

# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, MONITORING and EXCAVATION REPORT**

---

## **Monitoring of a ducting trench and payment kiosk, Santon Downham, STN 084**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, MONITORING  
AND EXCAVATION, 2008  
(Pre Santon Downham 2007 & F/2008/0091/FUL)

James Rolfe  
Field Team  
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© May 2008

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport  
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

---

SCCAS Report No. 2008/117



# Contents

List of Figures  
List of Tables  
List of Contributors  
Acknowledgements  
Summary  
HER Information

## **Introduction**

## **Archaeological Background**

## **Methodology**

## **Results**

Introduction  
Summary of the evaluation results  
Summary of the results of the monitoring  
Payment kiosk excavation results

## **The Finds and Environmental evidence**

Introduction

Pottery  
Flint  
Animal bone  
Discussion of the finds evidence

## **Discussion**

Discussion of the evaluation and monitoring results

## **Conclusions**

## **References**

## **Appendices**

1. Brief and Specification
2. Context list
3. Pottery
4. Flints

## **List of Figures**

1. Site location
2. Ducting trench in relation to known sites
3. Location of evaluation trenches
4. Sections in the evaluation trenches
5. Sections in the evaluation trenches
6. Locations of sections drawn during monitoring
7. Location of prehistoric features
8. Sections of prehistoric features
9. 0090 part excavated
10. 0090 section
11. Location of undated features
12. Sections of undated features
13. Soil profiles
14. Ordnance Survey 1880's map
15. Cadogen Estate map 1791
16. Payment Kiosk plan and section

## **List of Tables**

1. Prehistoric feature descriptions
2. Undated feature descriptions
3. Prehistoric feature descriptions
4. Undated feature descriptions
5. Finds quantities
6. Pottery fabric quantities
7. Summary of the flint

## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

Andrew Tester	Senior Project Officer
James Rolfe	Assistant Project Officer
Cathy Tester	Finds Officer

## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by The Forestry Commission. The archaeological work was specified by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Conservation Team).

The fieldwork was carried out by James Rolfe and Andrew Tester (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team). The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Valery Turp and the specialist finds report is by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

## Summary

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring of a ducting trench and a small excavation of the footings for a payment kiosk at High Lodge Santon Downham revealed undated ditches that either related to the medieval rabbit warren or 18th century tree plantations.

Evidence for the later prehistoric period included a buried surface, an oven type feature and ditches. Due to the nature of the development, only very small sections of these features were visible, so it is not possible to produce any firm conclusions about the nature of the prehistoric activity in this area apart from that it is present.

Due to the difficulty in differentiating between Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon handmade sand tempered pottery, the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity in this area cannot be ruled out.

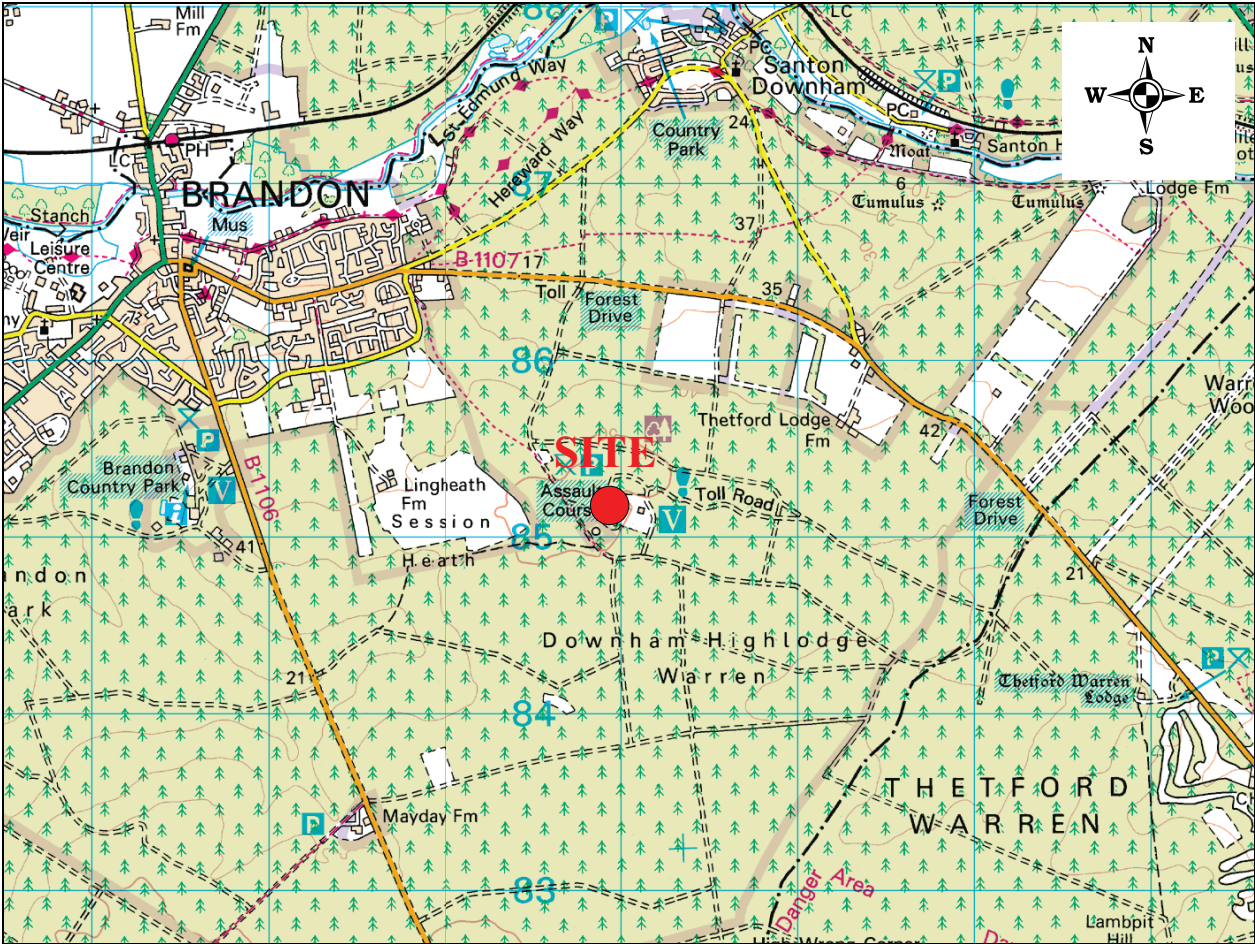
## HER information

Planning application no.	Pre Santon Downham 2007 & F/2008/0091/FUL
Date of fieldwork:	February - March 2008
Grid Reference:	TL 8061/8532 – TL 8124/8526
Funding body:	Forestry Commission
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-40964

# Introduction

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out in advance of, and during the construction of a c.900m long electrical ducting trench at the High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham. The work was carried out to the requirements of an outline brief (Appendix 1) produced by Jess Tipper, SCCAS Conservation Team to fulfil an archaeological condition on the consent of planning application Pre Santon Downham 2007. The site lies between grid ref. TL 8061 8532 and TL 8124 8526 at approximately 50m OD. The surface geology is blown breckland sand. The development involved the excavation of a machine-dug trench c.900m long, 0.7m deep and 0.4m wide. The majority of the trench runs alongside existing forest tracks or roads.

A further archaeological excavation (3.1m x 3.7m) was carried out in advance of the erection of a payment kiosk for the High Lodge Visitor Centre. The work was carried out to the requirements of a brief (Appendix 2) produced by Jess Tipper, SCCAS Conservation Team to fulfil an archaeological condition on the consent of planning application F/2008/0091/FUL. The site is located at TL8108 8519 at approximately 50m OD.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 1. Site location

## Archaeological background

The ducting route crosses the line of various earthworks that can be seen as upstanding monuments in the adjacent wooded areas (Fig. 2).

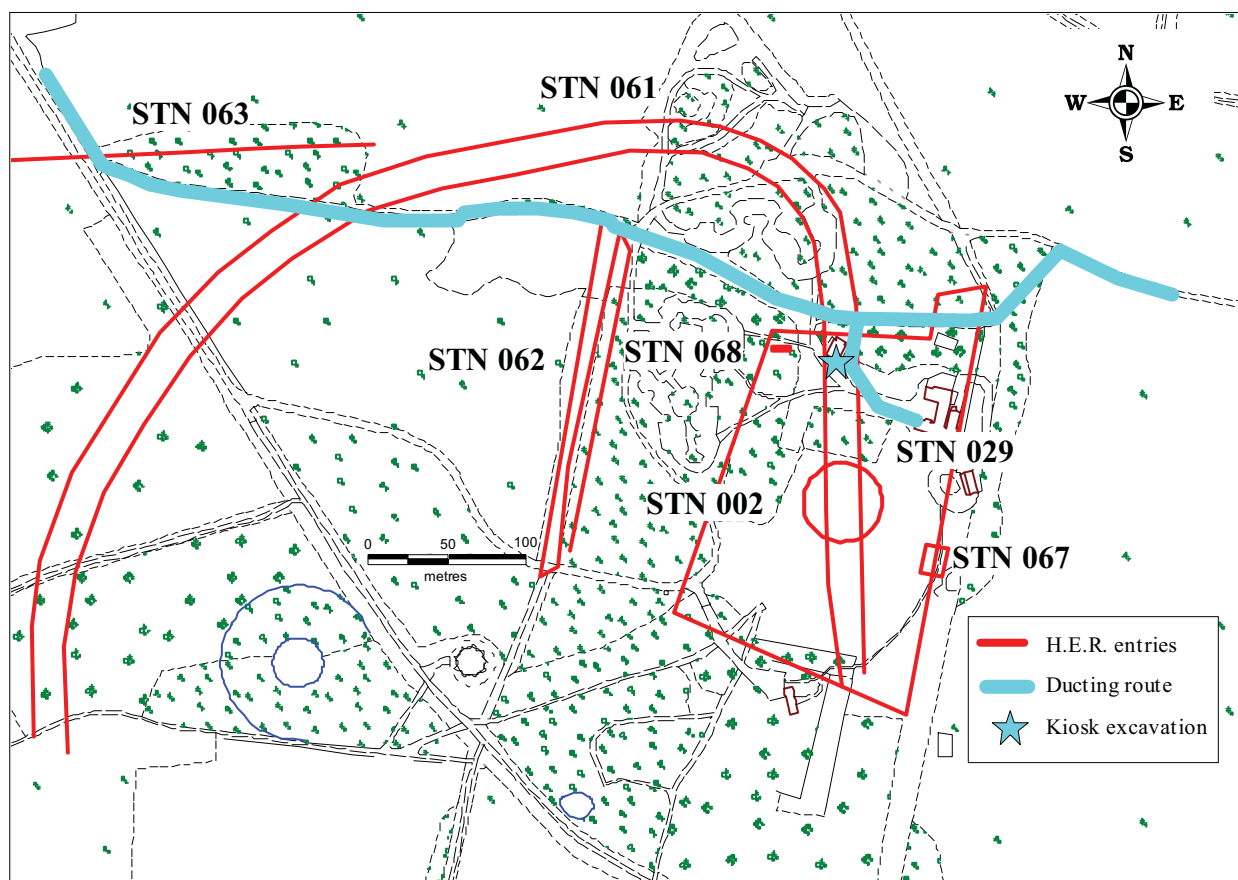
**STN 061**, is a curving double banked feature. The inner bank is *circa* 0.6m high and the outer bank is *c.*0.3m high. These two banks could delineate a trackway associated with the medieval rabbit warren date as *c.*13m wide with ditches on the outside of the banks. The banks could also date to the 18th century as shown on the 1791 Cadogen estate map (Fig. 15), being discontinuous tree plantations.

**STN 062**, is a double or triple parallel banked linear feature that runs north-south within **STN 061**. At least one of the banks continues outside **STN 061** to the north. These appear to be visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 14) as plantation or ride banks.

**STN 063** is a single linear bank that runs east-west to the north of **STN 061**. This bank is along the line of a plantation boundary that can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 14).

**STN 029** is the site of a 1930's labour camp. 2 sherds of prehistoric pottery were also found in 1991 during fieldwalking following light rotivation of the area.

**STN 002** is supposed to be an area where Roman material was reportedly discovered. No Roman material was identified during the fieldwalking in 1991, so there is some doubt about the validity of this site.



© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 2. Ducting trench and Kiosk in relation to known archaeological sites

There have been two archaeological monitorings of groundworks within the immediate area. **STN 068**, carried out in 2002 by SCCAS, (Tester 2002) went across **STN 061** and revealed various banks and associated ditches, as well as evidence of earlier prehistoric activity. **STN 067**, was a monitoring of groundworks that located a modern ditch that possibly had earlier origins (Tester 2002).

## **Methodology**

The archaeological work was undertaken in two stages for the ducting trench. Initially an evaluation was carried out in the areas of extant or recently extant earthworks to look for any associated ditches. This was followed by the monitoring of the groundworks for the remaining length of the ducting trench.

The evaluation consisted of 6 trenches totalling *c.*75m, excavated using a wheeled machine equipped with a 1.2m wide toothless bucket, on various alignments (Fig. 3). The trenches were excavated either to the top of the archaeological levels, or to a depth of *c.*0.70m in the natural undisturbed subsoil. Where features were identified these were sampled by hand, finds retrieved and sections recorded at 1:20. Feature and trench plans were recorded at 1:50 and digital photographs taken.

Following the results of the evaluation an archaeological monitoring of the ducting trenches was carried out. The ducting trench was 0.4m wide excavated to a depth of 0.70m. Where features were identified these were sampled by hand, finds retrieved and sections recorded at 1:20, also representative sections were drawn of the soil profiles along the length of the ducting route (Fig. 13).

A further small scale excavation was carried out 3.1 x 3.7m to a depth of 0.8m at the site of the proposed payment kiosk. Where features were identified these were sampled by hand, finds retrieved and sections and plans recorded at 1:20.

All finds were kept and the physical archive is stored in the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds using the Historic Environment Record (HER) site code **STN 084**. The digital archive is maintained on the servers of the County Council computer network. A copy of the report is lodged with the ADS OASIS on-line database ref: suffolkc1-40964.

## **Results**

### **Introduction**

The evaluation was carried out to examine the areas along the ducting trench that crossed the line of known earthworks. This was to look for any below ground archaeological features related to the earthworks, specifically associated ditches.

The evaluation and monitoring established that the ditches associated with the earthworks survived in most areas with the exception of the car-park to the west of the visitor centre. A buried prehistoric surface and various other prehistoric features survived below layers of windblown sand (Fig. 7).

## Summary of the evaluation results

**Trench 1** was positioned to locate the eastern part of **STN 061**, which was possibly seen by Tester 2002 and recorded as **STN 068** (Fig. 3). However, no evidence of **STN 061** was identified in this trench. This was probably due to modern services and pathways restricting the location of the trench.

Later prehistoric lithic implements and pottery were recovered from the base of the trench on the top of layers 0005 and 0007 (Figs. 3 and 4).

**Trench 2** was positioned to examine the northern part of **STN 062** (Fig. 3). One of the bank components of this group of linear earthworks is still extant within the woods to the north and a section of this was drawn (Fig. 4), but no accompanying ditch was identified. No dating evidence for this feature was recovered.

A telecommunications cable trench ran along the southern half of this trench for its entire length.

Prehistoric material in the form of lithic implements were recovered from layer 0008, the same prehistoric soil horizon as seen in Trench 1.

**Trench 3** was excavated after a north-south bank was observed in the woods to the north of the ducting route and to the west of **STN 062** (Fig. 3). A ditch, 0019 *c.*1.5m wide by 0.75m was identified to the west of the bank (Figs. 5 & 11), but no dating evidence was recovered. However this feature is in the same position as a plantation boundary visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 14).

Prehistoric material was recovered from layer 0018, the same prehistoric soil horizon as seen in Trenches 1 and 2.

**Trench 4** was located to identify the western extent of **STN 061** that runs north-east / south-west at this point (Fig. 3). Within this trench a large ditch 0028, *c.*4m wide by 1m deep (Figs. 5 & 11) was located to the east of the eastern bank of **STN 061**. Four separate turf lines were present within the ditch suggesting that it was open for a considerable length of time. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

**Trench 5** was located to examine the east-west earthwork **STN 063** (Fig.3). In this trench a ditch 0050 *c.*1.2m wide by 1m deep (Figs. 5 & 11) was located on the southern of **STN 063**. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, but this bank is along the line of a plantation boundary that can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 14).

**Trench 6**, just to the west of Trench 4 was located to also examine **STN 061** (Fig. 3). In this trench ditch 0047 *c.*3m wide by 0.5m deep (Figs. 5 & 11) was located to the west of the western bank of **STN 061**. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

## Prehistoric features

Feature	Description
0124	This number represents a buried land surface. On this surface were found prehistoric lithic implements and pottery sherds. This layer is located to the west of the Visitor Centre and can be seen in Fig. 7. The various section drawings of this layer are in Figs. 4 (T1s2 (0007), T1s3 (0005), T2s1 (0008)), 5 (T3s1 (0018)), 12 (MS20 (0095)), 13 (MS27 (0120)).

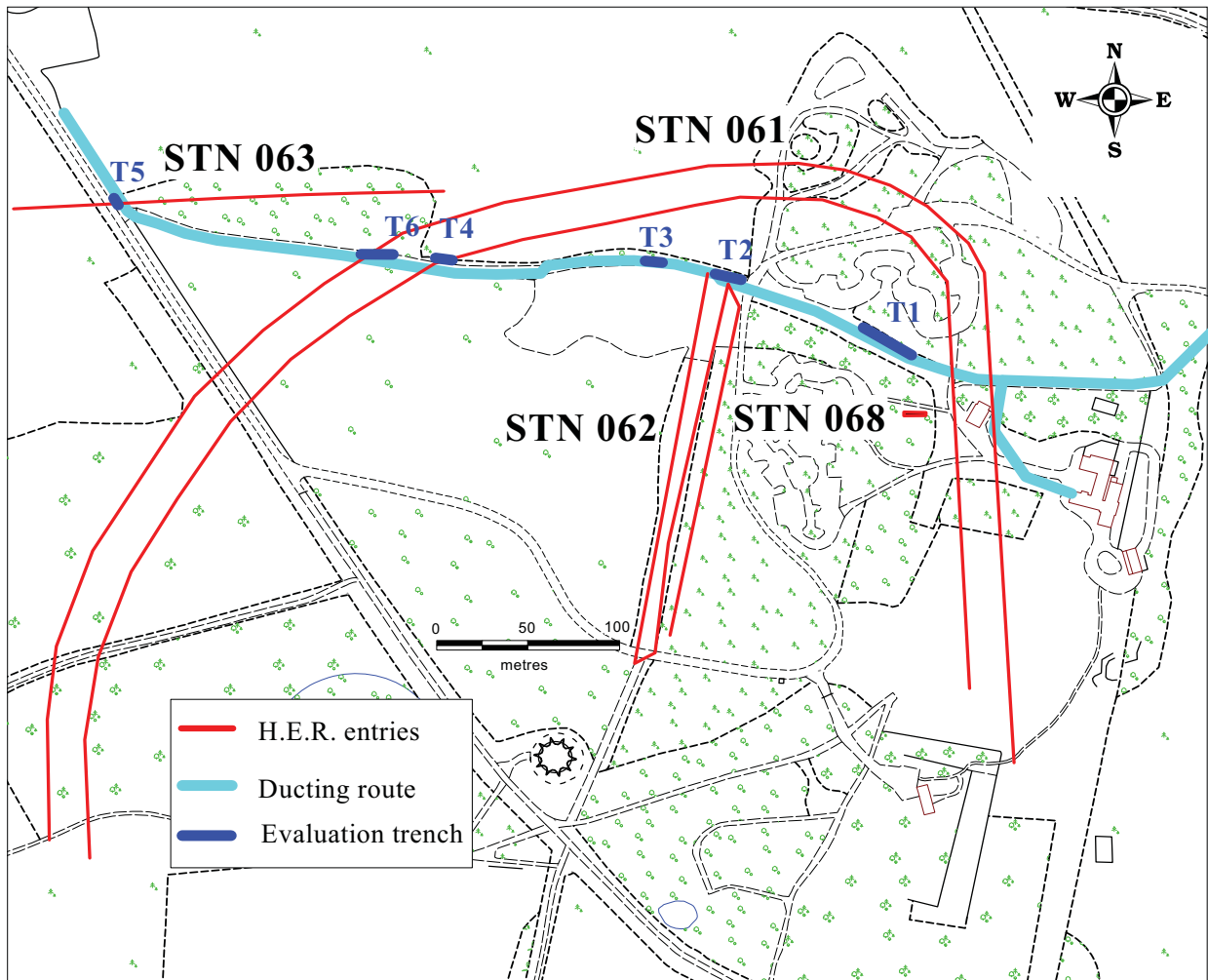
Table 1. Prehistoric feature descriptions



## Undated features

Feature	Description
0019	A N-S aligned ditch 1m wide.
0028	A NE-SW aligned ditch 4.4m wide.
0047	A NE-SW aligned ditch 2.8m wide.
0050	A E-W aligned ditch 1m wide.

Table 2. Undated feature descriptions



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 3. Location of evaluation trenches

