

Car Park opposite B591, RAF Mildenhall MNL 682

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/115

Client: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Author: John Sims

March 2014

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Car Park opposite B591, Mildenhall

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/115

Author: John Sims

Contributions By: Cathy Tester, Sarah Percival, Sarah Bates, Anna West

Illustrator: Gemma Bowen

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: March 2014

HER Information

Site Code: MNL 682

Site Name: Car Park opposite B591, RAF Mildenhall

Report Number 2013/115

Date of Fieldwork: 14/01/2013-20/06/2013

Grid Reference: TL 6875 7767

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-161719

Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez

Senior Project Officer: Andrew Tester

Client/Funding Body: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Site location | 1 |
| 1.2 Scope of the project | 1 |
| 2. Topographic, geological and archaeological background | 2 |
| 2.1 Topography, geology and recent land use | 2 |
| 2.2 Archaeological background | 2 |
| 3. Original research aims | 4 |
| 4. Methodology | 6 |
| 5. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork | 7 |
| 5.1 Introduction | 7 |
| 5.2 East area | 7 |
| 5.2.1 Iron Age | 7 |
| 5.3 West area | 9 |
| 5.3.1 Iron Age | 10 |
| 5.3.2 Post-Medieval | 11 |
| 6. Quantification and assessment | 17 |
| 6.1 Post-excavation review | 17 |
| 6.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive | 17 |
| 6.3 Quantification and assessment of the bulk finds archive | 18 |
| 6.3.1 Introduction | 18 |
| 6.3.2 Pottery | 18 |
| 6.3.3 Fired clay | 21 |
| 6.3.4 Worked flint | 21 |
| 6.3.5 Burnt flint and heat altered stone | 23 |

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 6.4 | Quantification and assessment of the environmental evidence | 24 |
| 6.4.1 | Animal bone | 24 |
| 6.4.2 | Charred plant macrofossils and other remains | 27 |
| 7. | Significance of the data and potential for analysis | 30 |
| 7.1 | Realisation of the Original Research Aims | 30 |
| 7.2 | The potential and significance of the stratigraphic data | 31 |
| 7.3 | The potential and significance of the finds data and recommendations for further work | 32 |
| 7.3.1 | General introduction | 32 |
| 7.3.2 | Recommendations for further work | 33 |
| 8. | Updated Project Design | 35 |
| 8.1 | Introduction | 35 |
| 8.2 | Revised research aims | 36 |
| 9. | Preliminary publication synopsis | 37 |
| 10. | Analysis and publication: resources and programming | 38 |
| 10.1 | Stratigraphic method statement | 38 |
| 10.2 | Finds and environmental method statement | 38 |
| 10.3 | Graphics | 38 |
| 10.4 | Photographic | 39 |
| 10.5 | Publication text | 39 |
| 10.6 | Project management | 39 |
| 10.7 | Non staff costs | 39 |
| 11. | Archive deposition | 40 |
| 12. | Acknowledgements | 40 |
| 13. | Bibliography | 41 |

List of Figures

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Figure 1. Location plan | 3 |
| Figure 2. Phased site plan | 12 |
| Figure 3. Section drawings | 14 |
| Figure 3. Section drawings | 15 |
| Figure 5. Section drawings | 16 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive | 17 |
| Table 2. Finds quantities | 18 |
| Table 3. Pottery by period | 18 |
| Table 4. Prehistoric pottery fabric quantities | 19 |
| Table 5. Flint catalogue | 22 |
| Table 6. Faunal remains by feature type | 25 |
| Table 7. Faunal remains quantities (count) by species type | 25 |
| Table 8. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains | 27 |

List of Appendices

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Appendix 1. | Context List |
| Appendix 2. | Bulk finds catalogue |
| Appendix 3. | Pottery catalogue |
| Appendix 4. | Animal bone catalogue |
| Appendix 5. | OASIS data summary |
| Appendix 6. | Written Scheme of Investigation (evaluation) |











Summary

An archaeological evaluation and a continuous monitoring were carried out during the construction of a carpark on RAF Mildenhall, in the parish of Mildenhall at TL 6875 7767 and recorded under the HER No. MNL 682. A network of Iron Age ditches were uncovered that appear to form a series of enclosures, that align northwest to southeast before turning northeast with entrances facing to the south. Some moderately large pits were uncovered, which may also have been Iron Age but this dating could not be confirmed. Significant finds included Iron Age pottery, a triangular loomweight and a fired clay slingshot, an unusual find although typical of the period. The site lies to the southeast of the prehistoric and Roman settlement excavated at Washington Square (HER No. MNL 639) during 2010.













This report presents the results of all the fieldwork and provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and its potential to answer specific research questions. Recommendations are made for further analysis and for the dissemination of the results in a thematic publication alongside the larger excavations on RAF Mildenhall, which include 30 Acre Field (HER No. MNL 532) and Washington Square.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Limit of Excavation |  |
| Features |  |
| Break of Slope |  |
| Features - Conjectured |  |
| Natural Features |  |
| Sondages/Machine Strip |  |
| Intrusion/Truncation |  |
| Illustrated Section |  |
| 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 |
| Ordinance Datum | 18.45m OD  |

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

An evaluation, by trial trenching and subsequent monitoring and an excavation took place on the site of a proposed carpark on RAF Mildenhall. The site was centred at TL 687 776, at a height of c.6.7m above Ordnance Datum (OD), and covered an area of approximately 3370m². The site was located towards the northwest perimeter of RAF Mildenhall, immediately south of Gate 2 and close to the Bird in Hand public house.

1.2 Scope of the project

The report was commissioned by the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) on RAF Mildenhall and produced by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) as a response to requirements for archaeological mitigation in advance of the construction of a carpark. The project was carried out according to a verbal brief for Jude Plouviez of SCCAS Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

The principle aims of the project are to:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork.
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken.
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.

2. Topographic, geological and archaeological background

2.1 Topography, geology and recent land use

The site was at the north-western extent of RAF Mildenhall (Fig. 1). The maximum height was recorded to the south of the site at 6.38m OD; there was a gentle slope towards the north reaching a minimum height of 5.64m OD. The site geology is recorded as superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlying West Melbury Marly Chalk bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

The site lies on the edge of the Breckland close to the fen edge where a considerable expanse of land has been reclaimed since the 17th century by various drainage schemes. Since the building of RAF Mildenhall in 1934 a large area of the southern side of the site had been used as a reservoir to contain water for the fire brigade. In recent years the reservoir had been infilled and the site was a green space separating two roads.

2.2 Archaeological background

Prior to the evaluation in January 2013 there had been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site. However there are many known archaeological sites within the surrounding area and across the airbase and as such the site was known to be located within an area of archaeological importance, as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record. Immediately to the east/south-east an Iron Age pit and a ditch containing Roman pottery have been recorded (MNL 564), to the west Roman finds were recovered in the 1960's (MNL 094) and in recent years there has been a full scale excavation at Washington Square (MNL 639) where evidence of intensive Iron Age and Roman occupation, as well as several later prehistoric burials and a Roman inhumation were revealed.

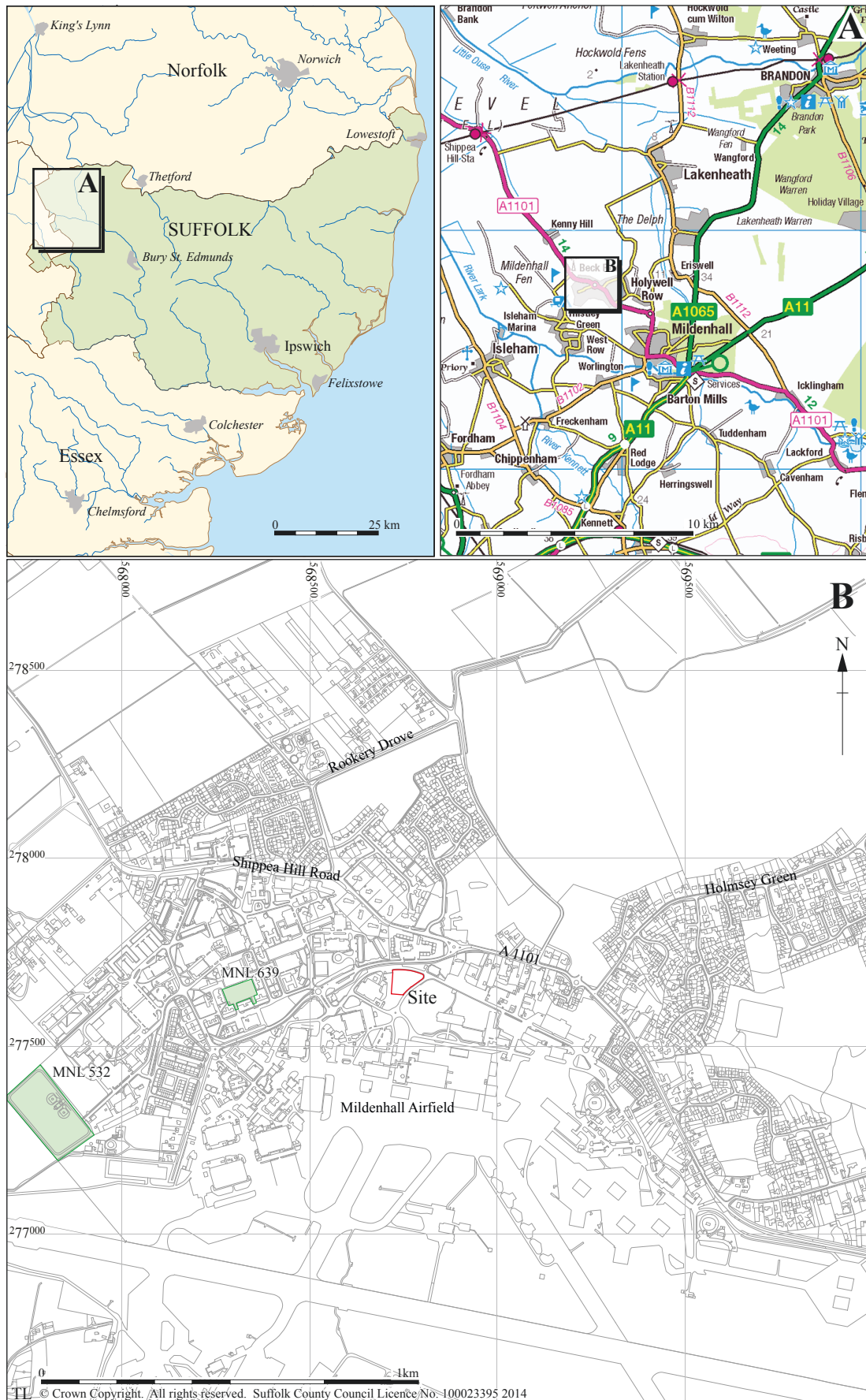


Figure 1. Location Plan

3. Original research aims

The original research aims for the evaluation stage of works were as follows:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

The results of the evaluation provided sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy for the site. This consisted of a fieldwork programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring, with the aim of preserving by record all archaeological deposits that were threatened with damage or destruction by the site's development, where the archaeological horizon could not be preserved *in situ*.

The evaluation suggested that the site had potential to address a series of research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, and Medlycott, 2011). Proposed topics included:

- **Chronology.** Further development of a chronological framework for the Iron Age in East Anglia through identification of closely datable artefacts and deposits with absolute dates derived from radiocarbon dating or dendrochronology.
- **Settlement types.** Distribution patterns, density and dynamics of settlements need further study. There is a stated need for further research into the apparent proliferation of rectilinear enclosures and fields during the Late Iron Age/Roman transition period. Recent evidence from Norfolk

has indicated that the origins of some of these enclosures and fields may lie in the Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age.

- **Iron Age/Roman transition.** Is there the evidence to suggest a seamless transition or a change in the use of the land? Is there a continued occupation of sites but a marked difference in building types or agricultural practice? At what date are extensive field systems and enclosures established and how do they relate to earlier practices?
- **The development of the agrarian economy.** To what extent is there continuity and change? Can we understand the relative proportions of cereals and livestock and does this alter throughout the period? Further work is needed on the recording of palaeoenvironmental and faunal data.

4. Methodology

An evaluation by trial trenching took place on the 14-15th January 2013 to a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS/FT (Appendix 6). 5% of the development area was excavated with a series of five trial trenches, one of which was split into two due to heavy disturbance from previous modern activity. Of these five trenches three had archaeological features in the form of pits and ditches suggested to be either Iron Age or Roman. Due to the depth and nature of the archaeology and the proposed depths of the development there was a requirement for a continuous monitoring where archaeological deposits were likely to be threatened.

The profile of the carpark was uneven and monitoring was restricted to areas where archaeological deposits were threatened which included service trenches; a large central soakaway was targeted for excavation. As the work progressed it was clear that a wider area required constant monitoring and the excavation area was recorded during this phase. This monitoring was undertaken on non-consecutive days between the dates of 21/03/2013 and 20/06/2013 with machining under the direct control of an archaeologist in areas of sensitive archaeology. Where there were sufficient depths of overlying deposits to allow for preservation *in situ* the archaeology was left unexposed. Much of the eastern area of the site was excavated to a depth that would impact the archaeology but in the western area the overlying deposits were often of a depth that would preserve archaeological deposits. This meant that in the western area of the site the archaeology was only exposed in one reasonably large area of c.84m²) where the carpark was at its lowest point due to drainage, and also within pipe trenches.

During both stages of the fieldwork deposits that were nearing the archaeological horizon were excavated with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket on a tracked 360° mechanical excavator. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range of 0001-0230. All features were partially hand excavated and all plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate on gridded drawing film. The site position and the feature locations were surveyed with a Total Station Theodolite and written records, such as context descriptions, were made on *pro forma* context sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images. Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

5. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

5.1 Introduction

(Figs. 2-5)

This summary of the results of the fieldwork is based on a preliminary assessment and interpretation of the site archive. Some of the features have been assigned initial group numbers based on their stratigraphic and physical relationships with other features. The majority of the pottery from the site has been given the same broad Iron Age date range of the 3rd-1st century BC, with two probably intrusive sherds dating to the Roman period; because of this the majority of the phasing is based on stratigraphic relationships. The site has been separated into two distinct areas, East and West, as a number of the features within the areas have stratigraphical relationships with each other but there is no overlap between the two. It is possible that on further analysis this proposed sequence will be revised. Group numbers were assigned to ditches where there were multiple cuts representing the same boundary and to pits where they appear to be contemporary.

5.2 East area

The eastern area of the site consisted of fifteen ditches and nine pits. It encompassed the entire eastern half of the site, an area of c.576 m², up to and including evaluation Trench 3. Based on the pottery and stratigraphical relationships these features were split into Iron Age phases, East Phase 1, 2 and 3. There was also one Iron Age feature that was not allocated to a phase and some undated features.

5.2.1 Iron Age

East Phase 1

This phase consists of ditch groups 0218, 0219, 0220, and 0223, ditches 0097, 0221 and 0194, and pit 0065. The ditches were a series of north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west aligned features that were close in date; aligning ditches 0097 and 0220 ranged in width from 0.6m to 1.4m and in depth from 0.18m to 0.34m. They run for a maximum of 18m from south-west to north-east, and were punctuated by an entrance c.2.25m wide, which was lined by ditches 0218 and 0219 that continued for another 4.25m. From north-west to south-east these ditches ran for a maximum of

10.5m. All of the ditches contained a single silty sand fill. Iron Age pottery and the site's only small finds were recovered from ditch group 0218. The small finds were a broken triangular loomweight (SF 1001) and a fired clay sling pellet (1002), both typically Iron Age. Ditch group 0219 contained one tiny Roman pottery sherd weighing 2g. Due to the size of this sherd and the feature's clear physical relationship with ditch group 0224 this pottery is considered to be intrusive. Environmental samples were taken from ditch groups 0218 and 0219. Pit 0065 was cut by ditch group 0224 and because of this has been assigned to East Phase 1. The size and shape of this pit was unclear due to the truncation caused by the ditch. These pits and ditches appear to be the earliest example of human activity observed on the eastern side of the site.

East Phase 2

East Phase 2 was a series of contemporary north-east to south-west aligned ditches with some ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment. It consisted of ditch groups 0216, 0217, 0222, 0224 and 0226 and ditch 0085. Although on a very similar alignment to ditches in East Phase 1 there was a distinct difference between the two. Ditch groups 0224 and 0222 ran the length of the eastern area for approximately 32.5m, while ditch groups 0216, 0217 and 0226 ran parallel to this for approximately 30m, with a gap of about 2.3m between groups 0226 and 0217. Group 0226 turns 90° to an alignment of north-west to south-east where it is in line with ditch 0085. These ditches vary greatly in size ranging in width from 0.26m to 3.9m and in depth from 0.08m to 0.78m. Again these ditches appear to represent field boundaries or enclosures, some of which were re-cut on a number of occasions and therefore they were open for a relatively long period of time and maintained (Ditch groups 0216 and 0217). Ditch groups 0224, 0222 and 0217 contained Iron Age pottery with group 0217 yielding the second largest pottery assemblage on the site, eleven sherds weighing 132g. Environmental samples were taken from ditch groups 0222 and 0224.

East Phase 3

This phase consisted of several pits that have been grouped under context number 0225 and a linear feature with the group number 0221. The pits are all roughly similar in size and very similar in form. All the pits were sub-oval/sub-square in plan and ranged in size from 1m x 1.26m to 2.44m x 3.27m; they had flat bases and reached depths of between 0.18m and 0.6m. The largest of the pits contained between two and three fills

while the smallest had only single fills. Stratigraphically pit group 0225 was among the latest features on the site and cut the ditches of East Phases 2 and 3 wherever there was a relationship. All of these features except 0042 contained a small amount of Iron Age pottery with pit 0044 containing six sherds weighing 48g and one possibly intrusive Roman pottery sherd within the upper fill weighing 1g. Environmental samples were taken from pits 0036, 0044, 0045 and 0058. It is possible that these pits represent a change in land use during the later Iron Age and possibly into the early Roman period. Linear feature group 0221 was also assigned to East Phase 3. This group was aligned north-west to south-east and was 4m long and 0.8m wide with a rounded terminus at both ends. Ditch group 0221 cuts ditch 0097 and ditch group 0222, which belonged to phases 1 and 2 respectively, which suggests that it dated to a later phase of activity. This feature also contained Iron Age pottery.

