likely from a single knapping event due to the quantity present.

Flints of note are the additional hammerstone, found within fill 0347 which was given a small finds number (SF1001) and the hammerstone re-used as a core found in fill 0348. Small find 1001 was a well-used rounded flint cobble hammerstone showing prolonged use with numerous splints and chips on all surfaces. The re-used hammer stone from fill 0348 had a single surface displaying pitting from use, with all the other four surfaces

showing signs of flake removal.

Not closely datable

Ditch 0252

Fill 0253 of this ditch contained a single flake. It measured 23mm in length and 12mm in width and was struck from a light grey glassy flint. It is not closely datable.

Ditch 0349

A single squat flake was found within fill 0350 of this feature. It was struck using hard hammer techniques but was not closely datable. It measured 29mm in length and 30mm in width.

Ditch 0359

Ditch fill 0360 contained two flakes and a core fragment. The raw material was a black glue glassy flint with one flake from a pale grey chert. The two flakes were small measuring up to 30mm in length and 20mm in width and were not closely datable. The core fragment was more interesting with the dorsal surface showing signs of flake removal with possible re-touch at the distal end making it possible that this fragment was re-used as an obtuse end scraper. It measured 43mm in width and 32mm in length and had a thickness of 12mm. Due to the irregular nature of the core fragment it is not closely datable but as the form is relatively crude it is most likely to be later prehistoric in date.

Ditch 0363

A single flake was found within fill 0364. It was not closely datable. It measured 38mm in length and 19mm in width with a thickness of 3mm.

Ditch 0373

Two small squat flake were found in fill 0374 of this feature. They were struck using hard hammer techniques but were not closely datable. They measured up to 30mm in length and 20mm in width.

Ditch 0378 fill 0379

A single primary flake was found within fill 0370. Fifty percent of cortex was seen on one surface and it was likely to have been struck using hard hammer techniques; it was not closely datable. It measured 25mm in length and 23mm in width with a thickness of 2mm.

Ditch 0419

The fill 0420 of this ditch contained two flakes. They both had traces of cortex present and were unpatinated, measuring 2mm to 35mm in length and 24mm to 28mm in width. They were most likely to have been struck using hard hammer techniques but were not closely datable.

Conclusion

Seventy-three flints were recovered from the excavation with a mixture of patinated and unpatinated pieces recorded from multiple periods.

The earliest struck flint seen on site is likely to be from pit 0328. This assemblage is Neolithic in date with blades and cores present with no later flint seen, making it likely that Neolithic features were present on site. Neolithic struck flint was also found within other features including ditch 0396 which contained three Neolithic arrowheads but most if not all of this flint is likely to be residual. Some possible Bronze Age knapping was also seen including a small thumbnail scraper from ditch 0096, but this again is most likely to be residual in nature due to the patination present on the flint.

The majority of the struck flint on site seems to date to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods with a large assemblage of shatter and cruder struck flint seen from pit 0346 along with two hammerstones. This cruder flint knapping was also seen within most of the other features producing struck flint which suggests that the majority of the activity on the site may date to the Late Bronze Age or more likely Iron Age periods.

This assemblage shows that prehistoric activity on site began in the Neolithic period with some sparse Bronze Age activity and more intense Late Bronze Age and Iron Age phases.

5.6. Burnt flint

Michael Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated, patinated and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

Eleven pieces of burnt flint were recovered from multiple fills on site. Only high temperature altered flint was found (Table 10). The high temperature heated flint was a light grey discoloured flint which was highly fractured.

Context No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0220	High temperature heat-altered flint	none	0-2%	2	50
0225	High temperature heat-altered flint	none	0-50%	2	28
0347	High temperature heat-altered flint	none	25%	1	76
0348	High temperature heat-altered flint	none	5-50%	4	522
0454	High temperature heat-altered flint	none	10-20%	2	85
Total				11	761

Table 10. Burnt flint summarised by type

Discussion

Few burnt flints were found on site with context producing two or less pieces. The burnt flint from pit 0346 was the most numerous with a single piece from fill 0047 and four pieces from fill 0348. This flint has all been highly fractured but is most likely to have been accidentally heated.

Conclusion

The burnt flint assemblage is most likely to be naturally occurring flint that was accidentally heated by being in close proximity to a fire or hearth. The material has been deposited within features along with other burnt stone and waste possibly from clearing out hearths or fires.

5.7. Post-medieval miscellaneous finds

A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recorded from fill 0362 of ditch 0361. The stem has no stamps or additional decoration and cannot be dated more closely than the 17th-19th century. The clay pipe fragment is the only artefact recovered from this feature, apart from a small assemblage of animal bone.

A single square-headed iron nail which is probably post-medieval was present in fill 0354 of ditch 0355.

A fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was found in the fill 0358 of a modern pit 0357.

5.8. The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Two objects were recorded as small finds, both of which are prehistoric in date. The small finds were fully recorded and catalogued on the database, and they are briefly described below.

Flint

SF 1001, fill 0348 of pit 0346 (basal fill of an Iron Age pit). Complete spherical hammerstone made from a flint cobble. A substantial amount of the cortex still remains, though small flakes are missing resulting from use/impact.

Fired clay

SF 1002, fill 0398 of ditch 0396 (fill of an Iron Age ditch). Two pieces from an incomplete loomweight. One piece has a curved outer surface; the other has a more angled outer surface, possibly from an Iron Age triangular loomweight. The fabric is brown on the outer surface with a dark grey core; it is sandy with the occasional flint inclusion.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1. Faunal remains

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Animal bone was recovered from two contexts. Early/Middle Iron Age pit fill 0327 contained two calcined fragments of a medium terrestrial mammal (pig, sheep/goat, small deer) rib and a long bone diaphysis fragment. Fill 0362 was within a modern boundary ditch that contained two heavily weathered distal epiphysis fragments of cattle tibia, and two proximal epiphysis fragments of rabbit tibia. There is no evidence of butchery on any of the bone. The rabbits are likely to be intrusive animals and could be present as natural fatalities. Further discussion of the bone assemblage is not possible due to the small size of the assemblage.

Unfortunately the preservation of faunal material at this site was very poor and no significant amount of animal bone was recovered from features, meaning that there is no evidence for animal husbandry, nor for the exploitation of local resources that must have occurred.

6.2. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

A total of fourteen bulk samples was taken from archaeological features during the excavation. Features sampled included a number of pits and post holes dating from the Neolithic or Early to Mid Iron Age, as well as two undated hearths. The samples were all processed in full in order to assess the preservation of plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was 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 were noted in Appendix 5. This appendix also gives an explanation as to the key to the

quantitative methodology. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace, 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any hammerstone or ferrous spheroids present.

Results

All the samples contained fibrous rootlet fragments in small quantities; these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits. Insect remains were observed within three samples, terrestrial snails and amphibian bones were present in two; these have not been identified for the purposes of this report.

Preservation of the plant macrofossils present is through charring and is generally fair to poor. Wood charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples and made up the majority of the material. Nine of the samples produced flots of less than 300ml and these were scanned in full. The other six samples produced large flots of between 300 and 4200ml, made up mainly of wood charcoal fragments. Only a portion of between 25 and 50 percent of these larger flots was scanned for the purposes of this report. Within the smaller flots the charcoal was highly comminuted and of little value for species identification or radiocarbon dating. However within the larger flots, particularly Sample 20, from pit 0203 and Samples 22 and 23, from hearths 0223 and 0237 respectively, the fragments were large enough to be suitable for species identification and radiocarbon dating. No species identification was attempted for the purposes of this report beyond saying that fragments from ring porous species were present.

Cereal grains were recorded in nine samples from pits and post holes of Neolithic to Iron Age date. All the cereal grains were puffed and distorted as though they had been exposed to combustion at high temperatures; the majority of the caryopses were also very fragmented and abraded making identification to species difficult or impossible. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses were identified in very small numbers within all nine of these samples but Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was only identified within Samples 27 and 28, both from fills of pit 0325, although this is rather a tentative identification due to the

abraded condition of the caryopses. No chaff elements, rachis fragments, glume bases or spikelet forks were observed within the scanned flots.

Possible charred grass (Poaceae) seeds, such as Brome (*Bromus* sp.) appeared to be present in Sample 30 from pit 0346. Brome is a common weed of arable fields and is often harvested along with the crop. The seeds are a similar size to cereal grains and Brome fruits were often left within the crop during processing as they do not affect the palatability of the grain (Fryer 2012).

A legume fragment and a single possible pulse cotyledon were observed within Sample 34 from pit 0443. The larger legume fragment is most likely a Celtic bean (*Vicia faba* L.) and may represent the production and consumption of pulses within the vicinity. Pulses provided an important source of protein within the diet, however as they do not require processing with heat in the way cereals often do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

Charred Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were observed in small numbers within six of the samples and a few possible Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) endocarps were within the wood charcoal in Sample 31 from pit 0346. Hazel nutshells within deposits of Neolithic or Iron Age date may represent a gathered food or fuel resource as part of a subsistence economy (Fryer 2012). However as the fragments were present only in small numbers in and along with the possible Hawthorn, they may well represent species used as fuel and deposited within the archaeological features along with other domestic waste.

Charred weed seeds were rare with only the possible grass family (Poaceae) fruits and a small number of charred Knotweed family (Polygonaceae) fruits being observed. Un-charred weed seeds were more common but still only present in small numbers. Daisy family (Asteraceae), Knotweed family (Polygonaceae), Cabbage family (Brassicaceae), Clover/Medicks (*Trifolium/Mediago* sp.), Champions (*Silene* sp.) and Violets (*Viola* sp.) were all present but at less than ten specimens at a time, with only Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) being present in greater numbers. Although many of these are common weeds of cultivated or rough, open ground as none of them were either

charred or mineralized they could possibly be intrusive within the archaeological context sampled. Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) fruits were present in small numbers in a few of the samples and these can positively be identified as modern and intrusive.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Charred cereal grains were present in low numbers within nine of the samples and a possible charred legumes were present in one. All of these specimens were fragmented and abraded making a definite species identification difficult to impossible. Although the remains were relatively sparse they clearly indicate that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity.

The presence of cereal grains within Samples 24, 25 and 26 from a four poster feature could suggest the structure was used for crop storage (Fryer 2012). On the whole the pit fills suggest general domestic and occupation debris deliberately deposited within the archaeological features.

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on these samples and they will be retained as part of the site archive.

7. Discussion

7.1. Earlier Neolithic (3700-3300 BC) and later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (2900-1700 BC)

There is slight evidence for activity on the site during the earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic/early Bronze Age periods; this is represented by a few pits on the northern and eastern parts of the site. A moderate amount of pottery sherds and some worked flints were found in isolated features or residually in later deposits from these periods, suggesting only transitory use of the site during these periods.