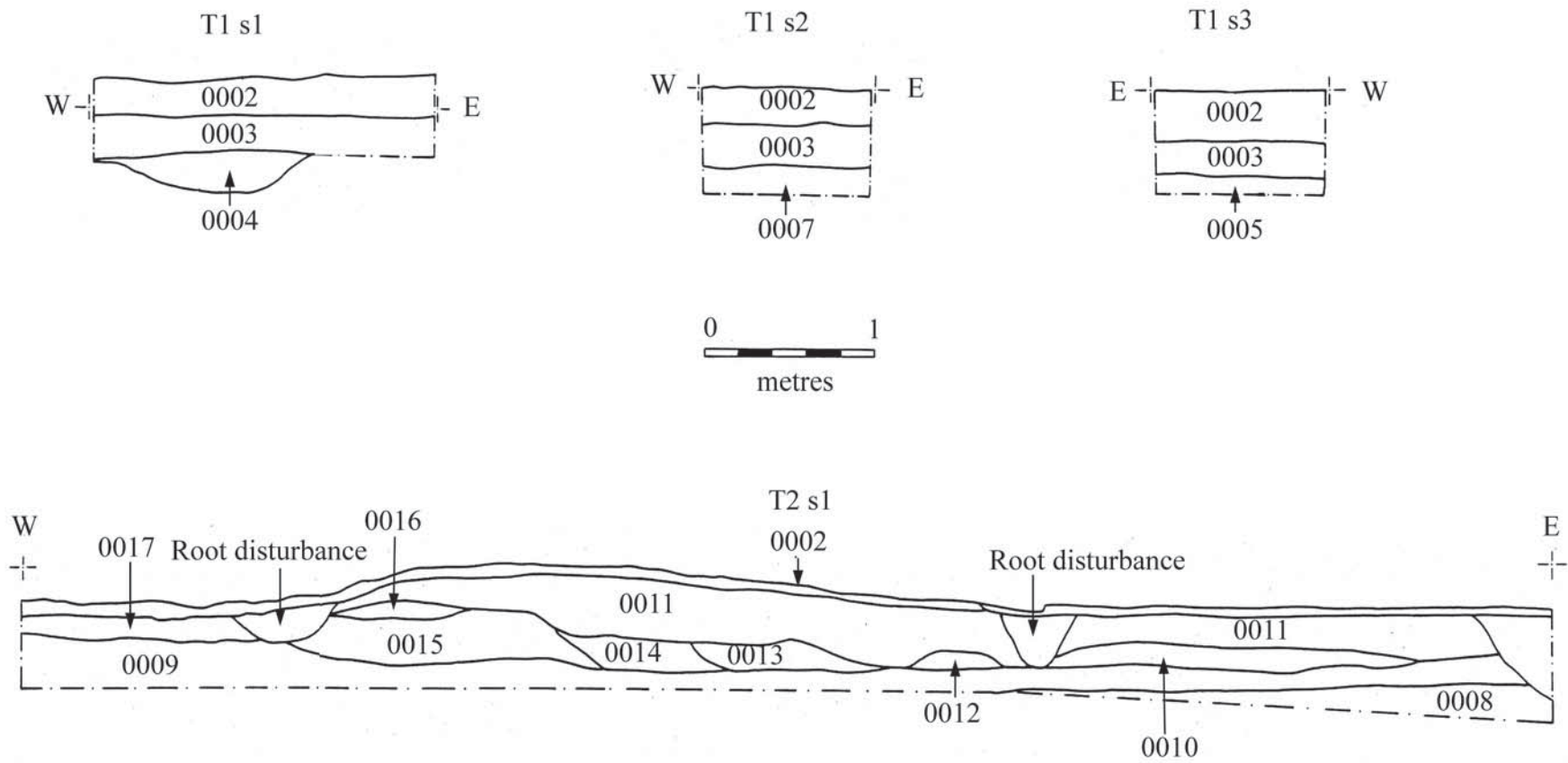


Figure 4. Sections in the evaluation trenches

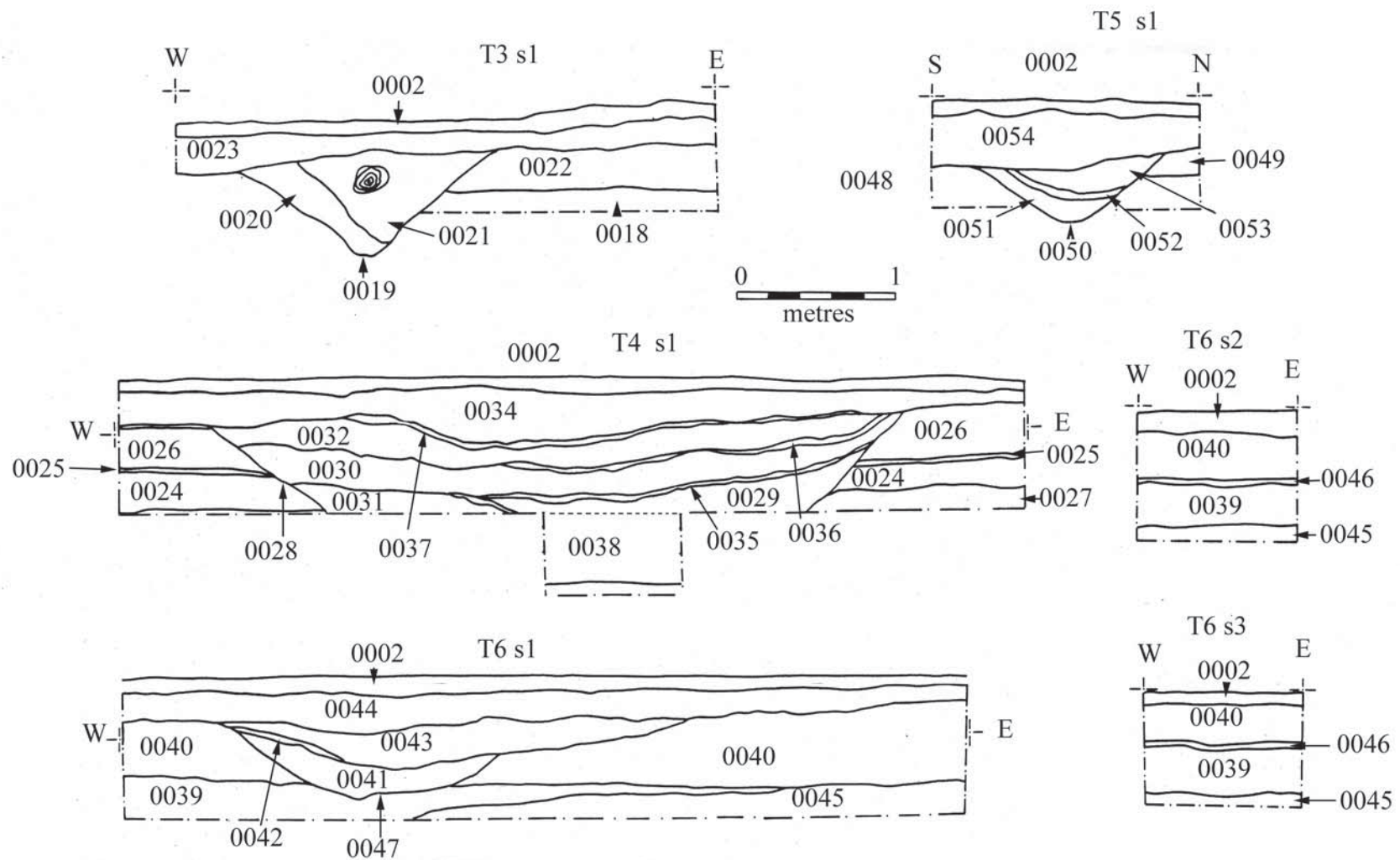


Figure 5. Sections in the evaluation trenches

## Summary of the monitoring results

Seven monitoring visits were made during February and March 2008. The visits were made after c.100m of ducting trench were dug. The trench was 0.4m wide by 0.7m deep. Where features were identified these were dug by hand and recorded (Table. 1 & 2, Fig. 7, 8, 11, 12 and Appendix 2). A representative sample of the soil profiles was recorded along the length of the ducting route, details of which are in Fig. 13 and Appendix 2.

### Prehistoric features

Feature	Description
0124	This number represents a buried land surface. On this surface were found prehistoric lithic implements and pottery sherds. This layer is located to the west of the visitor centre and can be seen in Fig. 7, with the various section drawings of this layer in Figs. 4 (T1s2 (0007), T1s3 (0005), T2s1 (0008)), 5 (T3s1 (0018)), 12 (MS20 (0095)), 13 (MS27 (0120)).
0075	A small shallow pit, with a charcoal stained fill, with a single sherd of pottery.
0083	A N-S aligned ditch, 1m wide at least 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides. This ditch is the western most of three ditches and contained two pottery sherds and a lithic implement.
0086	A roughly N-S aligned wide shallow ditch 1.8m wide, 0.5m deep with a flat base, containing two pottery sherds and is the eastern most of three ditches.
0088	A N-S aligned shallow ditch 1.4m wide, 0.3m deep with a flat base containing one pottery sherd and a lithic implement and is the centre of three ditches.
0090	This is a circular oven type feature with vertical sides and a flat base, that contained burnt clay, charcoal rich fills, animal bones, pottery and is 15m to the east of ditch 0086 (Fig. 9 & 10).
0106	A wide shallow feature adjacent to 0108, with a large quantity of burnt flint.
0108	A N-S aligned ditch or pit adjacent to 0106 with six lithic implements and one sherd of pottery.

Table 3. Prehistoric feature descriptions

For section drawings of these features see Fig. 8 and for location see Fig. 7.

### Undated features

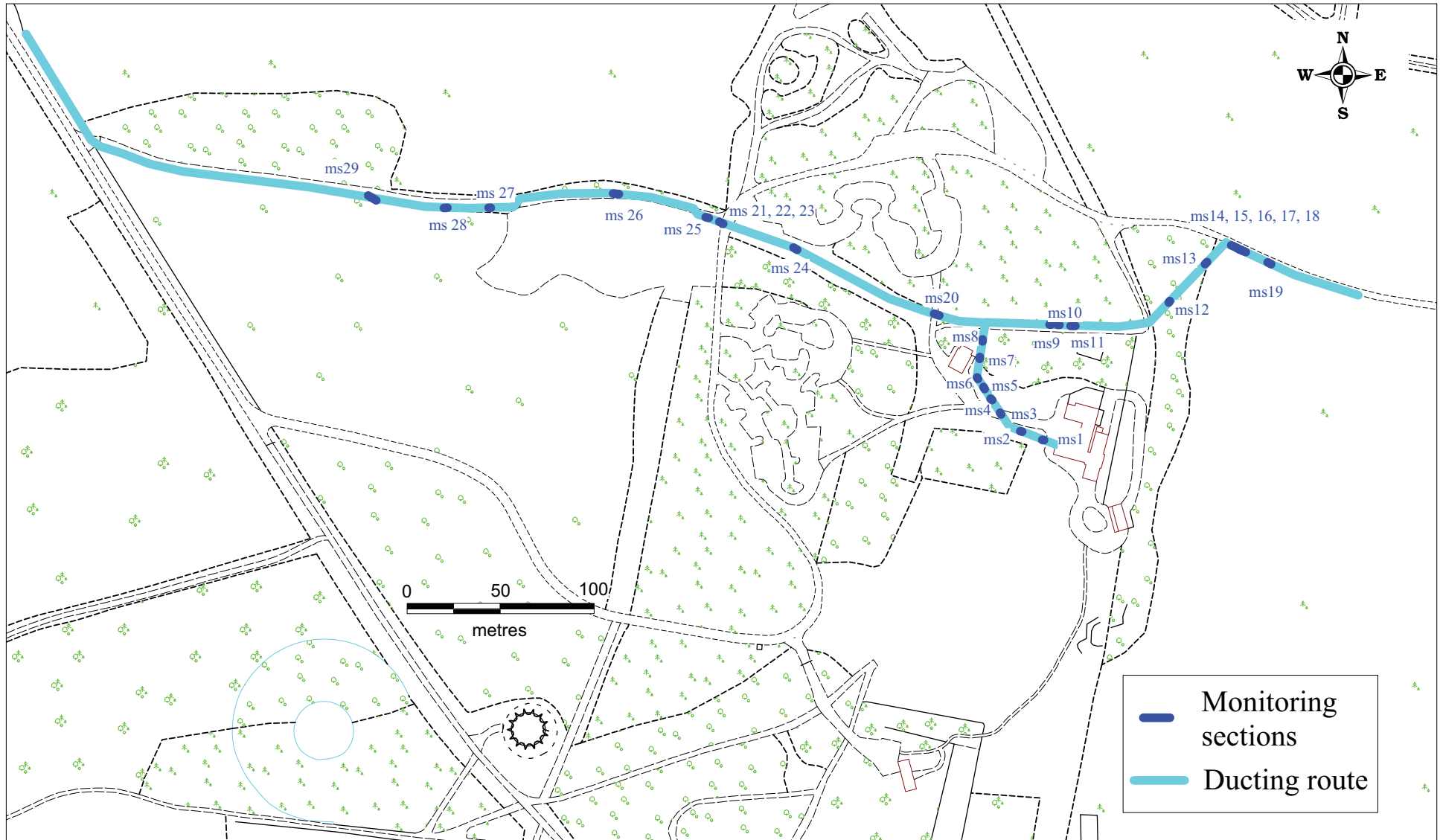
Feature	Description
0073	A small pit, containing a charcoal stained fill.
0077	A probable N-S aligned ditch.
0081	A small shallow N-S aligned gully.
0096	A north south aligned ditch.
0103	A N-S aligned ditch
0115	Small linear feature aligned E-W

Table 4. Undated feature descriptions

For section drawings of these features see Fig. 12 and for location see Fig. 11.

