

Land to the East of Lady Miriam Way,  
Moreton Hall, Rougham  
RGH 066

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

SCCAS Report No. 2012/164

**Client: St Edmundsbury Borough Council**

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

11/2012

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# Land to the East of Lady Miriam Way, Moreton Hall, Rougham RGH 066

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** RGH 066  
**Site Name:** Land to the East of Miriam Way, Moreton Hall  
**Report Number** 2012/164  
**Planning Application No:** SE/11/0013  
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**Project Officer:** Andrew Vaughan Beverton  
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Date: November 2012

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## Summary

Forty-two trial trenches were excavated across an area of 4.45ha on land to the east of Miriam Way, Moreton Hall. The evaluation was carried out between the 15th and 22nd of October and was conducted as a condition for planning application SE/11/0013 in advance of the construction of a football pitch. The work was commissioned by St Edmundsbury Borough Council.

The evaluation identified a large swathe of modern truncation and disturbance running through the middle of the development area resultant from the site's previous use as an airfield. Further disturbance from deep ploughing was also noted.











A sparse archaeological horizon was identified across the development area concentrated at the eastern side and south western corner of the site. Towards the east a small collection of ditches, pits and postholes were recorded and one ditch containing a large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. The south-west corner contained a group of intercutting pits, from which several prehistoric struck flints were recovered, and a shallow ditch that held a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery. The pit group is unusual as their sizes and fill types are fairly atypical in comparison to the rest of the archaeology. There is a possibility that this group of features represents evidence of modern disturbance filled with an imported soil.

The archaeological horizon across the development area is generally only shallowly surviving and it is probable that the lack of archaeology towards the central area is due to loss through truncation rather than an absence of archaeological activity.














# 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 
- 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 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$



## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation consisting of forty-two trial trenches was carried out on land to the East of Miriam Way, Moreton Hall, Rougham (Fig. 1) in advance of the construction of a football pitch. The evaluation took place between the 15th and 22nd of October 2012. The work was carried out according to a brief supplied by Dr Jess Tipper, SCCAS Curatorial Team as a condition for planning application SE/11/0013.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The development area lies 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 natural geology across the site consisted of firm loamy-clays with frequent large patches of gravels and peri-glacial scars filled with fine sandy-silts. The scarring ran along a north-west to south-east alignment. Several of the scars were investigated due to this alignment mirroring that of several of the ditch features identified during the project.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The development area lies within an area of archaeological potential as defined in the County Historic Environment Record, within Rougham Airfield, which was predominantly active during WW2. Particularly notable is the western runway that appears to have bisected the area which is still recorded on the Ordnance Survey as a track-way, although no evidence of this remains visible on the surface. The airfield was active until 1948 when it was closed and returned to agricultural status. Two grass runways are still present to the east of the development area.

Earlier excavations have identified a prehistoric (predominantly Iron Age) landscape which was present a little way west of the development area (Fig. 1). BSE 199 and RGH 036 were located approximately 500m west of the site and identified deposits dated to the early and mid Iron Age periods. Sparse, broadly prehistoric evidence was also recovered from excavations at RGH 035 and RGH 039.

A portion of the site lies within a previously evaluated area (BRG 024) which was subject to a 1% by area, sample trenching brief. It is noted that the evaluated area (BRG 024) actually extends slightly beyond the south-eastern limits displayed in Figure 1. The evaluation identified an area of Roman occupation (RGH 031) which was later investigated by two excavation projects: RGH 037 and RGH 038.

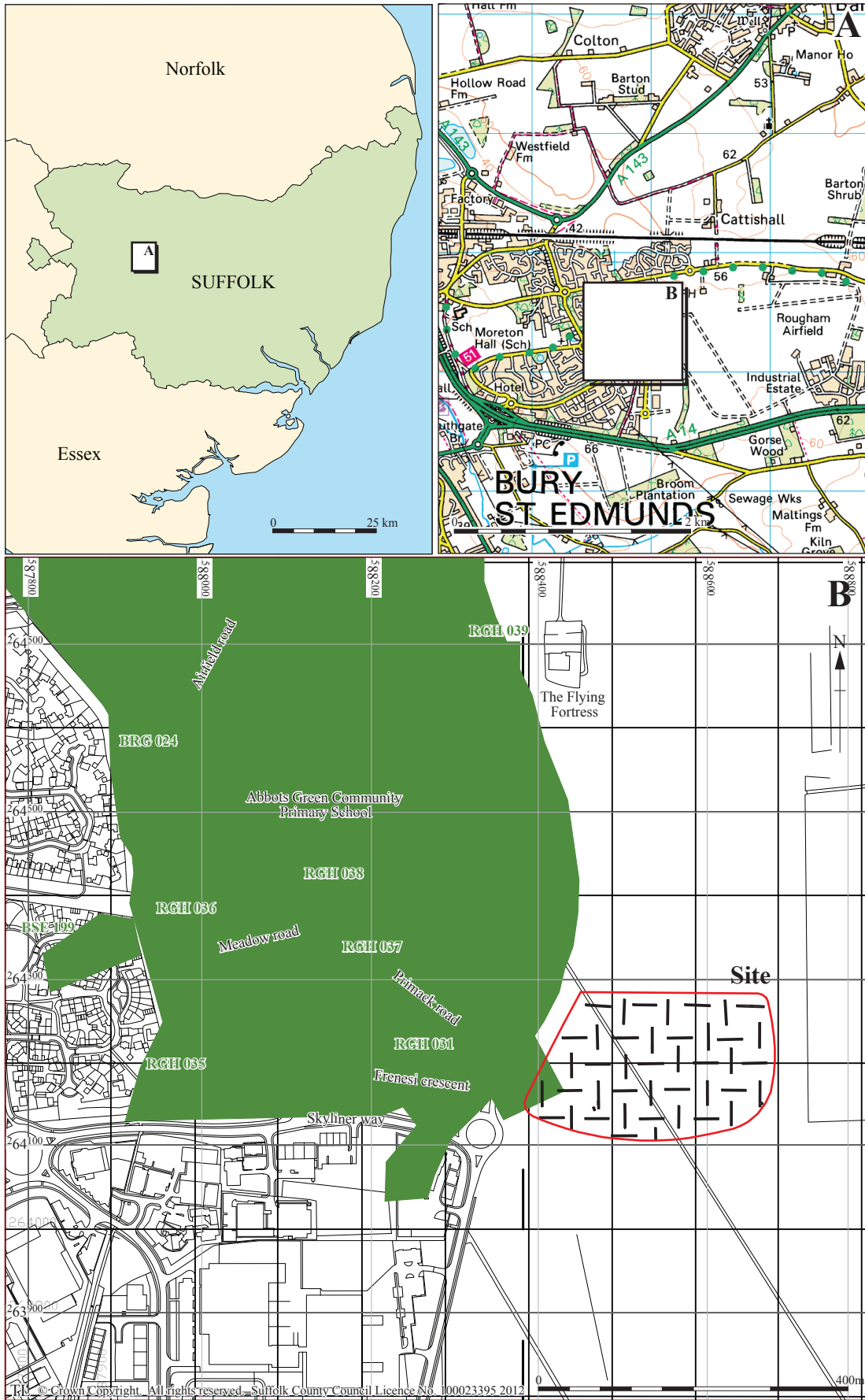


Figure 1. Location plan with HER sites mentioned in text

## **4. Methodology**

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The trenches were located using a Leica GS09plus with a maximum error tolerance of 0.02m. Excavation of the trenches was carried out with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket under the supervision of an SCCAS archaeologist.

Sample sections of each trench were cleaned by hand and digitally photographed. These sample sections were sketched and their dimensions noted on *pro forma* SCCAS trench sheets. Archaeological features were excavated by hand whilst the cut and depositional events were assigned unique context numbers and recorded according to the guidelines laid out by Gurney (2003). Plans and sections of archaeological features were recorded by hand at 1:50 and 1:20 scales respectively. The plans were located using a Leica GS09plus with a maximum error tolerance of 0.02m.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

Forty-two trenches were excavated during the project, all of which were 1.8m wide and 30m long, with the exception of Trench 42 which was 15m long. The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geology which was generally identified at a depth of between 0.5 and 0.7m. A breakdown of trench dimensions and the presence of an archaeological horizon is included in this report as Appendix 4. Notable exceptions to the average trench dimensions will be specifically highlighted in this section.

The evaluation recorded a total of thirty-four features consisting of eight ditches, fourteen pits, two postholes and ten further pits that were initially interpreted as 'fog-lifters'. Several of the frequent natural silt patches observed across the site were investigated and two were recorded (0014 and 0016).