7.2. The earlier/middle Iron Age occupation evidence (500-300 BC)

The earliest permanent occupation of the site occurred in the Iron Age and is represented archaeologically by the remains of four square or rectangular post-built structures, pits, several temporary external hearths and one substantial ditched boundary. The postholes for the post-built structures tended to be narrower and shallower than those which were scattered randomly across the site, suggesting a fundamental difference in the way that these structures were built. Only one of the settlement features (Post structure 2, 0316) could be unambiguously assigned an Early/Middle Iron Age date by artefactual evidence. The other three settlement features (timber structures 0295, 0380 and 0402) did not contain dating evidence, but have been assigned to this period based upon the evidence of their similar size, alignment, form and possibly function or spatial distribution. The intrusive features (ditches, pits, postholes etc.) were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural sand and there was no survival of contemporary land surfaces.

Square or rectangular four-post structures of a type that are often found on later Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in southern Britain are usually interpreted as granaries with raised floors. Having said this, other interpretations, such as sheds for storage, or cooking shelters have been proposed (Cunliffe 2005, 411–12). Examples of such structures at Rougham were up to 2.1m long, making them slightly smaller than the average size of 2.5–3.0m for (Iron Age) granaries, proposed by Cunliffe (*ibid*, 411). Until recently, this type of structure was thought to be uncommon in Suffolk, but more

evidence for them has come to light in the last few years (Boulter 2008, 244). At Rougham, the four-post structures were dispersed randomly throughout the settlement, with no obvious zonation, such as those noted on some contemporary settlement sites (Brudenell 2012, 92).

The other significant feature in this period is the ditched boundary that crosses Area 02 (0349 etc.) and Area 03 (0365 etc.) from north-west to south-east. First identified in the 2012 evaluation (0026 and 0028, Trench 8) and then again in the 2015 trenching (0134, Trench 51) the course of this boundary has now been firmly established over a distance of c.180m and it clearly continues for c.225m to the north-west, with a distinct break, as the positive linear anomaly identified in the neighbouring geophysics survey (Schofield 2014). It is also thought highly likely to correspond to a series of ditches identified c.300m to the south-east at the ongoing (as of May 2016) RGH 086 excavation being carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC. If so this means that this boundary is at least 800m in length and so is a significant feature within the late prehistoric landscape (Fig. 19). The boundary shows evidence of having been maintained, with at least one re-cut along part of its length. The presence, at times, of sizable finds assemblages in excavated sections indicates its proximity to settlement.

7.3. Later Iron Age to earlier Roman (50 BC-160AD)

Two features have been assigned to the later Iron Age to earlier Roman period, with only seven sherds of Roman pottery having been recovered. These fragments seem to confirm that there was, at the very least, some presence on the site into the later Iron Age/ earlier Roman period.

7.4. Post-medieval

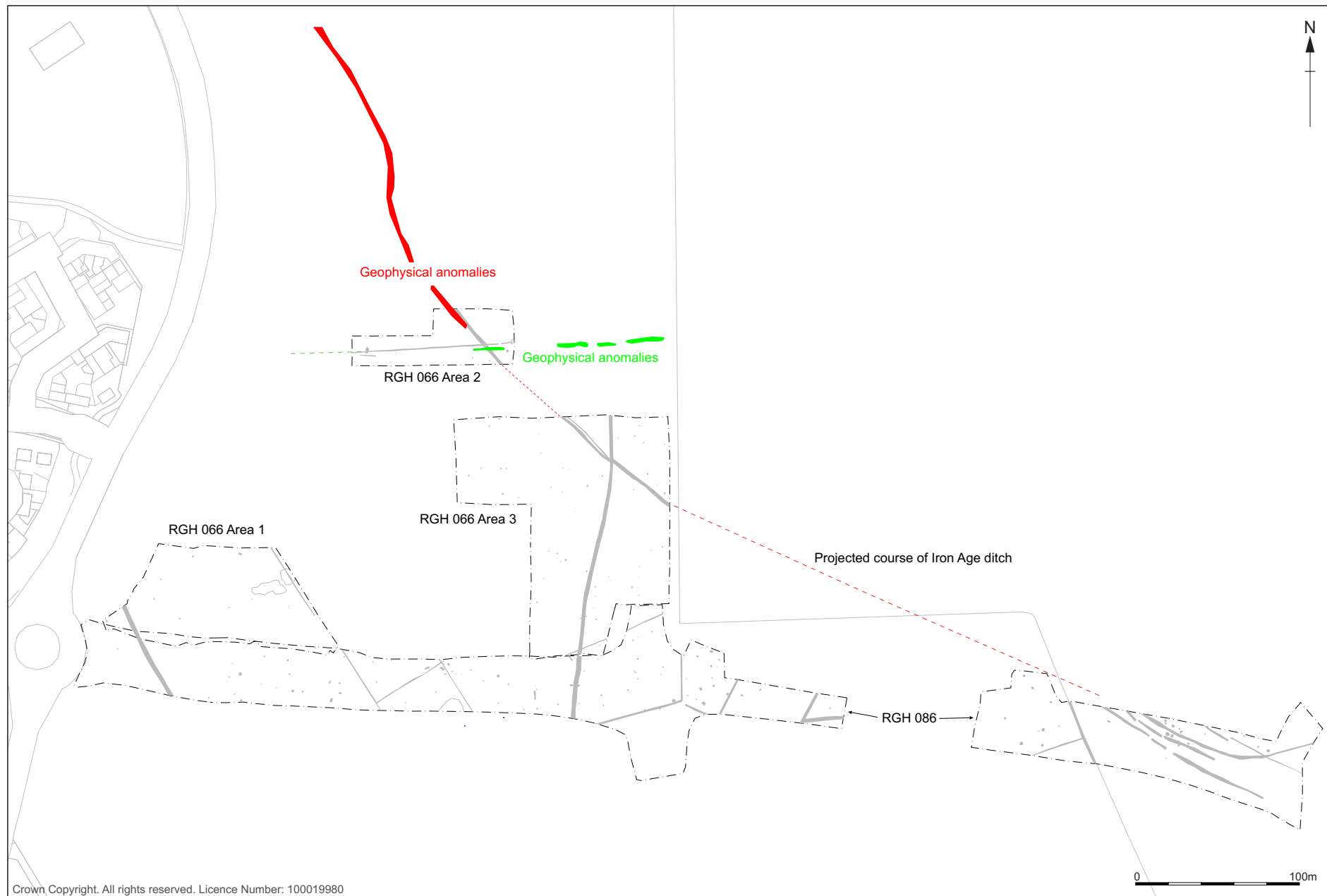
A shallow, post-medieval ditch (0334 & 0353) in the northern part of the site contained an iron nail and a china fragment. A small ditch to the south of the above feature is assumed to have been post-medieval because of the similarity in fill and size. These shallow, almost parallel ditches corresponds approximately with redundant field boundary ditches as shown on 19th century map (Fig. 9, 11-12).

Post-medieval ditch 0361, orientated north-south and running the length of the site (Figs. 11-12), corresponds to the field boundary shown on the 1813 tithe map of Rougham, and was certainly the same ditch identified during the earlier evaluation and geophysical survey (Beverton 2012; Schofield 2014).

7.5. Undated features

A majority of features across the three excavation areas, primarily a widespread scatter of pits, are undated. In the absence of any other significant phase of activity to which they could relate they are suspected to be of a prehistoric date, probably contemporary with the Early/Middle Iron Age phase of occupation.

Although there was usually little indication of pattern to their distribution, there is a noticeable increase in the relative density of undated pits from Area 1 where they were very sparse, to the eastern part of Area 2 and all of Area 3 which, it is suggested, is linked to the presence of the Iron Age structures and boundary. Several pits showed signs of being used as hearths or for deposition of hot ashes, with many containing varying quantities of charcoal or heat fractured flint and features such as this are not unusual in Iron Age landscapes.



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Figure 19. RGH 066 excavation areas and boundary ditch in relation to preliminary RGH 086 plan and geophysical survey results

8. Conclusions

The Rougham excavation site is most likely to have been located on the edge of a relatively short-lived Early/Middle Iron Age settlement; however there is some evidence to suggest previous and later use of the site. There were some signs of activity on the site during the earlier Neolithic, later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age and the later Iron Age to earlier Roman period.

More permanent occupation of the site began in the Early/Middle Iron Age, and is represented principally by four square or rectangular timber structures, some smaller pits and isolated postholes. Most of the material evidence for the Early/Middle Iron Age settlement was recovered from a limited number of features, mainly in ditches and around timber structure 2. No significant amounts of pottery or other finds were recovered from occupational deposits potentially associated with more characterised settlement structures and no proper dwellings have been identified thus far.

The excavated granaries with raised floors and isolated features were most probably located on the edge of an Early/Middle Iron Age settlement, which perhaps was no more than a small farmstead supporting one or two families. The settlement is presumed to have been relatively short-lived as, aside from the postulated replacement of a post in timber structure 3 (0380) there is no stratigraphic evidence to suggest more than one single phase of construction on the site.

This is typical of earlier Iron Age settlements in Suffolk which are often small, unenclosed farmsteads containing a handful of domestic buildings and associated storage structures. There is little, if any evidence of wealth or prestige, but an economy that relied, at least in part, on cereal production is more plausible.

Most evidence for outside activity is represented by a cluster of pits and posthole-sized features, though unfortunately many of them were without any dateable finds. Some of these features displayed clear evidence of *in-situ* burning with a high percentage of charcoal. These features are likely to have been associated with Iron Age activity adjacent to the farmstead (Figs. 11-12): sparsely distributed pits with burnt fills are commonly identified across Iron Age landscapes.

There is no evidence to suggest that this settlement was enclosed and little indication that it is associated with any surrounding field system, other than the significant boundary ditch that passes close to the group of structures. As a result the full nature and extent of the settlement is not clearly defined, but it is almost certainly continuing beyond the south-eastern boundary of the site. The structural evidence and the localisation and quantities of domestic material recovered from the south-eastern part of the site perhaps indicates that a settlement focus lies nearby and a likely candidate is the area of more intense contemporary activity identified 300m to the east in recent evaluation for the Eastern Relief Road (RGH 086, Lichtenstein 2015) and which is currently the subject of further excavation.

Post-medieval activity is represented by boundary markers on the site. The identified ditches aligned with boundaries represented on the 1813 tithe map of Rougham.

9. Recommendations for further work

The principal aim of the excavation was to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development via the creation of full site archive and accompanying archive report. The excavation exceeded its expectation as it recorded via 100% excavation all of the structural remains, discrete features such as pits and postholes and 10% of linear features.