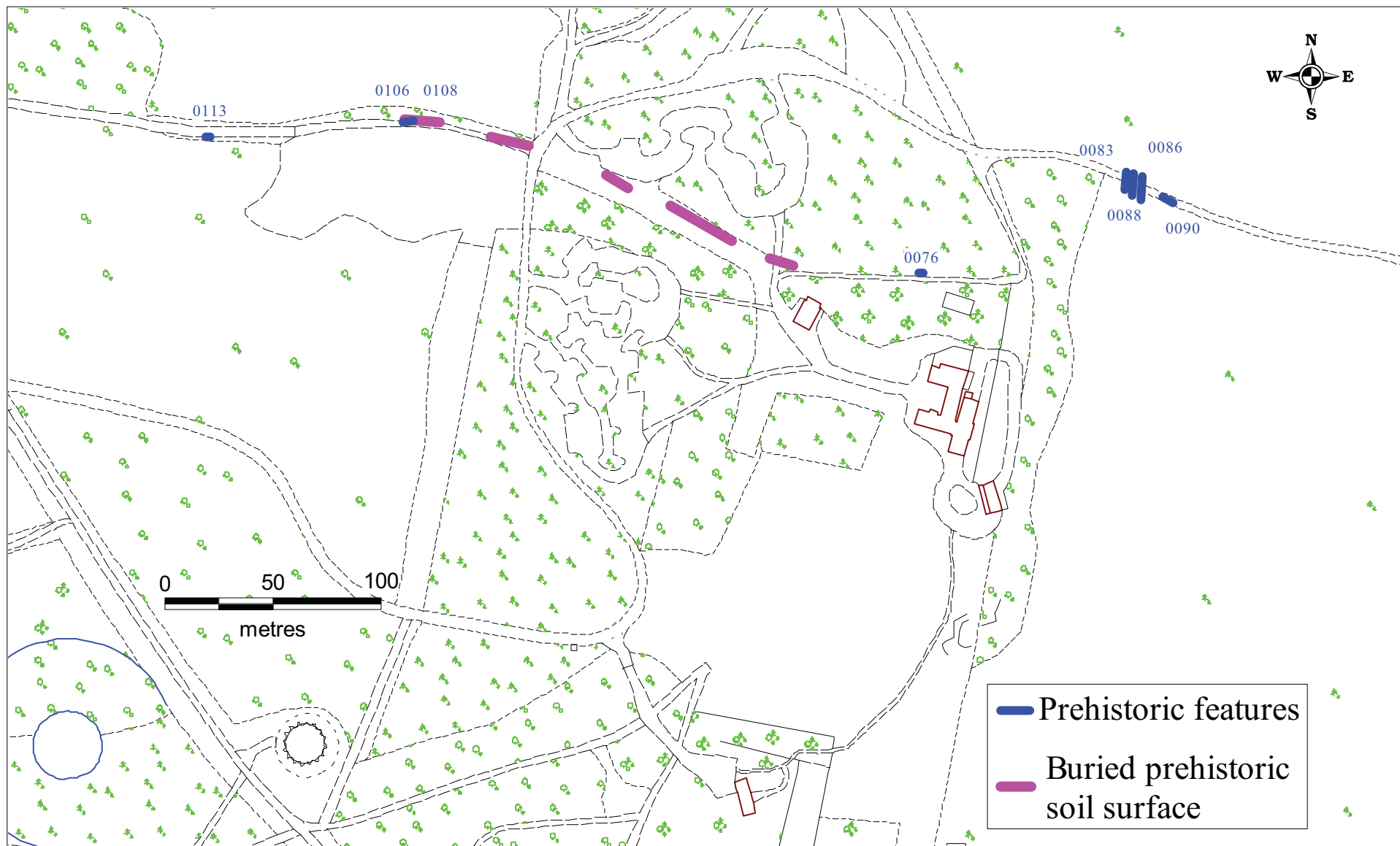
### Soil profiles

Representative soil profiles were drawn along the length of the ducting route, and these can be seen in Figure 6 for locations and Figure 13 for sections. Descriptions of the soils can be found in Appendix 2.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
 Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 6. Location of sections drawn during monitoring



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
 Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 7. Location of prehistoric features

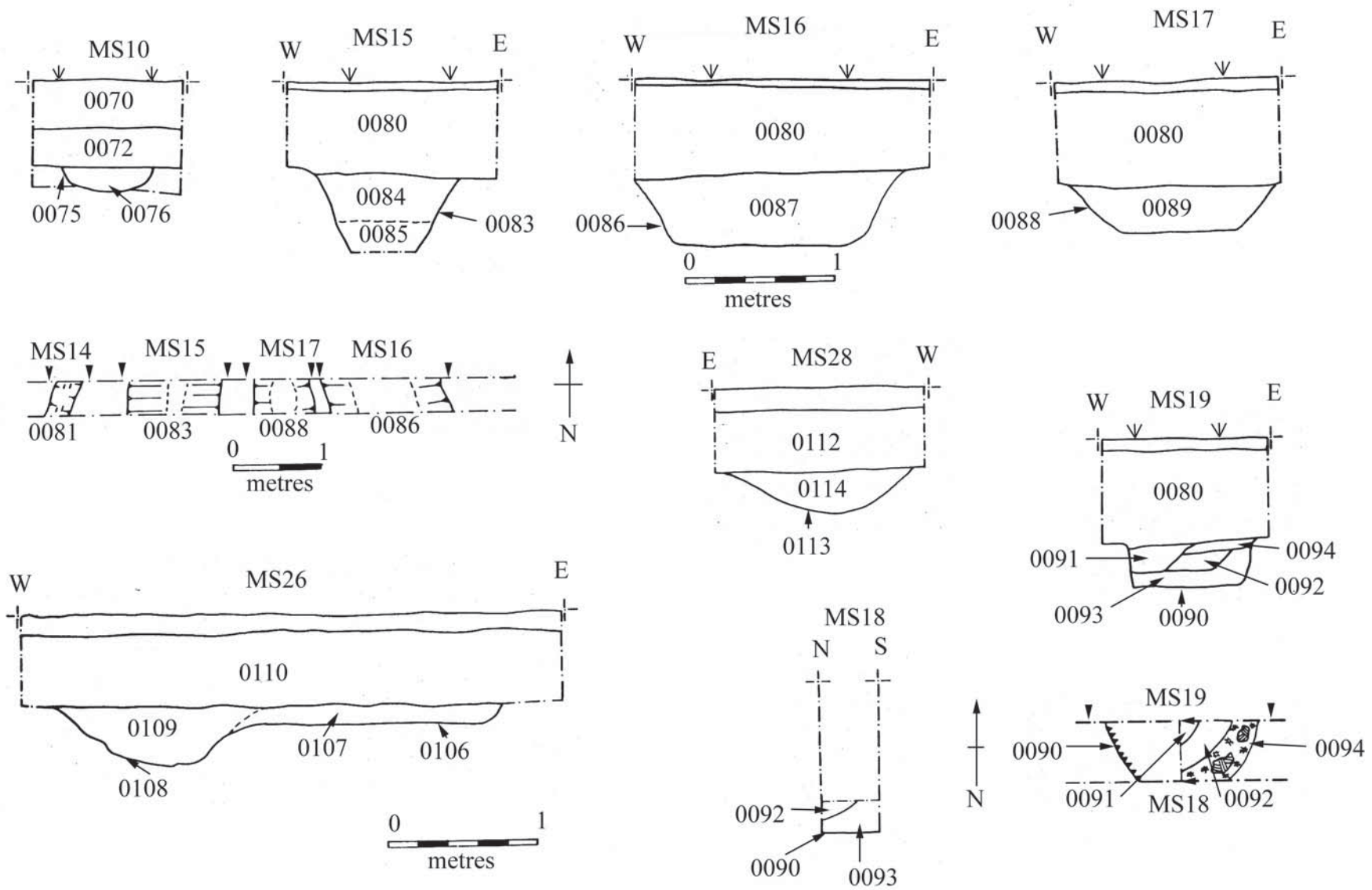


Figure 8. Sections of prehistoric features

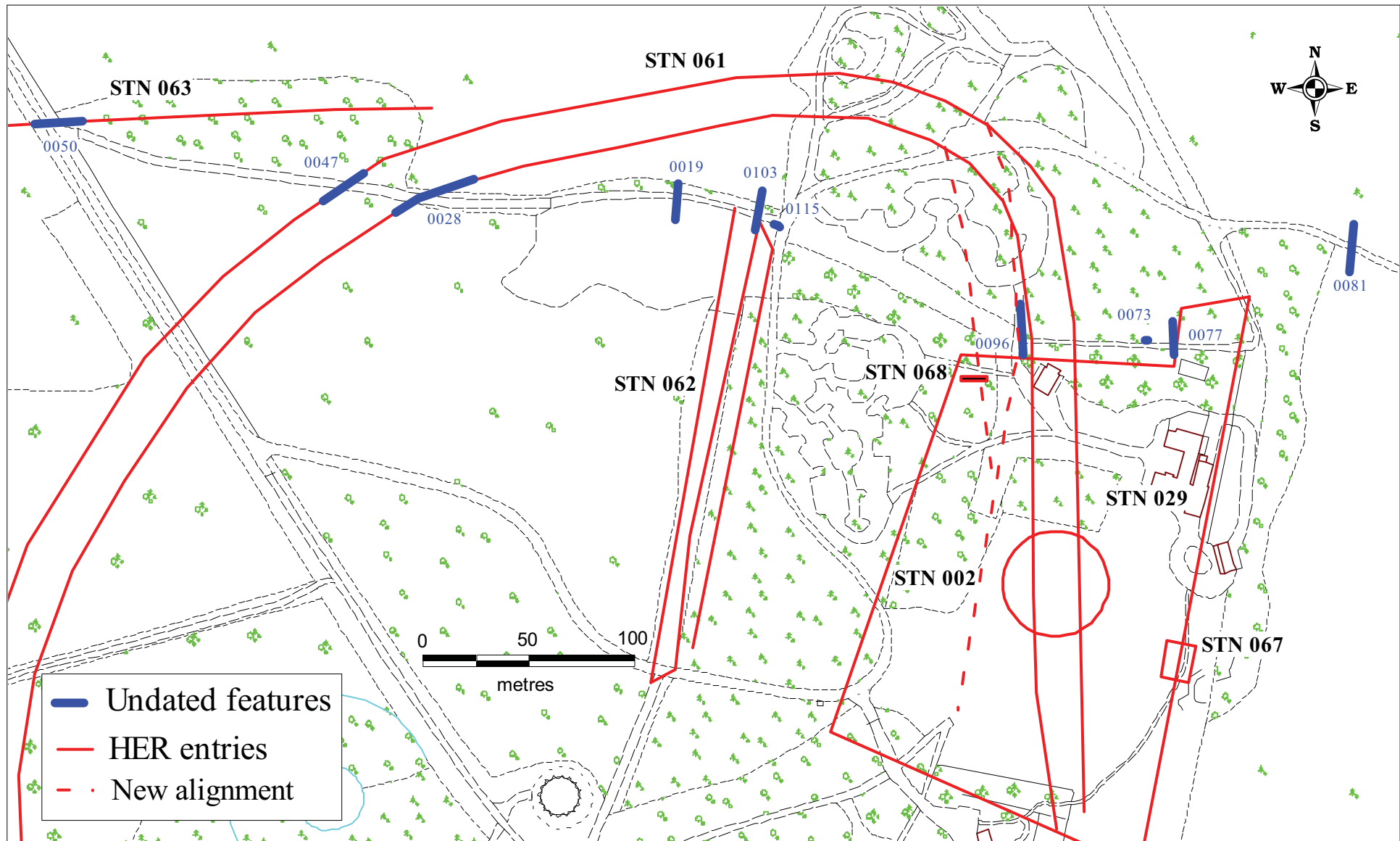


Figure 9. 0090 part excavated



Figure 10. 0090 section





©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
 Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 11. Location of undated features