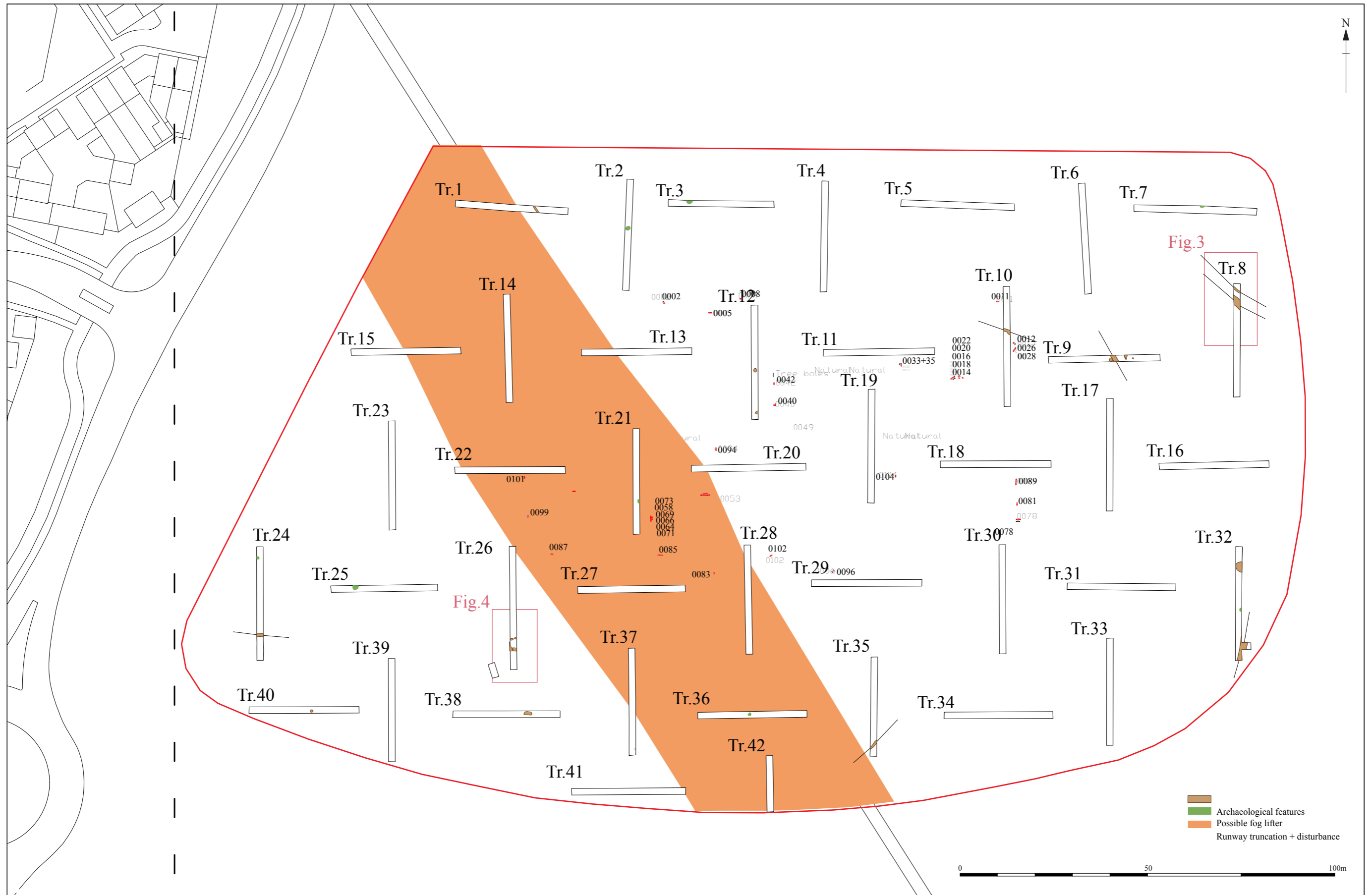


Figure 2. Overall trench plan



## 5.2 Trench results

### 5.2.1 Blank trenches

Fourteen of the excavated trenches (5, 6, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31 and 33) were identified as void of archaeology. These trenches were between 0.46m (Trench 6) and 0.56m (Trench 33) in overall depth and predominantly contained a soil profile consisting of up to 0.4m of topsoil (0111) over a maximum of 0.22m of subsoil. Trenches 4, 23, 29, 34 and 39 were also clear of archaeology but were notably deeper (>0.6m) than the other trenches suggesting that modern truncation relating to the airfield had removed the top of the natural geology and any potential archaeological horizon (Fig. 2).

### 5.2.2 Trenches exhibiting airfield related disturbance

Two large drainage channels filled with clinker were identified running the length of the development area along a north-west to south-east alignment and these were spaced approximately 50m apart (Fig. 2). The channels correlate with the location of the western runway and are undoubtedly related. The trenches (1, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 28, 27, 26, 36, 37, 41 and 42) falling either wholly or partially within the area bounded by the drainage channels were noted to have suffered a severe degree of truncation that had reached below the top of the natural to an average depth of 0.72m. Trenches 21 and 27 are noted to contain a heavily compacted layer of dark brownish-grey silty-sand (0075) with inclusions of modern glass and concrete. A portion of this layer mechanically excavated in Trench 27 identified undisturbed natural at a depth of 1.5m. Trenches 1, 14, 15, 22 and 28 contained layers of coarse sand and clays that contained modern brick and glass.

### 5.2.3 Trenches containing possible fog-lifter pits

In total ten pits recorded during the evaluation have been interpreted as fog-lifter pits. These pits were recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 7, 21, 24, 25, 30, 32, 36, 37 and 40 (Fig. 2). Six of the pits (0005, 0109, 0011, 0081, 0083 and 0101) were identified as cutting through subsoil deposits whilst the remaining pits (0008, 0087, 0094 and 0102) were recorded as cutting the natural geology. The 'fog-lifter' pits were generally 1m in diameter with surviving depths of up to 0.2m and they contained mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fills with frequent inclusions of charcoal. Evidence of scorched natural was observed in pits 0081, 0087, 0094, 0101 and 0109 (Pl. 3).

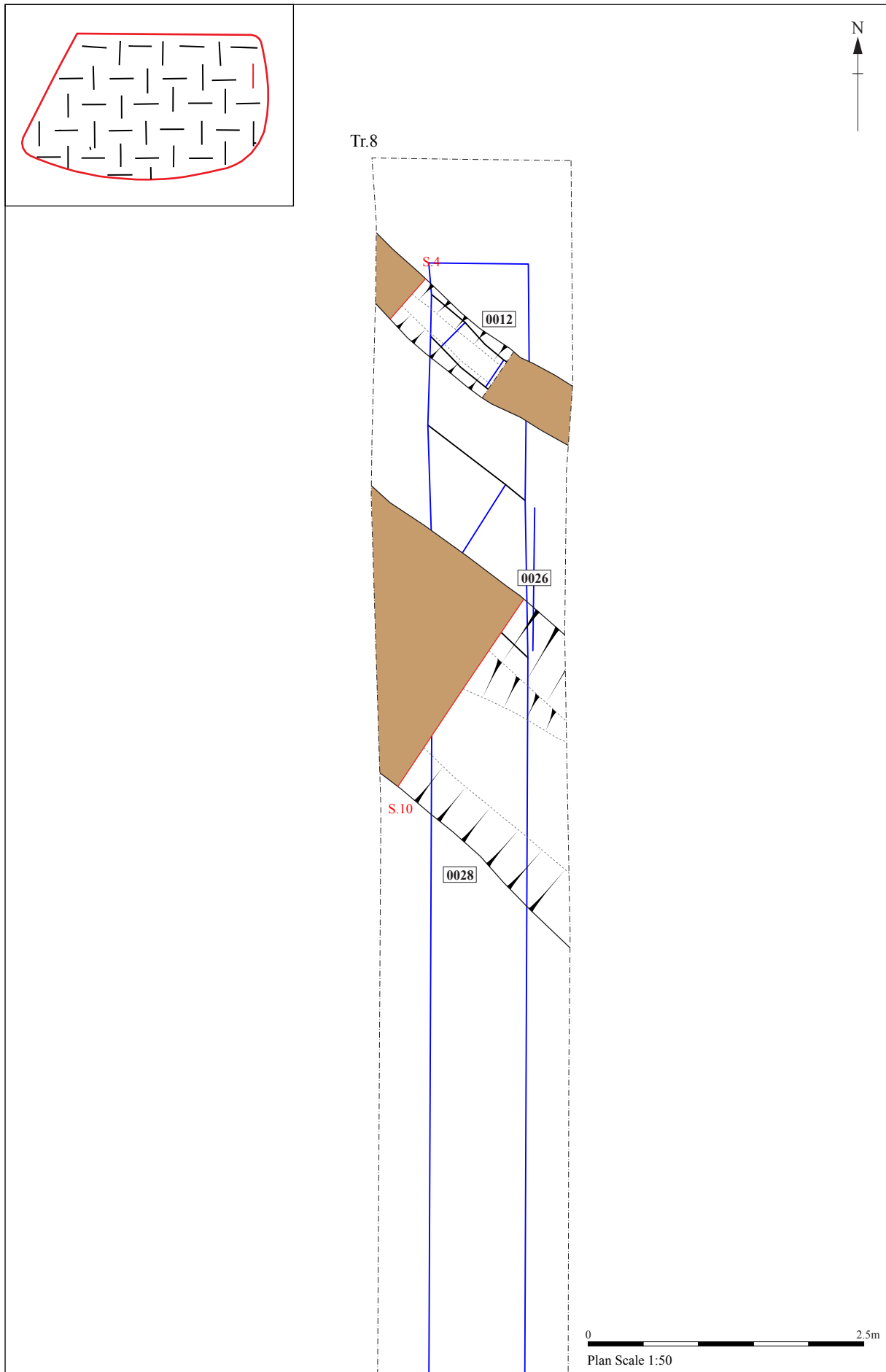


Figure 3. Plan of northern end of Trench 8

## 5.2.4 Trenches with archaeological features

### **Trench 8**

Three ditches (0012, 0026 and 0028) were recorded towards the northern end of trench 8. The ditches all ran along a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 3).

#### ***Ditch 0012***

This feature had a shallow concave profile that measured 0.56m wide by 0.12m deep. The ditch was filled with a mid orangey-greyish-brown silty-sand (0013) that was free of inclusions.

#### ***Ditch 0026***

A re-cut was recorded cutting the northern edge of ditch 0028. The ditch had a concave shaped profile that was 0.82m wide and 0.34m deep. The feature was filled with dark greyish-brown sandy-silt that contained patches of yellowy-orange clay and a fairly large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery.

#### ***Ditch 0028***

Ditch 0028 had a wide, smoothly concave profile with a surviving width of 1.76m and a maximum depth of 0.4m. The pale greyish-brown sandy-silt fill was cut by ditch re-cut 0026.

### **Trench 9**

This trench contained five archaeological features consisting of two postholes (0014 and 0016), a possible ditch terminus (0018), a single pit (0022) and a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (0020) (Fig. 2).

#### ***Postholes 0014 and 0016***

Two postholes (0014 and 0016) were present towards the middle of Trench 9. Both features were circular in plan (0.26m diameter) with u-shaped profiles measuring 0.34m and 0.26m respectively. No finds were recovered from the postholes but their similar morphologies reliably indicate that they are related.

### ***Ditch terminus 0018***

A shallow, round feature was recorded against the northern edge of Trench 9 that had a very shallow concave profile with a wide flat base. The ditch had a maximum width of 0.7m and a maximum depth of 0.1m. The feature has been interpreted as a ditch terminus due to its elongated shape in plan and the lack of an inclined cut at the northern edge where the feature leaves the trench.

### ***Ditch 0020***

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch ran across Trench 9 between pit 0022 and posthole 0016. The ditch had a concave shaped profile with straight sides that measured 1.2m in width and 0.25m in depth. The ditch was filled with a mid brownish-orangey silty-sand (0021).

### ***Pit 0022***

A circular pit with a diameter of 1m which was 0.1m deep was recorded butting against ditch 0020. The pit was unlike the possible fog-lifter pits in the respect that the mid greyish-brown silty-sand fill (0023) did not contain any charcoal inclusions or evidence of *in-situ* burning.

### **Trench 10**

This trench was aligned north-south towards the north-eastern corner of the development area and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Two archaeological features were identified towards the middle of the trench (Fig. 2).

### ***Ditch 0033***

Ditch 0033 ran across Trench 10 cutting the northern portion of posthole 0035. The ditch lay on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and had a concave profile measuring 0.85m wide by 0.45m deep.

### ***Posthole 0035***

This large posthole had a 0.7m deep u-shaped profile and a slightly-rounded square shape in plan that was 0.5m wide. The posthole contained two fills; basal fill (0037) was a mid greyish-brown silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks whilst the second fill was a lighter orangey-brown coloured clayey-silt-sand that was free of inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature although it was recorded as being cut by ditch 0033.

## **Trench 12**

Trench 12 lay on a north-south alignment towards the centre of the development area. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.5m and contained two pits (0040 and 0042) (Fig. 2).

### ***Pit 0040***

A shallow (0.1m) elliptically planned pit (0.9m maximum diameter) was recorded towards the southern end of Trench 12. The pit had a shallow u-shaped profile that was filled with dark brownish-grey sandy silt.

### ***Pit 0042***

A circular pit with a shallow, concave profile was identified towards the middle of the trench. The pit had a diameter of 0.9m and was 0.12m deep with a fill of mid greyish-brown, sandy silt.

## **Trench 24**

Trench 24 was a north-south aligned trench towards the south-west corner of the development area. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.58m and contained an archaeological horizon consisting of a ditch (0099) and a fog-lifter pit (0101).

