ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Site B, Suffolk Business Park, Kempson Way, Bury St Edmunds.
RGH 044

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2005

Planning app. No. SE/05/02207 Oasis ID No.: suffolkc1- 32280

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SCCAS Report No. 2006/216

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Acknowledgements and List of Contributors

This project was funded by Centros Miller Ltd and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Robert Atfield, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Roy Damant, Tony Fisher, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by David Gill, and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Anna West, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester. with contributions from Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Val Fryer, Frances Green and Sarah Percival.
Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Site B, Suffolk Business Park, Kempson Way, Bury St Edmunds from the 14th to the 22nd December 2005. The excavation was commissioned and funded by Centros Miller Ltd. The site is centred on TL 8808 6402 on a flat hill-top plain at the eastern edge of Bury St Edmunds. Lying just above the 60m. contour line, the surface geology is a mixture of silty clays interspersed by areas of heavier clay. This location falls within an area of archaeological importance as defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The excavation was carried out in advance of construction of a postal sorting and delivery office. A total of twenty features were located, excavated and recorded, the most notable being a buried prehistoric occupation layer which lay preserved within a natural hollow in the south-western corner of the site. This feature produced exceptional quantities of prehistoric pottery, dating to the earlier Neolithic period (c.4000-3000BC), along with significant quantities of worked flint. A further group of features, mainly small pits, lay immediately to the north. These features produced less in terms of finds, although pit 0038 contained a fabricator, a large flint implement, which is thought to have been used for retouching. Small numbers of shatter pieces, spalls and chips were also among the assemblage, possibly indicating that flint knapping took place at the site. The location has added significance, due to the close proximity of a further five sites within half a kilometre immediately to the north, some of which have also produced prehistoric occupation deposits. The site can also be considered within the context of wider theories regarding a preference for hill-top settlement locations during the prehistoric period (Martin 1993).

SMR information

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Planning application	SE/05/02207
Date of fieldwork:	12-12-05 to 22-12-05
Grid Reference:	TL 8808 6402
Funding body:	Centros Miller Ltd.
SMR No.	RGH 044
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-32280

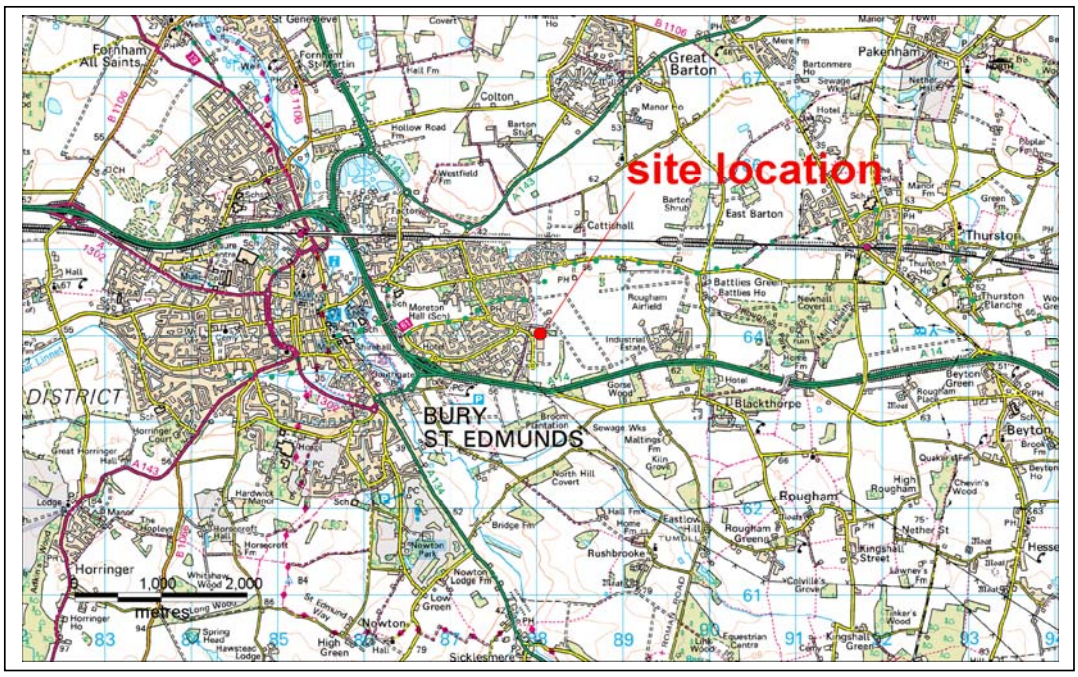

Figure 1. Site location

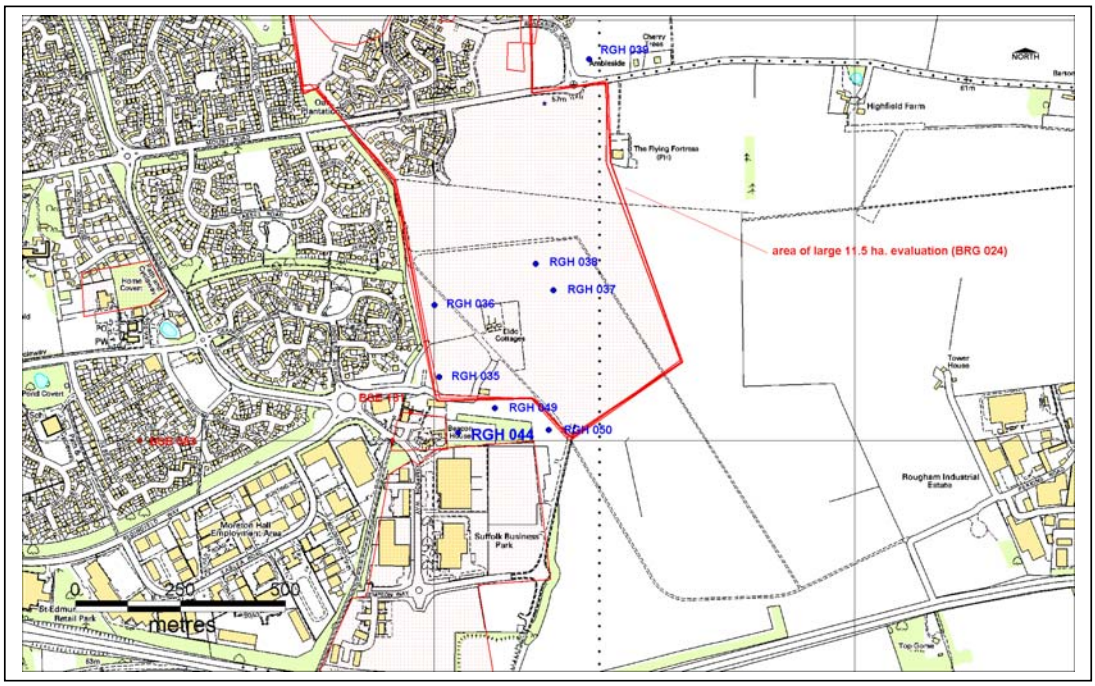

Figure 2. The site within the context of the Sites and Monuments Record

1.0 Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Site B, Suffolk Business Park, Kempson Way, Bury St Edmunds, from the 14th to the 22nd December 2005. The excavation was in advance of the construction of a postal sorting and delivery office. The excavation was commissioned and funded by Centros Miller Ltd. The site is centred on TL 8808 6402 on a hill-top plain at the eastern edge of Bury St Edmunds. Lying just above the 60m. contour line, the surface geology is a mixture of silty clays interspersed with areas of heavier clay. Until well into the twentieth century, the location formed part an extensive area of farmland with very little nearby building development, other than agricultural structures. During the later nineteenth century, the actual site area appears to have been an orchard, forming part of Eldohouse Farm (see Figure 5.). Much of the structure of the former property and field boundaries remain identifiable within the present heavily developed environment. Eldohouse Farm occupies the site of a medieval grange (BSE 131), but evaluation and documentary searches suggest that the establishment did not extend as far east as the present site (Gill,2003). A large area immediately east of the site was occupied by the former Rougham Airfield, used extensively during World War Two, but has now mainly reverted to farmland.

This location falls within an area of archaeological importance as defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The excavation project was a condition of consent of planning application SE/05/02207 and was completed in accordance with the Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team dated 29 November 2005 (Tipper 2005 (see Appendix 1.).

The area specified for excavation covered approximately half of the total development site area, consisting of around 0.29ha. within the western half of the site (see Figure 3). The site area measured approximately 54m. north to south and 46m. east to west. The target area was defined as a result of a detailed evaluation phase and accompanying report (Gill 2005: SCCAS Rep. No. 2005/167). A further evaluation trench was opened immediately prior to excavation within the eastern area of the site, but failed to produce any additional features.

The excavation objective was to provide a record of all archaeological deposits that would otherwise be damaged or removed by development. The information produced may allow analysis and interpretation to focus upon the nature of prehistoric occupation, particularly from the Neolithic period (Tipper 2005). A total of twenty features were located, excavated and recorded, the most notable of which was a buried prehistoric occupation layer preserved within a natural hollow in the south-western corner of the site. This feature produced exceptional quantities of prehistoric pottery, dating to the earlier Neolithic (c.4000-3000BC), along with significant quantities of worked flint. A further group of features, mainly small pits, lay immediately to the north. These features produced less in terms of finds, although pit 0038 contained a fabricator, a large flint implement, thought to have been used for retouching other flint objects. Small numbers of shatter pieces, spalls and chips were also among the assemblage, possibly indicating that flint knapping took place at the site. The site also adds support to theories regarding a preference for hill-top settlement locations during the prehistoric period (Martin 1993).