Analysis of the character of the features, finds and environmental samples taken during the excavation have demonstrated that the site is likely to have been peripheral to any significant domestic occupation during the earlier/middle Iron Age period.

The analysis of the excavation results suggests the site has some research value regarding Iron Age rural settlement in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011 29-32), particularly developing the dating and chronology for the period through regional pottery sequences and in understanding better the development and nature of the agrarian economy and settlement form and function.

However while the site helps to broaden the current state of knowledge of the earlier/middle Iron Age period in the Bury St Edmunds area it appears to be only a small part of a broader Iron Age landscape and possible settlement area that may extend to the northwest and south-east. On its own therefore the site evidence can be regarded as incomplete, which limits its potential. While the site summary will be included in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History Society it is suggested that the site evidence should be summarised and discussed in the post-excavation report of the adjacent RGH 086 excavation, with a view to being included in any subsequent publication proposal that may arise.

10. 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.

11. Acknowledgments

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Rachael Abraham (Senior Archaeological Officer, SCCAS Conservation Team) provided the Brief and Specification for the project, monitored all stages of the work and commented on a draft of this report.

The project was managed by John Craven (SACIC Project Officer) who also provided advice during production of the report. Laszlo Lichtenstein directed the fieldwork and produced the post-excavation analytical reports. The excavation was carried out by Preston Boyle, Tim Carter, Hannah Cutler, Tim Schofield and Rebecca Smart. The surveying was undertaken by John Craven, Laszlo Lichtenstein and Tim Schofield.

Richenda Goffin (SACIC Finds Team Manager) managed the finds processing and contributed towards the analysis report. Anna West and Ruth Beveridge co-ordinated the analysis of the finds and environmental archives. Specialist reporting for the post-excavation analysis was provided by the following specialists: Ruth Beveridge (small finds), Mike Green (worked flint), Laszlo Lichtenstein (animal bone), Anna West (plant macrofossils), all Suffolk Archaeology, and Anna Doherty (prehistoric and Roman pottery, Archaeology South-East).

Graphics for this report were undertaken by Gemma Bowen, Ellie Cox and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy. The report was edited by Richenda Goffin and John Craven.

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Appendix 1. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0200	0200		Layer	1	Topsoil over site.			0.3m	0201, 0201			
0201	0201		Layer	1	Subsoil.			0.28m		0200, 0273, 0381		
0202	0203		Layer	1	Natural.			>0.58m				
0203										0202, 0204		
0204	0203	Pit	Fill	1	Mixed fill consisting of indistinct lenses of charcoal intermittent with pale to mid greyish-yellow sand and silt. It contains very few inclusions.	1.1	1.04	0.22	0202, 0203	0201, 0201		
0205	0205	Pit	Cut	1	Appears to be a linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with a vertical edge to the west and a more concave edge to the east. The base is a sharp point. Appears to cut [0207]		1.2	0.8	0208	0206		0202, 0207
0206	0205	Pit	Fill	1	Dark to mid greyish-brown, soft humic clayey/sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular flints. Poor horizon with (0208)		1.2	0.8	0205	0201		
0207	0207	Pit	Cut	1	Appears to be irregular in plan, with steep concave edges down to a concave base. Cut by [0205]		1.3	0.8	0202	0208	0205	
0208	0207	Pit	Fill	1	Very similar to (0206), but with more patches of yellowish-greyish sand throughout.		1.3	0.8	0207	0205		
0209	0209	Pit	Cut	1	Irregular pit with steep concave edges down to a concave base. Relationship with [0211] unclear.		1.12+	0.7	0202	0210		
0210	0209	Pit	Fill	1	Dark greyish-brown soft/humic clayey sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and angular stones.		1.13	0.7	0209			
0211	0211	Pit	Cut	1	Irregular pit with very steep vertical edges. Base is only partially visible and appears to be flat. Cut by [0213]		1.8+	0.9+	0202	0212		
0212	0211	Pit	Fill	1	Same description as for (0210).		1.8+	0.9+	0211	0213		
0213	0213	Ditch	Cut	1	Linear cut in plan, aligned N-S with vertical edges. Base not found. Cuts [0211] At south part of Area 1. The sewage pipe turning east underneath the runway.		0.6	0.9+	0212	0214		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0214	0213	Pit	Fill	1	Mixed fill, consisting of mid to dark brownish-grey, soft humic clayey silt and redeposited natural clay and sand. Large flint stones in base around concrete pipe. Sewage pipe.		0.6	0.9+	0213			
0215	0215	Pit	Cut	1	Oblong/sub-oval cut in plan, aligned E-W, with moderate sloping concave edges down to a flat base. The top of the cut has a large, shallow shelf around the outside.	2	1.3	0.44	0202	0218		
0218	0215	Pit	Fill		Mid grey brown, soft silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small rounded sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	2	1.3	0.42	0215	0201		
0219	0219	Pit	Cut	1	Oval cut in plan, aligned N-S, with shallow to moderately sloping concave edges down to an uneven concave base.	0.9	0.6	0.2	0202	0220		
0220	0219	Pit	Fill	1	Pale to mid greyish-brown soft sandy silt, mottled with patches of light yellow-brownish sand and dark grey silt.	0.9	0.6	0.2	0219	0201		
0221	0221	Pit	Cut	1	Roughly oval or sub-circular cut in plan, with indistinct edges. Sides are shallow and concave, down to a flattish concave base.	0.84	0.76	0.14	0202	0222		0202
0222	0221	Pit	Fill	1	Mixed fill consisting of mid to dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt, with patches of ash/charcoal and pale yellow sand.	0.84	0.76	0.14	0221	0201		
0223	0223	Pit	Cut	1	Roughly circular cut in plan, with steep, near-vertical concave edges down to a flat base. Edges of feature show signs of scorching.	0.92	0.9	0.18	0202	0224		0202
0224	0223	Pit	Fill	1	Thick layer consisting entirely of charcoal and ash in base of fire pit.	0.92	0.8	0.06	0223	0225		
0225	0223	Pit	Fill	1	Mid grey brown, soft silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular and rounded stones. Worked flint and heat altered flint in fill.	0.92	0.9	0.14	0224	0201		
0226	0226	Pit	Cut	1	Oval cut in plan, aligned E-W with very shallow edges, appearing to be concave, down to a flat base. Edges and base of cut show signs of scorching.	0.64	0.5	0.04	0202	0227		0202

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0227	0026	Pit	Fill	1	Dark greyish brown soft clayey silt, containing occasional small-sized rounded and angular stones. Moderate amounts of charcoal in fill.	0.64	0.5	0.04	0226	0201		
0228	0228	Pit	Cut	1	Cut has almost entirely seen truncated. All that is left is an area of scorched natural clay with patches of charcoal over it.	0.62	0.5	0.01	0202	0229		0202
0229	0228	Pit	Fill	1	Not much remaining, just a thin area of charcoal and dark greyish brown, soft silty clay.	0.62	0.5	0.01	0228	0201		
0230	0230	Pit	Cut	1	Oval or sub-circular cut in plan. Aligned roughly E-W, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a flat base.	1.16	1.1	0.2	0202	0231		0202
0231	0230	Pit	Fill	1	Dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Flecks of charcoal throughout. Single fill of Pit [0230].	1.16	1.1	0.2	0230	0201		
0232	0232	Pit	Cut	1	Oval cut in plan, aligned N-S, with shallow concave edges down to an uneven, flat base. Edges are poorly defined.	1.44	1	0.1	0202	0233		0202
0233	0232	Pit	Fill	1	Mid greyish-brown, soft sandy silt, mottled with pale yellow-brown sand and dark grey silt. Contained moderate amounts of small and medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. Flecks of charcoal throughout. Single fill of pit [0232]	1.44	1	0.1	0232	0201		
0234	0234	Pit	Cut	1	Roughly oval cut in plan, with steep edges down to a flat base. Base is heavily scorched. Aligned E-W. Cut by [0237]	1.2	1.0	0.2	0202	0235	0237	
0235	0234	Pit	Fill	1	Fill consists almost entirely of ash and charcoal, with sand inclusions.			0.08	0234	0236		
0236	0234	Pit	Fill	1	Mid greyish-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill.			0.16	0235	0237	0237	
0237	0237	Pit	Cut	1		0.62	0.56	0.22	0236	0238		0234, 0236
0238	0237	Pit	Fill	1	Fill consists almost entirely of ash and charcoal, with few other inclusions.			0.08	0237	0239		
0239	0237	Pit	Fill	1	Mid greyish-brown, soft sandy silt, containing very few small sized inclusions.			0.24	0238	0201		
0240	0240	Ditch	Cut	1	Linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides down to a broad concave base.	1.16	2.76	1.10	0202	0241		0202