### ***Ditch 0099***

Ditch 0099 ran east to west across the southern end of Trench 24. The ditch had a shallow concave profile that was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with a greyish-brown silty-sand that contained a single sherd of burnt Middle Iron Age pottery.

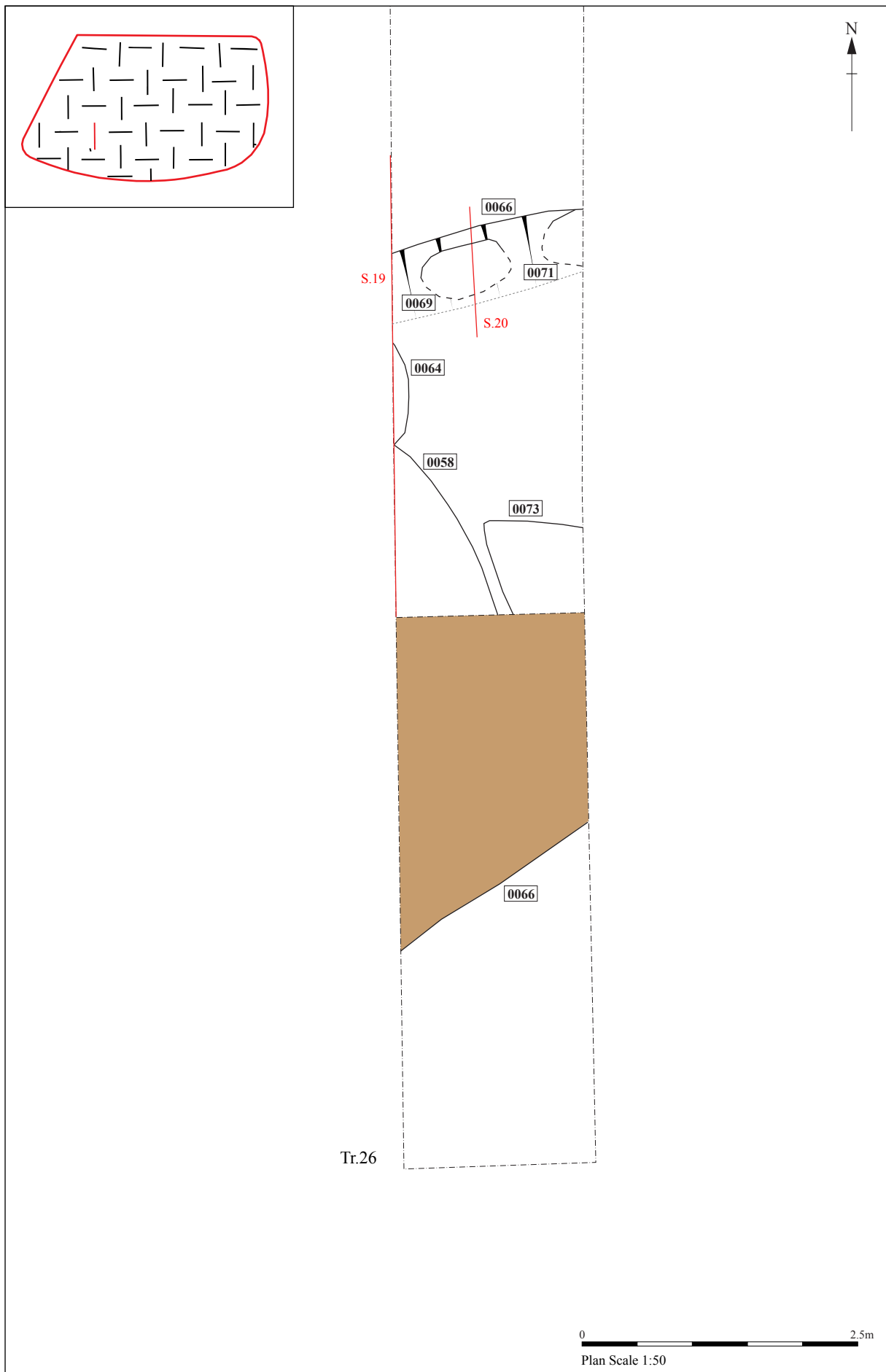


Figure 4. Plan of southern end of trench 26



## **Trench 26**

Trench 26 was 33m long and located towards the south-west corner of the development area. The northern end of the trench contained the large drainage channel that delineated the south-western extent of the original runway (Fig. 2). Pit group 0067 was located at the southern end of Trench 26 and consisted of a large pit (0066) with several smaller pits (0058, 0064, 0069, 0071 and 0078) cut into the top (Fig. 4). The pits were filled with a homogenous mid/dark brownish-grey, friable silty-sand which prevented the identification of individual features until a portion of the context had been mechanically excavated. The fill was initially interpreted as a modern deposit due to its homogenous nature and the high degree of modern disturbance that had already been identified in close proximity. Once removed the trench was considered too deep for further excavation by hand.

### ***Pit 0066***

This large pit feature was recorded at the southern end of Trench 26. The pit had an elongated plan that was aligned north-east to south-west (Fig. 4). 0066 was filled with a mid/dark brownish grey, friable silty-sand fill (0065) - the northern portion of which was mechanically excavated to reveal a u-shaped profile (Section 18, Fig. 5) with a flared side and flat base. Once excavated further pit cuts in to the base (0073, 0058 and 0064) and cut into the side (0069 and 0071) of the feature became apparent (Pl. 2). These features were not distinguishable in plan prior to mechanical excavation as they contained very similar mid/dark brownish grey silty-sand fills. Investigation of the trench section identified that two of the pits (0058 and 0064) were cut through fill 0065.

A small trench was excavated 4m west of the south end of trench 26 (Fig. 2) to determine the possible extent of the pit group. No evidence of 0067 was observed in this trench.

### ***Pit 0058***

This feature, which cut through the middle of pit 0066 measured 0.64m in width and 1.94m in length. The pit appeared to be the last in the sequence of intercutting features and was cut through overburden fill 0061 (Fig. 5, Section 18). During hand cleaning the fill (0057) produced several pieces of struck flint that have been dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Although not excavated, a sample of the fill was processed for environmental evidence which identified modern contaminants (rootlets

and grass stem fragments) as well as the uncharred seeds of several plants that prefer cultivated or waste ground environments.

#### ***Pit 0064***

A small portion of this pit was visible against the trench wall which prevented detailed assessment of the feature morphology. The pit had a round plan and a shallow sided concave profile which was cut by pit 0058 towards its southern side. Section 18 (Fig. 2) indicates that the pit contained three greyish-brown sandy-silt fills (0061, 0062 and 0063) of varying tones. The pit was not investigated due to the depth of the trench.

#### ***Pit 0069***

Pit 0069 was cut into the northern side of 0066. The majority of this feature was lost during the mechanical removal of the homogenous fills. The surviving portion had a u-shape profile with a maximum depth of 0.24m and a maximum width of 0.2m. The pit was filled with the common brownish-grey silty-sand (0068) which contained two patinated flakes dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period.

#### ***Pit 0071***

This feature was identified cutting the side of large pit 0066 (Fig. 4). The pit had a circular plan and was filled with the common mid/dark brownish-grey silty-sand (0070). The feature was not excavated due to the depth of the trench at this point.

#### ***Pit 0073***

Pit 0073 was visible in plan at the south-east corner of the excavated segment (Fig. 4). The pit appeared to have an angular square shaped plan and was filled with the common mid/dark brownish-grey friable silty-sand. The feature was not investigated due to the depth of the trench at this point.

#### **Trench 32**

Trench 32 was excavated at the south-eastern corner of the development area. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m and was formed from 0.3m of topsoil (0111) and 0.3m of subsoil (0110). Three features were present within the trench which consisted of a large boundary ditch (0078), a fog lifter pit (0081) and larger pit 0089.

### ***Ditch 0078***

This ditch lay on a north-east to south-west alignment at the southern end of the trench. The trench was extended eastwards in order to determine the full extent of the ditch. A section was hand dug across the ditch identifying a shallow v-shaped profile measuring 2m wide and 0.68m deep. The ditch had a substantial light brownish-orange clay-silt basal fill (0080) with a lesser mid brownish-grey clay silt upper fill that was localised to the eastern side (0079) (Fig. 5, Section 24). The second fill may be evidence of a re-cut but its lower boundary was too diffuse to definitively state this.

### ***Pit 0089***

This circular pit was excavated towards the northern end of Trench 32. The pit had a diameter of 2.6m and a shallow slightly irregular u-shaped profile that was 0.25m deep. The pit was filled with a mid brownish-grey silty-sand that is likely to be a windblown deposit.

### **Trench 38**

Trench 38 was excavated east-west across the south-west corner of the development area. A single oval shaped pit (0085) was present towards the middle of the trench.

### ***Pit 0085***

This feature had an elliptical plan with an irregular u-shaped profile. The pit measured 2m by 1m in plan and it was 0.4m in depth. The pit had a homogenous mid brownish-orangey silty-sand (0086).

### **Trench 35**

Trench 35 was excavated at the south end of the development area. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.65m (0.33m topsoil, 0.32m subsoil). A shallow ditch (0096) was identified towards the southern end of the trench.

### ***Ditch 0096***

Ditch 0096 ran along a north-east to south-west alignment towards the south end of trench 35. The ditch had a shallowly surviving concave profile that was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.