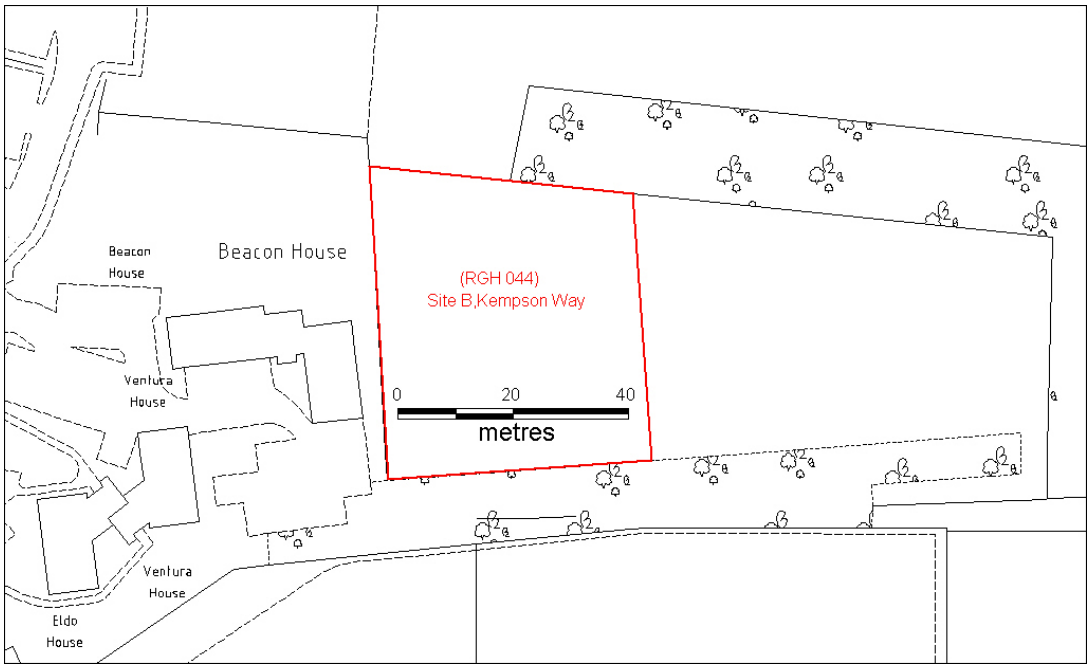

Figure 3. Extent of the excavated area

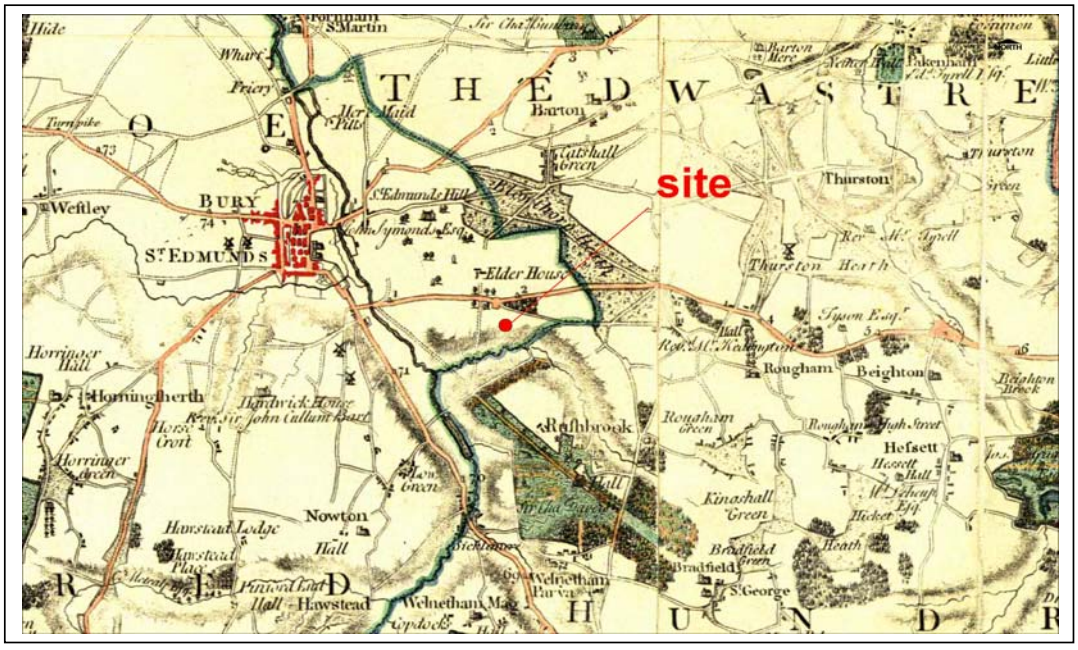

Figure 4. Hodskinson's Map of 1783

The location has added significance due to the close proximity of a further five sites within 500m to the north, some of which also produced prehistoric occupation deposits (see Figure 2.). Archaeological evaluations have taken place immediately to the north and east of the site (RGH 049 & RGH 050), but on both occasions encountered heavily disturbed deposits which contained virtually no preserved archaeological features (Duffy, 2006). Further north, an area of over eleven hectares has also been archaeologically evaluated and excavated within the past decade (BRG 024): (Finch, 1999); (BRG 035-039): (Craven, forthcoming). These areas have produced evidence of dispersed prehistoric occupation, together with Roman and medieval features.

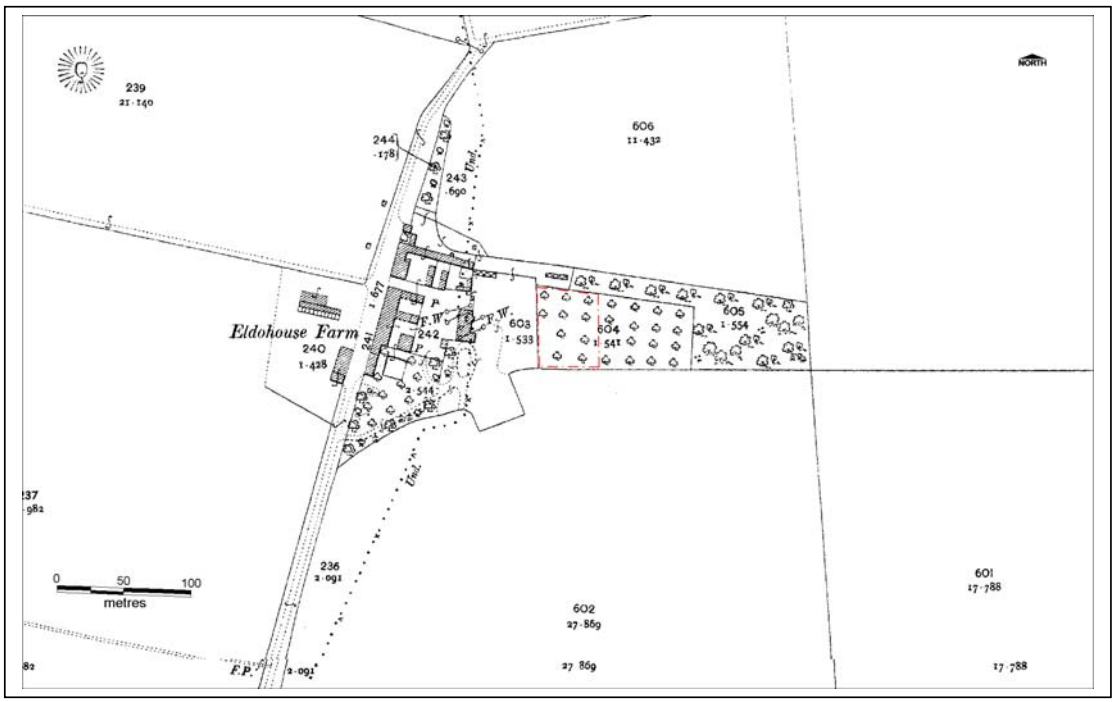

Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Map of c.1880 (site area in red)

2.0 Methodology

The topsoil was stripped across the entire site area, using a mechanical 360° digger with a toothless 1.8m. wide bucket. The topsoil ranged in depth from between 0.50m. to 1.0m., and stripping ceased at a point when the first archaeological level was reached or when undisturbed and clean natural deposits were encountered. This enabled archaeological features or layers, which cut or contrasted with the natural deposits, to become visible. The natural soil geology consisted of variable mixed silty and sandy clays mixed with areas of heavier clay, occasional areas of pure sand also occurred.

After the topsoil had been removed, all potential archaeological features were excavated by hand. Excavation subsequently revealed that a number of features had been created as a result of animal burrowing and tree growth. Pits and other discrete features were

initially dug by removing 50% of the fill to provide a half section profile; however, in order to improve finds recovery most of these features were subsequently fully excavated. Ditches, linear features and spreads were dug in segments and zones, which were positioned in order to produce representative profiles and to amount to at least 10% of the feature area. A total of eight features also had soil samples taken for the analysis of palaeoenvironmental remains.

The buried prehistoric occupation layer was excavated using a more specialised method entailing a closely controlled area specific excavation technique. The feature was divided into two areas, which were separately excavated leaving a narrow baulk between the two. The upper occupation layer was then excavated along with associated finds, allowing the underlying layer to be further divided into one metre square zones for separate investigation. This method reduced the potential for finds contamination which may have compromised subsequent spatial and stratigraphic interpretation, while also enabling the close location of finds which may relate to poorly defined or underlying features. Such features may have only become apparent once the upper layer was removed.

The south-west area of the site was recorded in plan by laying out a grid based on 10.0m. intervals. The area was planned at a scale of 1:50, while all the general features were planned at 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:20 and photographed in both digital colour and traditional black and white formats; the digital photographic numbers are listed within the context list (see Appendix 2). Context numbers began with 0020, with the exception of 0001 for unstratified finds (the evaluation phase ran from 0001-0013).

3.0 Results

Table 1. Summary of contexts

Feature	Filled By	Identifier	% Excavated	Finds (Y/N)	Spotdate
0020	0021,0022, 0023, 0024 (including sub-divisions 0025-0035), 0053, 0056, 0058, 0066	Natural Hollow Containing Occupation Deposits and Features	100%	Yes	E. Neolithic
0036	0037	Pit	100%	Yes	
0038	0039,0040	Pit	100%	Yes	Prehistoric
0041	0042	Pit	100%	No	
0043	0044	Pit?	100%	No	
0045	0046	Pit	100%	No	
0047	0048	Pit	100%	No	
0049	0050	Linear Feature?	100%	No	
0051	0052	Linear Feature?	100%	No	
0054	0055	Post Hole or Cremation?	100%	Yes	E. Neolithic
0057	0058	Small Hollow? (probably part of 0056)	100%	Yes	E. Neolithic
0060	0061, 0022?	Pit? (probably part of 0022)	50%	Yes	
0062	0063	Post Hole	100%	No	
0064	0065	Pit	50%	No	
0069 (same as Pit 0009 in Evaluation)	0070	Pit	75%	Yes	Prehistoric?
0071	0072,0073	Ditch	20%	Yes	Post Medieval
0074	0075	Post Hole	100%	No	
0076	0077	Probable Tree Hole	c. 30%	Yes	

Feature 0020

Feature 0020 probably consists of a natural hollow or periglacial depression. This feature became the main focus of archaeological investigation on the site. The feature extended into the south-west corner of the site but the southern extent could not be determined because it was beyond the limit of the excavation area. The exposed area of the feature measured around 20m. east to west by approximately 9m. north to south. This feature was also partially revealed during the evaluation, at the western end of Trench 1 (Gill 2005:2-3). Evaluation Trench 1 was aligned west to east and extended through nearly the full width of 0020 just north of the central area of layer 0024 (see Figures 8 and 9). The deposit revealed during the evaluation was numbered 0002 (buried soil layer), this is the same deposit as layer 0024 of the excavation phase. Although only around 5m.² of the deposit was exposed during the evaluation, 53 sherds of pottery were retrieved. Deposit 0002 became apparent during the evaluation at a depth of around 0.78m from the existing ground surface.

The topsoil (0068), varied considerably in depth in this area of the site: ranging from as little as 0.16m to a maximum of 0.46m; an average of 0.25m covered feature 0020. This layer was mechanically removed down to the surface of 0022/0023. Layer 0068 almost certainly represents former ploughsoil and consisted of dark brown loamy silty sand with few stones, light compaction and very dense root disturbance, extensive animal and worm activity was also evident. The deposit below the topsoil was divided into two zones (see Figs. 7-9): (0022) west of baulk 0021 and (0023) to the east; it had an average depth of around 0.50m. This layer consisted of mid-dark brown silty sand with few stones, loose compaction and tending to be sticky in consistency; the layer contained around 20% of the site total of collected pottery and 18% of the flint assemblage. The final layer, (0024), was mainly confined to the central and western areas of the feature (west of baulk 0021). This deposit was reasonably well defined from (0022/3) due to a distinctive grey hue, but in terms of consistency and inclusions the two were very similar. Layer (0024) had an average depth of 0.21m. and contained the highest concentrations of pottery by far, containing 50.1% of the total site assemblage and over 41% of the flint. Layer (0024) was subdivided into eleven one metre squares (0025-0035) running west to east through the approximate centre of the deposit.

Figure 6. Feature 0020 during excavation (looking west)

Table 2. Distribution of finds (per m.²) across Feature 0020 (Subdivisions of layer 0024)

Context (metre²)	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029	0030	0031	0032	0033	0034	0035
Pottery: quantity	1	6	1	7	16	77	62	82	67	16	11
Pottery: Weight	0.004	0.036	0.011	0.028	0.095	0.395	0.371	0.468	0.506	0.072	0.038
Flint: quantity		5		1	3	16	17	20	7	5	3
Flint: weight		0.017		0.008	0.015	0.096	0.294	0.183	0.049	0.033	0.010
Deposit Depth	0.18	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.22

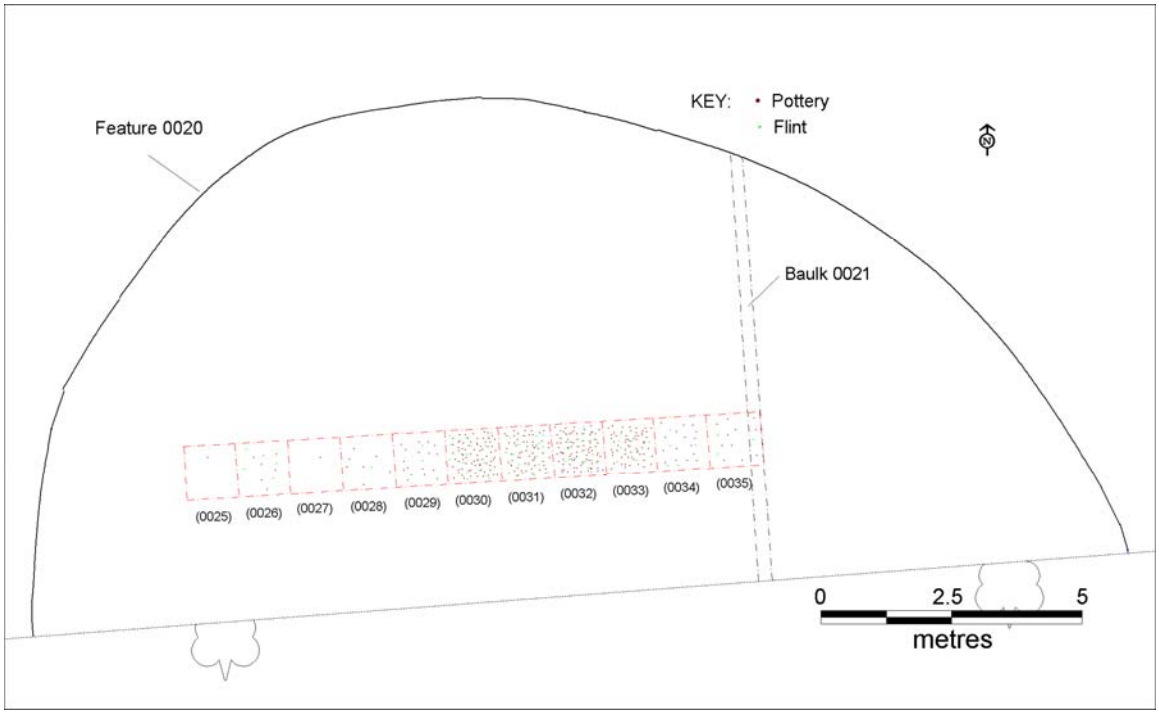

Figure 7. Density of finds within Contexts (0025-0035) (layer 0024)