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0241	0240	Ditch	Fill	1	Mid orange-Brown, Firm silty clay, containing moderate to frequent amounts of small, medium and large sized angular and rounded stones. Appears to be against East edge of Ditch.			0.34	0240	0242		
0242	0240	Ditch	Fill	1	Mid brownish-grey, soft sandy silt and clayey silt, containing occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional chalk nodules and lumps of yellowish-brown clay.			0.96	0241	0201		
0243	0243	Ditch	Cut	1	Same as [0240]. Same description.	>1.1	2.82	1.06	0202	0244		
0244	0243	Ditch	Fill	1	Same as (0241), same description.	>1.1	2.82	0.24	0243	0245		
0245	0243	Ditch	Fill	1	Same as (0242), Same description.	>1.1	2.82	0.86	0244	0201		
0246	0246		Cut	1	Large series of intercutting pits, linear in shape, with steep concave edges down to a concave base. Very steep vertical cuts. Probably contemporary with the building of the WW2 airfield and runway.		4.6	0.8	0202	0247		0202
0247	0246		Fill	1	Mid greyish-brown, soft clayey silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones.			0.8	0246, 0346	0201		
0248	0248	Pit	Cut	1	Same description as for [0246]		3.1	0.94	0202	0249		0202
0249	0248	Ditch	Fill	1	Mid greyish-brown, soft clayey silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized inclusions.			0.94	0248	0201		
0250	0250	Gully	Cut	3	Linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SW, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base. Same as [0252].	1.1 exc	0.62	0.24	0202	0251		0202
0251	0250	Gully	Fill	3	Pale to mid greyish brown soft sandy silt fill containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	>1.1	0.62	0.24	0250	0201		
0252	0252	Gully	Fill	3	Linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SW, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base. Same as [0250].	1.1 exc	0.66	0.20	0202	0253, 0253		
0253	0252	Gully	Fill	3	Pale to mid greyish brown soft sandy silt fill containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones,	1.1m	0.66m	20m	0252	0201		
0254	0254	Pit	Cut	3	Circular pit with well-defined cut. Moderate sloping edges to concave base. Slight heat reddening to natural on upper part of east end west side.	0.9m	0.7m	0.2m	0202	0255		
0255	0254	Pit	Fill	3	Mid brown silty sand with small deposit of charcoal.	0.9	0.7	0.2	0254	0201		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0256	0256	Pit	Cut	3	Small shallow oval pit with gentle sloping sides and concave base.	0.6	0.4	0.08	0202	0257, 0257		
0257	0256	Pit	Fill	3	Mid brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.4	0.08	0256	0201		
0258	0258	Pit	Cut	3	Pit with gentle sloping sides and concave base. Shallow but well defined.0	0.9	0.8	0.15	0202	0259		
0259	0258	Pit	Fill	3	Mid brown silty sand fill with charcoal and frequent large flint. The flints not burnt.	0.9	0.8	0.15	0258	0201		
0260	0260	Pit	cut	3	Shallow circular pit. Shallow but well defined cut with concave base.	0.7	0.6	0.08		0261		
0261	0260	Pit	Fill	3	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal. Small stones heat effected	0.7	0.6	0.08	0260	0201		
0262	0262	Pit	Cut	3	Remains of a circular pit, disturbed on eastern side. Just the base survived which was heat affected. Indistinct cut, no real sides, flat base.	0.6	0.6	0.3	0202	0263		
0263	0262	Pit	Fill	3	Mid brownish yellow silty sand fill with charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.6	0.03	0262	0201		
0264	02647	Pit	Cut	3	Shallow circular pit adjacent to 0266. Patch of heat reddening on the natural base. No real sides, concave base. Distinct cut on surface.	0.6	0.6	0.06	0202	0265, 0265		
0265	0264	Pit	Fill	3	Mid brown silty sand fill with charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.6	0.06	0264	0201		
0266	0266	Pit	Cut	3	Small pit with concave base.	0.3	0.3	0.05		0267		
0267	0266	Pit	Fill	3	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand fill. No charcoal.	0.3	0.3	0.05	0266	0201		
0268	0268	Pit	Cut	3	Clear on surface but no red sides just a concave base which is disturbed in centre. Base of feature heat reddened.	1.0	0.7	0.08	0202	0269		
0269	0268	Pit	Fill	3	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	1.0	0.7	0.08	0268	0201		
0270	0270	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with moderate sloping sides and concave base.	0.7	0.5	0.15	0202	0271		
0271	0270	Pit	Fill	3	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pink reddened sand.	0.7	0.5	0.15	0270	0201		
0273	0273	Pit	Cut	3	Shallow oval pit cut with flat base.	1.1	0.9	0.18	0201	0274		
0274	0273	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown charcoal rich soft silty sand fill.	1.1	0.9	0.18	0273	0201		
0275	0275	Pit	Cut	3	Circular shallow pit with flat base.	0.9	0.7	0.15	0202	0276		
0276	0275	Pit	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft clayey silt fill with frequent large rounded stones.	0.9	0.7	0.15	0275	0201		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0277	0277	Pit	Cut	3	Sub-rounded pit with gradually sloping sides and concave base.	1.34	1.18	0.22	0202	0278		
0278	0277	Pit	Fill	3	Mid to dark mottled orange brown soft silty sand.	1.34	1.18	0.22	0277	0201		
0279	0279	Pit	Cut	3	Sub-oval pit with moderate sloping sides and concave base.	0.69	0.56	0.14	0202	0280		
0280	0279	Pit	Fill	3	Mid to dark soft orange brown silty sand.	0.69	0.56	0.14	0279	0201		
0281	0281	Pit	Cut	3	Circular shallow pit cut with flat base.	0.6	0.6	0.15	0202	0282		
0282	0281	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional small stone and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.6	0.15	0281	0201		
0283	0283	Pit	Cut	3	Circular shallow pit with flat base.	0.5	0.5	0.08	0202	0284		
0284	0283	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown soft silty sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.5	0.5	0.08	0283	0201		
0285	0283	Pit	Cut	3	Circular shallow pit cut.	0.6	0.6	0.11	0202	0286		
0286	0285	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown soft silty sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.65	0.6	0.12	0285			
0287	0287	Pit	Cut	3	Circular pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.95	0.98	0.21	0202	0288		
0288	0287	Pit	Fill	3	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with frequent charcoal content.	0.95	0.98	0.21	0287	0201		
0289	0289	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with sloping sides and flat base.	1.0	0.8	0.24	0202	0290, 0290		
0290	0289	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown soft silty sand fill with high charcoal content.	1.0	0.8	0.24	0289	0201		
0291	0291	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole, sharp side at the top, moderate at the base.	0.41	0.41	0.24	0202	0292		
0292	0291	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark orange brown silty sand fill.	0.41	0.41	0.24	0291, 0292	0292		
0293	0293	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular in plan with steep sides and moderate base.	0.42	0.49	0.25	0202	0294		
0294	0293	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark orange brown silty clayey sand.	0.42	0.49	0.25	0293	0201		
0295	0295	Posthole	Other	3	Group number for four post structure.				0202	0201		
0296	0296	Posthole	Cut	3	Oval cut of posthole with vertical sides and concave base.	0.36	0.36	0.2	0202	0297, 0297		
0297	0296	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.36	0.36	0.2	0296	0201		
0298	0298	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and concave base.	0.36	0.36	0.16	0202	0299		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0299	0298	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown silty sand fill with occasional charcoal fleck.	0.36	0.36	0.16	0298	0201		
0300	0301	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.34	0.34	0.3	0202	0301		
0301	0300	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.34	0.34	0.3	0300	0201		
0302	0302	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and concave base.0.	0.24	0.24	0.36	0202	0303		
0303	0302	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown silty sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.24	0.24	0.36	0302	0201		
0304	0304	Pit	Cut	3	Cut of sub-rounded pit with steep sides and concave base.	0.59	0.57	0.19	0202	0305, 0305		
0305	0304	Pit	Fill	3	Mid to dark grey brown clayey sand fill.	0.59	0.57	0.19	0304	0201		
0306	0306	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular in plan with vertical sides and concave base.	0.23	0.23	0.08	0202	0307		
0307	0306	Posthole	Fill	3	Light to mid orange grey soft clayey sand.	0.23	0.23	0.08	0306	0201		
0308	0308	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with vertical sides and pointed base.	1.1	0.65	0.4	0202	0309, 0309		
0309	0308	Pit	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with small-mid size flints.	1.1	0.65	0.4	0308	0201		
0310	0310	Posthole	Cut	3	Sub-rounded posthole with steep sides and concave base.	0.49	0.42	0.19	0202	0311		
0311	0310	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark orange grey clayey sand.	0.49	0.42	0.19	0310	0201		
0312	0312	Pit	Cut	3	Sub oval pit with gradual sides and concave base.	0.71	0.4	0.1	0202	0313		
0313	0312	Pit	Fill	3	Mid to dark soft orange grey clayey sand.	0.71	0.4	0.1	0312	0201		
0314	0314	Pit	Cut	3	Sub-rounded pit with steep sides and irregular concave base.	0.64	0.58	0.09	0202	0315		
0315	0314	Pit	Fill	3	Mid orange brown soft clayey sand fill. Compact, heat affected, large amount of burnt clay and charcoal in this single fill.	0.64	0.58	0.09	0314	0201		
0316	0316	Posthole	Other	3	Group number of four posthole building and a rubbish pit.				0202	0201		
0317	0317	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.44	0.44	0.26	0202	0318, 0318		
0318	0317	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional small flints and pebbles.	0.44	0.44	0.26	0317	0201		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0319	0319	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.4	0.4	0.26	0202	0320		
0320	0319	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with common small-mid flints and pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.4	0.4	0.26	0319	0201		
0321	0321	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.3	0.3	0.15	0202	0322		
0322	0321	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional small flint and pebbles and common charcoal flecks.	0.3	0.3	0.15	0321	0201		
0323	0323	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.24	0.28	0.15	0202	0324		
0324	0323	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional small flints and pebbles.	0.24	0.28	0.15	0323	0201		
0325	0325	Pit	Cut	3	Circular pits with steep sides with flattish base.	1.0	1.1	0.52	0202	0326, 0326, 0327		
0326	0325	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown friable silty sand fill with occasional small-mid flints and pebbles and common charcoal flecks.	1.0	1.1	0.52	0325, 0327	0201		
0327	0325	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact silty sand with common mid-large flints and charcoal flecks.	0.8	0.8	0.2	0325, 0328	0326		
0328	0328	Pit	Cut	2	Oval pit aligned north-south with moderately steep side and concave base.	1.65	1.02	0.41	0202, 0328	0327, 0328, 0329		
0329	0328	Pit	Fill	2	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand, soft, charcoal rich with frequent flint.	1.65	1.02	0.41	0328	0201		
0330	0330	Pit	Cut	2	Oval pit aligned east-west with sloping sides and concave base.	0.81	0.48	0.26	0202	0331		
0331	0330	Pit	Fill	2	Mid yellow grey loose silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.81	0.48	0.26	0330	0201		
0332	0332	Pit	Cut	2	Sub-rounded pit with gradual sides and concave base.	0.58	0.62	0.14	0202	0333		
0333	0332	Pit	Fill	2	Mid to dark orange brown soft silty sand with charcoal flecks.	0.58	0.62	0.14	0332	0201		
0334	0334	Ditch	Cut	2	Linear ditch running east-west with V-shaped profile and slightly concave base.	>50	0.56	0.27	0202	0335		
0335	0334	Ditch	Fill	2	Dark orange brown silty sand soft fill.	>50	0.56	0.27	0334	0201		
0336	0336	Pit	Cut	2	Oval pit with sloping sides and flat base.	0.85	0.66	0.14	0202	0337		
0337	0336	Pit	Fill	2	Mid grey brown soft silty sand with occasional small pebbles and common charcoal flecks.	0.85	0.66	0.14	0336	0201		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0338	0338	Ditch	Cut	2	Linear ditch running west-east with gentle sloping sides and slightly concave base.	> 3.0	0.58	0.09	0202	0339		
0339	0338	Ditch	Fill	2	Mid to dark orange brown soft silty sand fill.	>3.0	0.58	0.09	0338	0201		
0340	0340	Pit	Cut	2	Circular pit with sloping sides and flattish base.	0.84	0.8	0.18	0202	0341		
0341	0340	Pit	Fill	2	Dark grey brown friable silty sand fill with small-mid size flints and pebbles, frequent with charcoal.	0.84	0.8	0.18	0340	0201		
0342	0342	Pit	Cut	2	Circular cut of shallow pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.4	0.4	0.05	0202	0343		
0343	0342	Pit	Fill	2	Mid grey brown friable silty sand fill with common charcoal flecks.	0.4	0.4	0.05	0342	0201		
0344	0342	Pit	Cut	2	Circular shallow pit with gentle sloping sides and flat base.	0.6	0.5	0.14	0202	0345		
0345	0344	Pit	Fill	2	Mid grey brown friable silty sand fill with occasional small pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.5	0.14	0344	0201		
0346	0346	Pit	Cut	2	Oval pit aligned north-south with steep side at north and gradual side at south and concave base.	2.0	1.5	0.56	0202	0247, 0347, 0348		
0347	0346	Pit	Fill	2	Mid grey brown friable silty sand fill with occasional mid sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks.	2.0	1.5	0.4	0346, 0348	0201		
0348	0346	Pit	Fill	2	Dark grey brown to black soft silty sand fill with common sub-angular flints and charcoal flecks.	1.7	1.5	0.3	0346	0347		
0349	0349	Ditch	Cut	2	Linear ditch running northwest-southeast with stepped sides and concave base which almost flat in the middle.	>40.0	1.95	0.48	0202	0350		
0350	0349	Ditch	Fill	2	Mid to dark orange brown soft silty clayey sand fill with occasional small sub-angular flint pieces.	>40.0	1.95	0.48	0349	0201		
0351	0351	Ditch	Cut	2	Linear ditch running northwest-southeast with stepped sides and concave base which almost flat in the middle.	>40.0	2.1	0.71	0202	0352		
0352	0351	Ditch	Cut	2	Mid to dark orange brown soft silty clayey sand fill with occasional small sub-angular flint pieces.	>30.0	2.1	0.71	0351	0201		
0353	0353	Ditch	Cut	2	Linear ditch running east-west direction with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	>60.0	0.6	0.2	0202	0354		
0354	0353	Ditch	Fill	2	Mid grey brown soft silty sand fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	>60.0	0.6	0.2	0353	0201		
0355		Pit	Cut	2	Rectangular pit cut on surface.	2.8	1.7		0202	0356		
0356	0355	Pit	Fill	2	Clayey silty sand fill of modern pit contained bricks and chalk.	2.8	1.7		0355	0201		
0357	03657	Pit	Cut	2	Irregular cut of modern pit.	3.5	1.7		0202	0358		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0358	0357	Pit	Fill	2	Clayey silty sand fill of modern pit contained Green King Sudbury beer bottle.	3.5	1.7		0357	0201		
0359	0359	Ditch	Cut	2	Linear ditch cut running northwest-southeast with steep sides and concave base.	>40.0	1.92	0.49	0202	0360		
0360	0359	Ditch	Fill	2	Mid to dark orange brown soft silty clayey sand fill with occasional small sub-angular flint pieces.	>40.0	1.92	0.49	0359	0201		