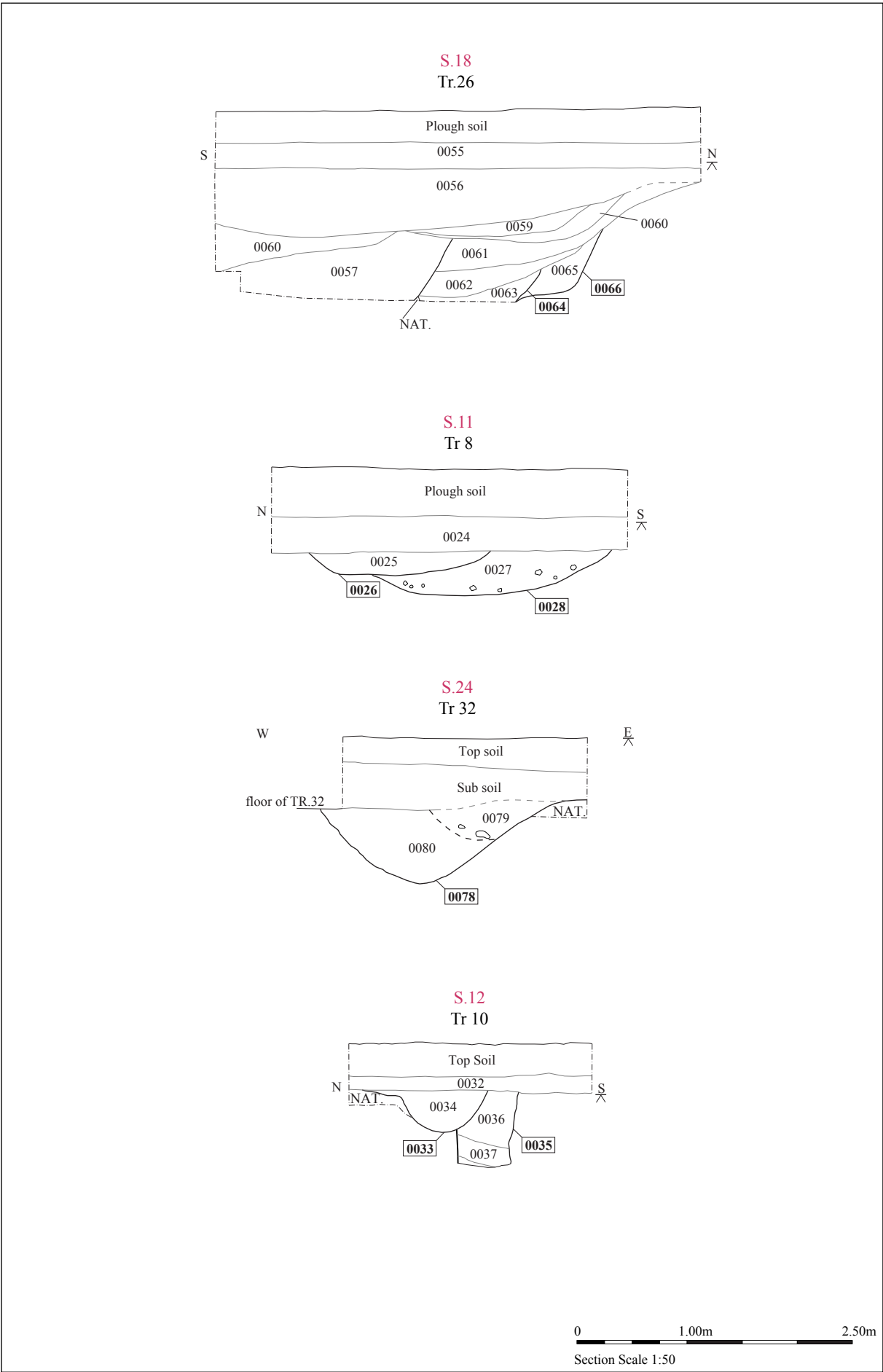


Figure 5. Selected sections

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected from the evaluation. The finds were retrieved from two ditch fills (0025, Tr.8, 0098, Tr.24), seven pit fills (0004, Tr.2, 0007, Tr.3, 0056, 0057, 0068, Tr.26, 0086, Tr.38, 0103, Tr.36), one deposit layer (0075, Tr.27) and the unstratified context 0111. A full contextual breakdown of the finds can be seen in Appendix 5.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	94	770
CBM	1	5
Worked flint	27	232
Burnt flint	53	310
Glass	5	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1331</b>

Table 1. Finds quantities.

### 6.2 The pottery

#### 6.2.1 Introduction

A total of forty-eight sherds weighing 616g was recorded from the evaluation. The pottery was recovered from three contexts in three different trenches, ditch fills 0025 (Tr.8), 0098 (Tr.24) and the unstratified context 0111. The pottery is dated to the prehistoric and Roman periods. A complete breakdown of the pottery by context forms part of the site archive.

#### 6.2.2 Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS). All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and EVE.

#### 6.2.3 Prehistoric

Ninety-two sherds of prehistoric pottery were recorded in ditch fill 0025 (Tr.8). The sherds are all flint-tempered (HMF) and dated from the Early to Middle Iron Age. The pottery displays little abrasion and the assemblage contains the remains of at least three vessels.

Two jar forms, in two different fabrics, can be clearly identified. The first of these is a crude storage jar with an everted and squared off rim. The outer surface area of the jar is predominantly reduced but some areas of oxidation are also apparent. The fabric is made up of abundant ill-sorted flint with rare iron rich /?clay pellets also being present. The second jar has a simple beaded and everted rim. The outer surface is patchily reduced but with areas of burnishing too. The fabric is much finer in comparison to the previous vessel; it contains much more sand and the flint is finer and not as frequent. Also present within the fabric are rare fragments of chalk.

Ditch fill 0098 (Tr.24) contained a single abraded sherd of reduced/burnt Iron Age pottery. The fabric is hand-made and a portion of the rim survives, which is crudely in-turned and slightly dished. The fabric is composed of abundant and dense quartz, which within the fabric itself appears quite well sorted, although it is less so on the surface of the pottery. Some organic voids can also be seen on the surfaces of the sherd, and sparse irregular voids are present within the fabric too.

#### 6.2.4 Roman

A single abraded micaceous greyware (GMG) base was recorded in the unstratified context 0111. The sherd is not closely datable within the Roman period.

### 6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A single small and abraded fragment of roof tile was retrieved from pit fill 0025. The piece is fully oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with abundant calcite. It is dated to the late medieval/post-medieval period. No other finds are present in the context.

### 6.4 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A total of twenty-seven fragments of worked flint was recorded in five different contexts, ditch fills 0025 (Tr.8), 0098 (Tr.24), pit fills 0057, 0068 (Tr.26) and the unstratified context 0111. A full catalogue of the worked flint by context can be seen in Appendix 6.

As Table 2 demonstrates, the worked flint assemblage is almost entirely made up of flakes which are small, squat, long or thick. A single core in pit fill 0057 and a blade in ditch fill 0098 were the only other types recorded.

<b>Flint type</b>	<b>No</b>
Flake	18
Flake/blade	2
Blade	1
Core	1
Spall	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>

Table 2. Flint types.

The earliest flints were noted in pit fill 0068. This contained two patinated flakes dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods.

The second largest group was recorded in pit fill 0057 (seven pieces) and these are dated to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. No other dating evidence was present in this fill. Other possible Neolithic flints were recorded in ditch fill 0098. Abraded Iron Age pottery was also identified in this fill.

The largest group of flints were noted in ditch fill 0025, a total of fifteen. These are all unpatinated flakes dated to the Bronze or Iron Age and they were accompanied by pottery dating from the Early to Middle Iron Age.

## **6.5 Burnt flint**

Six contexts contained fragments of burnt flint, ditch fill 0025 (Tr.8), pit fills 0004 (Tr.2), 0007 (Tr.3), 0057 (Tr.26), 0085 (Tr.38), 0103 (Tr.36). The pieces are variably sized and coloured. Those in the orange to red range are likely to have been subjected to some form of fire event, either man-made or natural. The pieces which are coloured grey to white may have been utilised in the pot boiling process, which is associated with the preparation and cooking of food in the prehistoric period. The best examples can be seen in pit fill 0004, although no other finds are present within the context. The fragment in ditch fill 0025 is accompanied by later prehistoric worked flint, and pottery dated from the Early to Middle Iron Age.

## **6.6 Glass**

Five fragments of green post-medieval bottle glass were recorded in deposit layer 0075 (Tr.27). No other finds are present within the context.

## **6.7 Small finds**

Identified by Andrew Brown

Two copper alloy small finds are present within the finds assemblage. A description and commentary on each find is provided and a full catalogue forms part of the site archive.

### **Medieval**

1. A rectangular shaped but snapped fragment of a copper alloy mount or strap fitting for a buckle. The fragment has a part perforation hole at one edge with simple incised line decoration just behind this. The object is dated from the 13th-15th century. SF 1002 (Tr.32 0110).

### **Unknown**

2. A snapped and irregular shaped fragment of copper alloy, which was possibly part of a decorative mount for furniture. SF1001 (Tr.2 0003).

## **6.8 Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Anna West

### **6.8.1 Introduction and methodology**

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

The four samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 3. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 2010).

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. All the residues were scanned with a magnet to check for ferrous material such as hammer scale and ferrous spheroids.

### **6.8.2 Quantification**

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



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

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

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

### 6.8.3 Results

SS No	Context No	Feature No.	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0004	0005	Pit	-	Charcoal +++
5	0025	0026	Ditch	BA/EIA	Modern roots ++, un-charred seeds ##, charcoal ++
7	0086	0085	Pit	-	Modern roots ++, un-charred seeds ###, charcoal ++, insect fragments ++, coal +
10	0057	0058	Pit	-	Modern roots ++, un-charred seeds ##, charcoal ++

Table 3. Results of analysis of environmental samples.

No charred or mineralised plant macrofossils were observed within the flots scanned. Sample 1, 0004 (pit 0005), produced a large volume of flot material (1800 ml), which was made up of identifiable wood charcoal. Due to its size only twenty-five percent of this flot was scanned at this stage. No plant macrofossils other than wood charcoal were observed within the portion scanned. Much of the charcoal still remained in quite large fragments 5-15cm across and some of these fragments have the appearance of oak (*Quercus sp.*). However there did not appear to be any round wood fragments that would be most suitable for radiocarbon dating within the portion scanned.

Samples 5 and 7, 0025 (ditch 0026) and 0086 (pit 0085) respectively, both contained a small number of charred hazel nut shell fragments (*Corylus sp.*) and Sample 7 contained a single fragment of unidentified endocarp which could be possibly a plum species (*Prunus sp.*) or maybe walnut (*Juglans sp.*). These fragments could represent foraged food resources or they may simply be material that was attached to the wood that forms the charcoal remains.

Samples 5, 7 and 10 all contained modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and grass stem fragments. No charred or mineralised seeds were observed within the flots but they did all contain uncharred and unabraded seeds. Species that prefer cultivated or waste ground on light, acid or calcareous soils were present in the form of bugloss

(*Anchusa sp.*), mayweed (*Tripleurospermum sp.*), charlock (*Sinapis arvensis L.*) and fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*). Other ruderal species, which grow in waste ground and arable ground, were common in the form of goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), clover (*Trifolium sp.*), violets (*Viola sp.*), along with small numbers of cleavers (*Galium sp.*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus L.*) and docks/orache/knotweed (*Rumex/Atriplex?Polygonum sp.*).

#### 6.8.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the processed samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. No cereal grains or chaff elements were observed within the scanned flots. The weed seeds that were present were unabraded and are possibly intrusive within the archaeological deposits. Most of the samples produced moderate to small quantities of wood charcoal, although this may be due to sampling bias (sampling of productive-looking deposits). Sample 1 alone produced large amounts of identifiable wood charcoal. It may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon dates from charcoal for those deposits that remain undated.

No magnetic materials in the form of hammer scale or ferrous spheroids were present in any of the samples processed.

If further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out, of sealed dateable contexts, with a view to recovering identifiable material which is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the flots from all the samples taken during this evaluation, and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

### 6.9 Discussion of material evidence

The range of finds recovered from the evaluation is quite small. The majority are dated to the prehistoric period with single instances of Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds also being identified. These generally were recovered as unstratified finds or sub-soil layers.

Finds dated to the prehistoric period consist of pottery, worked and burnt flint. As a whole the finds within this group are dated from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. However they are few in number, and there is little consistency in their distribution across the site. Nevertheless, of note are the finds recorded in Trench 8 which occur in reasonable quantities and include all three prehistoric find types. They are dated from the Early to Middle Iron Age. Activity dated to this period has already been recorded around the area of the current site, the nearest examples being to the east (BSE 131) and north-west (BSE 199).