Unphased

Ditch 0006 is the only feature in the eastern area that has not been assigned to a specific Iron Age phase. This ditch was observed in the evaluation, within Trench 3, but was not seen in the excavation as the development had reached unplanned depths during the construction of a temporary road. The ditch was aligned roughly north to south and contained the largest pottery assemblage on the site with eighteen sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 342g.

There were three undated features in the eastern area, a small pit (0029), a linear feature (0214) and pit (0010): 0029 was a small oval pit with concave sides and a concave base; it was aligned north-west to south-east and was filled with silty sand. Linear feature 0214 was only observed during the excavation of the soakaway and appeared to be aligned roughly north to south. It had a rounded terminus to the south but unfortunately its path to the north was not witnessed. Pit 0010 was observed within evaluation Trench 3; it had been truncated before any monitoring visits were made as the development had reached unplanned depths.

5.3 West area

The west area includes all features on the western side of the site, up to and including evaluation Trench 4. Much of this area was covered with sufficient overlying deposits so

as to allow for preservation *in situ* but there was one reasonably large area, pipe trenches and individual excavation areas that disturbed archaeology. This area mainly consisted of ditches, aligned north-west to south-east, with some exceptions. All of the features in this area were Iron Age, the majority of which have been split into two phases. Unfortunately it was not possible, based on pottery assemblages and stratigraphical relationships, to assign all of these features to within these phases and the phasing could benefit from closer analysis. This entire area was sealed by a post medieval layer/deposit and there was no stratigraphical overlap with the eastern area.

5.3.1 Iron Age

West Phase 1

The features included within this phase are those that have been cut by the north-west to south-east aligned ditches of West Phase 2, including ditches 0169, 0179, 0181, 0175 and 0215 and group 0230. It is unclear whether these ditches genuinely represent one phase. The size of the area and the level of truncation meant it is hard to see any structure or pattern to the features which could represent a field system.

Ditch 0169 was curvilinear in plan and aligned east to west with the western end turning to the north-west. Ditch 0179 was aligned east to west with each end curving slightly to the south. It is possible that this is the opposing boundary to ditch 0169, however without a larger area excavated it is impossible to prove this. Ditch 0181 was shallow and narrow and aligned north-west to south-east and appeared to butt-end where it was cut by ditch 0179 at their junction.

Ditch 0175 and the ditches within group 0230 were aligned north-east to south-west and were cut by ditch 0173.

Ditch 0215 was observed in the southern part of the pipe trench. It was aligned roughly east to west and was cut by ditch 0135.

West Phase 2

This phase consists entirely of north-west to south-east aligned ditches which seem to represent the latest phase of Iron Age activity in this half of the site. Ditches 0140, 0142

and 0135 and ditch group 0227 were observed within the pipe trench, while ditches 0173 and 0183 and ditch group 0228 were seen in the larger excavation area. Due to the alignment of these ditches it is suggested that ditches 0135, 0140 and 0142 correspond to the ditches of group 0228, while ditch group 0227 corresponds to ditches 0183 and 0173. Of these ditches it was 0135 and ditch groups 0228 and 0227 that contained Iron Age pottery.

Unphased

There were a number of features within this area which contained Iron Age pottery but were not assigned to either of these phases as there was a lack of stratigraphic evidence, often due to location. Ditches 0128 and 0131 were observed with a small trench that was excavated to a greater depth than the surrounding area due to modern disturbance. Ditch 0131 was probably aligned north to south while ditch 0128 was aligned roughly north-west to south-east. Both had concave sides and bases and were filled with silty sand. Ditch 0131 cut ditch 0128 and contained Iron Age pottery. Ditch 0159 was witnessed in the northern part of the pipe trench and appeared to be aligned east to west. It contained a small amount of Iron Age pottery and was cut through buried soil layer 0160, which also contained Iron Age pottery. Group 0229 represents three linear features within evaluation Trench 4. They were not seen during the monitoring as it was judged that the overlying deposits were thick enough to allow for preservation *in situ*. Cut 0013 was aligned north-east to south-west; it was unclear how 0015 and 0017 were aligned. Linear 0015 contained Iron Age pottery. Ditch 0167 was observed in the south-western corner of the larger excavation area and was aligned north-east to south-west with a rounded terminus to the north-east. The ditch, which contained Iron Age pottery and was sampled for environmental evidence, had no relationship with other features.

5.3.2 Post-Medieval

All the previously mentioned archaeological features within the western area were sealed by a layer of homogenous mid brown silty sand 0130. This layer contained eleven pottery sherds, five of which were Iron Age (38g), one was Roman (1g) and five were post-medieval (73g). It is possible that this represents a plough soil which pre-dates the construction of the air base.



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2013

Figure 2. Phased site plan

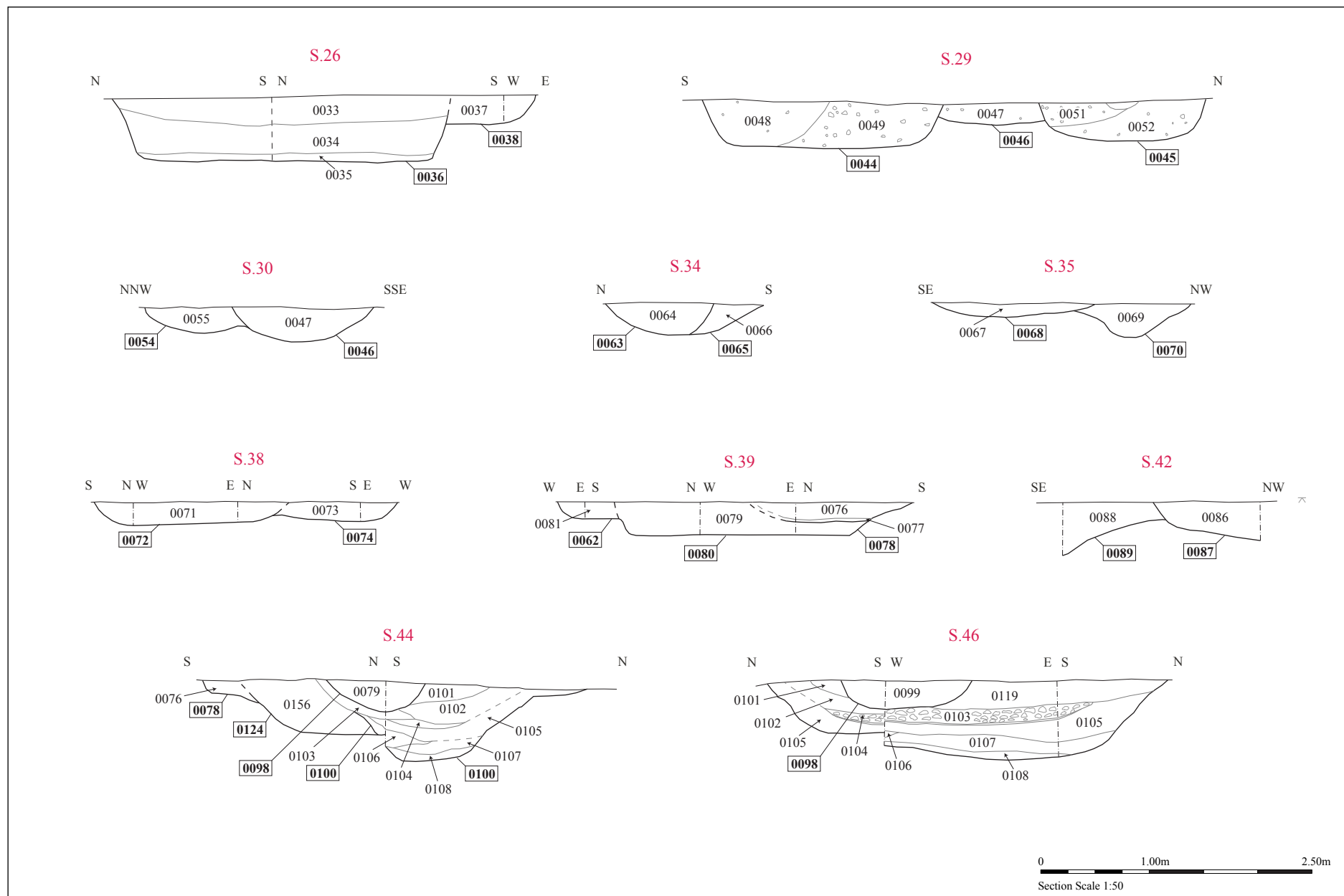


Figure 3. Section drawings

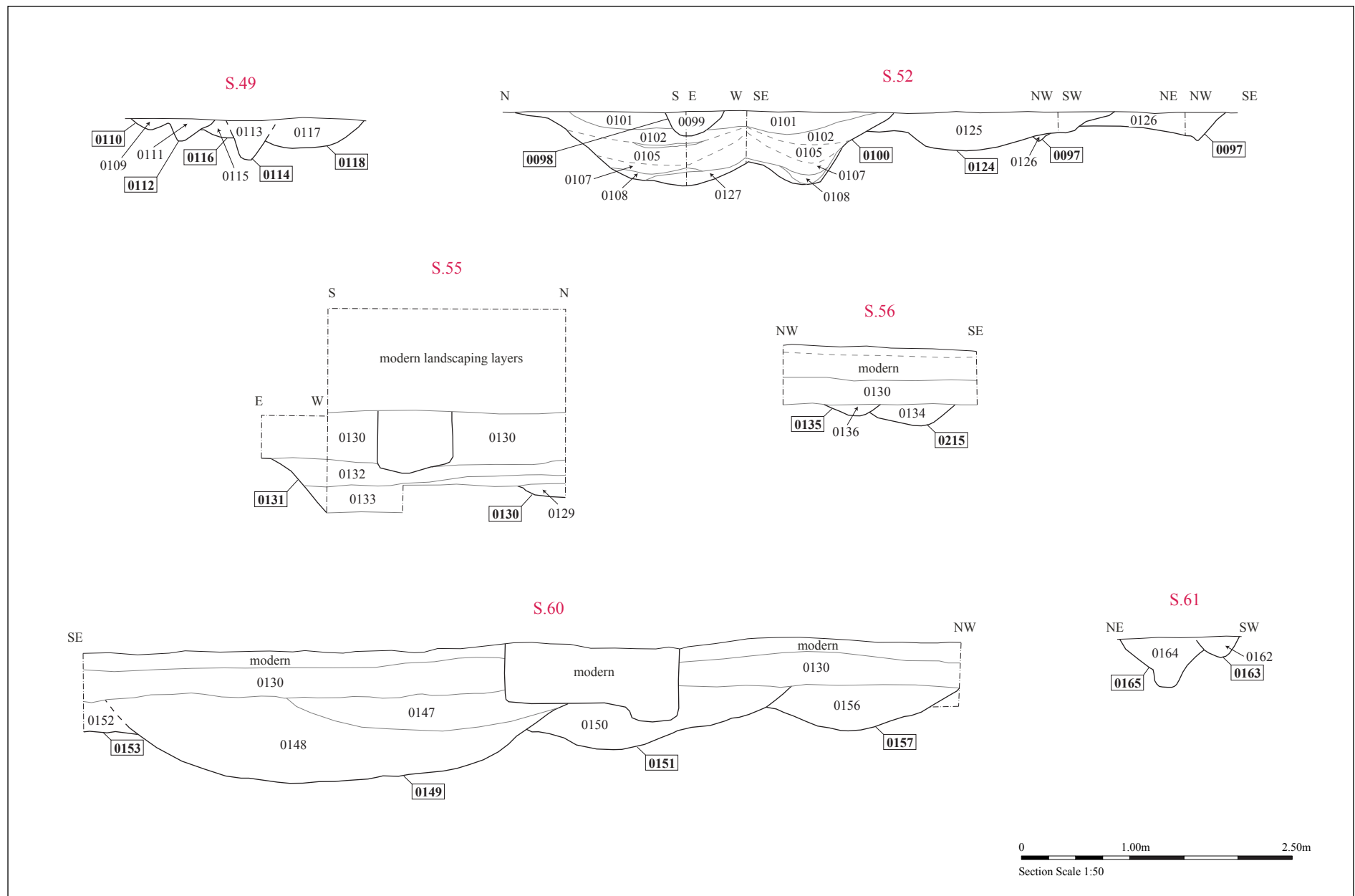


Figure 4. Section drawings

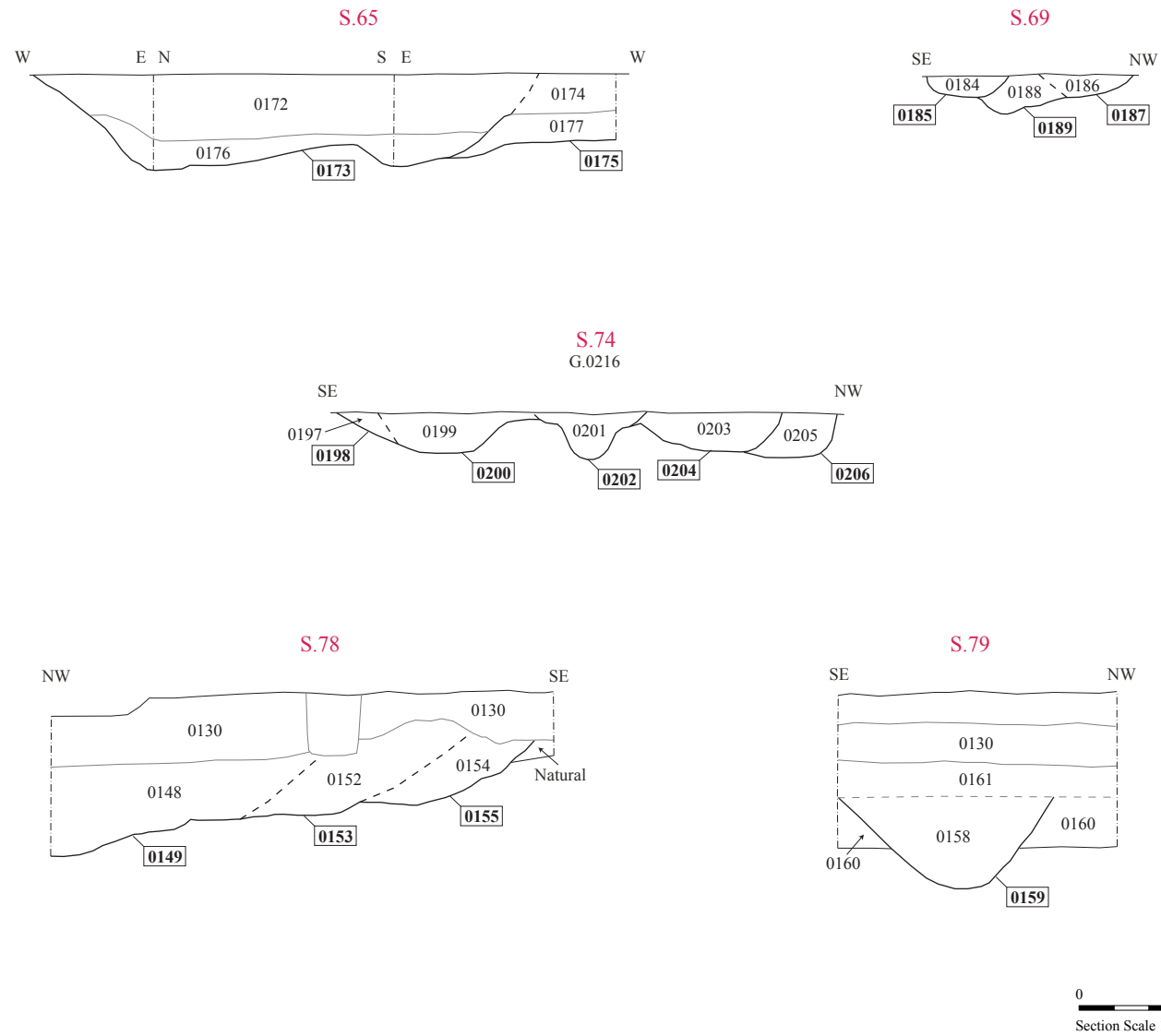


Figure 5. Section drawings

6. Quantification and assessment

John Sims and Cathy Tester

6.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive.

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive.

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive.

Task 04: Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive.

Task 05: Catalogue and archiving of images.

Task 06: Selected contexts allocated to provisional groups.

Task 07: Provisional group description/discussion text.

Task 08: Selection of samples for assessment.

Task 09: GPS survey data converted to MapInfo tables.

Task 10: Scanning (security copy) of plans and sections.

Task 11: Plans digitised and integrated with GPS survey data.

Task 12: Processing, dating and assessment of finds.

Task 13: Assessment of environmental samples.

6.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Table 1 shows a list of all the original project records that are kept within the project archive.

| Type | Quantity | Format |
|--|----------|------------------------|
| Context register sheet | 5 | A4 |
| Context sheets | 215 | A4 |
| Trench recording sheets | 6 | A4 |
| Section register | 2 | A4 |
| Plan register | 2 | A4 |
| Sample register | 2 | A4 |
| Digital image register | 5 | A4 |
| Digital images (HUX 60-99; HUY 01-99; HUZ 01-64) | 202 | 3008 x 2000 pixel JPGs |

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

6.3 Quantification and assessment of the bulk finds archive

6.3.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation and excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.

| Find type | No. | Wt/g |
|--------------------|-----|------|
| Pottery | 90 | 1078 |
| Fired clay objects | 2 | 107 |
| Clay pipe | 1 | 9 |
| Struck flint | 21 | 381 |
| Burnt flint | 8 | 419 |
| Burnt stone | 1 | 174 |
| Animal bone) | 512 | 4866 |

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.3.2 Pottery

A total of ninety sherds of pottery weighing 1078g was recovered from twenty-nine contexts. The assemblage includes Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval pieces and the quantities by broad ceramic period are shown in Table 3 below. The full catalogue by context is in Appendix 3.

| Ceramic period | No | Wt/g |
|----------------|----|------|
| Iron Age | 81 | 998 |
| Roman | 4 | 7 |
| Post-medieval | 5 | 73 |
| Total | 90 | 1078 |

Table 3. Pottery by period

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

A total of eighty-one sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 998g was recovered from twenty-four excavated features and as surface finds. Of these, twenty-one sherds (370g) came from three features found within evaluation Trenches 1, 3 and 4, whilst the remaining sixty sherds (628g) were found in features and as surface finds during subsequent excavation. Eight sherds (33g) were retrieved from sieved samples. All of

the sherds are Iron Age, dating to around the 3rd to 1st century BC. The sherds are fragmented and in moderate to poor condition. The average sherd weight is 12g.