0361	0361	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch running north-south direction with steep sides and concave base.	>1.3	1.15	0.58	0202	0362		
0362	0361	Ditch	Fill	3	Dark orange brown moderately compact silty sand fill with occasional angular and rounded flints.	>1.3	1.15	0.58	0361	0201		
0363	0363	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch cut running northwest-southeast direction with moderately seep sides and concave base.	>1.25	0.58	0.25	0202	0364		
0364	0363	Ditch	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flints.	>1.25	0.58	0.25	0363	0201		
0365	0365	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch running northwest-southeast with moderate steep sides and concave base.	1.0	1.22	0.24	0202	0366		
0366	0365	Ditch	Fill	3	Dark orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flints and charcoal..	1.0	1.22	0.24	0365	0201		
0367	0367	Pit	Cut	3	Sub-oval very shallow pit with flat base.	0.5	0.62	0.08	0202	0368		
0368	0367	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey orange silty sand fill.	0.5	0.62	0.08	0367	0201		
0369	0369	Posthole	Cut	3	Sub-rounded posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.3	0.25	0.25	0202	0370		
0370	0369	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark yellow brown silty sand fill.	0.3	0.25	0.25	0369	0201		
0371	0371	Ditch	Cut	3	Shallow linear ditch running northwest-southeast with sloping sides and concave base.	1.1	0.75	0.10	0202	0372		
0372	0371	Ditch	Fill	3	Light yellow brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint.	1.1	0.75	0.10	0371	0201		
0373	0373	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear shallow ditch aligned northwest-southeast with sloping sides and concave base.	1.1	1.70	0.12	0202	0374		
0374	0373	Ditch	Fill	3	Grey brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint and charcoal flecks.				0373	0201		
0375	0375	Pit	Cut	3	Irregular shallow pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.9	0.76	0.16	0202	0376		
0376	0375	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey loose silty sand fill with charcoal flecks.	0.9	0.76	0.10	0375	0377		
0377	0375	Pit	Fill	3	Pale brown loose sand fill.	0.45	0.76	0.06	0376	0201		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0378	0378	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear shallow ditch cut aligned northwest-southeast with sloping sides and concave base.	1.05	0.60	0.09	0202	0379		
0379	0378	Ditch	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint.	1.05	0.6	0.09	0378	0201		
0380	0380	Posthole	Other	3	Group number of four posthole building.				0202	0201		
0381	0381	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and concave base.	0.4	0.42	0.18	0201, 0202	0382		
0382	0381	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid orange grey very compact sand fill.	0.4	0.42	0.18	0381	0201		
0383	0383	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.4	0.37	0.23	0202	0384		
0384	0383	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark orange brown loose fill with irregular pebbles.	0.4	0.37	0.23	0383	0201		
0386	0385	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark grey brown moderate sand fill with small pebbles.	0.2	0.38	0.28	0385, 0387	0201		
0387	0385	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid brown moderate sand fill.	0.2	0.38	0.28	0385	0201, 0386		
0388	0388	Posthole	Fill	3	Circular shallow posthole with concave sides and flat base.	0.4	0.37	0.16	0202	0389, 0390		
0389	0388	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark brown sand fill with moderate charcoal.	0.4	0.37	0.14	0388, 0390	0201		
0390	0388	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid brown sand fill with frequent pebbles.	0.4	0.37	0.03	0388	0389		
0391	0391	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular shallow posthole cut.	0.4	0.38	0.12	0202	0393		
0392	0391	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark brown sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.4	0.38	0.12	0393	0201		
0393	0391	Posthole	Fill	3	Orange grey sand fill.	0.4	0.38	0.12	0391	0392		
0394	0394	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch cut aligned northwest-southeast with gently sloping sides and concave base.	1.00+	1.83	0.13	0202	0395		
0395	0394	Ditch	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint and charcoal flecks.	1.0+	1.83	0.14	0394	0201		
0396	0396	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch aligned northeast-southwest with steep sides and flat base.	1.0	2.4	0.25	0202	04.1, 0401		
0397	0396	Ditch	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint and charcoal flecks.	1.0	1.7	0.19	0401	0202		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0398	0396	Ditch	Fill	3	Light yellow orange compact silt fill with occasional rounded flint and charcoal flecks.	1.0	0.82	0.22	0401	0202, 0201		
0399	0399	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with shallow sloping sides and concave base.	0.98	0.85	0.13	0202	0400		
0400	0399	Pit	Fill	3	Dark brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular and rounded flints and charcoal flecks.	0.98	0.85	0.13	0399	0201		
0401	0401	Ditch	Cut	3	Mid yellow brown friable silty sand fill with occasional rounded and angular flints and charcoal flecks.	1.0	2.0	0.06	0396	0397, 0398		
0402	0402	Posthole	Other	3	Group number of four posthole building.				0202	0201		
0403	0403	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular posthole cut with vertical sides and flat base.	0.4	0.42	0.26	0202	0404		
0404	0403	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid orange brown sand fill with frequent small pebbles.	0.4	0.42	0.26	0403	0201		
0405	0405	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular cut of posthole with steep sides and flat base.	0.3	0.25	0.22	0202	0406, 0407		
0406	0405	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark grey brown sand fill of posthole with charcoal flecks and pebbles.	0.3	0.25	0.22	0405, 0407	0201		
0407	0405	Posthole	Fill	3	Light grey sand fill with frequent small flint.	0.15	0.25	0.2	0405	0406		
0408	0408	Posthole	Cut	3	Oval pit with irregular sides and flat base.	0.4	0.4	0.22	0202	0410		
0409	0408	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark grey brown sand fill with frequent flints.	0.4	0.4	0.22	0410	0201		
0410	0408	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark orange brown sand fill.	0.4	0.4	0.22	0408	0409		
0411	0411	Posthole	Cut	3	Circular shallow posthole with vertical sides and concave base.	0.45	0.46	0.17	0202	0413, 0412		
0412	0411	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.45	0.46	0.17	0411	0413		
0413	0411	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid orange brown sand fill with frequent pebbles.	0.45	0.46	0.17	0411, 0412	0201		
0414	0414	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch aligned northeast-southwest with moderate steep sides and flat base.	1.0	1.95	0.29	0202	0415		
0415	0414	Ditch	Fill	3	Dark orange brown friable sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint and charcoal flecks.	1.0	1.95	0.29	0414	0201		
0416	0416	Pit	Cut	3	Circular shallow pit with sloping sides and flat base.	0.75	0.7	0.13	0202	0417, 0418		
0417	0416	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.75	0.7	0.13	0416, 0418	0201		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0418	0416	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.75	0.7	0.13	0416	0417		
0419	0419	Ditch	Cut	3	Linear ditch running northwest-southeast with steep sides and flat base.	1.0	2.35	0.28	0202	0420		
0420	0419	Ditch	Fill	3	Dark orange brown friable sandy silt fill with occasional angular and rounded flint.	1.0	2.35	0.28	0419	0201		
0421	0421	Posthole	Cut	3	Rectangular posthole with steep sides and flat base.	0.58	0.32	0.22	0202	0422		
0422	0421	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark brown friable sandy silt fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.58	0.05	0.22	0421	0423		
0423	0421	Posthole	Fill	3	Light yellow brown friable sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint.	0.58	0.32	0.22	0422	0201		
0424	0424	Pit	Cut	3	Circular pit with steep sides and flat base.	1.05	0.54	0.18	0202	0425		
0425	0424	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill with frequent angular flint.	1.05	0.54	0.18	0424	0201		
0426	0426	Pit	Cut	3	Oval shallow pit with concave base.	0.82	0.62	0.09	0202	0427		
0427	0426	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact sandy silt pit with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.82	0.62	0.09	0426	0201		
0428	0428	Pit	Cut	3	Irregular pit cut with steep sides and concave base.	0.52	0.46	0.13	0202	0429		
0429	0428	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey sandy silt fill with frequent angular flint.	0.52	0.46	0.13	0428	0201		
0430	0430	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit cut with steep sides and concave base.	1.11	1.05	0.17	0202	0431		
0431	0430	Pit	Fill	3	Dark brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint and charcoal flecks.	1.11	1.05	0.17	0430	0201		
0432	0432	Posthole	Cut	3	Oval posthole with steep sides and concave base.	0.53	0.42	0.29	0202	0433		
0433	0432	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint and charcoal flecks.	0.53	0.42	0.29	0432	0201		
0434	0434	Gully	Cut	3	Linear gully aligned east-west with steep sides and concave base.	1.0	0.12	0.12	0202	0435		
0435	0434	Gully	Fill	3	Mid yellow brown silty sand with angular flint.	1.0	0.12	0.12	0434	0201		
0436	0436	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.8	0.66	0.1	0202	0437		
0437	0436	Pit	Fill	3	Mid yellow brown silty sand fill.	0.8	0.66	0.1	0436	0201		
0438	0438	Pit	Cut	3	Circular pit with sloping sides and concave base.	1.05	1.15	0.3	0202	0439		
0439	0438	Pit	Fill	3	Dark brown silty sand fill with frequent angular flint.	1.05	1.15	0.3	0438	0440		
0440	0438	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown silty sand fill with frequent angular flint.	0.6	1.15	0.3	0439	0201		
0441	0441	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit cut with steep sides and concave base.	1.2	1.1	0.17	0202	0442		
0442	0441	Pit	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint.	1.2	1.1	0.17	0441	0201, 0443		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0443	0443	Pit	Cut	3	Irregular shallow pit with concave base.	0.75	0.8	0.1	0442, 0202	0201, 0444		
0444	0443	Pit	Fill	3	Dark brown sand with frequent charcoal and pebbles.	0.75	0.8	0.1	0443	0201		
0445	0445	Posthole	Cut	3	Oval posthole with vertical sides and flat base.	0.68	0.55	0.55	0202	0446		
0446	0445	Posthole	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint.	0.68	0.55	0.55	0445	0201		
0447	0447	Pit	Cut	3	Circular pit with sloping sides and flat base.	0.9	0.84	0.2	0202	0448		
0448	0447	Pit	Fill	3	Dark brown very compact sand fill with charcoal flecks.	0.9	0.84	0.2	0447	0201		
0449	0449	Pit	Cut	3	Irregular pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.9	0.65	0.27	0202	0450		
0450	0449	Pit	Fill	3	Orange brown sand fill with small pebbles.	0.9	0.65	0.27	0449	0201		
0451	0451	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.76	0.67	0.04	0202	0452		
0452	0451	Pit	Fill	3	Light orange brown compact sandy silt fill.	0.76	0.67	0.04	0451	0201		
0453	0453	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and concave base.	0.91	0.8	0.17	0202	0454		
0454	0453	Pit	Fill	3	Dark brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular and rounded flint and charcoal flecks.	0.91	0.8	0.17	0453	0201		
0455	0455	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and concave base.	1.03	0.78	0.18	0202	0456		
0456	0455	Pit	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular and rounded flint.	1.03	0.78	0.18	0455	0201		
0457	0457	Pit	Cut	3	Irregular pit with flat base.	1.2	0.6	0.15	0202	0458		
0458	0457	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown loose sand fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	1.2	0.6	0.15	0457	0201		
0459	0459	Pit	Cut	3	Sub-rounded pit with sloping sides and concave base.	1.05	1.18	0.25	0202	0460		
0460	0459	Pit	Fill	3	Red brown clayey silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	1.05	1.18	0.15	0459	0461		
0461	0459	Pit	Fill	3	Drk brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	1.05	1.18	0.25	0460	0201		
0462	0462	Pit	Cut	3	Irregular pit cut with sloping sides and irregular base.	0.8	0.8	0.13	0202	0463		
0463	0462	Pit	Fill	3	Pale yellow brown loose sand fill with occasional small pebbles.	0.8	0.8	0.13	0462	0464		
0464	0462	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey loose sand fill with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.8	0.4	0.13	0463	0201		
0465	0465	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and flat base.	0.88	0.8	0.14	0202	0466		
0466	0465	Pit	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flints and charcoal flecks.	0.88	0.8	0.14	0465	0201		
0467	0467	Pit	Cut	3	Sub-oval shallow pit with flat base.	0.72	0.86	0.24	0202	0468		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0468	0467	Pit	Fill	3	Orange brown silty sand fill.	0.72	0.86	0.24	0467	0201		
0469	0469	Posthole	Cut	3	Sub-oval narrow posthole with steep sides and concave base.	0.35	0.32	0.17	0202	0470		
0470	0469	Posthole	Fill	3	Mid grey brown hard silty sand fill with frequent small pebbles.	0.35	0.32	0.17	0469	0201		
0471	0471	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and flat base.	0.85	0.8	0.14	0202	0472		
0472	0471	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.85	0.8	0.14	0471	0201		
0473	0473	Pit	Cut	3	Oval shallow pit with sloping sides and concave base.	0.6	0.54	0.06	0202	0474		
0474	0473	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint and charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.54	0.06	0473	0201		
0475	0475	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and concave base.	0.95	0.85	0.42	0202	0476		
0476	0475	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey brown compact sandy silt fill with occasional rounded flint and charcoal flecks.	0.95	0.85	0.42	0475	0201		
0477	0477	Pit	Cut	3	Oval shallow pit with steep sides and concave base.	0.43	0.40	0.06	0202	0478		
0478	0477	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey compact sandy silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.43	0.4	0.06	0477	0201		
0479	0479	Pit	Cut	3	Oval shallow pit with sloping sides and concave base.	1.18	0.96	0.16	0202	0480		
0480	0479	Pit	Fill	3	Mid orange brown compact sandy silt fill with angular flints.	1.18	0.96	0.16	0479	0201		
0481	0481	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and flat base.	0.7	0.66	0.1	0202	0482		
0482	0481	Pit	Fill	3	Mottled yellow grey sandy silt fill with rounded flint.	0.7	0.66	0.1	0481	0201		
0483	0483	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with steep sides and flat base.	1.75	1.44	0.24	0202	0484		
0484	0483	Pit	Fill	3	Dark grey compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint and charcoal flecks.	1.75	1.44	0.10	0483	0485		
0485	0483	Pit	Fill	3	Mottled yellow grey compact sandy silt fill with occasional angular flint and charcoal flecks.	1.75	1.44	0.14	0484	0201		
0486	0486	Pit	Cut	3	Oval pit with sloping sides and concave base.	1.15	1.0	0.13	0202	0487		
0487	0486	Pit	Fill	3	Mottled yellow grey compact sandy silt fill with angular flint and charcoal flecks.	1.15	1.0	0.13	0486	0201		