The distribution of finds found within the one metre square zones, are detailed in Table 2. and demonstrated visually by Figure 7. The distribution pattern shows that both the flint and pottery finds are firmly concentrated within the central area of feature 0020 with very closely matched proportional relationships within particular zones. The deposit depth remained reasonably consistent across the width of the feature and therefore the density of finds is unlikely to be skewed as a result of variability in the volumes of this deposit. Finds were also located at all depths within the deposit and it was also noted that the larger pottery sherds were most frequently lying at approximately horizontal angles within the deposit, rather than on edge. This may suggest that the pottery was dropped onto a surface which may have been regularly trampled, but was also quite rapidly becoming buried by the accumulation of deposit 0024. Equally it may also indicate that layer 0024

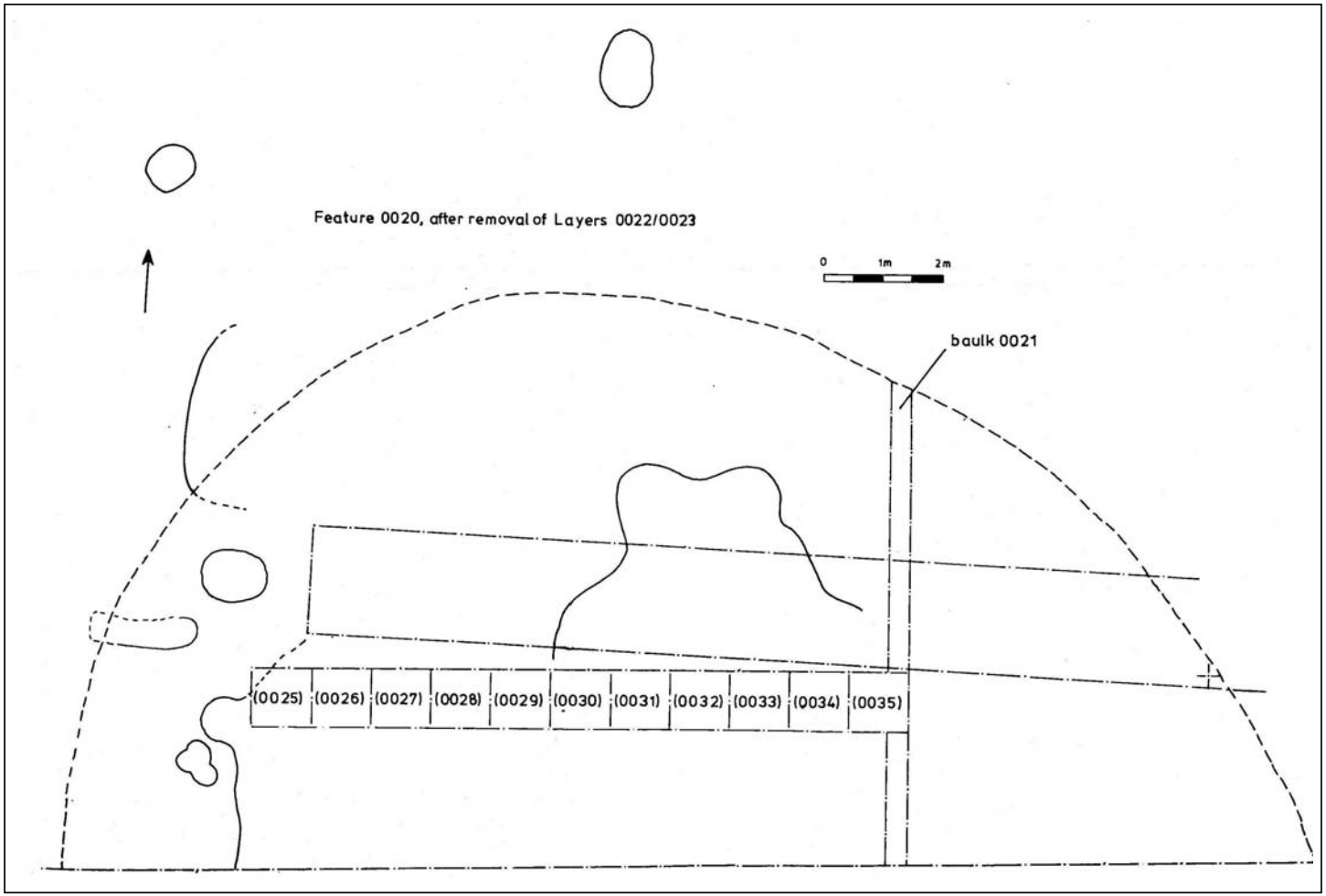

Figure 8. Feature 0020, after removal of layers 0022/0023

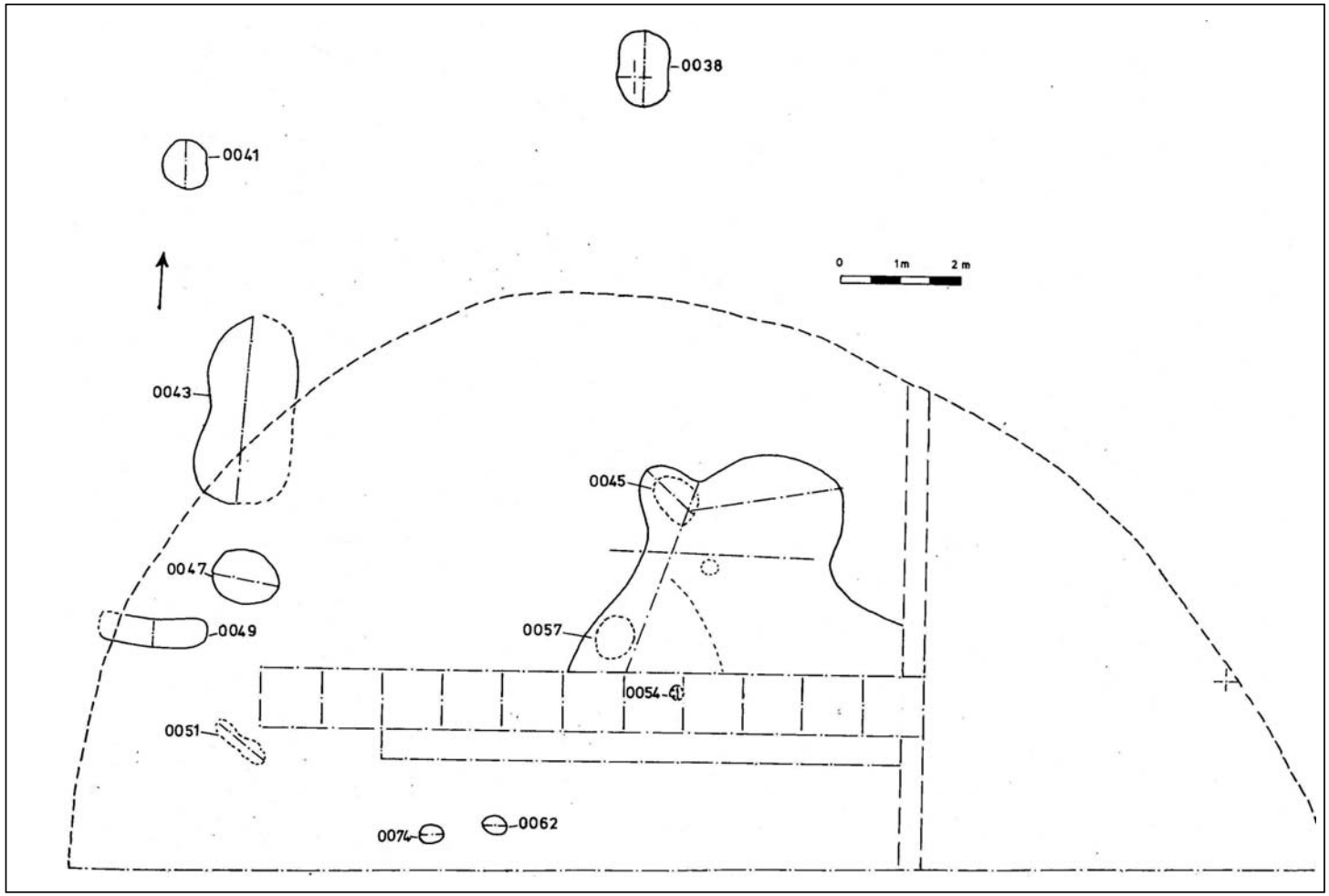

Figure 9. Feature 0020, after removal of layer 0024

was not subsequently heavily disturbed. The character of the pottery from each individual zone showed little variation, most of the fabric types were represented and variety probably only increases in relation to assemblage quantity. The only marked increase in relation to a specific zone was the frequency of burnt sherds within 0032, however, this zone also holds the greatest concentration of sherds within the sequence.

Features within the Area of 0020

Pits 0041, 0043, 0047 and Linear Features 0049, 0051

A small group of five features, located near to the western limit of feature 0020, were all fully excavated and recorded, but during excavation, these features regularly displayed characteristics which suggested that they might be natural. 'Pits' 0041, 0043, 0047 and linear features 0049 and 0051 were all shallow and generally irregularly shaped features with the possible exception of 'pit' 0047. All five features failed to produce any finds even though all were one hundred per cent excavated. It is possible that these features represent examples of collapsed animal burrows. 'Pit' 0047 had a more convincing profile, but the fill (0048) was poorly defined and totally devoid of any finds, including charcoal, or heat altered flint. However, a further group of features which lay within the heart of feature 0020, revealed once layer 0024 was removed, also generally failed to produce finds. The lack of finds within these features is more surprising, given the close proximity of the finds rich layer 0024. If the features are animal burrows it would seem likely that the features would have been visible within layer 0024. It seems equally likely that the burrows, if that is what they are, would contain residual or displaced sherds of pottery from layer 0024 given that at least five of the features lay within the area with the highest concentration of pottery. If the features are earlier than layer 0024, they must have been filled before such large quantities of pottery became incorporated within 0024, otherwise the features would also have accumulated finds. Either the features pre-date the pottery rich occupation layer, or a contemporary circumstance or characteristic prevented the entry of finds into the cut features.

Post-holes 0011, 0054, 0062, 0074; Pit 0045 and Small Hollow 0057

The central area of feature 0020 contained six features (see Figure 9), including a small post-hole 0011 which was excavated within Trench 1 during the evaluation phase. Another small feature, post-hole 0054, was originally thought to contain the remains of a cremation, but after analysis of the fill (0055), it was found to contain animal bone of more than one species. The deposit is thought to represent the remains of cooking waste or hearth rakings; a similar conclusion was reached in relation to samples from layer 0056 which was situated immediately to the north (Anderson 2006: in this report). It should also be noted that the proportions of burnt pottery sherds rises in the vicinity of these features and deposits (see Appendix 3.2). Post-holes 0062 and 0074 give a total of four similar, possibly structural features, together forming an arc, which spans around 90° of the south-east aspect of feature 0020. If the spatial distribution of features within 0020 is taken as a whole, to include the shallow pits, hollows and linear features, the configuration forms an arc of around 250° leaving an opening to the north and centred on the main area of finds intensity. A small pit, 0045, is the only cut feature within 0020 to produce finds, including thirteen earlier Neolithic pottery sherds together with six flint flakes and a core (Appendix 3.1 and 3.3). As with the other features excavated inside hollow 0020, the pit was shallow with gently sloping sides and was slightly irregular in shape. The fill (0046), was of mid-brown silty sand with the distinctive sticky quality which was a frequent characteristic of

the site deposits. Considerable confidence can be given to associating these finds with this feature due to the method of excavation. The overlying layer in this area (0053) (probably the same as 0024), also contained large quantities of early Neolithic pottery and flint, but this was entirely removed before the lower area of fill in pit 0045 (0046) was excavated and any finds allocated to this feature. However, as with most of the features in this group, extensive disturbance by small animals was observed during excavation.