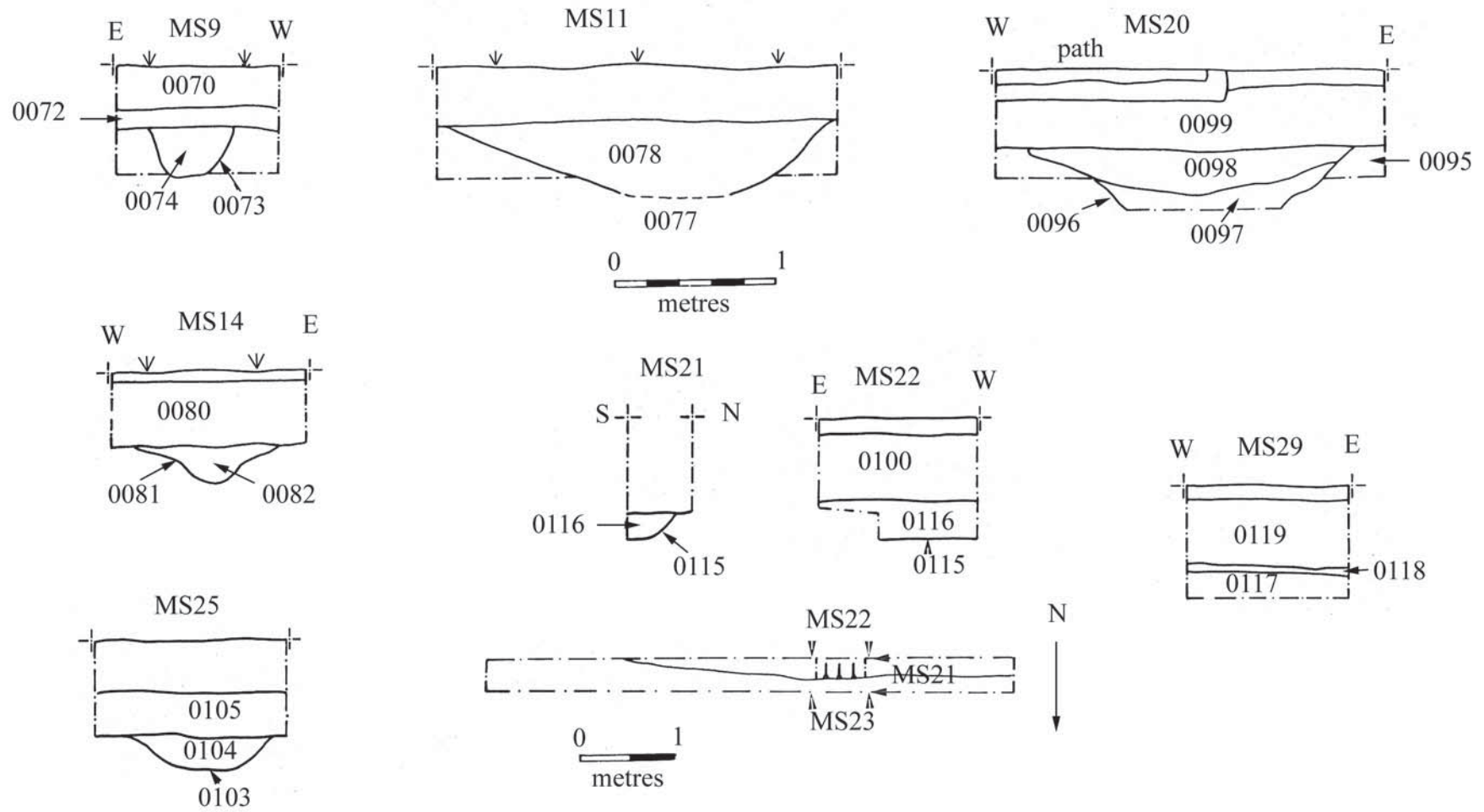


Figure 12. Sections of undated features

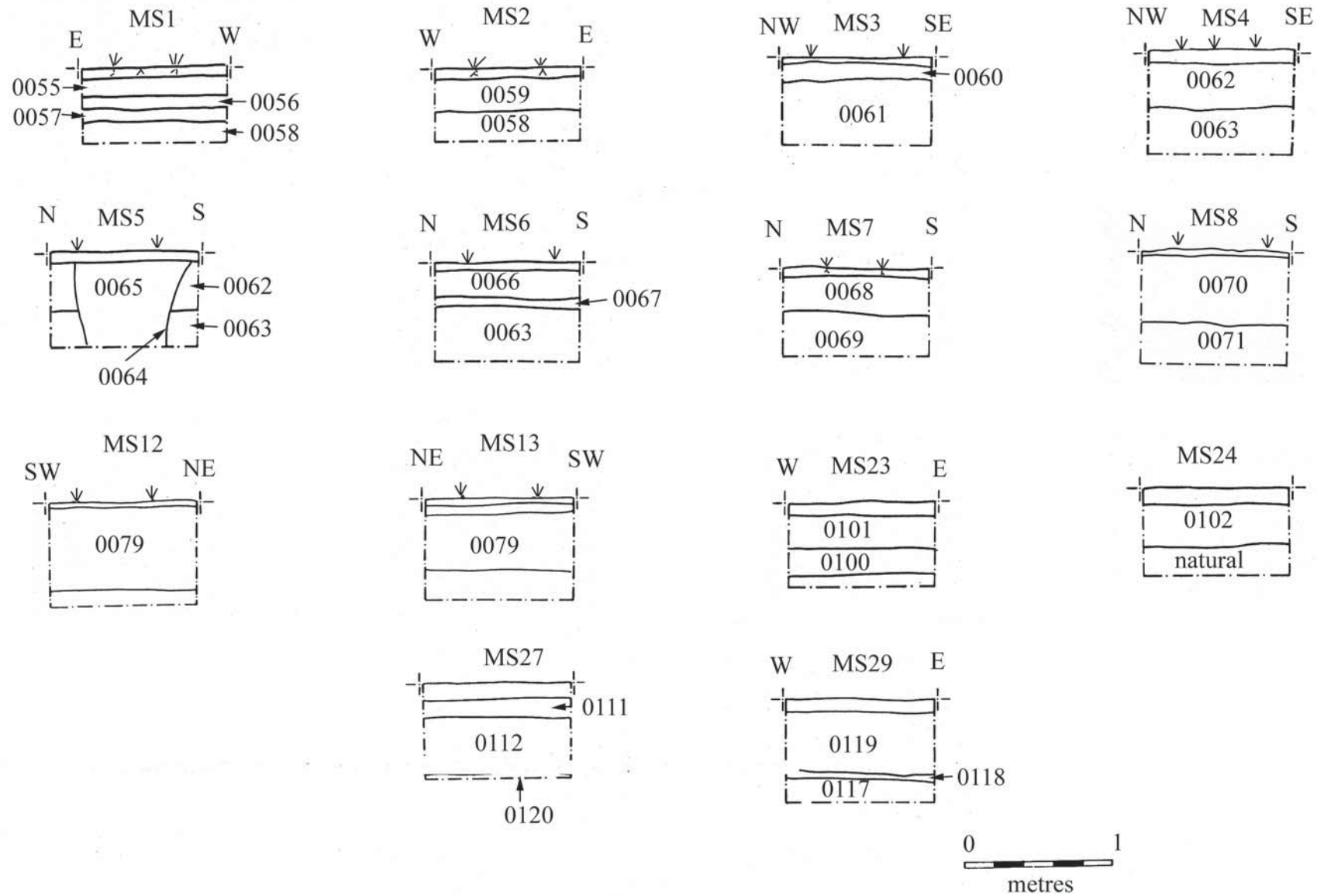
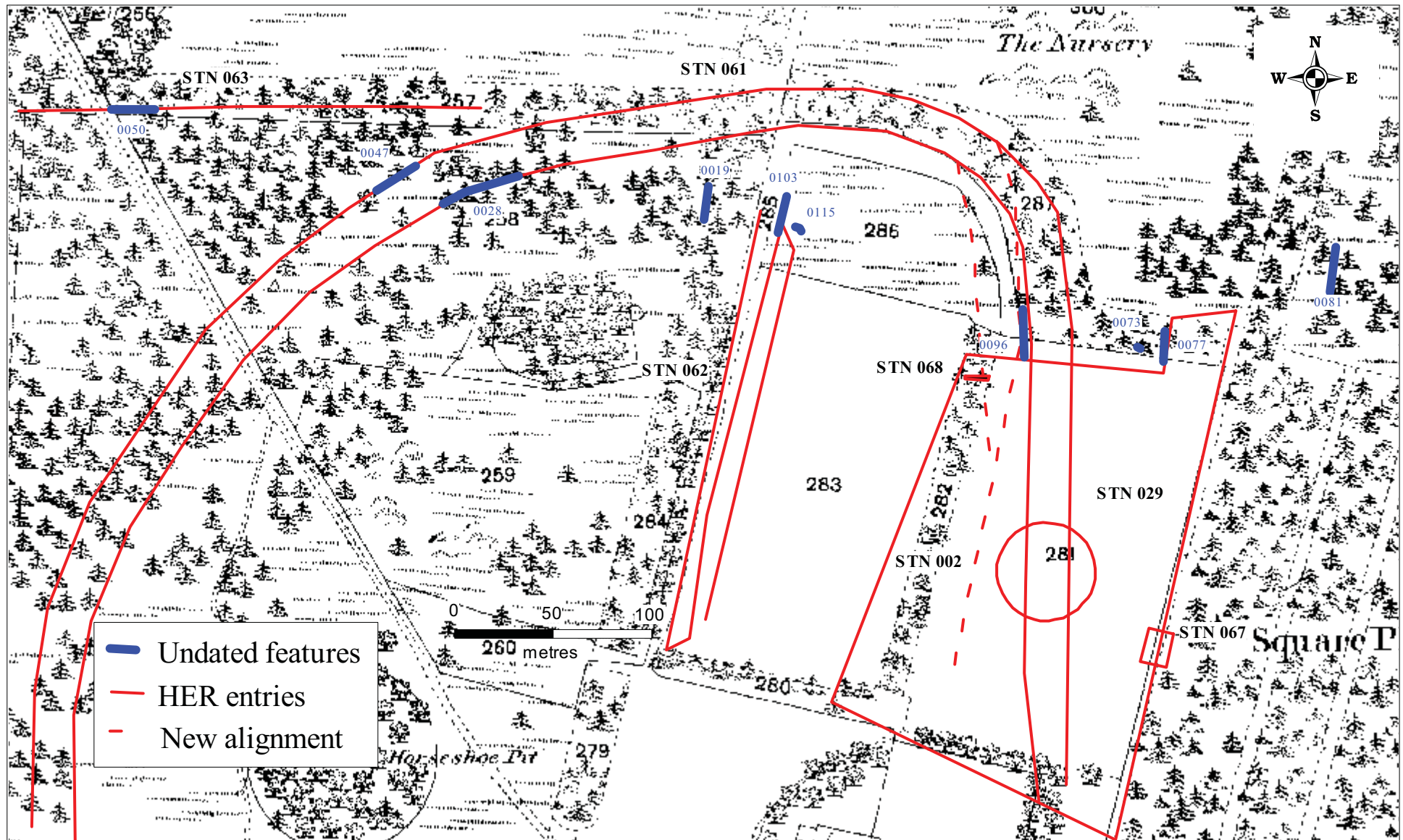


Figure 13. Soil profiles



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.  
 Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 14. Ordnance Survey map 1880's

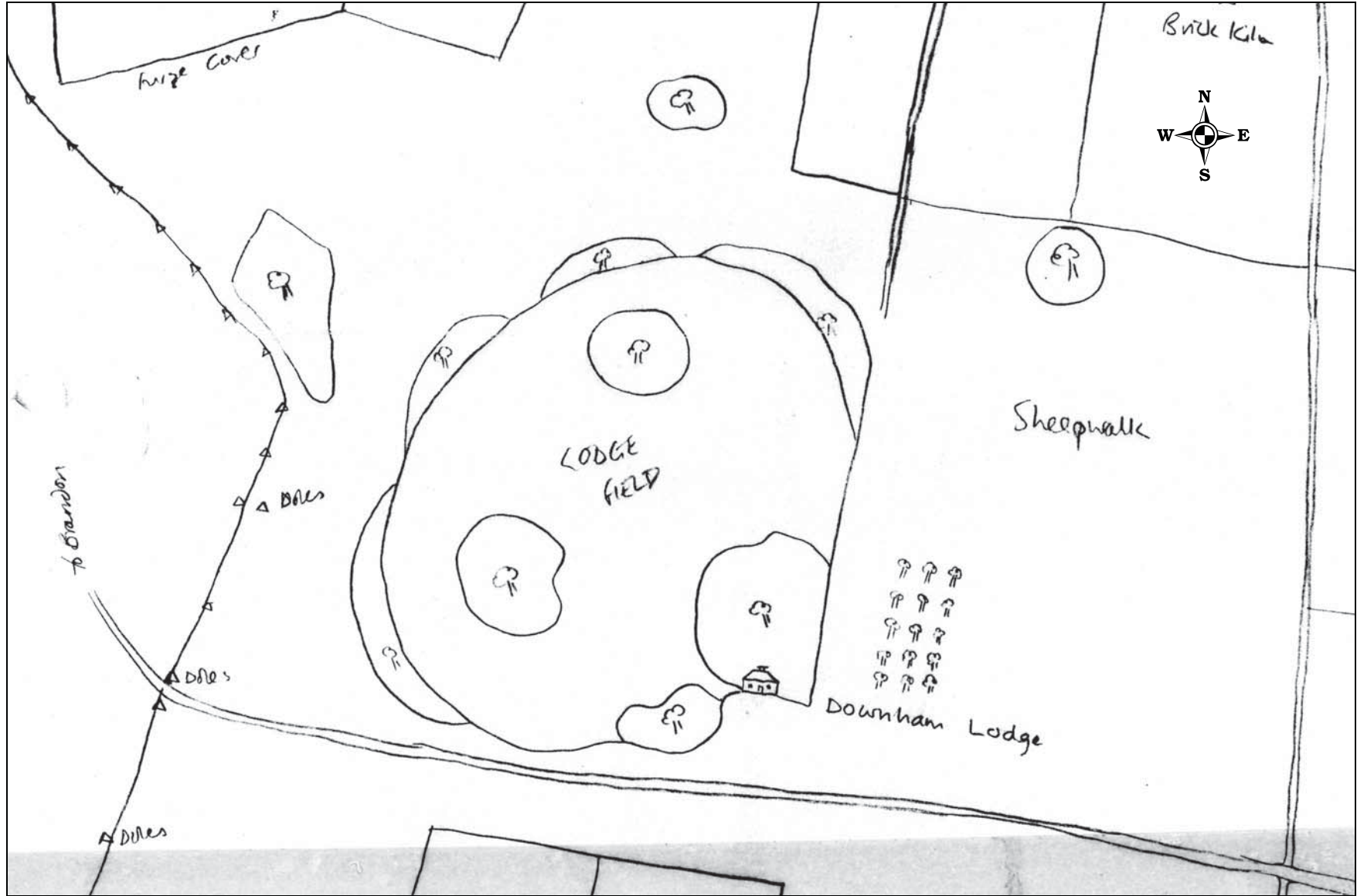


Figure 15. Cadogen Estate map 1791 (no scale)

## Payment Kiosk Excavation results

A single trench 3.1m x 3.7m was excavated on the site of the proposed payment kiosk to a depth of 0.8m. Identified within this trench was a single north-west south-east aligned ditch 0123 with steep sides and a flat base, under a red brown homogenous sand layer (Fig.16). Lithic implements from this feature were dated to the later prehistoric period.