Context No	Sample No	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Overall Date	Notes
0352		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	
0354		0	0	2	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Iron nail 1 - 8g
0356		0	0	1	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0358		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Glass bottle 1 - 442g
0360		1	13	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	
0362		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	31		Clay pipe 1 - 14g
0364		3	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	
0366		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Heat altered stone 1 - 136g
0374		12	112	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	Heat altered stone 1 - 354g
0379		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0395		31	72	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	
0397		64	405	0	0	0	0	9	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	Heat altered stone 5 - 655g
0398		15	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre/Rom	
0400		1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	
0400	32	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0		
0401		9	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	Charcoal 1 - 1g
0415		11	68	0	0	0	0	4	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	Heat altered stone 1 - 120g
0418	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0		
0420		11	41	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	Heat altered stone 3 - 181g
0442		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0444		1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre	
0452		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Heat altered stone 12 - 561g
0454		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	85	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals		795	4030	3	651	31	98	144	1703	227	1722	2	95	114	40		

Appendix 3. Catalogue of prehistoric and Roman pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD	EVE	Wt (g)	Context spotdate
0218	GRF			1	1			Partial rim from necked jar/beaker semi fine highly micaceous grey ware		120	0.1	6	Earlier Roman (c.AD50-160)
0220	FLQU1			1	1			Partial rim; probably in keeping with Mildenhall style Plain Bowl but too partial to be sure		?		6	?Early Neolithic (3700-3300BC)
0220	FLQU1			5	2							64	
0220	FLQO1			13	2							61	
0253	GROG		COMB	6	1			Thick-walled sherds with neat combing almost certainly LIA/Erom				26	LIA/early Roman (50BC-AD100)
0305	QUAR1			1	1							1	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0318	FLQU2			2	1							2	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0320	QUAR1			1	1							<1	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0320	FLQU2			1	1							1	
0322	QUAR1			2	2							3	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0326	FLQU3		FTD	7	1			FTD on shoulder				86	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0326	FLQU3			7	4							102	
0326	FLQU2			15	7			15+ sherds down to crumb size				37	
0326	QUAR1			8	6							29	
0326	QUAR2			1	1							6	
0327	FLQU2	Jar: necked/S-profile		1	1		I?	well-burnished		160		44	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0327	FLQU2		FTD	1	1		I?	FTD on shoulder sherd				28	
0327	FLQU2			2	1			slight footring could be same vessel as above but this is unclear				66	
0327	FLQU2			40	10			40 + sherds down to crumb size				218	
0327	FLQU3			24	5							381	
0327	QUAR1			14	9							87	
0327	QUAR2			2	1	B						24	
0327	QUAR2			3	3							11	
0329	FLQU1	Bowl: necked, out-turned rim		25	1		I?	One non-fitting shoulder sherd has a slightly carinated shoulder		c.220		415	Early Neolithic (3700-3300BC)
0329	FLQU5	Bowl: necked, out-turned rim		1	1		I?	similar but probably smaller form to above		?		6	

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD	EVE	Wt (g)	Context spotdate
0329	FLQU4			5	5							30	
0329	FLQU1			9	7							117	
0343	FLQU3			11	1			Includes flint-gritted base				75	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0347	GRQO1		NCD	1	1			Three grooved lines				3	?Late Neolithic/EBA (2900-1700BC)
0347	GRQO1			20	3			20+ sherds down to crumb size				50	
0348	GRQO1	?		3	1			small plain rim				14	?Late Neolithic/EBA (2900-1700BC)
0348	GRQO1			55	2			includes v. thick-walled flat base; could be Grooved ware or Baeker; v. thick-walled; 55+ sherds down to crumb size				688	
0350	QUAR1			1	1							13	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0352	FLQU1			1	1			Ill-sorted flint but a tiny sherd; could be Eneo or E/MIA				2	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0360	FLQU2	Jar: weakly shouldered, flat rim		1	1		I?			?		13	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0364	QUAR1			1	1							4	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0364	FLQU2			2	1							4	
0374	FLQU2	Jar: necked		2	1					?		4	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0374	FLQU2			5	3							22	
0374	FLQU3			4	3							85	
0395	FLQU3			20	3			20+ Sherds down to crumb size				71	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0377	FLQU3	Jar: weakly necked		1	1		I?				240	56	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0377	FLQU3		FTD	1	1			FTD on bodysherd				8	
0377	FLQU3			20	4							128	
0377	FLQU2	Jar: necked, flat top	FTD	1	1		I?	FTD along rim			?	9	
0377	FLQU2			27	5							115	
0377	QUAR1	?Jar: necked		1	1			Partial rim			?	3	
0377	QUAR1			9	4							78	
0398	FLQU3			3	3							24	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0398	FLQU2	Jar: plain		1	1			Not cross-fitting but almost certainly the same vessel in 400	400	?		3	