The relationships between the cut features located within the confines of 0020 and the general layers such as 0024 is far from certain. It is possible that poor definition between the features and general layers have led us to believe that the layers probably seal the majority of the cut features. However it is also possible that many or even all of the features cut the upper general layers; but as a result of the very considerable period of time involved, all visible definition has been lost with which to see this. The sectioned profiles of these features suggest that most, or even all, were truncated by the removal of layer 0024 (see Appendix 4.). The lack of finds in most of the features can also be interpreted in at least two ways. Either the features were cut and filled by the time the general layers, along with the finds, had accumulated; or the majority of the features contained 'barriers' to the accumulation of finds which lasted beyond the cessation of finds deposition. These features could have contained structural components such as posts, stakes, wattle fencing or stored material which would isolate the features from finds accumulation but would in fact be contemporary with the assemblage.

Peripheral Features

Pits 0036, 0038, 0064 and 0069

Virtually all of the peripheral features that were located more than ten metres from feature 0020, proved to be modern, or at least post medieval. The only possible exception was a solitary pit 0069, which was around 20m north of the northern edge of 0020. The pit had been located within Evaluation Trench 4 (pit 0009) but had only been partially excavated because most of the feature was located further to the west, outside of the trench area (Gill 2005: 4). The pit was an irregular oval shape and measured around 1.60m east-west along the longest axis. The profile was equally irregular with a steep slope to the east and a gentle slope to the west. Again, the feature produced no pottery and only a single flint item, a small broad flake was found. However, large amounts of burnt flint and charcoal were contained in the fill and most notably, burning appears to have taken place *in situ*. The pit had a lining of heat reddened clay and the underlying subsoil had also been heat altered. Samples of the fill unfortunately failed to indicate any specific use or activity associated with this pit (Fryer: this report).

Somewhat nearer to the north edge of feature 0020 was pit 0038. This oval shaped feature measured 1.30m along the longest north-south axis and 0.90m wide. Although only around 0.26m deep, the feature had possibly been re-cut. The upper fill (0039), was confined to the central area of the feature and consisted of mid-brown sandy clay. The primary fill (0040), was darker, contained heat altered material, and also a large flint implement measuring 120mm long. This item has been classified as a fabricator, possibly used for retouching other flints (Bates: this report).

Within five metres to the north-east of feature 0020 was a small circular pit 0036, which had unfortunately been partially removed during the topsoil stripping. This pit was

shallow, with a maximum depth of around 0.10m, a diameter of 0.60m and contained no finds other than some burnt flint. Four metres further to the east was a larger circular pit 0064, measuring 2.17m in diameter but only 0.14m deep. This feature had steep sides in spite of being so shallow and was almost certainly heavily vertically truncated. The pit contained a fill of mid-brown silty sand with small nodules of chalk, but no finds.

4.0 Finds and environmental evidence

Compiled by Cathy Tester, contributions by Sue Anderson,Sarah Bates, Val Fryer, Frances Green and Sarah Percival.

Introduction

Finds were collected from thirty contexts in eight features or feature groups which included five pits, a posthole, a ditch and a hollow. The majority of finds came from layers of colluvium within a large natural hollow which were excavated in eighteen contexts, ten of them 1m gridded squares. Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.1.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery*	848	5044
CBM	2	368
Fired clay	19	640
Worked flint	220	2611
Burnt flint+	–	17771
Animal bone	31	460
Charcoal	1	-

Table 1. Finds quantities.
(* = includes evaluation material, + = includes sieved flotation residues)

The Earlier Neolithic pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

A large assemblage comprising 848 sherds weighing 5044g was recovered from eleven excavated contexts. The pottery is all of earlier Neolithic date and represents a minimum of fifty-one undecorated carinated bowls. The sherds are moderately well preserved most being in a fair condition though some are abraded or heavily abraded. The sherds are small, with an average sherd weight of 6g. Most of the sherds were recovered from layers of colluvium preserved within a large hollow.

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992 updated 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The list by context is included as Appendix 3..2.

Fabric

Eight fabrics were identified in five fabric groups. Flint tempered fabrics make-up the most numerous group found at Rougham (93.1% 4691g) and correspond with the 'gritty' fabric identified at Hurst Fen (Longworth 1960, 228). The flint fabric group was subdivided into four subtypes based on the size of inclusions and surface finish. The predominance of flint tempering compares well with Earlier Neolithic assemblages from Southern Britain, (Cleal 1995) and in particular with those from Northern East Anglia such as Broome Heath, Ditchingham (Wainwright 1972, 23) and Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk (Healy 1988, 71). Small quantities of grog, shell and organic fabrics were found. These are similar to the corky fabrics found at Broome Heath (Wainwright 1972, 23). Fabric quantities and descriptions are shown in Table 2.

Fabric	Description	No.	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
F1	Fine, well finished with highly smoothed or burnished exterior. Contained flint pieces below 4mm in size	77	9.1	511	10.1
F2	Medium fabric with mixed flint pieces up to 8mm and a smoothed surface finish	550	64.9	3239	64.2
F3	Coarse mixed angular flint including those above 8mm.	145	17.1	934	18.5
F4	Medium fabric with mixed flint pieces up to 8mm and a smoothed surface finish. Small quantities of mica, visible as small glistening plates.	4	0.5	10	0.2
G2	Moderate to sparse, medium to fine, sub-angular, grog. Moderate quartz-sand	3	0.3	19	0.4
O1	Elongated voids suggesting organic component to fabric.	4	0.5	5	0.1
Q1	Moderate, quartz sand tempered fabric. Rare mica.	37	4.4	264	5.2
S1	Plate like voids suggesting shell inclusion. Moderate quartz sand.	9	1.1	34	0.7
U	Undiagnostic.	19	2.2	28	0.6
Total		**848**	**100.0**	**5044**	**100.0**

Table 2. Prehistoric fabric quantities

Form

The rim forms were classified following the rim typology used for Hurst Fen, Suffolk, (Longworth 1960, 228) Windmill Hill, Wiltshire (Smith 1965), and Spong Hill, Norfolk (Healy 1988 Fig.57) and other assemblages (see Table 3 below).

Rim Type	No	Wt/g
Externally thickened	2	8
Folded or rolled	37	308
Out turned	10	77
Simple	15	172
Total	64	565

Table 3: Rim form quantities

The rims are most frequently folded, rolled or out turned. Two are externally thickened. The remaining rims are simple, upright forms, these can be rounded, pointed or flattened. Burnishing is present on 92 sherds (10.9% of total sherd count). Vessel form is hard to establish as the assemblage is fragmentary, however nine sherds show distinct changes of angle suggesting carinated bowls. It appears that several forms are present, some with sharply angled shoulders and others with defined shoulder ledges low on the body of the vessel. Five fragments from an applied knob in shelly fabric S1 were found in layer 0022. A similar example of an applied knob was found at the causewayed enclosure at Etton and identified as a Mildenhall vessel (Pryor 1988, fig.199, M380). The combination of styles present suggests that the vessels are of 'developed' form (Gibson 2002, 72), similar to vessels from Broome Heath, Ditchingham (Wainwright 1972, fig.15 P1).

Deposition

The site was excavated in a number of 1m² grid-squares cut through a series of buried soil layers contained within a natural hollow. The majority of the pottery recovered came from these excavated layers which produced 4285g of pot, 88.5% of the total assemblage. Very little pottery was found in cut features, one pit and one posthole produced small quantities of sherds and the remainder of the assemblage is unstratified. The poor condition and small size of the sherds indicate that the assemblage is probably largely ex-situ, however the original place of deposition and method of redeposition within the hollow remains uncertain. Pottery quantities by feature type are shown in Table 4.

Feature type	Feature No	Wt/g	% Wt
Hollow layers	0022	439	9.93
	0023	553	10.6
	0024	2463	50.1
	0053	280	6.7
	0056	550	11.1
	0057	87	1. 4
	0066	124	2.4
Pit fill	0045	76	1.5
Posthole fill	0054	1	0.1
Unstratified	0002	439	5.6
	0001	29	0.3
Total		**5044**	**100.0**

Table 4. Pottery quantities by feature type

Discussion

The site provides an interesting parallel for a number of other contemporary sites in East Anglia. Recent excavations at the multi-period site at Harford near Norwich uncovered a preserved colluvial soil, which contained earlier Neolithic pottery (Trimble forthcoming). Artefact-rich hollows have been excavated at Hurst Fen Mildenhall (Clark et al 1960, 205) and at The Stumble, Essex where an artefact-rich superficial layer had been deposited or had accumulated in an area previously occupied by post/stake structures. Once the midden-like deposits had built up, further features were then cut through the layers and into the subsoil (Brown forthcoming). Brown suggests that wide spread surface scatters of artefacts may have been common on Neolithic sites though these have since been lost through agricultural activity. As at The Stumble and the contemporary midden site at Colney Norfolk (Whitmore 2004) the material and the deposit of which it is part have survived ploughing because of their protected location within a natural hollow.

The pottery is similar to assemblages from a number of sites within Suffolk principally Hurst Fen, Mildenhall (Longworth 1960, fig.21). Eight contemporary sherds were also found during excavations at Grimes Graves, all in re-deposited contexts (Longworth *et al* 1988, 12). Recent excavations producing contemporary assemblages include Red Marley (THS 011), Thurston (Percival, 2003) and Blofield Hall (TYY 026). Dating of the assemblage is uncertain but the vessels probably belong to the developed style of carinated bowl dating to around 3500BC onwards (Gibson 2002, 72).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

Two fragments of post-medieval peg tile were collected from contexts 0001(unstratified) and from the fill of ditch 0071 (0072). Both have an orange-firing sandy fabric with ferric inclusions.

A sample (16 fragments weighing 632g) of a ‘dark hard (fired clay) deposit found within northern area of site, but not within any visible feature’ was collected as context 0067. The fabric is sandy and dark grey with common angular and rounded pieces of gravel (up to 20mm), some voids and possible organic impressions. Its interpretation is uncertain but presumably, it was in contact with a source of heat. There were no associated finds so it is not datable. Three other small fragments of orange-red fired clay with a sandy fabric were collected from contexts 0030 and 0031, excavated 1m gridded squares of layer 0024 within hollow 0020.

Miscellaneous

Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

A total of 220 pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered from the site. The assemblage is summarised in Table 5 and the condition of the flint, including post-depositional patination, is shown in Table 6.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded

and the condition of the flint being commented on. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded with material then being discarded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. The list by context is included as Appendix 3..3

Non-struck flint was recorded in a separate column (Non struck) in the database but has now been discarded. It is not included below.

Type	No,
Multi platform flake core	1
Single platform flake core	2
Bipolar core	1
Tested piece	1
Struck fragment	1
Core trimming flake	1
Shatter	13
Flake	101
Blade-like flake	44
Blade	24
Chip	3
Spall	11
End scraper	5
Scraper	3
Fabricator	1
Arrowhead	1
Notched flake	1
Retouched flake	4
Utilised blade	1
Utilised flake	1
Total	**220**

Table 5. Flint quantities

Condition	% Assemblage
Completeness	66
Cortex	59
Patina	16

Table 6. Condition of the flint

The assemblage

Four cores and a tested piece are present. They include a bipolar core (0046), with one patinated platform, from which has been struck blades or blade-like flakes. There are also two single platform flake cores (0024 and 0053), both of which probably produced quite short squat flakes and the latter of which had a wide, patinated, platform. A small and quite chunky multi platform flake core is also present (0056).

One small flake (0021) has been struck from the platform of a core and has the former platform edge on one side. It may have been deliberately struck to rejuvenate the core platform.

Just under half the assemblage consists of unmodified flakes. Generally, these are quite irregular in nature with small, sometimes broad, flakes being most common although some neater flakes are also present. Four flakes have hinge fractures of their distal ends. Additionally, forty-four flakes have been recorded as blade-like. These range from some quite neat pieces with abraded platforms, (0030 and 0053), to more irregular jagged pieces, (0056 and 0066).