It is difficult to characterise the prehistoric activity on the site, even more so as the worked flint has such a broad date range. However the majority is dated to the later prehistoric period and the landscape around the current investigation contains many examples of activity dated to this period. Neolithic finds have been noted to the west (BSE 053) and south-west (BSE 046), Bronze Age to the north (BRG 009) and south-west (BSE 035, RGH 048) and Bronze/Iron Age to the south west too (RGH 043).

## 7. Discussion

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Nine ditches were identified across the development, predominantly located towards the eastern side of the area with a single ditch (0099) recorded at the western most extent of the site. Ditches 0026 and 0099 produced the only pottery recovered from the archaeological horizon. The assemblages are dated to the Middle Iron Age and originate from opposite sides of the development area from ditches that shared a similar shallow profile but had no common alignment.

Aside from two modern drainage channels, related to the runway, none of the ditch features could be tracked across multiple trenches. In part this is probably due to losing the shallower features to truncation and modern disturbance as most surviving features, Pits 0042 and 0040 in Trench 12 and Ditch 0096 in Trench 35 for example, are extremely shallow.

Towards the north-east corner of the site five similarly aligned ditches – including a re-cut containing mid Iron Age pottery – have been identified and suggest a surviving archaeological horizon in this area. Assuming the similar alignments as evidence for their contemporary nature these ditches may be a continuation of the prehistoric landscape identified west of the site.

Ditch (0078) located towards the south-east corner of the site is notably larger than the other ditches and filled with an atypical clay-silt fill (0079). Although no finds were recovered from the ditch it seems likely that it belongs to a different phase of activity to the rest of the identified horizon. Analysis of the 1813 tithe map of Rougham indicates a slightly curved north-south aligned ditch that is almost certainly the same ditch identified during the evaluation (Plate. 1).

Ten circular pits with fills containing a high percentage of charcoal were identified across the evaluation area (Fig. 2) and have been initially interpreted as ‘fog-lifters’. Fog-lifters are generally associated with airfields from the Second World War and were small, shallow pits that were filled with petrol and burnt in an attempt to clear thick fog and allow aircraft to land safely. However, only four of these features displayed clear evidence of *in-situ* burning - the most convincing of these being pit 0094 (Pl. 3) which displayed a bright red scorched clay natural. Five of the fog-lifters (0101, 0109, 0083,

0005 and 0006) were recorded as cutting through subsoil layers which have been noted to contain fragments of brick and glass; however the extensive ploughing and modern disturbance could be responsible for these inclusions. It is quite likely that the four remaining features were also cut through the subsoil layers but this stratigraphic evidence has been lost due to the mixed and diffuse nature of the subsoil deposits. Pits 0102 and 0094 are recorded within the footprint of the western runway which may suggest that they are not related to the runway and throws into question the age of burnt pits as a whole. Sparsely distributed pits with burnt fills are also commonly identified across Iron Age landscapes.

A group (0067) of pits were identified at the southern end of Trench 26 (Fig. 4, Pl. 2). All the pits were filled with the similar dark greyish-brown soft sandy-silts with rare lenses of lighter grey sands. Several pieces of struck flint of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age and Mesolithic or Neolithic dates were recovered from two of the pits (0058 and 0069). The intercutting stratigraphy and homogenous nature of the pit fills prevented individual identification of each feature in plan. The common fill also appeared to have modern characteristics (uniform matrix, clear/dark tone and very few inclusions) and was partially mechanically excavated under this interpretation. However, the recovery of the struck flints during the subsequent cleaning by hand implies a possible archaeological deposition event. A sample of fill 0057 contained modern contaminants (rootlets and grass stem fragments) as well as the uncharred seeds of several plants that prefer cultivated or waste ground environments.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The evaluation has identified a shallowly surviving archaeological horizon concentrated towards the south-east corner and eastern side of the development area. A large degree of modern disturbance arising from the site's former status as an airfield and current status as cultivated farmland was also noted. The disturbance is most prevalent across a 50m wide north-west to south-east swathe that coincides with the former western runway (Fig. 2). It is likely that this modern disturbance has significantly contributed to the lack of an archaeological horizon towards the middle of the site and the shallow nature of the horizon at the south-west and eastern areas.

Ten pits containing burnt material were recorded across the development area (Fig. 2). Six of the pits were noted to have been excavated through subsoil layers whilst the stratigraphical relationship of the remaining four is unclear. It is possible that these pits are fog-lifters for the original airfield but the presence of 0094 and 0102 within the runway area (Fig. 2) seems to contradict this determination. Any further work should include an assessment of the extent of these burnt pits and an aim to recover datable material in order to place them in chronological context. A lack of recovered evidence may be offset through radio-carbon dating of charcoal recovered from environmental samples.

The highest concentration of features was towards the north east corner where five ditches (0012, 0026, 0028, 0020 and 0033), a possible ditch terminus (0018), three postholes (0014, 0016 and 0035) and a pit (0022) have been recorded within a 60m by 20m area (Fig. 2). The ditches are similarly aligned and a large assemblage of mid Iron Age dated pottery was recovered from ditch re-cut 0026. This concentration of features points to a surviving archaeological horizon that would benefit from further investigation.

The group of pits (0067) identified towards the southern end of Trench 26 remain undated. Several pieces of prehistoric struck flint were recovered from two of the pits although the characteristics of the cuts and fills appear modern and the struck flint may be resultant of an imported deposit. Further investigation of these features in order to assess their extent and date is recommended.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Rougham\RGH 066

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRA-HRZ\HRE 42-99 and HRF 1-85

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS field team and directed by Andrew Vaughan Beverton. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andy Fawcett. The specialists finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## **11. Bibliography**

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## Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

AT

### LAND TO EAST OF LADY MIRIAM WAY, MORETON HALL, BURY ST EDMUNDS (RUSHBROOKE WITH ROUGHAM)

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:** St Edmundsbury Borough Council

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** SE/11/0013

**HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:** To be arranged

**GRID REFERENCE:** TL 855 642

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:** Construction of a new football club  
(proposed relocation of Bury Town FC)

**AREA:** 4.45 ha.

**THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Jess Tipper  
Archaeological Officer  
Conservation Team  
Tel. : 01284 741225  
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

**Date:** 3 August 2012

#### Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any permission granted should be the subject of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation.
- 1.2 In this case, an archaeological evaluation will be required to establish the potential of the site and decisions on the need for any further investigation (excavation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks) will be made on the basis of the results of the evaluation.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement for archaeological evaluation, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service

(SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 The proposal lies in an area of archaeological potential, defined in the County Historic Environment Record. Excavations on the site of the new postal sorting and delivery office, to the west defined Neolithic occupation deposits (HER no. RGH 044). It is also to the east of excavations that defined Iron Age and medieval occupation deposits, which included a succession of large dwellings from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century (BSE 131). In addition, archaeological evaluation in 1999 (BRG 024; SCCAS report 99/64) defined an area of Roman occupation immediately to the north-west and extending into this area (RGH 031); the west part of this area was also evaluated in 1999 but at a low 1% sample.

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 141) to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

### **Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation**

- 4.1 Collation and assessment of historic documentation, including all cartographic sources and aerial photographs, relevant to the site to identify historic landuse and the siting of old boundaries and which would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 4.2 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

#### 4.3 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.4 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

4.5 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the site, which is c.2225.00m<sup>2</sup>. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches (each 30.00m long) are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.1236.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width (41 30.00m-long trenches).

4.6 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench, in relation to the proposed new development, should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

#### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

#### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

## **Standards and Guidance**

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **Notes**

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

# Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0002	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.  Single fill of ditch [0002]	No		No	1
0002	0002	Ditch Cut	Silty sand fill of ditch [0002] Linear ditch in plan. Orientated NW-SE. Has steep concave sides down to a rounded concave base. Single fill (0001) In Trench 1	No		No	1
0003		Deposit Layer	Boundary ditch? On same alignment as modern drainage and runway/trackway Mid reddish brown, friable silty sand containing occ. Small, medium and large sized sub-rounded stones (flint and ironstone) + sub-angular flint nodules. Occ. Flecks of charcoal and possible brick fragments observed within layer. Beneath plough soil. Pit [0005] appears to be partially cut through it. Small find 1001  Layer, seen in Trench 2 (similar/same layer appears in Trench 1) Possibly a subsoil layer.	No		Yes	2
0004	0005	Pit Fill	Dark brownish-grey, ashy/charcoal rich fill, containing large fragments of charred wood and occasional small stones. Fill of pit [0005]	Yes		Yes	2
0004	0005	Pit Fill	Burnt fill in pit [0005] Dark brownish-grey, ashy/charcoal rich fill, containing large fragments of charred wood and occasional small stones. Fill of pit [0005]	Yes		Yes	2
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Burnt fill in pit [0005] Sub-circular pit in plan, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a wide, shallow concave base. Single fill (0004) Cut into (0003), but quite mixed with it (does not cut from all the way up) Pit containing charcoal - fog lifter for airfield?	Yes		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0006		Deposit Layer	Same as description for layer (0003) Deposit in Trench 3 - same as (0003) in Trench 2. Number also used for same layer in Trenches 4, 5 +6	No		No	3
0007	0008	Pit Fill	Dark black/grey ashy silt mixed with mid-greyish brown friable silty and with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [0008] Duffuse horizon with layer (0006) Fill of pit [0008]. Ashy fill, similar to (0004) in pit [0005] in Trench 2 - similar features?	Yes		Yes	3
0008	0008	Pit Cut	Oval pit in north baulk of Trench 3, west end. Has moderately sloping concave sides and a flattish concave base. Single fill (0007) Pit - similar to [0005] in shape and fill. Appears to be sealed by layer (0006) though.	No		No	3
0009		Deposit Layer	Same as (0006) Sub-soil layer in Trench 7	No		No	7
0010	0011	Pit Fill	Mid brown/slightly orangey silty sand, hardly any stone, with charcoal flecks throughout, of a loose compaction No finds Fill of fog-lifter	No		Yes	7
0011	0011	Pit Cut	Irregular base. Slight semi-circular in plan. Probably a fog-lifter, does cut quite high into sub (0009)	No		No	7
0012	0012	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW_SE Quite shallow, slightly concave base and sides. This feature does not appear top cut through sub-soil. So probaby quite old.	No		No	8
0013	0012	Ditch Fill	Mid brown, slightly orangey silty sand with a small amount of clay. Of a loose compaction. No finds. Surviving fill of ditch 0012	No		No	8
0014	0014	Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, vertical sided slightly concaved based posthole. SE-NW section Posthole	No		No	9

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0015	0014	Posthole Fill	Fill is of a mid-brown/slightly orangey silty sand, occasional stones 5-10mm mainly rounded, slight clay content with sand makes it stick together. It is of a fairly loose compaction. No finds.	No		No	9
0016	0016	Posthole Cut	Rounds, vertical sided, slightly concaved based. Posthole Posthole	No		No	9
0017	0016	Posthole Fill	Mid brown/slightly orangey silty sand. Slight amount of clay present. Ahrdly any stone. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds	No		No	9
0018	0018	Ditch Cut	Shallow, irregular based pit or ditch? Slightly concaved sides W-E section  This could be a ditch butt end or a part of a pit? Doesn't cut through sub-soil	No		No	9
0019	0018	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orangey silty sand with slight clay content. Hardly any stone. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds.	No		No	9
0020	0020	Ditch Cut	Fill of pit/ditch terminus This ditch running NNW-SSE with a concaved base and sides. NE-SW section  No cut visible between this ditch [0020] and pit [0022]	No		No	9
0021	0020	Ditch Fill	Mid brown, orangey silty sand with slight clay content. Hardly any stone. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds.	No		No	9
0022	0022	Pit Cut	Same as 0023? The pit is round in plan. Concaved sided, slightly concaved based. Quite shallow  Shallowly surviving pit. Unknown relationship with 0020	No		No	9