Methodology

The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997, 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, Q representing quartz and S representing shell. Fabric codes are site specific. Vessel form and form element were recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration type, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded and analysed using Microsoft Excel 2010. The fabric descriptions and quantities are summarised in Table 4 below and a summary catalogue by context is shown in Appendix 3. The full catalogue with additional recording fields is available in the digital archive.

| Fabric | Description | No | % No | Wt/g | % Wt |
|--------|---|----|-------|------|-------|
| F10 | Moderate, coarse to medium angular flint, occasional organic. Iron Age medium | 10 | 12.3 | 66 | 6.6 |
| F11 | Common, coarse to medium angular flint; occasional coarse quartz sand, Iron Age | 3 | 3.7 | 22 | 2.2 |
| F15 | Common fine angular flint; occasional coarse quartz sand. | 3 | 3.7 | 76 | 7.6 |
| Q10 | Common fine sand; moderate small angular flint. Iron Age | 3 | 3.7 | 16 | 1.6 |
| Q11 | Common fine sand; sparse mica | 33 | 40.7 | 516 | 51.7 |
| Q12 | Common fine sand; moderate small angular flint; moderate sub-rounded voids | 8 | 9.9 | 97 | 9.7 |
| Q13 | Fine sandy fabric with dense small elongated voids, burnished. | 6 | 7.4 | 48 | 4.8 |
| Q14 | Common fine quartz sand, dense, well-mixed fabric | 3 | 3.7 | 14 | 1.4 |
| S10 | Common shell | 11 | 13.6 | 132 | 13.2 |
| S11 | Sparse shell, sparse sand | 1 | 1.2 | 11 | 1.1 |
| Total | | 81 | 100.0 | 998 | 100.0 |

Table 4. Prehistoric pottery fabric quantities

Description

The assemblage has a range of fabrics containing sand, flint and shell inclusions, either exclusively or in combination. Sandy fabrics dominate, representing around 70% of the total assemblage by weight (689g). Around 16% of the assemblage is flint-tempered and the remaining 14% have fossil shell inclusions. The fabrics represent a similar

range to those identified in other later Iron Age assemblages from, for example, the Iron Age and Roman enclosure at Burgh (Martin 1988, 43).

Rims from six vessels are present, although the minimum number of vessels represented overall is approximately eighteen. Three of the rims are from slack-shouldered jars similar to examples from Burgh and West Stow (Martin 1988, fig.19, 21; 1990, fig.47, 97), one is from a closed vessel, which is also found at Burgh (Martin 1988, fig.19, 16) and one is more sinuous and is again similar to examples from both published sites (Martin 1988, fig.19, 24; 1990, fig. 47, 111). The sixth rim, which is in a shell-tempered fabric, is from a tub-shaped vessel with fingertip-impressed decoration below the rim. This vessel came from the fill of ditch 0110 and so far has no obvious parallel, though it is reminiscent of Iron Age shell-tempered vessels from Northamptonshire/ Peterborough (*cf.* Jackson and Dix 1987, fig.39, 139).

Discussion

The small assemblage is a valuable addition to the growing body of evidence for later Iron Age activity from excavated sites around Mildenhall. All the sherds are of Iron Age date, being contemporary with the 3rd to 1st century component from the Beck Row PIK Housing site (MNL 570) and somewhat later than the earlier Iron Age pottery found at 30 Acre Field (MNL 532) and Smokehouse Inn (MNL 598), although the presence of flint-tempered sherds may suggest a small earlier Iron Age element. The forms represented suggest a domestic assemblage and are almost certainly locally-made with the possible exception of the shell-tempered tub-shaped vessel in ditch 0110 which may be imported.

Roman pottery

Four small and abraded body sherds of Roman pottery weighing 7g were collected from three features. Two sherds were collected from ditch 0031 (0032). The first is Sandy greyware (GX) and the other is Hadham red-ware (HAX). Another sherd of Hadham redware was collected from an upper fill of pit 0044 (0048) which had Iron Age pottery in its lower fill (0049). A small sherd of Grey micaceous ware (GMG) was collected from a layer (0130) containing finds of mixed periods including post medieval pottery and clay pipe which was lying above the archaeological deposits. None of the pottery is diagnostic. The Hadham HAX fabric, a late specialist ware, is dated to the late 3rd or 4th century. The other sherds can only be dated as 'Roman.'

Post-medieval pottery

Five post-medieval pottery sherds weighing 73g were collected from layer 0130 (see above). All are non-diagnostic bodysherds, consisting of one sherd of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) and four sherds of Post-medieval redware (PMRW) which date from the 16th to 18th centuries.

6.3.3 Fired clay

Two fired clay objects were recovered from the fill of ditch 0122 (0123) which had associated finds of Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

The first (SF 1001) is a triangular Iron Age loomweight fragment made in a medium sandy fabric with notable quantities of coarse irregular chalk. The fragment weighs 93g so represents only a small proportion of the original piece (which could weigh between 1500-2500g). The fragment includes the junction of two surfaces and is broken along the partial length of one of the perforations which would have gone through each of the original weight's three corners. However, no dimensions can be reconstructed because the full extent of none of its five surfaces is present.

The second (SF1002) is a fragment of a fired clay sling 'missile'. It is ovoid and probably pointed at both ends but only half of it has been recovered and both ends are broken off. Its maximum diameter is 29mm and it weighs 14g. It is made in a medium to fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions and fired hard. The surface is a light buff-grey colour and the core is orange. The use of the sling is well attested in Iron Age Britain and large numbers of clay sling missiles were recovered from Danebury Hillfort in Hampshire (Cunliffe and Poole, 1991).

6.3.4 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

Twenty-one pieces of struck or shattered flint were found at the site. The assemblage is summarised in Table 5.

| Context | Flint type | No |
|---------|---------------------|----|
| 0032 | core trimming flake | 1 |
| 0033 | flake | 1 |
| 0049 | ?piercer | 1 |
| 0067 | flake | 1 |
| 0088 | retouched blade | 1 |
| 0099 | shatter | 1 |
| 0130 | utilised blade | 1 |
| 0138 | blade-like flake | 1 |
| 0138 | flake | 1 |
| 0144 | utilised flake | 1 |
| 0148 | flake | 1 |
| 0150 | blade-like flake | 1 |
| 0150 | struck fragment | 1 |
| 0152 | flake | 5 |
| 0160 | tested piece | 1 |
| 0193 | flake | 1 |
| 0205 | utilised flake | 1 |

Table 5. Flint catalogue

A small irregular cortical fragment has been tested for use as a core (0160) and an irregular cortical fragment of slightly iron-stained cortical flint has been struck (0151). A fairly large regular flake triangular flake has a wide platform and tapers to a point at its distal end. Its platform has previously had flakes removed from across its surface (0031).

A small medial fragment may be from a blade-like piece 0139 and another blade like fragment is patinated (0151).

A sharp shatter fragment has some rough off-white cortex and some patinated/abraded cortical surfaces (0090).

Ten unmodified flakes are present although some of these are very irregular quite thick pieces and barely merit classification as flakes (0149 and 0151). Two thinner more regular pieces (also from 0151) are patinated a light bluish grey. Two flakes have cortical platforms and one piece has a hinged termination.

A retouched blade is patinated white and slightly abraded with slight iron staining (0089). Its proximal end has shallow inverse retouch of its right lateral edge with steeper retouch of the distal part of that edge and of the opposite edge. It can be described as a backed blade and is likely to be of Late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date.

A piercer on a flake fragment has a jagged protruding distal point apparently formed by the removal of a flake from the point (burin-like) and the abrupt retouch of its other side (0044).

A thin slightly curving blade is slightly edge-utilised 0130 and two flakes also have their edges utilised; one is a small squat flake 0206, the other a squarish flake with a wide platform (0144).

Flint by context

Most of the flint was found in ditches (sixteen flints, mostly found individually but with seven pieces from ditch 0150) with single pieces coming from each of two pits and two soil layers. A squarish flake was a surface find. Most of these contexts are dated by pottery to the later Iron Age.

6.3.5 Burnt flint and heat altered stone

Eight fragments of heat-altered flint (381g) were collected from seven features, six ditches and a linear feature. All of it can be described as 'pot-boiler' debris, blue-grey to white and fire-crackled. While not datable itself, a large concentration of this material is often an indicator of prehistoric activity and it was found with prehistoric pottery (Later Iron Age) in all but two contexts. However, this small dispersed collection can only be regarded as redeposited evidence of activity in the vicinity.

One fragment of fire-cracked sandstone (174g) was collected from ditch 0100 (0101).

6.4 Quantification and assessment of the environmental evidence

6.4.1 Animal bone

Julie Curl

Introduction and methodology

The faunal assemblage which consists of 512 pieces of bone weighing 4866g, was recorded in accordance with a modified version of English Heritage guidelines (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals, birds, fish and herpetofauna and more detailed counts of these fragments that are not identifiable to species are in the digital archive. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn or antler working and other modifications. When possible, a record was made of age and other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and 'measureable' bone (following Von Den Driesch, 1976). The material from two soil samples was briefly scanned, weighed and counted primarily to record the range of species and elements present and these were recorded as 'present' in the catalogue by groups at this stage.

The information was recorded directly into an Excel database for quantification and assessment and a basic catalogue of the hand-collected material with separate catalogue entries for the sample material is included in Appendix 4. The full assessment database, with more detailed catalogues and counts is available in the digital archive.

Quantification, provenance and preservation.

The faunal remains were recovered mainly from ditch and pit fills (c. 80%) , with some remains produced from a posthole, two layers and surface collection. Not all of the bone was found in contexts with datable finds, but many of those that that were, were found with Iron Age dated pottery. One feature, layer 0130 also contained post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe. The bone here is either of a later date or residual. The quantities of bone by feature type are summarised in Table 6 below.

| Feature type | No of features | No | Wt | % |
|--------------|----------------|-----|------|-----|
| Ditch | 25 | 422 | 2307 | 47 |
| Layer | 2 | 4 | 56 | 1 |
| Linear | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Pit | 5 | 67 | 1548 | 32 |
| Posthole | 1 | 1 | 640 | 13 |
| Surface | 2 | 16 | 313 | 6 |
| Total | 36 | 512 | 4866 | 100 |

Table 6. Faunal remains by feature type

The bone is generally in good condition, with a few pieces showing more abrasion and erosion. The assemblage is quite fragmented from butchering, which was recorded throughout. Canid gnawing was seen on pieces from surface collections 0075 and 0144 and ditch 0128 (0129) which may represent food waste given to domestic dogs or scavenging of waste.

Several fragments of burnt bone were recovered, most as unidentifiable mammal bone, but also as cattle and sheep/goat. Most of the burnt remains are blackened at a low temperature, and many fragments were from ditch 0100, fill 0101, which included 44g recovered from amongst the non-floating residues of Environmental Sample 10. The bone from this sample was highly fragmented with almost half of it burnt from black through to blue/grey and white, suggesting long-burning fire waste.

Species range and modifications and other observation

The quantities of bone by species are shown in Table 7 below.

| Species | No |
|--------------|------------|
| Cattle | 37 |
| Dog/wolf | 1 |
| Equid | 10 |
| Mammal | 440 |
| Pig/boar | 3 |
| Sheep/goat | 20 |
| Hare | 1 |
| Total | 512 |

Table 7. Faunal remains quantities (count) by species type

At least six species were identified in this assemblage. The most frequently identified remains are those of cattle followed by sheep/goat. Cattle were seen in seventeen contexts fills, with many of the bones coming from the lower limbs and head, as well as some main meat-bearing bones. Most of the cattle were of adult ages, with pit 0044 (0049) producing the only juvenile evidence. Sheep/goat were seen in eleven contexts

fills. In this assemblage there is one positive identification of goat in the ditch 0031 with a small horncore. The elements of the ovicaprids showed most parts of the body are represented and most of the sheep/goat bones are from adults, with juveniles in two fills. A small amount of porcine remains were identified, but there are no clear indications if these are domestic stock or wild boar.

Remains of equid were recovered from two pit deposits and one ditch fill. The equid remains produced measurable elements that allowed calculation of the shoulder height, which suggests the animals in this assemblage were approximately ten to eleven hands high and around twelve hands high, so within the range for ponies.

A single hare humerus was recovered from ditch 0128, fill 0129, which had been gnawed by a small canid/feline or mustelid; no butchering was seen on this hare humerus, but little butchering would be required if the animal was cooked whole. One canid calcaneus was found in ditch 0019, fill 0020, the size of the bone suggests a medium to large size dog or wolf.

Conclusions

The remains in this assemblage are largely derived from domestic mammal butchering and food waste with additional remains of equids. The porcine remains in this assemblage may be from domestic stock, but could also be from hunted wild boar. Hunting, although on a small scale, is certainly suggested by the hare, although this animal was not butchered. The canid remains in this assemblage are of a size that could suggest wolf, perhaps utilised for skins, but the remains could be from a domestic/working dog as gnawing that might suggest food waste from domestic dogs is seen in the assemblage.

The remains in this small assemblage are broadly similar to other assemblages of a similar date range. A notable difference however, is the lack of deer, with both Red and Roe deer, including antler working waste, found at Beck Row (Curl, 2013) as well as other prehistoric sites in the vicinity. Clearly these animals were readily available in the vicinity and the lack of antler or post-cranial bones is surprising. But perhaps that is due to the size of the assemblage.

The dominance of cattle and the presence of equids is to be expected, as both were used for transportation and traction. This assemblage suggests that cattle probably provided the bulk of the meat here. The presence of goat as well as sheep is also expected from an Iron-Age site, with both providing milk as well as meat.

6.4.2 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methodology

Twelve samples were taken from archaeological features and four of them (Samples 2, 3, 4, and 10) were chosen for full processing as a sub-sample to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data in further archaeological investigations. Samples 2, 3, 4 and 10 came from two pits and two ditch fills which also contained Iron Age pottery. The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried, the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of plant macrofossils and other remains was recorded. Macrofossil remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded by quantity and remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance. Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (2010). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts have been retained.

Results

The plant macrofossils and other remains are summarised in Table 8.

| Sample No, | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Context No. | 0033 | 0032 | 0049 | 0101 |
| Feature No | 0036 | 0031 | 0044 | 0100 |
| Feature type | Pit | Ditch | Pit | Ditch |
| Charred cereal | # | # | | # # |
| Charred seeds | # | | | # # |
| Uncharred seeds | # # | # # | # | + |
| Charcoal | ++ | + | + | +++ |
| Animal bone | | + | + | ++ |
| Amphibian bone | | + | | |
| Snails | ++ | ++ | + | +++ |
| Modern rootlets | +++ | +++ | +++ | +++ |

Table 8. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: # = 1-10 specimens, ## = 11-50 specimens, ### = 51+ specimens. + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

All of the flots were relatively small, between 50-100ml each. The preservation is through charring and is generally poor to fair. Some of the cereal grains were puffed and fragmented with the 'honeycomb' structure characteristic of combustion at high temperatures. All of the samples contain modern fibrous rootlets, which make up the majority of the material in each.

Wheat caryopses (*Triticum* sp.) were recorded in three of the samples, along with a few Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains. Weed seeds were present in all of the flots, a small number of which were charred. Sample 2, from pit 0036, fill 0033 contained a small number of charred Wheat grains and charred Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) seeds. Un-charred segetal weed seeds were present in the form of Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.), Campions (*Silene* sp.) and Knotweeds (*Polygonacea*) along with two Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seeds. Sample 3 from ditch 0031 fill 0032, contained the same suite of cereal remains and weed seeds, but in smaller quantities. Sample 4, from pit 0044 fill 0049 was very sparse in material, with only a small number of uncharred *Chenopodium* species seeds present. Sample 10, from ditch 0100, fill 0101 contained the richest concentration of macrofossils with charred Wheat and Barley grains, along with charred seeds of *Veronica*, *Polygonacea* and *Chenopodium* species. The uncharred seeds of segetal weeds such as Clover, Goosefoots, Fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.) and Nightshades (*Solanum* sp.) were also present.

No accompanying chaff elements were present in any of the samples which could aid identification and the majority of the cereal caryopses were fragmented and abraded making detailed identification difficult at this stage.

Conclusions

In general, the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal was present in all of the samples processed but in small quantities and being rather comminuted, may be of little use for dating. The weed seeds recovered were all reasonably well preserved and identifiable to an archaeobotanist.

The charred cereal grains could represent processing/storage waste or chance loss on a domestic hearth during food preparation. Although no chaff elements were recovered, which would have been indicative of the later stages of cereal processing, when the

grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to remove them from their spikelets, it is likely that the charred grains represent chance loss during final processing or food preparation. At this stage the contaminating arable weeds would also have been hand picked from the grain and discarded.

It is likely that the activities indicated by the material recovered from the samples took place on a small scale within the local vicinity. The material was fairly sparse, though it is possible that it was blown or washed into the archaeological features rather than deliberately deposited. The uncharred and unabraded weeds seeds may be intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

7. Significance of the data and potential for analysis

7.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

Research aim: Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

Realisation: Archaeological features and deposits dating to the Iron Age were observed in almost all areas of the site where the development reached sufficient depths to disturb archaeological deposits. None of the observed archaeology was considered of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

Research aim: Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.

Realisation: All of the features on the site were dated to the Iron Age. The majority of these were pits and ditches. The ditches appeared to represent a number of field boundaries and field systems. The function of the pits was unclear but refuse is likely. The full extent of some of these features was not observed due to the nature of the development.

Research aim: Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.

Realisation: The general extent of the archaeology was observed but the full extent of some features was limited by the depths of the development. The quality of preservation varied between areas of chalk natural and areas of sand natural. Archaeology was not present on areas of chalk natural possibly because this area was originally higher and the archaeological deposits and features had been truncated by modern activity.