Twenty-four blades are present. Many of them small but most of them quite neat and some have abraded platforms from having been struck from prepared blade cores.

Small numbers of shatter pieces (possibly debris from knapping), spalls and chips are also present.

Eight pieces have been classified as scrapers. Two end scrapers on ovate/subrectangular flakes have neat retouch of their distal edges (0022). Another 'end scraper' has minimal retouch around the distal edge of a horseshoe-shaped flake (0001) and another, on a thick flake has steep retouch of its distal end (0024). One more piece is also classified as an end scraper (0032). This is on a large thick blade-like flake (130x45x25mm) which has a triangular section and steep retouch that forms a very slight point or spur at its distal end. There is also a squat sub-square flake with minimal retouch across its scraper-like distal edge (0053), and two scrapers from (0031), one a thick cortical flake with neatly retouched distal edge and the other a smaller flake with retouched edge.

A bifacially flaked parallel-sided implement has been classified as a fabricator (0040) although, at 120mm long, it is large for such an implement. It is neat with a bi-convex section although with a steeper profile on one side. No cortex and, apparently, none of the original blade surfaces survive; flaking extends over both surfaces. The sides, and to a lesser extent the ends, are battered, probably through use. These tools may have been used for retouching other flints.

A small bifacially flaked fragment (0035) may be the tip from an arrowhead – the type unclear.

A fragment of a flake has a notch formed by retouch on one edge (0032).

Four retouched flakes, a utilised flake and a utilised blade are also present.

Flint by context

Five flakes and a bifacially flaked ?fabricator came from the fill of pit 0038. The flakes are all quite small and sharp, one is a thick jagged piece. Fabricators are known from all prehistoric periods, tending to a larger size during the later Neolithic or Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 56, 174). The quite large size of this piece, found alongside pottery of earlier Neolithic date may, therefore, be an atypically large example for the earlier period.

A bipolar blade-type core, five flakes, (one of them blade-like) and a spall were found in pit 0045. Most of the flint was quite sharp, although with slight edge damage to one piece. The core had a glossy white patina on one platform showing that patinated flint was used, and the blade-like flake had a cortical platform suggesting little preparation of the core from which it came. Pottery of earlier Neolithic date was found in this pit.

Four flakes, one of them blade-like, came residually from the fill of post-medieval ditch 0071.

A small broad flake was found in pit 0069.

A retouched flake came from the fill of tree hole 0076. It is slightly glossy and abraded in appearance and had probably been weathered for a time before entering the feature.

By far the majority of flint (199 pieces) came from various deposits within a hollow 0020 in the south-western part of the site. There is a range of material with some being sharp or quite sharp and some, slightly edge damaged. Pottery of earlier Neolithic date came from deposits within the hollow.

Four cores and a flake from the edge of a core platform were found in fills of hollow 0020. The cores are all chunky or slightly irregular flakes cores.

Eighty-seven unmodified flakes came from deposits within the hollow. The majority are sharp or quite sharp but there are also some edge-damaged pieces. Included are some irregular jagged pieces as well as some which are neater in form – although, generally, quite squat in shape. Additionally, forty-two flakes are classified as blade-like; most of them are small and there are both quite neat and more irregular jagged examples. Tens spalls, three small chips and thirteen irregular shatter pieces, possibly from knapping, are also present.

Twenty-four blades, mostly quite small, were found in deposits within the hollow. Many of them were quite neat pieces and several have abraded platforms showing that they probably came from prepared cores.

Four end scrapers and three other, miscellaneous, scrapers, a small bifacially retouched fragment (possibly the tip of a point such as an arrowhead), a notched flake, three miscellaneous retouched flakes and two utilised pieces also came from the hollow. Two of the end scrapers were subrectangular/ovate pieces with neatly retouched distal ends. Another was on a large blade-like piece.

A scraper and a flake came from unstratified contexts.

Discussion

The flint from the site includes a range of material, which may date to more than one period. There are a relatively high proportion of blades and blade-like flakes (compared to other assemblages examined by the writer), some of them neat, and a small number of tools, such as the neat end scraper and the possible arrowhead tip, which seem likely to be of Neolithic date. There is, however, a larger amount of more irregular material, some of which could be of later date. There is, notably, a greater variety of material from this site than from the adjacent site RGH 036 (Bates, forthcoming) where the nature of the flint appeared, predominantly, to be of later date. It is also notable that, from the present site there are smaller percentages of both complete and cortical pieces and of hinge fractured flakes and a slightly larger percentage of patinated material. All these aspects might support the interpretation of the present assemblage as containing a higher proportion of material, or being largely, of earlier date — with greater preparation of cores and the more careful production of flakes during an earlier period leading to a greater number of non-cortical flakes. The slightly greater numbers of incomplete and patinated material from the present site may be due to the greater age of some of the material or, possibly, to some of it coming from secondary contexts (most of the flint from RGH 036 came from pits and was assumed to be in its primary context).

Burnt Flint

Cathy Tester

Fire cracked flint was collected from five pits, a ditch and from eleven subdivisions of the hollow. The material was dispersed, with only a few piew pieces in all features except for two pits, 0038 (fills 0039 and 0040 - 9328g) and 0041 (fill 0042 5500g) where it was abundant. In these two pits, the pieces were shattered or splintered into many small fragments and a complete sample is preserved in the material which was collected from the non-floating residues of the macrofossil samples which were taken from these features (Fryer, this report). They give a more accurate picture of the range and frequency of sizes than the 'hand-collected' sample. There were no other associated finds from pit 0041, but pit 0038 had a small amount of Neolithic pottery, a Neolithic flint 'fabricator' and five flakes (Bates, this report).

Environmental evidence

Animal bone

Burnt bone

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Samples of burnt bone from post-hole fill 0055 and layer 0056 were submitted for analysis. Both samples were wet-sieved and the residues from 0055 were collected as <5mm and >5mm fractions. Large fragments were hand-collected and bagged separately.

0055

Approximately 20g of highly fragmented calcined bone was recovered. The <5mm fraction was not included in the weight as it still contained pea grit, but it would add little to the total. The largest fragment measured 15 x 18mm. The bone was almost entirely white or cream, but occasional reduced grey fragments were present. White bone would indicate a firing temperature in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Very few pieces could be identified, but amongst the hand-collected pieces there were fragments of alveolar bone from a maxilla or mandible, some long bone fragments, and some small bones with two articular surfaces which appeared to be tarsal or carpal bones. The smaller fractions included some fragments of very small rib. It is certain that the assemblage contains animal bone of more than one species, but the possibility that it also contains some human remains cannot be entirely discounted owing to the condition of the material.

0056

This context produced 2g of heavily abraded, calcined bone. This group also contained small, possible tarsal bones. The appearance of the cancellous bone and the size of the apparently adult bones again suggests that this material is animal in origin.

Conclusion

Although the bone is heavily calcined and fragmented, with the appearance of deliberate cremation, the few identifiable fragments are certainly animal and it is likely that the deposits represent cooking waste or hearth rakings. Such material is often the only bone to survive in acidic soils.

It is unlikely that more detailed analysis of this material would provide more specific identification and therefore no further work is recommended.

Non-burnt bone

Apart from the burnt material, animal bone was not preserved in any of the prehistoric / Earlier Neolithic deposits. A small amount of cattle bone (humerus, acetabulum and ribs) was recovered from the fill of ditch 0071 (0072) a much later, post medieval dated feature.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Kempson Way, Bury St. Edmunds, undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, recorded pits and other discrete features with Neolithic to Iron Age date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossils were taken, and six were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains recorded are listed on Table 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots and seeds, were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

OP No.	**0040**	**0042**	**0055**	**0056**	**0058**	**0070**
Feature No.	**0038**	**0041**	**0054**		**0057**	**0069**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Layer**	**Hollow**	**Pit**
Date	**Prehis.**	**Prehis.**	**E Neo.**	**E Neo**	**E Neo.**	**U/D**
Plant macrofossils						
Cereal indet. (grain)					x	
Fabaceae indet.						x
Corylus avellana L.			x	x		
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x		x		xxx
Charred root/stem						x
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material		x				x
Black tarry material		x				
Bone			xxxb	xxb	xb	
Burnt stone	x	x				x
Fish bone	x					
Mineralised soil concretions	xxx					
Small mammal/amphibian bones		xpmc				
Vitrified material		x				
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**	**10**	**10ss**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**

Table 7. Plant macrofossils and other charred remains

(Key: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 10 – 100 specimens, xxx = 100+ specimens, pmc = possible modern contaminants)

Results

Plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments formed the major component of all six assemblages. Most pieces were small, and some appeared to be very abraded. Other plant macrofossils were extremely rare. A single very poorly preserved cereal grain was noted in sample 0058 and a severely puffed legume (Fabaceae) seed was found in sample 0070. The preservation of both appears to have been compromised by combustion at high temperatures. Small hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recorded from samples 0055 and 0056.

Other remains

Other remains were generally scarce, although burnt bone fragments were recorded from samples 0055, 0056 and 0057. Small splinters of heat altered flint were noted within samples 0040, 0042 and 0070. The small fragments of black porous and tarry material are possible residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures.

Discussion

Although small, the density of burnt bone within the assemblage from sample 0055 may indicate that it is derived from either a cremation deposit, or the residue of a disturbed cremation. A similar assemblage is also recorded from sample 0056 (Neolithic layer), although in this instance, it is perhaps more likely that scattered residual material from an earlier cremation is present. The abundance of charcoal within samples 0040 and 0042 may indicate that both assemblages are derived from small deposits of fuel waste, but it is not known whether this material may be related to the cremations. Similarly, the material in sample 0070 appears to have been burnt *in situ* within pit 0069, but it is not clear whether any particular activity is associated with this burning.

Conclusions

In summary, although the recovered evidence is minimal, it does appear that both *in situ* burning and the deposition of cremated remains were occurring at some point during the prehistoric period. Some cremations may have been disturbed by subsequent re-working of the burial deposits.

Although it was hoped that material suitable for C14 dating would be present within the assemblages, the potential would appear to be very low. Single small pieces of nutshell were noted, but their size is probably insufficient for an accurate determination. Charcoal is present, but pieces large enough for species identification prior to dating are extremely rare.

Charcoal

A small fragment of charcoal was collected from layer 0024 in hollow 0020.

Soil morphology palaeoenvironmental evaluation: Diatoms

by Frances Green

Introduction.

Four diatom samples were analysed from 0024, the lower fill of a hollow 0020. The lower 0.3-0.4m of sediment in the hollow was a grey/brown fine silt with a trace of sand [0024] from which artefacts were recovered. This was sealed by approximately 0.5m of pale brown clay silt. The lower deposits in the sequence contained distinct bands of iron

panning. The purpose of this assessment was to determine if there was an aquatic origin to these sediments.

Methods

Diatom samples were prepared by boiling 2cm^3 of sediment in 10% Hydrogen peroxide until all the organic material disappeared and mounting the sample in Naphrax. Routine counting under x1000 magnification attempted to count 200 frustules.

Sample No.	Depth from top of monolith <3>	Depth from top of monolith <4>	Deposit description
1	24cm	-	Upper contact of grey brown silt [0024}
2	-	2cm	grey brown silt [0024}
3	-	10cm	Lower contact of grey brown silt [0024}
4	-	16cm	Silty clay below base of the hollow.

Table 8. Sampling sequence

Results

No diatoms were identified in any of the samples processed. All samples contained a small fraction of orange stained amorphous and unidentifiable organic material.

Conclusions

The absence of diatoms in any of the samples suggests these sediments did not accumulate in aquatic conditions. The deposits appear to be a poorly developed soil. The concentration of iron rich sediments in horizontal laminae towards the base of the sequence is caused by post depositional processes and may well have developed when the soil was waterlogged and is related to the slight gleying of the soil. It seems likely a soil developed within a natural hollow or possibly a tree throw and cultural material was incorporated into this soil as it accumulated, or was perhaps intentionally deposited if this was a tree throw. The soil was then sealed by later alluvial or colluvial deposits, possibly related to subsequent agricultural activity. Subsequently the relatively impervious nature of the underlying probable alluvial clays and silts water may been held up in the soil profile resulting in the slight greying of the soils and the production of iron rich laminae.