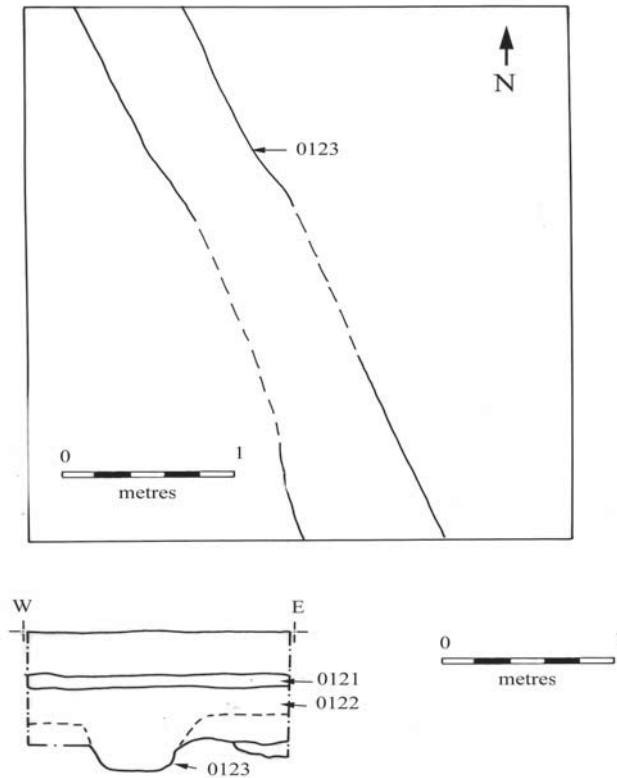


Figure 16. Payment Kiosk plan and section

## Finds evidence

Cathy Tester

### Introduction

Finds were collected from seventeen contexts during the evaluation and monitoring, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0005			7	101			Fired clay 2-4g	Preh
0008			7	164				Preh
0018	2	5	2	104	2	59		Preh
0063			2	13	3	55		Preh
0065	1	21	1	2				IA
0076	1	8						IA
0084	3	10	1	15				Preh
0087	2	13						Preh
0089	1	3	1	8				Preh
0091	1	14						Preh
0093	1	22					Animal bone 3-40g	Preh
0095	2	24						Preh
0107	1	3	6	192	15	599		Preh
0109	2	14	7	15				Preh
0114			2	54	2	29		Preh
0121	1	2	6	118	2	171		Preh
0122			5	45				Preh
Total	18	139	47	831	24	913		

Table 5. Finds quantities

### Pottery

#### *Introduction and methodology*

A total of eighteen sherds (139g) of hand-made pottery were collected from twelve contexts. Some certain and some possible Iron Age pieces were identified, but overall, the pottery is not well preserved and most pieces are small and abraded bodysherds which have occurred singly within their contexts and could not confidently be assigned a date other than 'prehistoric'. The possibility that some of the sand-tempered sherds are Anglo-Saxon cannot be ruled out entirely

The pottery was quantified by count and weight. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded. Decoration and surface treatment were also noted and a x 10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. The data has been input by context into an Access database.

Because the group is so small, the fabrics have been broadly classified by their main inclusions and individual pieces are described in the catalogue which is available in Appendix 3. Three broad fabric groups were identified and the quantities are summarised in the table below. The fabrics are almost evenly divided between flint and sand-tempered wares.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt./g
Hand-made flint-tempered	HMF	8	72
Hand-made sand-tempered	HMS	8	32
Hand-made sand and organic tempered	HMSO	2	35
Total		18	139

Table 6. Pottery fabric quantities

The most diagnostic pieces are two Iron Age jar rims. Both vessels probably belong to the later Iron Age. The first is a simple curved jar (HMSO) from cable trench 0065 in monitoring section

5 which has a short upright rim that is very slightly out-turned. The fabric is similar to fabric HM1 described by Gregory at Fison Way, Thetford (Gregory 1991, 155) and the form also has a parallel at Fison Way (Gregory 1991, fig. 140, 19).

The second jar (HMS) from pit 0075 (0076) in monitoring section 10 has a short upright square rim and possibly a rounded shoulder but that part of the vessel's external surface has been flaked off. One sherd from 'oven' 0090 (0091) is decorated with scratched or 'scored' lines, a typical Iron Age motif. The rest of the sherds are undecorated.

The pottery was found in association with later Prehistoric (late Bronze Age or Iron Age) struck flint in seven contexts.

### **Fired clay**

Two small and abraded fragments of fired clay were collected from layer 0005 in Evaluation Trench 1. Both appear to be part of a single larger piece and have a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets, buff-orange surfaces and grey core. The material is undatable but was found in association with later Prehistoric (Bronze Age or Iron Age) struck flint.

### **Flint**

#### *Worked flint*

(identified by Colin Pendleton)

#### **Introduction and methodology**

Forty-seven pieces of struck flint were recovered from twelve contexts. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database. The material was classified by type and other observable features such as details of patination and type of technology used were noted and a date suggested. The flint types are summarised in Table 7 and are fully listed by context in Appendix 4.

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>
Core	1
Single platform core	1
Multi-platform core	1
Core/hammerstone	1
Flake	13
Blade	1
Quartered piece	1
Spall	2
Retouched flake	23
Retouched blade/flake	1
Gunflint flake	1
Retouched natural	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>47</u>

Table 7. Summary of the flint.

### **The assemblage**

Four flake cores, all of later Prehistoric date (probably later Bronze Age or Iron Age), were found. Two were recovered from layer 0008 in Evaluation Trench 2 and include an irregular single platform core showing some incipient cones of percussion and a multi-platform core with two opposed striking platforms producing mainly squat flakes. A crude flake core was present in feature 0106 (0107). A core from layer 0018 in Evaluation Trench 3 has a battered side and was probably first used as a hammerstone (this element is patinated and probably earlier) and then as



a core producing a hinge-fractured flake with incipient cones of percussion during the later Prehistoric period.

Thirteen unmodified flakes are present. One thin snapped flake from Excavated section 1 (0121) is partly patinated on one side and may be Mesolithic or Neolithic. The rest of the flakes are unpatinated and display many features which are typical of the less careful standards of workmanship which were a characteristic of the later Prehistoric period. The flakes are squat and irregular, hinge-fractured and one has a natural (cortical) striking platform.

A heavily patinated snapped blade from layer 0018 in Evaluation Trench 3 is Mesolithic or Neolithic.

A 'quartered' piece was collected from linear feature 0113 (0114) and two tiny spalls were recovered from feature 0108 (0109).

Twenty-three retouched flakes, usually with limited edge retouch or use-wear are present. Two of them are notched. Like the unmodified flakes, almost every piece displays one or more of the features that are characteristic of later Prehistoric assemblages. They are squat (x 8) and irregular (x 2), hinge-fractured (x 7) and have obtuse (x 1) and cortical striking platforms (x 4). One retouched flake from layer 0005 has traces of percussion on its distal end and may be from a hammerstone or more likely from a flat quernstone (although no traces of polish were noted).

A retouched blade-like flake from linear feature 0113 (0114) is snapped but has controlled retouch along one edge and parallel flake scars on its dorsal face. The piece is probably Mesolithic or Neolithic but one of the two breaks is unpatinated meaning it occurred later.

One blade or long flake (from layer 0063 in monitoring section 4, 5 and 6) with long blade/flake scars on its dorsal face is suggestive of post-medieval platform gunflint waste and probably dates to the 19th or early 20th century.

A piece of natural flint from layer 0121 in excavated section 1 shows signs of having been battered on its edges.

### **Flint by context**

Seven retouched flakes were found in layer 0005 in Evaluation Trench 1. Apart from the lightly patinated piece which could be earlier, the rest appear to be a cohesive group which consistently shows evidence of the poor workmanship which was characteristic of later Prehistoric (LBA or IA) flint assemblages, with a high proportion of squat and hinge-fractured flakes as well as obtuse and natural (cortical) striking platforms.

A multi-platform and a single platform core, three flakes and two retouched flakes from layer 0008 and a core/hammerstone and blade from layer 0018 (which are both the same as layer 0005 in Evaluation Trenches 2 and 3 respectively) exhibit all the same characteristics as the group from layer 0005 and are of the same later Prehistoric date.

A later Prehistoric snapped flake and a retouched blade or long flake which is post-medieval gunflint waste came from layer 0063 in monitoring sections 4, 5 and 6.

A small snapped flake was found in cable trench 0065 in monitoring section 5, a retouched flake was found in the fill of ditch 0083 (0084) in monitoring section 15 and a retouched long flake which may possibly be Neolithic or Bronze Age was found in ditch 0088 (0089) in monitoring section 17.

Feature 0106 (0107) in monitoring section 26 produced six flints, a crude core, two flakes and four retouched flakes which represent a primary knapping group, with thick core pieces again, displaying the crude standards of workmanship typical of the later Prehistoric.

Feature 0108 (0109) in monitoring section 26 produced seven flints, a crude flake core, two flakes, two spalls and two retouched flakes. The flakes are all small and thin, mostly squat and hinge-fractured, and again, display the crude standards of later Prehistoric workmanship.

Linear feature 0113 (0114) in monitoring section 28 produced a quartered flint and a retouched long flake or blade which is Mesolithic or Neolithic.

Layer 0121 above ditch 0123 in excavated section 1 produced three flakes, two retouched flakes and a piece of struck natural flint. Apart from one earlier (Mesolithic or Neolithic) piece, the flakes are generally crude and irregular, suggestive of later Prehistoric workmanship.

Ditch 0123 (0122) below layer 0121 in excavated section 1, produced two flakes and three retouched flakes with thick core four pieces, irregular and small flakes which also belong to the later prehistoric, probably Bronze Age or Iron Age.

### *Burnt flint*

Twenty-four fragments of burnt flint (13g) were collected from five contexts. The pieces are blue-grey and fire-cracked 'pot boilers' which are undatable but presumed to be prehistoric as they are often a feature of prehistoric finds assemblages and found in association with prehistoric pottery and flint. The largest concentration (15 fragments) was from feature 0106 (0107) in monitoring section 26 where it was found with worked flint of later prehistoric (LBA or IA) date and a small sherd of hand-made pottery which could only be identified as Prehistoric.

### **Animal bone**

Three pieces of animal bone, a sheep or goat mandible and two medium mammal long bone fragments were recovered from oven 0090 (0093).

### **Discussion of the finds evidence**

The evaluation and monitoring finds assemblage is limited in size and the range of types present but indicates activity mainly during the later Prehistoric period.

The pottery is all hand-made and the most diagnostic pieces belong to the later Iron Age. Less diagnostic flint and sand-tempered sherds are only broadly identified as prehistoric. However, because of acknowledged difficulties associated with distinguishing sand tempered Iron Age and early Anglo-Saxon hand-made wares, a possible early Anglo-Saxon date for some of the sherds cannot be ruled out completely

Apart from three Mesolithic or Neolithic pieces, the majority of the flint assemblage is later Prehistoric (late Bronze Age or Iron Age) and displays many features of the less careful standards of workmanship that were characteristic of the later Prehistoric period.

Burnt flint 'pot-boilers,' which are undatable themselves, were found in association with later Prehistoric flint and pottery and are most likely Prehistoric as well and provide more evidence for activity on the site during that period.

The only certain post-Prehistoric find is a single piece of platform gunflint manufacturing waste

which is 19th or early 20th century.

## **Discussion**

### **Discussion of the evaluation and monitoring results**

#### **Prehistoric**

Along the central portion of the ducting trench a buried prehistoric surface was encountered (Fig. 7). This soil layer was also seen at **STN 068** (Tester 2002). The western extent of this surface can be identified to between monitoring sections, Ms27 and Ms28. The eastern extent of the surface can be seen definitely in Ms20 and possibly in Ms8. Finds from this layer included lithic implements and pottery. No intense concentrations of material were found within this layer, just a thin spread, suggestive of background activity, probably agricultural in nature as opposed to occupational.