Research aim: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.

Realisation: The upper deposits on the site generally represent modern activity from landscaping and the backfilling of a large reservoir. Deposit 0130 which contained post-medieval pottery was found on the western half of the site sealing the Iron Age features. This is probably a buried plough soil formed during later agricultural activity and is very unlikely to have been formed by alluvial or colluvial action.

Research aim: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

Realisation: Environmental evidence did survive from this site, it was however very limited in scope. The samples taken were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material and the animal bone recovered was relatively sparse.

7.2 The potential and significance of the stratigraphic data

The site archive and stratigraphic data has the potential to address specific research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, and Medlycott, 2011), especially those relating to middle and late Iron Age agriculture and chronology.

The stratigraphic data seems to suggest that the site was the focus of agricultural activity during the Iron Age. This takes the form of probable field systems with boundaries generally running from north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. These have been broadly phased into two, on both the east and west side of the site. It would appear that these fields were used over a number of years with many ditches being re-cut, some a number of times (ditch groups 0217 and 0227 for example). It also seems likely that the field systems had more significant changes over time as can be seen between Phases 1 and 2, and 4 and 5, where a total restructuring of boundaries has occurred. It is possible that during the Late Iron Age a number of pits were excavated (pit group 0225), the purpose of which is unclear.

For the purpose of this assessment the stratigraphic data has received a low level of interpretation and this has allowed a provisional site sequence. Further analysis of the site records incorporating the results of existing and proposed work on the finds and environmental archives would lead to fuller understanding of the site sequence and its local and regional significance.

7.3 The potential and significance of the finds data and recommendations for further work

7.3.1 General introduction

The finds assemblage from the evaluation and excavation is modest and limited in the range of types present, but they do indicate domestic activity on this site or in the vicinity particularly during the later Iron Age.

The earliest finds are within the struck flint assemblage which includes pieces that can be Late Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date but most of it is characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages (Bronze Age and Iron Age.)

The Iron Age pottery adds more evidence for later Iron Age activity from excavated sites around Mildenhall. The assemblage is contemporary with 3rd to 1st century (BC) pottery from MNL 570 and slightly later than the earlier Iron Age pottery from MNL 532 and MNL 598. In addition to the pottery, and of particular note, an Iron Age triangular loomweight and a fragment of a fired clay slingshot missile were both found in the same ditch fill with associated later Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Later finds are almost negligible, consisting of a few sherds of Roman pottery and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

The animal bone assemblage was in good condition and much of it was found in association with datable finds of later Iron Age pottery. It is largely derived from domestic butchering and food waste and broadly similar to other assemblages of the same date range in the vicinity. The environmental samples produced a fairly sparse

and poorly-preserved assemblage of charred botanical remains which do however demonstrate their presence within the archaeological horizon.

7.3.2 Recommendations for further work

All finds have been quantified by count and weight by context. Further detailed identifications and catalogues have been made of the materials (pottery, fired clay small finds, flint, animal bone and plant macrofossils).

Further work including some illustration has been recommended for the prehistoric pottery and flint and the recommendations are shown below. These materials and other finds which do not require illustration or any further work should be summarised in the archive report and included in any overall discussion of the RAFM sites.

Prehistoric pottery

Sarah Percival

A short note is required providing full form and fabric descriptions and comparing these in detail with contemporary excavated material from RAF Mildenhall sites MNL 570; MNL 598 and MNL 532.

A maximum of six sherds require drawing and a full illustrated sherd catalogue is required. (They are numbered as 1* 2* 3* 4* 5* 6* on their rims and the sherds from the same vessels which are catalogued separately have the vessel number without the asterisk).

Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Further work on the struck flint should include:

- Full description and identification/dating of the backed blade (0088).

- Summary discussion of the irregular flint in relation to later Bronze Age/Iron Age flint-working at other sites in the area and elsewhere.
- Integration with the main flint report for the RAF Mildenhall sites.
- Illustration of the backed blade 0088 and the piercer 0049.

Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material as they would offer little extra information of value to the results of the assessment. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the samples from this assessment and submitted to an archaeobotanist for identification and interpretation. They should be included in any overall discussion of RAF Mildenhall sites.

8. Updated Project Design

8.1 Introduction

The updated project design has been considered in terms of the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Medlycott & Brown, 2011). Reference is made also to the previously published version of that document (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000).

Bryant points out that the Iron Age in East Anglia has received much less attention than in other areas of Southern England, such as Wessex and the Thames valley, and stresses the need to encourage further research in this part of the country (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). He identifies several gaps in our knowledge of the period, including the following that are considered pertinent to the site:

Question. Can the pottery assemblages and datable metal artefacts from the site help in the formation of Iron Age chronology?

Realisation. The small pottery assemblage is a valuable addition to aiding our understanding of Iron Age chronology in the region. All the sherds date to the 3rd to 1st century BC and are contemporary with Iron Age pottery from Beck Row (MNL 570) and later than the Iron Age pottery recovered from 30 Acre Field (MNL 532) and Smokehouse Inn (MNL 598). No metal artefacts were found.

Question. Is there any evidence for the marked change in field systems or the change in land use between either the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age or the Iron Age/Roman transition?

Realisation. The majority of the evidence points to a Middle to Late Iron Age field system used over a number of years with the boundaries aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. There is some suggestion that during earlier phases of activity the field systems may have had a slightly different alignment (Phases 1 and 4) and that during later phases there seem to be more pits being excavated (pit group 0225) but this interpretation is tentative and, without further evidence or a larger excavation area, it is impossible to attribute these to either transition period or even to a marked difference in land use.

Question. Can we increase our understanding of the agrarian economy through changing practices, the ratios of cereals and livestock or the recording of palaeoenvironmental and faunal data?

Realisation. No significant changes in practice were observed on this site. The palaeoenvironmental evidence was very limited and there was no significant amount of animal bone recovered. Due to this lack of evidence it is very difficult to draw any conclusions about the Iron Age agrarian economy.

Question. Is there any evidence of Iron Age tribal borders and polities through the material and physical evidence?

Realisation:

The evidence for Iron Age tribal borders and polities is very limited. The majority of the pottery is likely to have been locally made with the exception of one sherd, which may have been imported. No coins or metal objects that would indicate tribal dominance or trade were found.

8.2 Revised research aims

- **RRA 1.** Can comparative research identify the function of pit group 0225?
- **RRA 2.** Can comparative research help clarify the dating of pit Group 225?
- **RRA 3.** Does pit group 0225 and other later pits represent a change in land use?
- **RRA 4.** With further analysis can we better understand the relationships and phasing between the ditch groups to help us understand field systems and how these changed over time?
- **RRA 5.** What is the earliest date of these field systems and do they represent the formation of field systems and enclosures that were in use into the Roman period?
- **RRA 6.** With more research would the animal bone and environmental data increase our understanding of the Iron Age agrarian economy?
- **RRA 7.** Can the pottery assemblages and small finds help us further understand Iron Age chronology? Can radiocarbon dates help refine the chronological sequence?

9. Preliminary publication synopsis

It is proposed that following the post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives the results of the fieldwork should be described in greater detail in an analytical report, to be made available as a 'grey literature' report via the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

The report would include a phased account of the site sequence, integrated with finds and environmental evidence, concentrating on the evidence for the Iron Age occupation of the site. The Revised Research Aims stated above (7.2) would be used to place the evidence in its broader context.

The text would be accompanied by relevant maps and plans, representative photographs, section drawings and finds illustrations.

The results will form an important section within the publication of the prehistoric and Roman and Post-Roman EAA publication planned for RAF Mildenhall sites including MNL 532 (30 Acre Field) and MNL 639 (Washington Square).

10. Analysis and publication: resources and programming

10.1 Stratigraphic method statement

Task 1. Analyse the stratigraphic archive, with particular reference to finds and environmental data, in order to more closely define groups, phases and periods.

Task 2. Phase /period analysis and descriptions.

Task 3. Compare the evidence from MNL 682 with the settlement evidence from related sites within the locale and regionally.

10.2 Finds and environmental method statement

Task 4. Worked flint – full analysis and draft report text.

Task 5. Prehistoric small finds (loom weight and sling pellet) – research and draft report text.

Task 6. Animal bone – full analysis, research and draft report text. Suitable for inclusion within publication

Task 7. Compile/edit specialist finds reports, catalogues and appendices.

Task 8. General tasks ordering work, preparation of finds and liaison with specialists, illustrators etc., archiving).

10.3 Graphics

Task 9. Production of plans for stratigraphic phases and periods including drawings suitable for inclusion within publication report.

Task 10. Small find and pottery illustration.

10.4 Photographic

Task 11. Preparation of photos including small finds. Selection of images for analytical and publication report.

Task 12. Selection of photos. Preparation of images for publication report.

10.5 Publication text

Task 13. Production of draft publication text.

Task 14. Copy edit.

Task 15. External reader/EAA comments.

Task 16. Respond to readers comments illustration checking etc.

10.6 Project management

Task 17. General project management.

Task 18. Submission of physical and digital archive.

10.7 Non staff costs

Task 19. Finds transport and supplies.

Task 20. EAA page costs.

11. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current
Recording Projects\Mildenhall\MNL 682 Ex and Post ex

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HLA-HLZ\HLI 15-42

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

12. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, Preston Boyles and Philip Camps and directed by John Sims. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester 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 Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds reports were produced by Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery), Sarah Bates (worked flint) and additional specialist advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. The overall finds management and finds report was prepared by Cathy Tester.

The processing of the environmental samples and the subsequent assessment of the plant macrofossils was by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

13. Bibliography

- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Butler, C., 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*. Tempus.
- Cunliffe, B. and Poole, C., 1991, *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire - Volume 5: the excavations 1979-1988: the finds*. CBA Research Report No 73b.
- Curl, J., 2013, 'The faunal and human remains' from The Smokehouse, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Specialist report for Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
- Davis, S., 1992, *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92.
- English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Hillson, S., 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.
- Jackson, D.A. & Dix, B., 1987, 'Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Weekley, Northants'. *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 21, 41-93.
- Martin, E., 1990, 'The Iron Age Pottery' in West, S., West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupations. *East Anglian Archaeology* 48, 60-68.
- Martin, E., 1988, *Burgh: The Iron Age and Roman Enclosure*. *East Anglian Archaeology* 40.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- PCRG, 2010, *The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Third Edition. PCRG Occasional Pare 1 and 2.
- Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Third edition. Cambridge University Press.
- Von Den Driesch, A. 1976, *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.