Discussion and summary of the finds and environmental evidence

The majority of the finds (pottery and flint) came from layers of colluvium which were preserved within the large hollow and it is particularly clear from the size and condition of the pottery that the material had been redeposited. Very little pottery was found in cut features, one pit and one posthole produced small quantities of sherds

Pottery was all of earlier Neolithic date (4000-3000BC). It probably belongs to the developed style of carinated bowl 3500-3100BC and is contemporary in date and style with assemblages at nearby Thurston (THS 011) and at Hurst Fen, Mildenhall.

The flint assemblage includes a high proportion of material that is Neolithic but there is a large amount of irregular material that may be later. Burnt flint is undatable but supports a broad prehistoric date when found in association with other prehistoric finds.

Animal bone is largely absent from the features with associated Neolithic pottery except for that which was stabilised and preserved by burning at high temperatures. Unburnt bone was found in one post-medieval feature.

Plant macrofossils other than charcoal were rare in the samples that were assessed. The main component in all of the assemblages was charcoal which may represent fuel waste, some of it from *in situ* burning.

Palaeoenvironmental analysis of sediments in the hollow showed the absense of diatoms which indicates that they did not accumulate in aquatic conditions. Soil and cultural material which accumulated within the natural hollow were later sealed by colluvial deposits during subsequent agricultural activity.

Later finds (cbm animal bone) are sparse and are probably related to low level post-medieval gricultural activity.

5.0 General Discussion

Even though the majority of the cut features on the site contained few datable finds, the 848 sherds of exclusively earlier Neolithic pottery, leaves little doubt regarding the main period of activity represented by this site. Dating can probably be narrowed to a period of between 3500-3100BC based on the typological development of the dominant pottery form in the assemblage, the carinated bowl (Percival: in this report). The analysis of the flint assemblage generally supports this date range; however, there are indications within the character of the flint items, suggesting activity could have continued somewhat later (Bates: in this report).

Periglacial hollows, of which Feature 0020 is thought to be an example, may have generally remained open during the earlier Neolithic period, as part of a geologically conditioned landscape surface. Similar hollow natural features, excavated on multi-period sites (for example Spong Hill: Healy, 1988), have contained exclusively Neolithic artefacts, sealed beneath levelling deposits, which probably represent some of the earliest systematic agricultural use of the land surface.

Spong Hill provides evidence of another comparable characteristic in relation to the cut features, a significant proportion of the pits contained few or no artefacts, with fills of relatively clean redeposited sand and gravel. More than one layer of fill was rarely recorded in a pit and very few showed signs of initial sand and gravel silting, even though the natural deposits were quite unstable. This evidence is resonent with that of the Rougham features. Healy concluded that the pits had either been back-filled soon after excavation, or, if they stood open for any length of time, were covered, retained by their contents, or both (Healy, 1988: 104-7).

These characteristics may also have relevance to long standing debates in relation to the degree of permanence to which earlier Neolithic sites were occupied, as opposed to ideas which suggest a model of mobility.

6.0 Conclusion

The process of excavation, analysis, and comparison of the evidence from Rougham and other similar sites can offer valuable indications of the possible characteristics of activity during the earlier Neolithic period. However, the ‘conclusions’, which may be drawn from such frequently ambiguous evidence require caution and constant reappraisal. Therefore, the scenario or sequence of possible activity suggested this synthesis of the evidence represents one of many possible interpretative constructs.

Stratigraphically, the actual site deposits allow only limited conclusions in terms of phasing. Section 0059 (see Appendix 4) illustrates the relationship of the limited number of discernible layers which fill the natural hollow of feature 0020: the topsoil or former modern plough-soil (0068) lies over a deep subsoil (0022/3), which in turn seals the buried soil layer of (0024). The level at which the cut features were created within this scheme cannot be convincingly demonstrated. However, the comparatively high quantities of finds encountered within the distinctive 0024 layer, allows considerable confidence in assigning a Neolithic date to this horizon. Other relative characteristics, which were observed when excavating the zones of highest artefactual concentration, support this date for deposition. Many of the larger sherds of pottery were located within relatively compacted pockets of the deposit and very frequently in horizontal positions. Several large sherds had also clearly been broken in antiquity, but the fragments remained in their relative positions,

suggesting that the fragments had been trampled into the deposit. This evidence suggests that layer 0024 accumulated rapidly within the hollow during a period broadly contemporary with the earlier Neolithic pottery. In contrast, layer 0022/3 was looser in terms of compaction with a more random pattern of finds accumulation and notably fewer large pottery fragments. This may indicate that the finds had been largely incorporated into layer 0022/3 as a result of disturbance to the upper levels of 0024, possibly through later agricultural activity and also animal disturbance. The lack of finds material found within the features which cut the natural deposits, directly below 0024, suggests that either these features had been backfilled before the accumulation of 0024 or remained isolated from finds ingression through being covered or filled with an alternative material or component. Although rather a customary interpretation, a proportion of these features may have fulfilled storage functions such as for grain. However, the size and profile of several of these features do not suggest a storage function and are far more likely to have held structural components. The section profiles of the majority of the features suggest that they were truncated as a result of the removal of layer 0024, this is especially apparent in relation to the post or stake-holes, which appear to be far to shallow to provide any structural rigidity. The increase in the depth of the pits, if it is accepted that the features may have been cut from the upper levels of 0024, would also make the proportions of the feature profiles far more typical (see Appendix 4.).

An arc of similarly sized probable small post or stake holes (0011, 0054, 0062 & 0074), occupy the central area of the hollow. All were again devoid of finds, but taken together, form an arc which curves through the centre of the highest concentration of finds material (see Figure 7). This discontinuous group of features may represent some form of shelter or wind break, possibly associated with the probable hearth material and burnt animal bone found in the fill of one of the inner post-holes (Fill 0055). Soil samples have indicated that a localised area of hearth material lies within the central area of the hollow. The evidence as a whole, could suggest that two phases of prehistoric activity may be associated with the periglacial hollow 0020. The first, possibly consisted of occupation or sheltering, deliberately centred within the possibly lower lying hollow and supplemented by light wooden shelters or wind breaks and a hearth. Other occupation features may have included storage pits, but the location may only have been seasonal or short-lived. The second phase of occupation or activity is most likely to be associated with the large quantities of pottery and the accumulation of much of layer 0024. Previous structural elements, such as posts or shelters may have decayed or were removed, and any open pits back-filled. Such features would have been hazardous to livestock and undesirable if the location was more intensively occupied or cultivated (Healy, 1988: 108). Layer 0024 may indicate a change of use for the location possibly representing an early conversion of natural deposits into agriculturally conditioned soil. The hollow may have continued to be occupied, accounting for the considerable accumulation of finds, or the finds may simply represent midden material deposited as a deliberate action to level the feature for alternative use. Percival (this report), suggests that the pottery assemblage from Rougham shows moderate to heavy levels of abrasion and relatively small sherd sizes, indicating that the material is largely *ex-situ.* However, it seems likely that the pottery would suffer similar abrasion if dropped and trampled within an occupation area, particularly one containing livestock.

Perhaps the most likely interpretation is that the features within the hollow are contemporaneous with the pottery assemblage and layer 0024, during a period when the periglacial hollow represented a focus of occupation or shelter. However, the natural surface contours are relatively subtle and it seems unlikely that much advantage would be gained in terms of shelter within the shallow depression provided by the hollow. A

preference for this particular location may relate more to desirable characteristics of existing vegetation or soil properties, conditioned by the natural geology of the periglacial hollow. The quantity and concentration of features suggest that this specific location was occupied by a small group who erected light structures, possibly as shelters or wind-breaks. Other features, such as a possible hearth, along with cooking and storage pits support this interpretation, although the site may have been very temporary or seasonal.

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8.0 Appendices
Appendix 1. Brief and Specification (Jess Tipper)

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring

SITE B, SUFFOLK BUSINESS PARK, KEMPSON WAY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.1

1. Background

1.1 Consent has been granted for development (SE/05/02207). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.

1.2 The development area has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 2005/167).

1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.

1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.

1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Project**

2.1 In the area defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 4, is to be carried out prior to development. This area relates approximately to the western half of the development site, and measures approximately 54m E to W by 54m (max.) N to S (*c.* 0.29 ha.).

2.2 The eastern half of the development site, outside the area defined for full archaeological excavation defined on Figure 1, is to be monitored. This will include the topsoil strip, trenches for services, drainage and landscaping/levelling, permitted by the current planning consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation and a contingency should be made for any detailed recording of any significant archaeological deposits encountered.

2.3 A further trial trench should be excavated, to the east of Trench 2, before a decision can be made by the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist on the archaeological importance of this area. If archaeological features are encountered, we may request a mitigation strategy and therefore, a contingency should be made for this end of the site.

2.4 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.

2.5 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric occupation, particularly from the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

2.7 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation** ***(See also Section 4)***

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

3.1 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.

3.2 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits which may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.3 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated.

b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.

c) The buried soil defined in Trench 1 of the evaluation should be excavated by hand in entirety and (as a minimum requirement) in 1m squares to give close spatial control to the finds. In addition, this deposit [like all discrete features; see Section 3.4]

should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. One or more profiles should be recorded across this deposit.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.4 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The Project Design must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.8 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.

3.9 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.

3.10 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. Area for Excavation (Figure 1)(see 2.1, 2.2 and also 2.3)

4.1 Within the development area marked on Figure 1, topsoil stripping will be done under archaeological supervision with a toothless machine bucket and will cease at the uppermost archaeological deposit (the buried soil) or the surface of clean subsoil. Archaeological features will be excavated and recorded as defined in Section 3 of this brief.

5. **Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

5.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

5.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.

5.3 In the case of topsoil stripping for the car parking area unimpeded access at the rate of one and a half hours per 10 sq metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before building begin. The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with a toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. In the case of footing and main service trenches unimpeded access at the rate of two hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

5.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.

5.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

5.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

6. **General Management**

6.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

6.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]

6.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.

6.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

6.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

6.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

6.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

6.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

7. Archive Requirements

7.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

7.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.

7.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).

7.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

7.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

7.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

7.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

7.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

7.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

7.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

7.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8. **Report Requirements**

8.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

8.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

8.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

8.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied, however, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

8.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 29 November 2005

Reference: /SiteB-KempsonWayBSE05

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context List

Conte	Feature	Compo	Identifier	trench	Description	Digi photos	Finds Y/N	Samples	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Section	Spot Date	Phase
0001	0001	0001	Unstratified		unstratified finds.		Yes						?		
0020	0020	0020	Layer		Component: General number allocated for main area of excavation in SW area of site. Possible occupation zone located within a hollow. Same as 0002 in evaluation.	P.1010020/28/29/31/32	Yes						?		
0021	0021	0020	Baulk		Baulk/section running north-south through 0020.		Yes						0021		
0022	0022	0020	Layer		Subdivision of upper deposit of 0020 (West of baulk 0021). Mid-dark brown silty sand, with few stones.		Yes				0024	0068	?		
0023	0023	0020	Layer		Subdivision of upper deposit of 0020 (East of baulk 0021). Mid-dark brown silty sand, with few stones.		Yes				0024	0068	?		
0024	0024	0020	Layer		Layer below 0022. Mid-dark grey-brown silty sand. This layer was divided into eleven one metre square areas to enable finds to be related to potential poorly defined underlying features and for zonal occupation analysis. See below.		Yes	Yes - soil morpholog				0022/3	?		
0025	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0026	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0027	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0028	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0029	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0030	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0031	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0032	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0033	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0034	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0035	0024	0020	Layer 1m sq		One metre gridded square division of Layer 0024.		Yes					0022	?		
0036	0036		Pit cut		Cut of probable circular pit (partially machined away).	P.1010006	Yes						?		
0037	0036		Pit fill		Grey-brown clay and silt with charcoal and heat altered stone (sample taken)		Yes	yes - Env					?		
0038	0038		Pit cut		Cut of pit directly north of 0020 (possibly re-cut).	P.1010007	Yes						?		
0039	0038		Pit fill		Probable primary fill, which only remained at northern end. (mid-brown sand with clay with heat altered flint).		Yes						?		
0040	0038		Pit fill		Probable secondary fill confined to central and southern areas of pit. (dark grey-black charcoal rich sandy silt with heat altered flint). Contained large flint axe head. (Sample taken).		Yes	yes - Env					?		
0041	0041		Pit cut		Cut of pit north-west of 0020. Sub-circular in shape with a nearly flat base.	P.1010008	No						?		
0042	0041		Pit fill		Mixed fill of black and dark grey sandy silt and yellow sand patches with frequent heat altered stone (sample taken).		No	yes - Env					?		
0043	0043		Pit cut		Cut of large elongated pit (possibly natural feature).	P.1010009	No						?		
0044	0043		Pit fill		Homogeneous light brown sandy silt with no finds		No						?		
0045	0045		Pit cut		Oval pit, with gradually sloping sides and rounded base. (within area of 0020).	P.1010010	No						?		
0046	0045		Pit fill		Mid-brown silty sand of sticky consistancy.		No						?		
0047	0047		Pit cut		Oval shaped steep sided pit.		No						?		
0048	0047		Pit fill		Mid-brown silty and sandy clay.		No						?		