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD	EVE	Wt (g)	Context spotdate
0398	QUAR1			7	6							19	
0400	FLQU2	Jar: plain		1	1				398	120		8	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0401	FLQU2			4	1							55	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0401	QUAR1			1	1							5	
0401	FLQU3			4	1							16	
0415	FLQU2			7	3							36	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0415	FLQU3			3	3							27	
0415	QUAR1			2	2							5	
0420	QUAR1	Jar: necked; flat rim		1	1		I?	FND along rim		?		8	Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)
0420	QUAR1	Jar: plain rim		1	1			Partial rim		?		5	
0420	FLQU2			7	3							17	
0420	QUAR1			2	2							10	
0444	QUAR1			1								4	?Early/Middle Iron Age (500-300BC)

Appendix 4. Catalogue of struck flint

Context Number	Feature type	Scraper (tool)	Flake	Shatter	Arrow head	Blade	Core	Total struck flint	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Notes	Weight (g)
0220	Pit 0219		3			2		5	1-50%	Light	Light	On one blade	Re-touch or use ware seen on both blades. Likely Neolithic or Bronze Age in date	24
0225	Pit (Fire pit?) 0223		2					2	0-2%	None	None	None	Two rough flakes. One thick with a hinge fracture. Likely later Bronze Age or Iron Age	14
0251	Ditch 0250		1					1	3%	Light	Light	None	Flake with some edge damage. Unknown date.	4
0253	Ditch 0252		1					1	0	None	Light	None	Small flake or chip, not datable	1
0326	Pit 0325					1		1	0	Heavy	Medium	None	Edge damaged blade, likely to be residual due to damage and patination.	6
0329	Pit 0328		4			7	1	12	0-10%	None	Light to medium	On most pieces	Collection of well struck blades and flakes, most had re-touch or use ware. Late Mesolithic to Neolithic in date.	92
0347	Pit 0346		10	1				11	0-50%	Light	None	None	Large thick irregular flakes with hinge fractures and Hertzian cones. Likely to be late Bronze Age to Iron Age in date	182
0348	Pit 0346		8	4			2 (1 also hammer stone)	14	0-60%	Light	None	None	Large irregular thick flakes with hinge fractures and Hertzian cones. Likely to be late Bronze Age to Iron Age in date. One hammerstone was later used as a flake core.	954
0350	Ditch 0349		1					1	0	Light	Medium	None	Single poorly struck flake	5
0360	Ditch 0359		2				1 (Frag)	3	0-2%	Light	Light	None	Core fragment and two flakes.	25
0364	Ditch 0363		1					1	2%	Light	Light	None	Small flake or chip, not datable	4

0374	Ditch 0373		2					2	10-15%	None	None	None	Two rough flakes. One thick and one squat. Likely later Bronze Age of Iron Age	6
0395	Ditch 0394	1				1		2	0-1%	None	Light	Just on the scraper	Broken blade and large end scrapper. Neolithic to Bronze age in date	20
0397	Ditch 0396	1	4		3	1		9	0-50%	Medium to none	Heavy to none	On scraper and arrow-heads	Interesting assemblage, 1 chisel end arrow head, 1 transverse arrowhead and one arrowhead rough out and 1 bladelet (all Neolithic). One thumbnail scrapper (Bronze Age) and 4 large flakes (probably Iron Age).	57
0415	Ditch 0414		4					4	0-10%	None	None	None	Four rough flakes. Two thick and two squat. Likely later Bronze Age of Iron Age	42
0420	Ditch 0419		2					2	1-5%	None	None	None	Two flakes, struck hard. No clear date	9
0442	Pit 0441					1		1	0	Light	Light	Light	Broken blade with use-ware or re-touch. Most likely Neolithic or Bronze Age.	4
Total		2	46	5	3	13	3	73						1454

Sample No.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Context No.	0204	0220	0224	0238	0318	0320	0322	0326	0327	0329	0347	0348	0400	0418	0444
Cut No.	0203	0219	0223	0237	0317	0319	0321	0325	0325	0328	0346	0346	0399	0416	0443
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Hearth	Hearth	P/H	P/H	P/H	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date	NA	E Neo	NA	NA	E-MIA	E-MIA	E-MIA	E-MIA	E-MIA	E Neo	LNeo-EBA	L Neo-EBA	Mid IA	NA	E-Mid IA
Other plant macrofossils															
Charcoal 0-5mm	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	x	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm	xx		xx	xx										xx	xx
Fibrous roots		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x
Indet.seeds									#						
Other remains															
Insect remains		x			x					#					
Snail shells										xx	xx				
Bone								#	x						
Amphibian/Small mammal bones											#		#		
Pottery											#				
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	30	40	10	10	10	40	30	40	40	30	10	10	20
Volume of flot (ml)	4200	50	4100	2800	20	20	20	200	300	10	100	200	80	1050	600
% flot sorted	25%	100%	25%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%

Key: For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Appendix 6. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-242588	
Project details	
Project name	RGH 066, Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a school development on land East of Moreton Hall, Rougham, Suffolk. The excavation revealed mainly Early/Middle Iron Age activity on the site, dating to c.500-300 of the first millennium BC. The character and density of the features indicates probably little more than the outskirts of a small farmstead to the east of the site, supporting one or two families. The domestic nature of the excavated features is demonstrated by the predominance of flint-tempered plain wares in the pottery assemblage, which consisted of vessel forms used typically for food preparation, serving and storage. Domestic activity is represented further by evidence of textile working in the form of loomweight fragments. This part of the settlement/farmstead seems to have been fairly short-lived and there is little evidence to suggest that the site had continued occupation during the late Iron Age/Roman period.</p> <p>Limited vertical stratigraphic sequences existed on the site, with only a few intercutting relationships observed. The archaeology mainly consisted of discrete features cutting the natural sandy clays and gravels. The settlement is represented by the remains of four smaller square or rectangular four-post structures (possible granaries), some pits, some external firepits (possible temporary hearths) and a substantial boundary which is suspected to extend well beyond the site to north-west and south-east.</p>
Project dates	Start: 09-09-2015 End: 23-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RGH 066 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/0617 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	POST BUILT STRUCTURE Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Iron Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY RUSHBROOKE WITH ROUGHAM RGH 066, Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham
Study area	2.37 Hectares

Site coordinates	TL 885 642 52.243185659718 0.761313539129 52 14 35 N 000 45 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63m Max: 65m
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	Lazlo Lichtenstein
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barnes Construction Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","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)	Lichtenstein, L.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2015/078
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	SACIC excavation report

Appendix 7. WSI



Land East of Moreton Hall, Rougham Airfield Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk

Client:

Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd

Date:

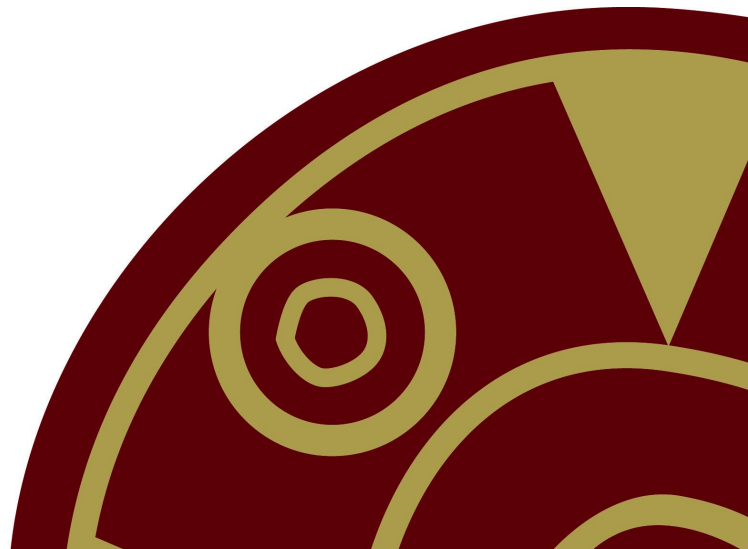
August 2015

RGH 066

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Excavation

Author: John Craven

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	2
3. Archaeological and historical background	3
4. Project Objectives	5
5. Archaeological method statement	6
6. Project Staffing	16

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
Figure 2. Excavation area plan	4

Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/15/0617/CR3
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)
Grid Reference:	TL 886 642
Area:	c.2.37ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	TBC / RGH 066
Oasis Reference:	TBC
Project Start date	Early September 2015
Project Duration:	c.9 weeks

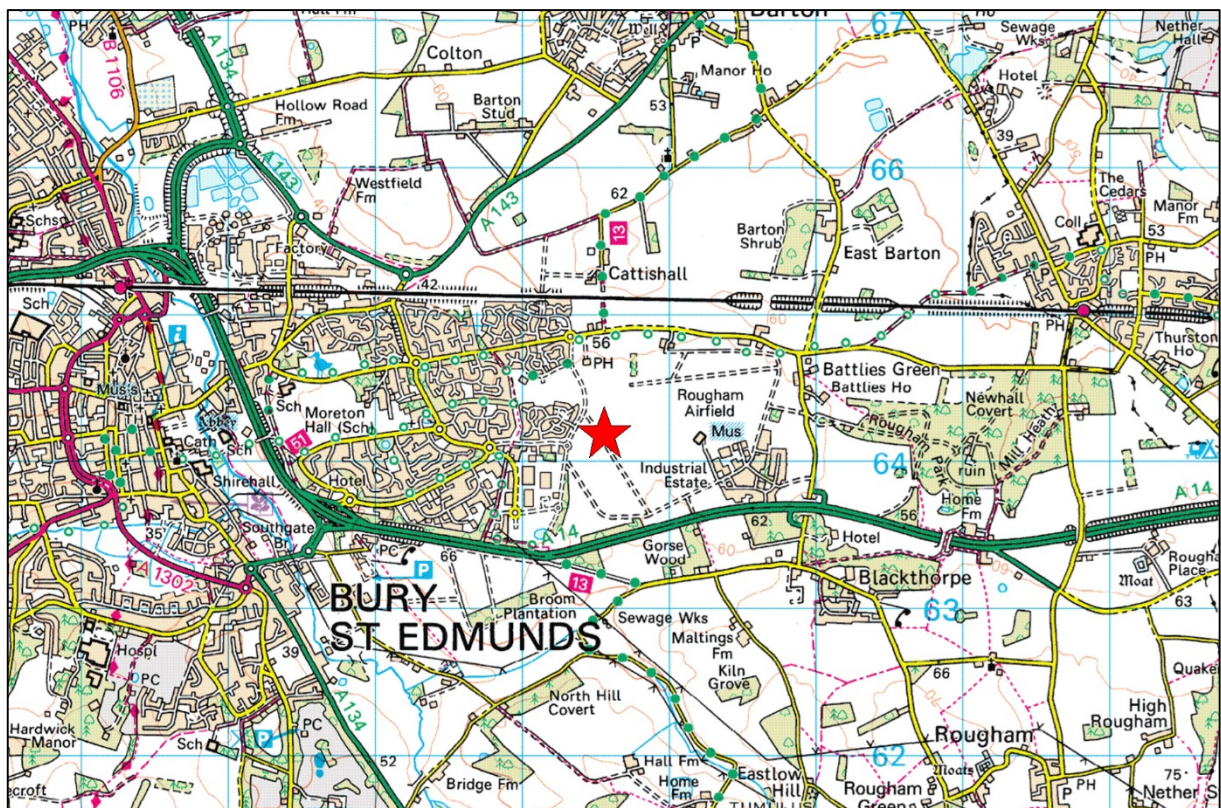
Client/Funding Body:	Suffolk County Council
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	RGHSCH002