Appendix 1. Context List

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------|-------|--------|------|
| 0001 | 0001 | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangish-brown sand of a loose compaction. Occasional chalk flecks. Clear to diffuse horizon. | | | 0.12 | Ditch fill, which is largely naturally derived. | 0002 | | | |
| 0002 | 0001 | Ditch | Cut | SW-NE aligned ditch cut, slightly irregular in plan. 40° concave sides, breaking imperceptibly to a slightly concave base. | >3 | 0.7 | 0.12 | Shallow ditch cut. Leached colouration of fill and irregular form in plan suggest the cut may be old. | | 0001 | | |
| 0003 | 0003 | Ditch | Cut | NW-SE aligned linear cut. 40° slightly concave to slightly convex sides with curving breaks of slope to the concave base. | >1.8 | 0.9 | 0.54 | Ditch cut. The cut is deeper and on a different alignment to 0001, so possibly from a different phase. | | 0005 | | |
| 0004 | 0003 | Ditch | Fill | Mid to dark brown silty-sand of a friable compaction, with occasional small sub-angular pebbles and very occasional small chalk flecks. | | | 0.35 | Top fill of ditch. | 0005 | | | |
| 0005 | 0003 | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid greyish-brown silty-sand of a friable compaction, with occasional small sub-angular pebbles and small to medium chalk nodules. | | | 0.22 | Basal ditch fill. | 0003 | 0004 | | |
| 0006 | 0006 | Ditch | Cut | Ditch cut, aligned N-S, with irregular sides. East side = 45°, concave, then curving to a 30° slope, before slowly curving to a 45° convex edge, which curves sharply to the base. West edge = 30°, slightly concave edge, that curves to a 45° convex slope, which curves rapidly to the base. Concave/irregular base. | >1.8 | 3.1 | 0.5 | Ditch cut. Slightly unclear profile in section, so possibly not as wide as recorded, or may be a series of cuts. | | 0009 | | |
| 0007 | 0006 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brownish-grey silty-sand of a friable compaction, with occasional grey silty-sand patches and small stones. Diffuse horizon clarity. | | | 0.2 | Ditch fill. | 0008 | 0012 | | |
| 0008 | 0006 | Ditch | Fill | Pale and mid grey mottled silty-sand of a friable compaction, with occasional dark grey-black lenses of ashy(?) silty-sand, as well as occasional chalk flecks and stones throughout fill. Clear horizon clarity. Four bucket sample taken. | | | 0.2 | Ditch fill. | 0009 | 0007 | | |
| 0009 | 0006 | Ditch | Fill | Pale greyish-yellowish-orange silty-sand of a friable to firm compaction, with common degraded chalk lumps and occasional small stones and Fe staining. Diffuse horizon clarity. | | | 0.16 | Basal ditch fill. Partially naturally-derived. | 0006 | 0008 | | |
| 0010 | 0010 | Pit | Cut | Pit partially visible as a semi-circular shape emerging from side of trench. 45-75° concave sides with gently-rapidly curving breaks of slopes to the flat base. | 1.75 | >1 | 0.36 | Pit cut. | | 0011 | | |
| 0011 | 0010 | Pit | Fill | Mid greyish-brown silty-sand, becoming paler towards the base of the pit. Fill is of a soft compaction, with very small sub-angular pebbles. | | | 0.36 | Single fill of pit. | 0010 | | | |
| 0012 | 0006 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish-brown silty-sand of a friable compaction, with common small stones. Diffuse horizon clarity. | | | 0.25 | Top fill of ditch. Possibly partially derived from clumping into the ditch. | 0007 | | | |
| 0013 | 0013 | Ditch | Cut | NW-SE aligned ditch cut. 30° slightly concave SW edge, with a slightly concave base, although this was not fully uncovered. | >1.8 | 0.85 | 0.16? | Ditch cut. Unclear relationship with cut 0015. | | 0014 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-----------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------|-------|--------|------|
| 0014 | 0013 | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey silty-sand of a firm compaction, with moderate levels of chalk nodules and heavy Fe staining. Clear to diffuse horizon clarity - no clear horizon with fill 0016 to which it is identical. | | | 0.16? | Fill of ditch. | 0013 | | | |
| 0015 | 0015 | Pit/ditch | Cut | Unclearly shaped feature in plan. Possibly a linear, or an irregular circular cut. Not fully excavated, but has 35-45° convex sides. Base was not revealed. Unclear relationship with ditch 0013 | 3.8 | >1.6 | 0.56 | Large pit cut, or possibly a series of ditches. | 0018 | 0016 | | |
| 0016 | 0015 | Pit/ditch | Fill | Mid grey silty-sand of a firm compaction, with moderate levels of chalk nodules and heavy Fe staining. Clear to diffuse horizon clarity - no clear horizon with fill 0014 to which it is identical. | | | 0.56 | Heavily leached feature fill. | 0015 | | | |
| 0017 | 0017 | Pit/ditch | Cut | Unclearly shaped feature in plan - either an irregular linear cut or rounded. SW edge partially truncated, but sides are concave and slope at c.40°, curving imperceptibly to a concave base. Clearly cut by ditch/pit 0015 in section. | >1.3 | >0.8 | 0.4 | Pit or ditch cut. Possibly a ditch that preceded various re-cuts such as 0015. | | 0018 | | |
| 0018 | 0017 | Pit/ditch | Fill | Mid greyish-brown silty-sand of a friable compaction, with occasional chalk nodules and moderate levels of Fe staining. Clear horizon clarity. | | | 0.4 | Ditch/pit fill. Partially naturally derived. | 0017 | 0015 | | |
| 0019 | 0019 | Ditch | Cut | backfilled by jerry before it could be planned. but hope to uncover during further work. aligned roughly west north-west - south south east. fairly shallow sides | | | 0.5m | Ditch cut | | | | |
| 0020 | 0019 | Ditch | Fill | grey brown fill with charcoal (sample taken). Prehistoric pottery. | | | | | | | | |
| 0025 | 0025 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan. E-W running ditch, steep sided, concave base, disturbed by modern trench. Possibly cuts ditch [0040]. | | 1.55m | 0.5m | Cut of ditch. | | 0026 | | 0040 |
| 0026 | 0025 | Ditch | Fill | Mid to dark grey sand. Single fill of ditch [0025]. Friable with occasional angular flints. Clear Horizon. | | | 0.5m | Fill of ditch. | 0025 | | | |
| 0027 | 0027 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Probably the same as 0025. East of [0025] and on the same alignment. Area between the two ditches is disturbed. Gentle sloping sides and a concave base. | | 1.6m | 0.28m | Cut of ditch. | | 0028 | | |
| 0028 | 0027 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brown sand fill of ditch [0027]. Single fill. Friable with occasional small angular flints and clear horizons. Pre-historic pottery. | | | 0.28m | Fill of ditch. | 0027 | | | |
| 0029 | 0029 | Pit | Cut | Small oval pit, aligned N-S, with steep sloping sides and a concave base. | 0.56m | 0.44m | 0.24m | Cut of pit. | | 0030 | | |
| 0030 | 0029 | Pit | Fill | Mixed dark and mid yellowish grey silty sand. Rare small angular flints and a clear horizon. Friable. No finds. | | | 0.24m | Fill of pit. | 0029 | | | |
| 0031 | 0031 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned approx. NW-SE. Steep sloping sides and a concave base. Only visible for short distance. | | 1.7m | 0.4m | Cut of ditch. | | 0032 | | |
| 0032 | 0031 | Ditch | Fill | Mid to dark brown silty sand, friable with clear horizons. Occasional small angular flint inclusions. Roman pottery. | | | | Single fill of ditch [0031]. | 0031 | | | |
| 0033 | 0036 | Pit | Fill | Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Friable with clear horizons. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Animal | | | 0.28m | Top fill of pit. | 0034 | | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | | | | bone and pot. Prehistoric pottery. | | | | | | | | |
| 0034 | 0036 | Pit | Fill | Mid-pale yellowish greyish brown friable silty sand. Horizon clear. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Middle fill. | | | 0.26m | Middle fill of ditch. | 0035 | 0033 | | |
| 0035 | 0036 | Pit | Fill | Dark greyish brown friable silty sand. Rare very small flints. Horizon clear. Basal fill. | | | 0.08m | Basal fill of pit. | 0036 | 0034 | | |
| 0036 | 0036 | Pit | Cut | Large oval/sub rectangular pit, aligned approx. N-S. Profile had a sharp break of slope leading to steep convex sides and a flat base. Filled by (0033), (0034) and (0035). Probably cuts ditch [0038]. | 3.1m | 2.44m | 0.58m | Cut of pit. | 0037 | 0035 | | |
| 0037 | 0038 | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Friable with clear horizons. Rare small angular and rounded flints. No finds. | | | 0.26m | Fill of ditch. | 0038 | 0036 | | |
| 0038 | 0038 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned approx. N-S. "U" shaped profile with steep concave sides and a concave base. Probably cut by pit [0036]. Runs into modern disturbance to north and into ditches [0025] and [0031] to south. Filled by (0037) and (0039). | | 0.74m | 0.26m | Cut of ditch. | | 0037, 0039 | | |
| 0039 | 0038 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-dark brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Single fill. | | | 0.2m | Fill of ditch. | 0038 | | | |
| 0040 | 0040 | Ditch | Cut | E-W running ditch on north side of [0025], possibly cut by [0025]. Visible for only a short distance but appears linear. Gentle slope on north side, south side not visible. Shallow concave base. | | 0.46m | 0.18m | | | 0041 | 0025 | |
| 0041 | 0040 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish orange brown friable silty sand. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear and single fill. | | | 0.18m | Fill of ditch. | 0040 | | | |
| 0042 | 0042 | Pit | Cut | Rectangular in plan, aligned E-W. Very steep concave sides with an undulating flattish base. E-W aligned section. | 1.36m | 1.05m | 0.16m | Cut of pit. | | 0043 | | 0046 |
| 0043 | 0042 | Pit | Fill | The fill of this pit is of a light brown grey silty sand. Quite mixed with occasional lumps of chalk mainly towards base of pit. 1 bone find. | 1.65m | 1.36m | 0.16m | Fill of pit. | 0042 | | | |
| 0044 | 0044 | Pit | Cut | Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope with steep slightly concave sides and a broad flat base. Cuts ditch [0046]. Filled by 0048 and 0049. | 2.6m | 2.45m | 0.42m | Cut of pit. | 0047 | 0049 | | |
| 0045 | 0045 | Pit | Cut | Oval in plan, aligned E-W. Sharp break of slope with steep slightly concave sides leading to a broad flat base. Filled by 0050, 0051 and 0052. | 2.6m | 1.55m | 0.36m | Cut of pit. | 0047 | 0052 | | |
| 0046 | 0046 | Ditch | Cut | Linear ditch in plan, aligned NE-SW. With a broad and shallow concave profile. Possible re-cut of [0054], terminates just west of pits [0044] and [0045], both of which cut it. | >3m | 1.1m | 0.19m | Cut of ditch. | 0055 | 0047, 0053 | 0042 | |
| 0047 | 0046 | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small chalk and flint nodules. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.19m | Fill of ditch. | 0046 | 0045, 0044 | | |
| 0048 | 0044 | Pit | Fill | Pale-mid brown, friable silty sand, mottled with paler patches, containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk/flint stones. | | | 0.42m | Fill of pit 0044. | 0049 | | | |
| 0049 | 0044 | Pit | Fill | Pale brownish grey, friable silty sand containing | | | 0.42m | Fill of pit 0044. | 0044 | 0048 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | | | | moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular chalks. Pottery and animal bone recovered. | | | | | | | | |
| 0050 | 0045 | Pit | Fill | Patch of dark black ash/charcoal in top of pit [0045]. Horizon clear. Top fill. | | | 0.06m | Top fill of pit. | 0051 | | | |
| 0051 | 0045 | Pit | Fill | Pale brownish grey, friable silty sand containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular chalks. | | | 0.22m | Fill of pit. | 0052 | 0050 | | |
| 0052 | 0045 | Pit | Fill | Pale yellowish-brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small and medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and flints. | | | 0.36m | Fill of pit. | 0045 | 0051 | | |
| 0053 | 0046 | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small chalk and flint nodules. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.1m | Fill of ditch 0046 at terminus. | 0046 | | | |
| 0054 | 0054 | Ditch | Cut | Linear ditch running NE-SW with a flattish concave profile. Cut by re-cut [0046]. Doesn't extend beyond pit [0045], suggesting it terminated near there but was later truncated by pit [0045]. This would mean its terminus was close to terminus of ditch [0046], suggesting that they could be related. Cut by ditch 0046. | >1.5m | 1.2m | 0.24m | Cut of ditch. | | 0055 | | |
| 0055 | 0054 | Ditch | Fill | Light orangey brownish grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks throughout. No finds and horizon clear. | | | 0.24m | Fill of ditch 0054. | 0054 | 0046 | | |
| 0056 | 0057 | Ditch | Fill | Mid to light reddish brown, friable silty sand. Containing very few small chalk stones. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.12m | Fill of ditch. | 0057 | | | |
| 0057 | 0057 | Ditch | Cut | Curvilinear ditch, running E-W then turning at a right angle and heading N-S. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, with concave sides and base. Filled by 0056. Cut by pit [0058]. Same as [0062]. Runs into modern disturbance towards the west and does not emerge from the other side, possibly terminates within this area. | | 0.48m | 0.12m | Cut of ditch. | | 0056 | | |
| 0058 | 0058 | Pit | Cut | Sub-square in plan with a squared profile. Break of slope is sharp, 80-90 degrees, straight-slightly concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 0059 and 0060. Cuts ditches 0062 and 0057. | 5.15m | 4.6m | 0.48m | Cut of pit. | | 0060 | | |
| 0059 | 0058 | Pit | Fill | Dark greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.13m | Upper fill of pit. | 0060 | | | |
| 0060 | 0058 | Pit | Fill | Pale greyish brown friable silty sand. Frequent small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Rare animal bone. 4 bucket sample taken No. 5 | | | 0.48m | Fill of pit. | 0058 | 0059 | | |
| 0061 | 0062 | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.18m | Fill of ditch. | 0062 | | | |
| 0062 | 0062 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned N-S then turning E-W where it becomes ditch [0057]. "U" shaped profile with sharp break of slope, concave sides and base. Filled by 0061 and 0081. Cut by pit [0058] and ditch [0080]. | | 0.44m | 0.18m | Cut of ditch. | | 0061, 0081 | | |
| 0063 | 0063 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, rough E-W alignment. Profile has a sharp break of slope, 60-70 degrees, concave sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by 0064. Cuts pit 0065. | | 0.94m | 0.3m | Cut of ditch. | 0066 | 0064 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|--------------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------|-------|--------|------|
| 0064 | 0063 | Ditch | Fill | Mid to dark grey silty sand. Occasional chalk lumps and flecks. Horizon clear. Only fill. | | | 0.3m | Fill of ditch. | 0063 | | | |
| 0065 | 0065 | Pit | Cut | Shape in plan unclear as truncated by ditch 0063. The same is true of the section, although sides appear to be slightly concave and at a 45 degree angle. Filled by (0066). Cut by [0063]. | >2.2m | >0.68 m | 0.3m | Cut of pit. | | 0066 | | |
| 0066 | 0065 | Pit | Fill | Mid greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.28m | Fill of pit. | 0065 | 0063 | | |
| 0067 | 0068 | Ditch | Fill | Dark yellowish greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional animal bones. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | 1.5m | 0.12m | Fill of ditch. | 0068 | | | |
| 0068 | 0068 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned ENE-WSW. SWS becomes a lot thicker as the natural changes from chalk to sand the ditch then thickens again as natural turns to sand to ENE. Same as [0063]. Filled by (0067). | | 1.5m | 0.12m | Cut of ditch. | 0069 | 0067 | | |
| 0069 | 0070 | Ditch | Fill | Pale greyish yellowish brown friable silty sand. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. 1 animal bone. | | | 0.3m | Fill of ditch. | 0070 | 0068 | | |
| 0070 | 0069 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Sharp break of slope, 45-60 degrees, with convex sides and a slightly convex base. Filled by (0069). Same as [0072]. | >1.5m | 0.9m | 0.32m | Cut of ditch. | | 0069 | | |
| 0071 | 0072 | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Animal bone. | | | 0.2m | Fill of ditch. | 0072 | | | |
| 0072 | 0072 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Same as [0070]. Possibly cuts [0074]. Filled by (0071). | | 0.6m | 0.22m | Cut of ditch. | 0073 | 0071 | | |
| 0073 | 0074 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish yellowish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.16m | Fill of ditch. | 0074 | 0072 | | |
| 0074 | 0074 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan aligned approx. N-S. No full profile, approx. 45 degree concave sides, slightly concave base. Possibly cut by ditch [0072]. Same as [0083]. | | 0.7m | 0.18m | Cut of ditch. | | 0073 | | |
| 0075 | 0075 | unstratified | Layer | Number given to top of ditch and pit junction for unstratified finds. Also photographed under this number after initial clean. | | | | | | | | |
| 0076 | 0078 | Pit | Fill | Pale yellowish brown firm silty sand. Frequent small chalk. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.16m | Fill of pit. | 0077 | | | |
| 0077 | 0078 | Pit | Fill | Very dark firm silty sand. No noticeable inclusions. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.04m | Basal fill of pit. | 0078 | 0076 | | |
| 0078 | 0078 | Pit | Cut | Shape in plan unclear as cut by ditch [0124]. Visible profile appears to be irregular. With both concave and convex sides and what appears to be a flat base. Filled by (0076) and (0077). On southern edge of complex pit and ditch junction. Possibly cuts ditch [0080]. | | | | Cut of pit. | 0079 | 0077 | | |
| 0079 | 0080 | Ditch | Fill | Mid reddish brown friable silty sand. Horizon clear. Moderate chalk and flints. Rare animal bone. | | | 0.31m | Fill of ditch. | 0080 | 0078 | | |
| 0080 | 0080 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned E-W. No full profile, Break of slope approx 80 degrees, concave sides and a flat base. Filled by (0079). Possibly cut by [0078] and possibly cuts | | 1.14m | 0.32m | Cut of ditch. | 0081 | 0079 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|---------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | | [0062]. Same as [0063]. | | | | | | | | |
| 0081 | 0062 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-pale reddish brown friable silty sand. Rare chalk flecks and small nodules. Horizon clear. | | | 0.16m | Fill of ditch. | 0062 | 0080 | | |
| 0082 | 0083 | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of ditch [0083]. | | | 0.2m | Sand/silt build up in ditch [0083]. | 0083 | | | |
| 0083 | 0083 | Ditch | Cut | Linear ditch running roughly NW-SE with a shallow concave profile and a flattish concave base. Same as [0074]. | >1m | 0.82m | 0.2m | Ditch - same as [0074]. | | 0082 | | |
| 0084 | 0085 | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangish yellowish brown friable silty sand. Rare very small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.07m | Fill of ditch. | 0085 | | | |
| 0085 | 0085 | Linear | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned roughly NE-SW, with a sub squared butt end to the SE. The profile is broad and shallow with a break of slope of approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. | | 0.48m | 0.08m | Cut of ditch. | | 0084 | | |
| 0086 | 0087 | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid greyish brown, mottled with pale grey and yellow, friable silty sand, containing occasional small rounded, sub-rounded and angular stones. Diffuse horizon with fill (0088) of ditch [0089]. Fill of ditch [0087]. Same as (0094). | | | 0.34m | Sand/silt build up in ditch [0087]. | 0087 | | | |
| 0087 | 0087 | Ditch | Cut | Linear ditch running roughly NW-SE, with moderately sloping concave sides and a rounded concave base. Terminates where it cuts ditch [0089]. Contains fill (0086). Same as [0095]. | | 1.04m | 0.34m | Ditch. Terminates where it cuts ditch [0089]. Terminates to the NW as [0095]. | 0088 | 0086 | | |
| 0088 | 0089 | Ditch | Fill | Same as (0091). Contained a flint blade. | | | 0.5m | Sand/silt fill. | 0089 | 0087 | | |
| 0089 | 0089 | Ditch | Cut | Same as [0090]. | | 0.7m | 0.5m | Ditch - cut by ditch terminus [0087]. | | 0088 | | |
| 0090 | 0090 | Ditch | Cut | Steep sided, E-W running ditch. "Ankle breaker" in centre. Filled by 0091. No relationship with feature [0092] visible. | >1m | 1.4m | 0.7m | Cut of ditch. | | 0091 | | |
| 0091 | 0090 | Ditch | Fill | The fill of this ditch is a mid brownish grey with slight orangey mottling. Silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and chalk nodules throughout. It is of a fairly moderate compaction with lots of bioturbation throughout. 1 pottery shed and animal bone recovered. | >1m | 1.4m | 0.7m | Fill of ditch. | 0090 | | | |
| 0092 | 0092 | unknown | Cut | This feature is just visible to the north of ditch [0090] and before it is truncated by a number of modern services. It has a steep concaved side and possible concave base. No relationship with ditch [0090] visible. | >0.36m | >0.47m | 0.7m | Probably a pit (?) because of the shape of the visible profile. | | 0093 | | |
| 0093 | 0092 | Unknown | Fill | Mid brownish grey slightly mottled with orange sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and occasional chalk nodules throughout. Lots of bioturbation and it is of a moderate compaction. No finds. | | | 0.45m | | 0092 | | | |
| 0094 | 0095 | Ditch | Fill | Same as (0086). Contained a piece of pottery. | | | 0.18m | Fill of ditch. | 0095 | | | |
| 0095 | 0095 | Ditch | Cut | Same as for ditch [0087]. Rounded terminus, cutting ditch [0097]. | >1.1m | 0.6m | 0.18m | Terminus of ditch. | 0096 | 0094 | | |
| 0096 | 0097 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, mottled with pale grey and yellow sand, containing occasional small and | | | 0.24m | Fill of ditch [0097]. | 0097 | 0095 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------|-------|------------|------|
| | | | | medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones. Animal bone in fill. Fill of ditch [0097]. | | | | | | | | |
| 0097 | 0097 | Ditch | Cut | Linear ditch, running roughly NE-SW, with steep sides, mostly convex, with a narrow concave base. Cut by terminus [0095]. Filled by (0096). | >1m | 0.7m | 0.24m | Ditch | | | 0096 | |
| 0098 | 0098 | Pit | Cut | Probable oval in plan, first seen in sections 44 and 46, so some shape in plan lost. 50-60 degree concave sides and a concave base. One of later features in complex area, cuts through the upper fills of ditch [0100]. Filled by (0099). | 1.5m | 0.88m | 0.28m | Probable cut of pit. | 0101, 0119 | | 0099 | |
| 0099 | 0098 | Pit | Fill | Mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Moderate chalk flecks. Rare small flints. Animal bone recovered. Horizon clear. | | | 0.28m | Fill of probable pit. | | 0098 | | |
| 0100 | 0100 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned approx. ENE-WSW, with a rounded slightly irregular terminus to the WSW. The profile appears to have steep concave sides and a relatively broad flat base. Filled by 0101, 0102, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0106, 0107, 0108 and 0127. Cuts ditch 0124. Cut by pit 0098 Same as 0089 and 0090 | >3.06m | 1.7m | 0.68m | Cut of ditch. | 0125 | 0127 | | |
| 0101 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Dark greyish brown silty sand, friable. Occasional small flecks of chalk and small flints. Horizon clear. Upper fill. Pottery, animal bone and a piece of possible slag recovered. | | | 0.17m | Upper fill of ditch | 0102 | | 0098 | |
| 0102 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangey greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small chalk. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.16m | Fill of ditch. | 0103 | | 0101 | |
| 0103 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Pale greyish white silt and small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.13m | Fill of ditch. | 0104 | | 0102, 0119 | |
| 0104 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Dark brownish grey friable silty sand. No noticeable inclusions. Horizon clear. High charcoal content. | | | 0.06m | Fill of ditch. | 0105 | | 0103 | |
| 0105 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangey greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small chalk. Horizon clear. No finds. | | | 0.3m | Fill of ditch. | 0106 | | 0104 | |
| 0106 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-pale greyish brown silty sand. Frequent small chalk lumps. Horizon clear with 0107 and diffuse with 0108. | | | 0.15m | Fill of ditch. | 0107 | | 0105 | |
| 0107 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangey greysih brown. Friable silty sand. Occasional small chalk. Horizon clear. | | | 0.12m | Fill of ditch. | 0108 | | 0106 | |
| 0108 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greysih brown friable silty sand. Horizon clear. Occasional small chalk lumps and flecks. No finds. | | | 0.1m | Fill of ditch. | 0127 | | 0107 | |
| 0109 | 0110 | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small sub-angular chalk inclusions. Pottery (Iron Age?) in fill. Diffuse horizon with fill (0111). Fill of gully [0110]. | | | 0.1m | Sand/silt build up in gully [0110]. | 0110 | | | |
| 0110 | 0110 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, running roughly E-W, with a shallow, concave profile. Contained fill (0109). Can not distinguish a relationship with gully [0112]. | >1m | >0.34 m | 0.1m | One of five intercutting ditches in section 49. Recuts? Might point to the re-use of a field boundary with implications for interpreting field management. | | | 0109 | |
| 0111 | 0112 | Gully | Fill | Pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small sub-angular chalk inclusions. Difficult to | | | 0.21m | Sand/silt fill of gully [0112]. | 0112 | | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---|------------|------------|--------|------|
| | | | | distinguish between fills 0109 and 0111. No finds. Fill of gully [0112]. | | | | | | | | |
| 0112 | 0112 | Gully | Cut | Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly east-west, with steep, near vertical convex sides, slightly more concave and shallower in parts, and a narrow flat base. Contains fill (0111). Cuts gully [0116]. Unsure of relationship with gully [0110]. | >1m | >0.42 m | 0.21m | One of five intercutting gullies in section 49. | 0115 | 0111 | | |
| 0113 | 0114 | Gully | Fill | pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized chalk inclusions. Diffuse horizons with (0115) and (0117), this has more chalk in it, but looks essentially the same. Fill of gully [0114]. | | | | Sand/silt fill with chalk inclusions. | 0114 | | | |
| 0114 | 0114 | Gully | Cut | Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly east-west, with steep, near vertical convex sides down to a narrow flat base. Contained fill (0113). Appears to cut gullies [0116] and [0118] but this is not certain. | >1m | >0.34 m | 0.36m | One of five intercutting gullies in section 49. | 0115, 0117 | 0113 | | |
| 0115 | 0116 | Gully | Fill | Pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small chalk flecks and small rounded and sub-rounded stones (flint). Fill of gully [0116]. Diffuse horizon with (0113), but clearer with (0111). | | | 0.16m | Fill of gully [0116] | 0116 | 0112, 0114 | | |
| 0116 | 0116 | Gully | Cut | Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly east-west. Northern side truncated by [0114], and southern edge by [0112]. What remains shows a broad, shallow concave cut in profile, with a flattish concave base. Cut by [0112] and less certainly by [0114]. | >1m | >0.3m | 0.16m | One of five intercutting gullies in section 49 | | 0115 | | |
| 0117 | 0118 | Gully | Fill | pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions. Fill of ditch [0118]. Diffuse horizon with fill (0113), which is only distinguished as separate due to the relatively higher amounts of chalk inclusions. | | | 0.27m | Sand/silt build up in gully [0118]. | 0118 | 0114 | | |
| 0118 | 0118 | Gully | Cut | Linear cut running roughly east-west, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a broad, flattish concave base. Contains fill (0117). Appears to be cut by gully [0114] in section. Same as [0054]? | >1m | >0.7m | 0.27m | One of five intercutting gullies - re-cuts? Could relate to ditch [0054]? | | 0117 | | |
| 0119 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-pale orange greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | 0.25m | Fill of ditch. | 0103 | 0098 | | |
| 0120 | 0120 | Ditch | Cut | Flat based slightly concaved sided ditch, running NW-SE. Filled by 0121. Same as 0122. | >1m | 0.9m | 0.31m | Cut of ditch. | | 0121 | | |
| 0121 | 0120 | Ditch | Fill | Fill of this ditch is of a light orange brownish grey silty sand. Rare small flint inclusions. No finds. | >1m | 0.9m | 0.31m | Fill of ditch. | 0120 | | | |
| 0122 | 0122 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Break of slope sharp with steep convex sides and a flat undulating base. Filled by 0123. | >1m | 1.4m | 0.31m | Cut of ditch. | | 0123 | | |
| 0123 | 0122 | Ditch | Fill | Fill of this pit is of a dark brown mottled orange grey silty sand. Lots of bioturbation throughout, occasional charcoal flecks, and it is of a fairly loose compaction. | | | | | 0122 | | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|------|
| | | | | Pottery and bone recovered. Triangular loom weight a possible sling shot pellet. | | | | | | | | |
| 0124 | 0124 | Ditch | Cut | NW/SE aligned ditch. Concave sides and base, deeper where ditch has been cut into sand natural. Same ditch as [0120]. Cuts ditch [0097] and cut by [0100]. Cuts pit 0078 Terminates within complex ditch junction. | >1.5m | 0.74m | 0.36m | Cut of ditch. | 0126 | 0125 | | |
| 0125 | 0124 | Ditch | Fill | Dark greyish brown silty sand, becoming mid brown towards base. Friable. Occasional small sub-angular pebbles, very occasional small chalk flecks towards base. 2 pot sherds. Clear horizons. Single fill. | | | | Ditch fill. | 0124 | 0100 | | |
| 0126 | 0097 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional bone fragments but few other inclusions. Clear horizons. Single fill. | | | | Segment of ditch [0097] where its cut by ditch [0124]. | | 0124 | | |
| 0127 | 0100 | Ditch | Fill | Pale greyish white, silt and small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. No finds. Basal fill of ditch. | | | 0.13m | Basal fill of ditch. | 0100 | 0108 | | |
| 0128 | 0128 | Ditch | Cut | Cut of E-W running ditch visible in 1.4 x 2M trench machined 0.5M lower than required level in order to clear modern disturbance. Gentle sloping sides , wide U-shaped base. Cut by ditch 0131 | | | | Ditch cut | | | 0131 | |
| 0129 | 0128 | Ditch | Fill | Single fill of ditch [0128]. 1.4m visibl length excavated 100% | 1.4m | 0.8m | | Single fill of ditch [0128] | | | | |
| 0130 | 0130 | layer | Layer | Deposit/layer overlying archaeological deposits. Mid-brown sand, some root disturbance | | | | | 0136, 0143, 0147, 0161 | | | |
| 0131 | 0131 | Ditch | Cut | North-South running ditch visible in 1.4 x 2.0m trench dug to clear modern disturbance. Full profile not visible. | | | | ditch cut | | | | 0128 |
| 0132 | 0131 | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill of ditch 0131. Dark grey silty sand. | | | | Upper fill of ditch [0131]. | 0133 | | | |
| 0133 | 0133 | Ditch | Fill | fill of ditch 0131 below upper fill 0132 (ditch was not bottomed) Light grey silty sand and chalk inclusions (context 0133 has possibly been used twice -1st time as a lower fill of ditch 0131,] | | | | | | 0132, 0134 | | |
| 0134 | 0135 | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown firm silty sand. Occasional chalk flecks and small angular flints. Horizon clear. Contained burnt flint. | | | 0.2m | Fill of ditch. | 0215, 0133 | 0135 | | |
| 0135 | 0135 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile has a break of slope of approx. 45 degrees with slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0136. Cuts ditch 0215. | | | 0.1m | Cut of ditch. | 0134 | 0136 | | |
| 0136 | 0135 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown firm silty sand. Occasional small flints and small chalk. Horizon clear. | | | 0.1m | Fill of ditch 0135. | 0135 | 0130 | | |
| 0137 | 0139 | Ditch | Fill | fill of ditch? 0139 | | | | VOID re numbered for section 78 as 0155 | | | | |
| 0138 | 0139 | Ditch | Fill | Fill of ditch? 0139 | | | | VOID re-numbered for section 78 as 0155 | | | | |
| 0139 | 0139 | Ditch | Cut | Cut of ditch 0139 | | | | VOID re-numbered for section 78 as 0155 | | | | |
| 0140 | 0140 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Sharp break of slope, with steep concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0141. Relationship with 0142 unclear. Prob. sealed by 0130. | | | | Cut of ditch 0140 (Part of double ditch). | | 0141 | | |
| 0141 | 0140 | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey brown firm silty sand. No visible inclusions. Horizon clear. | | | | Fill of ditch 0140 - Part of double ditch | 0140 | | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|---------------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------------|------------|--------|------|
| 0142 | 0142 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Break of slope 60-80 degrees, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0143. Relationship with parallel ditch 0140 unclear. | | | | Cut of ditch 0142 (part of double ditch). | | | 0143 | |
| 0143 | 0143 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brown friable sand. No inclusions. Clear horizon. | | | 0.2m | Fill of ditch 0142 (part of double ditch). | 0142 | 0130 | | |
| 0144 | 0144 | surface finds | Other | | | | | Finds from top of cable trench - unstratified | | | | |
| 0145 | 0146 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Occasional mid brown patches and small chalk nodules. Horizon clear-diffuse. | | | | Fill of ditch 0146 | 0146 | | | |
| 0146 | 0146 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0145. Found in cable trench. | | | | Cut of ditch 0146 possibly top fill of ditch found in section 60/78. | | 0145 | | |
| 0147 | 0149 | Ditch | Fill | Dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. | | | 0.34m | Fill of ditch 0149 in cable trench. | 0148 | 0130 | | |
| 0148 | 0149 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brownish grey friable silty sand with lenses of pale orange brown silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Occasional small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Animal bone and a very small pottery sherd recovered. | | | 0.8m | Main fill of ditch 0149. | 0149 | 0147 | | |
| 0149 | 0149 | Ditch | Cut | Appears linear in plan, only visible within a cable trench. Aligned NW-SE. Profile has a sharp break of slope with steep concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0147 and 0148. Cuts ditch 0151 and possibly cuts ditch 0153. Sealed by layer 0130. | | c.1.5m | 0.8m | Cut of dark ditch [0149] in cable trench. | 0150, 0153, 0152 | 0148 | | |
| 0150 | 0151 | Ditch | Fill | Pale-mid brownish grey friable silty sand. Moderate small chalk nodules and orange sand flecks. Horizon clear. | | | 0.41m | Fill of ditch 0151. | 0151 | 0149 | | |
| 0151 | 0151 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile truncated by ditch 0149 but appears to have a break of slope of approx. 50 degrees with concave sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 0149 and cuts ditch 0157. Filled by 0150. Sealed by layer 0130. | | | | Cut of ditch 0151 | 0156 | 0150 | | |
| 0152 | 0151 | Ditch | Fill | Pale brownish grey friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Moderate small rounded chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Pottery and flint recovered. | | | 0.44m | Fill of ditch 0151 | 0153 | 0149 | | |
| 0153 | 0153 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, with a rounded butt end to the NW. Profile truncated by ditch 0149. Possibly cuts ditch 0155. Filled by 0152. Sealed by layer 0130. | | 0.45m | >1.2m | Cut of ditch 0153 | 0154 | 0149, 0152 | | |
| 0154 | 0155 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish orange brown firm silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | 0.38m | Fill of ditch 0155. | 0155 | 0153 | | |
| 0155 | 0155 | Ditch | Cut | Shape in plan unclear as truncated by other ditches. Sharp break of slope approx. 55 degrees, concave sides and concave base. Filled by 0154. Possibly cut by ditch 0153. Sealed by layer 0130. | | >1.28 m | 0.38m | Cut of possible ditch 0155. | | 0154 | | |
| 0156 | 0157 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | | Fill of ditch 0157. | 0157 | 0151 | | |
| 0157 | 0157 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile has a sharp break | | | | Cut of ditch 0157 | | 0156 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|---------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|------------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | | of slope, approx. 45 degrees, with slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0156. Cut by ditch 0151. Sealed by layer 0130. | | | | | | | | |
| 0158 | 0159 | Ditch | Fill | Mid/dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Occasional small rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.66m | Fill of ditch 0159. | 0159 | 0161 | | |
| 0159 | 0159 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned approx. E-W. Broad based "V" shape in section, 50-60 degree straight sides with a concave base. Filled by 0158. Sealed by layer 0161. | | | | Cut of ditch 0159. | 0160 | 0158 | | |
| 0160 | 0160 | layer | Layer | Pale greyish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | | Probably buried soil deposit. | | 0159 | | |
| 0161 | 0161 | deposit | Layer | Mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Horizon diffuse. | | | 0.26m | Layer over ditch [0159] possibly archaeo. | 0158 | 0130 | | |
| 0162 | 0163 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Occasional small angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | | Fill of ditch 0163. | 0163 | 0169 | | |
| 0163 | 0163 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile is "U" shaped, break of slope approx. 60 degrees, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Possibly cuts ditch 0165 and cuts ditch 0169. Filled by 0162. | >1.2m | c.0.4m | 0.19m | Cut of ditch 0163. | 0164 | 0162 | | |
| 0164 | 0165 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brownish grey friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. Animal bone recovered. | | | 0.46m | Fill of ditch 0165. | 0165 | 0163 | | |
| 0165 | 0165 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, running parallel to ditch 0163. Profile has an "ankle breaker" with a 60 degree break of slope convex sides becoming much steeper towards the base. Narrow concave base. Filled by 0164. Poss cut by ditch 0163. Cuts ditch 0169. | | | | Cut of ditch 0165 | | 0164 | | |
| 0166 | 0167 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown sand. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.18m | Fill of ditch 0167 | 0167 | | | |
| 0167 | 0167 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned approx. NE-SW with a rounded terminus to the NE. Break of slope 50-60 degrees, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0166. | >0.7m | 0.44m | 0.18m | Cut of ditch 0167 | | 0166 | | |
| 0168 | 0169 | Linear | Fill | Mid greyish brown sand with frequent iron staining. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.25m | Fill of curvilinear feature 0169. | 0169 | 0171 | | |
| 0169 | 0169 | Linear | Cut | Curvilinear in plan, aligned E-W but curving towards the north at both ends. Sharp approx. 45 degree break of slope, NE edge is concave while SW edge is convex. Base concave. Filled by 0168. Cut by ditches 0163, 0165 and 0171. | >1.2m | 0.82m | 0.25m | Cut of curvilinear feature 0169. | 0162, 0170 | 0168 | | |
| 0170 | 0171 | Ditch | Fill | Dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flint nodules. Horizon clear. Single fill. 1 pot sherd recovered. | | | 0.34m | Fill of dark linear feature 0171. | 0171 | 0169 | | |
| 0171 | 0171 | Linear | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. "V" shaped profile, approx 75 degree break of slope, near straight sides and a narrow concave base. Filled by 0171. Cuts ditch 0169. | >1m | 0.4m | 0.34m | Cut of linear feature 0171. | 0168 | 0170 | | |
| 0172 | 0173 | Ditch | Fill | Very dark grey friable silty sand. Occasional small-medium rounded chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Top fill. | | | | Fill of ditch 0173. | 0176 | | | |
| 0173 | 0173 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Break of slope approx. | | >0.82 | 0.66m | Cut of ditch 0173. | 0174 | 0176 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|----------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | | | | 45-60 degrees, slightly concave sides and broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0172 and 0176. Appears to cut ditch 0175. | | m | | | | | | |
| 0174 | 0175 | Ditch | Fill | Dark greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flint and chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Top fill. | | | 0.28m | Fill of ditch 0175 | 0177 | 0173 | | |
| 0175 | 0175 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. No full profile visible. Filled by 0174 and 0177. Cut by ditch 0173. | | | | Cut of ditch 0175 | | 0177 | | |
| 0176 | 0173 | Ditch | Fill | Mid to dark brownish grey friable silty sand. No visible inclusions. Horizon clear. Basal fill. | | | 0.23m | Lower fill of ditch 0173. | 0173 | 0172 | | |
| 0177 | 0175 | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid orange brown friable silty sand. No visible inclusions. Horizon clear. Basal fill. | | | 0.22m | Lower fill of ditch 0175. | 0175 | 0174 | | |
| 0178 | 0179 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with patches of mid yellow sand. Rare small rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.15m | Fill of ditch 0179. | 0179 | | | |
| 0179 | 0179 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Break of slope approx. 60 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0178. Cuts ditch 0181. | >1.44m | 0.5m | 0.15m | Cut of ditch 0179. | 0180 | 0178 | | |
| 0180 | 0181 | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey friable silty sand with occasional iron staining. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | | Fill of ditch 0181. | 0181 | 0179 | | |
| 0181 | 0181 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned N-S. Broad and shallow profile, break of slope 45-60 degrees, concave sides and base. Filled by 0180. Cut by 0179. | | | | Cut of ditch 0181. | | 0180 | | |
| 0182 | 0183 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-pale greyish brown friable silty sand. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.08m | Fill of ditch 0183. | 0183 | | | |
| 0183 | 0183 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Shallow profile, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and base. Filled by 0183. | | | | Cut of ditch 0183. | | 0182 | | |
| 0184 | 0185 | Ditch | Fill | Mid brownish grey friable silty sand. Rare small rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.16m | Fill of ditch 0185. | 0185 | | | |
| 0185 | 0185 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Break of slope 60-80 degrees, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0184. Cuts ditch 0189. | >0.44m | 0.58m | 0.16m | Cut of ditch 0185. | 0188 | 0184 | | |
| 0186 | 0187 | Posthole | Fill | Very dark greyish black friable sandy silt. Rare small rounded and angular flints. Horizon clear. Animal bone recovered. | | | | Fill of posthole 0187. | 0187 | | | |
| 0187 | 0187 | Posthole | Cut | Sub-circular in plan. Break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0186. Probably cuts ditch 0189. | | 0.66m | 0.16m | Cut of posthole 0187. | 0188 | 0186 | | |
| 0188 | 0189 | Ditch | Fill | Dark greyish black friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.28m | Fill of ditch 0189. | 0189 | 0185, 0187 | | |
| 0189 | 0189 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile not seen as cut by ditch 0185 and probably cut by posthole 0187. Base appears irregular. Filled by 0188. | >1.4m | >0.6m | 0.28m | Cut of ditch 0189. | | 0188 | | |
| 0190 | 0192 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flint nodules. Horizon clear. | | | 0.26m | Fill of ditch 0192. | 0191 | | | |
| 0191 | 0192 | Ditch | Fill | Pale-mid greyish yellow friable silty sand. Rare small | | | 0.32m | Fill of ditch 0192. | 0192 | 0190 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|-------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|------------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | | angular flints. Horizon clear. Basal fill. | | | | | | | | |
| 0192 | 0192 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile appears to be an "ankle breaker", with concave sides becoming convex and leading to a narrow concave base. Filled by 0190 and 0191. Appears to cut ditch 0194. | >0.95m | >0.74 m | 0.56m | Cut of ditch 0192. | 0193 | 0191 | | |
| 0193 | 0194 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish yellow friable silty sand. Occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | 0.48m | Fill of ditch 0194. | 0194 | 0192 | | |
| 0194 | 0194 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Break of slope approx. 60 degrees, slightly concave and convex sides, concave base. Filled by 0193. Cut by ditch 0192. | | c.1.3m | 0.48m | Cut of ditch 0194. | | 0193 | | |
| 0195 | 0196 | Ditch | Fill | Dark brownish grey friable silty sand. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.36m | Fill of ditch 0196. | 0196 | | | |
| 0196 | 0196 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Break of slope 45-50 degree slightly concave sides leading to a concave base. Filled by 0195. | >0.9m | 0.88m | 0.36m | Cut of ditch 0196. | | 0195 | | |
| 0197 | 0198 | Ditch | Fill | Pale greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | 0.2m | Fill of ditch 0198 (part of multi-cut ditch - x 5 cuts = same ditch). | 0198 | 0200 | | |
| 0198 | 0198 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Break of slope approx. 45 degrees, straight/slightly concave sides, concave base. Full profile unclear. Possibly cut by ditch 0200. Filled by 0197. Possibly entirely truncated by later ditch 0200 before reaching section 73. | | >0.8m | 0.31m | Cut of ditch 0198. (part of multi-cut ditch - x 5 cuts=same ditch). | | 0197 | | |
| 0199 | 0200 | Ditch | Fill | Pale-mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear with natural but diffuse with fill 0197. | | | 0.3m | Fill of ditch 0200 (part of multi-cut ditch - x 5 cuts = same ditch). | 0200 | 0202 | | |
| 0200 | 0200 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile unclear as one of 5 ditches. Break of slope approx. 45-60 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0199. Possibly cuts 0198 and possibly cut by ditch 0202. Possibly merges with 0198 before section 73. | | >0.8m | 0.3m | Cut of ditch 0200 (part of multi-cut ditch - x 5 cuts) | 0197 | 0199 | | |
| 0201 | 0200 | Ditch | Fill | Mid-dark greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | 0.42m | Fill of ditch 0200 (part of multi-cut ditch). | 0202 | | | |
| 0202 | 0202 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile unclear as one of 5 ditches but possibly an "ankle breaker", concave base. Filled by 0201. Part of group 0216. | | >0.6m | 0.42m | Cut of ditch 0202. (Part of multi-cut x 5 ditch). | 0199, 0203 | 0201 | | |
| 0203 | 0203 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | >0.8m | 0.52m | Fill of ditch 0204 (part of multi-cut ditch x 5 cuts). | 0204 | 0202 | | |
| 0204 | 0204 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Sharp break of slope, concave sides and a slightly concave-concave base. Filled by 0203. Cuts ditch 0206 and possibly cut by ditch 0202. | | | | Cut of ditch 0204 (part of multi-cut ditch x 5 cuts). | 0205 | 0203 | | |
| 0205 | 0206 | Ditch | Fill | Pale-mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. | | | 0.34m | Fill of ditch 0206 - part of multi-cut ditch. | 0206 | 0204 | | |
| 0206 | 0206 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, with a rounded terminus to the NE. Profile has a sharp break of slope with steep concave and convex sides and a near flat/slightly concave base. Filled by 0205. Cut by 0204. | | | | Cut of ditch 0206. Part of multi-cut ditch. | | 0205 | | |