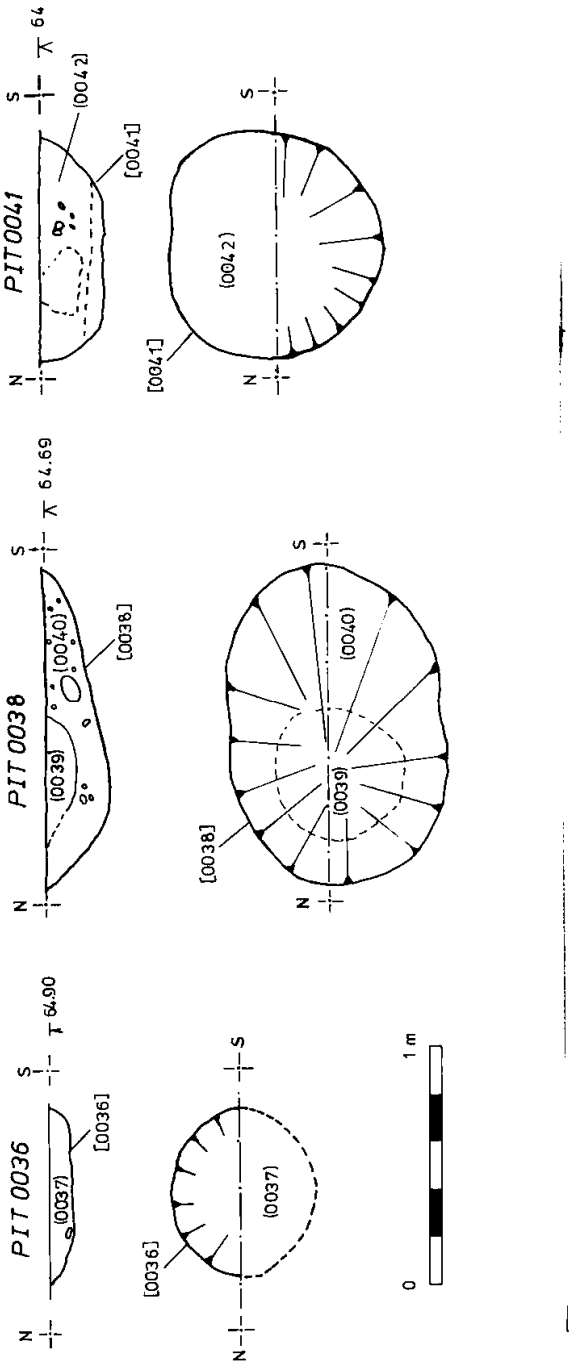
Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	trench	Description	Digi photos	Finds Y/N	Samples	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Section	Spot Date	Phase
0049	0049		Pit cut		Rectangular shaped pit with irregular sloping sides.		No						?		
0050	0049		Pit fill		Mid-brown silty sand with clay content.		No						?		
0051	0051		Linear feature		Small linear feature (possibly natural).		No						?		
0052	0051		Linear feature fill		Mid-brown silty sand.		No						?		
0053	0053		Layer		Same as layer 0024, but confined to an area to the north of evaluation trench No.1.		No				0046		?		
0054	0054		Posthole cut?		Small oval feature, possibly a post hole or cremation which has been subjected to animal disturbance (small fragments of calcined bone present in fill).	P.1010011/12	Yes						?		
0055	0054		Posthole fill		Mid-brown clayey silty sand with small fragments of calcined bone (sample taken).		Yes	yes - Env					?		
0056	0056		Layer		Same as layer 0024, but confined to an area to the south of sondage within evaluation trench No.1 (sample taken).	P.1010013/14	No	yes - Env					?		
0057	0057		Hollow cut		Small oval shaped hollow (within area of 0020).	P.1010013/14	No					0056	?		
0058	0057		Hollow fill		Mid to dark grey-brown silty sand (possibly the same as layer 0056) (sample taken).		No	yes - Env					?		
0059	0059		Section number		Main east-west edge of site section.	P.1010015/19	No						0059		
0060	0060		Pit cut		Very shallow 'oval pit' south of 0051 (probably natural).		No						?		
0061	0060		Pit fill		Mid-dark brown silty sand (probably part odf layer 0022).		No						?		
0062	0062		Posthole cut		Shallow bowl shaped circular post hole (just east of similar feature 0075)	P.1010021	No						?		
0063	0062		Posthole fill		Mid-brown silty sand with clay content.		No					0024	?		
0064	0064		Pit cut		Steep sided shallow circular pit with a flat base (eastern area of site).		No						?		
0065	0064		Pit fill		Mid brown silty sand with small chalk nodules.	P.1010022	No						?		
0066	0066	0020	Baulk number		Baulk running west to east through 0020 along the southern limit of the layer subdivisions 0025-35.		No						0066		
0067	0067		Deposit		Dark hard deposit found within northern area of site, but not within any visible feature. (sample taken).		No	yes - Env					?		
0068	0068		Layer (topsoil)		Layer of topsoil or ploughsoil machined away over entire site area. Dark brown loamy silty sand with few stones. (average depth 0.15-0.20m.)		No						?		
0069	0069		Pit cut		Same as pit 0009 partially revealed during evaluation phase. Oval in shape with an uneven base.	P.1010023	Yes						?		
0070	0069		Pit fill		Mid-grey to brown sand with many charcoal lumps, especially the lower part of fill. Base was lined with heat reddened clay, suggesting burning in situ. (Sample taken).		Yes	yes - Env					?		
0071	0071		Ditch cut		Small shallow ditch running east to west into western edge of site and with a butt end to the east.		Yes						?		
0072	0071		Ditch fill		Mid orange-brown silty sand.	P.1010024	Yes						?		
0073	0071		Ditch fill		Fill of ditch 0071 at butt end: mid orange-brown silty sand.	P.1010025	Yes						?		
0074	0074		Posthole cut		Shallow bowl shaped circular post hole (just west of similar feature 0062).	P.1010026/27	No						?		
0075	0074		Posthole fill		Mid grey-brown sticky silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks.		No						?		
0076	0076		Tree bole		Large, almost rectangular feature which appeared regular from the surface, but very eneven when excavated. Thought to be the ground disturbance caused by the main roots of a large tree.	P.1010033/34	No						?		
0077	0076		Tree bole fill		Homogeneous and exhausted bands of mid brown silty sand.		No						?		

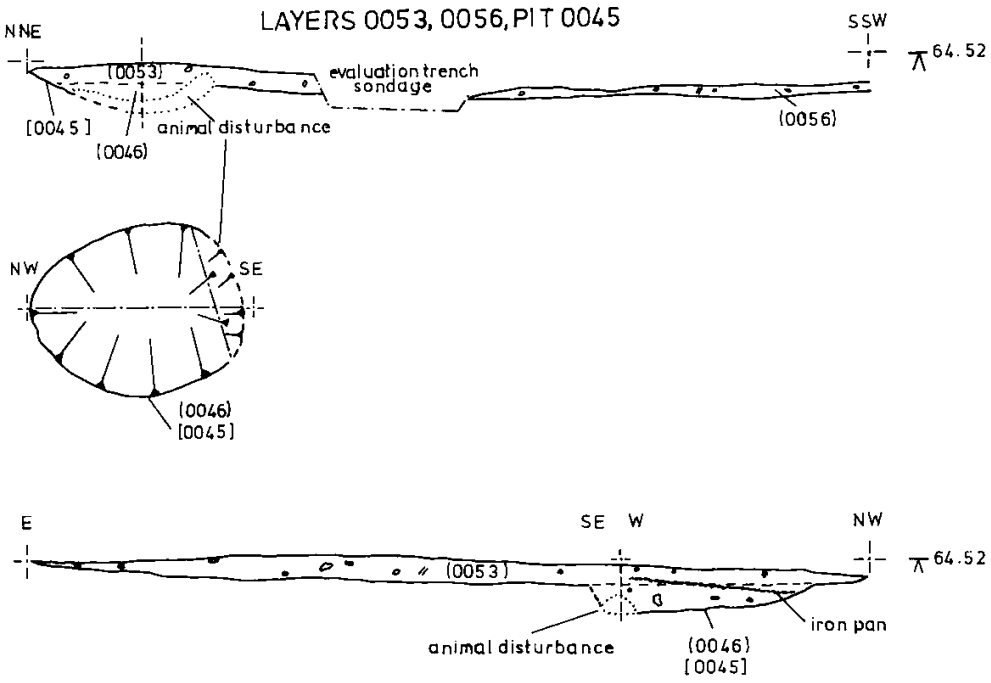
Appendix 3. Finds quantification lists

Context No	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Burnt Flint/Stone No	Burnt Flint/Stone Wt	Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0001	3	0.031	1	0.275			2	0.027					PMed, Preh
0021	3	0.060					10	0.142					IA
0022	82	0.458					16	0.159	1	0.005			IA
0023	90	0.556					23	0.232	6	1.562			Preh
0024	85	0.453					14	0.250	1	0.002	1		Preh
0026	6	0.038					5	0.017					Preh
0027	1	0.012											Preh
0028	6	0.031					1	0.008	1	0.006			Preh
0029	16	0.104					3	0.015	1	0.003			IA
0030	79	0.419					16	0.096					IA
0031	64	0.375					17	0.294	1	0.282			Preh
0032	83	0.482					20	0.183	2	0.062			Preh
0033	71	0.515			2	0.002	7	0.049	2	0.005			IA
0034	16	0.075					5	0.033					IA
0035	9	0.040					3	0.010					Preh
0039							5	0.036	12	0.189			
0040							1	0.112	48	3.100			Preh
0042									66	2.739			Preh
0044									5	0.042			
0046	12	0.069					7	0.170	3	0.023			Preh
0053	54	0.292					37	0.350	7	0.052			IA
0055	1	0.002											Preh
0056	88	0.574					18	0.327	7	0.674			IA

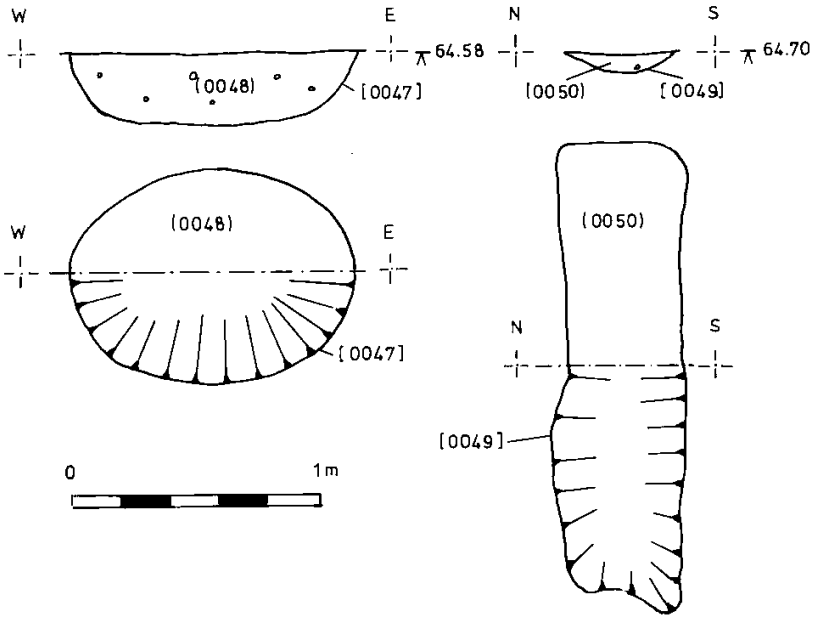
Context No	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Burnt Flint/Stone No	Burnt Flint/Stone Wt	Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0058	12	0.102					2	0.015	1	0.004			Preh
0066	18	0.127					4	0.031					IA
0067												?Fired clay;	
0070							1	0.002	7	0.075			
0072			1	0.093	29	0.458	5	0.037	1	0.037			PMed
0073									2	0.109			
0077							1	0.016					