Near the eastern end of the ducting trench a series of parallel ditches 0083, 0086, 0088 (Figs. 7 & 8), all of which contained a small amount of prehistoric material in the form of pottery and lithic implements were identified. These ditches represent a linear boundary or part of one side of an enclosure.

Close by ditches 0083, 0086 and 0088, an oven type feature 0090 (Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10) contained probable prehistoric pottery and animal bone. This feature is suggestive of occupation in this area, possibly within an enclosure defined on the western side ditches 0083, 0086 and 0088.

Two adjacent features, 0106 a wide shallow feature and 0108 a pit or ditch contained prehistoric material. 0106 contained 15 pieces of burnt flint, 5 worked flints and a single sherd of pottery. 0108 contained 6 worked flint and a single sherd of pottery.

The results of the archaeological work carried out show that there is a general low level of background prehistoric activity along the central part of the ducting route to the west of the High Lodge Visitor Centre. There are two areas where there is the possibility of more intense prehistoric activity. These are the area at the eastern end of the ducting trench where the multiple ditches and oven are located and the area at the western end of the buried prehistoric soil layer by features 0106 and 0108.

#### **Anglo-Saxon**

There is some difficulty in differentiating between some types of handmade sand tempered pottery dating from the Iron Age or the Early Anglo-Saxon periods. A sherd of this type of pottery was found in 0090 the oven type feature and an unabraded sherd was found in 0064 a modern cable trench adjacent to the proposed site of the payment kiosk.

Therefore the possibility of Anglo-Saxon activity in this area cannot be ruled out.

#### **Undated**

**STN 061** is a double banked and ditched feature. It is undated, but may relate to either the medieval rabbit warren 'Downham (High) Lodge' or the 18th century tree plantation banks as shown on the Cadogen estate map of 1791 (Fig. 15). The banks are c.13m apart with external ditches 0028 and 0047, Figs. 5 (T4s1, T6s1) & 11, possibly forming a driveway or as is depicted on the Cadogen Estate map, plantation boundaries. Between the banks a buried turf layer was

identified 0118 (Fig. 12 (MS29)). The eastern ditch 0028 is larger and deeper than the western ditch 0047. It is possible that the feature identified in MS20, 0096, is the outer ditch of the enclosure, as its proportions are much closer to 0047 than 0028. This would also tie in with the findings of Tester (2002) who located a ditch c.4-5m wide at **STN 068**, which appeared to be off line of the monument marked on the HER. This new alignment can be seen in Fig. 11 and appears more like the depiction on the Cadogen Estate map.

**STN 062**, is a group of banks that run north south. Only a single ditch 0103 was identified during the monitoring. No dating evidence was recovered, but it is probable that this feature is of post medieval date. It was noted that at least one of the banks extended outside of **STN 061** to the north and is visible on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14).

**STN 063** is a single bank running east west. During the evaluation phase of works a single ditch 0050 was located to the south of the ditch. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, but it is probable that it is post medieval or earlier as it appears to be represented on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14).

To the west of **STN 062** a further bank was noted in the woods to the north of the ducting route and a corresponding ditch 0019 was located to its west. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, but it is probable that it is post medieval or earlier as it appears to be represented on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14), being the western bank of the same plantation as **STN 062**.

## Conclusions

This evaluation and monitoring demonstrated that there is prehistoric activity in this area consisting of a buried prehistoric soil horizon, a series of ditches and an oven type feature.

The limited view obtained here makes it difficult to come to firm conclusions about the nature and density of the prehistoric activity in this area. The oven type feature does indicate that there is some positive evidence for occupation activity beyond stray finds and field systems in the area to the north east of the High Lodge Visitor Centre.

The undated ditches identified on the whole relate to upstanding earthwork banks. These earthworks are either tree plantation boundary banks or in the case of **STN 061** could relate to the High Lodge rabbit warren.

Due to the difficulty in differentiating between Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon handmade sand tempered pottery, the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity in this area cannot be ruled out.

## References

Gregory, A., 1991 *Excavations in Thetford, 1980–1982, Fison Way*. East Anglian Archaeology Report 53.

Tester, A., 2002 *Archaeological watching brief report; STN 067 and STN 068 High Lodge* Unpublished SCCAS report no. 2002/120

### **Disclaimer**

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



# Appendix 1.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

## HIGH LODGE, SANTON DOWNHAM, SUFFOLK

*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.*

### 1. Background

- 1.1 The route of a pipe trench for ducting has been proposed between TL 8059 8534 (west) and TL 8132 8523 (east), *circa* 1,000m in length (see accompanying plan).
- 1.2 The scheme will require the excavation of a trench *circa* 0.50m wide x *circa* 0.50m deep.
- 1.3 The underlying glaciofluvial geology comprises deep sandy soil. The height of the pipe trench *standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.4 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites & ecological considerations) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not override such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.7 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report. It lies at *circa* 50.00m AOD.
- 1.9 The route of the pipe trench crosses the remains of a number of earthwork features, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record: STN 061 in two places, STN 062 and STN 063. It is also adjacent to the site of a scatter of

Roman pottery (STN 002). The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

- 1.10 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring.
- 1.11 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable*

## **2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping].
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for archaeological remains on the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of the pipe trench, 0.50m wide x 0.50m deep. These, and the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 2.4 The route of the pipeline crosses the remains of a number of earthwork features (STN 061 in two places, STN 062 and STN 063). These parts of the route (four *circa* 25.00m lengths, shown in red on the accompanying plan) are to be excavated first and under close archaeological supervision, *prior to the rest of the pipeline commencing*, in order to ensure that they can be fully recorded without causing any delays to the project.

## **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT 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.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the



approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

#### **4. Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the project by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, 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.
- 4.5 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.6 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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 WSI.
- 4.9 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 four weeks of excavation.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.11 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. Account must be taken of any requirements the County Historic Environment Record may have regarding the conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.4 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.5 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.6 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.7 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.10 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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  
E-mail: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Date: 14 January 2008

Reference: /HighLodge\_SantonDownham2008

**This brief and specification remains valid for six 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

<i>context</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>trench</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>Same As</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0001	0001		unstratified	Unstratified finds							
0002	0002		layer	Topsoil							
0003	0003	1	layer	Bright orange grey loose mottled sand		0004	0002				
0004	0004	1	layer	Grey loose sand, a small lense		0005	0003				
0005	0005	1	layer	White brown loose mottled sand	Y		0003				Preh
0006	0006	4	layer	Pale orange sand occasional heavy staining (natural)			0027				
0007	0007	1	layer	White brown loose mottled sand			0003			0005	Preh
0008	0008	2	layer	White brown loose mottled sand	Y		0009			0005	Preh
0009	0009	2	layer	Bright orange grey loose mottled sand		0008	0010, 0012, 0015, 0017			0003	Preh
0010	0010	2	layer	Light grey loose sand		0009	0011				
0011	0011	2	layer	Mid grey loose sand		0017, 0016, 0013, 0012, 0010	0002				
0012	0012	2	layer	White loose sand		0009	0011				
0013	0013	2	layer	Dark brown sand		0014	0011				
0014	0014	2	layer	White loose sand		0015	0013				
0015	0015	2	layer	Mid grey orange loose sand		0009	0014, 0016				
0016	0016	2	layer	White loose sand		0015	0011				
0017	0017	2	layer	Mid light grey loose sand		0009	0011				
0018	0018	3	layer	White brown loose mottled sand	Y		0022			0005	Preh
0019	0019	3	ditch cut	North -south running ditch to the west of the associated bank, 1.1m wide, 0.55m deep, sides slope 0.45' straight and regular with a concave base.			0020	0022			
0020	0019	3	ditch fill	Very dark brown loose sand		0019	0021				
0021	0019	3	ditch fill	Light grey brown sand		0020	0023				
0022	0022	3	layer	Bright orange grey loose mottled sand		0018	0023		0019		
0023	0023	3	layer	Mid grey sand		0022	0002				
0024	0024	4	layer	Dark grey sand with mid orange staining (buried soil)		0027	0025				
0025	0025	4	layer	Very dark grey black sand (buried turf layer)		0024	0026				
0026	0026	4	layer	Orange sand loose with bright orange staining		0025			0028		
0027	0027	4	layer	Pale grey / white sand with heavy orange staining (natural)		0006	0024				
0028	0028	4	ditch cut	North east / south west aligned ditch 4.4m wide 1.1m deep sides slope 45° straight regular with a flat base			0038, 0029, 0031	0026			
0029	0028	4	ditch fill	Loose white sand		0028	0035				
0030	0028	4	ditch fill	Very light grey white sand, sparse staining		0031, 0035	0032, 0036				

<i>context</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>trench</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>Same As</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0031	0028	4	ditch fill	Very light grey sand		0028	0030				
0032	0028	4	ditch fill	Pale orange sand with moderate staining		0030	0033				
0033	0028	4	ditch fill	Mid grey brown sand with sparse staining		0036, 0032	0037				
0034	0028	4	ditch fill	Mid orange brown sand		0037	0002				
0035	0028	4	ditch fill	Black sand (buried turf-vegetation layer)		0038, 0029	0030				
0036	0028	4	ditch fill	Black sand (buried turf-vegetation layer)		0030	0033				
0037	0028	4	ditch fill	Black sand (buried turf-vegetation layer)		0033	0034				
0038	0028	4	ditch fill	Mid grey loose sand very sparse staining		0028	0035				
0039	0039	6	layer	Mid dark grey sand very sparse staining		0045	0040			0024?	
0040	0040	6	layer	Orange sand with bright orange staining		0039			0047	0026?	
0041	0047	6	ditch fill	Pale yellow grey sand		0047	0042				
0042	0047	6	ditch fill	Black ephemeral turf layer		0041	0043				
0043	0047	6	ditch fill	Mid brown grey with patches of bright orange sand		0042	0044				
0044	0044	6	layer	Mid brown sand		0043	0002				
0045	0045	6	layer	Loose coarse white sand with moderate orange staining			0039				
0046	0046	6	layer	Dark grey black sand (buried turf layer)		0039	0040				
0047	0047	6	ditch cut	Roughly north east / south west running ditch, 2.8m wide 0.45m deep, west side slopes 45°, eastside slopes 30' stepped, with a flat base.			0041	0040			
0048	0048	5	layer	Bright orange light grey sand (natural)			0049		0050		
0049	0049	5	layer	Bright orange grey sand, moderate staining, bank material redeposited natural		0048	0053				
0050	0050	5	ditch cut	East west ditch, 1m wide, 0.3m deep, sides slope 45° straight and regular with a concave base			0051	0048			
0051	0050	5	ditch fill	Mid grey orange sand with heavy staining		0050	0052				
0052	0050	5	ditch fill	Black sand, turf or vegetation layer		0051	0053				
0053	0050	5	ditch fill	Mid orange grey sand		0052	0054				
0054	0054	5	layer	Dark grey brown sand, topsoil like		0053	0002				
0055	0055	Ms 1	layer	Black sand (modern)		0056	0002				
0056	0056	Ms 1	layer	Mixed yellow sand (modern)		0057	0055				
0057	0057	Ms 1	layer	Dark grey sand (modern)		0058	0056				
0058	0058	Ms 1, 2	layer	Mid brown sand			0057, 0059				
0059	0059	Ms 2	layer	Crushed limestone make-up (modern)		0058	0002				
0060	0060	Ms 3	layer	Orange sand, footpath bedding (modern)		0061					
0061	0061	Ms 3	layer	Mixed orange brown sand with occasional brick and concrete (modern)			0060				
0062	0062	Ms 4, 5	layer	Dark brown sand with moderate black staining		0063	0002				
0063	0063	Ms 4, 5, 6	layer	Mid brown sand with moderate patches of pale light brown sand.	Y		0062				Preh
0064	0064	Ms 5	cut	Modern cable trench			0065	0062			Mod
0065	0064	Ms 5	fill	Mixed brown and orange sand	Y	0064					