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0023	0022	Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown, slightly orangey silty sand. Occasional small stones 5-10mm mainly rounded also occasional small charcoal flecks. Of a loose compaction. No finds	No		No	9
0024		Deposit Layer	No relationship between this pit [0022] and ditch [0020] Same as (0006) Seals Iron Age ditches [0026] and [0028] in section 11 and [0012] occasional flecks of charcoal and modern CBM  Number used for subsoil in Trenches 8 and 9 Same as layers (0006), (0003), (0009) etc.	No		No	8
0025	0026	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt with patches of redeposited yellow-orange clay throughout, containing moderate amounts of angular and sub-angular small and medium sized stones (mainly flint). Iron Age (?) pottery found in large quantities  Clay and sandy silt fill in ditch recut [0026] Iron Age (?) pottery	Yes	Early-Middle Ir	Yes	8
0025	0026	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt with patches of redeposited yellow-orange clay throughout, containing moderate amounts of angular and sub-angular small and medium sized stones (mainly flint). Iron Age (?) pottery found in large quantities  Clay and sandy silt fill in ditch recut [0026] Iron Age (?) pottery	Yes		Yes	8
0026	0026	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides, down to a concave base. Recut of earlier ditch [0028] Sealed by layer (0024) Single fill (0025) = Iron Age (?) pottery  Recut of ditch [0028] Iron Age?	No		No	8
0027	0028	Ditch Fill	Pale grey/brown sandy silt mixed with pale yellow-white silty sand, containing occasional medium and large sized rounded and angular flint nodules. Fill of ditch [0028] Cut by ditch [0026]  Sand/silty fill in ditch [0028]. Ditch is cut into silt and clay natural, so could be slumped or washed in material.	No		No	8



Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0028	0028	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE, with moderately sloping convex sides ad a flattish concave base. Single fill (0027) Cut by recut [0026]	No		No	8
0029		Deposit Layer	Ditch. Cut by recut [0026] Same as layer (0006) Deposit of sandy silt in Trench 11	No		No	11
0030		Layer	A sub-soil layer present in trench 1. The context is a mid greyish-brown silty-sand that contains rare quantities of flint and chalk pebbles spread evenly throughout. Subsoil layer towards NW corner of development area.	No		No	1
0031		Layer	A layer of mid reddish brown, friable silty sand containing occ. Small, medium and large sized sub-rounded stones (flint and ironstone) + sub-angular flint nodules sealed fill 0010 of pit 0011.  The context is very similar to 0009 and has been delineated with an arbitrary lower horizon.	No		No	2
0032		Deposit Layer	Upper portion of subsoil that appears to seal 0010. It is very possible that ploughing has diffused the top of layer 0009 (into which 0010 was cut). Sub-soil layer. Less stoney than top soil, mid brown slightly orangey silty sand with clay content These features [0033] and [0036] appear to be under this layer, not cut through.	No		No	10
0033	0033	Ditch Cut	NW-SE running ditch. Concaved sided, and based ditch. N-S section	No		No	10
0034	0033	Ditch Fill	This ditch 0033 cuts posthole [0035] Mid brown, slightly orangey silty sand with small amount of clay content. Occasional small charcoal flecks. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds	No		No	10
0035	0035	Posthole Cut	Generally steep sided, almost vertical in section, with a slight concaved base. Square or rectangular, slightly undercut in places. Probably a large posthole or pit?	No		No	10

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0036	0035	Posthole Fill	Orangey brown, clayey silty sand. Of a loose compaction. Hardly any stone, void of finds.	No		No	10
0037	0035	Posthole Fill	Basal fill, consists of a mid greyish-brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks, hardly any stone. Of a moderate compaction. No finds.	No		No	10
0038		Deposit Layer	Same as layer (0006) etc. Deposit of sub-soil in Trench 12 Seals pit (0040) in Section 13. Sub-soil, same as layer (0006) and (003) etc.	No		No	12
0039	0040	Pit Fill	Mottled dark brownish-grey, friable sandy silt + yellow-brown silty sand, with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of pit [0040] Beneath layer of sub-soil (0038) Fill of possible pit [0040]	No		No	12
0040	0040	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Contains fill (0039) Sealed by layer (0038) Goes beneath eastern L.O.E. of Trench 12 Possible pit or tree hollow? Base has root disturbance and fill is very mixed.	No		No	12
0041	0042	Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy silt, containing frequent small and medium sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [0042] Fill of pit [0042]	No		No	12
0042	0042	Pit Cut	Circular cut in plan, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a concave base. Single fill (0041) Possible pit?	No		No	12
0043		Deposit Layer	Mixed layer of compacted redeposited natural clay and silt with dark top soil and sub-soil mixed in with it. Contains lumps of concrete and tarmac. Situated in western half of Trench 13, up to 15m east (i.e. half of trench). Truncates sub-soil layer (0044) Mixed redeposited layer - could be related to remains of trackway seen in western end of Trench 13?	No		No	13

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0044		Deposit Layer	Same as (0003) + (0006) etc. Cut by deposit (0043). Appears in eastern half of trench. More compacted than in other trenches.	No		No	13
0045		Deposit Layer	Sub-soil layer in Trench 13, truncated half way down trench by layer (0043) Mixed greyish-black top soil type layer with sand, gravel and concrete mixed in. related to (0043)? Buries sub-soil layer (0046)	No		No	14
0046		Deposit Layer	Modern build up layer, similar to (0043) Same as (0044) etc. Sub-soil layer in Trench 14. Truncated/buried by modern layer (0045). More compacted than sub-soil in other trenches.	No		No	14
0047		Deposit Layer	Sub-soil in Trench 14 Same as (0043)/(0045). Modern build up layer in east end of Trench 15. Extends 5m into trench from east end before petering out. Truncates sub-soil layer (0048)	No		No	15
0048		Deposit Layer	Modern build up layer - same as (0043) Sub-soil layer in Trench 15. same as (0003) etc., but more compacted. Sealed by layer (0047)	No		No	15
0049	0049	Cut	Irregular in shape, all sides irregular. Lots of animal disturbance. Determined to be an animal burrow	No		No	20
0050	0049	Fill	Mid brown silty sand, a few flecks of charcoal. Of a loose compaction. No finds. Fill of an animal burrow	No		No	20
0051	0051	Pit Cut	Rectangular in plan, fairly steep sided. Flat based pit, with rounded corners. W-E section Believe all of these features to be quite modern. Because the fills/layers above are very mixed and are localised over these features ((0051) + (0053))	No		No	27
0052	0051	Pit Fill	Fill of pit consists of a mid brown silty sand, and clay. Also with grey and yellowy sand present. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds Mixed fill, resembles modern deposits	No		No	27

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0053	0053	Pit Cut	This pit is rectangular, with fairly steep sides, but not quite vertical, with a flattish base, slightly undulating. Corners are rounded, not squared. W-E section	No		No	27
0054	0053	Pit Fill	Full length undetermined still going into trench side Fill of this pit is very heavily mixed with all of the above fills. A mid brown silty sand with lenses of yellowy silty sand. Of a loose compaction. No finds.	No		No	27
0055		Deposit Layer	Sealed by layer (0076) Mixed dark grey clayey silt with areas of friable dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Contains fragments of tile and CBM. Deposit beneath plough soil in Trench 26, sealing pit group 0067 Similar to deposit (0043) etc. - possibly related?	No		No	26
0056	0067	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded + rounded stones. Contained piece of tile. Sits in top of pit group 0067 Very similar to sub-soil layer (c.f. (0003)) Could possibly be sub-soil layer filling top of pit.	Yes		No	26
0057	0058	Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey, soft clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Contained worked flint. Fill of pit [0059] in Pit Group 0067	Yes		Yes	26
0057	0058	Pit Fill	Dark fill of pit [0058] in Pit Group 0067 Dark brownish grey, soft clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Contained worked flint. Fill of pit [0059] in Pit Group 0067	Yes		Yes	26
0058	0058	Pit Cut	Dark fill of pit [0058] in Pit Group 0067 Rectangular pit in plan? Goes beneath L.O.E. Not fully excavated Cuts several layers in Pit Group 0067 Note: Section drawing shows pit [0058] entering section at an oblique angle. One of several pits cut into Pit Group 0067. Appears to be latest in group, sealed by layer (0056), which fills top of intercutting pits.	No		No	26

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0059	0067	Pit Fill	Mid yellowish brown, friable silty sand with large lumps of yellow orange redeposited clay mixed in. Fill of pit group 0067 Cut by pit [0058]	No		No	26
0060	0067	Pit Fill	Redeposited natural clay mixed with yellow sandy silt Pale brownish yellow, friable silty sand with bands of brown sandy silt. Fill of Pit Group 0067	No		No	26
0061	0067	Pit Fill	Sandy layer in pit 0067 Mid greyish-brown friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded + rounded stones. Fill in Pit Group 0067	No		No	26
0062	0067	Pit Fill	Silty fill in pit 0067 Same as description for (0060) - bands of yellow brown silt and sand.	No		No	26
0063	0064	Pit Fill	Seasl pit [0064] Sand and silt layers in pit 0067 Dark greyish-brown, soft sandy silt containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [0064] Not fully excavated	No		No	26
0064	0064	Pit Cut	Pit seen in Section 18 - barley extends beyond section edge. Contains fill (0063) Sealed by (0062) Cuts fill (0065) of pit [0066] Not fully excavated One of several intercutting pits in pit group 0067	No		No	26
0065	0066	Pit Fill	Mottled mid and dark brownish gry, friable silty sand containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of pit [0066] Cut by pit [0064] Fill of pit [0066]	No		No	26
0066	0066	Pit Cut	Very large pit. Seen in southern end of Trench 26. earliest pit in sequence 0067. has steep convex sides and a flat base. Cut by several other pits. Largest and earliest pit in group 0067, into which all other layers and pits are located.	No		No	26