| Ctxt | Feature Number | Type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Interpretation | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|------|----------------|--------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|------|-------|--------|------|
| 0207 | 0208 | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.14m | Fill of ditch 0208 , part of multi cut ditch. (gone down to 3 visible cuts here). | 0208 | | | |
| 0208 | 0208 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Shallow and slightly irregular profile, break of slope approx 45-60 degrees concave sides and a concave slightly irregular base. Filled by 0207. possibly the same as 0200. | | 0.5m | 0.16m | Cut of ditch 0208 - part of multi cut ditch. | | 0207 | | |
| 0209 | 0210 | Ditch | Fill | Pale brown friable sand with occasional iron staining. No visible inclusions. Horizon clear. Single fill of ditch. | | | 0.12m | Fill of ditch 0210. | 0210 | 0212 | | |
| 0210 | 0210 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Broad and shallow profile, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0210. Cut by ditch 0212. | | 0.72m | 0.12m | Cut of NE-SW ditch 0210. | | 0209 | 0212 | |
| 0211 | 0212 | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Root disturbance. Horizon clear. | | | 0.22m | Fill of ditch 0212. | 0212 | | | |
| 0212 | 0212 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned approx. N-S. Sharp break of slope, with concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0211. Cuts ditch 0210. | | >0.36 m | 0.22m | Cut of ditch 0212. | 0209 | 0211 | | 0210 |
| 0213 | 0214 | Ditch | Fill | Very pale brown sand. No visible inclusions. Horizon clear. Single fill. | | | 0.16m | Fill of ditch 0214. | 0214 | | | |
| 0214 | 0214 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned N-S, with a rounded terminus to the south. Profile is broad and shallow with 50-60 degree concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0214. | | | | Cut of ditch 0214. | | 0213 | | |
| 0215 | 0215 | Ditch | Cut | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Broad and shallow profile, break of slope 45-60 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0134. Cut by 0135. | >0.7m | 0.68m | 0.2m | Cut of ditch. Originally double numbered as 0133. | | 0134 | | |
| 0216 | | | Group | Group number for multiple cut ditch, including cuts 0198, 0200, 0202, 0204, 0206 and 0208 originally for these now included in 0217. | | | | Re-cut ditch, boundary? | | | | |
| 0217 | | Ditch | Group | Group number for ditches 0110, 0112, 0114, 0116, 0118, 0198, 0200, 0202, 0204, 0206 and 0208. | | | | Re-cut ditch group number. | | | | |
| 0218 | | Ditch | Group | Group number given to ditches 0122, 0120 and 0124. | | | | | | | | |
| 0219 | | Ditch | Group | Group number given to ditches 0031, 0083 and 0074. | | | | | | | | |
| 0221 | | Ditch | Group | Group number given to linear feature 0095 and 0087. | | | | | | | | |
| 0222 | | Ditch | Group | Group number given to ditches 0089, 0090 and 0100. | | | | | | | | |
| 0223 | | Ditch | Group | Group number given to ditches 0038 and 0212. | | | | | | | | |
| 0224 | | Ditch | Group | Group number assigned to ditch cuts 0063, 0068, 0027, 0025, . | | | | | | | | |
| 0225 | | Pit | Group | Group number assigned to pits 0036, 0042, 0044, 0045 and 0058. | | | | | | | | |
| 0226 | | Ditch | Group | Group number given to ditches 0057 and 0062. | | | | | | | | |
| 0227 | | Ditch | group | Group number given to ditches 0146, 0149, 0151, 0153, 0155 and 0157. | | | | | | | | |
| 0228 | | Ditch | group | Group number for ditches 0163, 0165 and 0171. | | | | | | | | |
| 0229 | | Linear | Group | Group number given to linear features in trench 4. | | | | | | | | |
| 0230 | | | | Group number given to ditches 0185 and 0189 and pit 0187 in western area. | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue

| Context | Pottery | | Flint | | Burnt flint | | Animal bone | | Miscellaneous | Dates |
|---------|---------|-----|-------|----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------------|----------|
| | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | | |
| 0004 | 3 | 23 | | | | | 6 | 3 | | L. IA |
| 0008 | 17 | 339 | | | 1 | 174 | 97 | 290 | | L. IA |
| 0009 | | | | | | | 3 | 39 | | |
| 0011 | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | |
| 0016 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | L. IA |
| 0020 | 1 | 34 | | | | | 2 | 17 | | L. IA |
| 0026 | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | |
| 0028 | 1 | 15 | | | | | 3 | 14 | | L. IA |
| 0032 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 44 | | | 2 | 55 | | Rom |
| 0033 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 34 | | L. IA |
| 0048 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 319 | | Rom |
| 0049 | 5 | 47 | 1 | 13 | | | 36 | 579 | | L. IA |
| 0052 | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | | L. IA |
| 0060 | 2 | 40 | | | | | 3 | 181 | | L. IA |
| 0067 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 6 | 59 | | |
| 0069 | | | | | | | 3 | 34 | | |
| 0071 | | | | | | | 3 | 49 | | |
| 0075 | 2 | 12 | | | | | 1 | 128 | | L. IA |
| 0079 | | | | | | | 5 | 169 | | |
| 0088 | | | 1 | 19 | | | | | | |
| 0091 | 1 | 36 | | | | | | | | L. IA |
| 0094 | 1 | 29 | | | | | | | | IA |
| 0096 | | | | | | | 1 | 148 | | |
| 0099 | | | 1 | 47 | | | 19 | 435 | | |
| 0101 | 5 | 26 | | | | | 47 | 133 | Bt stone: 1 -174g | L. IA |
| 0105 | | | | | | | 2 | 12 | | |
| 0108 | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | | L. IA |
| 0109 | 11 | 132 | | | 1 | 77 | | | | L. IA |
| 0123 | 7 | 67 | | | | | 21 | 237 | FClay SF 1001,1002 | L. IA |
| 0125 | 2 | 33 | | | | | | | | L. IA |
| 0126 | | | | | | | 5 | 59 | | |
| 0129 | | | | | 1 | 25 | 8 | 60 | | L. IA |
| 0130 | 12 | 114 | 1 | 8 | | | 3 | 48 | Clay pipe 1-9g | PM Ro IA |
| 0134 | 2 | 26 | | | 2 | 86 | | | | L. IA |
| 0138 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 80 | | | 4 | 20 | | L. IA |
| 0144 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | | | 13 | 185 | | L. IA |
| 0145 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 | 7 | | IA |
| 0148 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 13 | | | 15 | 321 | | L. IA |
| 0150 | | | 2 | 60 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| 0152 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 28 | | | 3 | 12 | | L. IA |
| 0156 | | | | | 1 | 48 | | | | |
| 0158 | 1 | 5 | | | | | 6 | 40 | | L. IA |
| 0160 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 47 | | | 1 | 8 | | L. IA |
| 0164 | | | | | | | 2 | 13 | | |
| 0166 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | L. IA |
| 0170 | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | L. IA |
| 0172 | | | | | | | 4 | 94 | | |
| 0178 | | | | | | | 4 | 380 | | |
| 0186 | | | | | | | 1 | 640 | | |
| 0193 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| 0195 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | |
| 0205 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |

Key: IA = Iron Age, L.IA = Later Iron Age

Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

| Context | Fabric | Sherd | No. | Wt/g | Vess no | Notes | Spotdate |
|---------|--------|-------|-----|------|---------|---|----------|
| 0004 | Q10 | U | 1 | 3 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | U | 1 | 9 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| | S11 | R | 1 | 11 | 1* | Shouldered jar, rounded everted rim. Residue. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0008 | Q10 | U | 1 | 11 | | | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | R | 1 | 3 | 2 | Closed jar, rim slashed on top | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | R | 3 | 113 | 2* | Closed jar, simple flat rim, slashed on top | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | U | 3 | 10 | 2 | Closed jar | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | U | 9 | 202 | 2 | Closed jar | Iron Age |
| 0016 | Q13 | U | 1 | 8 | | Oxidised. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0020 | Q11 | U | 1 | 34 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0028 | Q12 | U | 1 | 15 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0032 | GX | b | 1 | 2 | | | Rom |
| | HAX | b | 1 | 3 | | | Rom |
| 0033 | Q11 | U | 1 | 7 | | Oxidised, smoothed surface. Abraded | Iron Age |
| | Q12 | U | 1 | 6 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0048 | HAX | b | 1 | 1 | | | Rom |
| 0049 | Q12 | U | 5 | 47 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0052 | Q13 | U | 1 | 21 | | Oxidised. Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0060 | F15 | B | 2 | 40 | | Simple base. V. abraded | Iron Age |
| 0075 | Q13 | U | 1 | 5 | 3 | | Iron Age |
| | Q13 | R | 1 | 7 | 3* | Shouldered jar, rounded everted rim. Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0091 | F15 | U | 1 | 36 | | | Iron Age |
| 0094 | Q12 | U | 1 | 29 | | V. abraded | Iron Age |
| 0101 | Q11 | U | 1 | 6 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | R | 1 | 6 | 4* | Shouldered jar, rounded external lip rim. Smoothed surf | Iron Age |
| | Q14 | U | 3 | 14 | | Burnished | Iron Age |
| 0108 | Q11 | U | 1 | 21 | | Burnished | Iron Age |
| 0109 | S10 | r | 11 | 132 | 5* | Tub shaped vessel w flat rim, fingertip impressed below. smoothed surf. | Iron Age |
| 0123 | Q11 | U | 6 | 49 | 6 | Oxidised, smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| | Q11 | R | 1 | 18 | 6* | Upright rim, rounded shoulder. Rounded rim. Smoothed surf. | Iron Age |
| 0125 | Q11 | U | 2 | 33 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0130 | PMED | b | 4 | 70 | | | PMed |
| | GRE | b | 1 | 3 | | | PMed |
| | GMG | b | 1 | 1 | | | Rom |
| | F10 | U | 5 | 38 | | | Iron Age |
| | F10 | U | 1 | 2 | | Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0138 | F10 | U | 1 | 2 | | V. abraded | Iron Age |
| | Q10 | U | 1 | 2 | | Smoothed surface | Iron Age |
| 0144 | Q13 | U | 1 | 2 | | Burnished | Iron Age |
| 0145 | Q11 | U | 1 | 2 | | Smoothed surface. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0148 | Q11 | U | 1 | 3 | | V. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0152 | F11 | U | 1 | 11 | | Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0158 | F11 | U | 1 | 5 | | V. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0160 | F10 | U | 3 | 24 | | V. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0166 | F11 | U | 1 | 6 | | V. Abraded | Iron Age |
| 0170 | Q13 | U | 1 | 5 | | Burnished | Iron Age |

Appendix 4. Animal bone catalogue

| Context | Quantity | Wt (g) | Species | NISP | Age | Element range | Comments |
|---------|----------|--------|------------|------|-----|-------------------|--|
| 0004 | 3 | 3 | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0008 | 37 | 235 | Cattle | 6 | 6 | t | lower teeth inc part-worn M3 |
| 0008 | | | Mammal | 31 | | | |
| 0008 | 176 | 55 | Mammal | 176 | | | Many small-tiny frags from sieved sample |
| 0009 | 4 | 39 | Mammal | 4 | | | |
| 0011 | 1 | 1 | Mammal | 1 | | | |
| 0020 | 2 | 17 | Dog/wolf | 1 | 1 | ll | calcaneus, med-large sized canid |
| 0020 | | | Mammal | 1 | | | |
| 0026 | 1 | 7 | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | t | lower M3, est age: 1.5-2yrs |
| 0028 | 3 | 2 | Mammal | 3 | | r | rib frags |
| 0032 | 2 | 55 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | v | sag. Chopped thoracic |
| 0032 | | | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | hc | GOAT horncore, small (Gl:120mm) |
| 0033 | 1 | 34 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | t | lower M2 |
| 0048 | | | Cattle | 2 | 2 | ll | |
| 0048 | 5 | 319 | Equid | 3 | 3 | ll, f, ul | slender, small MT, pph, radius. Est. Ht = 10.5-11 HH |
| 0049 | | | Cattle | 3 | 3j | ul, t | femur, lower teeth |
| 0049 | 36 | 579 | Equid | 5 | 5 | ll, ul, calc, pel | MC Gl:195, hu, calc, pelvic frags. Est ht = 12.5HH |
| 0049 | | | Mammal | 28 | | | |
| 0060 | 5 | 181 | Cattle | 2 | 2 | ll | 2 metatarsals |
| 0060 | | | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0067 | 6 | 59 | Mammal | 6 | | | |
| 0069 | | | Mammal | 2 | | | |
| 0069 | 3 | 34 | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | v | sag. Chopped thoracic |
| 0071 | | | Mammal | 2 | | | |
| 0071 | 3 | 49 | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | ll | MT, distal end missing |
| 0075 | 3 | 128 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | ul | humerus, distal half, gnawing at distal end |
| 0075 | | | Mammal | 2 | | | part burnt |
| 0079 | 5 | 169 | Equid | 2 | 2 | ul, mand | small equid tibia and mandible fragment |
| 0079 | | | Mammal | 3 | | | fragments |
| 0091 | 1 | 5 | Mammal | 1 | | | rib |
| 0096 | 1 | 148 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | ul | tibia, small cattle |
| 0099 | 19 | 435 | Cattle | 3 | | ul | |
| 0099 | | | Mammal | 14 | | | |
| 0099 | | | Sheep/goat | 2 | | ul | |
| 0101 | | | Mammal | 14 | | | |
| 0101 | 78 | 44 | Mammal | 78 | | | many small fragments, many burnt - fire debris |
| 0101 | 17 | 89 | Sheep/goat | 3 | 3 | ul, t | radius, lower molars 1 and 2 |
| 0105 | 2 | 12 | Mammal | 2 | | | |
| 0123 | 21 | 237 | Cattle | 3 | 3 | mand, t, r | charred rib, mandible condyle and lower molar 2 |
| 0123 | | | Mammal | 9 | | | slight burning |
| 0123 | | | Pig/boar | 2 | 2 | mand, t | mandible frag with worn M3, M2 |
| 0123 | | | Sheep/goat | 7 | 7j | mand, ul, scap, v | slightly charred, hu, rad, scap, 2 thoracic, 2 mand |
| 0126 | 5 | 59 | Mammal | 5 | | | |
| 0129 | 8 | 60 | Mammal | 7 | | | |
| 0129 | | | SM - Hare | 1 | 1 | ul | humerus shaft, gnawed by cat or small dog |
| 0130 | 3 | 48 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | ll | calcaneus |
| 0130 | | | Mammal | 1 | | | |
| 0130 | | | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | ul | tibia |
| 0138 | 4 | 20 | Mammal | 4 | | | |
| 0141 | 1 | 26 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | ll | calcaneus |
| 0144 | 13 | 185 | Cattle | 5 | 5 | ul, f | humerus frag, 3 proximal phalanges |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|-----|------------|----|----|----------|--------------------------|
| 0144 | | | Mammal | 7 | | | |
| 0144 | | | Pig/boar | 1 | 1 | ul | humerus , slight gnawing |
| 0145 | 3 | 7 | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0148 | 15 | 321 | Cattle | 4 | 4 | ul, mand | |
| 0148 | | | Mammal | 10 | | | |
| 0148 | | | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | ul | |
| 0152 | 3 | 12 | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0158 | | | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0158 | 4 | 40 | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1 | ul | |
| 0160 | 1 | 8 | Mammal | 1 | | | |
| 0164 | | | Mammal | 1 | | | |
| 0164 | 2 | 16 | Sheep/goat | 1 | 1j | ul | radius, unfused |
| 0170 | 2 | 2 | Mammal | 2 | | | |
| 0172 | 4 | 94 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | f | talus, gnawed |
| 0172 | | | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0178 | 4 | 390 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | t | |
| 0178 | | | Mammal | 3 | | | |
| 0186 | 1 | 640 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | ll | calc |