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological excavation is required to record the archaeological deposits on a proposed new school site at Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk (Fig. 1), by a condition placed on planning application DC/15/0617/CR3 in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The condition has been placed as the construction of buildings and associated infrastructure for the school will involve considerable ground disturbance and is highly likely to damage and destroy evidence of Iron Age occupation which has been shown to exist through two phases of trial trench evaluation, a desk-based study and adjacent geophysical survey (see section 3 below).
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 20/08/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The Brief specifies the excavation of 3 areas totalling c.2.37ha, the location and extent of which has been drawn with regard to the results of the evaluations and the design of the proposed school. In particular the excavation areas avoid the centre of the site which has been affected by a former runway of the WW2 Rougham Airfield.
- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been asked to tender for the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2012) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report will establish the further analysis required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

2. The Site

- The proposed school lies to the east of Lady Miriam Way and immediately to the north of the proposed Eastern Relief Road 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 full site currently consists of c.6ha of open arable farmland.
- 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).



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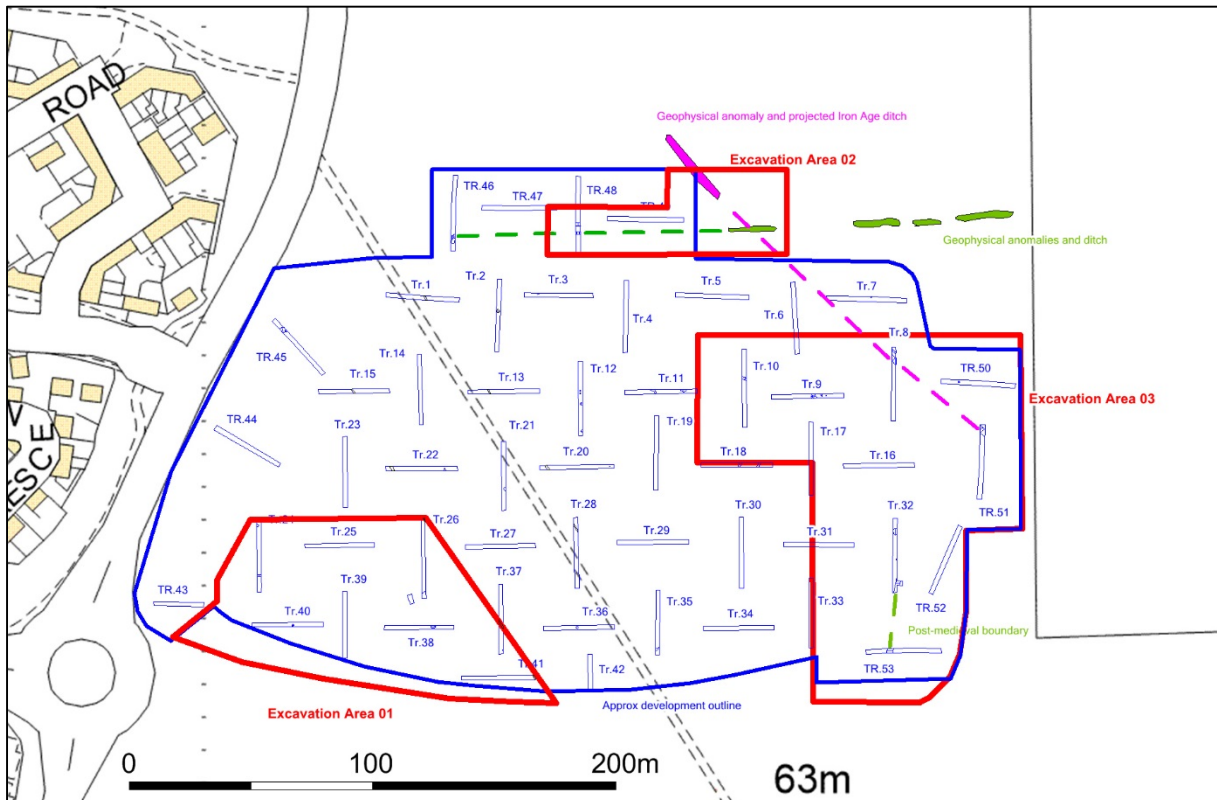
Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, which a series of archaeological investigations has established as containing dispersed areas of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity (see Fig. 1, Craven 2015).
- 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 deposits and a succession of large dwellings from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century at BSE 131, c.500m to the west.
- The site itself has been evaluated by trial trenching in two stages (Beverton 2012 and Craven 2015), at the request of SCCAS, prior to consideration of the planning application. The 2012 RGH 066 evaluation which occupies the centre of the proposed school site identified dispersed Iron Age settlement remains, including pits and ditches. Further dispersed evidence of a similar nature was subsequently seen in additional trenching in 2015 in the north and eastern parts of the site.
- 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) and recent evaluation trial trenching for the proposed Eastern Relief Road (RGH 086, Lichenstein 2015) has also identified evidence of Iron Age occupation, with a focus in two trenches 350m to the south-east of the school site where a series of pits and ditches contained sizeable quantities of Iron Age pottery and other material.
- Together these investigations indicate the presence of dispersed Iron Age

occupation across the site and wider vicinity, with one substantial ditch in particular crossing the site and heading south-east towards the settlement focus identified at RGH 086.

- The site also lies within the centre of the former WW2 Rougham airfield (RGH 046 – see Fig. 2, Craven 2015) and a secondary runway crossed the centre of the school site from south-east to north-west.



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Figure 2. Excavation area plan

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the project is to ‘preserve by record’ all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text.
- The project will:
 - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
 - Produce a full site archive.
 - Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential (see below).
 - Provide an updated project design, timetable and costing, for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
 - Produce a final site archive report.
 - Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
 - Deposit the project archive the SCCAS archive store.
- As indicated in the evaluation reports the project will likely have potential to address research aims concerning Iron Age occupation as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011 p29-32). Analysis of the site archive may be able to contribute towards research topics such as developing the dating and chronology for the period, with a particular regard to regional pottery sequences, and our understanding of the development and nature of the agrarian economy or of settlement form and function.

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- The project will follow the following guidance/standards: *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012* (SCCAS 2012), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements will be made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- The existing site code RGH 066 will be used for the project and will be included on all future project documentation. A new event number will be obtained from the SCCAS HER Officer.
- An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed, on commencement of the project.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the excavation of separate three areas (Fig. 2):

- Area 01: 7500sqm encompassing evaluation trenches 24-26 and 38-41.
 - Area 02: 2700sqm encompassing evaluation trenches 48-49.
 - Area 03: 13500sqm encompassing evaluation trenches 8-10, 16-18, 31-33 and 50-53.
- The excavation locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
 - The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
 - Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
 - Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if asked by the client and their contractors. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
 - The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS that no information will be lost by using a machine. All features will be excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, but this will be increased if needed to allow informed interpretation of their date and function. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.
 - Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
 - Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.

Sampling

- The evaluation report demonstrated that archaeological contexts have limited potential for environmental deposits relating to the Iron Age occupation of the site. The proposed excavation strategy will aim to recover further environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims by collecting samples from selected well sealed and dated contexts.
- Sampling will be carried out of sealed and dated archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell et al 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken. Larger contexts will be scatter sampled to best obtain a representative sample.
- The evaluation has indicated that it is unlikely that there will be any waterlogged deposits, or natural environmental evidence such as palaeochannels, alluvial or colluvial sequences. If necessary, for example if waterlogged deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.
- Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

Site recording

- An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also

as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes

to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.

- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

Outreach

- Due to the short notice of the project and likely dispersed nature of deposits, outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc, are unlikely to be viable. If warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release will be issued to local media and information boards will be placed on the site perimeter alongside Lady Miriam Way Street during the fieldwork stage of investigation.
- The Suffolk Archaeology website is currently under construction but, if live by the time of the excavation, updates as to the excavations progress will be made publically available. This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Suffolk Archaeology also has a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC) and Twitter account ([@SuffolkArchCIC](https://twitter.com/SuffolkArchCIC)) on which updates can be issued.
- SACIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date.
- SACIC also has a dedicated Outreach Officer who can provide activities for KS 2 and 3 classes, or other classes/ages upon discussion.
- SCCAS will be given advance notice of any outreach events.

5.4. Post-excavation assessment

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- A short site summary and timetable will be provided to SCCAS within four weeks of fieldwork completion, and subsequent updates of progress at 6 month intervals.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC stores at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The

assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- Selected hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

PXA Report

- A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.
- The PXA report will include a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for completing further analysis, the production of a full archive report and publication text, and the final deposition of the site archive.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the

annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

- An abridged copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

5.5. Final analysis, archive report and publication

- The PXA report will establish the work required to complete a full archive report and the nature and scope of a suitable publication text, and will state the most appropriate journal for its submission. The dispersed nature of the site suggests that the most likely outcome will be the submission of an illustrated article for publication in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History Society, perhaps in combination with any other possible forthcoming phases of work such as the Eastern Relief Road.

5.6. Project archive

- On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and publication text) a digital and printed hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.
- PXA and archive reports will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the excavation area, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be uploaded.
- A digital .pdf copy of each approved report will be supplied to the client. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at

Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).

- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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