<i>context</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>trench</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>Same As</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0066	0066	Ms 6	layer	Mid orange sand (modern)		0067	0002				
0067	0067	Ms 6	layer	Black sand, buried turf layer (modern)		0063	0066				
0068	0068	Ms 7	layer	Pale mid brown sand		0069	0002				
0069	0069	Ms 7	layer	Pale orange brown sand			0068				
0070	0070	Ms 8, 9, 10, 11	layer	Mid - dark brown sand with lots of tree roots		0071	0002				
0071	0071	Ms 8, 9, 10	layer	Pale yellow sand (natural)			0070				
0072	0072	Ms 9, 10, 11	layer	Mid brown sand			0070				
0073	0073	Ms 9	pit cut	Small pit sides slope 75-80°, with a flat base			0074				
0074	0073	Ms 9	pit fill	Dark grey sand, charcoal blackened		0073					
0075	0075	Ms 10	pit cut	Small pit sides slope 50°, with a flat base			0076				Preh
0076	0075	Ms 10	pit fill	Dark grey sand with charcoal blackening	Y	0075					
0077	0077	Ms 11	ditch cut	Probable north south ditch, sides slope 30'-45' base not excavated			0078				
0078	0077	Ms 11	ditch fill	Mid dark brown sand, with occasional flints		0077					
0079	0079	Ms 12, 13	layer	Mid brown sand							
0080	0080	Ms 14, 15, 16, 17	layer	Light - mid brown sand		0082, 0084, 0087, 0089, 0091					
0081	0081	Ms 14	gully cut	Small shallow gully aligned north south			0082				
0082	0081	Ms 14	gully fill	Dark- mid brown sand		0081	0080				
0083	0083	Ms 15	ditch cut	Ditch aligned north south, sides slope 60° straight and regular, base not reached			0085				Preh
0084	0083	Ms 15	ditch fill	Dark-mid brown sand with moderate flint inclusions	Y	0083	0084				
0085	0083	Ms 15	ditch fill	Dark-mid brown sand with occasional flint inclusions		0084	0080				
0086	0086	Ms 16	ditch cut	Broad shallow north north west aligned ditch, sides slope 70-80° straight and regular, with a broad flat base			0087				Preh
0087	0086	Ms 16	ditch fill	Dark-mid brown sand	Y	0086	0080				
0088	0088	Ms 17	ditch cut	Ditch aligned north south, sides slope 35-45° straight and regular, with a flat base			0089				Preh
0089	0088	Ms 17	ditch fill	Dark-mid brown sand	Y	0088	0080				
0090	0090	Ms 18, 19	cut	Oven type feature, circular with vertical sides a flat base,			0093				Preh
0091	0090	Ms 19	fill	Mid-dark grey brown sand	Y	0094	0080				
0092	0090	Ms 18, 19	fill	Yellow clay with moderate chalk flecks		0093	0094				
0093	0090	Ms 19	fill	Dark grey sand, with charcoal staining	Y	0090	0092				
0094	0090	Ms 19	fill	Very dark grey/ black sand with charcoal staining and red and burnt red clay lumps		0092	0091				
0095	0095	Ms 20	layer	Pale light yellow brown sand with patches of brown staining	Y					0005	Preh

<i>context</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>trench</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>Same As</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0096	0096	Ms 20	ditch cut	Ditch north south aligned, sides slope 30°- 50°, base not excavated			0097	0095			
0097	0096	Ms 20	ditch fill	Pale yellow sand with occasional orange staining		0096	0098				
0098	0096	Ms 20	ditch fill	Pale grey sand with moderate orange staining		0097	0099				
0099	0099	Ms 20	layer	Mid brown sand		0098					
0100	0100	Ms 22, 23	layer	Light grey orange with frequent orange staining		0116	0101				
0101	0101	Ms 23	layer	Modern disturbance, mid brown sand		0100					
0102	0102	Ms 24	layer	Mid brown sand							
0103	0103	Ms 25	ditch cut	Linear north south orientated, sides slope 30°-50° with a flat base			0104				
0104	0103	Ms 25	ditch fill	Light-mid grey sand frequent brown staining		0103	0105				
0105	0105	Ms 25	layer	Mid yellow sand very frequent heavy brown staining		0104					
0106	0106	Ms 26	cut	Shallow feature, 0.15m deep, east side slopes 80° with a flat base			0107				Preh
0107	0106	Ms 26	fill	Mid-dark grey sand with occasional charcoal staining	Y	0106	0110				
0108	0108	Ms 26	ditch cut	Feature possible north south aligned ditch, sides slope 45° with a flat base			0109				Preh
0109	0108	Ms 26	ditch fill	Mid grey brown sand	Y	0108	0110				
0110	0110	Ms 26	layer	Mid orange brown sand		0109, 0107					
0111	0111	Ms 27	layer	Mid brown sand		0112					
0112	0112	Ms 27	layer	Orange sand with moderate mottled grey sand		0120	0111				
0113	0113	Ms 28	ditch cut	Linear west north west- east south east, sides slope 45° with a concave base 0.6m wide			0114				Preh
0114	0113	Ms 28	ditch fill	Mid grey brown sand	Y	0113					
0115	0115	Ms 21, 22	ditch cut	Linear feature aligned east -west, sides slope 35°-45° with a flat base( only partially visible in trench)			0116				
0116	0115	Ms 21, 22	ditch fill	Pale grey sand with occasional flint		0115	0100				
0117	0117	Ms 29	layer	Pale grey sand			0118				
0118	0118	Ms 29	layer	Very dark brown / black sand, turf layer between both banks		0117	0116				
0119	0119	Ms 29	layer	Bright orange sand		0118					
0120	0120	Ms 27	layer	White sand with brown mottling			0112			0005	
0121	0123	Es 1	layer	Layer above ditch [0123] red-brown sand, homogenous	y	0122					
0122	0123	Es 1	ditch fill	Fill of ditch [0123]	y	0123	0121				
0123	0123	Es 1	ditch cut	Ditch cut. steep sides, flat bottom, straight							
0124	0124		group	This group number is given to all the context numbers making up the buried prehistoric soil layer, 0005, 0008, 0018, 0095 and 0120						Preh	



## Appendix 3.

### Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0018	HMS	b	1	2	Small and abraded dark brown/black surfaces and core	Preh
	HMS	b	1	3	Very abraded dark brown/black surfaces and core. Fine quartz sand and occasional pieces of natural flint.	
0065	HMSO	r	1	21	Jar, simple curved vessel with short upright rim. Surface smoothed (soot on ext.) dark brown external and internal surfaces, dark brown/black core. Small-medium sub angular quartz grains with occasional burnt organic material.	IA
0076	HMS	r	1	8	Jar with short upright neck squared rim top. Possibly with a rounded shoulder but exterior surface is flaked off at that point. Fabric - common rounded quartz grains with occasional larger sub-angular bits.	IA
0084	HMS	b	1	2	Abraded dark brown surface and core. Fabric - small-medium sub angular quartz grains	Preh
	HMS	b	2	8	Abraded Fabric - common sub-rounded quartz grains w occasional opaque white quartz(2mm)	Preh
0087	HMF	b	1	7	Abraded flaked. dark brown margins and core. Fabric - fine-medium angular burnt flint + opaque white quartz or natural flint?	Preh
	HMS	b	1	6	Orange/brown external surf and dark brown/black core and interior. Fine quartz sand w occasional opaque white quartz and voids.	IA
0089	HMS	b	1	3	Abraded buff-orange external surface, dark brown/black core and interior. Fabric - medium-fine rounded quartz sand and occasional angular opaque white quartz	Preh
0091	HMSO	b	1	14	Smoothed brown internal/external surfaces, dark brown/black core. Sand and organic with angular quartz and occasional voids. Scored decoration.	IA
0093	HMF	b	1	22	Buff-gray surface and black brown core, common burnt flint/ angular opaque white quartz.	IA
0095	HMF	b	1	18	Buff-orange external, grey-brown core and internal surface. Fabric - common burnt flint and opaque white quartz	IA
	HMF	b	1	6	Grey, surface and core, light brown internal surface. Fine flint	Preh
0107	HMF	b	1	3	Abraded, grey surface and core, fine-medium flint (up to 2mm)	Preh
0109	HMF	r	1	3	Slight bead rim. Abraded. Light orange and brown patchy surfaces, black core, occasional angular burnt flint	Preh
	HMF	ba	1	11	Flat base, external only, internal flaked off. Medium-fine angular flint (up to 4mm) and opaque white quartz	Preh
0122	HMF	b	1	2	V abraded bodysherd.	

Key: b = bodysherd; ba = base sherd; r = rim sherd; IA = Iron Age; Preh = Prehistoric.



## Appendix 4.

### Flint

Ctxt	Type	No pat	Notes	Date
0005	flake	1 u	Squat flake w hinge fracture (HF). Limited retouch, notched, natural striking platform(NSP)	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Squat flake with limited edge retouch/use-wear. Obtuse striking platform	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Flake w hinge fracture, limited edge retouch	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Flake w hinge fracture, limited edge retouch/use-wear	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Squat flake. Limited edge retouch/use-wear	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Snapped flake w limited edge retouch. Distal end has traces of marked percussion - possibly a flake from a hammerstone or more likely, from a flat quernstone (Although no traces of polish)	LBA or IA
	flake	1 l	Snapped flake (break unpat) Limited edge retouch, smooth in places through heavy use-wear	LBA or IA
0008	core	1 l.	Flake core w 2 opposed striking platforms producing short mainly squat flakes.	BA or later
	core	1 u	Flake core, irregular in shape showing some incipient cones of percussion.	BA or later
	flake	1 u	Squat flake w hinge fracture	BA or later
	flake	1 u	Small flake	BA or later
	flake	1 u	Squat flake with hinge fracture, very irregular	BA or later
	flake	1 u	Broad squat flake with HF. Limited edge retouch including notch	BA or later
	flake	1 u	Flake w limited edge retouch	BA or later
0018	core	1 u	Flake core showing signs of having been used as a hammerstone (this element is pat) prod 1 hinge-fractured flake + ICPs	LBA or IA
	blade	1 p	Heavily patinated (Meso or Neo) snapped blade fragment, 1 of the 2 breaks is unpatinated (later Preh)	Meso or Neo
0063	flake	1 u	Small snapped flake	Later Preh
	flake	1 u	Blade/long flake w long flake/blade scars on DF reminiscent of PMed gunflint waste. L. secondary retouch on distal end	19th e20th c
0065	flake	1 u	Small snapped flake w traces of limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0084	flake	1 u	Long flake w parallel flake scar on dorsal face (DF). Limited edge retouch.. (possibly Neolithic or BA)	Later Preh
0089	flake	1 u	Long flake w parallel flake scar on DF. Limited edge retouch. later Preh (poss. NEO or BA)	Later Preh
0107	core	1 u	Crude flake core, prob. later Preh	Later Preh
	flake	1 u	Very thick irregular flake (frag of flake core) mainly cortical	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Large irregular flake of a much larger core. has limited edge retouch	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Thick squat flake with crude limited edge retouch, NSP	LBA or IA
	flake	1 u	Irregular snapped flake w limited edge retouch, NSP	
	flake	1 u	Thick squat flake with HF. Limited edge retouch. (using earlier pat flint)	
0109	flake	1 u	Squat flake with HF NSP (not retouch)	Later Preh
	flake	1 u	Snapped flake w hinge fracture	Later Preh
	flake	1 u	Thin snapped flake	Later Preh
	spall	2 u	Two tiny spalls	
	flake	1 u	Snapped flake wit limited edge retouch/use-wear	
	flake	1 u	Small squat flake w hinge fracture, limited edge retouch	
0114	quarte red flint	1 u	Quartered flint	Later Preh
	blade/f lake	1 u	Snapped long flake/blade w parallel flake scars on DF. Controlled retouch along one edge. (honey coloured)	Meso or Neo
0121	flake	1 p	Snapped small flake partly patinated on one side. Thin w parallel flake scar on dorsal face	Meso or Neo
	flake	1 u	Squat relatively thick flake	Later Preh
	flake	1 u	Thick irregular flake hinge fractured and ICP	
	flake	1 p	Squat flake with NSP crude edge retouch parallel flake scares on dorsal face	Later Preh

<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>pat</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Date</b>
	flake	1	u	Long thick flake with retouch down one edge	
	natural flint	1		Natural, but some battering on edges (meaning hit by something)	
0122	flake	1	u	Thin irregular flake	
	flake	1	u	Snapped flake with pressure/crushing damage on one face	
	flake	1	u	Thick flake removed from a core w limited edge retouch/use-wear	
	flake	1	u	Thick snapped flake w limited edge retouch/use-wear	
	flake	1	u	Small thick flake with small area of retouch	

Key: u = unpatinated; p= patinated; ICP = incipient cone of percussion; NSP=natural (cortical) striking platform; BA = Bronze Age; LBA = later Bronze Age; Meso = Mesolithic; Neo = Neolithic; Preh = Prehistoric