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0067	0067	Group Other	Sequence of intercutting pits in southern end of Trench 26. Consists of one large pit, [0066], into which several other smaller pits are cut; these are [0064], [0058], [0069], [0071] + [0073]. Some of these pits are stratigraphically separated by layers which seal some pits and are cut by others. [0066] = earliest pit, [0058] = latest pit. Layer (0056) fills top of pit group and may be sub-soil layer that has settled in top.  Unsure: - if disposal pits, where is rubbish? - if clay extraction, why in an area where clay is poor + strange method of extraction. Possibly due to airfield if a fairly modern feature?	No		No	26
0068	0069	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown, friable silty-sand containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [0069] Contained flint  Fill of pit [0069]	Yes		No	26
0069	0069	Pit Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, cut into side of large pit [0066]. Has steep concave profile, lost to machine in most part. Single fill (0068) Part of 0067 - intercutting pit group  Part of intercutting pit group 0067. relationship to other pits lost.	No		No	26
0070	0071	Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown, friable sandy silt, containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of pit [0071] Majority of fill has been machined  Fill of pit [0071] Not excavated due to depth.	No		No	26
0071	0071	Pit Cut	Part of pit seen in Pit Group 0067 - cut into side of pit [0066]. Goes beneath western L.O.E. Not excavated due to depth Relationship with large pit [0066] not known Single fill (0070)  Small pit, one of several cut into large pit [0066] that make up Pit Group 0067	No		No	26
0072	0073	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown, friable slightly clayey sandy silt, with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Single fill of pit [0073]  Fill of pit [0073] Not excavated due to depth	No		No	26

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0073	0073	Pit Cut	Rectangular cut in plan, partially exposed (goes beneath western L.O.E. of Trench 26) Contains fill (0072) Cut into base of pit [0066] - relationship unknown	No		No	26
0074		Deposit Layer	One of several pits cut into base of pit [0066] which make up Pit Group 0067 This layer consists of a very stoney sandy, yellow silty sand. Stones range from 10-30mm in size. Of a loose compaction.	No		No	27
0075		Deposit Layer	Trench lies within footprint of runway, probably explains layer This layer is of a dark brown, slightly orangey/green layer, with plenty of charcoal flecks and occasional stones 10-30mm generally rounded. A small rusty lens of about 2 to 4cm deep below. This layer is of a hard compaction. Finds - modern glass	Yes		No	27
0076		Deposit Layer	Heavily compacted layer This layer is of a mid brown/mottled orangey silty sandy clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal towards top of layer, slowly petering out towards bottom. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds	No		No	27
0077		Deposit Layer	Related to runway This layer is a mid brown silty sand. Hardly any stone, no charcoal flecks. No finds. Of a fairly loose compaction	No		No	27
0078	0078	Ditch Cut	It is possible that this context is a fill of a hollo or a large cut relating to the runway. Linear NNE-SSW alignment 'V' shaped, steep, slightly concave Concave base Field boundary ditch with probable recut	No		No	32

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0079	0078	Ditch Fill	Mid brown Clayey silt Soft Very rare small sub-round flints and a couple of bigger ones = 8cm Horizon: Not bad with 0080, hazy with subsoil Top fill	No		No	32
0080	0078	Ditch Fill	Top fill/probable [recut?] fill On east side of ditch 0078 Light brown/orange Clayey soil Soft Very rare small sized flints Horizon: good Basal Sealed by subsoil	No		No	32
0081	0081	Fog lifter Cut	Lower fill and original fill from ditch 0078 before possible recut Circular/slight irregular Flattish/slightly undulating base Shallow sides Appears in east side of Trench 32 and extends slightly, cutting natural. Extent unclear since charcoal spreads along side of trench further south than the cut into the natural.	No		No	32
0082	0081	Fog lifter Fill	Probable fog lifter [undecipherable?] cut and fill as it has depth of a few cm Mix of black, red and mid grey Clay silt Soft Frequent charcoal though not solid lumps Horizon: Not great Single fill	No		No	32
0083	0083	Pit Cut	Soil associated with fog lifter. Kind of resembles a fill of a cut in places Round in plan. Shallow concaved base and sides. Pit/fog lifter N-S section	No		No	37
0084	0083	Pit Fill	The fill of this feature is a mid brown/grey silty sand. Hardly any stone, of a loose compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a loose compaction. No finds.	No		No	37



Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0085	0085	Pit Cut	Rectangular pit with concaved base and sides, roundd corners W-E section	No		No	38
0086	0085	Pit Fill	Mid brown/orangey silty sand with certain amount of clay. Hardly any stone Of a loose compaction No finds	Yes		Yes	38
0086	0085	Pit Fill	Mid brown/orangey silty sand with certain amount of clay. Hardly any stone Of a loose compaction No finds	Yes		Yes	38
0087	0087	Pit Cut	Round in plan, concaved sides and based pit/fog lifter? E-W section	No		No	40
0088	0087	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand, hardly any stone Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a loose compaction	No		Yes	40
0089	0089	Pit Cut	Sub-circular Flattish/some undulation base leading to straightish 45 degree sides Probably a tree bole or natural hollow	No		No	32
0090	0089	Pit Fill	Mid brown Silty sand Soft Occasional smallish sub-rounded flint Diffuse horizon with subsoil Single fill Fill does not resemble pit fill, looks more like natural silting or wind blown. Sealed by subsoil	No		No	32
0091		Deposit Layer	Same as (0003) etc Subsoil in Trench 21 Seals pit [0094] in Section 27 Subsoil, seen in Trench 21 Same as (0003), (0006) etc.	No		No	21
0092	0094	Pit Fill	Dark grey-black, compacted sandy silt and clay containing frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones and flecks of charcoal. Fill of pit [0094] Burnt fill - in situ? See (0093) + [0094]	No		Yes	21

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0093	0094	Pit Fill	Dark red burnt clay - in situ burning Clay sides of pit [0094] that have been heated and burnt in situ by fire	No		No	21
0094	0094	Pit Cut	Sub-square/circular pit in plan, half exposed (goes beneath eastern L.O.E. of Trench 21). Has shallow concave sides with an uneven flat base. In situ burnt clay - (0093) Ashy fill (0092) Sealed by layer (0091) Fire pit - in situ burning + ash/charcoal fill. Site of fire - fog burner?	No		No	21
0095	0096	Ditch Fill	A mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fill that was fairly soft and friable. The fill contains rare inclusions of flint pebbles spread evenly throughout. Sole fill of 0095	No		No	35
0096	0096	Ditch Cut	A shallow, slightly curvi-linear planned ditch that runs roughly NE to SW across the southern end of Tr. 35. The ditch has a shallow dish shaped profile comprising a vergae, clear breaks of slope with shallowly concave sides and a smooth break of base that leads to a narrow, shallowly concave base. Shallow remains of a ditch.	No		No	35
0097		Deposit Layer	Same as for (0003) Subsoil in Trench 24 Seals ditch [0099] Unknown relationship to pit [0101] Subsoil layer in Trench 24 Same as (0003), (0006) etc.	No		No	24
0098	0099	Ditch Fill	Greyish brown, friable sandy silt, containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Very diffuse horizon with natural sand/silt - difficult to see exact extent. Fill of ditch [0099] Flints and pot sherd (Iron Age?) in fill Silty fill of ditch [0099]	Yes	Iron Age	No	24
0099	0099	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch in plan, running E-W. Difficult to see edges due to diffuse fill - possibly has concave sides with a flattish concave base. South end of Trench 24. sealed by subsoil layer (0097) Ditch - Iron Age?	No		No	24

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0100	0101	Pit Fill	Dark greyish-black, compacted sandy silt containing moderate amounts of rounded and sub-rounded stones. Frequent charcoal flecks. Fill of pit [0101] Diffuse horizon with subsoil layer (0097)	No		Yes	24
0101	0101	Pit Cut	Fill of pit [0101] Oval shaped cut in plan, goes beneath western L.O.E. of Trench 24. Has shallow concave sides and flat base. Single fill (0100) Unsure if it cuts subsoil layer (0097) or is sealed by it - appears to be mixed in with it. North end of Trench 24	No		No	24
0102	0102	Pit Cut	Pit or fog lifter? Sub-circular Undulating bottom and gently sloping sides. Quite shallow	No		No	36
0103	0102	Pit Fill	Pit containing charcoal - soil suggest dumping of burnt material. Nat sand sides not scorched so no evidence of in situ burning	Yes		No	36
0104	0104	Pit Cut	Mostly black very charcoal rich. Area in SW side that is more mid brown silty sand. Very rare small sub-rounded stone. Single fill softish	No		No	30
0104	0104	Pit Cut	Round in plan, concaved base and sides. This is cut by animal burrow to south of section up against trench side. S-N section	No		No	30
0105	0104	Pit Fill	Evidence of burning in situ present, due to slight pinking of clay base and sides.	No		No	30
0105	0104	Pit Fill	Lower fill of this pit consists mainly of a dark brown silty sand with lots of charcoal present. Also natural clay bottom of feature has definitely been heat altered in situ. Of a fairly loose compaction. Flint found in fill by Phil	No		No	30
0106	0104	Pit Fill	Upper fill of this feature is a narrow lense of clay, unburnt, with the odd charcoal fleck a few centimetres above this. Slightly cut into subsoil This is of a moderate compaction No finds	No		No	30

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0107		Deposit Layer	Same as (0003), (0006) etc. Sub-soil layer in Trench 25 Cut by fog lifter/pit [0109] in Section 34 Subsoil deposit	No		No	25
0108			Same as for (0100) Fill of pit or fog lifter [0109] Fill of fog lifter/pit [0109]	No		No	25
0109	0109	Pit Cut	Pit only seen in section (north baulk of Trench 25). Has shallow concave sides and base. Filled by (0108). Cuts subsoil (0107) Fog lifter/pit?	No		No	25
0110			General subsoil layer across the site.	No		No	--
0111			Ploughsoil layer across the whole site. Some unstrat finds assigned to this layer. Modern ploughsoil	Yes	Roman	No	--

## Appendix 3. Plates



Plate 1. Tithe map for the Parish of Rougham 1813



Plate 2. Pit group 0067 looking North, 1m horizontal scale.





Plate 3. Evidence of in-situ burning as base of 0094 looking North-East, 1m scale.