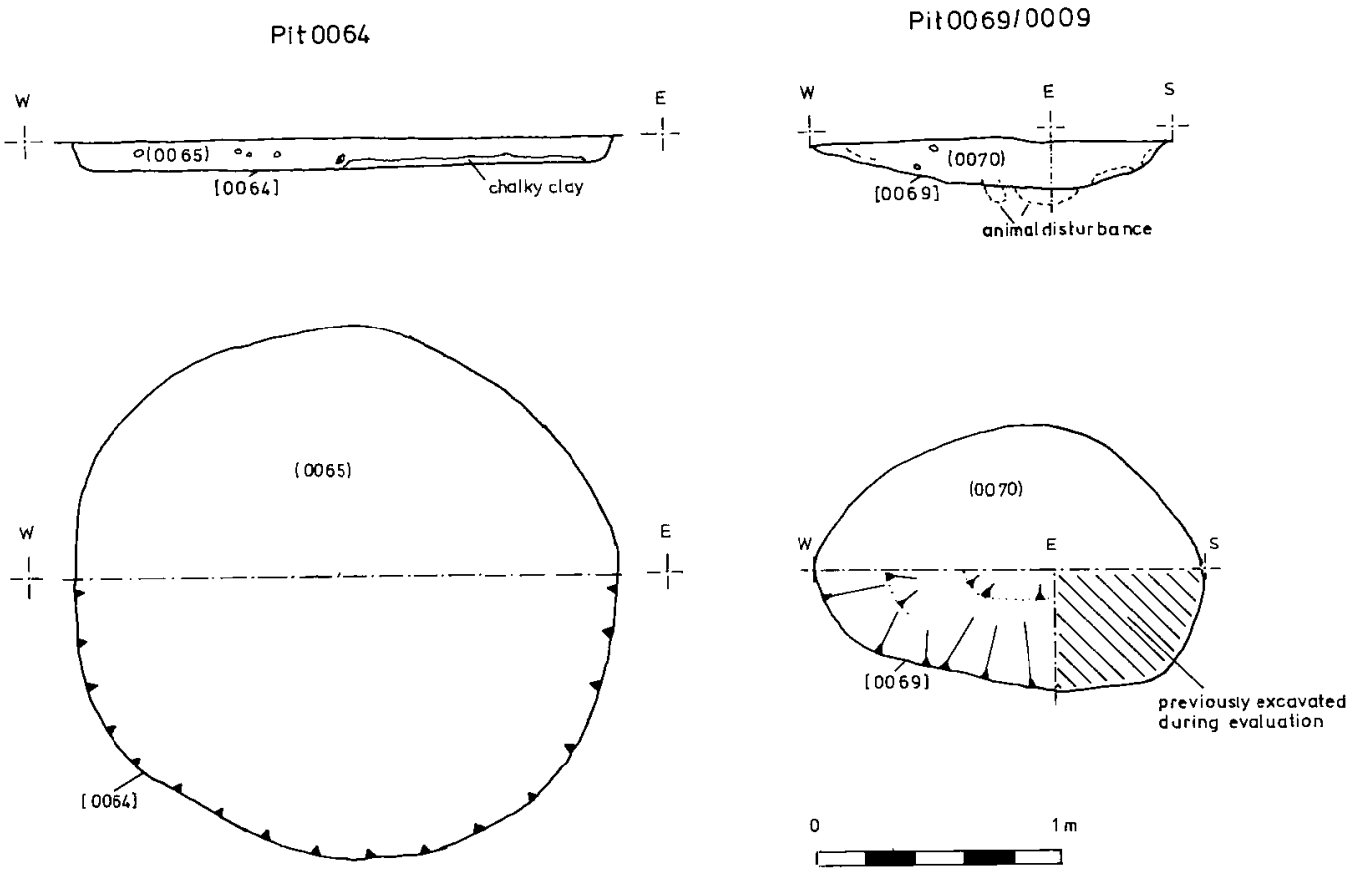
Appendix 4. Sections and plans

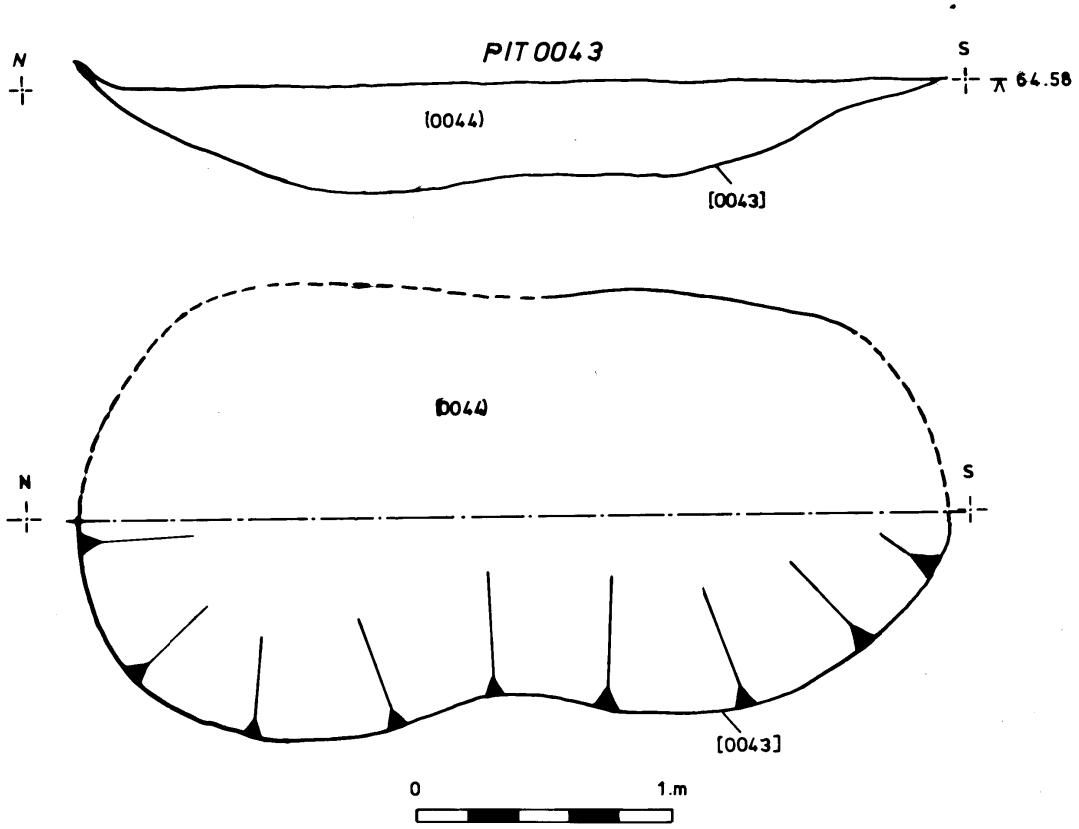




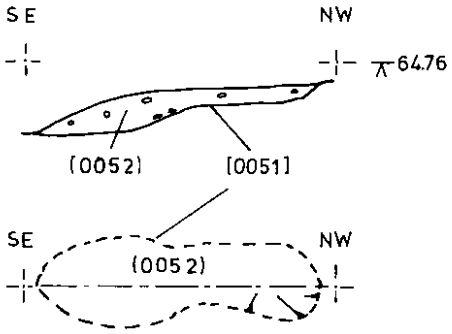
Pit 0047, Linear Feature 0049



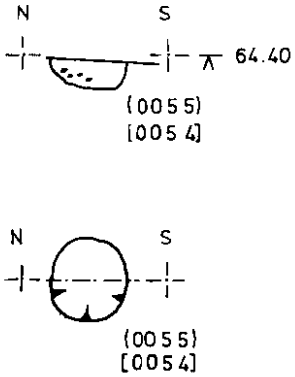

Pit 0064
W
E
(0065)
[0064]
chalky clay
(0065)
W
E
[0064]
Pit 0069/0009
W
E
S
(0070)
[0069]
animal disturbance
(0070)
W
E
S
[0069]
previously excavated during evaluation
0
1 m


PIT 0043
N
S
64.58
(0044)
[0043]
(0044)
N
S
[0043]
0
1.m

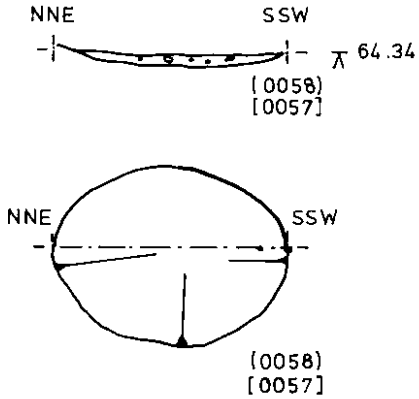
Linear feature 0051



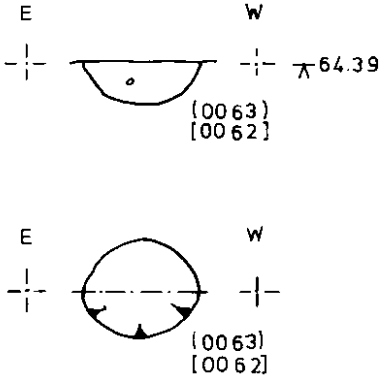
Posthole 0054



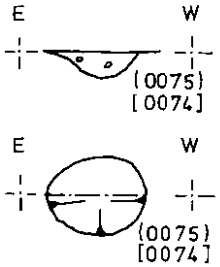
Hollow 0057

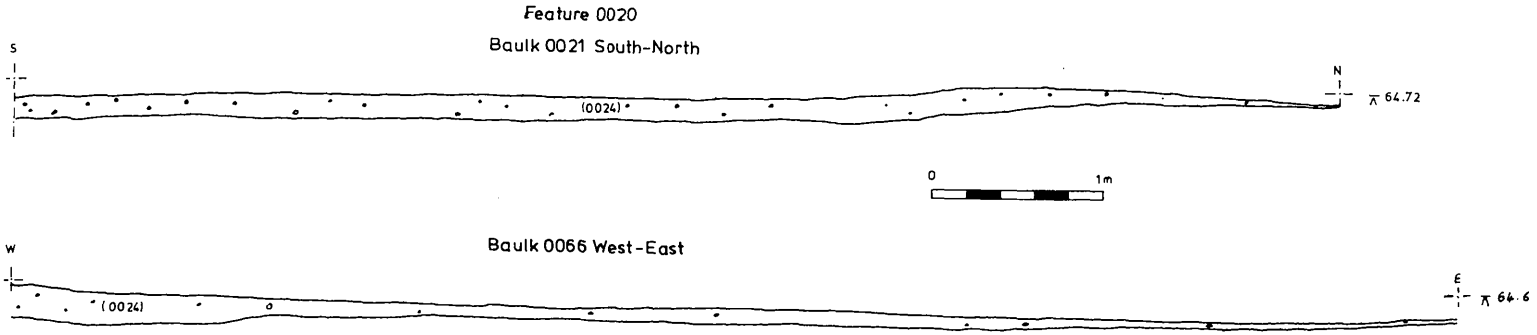


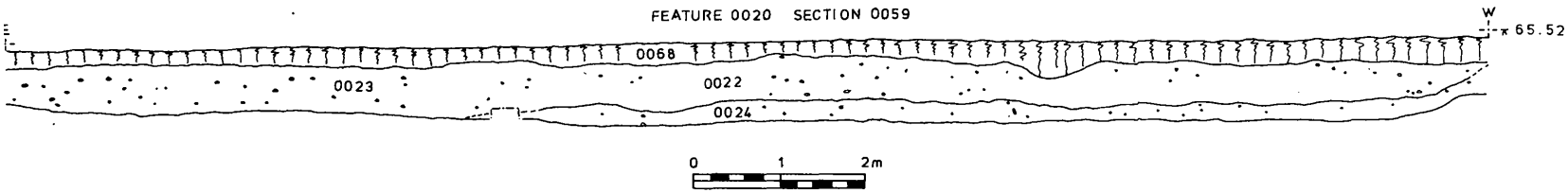
Posthole 0062



Posthole 0074




Feature 0020
Baulk 0021 South-North
S
N
(0024)
64.72
0
1m
Baulk 0066 West-East
W
E
(0024)
64.6


FEATURE 0020 SECTION 0059
W
65.52
0068
0023
0022
0024
0
1
2m