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age: j = juvenile (older than 1 month),

Element range: f = foot bones, ll = lower limb, ul = upper limb, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, t = teeth, r = rib, v = vertebrae,

Appendix 5. OASIS data summary

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-140510

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | MNL 682 Car Park opposite B591, RAF Mildenhall |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation and a continuous monitoring were carried out during the construction of a carpark on RAF Mildenhall, in the parish of Mildenhall at TL 6875 7767 and recorded under the HER No. MNL 682. A network of Iron Age ditches were uncovered that appear to form a series of enclosures, that align northwest to southeast before turning northeast with entrances facing to the south. Some moderately large pits were uncovered, which may also have been Iron Age but this dating could not be confirmed. Significant finds included Iron Age pottery, a triangular loomweight and a fired clay slingshot, an unusual find although typical of the period. The site lies to the southeast of the prehistoric and Roman settlement excavated at Washington Square (HER No. MNL 639) during 2010. This report presents the results of all the fieldwork and provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and its potential to answer specific research questions. Recommendations are made for further analysis and for the dissemination of the results in a thematic publication alongside the larger excavations on RAF Mildenhall, which include 30 Acre Field (HER No. MNL 532) and Washington Square. |
| Project dates | Start: 14-01-2013 End: 20-06-2013 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | MNL 682 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | MNL 682 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 12 - Verge |
| Monument type | PIT Iron Age |
| Monument type | DITCH Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Iron Age |
| Investigation type | "Open-area excavation", "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL MNL 682 Car Park opposite B591, RAF Mildenhall |
| Postcode | IP28 8ES |
| Study area | 3370.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 6875 7767 52.3706197555 0.479061203563 52 22 14 N 000 28 44 E Point |

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 | Jude Plouviez |
| Project director/manager | Andrew Tester |
| Project supervisor | Andrew Tester |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Military body |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Defence Infrastructure Organisation |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Digital Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Media available | "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Car Park opposite B591, RAF Mildenhall MNL 682 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sims, J., |
| Other bibliographic details | SCCAS Report No. 2013/115 |
| Date | 2014 |
| Issuer or publisher | SCCAS |
| Place of issue or publication | Bury St Edmunds |
| Description | SCCAS PXA report |
| Entered by | John Craven (john.craven@suffolk.gov.uk) |
| Entered on | 25 March 2014 |

Appendix 6. Written Scheme of Investigation (evaluation)

B591 Car Park, RAF Mildenhall, Mildenhall

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Rob Brooks

January 2013

Contents

Project details

Project Contacts

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 2. The site | 2 |
| 3. Archaeological and historical background | 2 |
| 4. Project Objectives | 4 |
| 5. Archaeological method statement | 4 |
| 5.1 Management | 4 |
| 5.2 Project preparation | 5 |
| 5.3 Fieldwork | 5 |
| 5.4 Post-excavation | 8 |
| 5.5 Report | 9 |
| 5.6 Project archive | 10 |
| 6. Project Staffing | 12 |
| 6.1 Management | 12 |
| 6.2 Fieldwork | 12 |
| 6.3 Post-excavation and report production | 12 |
| 7. Health and safety | 13 |
| 7.1 Introduction | 13 |
| 7.2 Specific site issues | 14 |
| Welfare facilities | 14 |
| First Aid | 14 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Site access and security | 14 |
| Deep excavation | 14 |
| Work with plant | 14 |
| Contaminated ground | 15 |
| Hazardous Substances | 15 |
| Underground services | 15 |
| Overhead Powerlines | 15 |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | 15 |
| Environmental impact/constraints | 15 |
| 8. Bibliography | 17 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Figure 1. Location map | 3 |
| Figure 2. Proposed trench plan | 3 |

List of Appendices

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Appendix 1. Risk Assessments | |
|------------------------------|--|

Project details

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Planning Application No: | NA |
| Curatorial Officer: | Jude Plouviez |
| Grid Reference: | TL 6875 7767 |
| Area: | 3370sqm |
| HER Event No/Site Code: | MNL 682 |
| Oasis Reference: | suffolkc1-140510 |
| Project Start date: | 14th Jan 2012 |
| Fieldwork Duration: | 2 days (anticipated) |
| Client/Funding Body: | Defence Infrastructure Organisation |
| SCCAS/FT Project Manager: | Andrew Tester |
| SCCAS/FT Project Officer: | Andrew Tester |
| SCCAS/FT Job Code: | RAFM/CPO/001 |

Glossary of abbreviations

| | |
|----------|--|
| EAA | East Anglian Archaeology |
| HER | Historic Environment Record |
| IFA | Institute for Archaeologists |
| PPS 5 | Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment |
| SCCAS/FT | Suffolk Archaeological Service Field Team |
| SCCAS/CT | Suffolk Archaeological Service Curatorial Team |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority |
| ICON | The Institute of Conservation |

Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| SCCAS/FT Manager Eastern Office | Joanna Caruth | 01284 741250 |
| SCCAS/FT Finds Dept | Richenda Goffin | 01284 741233 |
| SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept | Crane Begg | 01284 741251 |
| SCCAS/FT H&S | Stuart Boulter | 01473 583290 |
| SCCAS/FT EMS | Jezz Meredith | 01473 583288 |
| SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer | Duncan Allan | 01473 583288 |

Emergency services

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Local Police | Kingsway, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 7HS | 101 |
| Local GP | 7 Market Place, Mildenhall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 7EG | 01638 713109 |
| Location of nearest A&E | West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ | 01284 713000 |
| Environment Agency | Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline | 03708 506 506 0800 807060 |
| Essex and Suffolk Water | 24 hour Emergency Hotline | 0845 782 0999 |
| Anglian Water | 24 hour Emergency Hotline | 08457 145 145 |
| National Gas Emergency Service | Gas emergency hotline | 0800 111 999 |
| UK Power Networks | East England electricity emergency hotline | 0800 783 8838 |

Client contacts

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Client/landowner Developer | Defence Infrastructure Organisation Volker Fitzpatrick |
|-------------------------------|---|

Archaeological contacts

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Curator | Jude Plouviez | 01284 741235 |
| EH Regional Science Advisor | Dr Helen Chappell | 01223 582707 |

Sub-contractors

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Plant hire | Developer to provide |
| Toilet/facilities hire | On base welfare facilities |

Other

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| SCC Press Office | Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer) | 01473 264398 |
| SCC Fleet Maintenance | | 01359 270777 |
| SCC Environment Strategy Manager | Emma Flint | 01473 264810 |
| SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE) | Mark Ranson | 01473 261494 |
| SCC Corporate H&S Manager | Dave Atkinson | 01473 260513 |

1. Introduction

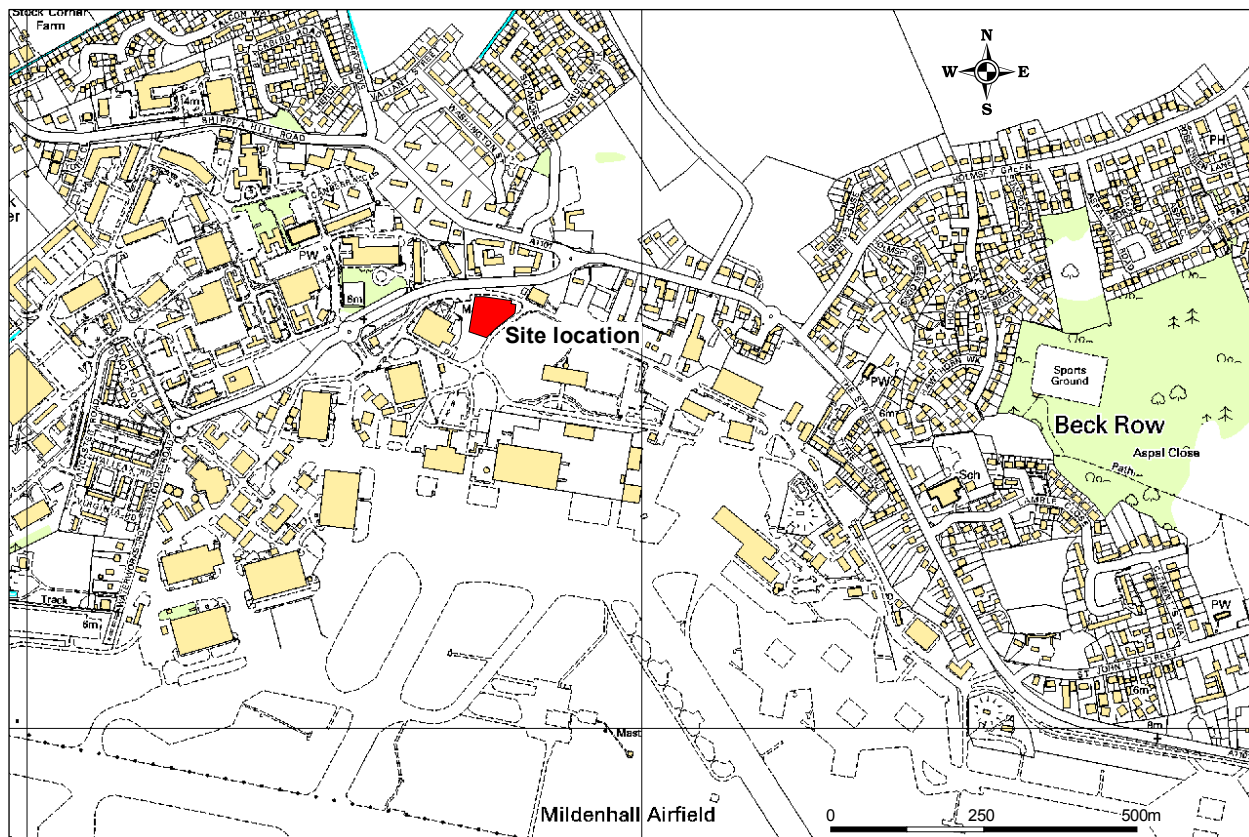
- A program of archaeological evaluation is required prior to the groundworks required for a new car park on an area which is currently grassland on RAF Mildenhall in Suffolk (Fig. 1).
- The work is required at the request of Jude Plouviez of SCCAS/CT, who is an archaeological adviser to the local planning authority.
- SCCAS/FT has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of SCCAS/CT will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- It should be noted by the client that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that further fieldwork, reporting and publication may be required if archaeological deposits are identified. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS/CT as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report. SCCAS/FT will provide quotes for any further works required on request.

2. The site

- The site lies on the northern edge of the base, at c.5.5m above the Ordnance Datum. The site geology is recorded as superficial deposits river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlying West Melbury Marly Chalk bedrock (BGS 2012).

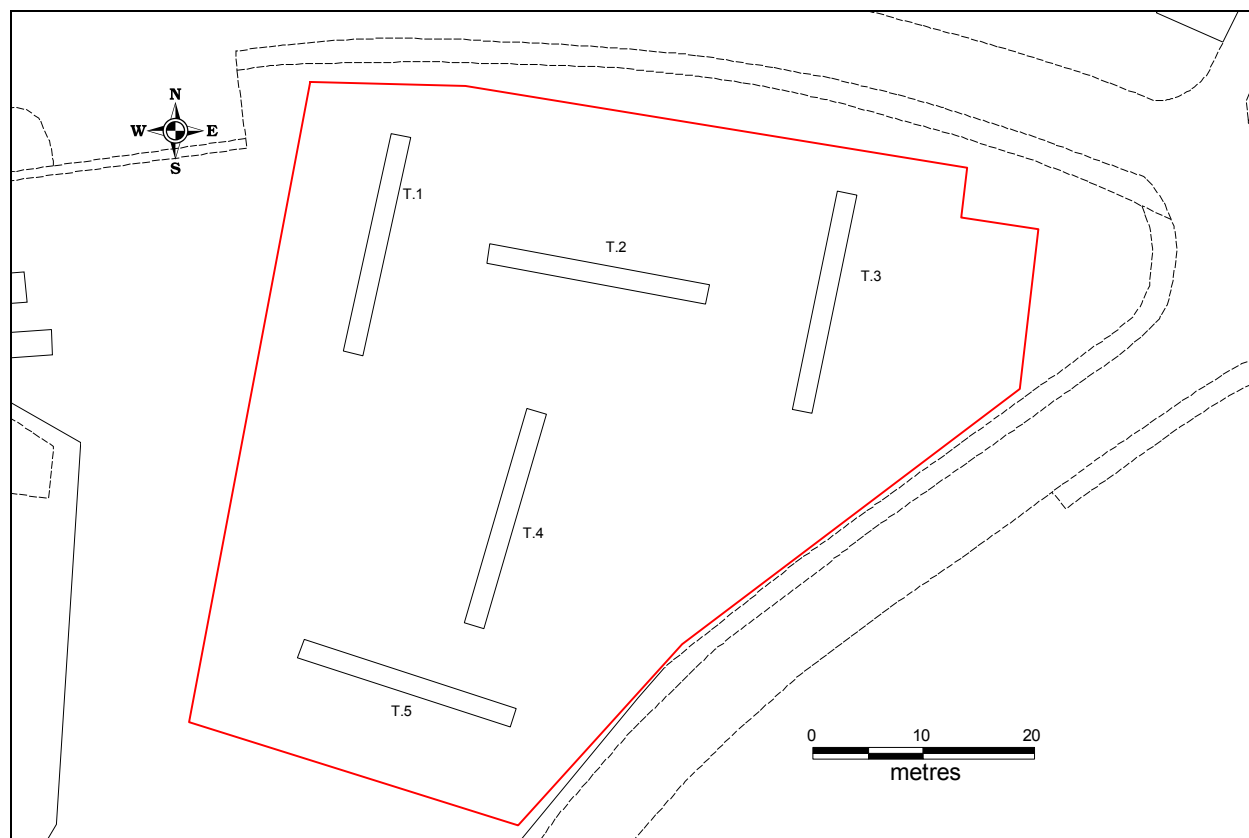
3. Archaeological and historical background

- The site lies very close to areas of known prehistoric and Roman activity. Roman settlement evidence was found on the site of the former CES building and car park to the west of this site, and a full scale excavation was carried out in Washington Square that revealed evidence of intensive Iron Age and Roman occupation, as well as several later prehistoric burials and a Roman inhumation. Immediately south-east of the site, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features and finds were excavated.
- Therefore there is high potential for encountering later prehistoric and Roman deposits in the development area, which could be impacted upon by the development of the site.



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2013.

Figure 1. Site location (red)



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2013.

Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, and Medlycott, 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1 Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Senior Project Officer Andrew Tester in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2 Project preparation

- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (MNL 682) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed (reference suffolkc1-140510).
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed (see Appendix 1).
- The plant is being provided by the client.

5.3 Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the IFA paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by a Senior Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated at 5% by the excavation of five 20m trenches, measuring 1.8m wide. A trench location plan has been included in this document (Fig. 2).
- If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out by hand or by RTK GPS.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated

0.3m-0.5m of topsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.

- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS/CT.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- Metal detector searches of trenches and archaeological deposits will take place throughout the evaluation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal, 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, if they are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for

instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts, 1993, and Brickley & McKinley, 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable

5.4 Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Andrew Tester. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software as required.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

5.5 Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, and Medlycott, 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SCCAS/FT's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS/CT and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6 Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).

- Two printed and bound copies of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in

accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6. Project Staffing

6.1 Management

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| SCCAS/FT Manager | Rhodri Gardner |
| SCCAS/FT Finds Dept | Richenda Goffin |
| SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept | Crane Begg |

6.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

| Name | Job Title | First Aid | Other skills/qualifications |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Andrew Tester | Senior Project Officer | Yes | |
| Robert Brooks | Assistant Project Officer | Yes | Surveyor |
| Andrew Beverton | Assistant Project Officer | Yes | Surveyor |
| Jonathan Van Jennians | Senior Project Assistant | Yes | Surveyor |
| Alan Smith | Project Assistant | | Metal detectorist |

6.3 Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the field officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Graphics | Gemma Adams, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy |
| Post Roman pottery and CBM | Richenda Goffin |
| Roman Pottery | Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield, Andy Fawcett |
| Environmental sample processing | Anna West |
| Finds Processing | Jonathan Van Jennians |

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sue Anderson | Human skeletal remains | CFA |
| Sarah Bates | Lithics | Freelance |
| Julie Curl | Animal bone | Freelance |
| Val Fryer | Plant macrofossils | Freelance |
| SUERC | Radiocarbon dating | Scottish Universities |
| | | Environmental Research Centre |

7. Health and safety

7.1 Introduction

- The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times, as well as according to those set out by Volker Fitzpatrick, if required.
- All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:
 - Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
 - Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
 - Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
 - Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.
- A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included in Appendix 1.
- All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments (see below), will receive a site safety induction from the Senior Project Officer prior to starting work, and sign the site induction register (Appendix 2). All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.
- From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

- Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

7.2 Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

- Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use client/base welfare facilities if available. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

First Aid

- A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

- The site is fenced private land and not open to public access.

Deep excavation

- Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m deep unless deep alluvial sequences are encountered.
- If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

Work with plant

- Plant operators will hold appropriate qualifications to demonstrate their competence.
- Staff will maintain a safe distance from the machine and will wear hard hats, and hi-vis jackets at all times. Only those staff directing the machine will work in close proximity to it. All other staff will keep at a safe distance.

Contaminated ground

- Details of any ground contamination have/have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.
- Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances

- No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services

- The existing property has been demolished and services disconnected. Details of known services have not been provided by the client. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

Overhead Power lines

- No overhead power lines are known to cross the site. Volker Fitzpatrick will retain control of the site and are providing the plant and as such their safe systems of work will be followed should power lines be present. Trench positions may be modified to avoid working in proximity to power lines.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.
 - P Hard Hat (to EN397).
 - High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
 - Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
 - Gloves (to EN388).
 - Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints

- Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available Environment Policy, which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.
- All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.
- On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).
- The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.
- The client and/or developer has not informed SCCAS/FT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.
- All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.
- Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.
- Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats.
- All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group 1995).

8. Bibliography

BGS, 2012, British Geological Survey - <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental archaeology, A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd Ed).

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees*.

SCCAS/CT, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

SCCAS/CT, 2011, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011, ver 1.2*.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Archaeological Service Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/business/business-services/archaeological-services