# Appendix 4. Trench list

Trench No.	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
01	1.8	30	E-W	Red/yellow silty sand w/ clay outcrops	0.4	0.64	1 possible ditch running NW-SE - [0002] Remains of WWII airfield trackway in centre of trench, running NW-SE consists of broken concrete and clay material and tarmac (drainage for trackway)	1 possible ditch [0002]
02	1.8	30	N-S	Red/yellow sand/silt with clay outcrops	0.4	0.72	Plough soil over subsoil layer (0003). Depth is greater towards south end of trench.	1 single pit with charcoal fill - fog lifter from airfield? Appears to be at least partially cut into subsoil layer (0003).
03	1.8	30	E-W	Red/yellow sand/silt, gravel and clay outcrops	0.44m	0.60m	Plough soil over subsoil (0006)	Single small pit [0008] in west end of trench Similar to pit [0005] in Trench 2
04	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow silt/sand with gravel and clay patches	0.36m	0.60m	Plough soil over subsoil layer (0006) - depth increases towards south end of trench.	N/A
05	1.8	30	E-W	Yellow sand/silt with gravel and clay outcrops	0.38	0.48	Plough soil over subsoil layer (0006)	N/A
06	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow sand/silt with gravel and clay outcrops	0.4	0.48	Plough soil over subsoil layer (0006). Depth increases towards south end of trench	N/A
07	1.8	30	E-W	Yellow silt/sand with clay outcrops	0.36	0.56	Plough soil over subsoil layer (0009)	Small black pit [0011] in centre of trench, against north baulk, similar to pits [0005] and [0008] in other trenches

Trench No.	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
08	1.8	30	N-S	Orange silty sand and clay				2 ditches [0012] shallow, concaved sides and base (no finds) Large dtch [0028], with recut [0026] containing Iron Age (?) pottery. Both runing NW-SE
09	1.8	30	W-E	Orange silty sand and clay	0.4	0.7	W-E trench	Postholes [0014] + [0015] Ditch or pit [0018] Ditch [0020] Pit [0022]
10	1.8	30	N-S	Orange silty sand and clay	0.3	0.7		Ditch [0033]Pit/posthole [0035]
11	1.8	30	E-W	Yellow sand/silt and clay	0.36	0.52	Bands of clay and sand/silt. Natural beneath a layer of silt, (0029). All beneath a layer of plough soil. Depth of subsoil increases towards the east end of the trench.	N/A
12	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow snady silt with orange clay outcrops	0.32	0.5	Plough soil on top of silt subsoil layer (0038), seen across site, which seals 2 possible pits	2 possible pits: [0040] in SE baulk, oval pit, shallow [0042] in cnetre of trench, round possible pit
13	1.8	30	E-W	Yellow sandy silt with outcrops of clay	0.4	0.68	Traces of possible modern/WWII trackways in western end of trench - might align with those found in Trench 1. Modern build up layer (0043), seen beneath plough soil in west end of trench up to half way along trench (15m), might be contemp./related. Subsoil layer (0044) is same as layer (0003) and is found in east end of trench (truncated by (0044) in west end)	N/A
14	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow sandy silt with orange clay	0.4	0.96	Similar to west end of Trench 13 - plough soil covering modern built up ground (0045) on top of subsoil (0046)	N/A



Trench No.	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
15	1.8	30	E-W	Orange clay with sandy silt patches	0.4	0.95	East end of trench similar to adjacent Trench 14 - plough soil over a modern build up layer, (0047), over a silty compacted subsoil (0048). Layer (0047) extends 5m into trench from east end before petering out. West end of trench has plough soil and subsoil (0048).	2 areas of modern disturbance near centre of trench - very similar to trackway-like features in Trench 1 (drainage, concrete, tarmac etc.)
16	1.8	30	E-W	Orange silty sand	0.3	0.5	Topsoil over subsoil	N/A
17	1.8	30	N-S	Orange/grey/brown silty sand and clay	0.3	0.5	Plough soil over subsoil	N/A
18	1.8	30	W-E	Orange clay, grey sandy clay with silt	0.3	0.5	Plough soil over subsoil	N/A
19	1.8	30	N-S	Orange clay, silty sand	0.3	0.5	Plough soil over subsoil	N/A
20	1.8	30	E-W		0.3	0.5	Top soil over subsoil	Possible posthole or animal burrow in west end of trench - [0049]
21	1.8	30	N-S	Orange clay with yellow sandy silt patches	0.6	0.66	Plough soil over layer (009), which is subsoil layer seen across most of site. Layer of modern disturbance (redeposited clay, and, rubble, compacted soil etc.) seen in parts of trench, esp. north end	One small pit in centre of trench, in eastern baulk [0094]. Has ashy/charcoal fill and burnt clay sides.

Trench No.	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
22	1.8	30	E-W	Yellow-orange clay w/ sandy silt patches	0.4	0.72	Plough soil 0.36m-0.40m deep, covering a compacted mixture of natural and modern rubbish (brick, clay etc.) for most part, with some subsoil (same as (0003)) in far west of trench surviving. Part of trackway (WWII airfield) in trench.	N/A
23	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow silt/sand w/ clay outcrops	0.4	0.76	Plough soil over subsoil layer (same as (0003) etc.)	N/A
24	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow sand/silt w/ outcrops of clay	0.4	0.58	Plough soil over sub-soil layer (0097). Subsoil shallower towards north end of trench	Ditch containing flints and Iron Age (?) pottery - [0099] in south end of trench running E-W  Possible fog lifter or ash filled pit [0101] in north end of trench
25	1.8	30	E-W	Yellow silt/sand w/ clay outcrops	0.3	0.44	Plough soil over subsoil layer (0107)	Fog lifter/pit [0109] seen in Section 34
26	1.8	33	N-S	Yellow/orange clay with silt/sand patches	0.3	0.4	Plough soil over subsoil for most part. Layer of modern build up, (0055), extends 11m across south end of trench between plough soil and subsoil	Huge pit with intercutting pits, 0067, takes up southern aprt of trench. Modern feature in northern/NE corner
27	1.8	30	W-E	Orange brown silty sand	0.4	1.5	Plough soil over subsoil	Large series of pits in west end of trench - [0051] - [0053]
28	1.8	30	N-S	Modern truncation	0.44	0.7	Trench identifies modern disturbance and truncation related to runway	N/A
29	1.8	30	E-W	Clay w/ silt patches	0.36	0.62	Blank trench, w. end has compacted levels related to runway	N/A

Trench No.	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
30	1.8	30	N-S	Orange grey silty sand and clay	0.4	0.5	Top soil over subsoil	Small feature [0104]
31	1.8	30	E-W	Clay with silty patches	0.3	0.5	Top soil over subsoil	N/A
32	1.8	31	N-S	Silty sand nad orange clay	0.3	0.6		Ditch [0078] in south end Fog lifter [0081] in centre on east side Pit or tree bole [0089] near north end in east baulk
33	1.8	30	N-S	Silt and clay, w/ gravel patches	0.34	0.56	Top soil over subsoil	N/A
34	1.8	30	E-W	Clay w/ silty patches	0.33	0.65	Plough soil over subsoil	N/A
35	1.8	30	N-S	Clay with silt and gravel patches	0.35m	0.55m	N-S aligned trench with a single ditch towards the southern end of the trench.	Ditch 0096 present towards the southern end of the trench.
36	1.8	30	E-W	Sand and gravel	0.5	0.65	Top soil over subsoil	Burnt pit [0102]
37	1.8	30	N-S	Orange silt/sand and clay	0.4	0.45	Top soil over subsoil	Pit or fog lifetr [0083] in south end of trench
38	1.8	30	W-E		0.4	0.5	Top soil over subsoil	Pit [0085]

Trench No.	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
39	1.8	30	N-S	Yellow sand/silt with outcrops of clay	0.4	0.64	Plough soil over subsoil (same as layer (0003), (0006) etc.)	N/A
40	1.8	30	W-E	Orange brown silty sand and clay	0.4	0.5	Top soil over subsoil	Pit [0087]
41	1.8	30	E-W	Caly and gravels with some silt patches	0.37	0.71	Top soil over subsoil with modern drain in one end	
42	1.8	30	N-S	Clay with silt hollows	0.43	0.66	Top soil over subsoil	N/A

## Appendix 5. Catalogue of bulk finds

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Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wgt/g	CBM No	CBM Wgt/g	Glass No	Glass Wgt/g	WFlint No	WFlint Wgt/g	BFlint No	BFlint Wgt/g	Overall Date
0004									21	134	
0005									10	16	
0007											
0025	92	671					15	46	1	14	Early-Middle Iron Age
0056			1	5							
0057							7	129	8	12	
0068							2	7			
0075					5	14					
0086									12	61	
0098	1	25					2	17			Iron Age
0103									1	73	
0111	1	74					1	33			Roman



## Appendix 6. Catalogue of worked flint

Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0025	Flake	1	Up	Squat with an earlier patinated striking platform. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face and limited cortex on one edge.	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Long with hinge fractures and natural striking platform, cortex on both long edges and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face.	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Squat and thick with the dorsal face corticated	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Small with limited edge retouch and 70% cortex on the dorsal face	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Small with a natural striking platform	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Small and irregular	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Small and thick with 30% cortex on the dorsal face	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Small and snapped with a sub-triangular cross section. Mainly cortical	BA-IA
0025	Flake	1	Up	Small and snapped but possibly a primary flake. Cortex on the dorsal face	BA-IA
0025	Spalls	5	Up		Later preh

Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0025	Frag	1	Up	A crushed piece, possibly natural	Prehistoric
0057	Core	1	Up	Large flake core used for the production of long flakes. It is roughly domed in shape and has only 5% cortex	NEO or EBA
0057	Flake	1	P	Thick with limited areas of retouch. The dorsal face is 70% cortex	NEO with later retouch
0057	Flake/blade	1	Up	Long with hinge fracture and parallel blade scars on the dorsal face. A small amount of cortex is present	NEO or EBA
0057	Flake	1	Up	An irregular piece with numerous flake scars on the dorsal face, also with a retouched notch	NEO or EBA
0057	Flake	1	Up	Small irregular and thin	Later Preh
0057	Flake	2	Up	Small and snapped	Later Preh
0068	Flake	1	P	Long with long flake scars on the dorsal face. Cortical on one end	MESO or NEO
0068	Flake	1	P	Snapped with flake scars on the dorsal face. Limited edge retouch and a small amount of cortex	MESO or NEO
0098	Blade	1	Up	With parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. The distil end is cortical	?NEO
0098	Flake/blade	1	Up	With long flake scars on the dorsal face	?NEO



Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0111	Flake	1	Up	Thick and long with limited edge retouch on one edge, around 20% cortex on the dorsal face	Later Preh, poss NEO



## Appendix 7. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-135334**

### Project details

Project name	RGH 066 Land to East of Lady Miriam Way, Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	<p>Forty-two trial trenches were excavated across an area of 4.45ha on land to the east of Miriam Way, Moreton Hall. The evaluation was carried out between the 15th and 22nd of October and was conducted as a condition for planning application SE/11/0013 in advance of the construction of a football pitch. The work was commissioned by St Edmundsbury Borough Council. The evaluation identified a large swathe of modern truncation and disturbance running through the middle of the development area resultant from the site's previous use as an airfield. Further disturbance from deep ploughing was also noted. A sparse archaeological horizon was identified across the development area concentrated at the eastern side and south western corner of the site. Towards the east a small collection of ditches, pits and postholes were recorded and one ditch containing a large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. The south-west corner contained a group of intercutting pits, from which several prehistoric struck flints were recovered, and a shallow ditch that held a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery. The pit group is unusual as their sizes and fill types are fairly atypical in comparison to the rest of the archaeology. There is a possibility that this group of features represents evidence of modern disturbance filled with an imported soil. The archaeological horizon across the development area is generally only shallowly surviving and it is probable that the lack of archaeology towards the central area is due to loss through truncation rather than an absence of archaeological activity.</p>
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2012 End: 22-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RGH 066 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain

Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Football pitch
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY RUSHBROOKE WITH ROUGHAM RGH 066 Land to East of Lady Miriam Way, Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds
Postcode	IP32 7YB
Study area	4.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 855 642 52 0 52 14 39 N 000 43 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.41m Max: 64.59m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	A Beverton
Type of sponsor/funding body	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	St Edmundsbury Borough Council

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the East of Lady Miriam Way, Moreton Hall, Rougham, RGH 066
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beverton, A. V
Other bibliographic details	2012/164
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	Ringbound evaluation report (SCCAS 2012 template).
URL	<a href="http://www.oasis.ac.uk">http://www.oasis.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Andy Beverton (Andy.Beverton@Suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	13 November 2012





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